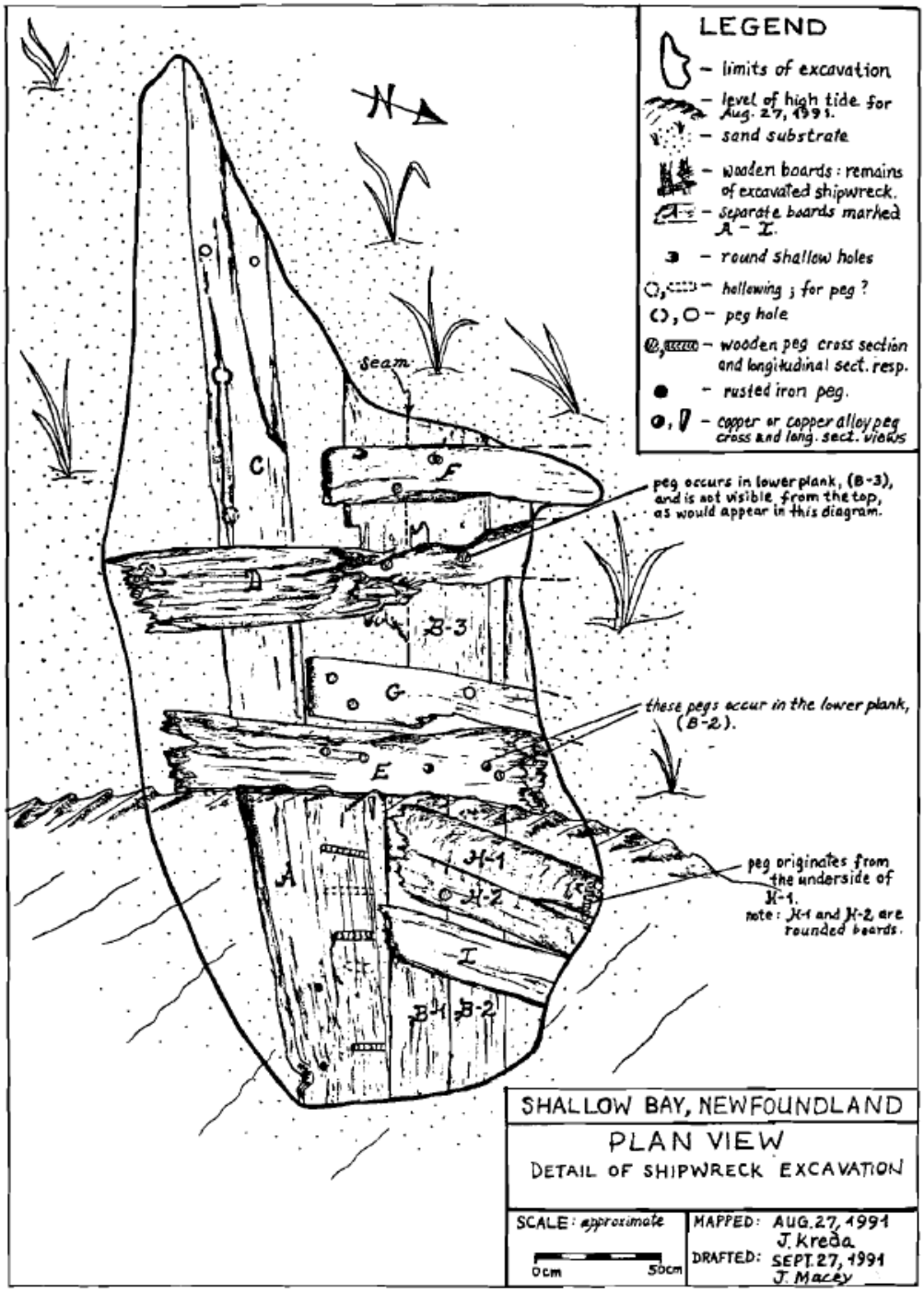
ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 1991

Compiled in and posted in 2023



(Renouf)

Heritage Division
Provincial Archaeology Office
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Archaeological Research Permits (1991)

Permit Number	Location
91.01	South western Newfoundland
91.02	Port au Choix; Port Saunders and land between 2 towns
91.04	Short Range Radar Sites-Northern Lab.
91.05	Red Bay; Pinware, Lab; from Quebec border to Chateau
91.07	Port au Choix-Port Saunders area
91.09	Kanariktok River System, Labrador
91.10	Cape St. Charles-Batteau, Labrador Online at https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/arctic/article/view/64151/48086
91.11	Old Man's Pond, Deer Lake
91.14	Ashuanipi Lake, Labrador West
91.15	Red Bay
91.16	Dildo Arm & Collier Bay, Trinity Bay
91.19	Rose Blanche
91.20	Butts Pond

Please note:
*Some permits may not have resulted in a report.
*The quality of these reports may vary as most were not intended as publications.
*Some of the data and terminology in some of the reports may be out of date.
*This document may not contain all of the archaeology data for 1991.

Report on an Archaeological Impact Study of a Fibre Optics Cable Route Crossing Three Rivers in Southwestern Newfoundland

Prepared by: Laurie MacLean, St. John's
June, 1991

Stage 1

FILE FOLDER
CHEMISE À DOSSIER
NO. 65261

Author's note: Due to problems at Parks Canada, Photo 14 of this unit is missing. I will deliver this photo to Historic Resources as soon as possible.

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INTRODUCTION

On May 23-30, 1991, the author conducted an archaeological impact assessment of sections of a proposed fibre optics cable route from Cape Ray to Corner Brook. This study was sponsored by Newfoundland Telephone, the proponent of the project. Newfoundland Telephone had been informed by Newfoundland's Historic Resources Division that an impact assessment was necessary for three proposed river crossings, including Crabbes River, Barachois River (Middle Barachois Brook) and Robinsons River.

CULTURAL HISTORY OF SURVEY AREA: PREHISTORIC PERIOD

Crabbes River, Barachois River and Robinsons River drain from the mainland just north of the Codroy Valley into southern St. Georges Bay (Figure 1). Historic documentation and archaeological research indicate human occupations dating back 1300 years in this region. This suggests a high potential for the presence of archaeological sites along large river systems such as those examined here.

Archaeological research on the coast in St. Georges Bay and in the Steel Mountain/Long Pond area on the mainland has produced five sites representing prehistoric Eskimos and Indians (Figure 1). Some of the coastal Eskimo occupations have been radiocarbon dated to roughly 1300 years ago, while the Little Passage Indian material has been dated to approximately 800 years ago (Simpson 1984:129). In addition to four sites on the Port au Port

Peninsula, there are two chert quarries at Hinks Store and Aguathuna which were used by prehistoric inhabitants of the region (Nagle 1984:89) (Figure 1).

A Dorset Eskimo component was found eroding out of the bank of Long Pong, some 40 km inland from the community of St. Georges (Figure 1)(Penney 1980). This is an important discovery although much of the site's contents appear to have been lost due to flooding of the lake by Newfoundland Light and Power in the 1950s.

Prehistoric materials have been collected from four localities in the Codroy Valley and one in the mouth of Flat Bay Brook (Carignan 1975:Appendix 1). A large Dorset Eskimo site at Cape Ray Light has been radiocarbon dated to 1300 to 2500 years ago although the older dates may not be accurate (Linnamae 1975:47).

Historic Occupations

In A.D. 1594 the crew of an English ship, the Grace, found the wrecks of two Biskaine whalers in St. Georges Bay and an Indian camp on the shore. The identity of the Natives as Micmac or Beothuk was not noted (Quinn 1979:2). Micmac and French people from Nova Scotia settled in the Codroy Valley after the Treaty of Utrecht in A.D. 1713 (Smith 1969:29). This treaty marked the designation of western Newfoundland as the French Shore which persisted in various forms until A.D. 1904 (Rowe 1980:321, 324). Under this format, the French gave up all other

claims to Newfoundland except for fishing rights in this area.

Although permanent settlement on the French Shore was illegal, immigration to the area persisted throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries A.D.. In 1734, Captain Taverner, a British Royal Surveyor, noted a small French settlement near Cape Ray (Smith 1969:2). The expulsion of the Acadiens from Nova Scotia in 1755 brought another wave of French settlers to western Newfoundland (Ibid:29). The growing French population was also bolstered by deserters from the French navy which patrolled the coastline during the fishing season. In A.D. 1887, Guillaume Robin, a deserter from Roche-Derrien, Brittany became the first settler in the Cape St. George area. The last known desertion occurred around 1895 when Yves Lemoine took up residence in St. Georges Bay (Ibid:54).

Gradually other nationalities besides French and Micmac moved to the area. In 1783 the first English settlement in St. Georges Bay was established at Sandy Point (Wonders 1951:139). From 1825 to 1845, Acadiens, Scots, Irish Catholics and English Protestants emigrated from Cape Breton (Smith 1969:3). In 1867, more immigrants came when Nova Scotia joined Confederation (Ibid:4). By the late nineteenth century the St. Georges Bay-Codroy Valley area had a diverse ethnic mix, including Protestants from England, Scots, Acadiens and Micmacs from Nova Scotia, and Irish from the east coast of Newfoundland (Ibid:4). There was also a connection with Old World French settlers on St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland's south coast (Wonders

1951:203).

Much historic settlement took place along the coast where fishing was the main economic pursuit. There was also a significant number of farmers in the Codroy Valley from the eighteenth century onwards. Many fisher families maintained seasonal residences on the coast and in the interior. They spent spring and summer on the coast plying their trade. In the fall they moved upriver where they lived in shabby tilts built from vertical logs and chinched with moss. They stayed here until the following spring (Quinn 1976:6). The location of the winter camps enhanced cutting wood, trapping, and avoiding the cold coastal winter winds (Smith 1987:243, 244).

Implications of Culture History for Fibre Optics Cable Project

Crabbes River, Barachois River and Robinsons River offer viable routes to the interior for prehistoric and historic populations. As such, there could be temporary campsites along the rivers. Furthermore, the proposed cable route could pass through former hunting, fishing and lumbering areas which would include special purpose archaeological sites. There is also the possibility of discovering historic winter camps at these river crossings.

RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY: CRABBES RIVER

On May 24 and 25, the projected crossing point of Crabbes River was assessed. The river bed was partly dried up, exposing

rounded cobbles on the south side, but the river was still deep and fast moving. The cable route is located on the eastern side of the TCH. A 50 m radius around the cable route's intersection with the river was tested on each bank (Figure 2).

Crabbes River: South Bank

This bank of the river consists of a 4-8 m wide sandy belt that separates the river from the woodlot to the south. Alders are growing out of the sand. The woodlot is 35-50 m wide and its floor is approximately 1 m above the sandy area (Figure 2; Plate 1). This appears to be vestigial original forest as there are numerous large spruce trees interspersed with birch trees and smaller evergreens. Many large trees are uprooted and toppled over.

The woodlot encircles a fairly level field that measures roughly 220 x 120 m. Much of this area has been cleared for agriculture and at the time of the assessment the ground had been plowed for this year's crop (Figure 2). Mr. Kevin Moss, the owner of the fields, reported that he had never found artifacts in the area.

Test Results

Surface analysis of the dried up portion of the river bed did not produce any artifacts. Six test pits placed 5-6 m apart in the sandy belt were sterile of cultural material to depths of 48-70 cm below the surface. In two pits the presence of a cobble

layer under the sand suggests that the river was wider in the past, but has partly filled in. The other three pits had compacted moist sand and thick tree roots at their bottoms.

Fifteen test pits dug 6-10 m apart in the woodlot were culturally sterile. Their predominant soil matrix consists of fine brown clay that is over 80 cm deep in many pits. Rocks are scarce in this soil although it is typically root infested. Compacted moist green-gold coloured sand occurs at the bottom of the clay in some pits. Three test pits dug between the woodlot and the Trans Canada Highway were culturally sterile to depths of 30-35 cm below the surface where large boulders were encountered. It appears that these three units were dug through the fringe of the TCH road bed.

Crabbes River: North Bank

This side of the river offers much less suitable terrain for archaeological sites than the south side does. The proposed cable route passes across a curving steep slope and then runs along a flat 5-10 m wide section at the base of the slope (Plate 2). A deep ditch separates the level area from the TCH. A surface analysis of the subject area produced modern glass and plastic, mostly from the ditch. Various blowouts along the slope were examined, but no artifacts were located.

Twelve test pits placed 6-7 m apart along the foot of the slope were devoid of cultural items, except for recent refuse from three units. These artifacts include metal screw caps from

bottles and modern glass from the upper 5-6 cm of pits 5 and 8. A portion of thick copper cable was uncovered 60 cm below the surface in the walls of unit 3. It was firmly in place and could not be moved. This suggests that the southwest corner of the flat section was significantly disturbed, possibly by road construction. The 12 test pits were 30-80 cm deep and fine grained brown clay was the predominant soil matrix. There are more rocks and sandy lenses here than to south of the river. This may be a factor of TCH construction or erosion from the adjoining hill.

Potential Impact of Cable Route on Crabbes River Historic Resources

Surface and subsurface testing indicate that no archaeological features or artifacts exist at depths nearing 1 m below the surface. The proposed cable route offers no threat to significant resources around Crabbes River.

BARACHOIS RIVER (Middle Barachois Brook)

This stream is referred to as Barachois River on the highway sign and this nomenclature is kept here. The proposed cable route crosses the highway between Crabbes River and Barachois River resulting in its location to the west of the TCH at the latter river (Figure 3). Tests on each side of the river were confined to a 50 m radius around the cable route's intersection with the water body.

Barachois River: South Bank

The test area on this bank is part of a flat terrain that extends 500 m to the west and southwest. The northern edge of this tract lies under 1 m above the dried up portion of the river bed. Much of the test area is forest covered, except for a bed of alders on its eastern edge (Plate 3). This section appears to have been cleared when the TCH was constructed. The proposed cable route runs through the alder thicket (Figure 3).

Five test pits dug in the alders yielded culturally sterile fine brown clay to depths of 55-70 cm below the surface. The bottom of the clay was not reached in these pits. A sixth test pit within the alders had the same fine brown clay, but ended at a layer of round beach cobbles at 55 cm below the surface.

The forested area to the west contained evidence of four modern campfires. These contained charcoal, tin cans, beer bottles, clear glass bottles, aluminum foil and plastic (Plate 4). The presence of moose droppings and moose tracks throughout the area suggest that the fires could be attributable to hunters or poachers. There are also fragments of 2 cm thick rusty steel cable partially embedded in the soil. These could be vestigial signs of lumbering activities as there are numerous sawn off tree trunks over 1 m thick. A few of these large trees were cut down but were not removed. Other large trees have toppled over under their own weight. The presence of such large trees implies that this region has been only slightly altered by human activities.

Eleven test pits dug in the wooded area penetrated 40-80 cm

below the surface (Figure 3). The soil matrix is root-infested fine brown clay that often extended beyond the base of the test unit. All units were culturally sterile except for recent artifacts recovered from below two of the hearths found on the surface .

Three test pits were dug on a narrow strip of level land on the opposite side of the TCH (Figure 3). A waterworn fragment of a clay pipestem found 12 cm below the surface in test pit 1 was the only artifact recovered. This item appears to be out of context and is not a significant find. Fine brown clay, similar to that found elsewhere locally, was the predominant soil matrix. Examination of the eroding bank on the eastern end of this section shows that the brown clay is over 1 m thick in many places. This bank was tested and produced no cultural material.

Barachois River: North Bank

The proposed cable route passes through a much less inviting terrain on the northern side of Barachois River. A low flat sandy ledge runs along the river at the foot of a steep, ca. 50-60 , slope. This slope rises approximately 10 m over a 10-12 m horizontal distance. The hill has a mature forest cover that continues over the flat summit. On the eastern exterior edge of the forest is a narrow flat ledge overlooking the TCH and running parallel to it. The cable route runs up a low section of the slope and then passes along the narrow ledge on the rim of the forest (Figure 3; Plate 5).

Five test pits were dug 5-10 m apart along the sandy bank of the river (Figure 3). All units were sterile of cultural material to 35-70 cm below the surface. The soil matrix consists of varying combinations of brown clay, sand, gravel and round beach cobbles. The eroding bank along the edge of this shelf was examined and found to be sterile of cultural material. Surface examination of the forested hill behind this indicated no archaeological features. This was corroborated by analysis of blowouts along the slope.

Three test pits were dug in small clearings within the dense forest on top of the hill (Figure 3). All three yielded culturally sterile orange-brown clay to depths of 55-75 cm below the surface. The soil is root-laden and has rock scattered throughout it. Round cobbles form the underlying substrate.

Six test units were dug in the cleared ridge east of the forest area (Figure 3). All pits were devoid of cultural items except for test unit 6 which contained the neck of a "stubby" beer bottle at 10 cm below the surface and a fragment of clear glass below this. The predominant soil matrix is orange-brown gravel with small boulders. The presence of this gravel suggests that the cleared section east of the forest results from construction of the TCH which removed the original top layer of brown clay that occurs naturally throughout the general region.

Potential Impact of Cable Route on Barachois River Historic Resources

Testing shows no significant archaeological sites or other materials in the vicinity of the proposed cable route on either side of Barachois River. It is therefore suggested that cable installation proceed as planned.

ROBINSONS RIVER

Robinsons River had not dried up to the same extent that the other two rivers had. Towards the centre, the water appeared deep and fast moving.

Robinsons River: South Bank

This bank stands less than 1 m above the water line (Plate 6). The topography is fairly flat for some 400 m back from the river and approximately 1.5 km parallel to it (Figure 4). Three homes/cabins are situated along the bank outside the test area and much of the land behind them has been cleared for farming. I attempted to contact the owner of the property next to the subject area, but there was no one home. I did manage to talk to one of his neighbours who offerred no suggestions concerning possible historic resources in the immediate area.

A forested section exists between the cleared land to the south and the river. Trees extend down to the water's edge and to within 10 km of the highway (Plate 6; Figure 4). Surface examination produced a number of recent features. A 1 x 0.90 x

0.40 m (deep) pit turned out to be a modern garbage dump, probably associated with one of the nearby cabins (Figure 4). A few meters east of this lay a number of squared timbers, 34 x 34 cm in cross section and up to 6 m long. A few were still bolted together which suggests that they were salvaged from a retaining wall, wharf, etc (Plate 7). A possible overgrown roadway next to these was tested, but no artifacts were found. The garbage pit and the timbers are well outside of the proposed cable route.

The forest area was tested with 17 pits, all of which were culturally sterile except for #11 near the river's edge (Figure 4). A Carnation Milk can and Vienna Sausage can were found immediately below the surface. The predominant soil matrix throughout most of the forest section is root infested fine brown clay with varying amounts of sand and small boulders. In some areas the clay extends beyond 75 cm in depth.

The proposed cable route passes through thinly dispersed alders on the edge of the forest on the western side of the TCH (Figure 4; Plate 6). The original forest was probably removed to accommodate the TCH. Five test pits dug in this section were culturally sterile to depths of 25-50 cm below the surface. Root-infested brown clay was found in two units, while the others mostly contained sand.

An historic hearth was found in test pit 12, some 50 m south of the river and 28 m west of the TCH. This consists of a 5-19 cm thick black burn layer that is covered by 12 cm of fine brown clay. The burn level rests on 6 cm of this brown clay, which in

turn rests on a cobble layer. The hearth contains a large amount of charcoal and blackened soil. There is also extensive white calcined bone powder and what appears to be a greasy brown bone mash. This normally consists of pulverized bone and animal fat mixed with soil. A rusty wire nail was recovered from the bone mash at a depth of 20 cm below the surface.

At this point in time it is impossible to interpret who was responsible for this hearth and its function, although it appears to have been a cooking area. The fact that it lies between two thick layers of fine brown clay may indicate that it is undisturbed. This site has been reported to Newfoundland's Historic Resources Division and has been assigned the Borden Number DbBq:2.

Potential Impact of Cable Route on Robinsons River-South Bank Historic Resources

The hearth identified in test pit 12 lies directly in the proposed cable route. In view of the hearth's potential archaeological data, mitigative measures should be employed concerning cable installation. It is suggested that this small feature could be completely excavated by an archaeologist within one to two days. Hopefully this would not jeopardize the continuity of the cable laying.

Robinsons River: North Bank

The north bank begins with a low, partly grass-covered sandy

shelf that is just above water level. About 0.5 m above this is dense mature forest on a near level plane that rises gradually towards the north. The proposed cable route passes through alders on the eastern side of the forest where the right of way for the TCH was cleared (Figure 4; Plate 8).

Seven test pits dug along the beach consisted of culturally sterile sand and small cobbles to 25-45 cm below the surface. This is not surprising as the low shelf is probably regularly flooded in the spring and during extensive rains. This would wash away any cultural material that might have been deposited there. The presence of chunks of concrete up to 1 m in diameter in the river 50-60 m downstream from the highway attests to the potential energy of the moving water.

Eight test pits dug in the forest zone were also devoid of artifacts, etc. (Figure 4). Five of the units held root-infested gritty brown clay and small cobbles to 32-60 cm below the surface. Two other pits had less gritty root-infested brown clay to 60 cm below the surface. Test pit 20 consisted of beach sand and small cobbles to 22 cm below the surface. Beach cobbles lay at the bottom of most units.

Five units were dug among the alders outside the forest. Pit numbers 17 and 13 were culturally sterile to 80 and 36 cm respectively. Unit 17 consisted of root-infested brown clay while unit 13 had beach cobbles and sand. Test pit 14 produced two pieces of modern glass from its gritty brown clay and was otherwise sterile to 40 cm below the surface. Test pit 15 held

one fragment of modern green bottle glass and one cut bone fragment at 30 cm below the surface in the gritty brown clay. It was otherwise sterile to 60 cm below the surface.

Substantial remains of a hearth were found in test pit 16. A black burn level consisting of large pieces of carburized wood, stained soil, and bone was discovered under 18-23 cm of fine brown clay (Plate 9). The burn layer is up to 4 cm thick, including 1 cm thick patches of calcined bone powder. The black layer lay on a thin band of reddish-coloured oxidized soil that is indicative of burning. Under this oxidized layer fine brown clay continued to 60 cm below the surface.

The initial 50 x 50 cm test unit was enlarged to 1 x 0.70 m and although burning extended over most of this area, the only artifacts found were badly corroded strands of iron wire. Excavation of the black layer indicated that it tapers in area at depth which suggests the use of a fire pit here. A large boulder with concrete on its upper surface was found 4 cm above the burn level in the western half of the unit (Plate 10). This probably represents landscaping associated with the TCH. There is no evidence that these activities penetrated into the hearth level. This site has been reported to Newfoundland's Historic Resources Division and it has been assigned the Borden Number DbBq:1.

Potential Impact of Cable Route on Robinsons River-North Bank Historic Resources

Testing indicates that the proposed fibre optics cable route

will have little impact on the cultural resources north of Robinsons River except where indicated by test pit 16 in this survey. Similar to the hearth on the southern side of the river, this feature suggests a small activity area, possibly representing one event. The north side hearth is also directly in the cable route which requires some mitigative action. The best option might be to totally excavate the fireplace and thereby salvage its inherent data. In view of its suggested small area, one to two days should be sufficient for this.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed fibre optics route poses no threat to historic resources in the vicinities of Crabbes River and Barachois River. However, any variation from the projected course could have ramifications for possible resources. Two fireplaces discovered on the banks of Robinsons River are potentially important concerning the history of Newfoundland's west coast. The information contained in these features should be retrievable at minimal cost to Newfoundland Telephone's cable installation project. Furthermore, it is suggested that any cutting through the dense woods proceed carefully as they may contain small prehistoric and historic sites that have completely overgrown since their deposition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This survey was funded by Newfoundland Telephone who

offerred the author every assistance. Project engineer Merv Locke was extremely helpful in this regard. Thanks are also extended to Newfoundland Historic Resources Division who granted the author Permit No. 91.01 to conduct the field work.

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Figures

FIGURE 1 **SOUTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

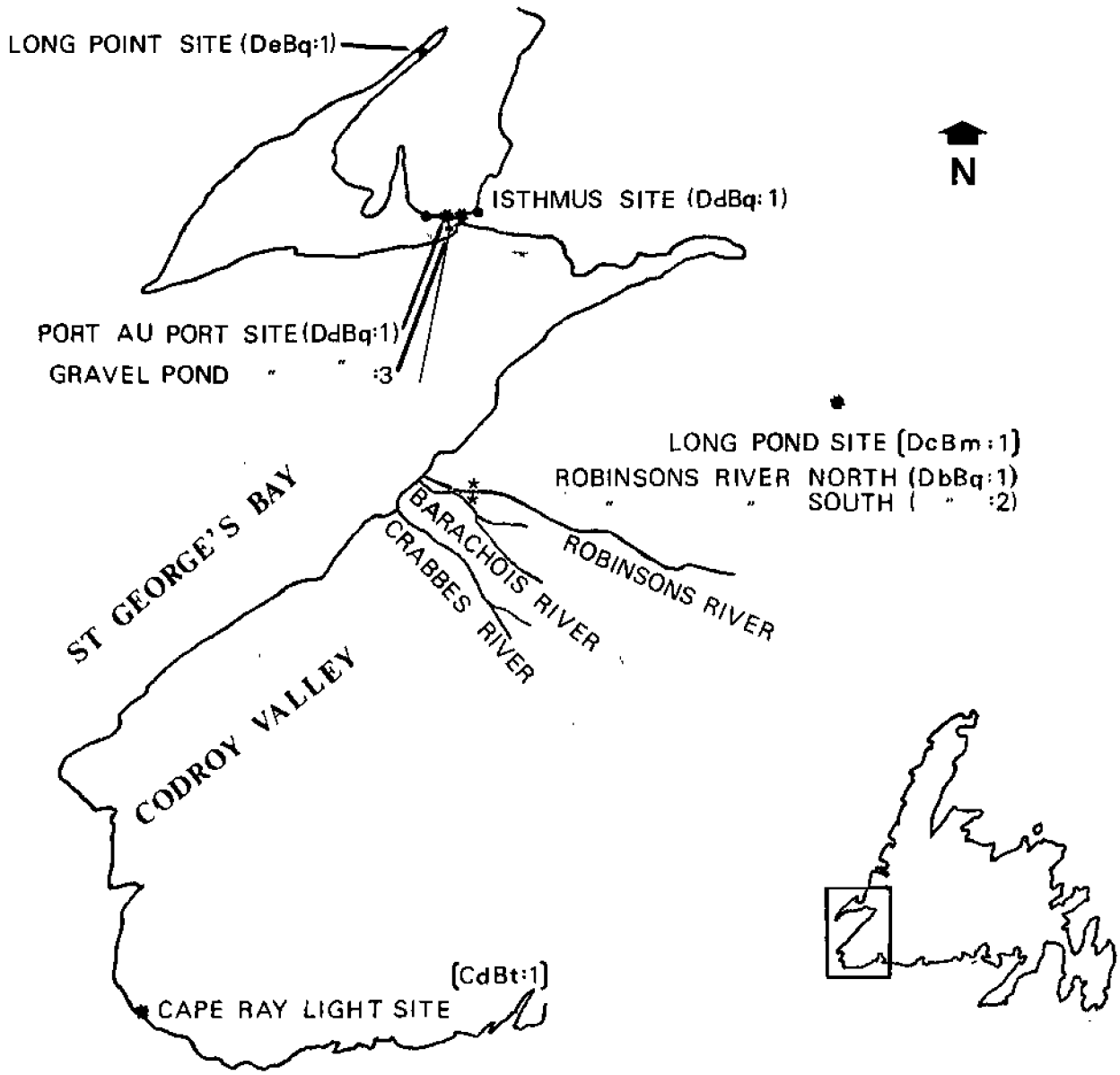


FIGURE 2 CRABBES RIVER TEST PITS

KEY

● TEST PIT

FALLEN TREES

T TESTS ALONG ERODING BANK

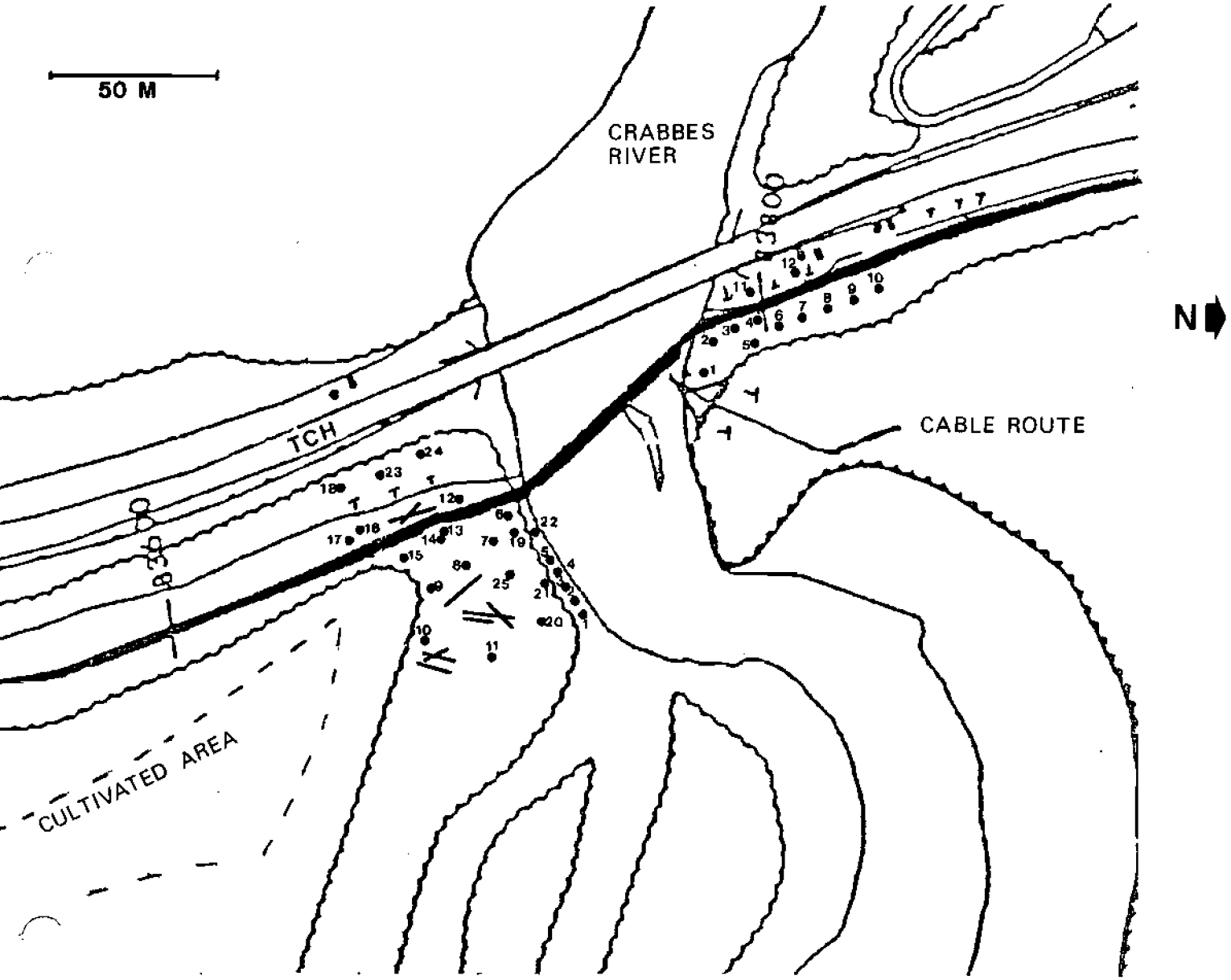


FIGURE 3 BARACHOIS RIVER TEST PITS

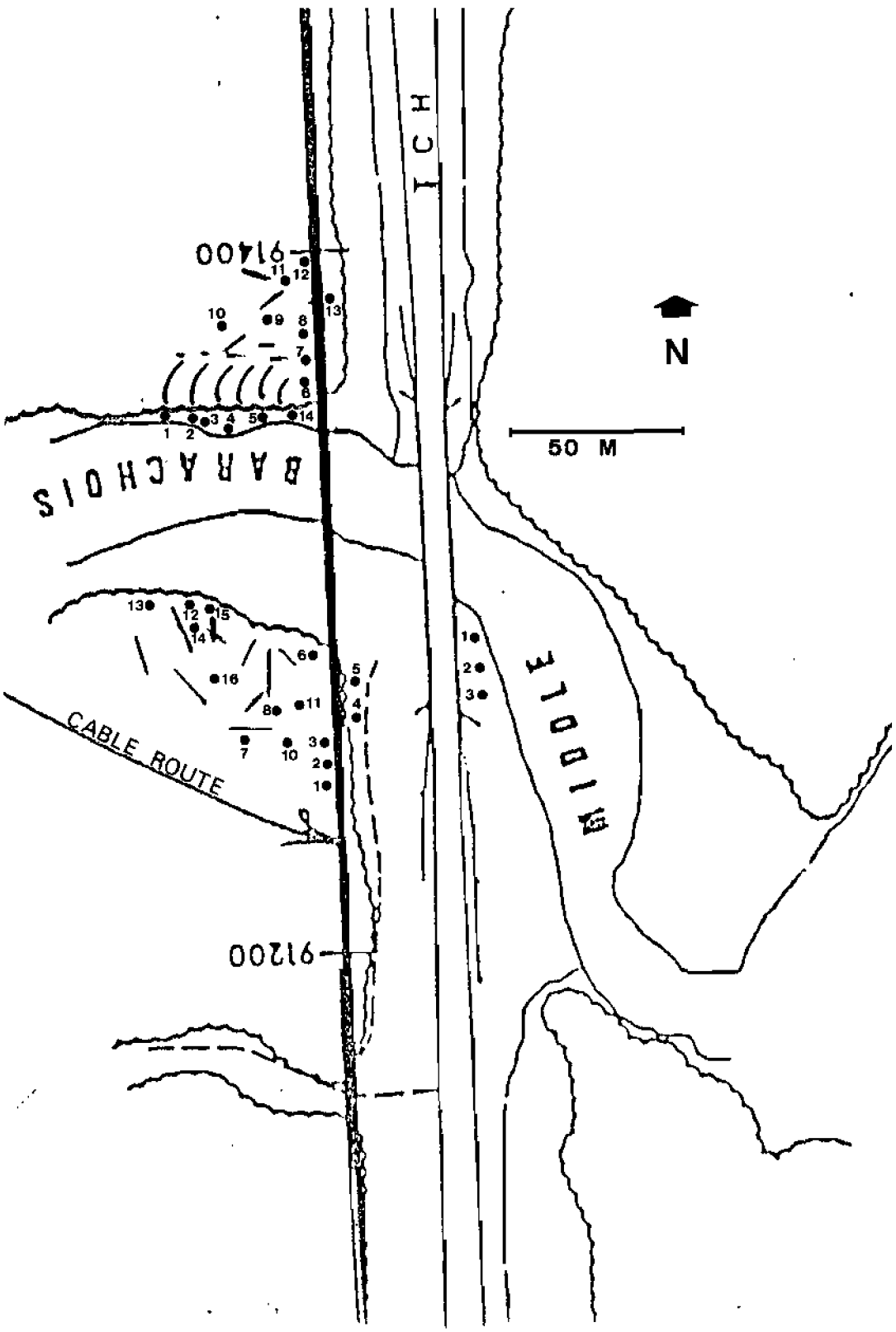
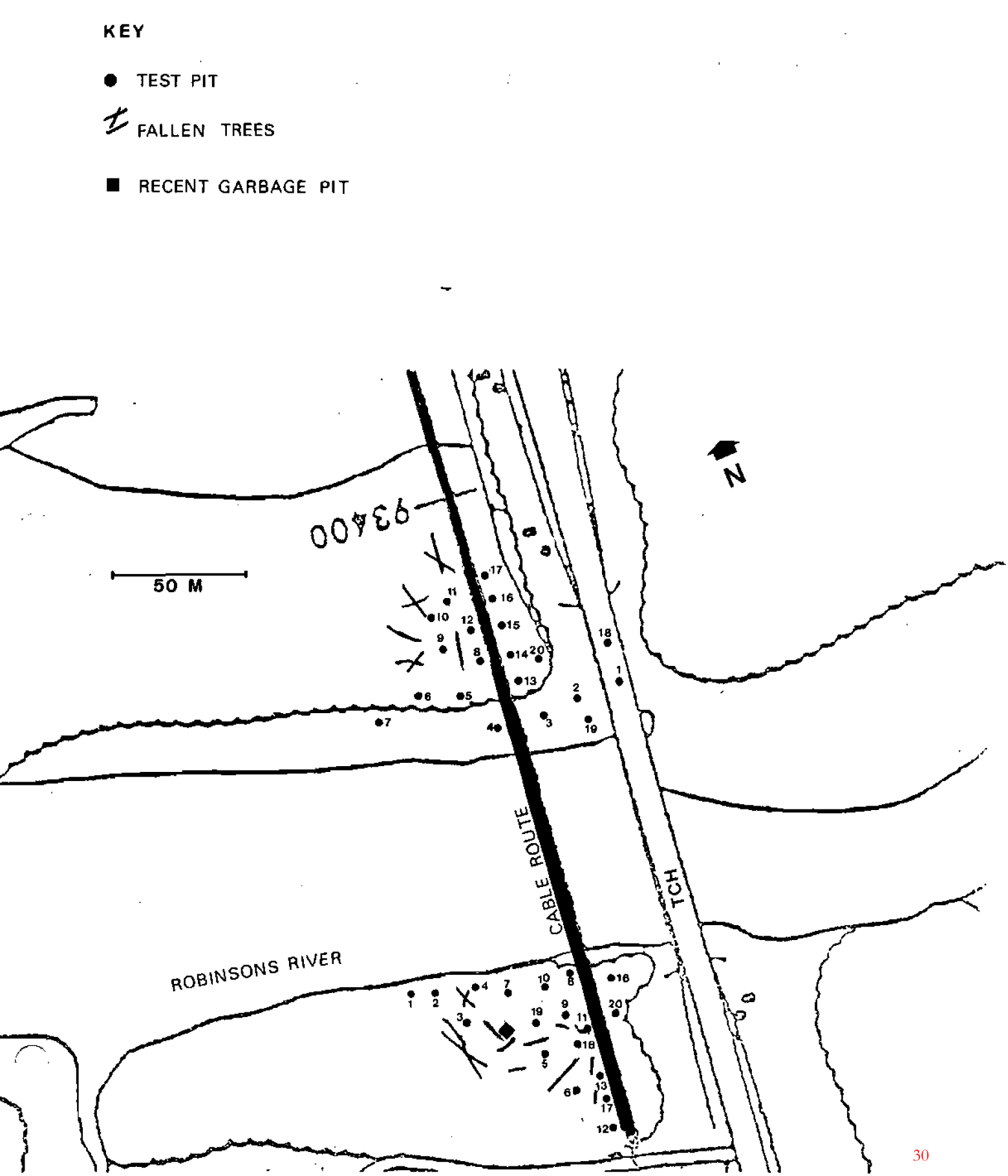


FIGURE 4 ROBINSONS RIVER TEST PITS



Plates

Plate 1

Plate 2

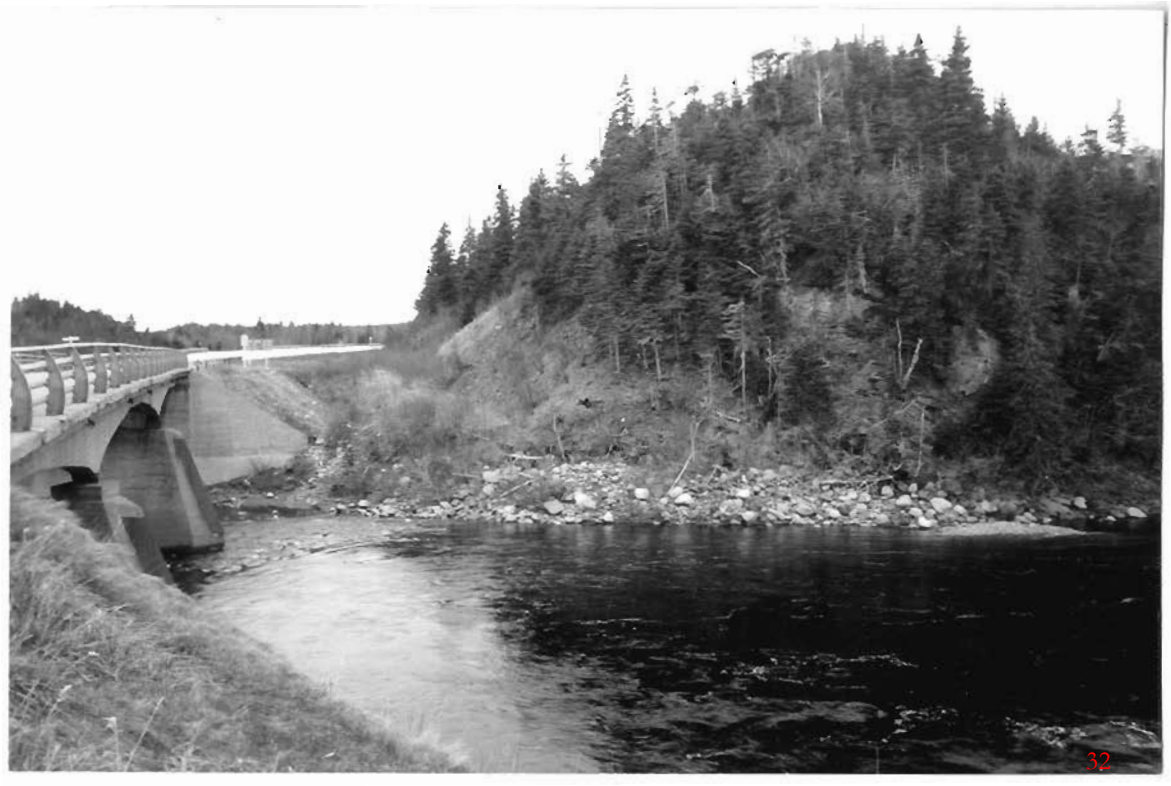


Plate 3

Plate 4

Plate 5

Plate 6

Plate 7

Plate 8

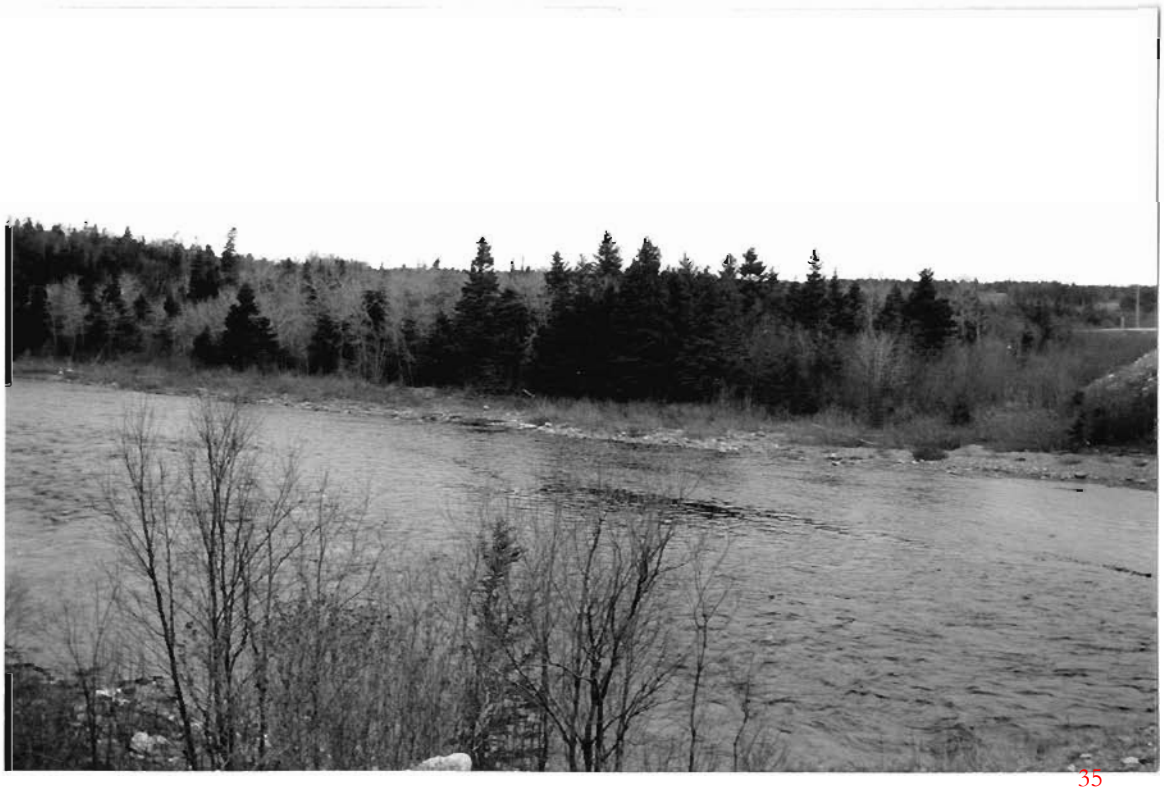


Plate 9

Plate 10

Stage 2

A Stage 2 Archaeological Analysis of Robinsons River North (DbBq:1) and Robinsons River South (DbBq:2) Undertaken in June, 1991

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Submitted to Newfoundland Historic Resources: September, 1991

INTRODUCTION

In 1991 Newfoundland Telephone began installing an underground fibre optics cable between Cape Ray and Corner Brook on Newfoundland's west coast (Figure 1). In May of that year the author was contracted by Newfoundland Telephone to conduct an archaeological assessment of the proposed cable route's crossing three rivers; Crabbes River, Barachois River and Robinsons River (MacLean 1991). The purpose of this survey was to ensure that no significant archaeological materials would be destroyed by the cable route.

There is evidence for prehistoric and historic Native settlement from St. George's Bay down to Cape Ray, although much research remains to be done concerning all past human populations on Newfoundland's west coast. Most of the archaeological sites in the region represent prehistoric Native use of the coast except for a few collections of stone tools from the Codroy Valley. This reflects a bias in sampling, as very little archaeology has been undertaken away from the coast. The Codroy Valley has been extensively excavated through historic agriculture which resulted in the accidental discovery of Native artifacts.

The earliest documented European occupations in the area occurred after the Treaty of Utrecht in A.D. 1713, although naval and fishing vessels had visited the area as early as A.D. 1594 (Ibid:1-4; Figure 1). There is evidence for European seasonal habitations in the interior. Historic data indicate that

European settlers commonly maintained winter homes five to six miles upstream on selected rivers. These camps provided the opportunity to escape harsh winter conditions on the coast, cut fire wood, do some fur trapping and probably harvest a few caribou. It is conceivable that Native people made similar use of inland resources and European and Native sites probably exist along various rivers and lakes.

The author's field tests showed no significant historic resources where the proposed cable route crossed Crabbes River and Barachois River. Barachois River's south bank had a few scattered modern campfires on the surface which are attributable to small-scale use of the area, probably by sports people (Ibid:8). Robinsons River produced two small archaeological sites which represent past fires on each of its banks. Preliminary testing resulted in extensive charcoal, partially burned wood, fragments of thin iron wire and a white substance tentatively identified as bone mash. A wire nail was recovered from Robinsons River South. These data were inconclusive as to was responsible for the fires, their function and time of deposition. The author suggested to Newfoundland's Historic Resources Division and Newfoundland Telephone that no disturbance of the sites should take place pending determination of their importance. Newfoundland Telephone agreed to this Stage 2 archaeological analysis and the author spent June 23-29 excavating the sites.

ROBINSONS RIVER SOUTH (DbBq:2)

This site was found in Test Pit 12 on the south bank of Robinsons River in the May, 1991 tests (Figure 2). The 50 x 50 cm test pit and its 30 x 30 cm extension produced a 5-19 cm thick charcoal/burn layer that was thickest in the northeast corner. A wire nail found there suggested a twentieth century origin for the fire. The only other artifacts were narrow, 0.5-1 mm thick, strands of corroded iron wire. Test pits dug 6-8 m away produced no evidence of burning which reflected the small area of the former fire.

Robinsons River South (DbBq:2): Square 1

In June, 1991 two 1 x 1 m squares were dug on the southern and western limits of Test Pit 12 (Figure 3). Unit 1 was placed next to the south wall of the previous test pit. The sod and the brown clay underneath were dug with a shovel until charcoal was encountered. The burn layer was excavated with a hand trowel. The charcoal layer was 35-47 cm below the surface within compacted brown clay that is pervasive throughout the Codroy Valley.

The burn layer in Square 1 was a 24 x 24 x 11 cm (thick) charcoal concentration located in the northern area (Plates 1, 2). This represents the southeastern limit of the former fire and proved that Square 1 was mostly beyond the distribution of burned materials. Examination of the north profile of Square 1 shows the charcoal deposit and its thin connection to the main

fire which is located to the northwest (Figure 4). An aluminum "Coke" can found in the charcoal reflects twentieth century activities (Figure 4; Plate 2). No other artifacts were recovered.

Robinsons River South (DbBg:2): Square 2

This unit was dug on the western edge of Test Pit 12 from the May, 1991 tests (Figure 3). As in Square 1, the sod and brown clay which lay over the burn level were shovelled off and the cultural stratum was excavated with a hand trowel. No artifacts were found in the levels above the burn layer. The latter was 1.5-16 cm thick and was situated 6-30.5 cm below the surface. It consisted of dense charcoal deposits, partially burned and unburned wood, pink-coloured sand and greasy white patches of a fungal growth left from decomposing wood (Plates 3, 4). This material had been incorrectly labelled as bone mash in earlier excavations. The pink sand presumably was oxidized by the fire.

Square 2 cut through a major portion of the former fire, including its western edge which was formed by a large log running SW-NE (Plates 3, 4). Profiles of the square show a significant burn level continuing to the east and much less so to the south and west (Figures 5-7; Plates 5-7). There was no evidence of burning in the north wall of the square.

The only artifacts from the unit were numerous thin iron strands, 0.5-1 mm thick, that were scattered throughout the lower

levels of the burn stratum. These strands appear to be from automobile tires used to sustain the burning of green brush cleared from the Trans Canada Highway right of way. The author witnessed many such fires along Newfoundland's Trans Canada Highway this summer. The remains of this summer's fires contained many thin iron strands, often in circular shapes which reflect their position in the tires (Plates 8, 9).

Discussion: Robinsons River South (DbBq:2)

A total excavated area of 2.34 square meters indicates the recent twentieth century origin of the site. This interpretation is based on a number of points. The good condition of the wood suggests it is not very old. A "Coke" can from Square 1, iron strands from automobile tires in Square 2 and a modern wire nail from test pit 12 also attest to modern activities. The location of the fire within the Trans Canada Highway right of way is further evidence for its association with maintenance of the roadway. The significant overburden of brown clay, up to 24 cm thick, on some of the burn layer can be attributed to the use of tractors, etc. in landscaping.

The complete site was not excavated as sufficient data were obtained indicating the relative insignificance of its cultural material at this time. Thus, the proposed cable route poses no threat to Newfoundland's historic resources. However, it should be noted that this site and others like it are potentially important to future archaeological and associated research.

Prospective developers of unsettled areas should be aware of the destructive capacities of their activities.

ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq:1)

During the May, 1991 excavations evidence of a fire was found in Test Pit 16 on the north bank of Robinsons River (Figure 2). A burn layer, including charcoal, carburized wood, dark-stained soil and possible bone mash, up to 4 cm thick, was covered by 18-23 cm of brown fine-grained clay. The burn layer lay on a thin band of reddish coloured soil that probably was oxidized by the fire. Brown clay continued under this to 60 cm below the surface. Excavation of a 1 x 0.70 m area in May produced badly corroded strands of iron wire like those from Robinsons River South (MacLean 1991:15). These were the only artifacts recovered. As in the case of Robinsons River South, test pits dug 6-8 m away contained no sign of burning which reflected the small area encompassed by the site.

Robinsons River North (DbBq:1): Square 1

Square 1 was dug on the western edge of Test Pit 16 (Figure 8). The sod and underlying brown clay were removed with a shovel. A fragment of partially burned cut wood, rocks with concrete on their surface and a fragment of transparent modern bottle glass were found in the brown clay. When the burn layer was encountered at 28 cm below the surface, a hand trowel was used instead of the shovel.

Extensive remains of burning, including charcoal, partially burned and unburned wood and a greasy white fungal growth from rotting wood made up the burn stratum. It was 2-9 cm thick and was situated 28-42.5 cm below the surface. Evidence of burning extends over most of the square except for the westernmost 20 cm. This represents the western limit of the fire (Plate 10). Southern, eastern and northern profiles of the unit show the continuation of the burn layer in these directions (Plates 11-13; Figures 9-11). The soil under the burn level consisted of 10-12 cm of brown fine-grained clay which lay on top of 4-6 cm of golden-brown sand. A beach cobble layer is under the sand.

An aluminum foil potato chip bag was found under partially burned sticks near the western limit of the burn area. Iron concretions consisting of the same sort of thin strands as those from the south side of Robinsons River were also recovered from the burn layer. They have retained a circular orientation which reflects their having come from automobile tires placed within the fire to sustain the incineration of waste material (Plates 11, 13). The wire is also proof of the late deposition of the site.

Robinsons River North (DbBq:2): Square 2

Square 2, Robinsons River North, was dug on the southeast corner of Square 1. A 1 x 1 m unit was measured from the previous two pits, but a 1 x 0.75 m section was excavated in order to leave a north baulk. This produced a profile of the

charcoal deposit between Square 2 and Test Pit 16 (Figures 8, 12; Plate 14). The sod cover and underlying brown clay were dug with a shovel. The clay contained two fragments of transparent modern bottle glass.

The burn layer was found 16 cm below the surface and was excavated with a trowel. It consisted of charcoal, partially burned wood, extensive accumulations of the same greasy white fungi found elsewhere and patches of orange-coloured sand that presumably was oxidized from burning (Plate 15). These materials are concentrated 22-33 cm below the surface with slight scatterings of charcoal above and below these parameters (Figures 12, 13). The fire level rests on dark brown clay-gravel that appears to be stained from the overlying charcoal in the western part of the square. The fire remains were oriented NE-SW through this unit with the most substantial evidence to the west (Plates 14-17; Figures 12, 13). This suggests that Square 2 and Test Pit 16 were dug along the fire's eastern limits. The only artifacts from Square 2 were a few of the same type of iron strands found elsewhere during these excavations.

Discussion: Robinsons River North (DbBg:1)

Excavation of 2.7 square meters of this former fire revealed that it is of similar design and function as one discovered on the south side of Robinsons River. Robinsons River North has the same extensive charcoal, partially decayed and fresh wood, patches of burned soil and widespread greasy white fungi from

rotting wood. Robinsons River North-Square 1 produced articulated iron ribbing from automobile tires that helped identify the iron wire fragments found in other units dug at this site and Robinsons River South.

CONCLUSIONS

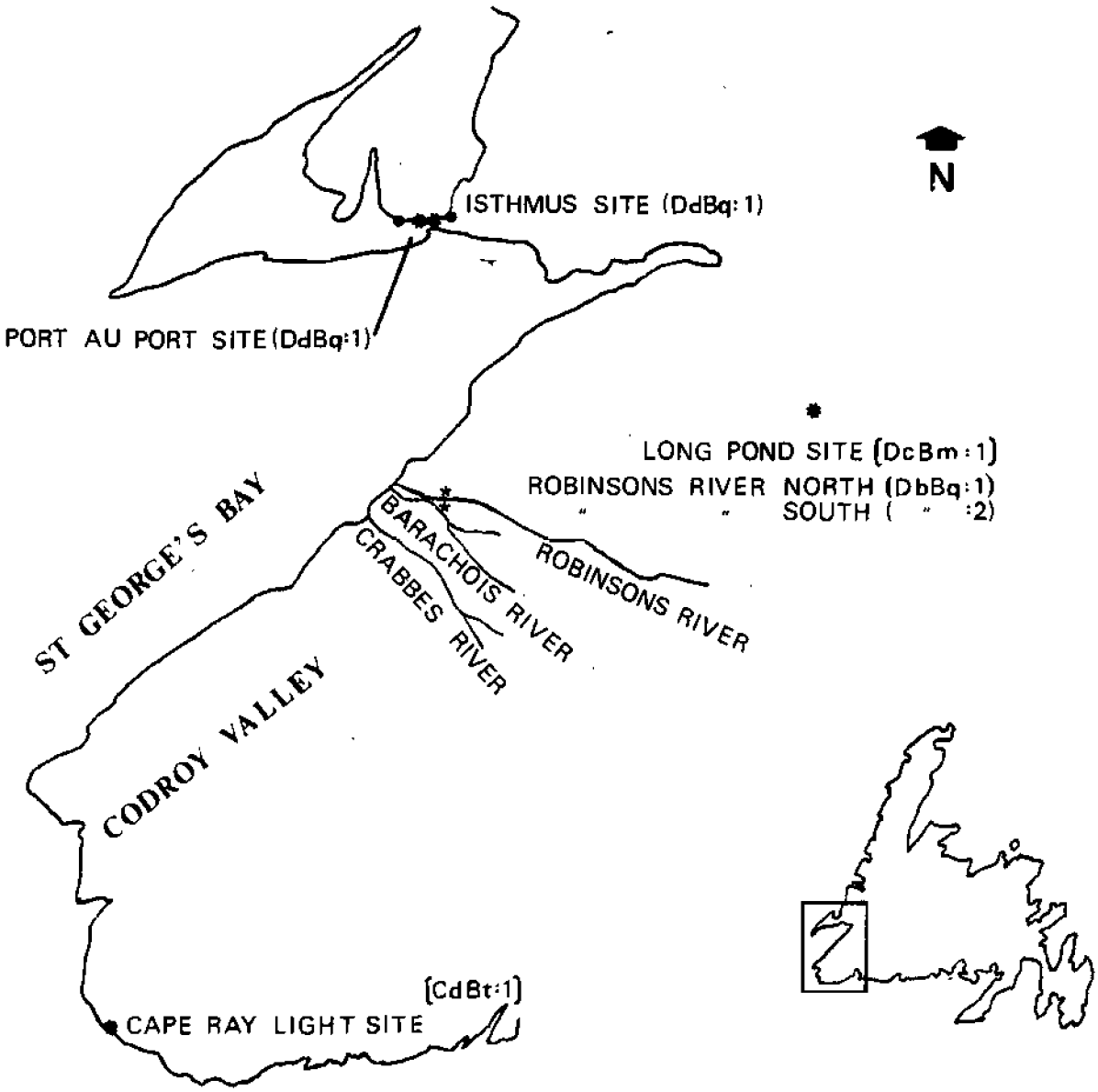
Detailed examination of Robinsons River South (DbBq:2) and Robinsons River North (DbBq:1) showed that these sites have no significance to pre-modern Newfoundland historic resources. The Stage 2 analysis of these sites described here guarantees that knowledge of some of the activities associated with maintenance of the Trans Canada Highway will survive the possible destruction or partial loss of relevant archaeological sites in the future.

ACKNOWDELGEMENTS

Newfoundland Telephone funded the Stage 2 analysis of two archaeological sites at Robinsons River. Project engineer Merv Locke extended the author every support in this regard. Newfoundland Historic Resources Division provided Permit 91.01 for the initial environmental analysis and subsequent detailed excavations. The writer also gratefully acknowledges the hospitality and support of residents and cabin owners in the Robinsons River test area.

Figures

FIGURE 1 **SOUTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**



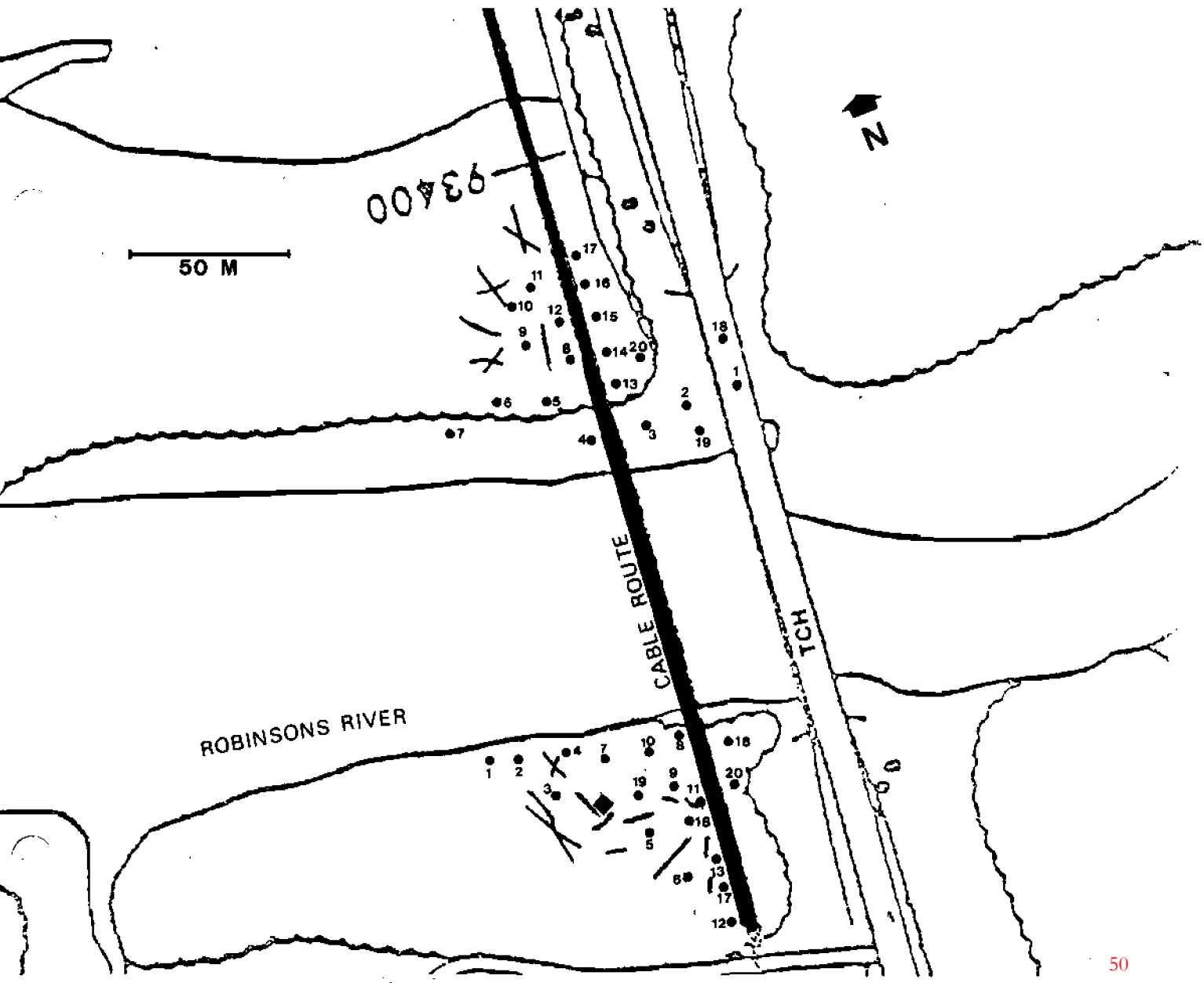
KEY

* ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

● NATIVE QUARRIES

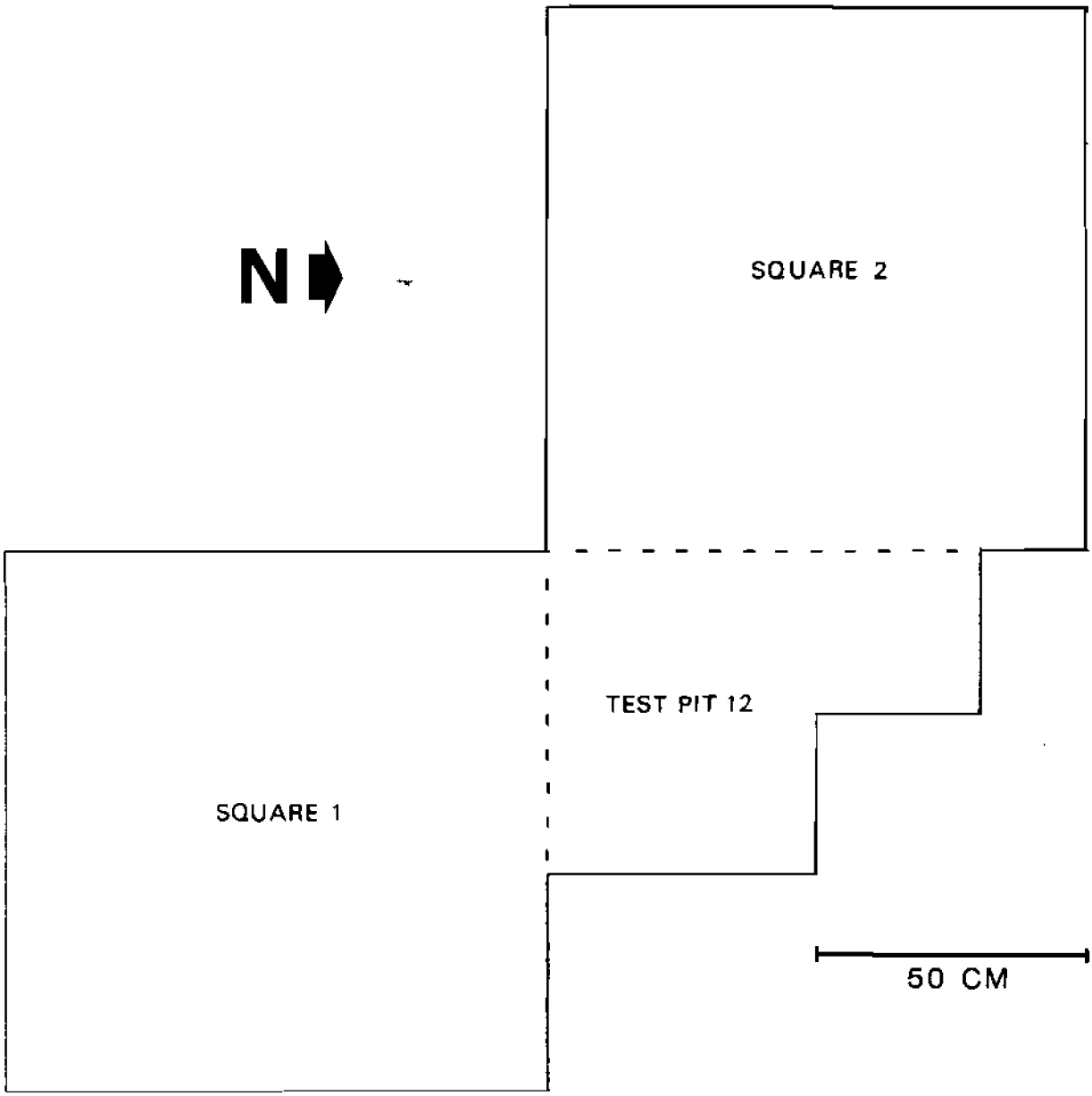
* SITES FOUND IN MAY, 1991

FIGURE 2 ROBINSONS RIVER TEST PITS



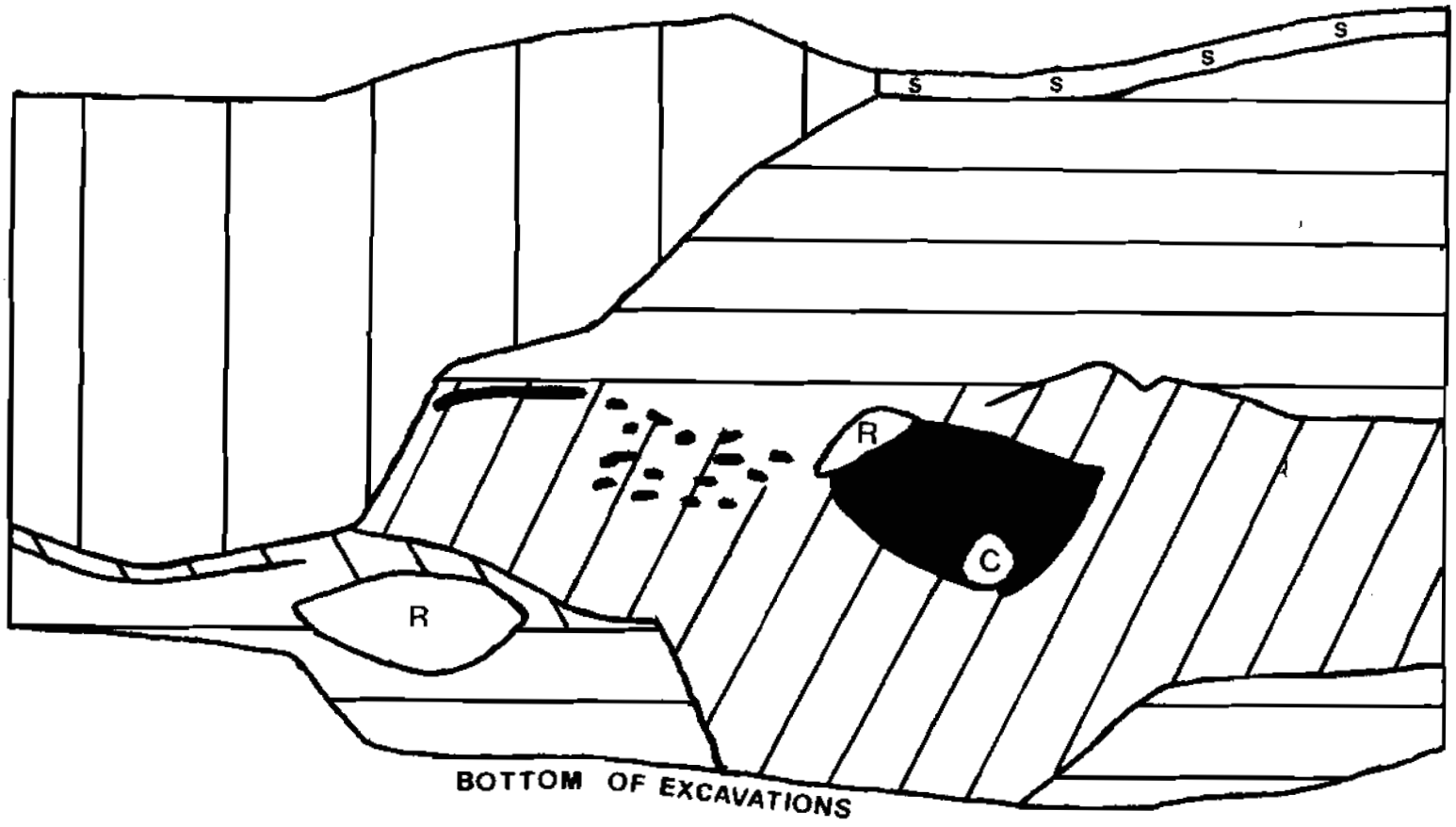
ROBINSONS RIVER SOUTH (DbBq-2), 1991 EXCAVATION PLAN

FIG 3



ROBINSONS RIVER SOUTH (DbBq:2), PROFILE - NORTH WALL, SQUARE 1

FIG 4



KEY

S SOD

TEST PIT 12

COMPACTED ORANGE CLAY-SAND

WITH INTERMITTENT DARK STAINING

DARK STAINED SOIL

CHARCOAL

R ROCK

C ALUMINUM "COKE" CAN

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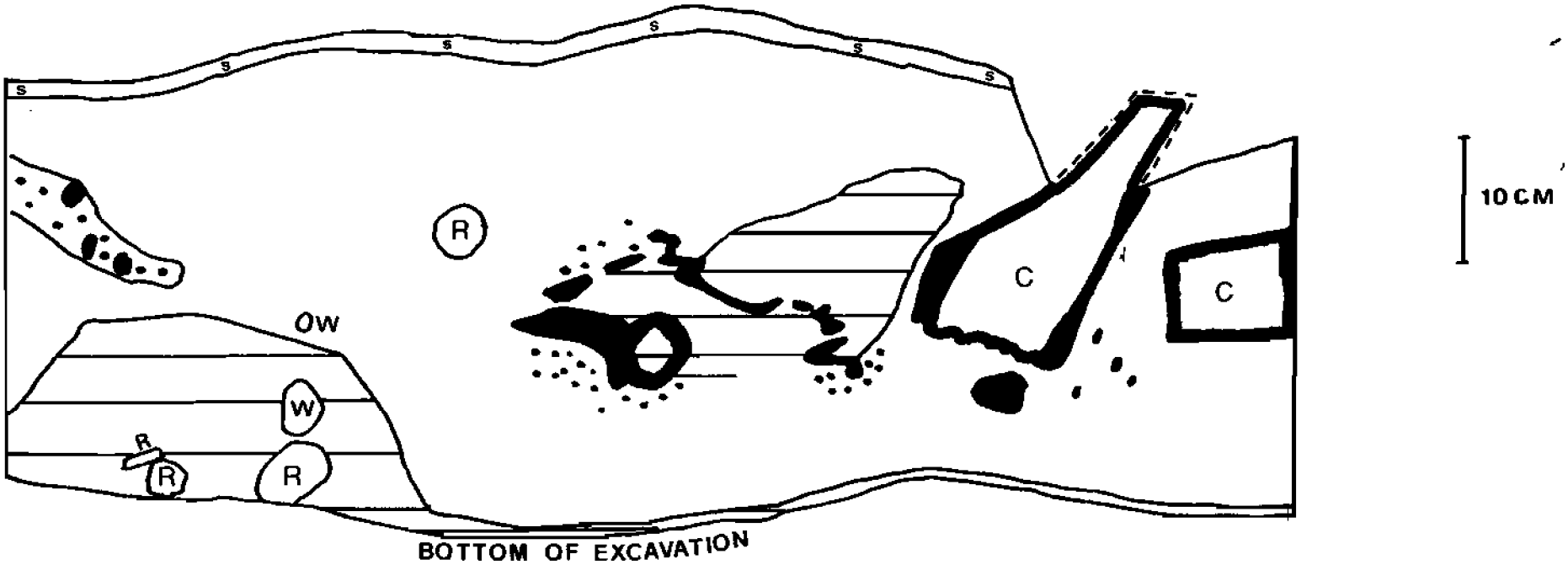
ROBINSONS RIVER SOUTH (DbBq:2), PROFILE - SOUTH WALL, SQUARE 2

FIG 5

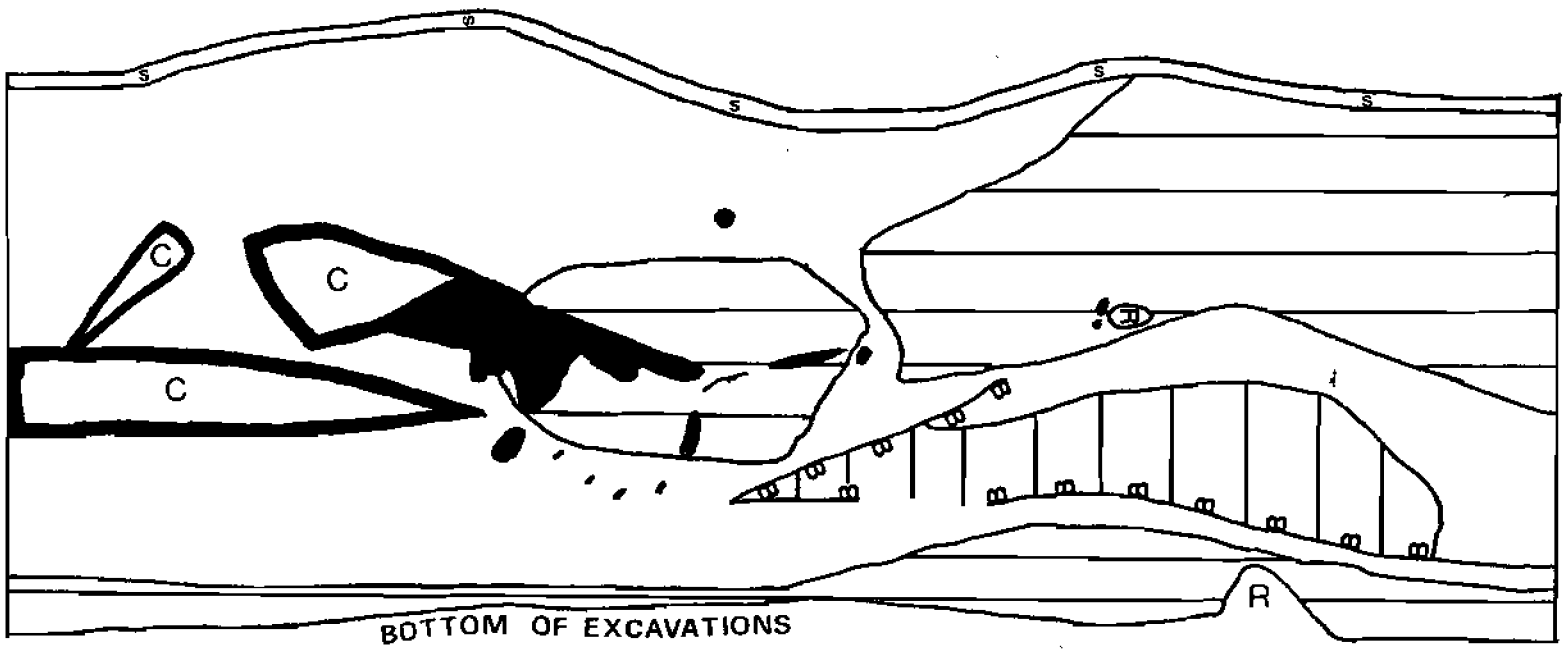


KEY

S	SOD	R	ROCK
□	BROWN CLAY	C	CHARRED WOOD
=	ORANGE-BROWN CLAY	W	WOOD
■	CHARCOAL		

ROBINSONS RIVER SOUTH (DbBq:2), PROFILE - WEST WALL, SQUARE 2

FIG 6



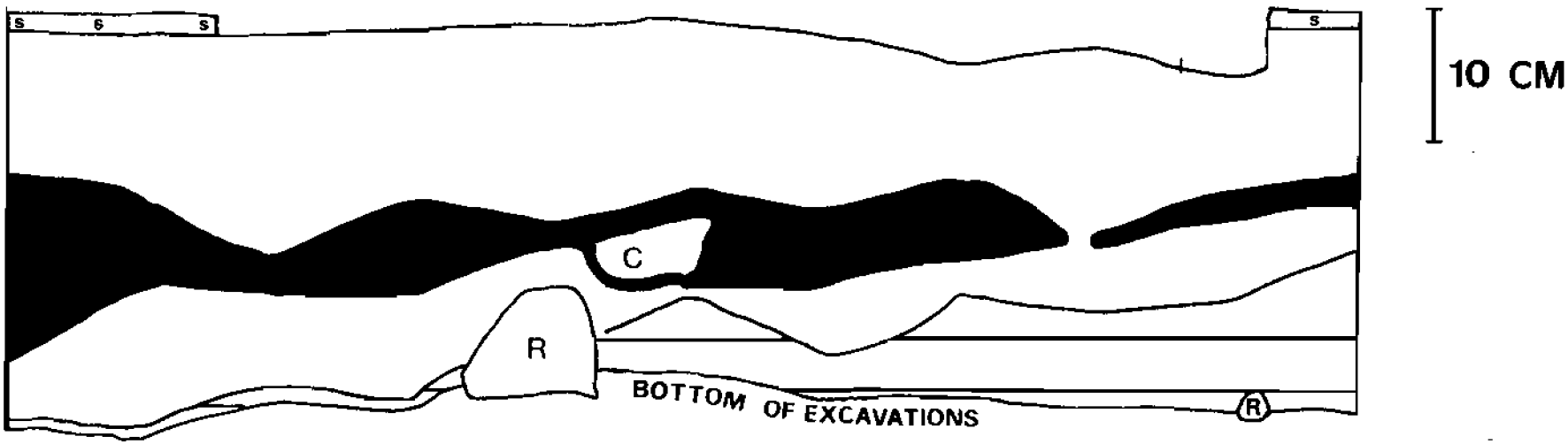
10 CM

KEY

S	SOD	II	WOOD
=	ORANGE - BROWN CLAY	R	ROCK
□	BROWN CLAY	B	BIRCH BARK
■	CHARCOAL		
C	CHARRED WOOD		

ROBINSONS RIVER SOUTH (DbBq:2), PROFILE - EAST WALL, SQUARE 2

FIG 7

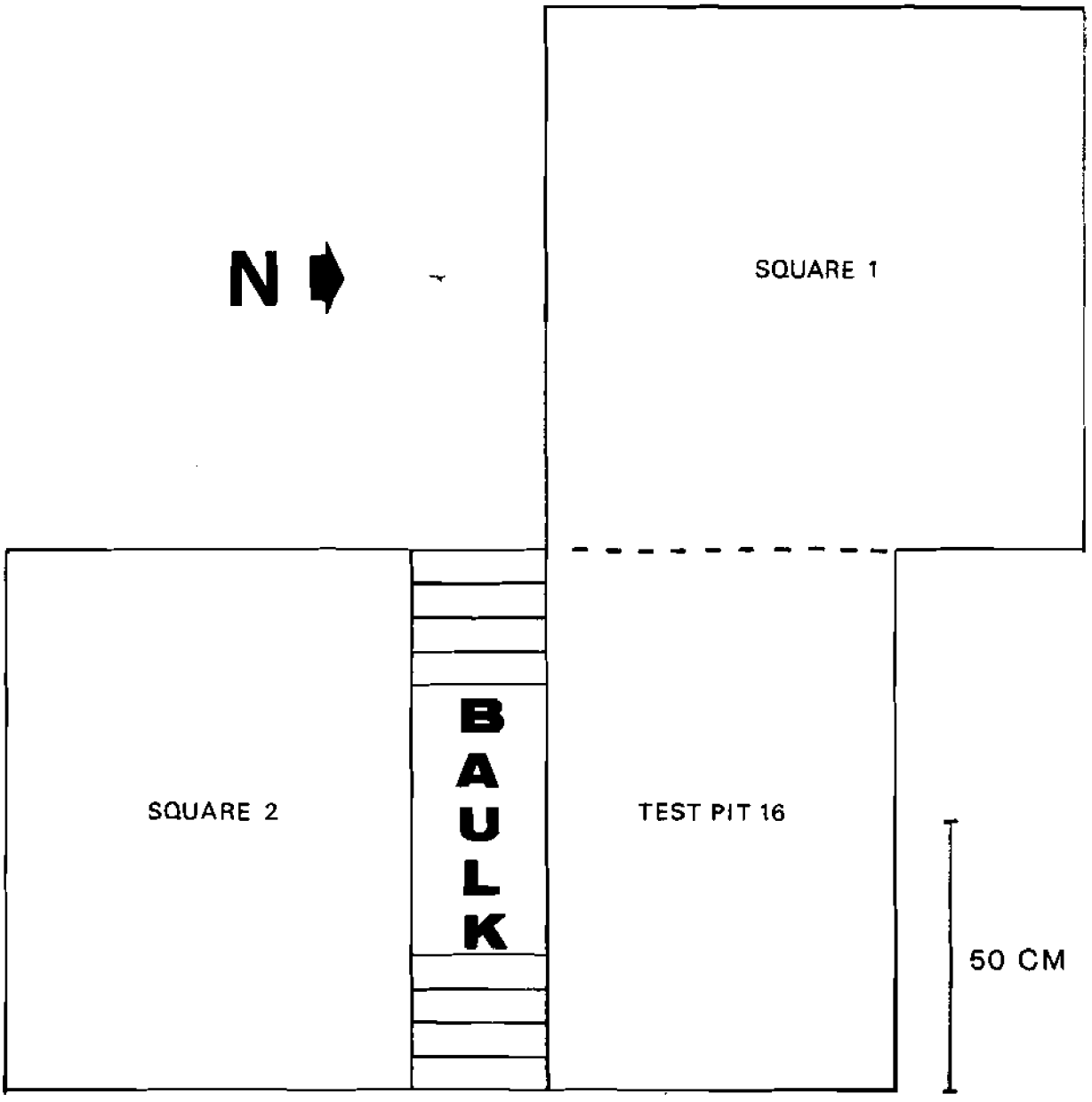


KEY

S	SOD	C	CHARRED WOOD
□	BROWN CLAY	R	ROCK
■	CHARCOAL	=	ORANGE-BROWN CLAY

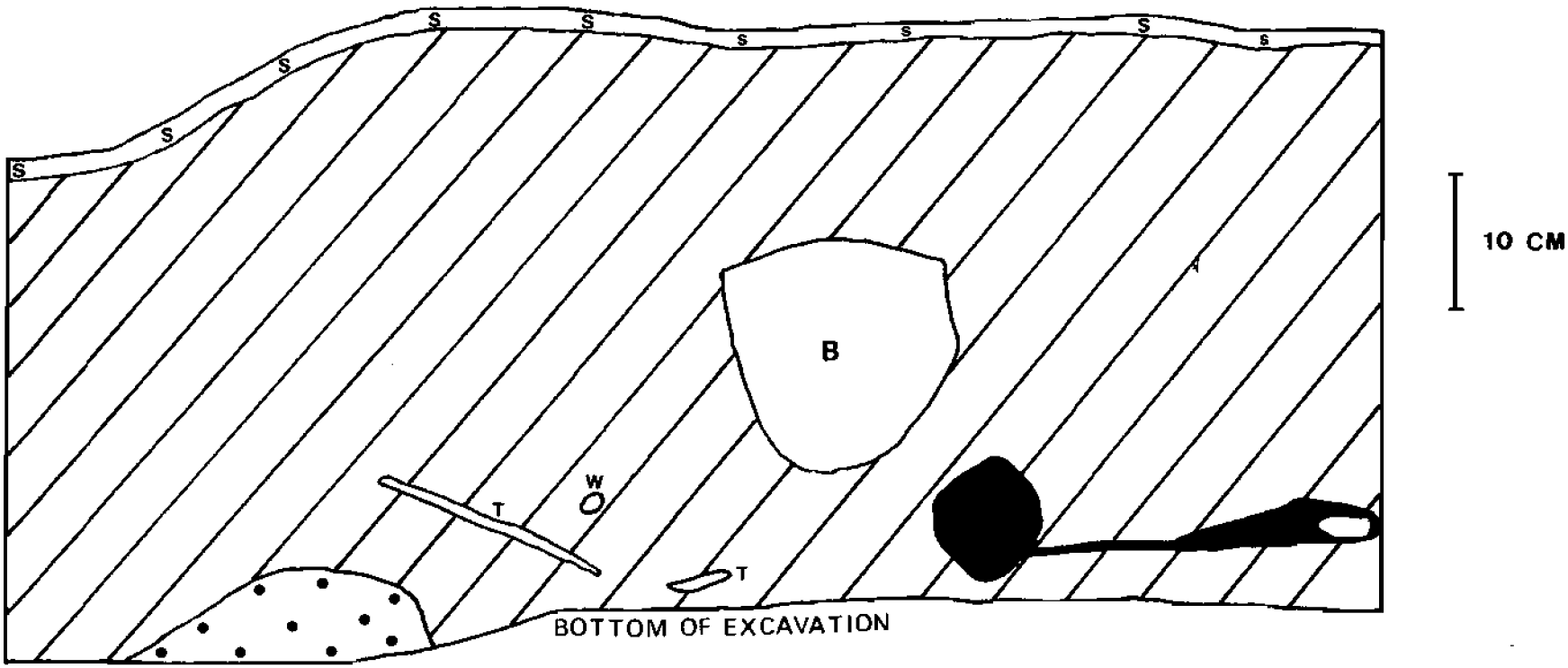
ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq-1), 1991 EXCAVATION PLAN

FIG 8



ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq-1), PROFILE NORTH WALL, SQUARE 1

FIG 9

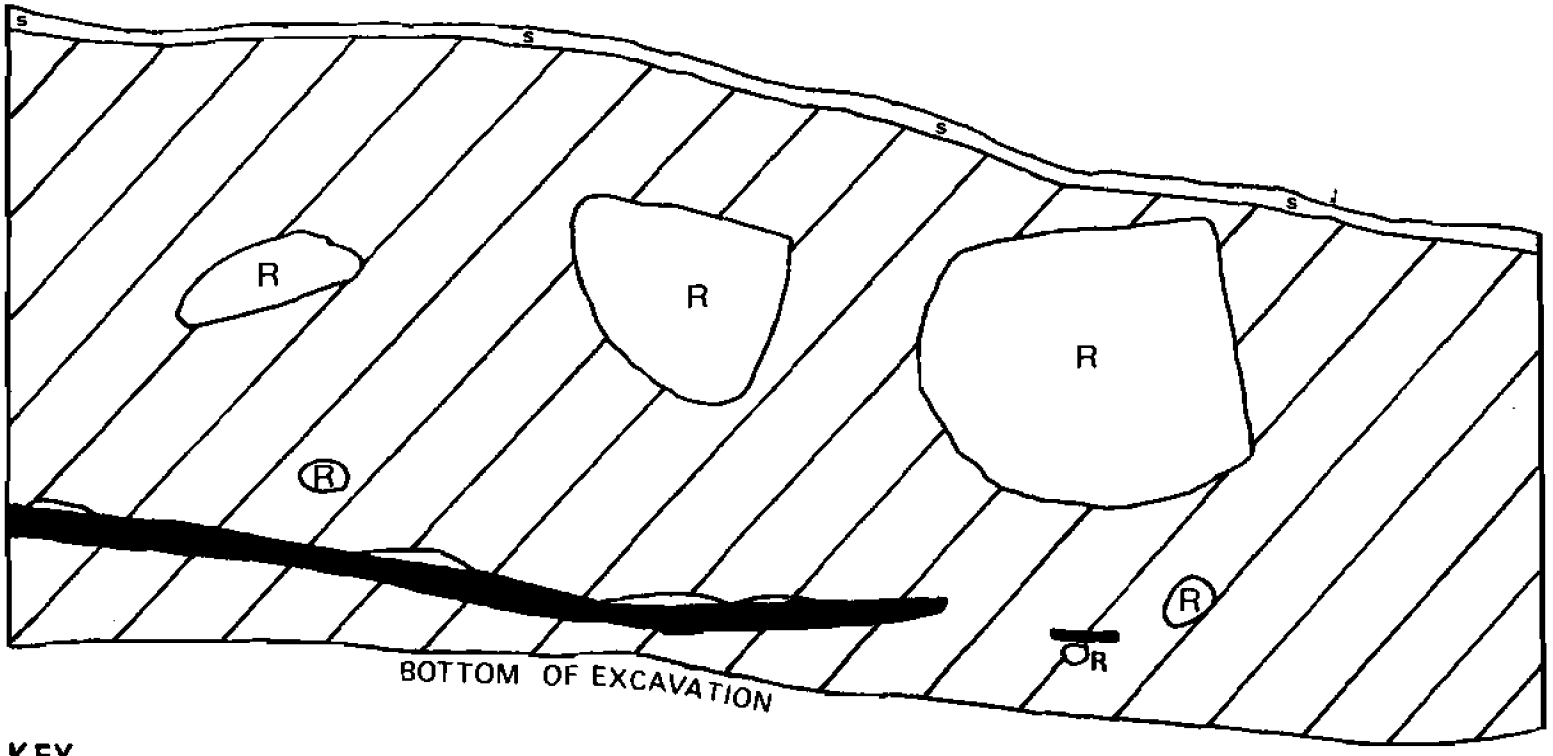


KEY

S	SOD	B	BIRCH BARK	■	CHARCOAL
//	BROWN CLAY	T	TREE ROOT	□	GREASY WHITE
⊡	SAND	W	WOOD		

ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq:1), PROFILE - SOUTH WALL, SQUARE 1

FIG 10

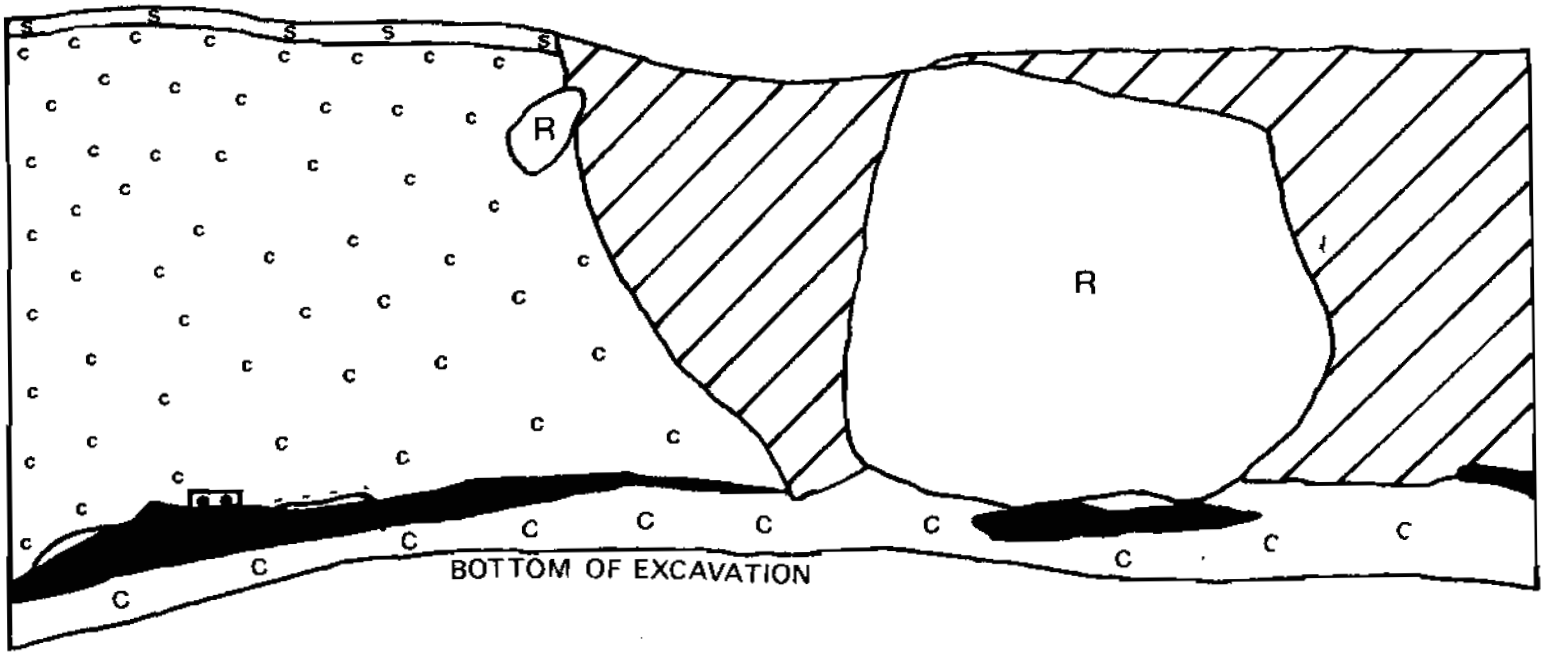


KEY

S	SOD	■	CHARCOAL
//	BROWN CLAY	R	ROCK
□	GREASY WHITE		

ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq:1), PROFILE - EAST WALL, SQUARE 1

FIG 11

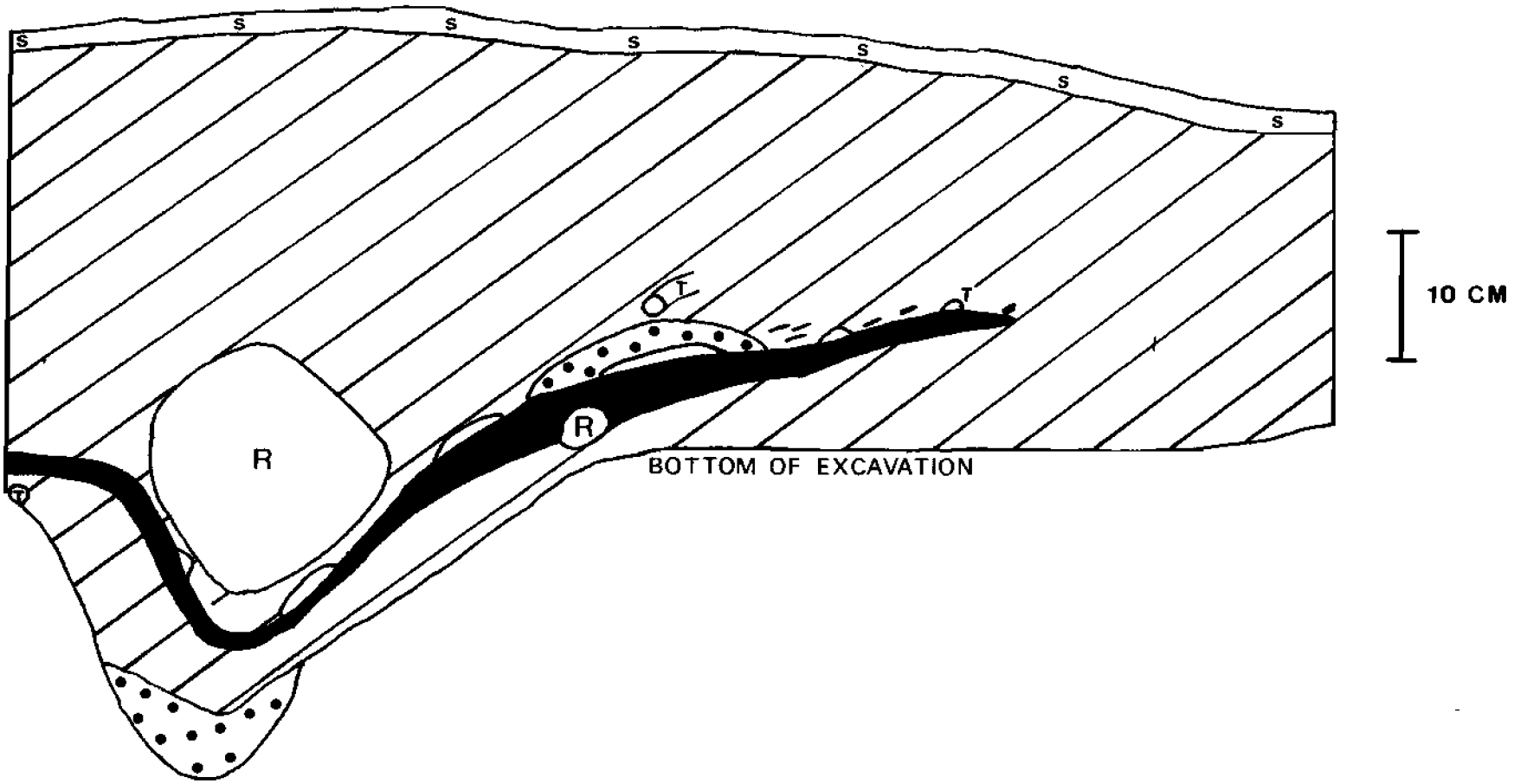


KEY

S	SOD	R	ROCK
C	BROWN CLAY		CHARRED WOOD
//	TEST PIT 16		IRON CONCRETION
□	GREASY WHITE	■	CHARCOAL

ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq-1), PROFILE - NORTH WALL, SQUARE 2

FIG 12



KEY

S	SOD	//	BROWN CLAY	■	CHARCOAL
R	ROCK	□	GREASY WHITE		
T	TREE ROOT	⊡	SAND		

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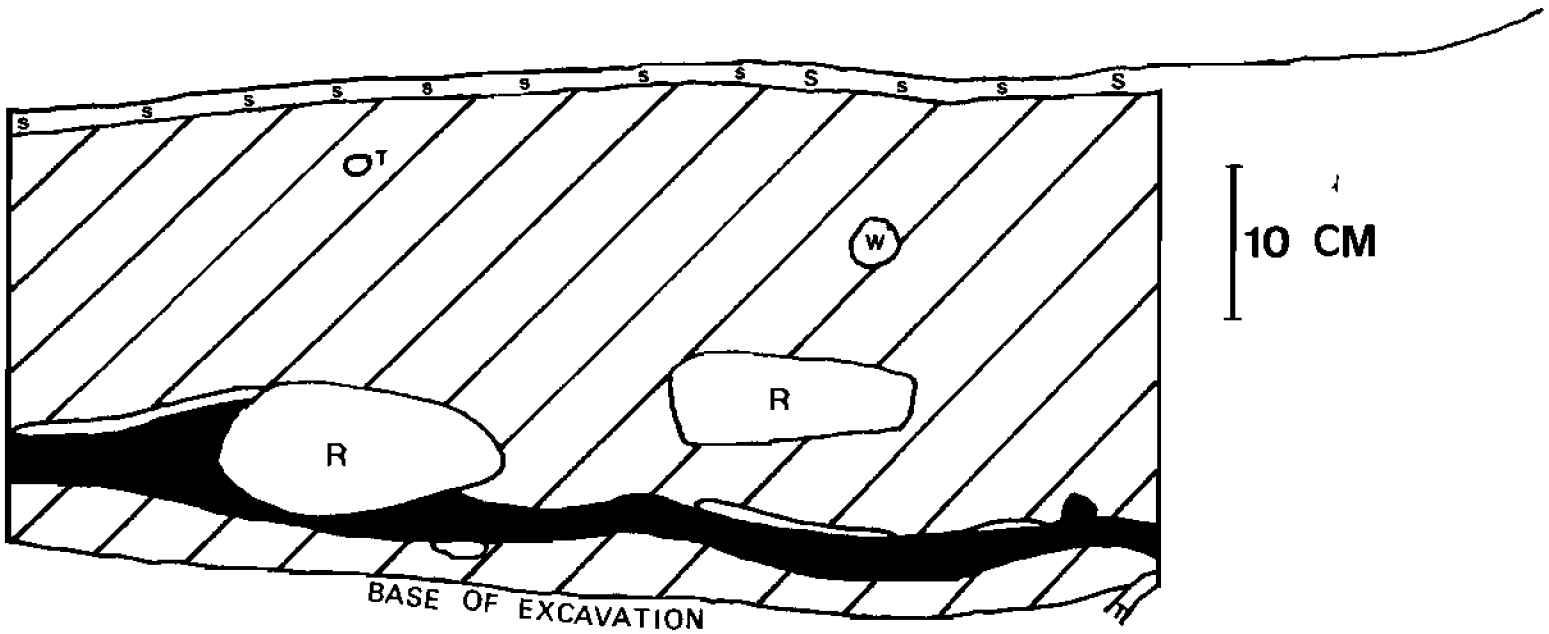
ROBINSONS RIVER NORTH (DbBq:1), PROFILE - WEST WALL, SQUARE 2

FIG 13



KEY

S	SOD	T	ROOT
//	BROWN CLAY	W	WOOD
■	CHARCOAL	R	ROCK
□	GREASY WHITE		

Plates

Plate 1: Top of burn layer, Square 1, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2). Checked line indicates charcoal.

