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Stephen Hull Delphina Mercer Editors

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR 2009



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an archaeological investigation of St. Paul's raw material indicated that the site had been Bay-01 (DlBk-05), a Recent Indian site located occupied by the Recent Indian Little Passage within the town of St. Paul's on the Northern complex. Given that the site was disturbed, no Peninsula of Newfoundland (Fig. 1). The ob- charcoal samples were collected. jectives of this investigation were to: 1) assess and delineate the extent of undisturbed ar- an in-depth research project it provides a basis chaeological deposits at this site; 2) confirm the for understanding the general settlement and cultural affiliation and; 3) collect charcoal sam- mobility patterning for the Little Passage comples to help date the site.

Gerald Penney (1988, 1989) and was identified is remarkably rich in marine and terrestrial subby stone tools, debitage, and faunal remains sistence and lithic resources (see Lavers and eroding from wind-blown sand dunes. Accord- Renouf 2009) and, for these reasons, should be ing to Penney (1988:17) the site extended inland the focus of future archaeological surveys. for approximately 100 meters as artefacts and References debitage were observed in a then active vegetable garden. Based on diagnostic artefacts and Archaeological Excavations. Unpublished report submitted to the lithic materials, Penney (1988, 1989:12) associated the site with a Recent Indian occupation.

Penney (1989) also identified another Recent Indian site - St. Paul's Bay-02 (DlBk-06) - on the opposite shore of the narrows between St. Paul's Bay and St. Paul's Inlet (Fig. 1). This particular site was later identified as a multicomponent lithic quarry workshop and habitation site which was primarily occupied by Harbour Transmission Line. Unpublished report submitted to Groswater Palaeoeskimo and Recent Indian (Cow Head and Beaches complex) groups (Lavers and Renouf 2009). There was no diagnostic Little Passage material recovered from this particular site.

During the 2009 investigations at St. Paul's Bay-01 a total of fifty-two 50cm² test pits were dug across the entire area identified by Penney (1988) as being the location of this site. All provenience information was recorded with a Total Station. Of the 52 test pits 16 were positive for prehistoric cultural material; however, all test pits indicated that the site had been heavily disturbed by various gardening and sod Figure 1 Location of DlBk-05 and DlBk-06 (1:50,000 topog

n July 11, 2009 six members of the Port collecting activities. The recovery of a single au Choix Archaeology Project conducted corner-notched projectile point and the general

While the site may not be suitable for plex on the Northern Peninsula. The area St. Paul's Bay-01 was first reported by within and around the community of St. Paul's

Lavers, D. and M.A.P. Renouf

2009 The 2008 Field Season, St. Paul's Bay-2 (DlBk-06): Report of Provincial Archaeology Office, Department of Tourism, Culture, and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's.

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1988 Annual Report of Archaeological Activities. Unpublished report on file at the Provincial Archaeology Office, Department of Tourism, Culture, and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's.

1989 Historic Resources Overview Assessment Berry Hill to Daniel's Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro.



raphic sheet 12H/13) (Anstey)

THE FINAL SEASON: 2009 HOPEDALE ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT **Beatrix Arendt** University of Virginia

Archaeology Project. As a part of my disserta- meter units were placed east-west leading into tion research on the influence of Moravian the entryway (Figure 1). The northern half of missionaries on changing Inuit culture during the units exhibited a thin layer of sod before the 18th and 19th centuries, the Hopedale Ar- coming down onto the occupation level and chaeology Project was a community archae- eventually a flat stone floor. Deposits along ology program that collaborated with the the northern half were no more than 20 cm Hopedale community in northern Labrador. deep. A shallow layer of soil suggested that This past season we returned to Big Island there was no sod roof (Mary-Rousselière 1979; (Anniowaktook Island) located just east of Park 1988); instead, the sod houses may have town to excavate the second of four Inuit sod been covered by skin roofs and were lived in houses. With the help of a team of Hopedale throughout the year. Unfortunately, we were Inuit students, I continued the excavation of an not able to locate a posthole to substantiate 18th century Inuit sod house settlement origi- that claim. nally identified in 1934 by American archaeologist Junius Bird (1945). Originally named something very different. The four southern-House 4 by Bird, the second house was located most units came down onto a later midden apjust north of House 1 which was partially exca- proximately 40 cm thick before reaching the vated during the 2008 season (Arendt 2009).

vide additional information as to the occupa- bones, shell and nails, and a few artifacts, such tion period of the site and discard patterns of as an iron ulu knife blade. The practice of usits occupants. The 2008 season identified that ing earlier house pits as midden dumps was a portion of House 1 had been disturbed or also evident at another Labrador Inuit site on partially excavated most probably by Junius Adlavik Island located near Makkovik (Stephen Bird, thereby compromising the archaeological Loring, personal communication 2009). Comintegrity of the entire house (Arendt 2009). parison of these two sites may offer insights Test pits excavated directly outside both into the occupation period and seasonal rehouses in 2007 suggested that House 1 and source availability in Labrador during the 18th House 4 were contemporaneous, and addi- century, which I plan to conduct as part of my tional excavation in House 4 would offer com- dissertation research. The post-occupational parable data (Arendt 2008). However, this sea- deposit does reveal that the four houses on Big son's excavations found that House 4, in fact, Island were not occupied during the same pewas occupied earlier and occupants may have riod, yet closer analysis of the faunal material focused more on hunting than trading with of the midden may offer insights into when Europeans visiting the coast. The following some of the houses were occupied and what report will discuss these preliminary findings the occupants discarded. and offer initial interpretations of the excavations of House 4.

proximately 9x4 meters with a 6 meter en- tity of whale bone was found, a practice some trance tunnel that ran east. A series of nine archaeologists argue was replaced by seal hunt-

The 2009 summer season marks the third 1x1 meter units were placed north-south in the and final field season for the Hopedale interior of the house and an additional five 1x1

The southern half of the unit exhibited occupation level and stone floor (Figure 2). Excavations in House 4 hoped to pro- The later midden was full with sea mammal

Excavations revealed additional evidence suggesting House 4 was one of the earli-The dimensions of House 4 was ap- est houses occupied at the site. A high quan-



Figure 1 House 4 and the crew after excavation (Arendt)

ing during the historic period (Jordan 1977; changes to social organization.

Taylor 1974, 1977, 1988). A number of whale bones were found throughout the house, in- of the faunal material revealed a diverse group cluding a section of cut whale bone placed as of species present, including seal, caribou, dog, part of the floor (Figure 3), a whale bone scap- bird and fish. Based on the 2008 preliminary ula and vertebrae found near the center of the report of the faunal material from House 1 house, and a scapula found in the entrance tun- which was dominated by seal bone (Arendt nel. The amount of whale bone found in this 2009), the species collection is far more diverse assemblage did not seem particularly unusual in House 4. Although the majority of the faugiven Hopedale was an important place for nal material was from the later midden deposwhaling. Inuit originally called this area Avetôk ited after House 4 was abandoned, the greater meaning "the place of bowhead whales" variation may suggest different subsistence (Brice-Bennett 2003:15). The prominence of practices or preferences as a result of the seawhale bone and baleen in Junius Bird's collec- son. For instance, the presence of mussel tion further suggested Inuit activities in the shells may indicate a summer or late fall occuarea included if not depended on whaling for pancy. Nevertheless, the collection requires resources.

more modified and unmodified whale bone tence economy, and how it did or did not than House 1. This level of dissimilarity in change over time. household assemblages proposed that the occupation periods differed as well as alternative to be prolific throughout the house, very few subsistence strategies, perhaps also implying objects suggesting trade with Europeans were

Preliminary analysis of the remainder further detailed analysis in order to enhance However, House 4 had significantly our understanding of 18th century Inuit subsis-

While iron and lead objects continued



Figure 2 Profile of western wall of House 4 (Arendt)



Figure 3 Floor of House 4. The red arrow is pointing to a fragment of whale bone which was cut to fit into the corner of the floor (Arendt)



Figure 5 Knife found on the floor in House 4 (Arendt)

found such as beads, buckles or tobacco pipes. distribution throughout the house is currently Only a single tobacco pipe bowl was found being conducted and hopes to offer a better near the center of the house and might be at- understanding of activity areas within House 4, tributed to the later midden found inside the and its occupation period. house. Nevertheless, House 4 exhibited excellent examples of hunting equipment at the oc- tural features and activity areas within the cupation level, including a bone harpoon shaft, house including a sleeping platform located a slate harpoon head, iron fishing hooks, and along the southern wall, and a cold trap in the an iron knife with a bone handle (Figures 4 & entryway. One activity area identified was a 5). Detailed analysis of the artifacts and their possible hearth area situated in the center of

The crew was able to identify architec-



Figure 6 Possible hearth feature. The red arrow is pointing to the large fragment of soapstone possibly used for cooking. Whale bone fragments lie along the eastern wall next to the north arrow (Arendt)

the house near the whale bone previously men- Hopedale Inuit students. With the help of the tioned. A large quantity of charcoal was lo- students, we were also able to invite commucated in the vicinity as well as a large piece of nity members to visit the site and offer tours of deteriorating green soap stone (Figure 6). Ini- the sod houses. We also held an open house in tially, the function of this large fragment of the Moravian mission building exhibiting artipoor quality soapstone was unclear to me. facts and photographs from the summer. In During an Archaeology Open House, a Hope- addition, I provided the school with two postdale community member informed me that ers and a teacher's handbook that showcased hunters still put a large piece of soapstone in our project and Hopedale's rich archaeological the fire, cooking their meat on the stone in- history. As part of my predoctoral fellowship stead of directly in the fire. Given its location at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, near charcoal, surrounded by slightly burned DC, I worked with summer intern Sarah stones, the poor quality green soapstone found Dickey to develop and publish two posters on in House 4 likely served this cooking purpose. the archaeology of Hopedale and Anniowak-

chaeology Project proved to be successful by provided in-class activities that focused on the many standards. In addition to achieving my history and archaeology of Hopedale and goals towards acquiring additional archaeologi- northern Labrador. The 3'x2' posters will also cal data on 18th century Inuit culture for my serve as teaching tools for Hopedale teachers dissertation research, the project in conjunc- during the school's Heritage Festival this tion with the Nunatsiavut summer employ- spring. Three hard copies and CDs of a ment program provided summer jobs for five teacher's handbook with over 10 in-class activi-

The final season of the Hopedale Ar- took and develop a teacher's handbook that

ties specific to the Hopedale region were also Brice-Bennett, Carol donated to the school. Working with the Hopedale community has been a wonderful experience I hope to continue in the future. I am grateful for the community's willingness to Jordan, Richard work with me during these past three years.

Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the financial support of the Predoctoral Fellowship from the Canadian Embassy, the Predoctoral Fellowship from the Smithsonian Institution, the Provincial Archaeology Office of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Nunatsiavut Government's Youth Employment Summer Strategy fund. Once again, I find myself indebted to many people from Hopedale. In particular, I would like to thank Judy Dicker and the entire Town Council and the Hopedale Nunatisavut Office for their administrative assistance and general interest in the project; Rex Flowers for providing our daily shuttle to the island; and Teena and Gil Flowers for their hospitality and friendship. I must also thank Heather Angnatok at Nunatsiavut Government, and Jaime Brake, Delphina Mercer and Stephen Hull from the Provincial Archaeology Office for all their assistance and support. The majority of this work would not have been completed without the dedication and resilience of my field crew: Ashley Abel, Christopher Abel, Mary Jararuse, James Karpik, Nathan Karpik, Trevor Broomfield, and Sam Speedie.

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NUNATSIAVUT GOVERNMENT FIELDWORK 2009 Jamie Brake Nunatsiavut Government

ntroduction This article provides a summary of the study area are included in each section. archaeological fieldwork that was conducted by the Nunatsiavut Government Archaeology Of- work, the "desktop assessments" of the past fice (NGAO) during the 2009 summer field year should be mentioned, at least in passing, season. An overview of each field project is since the number of referrals which have been presented in a separate section, each with a reviewed by the NGAO dramatically increased "background" and a "field results" part. Most in 2009. This year, 128 applications for differof the work that is discussed was done on Lab- ent types of land use were processed by the rador Inuit Lands (LIL), although one project office compared to 54 in 2008. These numbers described here was inside the Torngat Moun- include applications for development on Labtains National Park (TMNP), which is part of rador Inuit Lands, for mineral exploration, and the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (LISA). for archaeology permits. They do not include The NGAO also participated in fieldwork in the applications for research other than archae-Ramah Bay which is described in a separate ology, although proposals for other types of article in this review (Curtis et al. 2010). Figure research are referred to the office by the NG 1 is a small scale map showing the places men- Research Committee.

tioned in the text and large scale maps of each

Although this article deals with field-



Figure 1 Map of Labrador showing places mentioned in the text (Brake)

Uviluktok (Permit NG09.04) Background:

2008, people in Nunatsiavut have contacted the Torngâsok Cultural Centre after encounter-

On several occasions since March of ing archaeological sites while out on the land.

In late September of 2008, Ethel Hunter, the some wood for the church (1905:247), de-Hopedale community liaison officer, sent an scribes another trip to the island that same year email about an archaeological site near that with Governor Sir William MacGregor. The community which had not previously been re- Governor, Captain Eli Dawe (representing the corded by archaeologists. The site she had vis- Newfoundland Government) as well as Zachaited is known as Uviluktok, which means "lots riah, head of the congregation at Uviluktok, of Mussels" (Brice-Bennet 1977:198), and is and Manasseh, an Inuit elder, all made about 30 km east of Hopedale. On some maps speeches which Grenfell included in his log it is called Mussel Islands, or Double Island, (1905:243-247). and for many years it was a place where people gathered to fish during the warm months of came up in late June of 2009. year. Figure 2 shows the location of Uviluk- Field Results: tok.

the island – the idea, and the work all their dale in a small speedboat for Uviluktok. On the own. Walter Perrett described the laying of the trip out Ian explained that one of his ancestors foundation stone for the church that summer, had been involved in building the little church as well as the completion of the building and on the island over 100 years ago. He also menthe first service in late August of that year tioned that the church bell had disappeared (Hutton 1936:144-153). There are numerous from the site some years before. The following other historic references to Uviluktok and the day we were relieved to learn that a church bell, following paragraphs provide a couple of ex- apparently the one from Uviluktok, is being amples.

In the summer of 1905, Edward Caldwell Moore, a Harvard professor and Presbyte- mately 11:30 after a fairly rough ride. Onshore rian minister who was traveling along the coast the remains of the church were observed with Wilfred Grenfell, wrote in a journal entry (Figure 3) as well as hearth features, tent rings about a visit to that island with Grenfell and a and a pile of stones that may have been associmissionary from Hopedale. He describes a ated with a flagpole that used to be there. Photwo roomed house in which 18 people were tos were taken and some GPS data was colliving that year, and the little church which lected that morning, but strengthening winds "Hettach showed us with great pride and joy... made it necessary to leave after just a tiny por-(Walsh 2009:118)". At that time there was an tion of the island had been explored. We were organ inside the church which had been only able to spend about a half an hour on the brought out to the island on the mission ship island, and after a quick lunch onboard the the Harmony. The missionary played the organ speedboat we made our way back to Hopedale the night they visited the island while the peo- getting soaked with salt water on the trip. Borple gathered and sang. Moore writes:

The Hopedale Esquimaux have had their huts etc. for summer fishing here for many years and were unwilling to go on any longer without a church. They spend about four months out of every year here and take their wives and children and dogs all over in their open boats (Walsh 2009:118).

An opportunity for me to visit the site

On the morning of June 30th, NG con-In 1903 the Inuit built a little church on servation officer Ian Winters and I left Hopekept in the Hopedale mission museum.

We arrived on the island at approxiden number GiBw-01 has been assigned to the site and it is now included in the NG and Provincial archaeology sites databases.

Mary's Island (Permit NG09.05) Background:

In a situation similar to the one described in the previous section, Mary Denniston (NG Environment Division) contacted the Grenfell, who had previously brought Torngâsok Cultural Centre in 2008 about cul-



Figure 2 Map showing the location of Mussel Islands (Uviluktok). Grey areas are LIL, white areas are LISA (NAD 83, Zone 21) (Brake)

Figure 3 Looking northeast towards the collapsed church and a recent hearth at Uviluktok on June 30th, 2009 (Brake)



tural features she had observed on a small un- well, and inside the one furthest north we obnamed island approximately 50 km east of served a rock with obvious scraping lines going Nain (Figure 4). This island was visited on July in more than one direction - which looks like 7th, 2009 under permit number NG09.05.

Field Results:

ter and I left Nain in a speed boat at approxi- pletely different color. To the east of this tent mately 9:30 on a beautiful sunny morning and ring was a disturbed grave and other small reached Mary's Island around an hour an a half caches. South of the main tent rings were later. We landed in a small cove on the south other placed stones (some possibly representside where a narrow isthmus joins the two ing other dwelling features), as well as at least parts of the island – the eastern side being the one obvious tent ring. There are also several biggest. It is on this isthmus that most cultural rocks placed together that resemble a chair in materials were encountered.

The isthmus is divided in half by a rock hammerstone. outcrop and there are beaches on both sides "Mary's Island 1" and has been designated where numerous archaeological features and HbCf-02. artifacts were observed on the surface (Figure 5). A large boulder pit feature (approximately Iglosiatik Island 1 (HbCh-01) which was origi-3 m x 4 m) was encountered immediately upon nally located in 1980 by a Smithsonian crew landing. This feature appears to be old al- (Fitzhugh 1981). Iglosiatik Island 1 is an imthough no diagnostic cultural material was ob- portant Thule/Inuit winter village with 16 served directly associated with this. Touching semi-subterranean sod houses (Kaplan 1983; the south side of this feature is a more recent Woollett 2008). After the initial discovery of tent ring and just south of that there are nu- the site Fitzhugh wrote that "It seems likely merous small stone circles which may be that the unsurveyed eastern end of Iglosiatik hearths. To the east on top of an outcrop a and outlying islands will have seasonal sites couple of meters above this beach are at least relating to this large winter village (1981:39)". two caches, and a chunk of culturally modified Mary's Island 1 is probably one such site. It is soft beige stone was observed next to one of clear that there are others, even on the same these. A stone cairn is located on a ledge ap- island since we did not observe all of the feaproximately 14 meters above the caches.

On the west side of the dividing out- ing our visit. crop we observed a large oval shaped tent ring made up of relatively small, tightly placed graphing all of the above mentioned features rocks, all covered in thick black lichen with we went to the east side of the island where we associated stone features including small came across one tent ring between two rock caches, tent rings and placed boulders. Just outcrops in the highest part of the island in a east of this feature we came across what ap- sheltered spot (Figure 6). Borden number pears to be a broken chipped and ground stone HbCf-03 was assigned to this site. The higher adze as well as a few flakes, all of the same soft elevation (13 masl) and the fact that the stones beige material mentioned above. The broken making up this tent ring are all partially under tool and one flake were collected. Inside the surface suggest that this feature is older tent ring was another piece of a ground stone than those observed on the beaches below. A tool, also made of the same material.

Just north of this were another two tent ring as well. tent rings, each appearing to be quite old as

it would have been a stationary whetstone. It is clear that it was in place for quite some time Conservation officer Simon Kohlmeis- since the rocks beneath it are all of a comfront of which we observed a possible soft This site has been called

It is very likely that this site relates to tures shown in Mary Denniston's photos dur-

After marking waypoints and photopossible quartz flake was observed near this



Figure 4 Map showing the location of the "Mary's Island" study area (NAD 83, Zone 20) (Brake)

Figure 5 Looking west over HbCf-02. 1: Cache; 2: Boulder pit feature; 3: Tent ring – there are small circular hearth or tent features associated with this; 4: Two small tent rings; 5: Oval tent ring with groundstone tool – the arranged boulders and hammerstone are just south of this feature and the broken chipped and ground stone tool was found just east of it; 6: tent ring. (Brake)





Figure 6 Looking east towards HbCf-03. Trowel is in the middle of the tent ring pointing north (Brake)

Base Island (Permit NG09.06) Background:

planned because of a land use referral for a minutes on the ground it became clear that it cabin which was proposed for an area where was more than 100 meters northeast of the acthere are known archaeological resources. One tual location of HdCj-05, the large Maritime map included in the application placed the Archaic site mentioned above. cabin on top of a large Maritime Archaic Indian site. A second map contradicted the first, southeastern part of the island was originally but put the cabin in the same location as a surveyed by Smithsonian researchers in 1980 known Paleoeskimo site. Although it was clear we quickly located flake scatters which cover that cabin construction had already begun that large areas. A partially exposed cobble feature spring it was decided that the island should be (5.1m n-s x 2.8 m e-2) was recorded at the visited to relocate the sites in question and to south end of a 50 meter long flake scatter see if they had been impacted by this develop- (Figure 8). A Ramah chert biface fragment was ment.

Field Results:

Base Island was visited on July 10th, were spent recording at this large site. 2009 by Simon Kohlmeister, Donna Dicker (archaeology summer student) and I. We ar- to an area on the mainland west of Base Island rived at approximately 9:15 after a short speed- where he needed to take measurements of an-

boat ride from Nain. The partially constructed cabin was observed as we approached the A trip to Base Island (Figure 7) was southeast side of the island and after a few

> Using site coordinates from when the surface collected from a snowmobile trail in this area as well. Approximately two hours

> Just before lunch we went with Simon

other cabin. After that was finished we headed bottle was observed in the southernmost tent back to the island to visit Base Island 3 (HdCj- ring. This site has been designated 14C/12 04). This time we landed on the south eastern Ethno 1 and named Base Island 7. tip of the island and we encountered previously unrecorded sites as we made our way towards site where artifacts relating to both Pre-Dorset Base Island 3. Each of those sites is briefly and Groswater use of the area were collected described below.

of an elongated tent ring (Figure 9) and four flakes as well as some grey chert along a terrace rock piles which are arranged in a square pat- near the original coordinates and we noted the tern. This is possibly an historic Inuit site, al- locations of several other artifact scatters though the function of the four piles of rocks nearby. It seems likely that some of the debiis not clear. The site has been named Base Is- tage in this area relates to Maritime Archaic use land 6, and designated HdCj-08.

we came across three recent Inuit tent rings Maritime Archaic Indian site, is interesting with and a cache (Figure 10). A rusty can was inside regards to issues of culture contact and social the northernmost tent ring and a broken glass boundaries (Hood 2008).

Base Island 3 is an early Paleoeskimo by Smithsonian researchers in 1980 (Fitzhugh The first site we encountered consists 1980). We located quartz and Ramah chert of the island. The proximity of HdCi-04 and A short distance northwest of HdCj-08 HdCj-05, an early Paleoeskimo site and a late



Figure 7 Map of Base Island – area shown is all within LIL (NAD 83, Zone 20) (Brake)



Figure 8 Cobble feature and associated 50 m long flake scatter at HdCj-05 (view NW). The cabin floor is visible in the top right portion of the photo. Skidoo tracks running through the site are also visible. (Brake)

Figure 9 Tent ring at HdCj-08 (Brake)





Figure 11 Looking southwest across Base Island 3 (HdCj-04) (Brake)



Figure 10 Looking south east across 14C/12 Ethno 1 (Brake)

Saglek Bay (Permit TMNPR-2009-3233) Background:

John's Harbour, Saglek Bay, the location of the We also came across a few nodules of Saglek Parks Canada / Nunatsiavut Government base quartzite. The most interesting things obcamp, in order to take part in the Ramah Bay served at that site were a thin soapstone vessel research project described elsewhere in this fragment, and a broken tip-fluted Dorset end-Review (Curtis et al. 2010). Jenneth Curtis blade (Figure 13). Several badly disturbed burhad also invited me to participate in the Salli- ial features were seen very near the shore at the kuluk (Rose Island - Figures 12 and 15) Ar- site that day as well. chaeology and Oral History Project which into damage or deterioration (Curtis 2009).

Field Results:

was too stormy to go out to Rose Island. ture originally discovered by Tuck (1975) and However, just before lunch the fog lifted a lit- designated Rose Island Site X (IdCr-08). No tle and the winds died down enough for a crew features or cultural material was observed at, or to head out with three bear monitors. The near the original coordinates, and although team included Donna Dicker, Jenneth Curtis, considerable time was spent walking out from Pierre Desrosiers, and Adrian Burke, as well as those coordinates in all directions, our attempts the three bear monitors: Robert Harris, Kenny at relocating that site were unsuccessful (Figure Dicker, Bennett Barbour and I. Bennett stayed 14). We did, however, locate and record the in the boat and the rest of us landed initially at locations of several undisturbed burials in this Site Q (IdCr-07). We spent some time visually area. We left the island in thickening fog at inspecting the site and taking photos and way- around 4:30 that afternoon. points. We noted the presence of some inter-

esting types of lithic material on the surface including black chert or "silicified shale", grey In late July of 2009, I traveled to St. chert, banded grey chert, and Ramah chert.

After leaving Site Q we walked south, volves revisiting known sites to update the in- first towards Site P (IdCr-07) - which we had formation we currently have on them, conduct- no trouble finding. At this location, flakes and ing surveys, and determining if archaeological pieces of lithic raw material were seen scattered resources on Sallikuluk are currently vulnerable on the surface of the ground. Again, photos and GPS data were taken.

After a short visit at that site we at-On the morning of July 31st, 2009 it tempted to find the curious rectangular struc-



Figure 12 Map showing the Sallikuluk study area. NAD 83, Zone 20) (Brake)



Figure 13 Tip fluted endblade observed at Site Q on Sallikulik on July 31st, 2009 (Brake)

Figure 14 Wandering in the mists on Rose Island in search of "Site X" (Brake)





Figure 15 Looking southwest across Rose Island on July 26th, 2009 (Brake)

Torr Bay, Saglek Bay (Permit NG09.08) Background:

Participating in the two Torngat Park Field Results: archaeology projects also provided an opportunity for me to assess two biology study areas in with the above mentioned biologists about soil the vicinity of the Saglek Bay base camp. This pits they planned to dig this year between the biology fieldwork was part of a multi-year pro- base camp and Torr Bay. They provided direcject that had started in 2008. During the first tions to their study areas and described their year of the project, work was proposed that work which would involve digging several involved significant ground disturbance in ar- small pits at two locations approximately 430 eas with potential for archaeological resources meters apart and just east of Torr Bay Pond. both inside the park, as well as near the base The following day Adrian, Pierre, Donna and I camp, which is located on LIL. The study area (along with two biologists and a bear monitor) near the camp was assessed prior to the start of located and assessed the berry plots. Based on that project and it was recommended that the that assessment there were no further concerns areas inside the Park be assessed as well (Brake with the work that had been proposed for 2009). The 2009 biology fieldwork would in- those areas. volve some additional (although less extensive) ground disturbance in other areas near the base cording GPS waypoints at the berry plots, we

camp (Figure 16) which were to be chosen after the researchers had arrived in Saglek Bay.

On the evening of July 31st, I spoke

After taking a few photos and re-

walked to the south eastern shore of Torr Bay to locate Torr Bay 1 (IcCq-05), which we tures and marking GPS waypoints at IcCq-05 found with no difficulty. This interesting site we started heading back towards the base camp has evidence for Dorset and Inuit occupations following a stream for part of the way. During and has many features including a sod house, this walk we came across a very recent looking an area of sod removal, tent rings and caches rock pile (inuksuk) which was recorded along (Thomson 1986). A cave occupation is also the way. Pierre noted that moss was growing referred to in records for the site (Thomson only on the bottom of the rocks rather than 1988). During our visit we observed the sod the top which indicates that it must not be very house (Figure 17), two tent rings, a feature old. A waypoint and a photo were taken here which is probably the area of sod removal that as well and the site has been designated Thomson (1986) described, as well as several 14L/07,08 Ethno 1 (Figure 18). small caves with associated cultural material. The site appears to be larger than previously reported and it appears to be in good condition.

After spending some time taking pic-



Figure 16 Map showing Torr Bay and St. John's Harbour, Saglek Bay - the red areas are LIL (NAD 27, Zone 20) (Brake)



Figure 17 Sod house at IcCq-05. Looking northeast from the entrance tunnel and into the house (Brake) Figure 18 Looking west at 14L/07,08 Ethno 1 (Brake)



Little Bay (Permit NG09.09) Background:

for a large (70' x 30') building with a septic surveyed by archaeologists. For this reason, tank and system in a small cove in Little Bay, and because of the ground disturbance that Labrador, was referred to the NGAO. There would result from this land use, an assessment

are references to tent rings in the bottom of that bay (Brice-Bennett 1997:104, 198), how-In July of 2009 a land use application ever, at that time, none of Little Bay had been was called for. That assessment was carried cultural material. The test pit dug within the out on August 4th under permit number tent ring contained small fragments of thin, NG09.09. Figure 19 is a map showing the lo- clear glass. cation of the study area.

Field Results:

proximately 2:20 pm, and less than 2 hours Fragments of glass found in a test pit in the later I was on a speedboat with Hopedale con- tent ring as well as its low elevation attest to its servation officer Ian Winters heading for Little relatively recent use. This site has been desig-Bay. It was about a half an hour ride on flat nated GhCb-01 and named "Little Bay 1". calm water towards dark, unfriendly looking Based on this assessment it was recommended clouds and plainly visible rain showers in the that the construction should proceed under the distance.

The location chosen for the building avoided. discussed above is a very pretty scene – a small *Conclusions* waterfall on the right side as you approach and a forest behind the active beach between the the NGAO in 2009 involved revisits to 3 falls and the site. The proposed construction known sites and 9 new sites have been resite is very low and there are higher rocky areas corded. Work inside the TMNP involved asbordering it on the north and south sides.

recent hearth feature - we also immediately mation on the extremely important chert noticed the thickest swarms of flies that either quarry sites in Ramah Bay where additional of us had seen that summer. After recording sites were also recorded (Curtis et al. 2010). the hearth we walked along the beach and Surveys have been conducted within the land quickly noted a tent ring (Figure 20), the back claims area in places that had not previously of which was largely obscured by trees and been looked at by archaeologists including other vegetation. Some of the rocks have been Uviluktok, Mary's Island and Little Bay. Overrecently moved as well. A waypoint and pho- all, I feel that the 2009 field season was quite tos were taken of this feature. The tent ring successful. measures approximately 5.5 m e-w (parallel to the water) and 5 m n-s. Following that, the we now have about how the study areas were area between the waterfall to the north and the used in the past, this season also provided a rock outcrops south of the site was closely in- valuable employment and training opportunity spected. Some cultural debris including cut for a local summer research assistant. Experiwood, and garbage associated with the recent ence and training opportunities were also availhearth were observed along the shore. Other able to eleven summer students who got a than that debris and the features, there were no chance to take part in various types of research obvious signs of previous use of this particular throughout the field season at the NG/Parks place.