Plate 2: "Coca Cola" can in charcoal, Square 1, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2).

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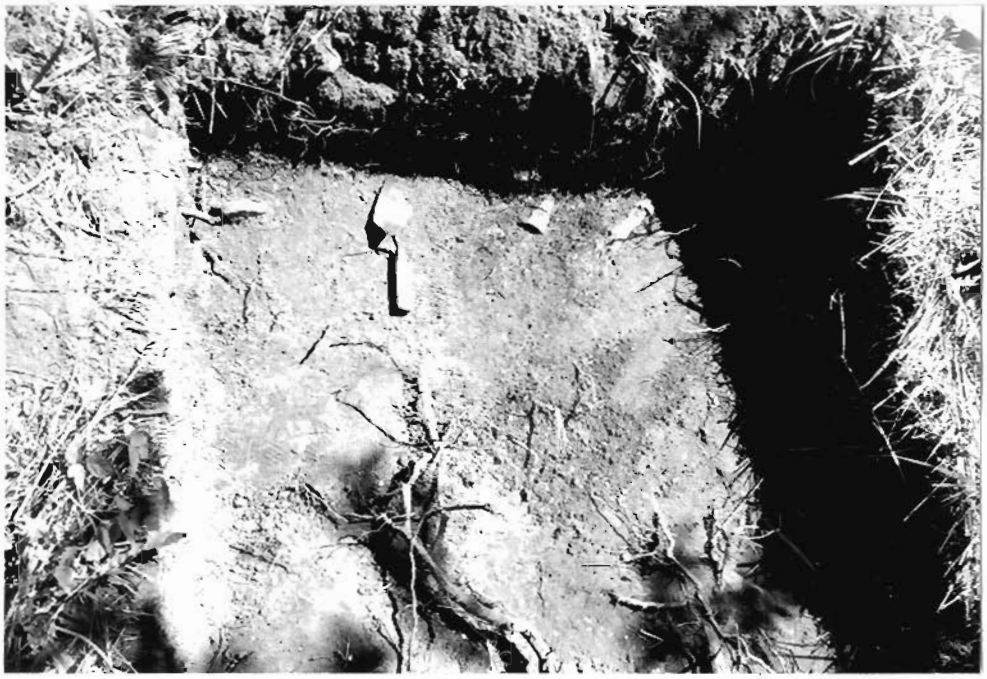
1



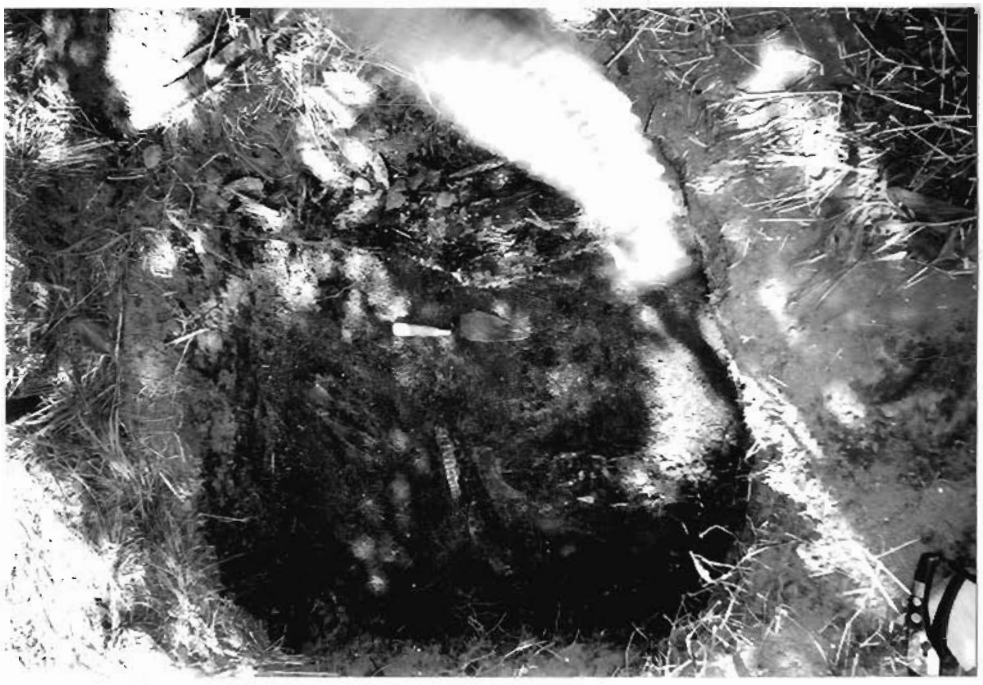
2

Plate 3: Top of burn layer, Square 2, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2).

Plate 4: Bottom of burn layer, Square 2, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2).

28

3



4

Plate 5: East wall, Square 2, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2).

Plate 6: South wall, Square 2, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2).

30

5

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Plate 7: West wall, Square 2, Robinsons River South (DbBq:2).

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Plate 8: Remains of modern brush burning along Trans Canada Highway between Deer Lake and St. Jude's, Newfoundland. Note circular arrangement of fine steel strands from automobile tire.

Plate 9: Examples of modern brush burning between Deer Lake and St. Jude's on Newfoundland's west coast.

34

8

9

Plate 10: Burn layer from Square 1, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

Plate 11: South wall, Square 1, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

36

10

11

Plate 13: West wall, Square 2, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

Plate 14: South wall, Square 2, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

38

13

14

Plate 14: North wall, Square 2, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

Plate 15: Top of burn layer, Square 2, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

40

15

Plate 16: West wall, Square 2, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

Plate 17: South wall, Square 2, Robinsons River North (DbBq:1).

42

16

17

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PRELIMINARY TESTING OF SHIP REMAINS, STANFORD RIVER, GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK, 27 AUGUST 1991

Report Prepared for: Historic Resources Branch
Atlantic Region
Canadian Parks Service
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Prepared by: Dr. M.A.P. Renouf
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

9 October 1991

INTRODUCTION: Over the past several years Canadian Parks Service personnel at Gros Morne National Park have noticed the periodic exposure of ship remains in the sand dunes of the Stanford River (fig. 1). Since exposure and re-burial is an unstable environmental context for these remains, their historic value needs to be established so that further action, such as excavation or stabilization, can be taken. At the request of Gary Pittman, of the Canadian Parks Service, Gros Morne National Park, Kevin MacAleese from the Port au Choix Archaeology Project visited the site on 5 August 1990, where he sketched and photographed the exposed planks and beams (plates 1-2). Mr. MacAleese concluded that the length of the longest plank visible (1.75 metres minimum) and the presence of two curved cross pieces suggested a small ship. He also noted the presence of what he called wooden nails and iron spikes. Copies of the sketch and notes were forwarded to Charles Lindsay, Historic Resources Branch, Atlantic Region, Canadian Parks Service. In 1991 the remains were again exposed (plate 3) and it was decided by the Canadian Parks Service to do archaeological testing with more detailed mapping and photography, for the purpose of obtaining a more secure basis upon which to assess the historic value of the ship remains. This reports describes the results of this second investigation which took place on 27 August 1991. Brent Wimmer and Janet Kreda from the Port au Choix Archaeology Project carried out the excavation with the help of Jane Watts from the Canadian Parks Service at Gros Morne.

LOCATION: The Stanford River is located within the Gros Morne National Park. The river meets the sea within an extensive area of undisturbed sand dunes. Since this is the only such area within the Park, it is designated "Class 1", i.e. an area where the environment is considered important, rare, and fragile.

The ship is eroding out of the base of an approximately four metre high sand dune close to the river's northern edge. The spot is approximately three hundred metres from the shore of Shallow Bay (fig. 2).

OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES: Objectives were to expose, map and photograph enough of the ship remains for an expert in naval architecture to assess their character and significance. The excavation area was limited by both sand and water. At the western end of the remains was the large sand dune out of which the wooden structure was eroding; it was not possible to dig into the dune itself without destabilizing the sand. At the eastern end, the planks and beams extended down into the sand underneath the water; at high tide the entire lower area of the remains was covered (fig. 3). A small area could be exposed and 6.5m^2 was excavated, primarily by hand and whisk. The pattern of planks and beams was mapped, photographed, and described, and the area was then backfilled.

DESCRIPTION: The following description details the planks and beams drawn in figure 3. The planks make up the longitudinal skeleton of the vessel and the beams constitute the latitudinal elements of the structure.

Plank A: This was a well preserved, thick, and sturdy plank which extended into the sand under water. Its size and the placement of pegs suggested that it might be a keel. One hundred and thirty centimetres of its length were exposed, and it measured 45 cm wide and 22 cm thick. Three rounded wooden pegs, measuring 2.5 cm in diameter and 14-16 cm long, were visible in the plank, lying parallel to and flush with the surface (plates 4-5), and oriented perpendicular to the long axis of the plank. Two hollowed slots for similar pegs, no longer in place, were visible (fig. 3; plates 4-6). The plank also contained two badly rusted, apparently round, iron pegs of an estimated 2 cm in diameter, which stuck out from the exposed surface of the plank a distance of 5 cm and 2 cm, respectively (plate 6). These were set into the plank on an axis perpendicular to that of the wooden pegs and were placed 30 cm apart and slightly off-centre of the longitudinal mid-line of the plank (fig. 3). A metal peg 1.5 centimetre in diameter and 7.5 cm long, with a round cross-section, was found lying along side the plank. This was tarnished green suggesting copper or copper alloy. The metal peg, shown in plate 7, is in the hands of Jane Watts. Plate 2 shows that plank A was exposed in 1990.

Plank B: This appeared to be a collection of planks fastened or tightly fitted together suggesting that they might have been part of the ships' side. B-1 and B-2 were of near

identical measurements and were fitted together in an undetermined manner. B-1's length was exposed to 110 cm and it was 25 cm wide and 4 cm thick. B-2 measured a minimum of 110 cm long, 22 cm wide, and 4 cm thick. B-2 was angled slightly under B-1 and both extended down into the sand underneath the water. B-2 had a copper/copper alloy peg identical to that found beside plank A, and a round wooden peg driven into the plank 20 cm away from the metal peg. These pegs were sticking out of the exposed side of the plank, suggesting that this was the ship's inner surface. The pegs were probably connected to beam E, described below.

B-3 was a seamed plank which continued southwest from B-1 and B-2 (fig. 3). It was difficult to tell if B-3 was a continuation of B-1 and B-2 or if it was a separate plank. The seam suggested that this was another example of two planks fitted tightly together (plate 8). Supporting this was the fact that cross-beam D, described below, was attached to B-3 by means of two wooden pegs, one placed at each side of the seam. An interesting feature of B-3 was a thin piece of wood attached to the plank with a half circle cut out of it (plate 8). The plank was at least 120 cm long and 34 cm wide; its thickness could not be measured.

Plank C: This was a long plank continuing southwest from plank A with dimensions similar to the B planks (plate 9; fig. 3). Two hundred and fifty centimetres of its length was exposed and its width was 25 cm and its thickness 3 cm. It contained three, and possibly four, peg-holes, each 3-4 cm in diameter.

Beams D and E: These appear to have been thick curved cross-beams to which the planks would have been attached (fig. 3). Beam D constitutes that part of the ship that was exposed by erosion and consequently is badly weathered and has snapped in two (plate 10). It extends into the sand bank and the estimated dimensions of what was exposed are 160 cm minimum length, 29 cm wide and 18-23 cm thick. The northern portion of the beam has two rounded wooden pegs extending into it from plank B-3. The southern portion appears to have been grooved, and within this area there was a round wooden peg measuring 17 cm long and 3 cm in diameter (plate 11).

Beam E was completely exposed, measuring 140 cm in length, 32 cm in width and 23 cm in thickness. As in beam D, there is a groove of unknown function in the southern portion of this beam. Two wooden pegs, one at an angle, are set 20 cm apart from each

other within this grooved area (fig. 3). In the northern portion, two pegs originating in plank B-2 (one wooden and one copper/copper alloy) appear to join beam E with plank B-2. Plate 12 shows a close-up of the metal peg showing through the underside of beam E. This peg was in excellent shape and tarnished green.

Beams F and G: Compared to beams D and E, beams F and G are straighter, with squared-off ends, suggesting that they were probably part of the ship's side structure. Beam F (plates 3, 13-14) measured a minimum of 105 cm long, extending further into the sand bank, 22 cm wide and 15 cm thick. It contains two peg-holes, one of which contained a squarish wooden peg which was possibly attached to plank B-3. A third, round, hole was very shallow and was probably a knot.

Beam G is similar to beam F (fig. 3). One hundred cm of its length was exposed, and it was 22 cm wide and 17 cm thick. This also contained two wooden pegs, one round, and one almost square. The squared peg was in the same position as the squared peg of beam G; a third round peg-hole was empty.

Beam H-1 and H-2: Beam H-1 was a badly decomposed beam. Seventy-five cm of its length was exposed and it was 19 cm wide. It contained a removable round wooden peg 15 cm by 3 cm which was driven in parallel to the surface of the board. Beside this lay a rounded board (H-2), 18 cm wide, with a wooden peg in it (fig 3).

Beam I: This board was in such poor condition that little information could be retrieved beyond approximate measurements of a minimum of 75 cm in length and 20 cm in width.

DISCUSSION: The placement and considerable thickness of plank A suggests that it was the keel of a small ship. Planks B and C were probably longitudinal side pieces. The curved beams D and E were probably important latitudinal structural components and the flatter beams F-I were probably support pieces for the planks that made up the sides of the ship. Plate 14 shows, from left to right, beams F, D, G, E, H-1, H-2, and I.

It is possible that the four kinds of pegs found are important diagnostic elements (plate 7). All but two of the wooden pegs have round cross-sections and they are not particularly pointed at the base. Two wooden pegs, one in beam F and the other in beam

G, are more squared in cross-section. The iron pegs appear to be rounded although they are too deteriorated to say for sure. Two pegs of a metal other than iron, one near plank A and the other in plank B-2, are in excellent shape. They have a green tarnish that suggests copper or copper alloy and the one removable specimen shown in plate 7 is flat rather than pointed at the base.

The size of the planks and beams are summarized below:

Plank/Beam	Exposed Length	Width	Thickness
Plank A	130 cm	45 cm	22 cm
Plank B-1	110 cm	25 cm	4 cm
Plank B-2	110 cm	22 cm	4 cm
Plank B-3	120 cm	34 cm	n/o[1]
Plank C	250 cm	25 cm	3 cm
Beam D	160 cm	29 cm	18-23 cm
Beam E	140 cm[2]	32 cm	23 cm
Beam F	105 cm	22 cm	15 cm
Beam G	100 cm	22 cm	17 cm
Beam H-1	75 cm	19 cm	n/o
Beam H-2	75 cm	18 cm	n/o
Beam I	75 cm	20 cm	n/o

[1]Not Observable

[2]Probably completely exposed

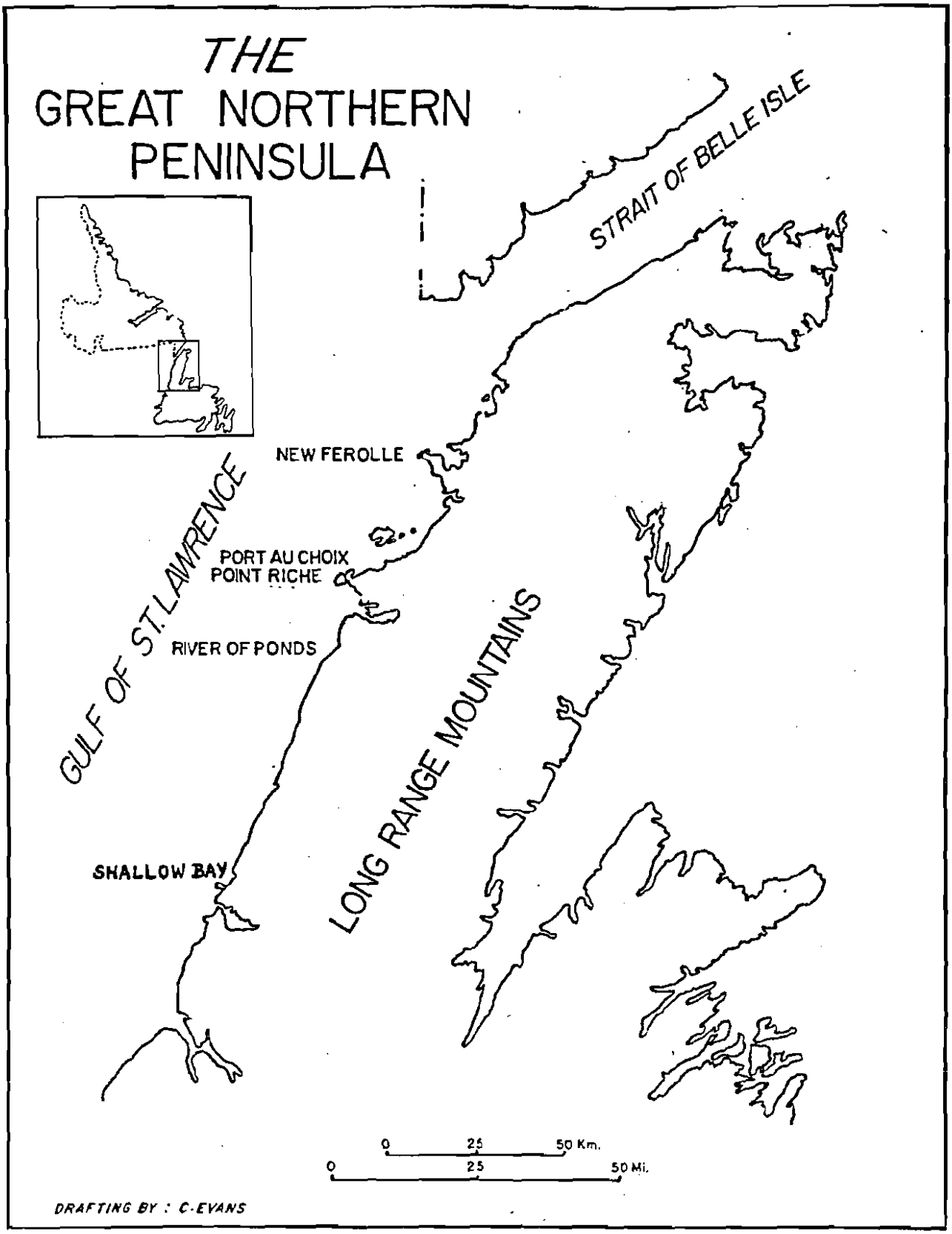
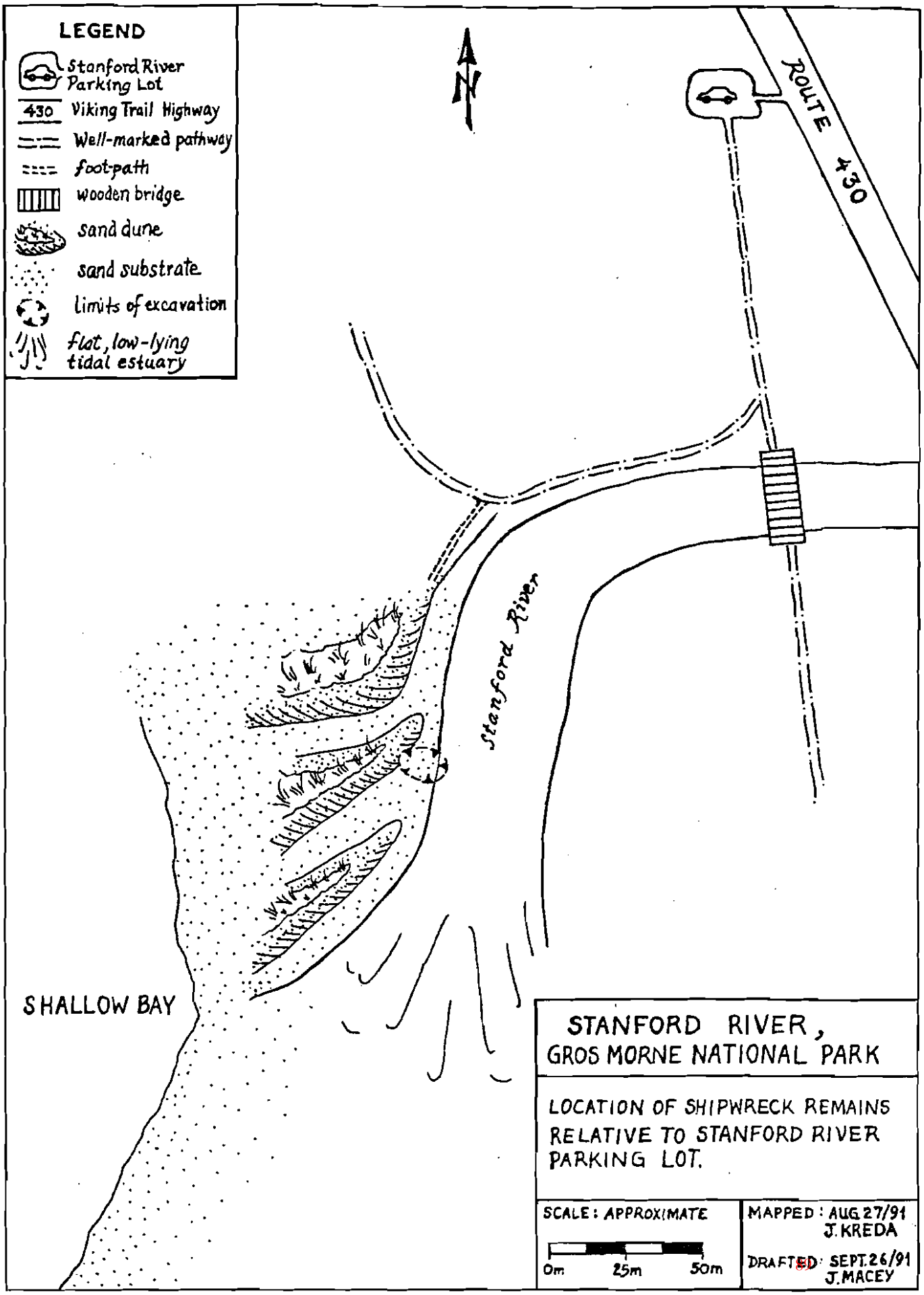


Figure 1. Location of Shallow Bay, into which the Stanford River flows.


LEGEND
Stanford River Parking Lot
430 Viking Trail Highway
Well-marked pathway
foot-path
wooden bridge
sand dune
sand substrate
limits of excavation
flat, low-lying tidal estuary
N
ROUTE 430
Stanford River
SHALLOW BAY
STANFORD RIVER, GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK
LOCATION OF SHIPWRECK REMAINS RELATIVE TO STANFORD RIVER PARKING LOT.
SCALE: APPROXIMATE
0m 25m 50m
MAPPED: AUG 27/91 J. KREDA
DRAFTED: SEPT 26/91 J. MACEY

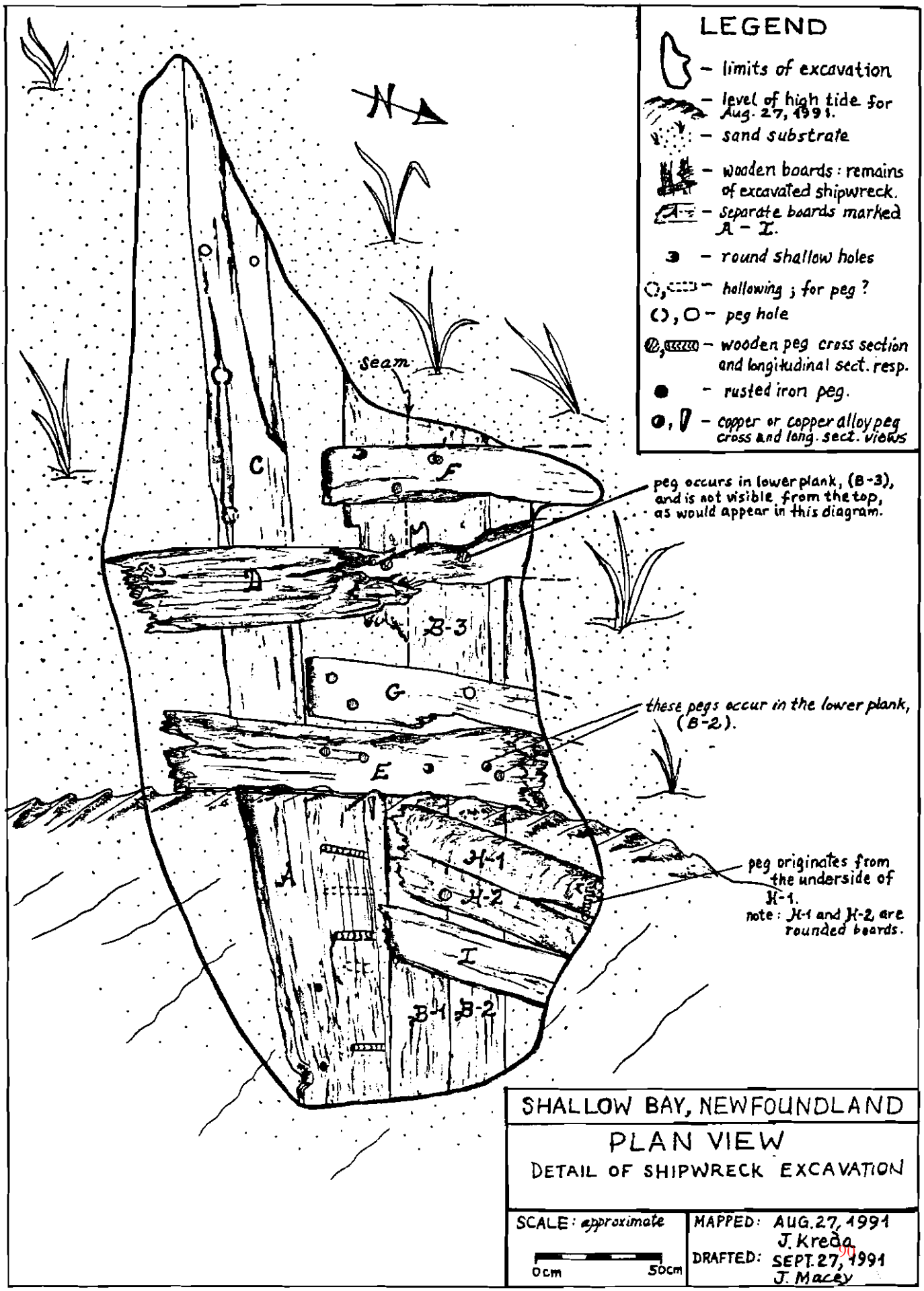

LEGEND
– limits of excavation
– level of high tide for Aug. 27, 1991.
– sand substrate
– wooden boards: remains of excavated shipwreck.
– separate boards marked A – I.
– round shallow holes
– hollowing; for peg?
– peg hole
– wooden peg cross section and longitudinal sect. resp.
– rusted iron peg.
– copper or copper alloy peg cross and long. sect. views
N
seam
C
F
B-3
G
E
A
H-1
H-2
I
B-1
B-2
peg occurs in lower plank, (B-3), and is not visible from the top, as would appear in this diagram.
these pegs occur in the lower plank, (B-2).
peg originates from the underside of H-1.
note: H-1 and H-2 are rounded boards.
SHALLOW BAY, NEWFOUNDLAND
PLAN VIEW
DETAIL OF SHIPWRECK EXCAVATION
SCALE: approximate
0cm
50cm
MAPPED: AUG. 27, 1991 J. Kreda
DRAFTED: SEPT. 27, 1991 J. Macey

Plate 1. 1990 exposure of ship remains, Stanford River

Plate 2. 1990 exposure of boat remains, showing plank A.

Plate 3. 1991 exposure of remains, showing less than in previous year.

Plate 4. Plank A.

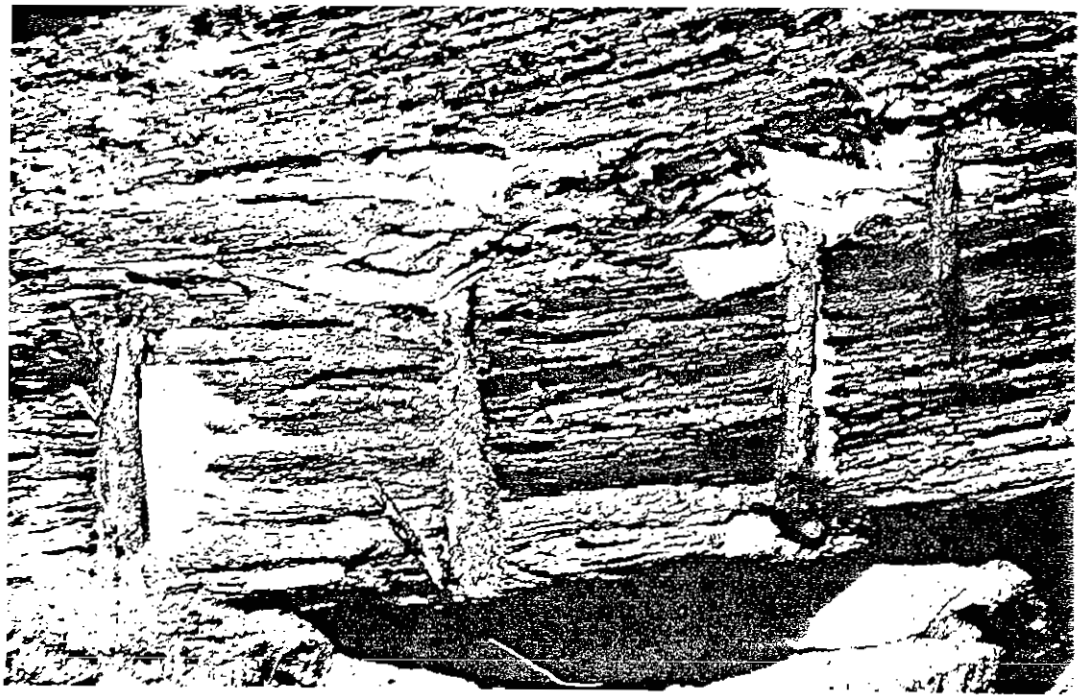


Plate 5. Close-up of plank A, showing wooden pegs.

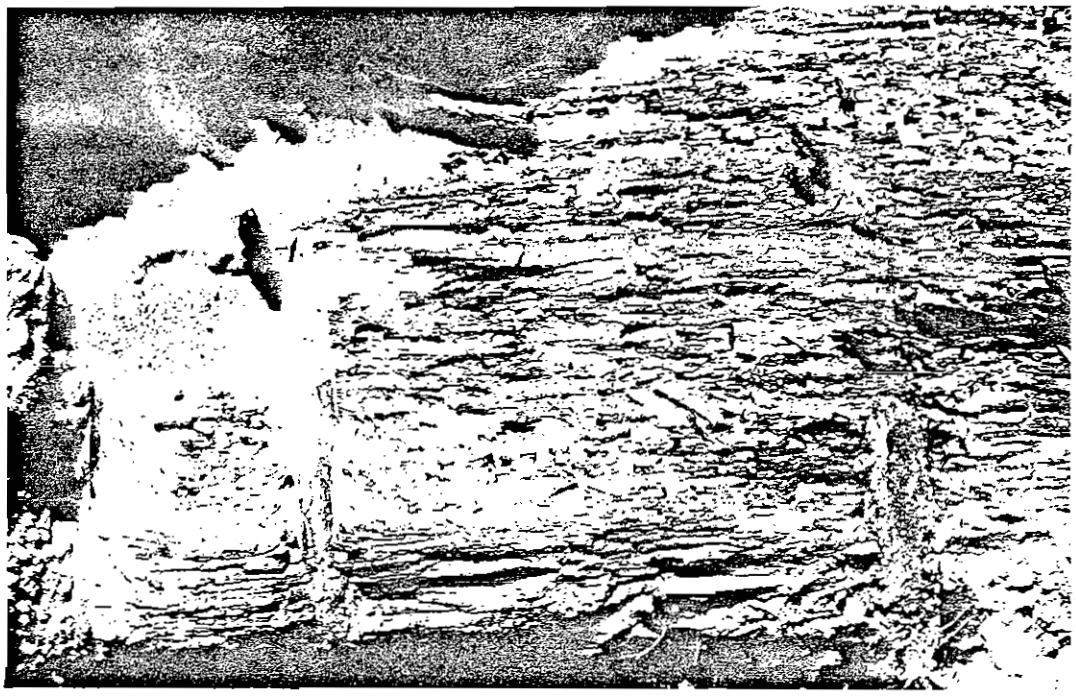


Plate 6. Plank A, showing metal pegs sticking out.

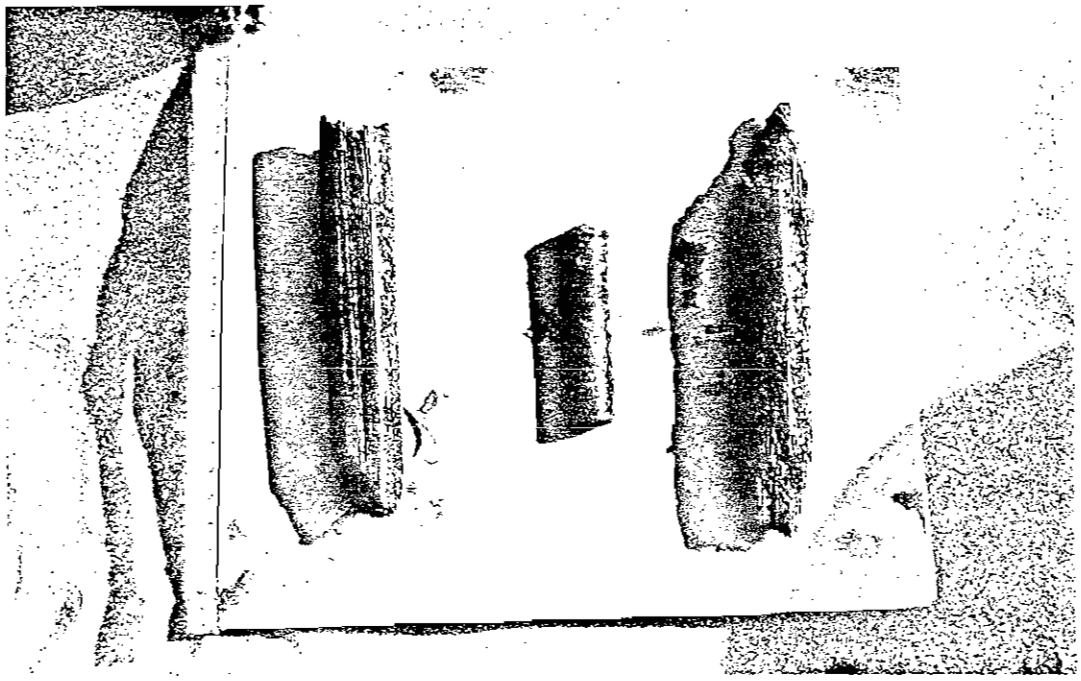


Plate 7. Copper/copper alloy peg with wooden pegs on either side. Wooden pegs are from plank A and metal pegs was found to the side of plank A.

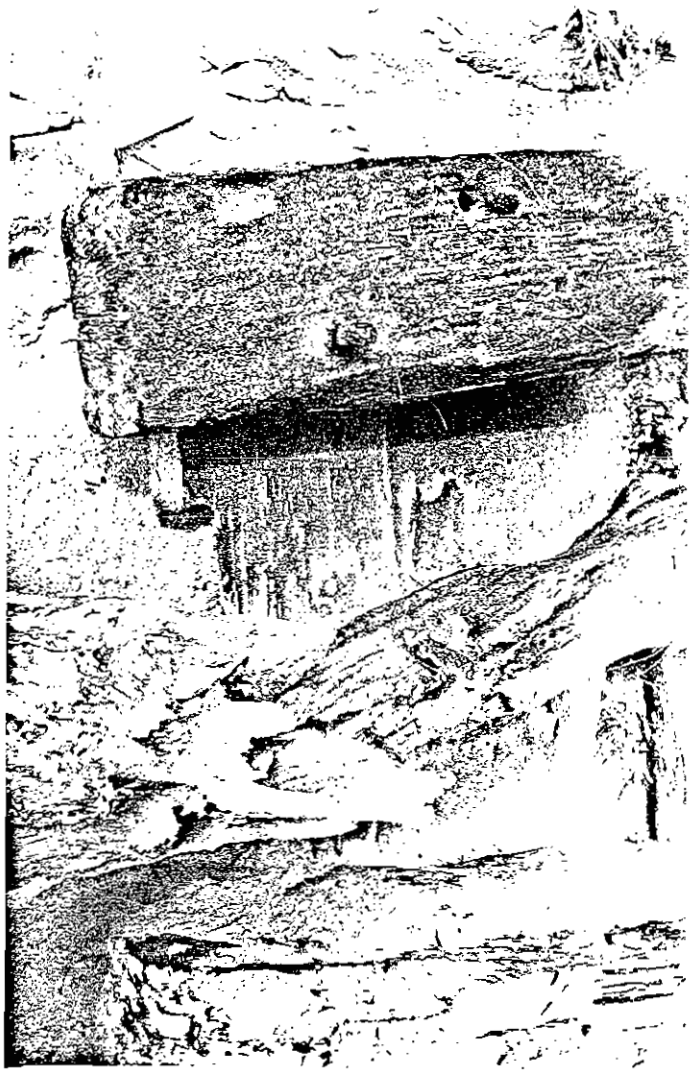


Plate 8. Planks B-3 and F.

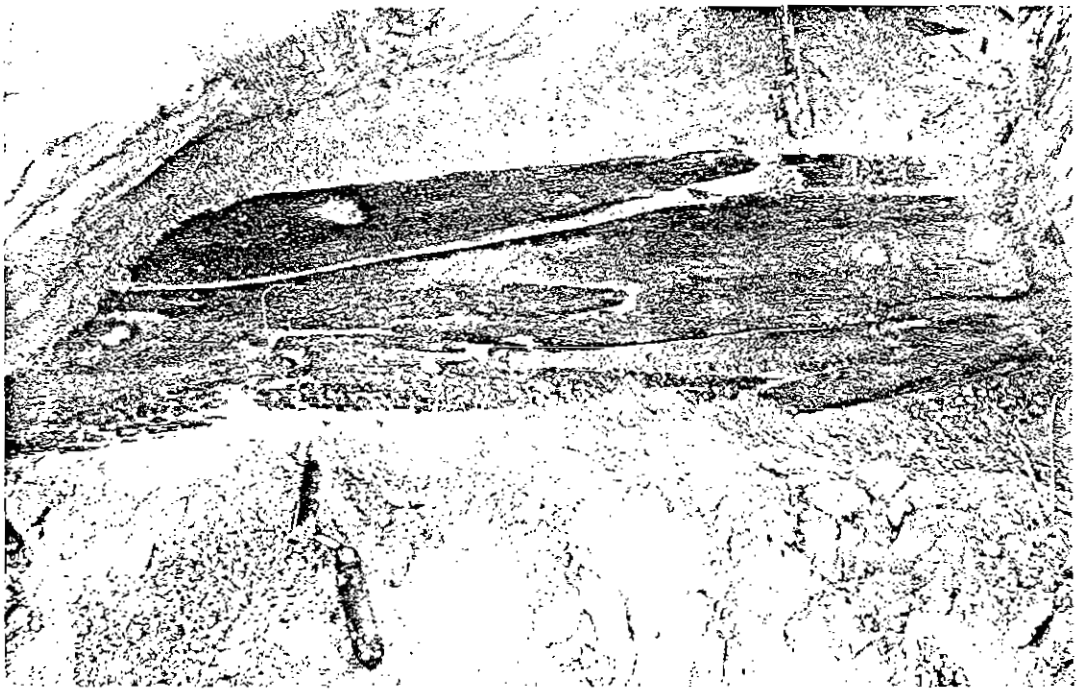


Plate 9. Plank C.

Plate 10. Beam B, showing how it has snapped in two.

Plate 11. Close-up of peg in beam D, looking northwest.

Plate 12. Close-up of copper/copper alloy peg showing through the underside of beam E.

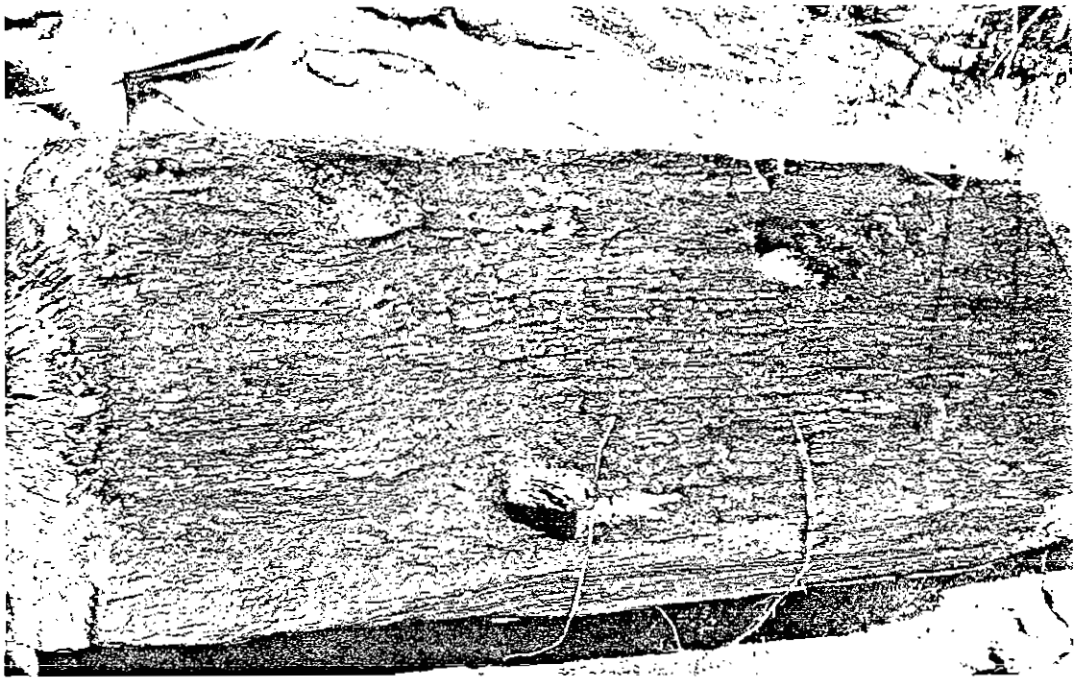


Plate 13. Beam F, showing peg, peg-hole and knot.

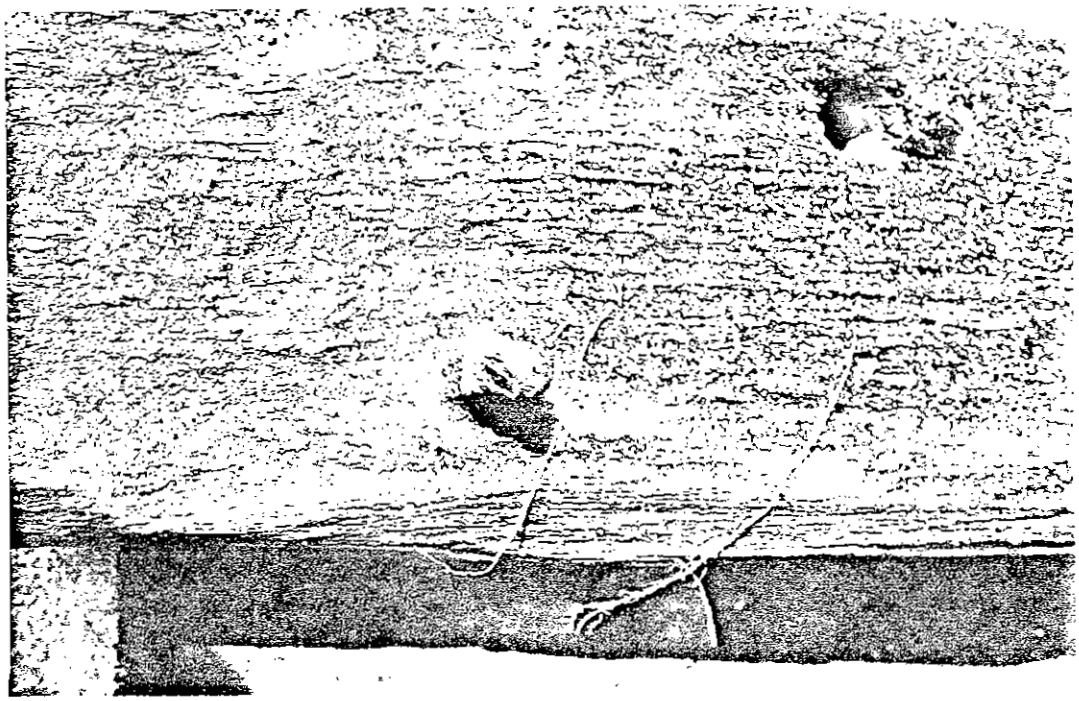


Plate 14. Closer view of beam F.

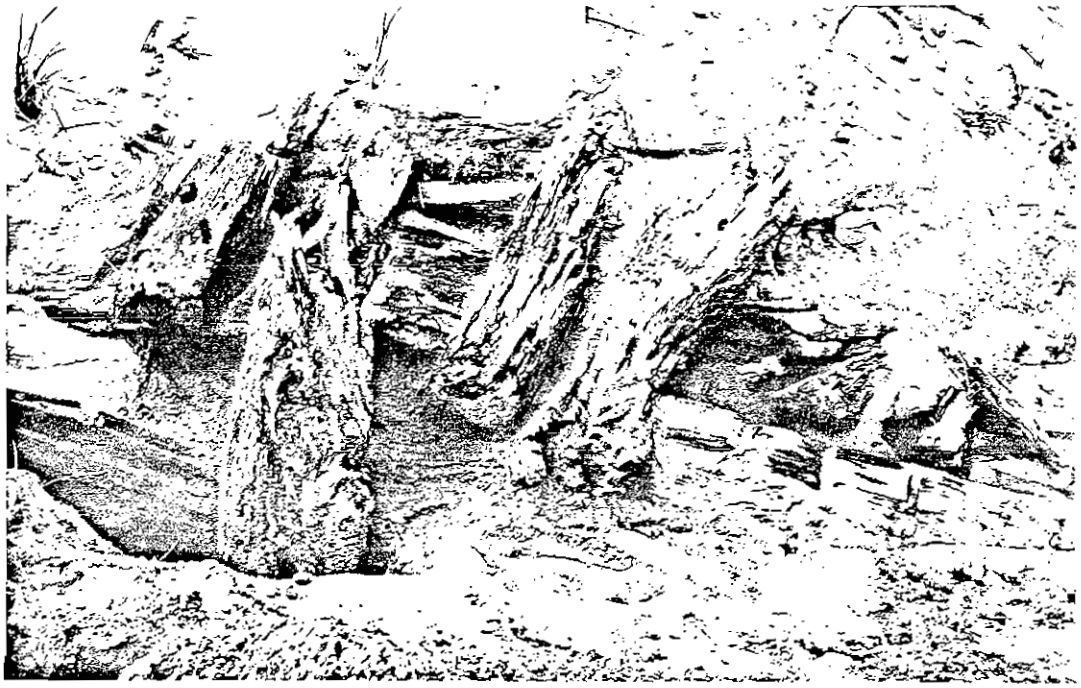


Plate 15. General view of exposed ship remains, from left to right beams F, D, G, E, H-1, H-2, I, overlying planks A and C. Looking northwest.

NAADM/DCC

FINAL REPORT ON 1991 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, MITIGATION AND MONITORING PROGRAMS AT LAB-1, LAB-3, LAB-4 AND LAB-5 SHORT RANGE RADAR SITES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR

PROJECT NO. L414/7074

Plate 1 Polar Bear, North Aulatsivik Island

PROJECT NO. L414/7074

REPORT TO

NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENCE MODERNIZATION, DND
AND DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION CANADA
OTTAWA, ONTARIO

ON

FINAL REPORT ON 1991 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, MITIGATION AND MONITORING PROGRAMS AT LAB-1, LAB-3, LAB-4 AND LAB-5 SHORT RANGE RADAR SITES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR

PREPARED BY:

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October, 1992
Archaeological Research Permit No: 91.04

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following attendance at meetings in April, 1991, in St. John's with representatives from the Department of National Defence (DND), Defence Construction Canada (DCC) and the Historic Resources Division (HRD) and in May, 1991, with representatives of the Labrador Inuit Association (LIA), Terms of Reference for 1991 work were approved by DND on July 3, 1991. Five subsequent visits were made to the four Short Range Radar stations under construction in Labrador by archaeologists from Jacques Whitford Environment Limited (JWEL), and LeDrew, Fudge and Associates Limited (LFA now JWE) between July and September, 1991. The objectives were to complete field work started in 1990, to find and assess the significance of archaeological sites within the project areas and to recommend and implement mitigation and monitoring needs, if necessary.

Eighteen new sites were recorded in the study area in 1991, mostly in areas of archaeological potential noted from the air in 1990. An additional two sites noted from the air en route to the project area were reported to the Historic Resources Division. Thirteen new sites were recorded at or near LAB-1, five at or near LAB-3 and the unconfirmed site recorded at LAB-4 in 1990 was visited. Six of the eleven sites reported as a result of the 1990 work (LFA 1991a) were revisited. Other sites have previously been recorded in the near vicinity of all four stations, in part because of the environmental requirements held in common by all groups who attempt to settle on the Labrador coast: suitable, sheltered landing beach, level near-shore terrace and proximity to food, fresh water and other resources; four of these sites, at LAB-1, were revisited in 1991. Some mitigation measures were instituted at LAB-1 and LAB-3; a monitoring program was undertaken during the landing of equipment and preliminary construction activities at LAB-3. A Heritage Resources Protection Plan (LFA 1991b) was prepared and distributed to all construction sites.

Recommendations were discussed in the field with representatives from DND, DCC, the BAE Group and Les Constructions du Saint Laurent Ltee (CSL) regarding changing the access route and other areas of disturbance at LAB-3 in view of the presence of significant archaeological sites at both the proposed and alternate landing beaches. Continued monitoring was

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recommended until the radar sites are operational and any remediation work is completed at LAB-1 and LAB-3 to maintain the integrity of archaeological sites nearby.

The following report presents the results of the surveys, informant interviews and archival research and discusses mitigation measures and monitoring instituted to date. The principal recommendations to ensure that disturbance to heritage resources is minimized through future construction and remediation periods involved distribution of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan (HRPP) to each Site Supervisor and Environmental Monitor for use at each site, and inspection of significant sites in the vicinity of LAB-1 and LAB-3 by an archaeologist to ensure their continued integrity. Additional recommendations were made for intensified investigation of several sites at LAB-1 and LAB-3. For various reasons, this report was not submitted in this final form until October, 1992 by which time all construction and remediation had been completed. Some recommendations in the final sections are, therefore, redundant, but are maintained for reference in future projects.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

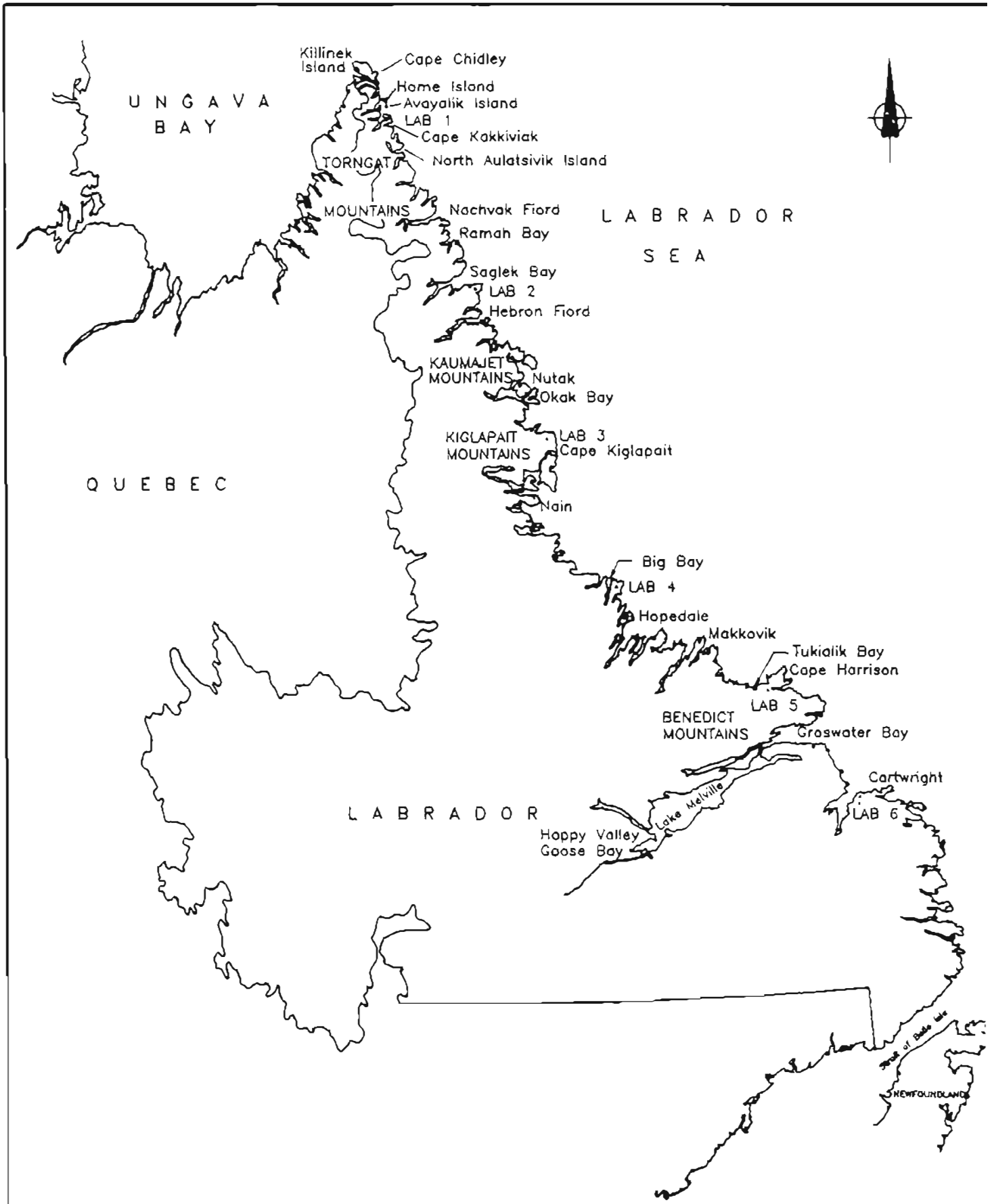
1.1 Proposed Development

The Department of National Defence has developed four Short Range Radar stations on the coast of Labrador to augment the capabilities of the North American Air Defence Modernization (NAADM) system of Long Range Radar stations. Two of these stations are situated in Labrador at Saglek (LAB-2) and Cartwright (LAB-6) (Figure 1.1). The Short Range Radar stations are: LAB-1 at Cape Kakkiviak in the Home Island area just south of Cape Chidley; LAB-3 at Cape Kiglapait, between Nain and Nutak; LAB-4 at Big Bay, west of Hopedale; and LAB-5 at Tukialik Bay, north of the Benedict Mountains, west of Cape Harrison.

Development of the stations entailed the landing of materials on a beach, construction of a temporary camp, lay-down area, fuel storage area, helipad and other facilities on a level terrace above the landing beach, construction of an access route to the summit radar site, subsequent movement of the temporary camp to a second location near the summit, and construction of the radar facilities on the summit. Sites were selected for a range of attributes, including the presence of a suitable landing beach and an unimpeded "view" around the site's sector. Thus, all of the sites were located on a cape, headland or summit on the outer edge of the Labrador coast. Once construction has been completed, and the sites are operational, it is expected that the access routes and other areas of disturbance, except for the unmanned radar installations and fuel storage tanks, will be subjected to remediation measures. These measures will return disturbed areas to as close to their original state as possible.

1.2 Rationale for and Objectives of Archaeological Program

Archaeological investigations in the past 60 years have indicated that there are many known archaeological sites within the near vicinity of each of the four areas selected for radar stations. The stations were sited in proximity to a suitable landing beach associated with a level building terrace and close to a source of fresh water. This site selection suggested that there was considerable potential for evidence that previous residents of Labrador had utilized the same



LABRADOR SHORT RANGE (LAB 1, 3, 4, 5) AND LONG RANGE (LAB 2,6) RADAR SITES

SCALE 1 : 5 000 000

resources and left remains which now constitute archaeological sites. Any sites present would be at risk from the proposed development. Consequently, a Stage 1 archaeological investigation was planned in 1990 (LFA 1991a). This investigation was designed to examine the four study areas which might be negatively impacted by construction activities during the course of the building of the LAB-1, LAB-3, LAB-4 and LAB-5 Short Range Radar stations. Due to logistical difficulties in 1990, this program was not completed until 1991. Any sites found in areas where project-related disturbance might threaten their integrity were required to undergo a Stage 2 detailed impact assessment and, if necessary, development of impact management procedures (Stages 3 and 4).

1.3 Project Personnel

The field work, archival research and informant interviews were conducted principally by Callum Thomson; assistance with monitoring at LAB-3 and field work at the other stations was provided by Roy Skanes. Judy Rowell, Gary Baikie and William Barbour of the Labrador Inuit Association, Nain, provided local information on land use at LAB-1 and LAB-3. Helen Sheldon and Laird Niven assisted with cataloguing; Jennifer Cridland Hiseler conducted faunal analysis on material recovered at LAB-1; Christine Adams provided conservation services.

1.4 Project Timing

Previous work in the vicinity of the four stations had established that there was considerable potential for the presence of heritage resources within the four study areas (see Section 2, adapted from LFA 1991a). An archaeological research permit application was submitted to the Historic Resources Division and resulted in provision of permit 91.04 for site investigations at all four stations between June and September, 1991.

During the course of these investigations eighteen new archaeological sites were found at and in the near vicinity of two of the stations (LAB-1 and LAB-3) in July and August. Return visits were made to further delimit the sites and to develop mitigation measures which would result

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in the protection of sites threatened by construction activities or vandalism. A monitoring program was carried out at LAB-3 during the landing of construction materials in August in the vicinity of several known sites.

1.5 Report Organization

This report continues with a brief description of the study area, the methodologies utilized to obtain results, the results of the investigations, mitigation and monitoring, conclusions, and recommendations for management of heritage resources in the study areas. The report is structured to include requirements of the Historic Resources Impact Assessment Regulations (Historic Resources Division 1991) and terms of reference (L. Jefferson, pers. comm. May 25, 1990).

2.0 STUDY AREA

Although at the same latitude as southern Norway and the British Isles the 1100 km long Atlantic coast of Labrador has a truly Arctic environment more comparable to islands in the eastern High Arctic. Fiords (Plate 2) cut deeply into the interior from a barren, exposed coast from the northern tip of the peninsula to Okak. Mountain ranges such as the Torngats, Kaumajets and Kiglapaits rise steeply 800-1800 m from the sea (Figure 1.1). From Okak southward to the Strait of Belle Isle the fiord mouths are sheltered by offshore islands, allowing for safer, inside passages by boat or on the winter ice. The influence of late Pleistocene glacial activity is seen everywhere in Labrador. Typical landforms include long, narrow lakes left by the receding Laurentide Ice Sheet; deep, narrow river valleys draining east to the coast; moraine terraces at the mouths of fiords and rivers; series of ancient beach terraces rising from the present shore; beaches that are now actively eroding as the land north of Saglek continues to be submerged; cirques and hanging valleys in the mountains (Plate 3); the absence or shallow depth of soils and many other signs. Archaeological sites dating to thousands of years ago are commonly found on old beach terraces, which can be roughly dated by the rate of rebound (Fitzhugh 1972; Fitzhugh and Lamb 1985; Clark and Fitzhugh 1990) and may now be hundreds of metres distant from the present shore.

The Labrador Current sweeps a mass of cold water, pack ice and icebergs south out of the Arctic Basin and acts to cool the land, producing a band of arctic tundra which borders the coast from Killinek Island to the Strait of Belle Isle. From Okak south, boreal forest approaches the coast, becoming denser and less stunted to the south and at the bottom of deep bays. The Labrador Sea is rich in nutrients and provides for a large biomass of seasonal and permanent fish, mammals and birds; these are complemented on land by the seasonally abundant species of the forest, tundra, river and lake. This Arctic/Subarctic ecotone has produced a situation where, for more than 8000 years, Indian people have lived seasonally on the coast, exploiting resources as far north as Ramah Bay by 6500 years ago; for the last 4000 years, people of Palaeo-Eskimo and Inuit origin moved south from the Eastern Arctic and lived more permanently on the coast. Each group has either overlapped

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Plate 2: Razorback Harbour, north of Nachvak Fiord

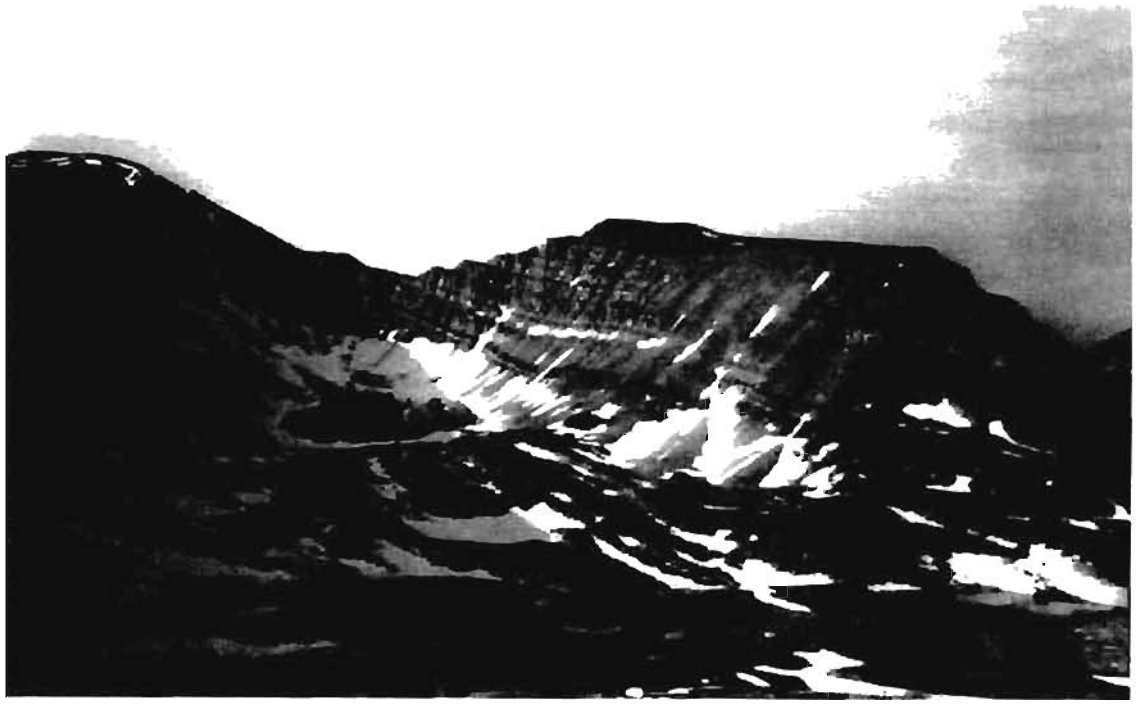

Plate 3: Cirque, Torngat Mountains

with or has had to reach some form of accommodation with people of other ethnic origins. Each group has successfully adapted in different ways to the arctic-like coastal environment (Fitzhugh 1977a; Thomson 1988a, b).

Cape Kakkiviak

Cape Kakkiviak (see Glossary, Section 11.0, for interpretation of Inuktitut place names and technical terms) is situated near the northern tip of the Labrador-Quebec Peninsula, at the southeastern edge of the Home Island archipelago. The summit site looks north to Killinek Island and south over the northern peaks of the Torngat Mountain range. The beach landing site is near the southeast corner of Tellaosilik Arm, a branch of Ekortiarsuk Fiord. The terrace above the beach is low, subject to frontal erosion because of continuing post-Pleistocene rise of sea level relative to land level at this latitude and slopes gradually into the Arm. The access route crosses a river which drains several small ponds then climbs straight up a steep incline to the 529 m high peak of Cape Kakkiviak. Vegetation is sparse, consisting mostly of moss and lichens with sedges and grasses in the wetter areas.

Female caribou and their young and Canada Geese were frequently observed in the area in summer. Other species available for food and other subsistence needs include polar bear, arctic fox, walrus, beluga, harbour seal, harp seal, ringed seal, Eider and gulls (Brice-Bennett 1977). In the Thule and early Inuit periods, at least, right whales were actively hunted in the Killinek and Nachvak regions (Taylor 1977). Here, and in each of the study areas, other resources such as berries, molluscs and fortuitous finds such as beached whales would also have been exploited by prehistoric and historic native peoples.

Cape Kiglapait

Cape Kiglapait is the 400 m high bastion at the eastern edge of the Kiglapait range, which rises to over 800 m on the south side of Okak Bay. The summit site is at an elevation of 825 m. The proposed and alternate beach landing areas are immediately north of the Cape. The gravel beach

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initially proposed as the landing area is sheltered by a southward pointing finger of land and provides a clean boat approach. The area above the beach is mostly barren gravel and soft, eroding bedrock. The beach is divided by a stream bed which has caused considerable erosion; to the west of the stream the beach is boulder strewn and littered with large masses of bedrock which have fallen from the adjacent hill side. South of this area the alternate beach, subsequently used for landing, is completely exposed to the Labrador Sea and difficult to approach because of offshore boulder barriers. A narrow boulder and sand terrace slopes gradually to the beach and is cut by several streams and covered with short grasses. This terrace is backed by a steep bank which climbs to about 20 m a.s.l. The terrace behind is a deep deposit of sand most likely of glacial moraine origin enclosed by hills rising steeply to several hundred metres. The terrace is covered with lichens, moss, berries, tuckamore (wind-stunted spruce) alder and willow; in sheltered gullies shrubs grow more than 2 m in height. Along the eroding front of the terrace vegetation is absent in several areas, creating features known as blowouts.

Resources available in the Cape Kiglapait area include polar bear, black bear, dolphin, harp seal, caribou, small fur-bearers, salmon, arctic char, Harlequin Duck, Eider, gulls and Common Loon (Brice-Bennett 1977). Right whale and walrus were also hunted in Okak Bay during the Thule and early Inuit periods.

Big Bay

Big Bay cuts southward for 30 km from the south edge of a deep, island-dotted bay which stretches north 175 km to Cape Kiglapait. The summit site is 278 m a.s.l., 7 km east of Big Bay. The access route to the summit climbs from a sandy beach over a narrow, dry, sandy terrace covered with stunted spruce and ground-hugging berry plants, across a marshy strip to the foothills. The access route then climbs gradually above the tree line over exposed bedrock ridges and deep deposits of peat to the summit. The summit is barren of trees and vegetated with tundra plants exposed to the winds coming off the Labrador Sea, a few kilometres to the north and east.

Although there are many species available in the region as food resources, the distance of the landing beach from the mouth of the bay or any of the rivers which flow into the bay reduces its value as an area of potential human habitation. According to Brice-Bennett (1977) the following species are found seasonally or permanently in the bay, on the peninsula or in the adjacent Labrador Sea: dolphin, black bear, harbour seal, harp seal, rabbit, hare, other small fur-bearers, caribou, salmon, char, cod, capelin, Canada Goose, Black Duck, Eider, gulls, Merganser, Scoter and Ptarmigan. Right whale were also sought by the Thule and early Inuit occupants of Arvertok, near present-day Hopedale; walrus, beluga, and polar bear were also historically present.

Tukialik Bay

Tukialik Bay is the furthest south of the four short range radar sites, situated on the front edge of the Benedict Mountains between Cape Harrison and Makkovik. The gravel landing beach is backed by an eroding bank which climbs a few metres to a dense stand of tuckamore. This growth thins out to more open, stunted spruce with elevation and the access route eventually climbs beyond the tree line over a lake-dotted plateau which leads to a pass through the Benedict Mountains, and on to the barren summit site at about 680 m a.s.l. To the east and west of Tukialik Bay the shores are paralleled by gravel beach terraces which rise in series providing evidence of a land mass still rising in relation to the sea level. No such clear features are seen in Tukialik Bay, which is heavily wooded all around its margin.

Resources found in the region include minke whale, harbour seal, harp seal, caribou, black bear, fox, mink and other small fur-bearers, salmon, char, Canada Goose, Black Duck, Goldeneye, Merganser, Teal, Eider, Scoter, Spruce Grouse and Ptarmigan (Schwartz 1977).

2.1 Past Land Use

Information on land use during the last 200 years obtained from local informants and a review of relevant literature.

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2.1.1 Cape Kakkiviak

The Cape Kakkiviak area lies between the short-lived Moravian Mission stations at Port Burwell on Killinek Island (1904-1924), 30 km north, and Ramah (1871-1908), 85 km south (Hiller 1977; Taylor 1977). Port Burwell was subsequently occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company and later by the Department of Transportation. The small village has been abandoned, except for a regularly-serviced automatic weather station, for several years. Archaeological research (see Section 2.2.1) indicates that the plentiful animal and lithic (Plate 4) resources of the region were exploited from small seasonal camps for several thousand years prior to the advent on the Labrador coast of the Moravians (1771) and the Hudson's Bay Company (mid-1800s). The establishment of these stations resulted in the tendency of most Labrador Inuit to locate in more permanent settlements around the Missions or trading posts. Telliaosilik Arm and the low pass between Saglarsuk Bay and the Cape are likely to have been used occasionally as travel routes between the two centres of population, especially as a means of circumventing the Cape. Taylor (1974, 1977), compiling data from mid-late 18th century Moravian Mission and other sources, indicates that in 1773 there were Inuit populations of 100 in the Killinek area, 30 at Komaktorvik, and 80 at Nachvak. Brice-Bennett (1977), in her study of twentieth century Inuit land use and occupancy in northern Labrador, does not show any recent settlements in the area. Information from the Labrador Inuit Association (1991) indicates that there is no present land use around LAB-1 by Labrador Inuit. Even before the communities of Hebron (Plate 5) and Killinek were abandoned, it was physically difficult to travel the long distances between these two communities. After the relocation of people from Hebron, the furthest north most Labrador Inuit travelled was to Kangalaksiorvik Fiord, 60 km south of the Cape. A single Inuit camp site and a grave site were known to the LIA to be present in the study area.

2.1.2 Cape Kiglapait

Cape Kiglapait is situated midway between the formerly-substantial settlements at Okak/Nutak, where 300 people resided in the mid-18th century (Taylor 1977). Moravian Mission stations existed there from 1776-1919 and a Mission-run store thereafter until 1956, and in Nain, where the first Mission station was opened in 1771 to serve a local population which, in 1773, was around 250 (Taylor 1977). The Nain mission continues in operation today. The town of Nain is now the furthest north permanent settlement in Labrador. Many Inuit families return north temporarily in summer to Okak, Hebron and other former settlement areas to fish and hunt. Brice-Bennett (1977) illustrates several 20th century seasonal camps a few kilometres west of the Cape at Perrys Gulch, Kiglapait Harbour, the un-named bay west of Kiglapait Harbour, Snyder Bay, the northern tip of Tigigaksuk Peninsula and 10 km to the south in Village Bay on Port Manvers. Taylor and Taylor (1977) indicate that these camps have been in use since at least the late 18th/early 19th centuries. William Ritchie's (1991: personal communication) use of the landing beach at Cape Kiglapait when unable to round the Cape by kayak suggests that the study area beaches may have seen use for shelter for many centuries or millennia.

The Labrador Inuit Association (1991) indicates that the area around LAB-3 is of vital importance to its membership. Within a 16 km radius of the site resources are being harvested or the area is being travelled at all times of the year. Traditional and contemporary land use by season, with some overlap between the seasons, includes those identified in Table 2.1.

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Table 2.1 Traditional Land Use in the Vicinity of Cape Kiglapait				
Activity	Season			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
Seal hunting	✓	✓	✓	✓
Camping	✓	✓	✓	✓
Travel on land and sea		✓	✓	
Travel on land and sea ice	✓			✓
Gathering eggs and migratory birds	✓	✓	✓	
Commercial and subsistence fishery		✓		
Caribou hunting		✓	✓	✓
Sea access to and from north		✓		
Shelter from storms in harbours		✓	✓	
Small game (e.g. hare, partridge) hunting			✓	✓
Migratory bird hunting			✓	
Fox trapping			✓	✓

2.1.3 Big Bay

The Hopedale Moravian Mission station was founded in 1782 near a local Inuit community named Arvertok. In 1773, this settlement included 270 people (Taylor 1974). The Mission continues in use today at the centre of the now mixed Inuit and Settler community. Martha Winters-Abel (1990: personal communication), an informant in the Hopedale LIA office, provided information on land use in the Big Bay area which she collected from local residents. The area between and adjacent to the landing beach and summit is used by residents of Hopedale for various pursuits, chiefly caribou hunting, trapping, birding and fishing. Several fishing camps are situated on the west side of Big Bay and on the Hunt River.

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2.1.4 Tukialik Bay

Informants Ruth Flowers, George Voisey, Bill Andersen, Sarah Jacques and Frank Andersen (1990: personal communication) indicated that there had been about 100 years of historic Settler occupation in Tukialik Bay but it was unlikely that the Bay had been used prehistorically as most older sites in the region are situated on points of land and on islands, not deep in the bottom of bays like the radar site. The remains of several cabins were noted at the mouth of a stream several hundred metres east of the landing beach. The remains of a former World War II U.S./Canadian communications camp was seen on the tip of the peninsula which forms the west side of the bay.

Bill Andersen recalled that his father remembered the first Settler people going to Tukialik Bay, in the 1890s. Several families, by the name of Lucy, of mostly Inuit extraction, Edmunds, Cove, who was English, and Tooktoshina, one of whom married a Lucy, were the first Settlers to occupy the Bay. The military communications site on the point was established in 1944 to guide planes into and out of Goose Bay. A ship called the *Iris* went aground in the Bay in 1944 on its way to resupply the base for the winter. The ship was abandoned and people came for many months from as far north as Nutak to salvage the cargo and usable parts of the ship. An aircraft, a PBY 5, had been anchored in the bay at about the same time. When a storm came up, the pilot attempted to take off but was swamped by a heavy wave which removed one of the engines. The pilot was able to get the plane in close to shore on the east side of the Bay, where its remains are still visible. Two other planes, small Norsemen, also crashed in the Bay (B. Andersen 1990: personal communication).

2.2 Previous Investigations

The coast of Labrador has been the subject of archaeological research projects for over 60 years. W. Duncan Strong (1930), Douglas Leechman (1943) and Junius Bird (1945) made the earliest contributions to knowledge. A hiatus occurred for more than twenty years thereafter, but the

pace of research has increased considerably since Peter Schledermann's (1971), William Fitzhugh's (1972, 1977a) and James Tuck's (1975) more recent work starting in the late 1960s. Major research projects have been undertaken in the study area by Fitzhugh (1980a) on Palaeo-Eskimo occupations from Nain north to Killinek and Maritime Archaic Indian occupations from Hebron to Groswater Bay (Fitzhugh 1984); Jordan (1980) on Dorset sites in the Home Island area; Kaplan (1983) into the Neo-Eskimo occupation of the coast from Nain to Killinek; Thomson (1988a) on Dorset and other occupations in the Saglek area; Cox (1977) on 7000 years of occupation of Okak Bay; Lazenby (1980) and Nagle (1984) on lithic procurement and use in central and northern Labrador; and Loring (1985) on the recent prehistoric/historic Indian occupations of central Labrador.

2.2.1 Cape Kakkiviak

The LAB-1 SRR site, situated on Cape Kakkiviak (Figure 2.1) is over 100 km further north than any known Indian occupation area in Labrador but on the route followed south by each successive Palaeo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo group from 4000 B.P. onwards. Cape Kakkiviak and the beachhead in Telliaosilik Arm are located in an area which has received a considerable amount of attention from archaeologists over the past 20 or so years. Fitzhugh (1980a, b) discovered a Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo caribou fence and an Inuit habitation site in Williams Harbour on the north side of Telliaosilik Arm, and several Dorset and Inuit sites on Shoal Bay; Jordan (1979/80, 1980) excavated Middle and Late Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo sites on Avayalik Island and a Thule/Late Dorset site on Staffe Island, a few kilometres north of Shoal Bay; and Early, Middle and Late Dorset and Neo-Eskimo sites and a single Pre-Dorset site were found throughout the Home Island area during the 1977-78 Torngat Archaeological Project (Fitzhugh 1980a). Patrick Plumet surveyed the area in the late 1960s and 1970s (Plumet and Gangloff 1991) and Douglas Leechman (1950) conducted a short survey in the Killinek Island region. A small collection of Late Dorset material in the Newfoundland Museum from Hutton Peninsula resulted from an unreported visit to the area in the late 1960s by James Tuck (Historic Resources Division 1990) and a World War II German automatic weather

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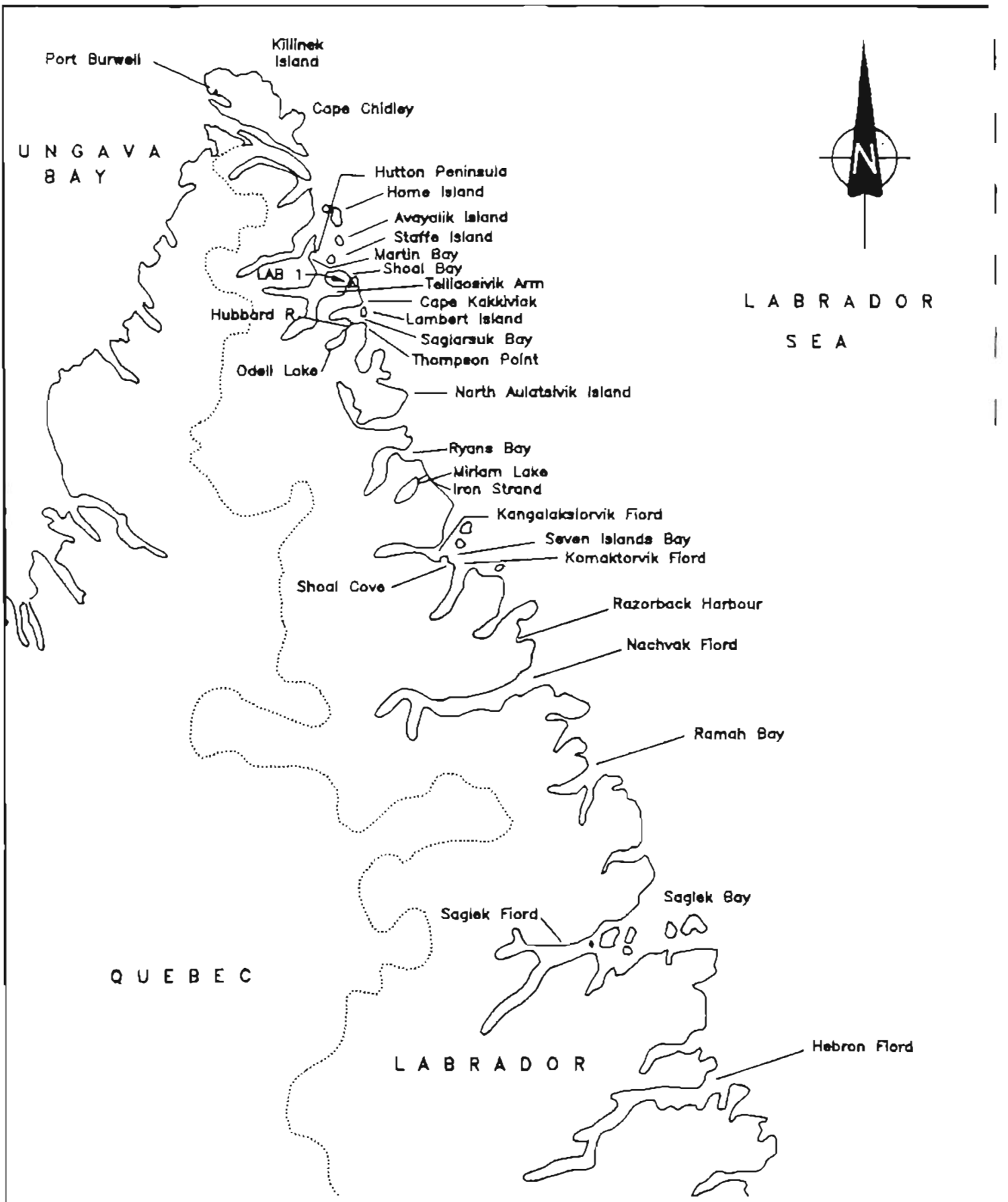
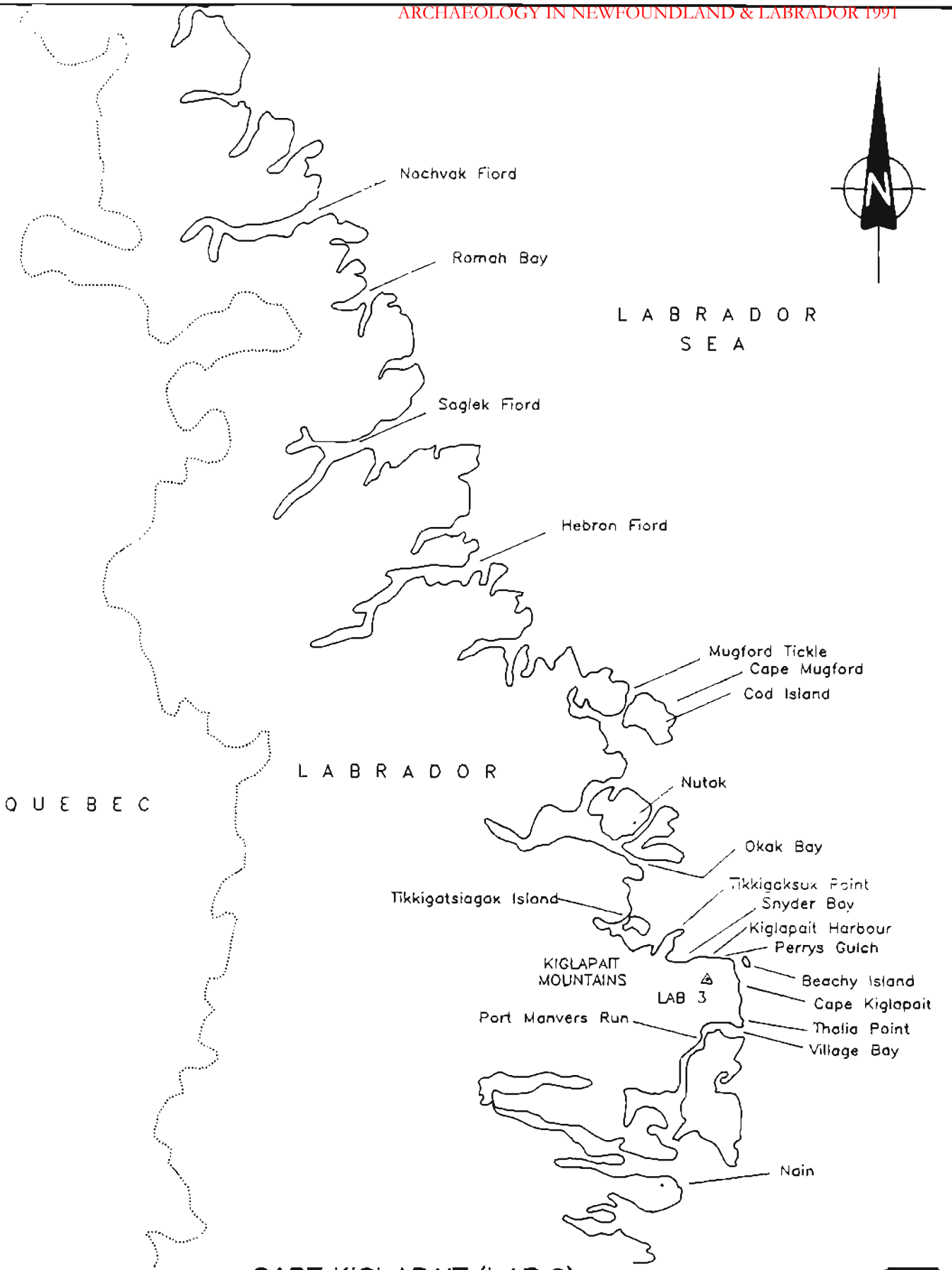


CAPE KAKKIVIAK (LAB 1)
SHORT RANGE RADAR SITES
SCALE 1 : 1 250 000

7074

FIGURE 2



CAPE KIGLAPAIT (LAB 3)
SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE
SCALE 1 : 1 500 000

station in Martin Bay was found in 1981 (Douglas 1981/82). Numerous Inuit sites from the past century are also located in the region; some are described by Kaplan (1983); the approximate provenience of others is recorded in Brice-Bennett (1977). The project area contains several locations of high potential for the presence of archaeological sites, and is situated at the intersection of potential overland travel routes between several coves, headlands and other areas of resource exploitation and settlement. As a result, it was considered likely that additional archaeological sites may be present in the development area and therefore liable to disturbance from project-related activities.

2.2.2 Cape Kiglapait

Due largely to the sheer nature of the topography, the paucity of suitable habitation locations, the exposed nature of Cape Kiglapait, the resultant difficulty of landing a boat on a rocky shore in the usually heavy swell, and the urge of most archaeologists passing the area by boat to get around the Cape into less hazardous waters, little survey work had been done in the vicinity of this proposed radar site (Figure 2.2). A few kilometres south, the Port Manvers and Thalia Point area is very rich in Palaeo-Eskimo, Neo-Eskimo and Intermediate Indian sites (Fitzhugh 1977a). Two small sites are known on the north side of the Kiglapaits: one in Perry's Gulch, recorded by Fitzhugh (1977b) as a Maritime Archaic site and in the Historic Resources Division site records as Dorset, and the other in Kiglapait Harbour (Fitzhugh 1977b). Kiglapait Harbour has also been used by Inuit hunting families over the past two centuries or more (Taylor and Taylor 1977). A Palaeo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo site was recorded in 1991 on Tikkigatsiagak Island (LFA 1991c). Okak Bay, a few kilometres further north, contains many sites from almost all of the cultural groups which have inhabited coastal Labrador for the past 7000 years (Cox 1977). It is therefore possible that the landing beach area was used by some or all of the wide range of cultural groups known to have passed by or exploited resources in this region, ranging from northern branch Maritime Archaic, through Early and Late Palaeo-Eskimos, Intermediate and Point Revenge Indians to Neo-Eskimos.

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2.2.3 Big Bay

Big Bay is situated in an area which has received sporadic archaeological attention over the last 60 years (Figure 2.3). Duncan Strong (1930) identified several sites of significance at Windy Tickle and in Big Bay. William Fitzhugh (1973, 1977a, 1978a, b; Nagle 1978) has re-visited these sites and recorded several others of significance in the Windy Tickle, Big Bay and Davis Inlet area; Loring (1983, 1985) investigated the last thousand years of prehistoric and historic Innu culture as represented in sites between Davis Inlet and Nain. Prehistoric groups represented in the region include several phases of Maritime Archaic Indian, Intermediate Indian, Palaeo-Eskimo, Neo-Eskimo and Point Revenge Indian. Prehistoric sites are distributed between 6-30 m a.s.l. and include a wide variety of materials such as quartz, quartz crystal, Mugford and other fine grained reddish cherts, slate, and traces of Ramah chert. All recent investigators note that these sites are quite visible as, for the most part, they occur in sandy blowouts on exposed beach terraces. As a consequence, they are well known in the region and have been heavily surface-collected. Most known sites occur near the mouths of bays and on adjacent islands near areas known for good open water sea mammal hunting. The Sharp Hill and Broomfield sites are anomalous in this regard, being situated well inside Big Bay near the mouths of rivers which provide both a summer salmon fishery and interior travel routes. Junius Bird (1945) conducted a season of research into Thule and Inuit occupations around Hopedale; many other sites subsequently have been found on the islands and mainland around Hopedale (Historic Resources Division 1990).