After the walkover and surface inspec- Acknowledgments tion had been completed, eight test pits were dug in the area. Of those, seven were dug randomly throughout the proposed construction the Tasiujatsoak Trust Fund Committee, Mary Dennisarea, and one was dug inside the tent ring. ton, Ethel Hunter, Ian Winters, Simon Kohlmeister, None of the seven random test pits contained Donna Dicker, Joan Andersen, Hans Rollmann, Elaine

Based on the fact that there are fairly large trees growing out of the tent ring, it I left Nain on the 4th of August at ap- seems likely that it is more than 50 years old. condition that the above described feature is

The fieldwork conducted on LIL by sessing the condition of significant known sites Upon landing we immediately noticed a on Sallikuluk, as well as the collection of infor-

> Aside from the additional information Canada base camp and in the TMNP.

Thanks to the Nunatsiavut Government, the Torngâsok Cultural Centre, the Provincial Archaeology Office, Parks Canada, the Youth Employment Strategy,



Figure 19 Map showing the Little Bay study area (outlined in red). The area shown is all within LIL (NAD 27, Zone 20) (Brake)

Figure 20 Looking west towards Little Bay 1. The tent ring is circled in red. (Brake)



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ARCHAEOLOGY AT SIGNAL HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ST. JOHN'S, **NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA 2009** Amanda Crompton and Stéphane Noël Memorial University Archaeology Field School

sured that it has played an integral part in the cal support, and assistance. defense of the town for centuries. From the seventeenth century until the Second World ing to hire additional supervisory staff this year, War, the military has played an important role which allowed us to conduct excavations at on the Hill: fortifications and military struc- two locations at the same time. Working in tures were erected at various locations; battles conjunction with Parks Canada Archaeologist between British and French troops were Robert Ferguson, we selected sites for this fought here; and British, Canadian, and Ameri- year's excavation. can military troops lived and served on Signal Hill.

Memorial University Archaeology Field School Emberley sites collectively consist of several was held at Signal Hill National Historic Site in surface-visible stone walls, with possible cellar-St. John's, Newfoundland for the second year like depressions, and one long drainage trench. in a row. This was a joint venture between None of the historic maps of Signal Hill show

Figure 1 Excavation trench at the Emberley 4 site (1A64) with stone wall collapse in the foreground (Photo courtesy of Rob Ferguson) (Crompton)



 \mathbf{C} ignal Hill's dominant position overlooking Parks Canada and Memorial University; both \cup the town and harbour of St. John's has en- of these institutions provided funding, logisti-

Parks Canada was able to secure fund-

One site that we explored is one of four sites recently reported by a frequent visi-During July and August of 2009, the tor to Signal Hill's trails, Mr. Emberley. The marked structures at these locations. As a result, excavation was required to determine the date and function of these undocumented sites. We selected the Emberley 4 site (1A64) as a good candidate for excavation. Emberley 4 has several collapsed stone walls that are still visible on the present ground surface. Our crew excavated a long trench through the centre of the site to try and determine the site's date and function (Figure 1).

> Our excavations quickly revealed that the site was of 20th century date, marked by wire nails, plywood fragments, asphalt shingles and electrical insulators- and a curious absence of eating or drinking vessels. We suspect that this structure perhaps served as an electrical waystation or as some sort of communications station on Signal Hill. The structure appears to have burned down at some point, as many artifacts are burned and the site's topmost layers contains much charcoal.

> The other site we explored in greater depth was the North Range Barracks site (1A51). This site is located on the top of Signal Hill, on a terrace just below Ladies' Look-



Figure 2 The North Range Barracks (1A51) covered the entire terrace. Our excavation trenches are located at the southern end (Crompton)

out (Figure 2). This was a British soldiers' barracks, used from 1800 to approximately 1842. the southeast corner of the barracks building, After this, the building's use is not clear, but it but rather the remains of a large double-hearth was certainly was abandoned by 1870, and stone chimney base, which would have been likely collapsed after 1880 (Candow 1979). located inside the barracks building (Figure 3). This site had been tested in 1984 by archaeolo- We also located part of the east foundation gists Robert Ferguson and Martha Drake wall of the building. The deposits located (Ferguson 1986). Their excavations uncovered around the chimney base contained particularly the corner of a masonry feature, and a separate rich deposits of artifacts and ecofacts, and apmortared stone wall. Preliminary interpreta- pears to represent the remains of items stored tions suggested that these features were the (and discarded) in the building's cellar. An southeast corner of the building and a retaining 1805 report records that due to lack of room in wall built on the very edge of the terrace.

laid out by Ferguson and Drake in 1984, so dow 1979:41). These provisions, utensils, and that we could expand our excavations along personal goods would have been the property the south and east walls of the structure, and to of military personnel of varying backgrounds: expose part of the single-hearth end-wall chim- either officers (who resided in the building for ney in the south wall. Fortunately, we were able a time), by convalescent veterans (for whom to re-locate the 1984 survey pins with the help this was a residence for a short while), or by of a metal detector, thus allowing us to re-use the infantry soldiers and their families, who the original site grid. Our excavations ex- also lived in the barracks building. panded on the Ferguson and Drake test trench with three additional suboperation trenches, cludes ceramics, bottle glass, and tobacco pipe and several smaller suboperation squares laid fragments dating almost exclusively to the first out to locate key architectural features.

What our excavations revealed was not other buildings, "provisions have been moved Our plans were to expand the trench to a cellar under the barracks" (cited in Can-

> The substantial artifact collection inhalf of the nineteenth century. The majority of



Figure 3 The mortared stone chimney base at the North Range Barracks (Crompton)

the ceramics are of undecorated creamware or ware plate. Personal items also include a bone decorated pearlware. Decorative styles are all comb with tightly-spaced teeth (suggesting it of a period that predates the middle of the was perhaps to be used to remove lice), a large nineteenth century (see Figure 4). We suspect number of bone buttons, and two button that this deposit accumulated rapidly, as the punches (see Figure 5 for selected examples). lowest occupation deposit in Suboperation E returned a mean ceramic date of 1807.6 and lar deposits as well, though they are remain the topmost occupation deposit in Subopera- largely unidentified and unquantified at this tion E returned a mean ceramic date of 1818.2. point. Preliminarily, we can say that this part of Bottle glass fragments which are complete the site contains abundant faunal material enough to provide temporal data all support (which appears to have preserved very well), the date ranges derived from ceramic evidence. but little in the way of paleoethnobotanical re-

ered from the site; though not well-preserved, ervation). The faunal remains certainly demonenough detail was present to permit identifica- strate that that the cellar was used for the stortion. They are represented by two George III age of food supplies. Initial information dehalfpennies and one George III penny. Tokens rived during cataloguing suggests the assemare represented by: a one sou 'Banque du Peu- blage contains plentiful mammal and fish bone. ple' token from Montreal (struck in 1838); an The discovery of rat bones and rodent-gnawed 1813 George III half-stiver from British bones suggest that rodent infestation may have Guiana (which matches another token found been a problem in the barracks. on Signal Hill in other excavations); and finally, an 1811 George III bank token that is made of field season at Signal Hill accomplished a great copper with silver plating (research so far indi- deal. We were able to explore some of Signal cates that this is likely a counterfeit token).

array of uniform buttons from a variety of Brit- ing of the North Range Barracks, and gain an ish regiments, some of which were not known appreciation of its significant future research to be in Newfoundland. We suspect that the value. This season's work has shown the North latter examples probably represent the use of Range Barracks to be a large, well-preserved surplus supplies or informal exchange between site that deserves further research. For all of

soldiers, rather than the undocumented presence of regiments. Research on the regimental insignia displayed on the buttons, and the maker's marks found on the reverse of some fully support the dates derived for the site thus far. Additional uniform-derived artifacts include shako hat hardware (chin strap scales and fragments of shako plates) and other copper uniform hardware.

Other personal artifacts include gaming artifacts, including clay marbles (some of which were marked with x's), as well as a bone domino piece from a double-nine set. Some artifacts were marked with the owner's initials, including a bone utensil handle and a cream-

Ecofacts were recovered from the cel-A few coins and tokens were recov- mains (for which there is apparently poor pres-

At the close of excavations, the 2009 Hill's undocumented occupations at Emberley The site also produced an impressive 4. We were also able to add to our understand-



Figure 4 A representative sample of creamware and pearlware ceramics recovered from the North Range Barracks (Crompton)

Figure 5 Some of the artifacts recovered from the North Range Barracks. From top row, left to right: burned bone utensil handle with incised 'T B'; bone comb; shako plate reading 'UBIQUE''; bone domino; button of the 20th Regiment of Foot; creamware sherd bearing the scratched letter 'A' (Crompton)

the questions that we were able to answer this of these questions. Ultimately, we hope to be season, more remain. Where is the south wall able to build on the success of these excavaof the building? Comparing the location of our tions with further seasons of fieldwork in the chimney base with historic maps of the bar- future. racks leads us to conclude that the south wall References of the building is located off of the end of the terrace. Is this the case? Given that documentary evidence indicates the building was standing until the 1880's, does the barracks building have any deposits elsewhere that post-date Ferguson, Robert 1850? How can we account for this gap in the archaeological evidence? Future seasons of fieldwork and more time spent in the Provincial Archives are needed to help resolve some

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ARCHAEOLOGY IN TERRA NOVA NATIONAL PARK **Jenneth Curtis** Parks Canada

arks Canada conducted several small ar- Archaeological Assessments L chaeological projects in Terra Nova Na- Archaeological Assessments were conducted in tional Park this past summer, resulting in the several areas in support of park activities. identification of four new sites and the collec- Methods of assessment included pedestrian surtion of additional information about three vey and survey by canoe along the shorelines of known sites.

Bank Site (DdAk-5)

Bank Site, a multi-component site that is erod- ing the early 20th century when forestry was a ing along the shoreline. The current excava- primary industry in what is now the park area tions began in 2008, but due to the thick, arti- (Figure 3). This feature is likely associated with fact rich layers that we encountered, the bottom the previously identified Park Harbour Sawmill of the cultural deposit was not reached. In Site (DdAk-9) (Tuck 1980:41) located on the 2009 we completed the excavation of three units along the eroding bank. This area included a thick midden deposit that was associated with a Dorset Palaeoeskimo semisubterranean house structure (Curtis 2009). This midden appeared as a band of dark brown soil in profile and reached more than 20 cm thick in places (Figure 1). A charcoal sample recovered from the lower portion of this midden in 2008 returned a radiocarbon date of 1493 ± 38 BP (X12863A). This date is consistent with the midden artifact assemblage that is characterized by tip-fluted endblades, preforms and tip-fluting flakes (Figure 2).

interior ponds and brooks. Along one of the brooks we identified the remains of cribwork Salvage excavation continued at the constructed for the damming of the brook dur-

> Figure 1 View of midden profile at the Bank Site. The unit in the rear has been excavated to the top of the midden and the unit in the front to the bottom of the midden (Curtis)





Figure 2 Endblades (left) and an endblade preform in the midden (right) at the Bank Site (Curtis)

coast nearby.

Additional sites relating to the historic period were identified along the Buckley Cove Trail: sawmilling is evident in the form of cut log ends and planks while small clearings repre- Park. Provincial Archaeology Office 2008 Archaeology Review sent former cabin sites. Finally, a brief survey 7:23-25. among the park's outer islands allowed us to monitor known sites and to identify a new Aboriginal site where a bifacial core and preform were found near the beach (Figure 4). Acknowledgements

Thanks to Starlen Thistle and Barbara Linehan for their help with the fieldwork and to Terra Nova Na-

tional Park staff for their interest and support with logistics for these projects.

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Figure 3 Remains of historic cribwork along a brook in Terra Nova NP (Curtis)





Figure 4 Rhyolite preform as found in Terra Nova National Park (Curtis)

RAMAH BAY QUARRY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT Jenneth Curtis, Parks Canada Jamie Brake, Nunatsiavut Government Pierre M. Desrosiers, Avataq Cultural Institute, Nunavik Adrian Burke, Université de Montréal

widely used by Aboriginal peoples over thou- towards a nomination to the Historic Sites and sands of years. Artifacts made of Ramah chert Monuments Board of Canada. have been found on archaeological sites as far south as New England and as far north as the to verify the location and boundaries of known Canadian Arctic (Erwin 2009; Loring 2002). archaeological sites, to document the spatial Ramah chert may have had a special symbolic and geological characteristics of the chert outsignificance related to its distinctive visual crops, to explore the characteristics of each qualities - a translucent, ice-like appearance archaeological site by identifying quarrying and (see Loring 2002:184). As part of Parks Can- manufacturing locations as well as associated area has been identified as a potential nominee of developing a long-term research project. for national significance. In 2009 archaeolo- We conducted four days of fieldwork in the gists from Parks Canada, Torngâsok Cultural Ramah Bay area in July. During that time we Centre (Nunatsiavut), and Avataq Cultural In- re-visited five known archaeological sites and stitute (Nunavik), along with the Université de identified seven new sites including at least

The Ramah Bay area is the source location Montréal, began a collaborative research pro-for a unique variety of stone that was ject to collect information that could be used

The objectives of this field project were ada's New Commemorations Initiative this habitation areas, and to explore the possibilities Figure 1 Chert outcropping at Ramah Bay (Curtis)


three chert quarry sites and two workshop Preliminary Results sites.

History of Research

facts, made of what we now know as Ramah documented three areas of chert outcrops with chert, in lithic assemblages more than 100 years associated loose chert pieces and artifacts. Culago (see Loring 2002 for more details). tural material is concentrated around the chert Though suggestions of its Labrador origins outcrops and declines in frequency between were made early on, it was not until 1964 that them. Scattered artifacts and pieces of chert the archaeological finds were connected with a are, nonetheless, present between the outcrop specific source location in Ramah Bay by areas and extending beyond them. Several ad-Elmer Harp (1964; Erwin 2008:6; Loring ditional quarrying loci were identified on the 2002:169). Richard Gramly (1978) conducted slopes both within and outside the circue that fieldwork focusing on quarry sites as part of forms the "Quarry Bowl". Each of these is William Fitzhugh's Smithsonian expedition in characterized by a chert outcrop in association 1976. This research was continued by Colleen with cultural materials. Artifacts include flakes, Lazenby (1980, 1984) who collected and ana- blades, cores and bifacial preforms along with lyzed geological samples along the length of the hammerstones that were used to extract the outcrops and considered the role of Ramah and begin working the raw material. It was chert in Maritime Archaic culture. Archaeolo- Figure 2 Refitted Ramah Chert preform found in two pieces adjacent gists and geologists have continued to make occasional, brief visits to the quarry sites since the 1970's.