2.2.4 Tukialik Bay

The LAB-5 area has not been subjected to any intensive surveys. Visits were made to the area in 1974 (Fitzhugh 1976, 1978a) and 1981 (Fitzhugh 1982) when a small Point Revenge Indian site and an early European trading or fishing establishment were found at nearby Grave Bay in Webeck Harbour (Figure 2.4). A subsequent visit (Loring 1985) also revealed a Groswater component. Boulder features were noted on Cape Deus in

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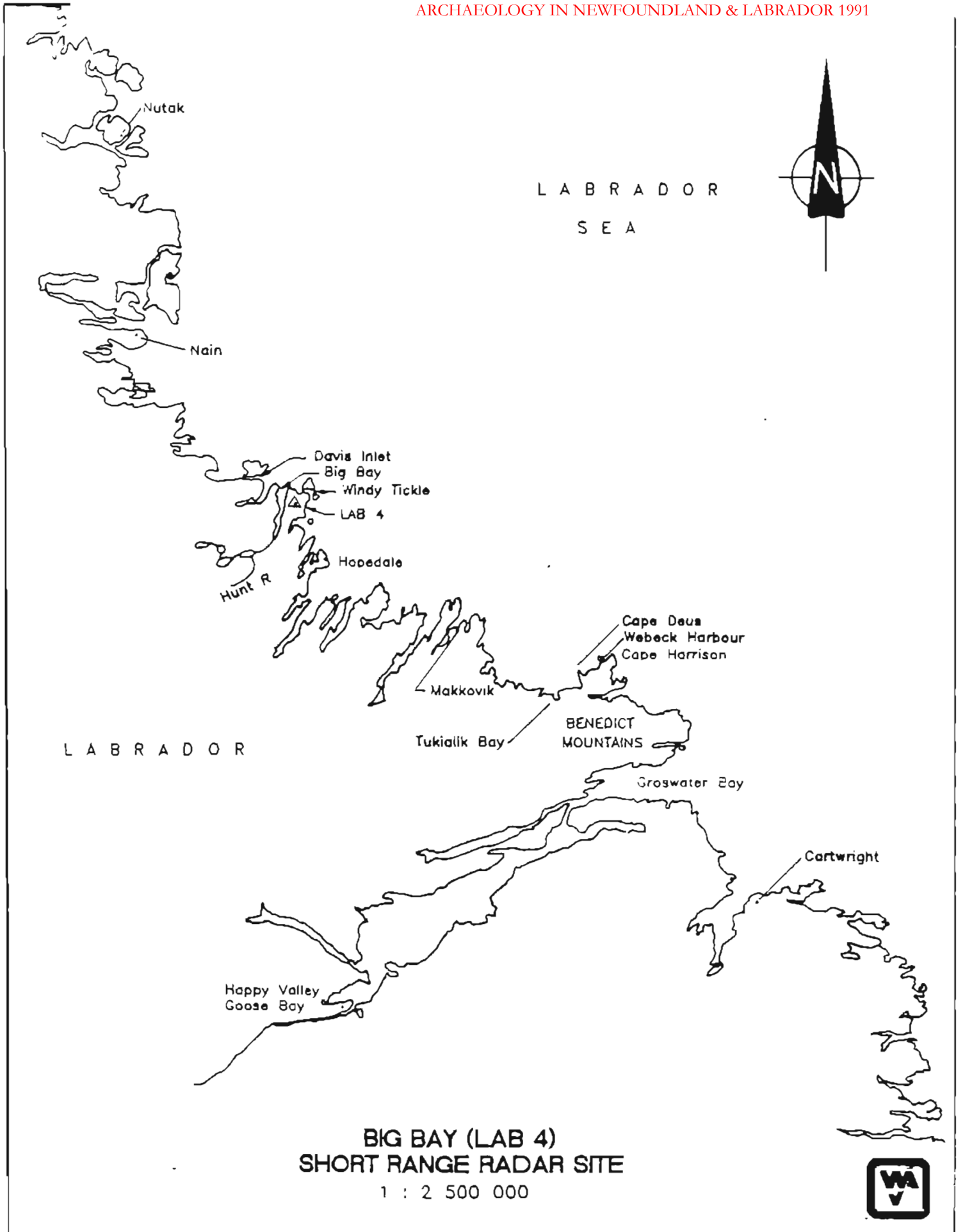

BIG BAY (LAB 4)
SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE
1 : 2 500 000

7074

FIGURE 2.3

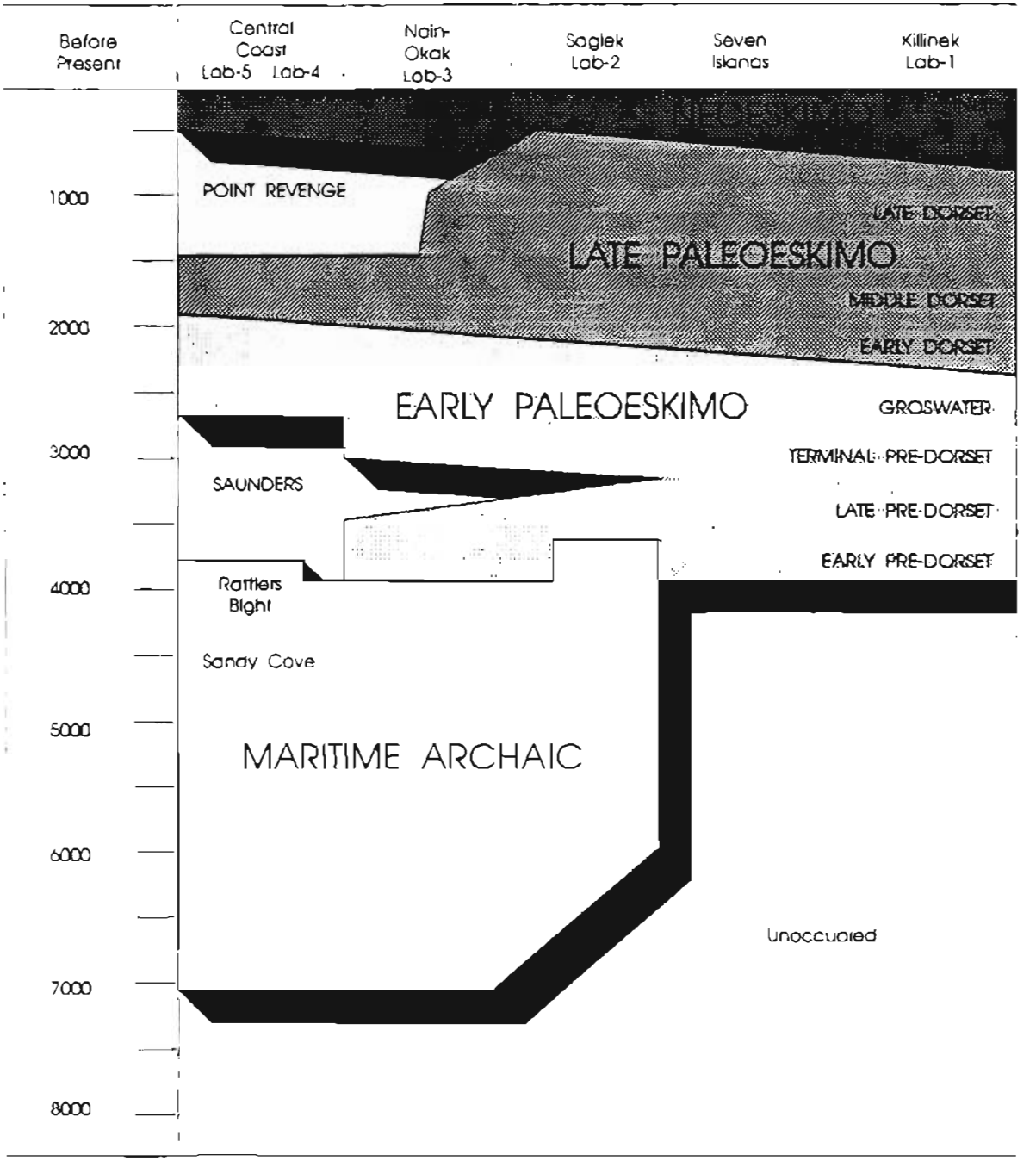

Figure 2.5. Labrador culture history from Central Coast to Killinek, Northernmost Labrador (Adapted from Clark and Fitzhugh, 1991)

1974 (Fitzhugh 1982). Their cultural designation has changed from Inuit to Maritime Archaic and, after a 1984 re-visit, back to Inuit again (Fitzhugh 1985). No work has been done in the interior in the study area and it is unlikely that any archaeologists (and probably few others) have ever been on the summit of the Benedict Mountains.

It was therefore apparent from background research prior to the 1990 and 1991 field seasons that all four Short Range Radar locations had some potential for the presence of historic or prehistoric archaeological sites dating back over as much as several thousand years (Figure 2.5).

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3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Assessment Requirements

For the 1990 season, the following research components were required under the terms of reference written by Linda Jefferson, Resource Archaeologist, Historic Resources Division (May 25, 1990):

- a review of palaeo-environmental/ecological data to assess past environmental conditions which may have influenced human occupation and/or utilization of the study area;

- a review and summary of past archaeological research within the study area and in immediately adjacent areas;

- a review and summary of historic land use within the study area and in immediately adjacent areas;

- examination and interpretation of aerial photographs and geomorphological and pedological information to aid in assessing the potential for past human occupation/utilization of the study area;

- informant interviewing/direct consultation with individuals and organizations having knowledge of the study area; and

- preliminary field reconnaissance including archaeological surveying and test pitting of all short range radar sites. Areas to be investigated must include all areas where construction activities may be undertaken (i.e. proposed airstrips, helicopter pads, access routes, buildings and beach landing areas).

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It was further noted in the Terms of Reference that the purpose of these assessments was to identify and assess the historic resources potential within the study area and that, based on the Stage 1 findings, further Historic Resources Impact Assessment may be required. No terms of reference were issued for 1991 work; however, the 1990 requirements were used to guide 1991 investigations and a permit application was submitted in May, 1991 (Appendix A). The specific activities which were planned for 1991 were approved by Colonel Sywyck, DND, and included:

LAB-1: Cape Kakkiviak

- supervision of the removal of the JaDb-25 Locus 2 plaque and its replacement at Locus 1;
- supervision and monitoring of the destruction of the JaDb-25 Locus 2 to provide CSL with access to the gravel resources at that location;
- continued protection of other existing sites in the project area by means of flagging and discussions with field construction personnel;
- recording of sites within a 5 km radius of the radar site which may be liable to vandalism (see Figure 4.1);
- foot survey and testing of the access routes and other areas of disturbance; and
- inspection of all sites in the area with the Site Construction Supervisor as part of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan education program.

LAB-3: Cape Kiglapait

- complete mapping and recording of HgCi-1 and HgCi-2 and collection of surface artifacts;
- continued protection of these sites by means of flagging, discussions with field construction personnel and, if necessary, placement of a temporary fence or boulder barrier;
- recording of sites within a 5 km radius of the radar site which may be liable to vandalism (see Figure 4.2);
- foot survey and testing of the access routes and other areas of disturbance; and

- inspection of all sites in the area with the Site Construction Supervisor as part of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan education program.

LAB-4: Big Bay

- verification of status of Nancarrow Site, GkCc-8 and, if necessary, discussion of protection needs and inspection of this site with the Site Construction Supervisor as part of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan education program; and
- foot survey of access route corridor.

LAB-5: Tukialik Bay

- foot survey of access route corridor.

3.1.1 Literature Search and Consultation

Site records, site maps and survey/excavation reports at the Historic Resources Division, Memorial University and Jacques Whitford Group offices in St. John's and Dartmouth were consulted. Maps, aerial photographs and engineering reports from the four areas were studied to assess the most likely locations for archaeological sites to be present. Based on past experience on the coast of Labrador, the above sources of information (see also Sections 2 and 4), and previous helicopter overflights, it seemed likely that sites would be present near the active beach and on former beach terraces.

Informants in the general vicinity of the site areas who may know of archaeological sites and who would know of recent land use were contacted individually and through the Labrador Inuit Association office in Nain. A visit was made to the Them Days office in Happy Valley to consult records.

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3.1.2 Helicopter Overflights

Where weather and time permitted, the field research plan involved an initial helicopter overflight of each area, tracing the path of the access route and planned facility locations from the landing beach/helipad/refuelling area to the temporary camp area, borrow pit areas, and the permanent camp area near the summit. This task had been made difficult in 1990 by the lack of any markers delineating access routes or activity areas and by poor flying conditions. Locations thought to be of potential were inspected on foot. Sites and areas of high potential outside but adjacent to the construction area were noted from the helicopter and revisited on foot.

3.1.3 Ground Survey

The permit application submitted in May (Permit 91.04) sought permission to conduct archaeological surveys of the LAB-1, LAB-3, LAB-4 and LAB-5 SRR sites, wherever project-related disturbance is planned. Following the helicopter overflight, selected areas such as the landing beach and the lower terrace systems at least as high as 30 m and any other accessible higher elevation areas thought to have potential were walked and tested according to standard survey procedures. In addition, and as time permitted, other areas within easy walking distance, particularly near the landing beach and temporary camp, were surveyed both from the helicopter and on foot to observe any other sites which are visible on the surface and which may be impacted by vandalism. Eighteen new archaeological sites were recorded during the five field visits in 1991; two sites previously recorded by other investigators were revisited; and six of the eleven sites found or reported in 1990 were revisited for monitoring purposes.

All sites found were recorded and given a preliminary assessment with regard to their significance and potential need for further study and mitigation. Sites judged to be of significance generally contained some aspect which could add new knowledge to Labrador prehistory, history, settlement patterns or subsistence strategies. Some sites, such as burials, are of special significance to the contemporary Inuit population; others are of importance because they are rapidly eroding and in danger of being lost. Sites judged to be insignificant were usually very modern and/or contained little or no apparent new information. Site record forms were completed and submitted to the Historic Resources Division for incorporation in the provincial and national site inventory and so that official Borden site record numbers could be assigned.

3.1.4 Mitigation

Following the discovery of new archaeological sites within the study area at LAB-1 and LAB-3, and at the request of DCC, at the start of construction activities at LAB-3, mitigation measures were developed to provide for the elimination, reduction or control of impact upon heritage resources.

3.1.5 Monitoring

While equipment was landed at the LAB-3 site, an archaeologist was on hand to monitor any ground disturbance in order to identify previously-unrecorded sites and to ensure that known sites were not disturbed by construction-related activities. Sites recorded in 1990 or earlier in 1991 were revisited to check on their integrity.

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4.0 ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 Literature Research and Consultation

Literature research and consultation with people knowledgeable about local resources and past land use provided confirmation that there was considerable potential for the presence of archaeological sites at LAB-1 and LAB-3. The location of the proposed areas of disturbance at LAB-4 and LAB-5, while in regions where resources were plentiful and archaeological sites had been recorded, did not offer optimum sets of attributes which would have guaranteed past human settlement or exploitation. Archaeological site records at the Historic Resources Division and other archaeologists and informants, particularly those affiliated with the Labrador Inuit Association, proved to be useful sources of information and assistance. However, most sites were found as a result of interpretation of land formations and proximity to resources, and previous experience in evaluating preferred site locations.

4.2 Helicopter Survey

Areas considered to be of high potential from the background research were generally confirmed as sites of former habitation during helicopter surveys. Some sites observed during flights outside the study area, e.g. between construction sites, were given preliminary site status; these and all other sites found are described below in Section 4.3. Site record forms are presented in Appendix A.

4.3 Ground Survey

4.3.1 LAB-1: Cape Kakkiviak

Thirteen new sites were found at Cape Kakkiviak in 1991, mostly within a few kilometres of the access routes and other areas of disturbance (Figure 4.1). The report of a site worker removing an artifact from a historic Inuit site 2 km from the construction

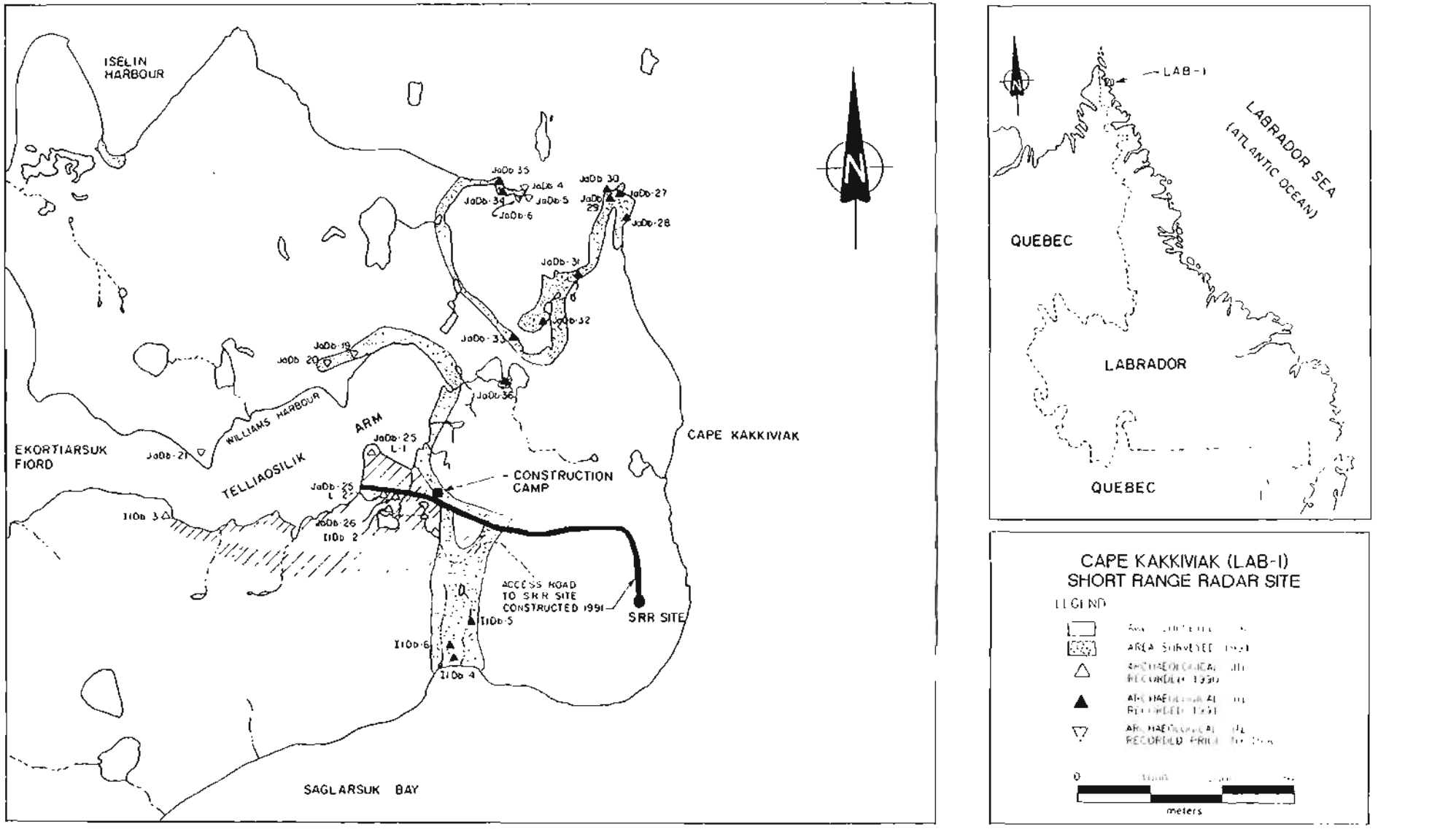
ISELIN HARBOUR
JaDb 35
JaDb 4
JaDb 30
JaDb-34
JaDb-5
JaDb 29
JaDb-27
JaDb-6
JaDb-28
JaDb-31
JaDb-32
JaDb-33
JaDb 19
JaDb 20
JaDb-36
WILLIAMS HARBOUR
ARM
EKORTIARSUK FIORD
JaDb-21
JaDb-25
L-1
CAPE KAKKIVIAK
TELLIAOSILIK
CONSTRUCTION CAMP
JaDb-26
IIDb 3
IIDb 2
ACCESS ROAD TO SRR SITE CONSTRUCTED 1991
SRR SITE
IIDb-5
IIDb-6
IIDb 4
SAGLARSUK BAY
LAB-1
LABRADOR SEA (ATLANTIC OCEAN)
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
QUEBEC
CAPE KAKKIVIAK (LAB-1) SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE
LEGEND
meters

FIGURE 4.1

camp and indications that site workers walked or used all terrain vehicles, boat and helicopter to access areas distant from the camp suggested that archaeological sites, including their artifactual contents, were at some risk. Surface artifacts found at a previously reported site (Fitzhugh 1977) were collected and the site record amended. Two additional new sites were recorded on the basis of observations made in passing by helicopter. All of these site records are included in Appendix A. Other sites recorded in 1990 were revisited to check on their continued integrity. A summary and assessment of each site is presented below.

Saglarsuk Bay 1 (IlDb-4)

This site is located at the head of a small cove on the north side of Saglarsuk Bay, 2.5 km south of the construction camp. The site is easily accessible on foot from the camp through a low pass west of Cape Kakkiviak. The head of the bay is a flat terrace about 5 m above sea level, drained by two small streams. The site offers good vantage over Saglarsuk Bay, shelter from northerly winds behind two bedrock ridges, fresh water, a level, dry camping place and a location to rest before or after navigating around the Cape or as a terminus for travel overland to avoid the Cape. This area was identified during the 1990 helicopter overflight as being of high potential (LFA 1991a: Figure 4.1).

Evidence was found that the area had been occupied by Middle Dorset, Thule and Inuit groups over the 1500 or so years and possibly by early Palaeo-Eskimos about 3000 years ago. Remains found included a Middle Dorset semi-subterranean house, perhaps incorporating an earlier Groswater component, a Thule stone-walled house containing evidence of whale hunting or scavenging, so most likely occupied in fall and/or early winter, and several tent rings, shelters and caches, most of which probably date to the late Thule period and the historic Inuit period of the past four hundred years or so (Figure 4.2). Some features are eroding (Plate 6) down the bank at the head of the beach. Caribou trails running through the site probably indicate that this species, as well as seal and walrus, was probably sought. Two features consisting of fallen or disturbed

Plate 6 Feature 5, paved tent ring eroding onto beach, Saglarsuk Bay 1 (IlDb-4) view southeast to Lambert Island

Plate 7 Thule stone house, living floor (foreground), sleeping platform and back wall (rear), Saglarsuk Bay (IlDb-4)

stone structures may originally have functioned as graves, although no skeletal material was found to support this contention.

A large soapstone lamp (Plate C-1 in Appendix C), measuring 57 cm x 26 cm, was found in many pieces outside the entrance to the Thule stone house (see Figure 4.2: F-8). Three bone tool fragments: a bone awl or small foreshaft (15 cm long), and two whalebone knife handles (11 and 12.5 cm long) with drilled holes, a small fragment of iron and a few flecks of charcoal were found inside the house, at the base of the sleeping platform on the paved living floor (Plate 7). The charcoal was sent to a lab for dating but proved to be too small a sample for analysis. Elements of caribou, seal and whale bone were found both inside and outside the structure. The artifacts and faunal remains are consistent with a Thule occupation perhaps 300-400 years ago. The preservation of organic and iron tools suggests that excavation of the structure and environs will produce additional tools; excavation of the structural elements will give valuable information on how the house was constructed. From surface indications, there is evidently a rear sleeping platform with storage compartments below. Both the sleeping platform and floor are paved. An entrance way was capped with a lintel stone. The house is rectangular, measuring 3.5 m wide and 3.9 m deep. The rear wall is approximately 1 m high and is set against the slope of a bedrock outcrop. The sleeping platform is 0.3 m higher than the paved floor. A 1.2 x 1.6 m cache or annex is located immediately in front of the entrance. This feature is disturbed so its function and relationship to the house are uncertain. A small cache is situated 16 m southeast of the house.

Artifacts (Plates C-2, C-3) from three small test pits within the semi-subterranean house (F-10), 100 m east of the Thule house, include a fairly standard range (Table 4.1) of Middle Dorset tools (Jordan 1980). The one anomaly is a very small burin made of grey-brown fine-grained chert. This tool measures 17.5 mm long, is bifacially thinned at the proximal end and polished on the dorsal, ventral and distal facets. The left lateral edge, above a possible side notch, is concave; a single burin spall has been removed. The working edge of the distal tip has a small portion removed by impact. This tool fits

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into the Early Palaeo-Eskimo typology in the transitional period between terminal Pre-Dorset and Groswater, around 3000 B.P., and is similar to tools in the assemblage from Shoal Cove 4, a site 70 km to the south (Cox 1992).

Table 4.1 Lithic Artifacts, HgCi-3, Feature 10.

ARTIFACT	RAW MATERIAL				
	Ramah Chert	Schist	Fine-grained Chert	Nephrite	Totals
Tip-fluted endblade	1				1
Multi-notched endblade	1				1
Endscraper	2				2
Sidescraper	1				1
Tip-fluting spall	2				2
Blade	1				1
Microblade	1				1
Flakes	42				42
Grinding pallet		1			1
Burin			1		1
Burin-like tool				1	1
TOTALS	51	1	1	1	54

The house is visible today as a slight depression 7 m wide on the surface of a grassy ridge in the centre of the terrace east of the stone house (F-8), 50 m north of the shore and within 150 m of several small streams. Slightly different vegetation cover inside and outside the depression and a few Ramah chert flakes, as well as the locational attributes, drew attention to the feature. Several boulders are situated in an approximate circle about the depression; these and a wall raised 20 cm or so above grade indicate the rim of the house wall. Three test pits approximately 40 cm square were dug in the centre of the depression. In general, lithic flakes were encountered within a few centimetres of the surface and most artifacts between 10-20 cm below surface. Some paving slabs

were found at 13-15 cm in Test Pit 2. Sterile gravelly soil was found at 23 cm in Test Pit 2, 40 cm in Test Pit 3. The difference may indicate the presence of a sleeping platform towards the north side, where Test Pits 1 and 2 were dug. The shallow depth of cultural material and poorly-defined depression suggest that the structure may be the remains of a *qarmat*, a fall house with walls built up from grade with sod and stone and then roofed with skin, rather than a winter semi-subterranean house which is dug deeply into the ground and roofed with whalebone and/or wood rafters, skin and sod.

Additional subsurface and surface features are probably situated at this site. The presence of at least one Early Palaeo-Eskimo tool suggests that a larger component from this time period may be concealed in the vicinity of the sod house depression.

Assessment

IlDb-4 is a significant site situated less than an hour's easy walk from the construction camp. It contains valuable information on several prehistoric and historic cultural groups. Part of the site is eroding into the sea; the rest is vulnerable to looting and vandalism. This site should be investigated further.

Saglarsuk Bay 2 (IlDb-5)

This site consists of three separate loci between 400-750 m north of the Saglarsuk Bay 1 site, on the east side of the pass between Cape Kakkiviak and a steep hillside to the west. This area is favoured by grazing caribou as there is an abundance of lush grasses and sedges available in summer. Canada Geese are also present in large numbers in the marshy areas and around the several ponds at the head of the pass. Goose droppings and deep caribou trails are ubiquitous. None of the three loci contained any surface artifacts; however, the style of construction and depth of development of soil, lichen and vegetation suggest that they are of early Inuit use and, probably, origin, dating to the past

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200-300 years. They may be related to the more substantial site on the shore of Saglarsuk Bay.

Locus 1 is the furthest north and consists of a semicircular row of boulders adjacent to a caribou trail at the base of a steep hillside and flanked on the other side by a steep drop to a stream. An area of paving is present on the north side of the blind. A large glacial boulder is situated on the opposite side of the trail; a small rock has been placed on top of another rock between the large boulder and the path. This cluster of features provides the perfect set-up for ambushing caribou, which tend to travel in file along well developed trails. Similar features have been recorded in Saglek Bay and at Williams Harbour, on the north side of Telliaosilik Arm, 4 km northwest of this site; at least two of these three sites had Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo material associated with them (Fitzhugh 1980b; Thomson 1983) and the third was in close association with a Maritime Archaic site (Thomson 1989). All three sites, however, may have been most recently used by Inuit hunters.

The second feature in this set of structures is a subrectangular or bilobate tent structure measuring 4 x 3 m, with an axial or mid-passage feature dividing the two sections (Plate 8). It is located on the edge of a bank which drops off steeply to a stream and 60 m west of the hillside leading up to Cape Kakkiviak. It is 150 m south of Locus 1, the hunting blind, and may have been associated with it.

Locus 3 is a circular tent ring 3 m in diameter near the edge of a stream bank and 50 m from the base of the hill. An alignment of rocks on the southwest side of the structure probably marks the remains of a hearth. The vegetated centre of the tent ring was tested but no cultural material was encountered.

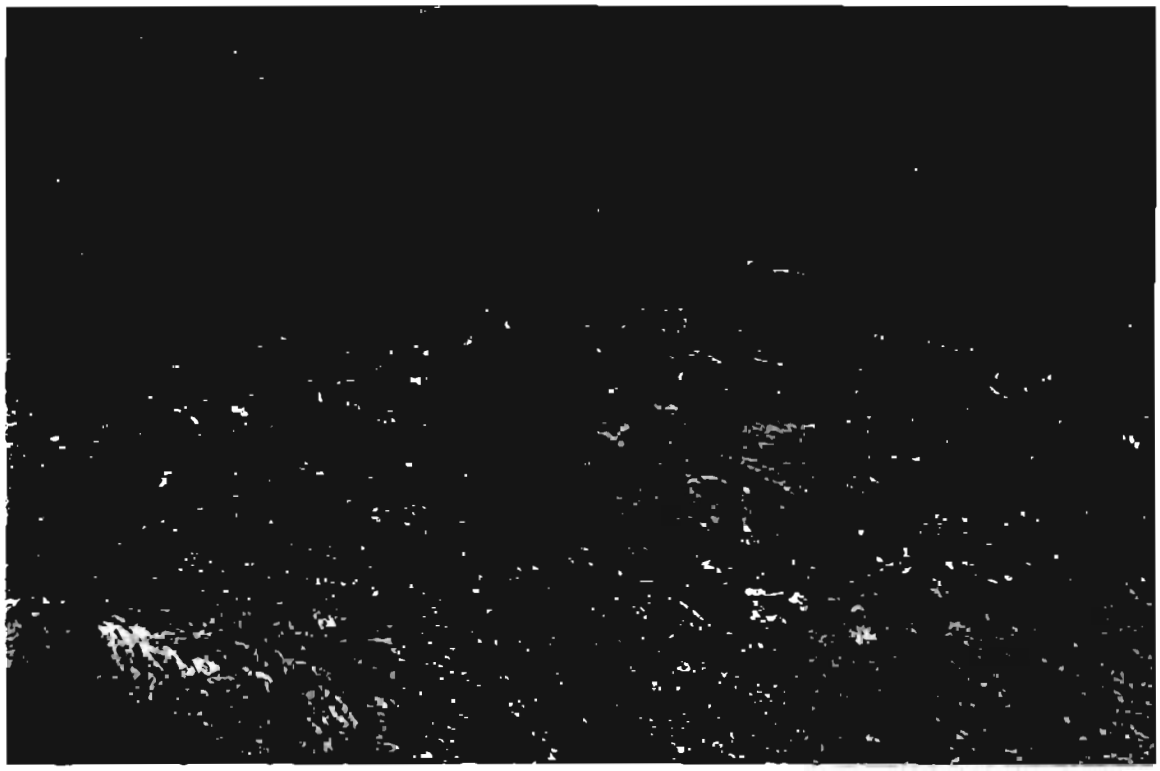

Plate 8 Bilobate tent ring, Saglarsuk Bay 2 (IIDb-5), view east

Plate 9 Cache or shelter, Saglarsuk Bay 3 (IIDb-6)

Assessment

IlDb-5 is a significant site but probably sufficiently invisible to avoid any vandalism. It is not in an area which will be affected by construction activities.

Saglarsuk Bay 3 (IlDb-6)

Saglarsuk Bay 3 consists of four separate loci on top of a low outcrop ridge near the centre of the south end of the pass leading from Telliaosilik Arm to Saglarsuk Bay. Saglarsuk Bay 1 is sheltered by this ridge; although parts of the two sites may have been occupied contemporaneously, the smaller site is isolated from the larger one by the elevation and nature of the outcrop.

Locus 1 is a relatively recent looking cache 1 m in diameter near the north end of the ridge. A piece of cut, nailed wood was found in the near vicinity. Locus 2 is 50 m south of Locus 1 and consists of several flat slabs placed on a flat gravel area; although no hold down rocks were present, this feature may represent an inner configuration within a tent, such as a line placed to divide the sleeping area from the work area. No artifacts were found in association. Locus 3 (Plate 9) is a further 50 m south, a 2 m diameter cache or shelter built up of several courses of now-fallen boulders. This is the oldest-looking of the four features. Locus 4 is another 50 m south, 100 m north of the south end of the ridge, and consists of a recent tent ring measuring 4 m in diameter. These four structures probably represent very short term uses of the ridge for shelter and caching of meat or other materials by historic period Inuit.

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Assessment

IlDb-6 is only of moderate significance in that it may be associated with the more significant sites IlDb-4 and IlDb-5. Its stone features are not likely to be impacted in any way.

Ten new sites were found around the shore of Shoal Bay, northeast of the east end of Telliaosilik Arm, between 2-5 km distant from the base camp. Nine sites were found during the present survey; the tenth was reported by one of the site workers.

Black Rock Point 1 (JaDb-27)

Black Rock Point 1 is immediately south of Black Rock Point at the northeast extremity of Shoal Bay. The site is situated on an eroding terrace about 3 m above sea level bordered by the sea on the east and west sides. The original occupation of the site was by Middle Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo. Ramah chert flakes, a tip-fluting spall, fragments of schist grinding pallets, Ryans quartz flakes, bone fragments and a soapstone pot sherd were found eroding out of the bank and in test pits (Plate C-3). The Dorset level is overlain in places by fine gravel, perhaps indicating marine inundation or the importation of gravel for use on sleeping platforms by later Inuit. Several tent rings are almost completely buried in the sod; this probably represents an early Inuit occupation of the site. Other tent rings, hearths and an iron fox trap on the surface are evidence of a more recent Inuit occupation. Faunal remains and species seen in the area suggest that geese, Eider Duck, seal, walrus and caribou were exploited.

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Assessment

JaDb-27 is a significant prehistoric and historic site threatened by marine erosion. Although 5 km distant from the construction camp it is quite visible and may suffer from looting. This site should be investigated further.

Black Rock Point 2 (JaDb-28)

Black Rock Point 2 is a small habitation and burial site 300 m south of Black Rock Point on the east side of the peninsula which forms the eastern side of Shoal Bay. A stone cyst grave containing skeletal material, with a cache adjoining the grave, is situated above a grassy terrace and gravel beach approximately 3 m above sea level. The western half of the top of the grave had been removed; only an adult human skull, mandible and one long bone were visible. The cache had also apparently been disturbed. A tent ring and nearby cache are situated on a ridge 50 m northeast of the grave and may be associated. The site is of Inuit origin, probably from within the past two centuries. As this is the only grave encountered in the vicinity of LAB-1, it may be that documented by the LIA, although the documented location (W. Barbour 1992: personal communication) was several kilometres distant.

Assessment

JaDb-28 is significant to the Inuit population of Labrador because of the presence of a burial. Its visibility makes it a target for looting.

Black Rock Point 3 (JaDb-29)

This site is located 100 m southwest of Black Rock Point 1 on the opposite side of a small pond. The site was emerging from a snow bank, which explains the preservation. At least six walrus mandibles, sections of whale vertebrae, several walrus long bones and

many fragments of cut and uncut driftwood were found on the waterlogged slope between the snowbank and the pond. The faunal material may be remains of food resources stored in the snowbank or may represent parts of a midden associated with a habitation site still hidden by snow. A small cache is immediately east of the faunal remains. The preservation factors suggest that the faunal remains and wood may have been present for many centuries, perhaps even dating to the Dorset period (cf. Jordan 1980).

Assessment

JaDb-29 is significant and would benefit from further investigation. The faunal remains are quite visible and present an opportunity for looting.

Black Rock Point 4 (JaDb-30)

This site consists of a single, oval tent ring on a small point of land 300 m west of Black Rock Point. The point slopes down bedrock into the sea on the west and is eroding on the east. The tent ring, probably built within the last century or two, is built up of several courses of boulders and is partially paved inside. Some moss has grown around the bottom course but there is very little lichen or other vegetation growth elsewhere.

Assessment

JaDb-30 is moderately significant in terms of its construction. It is suffering from marine erosion.

Shoal Bay 4 (JaDb-31)

This site is situated on a sea grass-covered boulder and sand beach terrace facing north on the east side of Shoal Bay, 1.5 km south of Black Rock Point. Two tent rings, both with internal dividing stones and an external hearth, were built within the last few

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decades. Plywood and wood on the same terrace are most likely associated. A dry pond is located behind the tent rings, a fine sandy beach in front.

Assessment

JaDb-31 is judged to be insignificant.

Shoal Bay 5 (JaDb-32)

Shoal Bay 5 is located on the south side of Shoal Bay, on the southeastward side of a small peninsula overlooking a shallow inlet. The site consists of two Inuit tent rings possibly situated for goose hunting (more than twenty Canada Geese were present in the area at the time of the visit). The location is sheltered from northerly winds but open to any winds from the south. The features are partially lichen covered; soil and vegetation have encroached on the base of the structures suggesting occupation at least several decades ago. No artifacts were visible.

Assessment

JaDb-32 is judged to be insignificant.

Shoal Bay 6 (JaDb-33)

This site is at the extreme southwest corner of Shoal Bay, opposite the southwest end of the peninsula on which JaDb-32 is situated. The site consists of a single large feature consisting of two concentric circles of tent hold down rocks 6 m and 7 m in diameter, and an outer ring of larger rocks for main guy ropes, 10 m across. Rusted batteries inside suggest a date of occupation within the past twenty years, perhaps by a scientific research party rather than by Inuit.

Assessment

JaDb-33 is judged to be insignificant.

Shoal Bay 7 (JaDb-34)

Shoal Bay 7 is located near the eastern end of the peninsula which forms the north side of Shoal Bay. Locus 1 consists of a tent ring and two caches; Locus 2, about 70 m east on the other side of a small cove, is a paved tent ring. Both loci are situated on southward extending bedrock outcrops sheltered from the north by a higher outcrop and a long sand dune system. Seal bones scattered about the terrace behind the site probably relate to Inuit occupation and use of the structures; modern fishing line in Locus 1 dates at least the latest occupation of that feature to the last few decades.

Assessment

JaDb-34 is moderately significant in terms of contributing information on subsistence patterns. It is unlikely to be impacted.

Shoal Bay 8 (JaDb-35)

This site is on the northeast side of the same bedrock outcrop which shelters JaDb-34. Two incomplete Inuit tent rings are eroding down the exposed, seaward side of a grassy terrace onto rock ledges. One structure measures 6 m in diameter; the other, 10 m to the south, measures 4 m. Both are truncated on the east side.

Assessment

JaDb-35 is significant in terms of its potential to pre-date the recent Inuit period. As the site is eroding rapidly it should be investigated further before it completely disappears.

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Cape Kakkiviak 1 (JaDb-36)

This site was reported by Curtis Andersen, a site worker at LAB-1. A leister, or fish spear, had been found on the shore of a small pond between the east end of Telliaosilik Arm and Shoal Bay. On investigation, a rectangular tent ring (Plate 10) was found on a terrace above the south side of a stream linking the pond with another to the east. The feature measures 2 m square, has an entrance on the west side and is partially paved. A 30.30 rifle shell was found on one wall, dating use of the structure to the past few decades. Some boulders in the stream appear to have been deliberately placed, possibly forming the remnants of a fish weir. The leister, which may have been used at the weir by an occupant of the tent structure, had been found protruding from the sand at the edge of the pond. The implement is made of wood, ungalvanized wire nails, an ungalvanized screw, a tin can wrapped around the base of the prongs, two galvanized boat nails and an iron spike. The leister was sent for conservation to the Jacques Whitford conservator, Christine Adams, and is now stabilized and stored at the Newfoundland Museum.

Assessment

JaDb-36 is significant because of its interior location and apparent orientation toward fishing. It is unlikely to suffer any further impact except erosion of the possible fish weir remains.

Two sites were noted from the air. Provisional site record forms were submitted to the Historic Resources Division.

Hubbard River 1 (IlDa-1)

A small Inuit site consisting of at least two tent rings was noted from the air on the south side of Saglarsuk Bay, 500 m east of the mouth of the Hubbard River, in the lee of

Plate 10 Rectangular tent ring, Cape Kakkiviak 1 (JaDb-36), view north. Leister was found on beach, north of stream

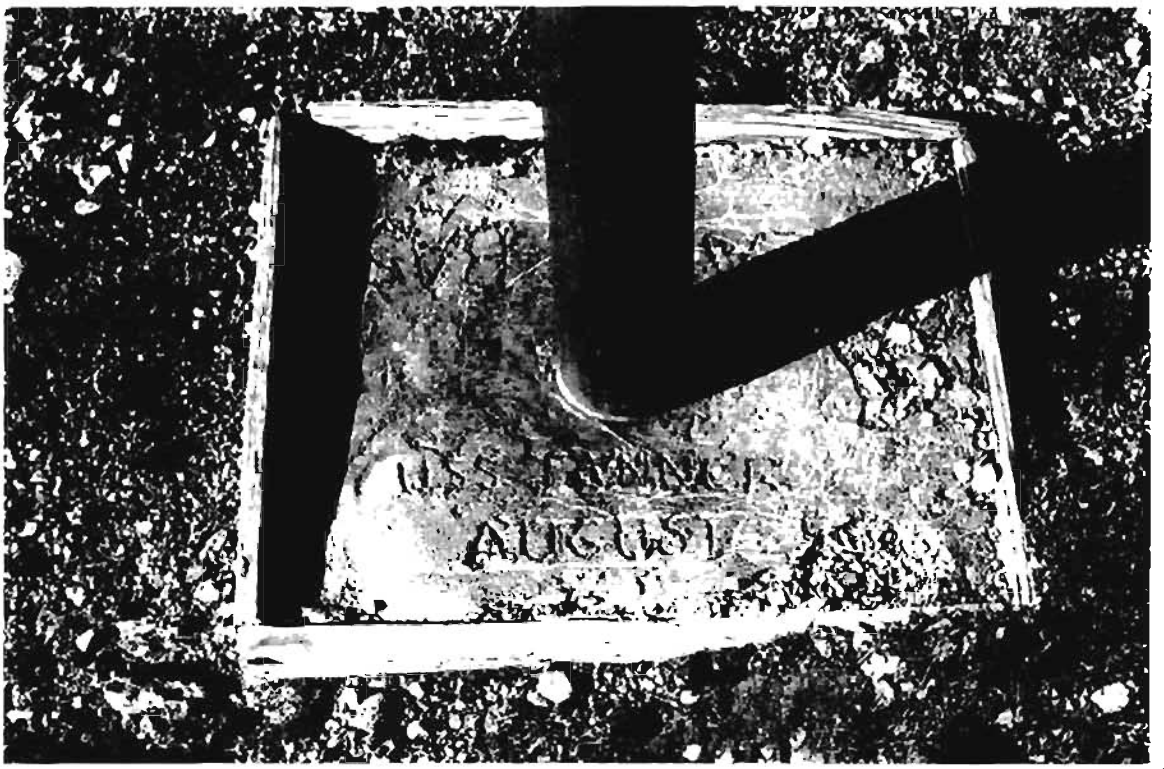

Plate 11 Concrete plaque, Telliaosilik Arm 1 (JaDb-25, Locus 2)

Thompson Point and overlooking Lambert Island. The area has good potential for the presence of other Inuit features and a prehistoric component. Odell Lake and Hubbard River, which drains the lake, are noted as char habitat (Brice-Bennett 1977).

Assessment

IlDa-1 is potentially significant but is not threatened by construction activities.

Miriam Lake 1 (IjCx-5)

Several tent rings were noted from the air en route between LAB-1 and LAB-3 on the north side of the stream which drains Miriam Lake, on the northern edge of Iron Strand, a few kilometres south of Ryans Bay. The tent rings looked relatively modern; as no landing was made it could not be determined whether there are any earlier components. The area is frequented by migratory birds, char winter in the lake, and caribou probably graze on the marshy terraces around the lake in summer.

Assessment

IjCx-5 is potentially significant but is not threatened by construction activities.

In addition to these new sites, sites found in 1990 were revisited to check on their continued integrity.

Telliaosilik Arm 1 (JaDb-25)

This site had apparently been related to a communications post set up during the visit to the area by the *USS Tanner* in August, 1952, to survey for potential DEW Line sites. Two artificial mounds of boulders were situated several hundred metres apart, aligned

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north-south. One mound is at the northern tip of the conical peninsula near the east end of the Arm. A one metre tall pipe had been set in a concrete slab beside the southernmost mound; an inscription in the concrete reads "East Base. USS Tanner August 52" (Plate 11). Several piles of boulders are situated around the base of the mounds; each has the rusted remnants of wire attached, probably former guy wires for aerials. One of the recommendations made following the discovery of this site was that the concrete slab with its inscription be moved to the vicinity of the northern mound as the slab and the associated mound were situated on a major aggregate source. However, a BAE Group engineer (P. Clark 1991: personal communication) gave his assurance that this deposit of gravel would not be needed and that the site would not be impacted. Inspection of the site later in 1991 confirmed that the site area had not been disturbed for aggregate extraction; however, the concrete slab had spalled during the preceeding months since the previous visit and some of the inscription is in danger of being lost. The spalling is assumed to be natural.

Assessment

JaDb-25 is significant and may be impacted during remediation activities.

Telliaosilik Arm 2 (JaDb-26)

This site is situated at the base of the peninsula which almost bisects the east end of the Arm. Two small tent rings are located on the west side of a stream at about 3 m elevation. Both are paved inside and both are lightly covered with lichen and low-growing vegetation (Plate 12), giving the appearance of some antiquity. No lithic materials were found on the surface or in test excavations through the few centimetres of thin topsoil and gravel. A revisit in 1991 confirmed that construction of the access route from the landing beach to the permanent camp and summit had not disturbed this site.

Plate 12 Tent ring, Telliaosilik Arm 2 (JaDb-26)

Plate 13 Rectangular tent ring, Telliaosilik Arm 3 (IlDb-3)

Assessment

JaDb-26 is significant and may be impacted during remediation activities.

Telliaosilik Arm 3 (IlDb-2)

Telliaosilik Arm 3 is a 6 x 3.5 m rectangular structure comprised of a single, discontinuous outline of tent hold-down rocks around a slightly depressed, partially paved interior (Plate 13). The structure is divided across the long axis, forming two rooms or activity areas. The feature is situated on a flat terrace 3 m above a pond, about 500 m from the Arm. An entrance faces over the pond. No other features were noted in the vicinity. This site is probably of early Inuit origin, i.e. c. 200 or so years old. No artifacts were found; structural rocks are lichen-covered. No construction activities were planned to encroach on this site; a visit in 1991 confirmed its continuing integrity.

Assessment

IlDb-2 is significant, but should not be threatened by any construction activities.

Telliaosilik Arm 4 (IlDb-3)

This site is a small, rectangular tent ring measuring 2 x 3 m, with an entrance on the south side and no internal features. The tent ring is situated in a depression, protected from the Arm by a 1 m high gravel beach and from the north by a scree slope coming off the hill to the west. The site, on the south side of the Arm near the western narrows, seems recent and was probably a temporary shelter occupied within the last century. The site was not revisited in 1991; a planned new landing beach for delivery of fuel should not threaten the site, which is several hundred metres to the west.

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Assessment

IlDb-3 is considered insignificant.

The access route from the landing beach on Telliaosilik Arm to the summit site on Cape Kakkiviak was foot surveyed for the first 2 km, to a point on the hillside where the steepness of the slope made the location of any archaeological sites unlikely. The upper stretch of the route was examined from a vehicle. The proposed location for placement of permanent fuel tanks which will receive fuel from marine tankers is approximately 2 km west of the original landing beach. The area was inspected and found to have no outstanding attributes which would have attracted settlement, nor were any archaeological materials noted. Fuel will be transferred by helicopter from the main storage tanks to the summit site.

Other areas inspected and tested in 1991 included CSL Proposed Borrow Area, Borrow Pits 2 and 3, and an additional area south of Borrow Pit 2; the camp area at the foot of the hill where the access route begins its ascent; and the river banks where the access route crossing was proposed. No archaeological remains were found at any of these locations. These areas and the original laydown area were revisited later in the summer following grading for the access route and camp areas and inspected for any signs of disturbance of subsurface deposits; none were found. The shore of Telliaosilik Arm was walked from the landing beach to the northeast corner of the Arm en route to Shoal Bay to record sites noted from the air in 1990. No new sites were found. The caribou drive site (JaDb-20) on the north side of the Arm near Williams Harbour (Fitzhugh 1980b) was visited for comparative purposes. The site is quite extensive and highly visible from the ground; this visit increased the confidence that no similar sites are present in areas inspected on foot. However, it was noted that the site is difficult to see from the air until directly over the site, particularly at normal speeds, as it blends well into the boulder and grass background. No archaeological lithic material was noted and no new information was collected or registered with the Historic Resources Division. The site is outside of

the study area, so no assessment is provided. Another of Fitzhugh's sites, Shoal Bay 1, was revisited in 1991.

Shoal Bay 1 (JaDb-4)

Shoal Bay 1 is a small Dorset site found by William Fitzhugh in 1977. The site consists of a scatter of lithic material on a sloping terrace above the northeastern tip of the peninsula on the north side of Shoal Bay. A revisit in 1991 resulted in the finding of two Ramah chert microblade medial sections (Plate C-3) on the surface a few metres west of an orange coloured rectangular rock. The artifacts were catalogued with the next consecutive number as supplied by Fitzhugh (1991: pers. comm.). Several Inuit tent rings were noted in the near vicinity, between the Dorset locality and the shore. A revised site record form was sent to the Historic Resources Division.

Assessment

JaDb-4 is a significant site. Additional artifacts may be present on the surface, and should not be disturbed.

During a brief visit to a geological field camp set up by Richard Wardle (Provincial Department of Mines and Energy), a survey was conducted at the south end of Iselin Harbour. No archaeological remains were found other than a cabin and tent rings, both related to previous geological surveys. En route to Port Burwell to refuel one evening, a brief stop was made at the highly significant Middle and Late Dorset site Avayalik 1 (JaDb-10), on Avayalik Island. It was noted that the extensive excavation has grown over well in the thirteen years since its investigation (Jordan 1980) this might be instructive for SRR remediation work. Several artifacts were collected from the former backdirt area and were catalogued (Plate C-3). As this site is outside of the study area and was visited out of interest in the rate of revegetation, no assessment is provided.

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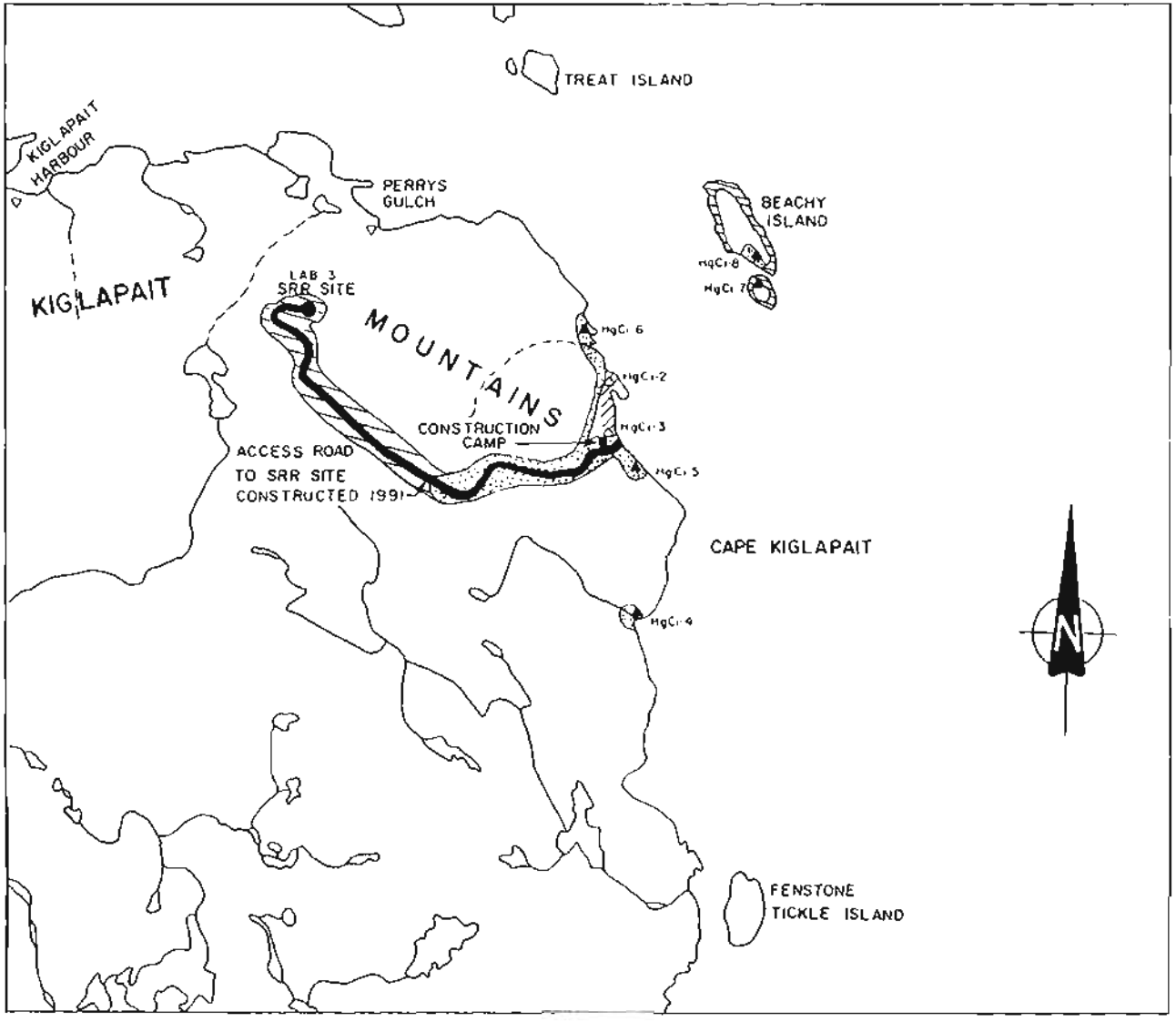
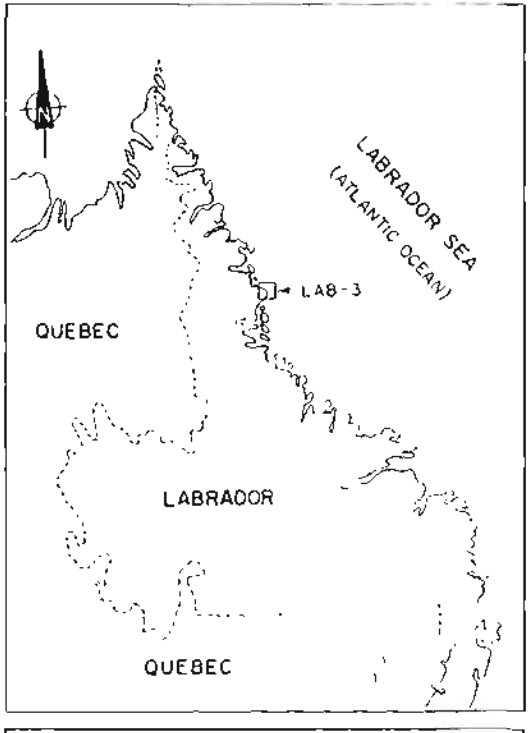
4.3.2 LAB-3 Cape Kiglapait

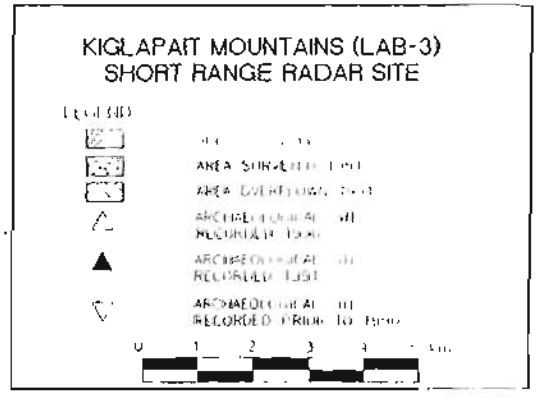
Five new sites were found in the vicinity of Cape Kiglapait in 1991 (Figure 4.3). Foot surveys were confined to a distance of 2 km of the coastline north from the landing beach, the access route 2.5 km west from the landing beach, and the coast approximately 1 km south of the landing area. Two additional areas were accessed by helicopter because of their proximity to the construction area, their seemingly high archaeological potential and the fact that site personnel at LAB-3 occasionally range a few kilometres from the camp by boat or helicopter, creating some potential for site disturbance. Archaeological sites were found at each location.

Cape Kiglapait 3 (HgCi-4)

Cape Kiglapait 3 is situated at the mouth of a stream in the first major cove south of the Cape. Helicopter flights over this area en route to LAB-3 had resulted in its identification of archaeological potential. Subsequent foot surveys westward from the camp indicated that the valley terminating at the site is intersected and followed westward by the access route. This places the archaeological site within easy walking distance from the construction camp. A dual component site was found on the north side of the stream on the first terrace above sea level at the base of a southward sloping bedrock outcrop (Plate 14). The area has some merits for temporary settlement: shelter from the north, fresh water, a gravel beach for boat approach and a level dry terrace. A recent tent ring is situated on the foreshore. Material in association suggested that it had been occupied several days prior. A scatter of prehistoric stone material on the first terrace above the shore indicated a previous occupation, probably by Maritime Archaic Indians and/or Dorset Palaeo-Eskimos (Plate C-4). No positive evidence was found of a habitation structure. The thin but localized scatters of lithic material suggests a brief, temporary occupation by a small group or several small groups. Material found on the surface and in shallow test pits included eight slate fragments, some of which were ground, twenty Ramah chert flakes, one quartz fragment and one retouched Ramah chert


TREAT ISLAND
KIGLAPAIT HARBOUR
PERRYS GULCH
BEACHY ISLAND
KIGLAPAIT
LAB 3 SRR SITE
MOUNTAINS
HgCr 6
HgCr-2
CONSTRUCTION CAMP
HgCr-3
ACCESS ROAD TO SRR SITE CONSTRUCTED 1991
HgCr 5
CAPE KIGLAPAIT
HgCr-4
FENSTONE
TICKLE ISLAND
N


N
LABRADOR SEA
(ATLANTIC OCEAN)
LAB-3
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
QUEBEC


KIGLAPAIT MOUNTAINS (LAB-3)
SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE

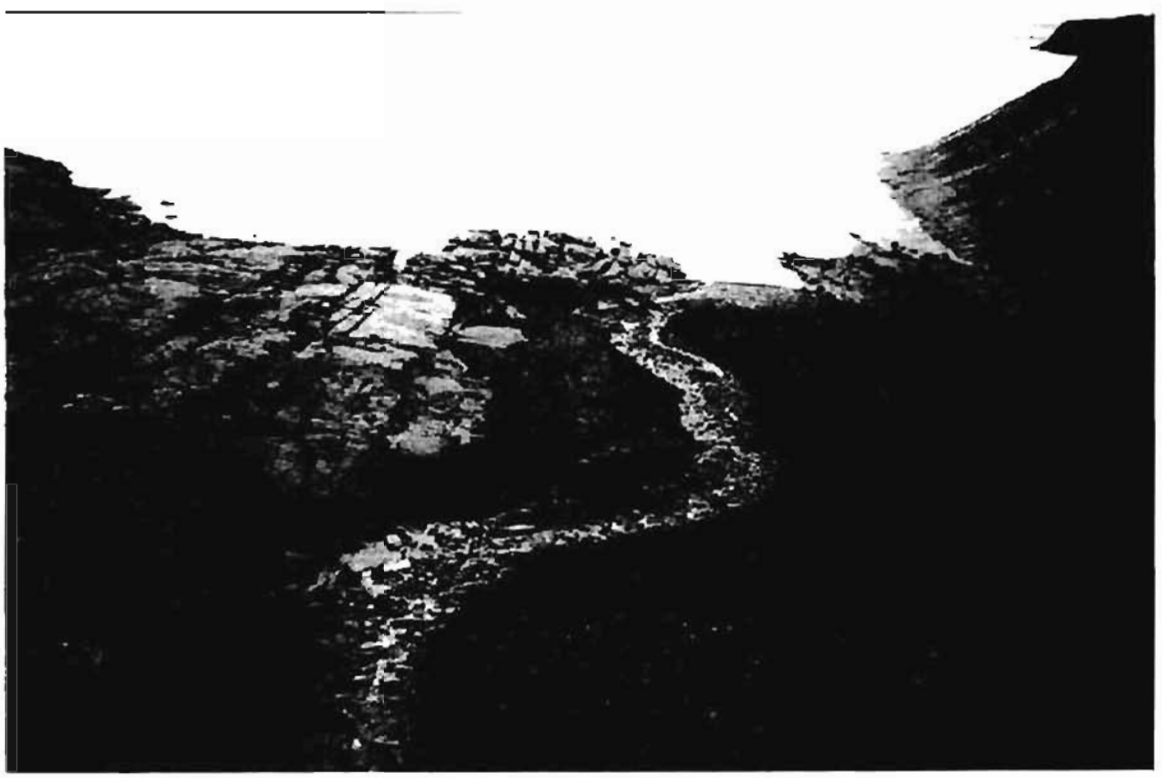


Plate 14 Cape Kiglapait-3 (HgCi-4). Site on grassy terrace between stream and bedrock slope to left. View east

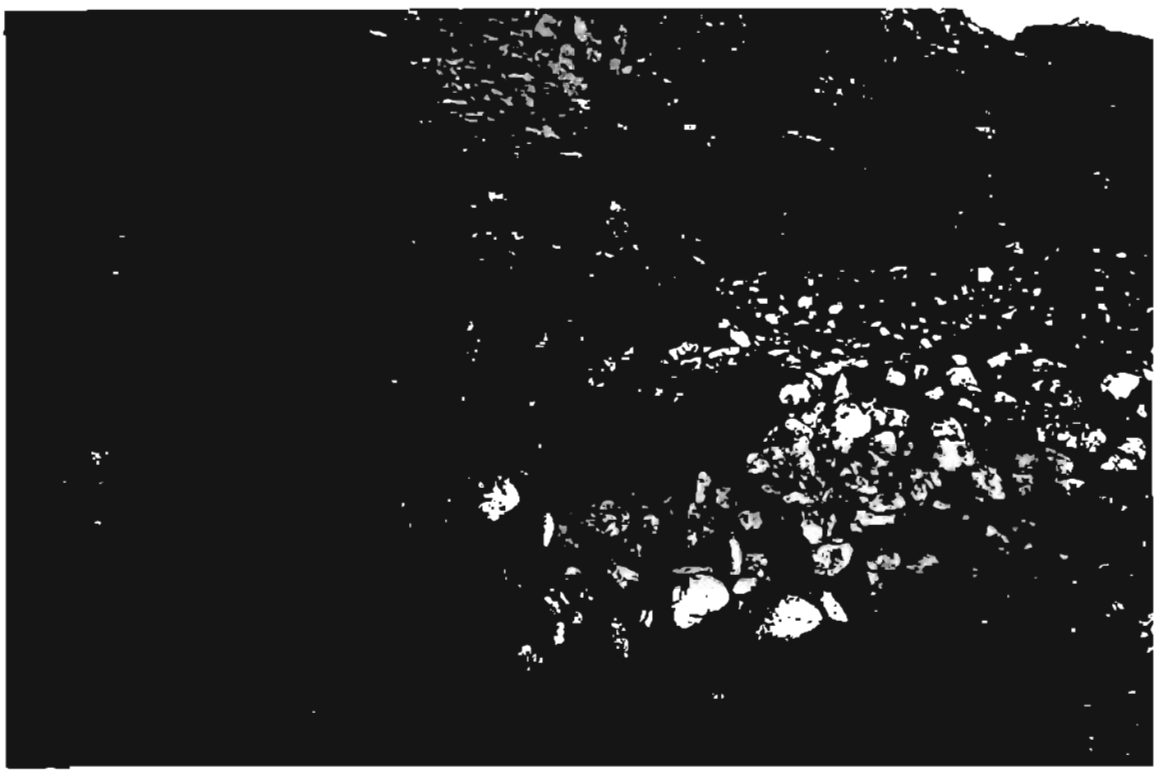


Plate 15 Feature 1, boulder shelter, Beachy Island 2 (HgCi-8)

sidescraper. A quick walkover on the south side of the river and on higher terraces did not reveal uany archaeological material, although potential remains.

Assessment

HgCi-4 is a significant site; potential exists for additional resources in the area. The site will not be affected by construction activities.

Cape Kiglapait 4 (HgCi-5)

HgCi-5 is located at the south end of the beach used by CSL for landing construction materials. Two tent rings and an isolated artifact find site were found on a sandy area between the active boulder beach and the bank rising to the first terrace. One tent ring is rectangular, measuring about 5 x 4 m, and partially covered with lichen and well-developed soil and vegetation. It has the appearance of some antiquity, perhaps a century or more. The second feature is a 4 x 3 m oval arrangement of hold-down rocks 10 m north of Feature 1; the lack of any vegetation or soil cover probably indicates recent activity. A third area within the site, 20 m north of Feature 2, contained a wall/rim fragment and a smaller sherd of a rectangular soapstone cooking pot (Plate C-4). These artifacts were partially buried in sand in front of a large, prominent boulder at the base of the bank rising to the first terrace. The pot is assignable to the Thule or early Inuit culture and may be related to occupation of Feature 1, indicating a date of 200-300 or more years ago.

Assessment

HgCi-5 is significant because of the occurrence of possible Thule material. The site is potentially threatened by construction activities due to the proximity of the camp and the presence of construction materials.

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Cape Kiglapait 5 (HgCi-6)

Cape Kiglapait 5 is situated 2.3 km north of the landing beach, on a bare rock outcrop 50 m back from a small southward-facing cove. The site consists of a single, roughly rectangular tent ring measuring 8 x 6 m. A possible sleeping platform area is delimited by a line of rocks at the western side of the structure. Some cut wood fragments beneath one of the hold-down rocks and a rusty can opener date the latest occupation of the feature to the last few decades; vegetation growth inside might suggest an earlier origin. A substantial river flows into the sea off the Kiglapaits about 200 m south of the site.

Assessment

HgCi-6 is considered to be of only moderate significance and is of interest only for the maintenance of older architectural features in an apparently modern structure. The site is not threatened by construction activities.

Beachy Island 1 (HgCi-7)

From the LAB-3 landing beach and an assessment of archaeological potential from study of its environmental attributes, Beachy Island (actually composed of two small islands separated by a narrow channel), located 4 km northwest of the LAB-3 landing beach, appeared to have high archaeological potential. The area merited a survey to identify any sites which might be at risk from visitation by site personnel. A small site, HgCi-7, is located on a boulder beach terrace on the southwest corner of the smaller, more southerly island, overlooking the channel and the mainland. A brief inspection revealed a rectangular house pit divided in two sections, later converted into two adjacent cache pits, and an external cache pit, all dug deeply into the terrace. The house may originally have been Maritime Archaic, although no lithic material was noted on the surface. It is more likely to have been constructed by Thule Neo-Eskimos. The caches are more recent, from the Inuit period. Other features may be present on the same beach ridge.

Assessment

HgCi-7 is significant and would be interesting to investigate further to better understand the cultural origins of the boulder features. It is not threatened by construction activities.

Beachy Island 2 (HgCi-8)

This extensive site, Beachy Island 2, is located at the extreme southwest corner of the main part of Beachy Island. The site extends for 150 m north-south on a prominent boulder and gravel beach ridge. During a brief visit to the site three boulder shelters (Plate 15), three caches, five tent rings, one hearth and several amorphous boulder features were noted between the edge of the beach ridge and the base of the steep hillside to the east. Fragments of a large whale skull and some walrus and seal bones were found on the surface, suggesting use of the site in fall and possibly also in spring.

Norman Anderson, a DFO Fisheries Officer from Nain, reported that there are Inuit graves on the island. No evidence was found of these features during a brief flyover, but the rocky nature of the island could easily have concealed stone features such as graves.

Assessment

HgCi-8 is significant and would be interesting to investigate further for its potential to contribute information on local subsistence patterns. The site is not threatened by construction activities but the faunal materials on the surface may suffer from looting.

A return visit was made to two sites found in 1990 to check on their integrity and to obtain more documentation. One site, Cape Kiglapait 2, is situated immediately above the landing beach and was at risk, therefore, of unintentional disturbance by construction

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personnel. The other, Cape Kiglapait 1, is only 15 minutes walk from the construction camp.

Cape Kiglapait 1 (HgCi-2)

Cape Kiglapait 1 is a Middle Dorset habitation site with a minor Inuit component, situated in a south-facing cove which was originally under consideration as a landing beach (Figure 4.4). The cove is sheltered from the north, west and east and provides a good landing area for anyone who has rounded the Cape, 3 km to the south, or finds progress from the north past the Cape impossible (cf. William Ritchie 1991: personal communication). The beach slopes gradually over a barren, unvegetated terrace to a bare, bedrock outcrop. The slope is cut through its centre by a stream which has created a washout area about 30 m wide. On the east side of this area Middle Dorset material was found scattered about on the surface in 1990, sometimes associated with areas of slab paving and a possible Dorset tent ring. Lithic material found in 1990 included Ramah chert, which is only available in beds between Nachvak Fiord and Saglek Bay; green, translucent chert from the Cod Island area at Mugford Tickle (Lazenby 1980); grey and black fine grained cherts, probably also from the Mugford area; quartz crystal, nephrite and soapstone. Among the diagnostic artifacts recovered in 1990 from the surface were a tip-fluted triangular point, fragments of a rectangular soapstone pot, tip-fluting spalls and a tabular, beaked, side-notched burin-like tool, all good indicators of a Middle Dorset (Cox 1978) occupation. The presence of fine-grained cherts and a fragment of a black chert biface suggested that there may also be an early Palaeo-Eskimo component.

A 3 x 3 m rectangular tent ring on the east side of the stream, and two circular tent rings, a rectangular tent ring and two caches on the west side, between a large outcrop and the hill side, were found in 1990, evidence of Inuit or recent recreational traveller use of this site. It was considered likely that additional features and artifact clusters may

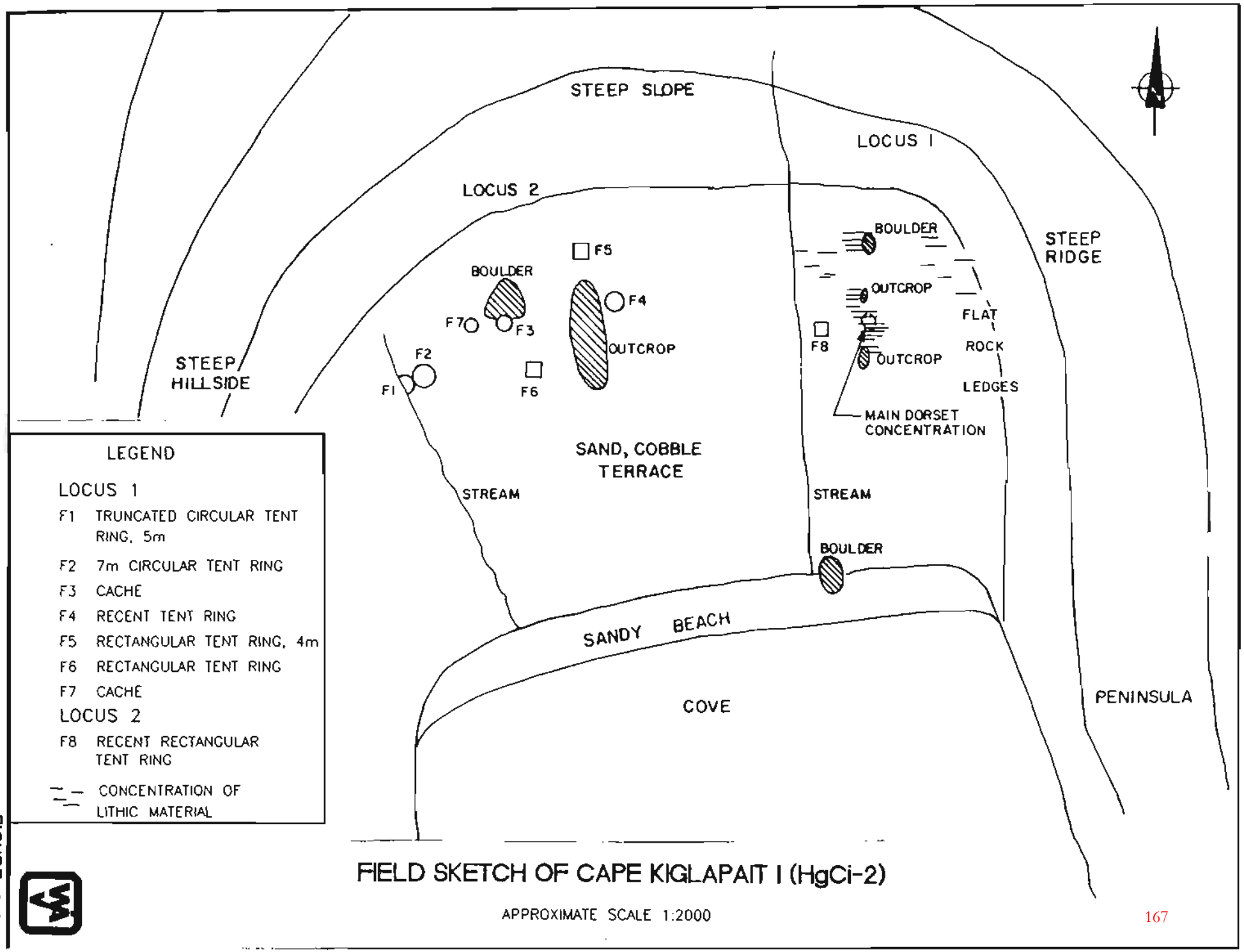


FIGURE 4.4

FIELD SKETCH OF CAPE KIGLAPAIT I (HgCi-2)

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1:2000

lie hidden beneath the occasional patches of vegetation and in the boulder fields on the east and west sides of the terrace.

In 1991 a return visit was made to make a more thorough surface collection to reduce the possibility of unauthorized collecting, and to prepare a more accurate site plan (Figure 4.5). Twenty-eight artifacts and one flake were collected from the surface and several test pits; all were mapped in place prior to removal (Table 4.2). A sample of charcoal was collected from an area which may have been a hearth; unfortunately, it was too small a sample to process for radiocarbon dating. The artifacts collected confirmed the Middle Dorset (Plate C-5, C-6) affiliation of the 1990 assemblage; no further evidence was found of a possible early Palaeo-Eskimo component other than five undiagnostic artifacts made of grey and green fine-grained cherts (Plates C-5, C-6), materials more often found in Early than Late Palaeo-Eskimo assemblages (Cox 1978).

Most of the material at this locus came from a concentration on top of a low ridge. Some was excavated from the upper 3 cm of sand. A small area of vegetation immediately north suggests that more material may be buried. Other scatters of Ramah chert to the north and east indicate that more than one activity area is present.

Assessment

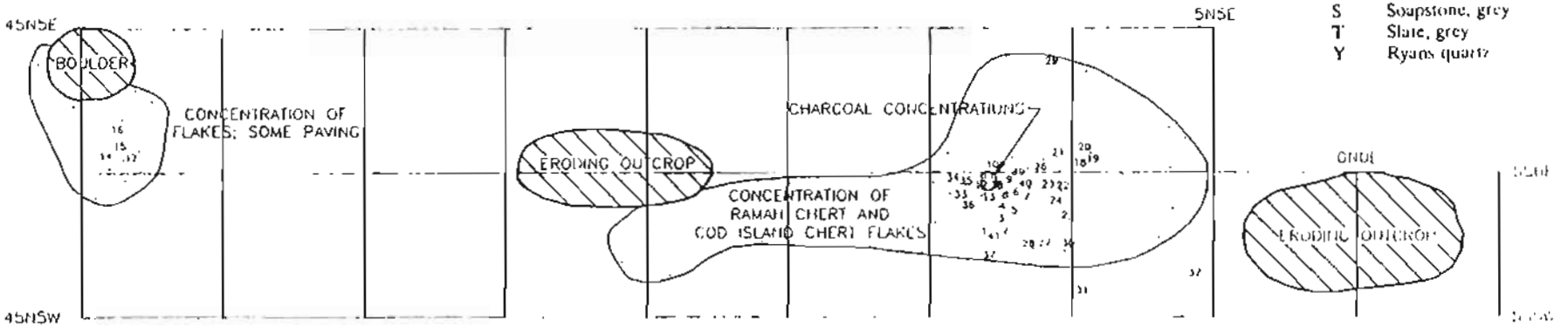
HgCi-2 is a site of major significance. Although it is not threatened by construction activities, looting and erosion are potential problems.

Artifacts

1. Asymmetric side-notched endblade (R)
2. Triangular endscraper (R)
3. Unifacial knife (R)
4. Burin-like tool (N)
5. Vessel sherd (S)
6. Endblade distal tip (B)
7. Vessel corner/base sherd (S)
8. Retouched microblade proximal end (G)
9. Tip-fluted endblade (R)
10. Grinding pallet fragment (H)
11. Tip-fluting spall (C)
12. Microblade medial section (Q)
13. Tip-fluting spall (G)
14. Slotted blade proximal end (T)
15. Vessel side/base sherd (S)
16. Vessel corner/base sherd (S)
17. Tip-fluted endblade (R)
18. Triangular endscraper (R)
19. Tip-fluting spall (C)
20. Core (N)
21. Triangular endscraper (R)
22. Uniface distal tip (R)
23. Retouched microblade distal end (M)
24. Retouched flake (R)
25. Tip-fluting spall (R)
26. Vessel side/base sherd (S)
27. Rounded vessel rimsherd (S)
28. Endscraper preform medial section (C)
29. Oval endscraper (R)
30. Core (C)
31. Utilized microblade medial section (R)
32. Microblade medial section (R)
33. Biface medial section (R)
34. Retouched flake (R)
35. Retouched flake (R)
36. Microblade core (Y)
37. Retouched flake (A)
38. Tip-fluted endblade (R)
39. Tip-fluted endblade, distal tip missing (R)
40. Bifacial endblade prepared for tip-fluting (R)
41. Retouched flake (A)
42. Microblade proximal end (Q)
43. Blade proximal end (E)
44. Core (N)
45. Biface preform proximal end (R)

Key

A	Banded grey fine-grained chert
B	Black chert
C	Cod Island chert
E	Fine-grained grey chert
G	Grey chert
H	Schist
M	Mugford green chert
N	Nephrite, green/black
Q	Quartz crystal
R	Ramah chert
S	Soapstone, grey
T	Slate, grey
Y	Ryans quartz



DORSET SITE, CAPE KIGLAPAIT 1
(HgCi-2)

SCALE: 1 150

Recycled Paper

Table 4.2 Lithic Artifacts, HgCi-2

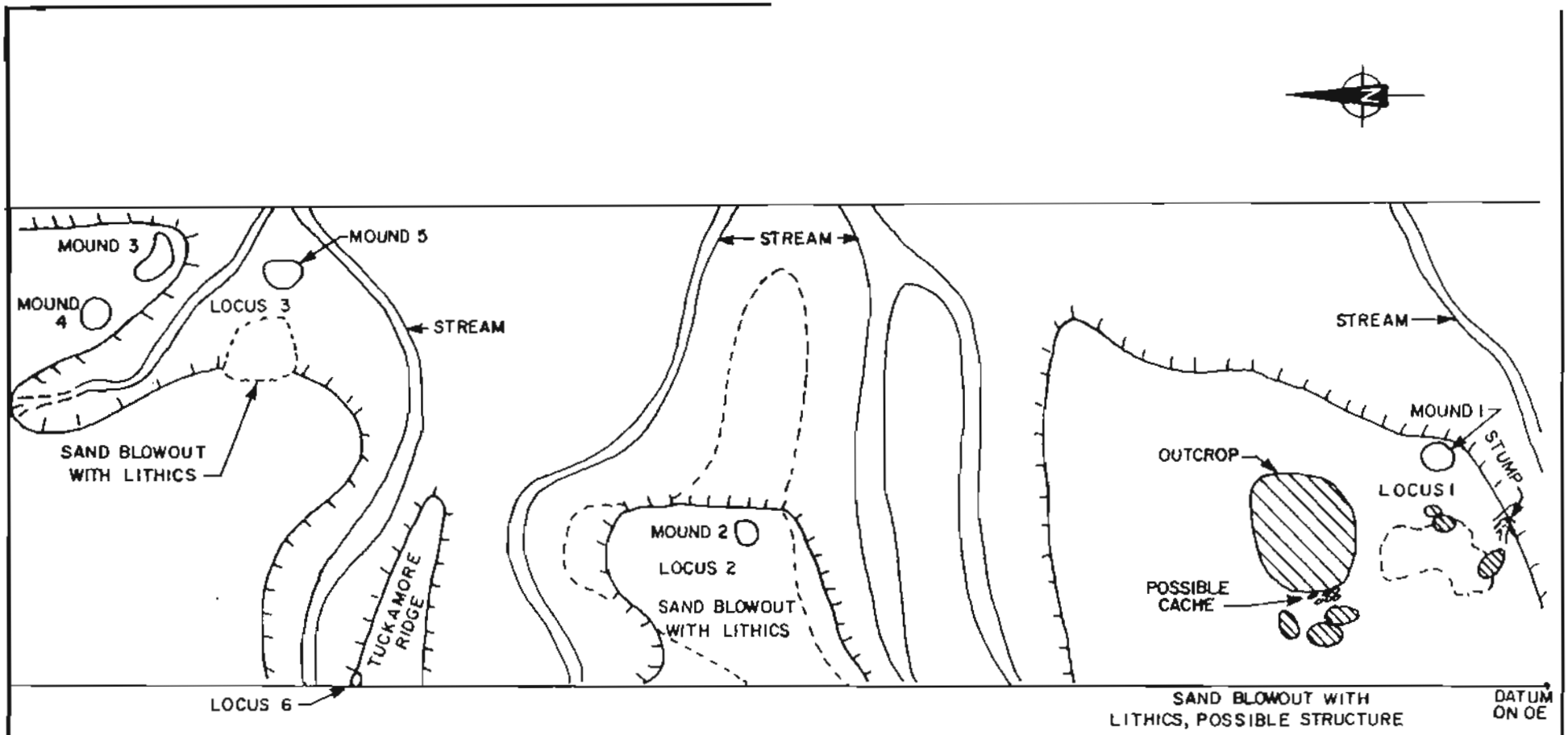
ARTIFACT	RAW MATERIAL								
	Ramah Chert	Fine-grained Grey Chert	Fine-grained Green Chert	Cod Island Chert	Nephrite	Soapstone	Quartz Crystal	Ryans Quartz	Totals
Retouched Flake	3	2							5
Microblade	2		1				1		4
Endscraper	3								3
Core				1	2				3
Biface	2								2
Tip-fluted Endblade	2								2
Tip-fluting Spall	1		1						2
Cooking Vessel						2			2
Uniface	1								1
Microblade Core								1	1
Endscraper Preform				1					1
Endblade Preform	1								1
Blade		1							1
Flake	1								1
TOTALS	**16**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**29**

Cape Kiglapait 2 (HgCi-3)

In 1990, six separate loci were discovered on the southern of the two proposed landing beaches, the one which was subsequently used in 1991, and on the 15 m a.s.l. terrace above the beach. The lower two loci comprised three Inuit or recreational traveller tent rings situated within a few metres of streams draining off the terrace. The two structures at Locus 5 were circular, and measured 4 m in diameter; the single tent ring at Locus 4 was rectangular and measured 4 x 4 m. None seemed to date older than the past century, no artifacts were found in association and the loci were considered to be of minimal significance. During a revisit in 1991 no trace could be found of these three tent rings due to the fact that much of the foreshore had been cleared and levelled to make a temporary storage area for the camp and construction materials or to provide access route construction materials. In the 1990 Final Report (LFA 1991a) it had been stated that "the Inuit tent rings on the lower terrace...are modern and will not require additional studies or mitigation". In view of this and lacking any direction to the contrary from the Historic Resources Division, no further action is required.

The upper loci, 1-3 and 6 (Figure 4.6), are all situated at the top of an eroding sand bank (Plate 16). Descriptions of the loci and artifacts found in them in 1990 are contained in the report on 1990 activities (LFA 1991). In 1991, a field map was drawn of the entire site, with ground measurements augmented by aerial photography from a helicopter. Artifacts noted on the surface were mapped in place and collected.

Locus 1 is a sandy blowout on the southern, lee side of a prominent outcrop (Figure 4.7). The area is roughly rectangular and measures about 15 x 10 m. Large amounts of grey slate, white quartz and quartzite debitage are scattered about the area (Plate 17), suggesting that tool manufacturing took place at this location. Tools made of Ramah chert and slate (Plate C-7) were surface collected. The distribution of boulders on the surface suggests that a structure of some form had been present; berry plants and thick tuckamore may conceal the eastern end of the structure, if it is such. Artifacts found on



FIELD SKETCH LOCUS 1,2,3,6

CAPE KIGLAPAIT 2 (HgCi-3)

SCALE 1:1000

FIGURE 4.6

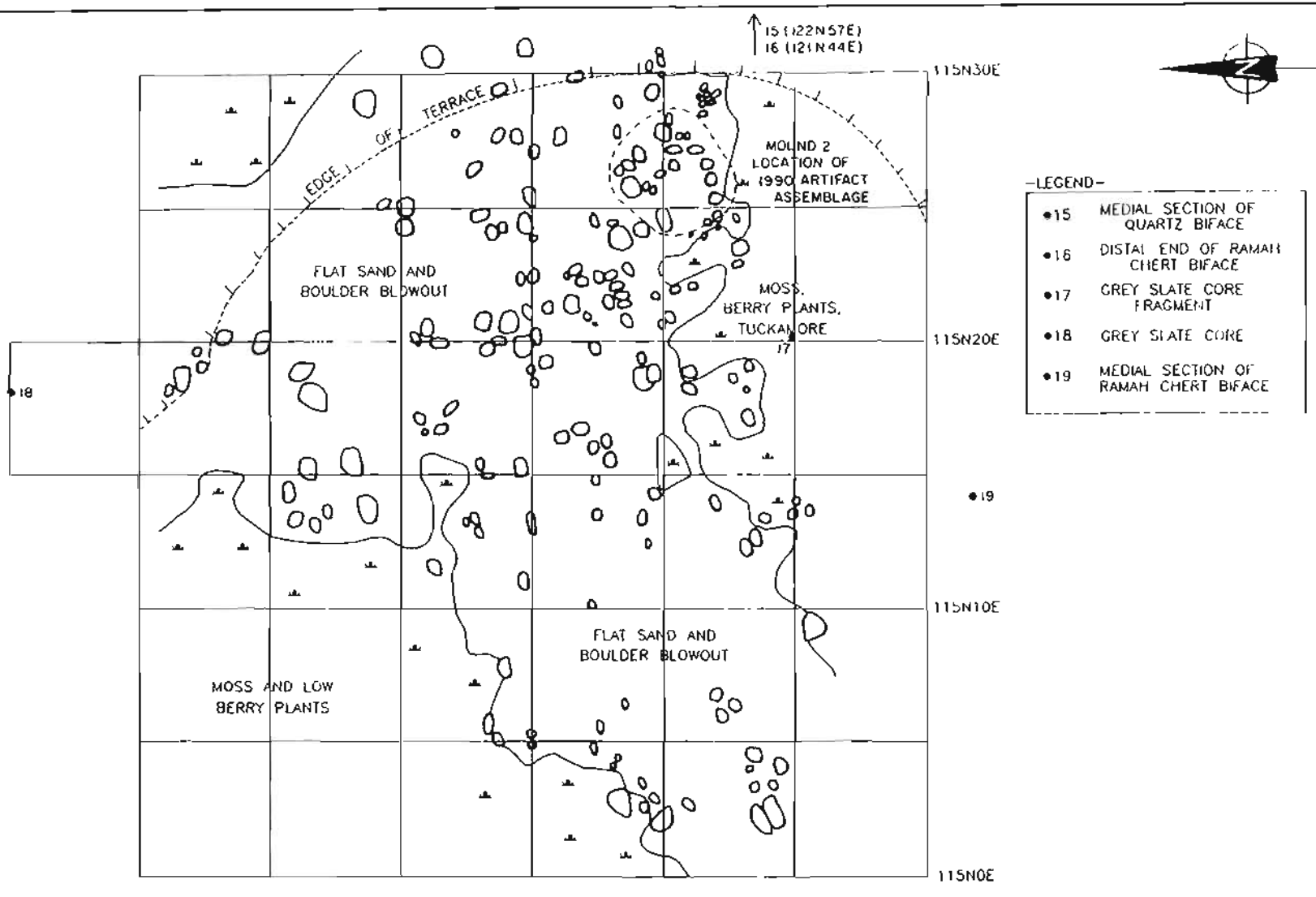
Plate 16 Cape Kiglapait 2 (HgCi-3), view south, Locus 3 in foreground, Locus 6 between large snowbanks, Locus 2 on main blowout in centre, Locus 1 on blowout above large boulder. Locus 4 and 5 on bottom terrace beside streams. Planned access road over top of Locus 2; implemented access road went south of Locus 1. Camp built centre right.

Plate 17 Lithic scatter, Locus 1, Cape Kiglapait 2 (HgCi-3)

the surface in 1991 were clustered within 10 m of each other, inside the boundaries of this possible feature. Among the artifacts were a biface edge fragment, a complete flake scraper, and a biface distal tip, all of Ramah chert, two banded grey slate core fragments, a retouched black slate flake, and a proximal fragment of a grey slate *ulu* with part of a lashing slot preserved. On the eastern edge of the blowout is located one of five mounds of boulders on the site. All are prominently situated on the front edge of this upper terrace and are probably the upper layer of rocks over a human burial (cf. Fitzhugh 1981, 1984). No artifacts were found in association with Mound 1; no excavation was undertaken.

Locus 2 is approximately 100 m north of Locus 1, on the front edge of the terrace (Figure 4.8). A large sand blowout measuring approximately 70 x 50 m is littered with boulders in no apparent structural pattern, with the exception of a cluster at the edge of the terrace which may be the cap of a burial mound (Plate 18). Several artifacts were found among the mound boulders in 1990. The blowout was sketched in 1991 and several other artifacts surface collected. Among these were a quartz biface midsection or possible pièce esquillée, a biface midsection and the distal tip of another biface, both of Ramah chert, a grey slate core fragment, and a grey slate celt fragment. Many other flakes of quartz and quartzite and a few Ramah chert flakes were noted on the surface of the blowout, particularly on the southern edge. The blowout slopes steeply on the northern and eastern sides (Plate 19) and is being undercut by stream action on these sides. Several artifacts and flakes were found on the slopes; whether their position resulted from discard downslope or slumping could not be determined.

This locus had been suggested in 1991 by site engineers as an alternative route from the lower beach to the upper terrace as it was the most direct route and provided a source of sand and boulders necessary for construction purposes. The presence of part of a larger archaeological site directly on the proposed route required that this plan be discarded. An archaeologist was on site during construction of the preferred route (LFA, 1991a) which looped around the south end of the known extent of the site.



FIELD SKETCH LOCUS 2, CAPE KIGLAPAIT 2 (HgCi-3)

SCALE: 1: 150

Plate 18 Locus 2, Cape Kiglapait 2 (HgCi-3), view north

Plate 19 Locus 2, Cape Kiglapait 2 (HgCi-3), view northeast

Locus 3 is a smaller blowout and three associated boulder mounds at the northern edge of the site, on the front edge of the terrace (Figure 4.9). A dry stream bed separates the two areas. The blowout is littered with boulders in no discernible structural pattern; others may be concealed beneath the surrounding vegetation. Three artifacts were collected here in 1990; two additional specimens, a Ramah chert biface edge fragment and part of the proximal edge of a grey slate slotted *ulu*, were surface collected at the northeastern corner of the blowout in 1991. Other slate and Ramah chert flakes were noted in the same area. Three concentrations of boulders were noted within 20 m of the blowout; these may be the caps of burial mounds. No artifacts or lithic flakes were noted on the surface in association with these features.

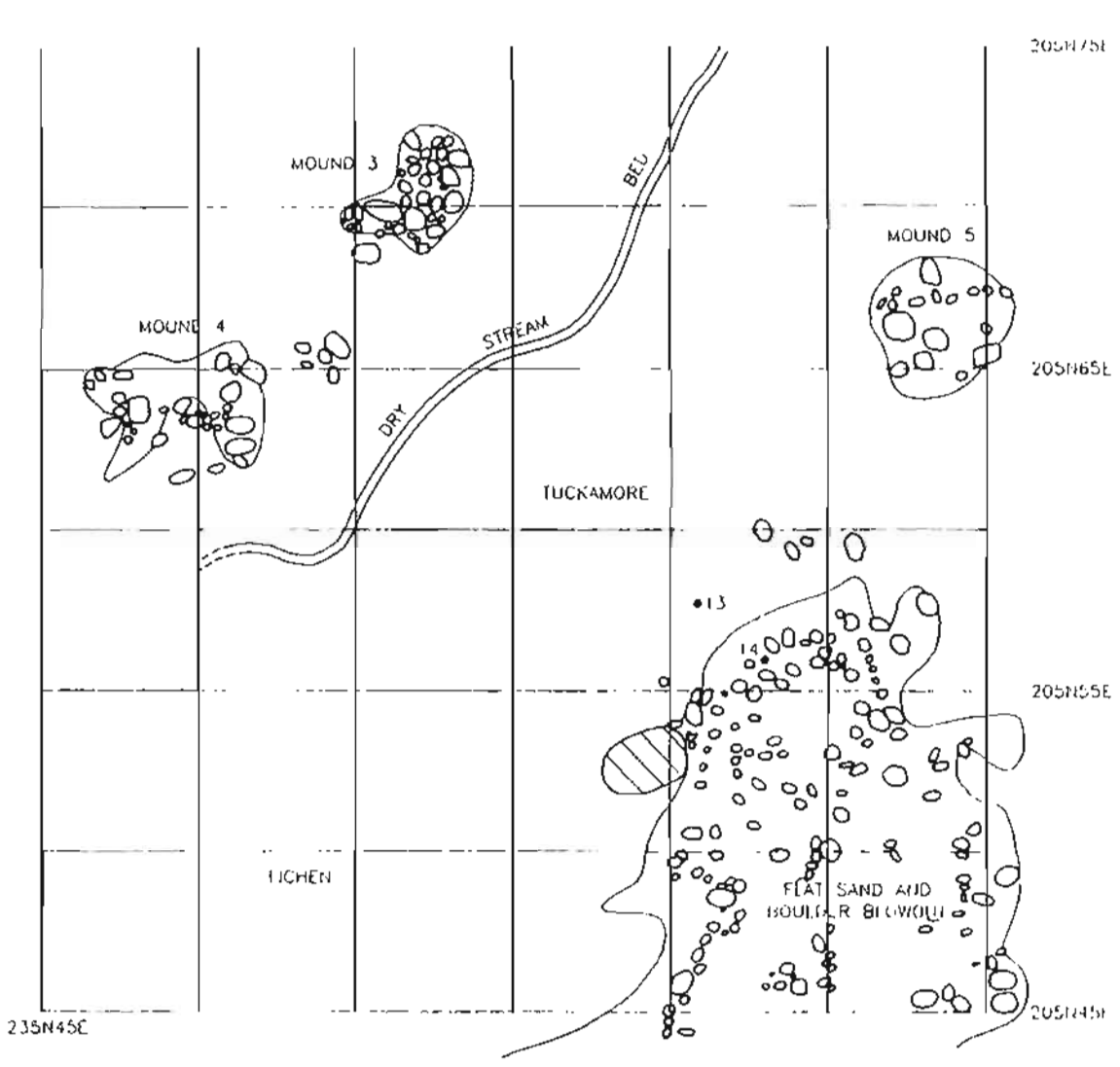
Locus 6 is isolated on the northern edge of a tuckamore-capped eroding sand ridge (Plate 20) near the northern edge of the site, 190 m north of the datum. A single retouched flake of grey slate was found on the northern slope of the ridge. Other flakes of Ramah chert, quartz and quartzite were found on the same slope. Additional material may be concealed beneath the sand slope and on the summit of the ridge.

Assessment

HgCi-3 is a site of major significance. It is threatened by natural erosion processes and its proximity to the construction area.

4.3.3 LAB-4: Big Bay

The access route to the summit at the Big Bay site was overflown by helicopter and then walked and inspected for the presence of archaeological sites within 50-100 m of both sides of the access route (Figure 4.10). Any sites found might have been at risk from rehabilitation activities.