Research Methods

We used the recorded geographical coordinates and descriptions to relocate known sites. Geological maps were also used to identify and follow the chert outcrops both within and beyond the known archaeological sites. At each site we mapped the extent of the chert outcrops, cultural features and artifacts visible on the surface using handheld GPS units and a Total Station. As these sites are located within Torngat Mountains National Park and comprise a potential candidate for national historic site designation, our goal was to document the sites in as much detail as possible, while leaving all cultural material in situ. We thus relied on GPS mapping combined with photography and field note observations to document the sites. In the process of relocating the known sites, exploring their boundaries, and following the chert outcrops, we encountered several additional sites. These were recorded in a similar manner, as time permitted.

Ramah Bay 1 (also known as the Quarry Bowl; IfCt-1) is the most well-known Archaeologists first recognized arti- of the chert quarrying locations. Here we

to an outcrop (Curtis)





Figure 3 Hammerstone among slabs of Ramah chert (Burke)

possible to refit some of the broken preforms tent ring (Table 1:F2), the site must be washing found on the site (Figure 2). merstones are readily identifiable as coarsegrained stone cobbles that exhibit signs of bat- posits continue along the coast and inland tering on one or both ends. A wide range of along Hilda Creek. Further analysis is needed shapes and sizes of hammerstones are present to determine how many sites are present and (Figure 3). Several natural post-depositional which of them may correspond with the previphenomena seem to have been significantly ously recorded Hilda Creek 2 site (IfCt-11). A affecting the site and are deserving of future summary of the features recorded in this area is research. The refitting of preforms indicates presented in Table 1. The majority of the feathat at least part of the site remains relatively tures appear to relate to historic Inuit use of intact.

and the coast, several workshop sites were ticularly interesting feature is a small, approxi-



Figure 4 Chert flake next to a hammerstone at a workshop site (Curtis)

chert debitage, and in some cases hammerstones, but lacking chert outcrops. These include two previously recorded sites (Hilda Creek 1 and 2) and at least two new sites. These sites are characterized by lithic scatters in exposed areas and eroding bank edges (Figure 4).

Hilda Creek 1 (IfCt-2) is a large, multicomponent site with conspicuous evidence of historic Inuit occupation visible on the surface. Ramah chert was observed coming out of the bank all along the shore and about half of one of the tent rings has slumped down towards the active beach. Since this is an historic Inuit The ham- away relatively quickly.

Similar, multi-component cultural dethe area and the Ramah chert must relate to Between the Ramah Bay 1 quarry site earlier exploitation of the quarries. One paridentified based on the presence of Ramah mately 1 m by 1 m pile of stones, some of which are Ramah chert nodules. It could be some sort of cache; however, the cultural affiliation remains unclear.

Analyses of the information that we collected at each of these sites is ongoing and will form the basis for future presentations and reports.

Acknowledgements

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Figure 5 Looking northeast towards Hilda Creek on July 27th, 2009 (Brake)

Table 1 Summary of sites and features recorded by the "Hilda Creek 1 crew" on July 26th, 2009				
Site Name	Feature Number	Description		
Hilda Creek 1	F1	Roughly circular tent ring without visible internal features (665 cm n-s x 570 cm e-w)		
Hilda Creek 1	F2	Historic Inuit tent ring with rear sleeping platform (540 cm n-s x 450 cm e-w. This feature is eroding.		
Hilda Creek 1	F3	Small tent ring with reused stones		
Hilda Creek 1	F4	Tent ring adjacent to F3 with possible sleeping platform (490 cm n-s x 450 e-w).		
Hilda Creek 1	F5	Tent ring with rear sleeping platform (480 cm n-s x 530 e-w)		
Hilda Creek 1	F6	Small cluster of boulders (180 cm e-w x 120 cm n-s)		
Hilda Creek 1	F7	Small cluster of stones (190 cm e-w x 160 cm n-s)		
Hilda Creek 1	F8	Tent ring with possible internal feature (490 cm n-s x 440 cm e-w)		
Hilda Creek 1	F9	Small pile of stones		
Hilda Creek 1	F10	Boulder cache (110 cm x 65 cm)		
Hilda Creek 1	F11	Boulder cache (210cm x 240 cm)		
Hilda Creek ?	F1	Historic Inuit tent ring with sleeping platform		
Hilda Creek ?	F2	Tent ring with some stones that had been reused as a cache		
Hilda Creek ?	F3	Circular tent ring		
Hilda Creek ?	F4	Cache		
Hilda Creek ?	F5	Cache		
Hilda Creek ?	F1	Small pile of stones, some of which are Ramah chert nodules		

OkKuatsiak, and Mike Ford who assisted us with all Lazenby, C. aspects of the field work.

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UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AT L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA IN 2009 Charles Dagneau and Jonathan Moore Underwater Archaeology Service, Parks Canada

Archaeology Service (UAS) completed a (Dagneau and Moore 2009). submerged cultural resource inventory of the Archaeological Background marine component of L'Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site of Canada (hereafter underwater archaeologists conducted limited NHS). The study area was 49km² and encom- diving searches in Epaves Bay near the Norse passed Sacred Bay and the adjacent minor site in the mid-1970s and another off Wreck inlets as well as numerous islands, shoals and Island in 2005. Although no sites were located reefs (Figure 1). Some work was also con- in both cases, oral and written histories of ducted in nearby Quirpon Harbour. This in- wrecks from the local community guided the ventory was carried out to locate and evaluate a UAS team in new research avenues. Several range of archaeological site types representing interesting sites were investigated in 2008, all chronological periods of regional history namely the Warrens Island Wreck (73M2A1), and prehistory. The main reason for the crea- the Wreck Island Boat (73M1A2) and the Bell tion of the marine component of L'Anse aux Shoals Wreck (73M1A1). It was believed that Meadows NHS was to ensure the protection of more sites would be discovered in 2009 since the surrounding landscape and potential ma- the previous year's fieldwork had been imrine cultural remains associated with the terres- paired by bad weather and technical problems trial Norse site (EjAv-1). Although at the out- (Dagneau and Moore 2009). set chances of finding marine sites related to **Objectives** this period were considered small, it was taken for granted that a full chronological range of tion on the number and distribution of undersites could be found during the inventory. The water archaeological sites within the marine following summary focuses on the 2009 field- component of the NHS in support of cultural work results. Information on 2008 fieldwork resource management (Parks Canada 2003: 28-

n 2008-2009 Parks Canada's Underwater can be found in last year's PAO Bulletin

Prior to this inventory, Parks Canada

This project aimed to gather informa-

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Figure 1 Map of the study area (Dagneau)

31, 36-37). The specific objectives of the 2009 searches and target or site inspection and resurvey were as follows:

- of its management plan, with particular em- men (i.e.: fishing gear snag spots). phasis on areas bordering the terrestrial water sites;
- and
- and develop outreach products.

Methodology

of archaeological field investigation, including pon Harbour, an area that has seen European side-scan sonar paired with a magnetometer, presence from the 16th century onward. shoreline field-walking searches, shoreline dive

cording. Search areas were determined based Complete a comprehensive side-scan sonar on previous archaeological work, other known survey of the marine component of L'Anse site locations, historical information, local toaux Meadows NHS to meet requirements pography and information from local fisher-

Most of the 2009 survey work was archaeological site as well as known under- done with a side-scan sonar system for fast and effective coverage of large areas of the seabed. Conduct selected target diving, shoreline The UAS employed a Klein 3000 sonar paired searches and other reconnaissance work; with a Marine Magnetics Seaspy magnetometer that was towed by its diving and survey boat Work with local stakeholders and Parks Red Bay; it in turn was equipped with accurate Canada staff to gather local information DGPS equipment. A great portion of the NHS marine component and all targeted zones were effectively covered by sonar. Work was also This inventory combined several means conducted outside the NHS boundary in Quir-

The diving operations for survey and

target verification were made from the Red Bay things. Reportedly, the wreck was broken in and a rigid-hull inflatable boat. Dive searches half in 1948 and then moved and partly dewere conducted in front of the Norse settle- stroyed by subsequent storms around 1985ment in Epaves Bay (73M6A1), as well as in 1990. other locations in the NHS, namely Bell Shoals (Wreck Island, 73M1), Black Duck and Skin ing on shore represents the fairly intact rear Ponds (73M11, 73M12) and Franche Point half of the ship, with a mast and the stern cas-(West Road, 73M23). Some selected dive the still in place. A stem piece and two smaller searches were also carried out in Quirpon Har- ship sections are found on land within a debris bour (6M9).

archaeologists usually covered an area follow- sociated with this wreckage on land. An intening specific depth contours or compass bear- sive side-scan sonar and magnetometer survey ings. While searching for cultural remains, di- conducted directly off the east side of the isvers noted bottom type and depths to the sur- land has mapped scattered metal hull remains face. Waypoints were taken from the surface and debris as far as 180 m offshore on an unwith a handheld GPS to record the search derwater slope to a depth of 35 m. Although tracks, and relevant observations or discover- no diving was carried out on site, at least a secies. In addition to the underwater survey, most ond boiler and part of a deck cabin are recogtidal flats and shorelines between L'Anse aux nizable in sonar and magnetometer mosaics. Meadows and Curlew Point were covered by Benegal Shoal Wreck (73M22A1) field walking at low tide, including many islands and shoals.

in L'Anse aux Meadows NHS in 2008-2009, Shoal, off Warrens Island. A schooner named including 35 hours of diving at depths ranging the Nelson was lost in that area in 1939. At the from 1 to 35 meters. Team members included time, "Canadian authorities" based at Cape Jonathan Moore (permit holder), Charles Dag- Bauld had to dynamite a projecting spar as it neau, Ryan Harris, Filippo Ronca, Thierry posed a hazard to navigation. Boyer and Chriss Ludin.

Table of Diving Statistics

		0		
	Days	Dives	Bottom time (hours)	
2008	10	9	10	
2009	30	37	25	
Total	40	46	35	

Site Descriptions Langleecrag (73M8A1)

high on Great Sacred Island's east shore where ing and transom remains are also observable in it was stranded on November 15, 1947. It is a the aft section, including the wheel and steerhighly visible and distinctive maritime archaeo- ing mechanism. Several early 20th-century artelogical site that attracts considerable interest facts are scattered over the site, including a from visitors to L'Anse aux Meadows. Local navigation speed log, a navigation light's lens, residents report that divers removed a bronze tools, coils of steel cable and two old automopropeller in the 1970s as well as many other bile tires possibly used as bumpers. Approxi-

The main 50 m long hull section standfield more than 200 m long, 50 m wide. The In all cases, a team of two underwater engine, a boiler and three anchors are also as-

Local fishermen have reported snagging fishing gear and hauling out from the wa-A total of 40 working days were spent ter ship's timbers in the past around Benegal

A shipwreck believed to be the Nelson was located by side-scan sonar off Benegal Shoal by the UAS. This discovery was followed-up by two episodes of diving inspection and recording. The wreck consists of the remains of a wooden hull about 27 m long and 9 m wide exposed at both ends. An anchor, the windlass and a few wooden remains are visible in the aft section of the shipwreck. Eroded Half of the hull of the Langleerrag stands frames emerge from the sediment; deck plank-



Figure 2 Air photo and sonar mosaic of the Langleecrag (Harris and Dagneau, Parks Canada; Newfoundland and Labrador Lands Surveys & Mapping Division)

mately 40 to 70 percent of the ship has not sur- rador fishery, the ship struck Little Sacred Isvived and structures are flattened due to ice land during a storm at night and sank soon afaction and a multitude of other site formation ter. Captain Smith, his sons William, Clarence processes.

Nelson, a 60-ton fishing schooner built in Trin- Smith to his sister Marion Carson describes in ity Bay in 1906 and owned by Captain John B. detail the tragedy in which Cecil Smith and Smith of South River, Conception Bay (Ship Tommy Bussey lost their lives (Crane 2004; Information Database 2008; Parsons 2003). Parsons 2003: 52-57). These events, and the On October 18, 1939, returning from the Lab- rescue of the survivors, are still remembered in

and Cecil, and grandson Jack were on board, This shipwreck is believed to be the with three other men. A letter from William L'Anse aux Meadows where they represent an iron knee and a nail. These artefacts as well as important part of the local oral history. Further ballast stones found on nearby Wreck Island research is currently being done to confirm the were believed to indicate the presence of shipidentification of this shipwreck as the Nelson.

St. Vincent Island Wreck (6M9A2)

located in Quirpon Harbour near St. Vincent Island, and a few diving searches were con-Island (Salt Island). This wreck consists of the ducted in 2009 to locate a possible shipwreck. lower hull of a wooden ship 24 m long and 7 However, no further evidence was found. m wide, and is well preserved. Frames project Shoreline and Inter-Tidal Field Walking from the bottom, and deck beams, stanchions and transom remains are visible. Features and tide on most of L'Anse aux Meadows NHS's artefacts are seen on the shipwreck itself, in- shorelines and tidal flats not covered in 2008, cluding a windlass, the anchor chain, and a ship from Medée Bay to Curlew Point. Recent boat stove. Approximately 20 to 40 percent of the remains and scattered ship timbers were looriginal vessel has disappeared (mostly super- cated in Wreck Cove and South Road. A dozen structure) and structures are flattened due to boat wrecks were observed on beaches and deterioration, corrosion and ice action. The rocks on the western side of Curlew Point speship is not yet associated with a known histori- cifically. These remains represent abandoned cal ship casualty, but it probably dates from the or discarded local boats of two distinctive mid 20th century.

Quirpon Wreck 1 (6M9A1)

Part of a wooden hull and four cannon believed to be the remains of an 18th century tory of L'Anse aux Meadows NHS's marine French vessel are located in Little Quirpon component was completed between 2008 and Harbour, Noble Cove (EjAu-3). Numerous 2009. It was possible to survey all of the tarearly 18th-century French artefacts were col- geted underwater and inter-tidal areas in a lected by local divers at Herbert Point, on the timely manner thanks to cooperative weather south end of Quirpon Island. The site was first conditions and efficient remote sensing equipstudied archaeologically by the Newfoundland ment and strategy. Marine Archaeology Society in 1981 and revisited in 2009 by the UAS for monitoring pur- first near St. Vincent Island in Quirpon Harposes (Barber 1981). Two small guns less than bour and the second near the Benegal Shoal; 2 m in length were found close together, with the latter is possibly the remains of the 1939 some lead caulking material and Normandy fishing schooner Nelson. The wreck site and stoneware fragments. Wooden planks and debris field of the Langleecrag on Great Sacred frames were observed emerging from the sand Island and its offshore components were docuhere and there, but no definite hull section was mented and better defined. A number of recent located and the site looks well covered. A third small boat remains found by field walking and fourth cannon reported by J.M. Barber searches were documented. Finally, an 18th could not be relocated.

Bell Shoals Wreck (73M1A1)

A few diagnostic shipwreck remains were discovered near Bell Shoals, off Wreck artefacts were found during the 2008-2009 sur-Island, in 2008, namely a brass gudgeon frag- veys. Side-scan sonar surveying and three divment, most probably from a ship's rudder, an ing searches of Épaves Bay revealed that its

wreck in the surrounding waters (Dagneau and Moore 2009). An intensive side-scan sonar sur-The remains of a fishing schooner were vey of Bell Shoals and the perimeter of Wreck

Field walking was conducted at low types: long boats (shallops) and flat skiffs.