FIELD SKETCH LOCUS 3, CAPE KIGLAPAIT 2 (HgCi–3)

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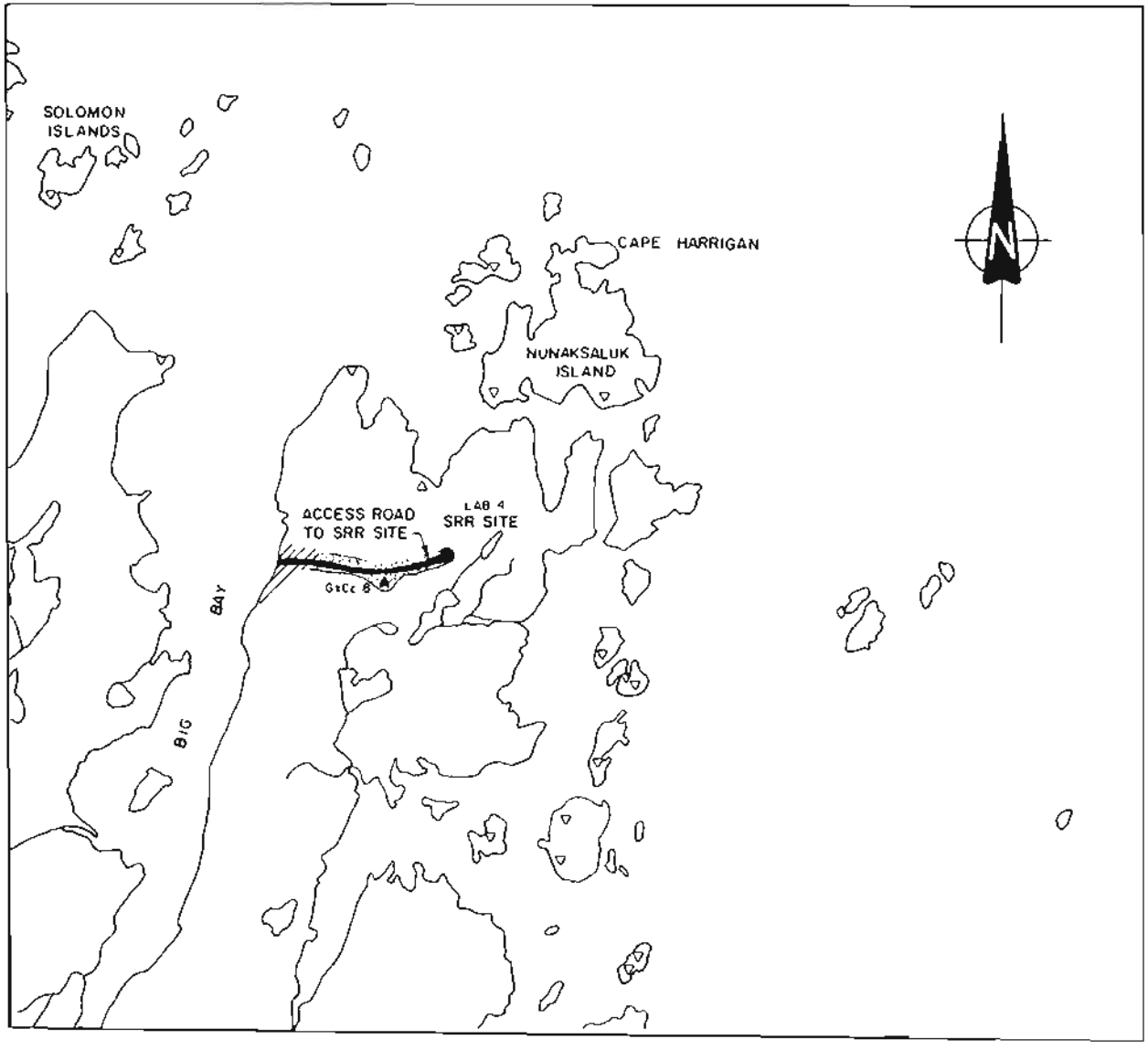
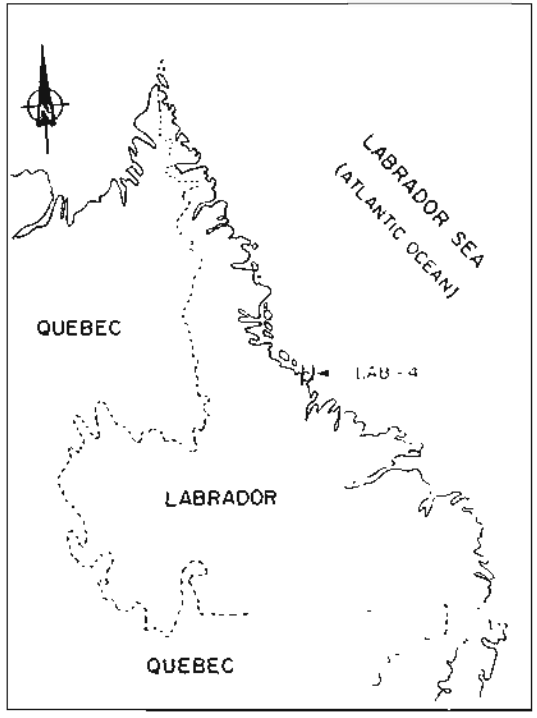
Plate 20 Locus 6, Cape Kiglapait 2 (HgCi-3), view east

Plate 21 Nancarrow Site, Big Bay (GkCc-8), view southeast


SOLOMON ISLANDS
CAPE HARRIGAN
NUNAKSALUK ISLAND
ACCESS ROAD TO SRR SITE
LAB 4 SRR SITE
BIG BAY
N


LABRADOR SEA (ATLANTIC OCEAN)
QUEBEC
LAB - 4
LABRADOR
QUEBEC
N

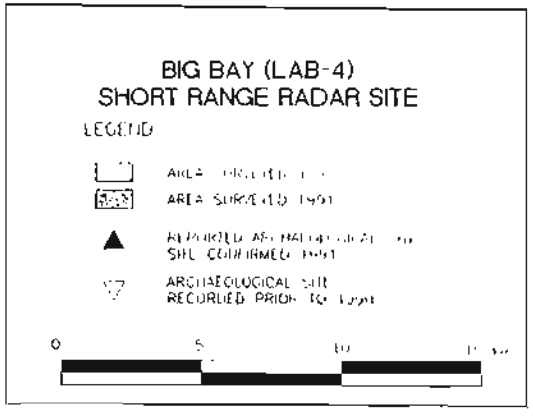

BIG BAY (LAB-4)
SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE
LEGEND
AREA SURVEYED 1991
0
5
10

FIGURE 4.10

Nancarrow 1 (GkCc-8)

The Nancarrow Site reported in 1990, was revisited and was found to have been dismantled and moved from its original site; when this happened is not clear. It was apparent from the distribution of lichen on the bedrock outcrop and on the boulders which form the cairn at the site that the structural elements had been removed from their original site and rebuilt in the form of a new cairn (Plate 21). It is possible that this feature had originally formed part of a caribou hunting aid, directional sign, or shelter; such cairns or strategically placed rocks are found in Labrador and elsewhere in patterns and positions where they would influence the movement of caribou thus making it easier for Palaeo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo hunters to intercept them (Fitzhugh 1980b; Thomson 1980, 1986) and for many other cultural purposes (Hallendy 1992). No other structures were found in the vicinity which would suggest that the site was more extensive. The many *inuksuit* which line the access route appear to be modern and were most likely all built by site workers.

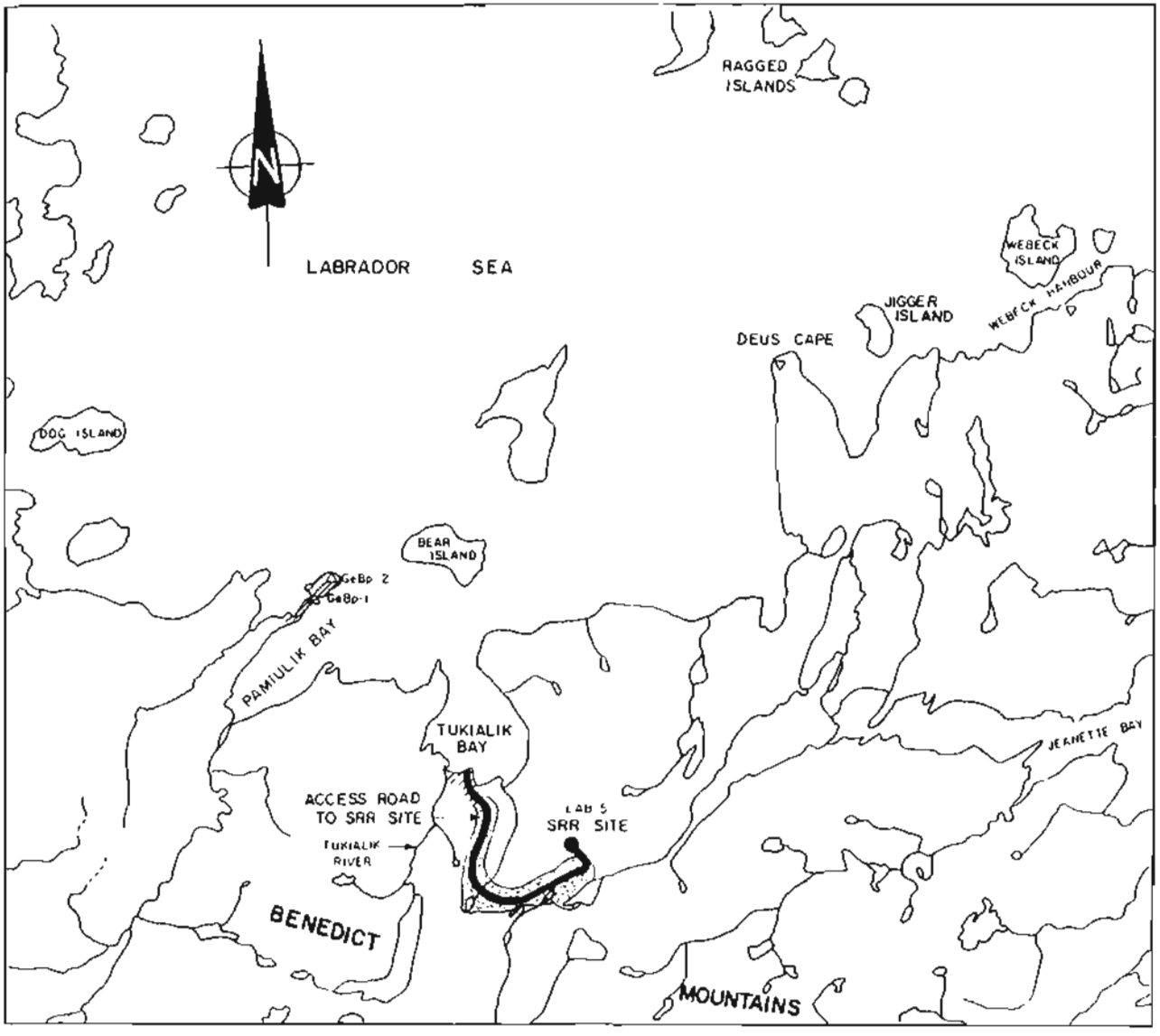
Assessment

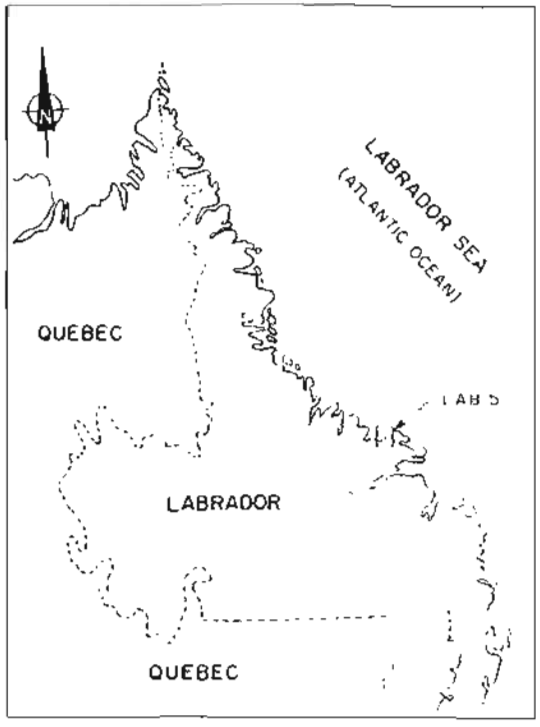
GkCc-8 is no longer of any signficance.

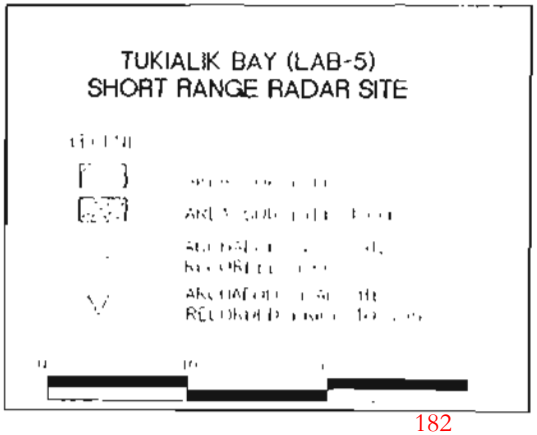
The area at the former camp on the shore of Big Bay was again inspected. No heritage resources were found on the surface of the extensive area of disturbance.

4.3.4 LAB-5: Tukialik Bay

The access route was completed by the time of the 1991 site visit. The route was overflown to the camp, then walked from the construction camp, in a flat, extensive valley just below the summit, to the beach (Figure 4.11). Most of the circumference of two ponds near the camp was surveyed for evidence of habitation sites which might have been associated with caribou hunting while herds moved through this pass over the


N
RAGGED ISLANDS
LABRADOR SEA
WEBECK ISLAND
WEBECK HARBOUR
JIGGER ISLAND
DEUS CAPE
DOG ISLAND
BEAR ISLAND
GeBp 2
GeBp-1
PAMIULIK BAY
TUKIALIK BAY
JEANETTE BAY
ACCESS ROAD TO SRR SITE
LAB 5 SRR SITE
TUKIALIK RIVER
BENEDICT MOUNTAINS


N
LABRADOR SEA
(ATLANTIC OCEAN)
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
QUEBEC


TUKIALIK BAY (LAB-5)
SHORT RANGE RADAR SITE

Benedict Mountains. No such sites or any evidence of caribou hunting blinds or other devices were found. The survey continued down both sides of the access route from the camp to the beach. The area was noted to be quite rich in resources, with 50-100 Canada Geese, 3 arctic foxes, 2 cross foxes and 4 Willow Ptarmigan seen. Black bear have also been observed in the area. The mossy upper terraces were noted to be extremely rich in bakeapples (*Rubus chamaemorus*). Disturbed areas around the former lower camp and landing area were inspected. No archaeological sites were found in association with the LAB-5 complex. The access route from the camp to the summit was not walked or flown due to high winds and driving rain at the time of the visit.

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5.0 1991 MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Now that site construction activities are almost complete, mitigation measures can be restricted to monitoring of known sites to ensure continued integrity and standard reporting and protection measures as described in the Heritage Resources Protection Plan (Appendix B). All archaeological sites are protected under the Provincial Historic Resources Act (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 1985) and must not be disturbed except under the terms and conditions of a research permit. Specific mitigation activities implemented in 1991 are described below; other potential impacts from remediation and accidental events, and possible mitigation measures are presented in Table 5.1 and discussed further in Section 8.3.

5.1 LAB-1: Cape Kakkiviak

Features at Locus 2, site JaDb-25, interpreted as being a temporary communications post set up by personnel from the USS *Tanner*, were identified in 1990 as being of some historical significance. It was recommended that the concrete plaque commemorating the *Tanner*'s visit and a probably associated boulder and sod mound be preserved or, if necessary, removed under the supervision of an archaeologist. It was decided in 1991 (G. Paquet 1991: personal communication) that the site need not be disturbed as alternative sources for the underlying gravel had been located.

Additional sites located in 1991 are at some risk from vandalism. One site worker had removed a historic artifact from a site near the construction camp; other sites found in 1990 and 1991 have artifacts and structural features visible on the surface. One grave was found with skeletal material preserved inside. All of these sites were recorded and artifacts visible on the surface were collected.

Table 5.1: Potential Impacts to Heritage Resources, and Mitigation Options

Potential Impacts	Mitigation Options								Potential Impacts	Mitigation Option							
Possible Direct Sources of Impacts on Heritage Resources	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Possible Indirect Impacts on Heritage Resources	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Laydown Area, Access Road	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Increased Activities Stemming								
Buildings, Dumps	*	*	*		*		*	*	From Improved Access		*		*	*	*	*	*
Fuel Storage and Pipelines	*				*			*	Looting		*		*	*	*	*	*
Borrow Pits	*				*			*	Vandalism		*		*	*	*	*	*
Bridges	*				*			*	Accelerated Erosion		*					*	*
Power Lines	*	*		*	*		*	*									
Remediation Activities	*	*	*	*			*	*									
Accidental Events								*									
Other Related Forms of Disturbance	*	*		*	*			*									

Mitigation Options

A. Project Redesign and Avoidance
B. Capping
C. Building Placement Without Subsurface Foundation
D. Fence and/or Signage in Combination With Permanent Supervision
E. Public Education
F. Site Development and Interpretation
G. Monitoring
H. Archaeological Data Recovery, Including Excavation

Site workers and visitors were made aware of the Historic Resources Act and the penalties contained within the Act for infractions such as artifact collecting or any other unauthorized disturbance of sites. A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan was left at the site office.

5.2 LAB-3: Cape Kiglapait

Sites in the vicinity of the construction site were revisited or recorded in 1991 and surface artifacts collected. Mitigation options were discussed (J-M. Basque, G. Paquet, and M. Lanteigne 1991. pers. comm.) for HgCi-3 when the direct access route over one of the site loci was proposed, and a monitoring program was instituted. Site workers and visitors were made aware of *The Historic Resources Act* and the penalties contained within the Act for infractions such as artifact collecting or any other unauthorized disturbance of sites. A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan was left at the site office.

5.3 LAB-4: Big Bay

No mitigation was required at LAB-4. The few site workers left at LAB-4 during the last stages of construction were made aware of the Historic Resources Act and the penalties contained within the Act for infractions such as artifact collecting or any other unauthorized disturbance of sites. A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan was left with Marc Lanteigne, the DCC monitor.

5.4 LAB-5: Tukialik Bay

No mitigation was required at LAB-5. Site workers were made aware of the Historic Resources Act and the penalties contained within the Act for infractions such as artifact collecting or any other unauthorized disturbance of sites. A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan was left with Doug White, BAE Group representative, at the site office.

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6.0 1991 MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Monitoring of archaeological sites within a development area to ensure their continued integrity is a responsibility of the developer. It is illegal to disturb an archaeological site in any way; removal or displacement of artifacts, animal bones and even structural elements such as paving slabs or tent ring boulders can reduce or destroy information which may be valuable to someone trained in archaeological investigation techniques.

The major monitoring activity in 1991 took place at LAB-3. Because of delays caused by late ice and consequent logistical difficulties, CSL requested that the planned access route be constructed due west from the landing beach to the camp terrace, which would obliterate Locus 2 of the Maritime Archaic site but save time by dispensing with the recommended detour around the south end of the site. Discussions were held with DND, DCC, CSL and the Historic Resources Division. Construction time constraints would have required the excavation of Locus 2 in a few days and under great pressure, and would have held up the unloading of the barge containing construction materials, construction of the access route, and placement of the camp. It was therefore decided that the original plan, to divert the access route south of the archaeological site, would remain in effect. To ensure that the site was fully protected, DCC recommended that an archaeologist be on site during the initial construction period.

Additional monitoring activities, in the form of return visits to sites found at LAB-1 and LAB-3 in 1990, ensured that no obvious signs of vandalism or looting were present.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

Eighteen new sites were recorded in the study area during 1991 investigations. All are within easy walking, ATV or boat distance from the construction camp or landing beach areas. Two additional sites were noted from the air but were not visited and are not at any direct risk from site operations. Two more sites were visited for comparative purposes. The potential for the discovery of additional archaeological sites or loci within a 5-10 km radius of the LAB-1 and LAB-3 development areas is moderate. It is unlikely that any additional surface sites will be found in areas of project-related disturbance ; however, buried layers of archaeological materials may be encountered during construction and remediation activities. Minimal potential remains for new sites in disturbance areas at LAB-4 or LAB-5. Additional research within a few kilometres of both of the southern project areas, where high potential raised beaches and other palaeo-environmental indicators were noted, would undoubtedly result in the discovery of additional sites; however, this is not considered to be within the scope of the present project unless site workers visit such locations during leisure activities. Continuing monitoring should be instituted at both of the northern SRR project areas, LAB-1 and LAB-3.

7.1 Data Gaps

In 1990, the planned access route had not been flagged; routes followed and areas inspected were at the direction of the helicopter pilot. In the case of LAB-1, at least, the planned access route was a considerable distance from that actually constructed. At LAB-3, weather conditions prevented a survey beyond the limits of the landing beach. At LAB-1, -3, -4, and -5, no time was available in 1990 to visit areas of high potential within easy access of the development area other than from the landing beach. At LAB-5, deep snow cover obscured the upper section of the planned route. Only sites at the landing beach/laydown area at each station were identified during the 1990 site visits.

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In 1991, most of these deficiencies were corrected by additional surveys and more detailed investigation of sites found in 1990. There remains the potential for additional sites to be present within walking, ATV or short boat distance of the construction areas; ideally, a wider radius of investigation should have been maintained.

7.2 Predictions for Additional Sites

Based on existing knowledge and the results of the 1990 and 1991 survey work, the number of sites present but not identified within the four development areas is likely to be extremely low. Areas of greatest potential include other areas of the permanent camp terrace at LAB-3, and the upper valleys at LAB-5 which were under deep snow during 1990 visits and obscured by heavy rain and low cloud in 1991. In addition, there is high potential for the discovery at LAB-1 of new Palaeo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo sites on the north side of Saglarsuk Bay, particularly west of the cove surveyed in 1991, and on Lambert Island. At LAB-4, sites of many Indian, Palaeo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo cultural groups may be present on headlands and in coves to the north and east of the summit site. At LAB-5, raised beaches and headlands east and west of Tukialik Bay and the offshore islands hold good potential.

7.3 Heritage Resources Values in Study Areas

All archaeological sites are unique and provide some information on human use and occupation of the environment of which they are a part. Archaeological sites in Newfoundland and Labrador are protected under the provisions of *The Historic Resources Act* (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 1985) and must not be investigated or disturbed in any way except under the terms and conditions of a research permit issued by the Historic Resources Division.

The historic period archaeological site found at LAB-1 relating to the visit of the *USS Tanner* is of value in that it represents a late stage in the scientific exploration and documentation of the coastal waters and adjacent coastline in the Arctic and Subarctic, a tradition which has persisted for several centuries but intensified in Labrador in the twentieth century. The Palaeo-Eskimo

and Thule/Inuit sites found during the project in the study area are informative and should be protected pending further investigation and relating to previous knowledge of prehistoric and historic use and occupancy of the region. The large number of sites indicates that this area was heavily used prior to the resettlement period of the 19th-20th centuries, especially during the spring-summer-fall. These mainland sites should be interpreted as components of a much larger settlement area in which Palaeo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo groups moved around with the seasons to exploit different resources. The inland passes and sheltered fiord arms west of Cape Kakkiviak allowed people to travel and use sites on opposing shores as weather and sea/ice conditions dictated.

The sites at LAB-3 are of great interest. The site on the northern beach includes a substantial Middle Dorset component; the prevalence of Cod Island and Mugford fine-grained cherts, rarely used by this cultural group, suggests either that other cultural groups are represented at the site or that this particular group deviated from the traditional patterns of lithic procurement and use. Unfortunately, this site is easily accessible to site workers and visitors, and to people travelling the coast by boat for recreation. It is likely that many artifacts have already been removed. A controlled excavation of the site should be undertaken to prevent any further vandalism and to answer the intriguing questions raised by the artifact assemblage. The Maritime Archaic site is of significance in that it is in an unusually exposed location, inferring that the people who camped and perhaps were buried on the terrace were there as a result of an inability to round Cape Kiglapait safely on at least one occasion. The raw materials present, the style of the tools made, the possible burial mounds and the estimated date of occupation, c. 6000 B.P., indicate that this site has a considerable amount of information to impart about the Naksak complex, one of the earliest of the Maritime Archaic complexes in northern Labrador. As with the northern site, this has probably been picked over by earlier visitors; controlled excavation of at least some of the loci would prevent any future looting and could greatly increase our knowledge of lithic procurement, technology, settlement patterns and burial traditions in the Naksak period.

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The site at LAB-4 has been disturbed and can now contribute little information of value. Additional surveys on the high ground between Big Bay and Hopedale might result in the finding of other stone features; if so, these would probably be related to caribou hunting or travel.

No new sites were identified in the vicinity of LAB-5 in 1991. However, even this negative information contributes to the picture of settlement and subsistence patterns; prior to the advent of sail- or motor-powered boats, camps were rarely situated in the bottom of open bays such as Tukialik Bay. Resources are too far distant and other site attributes such as fresh water and building materials are available where resources are more plentiful and accessible, such as on the headlands and islands, and at the mouth of prime fishing rivers.

7.4 Potential Impacts and Impact Management Options

Impacts on archaeological sites could occur from most project activities associated with construction of a facility such as the short range radar station, including vehicular traffic, building construction, preparation of the ground for the access route, lay-down areas, camps, dumps, fuel storage, septic fields and other features, removal of sand, gravel and other materials, modification of ponds, streams and other watercourses and other processes of disturbance (see Figure 5.1). Now that construction is almost complete, remediation activities such as vehicle and equipment operation in the vicinity of an archaeological site, cleanup activities following a fuel spill, and looting or other disturbance of sites by site maintenance personnel remain as the activities with highest potential for site disturbance. Positive effects have also been generated by the discovery, over the two field seasons, of thirty-one new archaeological sites. Some of these have been judged to be of moderate or high significance and have the potential to contribute new information on settlement patterns, subsistence, technology, trade, burial traditions and other aspects of Labrador culture.

The main concern from a resource management viewpoint is that sites visible on the surface in the development areas and within easy pedestrian, truck, boat or helicopter access are liable to illegal disturbance. Features such as lithic scatters or animal bones are apt to be the focus of

illegal collecting, which can result in the loss of significant information about a site's occupants, and people have been known to move structural rocks in tent rings, cairns, graves and other features to see if there is anything hidden. These illegal and irresponsible activities obviously have the result of modifying sites which may have lain undisturbed for hundreds or thousands of years and may have the effect of creating incomplete or false information for archaeologists to record.

Of particular importance at LAB-3 was the tendency for pedestrian or vehicular activity in the vicinity of the Maritime Archaic site to accelerate erosion of the already-unstable and fast-disappearing terrace. The re-routing of the access route well south of the main part of the site and the placement of the camp to the west of the site should have mitigated this potential impact.

In addition to more direct forms of mitigation discussed in the 1991 report, such as avoidance, burial, active site protection and data recovery, a program of public education was instituted as part of a heritage resources protection plan (HRPP) at each SRR site. This program was directed at project personnel who might encounter known sites and others situated off the project area during walks, fishing trips and other excursions. The HRPP included procedures to follow in the event of finding a site and contacts to make to report such findings.

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8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1991 investigations were successful in that they resulted in the recording of eighteen new archaeological sites in or near the development areas and two additional sites and locations of high potential. Mitigation measures and monitoring have preserved all known sites. The following section provides recommendations for additional investigations, mitigation and monitoring. Table 8.1 summarizes the requirements at each site found or visited in 1991; it should be noted that monitoring activities are recommended because of the observed tendency of site workers to travel some distance from construction or camp areas and, at least in one known instance, to collect artifacts. Sites assessed as only moderately significant or insignificant have been rated in Table 8.1 as insignificant in terms of relative potential contribution to knowledge. However, as archaeological site and evidence of past human occupation, each one is unique and thus significant in some way.

8.1 Need for Additional Surveys

No additional field surveys are necessary in the study areas. Studies recommended in the 1991 report (LFA 1991) were successful in that an additional eighteen sites were found in areas thought to be of high potential and therefore liable to disturbance. It is unlikely that any additional sites are present in areas planned for disturbance during construction activities.

8.2 Public Education

A Heritage Resources Protection Plan was prepared to enable prompt and correct response to the discovery of heritage resources with the clearly stated understanding that archaeological sites in the province are the property of the Crown and must not be disturbed in any way except under permit to a licensed archaeologist. Known and anticipated site, artifact and raw material types are described, preliminary recording procedures are outlined in the event that additional archaeological sites are found and contact persons are identified.

Table 8.1 Summary of Future Requirements				
Site	**Type**	**Significance**	**Potential Impact**	**Mitigation**
LAB-1				
IlDb-4	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	Looting, vandalism, marine erosion	Public education; monitoring; archaeological excavation program
IlDb-5	Early Historic	Significant	None	None required, except monitoring
IlDb-6	Historic	Insignificant	None	None required, except monitoring
JaDb-27	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	Looting, vandalism, marine erosion	Archaeological rescue excavation program; monitoring
JaDb-28	Historic Burial	Significant	Looting, vandalism	Avoidance by contractor's personnel; monitoring
JaDb-29	Early Historic, or Prehistoric	Significant	Looting	Archaeological excavation and surface collection program
JaDb-30	Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism, marine erosion	None required, except monitoring
JaDb-31	Recent Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism	None required, except monitoring
JaDb-32	Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism	None required, except monitoring
JaDb-33	Recent Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism	None required, except monitoring
JaDb-34	Recent Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism	None required, except monitoring
JaDb-35	Historic	Significant	Vandalism, marine erosion	Archaeological rescue excavation program; monitoring
JaDb-36	Historic	Significant	Vandalism, marine and stream erosion	None required, except monitoring
IlDa-1	Historic	Significant	Unknown	None required
IjCx-5	Historic	Significant	Unknown	None required

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Table 8.1 Summary of Future Requirements				
Site	**Type**	**Significance**	**Potential Impact**	**Mitigation**
JaDb-25	Historic Military	Significant	Remediation	Avoidance; monitoring
JaDb-26	Early Historic or Prehistoric	Significant	Remediation	Avoidance; monitoring
IlDb-2	Early Historic	Significant	Vandalism	None required, except monitoring
IlDb-3	Historic	Insignificant	Marine erosion	None required
JaDb-4	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	Looting	None required, except monitoring
LAB-3				
HgCi-4	Prehistoric, Recent Historic	Significant	Looting	None required, except monitoring
HgCi-5	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	Looting, vandalism, marine erosion, resource extraction	Avoidance by remediation/ construction activities; monitoring
HgCi-6	Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism	None required
HgCi-7	Early Historic or Prehistoric	Significant	Vandalism	Monitoring; archaeological excavation program
HgCi-8	Historic	Significant	Looting, vandalism	Monitoring; archaeological excavation program
HgCi-2	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	Looting, vandalism, marine and stream erosion	Monitoring; archaeological excavation program
HgCi-3	Prehistoric, Historic	Significant	Construction and remediation activities, looting, vandalism, stream erosion	Avoidance by construction and remediation activities; monitoring; archaeological excavation program
LAB-4				
GkCc-8	Historic	Insignificant	Vandalism	None required

The Plan also contains a summary of the sections of *The Historic Resources Act* and other literature which deal with the rationale for preservation of heritage sites, the damage done to the province's heritage by looting and other vandalism and the penalties faced by the construction

company and its agents in the event of site disturbance. This Plan was recommended to contain two parts: an education session in the field in which site types, artifacts and raw materials were to be shown to project personnel to aid in site recognition, and the preparation of a brief, field-usable document. The first part of the Plan was implemented in 1991, when a selection of site types and raw materials were shown to some project personnel. The HRPP was prepared and left with supervisory personnel at each site. The site education program planned for the start of the construction season in 1992 was not implemented; the HRPP is presumably still available at those sites which are active in 1992.

8.3 Mitigation Requirements

8.3.1 LAB-1: Cape Kakkiviak

- An archaeologist should be on-site when remediation activities begin so that archaeological sites, some of which are situated in very close proximity to the access route and camp areas, are not disturbed.

- Additional surveys conducted in 1991 in the vicinity of LAB-1 resulted in the finding of several significant new sites. The integrity of these should be monitored until construction and remediation activities are complete. The action of one site worker at LAB-1 in 1991, removing an artifact from a nearby site, indicates that there is a need for monitoring activities. Sites requiring special attention include:

    - IlDb-4, Saglarsuk Bay 1, where lithic material, animal bone and many structures are present;
    - JaDb-27, Black Rock Point 1, where lithic material, animal bone, a fox trap and structural elements are present;
    - JaDb-28, Black Rock Point 2, where human skeletal material is present in a disturbed grave; and

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* - JaDb-29, Black Rock Point 3, where large amounts of animal bone and cut wood periodically appear from beneath a melting snowbank.

- A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan should be available to all site workers; if construction or remediation continues through fall, 1992, an on-site education program should be implemented.

8.3.2 LAB-3: Cape Kiglapait

- An archaeologist should be on-site when remediation activities begin so that archaeological sites, some of which are situated in very close proximity to the landing beach, access route and camp areas, are not disturbed.

- Surveys in 1990 and additional surveys in 1991 in the vicinity of LAB-3 resulted in the finding of several significant sites. The integrity of these should be monitored until construction and remediation activities are complete. The action of one site worker at LAB-1 in 1991, removing an artifact from a nearby site, and the collection of several artifacts from the Dorset site on the northern beach at LAB-3 by a tourist indicates that there is a need for monitoring activities. Sites requiring special attention include:

  - HgCi-2, Cape Kiglapait 1, where Dorset lithic materials are present on the surface and the unstable sand cover periodically reveals additional deposits. This site is only a few minutes walk from the construction camp and is difficult to protect;

  - HgCi-3, Cape Kiglapait 2, where early Maritime Archaic lithic material is present on the surface and where boulder mounds may conceal grave sites; this site is immediately adjacent to the landing beach and construction camp/laydown area and must be protected from artifact

collecting and construction activities. The rate of erosion of the terrace front should also be monitored;

- HgCi-5, Cape Kiglapait 4, where soapstone pot fragments were found on the surface and others may be present below the unstable sand cover; no aggregate removal must occur at this south end of the beach; and

- HgCi-8, Beachy Island 2, where animal bone and many structures are present on a raised boulder beach a few minutes boat drive from the LAB-3 landing beach.

- A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan should be available to all site workers; if construction or remediation continues through fall, 1992, an on-site education program should be implemented.

8.3.3 LAB-4: Big Bay

- An archaeologist should be on-site when remediation activities begin in the vicinity of the landing beach so that, in the unlikely event that any archaeological sites are present and were not previously discovered, archaeological material will be detected and can be accorded appropriate mitigation;

- A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan should be available to all site workers; if construction or remediation continues through fall, 1992, an on-site education program should be implemented.

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8.3.4 LAB-5: Tukialik Bay

- An archaeologist should be on-site when remediation activities begin in the vicinity of the landing beach and the upper construction camp so that, in the unlikely event that any archaeological sites are present and were not previously discovered, archaeological material will be detected and can be accorded appropriate mitigation;

- A copy of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan should be available to all site workers; if construction or remediation continues through fall, 1992, an on-site education program should be implemented.

8.4 Monitoring Requirements

8.4.1 LAB-1: Cape Kakkiviak

A site environmental monitor or the site supervisor should be made aware of where the archaeological sites are in the construction area in relation to the proposed areas of disturbance and should monitor them for their continued integrity during construction and remediation activities. Because of the way in which some of these sites blend into their background, this awareness program can only be performed by an archaeologist familiar with the sites' locations. Other sites found within a 5 km radius of LAB-1, particularly those identified in Section 8.3.1, will be made known to the monitor, who periodically should check on their integrity. If no environmental monitor is stationed on site, the site supervisor should be given the responsibility of maintaining the sites' integrity and regular inspections should be made by an archaeologist.

8.4.2 LAB-3: Cape Kiglapait

A site environmental monitor or the site supervisor should be made aware of where the archaeological sites are in the construction area in relation to the proposed areas of disturbance during construction and remediation and should monitor them for their continued integrity during and after construction. Because of the way in which some of these sites blend into their background, this awareness program can only be performed by an archaeologist familiar with the sites' locations. Other sites found on the landing beaches and elsewhere in the study area will be made known to the monitor, who should check on their integrity periodically. If no environmental monitor is stationed on site, the site supervisor should be given the responsibility of maintaining the sites' integrity and regular inspections should be made by an archaeologist.

8.4.3 LAB-4: Big Bay

If any archaeological sites are found during remediation activities any necessary monitoring requirements will be made known to the environmental monitor or site supervisor.

8.4.4 LAB-5: Tukialik Bay

If any archaeological sites are found during remediation activities, any necessary monitoring requirements will be made known to the environmental monitor or site supervisor.

8.5 Additional Archaeological Investigations

Several sites found during the course of 1990 and 1991 surveys have provided valuable information on settlement, subsistence and other cultural aspects. Further, controlled, investigation of these sites would serve several purposes including increased confidence in the

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security of the sites from looting and vandalism and/or erosion as a result of construction activities and more precise data for clarification of their position in and contribution to Labrador's culture history. Sites recommended for additional investigation include:

- IlDb-4, Saglarsuk Bay 1, 2 km south of the LAB-1 construction camp, focusing on the Thule stone house (F-8) and the Dorset/Early Palaeo-Eskimo sod house (F-10), and more thoroughly investigating the other Inuit boulder features;

- JaDb-27, Black Rock Point 1, 5 km north of the LAB-1 construction camp, focusing on the Dorset deposit which is eroding out of the exposed bank;

- JaDb-29, Black Rock Point 3, 5 km north of the LAB-1 construction camp, focusing on organic materials and interpreting the cultural affiliation and extent of this interesting site;

- JaDb-35, Shoal Bay 8, 4 km north of the LAB-1 construction camp, to salvage the eroding remains of this Inuit site;

- HgCi-2, Cape Kiglapait-1, 1 km north of LAB-3 landing area, focusing on excavation of the Dorset locus and testing for additional deposits;

- HgCi-3, Cape Kiglapait-2, immediately adjacent to construction camp, initially focusing on excavation of one locus, e.g. Locus 1;

- HgCi-7, Beachy Island 1, opposite the landing beach, focusing on identification of cultural origin of the boulder features; and

- HgCi-8, Beachy Island 2, adjacent to HgCi-7, focusing on interpretation of Inuit subsistence patterns through identification of faunal remains and seasonality.

9.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED 1992 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OPERATIONS

Recommended archaeological activities for the remainder of 1992 include an inspection by an archaeologist of significant sites at LAB-1 and LAB-3 to check on their continued integrity. In the event that any disturbance has occurred it may be advisable to consider complete or partial excavation of some sites (see Section 8.5). While at LAB-1 and LAB-3, the archaeologist should discuss the contents of the Heritage Resources Protection Plan with supervisory personnel.

In the event that any remediation activities are planned for 1992, those recommendations involving monitoring described in Sections 8.3 and 8.4 should be considered.

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10.0 GLOSSARY

a.s.l. Above sea level.

Adze. A ground and polished stone tool with a thick, sharpened bit, most commonly used in woodworking.

Archaeology. The branch of anthropology devoted to studying the material remains of past human events.

Artifact. An object of human manufacture or use.

Assemblage. All of the **artifacts** from the same age from the same locality.

Awl. A pointed object, commonly made of bone or antler, used for piercing skin, hide and other organic materials.

Axial. Two parallel lines of vertical slabs enclosing a mid-passage activity area commonly including a **hearth**, at or near the centre of a tent structure.

B.P. Before Present, with "present" being defined as 1950.

Biface. A stone tool **flaked** or ground on both faces. This term is often used when the object's function can not be identified.

Bilobate. A tent structure consisting of two adjoined rings, sometimes linked by a mid-passage, usually denoting two family groups sharing the same tent.

Blowout. An area from which vegetation and, often, topsoil, has been removed by wind action. **Artifacts** from layers beneath the surface are gradually exposed.

Borden. An alpha-numeric classification system used in Canada to identify the location of **archaeological sites**, based on the 1:50,000 topographic map system.

Burin. An engraving, cutting or slotting tool, commonly made of **chert**, used to manufacture or modify other organic tools. A characteristic **spall** is removed from the tip to sharpen or resharpen the working edge.

Burin like tool. A cutting and engraving tool usually made of **nephrite**, with grinding and polishing substituting for **burination**.

Cache. A hole dug in the soil or beach cobbles/boulders or formed above ground by a hollow mound of rocks to contain/preserve, meat, fish or other food or to store tools and utensils for use at a future date; also associated with **Inuit** grave sites, to contain tools, utensils and other materials belonging to or given to the deceased.

Caribou. Herd animal essential for food, and materials such as hide, antler and sinew. Commonly obtained by hunters at water crossings. Sometimes driven in desired direction by use of single or multiple **inuksuit** or fences of aligned boulders; sometime ambushed from stone blinds located near trails which caribou favour as travel routes.

Celt. A term used to describe ground and often polished stone cutting tools such as **adzes**, axes and chisels for which no specific purpose can be observed, but commonly used for woodworking.

Chert. A flint-like stone of the silica or quartz family favoured by **prehistoric** and early historic peoples for its durability and **flaking** properties.

Complex. An **archaeological** unit possessing discrete traits, limited to a region and to a brief time period.

Component. The material pertaining to a single cultural group found in a distinct layer in an **archaeological site** and unrelated to other **components** or layers at the same site.

Distal. The working end of a tool, usually furthest from the user.

Dorsal. The upper or front side of a tool or tool part.

Dorset. A **prehistoric Palaeo-Eskimo** culture usually divided into three periods which, in Labrador, date to approximately 2500-2200 **B.P.** (Early), 2200-1500 **B.P.** (Middle), and 1500-450 **B.P.** (Late).

Ecotone. The edge or overlapping boundaries between two distinct ecological zones, usually containing species of plants and animals common to both.

Endblade. A thin, sharp stone tool used as a cutting and piercing tip on a harpoon, spear or other shaft or in a knife handle.

Endscraper. A stone implement with a steep, **distal** scraping edge used to remove fat from skin, to smooth wood, to scrape **soapstone** and leather and for other purposes.

Faunal. Pertaining to animals, as in **faunal** remains.

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Feature. A term used to include evidence such as a stone structure, **hearth**, buried layer of food bone, charcoal or **flaking** debris, discoloured soil layer, or some other collection of cultural material assembled within a usually small, restricted, area.

Flake. A thin, flat fragment of stone removed by pressure- or percussion-**flaking** during the process of reduction or retouching of a stone **preform** or tool. **Flakes** are themselves often the desired end product and are formed into tools.

Foreshaft. Bone, ivory or antler rod or shaft linking the hand-held throwing or thrusting shaft, of a harpoon and the harpoon head, for example.

Grinding Pallet. A flat stone, commonly made of **schist,** used to grind and polish other stone tools.

Groswater Palaeo-Eskimo. A cultural group resident in Labrador between c. 3000 **B.P.** and 1800 **B.P.** descended from the first Eskimo residents of Labrador, the **Pre-Dorset Palaeo-Eskimos.**

Hearth. Fireplace.

Historic Resources Division. The branch of the provincial Government in Newfoundland and Labrador responsible for providing **archaeological** research permits and protecting **archaeological sites** under the statutes of *The Historic Resources Act.*

Ikkudliayuk Fiord (Ikkordliarsuk). The nice little place where caribou swim across (Wheeler 1953: 22).

Innu. The modern term for Indian residents of Labrador, known previously as Naskapi and Montagnais, probably descended from the late **prehistoric** Indian group known **archaeologically** as the **Point Revenge Indians.**

Intermediate Indian. A cultural group which follows the **Maritime Archaic** period, dated in northern and central Labrador to c. 3800-1500 **B.P.**

Inuit. The modern term for residents of Labrador (and other Arctic regions) descended from people of the **Thule** tradition, whose origins are in the Alaska/Bering Strait area. **Thule** Eskimos arrived in Labrador about 1300 **B.P.** Singular of **Inuit** is **Inuk.**

Inuksuit. The plural of **inuksuk.**

Inuksuk. A cairn or carefully-built pile of rocks resembling a man (**inuk**, singular of **Inuit**).

Inuktitut. A language spoken by **Inuit.**

Kakkiviak, Cape. The area between the mouth and the nose (Wheeler 1953: 30).

Kangalaksiorvik Fiord. The place to hunt for winter caribou skins (Wheeler 1953: 32)

Kiglapait Mountains. The big indentations between the teeth of a saw (Wheeler 1953: 48).

Killinek Island. The one nearest the ocean (Wheeler 1953: 48).

Komaktorvik Fiord. The place of eating lice (Wheeler 1953: 50).

Lateral. The side edge of a tool.

Leister. Fish spear made of composite parts such as wood, sinew, ivory and antler, more recently with wire and nails, used to spear and hold fish between flexible prongs; commonly used at stone weir.

Lintel. Rectangular block of stone placed over entrance to sod- or stone- walled house to support roof members.

Lithic. Of stone.

Loci. Plural of **Locus.**

Locus. A discrete location within a larger **site.**

Makkovik. Possibly: the place where there are two (Wheeler 1953:50)

Mandible. Lower jaw (in mammals and fish).

Maritime Archaic. A cultural group dating from c. 7500-3500 **B.P.** in northern Labrador. They were descended from the original occupants of Labrador, the **Palaeo-Indians.** People of the **Maritime Archaic tradition** were well-adapted to living on the coast, at least seasonally, and exploited resources as far north as Ramah Bay.

Medial. Middle.

Microblade. A specific type of stone cutting blade usually defined as having a width of less than 11 mm, commonly hafted into a slotted handle.

Mitigation. The process whereby negative impacts can be eliminated, reduced or controlled.

Mugford chert. A variety of fine grained, colourful **cherts** found in the Mugford Tickle area of central Labrador.

Nachvak. Possibly: the find (Wheeler 1953: 52).

Naksak complex. The term used to lump together **artifacts** and other cultural attributes of a certain type which were made during a specific time period (c. 6000-5000 **B.P.**) during the **Maritime Archaic Indian period** by a locally-restricted group of people.

Naksak. Beach pass (Fitzhugh 1978: 72).

Neo-Eskimo. An **archaeological** term used to define the **prehistoric** and early historic ancestors of Labrador's **Inuit**.

Nephrite. A silicate, a member of the jade family; a very hard stone used for making small tools for trimming, cutting, carving and engraving organic materials and soapstone.

Nipple-based. A nipple-shaped stem on a **biface** used for hafting.

Nutak. The new one (Wheeler 1953:64).

Okak. The tongue (Wheeler 1963:66).

Palaeo-Eskimo. The original and subsequent occupants of Labrador of Eskimo origin, descended from people who migrated west from Alaska 4000-5000 years ago. Labrador **Palaeo-Eskimos** are divided into **Pre-Dorset** (4000-3000 **B.P.**), **Groswater** (3000-1800 **B.P.**), **Dorset** (2500-500 **B.P.**).

Palaeo-Indian. The earliest people to have occupied Labrador, probably entering the southern part along the Strait of Belle Isle about 9,000 years ago.

Pamiulik Bay (Pamialuk ?). Pamialuk is defined as the sacrum (Wheeler 1953: 68), a generic term for long, tail-like points, which is appropriate.

Phase. Similar to **complex**.

Pièce Esquillée. Tool commonly made of quartz, most often found on early **Maritime Archaic** or **Palaeo-Indian** sites, thought to have been used as a wedge.

Point Revenge Indian. Late **prehistoric** Indians, the ancestors of today's **Innu**. Well-adapted to seasonal maritime exploitation and partial to the use of **Ramah chert**.

Point. An **endblade** used to tip a harpoon, spear, arrow or other similar weapon.

Pre-Dorset. The original **Palaeo-Eskimo** residents of Labrador. **Sites** are most commonly found in central and northern Labrador and date between 4000-3000 **B.P.** Made extremely finely shaped, small, stone tools of fine-grained **cherts**.

Preform. A partially-made tool.

Prehistory. The period prior to the invention of writing; in Newfoundland and Labrador, prior to the arrival of Europeans, c. A.D. 1500.

Proximal End. The end, usually of a tool, closest to the user.

Qarmat. Low sod and or stone or snow walled building foundation usually covered by a skin roof. Used in spring during the stage intermediate between winter sod or snow houses and tents.

Radiocarbon dating. Dating of organic specimens by the decay rate of radioactive carbon (C^{14}).

Ramah chert. A relatively coarse-grained **chert** found in beds between **Nachvak** and **Saglek**. Translucent, commonly white to black with black specks or bands and some iron staining. Excellent **flaking** properties; favoured by **Maritime Archaic, Dorset** and **Point Revenge**.

Retouch. Secondary **flaking** of a stone tool to remove irregularities and to refine or modify the cutting, piercing or hafting edges.

Ryans Quartz. A milky-white stone similar to **quartz crystal** in appearance and properties, used most commonly by **Dorset Palaeo-Eskimos.**

Saglarsuk. Possibly Saeglasqut: The low land (Wheeler 1953:74). May refer to the pass west of Cape **Kakkiviak** or to the very low flat nature of Lambert Island, situated in **Saglarsuk Bay**.

Saglek. The low land (Wheeler 1953: 74).

Schist. A metamorphosed slate which splits into flat slabs, commonly used as an abrading stone.

Semi-subterranean. House dug partially into the ground for additional shelter and stability, then walled up with stone and sod and roofed with bone or wood and sod. Commonly used in fall-spring period by **Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo** and **Neo-Eskimos.**

Sherd. Sometimes shard. Fragment of **soapstone** vessel, pottery or glass.

Side-notched. A technique for hafting a tool securely into a shaft or handle by the **flaking** of symmetrical notches on either edge of the tool.

Site. Location of **archaeological** remains.

Soapstone. A soft rock with a high proportion of talc used by **Palaeo-Eskimo** and **Neo-Eskimo** people for manufacturing cooking pots, oil lamps, bowls and figurines and by **Maritime Archaic Indians** for small amulets.

Subrectangular. Rectangular shape with rounded corners or slightly concave walls.

Subsistence. The means of providing food and other essentials for life.

Telliaosilik Arm. Possibly: the nice little arm (Wheeler 1953: 82).

Tent ring. The outline formed of rocks formerly used to hold down the walls and guy ropes of a tent-like structure

Thule. The ancestors of today's Labrador **Inuit** who arrived in Labrador at least as early as A.D. 1300 from the Eastern Arctic after migrating westward from Alaska over the previous few centuries.

Tip-fluted. A tool, usually a harpoon **endblade,** that has been shaped by the technique of applying pressure to its tip to remove a long sliver (usually two) which leaves a longitudinal channel and renders the point sharper and thinner.

Tip-fluting spall. The sliver removed by the **tip-fluting** technique.

Torngat Mountains. The spirits, the home of *Torngarsoaq,* the ruler of all sea animals (Wheeler 1953: 88).

Tradition. An **archaeological** unit concept that persists in time but is limited in space. Used to measure specific evolution of individual cultures.

Tuckamore. Wind-stunted black spruce.

Ulu. A semi-lunar shaped knife commonly made of ground and polished slate, usually hafted securely into a handle by means of gouged (**Maritime Archaic**) or drilled (**Neo-Eskimo**) holes. Used for cutting meat and skins and scraping hides.

Ventral. The back or lower side of a tool or tool part.

Vertebra. Bone in spine.

Weir. Stone wall built across river to intercept fish.

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12.0 PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Bill Andersen, Sr., Makkovik.

Curtis Andersen, CSL (LAB-1).

Frank Andersen, Makkovik.

Norman Anderson, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Nain.

Paul Anderson, Makkovik.

Gary Baikie, Torngasok Cultural Association, Nain.

William Barbour, Labrador Inuit Association, Nain.

Jean-Marc Basque, CSL, Beauport (LAB-3).

Ed Bisonnett, CSL Beauport (LAB-3).

Paul Clark, Engineer, BAE Group (LAB-1).

William Fitzhugh, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Ruth Flowers, Makkovik.

Sarah Jacques, Makkovik.

Linda Jefferson. Resource Archaeologist, Historic Resources Division, St. John's.

Marc Lanteigne, DCC, Ottawa (LAB-3 and LAB-4).

Captain B.V. Meyerhoffer, NAADM, Ottawa/

Monique Ouellette, DCC, Ottawa.

Ghislain Pacquet, CSL, Beauport.

Bernard Ranson, Historic Resources Division, St. John's.

William Ritchie, Cape Dorset, NWT.

Colnel Sywyck, NAADM, Ottawa.

George Voisey, Makkovik.

Doug White, BAE Group, St. John's (LAB-5)

Martha Winters-Abel, Hopedale.

APPENDIX B

HERITAGE RESOURCES PROTECTION PLAN

Recycled Paper

HERITAGE RESOURCES PROTECTION PLAN FOR FOUR SHORT RANGE RADAR SITES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR

Recycled Paper

PROJECT NO. 7074

REPORT TO

CAPTAIN B.V. MEYERHOFFER
NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENCE MODERNIZATION
NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS
AND
CSL
(LES CONSTRUCTIONS DE SAINT LAURENT LTEE)

ON

HERITAGE RESOURCES PROTECTION PLAN FOR FOUR SHORT RANGE RADAR SITES ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR

PREPARED BY

Ledrew, Fudge and Associates Limited

Bevin R. LeDrew, President J. Callum Thomson, Senior Archaeologi

September, 1991

Recycled Paper

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Recycled Paper

1.0 HERITAGE RESOURCES AND PROTECTION PROCEDURES

1.1 Heritage Resources

The coastal margin of Labrador is extremely rich in heritage resources. Archaeologic sites (see Appendix A for definitions) span at least the past 8,500 years. Ethnograph sites reflect changing settlement, subsistence, social and other factors among recent Int and Innu peoples. Historic sites such as Basque whaling stations, Moravian Missi establishments, Hudson's Bay trading posts and a German World War II weath monitoring station are among the broad range of sites which attest to the past fo centuries of land use by non-Native people and contacts between Native and non-Nati people. Over 50 archaeological, ethnographic and historic sites have been record within a 10 km radius of the four Short Range Radar sites; of these, only a few ha been thoroughly examined. During the 1990 archaeological survey for DND, seven ne archaeological sites were recorded within the site boundaries at LAB-1, LAB-3 a LAB-4 and several additional site areas were noted during a brief helicopter overflig within a few kilometres of the LAB-1 landing beach. In 1991, an additional ten sit were found within 5 km of LAB-1, one new site was found in the project area at LAE and an additional three within a 5 km radius.

1.1.1 Heritage Resources Concerns

Each archaeological, ethnographic or historic site (in combination, referred to below heritage site) is unique and contains some information of value about the people w previously lived in the area and the ways in which they went about making a livi Sites can be as substantial as a sod, stone and bone house foundation or as modest a scatter of stone chips which marks where a hunter sat to watch for game and pass the time by sharpening his stone weapon points. The anthropological value of heritage site is greatly diminished or completely lost if it is disturbed or destroy Agents of disturbance include such activities as bulldozing a road, gravel extracti bridge construction, destabilization and erosion of a bank, surface collection of artifac

movement of boulders, paving slabs and other features in a house or tent ring, and digging for bones, stone tools and other artifacts in a known site. Any such activities can remove a vital piece of information or disturb the stratigraphic order and association of artifacts, features and soil, i.e. the context which is a vital part of the site.

1.1.2 Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures

An archaeological survey was completed in 1990 prior to site construction at LAB-4 and LAB-5 and partially completed at LAB-1 and LAB-3 under Historic Resources Division Archaeological Research Permit Nos. 90.01, 90.06 and 90.12. Additional archaeological survey work was conducted in 1991 under Historic Resources Division Archaeological Research Permit Nos. 91.04 at LAB-1 and LAB-3 and, to a minor degree, at LAB-4 and LAB-5. Archaeological and other heritage sites found have been recorded and reported to the Historic Resources Division, involving preparation of a site record form, map, photography, artifact collection and, where it was deemed necessary, excavation. Procedures aimed at specific concerns on specific radar sites are addressed in Section 1.1.3. The following procedures are generic and apply to each of the four Short Range Radar sites. These are referred to elsewhere in this document as Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures.

1. Key personnel at each site, e.g. Site Supervisor, Site Engineer, Environmental Monitor, will be informed through an education and orientation program by the archaeological team of the heritage resources potential of the area, of legalities regarding archaeological resources, of project personnel's responsibilities to report any suspected finds and of contingency plans. This information will be made available for all site personnel in the form of verbal communications and a written text. As part of the protection plan, a sample of raw materials used in the area by prehistoric and historic native peoples will be shown to site personnel to aid in recognition of archaeological materials.

2. In all cases, unless otherwise directed by the Site Supervisor under authorizatic from DND and the Historic Resources Division, archaeological sites will b avoided and protected from construction activities, vehicular and pedestria traffic and other actions which may impact negatively upon the sites.

3. All archaeological objects in the Province are deemed to be the property of th Crown. Archaeological objects and the sites of which they are a part must n be disturbed.

4. All personnel will be discouraged from visiting archaeological sites and will b advised that unauthorized, wilful disturbance of archaeological sites is illegal ar may result in prosecution under Section 35.1 and 35.2 of The Historic Resourc Act (1985) (see Appendix B).

Heritage Resources sites which are encountered by project personnel will b reported to the Site Supervisor, checked against site locations previous recorded and, if observed to be a new site, reported to the Historic Resourc Division as directed in the Contingency Plans, Section 3 below.

1.1.3 Specific Heritage Resources Protection Procedures

1.1.3.1 LAB-1: Cape Kakkiviak

See the Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures

Four archaeological and historic sites have been recorded within the boundaries LAB-1. Three of these sites (JaDb-26, IlDb-1 and IlDb-2) are located in areas whi should not be affected by project activities. Site JaDb-26 is the remains of a 1952 U hydrographic survey communications station. The northernmost locus, a mound boulders, sod and other remains, will not be disturbed by project activities. Th southernmost locus, a similar mound, concrete placque and other materials, will b

affected as it is located on a valuable gravel resource. An archaeologist must be present when gravel extraction commences in the vicinity of the southern mound. Authorization has been given by the Provincial Resource Archaeologist for removal of the concrete placque and its re-deposition at Locus 1 and for monitoring of the removal of the Locus 2 mound and associated topsoil in the vicinity. Movement and redeposition of the placque and removal of the southern mound and associated topsoil will be undertaken by CSL personnel and CSL equipment under the supervision of the archaeological team.

An archaeological survey of the lower part of the access road and of areas of heritage resources potential within a 5 km radius of the LAB-1 site has been undertaken in July-August, 1991. The remainder of the access road route will be completed and monitoring of the removal of JaDb-26 Locus 2 will be undertaken in September, 1991. Archaeological sites found during this work will be subject to Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures. Additional specific mitigation measures will be communicated to the Site Supervisor as required.

1.1.3.2 LAB-3: Cape Kiglapait

See the Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures

Three archaeological sites have been recorded at LAB-3. Project plans now call for complete avoidance of all three sites, HgCi-2. HgCi-3 and HgCi-5, by construction and related activities. In 1991, HgCi-2, located on the formerly-proposed northern landing beach, was surface collected and mapped by the archaeological team; the site must remain otherwise undisturbed by project personnel. The second site, HgCi-3, is located above the new landing beach on the upper terrace on which the laydown area will be situated. HgCi-3 was surface collected, mapped and flagged by the archaeological team prior to the commencement of construction activities in 1991 and must remain undisturbed by project personnel. The third site, HgCi-5, is located at the south end of the landing beach. Cultural material remains buried beneath the sand. This site

must not be disturbed; a buffer zone extending 100 m north from the south end of the beach should not be disturbed by sand/gravel extraction or any other activities.

An archaeological survey of the flagged access road and of areas of heritage resources potential within a 5 km radius of the LAB-3 site was undertaken in 1991. The archaeological sites found during this work are subject to Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures. Additional specific mitigation measures will be communicated to the Site Supervisor as required.

1.1.3.3 LAB-4: Big Bay

See the Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures

A potential archaeological site, GkCc-8, was reported to the archaeological team by a project engineer in late 1990. The authenticity of the GkCc-8 site will be confirmed in September, 1991; if it is indeed an archaeological site, it will be mapped, recorded, flagged and made known to the CSL Site Supervisor. The area must remain undisturbed by project personnel prior to and following this activity.

An archaeological survey of the access road corridor at the LAB-4 site will be undertaken in September, 1991. Archaeological sites found during this work will be subject to Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures. Additional specific mitigation concerning avoidance during rehabilitation will be communicated to the Site Supervisor as required.

1.1.3.4 LAB-5: Tukialik Bay

See the Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures

An archaeological survey of the access road corridor at the LAB-5 site will be undertaken in September, 1991. Archaeological sites found during this work will be

subject to Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures. Specific mitigation measures concerning avoidance during rehabilitation will be communicated to the Site Supervisor as required.

2.0 REMEDIATION

Archaeological, ethnographic and historic sites within the Short Range Radar site areas or elsewhere as directed will be subject to Standard Heritage Resources Protection Procedures during activities pertaining to site abandonment and restoration.

3.0 CONTINGENCY PLANS

Contingency plans have been developed for the construction of the Labrador Short Range Radar sites to deal with unplanned events involving heritage resources. Potential problems and contingency procedures are described. The objectives of the contingency plan are to protect heritage resources and minimize the impacts of unplanned discoveries of archaeological, ethnographic or historic materials. This will be accomplished through the provision of clear and concise instructions on contingency procedures to all project personnel. Although developed for the construction phase of the project, the plans are applicable to the operation phase and site remediation phase as well.

3.1 Potential Problems

Previously undiscovered heritage resources sites such as buried deposits of stone, bone or metal tools, butchered animal bones, human burials and structural elements such as paving slabs, or surface sites such as stone cairns, tent rings and fish weirs may be encountered during construction or off-site activities. Examples of site and artifact types will be shown to site workers during the heritage resources education and orientation program. Even minor disturbance of such resources can destroy valuable information

about the people who left the materials, the period(s) of occupation, the environmen at the time of occupation and other cultural and environmental factors.

3.2 Contingency Procedures

3.2.1 STOP WORK. In the event that new sites, artifacts or site features ar encountered, the Site Supervisor shall immediately direct that all activitie cease within 25 m of the find site. The area is to be flagged and avoided all activities should be restricted to other parts of the project area unti clearance is obtained.

3.2.2 All personnel must report the finding of new sites, artifacts or sit features to the Site Supervisor.

3.2.3 The Site Supervisor shall report all such finds by the fastest possibl means, i.e. telephone or fax, to:

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Resource Archaeologist
(Ms. Linda Jefferson or designate)
Historic Sites Branch
Historic Resources Division
Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs
283 Duckworth Street
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 1G9

Telephone: (709)729-2460

Telecopier (FAX): (709)729-2179

3.2.4 Reports of encounters of heritage resources shall include:

a. the precise descriptive and map location and time of the find;
b. the nature of the activity resulting in the discovery;
c. the identity of the person(s) making the discovery;

d. the nature of the material discovered; and

e. the present location of the material, if removed, and any protective measures instituted for the material and the site.

3.2.5 Artifacts, structural features and other heritage resources materials discovered will be left in place or, only if already removed, will be kept in a secure location pending instructions on their disposition.

3.2.6 If there is a risk of potential deterioration of the materials, the Province's Resource Archaeologist may direct that a layer of sand or other protective material be placed over the site pending official investigation.

4.0 CONTACTS

In the event of the discovery of heritage resources materials, contact:

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs
Historic Resources Division

Resource Archaeologist - Linda Jefferson	Tel:(709)729-2460 Fax:(709)729-2179
Director/Chief of Historic Sites	Tel:(709)729-2460 Fax:(709)729-2179

In the event that contact cannot be made with these persons or the Historic Resources Division office, initial contact can be made with one of the following persons, who will make contact with the Historic Resources Division at the earliest possible opportunity:

LEDREW, FUDGE AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Senior Archaeologist	Callum Thomson	(o)	Tel: (902) 468-7777 Fax: (902) 468-9009

		(h)	Tel: (902) 464-0584
			or
		(h)	Tel: (902) 752-7215
Archaeologist	Roy Skanes	(o)	Tel: (709) 576-1458 Fax: (709) 576-2126
		(h)	Tel: (709) 895-2370

APPENDIX A ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS

Anthropology. The scientific study of humans in their biological, linguistic, cultural and social aspects.

Archaeology. The branch of anthropology which studies artifacts and other material remains of older cultures.

Artifact. An object of human manufacture or use.

Context. The spatial, temporal and cultural environment of an artifact or feature, from which interpretations, associations and significance can be derived.

Culture. A set of customs and artifacts which characterizes a people.

Endblade. A thin, sharp tool used as a cutting or piercing tip on a harpoon, spear or other shaft or in a knife handle.

Ethnography. The description of a living culture within the framework of anthropology.

Excavation. The process of controlled removal of material from an archaeological site.

Feature. A term used to include evidence such as a stone structure, hearth, buried layer of food bone, charcoal or flaking debris, discoloured soil layer, or some other collection of cultural material assembled within a usually small, restricted, area.

Flake. A thin, flat fragment of stone removed by pressure- or percussion-flaking during the process of reduction or retouching of a stone preform or tool. Flakes are themselves often the desired end product and are formed into tools.

Historic Resources Division. The branch of the Provincial Government in Newfoundland and Labrador responsible for providing archaeological research permits and protecting archaeological sites under the statutes of The Historic Resources Act.

Innu. The modern term for Indian residents of Labrador, known previously by anthropologists as Naskapi and Montagnais, resident today in the communities of Davis Inlet and Sheshatshit and seasonally in the interior of Labrador.

Inuit. The modern term for residents of Labrador (and other Arctic regions) descended from people of the Thule tradition, whose origins are in the Alaska/Bering Strait area. Thule Eskimos arrived in Labrador about 1200 years ago. Inuit in Labrador today live in a number of communities on the coast north as far as Nain.

Locus. A discrete location within a larger site.

Point. An endblade used to tip a harpoon, spear, arrow or other similar weapon.

Preform. A partially-made tool.

Prehistory. The period prior to the invention of writing; in Newfoundland and Labrador, prior to the arrival of Europeans, about A.D. 1500.

Raw Material. The materials such as stone, bone and animal skins from which are made tools, utensils, clothing and other objects necessary for human existence.

Stratigraphy. The interpretation of the cultural and natural significance of separate layers in an archaeological excavation.

Subsistence. The means of providing food and other essentials for life.

Survey. Reconnaissance of an area to determine its archaeological potential.

Tent ring. The outline formed of rocks formerly used to hold down the walls and guy ropes of a tent-like structure.

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APPENDIX B THE HISTORIC RESOURCES ACT

The Historic Resources Act (1985) was enacted by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador for the protection and preservation of the historic resources of the province, including "any work of nature or of humans that is primarily of value for its archaeological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest" (Act, Section 2e). The following sections from The Historic Resources Act describe some of the required procedures which must be followed and the potential penalties for contravention of the Act (emphasis added).

"No person shall carry on an archaeological investigation in the province unless that person is the holder of a valid permit issued under this section" (Act, Section 8.[1]).

"A person who discovers an archaeological object in, on or forming part of the land within the province shall report the discovery forthwith to the Minister stating the nature of the object, the location where it was discovered and the date of discovery" (Act, Section 10.[1]).

"No person, other than one to whom a permit has been issued under this Act, who discovers an archaeological object shall move, destroy, deface, obliterate, alter, add to, mark or in any other way interfere with, remove or cause to be removed from the province that object" (Act, Section 10.[2]).

"The property in all archaeological objects found in, on or taken from the land of the province, whether or not those objects are in the possession of Her Majesty, is vested in Her Majesty" (Act, Section 11.[1]).

"No person shall buy, sell, trade or otherwise dispose of or remove from the province for the purpose of selling, trading or otherwise disposing of an archaeological object found in, on or taken from the land within the province" (Act, Section 11[3]).

"A person who contravenes this Act...is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year or to both a fine and imprisonment and each and every continuance for a day or part of a day of the contravention constitutes a separate offence" (Act, Section 35[1]).

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APPENDIX C

ARTIFACT PLATES

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PLATE C-1

Saglarsuk Bay 1, Feature 10

IlDb-4:13 Lamp, soapstone

PLATE C-2

Saglarsuk Bay 1, Feature 10

a.	IlDb-4:12	Burin, distal tip polish, fine-grained chert, Test Pit 3, 30 cm b.s.
b.	IlDb-4:10	Tabular burin-like tool, medial section, nephrite, Test Pit 3, n.p.
c.	IlDb-4:7	Tip-fluted endblade distal tip, Ramah chert, Test Pit 3, n.p.
d.	IlDb-4:5	Secondary tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert, Test Pit 2, n.p.
e.	IlDb-4:9	Primary tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert, Test Pit 3, n.p.
f.	IlDb-4:8	Microblade medial edge, Ramah chert, Test Pit 3, n.p.
g.	IlDb-4:11	Triangular endscraper, Ramah chert, Test Pit 3, 30 cm b.s.
h.	IlDb-4:4	Triangular endscraper, Ramah chert, Test Pit 2, 17 cm b.s.
i.	IlDb-4:6	Flake sidescraper, distal tip missing, Ramah chert, Test Pit 2, 10 cm b.s.

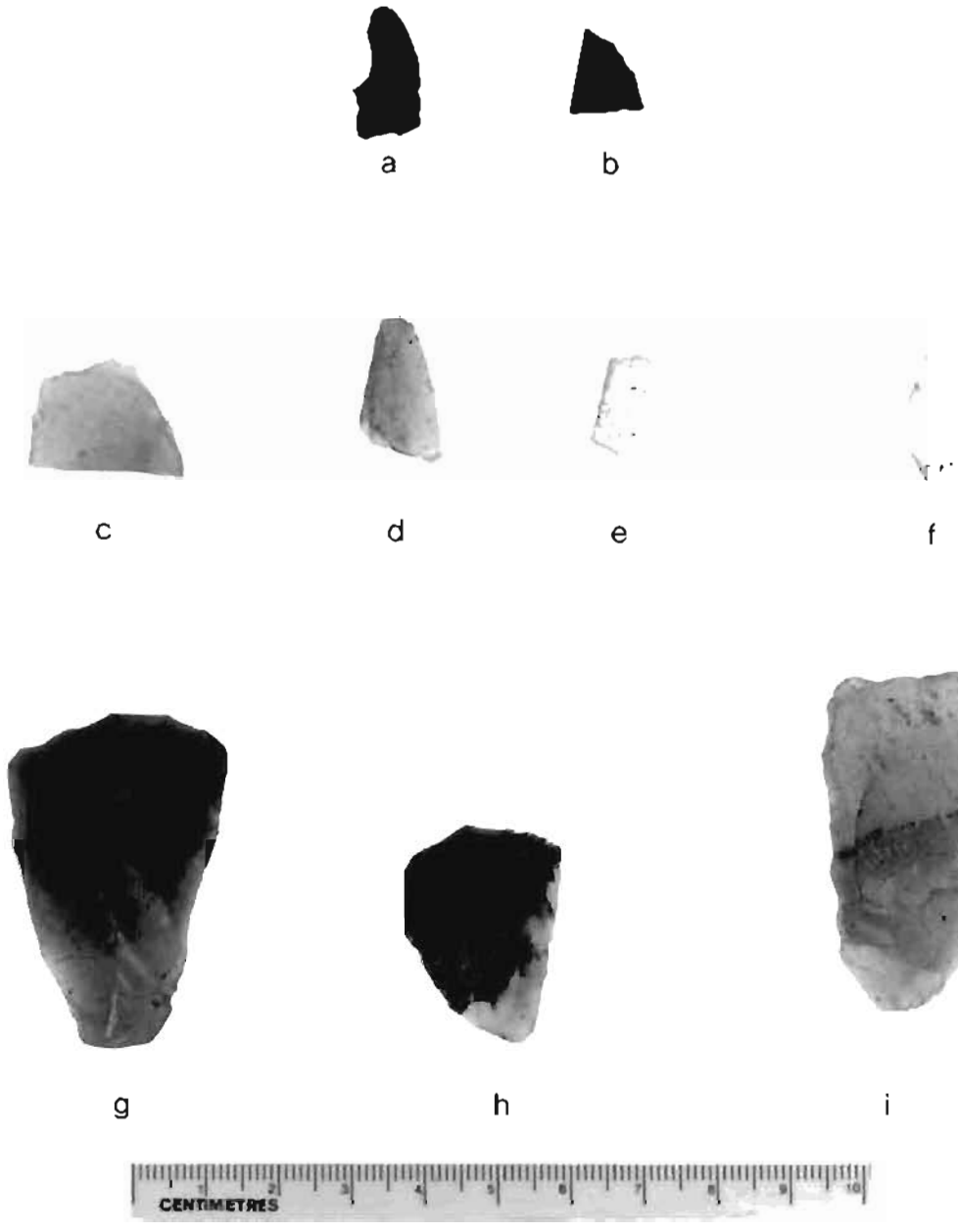

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PLATE C-3

Saglarsuk Bay 1, Feature 10, Test Pit 1, 10-20 cm b.s.

a.	IlDb-4:1	Multiple notched endblade, proximal end, Ramah chert
b.	IlDb-4:2	Grinding pallet medial section, schist
c.	IlDb-4:3	Blade medial section, Ramah chert

Avyalik Island 1, House 1, former backdirt-area at southwest corner of excavation (Jordan 1980)

d.	JaDb-10:3657	Multiple notched endblade, distal tip missing, Ramah chert
e.	JaDb-10:3654	Biface medial section, Ramah chert
f.	JaDb-10:3653	Uniface edge, Ramah chert
g.	JaDb-10:3656	Primary tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert
h.	JaDb-10:3655	Primary tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert
i.	JaDb-10:3651	Microblade core fragment, Ryans quartz
j.	JaDb-10:3652	Microblade medial section, Ramah chert

Shoal Bay 1, surface, near distinctive orange slab

k.	JaDb-4:12	Microblade medial section, Ramah chert
l.	JaDb-4:11	Retouched microblade medial section, Ramah chert

Black Rock Point-1

m.	JaDb-27:2	Secondary tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert, Locus 1
n.	JaDb-27:4	Grinding pallet fragment, schist, Locus 1
o.	JaDb-27:3	Grinding pallet fragment, schist, Locus 1
p.	JaDb-27:1	Cooking pot base/wall sherd, soapstone, Locus 2


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b
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CENTIMETRES

PLATE C-4

Cape Kiglapait 4

a.	HgCi-5:2	Corner sherd of rectangular pot, soapstone
b.	HgCi-5:1	Vessel sherd, soapstone

Cape Kiglapait 3

c.	HgCi-4:2	Retouched blade, or sidescraper medial section, Ramah chert, Locus 2
d.	HgCi-4:1	Polished *ulu* or celt fragment, green slate
e.	HgCi-4:3	Polished *ulu* or celt fragment, black slate

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PLATE C-5

Cape Kiglapait 1, Locus 1 (see Figure 4.5 for location)

a.	HgCi-2:38	Tip-fluted endblade, Ramah chert.
b.	HgCi-2:40	Endblade preform, proximal end missing, prepared for tip-fluting, Ramah chert.
c.	HgCi-2:39	Tip-fluted endblade, distal tip missing, Ramah chert
d.	HgCi-2:22	Uniface distal tip, Ramah chert
e.	HgCi-2:25	Primary tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert
f.	HgCi-2:19	Tip-fluting spall, Ramah chert
g.	HgCi-2:32	Blade medial section, Ramah chert
h.	HgCi-2:31	Utilized microblade medial section, Ramah chert
i.	HgCi-2:23	Retouched microblade distal tip, fine-grained green chert
j.	HgCi-2:26	Corner/wall/base pot sherd, soapstone
k.	HgCi-2:27	Rim sherd, soapstone
l.	HgCi-2:21	Triangular endscraper, Ramah chert
m.	HgCi-2:18	Triangular endscraper, Ramah chert
n.	HgCi-2:29	Oval endscraper, distal tip missing, Ramah chert
o.	HgCi-2:28	Endscraper preform, grey/yellow Cod Island chert
p.	HgCi-2:33	Biface medial section, Ramah chert
q.	HgCi-2:41	Retouched flake, banded grey fine-grained chert
r.	HgCi-2:20	Core, some polish, green nephrite
s.	HgCi-2:36	Microblade core, Ryans quartz
t.	HgCi-2:30	Core, green Cod Island chert
u	HgCi-2:34	Retouched flake, Ramah chert
v.	HgCi-2:35	Retouched flake, Ramah chert
w.	HgCi-2:24	Retouched flake, Ramah chert
x.	HgCi-2:37	Retouched flake, fine-grained banded grey chert

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PLATE C-6

Cape Kiglapait 1, Locus 1 (see Figure 4.7 for location)

a.	HgCi-2:42	Microblade, distal tip missing, quartz crystal
b.	HgCi-2:43	Retouched blade, translucent grey fine-grained chert
c.	HgCi-2:44	Core, some polish, black/green nephrite
d.	HgCi-2:46	Flake, Ramah chert
e.	HgCi-2:45	Biface proximal end, Ramah chert

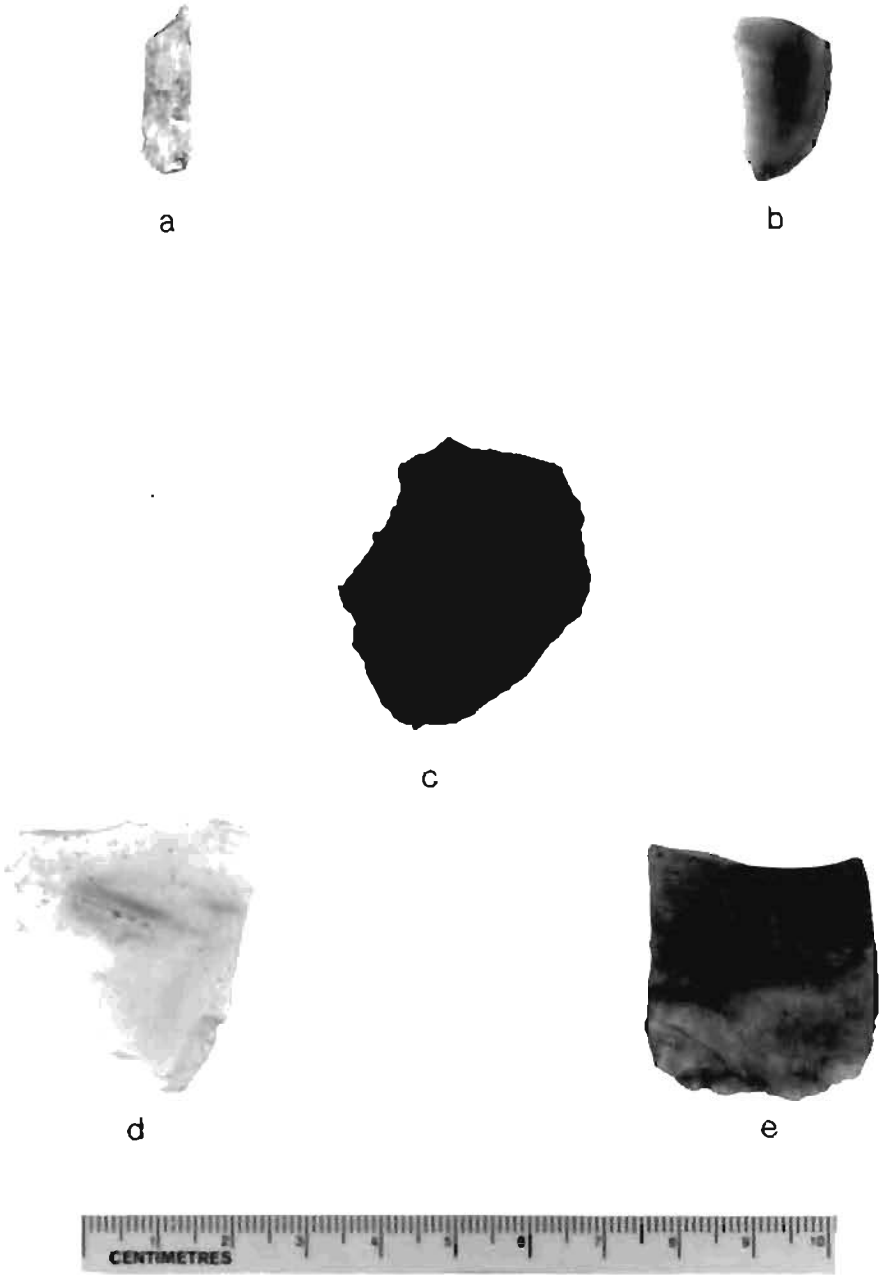

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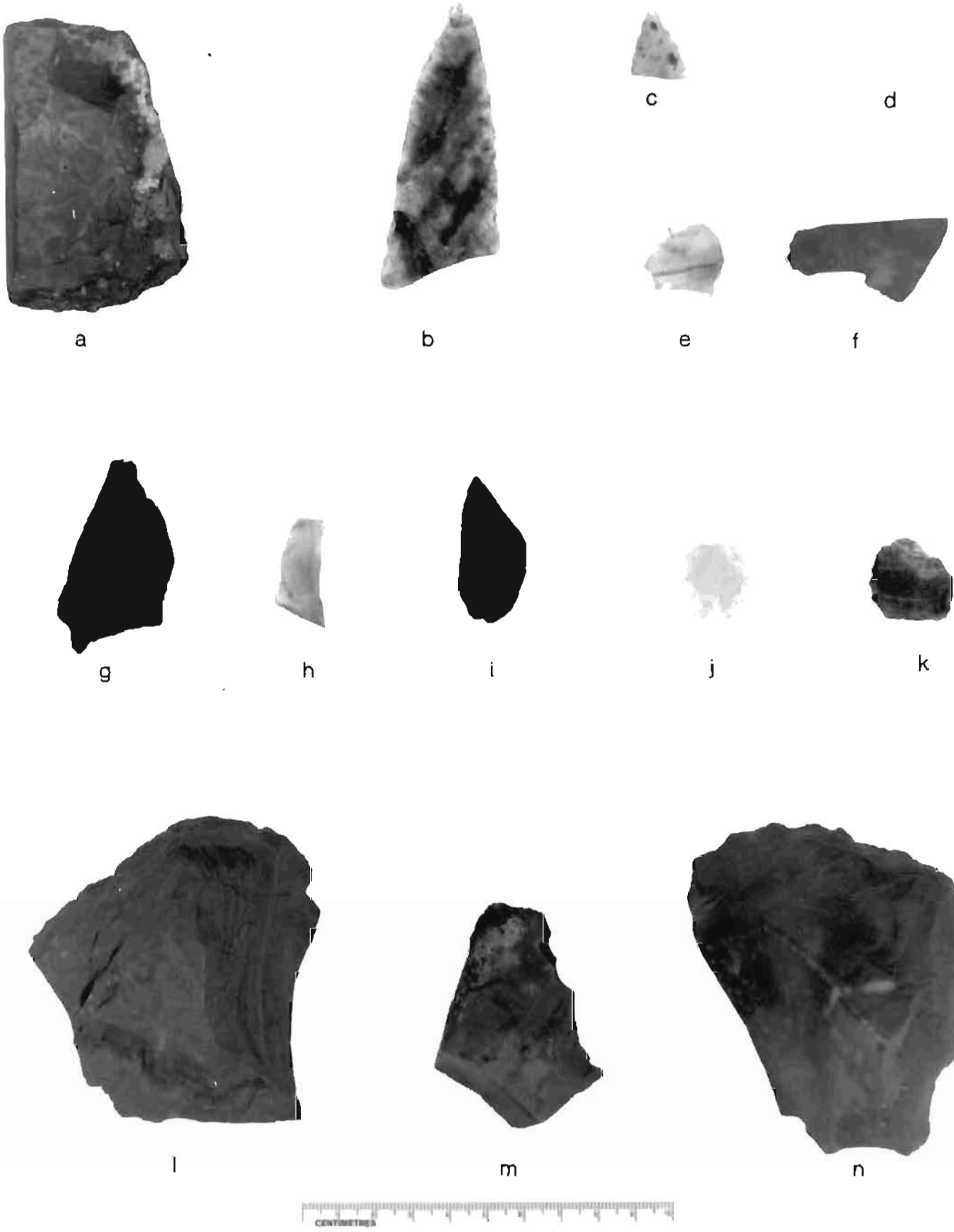
PLATE C-7

Cape Kiglapait 2 (See Figures 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 for locations)

a.	HgCi-3:18	Ground and polished celt, grey slate, Locus 2
b.	HgCi-3:16	Biface distal end, Ramah chert, Locus 2
c.	HgCi-3:22	Biface distal tip, Ramah chert, Locus 1
d.	HgCi-3:19	Biface, distal end, tip missing, Ramah chert, Locus 2
e.	HgCi-3:21	Flake scraper, Ramah chert, Locus 1
f.	HgCi-3:14	*Ulu*, proximal fragment with lashing slot, grey-green slate, Locus 3.
g.	HgCi-3:12	Retouched flake, banded grey slate, Locus 6
h.	HgCi-3:13	Biface medial section lateral edge, Ramah chert, Locus 3
i.	HgCi-3:24	Retouched flake, black slate, Locus 1
j.	HgCi-3:15	Biface medial section or pièce esquillée, quartz, Locus 2
k.	HgCi-3:20	Biface medial section lateral edge, Ramah cert, Locus 1
l.	HgCi-3:23	Core, banded grey slate, Locus 1
m.	HgCi-3:17	Core, grey slate, Locus 2
n.	HgCi-3:25	Core, some distal edge retouch, banded grey slate, Locus 1



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ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHERN LABRADOR -- 1991

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During the summer of 1991 Memorial University continued its programme of archaeological investigations along the north shore of the Strait of Belle Isle. Excavations on Saddle Island, scene of sixteenth century Basque whaling activities, were concluded, investigations of eighteenth century sites, also at Red Bay, were continued and a survey in and around the Community of Pinware was undertaken. Each of these undertakings is described briefly below.

Saddle Island

Excavations on Saddle Island were centred on the badly disturbed Adams Point site, at the extreme northwestern end of the island, facing the channel now utilized by commercial shipping traffic. The discovery of fragments of roof tile, burned fat and fragments of ceramics and iron nails prompted the investigation of this area. The objectives of the investigations were to determine the function of the area where artifacts were found (suspected to have been a tryworks) and to determine whether any other structures or activity areas existed at this location.

The location of the Adams Point site must have presented both advantages and disadvantages to the sixteenth century whalers who established themselves there; judging by the limited use of the area, the latter must have outweighed the former. On the positive side, the location is as close to the open water of the Strait of

Belle isle, where whales were hunted, as any of the shore stations at Red Bay. On the other hand, the area is a very exposed one, particularly to the northeast wind, the common "storm wind" of the fall months.

Excavations were carried out on a small level terrace up to 1.5m above the present sea level. Disturbance caused by several factors has practically obliterated large portions of the site; very little remains undisturbed. Natural erosion of the shorefront has destroyed an unknown amount of the site, apparently a significant portion since it appears that much of the tryworks itself has been eroded. The area was also the landing point for supplies during the construction of several structures at the Saddle Island light station. The present lighthouse keeper reports that heavy equipment was used to level the area in order to provide landing and storage facilities for supplies. These activities were particularly detrimental to the sixteenth century remains at Adams Point.

A third factor that must have interfered with preservation of early European remains at Adams Point is a more recent occupation, probably dating from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Refuse from this occupation litters the area, but no trace of construction is apparent.

Despite these disturbances, enough evidence from the sixteenth century remained to indicate the presence of a shore station, or at least a tryworks, where whales were processed during the Basque whaling period. This evidence consisted largely of scattered fire-

broken rocks, many partly covered with burned fat characteristic of the rocks which once comprised tryworks. Other fragments of burned fat were also recovered, further suggesting the presence of a tryworks.

As has been shown to have been the case at all other tryworks excavated on both Saddle Island and the mainland at Red Bay, artifacts were relatively scarce at the Adams Point tryworks. This scarcity of artifacts is understandable for most of the tools and other objects used around the tryworks were either relatively large iron objects, which would have been returned to Europe as part of the ship's equipment, or were of wood or other perishable materials and are only occasionally preserved. Other objects, particularly domestic objects, probably never were present at tryworks which, because of the nature of the activities performed there, were not attractive as dwellings or probably even as areas for socializing as is known to have been the case for other work areas (e.g. cooperages at Red Bay, smithys during the seventeenth century and later, etc.). Nevertheless, sufficient artifacts from the sixteenth century, and closely comparable to those from other areas of Basque occupation on Saddle Island and on the mainland, were recovered to indicate clearly a sixteenth century presence.

Hand-wrought square iron nails with large heads formed by repeated blows that are typical of sixteenth century sites elsewhere in Red Bay were found at Adams Point and undoubtedly derive from the structure surmounting the now-destroyed tryworks. Sixteenth century organics were not preserved at the relatively dry

Adams Point site. Those recovered consist only of the bits of burned fat mentioned above and one fragment of baleen with a single cut edge, perhaps where it was removed from the mouth of the whale.

Ceramics include a substantial portion of a coarse earthenware pitcher typical of others recovered from sixteenth century context at Red Bay and other coarse earthenware sherds, probably from storage jars.

Objects from the late nineteenth/early twentieth century occupation at Adams Point are much more numerous (and better preserved) and include: iron nails, stove parts and other miscellaneous objects; copper nails, rivets and buttons; lead bullets, shot and balls; glass buttons, bottle and other container fragments, a bead and sherds of window glass; "kaolin" pipe fragments and refined earthenware sherds; gunflints; leather shoes and miscellaneous leather fragments; and several fragments of textile. All of the artifacts from the more recent occupation are compatable with collections from other nineteenth/twentieth century sites on Saddle Island and probably originated in a seasonal fishing premises established on the northwest end of Saddle Island for the same reasons that the Basques constructed a shore station there some 300 or so years earlier.

These attributes--deep water, at least a modicum of shelter and proximity to the Strait of Belle Isle--while they are present at Adams Point, are not as pronounced as at other locations in Red Bay Harbour, hence the shore station located there is very likely one built and utilized during the peak whaling period, when more

desirable locations were already in use. Unfortunately, the Adams Point shore station was so badly disturbed that it was impossible to assess the amount of use it saw during its existence. I suspect, however, that had preservation been more favourable, the stonework of the tryworks itself would have displayed the same lack of intensive burning and rebuilding that characterizes other little-used tryworks such as those at the Saddle Island West and Organ's Island sites, both of which are also situated in locations which lack one or more of the prime requisites for the most efficient whale processing.

Eighteenth century sites at Red Bay

During the 1991 field season work continued in an effort to locate and excavate sites dating between the demise of the Basque whale fishery in the early 1600s and the establishment of the present community in the first half of the nineteenth century.

In this regard, work continued in the Peters Brook area, particularly at the multi-component Peters Brook 1 site where it appears as if three separate European occupations are represented.

The three occupations appear to represent the following: an early eighteenth century occupation, probably related to the habitation of Quebecois entrepreneur Pierre Constantin; a later occupation, by persons unknown and probably dating from the third quarter of the eighteenth century; a final occupation dating from the early nineteenth century, perhaps but by no means certainly, somehow related to the establishment of the present community of

Red Bay.

Peters Brook 1 (EkBc-29) is located on the west bank of the small stream known as Peters Brook about 100m inland from the west shore of The Basin. When first discovered it consisted of a large grass-covered clearing containing the remains of a sod and rock structure whose walls still stood, in places, to height of nearly a metre. A larger mound along the east wall and in the northeast corner appeared to represent a chimney fall. Subsequent excavations revealed at least two building phases, unfortunately very poorly separated from one another and both utilizing parts of the original sod walls.

Excavations during 1991 confirmed the three occupation hypothesis indicated by earlier excavations. The earliest occupation layers continued to produce relatively large numbers of small glass beads, 3-4mm in diameter and coloured red, blue and white. These are most likely trade beads either intended as payment for furs or labour or specimens that were somehow detached from the clothing of Natives visiting or occupying the structure at Peters Brook 1. The beads are identical to those recovered from the nearby Basin 1 and Basin 2 sites, which are believed to be the remains of Native's residences. Beads of this type are common in the early eighteenth century but, unfortunately, are equally as common for 100 or more years before and after.

Ceramics from the first occupation include small fragments of coarse earthenware, some with a greenish glaze resembling products of the Saintonge region, and equally small fragments of salt-glazed

stoneware. When excavations are completed in 1992 restoration and complete study of the ceramics from Peters Brook 1 will be undertaken.

Iron nails are the most numerous type of artifact recovered from Peters Brook 1. They occur in a variety of lengths, which will be tabulated when sampling has been completed, and have rather distinctive treatment of the heads, which seem to have been formed by multiple hammer blows, rather than the five blows needed to produce the "rose-headed" nails of the later eighteenth century. In this respect they resemble earlier nails of the sixteenth century to a greater extent than they do more recent hand-forged examples.

Also recovered in 1991 were several "pistol grip" knives which match almost perfectly examples found at the Southwest Brook site, suspected of being a small dwelling somehow related to the Peters Brook 1 establishment.

Lead shot of a variety of sizes from about .75 calibre to minute bits of bird shot were also recovered from the earliest occupation levels. Gun "spalls" of grey and honey-coloured flints were also recovered, but no other weapon parts.

The second occupation at Peters Brook 1 appears to date to the latter half of the eighteenth century, at least by virtue of sherds of creamware and grey-bodied, salt-glazed stoneware. Glass beads are far less common, and those recovered from layers pertaining to the second occupation may have been displaced during rebuilding of the structure prior to the second occupation. It is presently impossible even to speculate about who was responsible for this

second occupation. It appears to have been too recent to be related to Constantin's utilization of the Red Bay area. Whether this deposit is evidence of some attempt at settlement, for whatever reason, by employees of one of the British firms becoming established along the north shore of the Strait of Belle Isle during the late eighteenth century, or the remains of some unrecorded attempt at settlement by some unknown individual remains unknown.

Given the location of the site, however, it seems certain that Peters Brook 1 was a winter settlement. It is located adjacent to a very shallow portion of The Basin from which summer fishing would have been impractical. Also, if the predominant fauna of eighteenth century Red Bay was anything like it is in the late twentieth century, life would have been impossible at Peters Brook 1 during the summer and early fall months. Even with the latest in blackfly protection -- completely enclosed "bug jackets", coveralls, insect repellent and so forth -- life for the excavators of the Peters Brook 1 site was often intolerable.

The most recent occupation at Peters Brook 1 appears to date from the early nineteenth century. Although final analysis of the ceramics awaits completion of the excavations in 1992, many of the wares found in this level (pearlware, transfer printed refined earthenware and several varieties of stoneware) suggest an occupation in this period. Again we are not certain who was responsible for this occupation. It seems quite likely, however, that this occupation represents a "winter house" built and used by

one of the original settlers of the Community of Red Bay. A pattern of seasonal transhumance from coastal settlements (e.g. on Saddle Island or along The Harbour in Red Bay itself) to near-interior houses providing more shelter and access to wood, game and other resources is well known for both Newfoundland and Labrador. The final occupation at Peters Brook 1 may be an example of this pattern of transhumance.

Finally, a word or two might be said about what might appear to be the remarkable coincidence which brought three separate groups of settlers to establish residence in precisely the same location. I think this is, in fact, not coincidence, but reflects something about the vegetation of southern Labrador -- once an area is cleared and settled, the forest appears to be unable to re-establish itself in the cleared and settled area. Indeed, Peters Brook and other sites located during the course of this survey remained grass-covered until the present. Why this might be so I cannot say, but I suspect that it might somehow be related to changes in the soil chemistry. Finally, this phenomenon is not unique to Labrador, but has been noted elsewhere, even at locations occupied more than 1,000 years ago on the Island of Newfoundland.

Survey of the Pinware region

During the latter part of the 1991 field season a brief survey of the area around the Community of Pinware was undertaken as a sort of pilot project on behalf of the Labrador Straits Historical Development Corporation. The objective was to determine, in a

restricted area, how many archaeological sites have gone undetected despite nearly two decades of intensive archaeological research along the 80km between Red Bay and the Quebec border. The results of this brief survey were somewhat surprising and indicate that the archaeological resources along the Labrador Straits are much more impressive than previously imagined.

Revisited were the Pinware Hill site, the Easter Settlement site, the Fowler site and what is probably the Pinware House site. None of these sites had changed substantially from the time the were first reported by McGhee and Tuck almost 20 years ago. On the advice of local residents, the Arrowhead Mine site at l'Anse au Diable was also revisited and found to have been almost completely looted, probably by the local "Site Watcher", Harrison Barney, of nearby l'Anse au Loup. Large areas have been shovelled over and artifacts removed. No attempt appears to have been made to save flakes. This deplorable situation will probably spread to other sites in the coming years.

Previously unrecorded sites include those from the Archaic, Intermediate Indian and European periods of occupation of the Labrador Straits. They include the following.

Archaic period sites

Little Brook site (map reference D)

This site is located south of the highway and west of the Community of Pinware on the west bank of Little Brook. It suffered some disturbance in the past from construction and/or maintenance of the old gravel road. Flakes were found on the surface and

include a sample of the predominant white quartz and quartz crystal flakes which suggest an Archaic affiliation for the site, as well as a chunk of low-grade tabular chert and two flakes of weathered greyish chert. The only artifacts are a flake of quartzite(?) with bifacial retouch along one straight edge and the tip of a clear quartz crystal biface, probably a projectile point.

The available specimens do not permit any sort of age estimate, but the use of quartz crystal in compatable with the later manifestations of the northern branch Maritime Archaic tradition (e.g. the Juniper and Fowler sites) along the Labrador Straits.

The Rattle (map reference 0)

The Rattle site is located east of the highway on the east side of Black Rock Brook and north (upstream) of the falls. It is a small site, partly exposed by wind deflation, which produced a number of white quartz flakes (of which only a sample was retained), the midsection (perhaps the blade/stem junction) of a biface of the same material and a lanceolate biface of red quartzite.

The raw material and the narrow lanceolate biface suggest a chronological position somewhat earlier than that of the Little Brook site, perhaps more nearly comparable with the material from the Arrowhead Mine site near l'Anse au Diable.

Quartz site (map reference P)

the Quartz site is a small site located on the east side of Black Rock Brook south of the falls. Except for some wind deflation

the site appears undisturbed by other factors. No formed artifacts were found and only a small sample of white quartz flakes and a large core/spall were retained as a sample.

The age and more precise cultural affiliations of this site will not be determined without additional investigation.

Indian Head (map reference F)

The Indian Head site south of, and close to, the highway west of the Community of Pinware. It has been extensively disturbed by looters, both recently and in the past, and it is not known how much, if any, of the site remains undisturbed or might repay scientific investigation.

Except for two flakes of whitish vein(?) quartz one flake of grey chert, a small cortex flake of similar material and a spall of purplish quartz that resembles amethyst, the entire retained sample consists of clear quartz crystal. One fragment is roughly bifacially flaked and may be a broken preform.

The use of quartz crystal is a characteristic of late northern branch peoples along the Strait of Belle Isle and the Indian Head site's proximity to the Fowler site suggests a close affiliation between the two. Further investigation, if undisturbed areas can be located, may very well reveal some of the unusual artifacts (ulus, polished slate spears or lances) reported from the nearby Fowler site, but which have long since disappeared.

Dune site (map reference E)

The Dune site consists of a scatter of flakes west of the highway and west of the Community of Pinware. It was disturbed

during construction or maintenance of the present highway (no historic resources impact assessment was done prior to this construction). Material recovered from the surface includes two flakes of a somewhat chalky, weathered sedimentary/metamorphic rock, two flakes of white quartzite and several dozen flakes (the sample retained from a much larger number at the site) of quartz crystal. About one-half of the crystal specimens are clear while the remaining half has a peculiar yellowish cast. A tip fragment of a convex-sided object, perhaps a projectile point, shows bifacial retouch along its two unbroken edges.

A burned fragment from the midsection of a mammal bone is the only such specimen recovered from this site.

The raw material is characteristic of the late northern branch Juniper and Fowler sites, and the Dune site is probably of roughly the same time and affiliations.

Intermediate Indian site

The Plain site (map reference G)

This site is located on the flat, level sandy plain which forms the east bank of Black Rock Brook, near the Pinware cemetery. The site shows considerable evidence of disturbance by looters, some of the disturbance apparently fairly recent. Undisturbed areas remain on the edges of the site, however, and may very well repay further investigation.

The collection from the site includes a large number of flakes of low grade cherts, some weathered nearly white.

Despite the lack of artifacts in the collection, the

distinctive raw material and the site's proximity to the Intermediate Indian Black Rock Brook site both suggest affiliations with that site and period.

European sites

French Cove (map reference I)

The French Cove site is a coastal location on the northwest side of Ship Head south of the present Community of Pinware. The site consists solely of a number of sherds from a single dark green glass bottle, blown in a mold and probably dating from the nineteenth century. The location is one of a number of European related sites situated along the west coast of Ship Head and dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. This area was given a site designation because it is separated from the main concentration of European material.

Ship Head West site (map reference B)

This site is located on the southwestern point of Ship Head near the Community of Pinware and appears to have served as a small dump for some European residents, probably of the nineteenth century. Artifacts recovered from the single productive test pit include a fragment of brick, a salt-glazed (interior and exterior) stoneware sherd and a sherd of red-bodied stoneware with a slightly reduced, greyish exterior surface.

Ship Head North (map reference A)

This small site, located on Ship Head to the north of Ship Head West, consists of a small deposit of dark soil which has recently slipped down the slope (in what is described in the notes

as a "minor landslide"), hence is all but destroyed. This is unfortunate for the single artifact recovered is a sherd of Normandy stoneware, a ceramic ware that was in use in North America from the sixteenth until the eighteenth centuries.

Further testing of the area, although badly disturbed by natural and human agencies, may reveal additional evidence of an occupation prior to the nineteenth century.

Pinware Cove (map reference N)

This small site located on the "back" of Ship Head, near the narrow point where it leaves the Community of Pinware, appears to have been a small nineteenth century occupation. A test pit produced several fragments of red brick, a pipestem with a bore diameter of 4/64, a cut nail, a sherd of refined white earthenware and another of reddish-bodied stoneware with a brown glaze on the exterior.

Grass House site (map reference M)

The Grass House site is a small sod foundation located on the east bank of Little Brook, near its mouth, and west of the Community of Pinware. The site is undisturbed and would probably repay further investigation.

Artifacts indicate an occupation in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century. They include the following.

Ceramic sherds number 15 in addition to five fragments of red brick. Six are pearlware, two of which have traces of hand-painted designs on their exterior surfaces. The identifiable sherds seem to pertain to cups or small bowls. Two other sherds are of pale-

coloured creamware(?); vessel forms are unidentifiable. Single sherds include: transfer-printed earthenware (white with a blue design); a refined earthenware sherd with white interior and brown exterior with blue annular bands; a similar sherd with a darker brown exterior; and, a sherd from the base of a tiny Normandy stoneware jar or pitcher. The other sherds are of refined white earthenware but are so badly deteriorated that they no longer retain any surface.

A single tiny fragment of a pipe bowl appears to be decorated with a floral motif, too fragmentary to be otherwise identifiable. A stem with a bore diameter of 5/64 completes the surprisingly meagre tobacco pipe sample.

Glass includes three sherds from medium green bottles and the neck and rim of a light green hand-blown specimen not out of keeping with the suggested late eighteenth/early nineteenth century date for the structure.

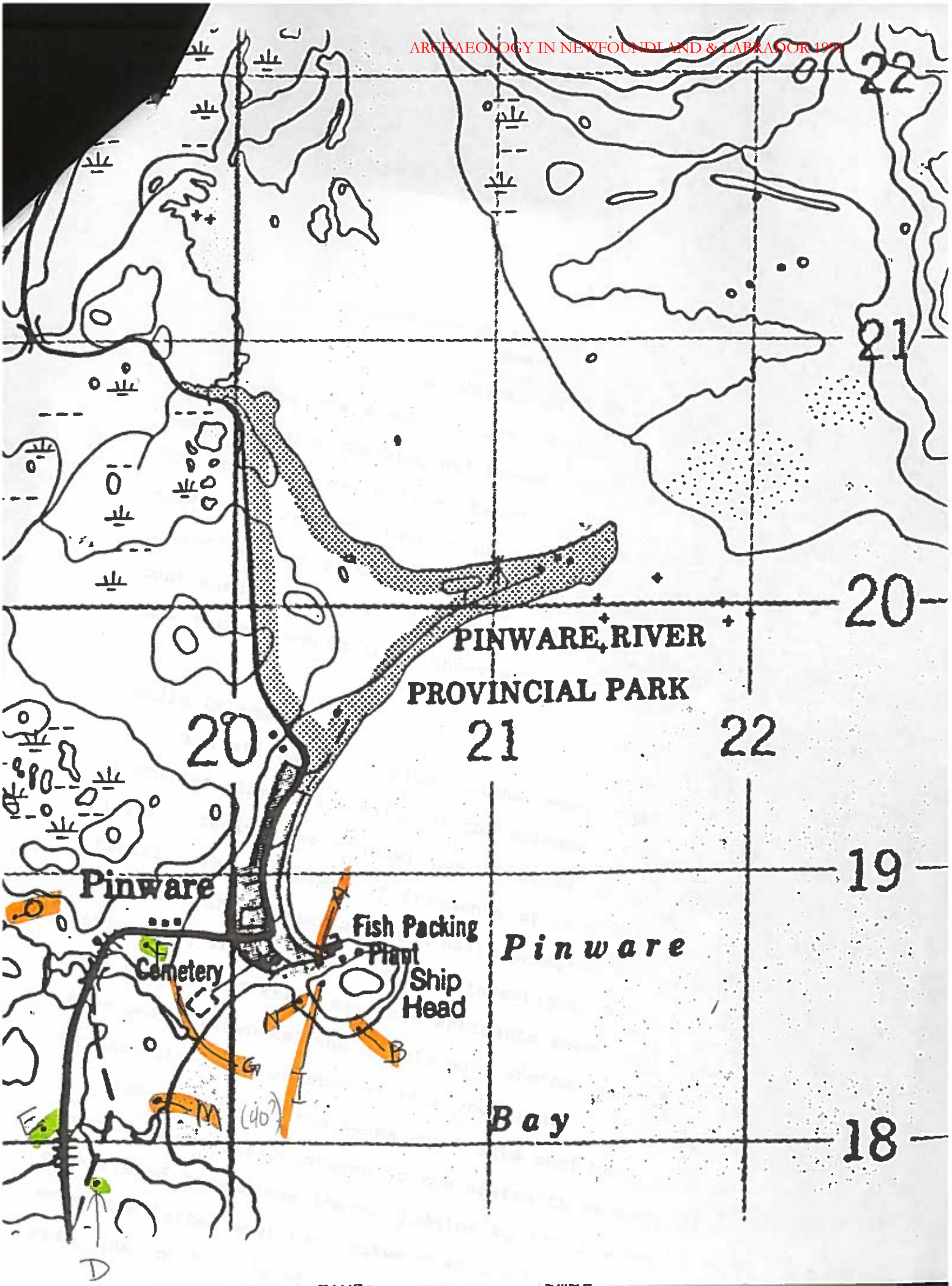
Iron objects include a number of hand-forged nails, some with the relatively large, flat heads formed by repeated blows that we have come to associate with early eighteenth century sites along the Labrador Straits. A small sample of nails was retained; the rest were reburied in the test pits where they were found. Two iron objects other than nails include a peculiar object with a shaft identical to that of a nail, but with a thin loop fashioned at the proximal end. It mat have been designed to be driven into a wall(?) with the loop for suspension of some other object. A final iron artifact is flat with what appears to be a tang at one end, shaped

somewhat like a flat file. It is probably not a file, however, and is now bent into an S-shape.

A single piece of sheet copper, tapered toward each end and terminating in a flat cut, completes the inventory from the Grass House site.

Of all the historic period sites reported during this brief survey, this one seems the most promising for further investigation. Chronologically, the site falls into that period during the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century when various merchants had establishments along the Labrador Straits and the first permanent settlements were being established. This period is somewhat poorly known historically and the investigation of sites such as the Grass House would doubtless add considerably to our knowledge of this period. It would also make an excellent comparison with the more or less contemporaneous Peters Brook 1 material.

In summary, archaeology along the Labrador Straits during the summer of 1991 added a few pieces to the picture of sixteenth century Red Bay, continued to provide information about the eighteenth century and provided evidence of an unexpected wealth of archaeological sites that remain to be discovered along the Straits. Some of these sites are certain to be as important and exciting as some of those excavated and reported during the past 20 years of intensive investigations in the area.



-lose to the open water of the Strait of

-mer. On the positive

RESULTS OF PHASE 1 HISTORIC RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT, CAMP NOR'WES, NORTHWEST POND, PORT BLANDFORD, NEWFOUNDLAND 28 AUGUST, 1991

Prepared for:
Provincial Council of Newfoundland and Labrador
Boy Scouts of Canada

Prepared by:
M.A.P. Renouf, PhD
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
30 January 1992

Archaeological Permit No. 91.07 (Extension 91.07.01)

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological reconnaissance conducted on the east side of Northwest Pond, located immediately southwest of Terra Nova National Park (Fig. 1). The reconnaissance, results, and recommendation are part of a Stage 1 Historic Resources Impact Assessment of the area which is a necessary condition of the approval given by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador to the Boy Scouts of Canada, Provincial Council, for lease of an approximately 50 hectare parcel of crown land (Annex A). This land is adjacent to the existing Boy Scouts camp site on the east side of Northwest Pond (Fig. 2), and the Scouts are proposing to develop an access road and additional camp facilities.

2. VEGETATION

The area is heavily wooded with black spruce, except where the overgrowth has been cleared for the present camp facilities (Fig. 3), and the lakeshore, which is a coarse sandy beach. A small brook flows through the northwest boundary of the proposed expansion and empties out into Northwest Pond (Fig. 3).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The interior areas of the island of Newfoundland are relatively inaccessible and therefore have been surveyed far less than the coastal areas. In addition, given the relatively meagre inland resources in comparison with the wealth of sea mammals and marine fish, it is probable that most, if not all, aboriginal interior occupation was on a small scale, consisting of short term camps occupied by small groups hunting caribou, trapping small game, and/or utilizing freshwater fish. Interior sites are inherently difficult to detect archaeologically because of dense cover and the thinness of the cultural material, reflecting the small site size and brevity of occupation. Despite these caveats, at Northwest Pond there is, in theory, the potential for sites belonging to the following aboriginal chronological/cultural periods of Newfoundland's prehistory: [1] Maritime Archaic, from

5000-3000 B.P[1]., [2] Intermediate Indian, from 3000-2000 B.P., [3] Palaeoeskimo, from 3000-1200 B.P., [4] Recent Indian, from 2000- c.300 B.P., and [5] Beothuk, from c. 300 years ago to the nineteenth century. There is also the potential for historic European sites, such as nineteenth century sawmills, etc.

The closest coastal area to Northwest Pond is Bonavista Bay, which is a rich archaeological area. Bonavista Bay has been the focus of archaeological survey since 1966 when Helen Devereux surveyed the multi-component (prehistoric Indian and Palaeoeskimo) Beaches site, not far from the community of Burnside (Devereux 1969). In 1972 and 1973 Paul Carignan undertook extensive excavation at the Beaches site and the multi-component Cape Freels site, and also did some site survey in the Newman Sound area (Carignan 1973; 1974; 1975). In 1979 Shaun Austin worked at the multi-component Cape Cove 3 site (Austin 1981) and in 1979 James A. Tuck intensively surveyed the coastal area of Terra Nova National Park where he located nineteen aboriginal and ten historic sites (Tuck 1980). Although he surveyed some non-coastal areas, all sites found were coastal, with a concentration on the north side of Clode Sound. In 1980 Anna Sawicki excavated three Palaeoeskimo sites at the coast of Bonavista Bay (Sawicki 1983). In 1989 Laurie MacLean, on behalf of the Burnside Heritage Project, did a site survey of the southern archipelago region of Bonavista Bay (MacLean 1990) where he found two historic European and five prehistoric aboriginal sites. During the same field season he tested the Beaches site, and in 1990 he returned to excavate the Beaches site more fully, along with one of the Maritime Archaic quarry sites that he had located the previous year (MacLean 1991).

Clearly the coastal area of Bonavista Bay is rich in prehistoric sites. Although it is possible that Maritime Archaic, Palaeoeskimo and Recent Indian groups might have travelled a few kilometres inland to hunt or fish, there is little evidence of it. In 1979 Tuck surveyed the non-coastal areas of Ochre Hill, Dunphy's Pond, and the area around the community of Terra Nova itself, but no sites were found. In 1987 Fred Schwarz conducted an intensive month long survey of Terra Nova Lake, just north of Northwest Pond, and Gambo Pond, which is further north again. While only a single stray find was located at

[1]Before Present

Terra Nova Lake, at Gambo Pond he found ten stray finds of unknown prehistoric cultural affiliations, four very small scatters of flakes, and four relatively small ($>100m^2$) prehistoric Indian sites (Schwarz 1988; 1989; 1990). There have been no sites reported from the Northwest Pond area (M. MacDonald, pers. comm).

4. RECONNAISSANCE

The author and three assistants looked along the east beach of Northwest Pond for signs of any prehistoric and historic cultural material which might have eroded out of the bank overlooking the beach, which would indicate the presence of a site nearby; no such material was found. Although this area is presently part of Camp Nor'West, and is outside the area of crown land application (Fig. 2), it was used as an indicator of whether or not this was a productive archaeological location.

The area for which application for crown land lease has been conditionally approved, and on which construction is planned, lies approximately 400 metres back from the shore. There is the very low probability of archaeological sites located in this area for the following reasons: [1] it is a non-coastal area, and [2] it is away from the lakeshore where any interior sites would most likely be located. If there happened to be any archaeological sites in this area there would be a low probability of finding them because: [1] their numbers would be extremely low, [2] they would consist of very little cultural material since, away from the lakeshore, they would only be very short-term sites (eg. a trapping location or a lookout), and [3] finding such a site in the dense cover of inter-locking spruce forest would be like looking for a needle in a haystack.

On this basis it is argued that there are no reasonable grounds for an intensive program of test pitting in the 50 hectares of crown land under consideration (Figs 2-3). More importantly, however, there is no need for an intensive testing program because of the Boy Scouts' construction strategy, which will involve only minimal land disturbance.

5. CONSTRUCTION STRATEGY

The Boy Scouts have decided to continue with previous practice and, rather than clear necessary forest areas through bull-dozing, which would disturb the ground, potentially causing disturbance of ground water drainage patterns, etc., they will clear the necessary

areas by cutting the trees to stump, and hauling in fill to level the ground. Since this does not involve land disturbance, any archaeological sites which, however unlikely, might exist in this area, would not be threatened.

Clearing is planned in order to construct the following (Fig. 3):

Roads and Parking Lots

1. Widen and upgrade the existing access road to the camp (this road is 670 metres long and will be widened approximately 8 feet, [2.44 metres]).
2. Construct a new access road, which will run 1.6 km from the present access road to the camp extension (Fig. 2). This road will be 10-12 feet (3.05-3.66 metres) wide.
3. Construct small campsite roads (totalling approximately 1 km in length, 2.44 metres in width)
4. Construct a new parking lot (100m x 30 m)

Open Areas

5. Open areas "A" (75m x 75m)
6. Open area "B" (75m x 75m)
7. Open area "C" (100m x 100m)

Subcamp headquarters and camp headquarters

8. Subcamp HQ building (6m x 6m)
9. Jamboree HQ (9m x 9m)
10. Camp Hospital (9m x 9m)
11. Canteen (9m x 9m)
12. Supermarket (1000 sq. feet)
13. Stage (9m x 9m)
14. Wash/shower buildings

Campsites

15. Troop campsites (n=40; total area is 2 ha)
16. Wells (n=4)
17. Latrines (n=16)

The only land that will be disturbed is for footings for the buildings, all of which will be of above-ground construction, and for the wells and latrines. Small cabins will have 6-8 footings, larger buildings will have 6-10 footings, and the main builing will have 14-20 footings. Each footing will disturb approximately 0.5m^2 each, each well will disturb 1m^2, and each latrine will disturb 1m^2.

5. RESULTS

Bonavista Bay is a rich archaeological area. However, away from the coast the likelihood of aboriginal occupation dramatically decreases. If prehistoric occupation did exist, it would have been on or near the lakeshore, rather than at a distance of 400 metres. On this basis, as well as the absence of evidence of cultural material on our lakeshore reconnaissance, it is unlikely that there would be any archaeological sites back in the tucamore. In any event, since construction plans in this area will proceed by forest clearing and landfill, there will be no land disturbance. Only building footings, wells, and latrines will involved digging; this will be minimal and well away from the lakeshore.

6. RECOMMENDATION

That the proposed extension to Camp Nor'Wes, Northwest Pond, be approved.

7. ANNEXES

Annex A: Letter from Department of Environment and Lands, Land Management Division, to Boy Scouts, regarding crown land application E-93929.

Annex B: Letter from Land Management Division re. survey of crown land.

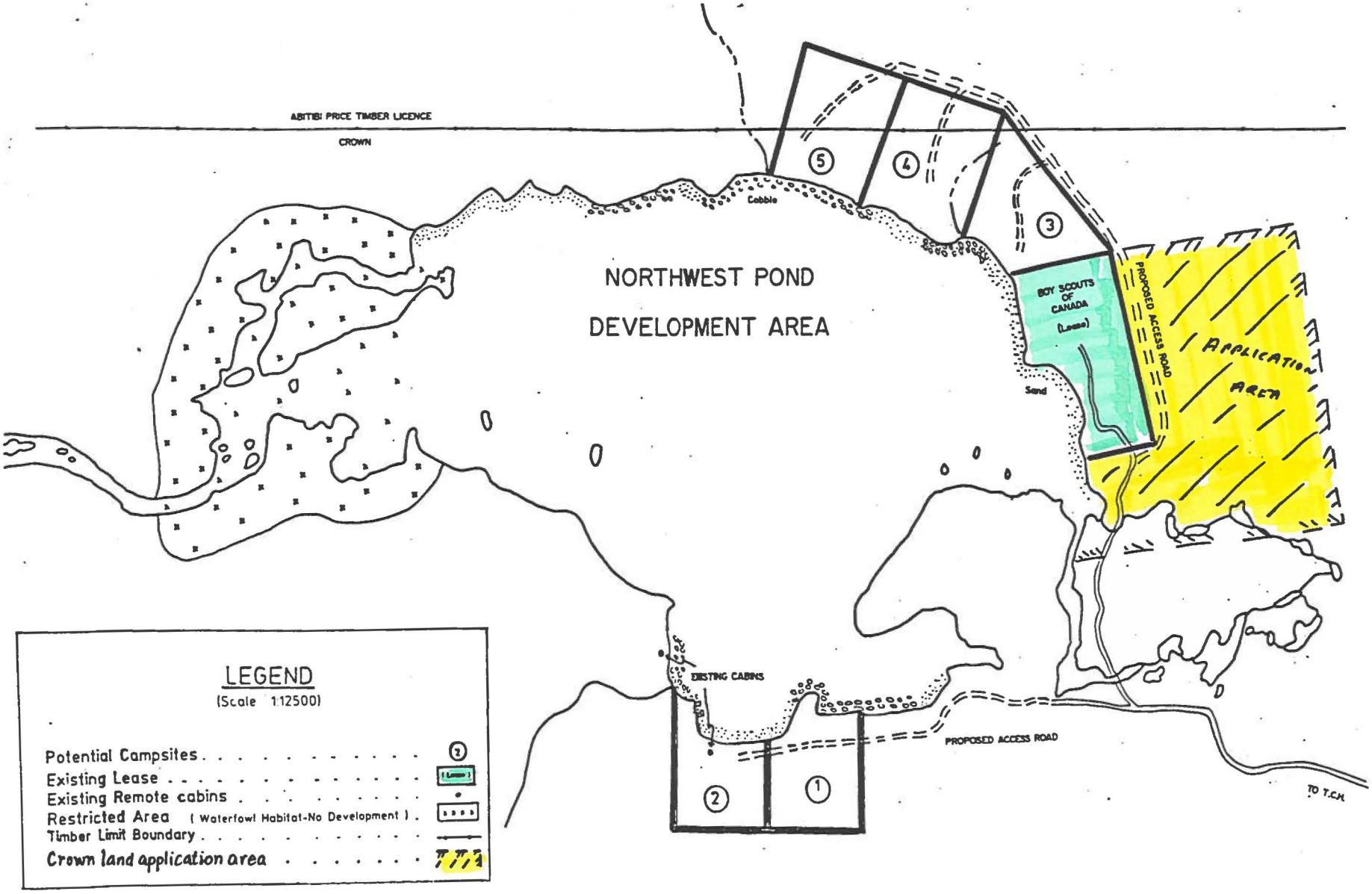


Fig. 2 Location of crown land applied for, in relation to existing Camp and Northwest Pond

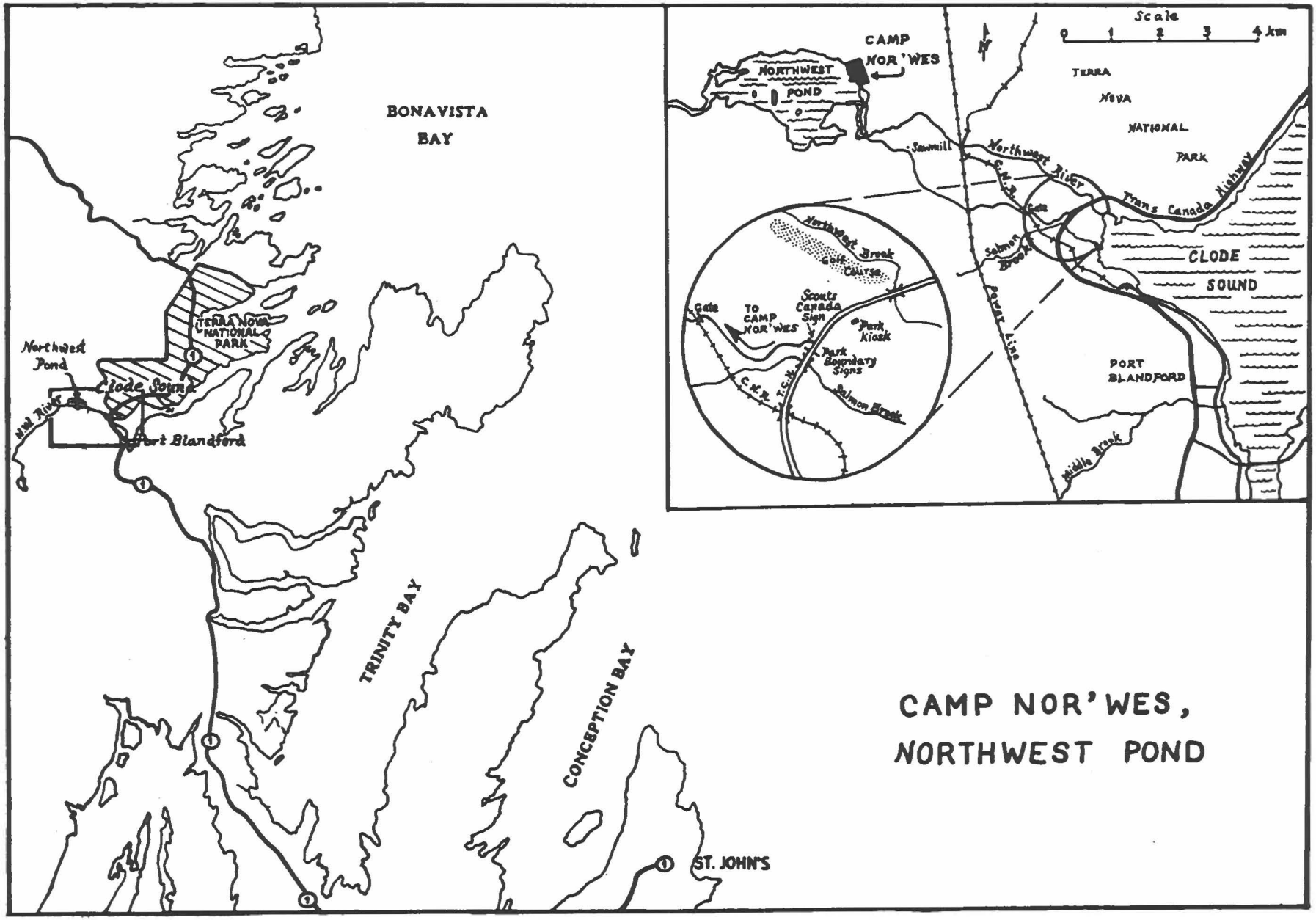


Fig. 1 Location of Camp Nor'west and Northwest Pond

8. LIST OF FIGURES

9. REFERENCES

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LABRADOR INTERIOR WATERWAYS PRELIMINARY REPORT

KANAIRIKTOK RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Prepared for
Historic Resources Division

Prepared by
Kevin McAleese, M.A.

February, 1992

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PRELIMINARY REPORT INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Objectives

The Kanairiktok was chosen for archaeological reconnaissance for a number of reasons. The archaeology of the Kanairiktok River basin was virtually unknown prior to the survey, especially in terms of resource inventory management.

The Kanairiktok River is one of the few major rivers in central Labrador which connects the barrens and parkland of the interior with the Atlantic coast (Map 1). Based on previous archaeological research in central Labrador, it was assumed the River formed part of a route followed by aboriginal people between the interior and coast during prehistory.

In addition to the general resource inventory and the travel corridor hypothesis, investigating stone tool types was also emphasized in the Kanairiktok research. Stone tools recovered from Labrador archaeological sites, as well as the raw material used in tool making, reflect certain functions, time periods and cultural groups (Fitzhugh 1972:7). Previous research in Labrador on the use of source/quarry sites for select types of flakeable stone has been successful, so this topic also seemed a worthwhile research goal in the Kanairiktok.

Recent/historic sites, most apparently used by Innu and a few by Inuit or Labrador Settlers, were also discovered. The sites will be described below along with a review of the environment, history and archaeology of the central Labrador interior. The artifact and site data is then presented, the data analysed and recommendations made regarding future archaeological research in the area. The report concludes with a list of the references cited, appendices on the artifacts and interviews conducted with elders at Sheshatshit, Labrador.

1.2 Acknowledgements

This research was funded through the Comprehensive Labrador Development Agreement between the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland. Linda Jefferson, Resource Archaeologist for the

Historic Resources Division, initially developed this project and helped to manage it in many valuable ways. The Historic Resources Division granted the permit for this research. Staff there, especially Martha Drake, helped with the background literature review.

Peter Penashue, President of the Innu Nation, was consulted prior to and following the field work since the Innu have traditionally used the Kanairiktok River Valley for hunting, fishing and trapping. Mr. Penashue, along with David Nuke from Sheshatshit, also arranged and provided valuable assistance with the oral history research. Thanks to them both, and to the Innu elders for recounting their experiences on the Kanairiktok.

This survey would never have been successfully completed without the hard work of my field assistant, Griffith Roberts. His canoeing skill and good nature in the midst of rapids, long portages and countless bugs were especially appreciated. Thanks also to Sheriff Awadallah, Department of Earth Sciences, Memorial University and geologist Bruce Ryan of the Department of Mines and Energy, for sharing their knowledge of the Kanairiktok. Finally, Stephen Loring, Smithsonian Institution, and Moira McCaffrey, McCord Museum, McGill University, kindly offered advice on conducting research in the Labrador interior.

1.3 Methodology

A literature review of the environment and history of the Kanairiktok was conducted prior to the field work. This review included a study of 1:50,000 maps and aerial photographs, the latter especially valuable in locating promising site locations, river rapids and resupply depots.

The survey methodology was primarily a systematic ground search on foot of the most likely river bank and lake shore terrain. The field work began from an initial base camp on Shipiskan Lake, from which the river was overflown by helicopter early in July. Areas deemed to have high and low site potential were recorded on aerial photographs and 1:50,000 topographic maps. Six locations upriver from Shipiskan Lake deemed to have

high site potential were surveyed and shovel tested (Photos 1,9), with only negative results. During this overflight, food and fuel were air-lifted to supply points down river from Shipiskan Lake approximately every 40 km. The aerial reconnaissance was followed by ground survey on foot from 23 temporary base camps linked through canoe travel.

The archaeological sites and find spots discovered were recorded using standard recording procedures including mapping and photography. Depending on terrain and vegetation, some surface collection of artifacts and shovel testing was done in order to determine basic site information such as size, function and cultural affiliation.

The survey concentrated on the River banks, lake shorelines and the territory immediately adjacent. Given the reconnaissance nature of the survey and the thick vegetation cover, lithic remains were the most visible evidence of prehistoric occupation. In the acidic soils of the boreal forest, stone tools survive better than organic materials.

Oral history interviews were conducted with Innu elders following the ground survey, not prior, as no informants could be located prior to the fieldwork. The results reflect their familiarity with the Kanairiktok, and provide information on the use of recent camps and historic camps not previously documented or visible in the archaeological record. This data also provides insight into the use and occupancy of prehistoric sites.

The tools and stone are analysed in terms of site function, dating, seasonality and cultural affiliation. Comparisons are made with artifacts recovered elsewhere in the Labrador Peninsula (Fitzhugh 1972:136; McAffrey 1989:72). These comparisons will be the basis for suggesting prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns along the Kanairiktok.

Historic settlement and subsistence will also be considered in this regard. As a result of fur trapping and the introduction of iron trade goods and non-native foodstuffs, settlement may have increased and subsistence probably changed substantially,

relative to prehistoric patterns (Penney 1986; Thomson 1985).

1.4 Survey Overview

Seven prehistoric sites and 13 recent/historic sites were recorded. The prehistoric ones are generally characterised by small assemblages, few diagnostic tools, lithics with surface provenience and no organic material for scientific sampling or dating. The historic sites are marked by bottle glass and tin cans, and by moss-covered wooden sleds and tent poles, the latter collapsed. The recent sites have contemporary items of material culture often strewn about wooden tent frames and cobble tent rings.

1.4.1 Shipiskan Lake

Following the initial aerial reconnaissance of the Kanairiktok, the southeast shoreline of Shipiskan Lake was surveyed (Map 2). Most of the Lake's sites were found in this area including two prehistoric ones and seven recent/historic camps. An eighth recent/historic site was recorded at the Lake's northwest end.

1.4.2 Shipiskan Lake to Snegamook Lake

No sites were recorded along this river section, a generally broad and slow moving stretch with numerous islands and quite a bit of wildlife, especially moose and beaver (Map 2). A number of NATO warplanes were seen (and heard) along this part of the Kanairiktok as it is part of the low-level flying zone.

1.4.3 Snegamook Lake

Three prehistoric and four recent/historic sites were located along the lakeshore, mostly at the Lake's east end (Map 3). The Lake's north shore was not surveyed because of strong winds which prevented canoeing there during the time allotted. NATO warplanes were frequently seen along the Lake, part of the low-level flying zone.

1.4.4 Snegamook Lake to Kanairiktok Bay

Two prehistoric sites and two recent/historic ones were recorded along this section of the River (Map 4). In terms of canoeing, this stretch was the most challenging, with about 15 rapids and two waterfalls, all of which were portaged.

ENVIRONMENT REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The Kanairiktok's 322 km length makes it the third largest Labrador river, with a watershed covering 12,274 km² (Anderson 1965:267). Most of this watershed lies approximately 160 km north of Goose Bay (Maps 1-4). From the River's headwaters about 35 km north of the Smallwood Reservoir, it flows southerly for approximately 100 km. It then turns northeasterly for another 200 km, emptying into Kanairiktok Bay about 35 km southwest of Hopedale.

The area's paleoenvironment will first be reviewed, though very little paleoenvironmental data exists for the Kanairiktok proper. The limited summary is based mostly on paleoenvironmental research done in Hamilton Inlet (Fitzhugh 1972). A general description of the historic/contemporary environment follows. This environmental review provides useful data for site interpretation and recommendations for future work.

2.2 Paleoenvironment

According to marine sediment and shell radiocarbon dating, the present Kanairiktok River mouth area appears to have been deglaciated by about 7900 years ago (Awadallah and Batterson 1990:372-73). This area would have included Kanairiktok Bay and about 30 km of the lower River (Maps 3,4). By c.7000 BP (years before present) much of the upper half of the Kanairiktok River basin, including Snegamook Lake and perhaps Shipiskan Lake, appears to have been ice free (Pintal 1990 Figs.14,15; Clark and Fitzhugh 1990:303). The effects of glaciation during that millenium, such as land submergence and sea level rise would have combined to shorten the lower Kanairiktok east of Snegamook Lake, relative to its present length. The ocean advanced inland and westward as a result of these relative sea level fluctuations. Marine sediments and shells reflecting the ancient river mouth have been located c.35 km west of the present mouth (Awadallah and Batterson 1990:372-73).

Based on paleobotanical research, the last 4500 years of the Kanairiktok River basin and most of the central Labrador interior was characterised by two general climatic trends. First, a relatively long, c.2500 year period of cool, wet weather followed by a somewhat shorter, warmer one. This warm trend was then replaced by increasingly colder periods, culminating in the "Little Ice Age" c.500-300 years ago (Fitzhugh 1972:189).

In subdividing these trends, it appears that at about 4200 BP a few relatively short warm, dry periods punctuated the cool, wet stage. The cool period finally ended sharply with a relatively short, warm episode c.1800-1600 BP. This episode initiated the warm trend, though it too was interrupted briefly by a short, c.200 year period of cool weather. The warm trend then continued until about 1000 BP., at which time increasingly colder periods occurred. For approximately 500 years the cold and warm periods alternated, though the trend was to colder weather. This trend is indicated by the arrival of the "Little Ice Age" 500-300 years ago, c.1500-1700 AD (Fitzhugh 1972:189). These climatic fluctuations resulted in forest expansion northward in warm periods, and the reverse during colder periods (Fitzhugh 1972:189).

2.3 Historic/Contemporary Environment

Since the "Little Ice Age" a general warming trend is indicated for the area, though it still experiences a subarctic, continental climate (Pintal 1990). The River basin is located between 54° and 55° north latitude within the discontinuous perma-frost zone. There are about 150 ice-free days for the interior lakes in this relatively cool climate, with the growing season only two-thirds of that period (Lopoukhine **et.al.** 1977:40).

Winters are severe with long periods of -15 deg.C common (Banfield 1981:150-53). Snow accounts for about 40% of the area's 600 mm annual precipitation (Pintal 1990 Figs.7,9). Summers are cool, with an average 12.5°C July temperature, though

brief periods of hot weather in the mid-20°C occur (Banfield 1981:150-53).

The lower c.30 km of the River and the bottom of Kanairiktok Bay is less continental than the interior but wetter, with about 1000 mm of annual precipitation, mainly in the Summer and early Fall (Banfield 1981:150-53). Wind direction has a substantial effect on coastal temperature, either lowering or raising it depending on offshore or onshore flow conditions, respectively (Banfield 1981:150-53).

Black spruce, balsam fir and lichen predominate over most of the Kanairiktok. Much of this boreal forest is characterised by dense stands of slender trees, but white spruce grow fairly large along the shore of Shipiskan Lake, **i.e.** one metre diameter butts (Photo 2). The spruce/fir/caribou moss forest is usually more dense on the lower Kanairiktok than upriver west of Snegamook Lake (Photo 3). River banks, especially along the lower River, support alder/willow thickets and stands of birch, trembling aspen and cottonwood (Lopoukhine **et.al.** 1977:40; Photo 4).

Fires have burnt over the Kanairiktok River basin like they have throughout the central Labrador boreal forest. The most heavily burnt areas were noted along the hillsides between Shipiskan and Snegamook Lakes (Photo 5), supposedly the result of a 1976 fire (Frank Phillips, Wildlife Division, pers.comm. 1991).

Wildlife along the Kanairiktok appears to be fairly abundant. Caribou are reportedly a popular species around Shipiskan Lake, about 200 km inland from the coast. Between Shipiskan and Snegamook Lakes, hundreds of moose tracks and a few moose were seen this summer, as were a few black bear. Tracks of an unknown large mammal, perhaps a lynx, were noted at Snegamook Lake. Beaver tracks and beaver-chewed trees were also numerous, though only one beaver was actually seen. Avian life was abundant on the Kanairiktok, including flocks of Canada geese and various ducks, loons, seagulls, owls, mergansers and osprey. The latter are plentiful on the Kanairiktok, with a nesting pair at each of the 15 rapids, some pairs with young.

2.3.1 The Headwaters Area

Surf Lake appears to mark the beginning of the headwaters of the Kanairiktok River (Map 2, Photo 6). Ten per cent of the River's tributaries in this section were diverted into the Smallwood Reservoir in 1971 (Photo 7), but according to federal government studies this has not had a major effect on the flow level (Anderson 1985:267). This upper section is primarily a series of small rapids and ponds flowing quickly over a bed of boulders, cobbles and gravel. It moves south within a steep, relatively narrow, c.20 m canyon for about 50 km (Photo 8). The canyon then turns to the east for another c.50 km, becoming a wider, 50-100 m valley, though no less steep. The River broadens out and slows down, flowing over a more sandy-gravel bed (Photo 9). It stays shallow, c.2 m deep, throughout this upper section, but at its junction with the lower Shipiskan River near Shipiskan Lake it deepens considerably, with the valley widening to approximately two km (Map 2; Photo 10).

2.3.2 Shipiskan and Snegamook Lakes

These two large lakes punctuate the Kanairiktok River basin (Maps 2, 3). In general, the landscape between them is one of rugged uplands and ranges of hills, with bare hill-tops and ridges of sedimentary rock bordering a relatively narrow valley. Steeply-sloping hills surround both Lakes, and one to four metre high sand dunes and terraces are found at their south and east ends (Photo 11).

Shipiskan Lake, approximately 200 km inland, has a narrow, rocky shore and tree-clad hills that rise to a plateau on its west and east sides (Photo 14). The Shipiskan River flows into the northwest end of this 13 km long lake, a shoreline area marked by swampy ground thickly covered by alder, willow and spruce. The northeast end is characterised by intermittent terraces two to four metres above the lake, and with a more open spruce/caribou moss forest. The Lakes' south end has a similar type of forest, though much of it has been recently burnt over,

especially on the well-defined terrace about five metres above the beach. This burnt over terrace, approximately 350 metres wide, separates Shipiskan Lake and an abandoned, ox-bow channel of the Kanairiktok River (Map 2; Photo 10). Only a thin covering of grass and moss grows on the sand and gravel here, which suggests the channel is recently abandoned, probably during the historic period.

A twisting 62 km stretch of the Kanairiktok separates Shipiskan and Snegamook Lakes (Maps 2,3). This slow moving, broad section flows over a bed mainly comprised of cobbles, gravel and sand which averaged .75 km wide. The River has numerous, relatively large islands covered in trembling aspen, alder and cottonwood along the shore, with spruce in the interior.

Moose and osprey were seen near these islands, as was evidence for beaver and geese. Conversely, very little animal life was noted in the substantial burnt over areas along this section. This observation is in keeping with Hind's 1863 account of interior Labrador fire ecology conditions; "the destruction of mosses, lichens and forests by fires has been the most potent cause in converting Labrador into a desert" (vol.2:111). Low banks and islands covered in alder/willow characterise the last few kilometres of this sluggish stretch of the Kanairiktok, where it widens to about 2.0 km at its junction with Snegamook Lake.

Snegamook Lake, at 26 km long and two to four km wide, is twice the length and width of Shipiskan (Map 3). Snegamook has four major arms or bays, marked by steep hillsides and cliffs on its north shore (Photo 15), with smaller hills and an abundance of low, swampy ground on its south shore (Photo 16). Bedrock outcrops predominate at the Lake's west end, especially a red, shale-like rock.

Brush covered cobble beaches were numerous along the Snegamook lake shore, reflecting a lower water level (Photo 17). These relatively 'new' beaches are, according to the Innu informant Sylvester Andrew, is a side effect of ten per cent of

the Kanairiktok's tributaries being diverted into the Smallwood Reservoir in 1971 (pers.comm. 1991).

Fine sand or cobble beaches characterise the shore in the Lake's southeast quadrant, the area containing its three small, rocky islands. Cobbles and bedrock appear to comprise most of the north shore, a section of Snegamook Lake not surveyed because of strong wind. The wind prevented canoeing there during the allotted time.

2.3.3 Snegamook Lake - Kanairiktok River Mouth

The lower Kanairiktok basin northeast of Snegamook is hilly, but fairly level gravel/sand plains and glaciofluvial deltas comprise most of the riverbank terrain (Lopoukhine **et.al.** 1977:40). This 102 km section is characterised by many terraces between five and ten metres above the River, covered in relatively open, spruce/caribou moss forest (Photo 18).

The River winds its way slowly through a series of ponds with sandy bottoms for about 12 km downstream from the Lake, a section which averages 300 m wide (Map 3). The gradient then increases and the river narrows to 200 m or less, picking up speed and flowing over a cobble/gravel bed similar to that upstream from Snegamook Lake.

There are c.15 major rapids downriver from the Lake, marked by narrow, rocky channels and major bedrock outcrops (Map 4, Photos 19, 20). Waterfalls comprise about half the rapids, all of which were portaged because of safety concerns and because the portages provided surveyable terrain. Marshall and MacDonald Falls, with drops in August 1991 of c.20 and c.30 metres respectively, highlight the terminus of this section near the River's mouth (Photos 21, 22).

2.3.4 Kanairiktok Bay

Although MacDonald Falls appears to be the River mouth, it is actually seven km downstream at the bottom of Kanairiktok Bay (Map 4, Photo 23). The confluence is marked only by a gradual

increase in the river width to .75 km, and by a noticeable tide line along the shore. Tidal effects were felt much further upstream however, as beaches washed clean by the tide and brackish water were noted five km from the mouth (Photo 24). Despite the tidal evidence, no shell fish or marine life was noted, though numerous ducks and geese were seen in the Bay.

The vegetation and landscape between MacDonald Falls and the River mouth is mainly boreal forest growing on well defined, two metre high marine terraces. Alder/willow thickets, birch, and cottonwood also grow along the river banks at tributary creek mouths and near boggy ground.

HISTORIC REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

The history of the Kanairiktok River basin, like much of the history of the central Labrador interior, appears to be something of a black hole. A little light is provided here through a sketch of 18th and 19th century developments that would have effected the occupation of the Kanairiktok. Twentieth century history of the River is then presented, including the background to the toponymy of the River basin. The toponymy used by Euro-Canadian cartographers reflects the region's settlement history.

In addition to the documentary record, this summary of Kanairiktok history is also based on Innu oral history collected from elders at Sheshatshit, Labrador. This information provides complementary data on regional use and occupancy not previously documented.

3.2 Early Historic References

In the 1780s and 1790s trade between Inuit and Moravian missionaries occurred on the coast in the vicinity of the mouth of the Kanairiktok (Maps 1, 4). This exchange occurred at Hopedale and near Postville, approximately 35 km north and south of the Kanairiktok, respectively (Privy Council 1926). Trade at this time appears to have been confined to the coast. Exchange between Europeans and Indians in the central Labrador interior does not appear to have begun until the early 19th century.

Prior to the 20th century, documented references to either Aboriginal use or European exploration of the Kanairiktok are rare and vague. It appears the Kanairiktok River was largely unknown to Europeans and Euro-Canadians up to the mid-19th century, given its lack of mention in their journals or on maps (Hind 1863 vol.2:117). The name Kanairiktok is not ascribed to the River or documented on maps until the early 20th century, when it was spelled "Canairiktok" (Scott 1933:Map 1). The word Kanairiktok is Inutitutt for "the place with straight trees good for tent poles" (Brice-Bennett 1977:198). After travelling down

Davis Inlet Post purchased in 1869 by H.B.Co. from A.B. Hunt Co. Hunt established this post circa 1856

Ken Reynolds 21-5-97

the River during the survey, it is clear that this definition applies more to Kanairiktok Bay than to the River as a whole.

During the late 1830s, Hudson's Bay Company (H.B.C.) personnel began building posts in the interior, though not in the Kanairiktok River basin. Fort Nascopie, the closest interior post, was established in 1838 on Petitsikapau Lake approximately 180 km west of the middle of the River basin (Privy Council 1926). The closest and earliest coastal trading posts were approximately 160 km distant at Davis Inlet and at Northwest River on Hamilton Inlet. These were established by the H.B.C. in 1831 and 1836, respectively (Privy Council 1926; Henriksen 1973:12).

The H.B.C. traders at Fort Nascopie obtained furs from the Labrador Innu, then called the Naskapi (Henriksen 1973:8-13). The Naskapi ranged all over Labrador from Ungava Bay to Hamilton Inlet and the St. Lawrence Gulf (H.B.C. Archives 1843). This extensive travel was based primarily on caribou hunting (Speck 1933). The Montagnais Indians, apparently distant relatives of the Naskapi from the southwestern part of the Labrador Peninsula (Fitzhugh 1972:180-81), practiced a similar way of life in the more southern part of the Labrador Peninsula. During the mid-19th century the total Montagnais/Naskapi population in Labrador appears to have numbered only about 800 (Hind 1863: vol.2:117).

Some of these people traded periodically at Fort Nascopie and, on at least one occasion during the mid-19th century, two hundred are reported to have visited the Post (Hind 1863 vol.2:117). The H.B.C. traders did not record if the Montagnais/Naskapi hunted and trapped along the Kanairiktok at that time. But based on Innu oral history, the River basin appears to have been used by both the Davis Inlet and Northwest River bands (Speck 1931:565; Armitage 1989:95-98). They would have hunted caribou and trapped fur bearers along the River, given their nomadic settlement and subsistence pattern. The fur trade and the introduction of iron trade goods may even have increased their use of the upper half of the Kanairiktok. This

seems to have occurred with Montagnais/Naskapi in other areas of the central Labrador interior (Penney 1986; Thomson 1985).

For example, Montagnais/Naskapi involvement in the fur trade on the George River system north of Indian House Lake resulted in an increased use of that area. In the early 1830's, H.B.C. traders persuaded some Naskapi to trap year round on the George River, about 300 km northwest of the Kanairiktok (Fitzhugh 1972:181-82). They wintered over near Fort Chimo, on the lower Koksoak River, rather than follow the caribou southward and then winter in more forested areas (Map 1). By staying near the Fort, the Naskapi gained greater access to trade goods.

By 1840, both Moravian missionary and H.B.C. posts were located along the periphery of the Kanairiktok River basin. The region's heavily forested riverbanks and lakeshores would have been home to caribou herds as well as fur bearers, especially west of Snegamook Lake. Occupation of that area by the Montagnais/Naskapi may have increased because of trade with Europeans, and because of the abundant animal resources.

3.3 19th/20th Century History

By the early 20th century the Kanairiktok was used by Labrador Settlers as part of an overland travel route between Northwest River and Hopedale, especially during the winter (Scott 1933). The route followed the shores of Grand Lake out of Northwest River, then continued along the shores of the Otter Lakes, Pocket Knife Lake, and over to Snegamook Lake on the Kanairiktok (Scott 1933:116-33; Map 1). From Snegamook Lake the route followed the lower Kanairiktok to the coast, a section occasionally called the "Snegamook River" (Scott 1933:Map 1). The trail did not follow the Kanairiktok all the way to its mouth in Kanairiktok Bay. Instead, at a point approximately 30 km from the Bay, the route shifted northward into Ugjoktok Bay, then spelled Ujutok, the first major bay to the north. Travel was then down Ugjoktok Bay and over the sea ice to Hopedale.

Inuit were also using the lower Kanairiktok by at least the

19th century. They hunted seals and fished for char and cod at the River mouth area (Brice-Bennett 1977). However, they do not appear to have travelled into the interior along the River to hunt caribou, as they did on the Kogaluk River to the north (Taylor 1969). This Inuit absence from the interior is suggested by Innu oral history, and Euro-Canadian cartographic practice provides evidence for it.

Euro-Canadian cartographers named the coastal bay at the River's mouth "Kanairiktok," and extrapolated this Inutitutt placename onto the river into which it flowed. This cartographic practice indicates an Inuit emphasis on use of Kanairiktok Bay. This coastal emphasis is also reflected by the Inutitutt definition of Kanairiktok, mentioned above. Moreover, versions of Inuit toponymy were not generally used by Euro-Canadian cartographers for naming placenames in the interior of the Kanairiktok River basin. Instead, versions of Innu toponymy have been applied to many interior placenames along the River's middle and upper stretches.

On Hind's 1863 map, Shipiskan Lake was known as "Sipuscan" (vol.2:Map 1), from which the modern English version is obviously derived. Shipiskan Lake in Innuamun, the Innu language also known as Montagnais/Naskapi, is called "Ashuapamitikuant," meaning "a place to catch/spear caribou" (Armitage 1989:96,97; Phillip Michel pers.comm.1991). This definition is in keeping with a very important interior Labrador resource.

The Kanairiktok's Innu name, "Kainipeshiu-shipu" (Armitage 1989:96), also reflects an interior aboriginal orientation. The name apparently applies more to the upriver section of the Kanairiktok, west of Snegamook Lake.

Snegamook Lake in Innuamun is "Ashtinekamuk," which sounds somewhat similar to the English "Snegamook". The name "Snegamook River," occasionally used by Euro-Canadians for the Kanairiktok in the early 20th century, again reflects an interior emphasis. The latter useage probably resulted from travel in and out of the interior downriver from Snegamook Lake. This route was used by

the Innu, a trail which had a recorded Innu marker at the cutoff point for Ugjoktok Bay (Scott 1933:124).

The name Snegamook River then, reflects Euro-Canadian use of the Innu part of a river given an Inutitutt name by Euro-Canadian cartographers. This allocation of versions of Innuamun and Inutitutt toponymy reflects aboriginal interior-coastal occupation preferences, at least during the 19th and 20th centuries.

3.4 Summary

The Kanairiktok River would have given Labrador Aboriginal people access to rich faunal resources of both the interior and the coast. The fur trade, mostly organized by the Hudson's Bay Company, resulted in European exploration of the central Labrador interior by at least the mid-19th century, and also led to the establishment of trading posts. By this time much of the Kanairiktok River basin appears to have been part of traditional Innu hunting territory (Henriksen 1973).

By the early 20th century Europeans and Labrador Settlers were drawn to the Kanairiktok in order to trap and hunt. Euro-Canadians increasingly used the Kanairiktok as part of an overland travel route between North West River, Kanairiktok Bay and Hopedale (Scott 1933:116-33). This canoe/portage route, like many historic ones in North America, may have followed a prehistoric route.

The historic overland route appears to have been travelled more by the Innu than the Inuit, based on the hybrid, Aboriginal/Euro-Canadian toponymy used by cartographers. Innu oral history about the Kanairiktok illustrates their practice of calling the River's various sections by different names, a practice also known for the George River (Sylvester Andrew, pers.comm.1991).

ARCHAEOLOGY REVIEW

4.1 Introduction

A short summary of the stone tool research being conducted in the central Labrador interior is first presented, followed by a brief description of artifact collections studied.

4.2 Stone Tool Research

It is only in the last decade that detailed studies have begun on the archaeology of the central Labrador interior. Much of this work has concentrated on stone tools, especially the ways Indian and Inuit people obtained and transferred certain types of flakeable stone, such as Ramah and Saunders Chert or Mistassini quartzites. Ramah Chert has been one of the most useful types of stone studied in this regard. Given its single known source in the Ramah Bay area, its presence throughout Labrador and beyond indicates the considerable extent of its interior-coastal exchange. It is commonly recovered at sites along the Labrador coast, in Hamilton Inlet, as well as in the interior at Indian House Lake in Nouveau-Quebec (Samson 1978), about 250 km northwest of the Kanairiktok (Map 1). In fact, Ramah Chert is present there at the beginning of prehistoric occupation, about 4800 B.P. (Samson 1978:191)

Tools made from Saunders Chert have been found mainly on coastal Labrador sites. The Saunders designation covers a group of fairly distinct fine-grained cherts and felsites, and a grey banded lava (McCaffrey 1989:115-16). The chert colours vary including lavender, pink, purple, tan and green-black. The cherts often contain light-colored inclusions and can occasionally be coarse-grained (McCaffrey 1989:115-16). Though the Saunders Chert source(s) is unknown, coastal sites with artifacts made from this material have been dated to c.3500-2500 years B.P., the Intermediate Period in interior Labrador prehistory (McCaffrey 1989:115-16).

Other distinctive central Labrador cherts and quartzites and their quarries have been recorded in northeastern Quebec,

especially around Mistassini Lake and in the geological formation called the Labrador Trough (Denton and McCaffrey 1988; McCaffrey 1989; Map 1). This trough, or geosyncline, "is a folded belt of Precambrian sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks" which extends from Ungava Bay southward to "within 300 km of the St. Lawrence River" (McCaffrey 1989:73-74). The Trough is the source of chert tools and flakes made from such formations as Fleming, Sokoman, Ruth and Wishart (McCaffrey 1989:73-74). Sites with these tan, grey and green cherts generally date to the Intermediate Period (McCaffrey 1989:74,87-88). These materials have been recovered from archaeological workshop and habitation sites in the central Labrador interior, but not the coast (McCaffrey 1989; Ryan & Biggin 1987).

4.3 Artifact Collections

A distinctive cache of Saunders Chert tools has been excavated from GlCg-1, an Intermediate Period site on the central Labrador coast north of Davis Inlet (Loring 1988:13-14; Map 1). The ten unifacial endscrapers, dating to c.3500-2500 BP, are of particular interest in this 14 artifact cache as one incomplete scraper from Shipiskan Lake (Photo 25) shares a number of characteristics with some of the GlCg-1 scrapers.

The GlCg-1 scrapers are all made from Saunders Chert and come in colours of purple, pink, red and grey. Three were made from large, thick flakes with parallel sides, six were oval/discoidal in shape with a steep working edge and the last scraper was the smallest, with an arched body, lateral and unifacial retouch and a disc-shaped working edge (Loring 1988:9). The first three scrapers have thick, triangular cross-sections while the other group has trapezoidal cross-sections.

Another Saunders Chert collection reviewed was that from FjCa-9, the Piloski Garden site (Fitzhugh 1972:76,217). This is a collection of scrapers from North West River assigned to the Charles complex, dating to c.3000 B.P. (Gramly 1978:121). Both these assemblages provide a useful comparative data set for the

Kanairiktok collection. The artifact comparisons are described in section 7, Artifact Analysis/Discussion.

4.4 Summary

Good quality, flakeable stone would have been an item sought after and traded for by Aboriginal people living along the Kanairiktok. The select distribution of Saunders and Kamah Chert at archaeological sites in the central Labrador interior and along the coast indicates both the mobility of Aboriginal groups and the operation of exchange networks. Tools made from these cherts and their provenience along the Kanairiktok could provide valuable information on the region's prehistoric economy.

SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The following site descriptions include a list of the artifacts and their provenience, as well as site dimensions and location. More detailed artifact and site data is included in the section 7 and in the Artifact Appendix.

5.2 Shipiskan Lake Sites

GdCo-1 Shipiskan West Tributary

This recently occupied tent camp is the only site located at the northwest end of Shipiskan Lake (Map 2). The camp is defined by two rectangular tent frames with standing poles, plus numerous fire pits, cleared tent spots, cut and blazed trees and piles of garbage scattered over an 80 x 40 m area (Photo 27). The tent frames, which measure 6 x 4 m and 4 x 3 m, are in amongst an alder/willow thicket on the lower terrace one metre above the cobble beach. The other debris is on the more substantial spruce/fir covered terrace two metres higher. The two terraces are 100 m east of the mouth of an unnamed river, 3.2 km east of the confluence of Shipiskan River and Shipiskan Lake.

GdCn-1 Shipiskan Beach

Two bifaces and a relatively large, incomplete scraper were found at the southeast end of Shipiskan Lake on a stretch of sandy beach (Map 2; Photo 25). One biface is made of Ramah chert, another is made of quartzite and the scraper is a piece of Saunders Chert.

The beach here is approximately a kilometre long by 30 metres wide, and the artifacts were scattered over a central area measuring 750 x 30 metres. They were found about midway between the water's edge and the adjacent c.6 metre high terrace (Photos 29,30). No prehistoric artifacts were found on the sandy terrace, which rises abruptly from the beach, but a recent/historic Innu tent camp, GdCn-3, is located there.

GdCn-2 Shipiskan Point

A single, crude chopping tool, cylindrical in shape and possibly made of coarse, columnular basalt, was found on the beach terrace about 1.5 metres above the lake and approximately five metres back from the shore (Map 2; Photos 26A,26B). The small terrace is positioned on a beach point at the southeast end of Shipiskan Lake, about 800 metres north of the Lake's outlet (Photo 28). The terrace, measuring about five metres in diameter, is comprised of gravel and cobbles with scrubby alder immediately inland, followed by thick spruce. From the exposed, north-facing point there is a good view down and across the Lake.

GdCn-3 Shipiskan Tent Camp

Many contemporary items and features can be found at this camp including four tent pole frames, four meat caches, three wood stoves, 10 hearths, a radio antennae, numerous racks, tables, tools and domestic implements plus a considerable amount of faunal remains and garbage (Map 2; Photos 29-31). The camp, measuring approximately 110 x 100 metres, is on the large terrace overlooking the sandy beach at the Lake's southeast end. It is bordered by a spruce/caribou moss forest, much of which is burnt over and windblown. Given this light tree cover the camp is relatively exposed, except for a line of trees on the north terrace edge.

GdCn-4 Ponus Nuke's Camp

Contemporary goods are positioned throughout this camp, including animal traps, skidoo parts, aviation gas barrels, tent poles, fire pits and blazed trees (Map 2; Photo 32). The camp measures 17 x 8 metres, with a tent spot measuring 4 x 3 m in a clearing in the southwest corner. The camp is in a well sheltered place, nestled in the trees on the south side of the lake terrace. It overlooks what is probably the narrowest stretch of the Shipiskan Lake outlet stream.

GdCn-5 Shipiskan Dune Camp

There are two 4 x 3 metre tent spots at this camp, marked by standing and fallen tent poles and by contemporary goods (Map 2; Photo 33). The tent sites, both oriented north-south, are about two metres above the lake and 20 metres back from the shore in a long, narrow trough measuring 300 x 50 metres. The camp is positioned behind beach dunes at the southeast end of Shipiskan Lake, about 600 metres north of the Lake's outlet, in a 'hollow' having few trees. Spruce grows around the perimeter of the hollow and on the dunes immediately north of the tent spots. They are separated by a few metres of scrubby willow, alder and grasses. A trail cuts down through the dunes to the sandy/gravel beach.

GdCn-6 Shipiskan Beach Tent Ring

Approximately 29 small cobbles form a fairly square tent ring here, measuring close to four metres per side (Map 2; Photo 34). . A pile of dead conifer tree boughs is positioned within the northeast quadrant of this roughly square feature. Contemporary clothing and goods are scattered about the outside of the ring's north and west sides.

This camp is located on a small sandy/gravel beach terrace about 1.5 metres above the lake and 10 metres back from the lake shore. It is 50 metres south of GdCn-7 and about 750 metres north of the Lake's outlet. Scrub alder and thick spruce grow just beyond the ring's eastern edge, though little vegetation impedes the feature's lake view to the north, west or south.

GdCn-7 Shipiskan Point Tent Ring

The tent ring here is made of 19 cobbles in a rough circle, four metres in diameter (Map 2; Photo 28). A few bits of contemporary clothing lie about the rock circle. It is positioned two metres above the lake and 20 metres back from the shore on a fairly flat section of a gravel/cobble terrace, adjacent to scrubby alder. The small terrace is at the landward

end of an exposed, north-facing point, about 800 metres north of the Lake's outlet. GdCn-2 is located on this same beach point.

GdCn-8 Shipiskan Small Terrace Camp

This small camp is defined by two clearings in the trees, one c.4 x 4 m with a few standing poles, and the other c.4 x 3 m with a few cut poles lying on the ground in clusters (Map 2; Photo 35). The two standing poles have a log lying on the ground between them, an arrangement which appears to be a doorway frame, facing southwest. Bottles and cans lie scattered about at the perimeter of the clearings, separated by a few metres of spruce. These abandoned tent sites are on a small, spruce-covered terrace about eight metres above the cobble/gravel beach, 50 metres back from the shore edge and 900 metres north of the Shipiskan Lake outlet.

5.3 Snegamook Lake Sites

GdCh-1 South Beach Outlet

Two quartzite flakes and one made of Ramah chert were found on a relatively long sandy beach on the south shore of Snegamook Lake, .75 km south of the Lake's outlet stream (Map 3; Photos 36,37). The lithics were located at the east end of this northwest-facing beach, about five metres back from the shoreline along a strip of fine sand about 40 metres long. A few alder grow on the beach, while spruce dominate the thick forest behind it to the south.

An apparent feature comprised of three flagstone-like rock slabs is located at the western edge of the sandy beach, on the waterline.

GdCh-2 Cliff View

A small, purple chert biface piece was found on a boulder-strewn beach of fine sand, about midway along the south side of the northeast bay of Snegamook Lake (Map 3; Photos 38,39). A feature comprised of two rock slabs, similar to those at GdCh-1,

was also noted on this beach at the shoreline.

The biface piece was found near the base of a boulder at the landward edge of the beach, six metres back from the shoreline and 1.3 km north of the Lake's outlet. This south-west facing beach is 27 x 9 metres long, and it forms the north side of a relatively large cove. The forest backing the beach is mostly spruce, though there are some scrub alder/willow and a few birch near the landward edge. Directly east of the beach is a prominent cliff about 200 metres high and 100 metres wide.

GdCh-3 North Beach Outlet

Two chunks of worked quartzite, milky white in colour, were found at the shore edge of the sandy beach on the north shore of the outlet of Snegamook Lake (Map 3; Photo 40,41). They were located at the base of a large boulder near the landward end of a boulder/cobble spit. This spit juts out into the Lake from the southwest end of a relatively large sandy point measuring approximately 100 x 20 metres. From this location there is a good view of Snegamook Lake and the 20 metre wide Kanairiktok River outlet channel (Photo 12). Clumps of alder bushes grow along the sandy point and spruce dominates the thick forest on the terrace above the beach.

GdCi-1 Beach Sled

This wooden sled, measuring 1.85 x .45 m, is made of cut poles joined together with rope, nails and an Export A tobacco can as a rear brace on the left runner (Map 3; Photo 42,43). It was found rightside up on a small, alder-covered point on the south shore of Snegamook Lake, approximately five km southwest of the Lake's outlet. Two recently overturned boulders, one with a smaller rock on top, are positioned on the cobble beach one metre below the sled and 10 m due south of it.

The sled is surrounded by a thick patch of young alder, while inland from it there is a stand of birch, followed by dense spruce. Spruce also grows thickly on the point and on the shore

of the small bay immediately to the east.

GdCi-2 Boat Camp

This fairly recent camp has a collapsed wood and canvas boat at its centre and is flanked by two 'tilts' of standing poles attached to tree stumps and to living trees (Maps 3,5; Photos 44-47). A third feature, comprised of cut poles and brush piles, is located between the boat and the larger of the tilts to the east. Pieces of a small wood stove are scattered near this feature.

The largest tilt, at the camp's eastern edge, has a plywood/corrugated metal roof and a plywood table attached to its northwest corner. At the camp's western edge there is a tilt, or tent frame, made of spruce poles attached to a large birch tree. Scattered below the tilt's roof poles are open garbage bags full of clothing. The white boat with green trim, measuring 5.5 m long x 1.25 m wide, is a coastal fishing skiff type with wooden planks covered in painted canvas.

Modern furniture items, tools and clothing are scattered about the camp, which is partially built into the edge of the first terrace at the upper edge of the cobble beach, 15 metres back from the shoreline. All the tilts/tent frames face north, perpendicular to the terrace edge. The camp measures approximately 25 x 5 m and is located approximately 750 m due south of a relatively long, narrow island, the Lake's largest. The camp is on the south shore of Snegamook Lake, two km southwest of the Lake's outlet and 500 m southeast of a prominent beach point.

GdCi-3 Bird Islet

Two beach cobble features are located on the southwest side of this tiny islet, at the eastern end of Snegamook Lake (Map 3; Photos 48,49). One shore-edge feature is comprised of two v-shaped rows of beach cobbles measuring 4 x 1.5 x .5 m and oriented perpendicular to the rocky beach. Just north of and adjacent to this feature is a 1.5 m^2 feature with a one half

metre high rim

On the islet's west side there are additional alignments of large, lichen-covered cobbles and boulders with small sticks stuck in the cracks between the rocks. A single nail is embedded in a slender tree stump at the north end of the north-south oriented ridge bisecting the islet. Bird nest remains were noted around the islet, especially seagull nests on the islet's ridge. The islet, which measures approximately 300 x 50 m, is located 150 metres from the Lake's southern shore and 2.5 km west of the Snegamook Lake outlet.

GdCi-4 Creek Sled

This wooden sled measures 2.9 x .60 m, has iron strips on wooden runners, plus carved, nailed and lashed crossbars. A flattened Campbells soup can is a front brace on the right sled runner (Photos 50,51). The sled was found in the trees near the mouth of an unnamed creek at the bottom of the southern-most bay of Snegamook Lake, 11 km southwest of the Lake's outlet stream (Map 3). The nearby creek empties into the lake from a small point of land about 250 metres west of the bottom of the bay. The sled is located on the edge of a spruce-covered terrace about 20 metres inland from the alder/willow covered lake shore, and about 1.5 metres above the lake.

5.4 Kanairiktok River Sites

GdCg-1 Banded Flake

A single chert flake, banded in a light and dark shades of blue, marks this find spot (Photo 52). The flake was found 12 metres back from the water's edge and midway along a stretch of beach c.100 x 25 metres long (Map 4; Photo 53). The beach is on the upstream side of a small sandy/gravel point 11 km downstream from Snegamook Lake on the north bank of the Kanairiktok River. The beach faces west and upstream and is easily accessible from the Kanairiktok, which is wide and slow moving at this point. Scrub alder/willow and some birch grow near the beach, while spruce grows further inland on the point.

GfCc-1 Marshall Falls

Two flakes of purple chert with faint white bands were found together here on a pebble beach on the north bank of the Kanairiktok River opposite Marshall Falls (Map 4; Photos 54,55). A faint, rectangular depression measuring about 2 x 3 m, bordered by fallen and cut poles, is also located on a grassy point adjacent to the northwest end of the beach. No artifacts were found here however, and given the ephemeral appearance of the depression, it is probably not related to the beach finds.

The slightly sloping beach is in a small, shallow, southeast-facing cove about 11.5 km upstream from the River mouth, about 250 m downstream from Marshall Falls and about 2.5 km upstream from MacDonald Falls (Plate 69). The small beach pebbles are unusual compared to the larger cobbles or sandy mud comprising most of the nearby bank and beaches. Scrub alder and birch border the beach, and fir, larch and spruce grow thickly inland.

GfCc-2 MacDonald Falls

This recent site is defined by shotgun shells, nails, bottle caps and a coin attached to a very large and prominent log (Photo 56). Nails on the log have been arranged to form the letters "H.L.", and the nickel is a 1984 issue. No other artifacts were noted on the exposed bedrock, in the adjacent thick spruce forest, nor on the beach of the cove upriver from the Falls.

The site is located on the north bank bedrock ridge of the Kanairiktok River overlooking MacDonald Falls, approximately nine km upstream from the Kanairiktok River mouth in Kanairiktok Bay (Map 4). The barren ridge and steep bedrock slope contrast sharply with the thickly treed ridge and slope 20 m northeast of the Falls.

~~GfCc-1~~ GgCb-1 Cut Poles

This recent camp is marked by a few piles of cut coniferous trees, stacked in about three metre lengths, as well as a few aviation gas barrels, shotgun shells and pieces of discarded

clothing (Photo 57). The camp, in a clearing adjacent to the beach, measures 5 x 20 m and is positioned on the River's north bank, about 500 m upstream from its mouth in Kanairiktok Bay (Map 4). Spruce and bog vegetation ring the small clearing made of cut tree stumps, while a few alder grow on the edge of the 300 m long sandy/gravel beach adjacent. This beach is subject to the tide, though still approximately 40 km from the mouth of Kanairiktok Bay at the outer coast.

6.1 Introduction

The recent/historic sites with tent frames and tent rings are first interpreted as to function and seasonality. Similar sites are then grouped and classified according to settlement types derived from the ethnographic record (Rogers 1967:7-21), including types known for the precontact Sheshatshit Innu (Fitzhugh 1972:51). The latter classification scheme is based on a site's "physical structure...(dwelling types, group size) and economic activities" (Fitzhugh 1972:51). Kanairiktok environmental data, plus seasonality and economy information obtained from Sheshatshit Innu elders, is also referenced.

6.2 Site Analysis

6.2.1 Shipiskan Lake Sites

GdCo-1 Shipiskan West Tributary

Test holes on the edge of the older, upper terrace of this recent camp failed to produce any prehistoric artifacts (Map 2). A charcoal lense was noted, probably from a forest fire, but there was no clear evidence for prehistoric occupation. This camp resembles GdCn-3 in organization, though it is smaller and has collapsed tent frames and abandoned tent spots.

GdCn-3 Shipiskan Tent Camp

Test holes on the terrace edge of this camp failed to produce any prehistoric artifacts, and none were found eroding out of the terrace slope (Photo 31). Test holes dug in the abandoned river channel c.500 m south of the camp and on the prominent ridge c.500 m west of it also failed to recover any artifacts (Map 2; Photos 10,29,30).

This terrace may have been chosen for a camp because of the abundance of firewood and cleared, level ground for tenting, the result of a recent fire and windstorms. In addition, there is still a narrow belt of trees at the terrace edge which serves as a windbreak. This use of a windbreak is characteristic of winter

camps occupied during the cold, December-February period (Rogers 1967:9).

GdCn-4 Ponus Nuke's Camp

This tent camp is named after an Innut from Sheshatshit. Prior to leaving Goose Bay for Shipiskan Lake we learned that he had a camp on the Lake, though not the exact location. Items bearing his name were located here, approximately 500 metres east of GdCn-3 (Map 2; Photo 32).

GdCn-5 Shipiskan Dune Camp

The contemporary goods found at this camp indicate a recent occupation. Shovel testing near the tent spots failed to recover any older cultural material (Map 2). This camp was probably occupied in winter given its sheltered location from northerly winds (Photo 33).

GdCn-6 Shipiskan Beach Tent Ring

Bits of contemporary garbage around the tent hold down rocks here indicate a recent occupation (Map 2; Photo 34). The boughs in the northeast quadrant indicate overnight or cold weather use. The ring's fairly exposed position, and the absence of a hearth within or outside it, indicate the tent was probably not used in the winter.

GdCn-7 Shipiskan Point Tent Ring

Recent use of this ring is indicated by the few bits of contemporary garbage nearby, and by the lack of vegetation cover on the rocks (Photo 28). The absence of a hearth and its exposed location suggests non-Winter use. Phillip Michel, an Innu elder who viewed the site photos, also suggested non-Winter use based on the tent ring's exposed location (Map 2; pers.comm. 1991).

GdCn-8 Shipiskan Small Terrace Camp

This camp appears to have been abandoned for about 10-20

years given the styles of bottles and cans. They are also somewhat moss-covered, as are the tent poles (Photo 38), while the trail leading to the terrace from the beach is in a rough, overgrown state (Map 2).

6.3 Function/Seasonality

6.3.1 Shipiskan Lake Sites

GdCn-3, 4 and GdCo-1

These sites appear to be contemporary caribou hunting/fur trapping camps (Map 2). They all would have been occupied, according to the precontact Sheshatshit Innu annual cycle, during the November-April period (Fitzhugh 1972:49-51). However, this seasonal occupation has been modified by the Innu "Outpost Program," a program which uses modern air transport in order to travel to these traditional forest camps.

The caribou bone at the edge of GdCn-3 attests to its caribou-hunting function, as do the wooden structures on the terrace edge (Photo 31). They are outdoor coolers for storing caribou meat in the warmer days of Spring (Phillip and Annie Michel, pers.comm.1991).

GdCn-4 appears to be more of a trapping camp, given the relatively large supply of fur traps and skidoo parts. Also, its smaller size reflects its apparent use by only one individual, Ponus Nuke from Sheshatshit (David Nuke, pers.comm.1991).

Several families would have occupied GdCo-1 and GdCn-3, based on the number of tent features. The wealth of modern goods at GdCn-3 indicates recent use, and personnel from both Labrador Airways Ltd. and Universal Helicopter Co. mentioned their companies flew Innu in and out of here during recent winters. GdCo-1 appears abandoned for a few years, given its collapsed tent frames. Its abandonment may be due to depleted local firewood, a common cause for winter camp relocation (Rogers 1967:9).

GdCn-5, 8

The two pairs of collapsed tent frames/tent spots at these sites (Map 2) probably represent small Winter or late Spring camps. There are few architectural features to distinguish the tent frame styles at these types of camps (Rogers 1967:16,17), and neither camp clearly exhibited the architectural features. The relatively small camp size suggests they were occupied by small economic units, perhaps only a family or two (Fitzhugh 1972:51).

At GdCn-5 one tent frame had a few short, standing poles along its perimeter (Photo 33). These may have been used to pull and strengthen the tent sides against the surrounding snow. A pole arrangement of this sort is associated with Winter tent occupation (Rogers 1967:16). However, the camp is somewhat more exposed than GdCn-8, and the collapsed tent poles indicate that the former tents had southeast oriented doorways. These characteristics, and the camp's relative proximity to the lakeshore (Map 2), are more in keeping with a late Spring/Summer camp (Rogers 1967:11). This type was usually used for fishing and small game hunting (Fitzhugh 1972:51).

One tent spot at GdCn-8 had the remains of a few short, logs stacked at one end, oriented perpendicular to the former tent's long axis (Photo 38). This appears to be a doorway sill, an architectural feature built in both Spring and Winter occupied tents (Rogers 1967:16). That tent spot also had a collapsed log near the doorway, which may have spanned it and also acted as a horizontal support for a tent ridge pole. The horizontal support is a feature associated with tents used in late Spring (Rogers 1967:16). But given this site's well sheltered location on a heavily treed terrace above the lake, a winter occupation seems more likely, perhaps as a trapping camp (Rogers 1967:9; Fitzhugh 1972:51).

GdCn-6 and 7

These sites are probably bivouac camps used briefly when hunting or travelling. The dried conifer boughs noted in the

northeast quadrant of GdCn-6 (Photo 34) suggest longer or colder weather use than at GdCn-7.

Little structural remains are associated with bivouac camps, though usually they had a hearth (Fitzhugh 1972:51). Since these rings had no hearths, they may have been occupied in Summer. This occupation period is also suggested by their lakeshore location, characteristic of Summer fishing camps (Map 2; Fitzhugh 1972:51). Their small size, c.three metre diameter, is also in keeping with the c.two metre diameter floor plan characteristic of summer shelters (Rogers 1967:14). These shelters were usually built of alder and birch saplings, both of which were available near the tent rings.

6.3.2 Snegamook Lake Sites

GdCi-1 Beach Sled

This sled is a slender, light model with only two crossbars at either end. These are attached to stanchions carved from slightly curving runners, the front ends of which have ropes attached (Photo 43). The sled closely resembles the canoe-sled used by the Mistassini Indians in late Winter and early Spring to haul canoes over snow and ice (Rogers 1967:106,113). These sleds had "two...rather thin runners which curved upward slightly at either end...four stanchions...near each end of the runners...were not individual pieces of wood but part of the runners...connected by two transverse crossbars" (Rogers 1967:106).

Alternatively, it may be an example of the light sled called the "otatnanask" used for transporting hunting and trapping supplies (Fitzhugh 1972:50). When supplies were carried in a canoe on this sled type, poles were laid lengthwise on the sled and attached at the crossbars in order to strenghten it. The absence of poles on this sled suggests it was used to haul an empty canoe only (Philip Michel, pers.comm.1991), or for wood-hauling (Nuk Nui, pers.comm. 1991). In any case, it is not an Eskimo or European sled, the other two main sled types used by

the Montagnais/Naskapi (Rogers 1967:106).

The overturned and stacked cobbles 10 metres due south of the sled appear to mark its position, as it cannot be seen from the beach because of the surrounding, thick alder (Map 3). If the cobbles are markers, then it is clear that the sled is only temporarily abandoned, or stored, until the snow falls and the lake freezes.

GdCi-2 Boat Camp

This is a fairly recent camp, given the contemporary furniture items, tools and clothing scattered about (Map 5). These items and the relatively recent looking tilts and wood/canvas boat suggest it was used within the last ten years. The cluster of cut poles, brush piles and stove remains, a probable tent spot, may be a little older given their dilapidated, rusted state. The camp appears to have been abandoned rapidly, and perhaps with a planned return, given the arrangement of tools and clothing left on tables and in garbage bags, some found within the boundaries of the tilts/tent frames.

The wooden boat, with planks covered in painted canvas and a notched transom for a motor, resembles a coastal fishing skiff (Photo 46,47). It was probably made on the lakeshore, given that the c.100 km distance between Snegamook Lake and Kanairiktok Bay precludes transport inland from the coast. Cut poles and pieces of milled wood surrounding and underneath the boat suggest it may have been stored upside down on a low scaffold, a frame which is now 'sandwiched' together with the collapsed boat. Winter storage of canoes on scaffolds one to two metres high was common for the Mistassini Montagnais/Naskapi (Rogers 1967:113).

This camp's proximity to the relatively large island about 750 m north, suggests the camp was used for bird hunting (Map 3). The island would be a good nesting site, a location easily monitored from the camp, especially one with a boat. Sheshatshit informants suggested the camp was probably used in the Spring for goose and moose hunting, perhaps by people from Davis Inlet

(Utshimasits), who arrived at Sheshatshit about 30 years ago (Phillip and Annie Michel; Nuk Nui and Monique Nui pers.comm.1991).

GdCi-3 Bird Islet

The slightly sloping, V-shaped, beach cobble channel here is probably a boat run, or boat landing spot (Photo 48). The square rock feature resembles a tent ring. Both features appear to have been made by clearing the interior of stones and piling them to form a rim. They are probably recent, given that winter ice at the shore edge would erode them relatively quickly. The boat run would have been wide enough to accomodate a boat the size of the collapsed one found at GdCi-2, approximately one kilometre distant.

The nail in the slender tree stump appears to be a wire nail of recent manufacture. The stump, approximately two metres long, seems too large to have grown on this rocky islet, so it was probably brought over from the lake shore, perhaps for use with a radio antennae (Photo 49). Radios used by the Innu and others to contact local air transport companies require aerials for their use. A radio antennae was noted at GdCn-3 on Shipiskan Lake, attached to a slender pole (Photo 30). Therefore, the stump and nail here may have been part of a radio antennae.

The small sticks found in the cracks between the rock alignments on the islet's west side would not budge from their position without a lot of force being exerted. Therefore, they appear to have been pushed or driven into place. They are probably the remains of bird-hunting gazes or blinds, but their age was not determined since no artifacts were found.

There is an Innu myth attached to this islet, whose name in Innuamun roughly translates to the "frightened islet, or frightened from gunshot report islet" (Phillip and Annie Michel; Nuk Nui and Monique Nui pers.comm.1991). An Innut was challenged by an Agen or evil spirit, and hid here from the beast. It is a respected place which has spiritual significance (Map 3).

GdCi-4 Creek Sled

This sled appears to be a European-style one, not a canoe-sled or Eskimo sled, the other two principal types (Rogers 1967:106). It measures 2.9 x .60 x .30 m, is made of carved and, apparently, milled lumber joined by carved crossbars, nailed and lashed (Photos 50,51). The sled's dimensions, shape and construction style closely resemble the European sled used by the Mistassini Indians. These were built in several varieties, though were generally "6 to nearly 7 feet long, approximately 2 feet wide and 6 inches high, and the front was nearly a foot high" (Rogers 1967:107). They were used for general hauling, but women particularly used them to pack firewood and boughs, and men to pack gill net fishing equipment (Rogers 1967:110). They were used in late Fall, Winter and Spring, though only on well-packed trails in the Winter (Rogers 1967:110).

The nails, iron-shod runners and soup can indicate the sled is of fairly recent construction. However, its moss-covered, rusted condition indicates it is definitely older than the canoe-sled at GdCi-1. Its upside down orientation is probably an anti-rust/storage measure (Rogers 1967:110). Its somewhat 'hidden' position suggests security concerns, and its lakeshore location suggests seasonal abandonment. This abandonment probably occurred in the late Spring when the ice melted (Map 3).

The sled may reflect use of the historic overland travel route between North West River and Hopedale (Map 1). From North West River the trail passed along Big Belly Fish Lake, then north along an unnamed creek to the southern-most bay of Snegamook Lake (Scott 1933:Map 1). The creek at the bottom of this bay on Snegamook Lake may be part of that trail.

6.3.3 Kanairiktok River Sites

GfCc-2 MacDonald Falls

The log on which the shotgun shells, nails, bottle caps and a coin were found sits about three metres above the present water level. It could only have gotten there during high water or by

ice pressure, probably during Spring break-up. The shells indicate bird hunting, perhaps in the Fall given the geese and ducks observed in the area in August. According to Phillip Michel, an Innu from Sheshatshit, Settlers from the coast probably visited this rocky promontory (pers.comm.1991; Map 4). This use would have occurred post 1984, the date of the Canadian nickel on the log (Photo 56).

GbCg-1 Cut Poles

Phillip Michel, a Sheshatshit Innu, suggested Settlers from the coast or Inuit probably cut the poles found here, as both those groups frequent that area (pers.comm.1991; Map 4). The trees may have been cut for firewood or perhaps tent poles. Kanairiktok means "the place with straight trees good for tent poles" in Inutitutt (Brice-Bennett 1977:198). Tent poles would be needed by the Inuit for their sealing/fishing camps, located about five kilometres north in Kanairiktok Bay (Brice-Bennett 1977:130-34,170). The shotgun shells indicate bird hunting, perhaps in the Fall given the abundance of geese and ducks noted here in August. Alternatively, all these materials, plus the rusted aviation gas barrels may have been discarded by exploration personnel of the Brinex mining company who were active in the area 30 years ago.

6.4 Summary

Thirteen camps that reflect recent occupation **i.e.** within the last 20 years, were located. A few camps at Shipiskan Lake are definitely Innu Winter/late Spring camps used for caribou hunting or fur trapping, one of which is still being used. A few others may be late Spring/Summer camps used for fishing/small game hunting.

The sleds at Snegamook Lake indicate Innu Winter/late Spring use, and perhaps reflect winter travel on trails linking the Lake with North West River to the south. Other Snegamook lakeshore and islet camps were probably used by the Innu for bird hunting

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and fishing between Spring and Fall. The camps near the mouth of the Kanairiktok River appear to be used by Inuit or Settlers, based on Innu informants accounts.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS/DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

Analysis of the stone tool types, the raw materials used and their provenience along the Kanairiktok will be dealt with first. The diagnostic tools from GdCn-1 and GdCh-2 will be highlighted and discussed in terms of dates, cultural affiliation and settlement type. The balance of the collection is studied in terms of tool use, sources of raw material and its distribution. Regional comparisons of the small collection will also be made.

7.2 Lithics

7.2.1 Shipiskan Lake

GdCn-1 Shipiskan Beach

The banded grey and black Ramah Chert biface is a single side-notch with a tapered stem (Photo 25). Part of the striking basal striking platform is visible and the point is rather rounded and blunt, with a low, central arris on its dorsal surface. Retouch on the tapered base is not even, but more pronounced on the dorsal surface of the side-notch at its base. Heavier retouch is also visible on the ventral surface of the edge opposite the side-notch. This retouch emphasis on opposite sides and edges of the base gives the base an asymmetric appearance, yet in fact the taper is quite even.

The biface appears to have been worked into three separate sections. Its proximal end is tapered, it is thinner at its midsection with a straight and even edge opposite the notch, and the distal end is somewhat pointed. In general, the piece is quite battered looking on both its surface ridges and its edges, suggesting heavy use and considerable curation.

The buff coloured quartzite biface is lanceolate in shape with a square base (Photo 25). It is relatively thick and coarse grained, with fairly sharp edges that appear little used. The incomplete, finely worked scraper of Saunders Chert is cleanly broken at about its midpoint, revealing a thick, triangular cross-section (Photo 25). The piece has fairly parallel sides

and a slight arch at about the midpoint of its ventral surface, oriented with its long axis. It is retouched laterally and mainly unifacially, and has a stub of a stem, slightly contracting. A tiny bit of the striking platform slopes towards the ventral surface. The piece is very likely the proximal section of a scraper and, when complete, it may have been somewhat discoidal in shape, given that there is a slight bulge to one side.

GdCn-2 Shipiskan Point

This columnular basalt (?) 'chopper' has a few relatively long, narrow flakes removed from its distal end, a rough, blunt conical-shaped point (Photo 26A, 26B). The tip of the blunt point is flat, probably the remains of a striking platform. The wedge-shaped proximal end is unworked, though its natural shape would have been easily hafted.

The function of this crudely made piece is unknown, though it may be an ice chisel, given its shape, size and shore edge location. Ice chisels made of stone and bone were used by both the Mistassini Cree (Rogers 1967:49,51) and by the Labrador Innu. The latter hafted the chisel on a long shaft and used it to break thin ice, such as near a river rapid or the shore, in order to fish with hook and line (Nuk Nui, pers. comm. 1991).

At the southwest end of GdCn-1 a second piece of worked, columnular basalt similar to the one found at GdCn-2 was noted, but not collected. The provenience of this probable ice chisel may reflect a winter fishing location. It was found near the mouth of a small creek and on the beach waterline, lakeshore areas that probably had thin ice.

A tool used for this purpose would not need fine workmanship, and was no doubt considered an expedient type. Yet, even an expedient tool would facilitate this type of fishing. Shipiskan Lake reportedly has a considerable quantity of lake trout, which can be taken in winter with a hook and line left in the water overnight (Phyllis Pone, pers.comm. 1991).

7.2.2 Snegamook Lake

GdCh-1 South Beach Outlet

The two quartzite flakes and one of Ramah chert found here are probably resharpening flakes (Photo 36). Their uniform small and roundish shape suggests this one phase in the manufacturing process. Moreover, a greater quantity of debitage would be expected here if lithic reduction or large-scale tool manufacture had occurred.

The stone slabs found here were noteworthy (Photo 37). They contrasted sharply with the round cobbles and beach sand usually comprising the lakeshore. The slabs may be the remains of a disturbed hearth, perhaps fire reflector stones. They were not fire-cracked, worked or abraded, but they appear suitable as reflector stones. Alternatively, they may be anvils for smashing caribou bone. One informant in Sheshatshit kept a similar shaped, though thicker stone, for that purpose under her wood stove in her home (Phyllis Pone, pers.comm.1991).

GdCh-2 Cliff View

The medial fragment of a stone tool found on this beach has both ends broken (Photo 38). The tapering distal end is broken fairly evenly perpendicular to the long axis and is triangular in cross-section. The expanding proximal end is more jagged and V-shaped, giving it an asymmetrical look. This asymmetry may reflect breakage during retouch of the 'short' V side. The retouch is uneven, fine and steep on only one side of what appears to be the dorsal surface, and less carefully so on only one side of the ventral surface. It is probably a medial section of an endblade or a small biface, and it appears to be Saunders Chert, given its purple colour, fine grain and few inclusions.

The two flat, rock slabs noted on the beach at the shoreline about three metres from the Saunders Chert closely resemble those at GdCh-1 (Photo 37). In both cases, the slabs were found on the shoreline and, although not fire-cracked or abraded, the two GdCh-2 slabs may be the remains of a disturbed hearth.

GdCh-3 North Beach Outlet

The two fine-grained, quartzite chunks found here are battered on all sides with no cortex remaining (Photo 40). Given their battered appearance they appear to be core flakes or exhausted, small cores. They may also have been rejected for having flaws, though no inclusions are visible. As worked core flakes the two quartzite pieces suggest the site is a small workshop.

As a possible small workshop these shore edge beach flakes near boulders, a similar kind of provenience noted at GdCh-1 and 2 (Snegamook Lake) and at GfCc-1 (lower Kanairiktok River), may be associated given their close proximity. The boulders and slabs may have functioned as some kind of expedient tool, perhaps hearth reflector stones or anvils. Alternatively, they may be some unknown kind of site 'furniture' just as beach rocks and slope can be. These items are not artifacts proper, but their favourable association effects the ease of landing a canoe and establishing a camp.

7.2.3 Kanairiktok River

GdCg-1 Banded Flake

The small, thin chert flake found on the upper beach level here is probably a resharpening flake (Photo 52). A greater quantity of debitage would be expected if lithic reduction or large-scale tool manufacture had occurred. The source of the material is unknown, though its blueish colour is more characteristic of central Labrador interior cherts than coastal ones (Gramly 1978:139).

GfCc-1 Marshall Falls

The two purple Saunders Chert flakes found here are probably the result of resharpening, not lithic reduction or large-scale tool manufacture (Photo 54). These activities would produce a greater quantity of debitage. The vitreous chert was found 1.5 m from a relativley large, c.500 kg cube-shaped boulder (Photo 55).

7.3 Regional Comparisons

7.3.1 Artifacts

The two bifaces and the incomplete scraper from GdCn-1 appear to be Intermediate Period Indian artifacts dating to c.3500-2500 years ago. This collection resembles Brinex and Charles complex (3200-2700 BP) assemblages, especially the latter. These assemblages are North West River versions of the Saunders complex (Denton and McCaffrey 1988:146; Fitzhugh 1972:7; Map 1). Charles complex assemblages, like GdCn-1, "are dominated by bifaces and scrapers...bifaces with...squared or slightly tapered bases" and generally large "end and side scrapers" (Gramly 1978:121,123). Saunders chert is also the raw material primarily used in these assemblages (Loring 1988:8).

The Saunders Chert scraper compares favourably with scrapers found at Saunders complex (3500-2800 BP) sites on the coast, particularly those from the Daniel Rattle cache, GlCg-1 (Loring 1988:8; Map 1). The similar attributes include its large, thick size, triangular cross-section, somewhat discoidal shape, arched ventral surface with the remains of the striking platform at the proximal end, and lateral and unifacial retouch (Loring 1988:9,10). The square base of the quartzite biface and the tapered base and side-notching of the Ramah Chert piece are attributes of Saunders complex assemblages (Denton and McCaffrey 1988:146).

However, it is possible the side-notched Ramah Chert biface reflects an older occupation at Shipiskan Lake. An unfinished biface, slightly similar to the Shipiskan one, was collected from an Indian House Lake site tentatively dated to c.4800 BP (Samson 1978:187,202-03; Map 1). Its sharply tapering base and fairly parallel, midsection edges, slightly resemble the GdCn-1 biface (Photo 25). Yet, given the unfinished state and tentative date for the Indian House Lake piece, an Intermediate Period date for the Shipiskan biface seems more likely.

The chert tool fragment found at GdCh-2 may be an example of a Brinex complex (3200-3000 BP) artifact (Photo 39). Its

relatively small size, triangular shape and manufacture from Saunders Chert suggest it is part of an endblade or small knife (Gramly 1978:121). Side-notching of these tool types is also characteristic of Brinex assemblages, and the asymmetric, V-shaped break at its distal end may reflect a flawed attempt at side-notching.

7.3.2 Raw Material

Only the Ramah Chert in the collection has a definite source area, that being the outcrops near Ramah Bay on the north Labrador coast (Map 1). The Ramah Chert biface from GdCn-1 was probably finished, or at least semi-manufactured at some other location, given the absence of flakes at the site. The manufacturing may have been at the quarry, given the substantial 450 km straight line 'carrying' distance between Ramah Bay and Shipiskan Lake. The Ramah Chert flake from GdCh-1 on Snegamook Lake was probably deposited during a single resharpening episode.

The sites with Ramah Chert found during the Kanairiktok survey do not indicate the particular route, or the exchange network used by the people transporting the Chert. It may have been up the Kanairiktok River from the coast, as coastal quarries and documented coastal travel by aboriginal people would have facilitated this route. However, it was not found east of Snegamook Lake, which suggests an interior supply route from the north.

A plausible interior route would be from Ramah Bay westward and overland to the George River, south to Indian House Lake and then overland to, and down, the Kanairiktok or Shipiskan Rivers (Map 1). Ramah Chert is found at Indian House Lake sites dating to all the prehistoric periods (Samson 1978:203). Prehistoric movement of the Chert along this northern overland route may have been included in a settlement-subsistence pattern similar to that followed by the ethnographic Naskapi.

This pattern is characterised by caribou hunting and fur trapping in the northern and central Labrador interior during the

Fall, Winter and Spring. These activities were followed by sealing, fishing, bird hunting and trading during a brief Summer period on the coast (Henriksen 1973:8-13; Fitzhugh 1972:49-50). The Ramah Chert could have been collected or traded for at that time, transported across the relatively narrow northern end of the Labrador Peninsula, and then distributed southward.

The Saunders Chert, found at Shipiskan and Snegamook Lakes and at Marshall Falls near the mouth of the Kanairiktok, indicates a slim but fairly even distribution along the River. The relatively even distribution does not reflect a 'use gradient' (Gramly 1978:139) for the material. A gradient of this type is based on the premise that more tool-making debitage might be expected near a flakeable stone quarry versus an increasing distance from it. No part of the Kanairiktok is strongly favoured for a source for Saunders Chert, nor is it clear how the material moved along the River.