Conclusion

A submerged cultural resource inven-

Two shipwrecks were investigated, the century wreck site was revisited in Little Quirpon Harbour for monitoring purposes.

Importantly, no Norse sites, features or

seabed consists of sand, cobbles, and exposed bedrock, thereby presenting a very poor preservation environment and low artefact potential. Selected tidal flats and eroding shorelines throughout the study area do offer site and ar- Barber, J.M. tefact potential however.

Acknowledgments

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1995 Air photograph of Great Sacred Island showing the Langleecrag. Newfoundland and Labrador Lands Surveys & Mapping Division, ref.: 95-401/95008, scale 1:125,000.

Figure 3 A navigation speed log and a hand tool on the hull remains of Benegal Shoal Wreck, possibly the Nelson. The scale bar is graduated at 10 cm increments (Boyer, Parks Canada)



LIBERATOR 586: AN ICON OF EASTERN AIR COMMAND Michael Deal Memorial University of Newfoundland

Consolidated Liberator Mk. III, RCAF s/n 586 (St. John's). (FgCb-01), approximately 20 km southeast of Happy Valley - Goose Bay (Figure 1). Libera- of No. 10 (Bomber Reconnaissance) Squadron, tor 586 was one of 148 Liberators used by the based in Gander. On September 19th, three RCAF during World War II (RCAF 1999), and Liberators from this squadron were at Reykjawas specially modified for long range flight and vik, Iceland, after escorting the HMS Renown, equipped with air-to-surface vessel (ASV) radar which returned Winston Churchill and the

n July 2009, the author and Robert Maher Atlantic Aviation Museum (Gander) and the (Provincial Airlines) visited the crash site of Avalon Historic Aircraft Recovery Association

In 1943, Liberator 586 was a member



Figure 1 Crash site of Liberator 856 (note aircraft wing in centre) (444 Squadron Photo) (Deal)

(Figure 2). It crashed on February 18, 1944, British chiefs of staff to England after the killing one civilian passenger and injuring one "Quadrant" Conference in Quebec (Douglas of five crew members (Hynes 1990a, b, c, d). 1986:562). The crew of the A/10 aircraft This aircraft was one of the most celebrated (Liberator 586), piloted by Lieutenant J. F. anti-submarine aircraft in the Eastern Air Fisher, spotted U-341 500 miles (1250 km) Command, since it was involved in the sinking south of Iceland. On their second pass, they of two German submarines (u-boats) in 1943. dropped six depth charges, which blew the u-

The fieldwork was a joint venture of the North boat's bow out of the water. Four more

charges sunk the u-boat with all 50 crew mem- was killed during the crash. The crew managed bers.

was piloted by Lieutenant R. M. Aldwinkle, on turned to Goose Bay, where a rescue mission a slow speed westward transatlantic convoy was mounted. (Douglas 1986:566). The crew spotted U-420 and dropped six depth charges, with only one gers Warbird Air Museum, Florida, purchased exploding. This was followed by a lengthy gun the Liberator 856 wreck as salvage. Reilly's battle. Eventually, the u-boat dived and Ald- plans included a documentary film of the restowinkle dropped a homing torpedo. The u-boat ration and one last flight over Labrador by surresurfaced and was hit with the two remaining viving members of the original crew. He hired depth charges and sunk. The engagement a helicopter to remove pieces of the wreck lasted four hours. Lieutenant Aldwinkle was from its remote crash site, but he was forced to awarded the Dis-

tinguished Flying Cross.

On February 18, 1944, Liberator 586 left Reykjavik, Iceland, on route to Gander. Due to deteriorating weather conditions the aircraft was rerouted to Goose Bay, but after crossing the

coast

Labrador



to survive for three days, when a local trapper, On October 26, 1943, Liberator 586 Jim Goudie came upon the site. Goudie re-

In 1988, Tom Reilly of the Flying Ti-

leave these parts on а Goose Bay dock because he did not have a permit under the Historic Resources Act. The wreck received addisome tional damage from souvenir hunters while in the bush and while exposed

on the dock.

Figure 2 Anti-submarine warfare (ASW) Patrol aircraft in standard camouflage markings (CF Photo) (Deal)

they began having icing problems, which ulti- Eventually, the wreckage was moved to a mately lead to the crash (Curtis 1944). Them fenced storage area. Reilly argued that the Days magazine published a stirring account of plane was less than 50 years old and the buildthe crash and rescue by the navigator, Garnet ers were still alive, so it should not be consid-Harland (1988). According to Harland:

When we hit the trees she cleared a swath 110 feet wide, and rotated 180° and broke her fuselage behind the wing. This rear section of the fuselage then lay parallel with the wings and behind the right wing. The nose which contains the navigator's compartment was completely ripped off.

Harland, along with the pilot, S/L Al Imrie, co-pilot, F/O Doug Campbell, and two wireless operators, W/O A. C. Johns, and F/O M. J. Gilmour survived, but a civilian passenger, D. Griffin, became tangled in cables and

ered an historic resource (Porter 1991). It was later established that the wreck belonged to the provincial government, even though it had been sold to a salvor in Prince Edward Island by the federal Department of Supply and Services in 1986, on behalf of the Department of National Defence. Further, the salvor had no legal right to sell the aircraft to Mr. Reilly. Despite support from local aviation enthusiasts, the government upheld its original decision not to allow the aircraft to be removed from the province.

In 1995, a Canadian company, Coulson

Forest Products, contracted the Aerospace Museum of Calgary to look into the possibility of acquiring the B-24 bomber for the purpose of restoration, but they were concerned that the bomber was too badly deteriorated to restore (Pomeroy 1995). Some of the surviving parts collected by Reilly were placed in protective storage at the Gander airport. The aircraft is now under the care of the North Atlantic Aviation Museum, which has plans to restore at least the cockpit and tail sections to static display.

The main objectives of the 2009 fieldwork were to (1) update the official archaeological site record form, (2) assess the damage to the site by salvors in 1988, and (3) map the surviving wreckage and debris field. Prior to visiting the site two container trucks were loaded with additional wreckage, including an engine, from the storage area in Goose Bay (see Figure 3). This material was shipped to Lewisporte and later trucked to Gander.

After being dropped by helicopter (444 Squadron, Goose Bay) at the site, a datum was established and a site map was made using a compass and tape measure. GPS readings were

Figure 3 Engine from Liberator 586 being loaded on container for shipment to Lewisporte (Deal)





Figure 4 Robert Maher on wing of Liberator 586 (Deal)

taken on the datum and any material culture recorded or collected at the site. Photographs were taken of the crash site and debris field, in order to record the surviving remnants of the aircraft and assess disturbance to the site by salvors.

Figure 5 illustrates the current condition of the crash site. Most of the wreckage was removed during a two week visit by salvors. Most of the aircraft wing is intact except the starboard tip, which was damaged on impact. The remaining remnants include a landing wheel and propeller. A large cluster of materials represent a collection area for removal. The only personal item recorded was a mass of rubberized material and zipper, which probably represent a raincoat. A few instruments were collected and brought back to the conservation laboratory at MUN for treatment (see Figure 6).

Liberators had a very successful record



Figure 5 Liberator 586 crash site 2009, indicating features and artifacts mentioned in text (Deal)

in anti-submarine action, having sunk or contributed to the sinking of 72 u-boats during World War II. Of the 18,431 Consolidated B-24 Liberators produced during the war, nearly all were either lost in action or sold to scrap dealers after the war (Jackson 2004:88). At least 20 Liberators crashed in Newfoundland and Labrador, while on convoy duty or deployment to Europe (Deal 2006:145). Today, only about a dozen complete aircraft exist, and almost all of these are in American museums (e.g., Blaugher 2005). Many of the original models are no longer represented, or exist only as derelicts on museum lots or unrecovered wrecks at crash sites. Many of these wrecks, like Liberator 586, represent aircraft that made a major contribution to the war effort.

Acknowledgements

Logistical support for this project was provided Captain Dean V by Provincial Airlines. Additional assistance was provided by the Woodward's Group of Companies for the loading and transport of remnants of Liberator 586 from Blaugher, M. A.



Figure 6 Heat control unit for flight suits recovered from crash site and brought back to MUN for conservation (Deal)

Goose Bay to Lewisporte. We would also like to thank Captain Dean Vey and his colleagues at 444 Squadron, 5 Wing Goose Bay, for their assistance and hospitality. *References* Blaugher M. A.

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BASQUES AND INUIT ON THE QUEBEC LOWER NORTH SHORE: 2009 FIELD REPORT

William W. Fitzhugh¹ Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

survey of the coastal zone of the Quebec (Brinex, Charles, Saunders and others; Nagle Lower North Shore, was to clarify the southern 1978) from ca. 3500-2800 BP; and a third by extension and limit of Eskimo cultures, their Late Period Recent Indians (Daniel Rattle, interactions with Indians and European Point Revenge; Fitzhugh 1978b; Loring 1985) groups, and their environmental conditions. ca. 1200-800 BP. These expansions coincided This study was the logical progression of earlier with periods of climatic warming and were fa-Smithsonian research on the northern limits of cilitated by warmer, longer summers, less sea Indian cultures on the Labrador coast and their ice, and northward forest expansion (Fitzhugh interactions with (Fitzhugh 1972, 1977). The outcome of the advantageous for Eskimo/Inuit cultures, for latter studies revealed three northward Indian during these times Inuit retreated from southadvances to the northern limit of trees in cen- ern coastal territories they had occupied during tral and northern Labrador, the first by Early cooler periods and became restricted to arctic Period Maritime Archaic culture from ca. 8000- regions of northern Labrador (Fitzhugh 1980;

The central goal of the Smithsonian's Gate- 4000 BP (Fitzhugh 1975, 1978a; 2006a); the ways Project, which began in 2001 with a second by Intermediate Period cultures Eskimo/Inuit peoples and Lamb 1984). These conditions were less

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Tuck and Fitzhugh 1986). Social factors and ern Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Lower inter-cultural relations must also have played a North Shore after 1600 remained largely unkey role in these territorial shifts, but archae- known and contentious. ology provides little indication of inter-group contact, influence, or exchange. Gateways set in the light of new data emerging from the out to examine the southern Eskimo/Inuit Gateways Project (Fitzhugh 2009a, b; Fitzhugh boundary issue in northern Newfoundland and ford 2009; Fitzhugh et al. in press). Our the eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence.

troversy erupted over this issue in a dedicated Cape Whittle produced evidence of several issue of Etudes/Inuit/Studies (Martijn and Cler- Groswater sites dating ca. 2400-2200 B.P. mont 1980). Wintemberg (1928) had (probably (Fitzhugh 2006b). By contrast, Dorset sites and mistakenly) reported Dorset artifacts as far finds from this area have been singularly abwest as Kegashka on the Quebec Lower North sent, as they are also along the Labrador shores Shore and (more accurately) along the western of the Straits (Plumet et al. 1994; Pintal 1998). coast of Newfoundland 1939/40), and research later extended its range *ments* west of Blanc Sablon, we did recover isoaround the entire Newfoundland coast, reach- lated Dorset artifacts of Ramah chert at ing even St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands. The Jacques Cartier Bay and at the Hare Harbor (Pre-Dorset/Dorset) site on Petit Mécatina. earlier transitional Groswater culture had been found in central Labrador and later came to be identified jor advances regarding Inuit occupations of the throughout most of Newfoundland but was Lower North Shore. New finds include a absent—as was Dorset—west of Blanc Sablon. 16/17th century winter settlement at the Hart

southern Inuit sites was more uncertain, since and Inuit fox traps and cache pits in Jacques early claims for occupation of northern New- Cartier Bay. In addition, the Hare Harbor site foundland had been disproved or were dis- has produced Inuit soapstone lamps and pot puted. By 2000 scattered evidence of Inuit had fragments and oil lamp encrustations on the been found in the form of Inuit graves and floor of a Basque cookhouse, designated Strucsummer structures at St. Paul River (Martijn ture 1 (Fitzhugh 2006b; Fitzhugh and Ford 1974); two Inuit winter dwellings of probable 2009). How Inuit finds came to be included in 18th C. age were identified (but not excavated) the floor deposits of a Basque domestic strucon Belles Amour Peninsula near Brador ture puzzled us for several years. Was this evi-(Dumais and Poirier 1994); and Auger (1993) dence of a post-Basque Inuit intrusion or Inuit had excavated an Inuit dwelling on the Seal participation in a Basque enterprise? Islands in Chateau Bay in southern Labrador. The House Beneath the Smithy Surveys along the southern Labrador coast by Marianne Stopp (1997, 2002) produced evi- we discovered the burned remains of an Inuit dence of boulder pit structures, some of which winter house beneath the stone-paved floor of may be Inuit seasonal dwellings; but the ab- a second Hare Harbor Basque structure which sence of winter villages and summer tent rings probably served as a smithy or cooperage suggested only transient seasonal Inuit use of (Structure 2). The architecture of the Inuit this coast. As a result, the dates, types of settle- dwelling (Structure 3), was typical of $17/18^{\text{th}}$ C. ments, geographic extent, and question of sea- Inuit houses in central and northern Labrador: sonal vs. permanent Inuit settlement of south- a rectangular structure with a sunken entry tun-

This history has recently been reviewed surveys and excavations along the Lower During the 1970-80s a scholarly con- North Shore since 2001 from the Straits to (Wintemberg However, although we found no Dorset settle-

The past two years have produced ma-The situation regarding the 'missing' Chalet site near the mouth of the Brador River

A breakthrough occurred in 2008 when

nel, cold-trap, and lintel-type stone doorway, ginning with wood chips and debitage, indicatbut it lacked rear or side sleeping benches and ing the initial occupation involved construction lamp stands. On this floor, which was paved of site facilities like workshops, piers, ship rewith partially-burned Basque barrel and tub pair, or possibly a small boat-building. This was staves, we found a mixed assemblage of followed by whaling, and later by market-Basque and Inuit objects, and among the latter oriented cod-fish production. Throughout this were a wick trimmer and several Inuit toys: period ballast piles accumulated and multiplied broken bow fragments and tiny soapstone and ceramic vessels were lost or discarded lamps. The bow fragments and wick trimmer overboard along with shoes, leather garments, had been preserved by wet conditions in the glass, rope, and large numbers of clay tiles brotunnel area, but all other organic remains had ken in outbound voyages from Europe. The either decayed or been burned in the fire that formation of eleven separate ballast piles sugdestroyed the dwelling. Along with Inuit ob- gests that multiple vessels used the anchorage jects we found clay pipes, burned canvas, iron cove, sometimes simultaneously. nails, glass beads, and small amounts of Iberian 2009 Field Program and European ceramics. The stave pavement was scorched and in some areas completely August and was planned as the final season at consumed, and small clusters of unidentifiable Hare Harbor (Figure 1). The principal activities calcined bones were present in this horizon. were to prepare a site map; to excavate beneath The absence of turf or soil development be- the upper pavement of the cookhouse tween the Inuit floor and the smithy pavement (Structure 1); and to search for other excavaindicated that the Inuit remains were paved tion targets. To our surprise, we identified an over shortly after the fire. Structure 3 is de- earlier Basque occupation below the cookscribed in 2008 Hare Harbor field reports house and discovered two more Inuit winter (Fitzhugh 2009a, b; Fitzhugh and Ford 2009).² Site History

The history of the Hare Harbor site as of 2008 may be briefly summarized:

(1) Excavations at the S1 cookhouse and S2 at the smithy? Were both new structures of smithy/cooperage produced ceramics, glass Inuit origin, and if so, what was their relationbeads, and other material suggesting these ship to the cookhouse and smithy? Could the structures date to the late 17th or early 18th cen- cookhouse soapstone finds be linked to the tury (Herzog and Moreau 2006; Herzog in Inuit dwellings? Was there evidence of burning press). However, a few ceramics, mostly from and destruction at the new Inuit houses as in non-structure contexts, indicated a 16th century Structure 3? occupation was also present, although no con- Structure 1, Cookhouse sistent site component of this age had been Cookhouse Floor and Tile Midden identified.

(2) Micro-stratigraphy in the peaty soil between pavement we found European materials similar the cook-house and smithy revealed 8-10 tram- to that obtained from the floor deposits above, pled layers with charcoal, tile fragments, and including grey Normandy stoneware fragments cut wood alternating with clean peat, suggest- that fit vessels recovered in our earlier excavaing episodes of occupation and re-vegetation.

(3) The underwater site stratigraphy (Phaneuf including re-worked vessel fragments and a 2008) provides a different kind of history, be- lamp with a hole in its bottom (Figure 3). Just

The 2009 project took place in early houses (Figure 2). These finds raised new questions: What was the age of the early Basque component at the cookhouse, and how did it relate to the latter Basque occupations here and

Excavating below the S1 cookhouse tions. New Inuit soapstone was also recovered,

²Field reports on excavations at Hare Harbor and other LNS sites are on file at the Archaeological Repository of the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication and are available at www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/html/pub_field.html/ and in previous issues of the Newfoundland PAO report series.



Figure 1 View of the Hare Harbor-1, Petit Mécatina, view west (Fitzhugh)





east of the cookhouse floor we found a 10- an iron axe and iron nails and spikes (Figures 4, 20cm thick layer composed of almost nothing 5). Domestic artifacts were rare. The midden

Figure 3 Small Inuit lamp with holed bottom from floor of Structure odic roof re-tiling episodes. 1 cookhouse. A large iron ax and nails were found in this level, but Sub-Tile Level with Hearths and Baleen few domestic materials (Fitzhugh)



but shattered roof tiles, in which we also found appears to have accumulated as a result of peri-

Below the tile level was a thin tile-free but charcoal-rich soil layer. This level produced a variety of soft earthenware ceramics clustered around small hearths whose oil-encrusted bases were paved with charred sherds (many from marmite cooking vessels). One hearth was surrounded by a mat composed of short strips of baleen (Figure 6). This level also produced a small iron fishhook. This layer is distinctly different from the 17th/18th C. cookhouse and smithy deposits and probably dates to the late 16th century (Figure 7).

Lower Site Complex

While we were cutting the alder thick-

Figure 4 Eastward view of the tile midden dump east of cookhouse floor showing the sub-tile black earth early horizon containing hearths and 16th century earthenware (Fitzhugh)





Figure 5 Iron ax from upper part of the S-1 tile dump (Fitzhugh)

ets and high grass to prepare an overall site stoneware (of both grey and pink varieties, Figmap we discovered the foundations of two dis- ure 10), two lead cod jiggers, a large lead knife tinct Inuit winter houses with square or rectan- handle, clay pipe stems, lead musket balls, a gular walls, entrance passages, and rear benches few earthenware sherds, and a congealed mass (Figure 8). Probing revealed floor pavements in of rusted nails (Figure 10). Pieces of whale both structures. Structure 4, the largest, ca. bone and tile had been used as floor pave-6x12 meters, with a 5m long entrance passage, ments and wall components. No food bone,

eastern end. Structure 5, possibly a second Inuit winter house, could not be positively identified from surface indications but had a paved floor and suggestions of a rear sleeping platform.

Structure 4

Two 2x2m test pits in S-4, one in the entrance passage and the other on the floor pavement inside the house door (Figure 9), produced a large volume of European material culture in a thin cultural deposit just below the ground surface. Among the dozens of finds were and iron axe identical to the one found in the S-1 cookhouse tile level, large sherds of has a secondary room or enclosure in its south- baleen, or midden deposit was noted, and the

Figure 6 S-1 Cookhouse lower level hearth surrounded by a baleen mat (Fitzhugh)





Figure 7 Structure 1 cookhouse and tile dump, with lower level, after back-filling excavated tiles. View northeast toward cliff and Structures 2 (smithy) and 3 (Inuit house) (Fitzhugh)

cultural deposit was only a few centimeters Site Units and Correlations thick, suggesting a short occupation. The abundance of charcoal and large amount of valuable distinct structural or stratigraphic assemblage material coming from a 2x2 m test pit might components present at the land site and three indicate a rapid or forced abandonment.

Structure 5 and Charcoal Pit

The rectangular wall outline of Struc- ponents as follows: ture 5, with an entry in the southwestern wall, a Occupation 1: S-1 lower level, Underwater site cobble-paved floor, and suggestions of a rear levels 1 (wood zone), and whaling level. Estisleeping platform suggests this may also be an mated date: late 16th century Spanish Basque. Inuit winter dwelling, or possibly a workshop. No Inuit presence. The test pit produced mainly nails and roof Occupation 2a: tiles, although thin goblet glass, some tan midden; S-3 lower level Inuit house with its toy earthenware, and charcoal were also present. soapstone lamps and bow fragments and Several meters northwest of S-5 is a conical Basque/European artifacts; underwater ballast depression in which we found a large slab of rock and cod fishing horizon. (glass beads, rock overlying a deposit of nearly pure char- Normandy stoneware, clay pipes). Inuit winter coal. A lenticular clear blue glass bead, a frag- house is burned and blacksmith shop is estabment of green bottle glass, and an iron nail lished on its ruins. Estimated date: ca. 1700were also found. This may be a charcoal pro- 1730. duction facility.

The 2009 finds allow us to identify five from the underwater site. Tentatively I estimate the chronological relationships of these com-

S-1 cookhouse floor and tile

Occupation 2b: This unit may be part of Occupation 2a, however it would appear to be a late



Figure 8View to south showing S-4 Inuit winter house walls and S-5 to the right (Fitzhugh)

expression of this period. The large S-1 hearth appears to have disrupted the cookhouse floor and is the source of most of the grey Normandy stoneware found in this structure. This hearth may correlate with the top of S-1 tile midden and with the S-2 smithy/cooperage, the underwater site ballast and upper level cod fish horizon, and Inuit S-3/4/5 houses. Hallmarks include grey and grey-pink stoneware, iron axes, beads, clay pipes, soapstone vessels, lead cod-fish jiggers. Continued Inuit collaboration with Basque fishery. Estimated age: ca. 1700-1730.

Discussion

The growing evidence of Inuit occupation at Hare Harbor provides support for a local oral historical tradition noted by Samuel Robertson, who in a paper read in 1841 to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec (Robertson 1843:28), considered the possibility of Inuit and Basque occupations along the Quebec Lower North Shore:

"... It is true that there is no want of

remains of buildings and tumuli [stone Inuit graves] of such ancient date [pre-Columbian], that tradition ascribes them to the Esquimeaux, which in one instance, at least, was false: this occurred three years ago, where a person had occasion to remove part of a 'Terasse', to make a garden. He found an iron instrument, of about eighteen inches in length, of a crooked form, which I conjectured to be a Cerp, such as were used [as vine-pruning tool?] 300 years ago in Spain – if my supposition is right, the remains must have been those of the Basques, as the Norman and Breton countries are not vine countries."

Robertson's report indicates that LNS residents in the early 1800s were well aware of Basque and Inuit history in their region. All but the basic outline of this oral history has since been lost, although Hare Harbor is known to the nearby French settlement of Tête à la Baleine as 'Eskimo Harbor.' Our interviews failed to discern any other information than the name itself. Other accounts provide more detail.



Figure 9 View to north of test pit 1 in Structure 4 Inuit winter house showing interior slab pavement, iron ax, and bag of encrusted nails. Tape extends one meter (Fitzhugh)

In a 1729 report describing events of 1728, Martel de Brouague (1923:384), who was and Native lands made such engagements danthen commandant of the Courtemanche estab- gerous, especially for Inuit. Conflict between lishment at Brador, noted conflicts in the Strait the various European groups and their Native of Belle Isle and along the Quebec coast be- Indian allies may have resulted in serious probtween Europeans, Inuit, and Indians. In one lems also for Basques, who by this time had instance Brouague remarks on an Inuit family lost their 16th century dominance and had bemurdered "at Mécatina" by a party of "French come bit players in a larger, highly competitive and Indians" in which all were killed except a field. The late 17th and early 18th centuries were woman and young boy, who were sent west to times of conflict between European groups Quebec. The presence of Inuit and Basque ar- operating in this region. Records cited by Cleotifacts dated to ca. 1700 at the Hare Harbor phas Belvin (2006) indicate that political juriscookhouse and Inuit winter dwellings whose diction over the LNS shifted back and forth floor deposits include both Basque and Inuit between the French and English, officially and artifacts of the same period, in one case includ- unofficially, resulting in periods of anarchy that ing Inuit toys, suggests that Basque crews even attracted American privateers. It is probaworking at Hare Harbor employed one or bly due to the region's topographic complexity more Inuit families as camp assistants, hunters, and navigational difficulties that Basques were and winter site custodians. Further, the congru- able, although perhaps only for a limited peence of Brouague's Mécatina location and the riod, to successfully exploit loop-holes in oral history of "Eskimo Harbor" raises the Dutch, French, and English surveillance, makpossibility that the 1728 incident may have ing possible the Basque and Inuit activities untaken place at Hare Harbor.

It is generally accepted that 16th century Inuit movements into southern Labrador and bor for precedence of whaling, followed by a the Straits were undertaken as raids during subsequent focus on commercial cod-fishing, spring and early summer on the Basque sta- follows the general development of Basque tions along this coast in order to acquire Euro- fisheries in the Newfoundland-Gulf region. pean materials before Basque vessels returned Significant whaling activities are not known to from Europe. After Basque voyaging had de- have been part of the post-1600 Basque enter-

clined following 1590, the Straits became an extension of the central Labrador Inuit settlement area. Two multi-family Inuit winter house villages have been found in the Brador region—a 16/early17th century village at the Hart Chalet site near the Brador River (Fitzhugh 2009a, b) and the Belles Amour Peninsula site whose dwellings and graves date to the 18th century (Dumais and Poirier 1994). By ca. 1700 a new phase of Inuit-European relationships in the Straits had begun as service employment, collaboration, and social reciprocity became attractive to Inuit as a safer way to acquire European materials and engage the growing numbers of Europeans operating in the Newfoundland-Gulf region.

The political geography of European covered at Hare Harbor.

The stratigraphic evidence at Hare Har-



Figure 10 Large stoneware vessel from TP1, Structure 4. This vessel had been crushed on the stone pavement by a head-sized boulder (Fitzhugh)

the Hare Harbor-1 whaling record. The pres- Indian aggression, or French or English atence of 16/early17th century ceramic types in tempts to rout the Basques and their Inuit partboth land and underwater deposits suggests ners. Future excavation and archival studies that Basque whaling took place during this will hopefully provide answers to these quesearly period and that a later occupation, evi- tions. For the moment, archaeology is providdent especially in the upper levels of Structures ing intriguing clues not only about Basque his-1 and 2 where late-dated Normandy stoneware, tory in the "forgotten Labrador" but about clay pipes, and beads are present, represents how Inuit exploited the ecological and social this 17/18th century period and its associated world of a new, dangerous, non-arctic frontier. cod-fishing activities. For reasons noted above Acknowledgments concerning the inter-linkage of these structures with Inuit artifacts, it seems likely that all of these structures were used in the early 1700s, nul Kim (Dartmouth College), and Will Richard perhaps even in 1728. Identification of the (photographer and ASC Research Collaborator). As in 16/17th century level below the cookhouse explains the previous anomaly of scattered early ceramic finds and the lower stratigraphic whalebone level from the underwater site.

The burning of the smithy/cooperage and its sub-floor Inuit house and the rapid abandonment at the newly-discovered S4/5 structures raise the possibility that Hare Har-

prise. This raises the question of the dating of bor may have suffered from pirates, French-

The 2009 season was conducted with the assistance of Perry Colbourne (Pitsiulak skipper), Vincent Delmas (University of Montreal), William Fitzhugh, Haprevious seasons we received support from the Colbourne clan of Lushes Bight, Newfoundland, and friends in Harrington Harbor, Quebec. Permits were provided by Frank Rochefort and the Department of Culture and Communication of Quebec, and financial support came from the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History and Robert Malott. Lauryn Marr provided research assistance and drafted the site map.

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ARCHAEOLOGY AT FERRYLAND 2009 Barry Gaulton, James A. Tuck and Aaron F. Miller **Memorial University**

vated the previous year. The first was a terrace thick, compacted yellowish clay atop this midlocated south of the brewhouse and bakery in den, followed by the construction of the path-Area F, where a 3 foot wide by 12 foot long way feature, provides a terminus post quem of 'pathway' was discovered last August (Gaulton 1696 for both events. All that remains to be and Tuck 2008). This year's excavations fo- determined is how extensive the Kirke-era cused on following the 'pathway' and solidify- midden is and what other features may be in ing the date of its construction - both of which this location - an interesting prospect except resulted in more questions than answers. As it for the fact that it requires the careful excavaturned out, the pathway terminated in the next tion of over two metres of overlying natural excavation unit to the south but a short (50cm) and cultural deposits. distance away a cobblestone pavement was revealed (Figure 1a). It is uncertain whether the we returned in 2009 was at the northwestern pathway and pavement are contemporaneous or if the latter feature destroyed portions of the former. Artifacts found between the pathway and pavement included coarse redware, tinglazed ceramics and a broken but completely restorable eighteenth-century glass pharmaceutical bottle (Figure 1b). A two by three metre area of the cobblestone pavement was exposed and on its surface were a few fragments of Westerwald mugs, creamware vessels and darkgreen wine bottles. Further work will be required to ascertain the function and extent of this new cobblestone feature.