The Chert may have a coastal origin given its abundance at Intermediate Indian Period sites along the central coast (McAffrey 1989:115-16). However, this abundance is also a result of the considerable amount of research done on the coast, versus one brief survey along the Kanairiktok. A Saunders Chert source further west of the River, in western Labrador or eastern Quebec, seems unlikely given that the material has not been found there (Map 1). In addition, chert tools and raw material found in that area tend to be grey, green or tan colored (McAffrey 1989:107,111).

The largest and most finished Saunders Chert pieces recovered during the survey came from Shipiskan and Snegamook Lakes, while only resharpening flakes were found downriver from Snegamook. This slightly different recovery of flakes and tools suggests a central Labrador interior source. Both geologic and historic travel route evidence points to an area in the vicinity of Pocketknife Lake, c.15 km south and east of Snegamook Lake (Map 6).

Rocks of the Croteau Group found near Pocketknife Lake are

reportedly visually and petrographically similar to Saunders Chert (McAffrey et al 1989:131). In addition, two historic canoe/portage routes used during the 19th and 20th centuries connect Pocketknife Lake with the Kanairiktok and other historic travel routes to the south (McAffrey et al 1989:131; Scott 1933:Map 1;117). Saunders Chert sources, if found in the Croteau Group, would have encouraged use of this portage route during prehistory.

The yellowish quartzite biface from Shipiskan Lake and the transluscent quartzite flakes from Snegamook Lake may have local sources. The sharp edges of the piece and its lack of general abrasion suggest it was not curated. From this 'fresh,' and relatively unused state it can be inferred that it was made locally from the numerous quartzite veins noted in Kanairiktok River bedrock and beach cobbles.

The milky white quartzite found at GdCh-3 on Snegamook Lake may be from Mistassini Lake in eastern Quebec, since the former pieces are milky white and fine-grained like the Mistassini material (Denton and McCaffrey 1988:138; Fitzhugh 1972:243). However, use of quartzite from the Mistassini Lake quarries, c. 950 km distant (McCaffrey 1989:97), seems unlikely given the proximity of local sources and their apparent quality.

The columnular basalt (?) ice chisel found at GdCn-2 on Shipiskan Lake cannot be dated as no similar tool was found during the literature review. The piece may have its source at the Lake, given that it appears to be an expedient tool. Alternatively, if it is basalt, it may have come from the shores of Mistastin Lake, about 150 km northeast, where columnular basalt is reportedly abundant (Loring, pers.comm.1991).

According to the ethnographic record the area around Mistastin was heavily used by the Naskapi for caribou hunting and fur trapping in Fall, Winter and Spring (Armitage 1989:97; Henriksen 1973:4). Shipiskan Lake also appears to have been used for hunting, trapping and fishing by the Montagnais/Naskapi (Armitage 1989:97). The basalt could have been collected at

Mistastin in late Fall and early Spring when the lakeshore was not snow covered (Maps 1,2). Blanks or finished tools could then have been transported to Shipiskan Lake.

7.4 Settlement-Subsistence

7.4.1 Introduction

New Kanairiktok settlement type classifications based on the artifacts will not be attempted, given the small artifact sample. Rather, established settlement types derived from the study of "hunting and gathering peoples with a nomadic seasonal round" (Fitzhugh 1972:137) will be referred to. In addition, general environmental data about the Kanairiktok is drawn on in order to classify the sites according to seasonality and economy.

7.4.2 Shipiskan Lake

No lithic debris was recovered with the two bifaces and scraper at GdCn-1. This collection suggests a relatively short occupation for the purpose of stabbing/cutting/scraping large mammals and their hides, probably caribou. Ice fishing may also have been practiced given the two crude 'ice choppers' noted.

It is speculative at this stage to suggest how the Shipiskan Lake sites reflect the settlement-subsistence system which they represent. If GdCn-1 does represent a Saunders complex assemblage, then like other Labrador interior sites of that type it is probably part of what has been called a "Modified-Interior type 2a" system (Fitzhugh 1973:137). This system is an adaptation "emphasizing winter caribou hunting in the interior with limited summer exploitation of coastal resources" (Fitzhugh 1972:159).

GdCn-1 could have functioned in this settlement system as either a base camp or a light exploitation camp (Fitzhugh 1972:137), probably the latter. This type of camp usually has little domestic debris or architectural remains as it is only briefly occupied **i.e.** for a few weeks by a small group engaged in hunting or fishing (Fitzhugh 1973:137). The beach location of

the tools indicates a non-winter occupation, as winter conditions would seem to preclude living on the lakeshore. The site was probably occupied then in either early Spring or late Fall given the availibility of both caribou and ice cover on Shipiskan Lake.

7.4.3 Snegamook Lake

The GdCh-2 Saunders Chert tool fragment and its lakeshore provenience suggests this site is a light exploitation camp or a bivouac camp (Fitzhugh 1973:137), perhaps the latter. This site would have been occupied even more briefly than a light exploitation camp and fewer activities would be conducted **i.e.** fishing only.

The piece's beach location suggests a Spring to Fall occupation, as the site's exposure precludes winter use (Map 3). If the piece is part of a Brinex complex endblade or small knife, then this site may also part of a "Modified-Interior type 2a" settlement-subsistence system (Fitzhugh 1973:137). Given the Summer use of coastal resources postulated for this system (Gramly 1978:121), a Spring or Fall occupation of the site seems likely.

As for speculating on the rest of the prehistoric Snegamook Lake sites, only the quartzite core flakes found at GdCh-3 suggest a specific site function, that of a small workshop. It may have been occupied between Spring and Fall given its beach location on Snegamook Lake.

The Saunders Chert, local quartzite and Ramah Chert materials collected at the other sites are characteristic of Saunders complex assemblages. As such, a "Modified-Interior type 2a" (Fitzhugh 1973:137) settlement-subsistence system is inferred for them. This system is interpreted as having a summer coastal component, so a Fall to Spring occupation seems likely, probably the latter.

The sites are positioned on the Lake's largest beaches at its east end, and have excellent lake views (Map 3). In winter and early Spring they would probably have been too exposed for

occupation, yet advantageous for receiving sunlight and warmth from the sun's low position. Between break-up and freeze-up the beaches would also have been good camp spots and landing spots for canoes. Moreover, their relatively close proximity to the Kanairiktok River, would have made them easily accessible for river and lake travel, especially during the Spring.

7.4.4 Kanairiktok River

Little can be said about settlement and subsistence for the two prehistoric sites found along the River. The upper beach level provenience of the GdCg-1 chert flake, one metre above the Kanairiktok, probably marks the high water level. If so, then this position suggests a late Spring/early Summer occupation, as does the beach point itself (Map 4). This was a windy spot that jut out into the River, a position that kept the flies at bay. According to (Phillip and Annie Michel from Sheshatshit, it would have bee a good spot to camp during 'fly season' (pers.comm.1991).

The two purple, Saunders Chert flakes found at GfCc-1 opposite Marshall Falls may represent use between Spring and Fall. If the flakes represent a Saunders complex assemblage, then the site may be part of a "Modified-Interior type 2a" settlement-subsistence system (Fitzhugh 1973:137). Since it has been proposed that people who practiced this system only exploited coastal resources in the summer (Fitzhugh 1972:159), and since the site is about 11.5 km from the bottom of Kanairiktok Bay, then it could be a Summer camp. Furthermore, a spawning stream for char, a summer resource, is located 250 m to the south on the same bank of the Kanairiktok (Brice-Bennett 1977:134). However, the Innu have traditionally exploited the area's Fall resources which include lake trout, whitefish and suckers, as well as caribou and beaver (Phillip Michel, pers.comm. 1991).

7.5 Summary

A small artifact collection of 13 pieces was recovered from seven prehistoric sites. The collection includes two complete bifaces, one bifacially retouched flake, one expedient chopping tool, one biface medial section and eight flakes. These tools and flakes are made from Ramah and Saunders Chert and, apparently, from local quartzite and basalt. No quarry sites were located and only one very small workshop site was recorded.

In terms of dating the collection, only the morphology and material of the two bifaces and the one incomplete scraper from GdCn-1 can be used. They suggest an Intermediate Period Indian occupation which, in the Labrador central interior, dates to c.3500-2500 years ago. The GdCn-1 collection most resembles Brinex and Charles complex (3200-2700 BP) assemblages, especially the latter. These assemblages are North West River versions of the Saunders complex (Denton and McCaffrey 1988:146; Fitzhugh 1972:7).

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Introduction

The impetus for surveying the Kanairiktok River basin was to investigate its virtually unknown archaeological resources. Since the Historic Resources Division mandate is to manage those resources, the few sites recorded will aid with that management.

Within that context, an appropriate research goal appeared to be surveying the area for stone tools and their source/quarry sites. Saunders Chert tools in particular suggested use of the Kanairiktok for prehistoric travel and exchange. The source of the Chert was unknown, but tools made from it have been found in both the Labrador interior and on the coast. The geology of part of the Kanairiktok River basin also suggested a possible Saunders Chert source. These Chert artifacts are usually attributed to Intermediate Period Indian cultures dating to 3500-2500 BP.

It appeared then that the Kanairiktok was part of a prehistoric travel route. Research on Saunders Chert distribution and sources along the Kanairiktok seemed appropriate for studying that route and the Intermediate Period. It could also contribute to current regional research on prehistoric settlement/subsistence patterns.

8.2 Survey Summary

A small collection of stone tools was collected from seven sites. Its analysis supplied information on cultural affiliation, site function, and occupation period. The GdCn-1 artifacts appear to be Intermediate Period Indian dating to c.3500-2500 BP. They resemble Brinex and Charles complex (3200-2700 BP) assemblages, especially the latter, a North West River version of the Saunders complex (Denton and McCaffrey 1988:146; Fitzhugh 1972:7). Analysis of the balance of artifact collection was restricted by the small quantity, the few diagnostic tools, lithics with surface provenience and no organic material for scientific sampling or dating. The area's archaeological record then is still largely unknown and only slightly reveals

prehistoric use of the Kanairiktok by Aboriginal people.

In terms of historic period occupation and use, the River's documentary record indicates its use as a travel corridor. The 19th century fur trade in other Labrador areas saw Aboriginal people alter their settlement and subsistence patterns in order to trade in furs, iron trade goods and non-native foodstuffs. Circumstantial evidence suggests the Innu also did so along the Kanairiktok, especially by the mid-19th century following the establishment of the H.B.C. posts.

Recent use of the Kanairiktok is reflected by 13 fairly recent sites which appear to have been abandoned within the last 20-30 years. They are marked by standing and collapsed tent poles, by cobble tent rings, by bottle glass and tin cans, and by moss-covered wooden sleds. Interviews with Innu elders provided information not previously documented on these recent camps.

8.3 Recommendations

Assuming the source/quarry sites of Saunders Chert are located along the Kanairiktok, finding them may best be pursued by surveying an area in the vicinity of Pocketknife Lake, c.15 km southeast of Snegamook Lake (Map 6). Rocks of the Croteau Group in this area are reportedly visually and petrographically similar to Saunders Chert (McAffrey et al 1989:131). The cliffs along both banks of the Kanairiktok 14-18 km east of Snegamook also provide good exposure for surveying for stone tool sources/quarries.

Surveying the Pocketknife Lake area should include the two historic canoe/portage routes that linked the Pocketknife and Snegamook Lakes with the Kanairiktok (McAffrey et al 1989:131; Scott 1933:Map 1,117). Their assumed use during prehistory would have been encouraged if Saunders Chert has a source in the Croteau Group rock.

For example, although no prehistoric artifacts were recovered at GfCc-2 at MacDonald Falls, the bedrock ridge slope

near the site have probably been long used as a portage route. Given the absence of soil and vegetation from much of the bedrock, evidence for this use might only be found through systematic testing in the forest inland from the ridge overlooking the Falls.

Surveying the canoe/portage route also serves to investigate trade and travel in the interior. For example, the historic trail linking the lower Kanairiktok with Ugjoktok Bay should be looked at for this reason.

The Snegamook Lake north shore and the large island at the Lake's east end, missed in 1991 because of strong winds, should also be checked (Map 3). According to both the documentary record and oral history sources the north shore has a variety of seasonal camps as well as an historic grave (Armitage 1989). The camps should be investigated for prehistoric components and the grave recorded as an archaeological site.

The relatively long island at the Lake's east end should be surveyed as well. The boat run and possible tent spot features found at GdCi-3 may have their counterparts on this island (Maps 3,5). Its position due north of the collapsed boat at GdCi-2 may relate to the island's use. According to Sylvester Andrew, Innuts used islands in recent and historic times as seasonal, equipment storage sites because of the security they offered (pers.comm. 1991).

Along the Kanariktok some terrain had potential for archaeological sites but it was passed over given the canoe reconnaissance nature of the survey. In particular, a series of big, open terraces located 50-35 km downriver from Snegamook Lake (Map 4). At c.7900 BP this area was deglaciated and was the former Kanairiktok River mouth, according to marine sediment and shell radiocarbon dating, (Awadallah and Batterson 1990:372-73; Map 3). Given this paleoenvironmental factor, future surveys should include this ancient river mouth/ocean bay as the area may have been suitable for prehistoric use.

Moreover, the relative openness of the vegetation on these

terraces should lend itself to ground survey and shovel testing, and the geomorphology of this area to dating cultural remains. Light vegetation cover especially improves survey technique, as during the 1991 survey artifacts were recovered only via ground survey along the lakeshores and riverbanks, despite considerable shovel testing.

The conjunctive use of archaeological survey techniques and oral history research should be continued as it is effective for resource inventory purposes. Recent Innu camps along the Kanairiktok occasionally act as markers for older sites in their vicinity, and these recent camps potentially overly earlier components.

Finally, in terms of survey schedule and crew efficiency, a late-Summer to early Fall period would avoid the worst of the bugs, which are a constant harassment in the Labrador interior.

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Map References

Map 1 - after McAffrey 1989:97.

Map 2 - Shipiskan Lake 13L 1:250k.

Map 3 - Snegamook Lake 13K 1:250k.

Map 4 - Snegamook Lake 13K 1:250k.

Map 5 - after McAleese, sketch map, GdCi-2 Boat Camp.

Map 6 - Pocket Knife Lake Geology 78171 (13K/6) 1:50k.

ARTIFACTS - APPENDIX 1

Shipiskan Lake

GdCn-1
Ramah biface: 9.25x3.5x1.1 cm
Quartzite biface: 8.55x4.0x0.85 cm
Saunders Chert scraper: 5.05x3.7x0.9 cm
Date: Intermediate Period 3500-2500 years BP
Site type: habitation
Cultural affiliation: Indian

GdCn-2
Columnular basalt (?) 'chopper': 13.1x2.9x2.6 cm
Date: unknown
Site type: habitation-Fall to Spring?
Cultural affiliation: Indian?

Snegamook Lake

GdCh-1
Two quartzite flakes:
a; 1.7x1.4x0.2 cm
b; 1.3x1.3x0.3 cm
Ramah Chert flake; 1.8x1.6x0.4 cm
Date: unknown
Site type: habitation
Cultural affiliation: Indian?

GdCh-2
Saunders biface piece: 3.6x2.4x0.6 cm
Date: unknown
Site type: habitation
Cultural affiliation: Indian?

GdCh-3
Two quartzite core flakes:
a; 5.9x4.4x3.0 cm
b; 4.8x4.6x2.8 cm
Date: unknown
Site type: small workshop?
Cultural affiliation: Indian?

Kanairiktok River

GdCg-1
Blue banded chert (?) flake: 1.5x1.0x0.2 cm
Date: unknown
Site type: habitation (?)
Cultural affiliation: unknown

60

GfCc-1
Two purple Saunders Chert flakes:
a; 2.5x1.4x0.3 cm
b; 2.2x1.5x0.4 cm
Date: unknown
Site type: habitation (?)
Cultural affiliation: unknown

ORAL HISTORY - APPENDIX 2

General discussion about occupation and use of the Kanairiktok River by elders in the Innu community of Sheshatshit (original cassette tape enclosed with report).

Principal Informants:

1. Phillip and Annie Michel (Innuts - about 70 years old)
2. Nuk Nui (David Nuke's grandfather) and Monique Nui (Innuts - about 90 and 75 years old, respectively)
3. Phyllis (Penash?) Pone (Innut - about 75 years old)
4. Sylvester Andrew (Innut - about 60 years old)

Secondary Informants:

5. David Nuke (Innut - about 30 years old)
6. Tony Jenkinson (Euro-Canadian - about 40 years old)

Informant 1 - Phillip and Annie Michel

-In Innuamun, Shipiskan translates as a place to spear/catch caribou.

-the wooden structures on the terrace at GdCn-3 are outdoor coolers for storing caribou in the warmer days of Spring.

-Snegamook is a mispronounced Innuamun name - Ashtinekamuk

-canoes of birch bark were made at Snegamook.

-the small sled at GdCi-1 may be a canoe hauling sled for travelling on ice (ie. Snegamook Lake).

-the larger, older sled at GdCi-4 probably was used by some of the elders, perhaps from Utshimasits.

-Phillip found a buried cache of flour and tea along the Snegamook Lake shore some years ago.

-the cabin at the northeast end of Snegamook Lake belongs to Labrador Airways (?).

-there is a myth attached to the Snegamook Lake Bird Islet site, GdCi-3; the name for the islet in Innuamun roughly translates to the "frightened islet, or frightened from gunshot report islet" where an Innut hid from an Agen or evil spirit; the islet has spiritual significance.

-the Boat Camp site on Snegamook Lake, GdCi-2, was probably used in the Spring for goose and moose hunting, or only in the Fall for moose.

-the Banded Flake site on the Kanairiktok, GdCg-1, was probably occupied during 'fly season' as it looks to be a windy spot.

-the area around Marshall Falls site, GfCc-1, was used by Matthew and Simon Gregoire for hunting caribou, trapping beaver and catching fish - lake trout, whitefish and suckers were caught in the Fall.
-the area around the Cut Poles site, GbCg-?, was used by a settler named "Moquis," or by Inuit, or by Brinex exploration personnel who were active in the area 30 years ago.

-caribou used to be taken by means of pit fall/neck snare (braided caribou babiche) traps, and by corralling, the latter technique practiced at Mistastin Lake and near Border Beacon.

-P. may have said that the Shipiskan tent ring sites would have been occupied in Spring or Fall.

Informant 2 - Nuk Nui and Monique Nui

-Kanairktok River down from Snegamook Lake called 'Snegamook River'

-people used to winter on the 'Snegamook River' (Nuk Nui-?)

-they would travel to Postville via Snegamook Lake and 'Snegamook River

-Ramah chert, or at least a stone that you can "see through it" can be found at the bottom of the bay(s?) at Utshimasits and along the George River; the George River is divided into sections, each with its own Innuamun name.

-the myth attached to the Snegamook Lake Bird Islet site, GdCi-3 deals with a beast, or Agen, challenging an Innut; it is a respected place.

-they have no memory of the Boat Camp site on Snegamook Lake, GdCi-2, but suggest it may have been built and used by Utshimasits people, who arrived at Sheshatshit about 30 years ago.

-the columnular basalt piece is an ice chisel for breaking a hole in thin ice, such as near a small rapid - in Nuk Nui's time the chisel would be hafted parallel to the long axis (spear-like), and a hook and line dropped through in order to catch lake trout.

-the purple chert biface is probably a scraper piece.

-the side-notch on the ramah biface is for binding to the haft; this material may have been traded with the Inuit on the George

River.

-the quartzite biface is probably a spear for killing all kinds of mammals.

-the small sled at GdCi-1 may be a canoe hauling sled, but in the old days those sleds did not have parallel thwarts (?) - as in the Creek Sled, GdCi-4.

Informant 3 - Phyllis (Penash?)

-Shipiskan Lake was a place to hunt caribou in the winter; people would go there in the late Fall after freeze-up; this period and break-up were two main factors effecting length of stay at Shipiskan.
-rocks were heated in winter in order to melt the snow (tent pole positions/whole tent spot?) at tent ring sites (Shipiskan).

-no forest fires around Shipiskan during the 1st half of the 20th century.

-in order to avoid wind in winter, camps were located in the forest, while in summer they were placed along the lakeshore in order to be out in the wind.

-she travelled to Shipiskan and to Snegamook with her late husband.

-Shipiskan had lots of lake trout which were caught with a hooked line left in the water overnight; canoes may also have been made there.

-her grandfather is buried at Snegamook (according to David Nuke his grave is along the north shore, and is the one illustrated in "Homeland or Wasteland" - Armitage's land use study).

-no memory of using wooden boats on Snegamook Lake, re Boat Camp site, GdCi-2.

-Snegamook Lake area had lots of geese, fish and beaver; tobaggans, canoes and snow shoes were made there.

-a few days would be spent on the coast during trips there for flour and tobacco.

-a large, flat-topped cobble (about 5 kg) under her wood stove is similar to ones she would have used in the country in order to smash caribou bone for the marrow; an older man in Sheshatshit got it for her when he was in the country; it's kept under the stove to keep it clean re. dogs peeing on it (size: about 30x20x15 cm)

Informant 4 - Sylvester Andrew

-the Boat Camp site on Snegamook Lake, GdCi-2, may have been built and used by Utshimasits people.

-stone quarries are probably on the coast.

-Innuts used to use a flint-like rock for fire starting.

-the lake levels in the interior appear to be lowering (his lifetime), so older camps will be located further back in the woods along the older shoreline (David Nuke suggested the same for the Shipiskan Tent Camp site, GdCn-3).

-Innuts use islands a lot, especially to cache canoes and tents.

-Mistastin Island, along with most islands, is a likely old camp spot.

- a boulder island in the George River at a place where it makes a sharp leftward bend and where it splits the river in two like a statue is a cache site known in Innuamun as "the store" and as "the jay's heart" - caribou meat was stored there in November, and a large boulder 'door' was covered in water and left to freeze shut in order to secure this tomb-like cache - in the Spring it was opened; it was also known as a place for emergency provisions.

PLATE CAPTIONS

1. Shovel testing at the confluence of the Kanairiktok and the outlet stream of Blake Lake, about 23 km upriver from Shipiskan Lake.

2. Most of the trees in the forest surrounding Shipiskan Lake were not this large. However, a few giants with one metre diameter butts could be found, which my partner Griffith Roberts did in this case.

3. A fairly open section of caribou moss/spruce forest along the Kanairiktok, approximately 25 km upriver from Shipiskan Lake.

4. A wide, slow and shallow section of the upper Kanairiktok Valley, about 10 km upriver from Shipiskan Lake.

5. Sand flats in the foreground on the Kanairiktok's south bank, with burnt over hill sides in the background, about 10 km upriver from Snegamook Lake.

6. The Kanairiktok headwaters at Surf Lake.

7. Drowned shore along the northeast end of the Smallwood Reservoir, part of the former Kanairiktok headwaters.

8. The upper Kanairiktok Valley, about 20 km upriver from the Smallwood Reservoir.

9. An area shovel tested at the confluence of the Kanairiktok and Desolation Rivers, approximately 31 km upriver from Shipiskan Lake.

10. The southeast end of Shipiskan Lake, with the confluence of its outlet stream and the Kanairiktok just beyond the old ox-bow channel. GdCn-1 is located on the beach immediately to the right of the float plane, GdCn-3 on the terrace above the beach and GdCn-4 on the south (right) terrace edge at the narrows of the Lake's outlet.

11. Gravel ridges and sand dunes at the Shipiskan Lake outlet stream. Similar sand and gravel features mark the Lake's north end.

12. The Snegamook Lake outlet channel (Kanairiktok River) looking north. GdCh-1 is located approximately 200 m to the left of the low water cobble beach.

13. Typical hilly terrain and low water, sandy river bank west of Snegamook Lake.

14. Shipiskan Lake looking north from a position over the Lake's south end.

15. The northeast bay of Snegamook Lake. GdCh-2 is near the boulders at the tip of the point.

16. A low, swampy shore along the southeast bay of Snegamook Lake, typical of much of the Lake's south side.

17. A typical cobble beach on Snegamook Lake, grown over with alder/willow. The vegetation appears to be establishing itself as a result of reduced water levels.

18. Sand and gravel terraces rise in succession between the Kanairiktok and hills in the background, approximately 50 km east of Snegamook Lake.

19. On the low hill to the left of the rapid (chute) is a federal government water survey cabin, about 25 km east of Snegamook Lake.

20. A typical Kanairiktok rapid downriver from Snegamook Lake, approximately about 20 km upstream from the river mouth.

21. The north half of Marshall Falls, looking east towards the coastal mountains and the River's mouth, about 12 km distant. GfCc-1 is located on the River's north bank, across from the Falls and about 500 m downstream.

22. MacDonald Falls, looking southeast, and approximately 9 km upstream from the river mouth. GfCc-2 is located 15 m to the right.

23. The Kanairiktok River mouth at the bottom of Kanairiktok Bay, looking west.

24. Tidal effects were noticed at this north riverbank camp, about 5 km upriver from the Kanairiktok mouth at Kanairiktok Bay. At low tide, the sand beach extended another 5 m out from the brush pile at the water's edge.

25. A side-notched biface of Ramah Chert, a buff-coloured quartzite biface, lanceolate-shaped with a square base, and the Saunders Chert scraper from GdCn-1 on Shipiskan Lake.

26A/26B. A columnular basalt(?) chopping tool, perhaps an ice chisel, from GdCn-2.

27. Tent poles and garbage marking three tent spots at GdCo-1 on the northwest end of Shipiskan Lake, looking northeast.

28. The basalt (?) tool at GdCn-2 was found to the left of the gravel beach point. The GdCn-7 tent ring is on the right, looking northeast.

29. GdCn-3 looking north.

30. GdCn-3 looking south. Burnt over and wind blown trees border the camp in the background.

31. The terrace edge at GdCn-3, looking northwest, with Shipiskan Lake in the background. The wooden, canvas-covered structure is a meat cache for caribou.

32. GdCn-4 looking north, with the narrows of the Shipiskan Lake outlet stream in the right background.

33. GdCn-5 looking east. Shovel testing was done around the two sets of tent poles in the hollow, bordered by sand dunes on the left.

34. GdCn-6 tent ring looking northeast. A pile of dead branches, possibly tent flooring, is barely visible in the upper left.

35. GdCn-8 looking southeast. Collapsed and standing tent poles border a tent spot. At the right a long on the ground abuts a pair of standing poles where the trail from Shipiskan Lake joins this terrace.

36. GdCh-1 flakes, two of quartzite and one of Ramah Chert.

37. GdCh-1 looking north. The 3 flakes were found on the beach past the stone slabs just beyond the canoe.

38. A medial section of a purple, Saunders Chert biface.

39. GdCh-2 looking west towards the cliffs on the far side of Snegamook Lake. The biface piece was found near the base of the dark boulder on the right.

40. GdCh-3, milky white quartzite core flakes.

41. GdCh-3 looking east. The quartzite flakes were found at the base of the second large boulder at the water's edge, mid-photo.

42. The rear of the GdCi-1 sled looking south. An Export A tobacco can is wrapped around the rear stanchion. Both nails and rope were used to join it and the thin runner.

43. GdCi-1 looking south, 15 m inland from the Snegamook Lake shore. A few recently overturned and stacked cobbles, a probable marker, are located due north of the sled's position.

44. Gdci-2 looking west. In the foreground is a collapsed tent frame and a boat. In the background a V-shaped arrangement of birch tree trunks/limbs with attached poles is apparently the rafters of a tilt.

45. Gdci-2 looking north, with a Snegamook Lake island in the background. The rafters of a tilt with a roof segment of corrugated iron/tin is held up by tall tree stumps and living

trees, under which ia a wooden table with rusted tools.

46. The collapsed boat at Gdci-2 looking north, with a Snegamook Lake island in the background. Canvas is peeling from the boat's exterior sheathing near its prow.

47. The transom of the collapsed boat at Gdci-2 looking south. The boat's exterior sheathing is at the photo top and some of its interior ribs are at the bottom.

48. What appears to be a V-shaped boat run at GdCi-3 looking southeast.

49. The GdCi-3 islet looking north. On the left are alignments of boulders with branches lodged in between the cracks, possibly the remains of bird hunting gazes or blinds.

50. The large sled at GdCi-4 looking southwest. At the tip of the right sled runner is a flattened Campbell's soup can.

51. The rear of the large sled at GdCi-4 looking west. Note notching, drill holes and lashing on the crosspieces and sled runners.

52. The blue banded chert flake from GdCg-1.

53. GdCg-1 looking southeast towards the Kanairiktok River. The flake was found near the log on the upper beach level on the left.

54. The two Saunders Chert flakes from GfCc-1.

55. The two GfCc-1 flakes were found in the sandy cove mid-photo. The faint depression is on the beach terrace just to the left while the large, cube-shaped boulder is to the right at the waterline.

56. GfCc-2 looking south, with nails, a shotgun shell and a 1984 nickel visible on a very large log. MacDonald Falls is 15 metres to the right.

57. GbCg-1 looking east, with a pile of cut logs mid-photo at the top of the cobble beach.

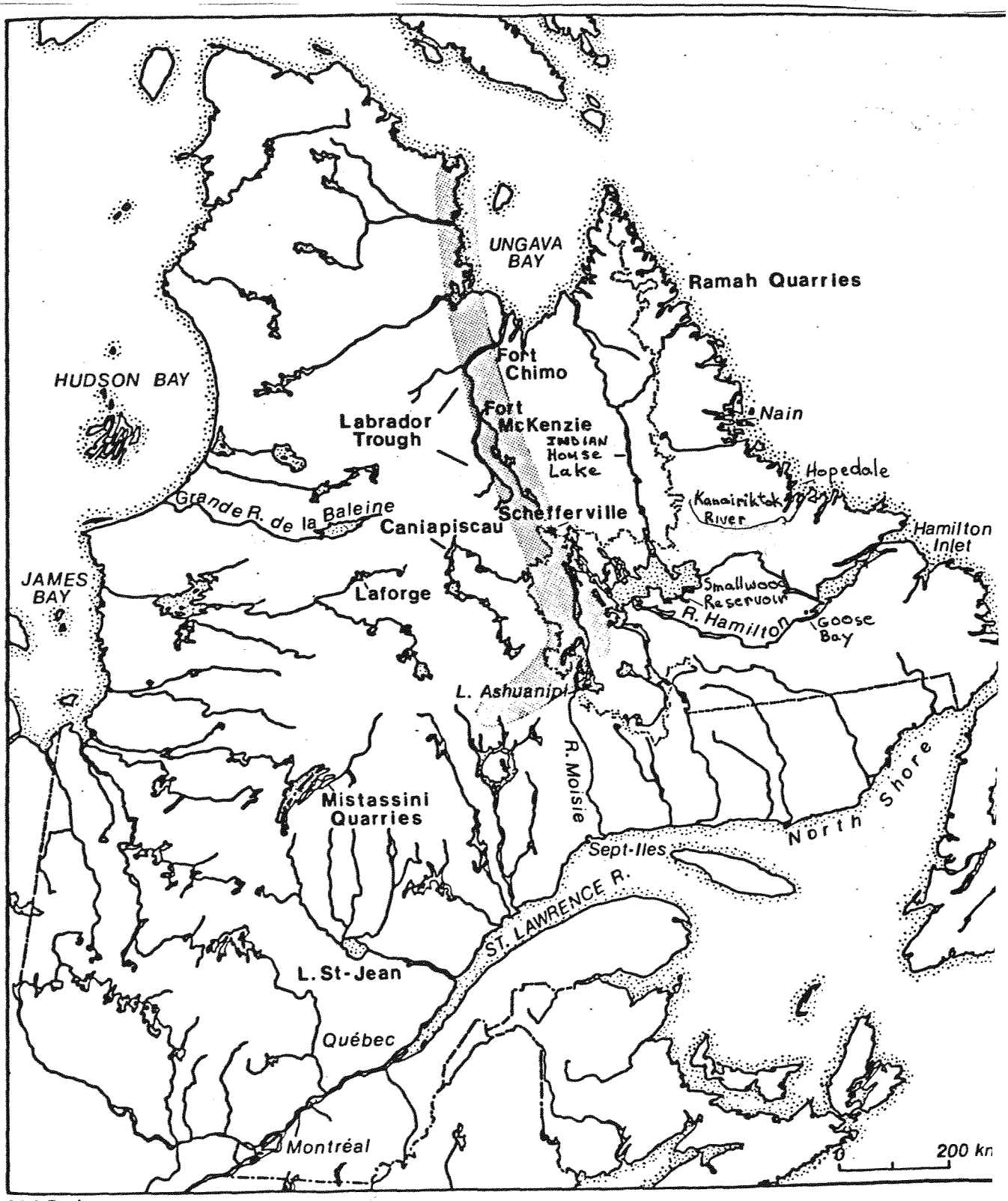
74. Phillip and Annie Michel in their house in Sheshatshit.

75. Nuk Nui and Monique Nui in their house in Sheshatshit.

76. Phyllis Pone in her house in Sheshatshit.

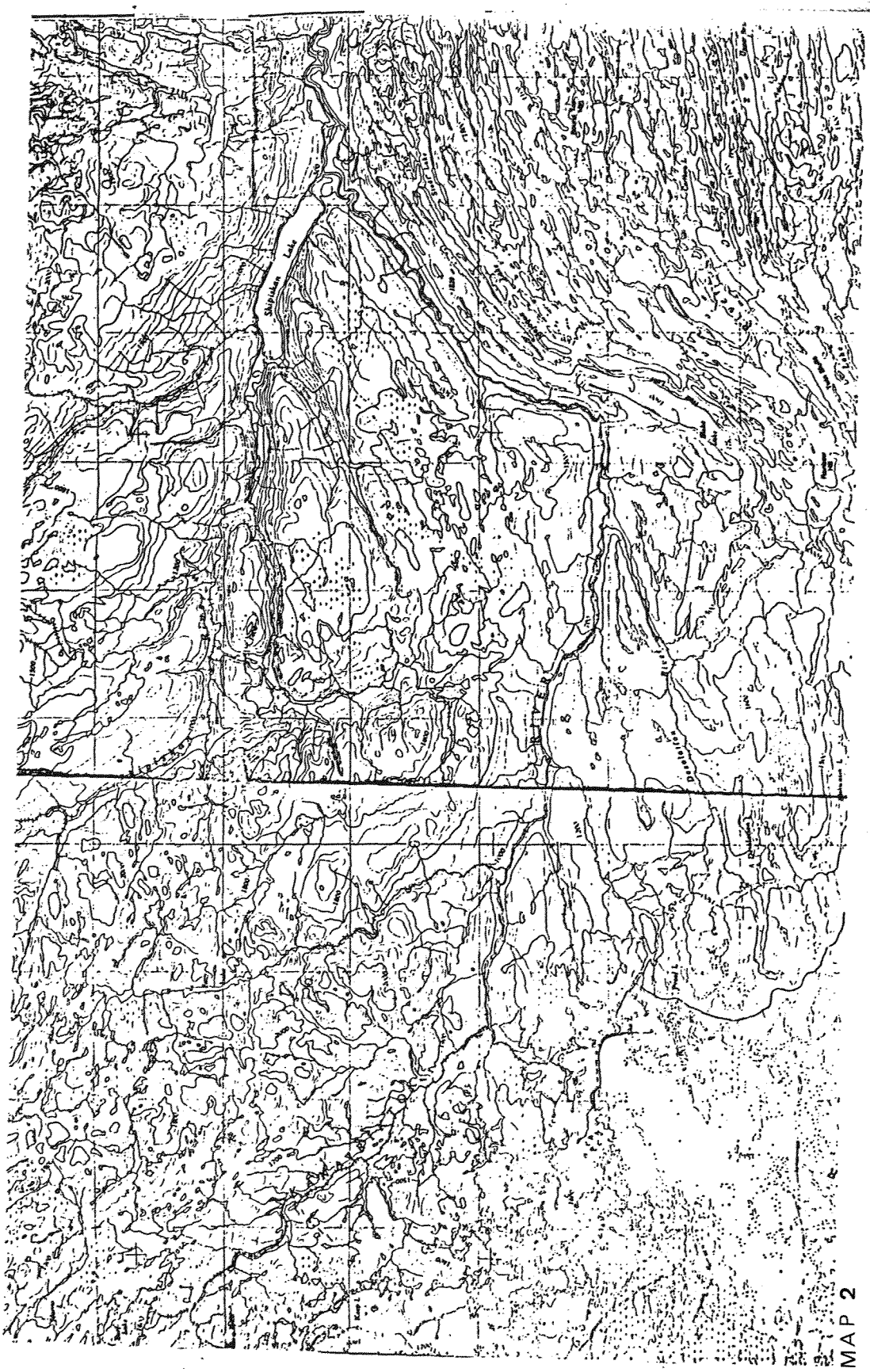
77. The flat-topped, rectangular cobble used by Phyllis Pone for smashing caribou bone.

LABRADOR PENINSULA



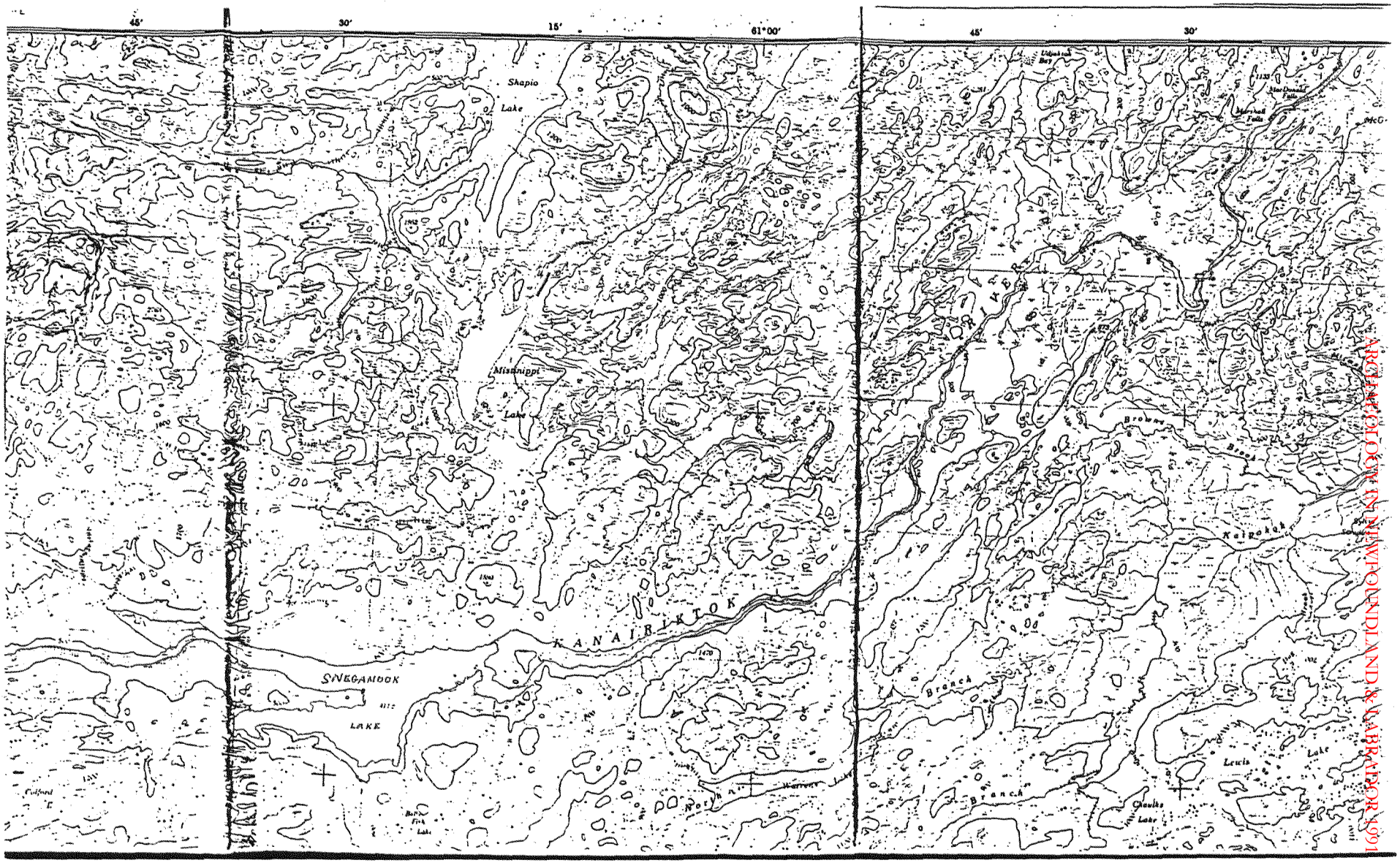
MAP 1

UPPER KANAIRIKTOK RIVER BASIN



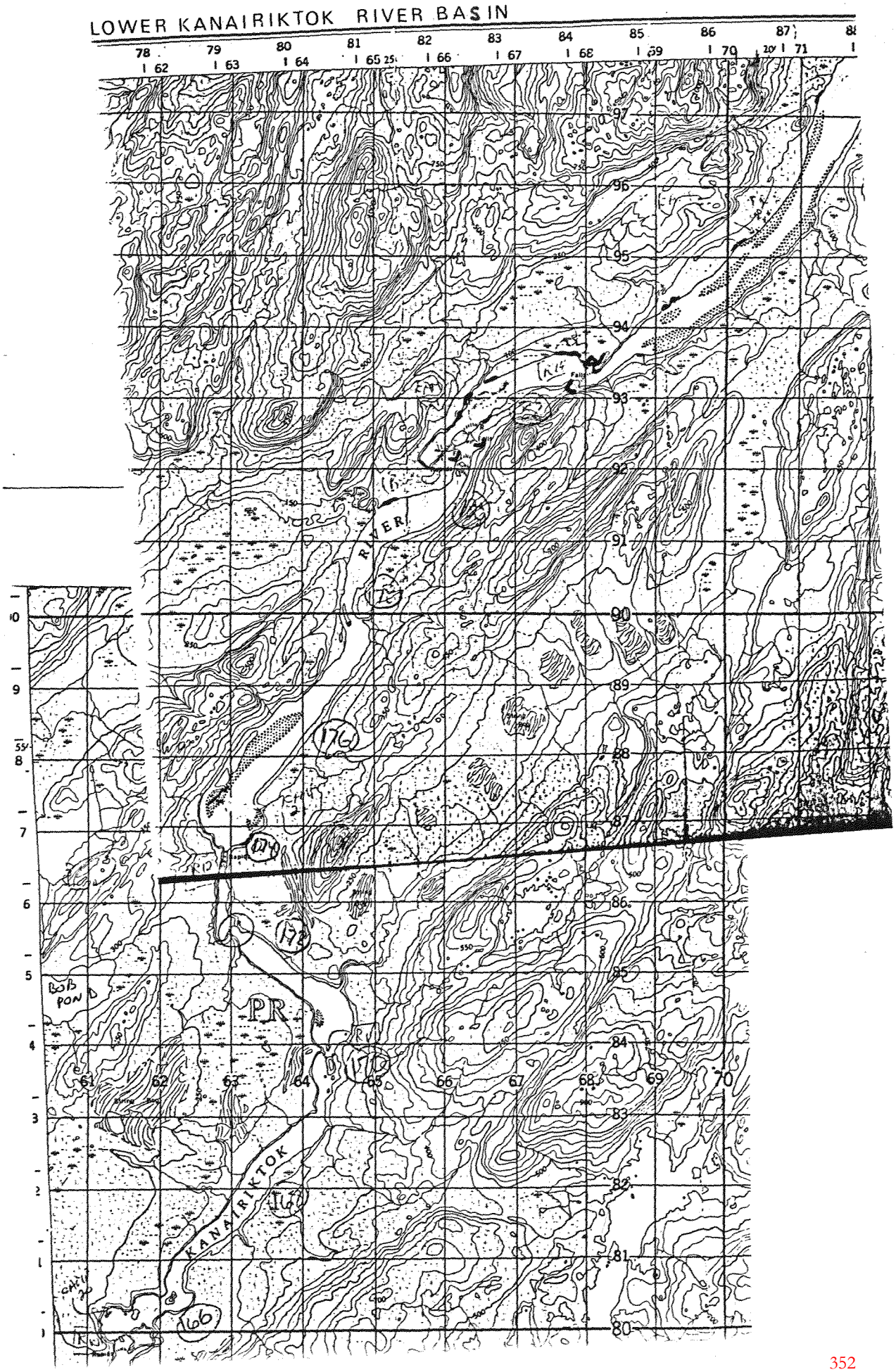
MAP 2

MID-KANAIRIKTOK RIVER BASIN



MAP 3

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 1991


LOWER KANAIRIKTOK RIVER BASIN
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RIVER
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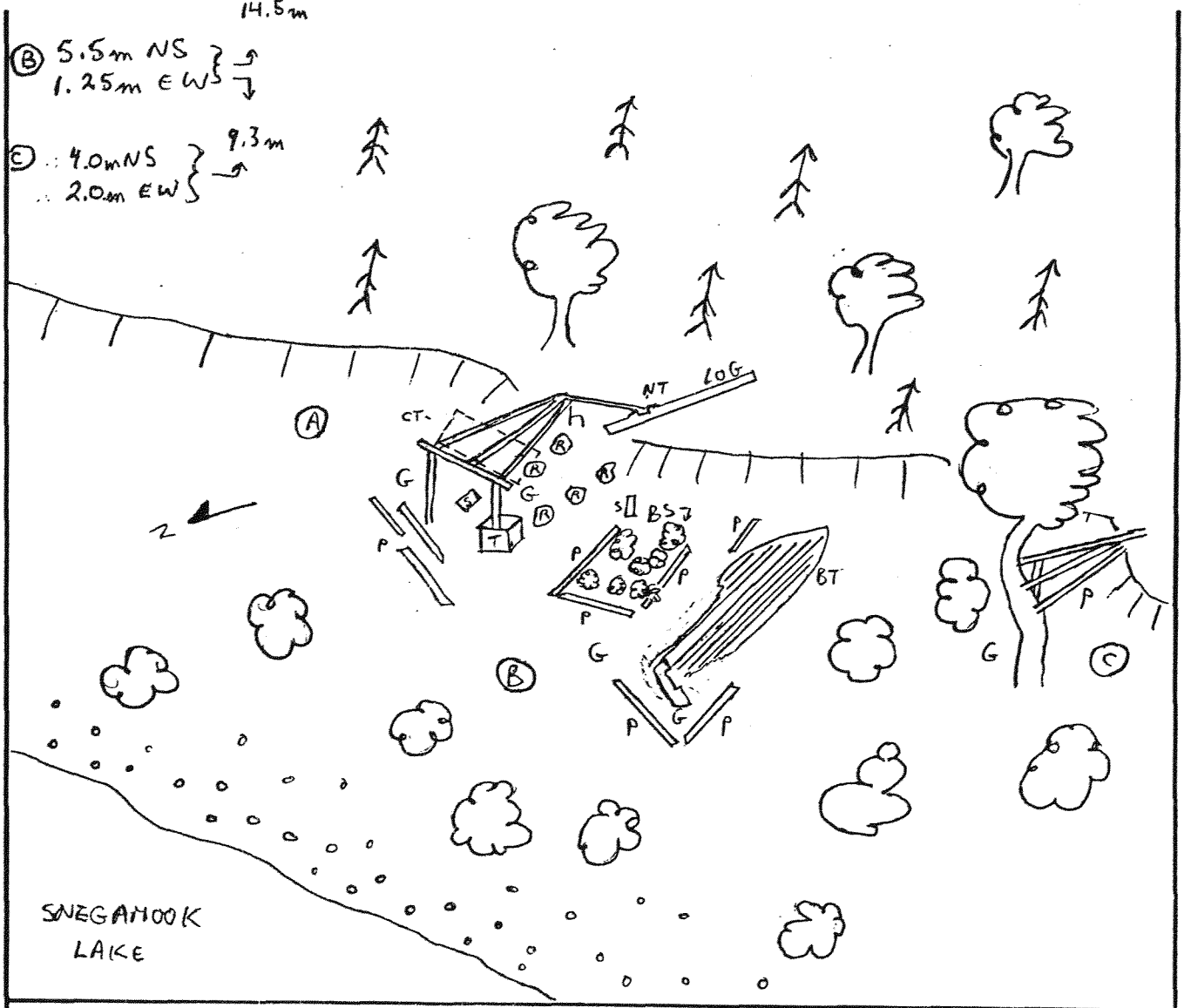
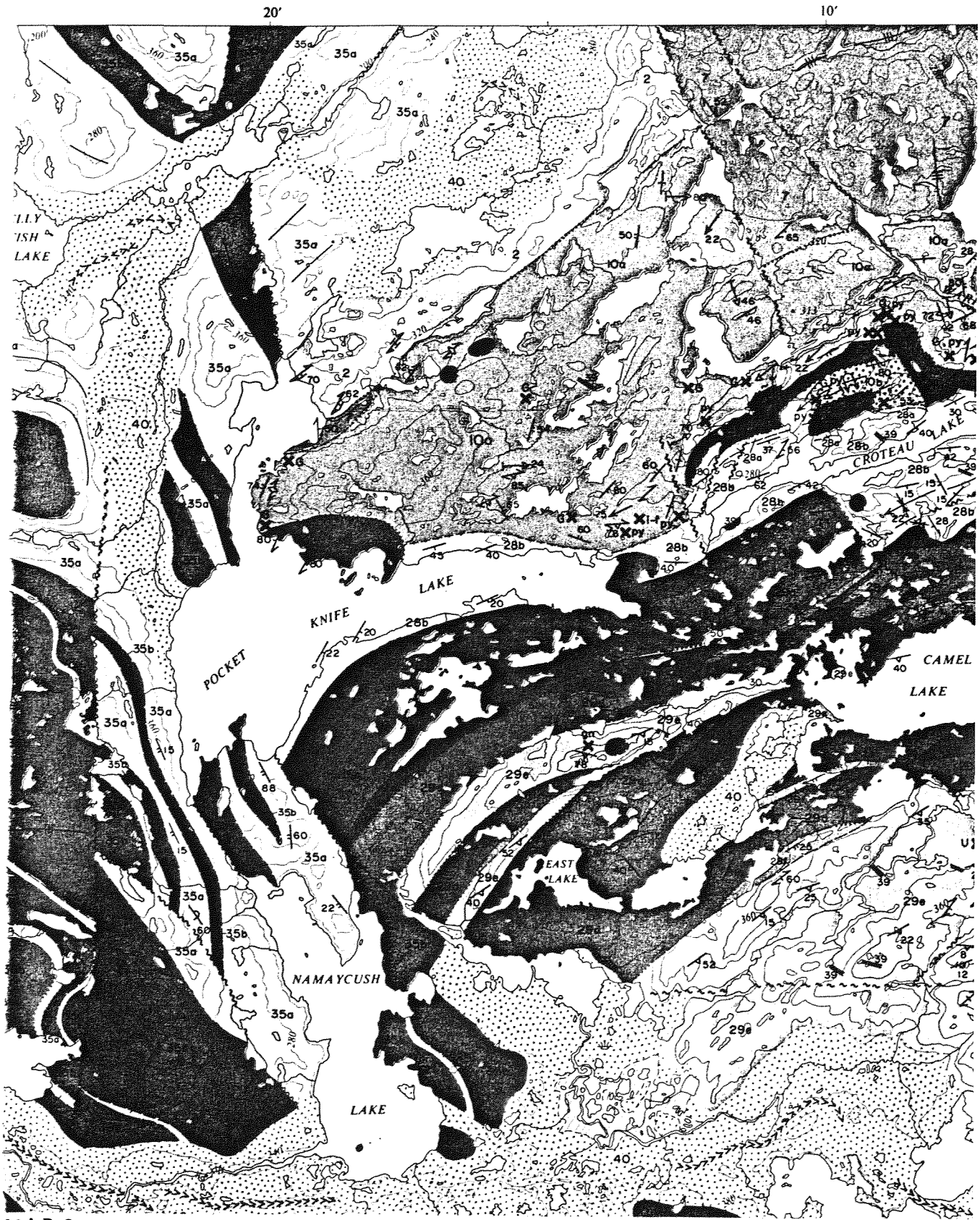
MAP 4

GdCi-2 BOAT CAMP



MAP 5

POCKET KNIFE LAKE GEOLOGY



MAP 6

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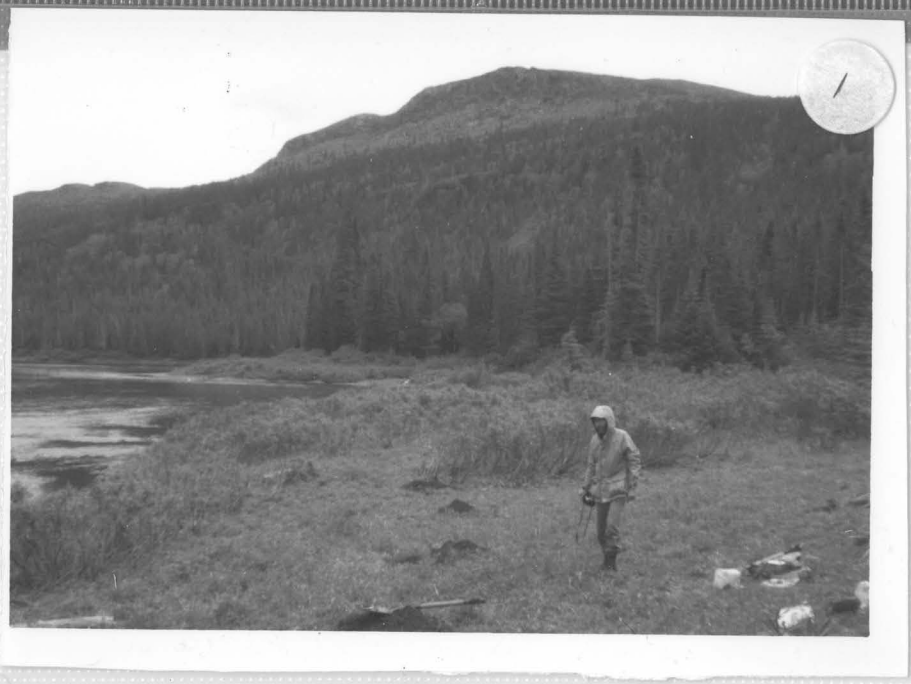


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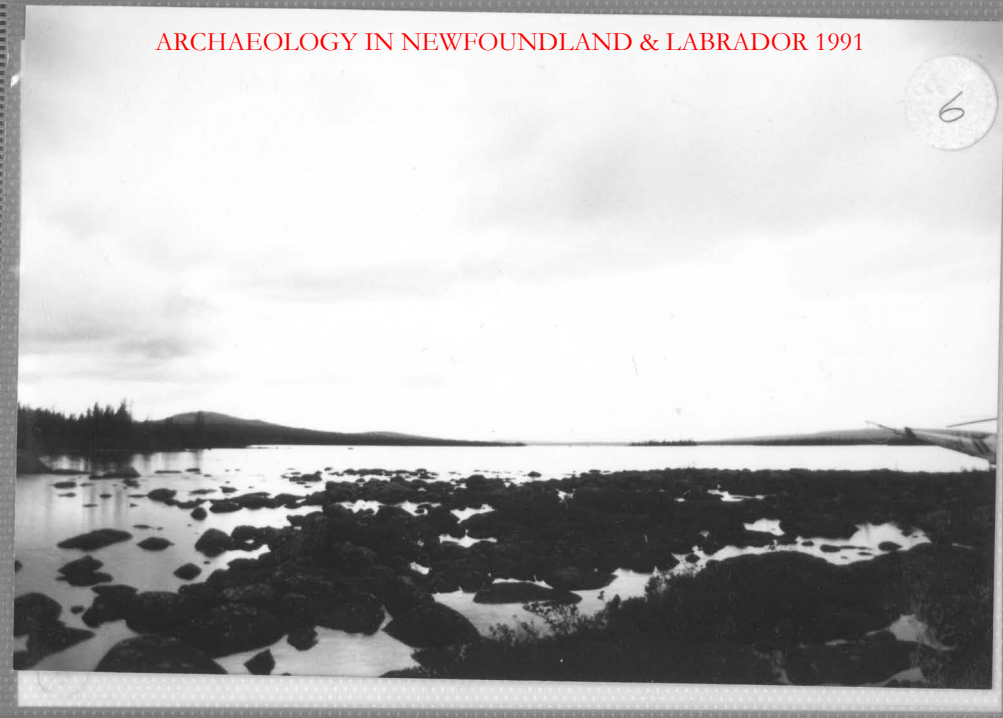
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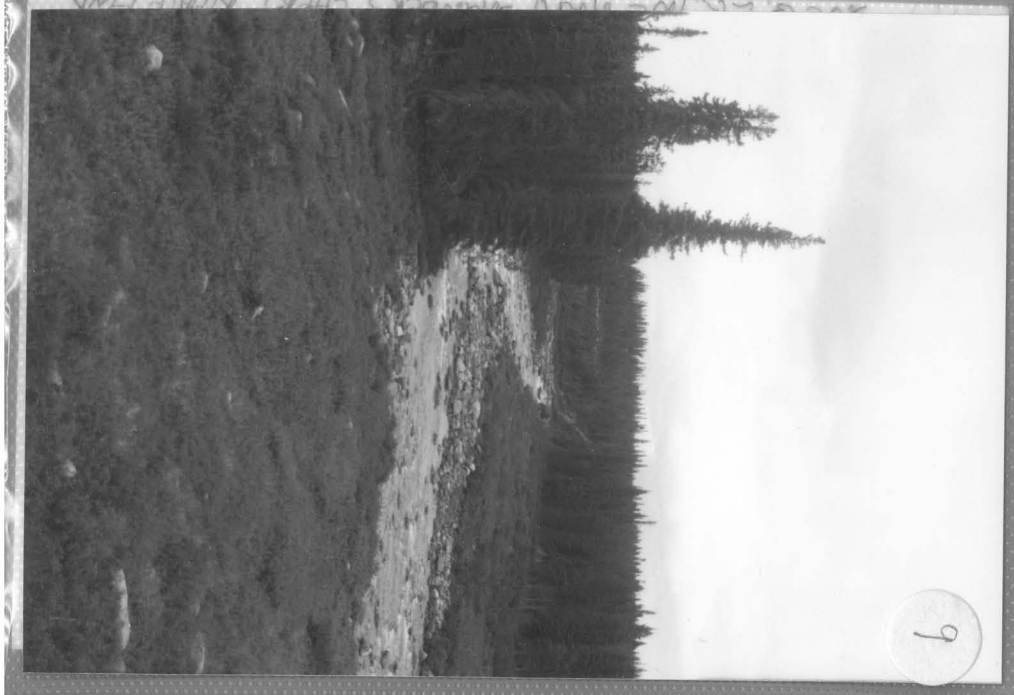


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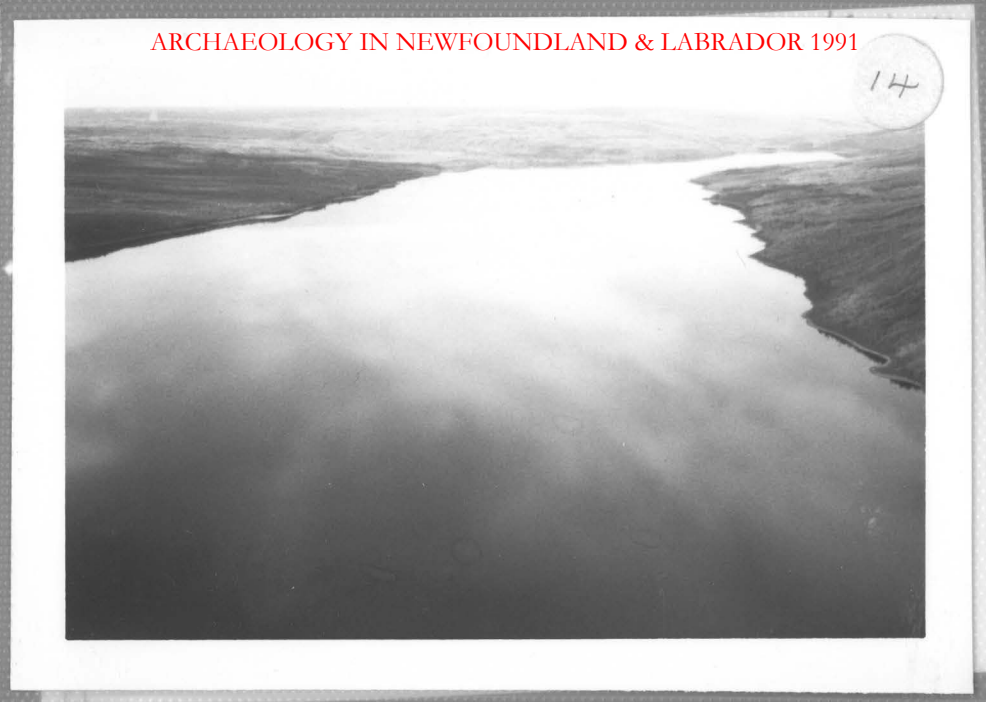
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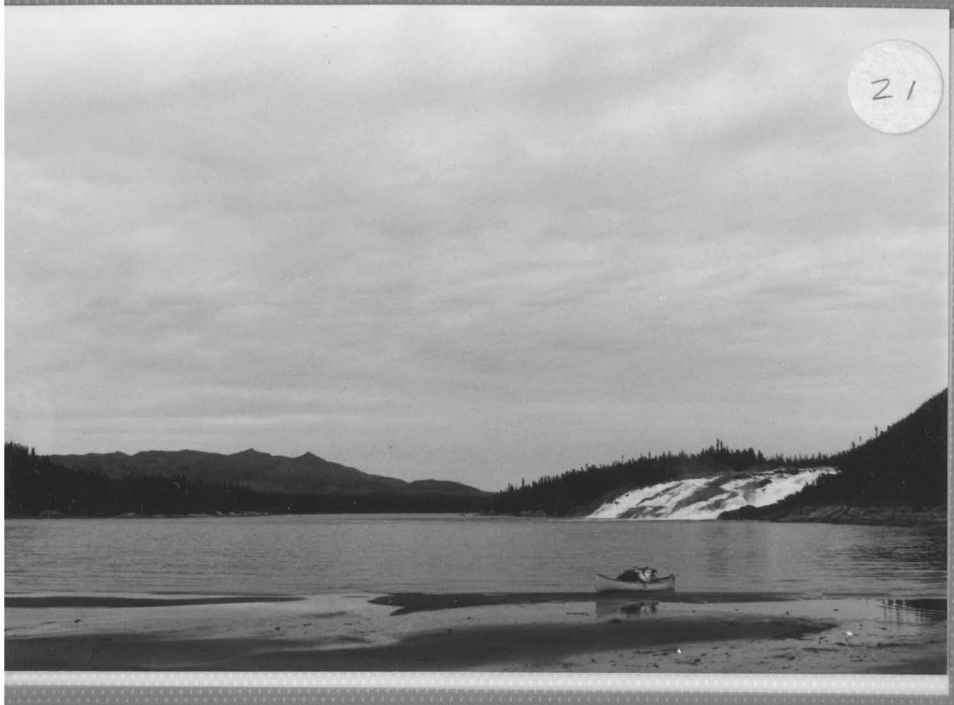
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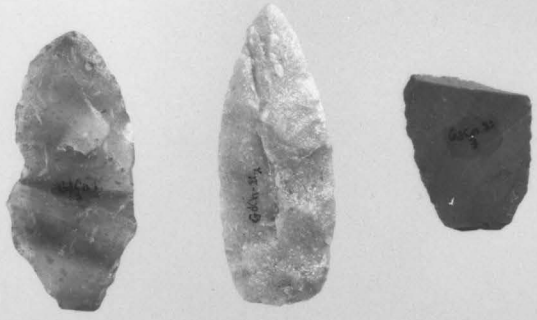

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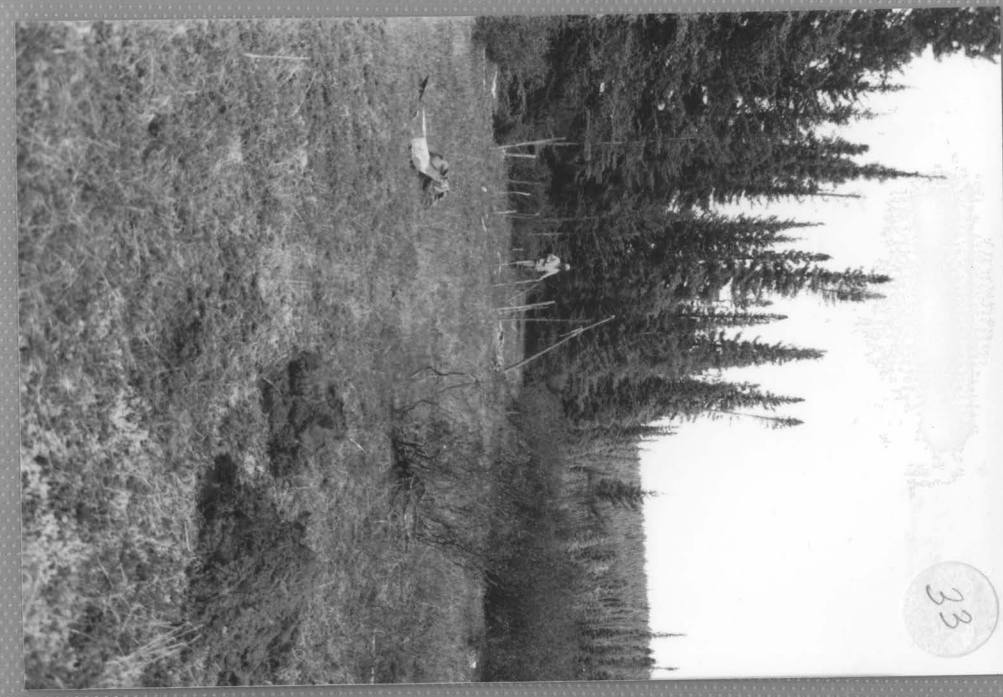

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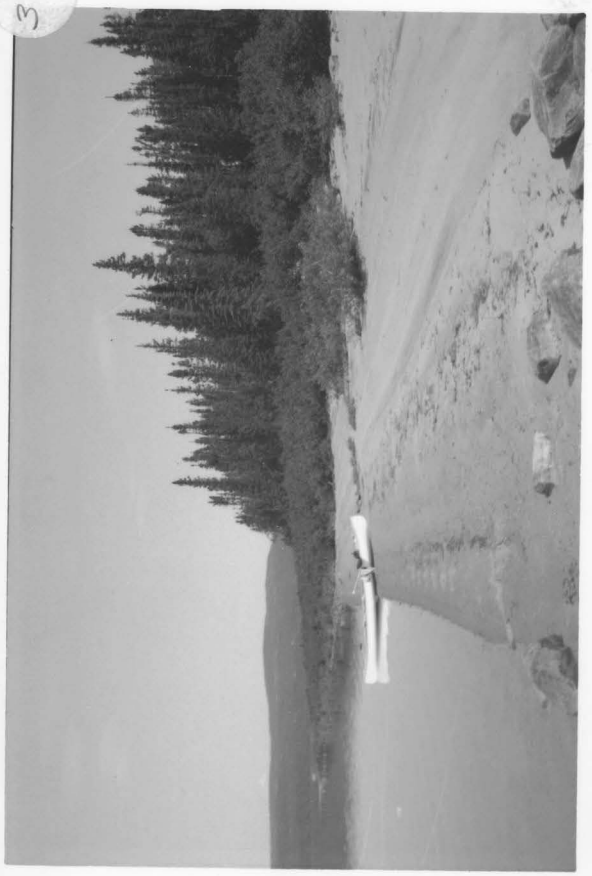

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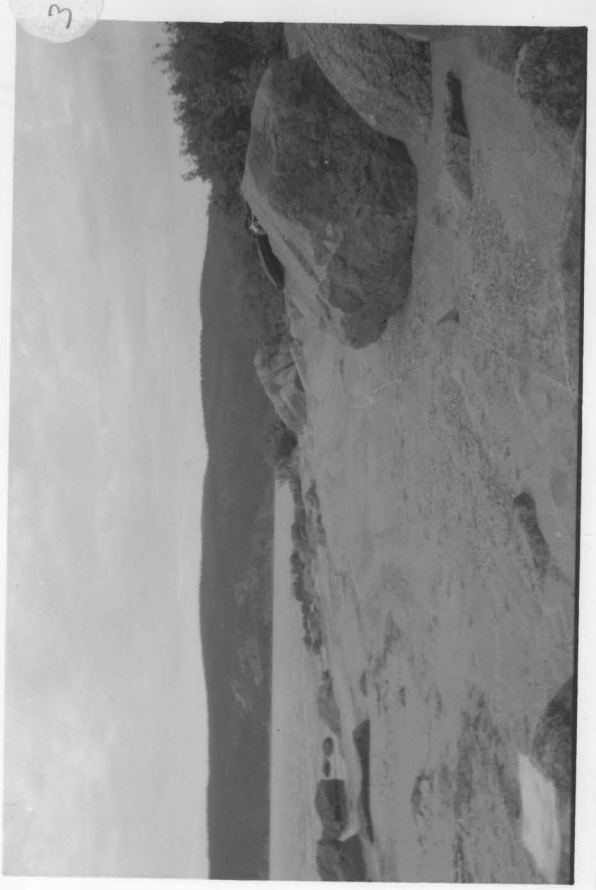

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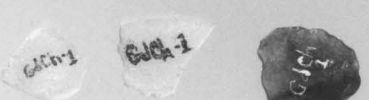

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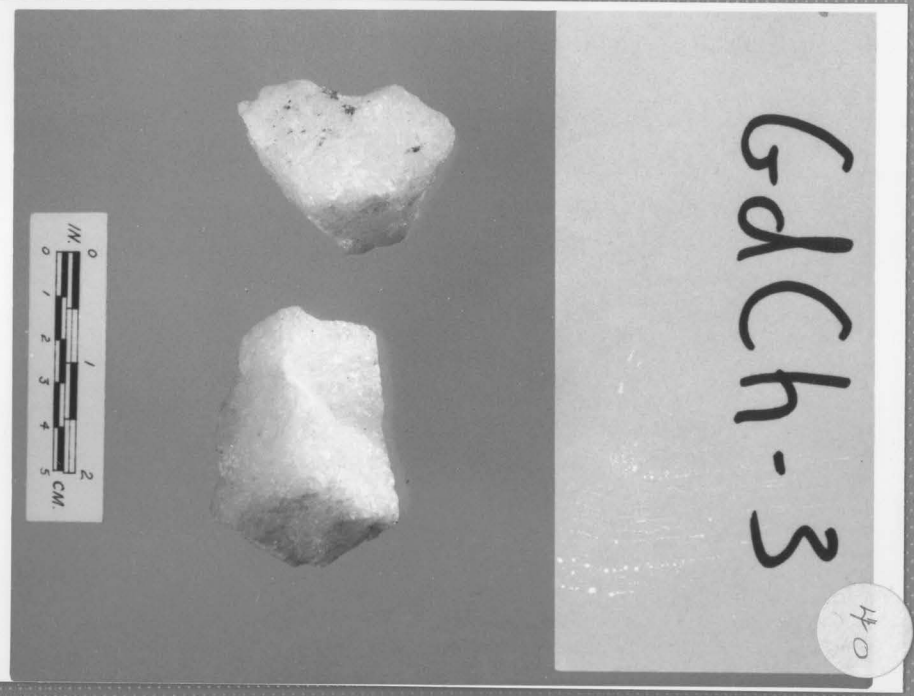


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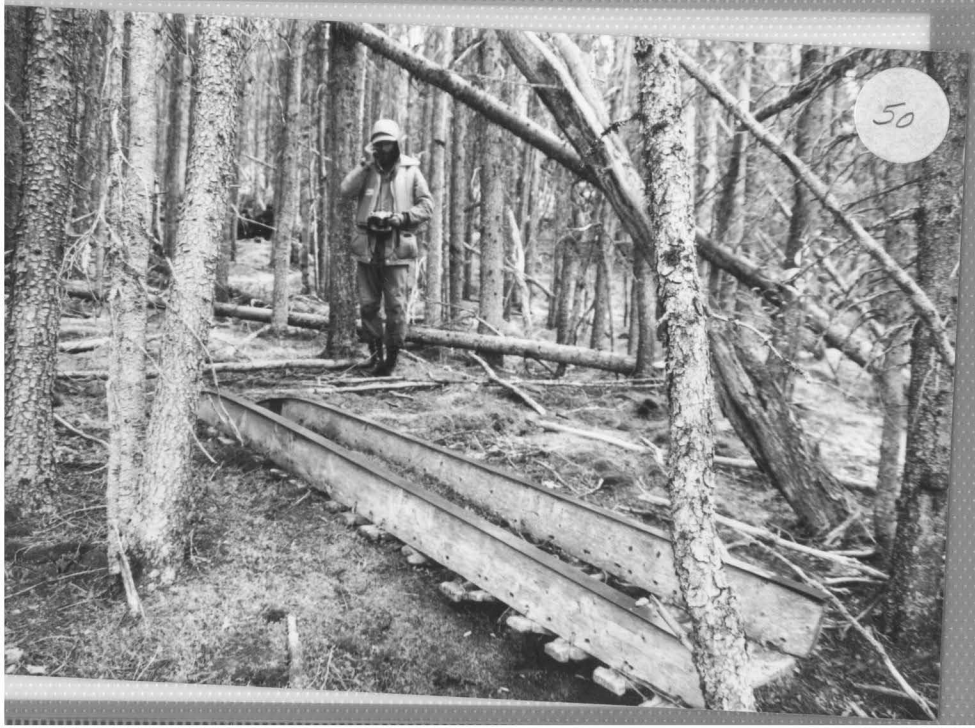

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GdCg-1
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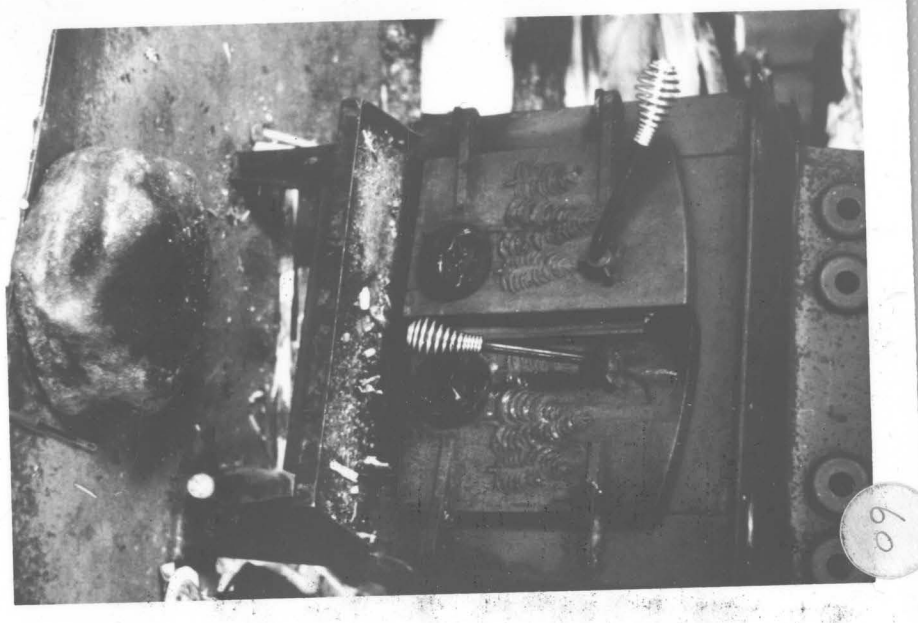

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 1991

RESULTS OF PHASE 1 HISTORIC RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT, OLD MAN'S POND, WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND, 31 JULY AND 4 AUGUST, 1991

Prepared for:
Land Management Division
Department of Environment and Lands
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Prepared by:
M.A.P. Renouf, PhD
Archaeology Unit
Memorial University of Newfoundland
6 August 1991

Archaeological Permit No. 91.11

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted on the western end of Old Man's Pond, near Corner Brook (Fig. 2). The survey, results and recommendation are part of a Stage One Historic Resources Impact Assessment of the area which is necessary prior to the cottage development proposed by the Western Regional Office of the Land Management Division, Department of Environment and Lands, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. As can be seen from Fig. 1, the Lands Branch is proposing to develop 18 cottage lots, with a 20 metre wide access road connecting the lots to the logging road, a distance of approximately 385m. The cottage lots cover two main areas (Fig. 1), the approximate measurements of which are: [1] 350m by 230m and [2] 90m by 100m.

2. VEGETATION

Until recent logging, the area was heavily wooded with spruce and birch. However, much of the area has been cut over (Fig. 1; Plate 1), leaving an approximately 115 metre deep band of forest bordering the shore (Plate 2). The location is dry except for the smaller of the two areas of proposed cottage lots, which is boggy. The beach consists of sand and small rounded pebbles and there are two small brooks, one of which has been recently diverted; both brooks would have run different courses prehistorically.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The interior areas of the island of Newfoundland have rarely been surveyed archaeologically for reasons of relative inaccessibility and the discomfort of flies. As a result, what is known about the prehistoric occupation of the island is derived almost totally from coastal sites. Nevertheless, Newfoundland archaeologists recognize that there is a potential for prehistoric sites in the interior since aboriginals would have pursued caribou, trapped small game, and utilized freshwater and anadromous fish. Therefore, at Old Man's Pond there is, in theory, the potential for sites belonging to the following chronological/cultural periods of Newfoundland's prehistory: [1] Maritime Archaic, from

5000-3000 B.P[1]., [2] Intermediate Indian, from 3000-2000 B.P., [3] Palaeoeskimo, from 3000-1200 B.P., [4] Recent Indian, from 2000-c. 300 B.P., and [5] Beothuk, from c. 300 years ago to the nineteenth century.

4. SURVEY STRATEGY

Three main strategies were used to test the area for evidence of archaeological sites, and these were accomplished by a crew of three on 31 July and a crew of seventeen for part of 4 August: [1] looking for surface anomalies which might reflect cultural features beneath the ground, [2] searching areas of erosion where cultural material might be exposed, and [3] digging test pits. At Old Man's Pond, where there was heavy overgrowth, the third method proved the most useful.

4.1 Surface anomalies

Where the land has been cut over any surface anomalies, such as depressions or mounds, would be totally obscured. Although such features could be visible in the uncut forest, none were observed.

4.2 Areas of erosion

There is a four metre wide trike/ski-doo/truck track running from the logging road to the beach (Fig. 1) which has chewed up the ground considerably (Plate 3). This track was searched for evidence of an archaeological site, but none was found.

The juncture of the forest with the beach (Plate 4), where archaeological material might erode out, was searched. The beach itself was also scanned, but no cultural material was found.

The banks of both brooks were searched, with negative results.

4.3 Test pits

Where possible, the area of planned cottage lots, and the access road, were test pitted. This involved a 30 by 30 cm pit excavated down to beach level.

[1]Before Present

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4.3.1 Access road.

The access road was tested intensively since this is a stretch where there will be maximum ground disturbance. Test pits were dug every 30 metres east-west and 10 metres north-south (Fig. 1; Plate 5). Coverage from the logging road to the beach consisted of 45 test units of depths varying from 10 to 30 cm. Soil stratigraphy generally consisted of a thin level of leaf mould overlying peat of variable thickness which in turn overlay a thin layer of grey clay beneath which was orange beach; in other units there was no grey clay and the beach consisted of pebble and sand. In two of the test pits on the north fork of the access road there was a fine sand stratum indicating that the course of the nearby brook had been different in the past. No evidence of cultural activity was found in any of the pits.

4.3.2 Cottage lots

In the larger of the two areas of proposed cottage development (Fig. 1), twelve test units were excavated every 30 metres[2] in a line parallel to the shore, six metres from the back of the beach. Stratigraphy consisted of leaf mould overlying sterile peat which in turn overlay the pebble and sand beach; pits varied in depth from 12 to 40 cm. At the smaller area of proposed development, four pits spaced 25 metres apart were excavated at the same distance from the beach (Fig. 1); all pits were sterile.

Two subsequent lines of test pits similarly spaced were dug 50 metres and 115 metres back from the beach, with the same results. Four pits were excavated 80 metres back from the beach (Fig. 1).

4.3.3 Brooks

Four test pits were excavated on the banks of the larger brook (Fig. 1), with negative results.

4.3.4 Cut-over area

It was not possible to excavate test pits in cut-over areas.

[2]Distance measurements are approximate; in a number of cases it was impossible to excavate a pit at the 30 metre interval, in which case it was dug at the nearest convenient spot.

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5. RESULTS

There is no evidence of cultural activity in the area surveyed. It is unlikely that there is any archaeological material farther back, away from the beach and towards the logging road, since any prehistoric settlement probably would have been near the shore.

6. RECOMMENDATION

That the cottage development on the western shore of Old Man's Pond, as proposed, not be obstructed on the basis of a threat to historic resources.

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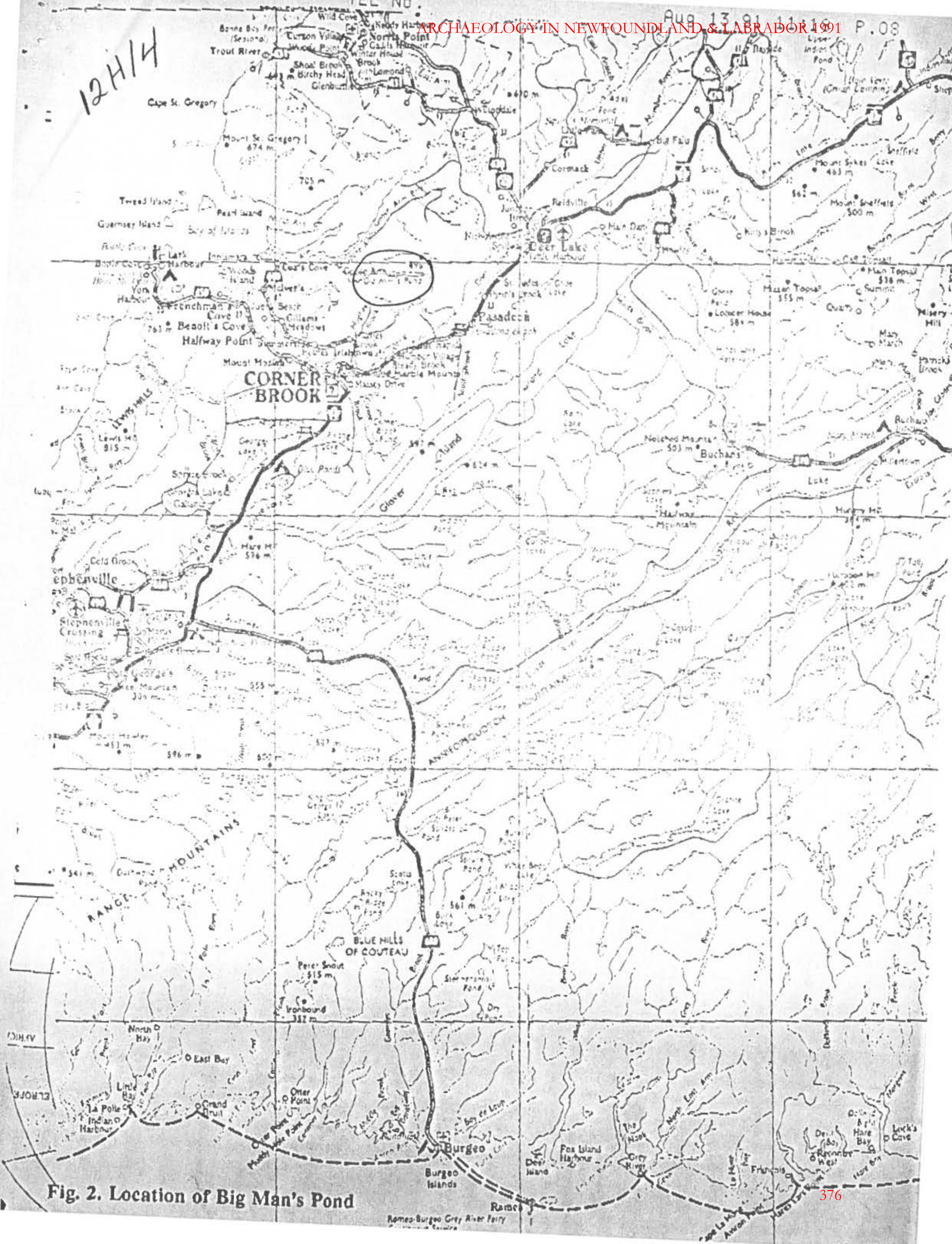

Fig. 2. Location of Big Man's Pond

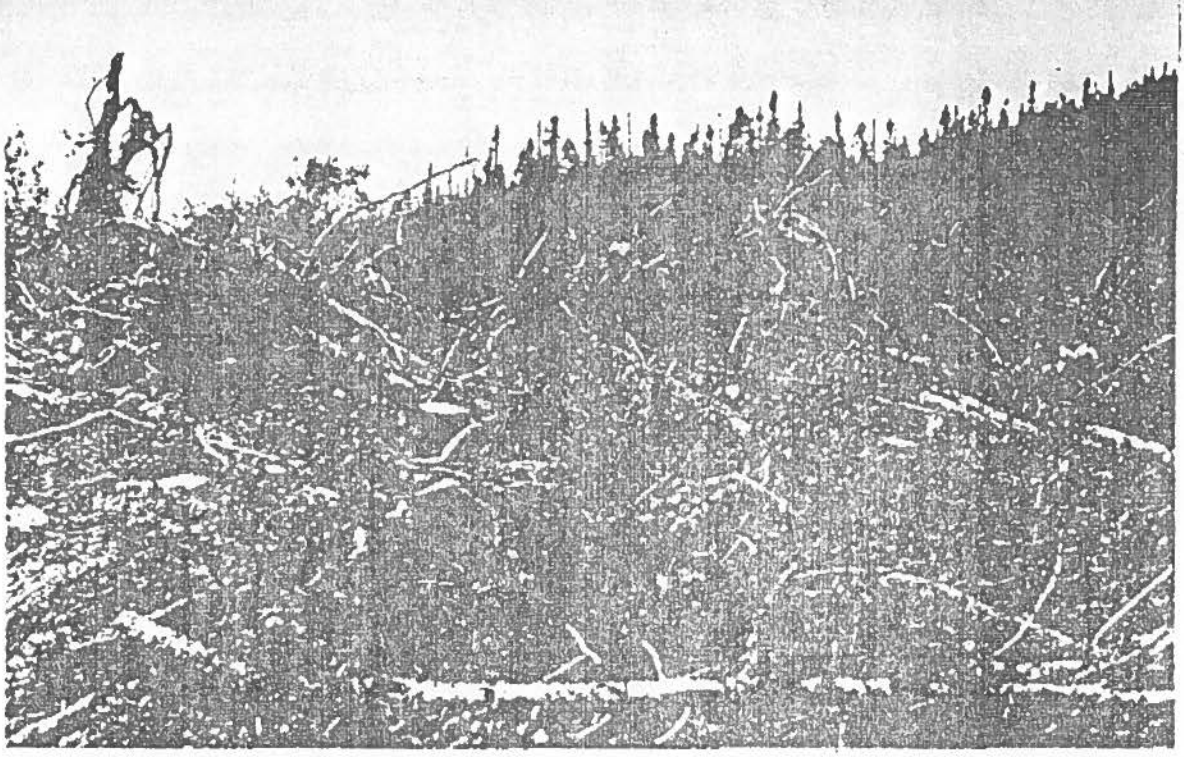

Plate 1. Cut-over area at Old Man's Pond

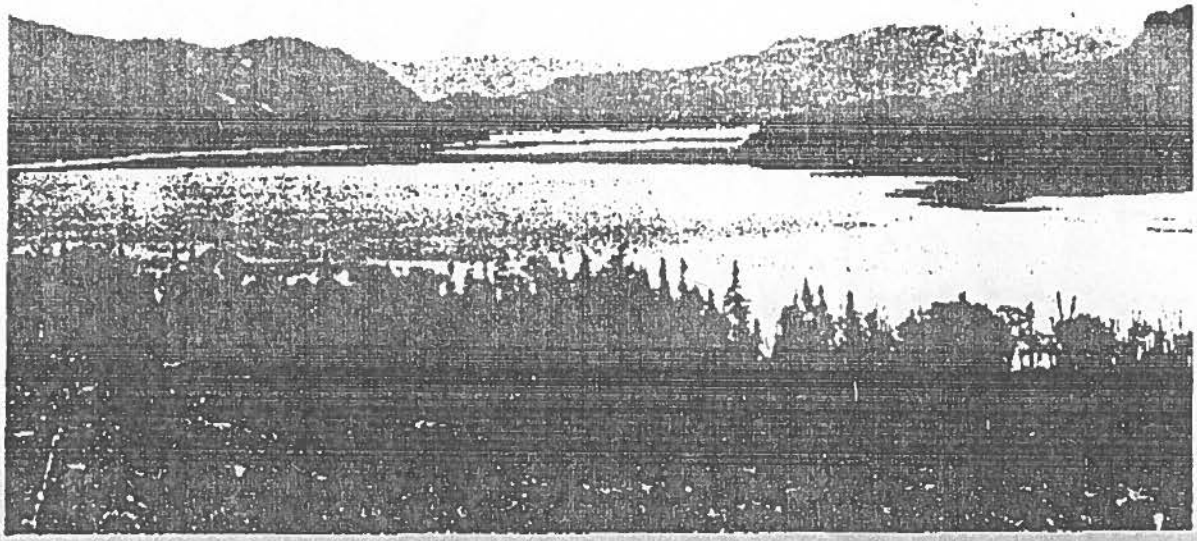

Plate 2. Band of forest paralleling western end of Old Man's Pond

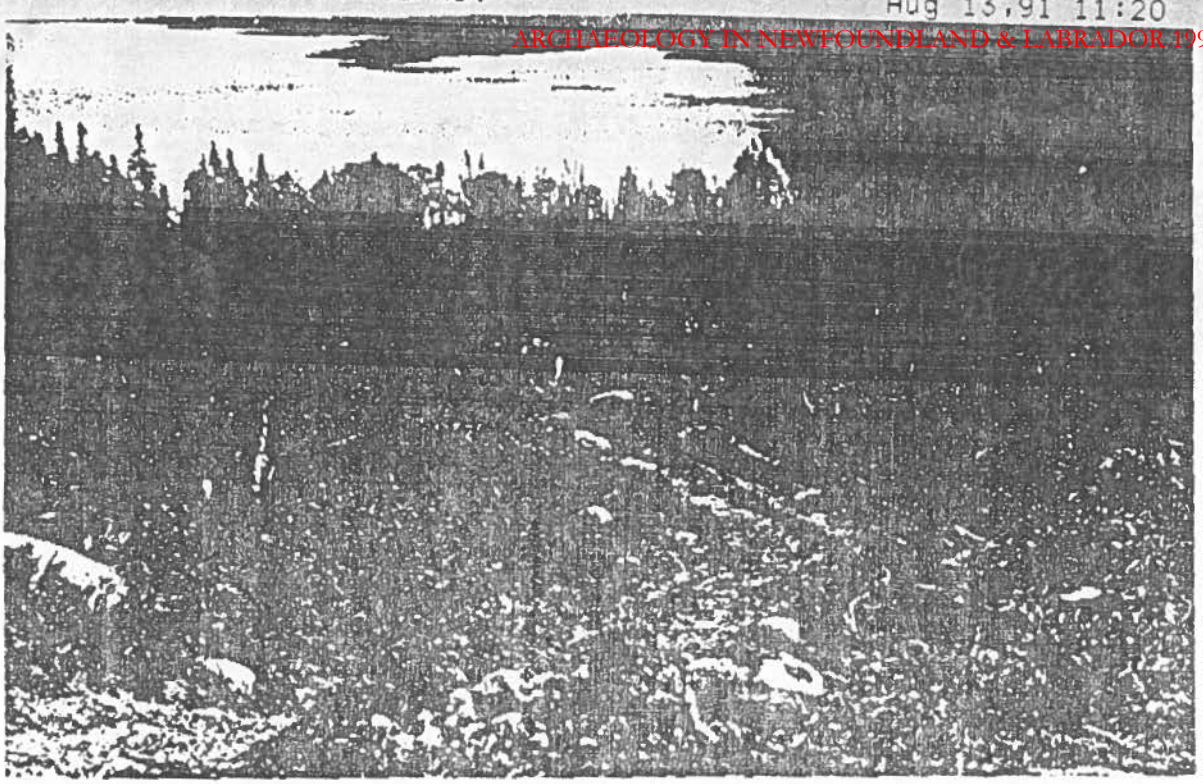

Plate 3. Trike/ski-doo/truck track from logging road to the beach

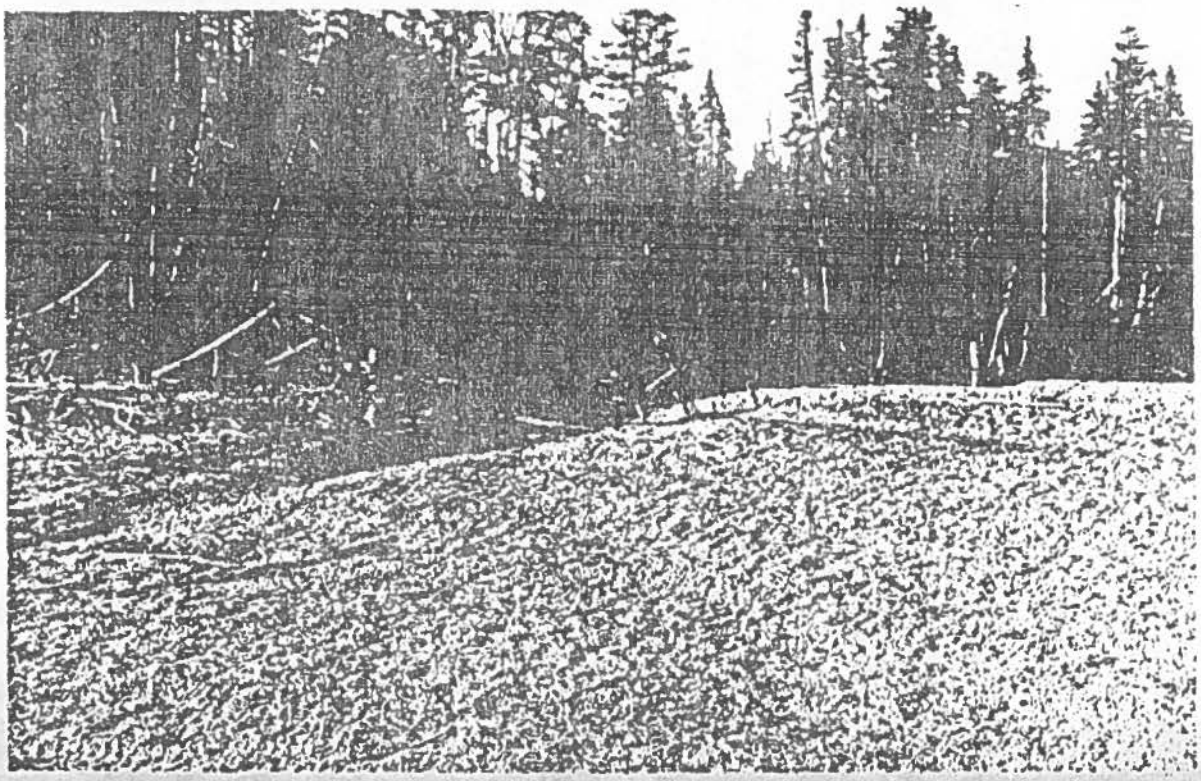

Plate 4. Juncture of forest and beach, at southern brook

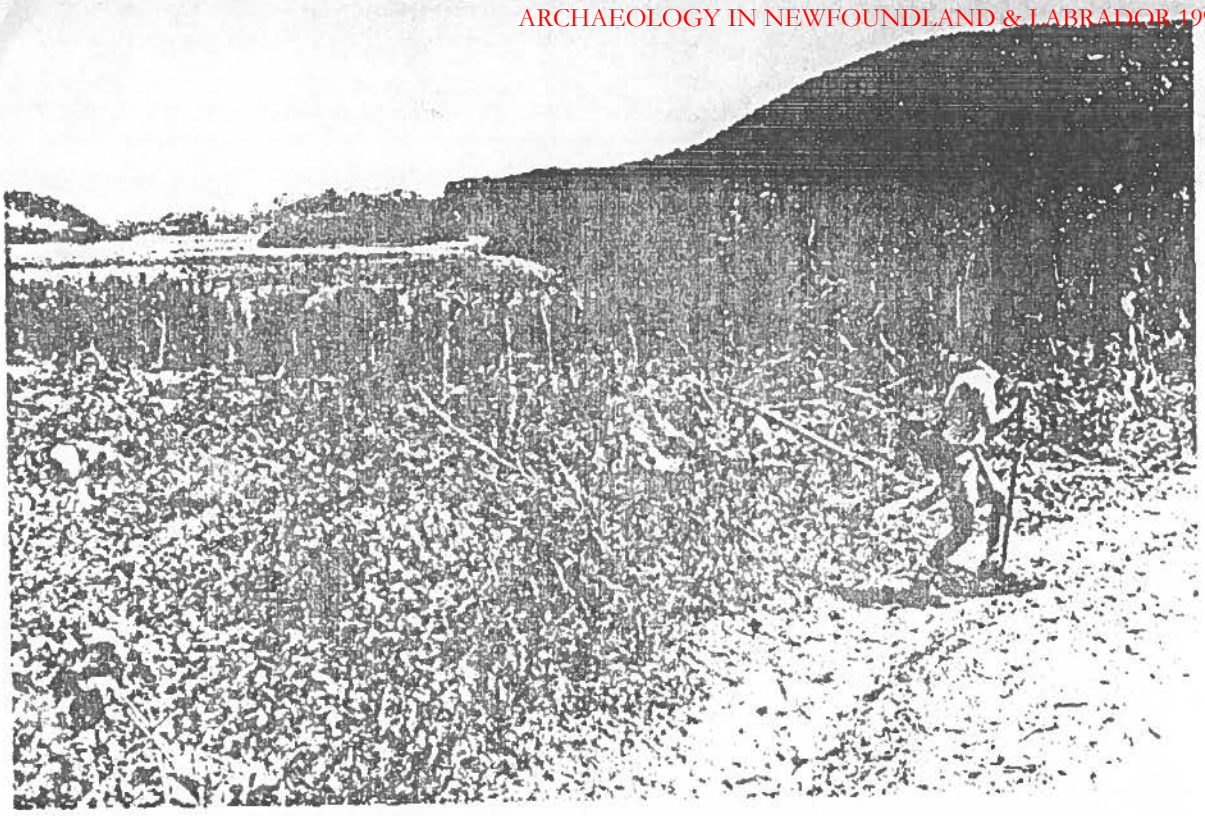

Plate 5. Test pitting proposed access road

Fig. 1

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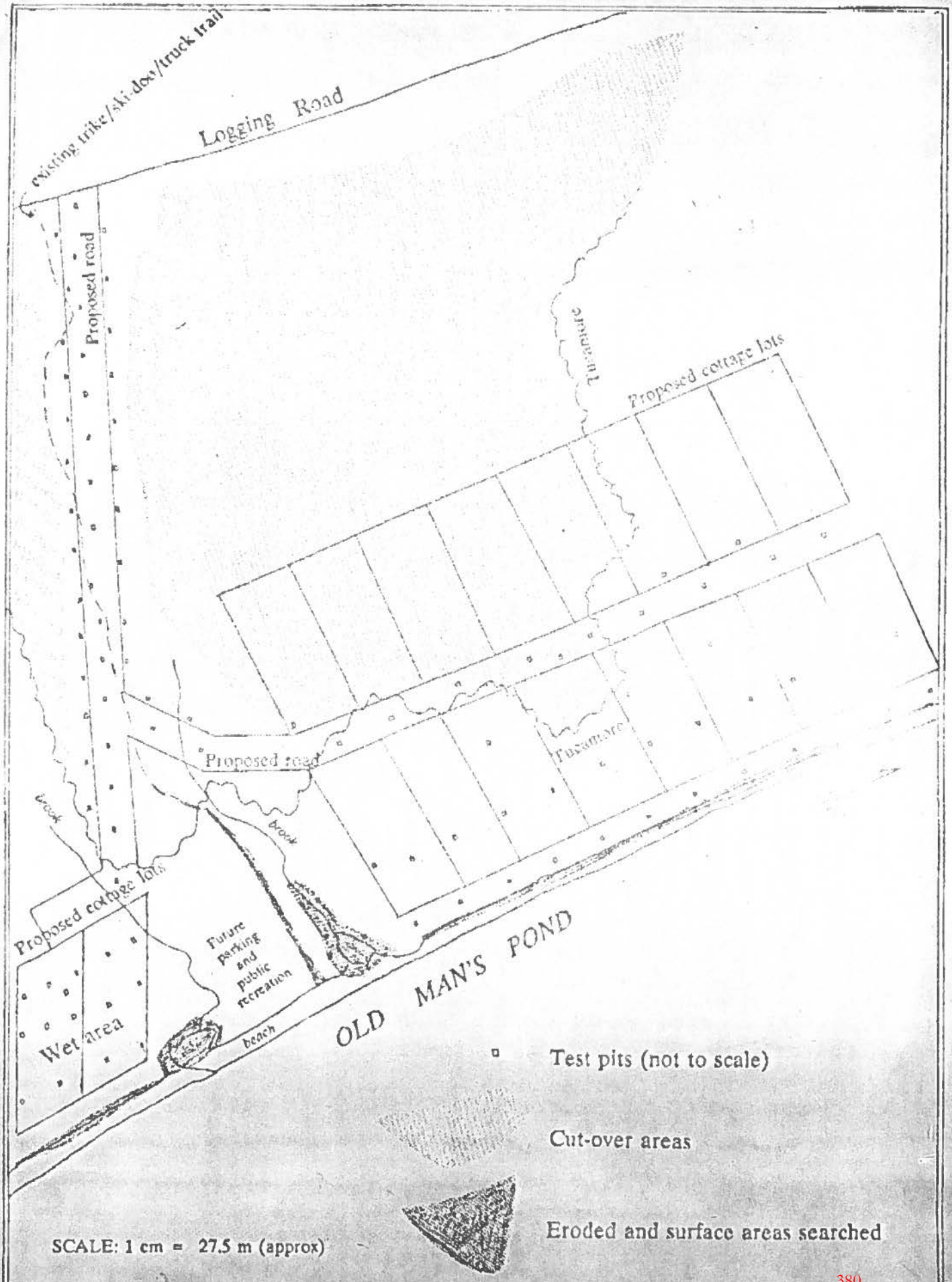


Map of Old Man's Pond showing tested areas in relation to proposed cottage development

THE NASKAPI OF THE ASHUANIPI IN THE DAYS OF NEW FRANCE

F. NIELLON

Labrador Heritage Society

march 1992

THE NASKAPI OF THE ASHUANIPI IN THE DAYS OF NEW FRANCE

F. NIELLON

(translation by A. McGain)

Permit 91:14

Labrador Heritage Society
march 1992

Illustrations

THE NASKAPI OF THE ASHUANIPI IN THE DAYS OF NEW FRANCE

Contents

1. Research Context

As of the mid-17th century, the French and Canadians sought to include the Innu in their trade network in the Labrador interior.[1]

At first, this goal was pursued exclusively by the users of the Domaine du Roi, also known as the "Traite de Tadoussac." The communication network reached by the Saguenay River was the primary focus of their activities at the time.