A one metre test unit was also dug immediately northwest of the pathway feature to: 1) expose any underlying natural and cultural deposits; and 2) determine its relative date. Excavations revealed that the pathway was set atop a thick, compacted yellowish clay which was essentially sterile save the occasional brick or nail fragment. A half metre below was a midden deposit from the second half of the seventeenth century containing a variety of North Devon milkpan fragments, case bottle glass, iron nails, Rhenish brown stoneware, refuse bone and the occasional clay tobacco pipe. Based on the proximity of the Kirke House, it is believed that the refuse originates from this dwelling and, in turn, may have been

The 2009 field season began with further deposited here up until the French attack in L exploration of two areas partially exca- 1696. The subsequent accumulation of the

The second area of the site to which

Figure 1a Section of cobblestone pavement south of pathway feature (Gaulton)



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end of Area F. Here the crew continued to expose a mid-to-late seventeenth-century midden possibly associated with the house of Philip Kirke. Not only did this result in a fine collection of tin-glazed (Figure 2) and North Italian sgraffito ceramics, along with masses of clay tobacco pipes and other artifacts, but overlying eighteenth-century deposits also hinted at the presence of a later structure nearby. This was in the form of a concentrated layer of bricks which look to have been dumped as part of a renovation or clean up. There is no pattern to their placement nor do they appear to be a fireplace collapse. Below the brick is a layer of charcoal and refuse dating from the first half of the eighteenth century, as shown by the presence of English white salt glazed stoneware, contemporaneous pipe bowls and maker's marks but no creamware or pearlware fragments. A corroded, yet beautifully preserved, gunlock firing mechanism was also recovered

Figure 2 Two examples of tin-glazed plate fragments from midden in Area F (Gaulton)

Figure 1b Eighteenth-century glass pharmaceutical bottle







(Gaulton)

from this deposit (Figure 3). Even the honey- forts; not only were additional sections of the colored gunflint was still firmly fixed between cobblestone street revealed but several prethe jaws of the hammer.

also found evidence for both seasonal Euro- back to the east. Based on this information, it pean fishers and Native Beothuk. Initially, this appears the area underneath the Costello propconsisted of the occasional piece of Breton erty was a prime location for occupation by coarse earthenware, Portuguese redware or a seasonal fishermen and the Beothuk. Excavascattered flake of local Drook formation chert. tions further suggest that this area was once a However as excavations proceeded west upon sheltered cove with a sandy beach. The work land formerly owned by Mrs. Lizzie Costello conducted in 2009 uncovered hundreds of (designated as Area B), evidence for this occu- chert flakes, along with several bifaces and propation became more prevalent. At this point jectile points (Figure 4). Sixteenth-century we tested other parts of the property to deter- European ceramics and iron fragments likewise mine the extent of these deposits and if any number in the hundreds. The 2010 excavations were associated with the sixteenth- and seven- will coincide with research conducted by teenth-century occupation layers encountered graduate student Jennifer Comeau, whose foat the west end of Area B in the mid-1990s. cus will be to learn more about these early oc-This work could potentially provide the added cupations through the examination of cerambonus of exposing more of the cobblestone ics, faunal remains and botanical material. street that bisected the early village of Avalon, likewise discovered at Area B in 1995.

colonial deposits in Area B were at the same Below these colonial-period layers we depth and stratigraphic position as those found

As the 2009 field season progressed, we were able to explore other areas of the site We were not disappointed in these ef- including portions of the original defenses at

Figure 3 Gunlock firing mechanism from eighteenth-century context (Gaulton)





Figure 4 Three Beothuk projectile points recovered in 2009 (Gaulton)

Avalon built under the leadership of the first terial was found within the fill of the ditch save governor, Edward Wynne. Previous investiga- for a small caliber cannonball likely related to tions (between 1995-2000) revealed a substan- one of the "3. Peeces of Ordnance" requested tial defensive ditch composed of stone scarp, by Wynne in 1622, possibly a "Saker" which counterscarp, and an earth and stone rampart would have used shot consistent with this find

Figure 5 (Foreground) East-west trench exposing part of Ferryland's early defensive ditch; (background) earthen mound/gun emplacement (Gaulton)



that defined the eastern edge of the early settlement. This year, test trenches were placed on the hill to the south and southeast of the earlier excavation area in order to locate further evidence of these defensive works. The test units encountered a ditch feature with a roughly north-south orientation just to the east of an earthen mound believed to be a Calvert-period gun emplacement (Tuck 1993). The ditch measured approximately 4.5 meters wide with a maximum depth reaching 90cm below naturally deposited subsoil (Figure 5). This feature is clearly a continuation of the previously excavated ditch to the north and must jog out to the east somewhere in the unexcavated portion between the two sections. Unlike the excavations in previous years, almost no cultural ma-(Cell 1982:257).

> Another section of defensive ditch, this one much shallower, was also found south of the earthen mound/gun emplacement in a location previously designated as Area E. This is the location where a series of postmolds spaced eight feet apart and oriented east-west was discovered in 1993 (Tuck 1993:308-9). It is believed that the posts may represent a section of palizado built by Wynne and the colonists in 1622, and which he describes as made up of "post and rayle seuen foote high, sharpened in the toppe, the tree being pitched vpright and fastened with spikes and nayles" (Cell 1982:197). The shallow ditch uncovered in 2009 was immediately south of this line of posts and essentially devoid of artifacts with one notable exception - a pipe bowl stylistically dating from the first half of the seventeenth century. With the posi

tive results of this field season, next year's ex- References cavations will continue to investigate the defensive structures, particularly the shallow ditch and palisade, in order to define the extent of the southern edge of the Calvert-period settlement. This defensive ditch, along with a palisade and gun emplacements (likely at all corners of the settlement) served to define the shape of the early colony. By exposing the location and construction of these protective structures we will develop a much better understanding of the initial design and subsequent spread of the seventeenth-century settlement.

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WORKING TOGETHER FOR WORLD HERITAGE STATUS **Cindy Gibbons** Parks Canada

Sites, at L'Anse aux Meadows National His- and 16th-century Basque whaling in Labrador toric Site and Gros Morne National Park. has revealed a clear picture of this very signifi-When the Federal Government released its cant part of our history. Tentative List for World Heritage Sites in 2004, we gained the potential to double that history of Newfoundland and Labrador and of number, with the inclusion of the Precambrian Canada, Red Bay was declared a Provincial fossil deposits at Mistaken Point and the 16th- Historic Site in 1978 and a National Historic century Basque whaling site at Red Bay.

Archaeological century whaling activity at Red Bay and several cance as well. In order to achieve the World other locations in southern Labrador was first Heritage designation, a lengthy dossier is rediscovered during an expedition organized by quired that documents the history of the site, Selma Barkham in 1977. Barkham had spent justifies the reasons why Red Bay National several years studying archival material in the Historic Site is considered to be globally sig-Basque Country and other areas of Spain re- nificant and outlines the management practices lated to this little-known aspect of Canadian in place to ensure the perpetual care and prohistory. The following year Dr. J.A. Tuck of tection of the site should it be inscribed on the Memorial University of Newfoundland began World Heritage List. The compilation of the terrestrial excavations at Red Bay that would material for this file is being undertaken by a continue until 1992. Late in the summer of group of dedicated stakeholders from the local 1978, underwater archaeologists from Parks area, and from across Canada. Led by Parks Canada found the remains of a whaling galleon Canada and guided by community members, that they believe to be the San Juan - a vessel regional partners, historians, archaeologists and lost during a storm at Red Bay in the fall of researchers, this process seeks to bring to-1565. The ship was excavated, dismantled, re- gether the knowledge, research and expertise corded in great detail and reburied on site be- accumulated through more than thirty years of

ewfoundland and Labrador has two tween 1979 and 1985. Intensive study, both amazing UNESCO World Heritage archival and archaeological, relating to Red Bay

> In recognition of its significance to the Site in 1979. The opportunity now exists to evidence of 16th- have Red Bay recognized for its global signifi

study in a document that showcases Red Bay in archaeological excavation and research to National Historic Site's unique historic status the joint tourism and interpretation initiatives in the world.

Basque whaling site at Red Bay has been at the attraction, presenting the unique history of the centre of the development of the tourism in- site to visitors from around the world while dustry in the Labrador Straits region, and it protecting it for generations to come. The colcontinues to be the main attraction in the area. lective knowledge and experience gained over Those involved in the regional tourism indus- the years has been invaluable to the ongoing try are therefore supportive of the World Heri- protection and management of the archaeotage nomination for Red Bay. An integrated logical resources at Red Bay. The commitment regional approach to the nomination process of the community to the success of the nomihas been taken, involving representatives from nation bid has been evident from the very bevarious community, economic development ginning. Community members have come toand tourism organizations. Heritage designation for Red Bay National His- process, from the core values of the site to the toric Site would raise the profile of the site, in proposed boundary of the property to be turn benefiting the tourism industry of the re- nominated. They have been eager to sign a gion as well as the larger Labrador tourism in- community declaration that recognizes the dustry, all major stakeholders in the area are value of the 16th-century whaling site and exworking together towards a shared vision and a presses support for the World Heritage nomicommon goal.

sources at Red Bay is shared by the Town of several archaeological features that required Red Bay, the Provincial Archaeology Office attention. Support and involvement such as and Parks Canada. This three-way partnership this from community members will continue to is strongly committed to the long-term care be invaluable to the future monitoring and proand conservation of these resources, and will tection of the archaeological resources at Red be integral to the success of the World Heri- Bay. We look forward to a successful nominatage nomination. In fact, partnerships and tion process ahead, so that we can connect the community involvement have always been im- hearts and minds of people from around the portant at Red Bay National Historic Site. world to this unique site here at home. From the participation of many local residents

offered today, Parks Canada and the people of Since the 1980s, the 16th-century the region have worked to build a world-class Since a World gether to discuss all aspects of the nomination nation. In addition, community volunteers The management of archaeological re- have recently assisted with the stabilization of

BACCALIEU TRAIL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT, 2009 William Gilbert **Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation**

excavations at three sites: New Perlican 3 west. The second trench (Operation 20) was (ClAi-4), Dildo Island (CjAj-2) and Cupids 1m wide and 9m long from north to south and (CjAh-13).

New Perlican 3 (ClAi-4)

spent four weeks (20 days) conducting excava- excavation opening two 2m x 2m units tions in Area E at New Perlican 3 also know as (Operations 21 and 22). Operation 21 was lothe Hefford Plantation. This site, discovered in cated immediately east of Operation 20 and 2001, is believed to be the plantation first re- north of Operation 19 and Operation 22 was corded as being occupied by William Hefford located immediately east of Operation 20 and and his family in 1675. Area E is located at the south of Operation 19. north end of the site and on the southern edge of a meadow that extends north towards the have recovered approximately 6500 artifacts salt water for several hundred metres. This was from this part of the site. These artifacts range the first area we tested during our 2001 survey. in date from the mid-17th century to the early In 2004 we dug a 1m x 3m trench in Area E 20th century. However, the vast majority are which revealed a 20cm thick cultural deposit from the period between roughly 1675 and beneath a roughly 35cm thick plough zone 1760. A detailed analysis of this material has (Gilbert 2003a, 2006c)

have erected a building and to determine if this ramics recovered, a high proportion are from was the case, in 2007 we established two the Verwood region in Dorset, England. These

uring the 2009 phase of the Baccalieu trenches there. The first trench (Operation 19) Trail Archaeology Project we conducted was 1m wide and 8m long and ran from east to cut across Operation 19 extending 4m north and 4m south from it. (Gilbert 2008) In 2009 Between May 12 and June 18 our crew we returned to Area E and expanded on this

Since excavations began in Area E we vet to be completed. However, the majority of Area E seemed like a good place to it appears to be domestic material. Of the ce-



Digging in Area E at the Hefford Plantation, New Perlican, June 2009 (Gilbert)



Excavating Hearth 1 in Area E, Dildo Island (Gilbert)

include both the more common lead glazed However, literally hundreds of wrought iron vessels and the examples of brown manganese nails were found suggesting that some sort of glazed vessels (Draper 2002). This no doubt structure must have stood either within the reflects the close cultural and trade connects area of our excavation or somewhere close by. that once existed between that part of England If a structure such as a bier or small outbuildand the south side of Trinity Bay. Among the ing was located here in the late 17th and/or evidence for a mid-18th century presence in the early 18th century it is possible that it may have area are a number of fragments of English salt- left little trace of its presence other than nails. glaze stoneware.

able amount of faunal material was recovered However, a detailed analysis of the artifactual from Area E including a high proportion of and faunal material recovered from this comjaw fragments and teeth. An analysis of this ponent of the site has the potential to answer a material has yet to be conducted but jaw frag- number of important questions about the late ments and teeth from cows and pigs are clearly 17th and early 18th century occupation of the present in good late 17th and/or early 18th cen- Hefford Plantation. tury context. Given its location and the nature *Dildo Island (CiAi-2)* of the faunal remains, it appears that Area E was used, among other things, as a convenient spent eight days working on Dildo Island. In place to butcher animals.

single post hole, no features were uncovered to mapped and photographed that year but not indicate the presence of a building in this area. excavated (Gilbert 2009). Our main goal in

As mentioned above, analysis of the In addition to the artifacts, a consider- material from Area E is in the very early stages.

Between June 19 and July 8, 2009 we 2008 we uncovered a Recent Indian hearth in Despite out best efforts, aside from a Area E (Area E, Hearth 1). The hearth was 2009 was to excavate this hearth. As with the was used by the Recent Indian people who oc-Recent Indian hearth we dug in Area C in 2004 cupied Area C just 40 metres to the north of (Area C, Hearth 1), we planned to reconstruct Area E sometime around AD800 and the patithe Area E hearth after excavation so that it nated cherts use by the Dorset people who occould be used for interpretation. To facilitate cupied the Island between about AD 70 and this, the large to medium sized stones in the AD hearth were numbered and their location 2003b:21, 23) marked on the site map. Then the hearth, which measured roughly 3 metres north to brown clay, extended down below the base of south by 2.5 metres east to west at its widest the hearth for another 19cm indicating that the point, was divided into three 1m wide sections site had been in use for a long time before running from east to west. The feature and the Heath 1 was created. This deposit produced underlying cultural deposit were dug one sec- fire-cracked rock, fragments of red and yellow tion at a time, starting with the middle section, ochre, flakes and a scattering of artifacts. The and each section was reconstructed before re- flakes from this deposit were mostly of the moving the next. This provided us with more same grey chert found in the hearth but there control over the shape and contours of the were also some red chert and black chert hearth and allowed for a more accurate recon- flakes. These too are typical of the lithic matestruction.

towards the end of the occupation of this part a linear flake make of the same blue chert. of the island. The uppermost level in Area E While it is hard to assign a date to the biface consists of a 7cm thick layer of forest humus fragments, the linear flake is also similar to extotally devoid of artifacts and Hearth 1 was amples recovered from Russell's Point (Gilbert located immediately below this humus layer. 2002: 68-88). The hearth we dug in Area C had produced 922 fragments of calcined bone, numerous duced several European artifacts. Directly becharcoal samples, a number of diagnostic arti- low the hearth we found two pieces of iron, a facts, and thousands of flakes. We were hoping fragment of tin-glazed earthenware, and a sinthat the hearth in Area E would prove equally gle clay pipe stem. Unless these items were deas productive but it did not. The hearth was posited as the result of some type of disturfairly thin, measuring only 6 to 7cm thick at its bance, Hearth 1 must have been in use during thickest, and produced just a few small frag- the post-contact period. This conclusion would ments of calcined bone, some charcoal, and seem to be supported by the discovery of a tiny some small to medium sized flakes. Around blue trade bead next to the hearth in 2008 the edges of the hearth we found a number of (Gilbert 2009). grease stains and dabs of red and yellow ochre paint.

there is evidence to suggest that Hearth 1 was fire-cracked rock measuring 52 cm in diameter of Little Passage/Beothuk origin and dated to that appeared to be a second smaller hearth the early historic period. The flakes recovered clearly predating Hearth 1. This feature, desigfrom the hearth were all of grey chert. almost nated Area E, Hearth 2, was mapped, photoidentical to those found at the Little Pas- graphed and excavated. Unfortunately it prosage/Beothuk site at Russell's Point five miles duced only a few small grey chert flakes. to the south, and totally unlike the rhyolite that