Soon, however, other entrepreneurs began to take an interest in the North Shore of the St: Lawrence River below Tadoussac. In 1661, François Bissot dit La Rivière was granted a monopoly of the exploitation of the coastal zone between Ile aux Oeufs to the west and the entrance to the Strait of Belle Isle to the east.[2] When this monopoly was later transferred to his heirs, it was exercised, in particular, by François Bissot II, his son, and Louis Jolliet, his son-in-law. They not only developed trade with the Innu along the coast itself but, by travelling to the interior, they also made contact with bands who did not usually go down to the St. Lawrence. These inland expeditions were conducted during the last decade of the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century. In 1732-1733, F. Bissot II used the term "Naskapis" to

designate the groups that he had encountered.[3] Their territory included a lake called the "lac des Naskapis," whose location was and still is something of a mystery.

In 1926, during the Labrador border dispute between Newfoundland and Québec, J. White made the following statement: "the evidence indicates that lac des Naskapis is present lake Ashuanipi."[4] It was concluded that Jolliet and Bissot had traded in Ashuanipi as early as ca. 1695. Moreover, in 1929, E. Voorhis located a "French fortified post . . . built before 1731 and probably around 1700" near the outlet of the lake into the Ashuanipi River; he called this post "Fort Naskapis."[5]

To identify and develop the heritage resources in its territory and thereby promote the region's tourist potential, the Labrador Heritage Society elaborated a project in 1991 to study "Fort Naskapis." The author was given a mandate to conduct the necessary historical research and archaeological surveys.

The main objective of the research phase of the project was to resolve the problems surrounding the location of the fort. We first consulted historical documents from the French regime in order to verify whether the "lac des Naskapis" mentioned during this period actually corresponded

to the body of water now known as Ashuanipi Lake. We finally concluded that it was wrong to equate the two bodies of water. Nevertheless, we noted that certain documents clearly designated Ashuanipi Lake as a trading site during the French regime. However, the hypothesis locating a trading "post" at the northern end of the lake proved to have no historical basis. We therefore attempted to uncover information on its possible whereabouts in documents from later periods and in the Innu traditions themselves. We eventually concluded that no such information was available. Nevertheless, the data gathered at this time enabled us to more clearly identify, prior to our field survey, a few plausible sites on the shores of the lake and to better understand the organization of trade in this region during the French regime.

On the whole, this research has cast serious doubts on the presence of a trading post on Ashuanipi Lake during the French regime. In fact, when John Ferguson decided to open a small store in the early 20th century in the bay that bears his name, he was probably the first to build a permanent post on the lake.

2. Location of the "lac des Naskapis": Data from the French Regime

The Naskapi appeared in historical documents in 1643. They were one of a dozen or so Indian groups which, according to the Jesuit missionary R. Richard, constituted the "petites nations du Nord."[6] As far as we know, however, they were not mentioned in written records again until 1731, after which they never ceased to appear not only in ecclesiastical archives but also in those of an administrative and commercial nature. It is clear, however, that as time went on the term Naskapi was not always used to refer to the same group of people.[7]

2.1 Where was the "lac des Naskapis" described by L. Jolliet and F. Bissot?

Louis Jolliet first travelled to the Labrador interior in 1679, accompanied, among others, by his father-in-law and one of his brothers. He went from Tadoussac on the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of the Rupert River on Hudson Bay. While Jolliet returned to Tadoussac shortly afterwards, J. Lalande and Z. Jolliet spent the winter in Hudson Bay: when they came into contact with the Innu from the height of lands, the two parties began to trade.[8]

Jolliet travelled inland at least once again before 1693. He then claimed to have come within "cinq ou six journées" of a "mer inconnue vers les 57 degrez et demi de latitude." He also stated that "les Sauvages que j'ay vues dans mon chemin, m'ont assuré qu'elle est grande, qu'il n'y paroist que de l'eau du costé du nord." The body of water in question here is Ungava Bay, which had not been explored at the time and would not be explored for many years to come Jolliet did not describe his itinerary and merely designated the groups who used this "mer inconnue" by the general term "Sauvages." He specified, however, that they "n'ont jamais vue de français. Ils s'habillent de peaux de caribous, se nourissent de sa chair, et de celle de castor, quelquefois de Saumons, truites et loup-marins . . . ils font des canots que nous ne connaissons pas [i.e. which were not covered with birch bark]."[9] There is every indication that Jolliet was referring to the Indians who would later be called the "Naskapi."

Jolliet made at least one other trip to the interior. However, the only mention of this expedition appears in a document written 30 years later. In addition, the term "lac des Naskapis" appears for the first time in this text.

In 1731, the holders of the exploitation rights for the Domaine royal de Tadoussac took legal action to ensure that

their monopoly was respected throughout this territory. During the litigation judged by Intendant G. Hocquart, they were represented by their agent F.E. Cugnet. In 1732, with regard to the conflict opposing him to the Minganie seigneurs, in particular, Cugnet protested that they considered they had the right "de faire la traitte a la Terre de Nord . . . jusqu'au lac des Naskapis distant du bord du fleuve de plusieurs journées de chemin."[10] A lengthy dispute followed between Cugnet and the Bissot-Jolliet heirs concerning the location of this "lac des Naskapis."

F. Bissot II, who represented the Minganie heirs, claimed that he knew the lake well since he had been there in person on several occasions. His first expedition to the Labrador interior with his brother-in-law L. Jolliet probably dates back to 1696. In the spring of that year, after having filed his will with a notary in Quebec City, he left for Mingan with Jolliet.[11] Bissot was 23 and Jolliet 51 at the time. It was during this trip that they seem to have launched an expedition that would lead them to the "lac des Naskapis." In December 1732, Bissot stated that "il y a environ 37 ou 38 ans, voulans faire la découverte de ce lac, ils [Jolliet and Bissot] y employèrent en canot plus de deux mois de marche . . . et ce lac est plus du Costé de la Baye d'Hudson que du fleuve St Laurent."[12] In 1733, Bissot specified that he had visited the Naskapi "several times"

"pour les attirer et rompre les intrigues qu'ils avaient avec les Anglais [in Hudson Bay] . . . il a fait plus de cent lieues au travers des terres pour s'y rendre, non dans la veue de prejudicier aux Traittes de Tadoussac, mais dans celle de les attirer aux Français." Since Bissot made these journeys himself, he did not hire any engagés, owing to the excessively high cost of such expeditions.[13]

Bissot was probably referring to the Naskapi again in a letter he wrote to Minister Maurepas in October 1733: since his posts at Sept-Iles and Mingan had been burned down by the English on three occasions, he had taken steps to have them "réédifié et soutenu... afin d'y entretenir les Sauvages qu'il a esté chercher pour la plus grande partie a la Baye d'Hudson a plus de 100 lieues de son poste et au travers des terres."[14]

The itinerary of these expeditions is rather imprecise: very little was said about their point of departure, length in terms of distance and travelling time, or exact destination. Nor is any additional information provided by maps from ca. 1700, since they make no mention of the Naskapi, be it their "Nation," a lake or a specific territory. This applies not only to the maps prepared by Jolliet himself (Figs. 1 and 2) but also to those drawn by G. Delisle in 1696 and 1703 (Fig. 3).

One of the first points that should be emphasized with regard to Bissot's descriptions is his insistence on the link between these Indians from this remote territory and Hudson Bay. Logically, this would imply that Naskapi Lake, which was obviously located outside the drainage basin of the St. Lawrence River, was situated in the area drained by the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. While Lake Mistassini must be excluded owing to the fact that it was well known since the 1670s, Naocoane Lake or Nichicun Lake, both of which are linked to James Bay by the Eastmain River, could correspond to Naskapi Lake. Nichicun Lake, however, is also identified as "Nikicon" Lake on maps from ca. 1700 (Fig. 3). Finally, we should also consider the possibility that, even if the Naskapi territory described by Jolliet and Bissot was not located in the area drained by the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay, these Indians would nevertheless have been attracted to James Bay for trade since it was still more accessible to them than the St. Lawrence. In this case, Caniapiscau Lake, situated right in the heart of the high plateau, could very well be the "lac des Naskapis."

Perhaps Delisle was depicting Caniapiscau Lake when he sketched the southern portion of a large body of water in the middle of the peninsula. He seems to have based his drawing on information provided by Jolliet in 1693 (see

above and note 9). In this case, the fact that this body of water was not identifed on maps from this period would simply mean that neither Jolliet nor his Native informants used the term "lac des Naskapis" at the time and that the name was adopted by Bissot only later.

It might be asked whether certain clues to the location of this lake can be found by analyzing the distances mentioned by Bissot and the amount of time it took to travel them. During this period, distances were measured in terms of 20 marine leagues or 25 land leagues to a degree. In practice, since it was hard to calculate longitude on the basis of the information provided by a compass, latitude was considered the only reliable measurement for this type of journey. Travelling 100 leagues by land was equivalent to covering 4 degrees latitude, precisely the distance from Sept-Iles or Mingan to Caniapiscau Lake. The expression "plus de 100 lieues" was probably intended to account for the fact that the route was not perfectly straight or else to convert the estimated distance from the point of departure into longitude. Bissot's statement that he walked for over two months does not provide any useful information. He seems to have been referring merely to the time spent travelling to his destination and not to the amount of time it took to go there and back. Whatever the case, the time needed to cover a given distance could vary widely depending on river-water

levels, the time spent foraging for food along the way, and the voyagers' experience.

In short, the "lac des Naskapis" that F. Bissot II said in 1732-1733 was "plus du coste de la Baye D'Hudson que du fleuve St Laurent" might correspond to Caniapiscau Lake. In all probability, however, the lake to which he was referring was only one of a number of lakes in Naskapi territory.

2.2 Where was the "lac des Naskapis" to which F.E. Cugnet sent traders?

2.2.1 "Lac des Naskapis" as described by Cugnet in the 1730s

In March 1731, Cugnet stated that the "Naskapis" was one of the areas in which he operated a post.[15] In September 1732, he declared that the "lac des Naskapis" was located at "plusieurs journées de chemin" from the St. Lawrence River (see above and note 10). According to Cugnet, the Naskapi could be reached by the Moisie River. Moreover, even though it is not sure that the lake was located on the Laurentian side of the Labrador hydrographic network, he believed that it could be considered part of the Domaine du Roi.

Cugnet got his information from René Cartier who, during this period, operated the Moisie River/Sept-Iles post partly on his own account and partly on behalf of the Domaine du Roi. To quote Intendant Hocquart, this poste "s'étend du bord de la mer [Gulf of St. Lawrence] à la hauteur des terres."[16] In March 1733, Cugnet questioned Bissot's statements on the location of the "lac des Naskapis" since "celuy qui exploite le poste de la Rivère Moisy y envoye tous les ans, et les engagés qui y vont ne mettent que trois semaines ou un mois au plus à y aller et en Revenir."[17] We

also know from Hocquart that "le Sr Cartier a projetté d'établir un hyvernement au lac des Naskapis ou sont habitués les Sauvages Naskapis, nation douce et facile à gouverner, nombreuse d'environ 40 familles."[16a] Hocquart added that the Naskapi nation "n'a point de canots," that is, birch-bark canoes that were light to carry on portages; moreover, they did not use furs for trade, but for clothing.

Therefore, the lake that Cugnet called the "lac des Naskapis" was used by Innu groups that Cartier seems to have reached within less than two weeks of leaving Moisie.

The dispute between the Domaine du Roi and the seigneury of Mingan, represented respectively by Cugnet and Bissot, highlights the fact that the term "lac des Naskapi" meant different things to different people. Perhaps this explains why this toponym does not appear on the maps of the Domaine du Roi drawn during this period (Fig. 4).[18]

"Lac Achouanipi," on the other hand, appears on these maps these which, as far as we know, were the first to use this toponym. It is linked by a discontinuous series of small lakes to "Lac Atatchigamichich," which is crossed by the Moisie River.[19]

Cugnet did not use word "Achouanipi" during this period, and it is possible that he used the name "lac des Naskapis" instead of "Achouanipi," which was used by the Montagnais who frequented the Moisie post. On the other hand, Ashuanipi Lake might also corres-pond to the body of water that Hocquart called the "lac des Kiches-tigaux." As indicated by the ordinance he issued on May 23, 1733 establishing the limits of the Domaine du Roi, this lake was expli-citely included in the Moisie river basin: "en bas de la rivière [St. Lawrence], le domaine sera borné...par le Cap des Cormorans jusqu'à la hauteur des terres, dans laquelle étendue seront compris la Rivière Moizy, le lac des Kichestigaux, le lac des Nakapis et autres rivières et lacs qui s'y déchargent."[20] Logically, since the height of lands formed the boundary of the Domaine du Roi, lakes Kichestigaux and Naskapi might correspond not only to lakes Caopacho and Opocopao, but also to any of the lakes drained by the Pékans River. However, according to Father Laure, the "terre des Ouchestigouets [Kichestigaux]" was located further west (Fig. 4).

In short, even though the historical documents indicate that Ashuanipi Lake was clearly identified in the 1730s, they do not confirm that it was the lake where R. Cartier met the Naskapi.

2.2.2 "Lac des Naskapis" as described by Cugnet in the 1740s

In 1737, F.E. Cugnet renewed the Traite de Tadoussac lease on his own account. Henceforth, the Moisie/Sept-Iles post was operated by an agent acting solely on the behalf of the Domaine du Roi. Several years later, in 1743, a new dispute erupted between Cugnet and his trading rivals. This time, he protested against the activities of Louis Fornel in "Kitchechatsou" Bay [Hamilton Inlet], claiming that they threatened to totally disrupt trade in the Domaine du Roi. He accused Fornel of planning to set up a post on Lake Melville in order to "attirer à lui les sauvages du Domaine des Lacs de Naskapis, Atchouanipi, Mankougan, Mistassins and Choburonchouane, parcequ'il peut les persuader . . . qu'il leur sera plus aisé de venir en traitte avec lui dans la baie St. Louis [21] que d'aller à leur ordinaire chercher les français que le Remontrant [i.e. Cugnet] Envoie dans les lacs cy-dessus nommez."[22]

This text contains several important pieces of information for the present study:

- A clear distinction is made between lakes Naskapi and Ashuanipi. . . . Was the same distinction also made 10 years earlier even though the documents are not very clear is

this regard, or did the Canadians venture further inland to trade in the 1740s than they had in the 1730s and were therefore more familiar with this territory?

- Cugnet seems to indicate that there were no posts on these lakes in 1743 but that he simply sent people there to trade on a regular basis.

* If we take into account the order in which the lakes are mentioned in the preceding text, the "lac des Naskapis" would have been located either north or east of Ashuanipi Lake. If it were to the north, it might correspond to Petitsikapau Lake, for example, while, if it were to the east, it might be Atticonak Lake or Lake Joseph. All these lakes were accessible from Lake Ashuanipi or from Lake Melville; they could also be reached from Mingan by the St Jean River and the upper Romaine River.[23]

- Cugnet's protest indicates that he had a good knowledge of the routes used by the Innu. Moreover, his fears were well founded, at least with regard to the eastern part of his trade network. In fact, after 1750, when the exploitation of the Domaine du Roi and Esquimaux Bay was controlled by the same merchants, namely, L. Fornel's widow and his associates, Havy and Lefebvre, agents were no longer sent inland from the Sept-Iles/Moisie River region to trade, since the Innu went to the post on Lake Melville.

When Cugnet's Traite de Tadoussac lease expired in 1746, he requested that it be renewed on the condition that "la baie de Kitchechatsou" and the lakes and rivers flowing into it be attached to the Domaine du Roi. Various texts concerning this request, which remained unanswered because of the war, or concerning the state of the Tadoussac trading post mention the Naskapi and the "lac des Naskapis." However, they do not provide any further information on the lake's location. They merely make it clear that the Naskapi and their lake were already an integral part of the trade network.[24]

Cugnet's last report, written in the winter of 1749-1750, provides the same information as the text of 1743: "le fermier du Domaine [i.e. Cugnet] a eu droit de tout temps d'établir des postes de traite, et <u>en a en effect actuellement d'établis</u> sur les lacs des Naskapis, Achouanipi, manikouagan, Mistassinis et Chobmouchouane." The "Sauvages" who travelled to these posts reached them only with great difficulty, "ce qui met le fermier du Domaine dans la nécessité <u>d'envoyer tous les printemps</u> dans la profondeur des terres jusqu'aux lacs des Naskapis, Atchouanipi, Manicouagan, mistassins et Chobmouchouane avec des frais considérables porter aux Sauvages les marchandises

et munitions nécessaires à leur subsistance et habillement."[25]

Cugnet therefore continued to make a distinction between Naskapi Lake and Ashuanipi Lake without, however, shedding light on the former's location.

In short, we believe it can be asserted not only that the "lac des Naskapis" referred to by Jolliet and Bissot was not the same lake as that mentioned by Cugnet but also that neither of these two bodies of water can be associated with Ashuanipi Lake. Consequently, the conclusions of both J. White and E. Voorhis seem to be unfounded. Moreover, contrary to what Voorhis claimed, Palairet's map does not locate a "maison française" on the northern part of Ashuanipi Lake (Fig. 5).

3. Utilization of Ashuanipi Lake

3.1 Cugnet and the Ashuanipi

On the other hand, Cugnet claimed in the 1740s to have established a trading post on Ashuanipi Lake. What exactly did he mean by this statement? According to our information on the "postes" of Manicouagan, Mistassini et Chobmouchouane, the word "poste" seems to be synonymous with "rendez-vous de traite": it does not necessarily imply the presence of a building. Structures were erected and maintained only if engagés spent the winter at the site. The inventories of the Domaine du Roi posts mention buildings at Chamouchouane and Mistassini where traders wintered from ca. 1730 to ca. 1746 or 1747; they do not mention structures, however, at Manicouagan, on Ashuanipi Lake or Naskapi Lake.

Furthermore, trading in the region of Ashuanipi Lake seems to have been very similar to that organized by the Islets Jérémie agent at Manicouagan. Père Coquart, a missionary in the Domaine du Roi from 1746 to 1765, wrote the following to Intendant Bégon in 1750: " au commencement de juin, le commis des Islets [Jérémie] part pour Manikouagan, il remonte la Rivière jusqu'à un certain endroit où se trouvent les sauvages qui habitent ces terres, il traitte avec eux,

et rapporte leurs pelleteries." With regard to Sept-Iles, Coquart said that "Le poste des Sept isles a manqué rarement depuis que Dufresne [Joseph Dufresne, agent of the post] la gouverne mais il est presque hors d'état de continuer ses hyvernements [in Sept-Iles]: le voyage quon est obligé de faire dans les terres à la fin de juin l'a ruiné [i.e. ruined his health]; et c'est cependant de ce voyage que dépend le succès de la traite."[26]

In our opinion, both the expeditions referred to above were undertaken to meet with trading partners rather than to supply a post where a few engagés had spent the winter. The agent made the journey himself as soon as the rivers were navigable. We do not know, however, whether he was accompanied by Canadians hired for this purpose or by Amerindians.

It can also be noted that, despite what Cugnet said in the 1740s, the Islets Jérémie agent traded on the river and not on the lake. Therefore, the term "Manikouagan" was used to designate a territory and not one of its components. The term "Ashuanipi" may also have been used this way. However, Coquart was not nearly as precise regarding the destination of the voyage from Sept-Iles as he was for that from the Islets Jérémie: no place-name is mentioned and it is not clear whether the meeting place was a river or a lake.

Moreover, while the term "Manikouagan" appears on a number of occasions in the mission register of this period, "Ashuanipi" is never indicated. The Innu from the interior who were baptized, married or buried in Sept-Iles were said to have been born or to have died "dans les terres" without any further explanation.

3.2 The Ashuanipi of the white man in the 19th century

Trading expeditions to the interior from the Sept-Iles/Moisie River post seem to have ceased for good around 1750. Up until 1838, the Innu had to travel to the Atlantic coast or the shores of the St. Lawrence River themselves. Trading posts were operated continuously in Hamilton Inlet during this period, except, probably, for a short interval between the Conquest War and the Quebec Act of 1774. Sept-Iles and Mingan were fully operational; moreover, priests from the Quebec diocese ran a mission there on a regular basis. However, none of the documents referring to the activities pursued in this region mention the "Ashuanipi."[27]

Nor is the Ashuanipi mentioned by Erland Erlandson in 1834 when he recounted his voyage from Fort Chimo, via Petitsikapau Lake, to the outlet of the North West River into Lake Melville. At the time, Erlandson was working for the Hudson's Bay Company which, some ten years earlier, had

taken over the Compagnie du Nord-Ouest leases for exploiting the Domaine du Roi and the seigneury of Mingan. He described the purpose of his journey as follows: "to open a communication between Ungava and the Mingan Department . . . and to ascertain how far it would be practicable to establish an inland post with a fair prospect of success."[28]

Unfortunately, Erlandson's two Innu guides did not take him to Mingan or Sept-Iles but to "Saisauchies" [Sheshatshit], namely, the post that Cugnet predicted would undermine trade in the Domaine du Roi, particulary on lakes Ashuanipi and Naskapi.

Erlandson's voyage from Petitsikapau Lake to Lake Melville, via Lake Michikamau and the North West River, lasted from May 21 to June 22. Owing primarily to the presence of ice on the rivers and lakes, but also to the paltry performance of the guides and the time spent foraging for food, it took Erlandson slightly over a month to make this trip of around 400 miles [ca. 160 leagues]. The return trip over the same route lasted only 16 days despite the fact that he was travelling against the current; the waterways were no longer frozen, however, at the time. Erlandson concluded his journal by describing Petitsikapau Lake "as the most eligible place for an inland post." He also said that "if a communication with Mingan Department be an object of

importance, no post could be better situated for facilitating such a measure, because the Indians invariably pass through that lake when visiting at NW River, Mingan, Seven Island or even Port Neuf."

The Hudson's Bay Company opened a post on Petitsikapau Lake in 1838, two years after having taken over the posts of Rigolet and North West River in Hamilton Inlet. Petitsikapau, also known as "Fort Naskopie," was closed in 1839, reopened in 1841, and then shut down again in fall 1868. Initially, the post was supplied from Fort Chimo but, after this fort closed in 1842, it was supplied from North West River. The voyage from Petitsikapau to Mingan or Sept-Iles was not made by land but by sea from North West River. Consequently, Ashuanipi Lake was located off the main routes used by white traders. Explorers and missionaries, however, crossed the lake on a few occasions.

H.Y. Hind's expedition of 1861 focused specifically on exploring the Moisie River and its eastern tributaries.[29] At the time, he was doing geological work on a mission financed by the Canadian government. He had already participated in expeditions on the Red River in Manitoba and on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers. In addition to achieving his scientific objectives on the Moisie River, Hind wanted to compare certain notes and observations with

the information provided by a map drawn by the Innu "to ascertain the degree of confidence which might be placed in the Montagnais chart of the interior."[30]

This map, traced by seven Montagnais for R.P. Arnaud at Rivière-Moisie in July 1859, was described as follows by Hind:

> The chart exhibited the route followed by these Indians from Hamilton Inlet on the Atlantic coast up Esquimaux River, a continuation of the Ashwanipi, to a great lake in the interior called Petshikupau -- thence by an unbroken water communication through the Aswanipi River and a lake of the same name to near the head waters of the east branch of the Moisie, which they reached by crossing a low water parting, and descended to the Gulf of St Lawrence.[31]

Hind thus clearly described what Cugnet had feared over a century earlier: Lake Melville was as accessible to the Innu of Ashuanipi as the St. Lawrence River, if not more so. Depending on the period and speaker, this large waterway was called "Rivière des Esquimaux" or "Ashuanipi." At present, the first name refers to the upper reaches of the river, between the height of lands and Ashuanipi Lake, and the

second to the lake itself and to that part of the river flowing out of the lake into Petitsikapau Lake.

The Hind expedition turned back before it reached the height of lands, after having made more than 20 portages and climbed 2 200 feet over a horizontally reduced distance of 110 miles.[32] Having left on June 10, the expedition was back in Moisie on July 8. The return trip had taken one week.

R.P. Babel's missionary work led him to visit the "Naskapis" on four different occasions. Of eight trips, six were entirely by land, while two involved a sea voyage on the Hudson's Bay Company steamship from the St. Lawrence to North West River. Accompanied by Innu guides, Babel took the following routes:

1866: Mingan/St Jean River/Romaine River/Winokapau Lake; return via the same route

1867: Mingan/Rigolet/North West River/Winokapau/ Petitsikipau/Ossokmanuan/Atticonak/Romaine and St Jean rivers

1868: Mingan/North West River/Winokapau/Petitsikapau/ Ashuanipi Lake and River/Moisie River

1870: St Jean River/Petitsikapau/Ashuanipi/Moisie River.

Babel therefore never went inland by the Moisie and Ashuanipi rivers; however, he followed this route twice in descending from Petitsikapau to the coast. He calculated that the distance from Fort Naskopie to the Sept-Iles post was 507 miles; however, even though he used a Rochas telescope in making this estimate, he exceeded the actual distance by around 200 miles. According to the dates recorded in his journal, it took him 26 days to make this trip in 1868:[33]

September 8: departure from Petitsikapau

September 19: arrival at Ashuanipi Lake

September 22: departure from Ashuanipi Lake, and portage between the lake and Esquimaux River

September 23: arrival at the height of lands portage, between Esquimaux River and Caopacho Lake

October 3: arrival at the Moisie post.

Babel therefore reached the mouth of the Moisie River within 14 days of leaving the northern end of Ashuanipi Lake and within 10 days of leaving the height of lands. In 1870, however, it took him only 14 days to reach Moisie from Petitsikapau.[34] This was the last time an Oblate missionary visited the region.

In the late 19th century, A.P. Low extensively explored the Ashuanipi River and Ashuanipi Lake during the Geological Survey of Canada.[35] He thus made the expedition that Jolliet had wanted to undertake 200 years earlier: the voyage from Ungava Bay to the St. Lawrence River by land.

In recounting their travels, Hind, Babel and Low made various comments on the use of Ashuanipi Lake by the Innu from the interior; however, they did not mention that the lake had been used for trading at any time.

3.3 Innu traditions

Given that the study of written records did not reveal information on trading in the Ashuanipi region, we attempted to understand how the Innu traditionally used the lake. We sought to identify which Innu bands frequented this body of water, what resources they had at their disposal, and how easy it would have been for them to travel to a trading site on the lake, be it a post or merely a meeting place, around the end of June. Some of the information gathered in this regard would help to guide our field survey.

Reports from the 18th and 19th centuries contain very little information on Innu movements in the interior. This subject is documented primarily by ethnological studies conducted in

the 20th century. However, given that a wide range of factors have affected the traditional socio-economic organization of the Innu over this period, it is very hard to determine to what extent the picture that emerges from these studies may be applied to the situation that prevailed during the French regime. In particular, the coastal Innu were obliged to give up seal hunting in the 1880s following the collapse of prices on the pelt and oil market. Since fur prices had, on the contrary, begun to rise, the Innu reoriented their activities toward trapping, spending 10 months out of 12 in the interior. This in turn must have led to major changes in their former settlement patterns.

3.3.1 Groups and territories

The Innu seem to view their territory as being divided into three separate zones, each of which forms the main territory of a particular group identifying itself with the zone in question. From south to north, these zones generally correspond to large natural units: the coast and the balsam-fir forests of the Laurentide piedmont, the balsam-fir forests of the interior plateau, and the tundra of the hemiarctic zone.

Present-day Montagnais express this concept as follows: groups from the first zone are called the Ouinipekou-Innu

(shore Indians), those from the second zone the Noutshimiou-Innu (inland Indians), and those from the third zone the Moushawaou-Innu (tundra Indians).[36] They explained this principle to Oblate missionaries and Hudson's Bay Company traders in the years 1860-1870.

R.P. Babel called the inland Indians the "Naskapis des terres boisées" (woodland Naskapi) and the tundra Indians the "Naskapis des terres arides" (dry-land Naskapi).[37]

As for the Indians who traded with the Hudson's Bay Company, we know that the Innu who dealt with the Sept-Iles post were divided equally between "Shore Indians" and "Inland Indians."[38] Some of the Indians who traded with the Mingan post exploited not only coastal resources but also resources from the near hinterland; the other families were said to come "from the Upper part of the Country".[39] As for the groups that traded with the Petitsikapau post in the late 1860s, one half seem to have been tundra Innu and the other woodland Innu.[40]

Obviously, it was the woodland Naskapi -- "Inland Indians" or Indians "from the Upper part of the Country" -- that the missionaries and traders were interested in attracting to the Laurentian posts or in meeting in the interior plateau. Consequently, for both Babel and Hind, Ashuanipi Lake seemed

to constitute the southern limit of these Indians' territory along the Sept-Iles route.

What was the situation during the French regime? A text dating from the very end of this period clearly explains that the hinterland was divided into zones forming the territory of different "Nations":

> Les sauvages connus dans tous ces postes [from Tadoussac to Cape Charles], sont connus sous trois noms différents. Ceux qui habitent le bord de la mer se nomment Montagnais, qui ne vont dans les terres que l'hiver y faire la chasse pour vivre. Ceux qui se tiennent dans les terres se nomment Tigestigones et Naskapis; ces derniers vont les plus loin faire la chasse, et les uns et les autres ne viennent à la mer qu'au printemps et en repartent a la fin de juin."[41]

The "Tigestigones" mentioned in this text correspond to the Kichestigaux referred to by Hocquart and Cugnet. However, it is difficult to know whether, during the French regime, the Kichestigaux and Naskapi belonged to the group said to come from the "terres boisées" in the 19th century, or whether the Kichestigaux were part of the "Gens du littoral." Once again, it is impossible to say whether Ashuanipi Lake, which, in the 19th century, was located

outside the territory of the "Gens du littoral," was in Kichestigaux territory or Naskapi territory during the 18th century.

3.3.2 Resources and accessiblility of Ashuanipi Lake

The "terres boisées" of the interior plateau actually included a wide range of natural environments, each of which was the permanent or seasonal habitat of the various animal species hunted by the Innu.

Caribou was a major subsistence resource for the Innu. Ashuanipi Lake is located in the territory presently occupied by the so-called "troupeau du lac Joseph" (Lake Joseph herd). In general, the females of this herd give birth in the peatland around lakes Joseph and Atticonak; apparently, however, the peatland around lakes Sandgirt and Lobstick was also a major calving ground before the flooding of the Smallwood reservoir. In summer, the groups around lakes Joseph and Atticonak disperse, migrating in some cases to Ossokmanuan to the north and Ashuanipi Lake to the west. These smaller units then regroup and, after the mating season (October-November), head south. The herd's wintering grounds are located between the eastern section of the Magpie River and the Moisie River, in particular, around

lakes Pierre and Fournier, situated on either side of the western Magpie River.[42]

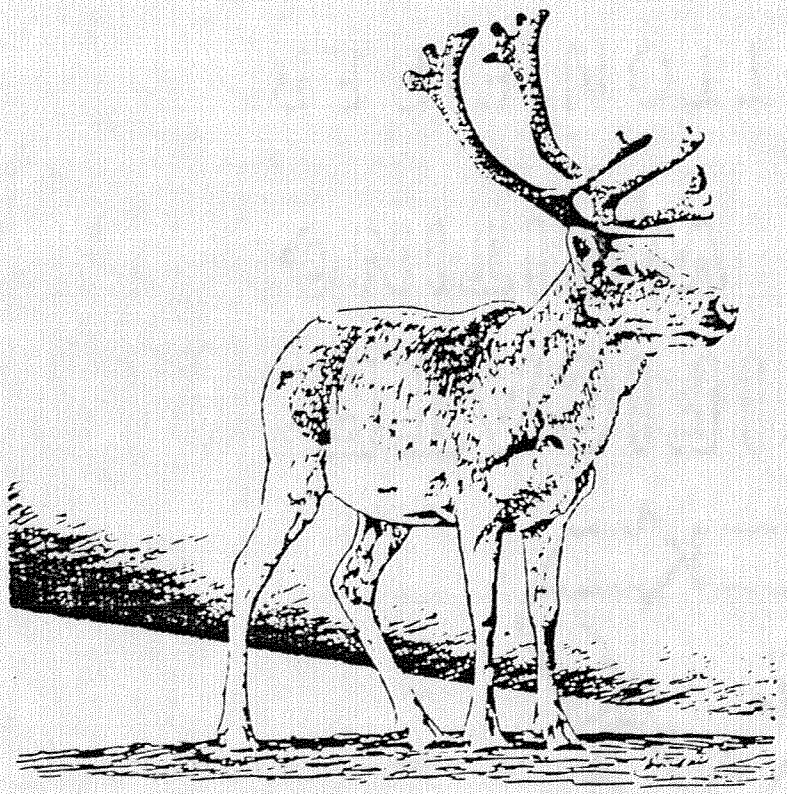
Based on this data, Ashuanipi Lake is currently at the western limit of the zone occupied by the herd; a few individuals can be found there in the summer and fall.

At present, the Innu of Sept-Iles and Maliotenam hunt caribou around the lake in the fall; they no longer go there in the summer and, in the winter, they hunt further north. What was the situation, however, before the construction of the railroad?

The studies conducted by F.G. Speck in the early 20th century do not really shed any light on this matter. The informants that A. Tanner interviewed about this period do not seem to have considered Ashuanipi Lake as a caribou hunting region. Tanner stated, in fact, that in the years 1900-1916, the Upper Churchill region, which for him encompassed Ashuanipi Lake, was used as follows:

> Many Indians using this area . . . travelled to the George River in the fall to hunt caribou. More usually, caribou would be hunted in the hills north of Lake Joseph and East of Atticonak Lake. In the winter, the group split up into multi-family parties which ranged over the

area within the triangle between Lake Michikamau, Menihek Lake and Ossokmanuan.[3]



Prior to this period, the lake also seems to have always been located on the fringes of the caribou hunting zone. However, Hind stated that a Montagnais he met on the Moisie River in 1861 had spent the previous winter at Ahsuanipi Lake where he had killed 30 caribou.[44]

The area around the lake had a scarcely better reputation as a trapping ground; beaver is presently found, however, in the Esquimaux River.

Traditionally, Ashuanipi Lake seems to have been renowned for fishing (pike and lake trout). P. Babel made a point of mentioning this on a map he drew to illustrate his various expeditions.

Even though Ashuanipi Lake is not an exceptionally rich zone in terms of resources, it nevertheless offers a fairly wide range of food sources that would allow a few families to survive for a while in any season, especially fall and even winter. R. P. Arnaud, who wanted to travel to the Petitsikapau post from the St. Lawrence River, referred to this phenomenon in recounting what a Naskapi had told him in 1858:

> il s'offrait . . . à me conduire jusqu'au lac Ashuanipi, où il se propose de passer une partie de

l'hiver, parce que ses eaux lui offrent une ressource certaine. Si les caribous viennent à faire défaut, il trouvera sous la glace du lac des poissons nécessaires pour le sustenter, lui et sa famille..[45]

However, it was no doubt Ashuanipi Lake's geographical position that constituted its main attraction during the historical period: it was located on one of the main routes linking the eastern part of the Labrador hinterland to the St. Lawrence and which the Innu "des terres boisées" had to take to reach both missionaries and traders. Moreover, the Ashuanipi River/Sept-Iles route was linked to the Atticonak-Mingan line of communication by a well-travelled east-west route from Lake Ashuanipi. In writing his memoirs, Mathieu André wrote the following with regard to the traditional routes of the Innu:

> Un tracé partait du littoral, longeant la Mishtashipu [Moisie River] jusqu'au lac Kaupashu [Coapacho] dont se servait ceux de Sept-Iles et de Moisie. On pouvait alors rallier les lacs Ashuanipi, Mineik, Petissikupau, Kanekunikau [Sandgirt] et Meshikamau; la s'ouvrait une autre voie menant jusqu'à Goose Bay. Également, par le lac Petissikupau, on avait accès jusqu'à la Rivière George; c'est cet itinéraire qu'on empruntait pour aller à la chasse au caribou durant sa migration.[46]

One of the informants that V. Tanner interviewed in the 1930's gave a detailed description of the route he usually took. A. Tanner summarized his comments as follows:

He would leave Sept-Iles about August 10, and after a month and a half arrive at his first big stopping place, Ashuanipi Lake. From there he would travel further north to Petitsikapau Lake, and then southeast to Sandgirt Lake. He wintered in the vicinity of Michikamau Lake, and in June of the following year he travelled to Sept-Iles, via Astray and Ashuanipi Lakes.[47]

Traditionally, these movements between the hunting grounds and trading posts gave the Innu an opportunity to congregate at certain locations. According to A. Low's informants, these gatherings took place around Sandgirt Lake.

The Indians who trade on the Lower St. Lawrence and hunt anywhere in this vicinity, always congregate here (Sandgrit Lake) in the spring, and descend to the coast in company, either by the Romaine or the Moisie River.

W.B. Cabot confirmed this statement in 1922.

The people who descend the Moisie in the summer gather at Sandgirt Lake on the Hamilton, apparently for the mere sake of seeing each other, and they keep together as may be until final separation in the fall for their individual lands.

According to Speck, the families of the Michikamau band, who travelled up the Moisie River in the fall after trading in Sept-Iles, reached Menihek Lake around October 5. From there, they went to Mishikamau Lake, where they spent the winter. Finally, near the end of March, they left for "their customary rendez-vous on Menihek Lake" where they stayed until early May. They then headed toward Sept-Iles.[48]

Consequently, after they had assembled at Menihek or Sandgirt lakes, the families crossed Ashuanipi Lake in a group as they travelled to and from the coast. The lake was therefore a thoroughfare rather than a meeting place.

3.4 Archaeological survey of the lake

After completing our historical research, we were able to assert the following:

- the presence of a trading "post" on Ashuanipi Lake during the French regime was clearly mentioned in the documents

from that period, but only by one person, namely, F.E. Cugnet;

- none of the texts or maps consulted enabled us to locate this "post" near the outlet of the lake into the Ashuanipi River nor, for that matter, on any other site;
- basically, the Innu traditionally associated this lake with a route, namely, that from Sept-Iles; moreover, they seem to have considered it a temporary camping ground.

The visual inspection of the shores of the lake was therefore aimed primarily at confirming or refuting this lack of information using archaeological methods. Consequently, the only logical approach was to survey the lake by following the most traditional routes with an Innu from Maliotenam, Georges Pinette, as our guide. Around 50 years old, G. Pinette had travelled the route from Sept-Iles to his family's hunting grounds along the Ashuanipi River (Saguenay Beaver Preserve Territory No. 234b) every year since he was a child.

During the survey, we stopped in those areas which seemed to be the most favourable for trading activities -- obligatory passages, major portage entrances, easy landing sites -- and examined them through visual inspection or test pits (Fig. 7).

While in the field, we were also able to interview Georges Jourdain, an Innu from Sept-Iles who, born in 1900, had also travelled to the lake ever since he was a child.

Traces of occupation, in the form of stone hearths or recent remains, were evident all around the lake. We did not investigate these sites, however, since this was not the purpose of our study.

We discovered, on the other hand, only one structure that was definitely of European origin on a peninsula admirably situated on the main route across the lake (Fig. 7, Area 1). After excavation, this structure proved to be the remains of a log cabin occupied in the early 20th century. It probably corresponds to the small store built by John Ferguson and which, according to G. Jourdain, was erected around 1910. Built to supply the Innu who wintered in the area, this store seems to have been operated only sporadically. Under the remains of this building, we uncovered a few flakes of quartzite, probably from Ramah Bay, bearing witness to a prehistoric occupation which, however, is undatable. Even though a large cabin currently occupies most of the site, the lack of 18th-century European artifacts among the objects found during the excavation leads us to believe that there were no trading activities of any form in the vicinity during this period.

We also found a large copper-cauldron fragment lying on the backshore of the Ashuanipi Pass camp (Fig. 7, Area 6). Although it is difficult to date this cauldron precisely, it seems to be of a later type than those used during the French regime. Whatever the case, even if this artifact indicates that its owner had access to trade goods, the isolated nature of this find prevents us from asserting that this particular site was used for trade.

In short, the archaeological survey of the lake may confirm what the historical documents from Cugnet's time suggest: the "Poste" of Ashuanipi Lake may have been merely a trade rendez-vous, where a new camp was set up every year. In this case, years of fieldwork might be needed to locate such remains on the shores of the lake and, ultimately, we may never be able to accurately identify what we find. Indeed, it would be very hard to distinguish between a camp set up by Montagnais who had obtained European objects, such as bird shot, buckshot, glass beads, copper cauldrons, and so forth, by trading on the coast and a camp where the same objects were traded <u>in situ</u>.

However, the survey might also lead to the conclusion that, had a post actually existed, it was not located on the shores of the lake properly speaking but elsewhere, either

downstream or upstream. If it were located downstream, the area at the foot of the first series of rapids on the Ashuanipi River would be a plausible site. It corresponds fairly well to the location indicated by White and Voorhis on their maps. However, it is not known what prompted them to designate this zone which, moreover, is seriously disturbed. If it were located upstream, it could have been at the height of lands portage, between Esquimaux River and Caopacho Lake: according to Zacharie Bellefleur, a "very old" trading post was situated at this site. Z. Bellefleur, now from Maliotenam, belongs to a family from La Romaine who is very concerned about preserving Innu traditions. Alexis Bellefleur, who was the agent for the Napissipi post in the early the 19th century, was probably one of their ancestors. The information provided by Z. Bellefleur, however, does not enable us to determine when this potential post was in operation.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

Inland trading between the Naskapi and Canadians during the French regime is not very well documented. Although we know that they traded on a regular basis as of the 1720s, we do not know where they met one another and have almost no information on what they traded and nothing at all on the volume of goods involved. Moreover, in our opinion, these

commercial activities may well remain a mystery forever. As we have seen, neither historical documents, Innu traditions or archaeological research seem likely to shed more light on this matter.

Of course, we have not consulted all the documents from the pre-1760 period preserved in public archives. Nevertheless, after having identified those Canadians likely to have traded with the Naskapi in this region, we at least systematically checked, using the onomastic indexes, pertinent sections of the main civil and ecclesiastical series inventories. This was also done for the terms "Naskapi" and "Ashuanipi." Consequently, we doubt that further research on the location of these trading activities would be very fruitful.

The ancestral memory of the Innu with regard to inland trading sites always refers to posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. Except for a few informants born before 1920, the Innu do not have any recollection of even the Ferguson Bay store. However, there is definitely a tradition that a trading post was located at Caopacho, at the head of the portage leading to the Ashuanipi River, but it is impossible to determine the age of this site. As for the past use of Ashuanipi Lake, it is evoked only in reference to its role as thoroughfare: located on the route from the plateau

drained by the Churchill and Ashuanipi rivers to Sept-Iles, it was used as a temporary camping ground rather than as a hunting ground or a rallying point. In addition, it seems that the preferred route from this region to the St. Lawrence River was via Atticonak, the upper Romaine River, the St Jean River and Mingan.

As far as future archaeological fieldwork is concerned, while it still remains an option, it would not meet the original objectives of this project. At best, it would enable us to locate sites containing a few French regime artifacts, but it would be impossible to determine whether these sites were actually used for trade. In other words, archaeology would prove what we already know, that is, that the Innu who used this route had access to European goods obtained through trade.

In short, we do not think that it would be worthwhile to pursue research on the existence of a trading post on Ashuanipi Lake during the French regime. In our opinion, any project aimed at developing <u>in situ</u> remains attesting to such activities is doomed to fail. However, further research would certainly define more clearly the role of the Naskapi in the trading economy of the period; moreover, such results could be communicated to the public through an interpretation centre. Even though this page of Labrador's

cultural history is not spectacular, we nevertheless consider it important owing to the insight it provides into the past. When the Hudson's Bay Company began to take an interest in this region, it merely pursued a venture initiated one hundred years earlier.

Notes

1 In this text, the toponym "Labrador", designates not only the Peninsula's part nowadays included in the Newfoundland Province but the whole of it

2 Entrance to St Lawrence Gulf by Belle-Isle Strait was then recognised as a private area for spanish fishermen; so it has to be excluded from any colonial concession

3 ANF, Col., $C^{11A}59$, f° 303v et 307v

4 J. White, 1926: 42

5 E. Voorhis, 1930: 121

6 A. Richard, [1643] 1972: 38; he mentioned them as "Ounachkapiouek"

7 J. Mailhot analysed the historical development of the designation "Naskapi": J. Mailhot, 1983: 85-100; etymologically, this word could have meant something like "People living in the area where it disappears" [i.e living very far?]: J. Mailhot, 1983: 96-97

8 about the trade then performed, see F.H. Borins, 1968: 19-21

9 L. Jolliet, 1693: 169. Translation: he claimed to have come within "five or six [walk] days of an "unknown sea, situated towards the 57½ degrees of latitude" ... "Savages I saw during my journey told me it is big and water alone can be seen on north side of it". Was joined to this letter a map drawn by himself which did'nt reach us; however, Jolliet's 1699 map (Fig. 2) clearly located this "unknown sea" where is in fact Ungava Bay. Jolliet specified: "The Savages from this unknown sea have never seen any Frenchman. They dress with caribou skins, feed on its flesh and on beaver's one, sometimes on salmons, trouts and seals ... they make canoes unknown to us"

10 ANF, Col., $C^{11A}59$, f°301r, sept. 1732. Translation: "to trade at the north shore ... and in the hinterland until Naskapi Lake ... and send hired people to Naskapi Lake which is several walk days far from the River" [i.e. even though their concession authorizes them to trade only at the shore itself]

11 ANQQ, greffe L. Chambalon, 27 mars 1696

12 ANF, Col., $C^{11A}59$, f°303v. Translation: "About 37 or

38 years ago, as they [Jolliet and himself] wanted to discover this lake, they had to travel in canoe more than two monthes ... and this lake is rather towards the Hudson Bay than towards the St Lawrence"

13 ANF, Col., $C^{11}A_{59}$, f°307v. Translation: Bissot went on "several trips" among Naskapi "in order to attrack them and to put an end to their intriguings with the English [at Hudson Bay] ... he walked over 100 leagues through the lands to go there, not with the intention of prejudicing the Traite de Tadoussac's interests but in order to attrack them to the French"

14 ANF, Col., $C^{11}A_{59}$, f°291v. Translation: he "rebuilt and maintained [his posts] ... in order to sustain the Savages he brought back mostly from Hudson Bay, at over 100 leagues from his post and through the lands"

15 ANF, Col., $C^{11}A_{59}$, f°299r

16 ANF, Col., $C^{11}A_{59}$, f°364v; Memoire de Hocquart, 1st sept. 1733. Translation: "runs from the seaside [i.e. St Lawrence Gulf] until the height of land"

16a op. cit., loc. cit.. Translation: "the Sieur Cartier intends to set up winter quarters at Lake Naskapi where are accustomed Naskapi Savages, a quiet Nation easy to manage, about 40 families large"

17 ANF, Col., $C^{11}A_{59}$, f°306r; Cugnet reply, march 31 1733. Translation: "the one who is exploiting River Moisie Post sends [some Engages] there every year, and those who are going there only spend three weeks or at most one month to go there and back"

18 these maps, drawn in years 1731-33, are those usually ascribed to Father Laure; Paris, Service Historique de la Marine, REC. 67, n°9, 10, 17 and 18; see Fig.4

19 the toponym "Atatchigamichich" was still in use 130 years later: H.Y. Hind precised then it is not a lake but a river, the one he called "Cold water River"; as a portage, Atatchigamichich is shown on his map of the River Moisie: Hind, [1863] 1973: vol.1

20 ANQQ, O.I., vol.21, f°69 sqq. Translation in GBPC, 1927: 3210: "on the lower part of the river [St Lawrence], the Domaine will be bounded ... by cape Cormorant as far as the height of land, in which extent will be comprised the river Moisy, the lake of the Kichestigaux, the lake of the Naskapis, and other rivers and lakes which discharge

therein"

21 Fornel renamed so the inlet called by the Indians "Kessessakiou"; cf. P.G. Roy, 1940-42, vol.2: 215, 216; J. Mailhot proved that the present toponym "Sheshashit" is derived from "Kishe-sakiu ("the large river opening"), phonetically transcripted by French people "Kessessakiou" or "Kitchechatsou"; J. Mailhot, à paraître

22 P.G. Roy, 1940-42, vol.2: 237; protest joined to Cugnet letter to the Marine Secretary, oct. 30 1743. Translation in GBPC 1927: 3307: "to attract to him the Indians of the Domaine from the lakes of Naskapis, Atchoüanipi, Manikougan, Mistassins and Cheburonchouane, as he can ... convince them that they will find it more convenient to trade with him in the bay St. Louis than to go, as they usually do, in search of the Frenchmen whom the petitioner sends to the above mentioned lakes"

23 it should be noted that the Mingan Post lessee protested also against Fornel's plans; see Cugnet oct. 30 1743 letter, P.G. Roy, 1940-42, vol.2: 234

24 see ANF, Col., $C^{11A}109$, f°158 sqq (oct. 28, 1744); $C^{11A}112$, f°253 (nov. 3, 1745); id., f°270 sqq (oct. 26, 1746); $C^{11A}121$, f°239-246 (july 22, 1746); $C^{11A}112$, f°276-282 (1747)

25 ANF, Col., $C^{11A}109$, f°3r and v. Translation: "The Domaine lessee was at all times entitled to set up trading posts and he has indeed posts established on lakes Naskapis, Atchoüanipi, manikouagan, Mistassins and Chobmonchouane" ... "the Domaine lessee is for that reason obliged to send every spring in the hinterland until Lakes Naskapis, Atchoüanipi, manikouagan, mistassins and Chobmonchouane, with very important expenses, in order to bring to the Indians the wares and ammunitions they need for their subsistance and clothing"

26 R.P. Coquart, [1750] 1896-1901: 108 and 120-122. Translation (id: 109-11 and 123): "at the beginning of June the agents of the Islets departs for Manikwagan, and goes up the River to a certain place, where he meets the savages who inhabit these lands; he trades with them, and Brings back their Peltries". "The post of Sept isles has seldom failed to be profitable, while Dufresne has managed it; but he is hardly in a condition to continue his winter enterprises; the voyages that he has to make into the interior at the end of june have ruined him, -yet upon this voyage depends the success of the trade"

27 see for instance the "4eme Registre de Tadoussac" (L. P. Hebert. ed., 1982) or the lawsuit G. Plante versus P. Marcoux in years 1780 (transcripted in GBPC, 1927: 3363-3390)

28 E. Erlandson, [1834] 1963: 256

29 H.Y. Hind, [1863] 1973

30 Hind, op. cit., vol.1: 11

31 Hind, op. cit., vol.1: 10

32 Hind, op. cit., vol.2: "section of the River Moisie" in "Map of the Labrador Peninsula"

33 R.P. L. Babel, [1868] 1977: 62-65 (text), 132-143 (drawings)

34 lettre du R.P. Babel du 1er nov. 1870, Archives provinciales des O.M.I., dossier Betsiamites

35 A.P. Low, 1896; he explored the Ashuanipi in june-july 1894

36 M. Andre, 1984: 41; J. Mailhot, 1983: 92

37 L. Babel, oct. 29 1867, cited by J. Mailhot, 1983: 92

38 J. Frenette, 1989: 44

39 J. Frenette, 1989: 45

40 J. Mailhot, 1983: 92

41 La Pause, [ca 1758] 1933-34: 210. Translation: "Savages known at all this posts [from Tadoussac to Cape Charles] are known under three different names. Those who live on the seaside are called Montagnais who go inland but in winter hunting for their subsistance. Those who live inland are called Tigestigones and Naskapis; these last one are hunting farthest inland and both parties come at seaside only in spring and go away from there at the end of June"

42 J.D. Folinsbee, 1979: 41-42

43 A. Tanner, 1976: 90

44 H.Y. Hind, [1863] 1973, vol.1: 80

45 Ch. Arnaud, [1859] 1927: 3064. Translation: "he offered to guide me up to Lake Ashuanipi, where he intended to pass part of the winter because its waters surely provide him with some ressources. If the caribou are wanting, he will find under the ice of the lake the fish necessary to sustain both him and his family"

46 M. Andre, 1984: 103

47 A. Tanner and P. Armitage, 1985: 28

48 A. Low, 1896: 147-148; W.B. Cabot, 1922: 207; F. Speck, 1936: 234-235; cited by A. Tanner and P. Armitage, 1985: 27-28

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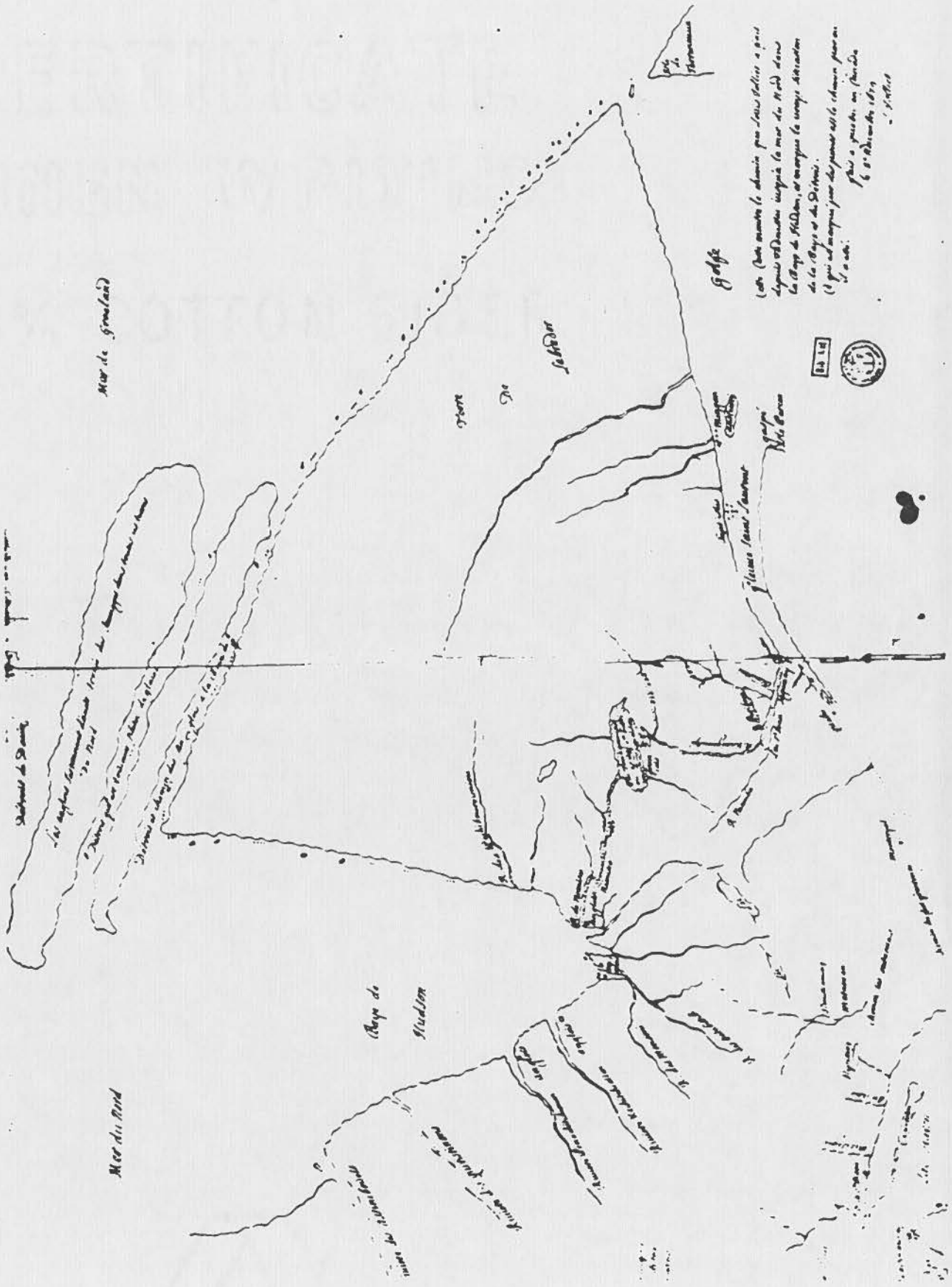
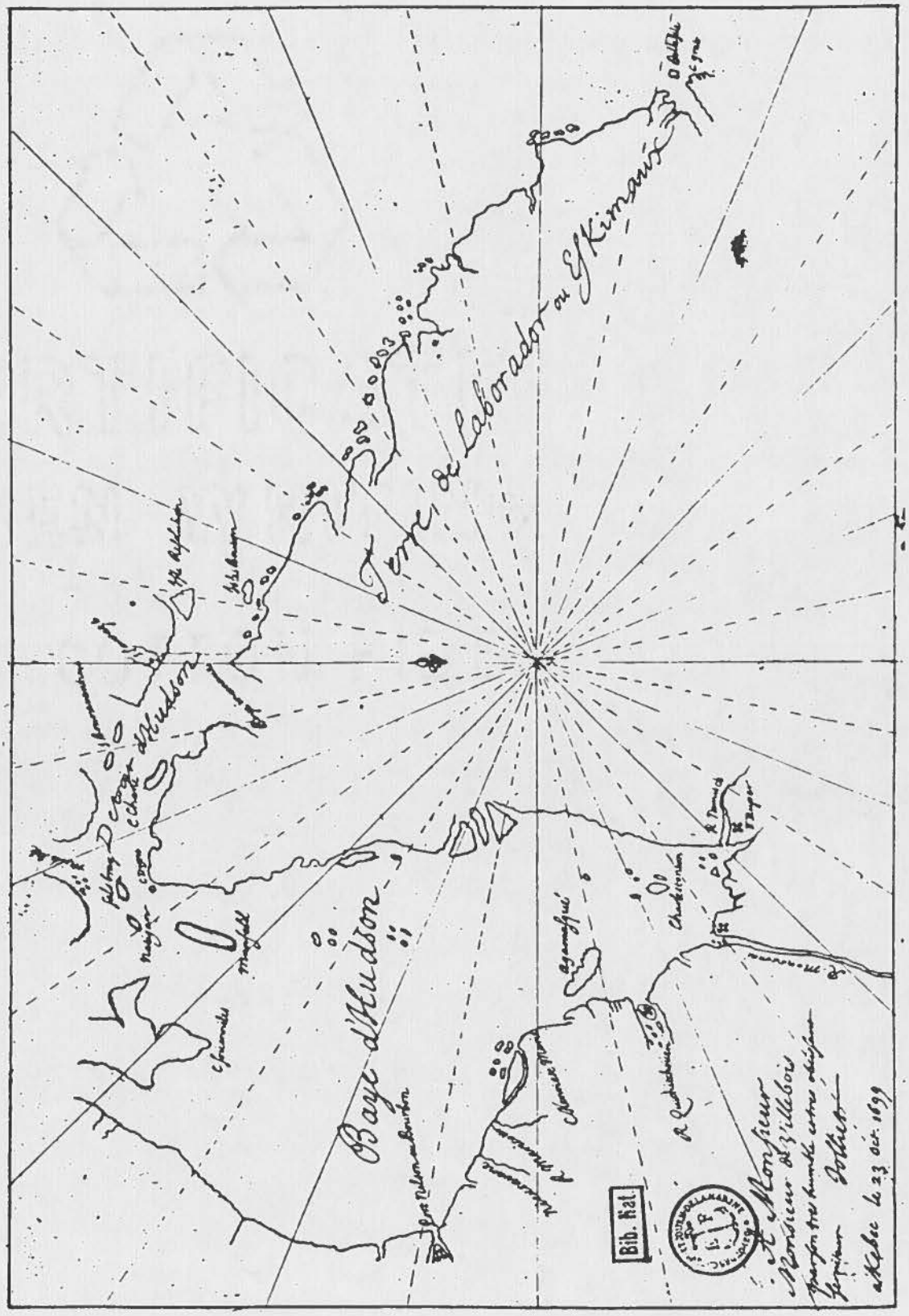
ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1



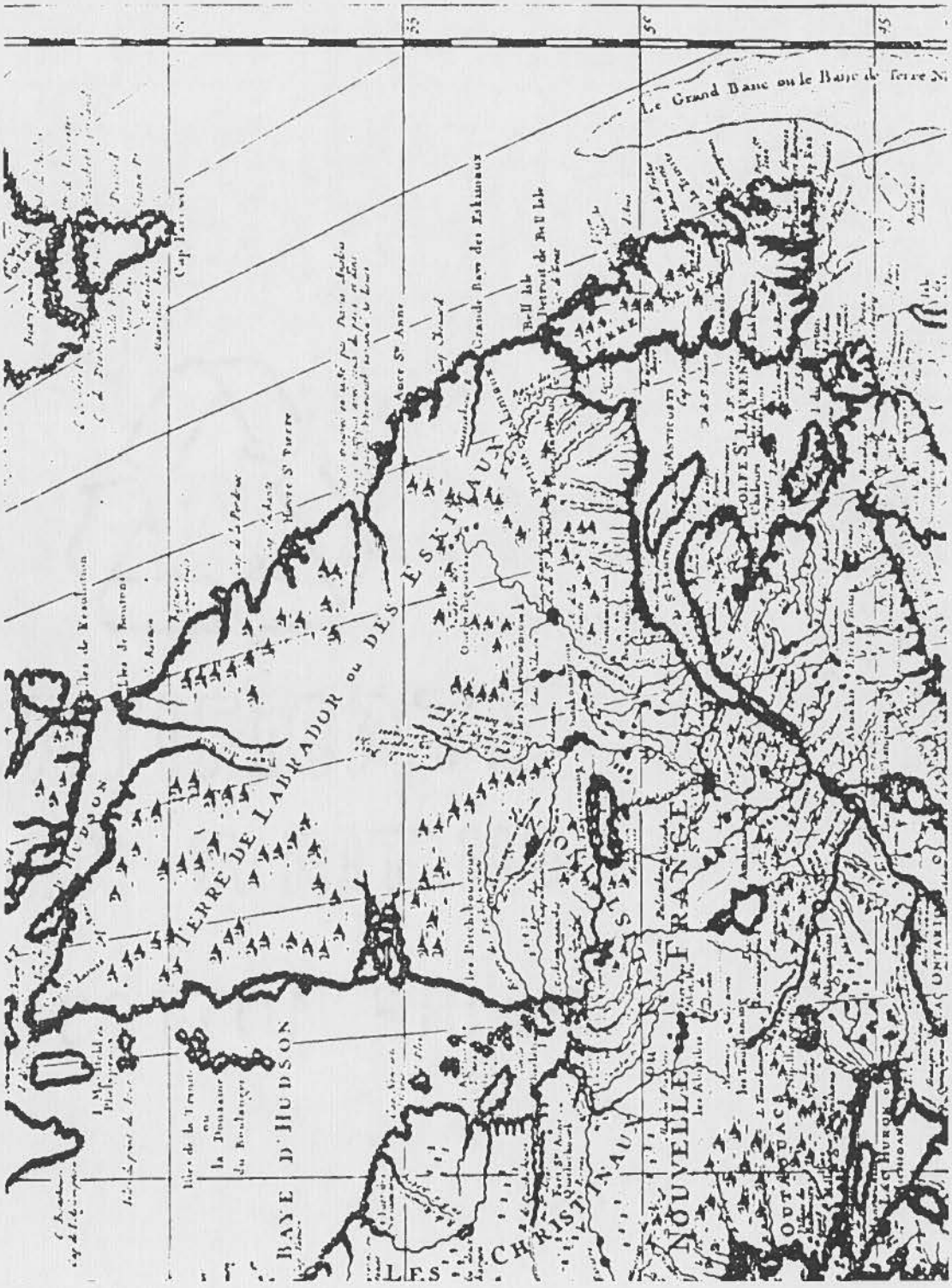
" ... chemin que Louis Jolliet a fait depuis Tadoussac jusqu'a la mer du Nord dans la baye de Hudson ... 8e novembre 1679, L. Jolliet" (Paris, BN, SHM, 123-8-1)

Figure 7



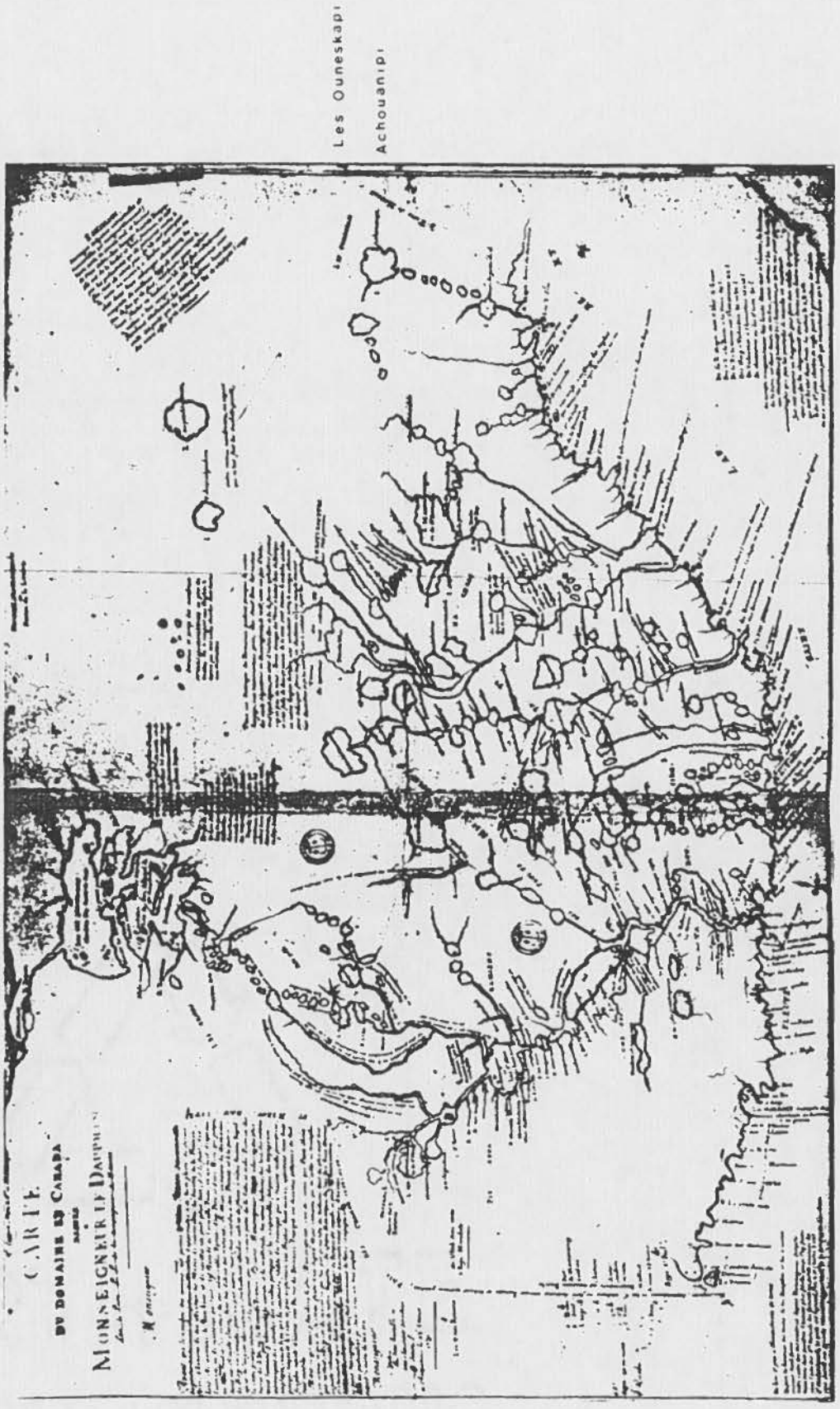
Map of "Baye d'Hudson" and of "Terre de Laborador ou Esquimaux", dediee à Monsieur de Villebois, L. Jolliet, 23 oct. 1699 (Paris, BN, SHM, 123-8-5)

Figure 3



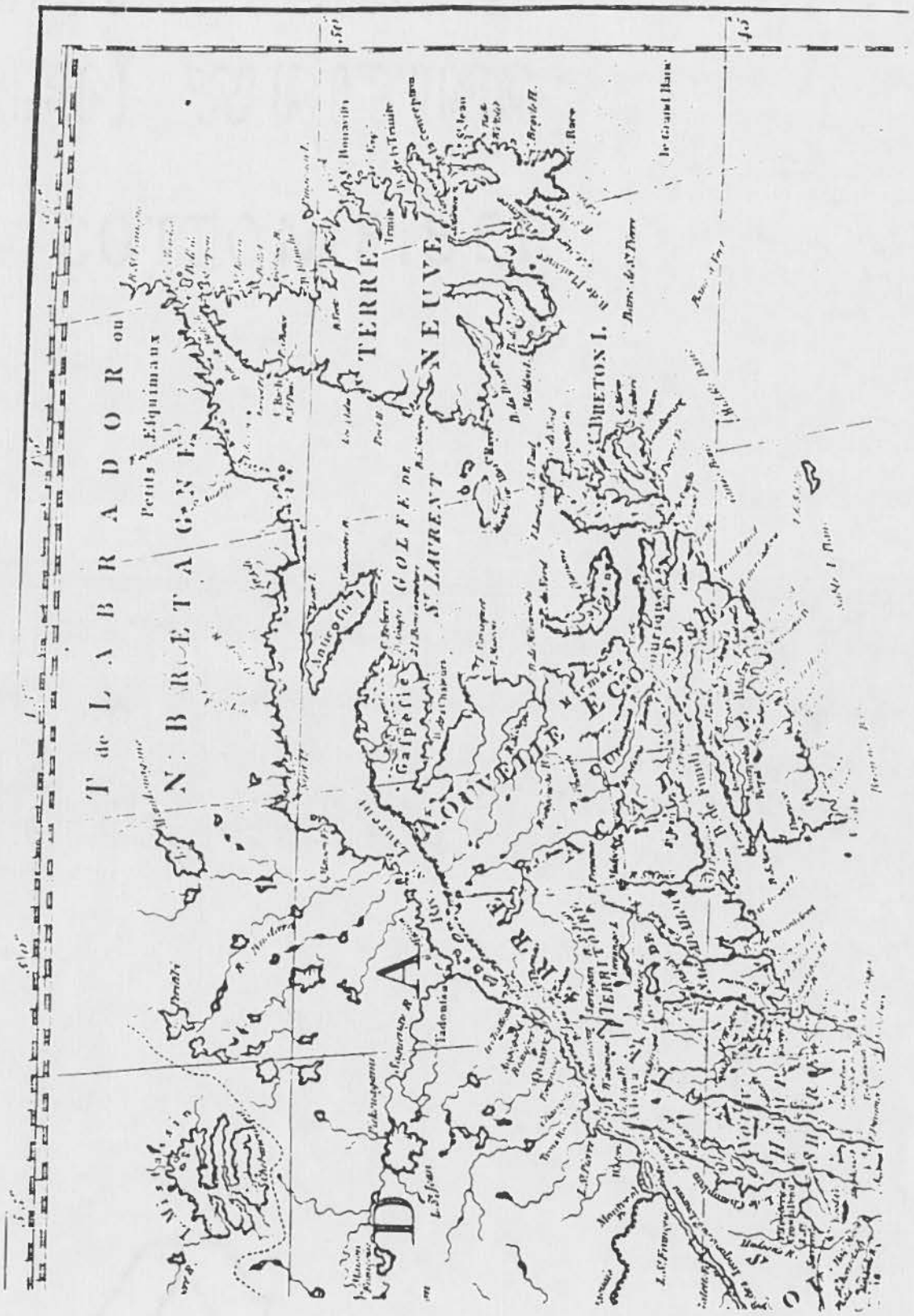
"Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France",
G. Delisle, 1703 (detail; printed map)

Figure 4



"Carte du Domaine en Canada dediee à Monseigneur Le Dauphin ... P. Laure, Chikoutimi, le 23e d'aoust" (Paris, Service historique de la Marine, REC.67, n°9)

Figure 5

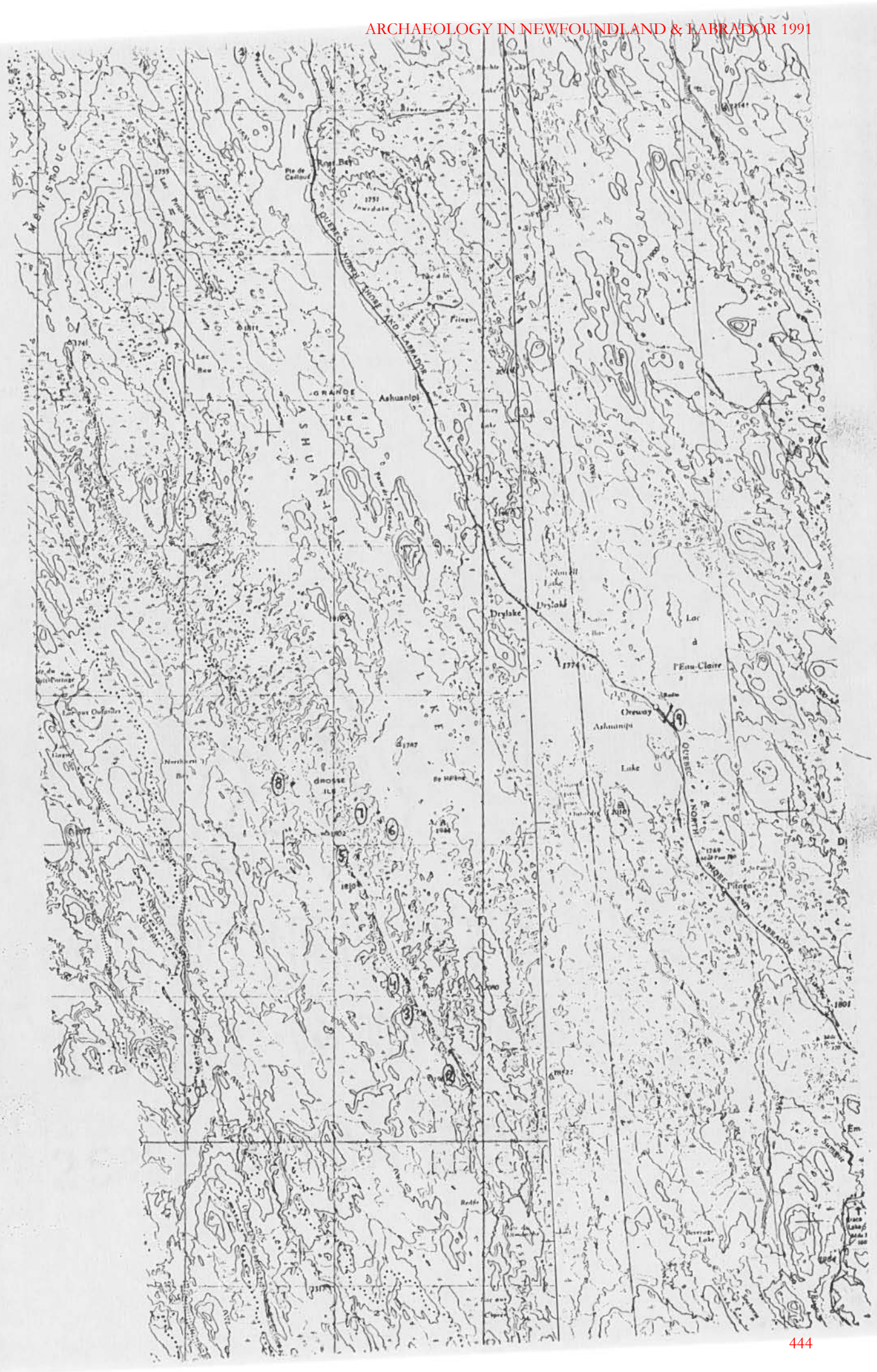


"Carte des possessions angloises et françoises du Continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale", J. Palairet, 1755 (detail; PAC, NMC, microcard 6652)

Figure 6 Labrador's hinterland, southeast part;
Innu travel routes
(NN19/NN20; 1/1 000 000)

Figure 7 Lake Ashuanipi, location of the areas surveyed (23B/23A; 1/250 000)

1 Ferguson Bay, west shore peninsula
(1 trench, positive; 1 test-pit, negative)
2 Riviere aux Esquimaux, north portage
(visual inspection and test-pits, negative)
3 Riviere aux Esquimaux, sandy narrow
(visual inspection)
4 Riviere aux Esquimaux/Kapitagas Channel,
sandy narrow (visual inspection)
5 Island of the montagnese cemetery
(visual inspection)
6 Ashuanipi Pass, south shore
(visual inspection and test-pits, negative)
7 Ashuanipi Pass, north shore
(visual inspection)
8 Radio station island
(visual inspection)
9 Orewav, portage
(visual inspection)


MANITOUC
Pte de Cadoue
Rose Bay
QUEBEC NORTH SHORE AND LABRADOR
Ashuanipi
GRANDE
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Drylake
Lac
à
l'Eau-Claire
Ashuanipi
Lake
QUEBEC NORTH SHORE AND LABRADOR

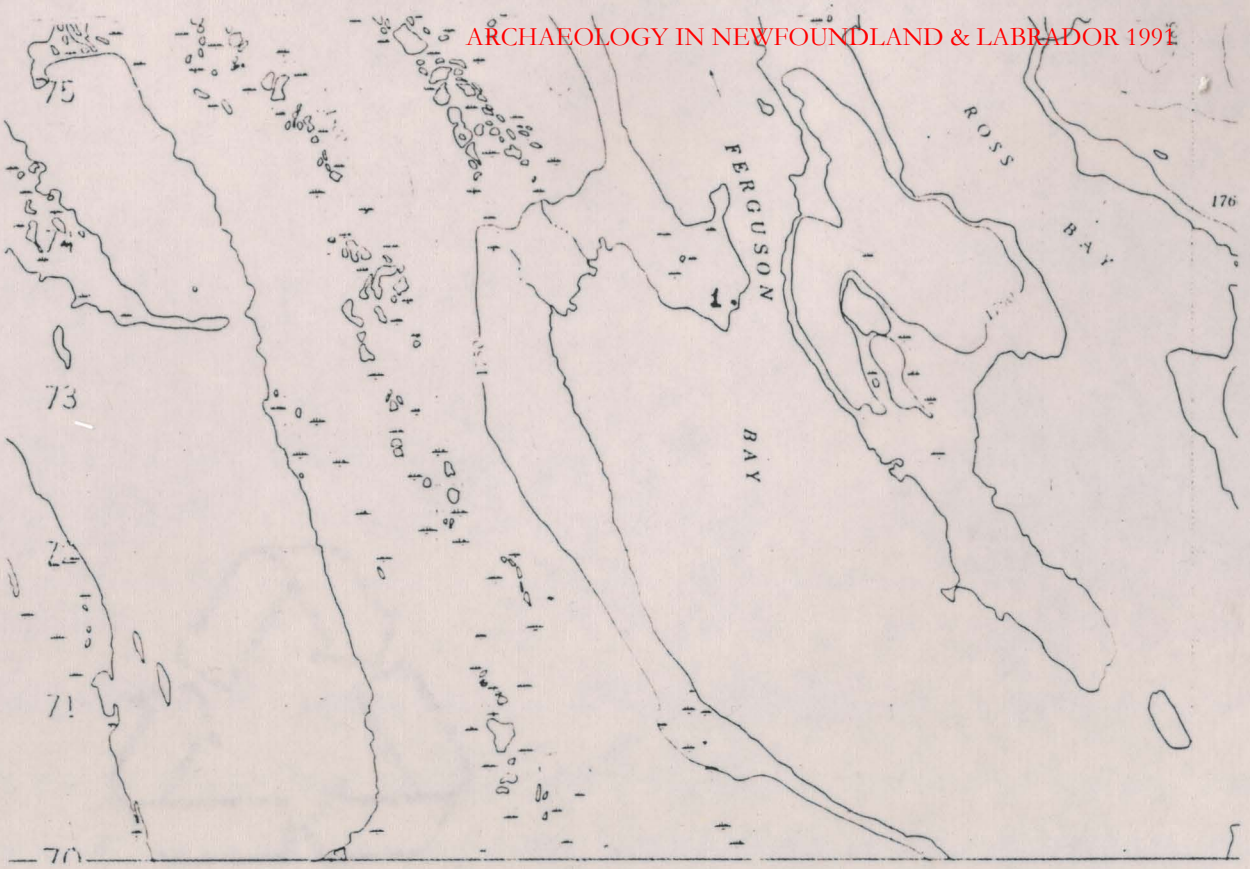

Figure 8 Location of the site in Ferguson Bay (23B/16; 1/50 000)

Figure 9 Ferguson Bay, view from the site towards the northeast

Figure 10 Ferguson Bay site; the perimeter of a small log cabin, as indicated by an earth embankment along the walls

Figure 11 Ferguson Bay site; trench across the log cabin's east wall

Figure 12 Esquimaux River (23B/8; 1/50 000)
area 2: portage, called "Kastatauatshinagan" (Babel, 1868: 64 et 139); up the river: till a smaller one, and then the one of the height of lands; alternative portage on the other shore, less used
areas 3 and 4: sandy narrows

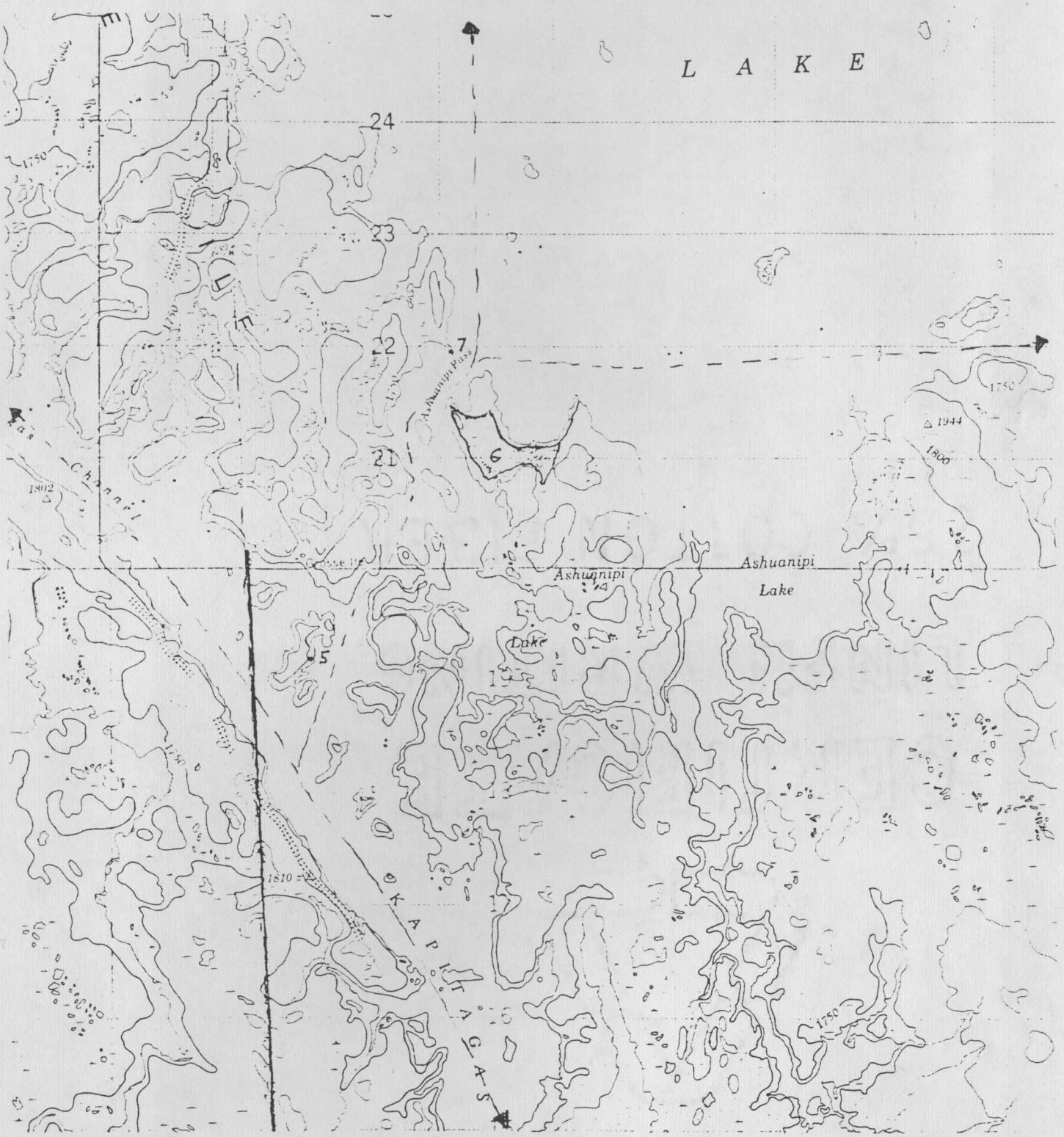

Figure 13 Area 5: The montagnese cemetery (23B/8; 1/50 000)
Areas 6-7: Ashuanipi Pass, obligatory passage when coming from the north, the south or the east (23B/9; 1/50 000)

Figure 14 The montagnese cemetery; Father Babel said in 1868 to have blessed there "a few graves"; the cemeterv was said by M. Andre in 1984 to contain 284 burials

Figure 15 View from the cemetery towards the Ashuanipi Pass between the south Point of Grosse Ile and the mainland

Figure 16 Ashuanipi Pass; view from the camp site on the south shore towards N-N.E.

Figure 17 The camp site at Ashuanipi Pass; a negative test-pit

Figure 18 An alternative route north-south and the route towards Opocopao; the Radio station Island (23B/9; 1/50 000)

Figure 19 Radio station Island: one of the small log cabins of the site; the one at Ferguson Bay site must have been exactly the same

Figure 20 Caribou drying scaffold, near Grande Passe aux Outardes, on the way to Oreway

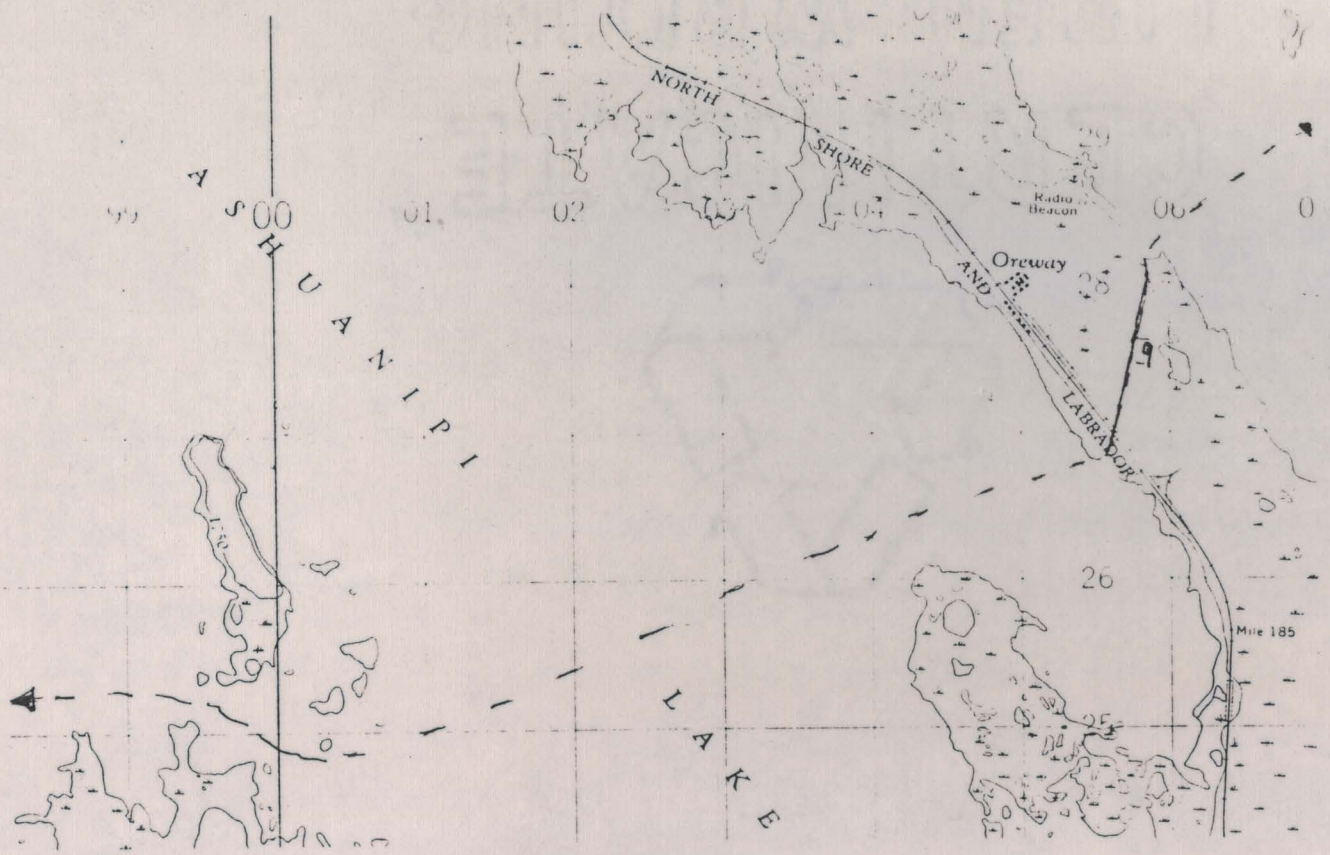

Figure 21 Portage on the route towards Lakes Joseph and Atticonak (23A/12 West; 1/50 000)

PERMIT 91.15

Marine Archaeological Field Reconnaissance at Red Bay, Labrador (1991)

by R. James Ringer

Introduction

During September 1991, the Marine Archaeology Section of the Canadian Parks Service conducted a brief field reconnaissance at Red Bay, Labrador. The project had two main objectives: to undertake an initial investigation of a recently discovered possible shipwreck site in the Basin at Red Bay; and to check the condition of site reburial procedures on the suspected San Juan site (24M) and on one of the other large sixteenth-century vessels (27M) in Red Bay Harbour. Field investigations of both the shipwreck site and site reburial status were prompted by extremely heavy ice conditions in the harbour during the spring and summer of 1991.

Unidentified Vessel in the Basin

In the summer of 1991, local residents reported the appearance of numerous wooden timbers, apparently from a vessel, in shallow water along the west side of the Basin. The timbers could easily be seen from the surface and it was thought that they had been uncovered by recent ice action. Prior to the Canadian Parks Service investigation, Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University raised a futtock and plank fragment for drawing, photography and wood sampling. This

left no doubt that the remains were those of a vessel.

The survey of the remains had several purposes: to determine the extent and condition of the site; to document what structural elements remained; to determine, if possible, what type of vessel is represented; to provisionally date the remains based on architectural features or extant artifacts; and to recommend future archaeological intervention. The site rests in two to four metres of water and is located 30 metres from shore approximately half way between Northern and Southwest Brooks along the western shore of the Basin (Fig. 1).

The remains consist of numerous planks and timbers, primarily disarticulated, scattered about a relatively small localized area (Fig. 2). Most of the remains are within an area approximately 20 metres in diameter. A search down to a depth of 13 metres failed to locate any timbers in deeper water. Much of the wood is exposed, either lying free on the sealed surface or only partially buried. The seabed in the area of the site is made up of primarily silt with a moderate weed cover. Occasional large boulders protrude above the surface. At the time of the survey, the timbers were covered with a difficult to remove marine algae or weed growth that

obscured many of the surface details.

The most conspicuous timber on the site is a long squared piece (approximately 10 metres long by 30 centimetres square) that lies roughly perpendicular to the shoreline (Figs. 3 and 4). This timber appears almost perfectly square giving the impression of having been cut in a sawmill. At first it was thought this may be the keelson but evidence of a mast step could not be found. Also, the timber is not fastened to any floor timbers underneath further discounting it as a keelson. It is possible that it was part of a composite keelson, either a sister or rider keelson, but cleaning and further examination will be necessary in order to verify this.

A short distance south of this timber lies an articulated hull section. This section is composed of several floor timbers plus outer hull planking (Fig. 5). Only the outer edge of the structure was exposed during the survey so the total extent of this assembly is not known. The floors, approximately 15 to 20 centimetres square and set on 30 to 35 centimetre centres, are oriented perpendicular to the large square timber. On this section, only the upper portions of the floors protrude above the seabed. Associated ceiling planking was not seen on the structure. As well,

ballast stones are not present either resting on top of or between the floors.

Another articulated structural section rests near the eastern end of the large squared timber. This piece consists of a number of carvel-joined planks (Fig. 6). As only a small area of the section was uncovered, its total size is unknown, Also, it was impossible to determine if the planks are fastened to frames.

An interesting feature, namely a moderately large pile of rocks, lies a few metres to the north of the squared timber. Predominantly of granitic composition, the quantity and distribution (roughly circular) is not what would be expected if they were ballast stones from the vessel. Also, as noted above, no stones are associated with the articulated floor section, a logical place for ballast. On the other hand, similar features were not noted on the seabed surrounding the site casting some doubt on a natural formation of the stones. This feature requires further study.

The rest of the visible site consists of individual wooden structural objects, predominantly squared timbers and planks. No knees or curved futtocks were seen on the site.

The fastenings noted both on the site and on the previously raised timbers includes only treenails and square iron spikes. The iron fastenings have completely corroded leaving only the fastening hole. From observations on the fastening holes in the planks, the spike heads were not countersunk but driven into the planks leaving square spike head impressions.

Hoped for diagnostic artifacts, useful in identifying and dating the vessel, were not found on the site. In fact, no visible artifacts of any kind were seen during the survey.

Three wood samples taken from previously raised pieces - a plank, futtock and a treenail - were all identified as white oak (Quercus spp.). The rest of the on-site wood, where observable, also appeared to be entirely oak. The condition of the wood is highly variable. Exposed timbers, especially the planks, are highly eroded in some cases. Alternatively, the larger squared timbers and the buried articulated sections seem to be in good condition.

The remains appear to be those of a large sailing vessel. The extant structural elements seem to represent the lowest portion of the hull, doubtless the result of the shallow wrecking environment. The lack of datable artifacts

and visible time-sensitive architectural features renders precise dating problematical. The treenail fastening pattern observed on the futtock raised by Dr. James Tuck does not conform to that seen on the sixteenth-century vessels in Red Bay Harbour. A sixteenth-century date is further discounted by the "squareness" of some of the timbers and by the lack of the distinctive sixteenth-century ceiling planking pattern on the floor timbers. It is possible that the vessel remains may be associated with an upright anchor found during the survey of Red Bay Harbour. This anchor, located less than 100 metres north of the site, is almost definitely not from the sixteenth century.

To resolve the dating problem, it is recommended that limited test excavation be conducted on the articulated floor section. Diagnostic architectural features in this area should provide a fairly clear indication of the type and date of the vessel. Also, as the spaces between the floor timbers often trap artifacts, there is the good possibility of recovering datable items through excavation. Establishing the date and type of vessel will provide a secure base from which to make decisions concerning the direction of future research on the site. Because of the the shallowness and exposed nature of the site, there is concern of further damage from storm and ice action. Due to this, test

excavation of the site is suggested as soon as possible during 1992.

24M (San Juan) and 27M Reburial Areas

Concern was raised about the condition of both the 24M (San Juan) and 27M reburial areas because of heavy ice conditions over both sites during the spring and summer of 1991. A large iceberg appeared to have grounded on top of the San Juan site and sand bags used to backfill the excavations on 27M seemed, from the surface, to have been scattered around. Inspections of both sites were carried out during the reconnaissance.

The timber reburial pit at 24M appears almost wholly unaffected by the ice action. The tarp and the cement-filled tires holding the tarp in place are still in position over the pit. However, the tarp is now almost totally devoid of any silt covering. Some areas of the reburial pit seem to have been pushed down slightly, possibly from icebergs grounding out. The water sampling tubes though, which protrude above the covering tarp, have remained in place. The only area of the reburial pit that appears to have been damaged by ice contact, and then only slightly, is the northeast corner. Here, some of the rock wall surrounding

the pit has been displaced along with a portion of the corner of the tarp. Given the severity of ice conditions during 1991, the minimal damage observed bodes well for the long term survival of the reburial pit.

Such is not the case with the reburial areas at the base of the slope running between the reburial pit up to the shoreline of Saddle Island. This area has been more severely impacted. The silt overburden has been removed from much of the plastic sheeting and sand bags used to cover the reburial areas. In some cases, bags of artifacts (primarily cask parts and roofing tile fragments) are exposed. Some of these bags have torn open exposing their contents. Also, portions of some ship's timbers buried in these areas have become uncovered. Fortunately, neither the sand bags, artifact bags nor the timbers appear to have been displaced.

The damage to these reburial areas is confined to the base of the slope, the higher areas seemingly untouched. It is recommended that the affected areas be reburied in 1992.

On the 27M site many of the sand bags used to re-seal the excavated areas are now exposed. Ice action has apparently removed some of the sand used to cover the sand bags. As is the case with 24M, none of the sand bags have

been displaced and they still provide effective protection. It is hoped that natural salutation processes will re-cover the sandbags. Other than periodic monitoring of the site, no other mitigative measures are recommended.

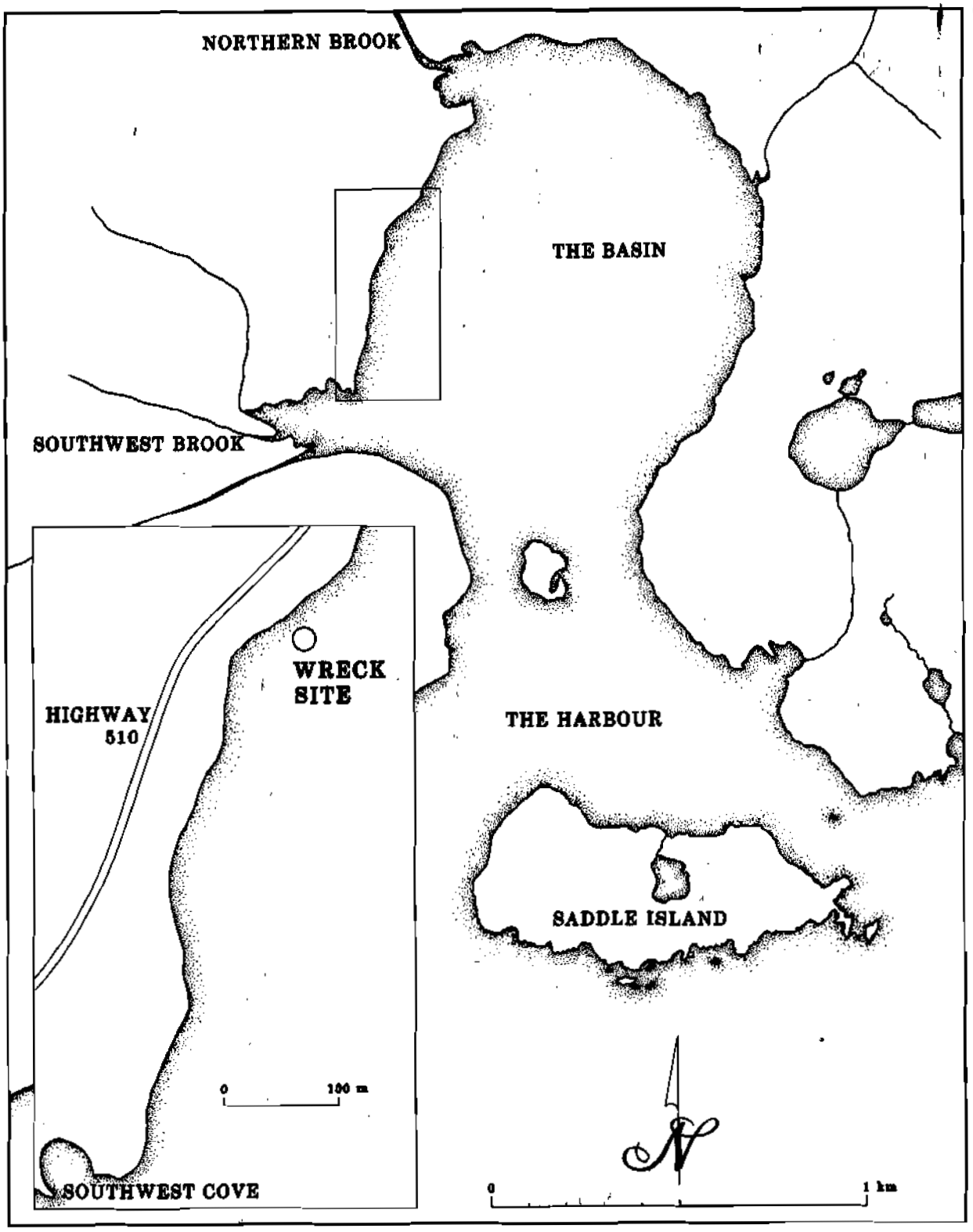

Figure 1. Location plan of the newly discovered shipwreck site in the Basin at Red Bay, Labrador.

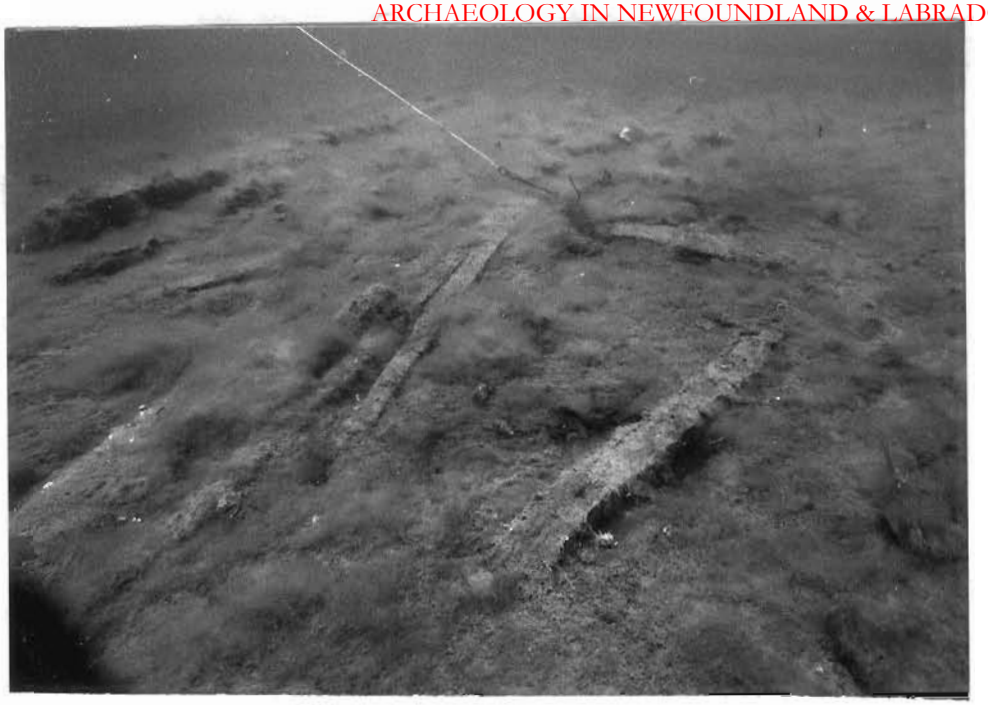

Figure 2. Scattered planks and timbers from the Basin shipwreck at Red Bay.

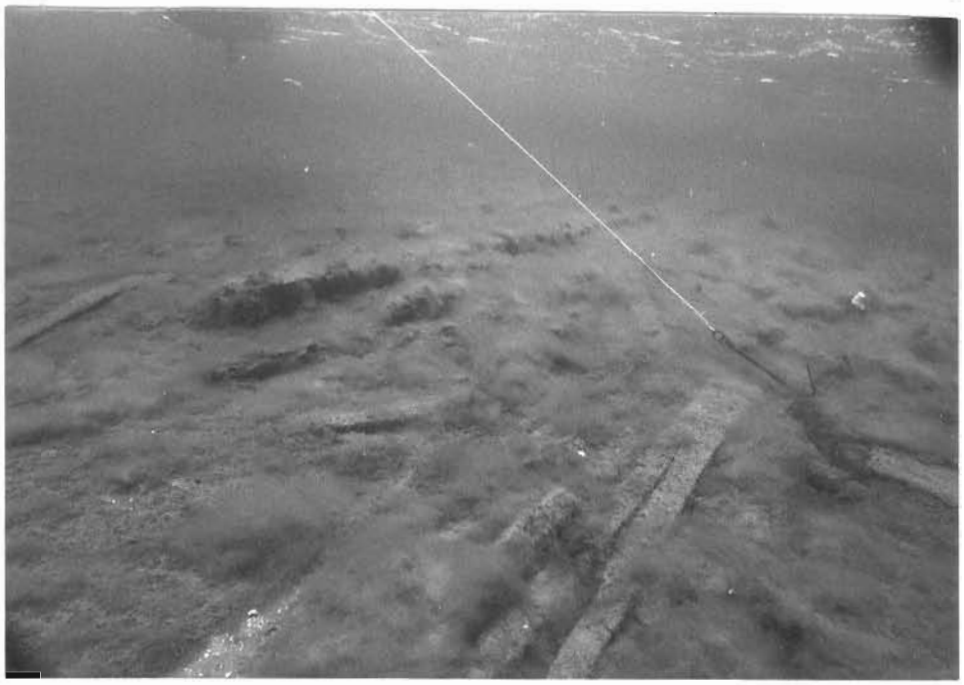

Figure 3. Scattered structural elements. Note the large squared timber in the background.

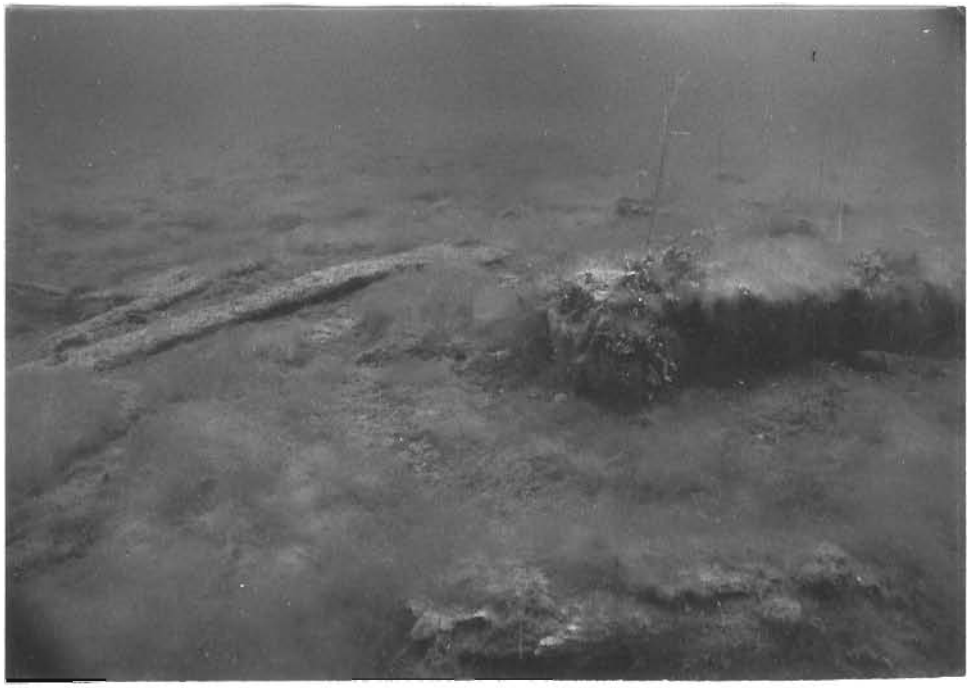

Figure 4. Eastern end of the large squared timber on the site.

Figure 5. Articulated hull section composed of floor timbers and outer hull planking.

Figure 6. Articulated structural section consisting of carvel-joined planks.

An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Dildo Arm and Collier Bay Trinity Bay, Newfoundland

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Archaeological Permit Number 91.16

June 1992

Acknowledgements

The Dildo South/Collier Bay Archaeological Reconnaissance was funded through a grant from the Historic Resources Division, Department of Municpal and Provincial Affairs, Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The authors wish to thank Ms. Linda Jefferson, Resource Archaeologist, for her assistance during the granting process and for the loan of some excavation equipment.

Several volunteers also assisted during the survey period. Gratitude is expressed to Andrew Drake, Martha Drake, Laurie MacLean, and Fred Schwarz who gave their time to help out during the project. Dr. Robert K. Stephens, Department of Earth Sciences, Centre for Earth Resources Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland, graciously assisted with the identification and provenancing of lithic artifacts from Thornlea 1. Arlene and Frederick Thorne also provided a great deal of information and help in obtaining landowners permission to test at the Thronlea 1 site.

Last, but not least, we wish to thank Mrs. Susie Gilbert, Blaketown, who provided accomodation, a chef's touch, and great company during our weekends.

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INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1612, John Guy and a crew of 18 sailed from Cupids in Conception Bay on a voyage of discovery into Trinity Bay. The purpose of the voyage was to establish contact with the Beothuk Indians. A number of documents related to the voyage have survived including "John Guy's Journal of a Voyage to Trinity Bay" (Howley 1915; Quinn 1979; Cell 1982); Henry Crout's weather diaries, termed "Occurrents in Newfoundland" (Quinn 1979); and a letter written by Henry Crout to Percival Willoughby on 10 April, 1613 (Cell 1982). An analysis of these documents indicates that Guy and his men observed of seven Beothuk campsites along the stretch of coastline between Dildo Arm and Bull Arm. Previous archaeological work has located some of these sites. However, a number of areas mentioned during the voyage have yet to be investigated (Gilbert 1990). Two areas that had gone uninvestigated prior to the survey described here were Dildo Arm and Collier Bay.

Dildo Arm was the first place Guy found evidence of the Indians occupation. He mentions seeing several Beothuk structures in the arm as well as various implements used by them (Gilbert 1990; Figure 1). The most likely location within Dildo Arm is the South Dildo/Old Shop area (Figure 2). Previous surface reconnaissance in the South Dildo/Old Shop area revealed a lens of mussel shells measuring c. 5 m in length and located 30-40 cm below the surface in an eroding bank. This led to speculation that these shells might be related to an aboriginal occupation of the area perhaps dating from around the time of Guy's voyage.

Leaving Savage Harbour, Guy sailed six miles to the north west and entered "a fine sound" which he named "Alhallows." An analysis of the documents indicates that Guy's Alhallows is present day Collier Bay, a large harbour located 9.5 km (or roughly 6 miles) north west of Dildo Arm. Here, according to Henry Crout, they found two more Indian encampments in "two fine harbours" no more than a mile apart.

SURVEY GOALS

Testing was conducted in Dildo Arm and Collier Bay to:

1. Determine the location of sites mentioned in the historical documents.

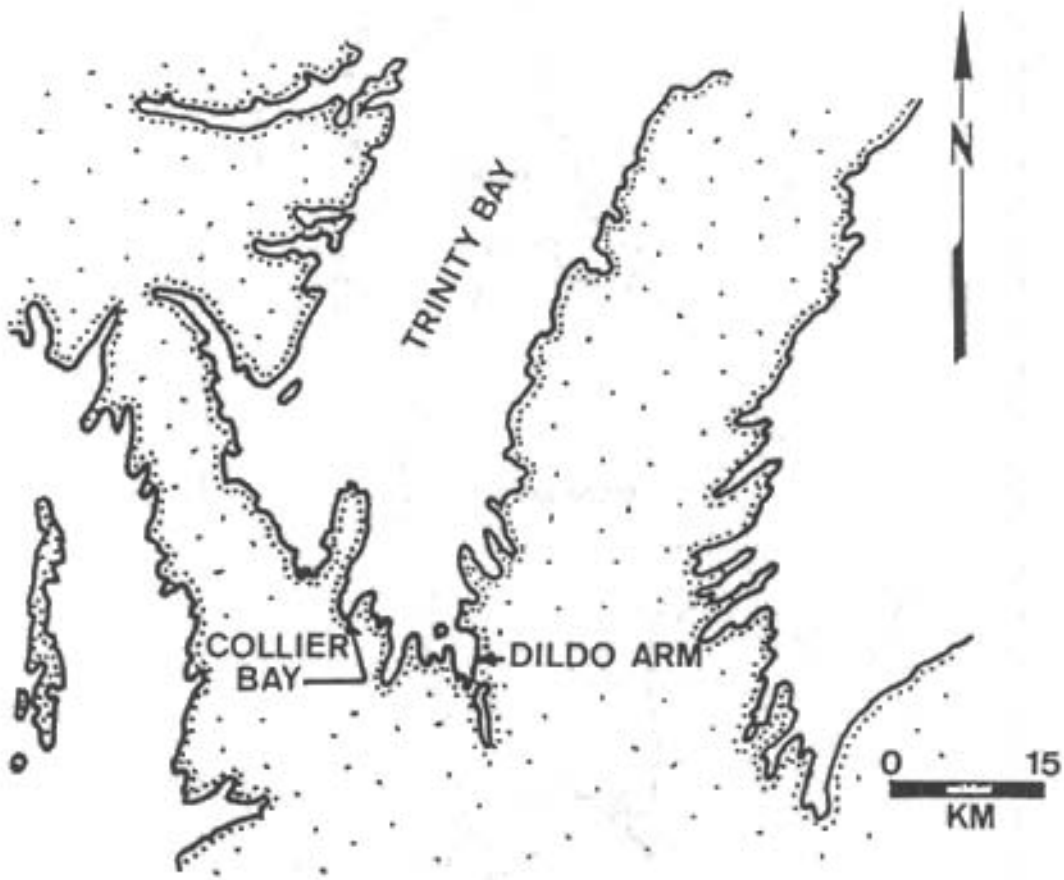

Figure 1 Map of the Isthmus of Avalon showing surveyed areas.

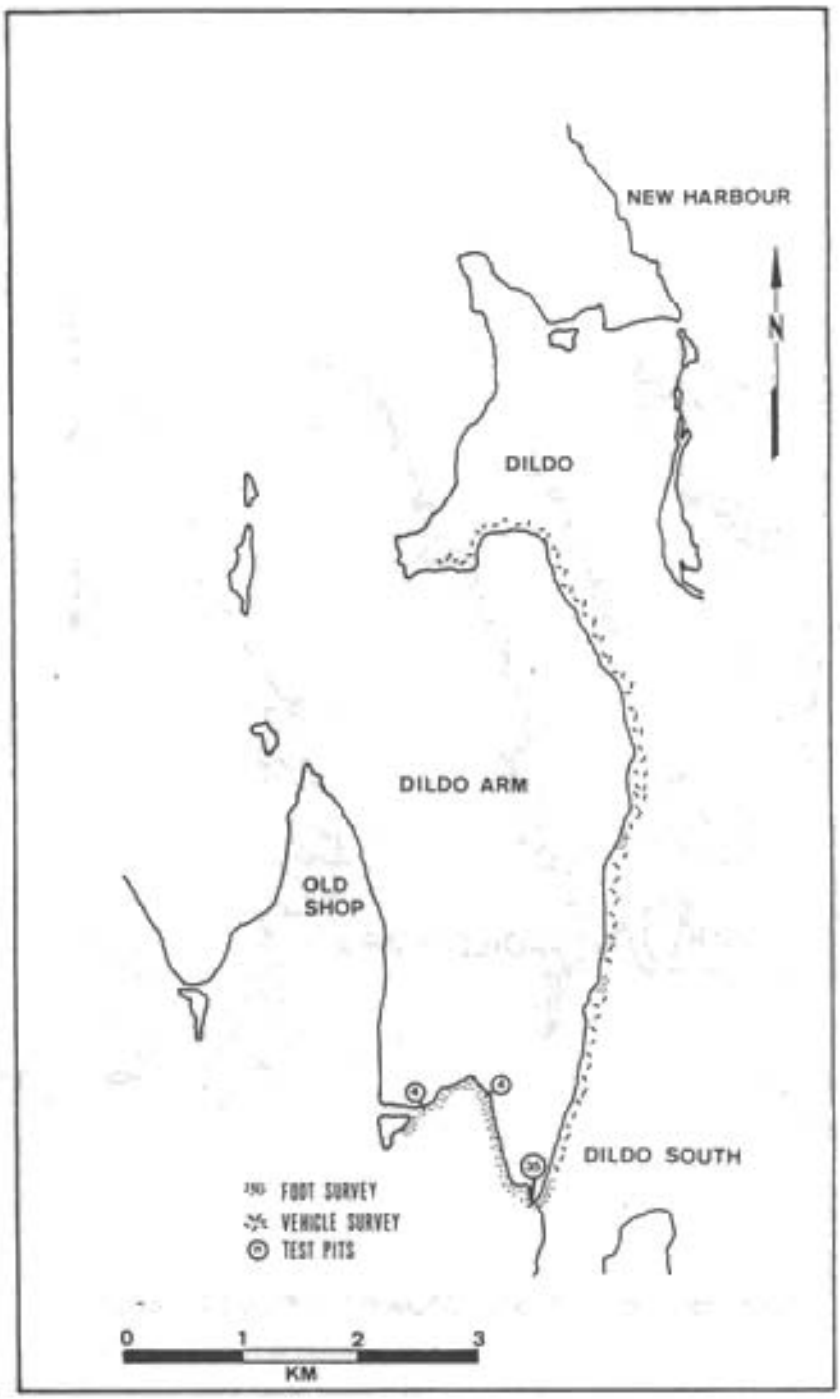

Figure 2. Map of Dildo Arm showing surveyed areas.

2. Determine the spatial limits of any sites located.
3. Determine the cultural relationships of sites located.
4. Determine if any sites discovered would be worthy of further, detailed excavation.

Methodology

Testing was conducted over ten working days between 5 October and 30 November 1991. Most of the work was conducted by the principal investigators but four volunteers also assisted during the course of the research. Testing was conducted largely on foot by walking the test areas, examining eroding banks for artifacts and other evidence of sites, and test pitting in areas of high potential, such as near sources of fresh water or on flat terraces. In areas where test pitting was conducted a line was established and 40cm x 40 cm test units were dug at regular intervals (usually 5 m) along that line. One area was examined by driving along the road and searching for areas of high potential for intensive testing.

SURVEYED AREAS

Dildo Arm

By far the most promising area in Dildo Arm is at the bottom were the land is relatively flat and well drained. A stream, still well stocked with trout, runs into the arm here (Figure 2). Approximately 30 m to the north west of this stream is the area were, as mentioned above, mussel shells can be seen eroding from the bank. During the course of the survey more mussel shells were found eroding from a bank just to the north east of the stream (Figure 3). A total of 37 test pits were dug in this area but no evidence of a prehistoric or early historic occupation was detected. Testing was also conducted in the two areas where the mussel shells were eroding from the bank. However, in most cases, the shells were complete with both valves, a situation not to be expected in a midden comprising shells discarded after consuming the mussels. Given the nature of the shells and the fact that no artifacts of prehistoric or early historic origin were recovered, it seems likely that the deposit is the result of

Figure 3. Photograph of mussel shells eroding from the bank at Dildo South.

natural deposition, probably caused by higher than usual wave action, and was covered during normal soil formation.

Several factors restricted our survey of the bottom of Dildo Arm. Much of the land, especially to the west of the stream, is owned by people who live elsewhere and maintain summer cabins there. Since our survey was conducted

in the fall when these cabins were mostly unoccupied, it was hard enough to determine who owned the land let alone obtain permission to conduct tests. Thus much of our testing was restricted to a thin strip of land, averaging from three to four meters in width, between the eroding bank and the various fences that marked the division between crown land and private property. As a result, several areas that should have been given top priority had to be left unsurveyed.

To the east of the stream much of the area that might have proven suitable for testing has been disturbed by road construction. A paved road extends along much of the eastern coastline from the bottom northward as far as the community of Dildo. There has been considerable filling where the road approaches the coastline. Two test units near the pull-off at the junction of the roads leading to Dildo and Old Shop had in excess of 85 cm of Class A gravel overburden. Neither unit could be excavated past this gravel fill level.

The eastern side of the arm is also, on the whole, far less amenable to prehistoric occupation. Much of this area was surveyed by vehicle from the road. The shoreline is comprised of steep granite and shale cliffs 6 to 8 m in height. With two exceptions, shown in Figure 2, these cliffs are present from the bottom of Dildo Arm as far north as the community of Dildo. The area behind this steep coastline is also unsuitable. Much of it is poorly drained and slopes easterly to a ridge 60 to 80 m above the elevation of the road. The few flat areas are swampy. Given these unfavourable conditions, no test pitting was conducted on the eastern side of Dildo Arm.

The western side of the arm is a more likely location for aboriginal sites than the eastern side. Although most of it also rises steeply from the shoreline, the slope is not as extreme as on the eastern side and there are some relatively level, dry areas. Test pitting was conducted in a number of localities between the bottom of Dildo Arm and Old Shop but nothing of archaeological significance was found. However, time restraints and the problem of acquiring permission to test in certain likely looking spots meant that a number of areas of high potential remain unsurveyed. Several areas, including a privately owned grassy area just to the west of the stream that empties into the bottom of the arm, a large privately owned grassy meadow on the point that forms the eastern side of Old Shop Harbour and the area around the pond located just south of the barrachois beach at the bottom of Old Shop Harbour, are worthy of further attention. We know that there was a Beothuk presence somewhere in

the arm during the second decade of the 17th century and, unless that presence was so insignificant as to leave no trace in the archaeological record or has been destroyed by recent activity, further testing should locate some evidence of it.

Collier Bay

The eastern side of Collier Bay consists of a high (200 m), steeply sloping ridge. Only one area on the eastern side, at the very bottom of the bay, was tested. The remainder was deemed unsuitable because of the steep grade.

The survey began at the bottom of the bay where a cobble stone barrachois beach divides the bottom from a small freshwater pond. On the eastern side of the barrachois beach is a level grassy terrace measuring roughly 60 m east to west and 15 m north to south. We established a 50 m line running east to west across this area and dug test pits at five meter intervals. These pits revealed a thin (5-6 cm) deposit of silt above a fine sand. There was no evidence of cultural material.

The complete western side of Collier Bay was surveyed on foot and test pits were placed in a number of likely locations (Figure 4). Eroding banks along the shoreline were closely examined for archaeological significant material. On the western side, approximately 125 m to the north of the barrachois beach, the Collier Bay 1 site (CjAk-1) was found when flakes were discovered eroding from the bank.

The first cove north of the bottom of Collier Bay is known locally as Landing Cove. It is a broad cove (approximately 600 m) with a flat, dry terrace rising roughly 1.5 m above a cobble beach and extending back from the beach up to 50 m in some places. A substantial stream cuts across this terrace and empties into the cove. Four units were placed here as a preliminary test; however, time restraints prevented the crew from returning for a more intensive examination. Landing Cove is an area of high potential and it is recommended that it be earmarked for further testing.

Approximately 1 km to the north of Landing Cove is Sooley's Cove. The shoreline between Landing Cove and Sooley's Cove was surveyed by foot but no test pits were dug. It is comprised of steep cliffs, greater than 15 m in

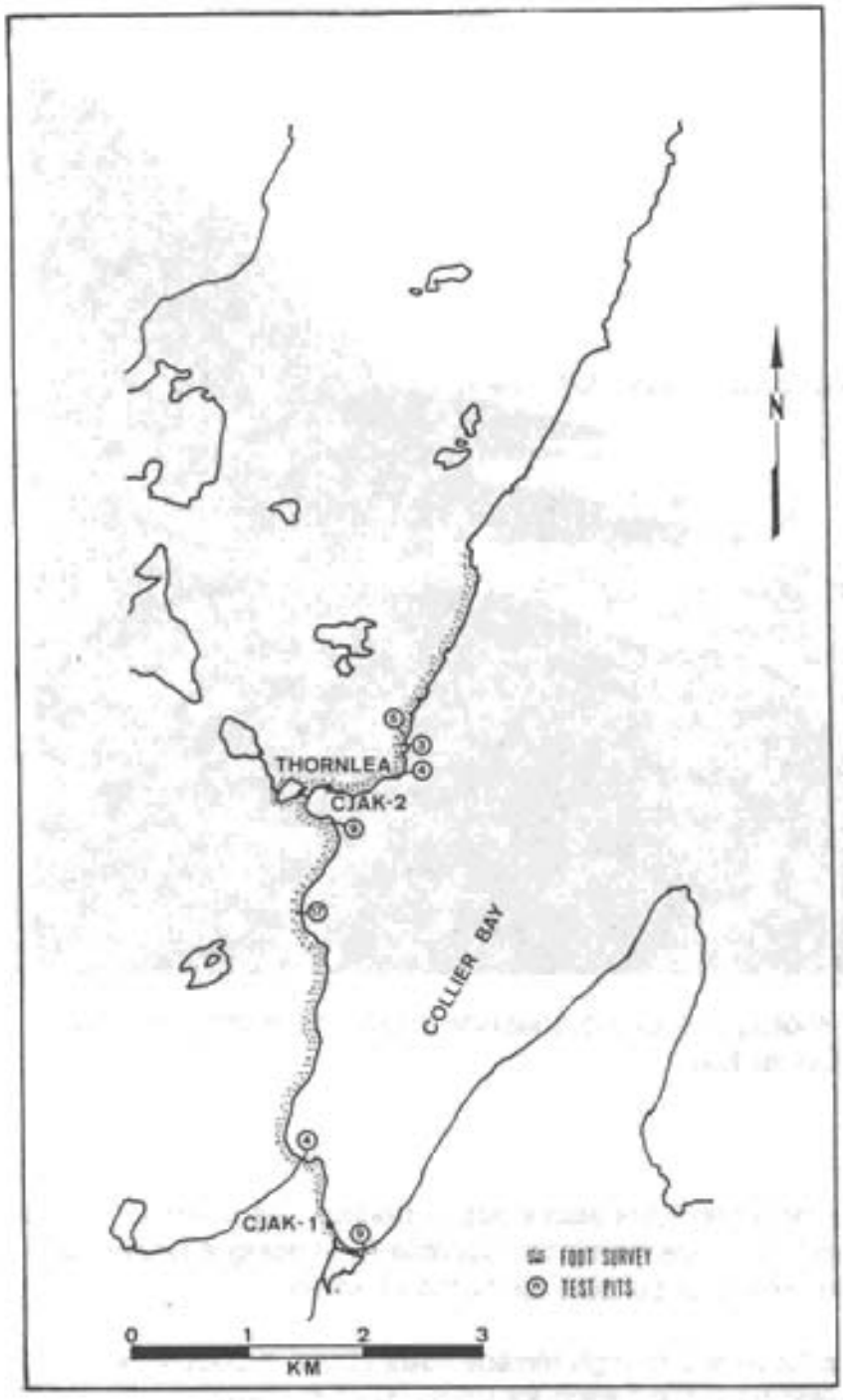

Figure 4. Map of Collier Bay showing surveyed areas.

Figure 5. Photograph of the coastline showing the cliffs north of Thornlea, Collier Bay.

elevation, and the land behind is also steeply graded. The shore is passable only at low tide and there are no places suitable for landing a boat of any size. Indeed, this whole area is unsuitable for human habitation.

At Sooley's Cove a 3 m high terrace rises above a cobble beach. This terrace extends west from the beach for up to 30 m in some places at which point the land begins to rise steeply. The bed of an ancient stream cuts deeply

across this terrace and opens unto the beach. At the time that we surveyed the cove (October 26) the flow of this stream had been reduced to the merest trickle. A total of 17 test pits were placed here but nothing of archaeological significance was recovered.

The community of Thornlea is located approximately 1 km to the north of Sooley's Cove. As was the case in the area between Landing Cove and Sooley's Cove, the coastline between Sooley's Cove and Thornlea is steep, inhospitable and totally unsuited to any form of human habitation.

Thornlea is the only settlement in the whole of Collier Bay and Thornlea Harbour is by far the best harbour in the bay. If, as Crout stated, there were two Beothuk camp sites located in "two fine harbours" in Collier Bay in the fall of 1612, than Thornlea was almost certainly one of these harbours. It, too, was surveyed by foot using the procedures described above.

The point at the southern end of Thornlea Harbour is formed by steep shale cliffs rising approximately 4 m above a cobble beach. Beyond the cliffs, moving west away from the beach, is a relatively level, grassy area. Nine units were dug here without success. This area has been extensively disturbed by recent historic construction.

From a distance the point forming the northern end of the harbour looked promising. However, closer examination revealed that the beach is steep and the point consists largely of extruding granite. A total of 12 units were dug here without success. There is a flat terrace behind the bank that may have been habitable during prehistoric times but no indication of such use was discovered.

A cobble stone barrachois beach is located at the bottom of Thornlea harbour and behind this beach is a small freshwater pond. A paved road now runs over this beach and there has been considerable fill dumped here to build up the road bed. The beach was examined as was the shoreline of the pond. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in either location. In the former any archaeological material that may be present is likely buried under recent fill; while the latter area consists largely of alder swamp. The higher elevations are covered in closely packed spruce forest and no ideal locations for intensive testing were identified.

By far the best looking spot in Thornlea is a large grassy terrace located across a small stream just to the north of the last houses. Evidence of recent potato gardens can be seen in the southern portion of this terrace while, sometime over the last twenty years, the sod has been removed from a section to the north. The area is presently being used as a playground. Our interest was greatly heightened when Mr. Frederick Thorne informed us that he remembers as a boy, some 60 years ago, finding "old clay pipes and iron arrowheads" while planting and digging potatoes in the area. We first conducted a surface survey in the area where the sod had been removed and latter test pitted the locale. The Thornlea 1 site (CjAk-2) was located here.

Our contour maps indicated another small cove roughly 2.5 km to the north of Thornlea. As with the rest of the survey the area between Thornlea and this cove was surveyed by foot. This entire section of coastline is extremely rough and consists of steep rocky cliffs rising up to 10 m above the water. There are no areas suitable for landing boats (Figure 5). The cove itself is little more than an indentation in these cliffs at the bottom of which is a small cobble beach. The land behind the beach is low and boggy and totally unsuited for any kind of human habitation.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

CjAk-1, Collier Bay 1

UTM Grid BH, Zone 22T, Easting: 29571, Northing: 527235, 47° 34' 30"N, 53°43' 00"W, Figures 6-11.

This site occupies two terraces along the western shoreline of Collier Bay (Figure 6) and is located approximately 125 m to the north of the mouth of the brook that flows between the barrachois pond and the bottom of the bay. The lower terrace (Figure 7) lies at the top of an eroding bank that rises 2 m above the cobble beach. The beach extends 20 m to the present low water mark. This lower terrace is quite narrow and measures less than 3 m in width on average. This is probably the result of erosion. Present ground cover on the lower terrace consists of thin-density spruce with needles and humic litter. The upper terrace lies at an elevation of 2.5 m above the lower terrace at the top of the slope with a 35% grade (Figure 8) and is covered in grass and small shrubs. Stumps are present and much of the upper terrace has been cut over in the recent past. The extreme west of the site is inaccessible due to piled up cut

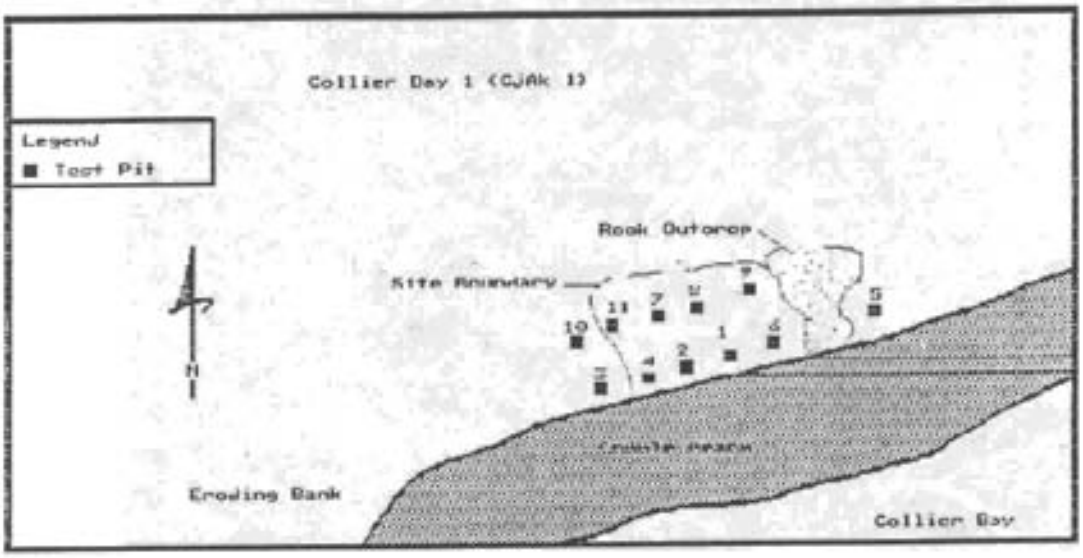

Figure 6. Sketch map of Collier Bay 1, CjAk-1.

Figure 7. Photograph of lower terrace, Collier Bay 1, facing south.

trees. Cultural material was recovered from both terraces and at the base of the eroding bank (Figure 9).

Collier Bay 1 is 22 m in length along the shoreline and extends at least 15 m to the west of the bank for a total area of 330 m^2. Because of the pile of dead trees, it was impossible to determine if the site extends farther from the shoreline.

Figure 8. Photograph of upper terrace, Collier Bay 1, facing northeast.

Two tools were recovered at the site, as well as a number of flakes. The first is a base and mid-section fragment of a narrow, contracting-stem biface (CjAk-1:3; Figure 10a) made from heavily patinated chert, with narrow angled shoulders, parallel sided blade edges, and a biconvex lateral cross section. It is 93 mm in maximum width and 12 mm in maximum thickness. The fragment weighs 21.1 gm. The second tool is a possible preform for a nonstemmed biface (CjAk-1:4; Figure 10b). This is made from a patinated chert primary flake,

Figure 9. Photograph of eroding bank, Collier Bay 1, facing south.

triangular in form and bifacially flaked on the distal end, with some lateral flaking. The tool is 76 mm in length, 49 mm in width and weighs 36.1 gm.

The striking platform of the flake from which CjAk-1:4 was manufactured is still evident and exhibits less weathering than the remainder of the tool. The chert prior to weathering appears to have been greyish green in colour and may possibly have been collected from a Conception Group outcrop near Pouch Cove (Hughes 1976). However, without chemical and petrographic

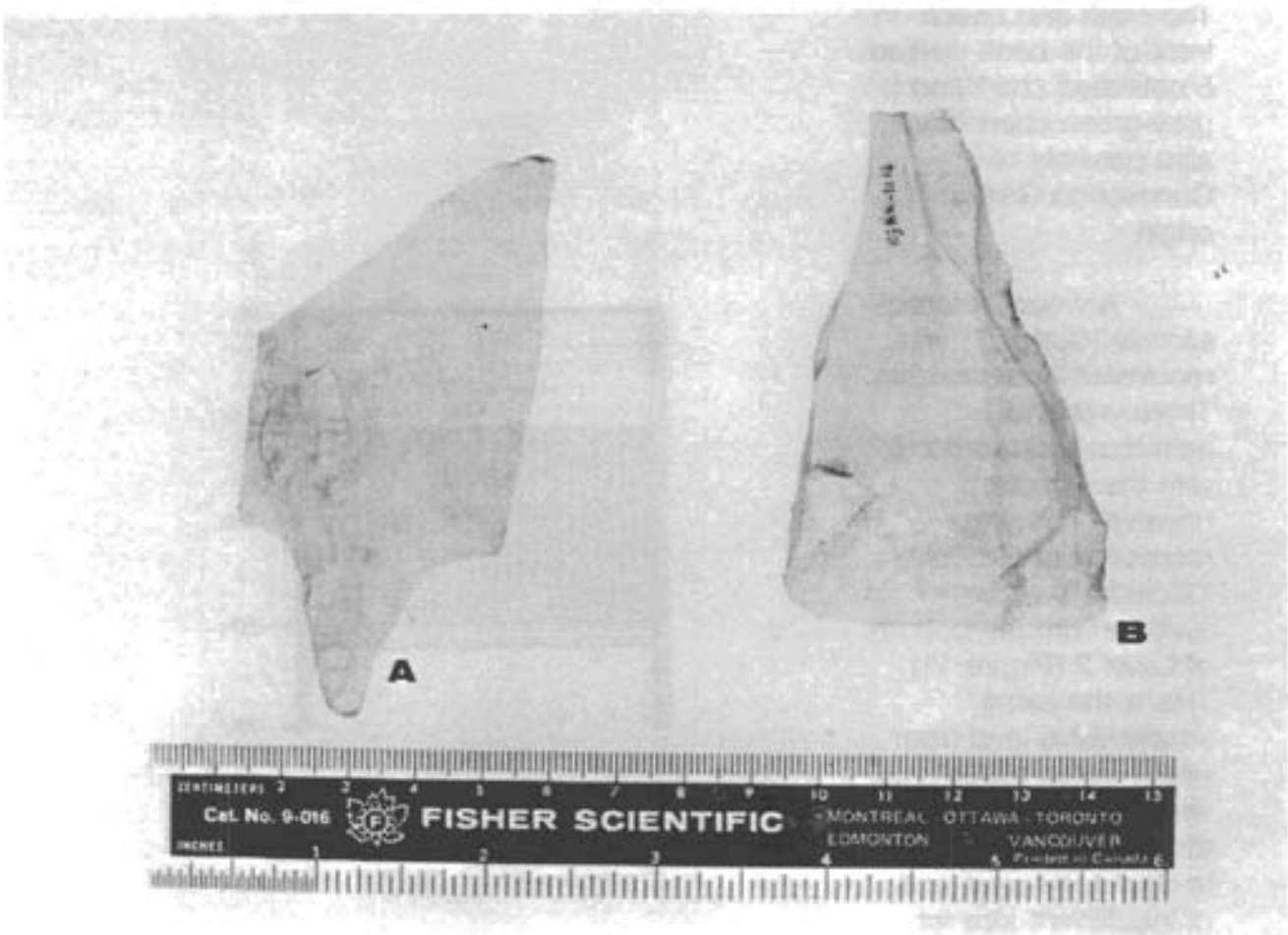

Figure 10. Stemmed biface (a) and possible nonstemmed biface preform(b), Collier Bay 1.

analyses and in view of the extent of weathering, this provenance is only suggested as a possibility.

Test pits from the lower terrace yielded 2 light brown rhyolite and 4 patinated chert flakes, including one large primary flake (CjAk-1:5). A translucent brown chert or breccia flake was recovered from the upper terrace.

The bank and beach in front of the bank yielded 5 patinated chert and 2 grey-green chert flakes, also possibly of Conception Group origin.

A wood charcoal sample (CjAk-1:7) was recovered from the site. There were no artifactual associations with the sample; however, this was recovered at a depth of 19 cm below the surface from the bottom of Level 2 (Figure 11). This is the same stratigraphic level from which flakes (CjAk-1:1) were excavated, 5 m to the south. The sample is also quite small and of insufficient size for standard dating. Because of the small size, the cost of using AMS dating for a sample without associations was considered imprudent. The sample was retained in case further testing or excavation provides better stratigraphic control and increases the value of dating the sample.

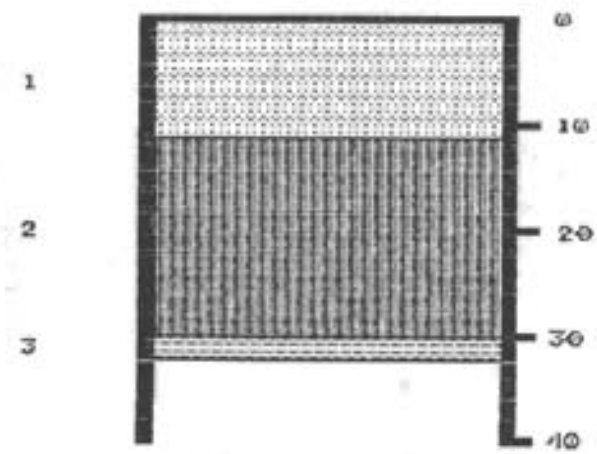

Figure 11. Profile of Test Pit 1, Collier Bay 1.

The site probably dates to the Archaic Period in the region (Tuck 1976). The stemmed biface fragment is similar in form and size to others of that period. A similar point was discovered by Austin (1984: 118, Figure 3, 119) in northwestern Bonavista Bay and was associated with a ^{14}C date of 4540±135 B.P. (S-1859). Austin (1984: 119) further notes examples from the Beaches site in Bonavista Bay, where the component is associated with three ^{14}C dates,

4900±230 B.P. (SI-1384), 3690±100 B.P. (I-7509), and 3840±100 B.P. (I-7509) (Carignan 1975: 38-39), Woody Point in Bonne Bay (Harp 1964: 145, Pl XXX, No. 6), and in eastern Notre Dame Bay (Pastore 1982: 152, Figure 9-i).

CjAk-2, Thornlea 1 1 N /12

UMT Grid BH, Zone 22T, Easting: 29578, Northing 527614, 47°36'30"N, 53°43'00"W, Figures 12-18.

The Thornlea 1 site is located in the community of Thornlea, Trinity Bay (Figure 12). It occupies an area of c. 15 m x 30 m for an area of 450 m within the playground at the north east end of the community (Figure 13, 14). Its elevation is 3 masl. The site consists of two components: 1) an aboriginal component tentatively identified as Recent Indian and 2) a European component tentatively dated to the second half of the 17th century.

The first component is represented by a core/primary flake of mottled brown and grey rhyolite (Figure 16), a flake of similar material (CjAk-2:20 and 21) and a grey chert flake (CjAk-2:17). The latter artifact has microscopic graptolite and *Radialaria* fossils and probably originated in the Notre Dame Bay area (R.K. Stephens, personal communication). The first two artifacts were surface collected in the N0-N5, W20-W15 quadrant, while the chert flake was recovered at a depth of 10 cm below the surface in a 40 x 40 cm test pit at N0W25. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered but the presence of rhyolite strongly suggests a Recent Indian occupation (*c.f.* Carrignan 1975; Schwarz 1985).

The European occupation is represented by British gun flint spalls (Figure 17c, d), a number of kaolin pipe fragments (Figure 17e-l), two fragments of red coarse earthenware and a fragment of copper.

Only eight pipe stem fragments with measurable bores were recovered, however, the bores of all eight fragments are surprisingly large. Of the eight, one has a bore measurement of 6/64", another measures 8/64" and the remaining six all measure 7/64". While this is far to small a sample on which to base any definite conclusions, it should be noted that: 1) these fragments were found scattered throughout the site rather than in one location within the site; 2) none of the fragments fit together as would be expected if they all came from one or two pipes; and 3) not a single example of a stem with a bore smaller

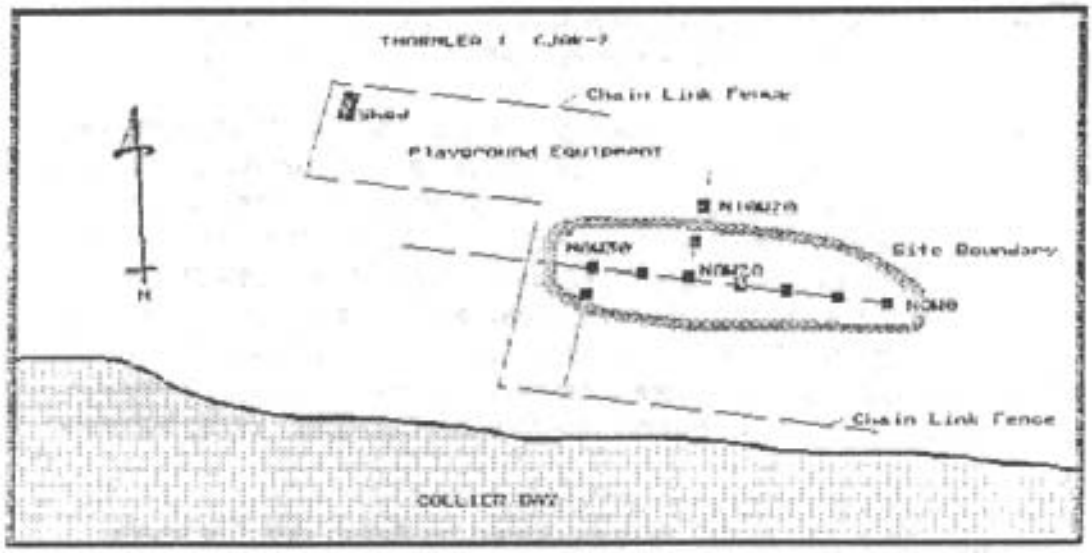

Figure 12. Sketch map of Thornlea 1, CjAk-2.

Figure 13. Photograph of Thornlea 1, facing north.

Figure 14. Photograph of Thornlea 1, facing east.

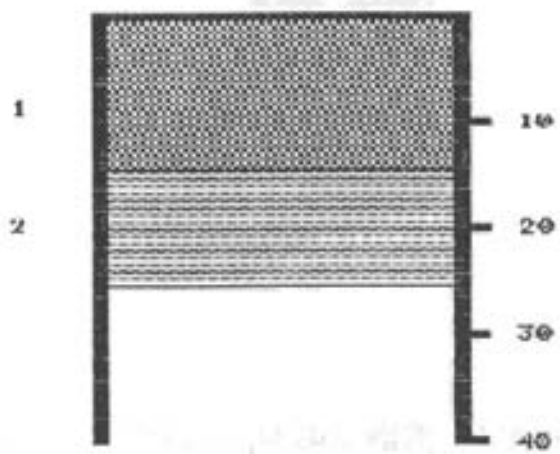

Figure 15. Profile of test pit N5W20, Thornlea 1.

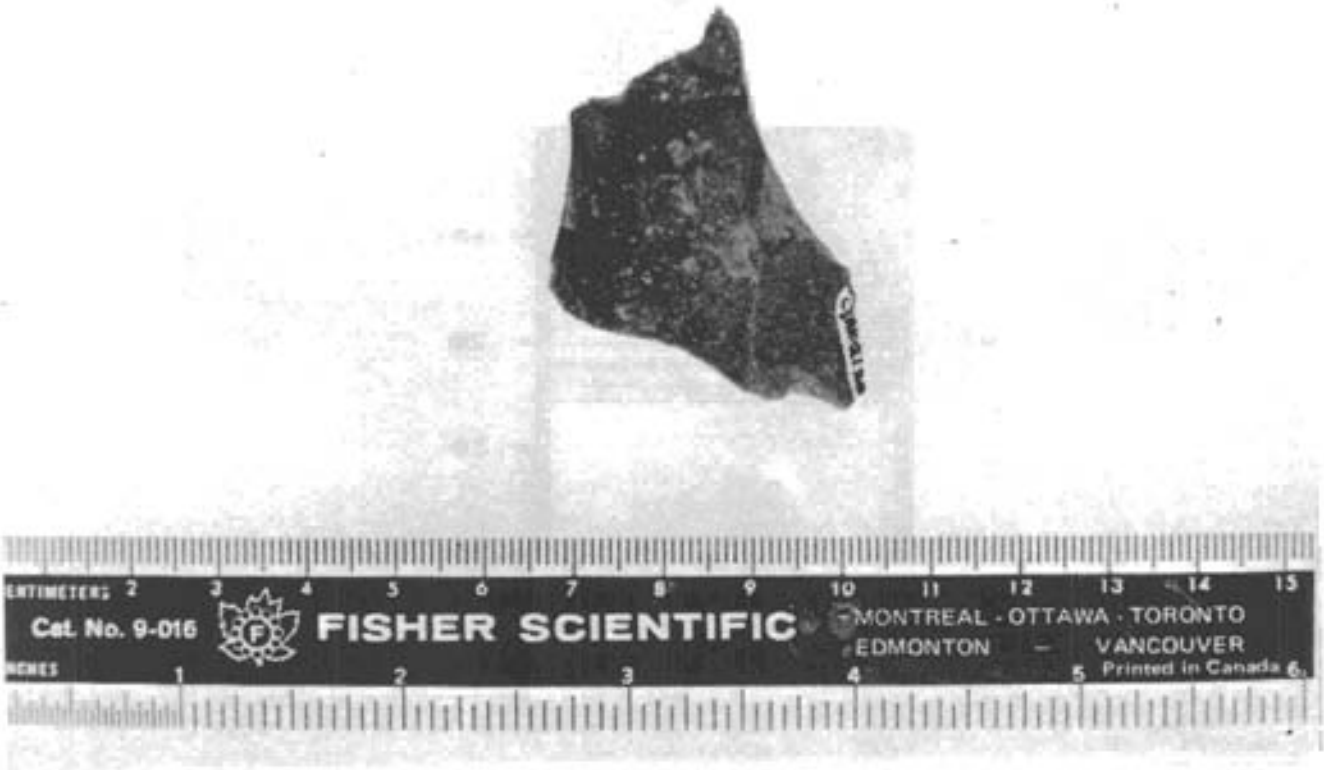

Figure 16. Possible Recent Indian rhyolite core.

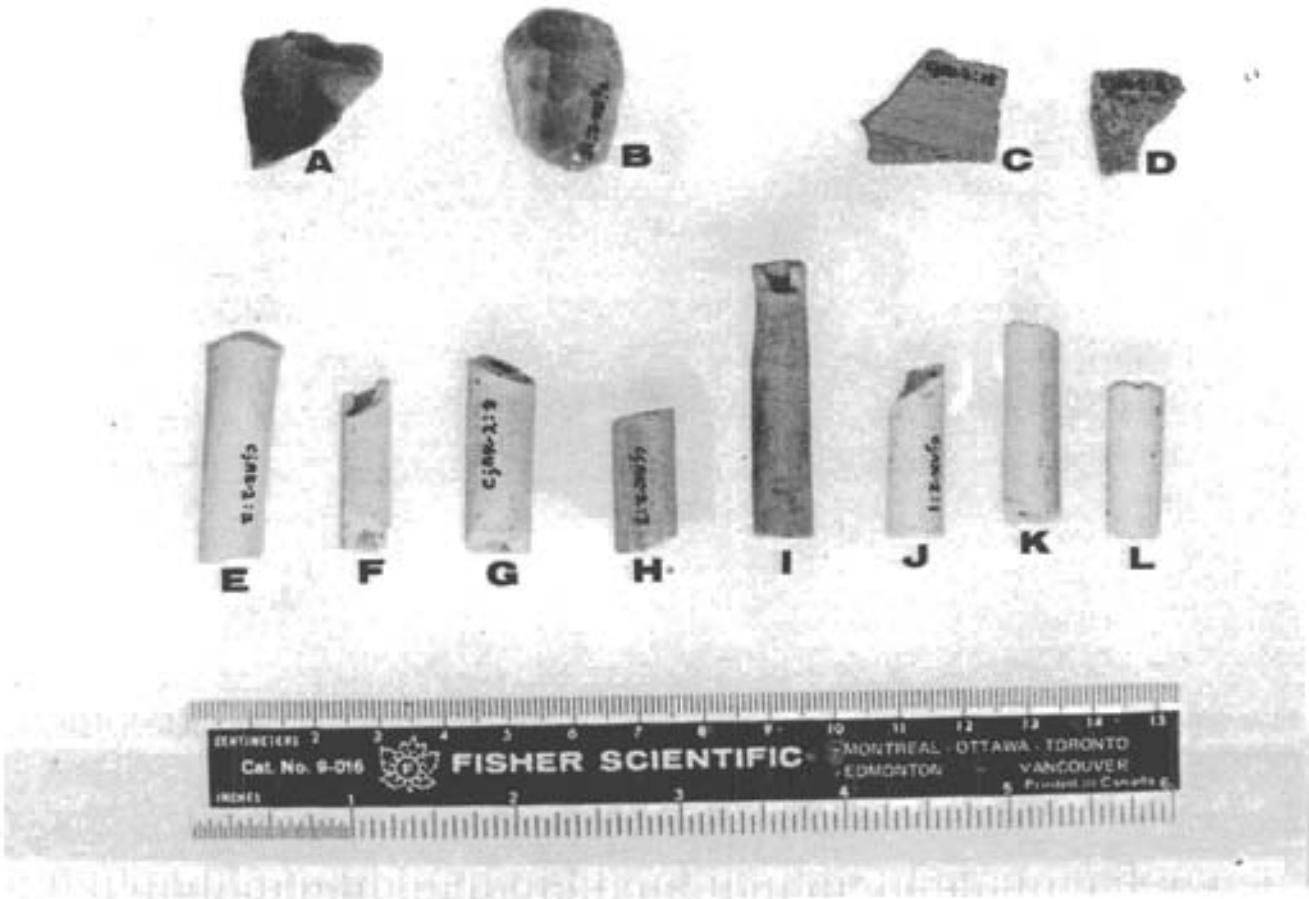

Figure 17. Historic Artifacts, gun flint and spall (a, b), red coarse earthenware (c, d), pipe fragments (e-l), Thornlea 1.

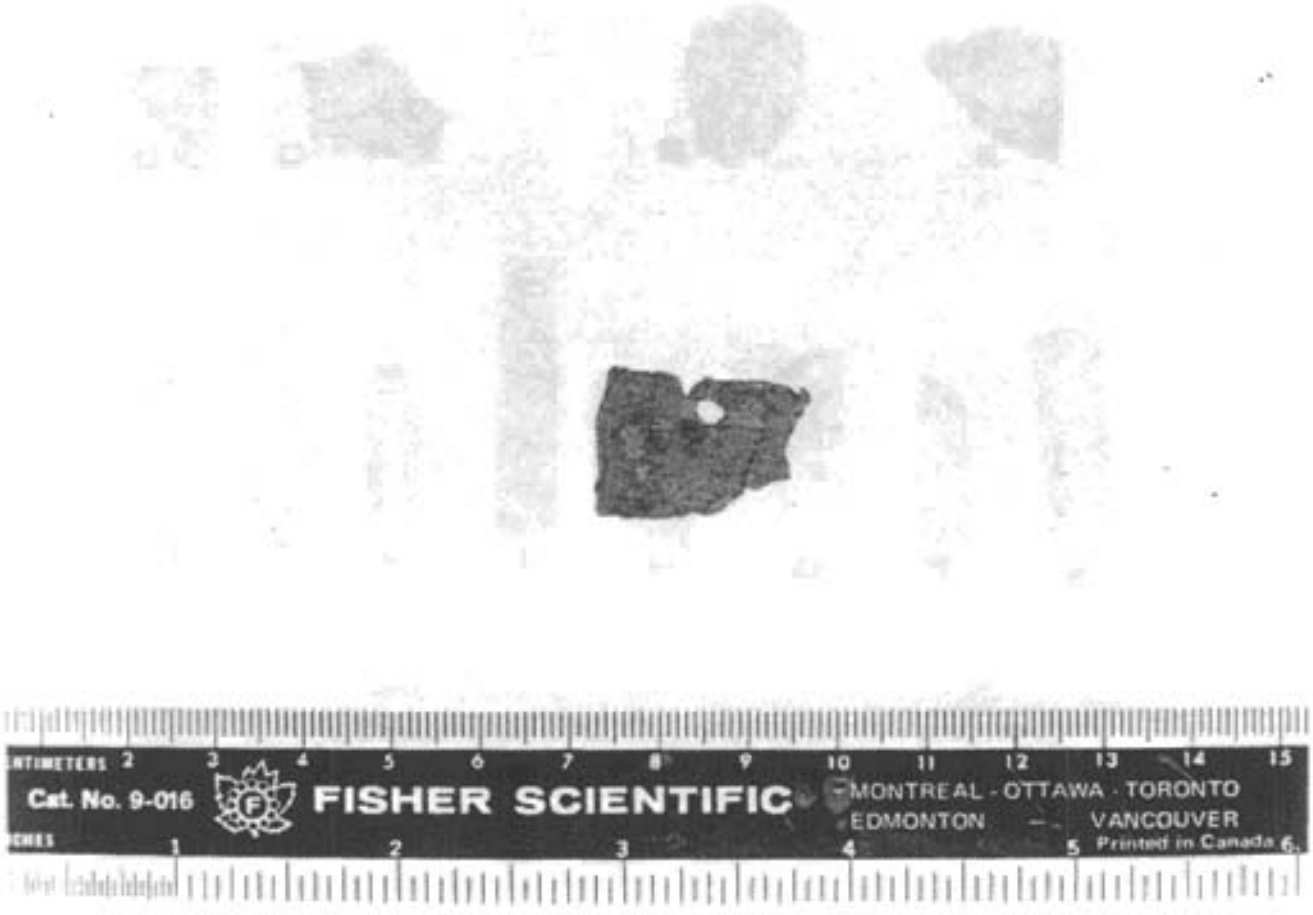

Figure 18. Copper fragment, Thornlea 1.

than 6/64" was found. This final point is indeed surprising given that the community of Thornlea is believed to have been settled sometime in the middle of the 19th century. If we assume that these pipe stem fragments represent a dateable sample and not some sort of anomaly and apply Jean Harrington's (*c.f.* Deetz 1967; Nöel Hume 1970) system for pipe stem dating, we come up with an approximate date for the site of 1650-1680. Not surprisingly, if we apply Lewis Binford's (1961) linear regression formula to these fragments we come up with the year 1664 as the middle occupation date.

An early date for the European component of this site is reinforced by the presence of two pieces of coarse red earthenware. Both fragments are small, making detailed identification difficult, however, one has been identified as North Devon ware while the other appears to be of Iberian origin (P. Pope, personal communication). Both types were common in the 17th century and early 18th century. It should be noted that these were the only two pieces of ceramic found on the site. Not a single fragment of creamware, pearlware or the ubiquitous refined white earthenware, so familiar to anyone who has worked on a late 18th or early 19th century site, was found.

The copper fragment is four sided and measures roughly 4cm x 3cm. It has a puncture hole and appears to be part of some sort of copper vessel.

The small sample obtained from this site should not be construed as indicative of a lack of archaeological material. Rather, it is largely the result of the testing procedure used during the survey. In an effort to conduct as thorough a sampling as possible while at the same time causing the least amount of disturbance, we established one east-west and one north-south line cutting across the site and digging 40 cm x 40 cm test units at 5 m intervals along these lines. No doubt more intensive testing would have produced a larger number of artifacts and we would almost certainly have located more diagnostic material. However, we felt that the harm caused by more extensive testing would far outweigh any advantages that might have been gained by recovering more artifacts.

CONCLUSIONS

Two sites were located during the course of our survey and both hold considerable potential. The Collier Bay 1 site is the most easterly intact Maritime

Archaic site yet to be discovered and, at 330 m^2, it is also a substantial site. Due to its significance and the damage presently being caused to it by erosion, further and more extensive testing of this site is highly recommended.

The Thornlea 1 site offers some interesting possibilities for further research. If, as we have conjectured, one of its two components is Recent Indian, then it may well be one of the sites seen by Henry Crout in 1612. If the European component dates from the 1650-1680 period, it represents one of the few sites from that period yet found in the province. Even if it should be found to date from somewhat later, say the early 18th century, it is still of considerable archaeological significance. Year round settlement in this part of the bay did not begin until the late 18th and early 19th century. However, we know that by at least 1739, many planters living farther out the bay spent their winters in the bottom of the bay hunting, trapping and cutting wood. Documentary evidence indicates that by the 1760s, Tickle Bay, three kilometres west of Thornlea, was being used for this purpose (Handcock 1989: 124; Smith 1987: 6). Should the European component of this site prove to be such a "winterhouse" site, it could prove invaluable in providing us with both a better understanding of the winterhousing phenomenon and of early European utilization and settlement in the bottom of Trinity Bay. Further testing is strongly recommended to determine the exact nature of the site's two components.

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Caribou

The study area lies near the western edge of the winter range of the LaPoile caribou herd. The calving and post-calving range for this herd lies to the east and north, respectively, of the study area. It is also possible that a few animals from the Buchans Plateau and Grey River herds may be found on occasion in this area.

The Canada Land Inventory map sheets show that the Rose Blanche study area is surrounded by approximately 3,000 km^2 of Class 1 (no significant limitations to the production of moose or caribou) winter range. This Class 1 range is ribbon-like in shape, extending from 5 to 15 km inland from the coast and stretching approximately 50 km west and 250 km east of Rose Blanche.

The upland barrens, particularly around the headwaters of Rose Blanche Brook, are the part of the study area most suitable for caribou. This is winter range type habitat, but caribou will also be present at other seasons as well. The caribou radio-telemetry study carried out in the Cinq Cerf River area (Northland 1986(b)) showed that small numbers of LaPoile caribou wandered as far west as the study area at all seasons, with the smallest number being present in winter. The Rose Blanche area is generally too far to the west of the main portion of the LaPoile herd's range to be significant at any season.

During the helicopter survey, 15 caribou (group of 6, group of 5, group of 4) were observed on the barrens around the headwaters of Rose Blanche Brook (Figure 5). Based on the Cinq Cerf River studies, somewhat larger numbers could be expected around the Rose Blanche Brook headwaters in spring and summer, but even during these seasons the number of animals in the study area will represent a very small percentage of the LaPoile herd.

The study area lies in Caribou Management Area No. 61 (La Poile). During the 1988-90 hunting season, 5 caribou (average of 1.7 per year) were killed in the study area, and 953 (average of 318 per year) were killed in the entire Area 61. On average, approximately 0.5% of Area 61 caribou are taken from the Rose Blanche study area.

3.7 Archaeological Resources

Results of the search of site files were entirely negative as regards the survey area. A single site (CjBp-1) is recorded as having been located some distance east of the mouth of Rose Blanche Brook. It is apparently a small Dorset Eskimo site, at a coastal location near Lobster Cove. It was reported by a local resident in 1984, but insofar as can be determined, has never been visited by professional archaeologists. The location of the collection is not known; it does not appear to be at the Newfoundland Museum.

The initial helicopter survey revealed much of the course of the brook to be steep-sided and

lacking level areas above the floodplain that would have been suitable for habitation. As mentioned above, the possibility of the brook having been a travel route into the interior appears unlikely.

Foot survey and testing concentrated on two areas: (i) reservoir, and (ii) terrace above the first falls.

Reservoir

The proposed reservoir will extend about 2 km north-south and about .75 km east-west (Figure 1). To the east of the brook in this area there is a low basin containing a complex set of ponds. Much of the terrain in the basin consists of a flat, grassy, waterlogged plain, although there are a couple of curious terrace-like features not far from the brook edge, with surfaces perhaps two metres above the plain. One of these terraces was inspected (Figure 6, no. 1). It was thickly covered with brush. Test pits revealed nothing but sterile gravel.

The eastern portion of the basin was walked, along the edge of the bare rock valley wall (Figure 6, no. 2). From the helicopter it appeared that there might be some terrace-like structures in the area, but foot survey indicated primarily irregular bedrock-influenced topography with small gravel deposits here and there. The latter were inspected when encountered, but most of the area was hummocky and waterlogged.

Clearly defined terrace structures indicative of higher water levels were found only on the south side of the basin. One of these was at a small "notch" between the hills at the southeast corner of the basin (Figure 6, no. 3). Unfortunately, this flat grassy terrace was waterlogged. Shovel tests here revealed nothing but soggy peat-muck. Further west there were 2-3 terraces at about the same level above the basin as the terrace in the "notch" (Figure 6, nos. 4 and 5). These western terraces were well defined, composed of medium-coarse gravel and were well-drained. This was the only part of the survey area which constituted a habitable surface. Small blow-outs on the terraces were inspected and shovel tests performed, but no cultural remains were encountered.

The basin structure appears to be influenced by glacial wastage. Some of the ponds may be dead ice features and the terraces indicate high post-glacial water levels. The predominance of gravel sediments suggests rapid glaciofluvial wastage deposition. No sediments indicative of standing water (e.g. fine sands or clays) were observed.

Terrace above first falls

A wide, flat grassy plain lies on the east bank of the brook beside the first set of falls, about .5 km from the mouth of the brook (Figure 6, no. 6). The access road for the project will cut directly across the middle of this area (Figure 1). The rock outcrops near the falls were first

4.1.9 Archaeological Resources

Results from all aspects of this study -- literature and site record search, field reconnaissance and the failure to locate individuals who utilize the area today -- all indicate that Rose Blanche Brook is an area of low archaeological potential. Difficulty of travel along the brook makes it unlikely that this route was chosen to gain access to interior resources (e.g. caribou), particularly when other nearby routes are more easily travelled. Salmon do not ascend the river, hence would not have constituted an attraction to aboriginal peoples. The lack of suitable camping sites along the stream and in the reservoir area further reduces the potential of the area.

These results are in keeping with our current knowledge of Newfoundland's prehistoric peoples. Use of the resource-poor interior (see Tuck and Pastore 1985) appears to have been restricted to those areas easily accessible from the coast. Indeed, most "interior" utilization may have occurred much closer to the coast than the upper Rose Blanche Brook (see, for example, Rowley-Conway 1990).

Results from the present survey and a more general knowledge of the prehistory of the Island combine to indicate that the study area is one of low archaeological potential.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF

BUTTS POND - MIDDLE BROOK REMOTE SITE DEVELOPMENT

FOR

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND LANDS
PLANNING AND ALLOCATION DIVISION

BY

M.P. STOPP CONSULTING
P.O. BOX 2335, STATION "C"
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
A1C 6E7

DECEMBER 11, 1991

PROJECT ABSTRACT

A Stage 1 Environmental Impact Study was completed for the north shore of Butts Pond on November 8-11 and 22-24, 1991. Butts Pond is located 10 km west of Gambo community, two km northeast of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Department of Environment and Lands proposes to lease fifteen lots for cabins, designated Remote Cottage Areas, along the north shore of Butts Pond covering an area roughly four kilometres in distance and 100 - 125 metres in breadth (Figures 1 - 4). Visual and sub-surface examination of the area did not locate any cultural resource remains, and reasons for this are suggested below.

Informant interviews indicated that cottage owners were not aware of the proposed leasing plan, and four concerns were emphasised by them: That the lots proposed between the existing cabins would result in congestion; Proposed lots #2 and #3 are surrounded by boggy terrain and would be subject to mosquitoes and blackflies; Proposed lots #4 and #5 are located adjacent to a loon nesting area which the informants both protect and value. They were disappointed to learn that cabins would be placed at that location; After many years' absence, ospreys have returned to Butts Pond and were sighted in the past two years at locations outside of the survey area, and near the mouth of Middle Brook. The cabin owners nevertheless expressed their wish that future development plans not affect the presence of these birds.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

M.P. Stopp Consulting was asked to complete a Stage 1 Impact Assessment of the test area in order to ascertain whether cultural resources would be affected by the proposed site development area. The objectives of the Impact Assessment were to thoroughly test pit the development area, using both systematic and judgemental surveying approaches, as well as visual and sub-surface inspection. Further goals were to relate the potential use of this interior coastal strip to known interior archaeological sites in the area, specifically those recorded for the Gambo Pond area (Schwarz 1987). It was also of interest to discuss the nature of interior versus coastal adaptations by native groups in both the historic and prehistoric eras. The potential for Little Passage

and Beothuck sites in this area is high.

This Stage 1 assessment is the final phase of an integrated plan to develop the north shore of Butts Pond, and approval has been given by other government departments such as Wildlife, Mines & Energy, Agriculture, and Forestry. No environmental impacts were noted by these previous impact assessments. Cottage lots will be developed as of early 1992, and all construction will be done by the leaseholders pending approval and surveillance of the quality of the buildings erected.

The survey encompassed a coastal strip four kilometres in length and 100 - 125 metres in width. Fifteen potential cottage lots (Figure 1) were tested, while intermediate areas, which either will not be developed or already are, were less intensively tested for archaeological remains.

Locating interior sites in Newfoundland has rarely been successful. Negligible results are due to the significant difficulty in testing thickly treed areas. Yet it should also be conceded that many interior locations were never conducive to habitation. The north shore of Butts Pond seems to have been one such inhospitable location. A survey of Gambo Pond shoreline in 1987 located seventeen archaeological finds, the majority of which were artifact scatters found along eroding banks and consistently associated with points of land and/or with sandy banks (Schwarz 1987). As an exercise in archaeological research it is of interest to test such seemingly low potential areas as Butts Pond in order to establish whether effective testing is possible in heavily wooded areas whether sites occur within the treeline along interior waterways, and to test extant notions of what constitute feasible site locations (i.e., sandy banks or erosion blowouts, points of land etc.). The seeming preference for certain site locations over others by native inhabitants is often a function of the choices of archaeological test locations and it is thus of interest to thoroughly test non-preferential areas.

For these reasons, but especially to establish with a high degree of certainty the presence or absence of cultural resources in the area, the field techniques employed were relatively detailed. The methodology used during the impact assessment involved:

1)visually examining the shoreline for eroding bank deposits;

2)systematically testing the treed coastal strip at intervals of 30 - 40 metres in an east to west direction. Test pits were placed every 25 metres in the designated

development zones, and judgementally in the intermediate zones;

3)all areas were visually checked and judgemental test pitting occured wherever it was thought necessary.

PROJECT RESULTS

The Butts Pond area has a lengthy history of logging and local informants indicate that it has been fully cleared at least three times in the past century and a half. Five sawmills operated along the shores of the pond over the years, two of which were owned by brothers Lewis and Walter Pritchett and were located at the narrows between the south and north pond sections. This repeated disturbance of the original landscape, and the after-effects of increased slope run-off and bog formation undoubtedly affected any archaeological site preservation.

The shoreline vegetation comprises dense alder thickets, tuckamore, pine, birch, bog mosses, and Labrador tea shrubbery. Due to the dense undergrowth, this was a difficult shoreline to test pit effectively. Test pits were, however, dug as judiciously as possible. Effective test pitting was frequently inhibited by granite bedrock immediately underlying the thin humic surface level as well as by bog conditions.

Table 1 numbers each of the test areas from west to east and details the physical features of each, indicating the number of test pits excavated in each cottage site. Figure 1 locates the test sites. From the descriptions in Table 1 it is clear that much of the shoreline rises relatively steeply out of the water with a bedrock base close to surface. In level areas the terrain tends toward boggy conditions.

The existing cabins on the north shore of Butts Pond are located on the best possible plots, and also the most feasible from an archaeological perspective. These existing cottage lots comprise level, well drained land, without the hinterland of bog which begins approximately 150 metres from shore around much of the north side of Butts Pond. We surveyed around all cabin foundations, through garden plots, and inspected all open ground in the vicinity of the cabins, but did not test-pit on these properties.

TABLE 1 - DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPOSED CABIN SITES

SITE # **DESCRIPTION**

1.This is a level strip of land which tends towards boggy soil. Ground cover is alder thickets and spruce. Shoreline visually surveyed, three test pits.

2.More boggy than #1 with Labrador tea, sphagnum moss and alder thicket ground cover. This is an exceptionally wet plot of land and was not test pitted. The shoreline was visually inspected.

3.Level land, with bog and pond adjoining the north and the northwest of it, thick cover of pine and scrub pine. Shoreline visually examined, three test pits.

4.Thick ground cover of Labrador tea along shore. Land rises steeply out of water and consists of a fossil barachois which has been treed over with birch, some pine. This is adjacent to a loon nesting area, which also acts as a bog boundary to the property. No shoreline, three test pits at lower level and six on upper terrace.

5.Thick ground cover of Labrador tea along shore. Land rises steeply out of water and consists of a fossil barachois which has been treed over with birch, some pine. Expanse of bog backing it. No beach, three test pits on top of raised terrace.

6.Alder thickets and Labrador tea along shore. Fossil barachois rises steeply out of water. Its northeast boundary is a bog drained by small stream. No beach, six test pits along upper terrace.

7.Very thickly treed fossil barachois rising steeply out the water. Tree cover consists of birch, tuckamore and spruce with thin humic layer. Many trees have been uprooted and these open patches of soil were also carefully surveyed. No beach, thirteen test pits along the raised terrace.

8.Level land, dry and well-drained. Thin humic layer rests atop a fossil cobble beach. Three shallow test pits possible, but gardens and house foundations inspected. No beach.

9.Level land, dry and well-drained. Thin humic layer rests atop a fossil cobble beach. No present shoreline, five shallow test pits.

10. Steeply rising plot of land, boggy along the shoreline with rivulets from upper terrace. Three test pits.

11. Steeply rising plot of land with bog along the shoreline and a run-off gulley draining

the upper terrace. Four test pits along upper terrace, and four along shore.

12. Level land, thickly treed with birch, alder and some spruce. Four test pits along upper terrace.

13. Level land, thickly treed with birch, alder and some spruce. Bounded on the south by a bog. Two test pits.

14. Level land, thickly treed with birch, alder and some spruce. Bounded on the south by a bog, with a boggy shore front. Eight test pits.

15. Level land, thickly treed with birch, alder and some spruce. Seven test pits.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The descriptions in Table 1 demonstrate relatively extensive, thorough test pitting and visual examination of the study area. Barring the unlikely possibility that an archaeological site was missed, the lack of cultural material along the north shore of Butts Pond can be explained in a number of ways. Given the geomorphology of the area there is minimal likelihood that sites were located along this part of Butts Pond. The lack of level shoreline is an obstacle to habitation placement, as is the presence of bog conditions. Furthermore, dense undergrowth lowers both an areas habitation potential and the probability of spotting cultural material. A narrow (1 metre) bank intermittently fronts cabin sites #1 - 3 and this was visually inspected with care for any eroding artifacts. The terrain of the surveyed shore is either relatively wet, or grades steeply out of the water to form the raised terrace through plots #4 - 9. As noted, neither condition is conducive to habitation. The upper terrace of the fossil barachois was carefully test-pitted for Maritime Archaic material, however, ground cover was an ever-present obstacle. Access to Butts Pond during prehistoric and early historic times would have been through Middle Brook or from Square Pond to the north. Both the mouth of Middle Brook and the area of the existing cottage development along southern Butts Pond would have been potential site locations and surpass that of the north shore of the Pond given the apparent preference of prehistoric peoples for locating on level points of land, often sandy, and adjacent to water.

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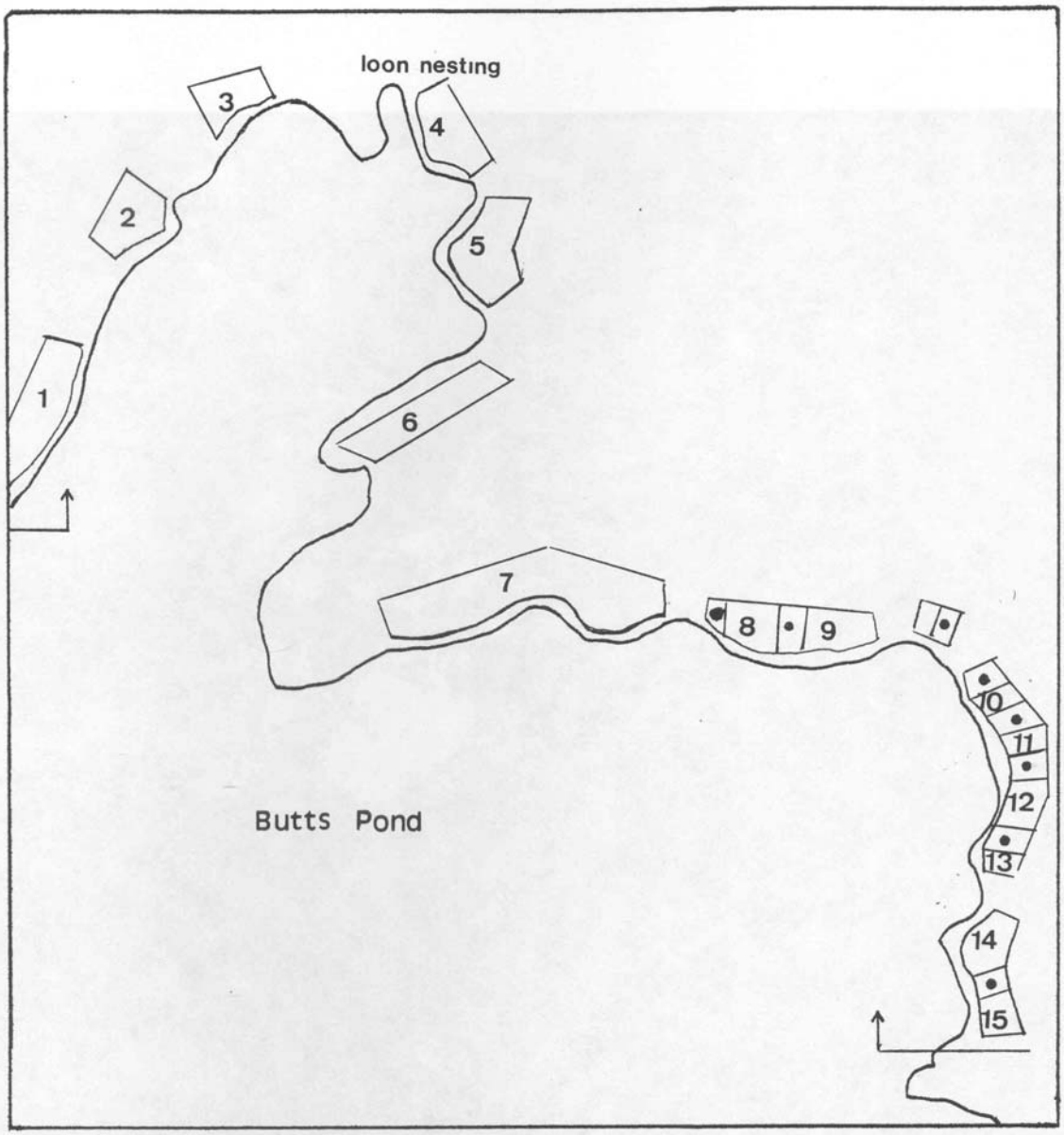
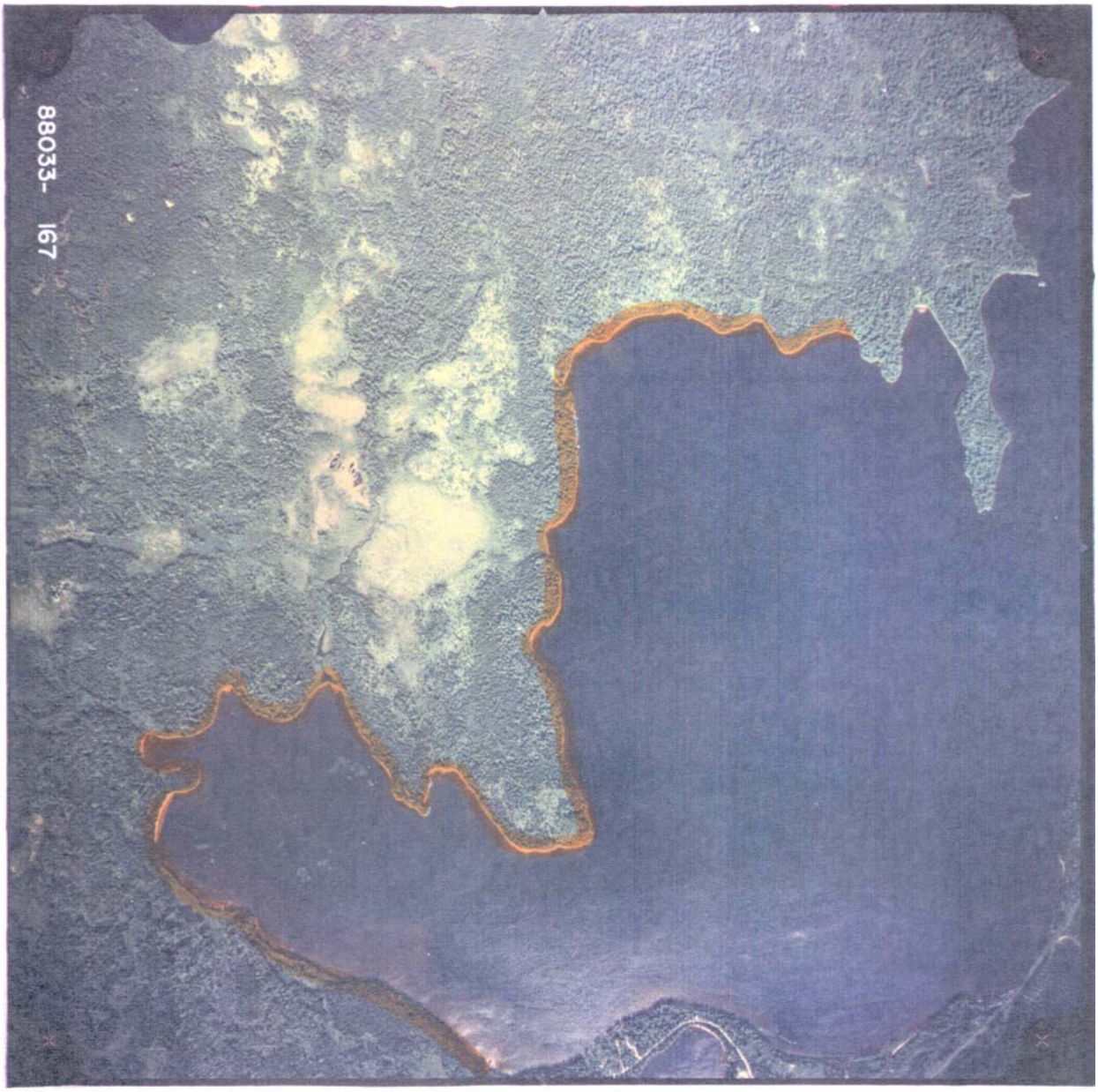


Figure 1: BUTTS POND REMOTE SITES

• existing cabin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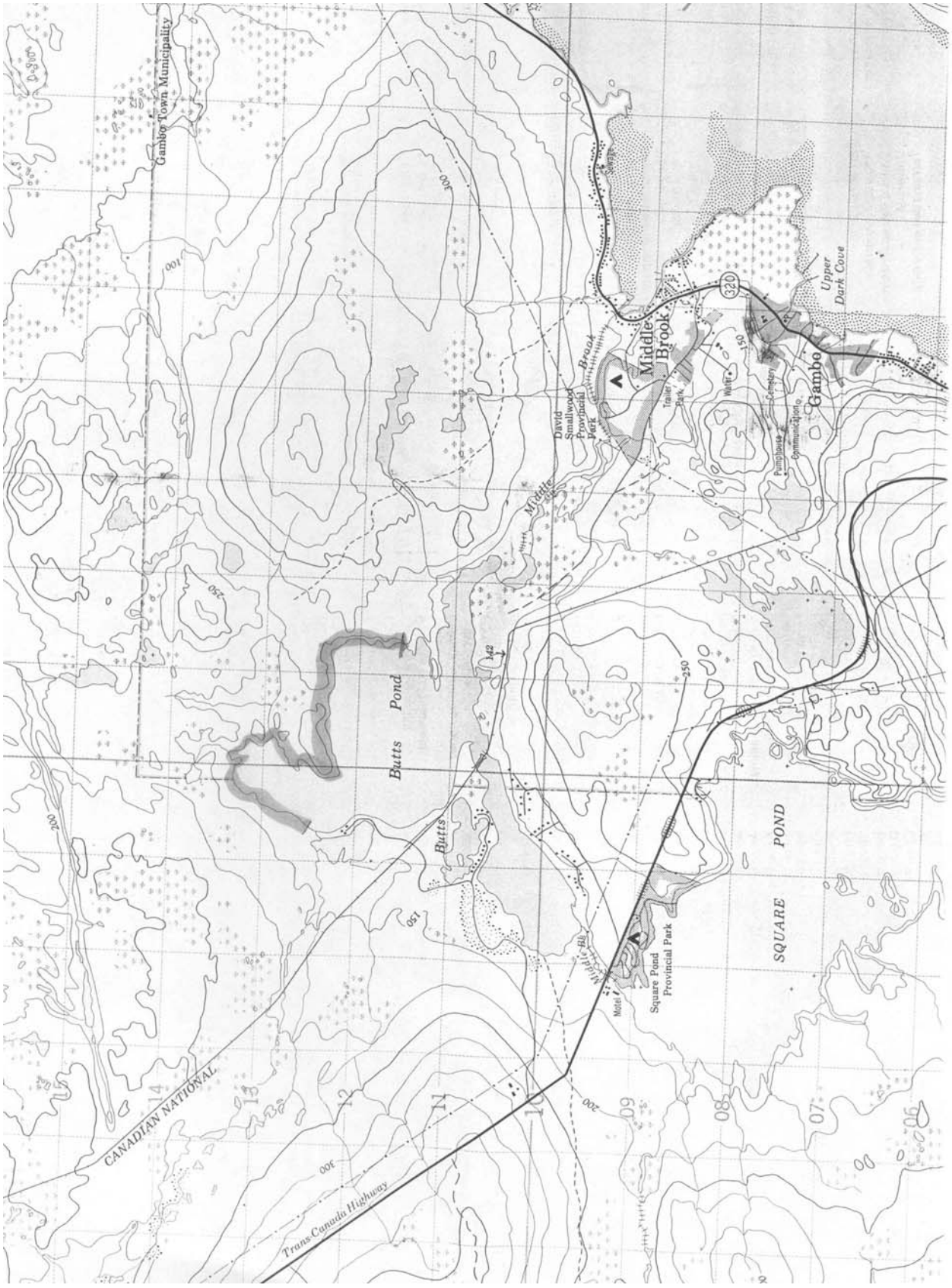
Gambo Town Municipality
Middle Brook
Broad
David Smallwood Provincial Park
Trailer Park
Water
Cemetery
Pumphouse
Communications
Gambo
Upper Dark Cove
Middle
Butts Pond
Butts
SQUARE POND
Square Pond Provincial Park
Motel
CANADIAN NATIONAL
Trans-Canada Highway