720 (Gilbert 2002: 68-88; Gilbert

A cultural deposit, consisting of greyrial found at Russell's Point. A number of bi-Hearth 1 in Area E was clearly created face fragments were also recovered along with

Most telling of all, this deposit pro-

Below the level of Hearth 1 and just a few centimeters to the east of the north end of Despite the lack of diagnostic artifacts, it, we uncovered an elliptical concentration of

Since it was first discovered in 2007, a

total of 33 square metres have been excavated birds and possible salmon, the later Little Pasin Area E. This includes the hearth excavation sage/Beothuk occupation seems to have been described above and an area extending east much more transitory and may have focused from the hearth for seven metres. This entire more on the harvesting of birds and birds eggs area has produced cultural material in the form over a relatively short period each year. of lithics, fire-cracked rock, and red and yellow *Cupids (Ciah-13)* ochre. A detailed analysis of the material recovered from Area E has yet to be conducted. Cupids on June 22. On July 9 they were joined However, both the types of stone tools found by the rest of the crew and field work continat the site and the raw materials used to make ued at the Cupids site until November 13. Our these tools suggest a long period of use ranging efforts at Cupids during 2009 focused on both from perhaps as early as circa AD800 up to the excavation and site development work. Excaearly historic period. However, while the area vations concentrated on three areas. appears to have been in use for a long time, the Shallow Pit (Operation 77) relatively thin concentration of lithic material suggests that the Recent Indian presence was southwest of the dwelling house in 2002 we probably somewhat transitory. Certainly Area discovered part of a shallow (30cm deep), rub-E has produced nothing like the dense concen- ble-filled pit. In 2005 we expanded the excavatrations of lithic material found at Russell's tion farther south and found that this pit was Point which served as a fall and winter base 3.6m (11 ft 9in) wide from north to south camp for the Beothuk and their ancestors for (Gilbert 2006b). In 2009 we extended the excaover 600 years or Hearth 1 in Area C which vation west to determine the length of the pit. appears to have been used intensively over a A 1m wide unit (Operation 77) was established number of years sometime between AD780 extending for 6m from north to south immediand AD820 (Gilbert 2002; 2006a).

camp on Dildo Island in July 1613, he reported pit measured 4.8m (15ft 9in) long from east to that the people in Savage Bay (Dildo Arm) west. were busy collecting "egges and birds [to] dry for ther wintter" (Mi X 1/24). Perhaps this is its purpose, had been dug early in the 17th cenwhat Area E was mainly used for during the tury and filled in shortly after it was dug. It 800 or so years that Recent Indian people oc- produced very few artifacts and those that cupied the island. The location next to the could be dated were all clearly from the first brook might have facilitated the boiling and half of the 17th century. These included a pipe processing of large numbers of birds eggs and stem with an 8/64 bore diameter, several fragsuch an activity would not have produced the ments of Werra slipware made in Germany same amount of lithic and faunal material one sometime between 1590 and 1630, and an early would expect to find at a hunting or base 17th century pewter button. Indeed, the very camp. The relative distributions of Little Pas- lack of artifacts in the pit suggested that it was sage/Beothuk material and older Recent Indian probably dug and filled in at an early date. material on the island does seem to indicate a Within a year or so after 1610 there must have shift in focus over the period of Recent Indian been cultural material scattered over much of occupation. Whereas the lithic and faunal ma- the site and it is hard to imagine a pit being dug terial recovered from Area C indicates a fairly and filled back in so near the dwelling house intensive occupation during the early Recent without a fair bit of material ending up in it. Indian period (circa AD800) focusing on seals, Much of the rubble in the pit consisted of frag-

Half of our crew began field work in

When we expanded the excavation ately west of that portion of the pit that had When Henry Crout visited the Beothuk already been excavated. This revealed that the

It seemed clear that this pit, whatever



Excavating the stone structure north of the defensive wall, Cupids November 12, 2009 (Gilbert)

ments of seventeenth-century brick some of tion of the dwelling house during which the which had been charred on one side as if they colonists were housed in temporary shelters. It once formed part of a chimney or firebox. One may well be that this shallow pit was one of suggestion made by a visitor to the site was those temporary shelters. A rudimentary pit that this may have been a 'borrow pit' dug sim- house, the earth from the pit may have been ply to acquire soil or clay needed for construc- pilled up along the edges to create a low, tion or terracing elsewhere on the site and then earthen wall over which might have been filled in with rubble debris from the construc- placed a crude wooden frame to support an tion (Eric Klingelhofer: pers com). However, improvised roof, perhaps of cloth or canvas 'to there is another explanation.

ter, written on May 16, 1611, that the first shallow pit marks the location of one of the dwelling house and storehouse at the planta- first English structures in North America. tion were finished "about the first of Decem- Western side of the Enclosure (Operations ber" 1610 (Quinn 1979:148). In his first letter, 78 & 79) written on October 6, 1610, shortly before the ship that brought the colonists left for Eng- Government acquired the property on which land, John Guy states that his party had made the western most portion of the site is located "safe places for [our provisions] and ourselves and on September 15, 2008 we were given perto shroude vs in untill our house could [be] mission to begin excavations on this property. builte..." (Cell 1982:61). So, there was a period By October 20, 2008 we had uncovered an of almost two months between the time the 11m (36ft) long section of the base of an 81cm ship left to return for England and the comple- (2ft 8in) wide stone wall extending from east to

shroude" them until they had more permanent We know from John Guy's second let- accommodations. If this is the case, then this

In early September 2008 the Provincial
west across the property. A 6.4m (15ft) section When we probed this area with a chaining pin of this wall had been uncovered a number of we discovered that the mound consisted of a years earlier immediately east of this new sec- thin layer of silt over a rubble deposit. tion making the total length of wall uncovered 15.6m (51ft). There can be little doubt that this the mound on September 17 and, although site wall is part of the north wall of the enclosure development work took us away from digging erected around the plantation (Gilbert 2009). for an extended period of time, by November The wall ended just a few feet east of the edge 13 we had uncovered the base of an 18 inch of the terrace on which the site is located and it (46cm) wide stone wall. The eastern-most porseemed logical to assume that if there was a tion of this wall has yet to be exposed but the western wall, it would be located south of the section that is exposed runs from east to west western terminus of the north wall. With this across the site for 21ft (6.4m). Another wall in mind in 2009 a 4m x 4m area (Operation 78) has also been found adjoining the western end was opened 6m south of the western end of of the east-west wall and extending south from the wall. This was later extended north for an- it for an as yet unknown distance. other 2m creating a second unit (Operation 79) Although it is possible that the western wall the mound clearly dates from the early 19th was built of stone, it seemed more likely that it century but the deposits that accumulated bewould have been a palisade constructed of neath the rubble and against the base of the posts, rails and pales and that the only surviv- wall are obviously of 17th century origin indiing evidence of it would be the holes dug to cating that this is a 17th century structure that accommodate the posts.

eration 78 but this proved to be part of a 19th the case with the northern defensive wall, century structure probably erected by the whatever part of the structure reminded above Spracklin family. Beneath this, in the southern ground in the early 1800s was probably dishalf of the operation, we uncovered one large mantled by the Spracklin family in the search post hole that may have been part of a palisade for usable building stone. wall. However, it will be necessary to open up a larger area and look for more post holes be- this structure was used for. However, its locafore we can determine if this is correct.

Possible Gun Battery (Operations 80-86)

80-86) were opened up to the north of the in the defense of the settlement. In his letter north defensive wall discovered the previous dated May 16, 1611, John Guy reports that the year. Here, approximately 38ft (11.58m) north colonists had erected three cannon upon a of that wall we uncovered the remains of an- platform "to command the Harboroughs" and other 17th century structure. When the Prov- it seems unlikely that any other type of strucince acquired the property this area was cov- ture would have been placed in such a vulnerered by a stand of small-to-medium-sized as- able position (Quinn 1979:148). Excavations in pen trees. Most of these trees were removed this area will resume in June of 2010. during the fall of 2008 and during the summer Survey Work of 2009 the low brush was cleared away and the area cleaned up to reveal a low mound site and elsewhere in the community for 2010 measuring roughly 25 ½ ft (7.8m) from east to meant that we had to devote a certain amount west by 31 ft (10.4m) from north to south. of time to archaeological survey work during

Excavations began at the north end of

The rubble accumulation that formed either collapsed or was dismantled sometime in A stone footing was uncovered in Op- the early 19th century. As appears to have been

At this point it is too early to say what tion, outside the enclosure and overlooking the harbour with a clear view to the west, north Twenty-nine square meters (operations and east, suggests that it may have played a role

Various developments planned for the

Provincial Archaeology Office 2009 Archaeology Review

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The Will of James Hill, Cupids Cove, 1674 (Gilbert)

2009. The Province had negotiated the pur- Susan Snelgrove came across a document chase of a part of Roger Norman's property on dated 1674 which she transcribed and posted the eastern side of the site and one of the con- on several genealogical websites including the ditions of the sale was that Mr. Norman be Newfoundland Grand Banks site and the Newpermitted a right-of-way along the eastern edge foundland Genweb site along with numerous of the property. As a result, some of our crew other documents that she has found and transpent a week testing in this area and deter- scribed over the last ten or so years. I only mined that the right of way would not endan- found out about the document on December ger any archaeological resources.

Plans for the Cupids 400 celebrations include the development of Pointe Beach, the "Master James Hill inhabitant of Cupits Cove" barachois beach that forms the north side of dated March 4, 1674 (Prob 11/349). It is brief the Salt Water Pond at the bottom of the Cu- but at the same provides us with some vital pids harbour. To determine if there were any new information about Cupids in the sevenarchaeological resources in this area that might teenth century. In it Hill designates "Thomas be endangered by such a development, part of Butler now of Porta Grave" his executer and the crew spent five days testing on Pointe bequeaths to Butler "All my Goods within and beach. Evidence of a 17th century presence, about the said house of Cupits Cove". almost certainly related to the salting and drying of cod, was found there beneath approxi- appears in relation to Cupids. For almost mately 40cm of gravel fill. However, it was de- twenty years now I have been trying to detertermined that the proposed development mine who the Master Hill was that was menposed no threat to these resources.

The Will of James Hill, Cupids Cove 1674

made in 2009 is not an archaeological discov- 13, 1619 in which he says that he and Master ery at all although it has great significance for Hill were planning to go from Cupids to Trinour work at Cupids. While searching the Brit- ity Bay "about 16 days hence" to trade with the ish National Archives website for documents Beothuk. In another letter, dated October 16, related to Newfoundland about two years ago, 1619, Rowley states that Master Hill is leaving an amateur genealogist from Ontario named next week for Trinity Bay (Gilbert 1992: 7). In

2,2009.

It is the last will and testament of

This is not the first time the name Hill tioned by both Henry Crout and Thomas Rowley. I first came across him in early 1991 when One of the most exciting discoveries I read Thomas Rowley's letter from September a letter dated February 8, 1620, Rowley states that if he can not hire a carpenter to help in Butler "all my Goods within and without the building his house in New Perlican, "we shall said house of Cupits Cove" but not the house make means without with master hills carpen- itself indicating that Hill probably did not own ters" (Mi X 1/53). The earliest reference to a the house. If he did not, who did? Did it be-Master Hill being at Cupids that I am aware of long to Thomas Butler or did Hill still think of comes from 1616 when Henry Crout reported it as belonging to one or more of the early inthat he "received from Master hyll from 10 vestors in the Newfoundland Company? As May to the 4 Iune ¹/₂ hundred of dry fish" (Mi always in the case of discoveries such as this, x 1/38).

For the past fifteen years we have been raised. digging the site established by John Guy at Cupids in 1610 and the more we dig the more obvious it becomes that the site was occupied throughout most of the seventeenth century (Gilbert 2003c:130-135). However, although we knew the names of quite a few of the earliest settlers, we could not say with any degree of certainty who the people were who continued to live there after the first ten or fifteen years of settlement. Now one of those settlers has emerged from the shadows: "Master James Hill inhabitant of Cupits". It is possible that the James Hill who had his last will and testament drawn up at Cupids on March 4, 1674 was the same Master Hill who provided salt fish to Draper, Jo (with Penny Copland-Griffiths) Henry Crout and made plans with Rowley to trade with the Beothuk. If so he would probably have been nearly 80 years of age. If this is not the same man, then chances are very good that he is a descendent of the original Master tions in Trinity Bay, 1612 to 1622". Newfoundland Quar-Hill.

The connection with Thomas Butler is also very interesting. We know from the first Newfoundland census conducted in 1675, that Butler was living in Port de Grave at the time 2002 but had land and kept cattle in Cupids. The fact that Hill refers to Butler as being "now of Porta Grave", appoints him his executor, and leaves him all his goods implies a close relationship and suggests that Butler may have formerly lived in Cupids. I have wondered for a long time how far back Thomas Butler's links with Cupids go and if he may have been a descendent of the Samuel Butler who was living 2003c in Cupids in 1612 (Gilbert 2003c:150).

It is also interesting that Hill bequeaths some questions are answered and more are

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BIRD COVE-POND COVE ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT Latonia Hartery University of Calgary

sess the condition of historic features; to take lucrative source for these photos having hunprofessional photographs of archaeological dreds of images which recorded the technosites, people and landscapes; and to implement logical, religious, economical, and medical asa newly designed public archaeology programs. pects as well as fashion of this region. Each is discussed in turn below.

vised 10 year plan which starts in 2010, we de- new frontiers in an expedition designed to envoted 2009 to small scale yet important parts courage young women to explore the natural of our project which involved visiting historic and cultural world while acquiring skills to destructures and assessing their state of preserva- velop an empowering future. We called it the tion. These ranged from French bread ovens to FINESS program (Females in Natural Earth the cairn Cook erected in our region in 1764. and Social Science). This program was de-This past summer we hired professional pho- signed for young females between the ages of tographer, Dennis Minty, who will represent 15-18 and had an enrolment of five individuals. Canada at China's World Expo, to photograph This five-day inspiring yet fun-filled program all the historic features in our area. In addition, taught females about archaeology and earth we photographed archaeological sites in their science as well as challenged their physical, innatural states. We travelled up the coast from tellectual, and social abilities. The diverse pro-Bird Cove to Flower's Cove to capture images gram gave them early training in archaeology, of traditional Newfoundland activities, such as understanding of geology in northern environseal skin boot making, hide tanning, traditional ments, plant identification skills, as well as tragardening, as well as prominent elders in this ditional plant use knowledge and most imporregion. Finally, we went to homes throughout tantly got them excited about field research and Bird Cove-Plum Point to digitize black and social-cultural issues. Workshops on creatively

he 2009 Bird Cove – Pond Cove field sea- white photos taken between 1900-1950. Elder son had three major goals: to further as- Elva Spence of Plum Point served as the most

For the community, and the province Before implementing our recently de- as a whole, we offered a week of no limits and

Provincial Archaeology Office 2009 Archaeology Review

capturing the breathtaking local landscape were provided by Dennis and his wife Antje Springmann, and a sample of the each girl's photographs was displayed on a 16 x 9 foot screen for a community viewing. All activity was set to the back drop of fun hikes and field trips over the panoramic Dog Peninsula as well as boat rides through sheltered bays, and coves of the coastline. Evening programs included social activities such as storytelling sessions and music led by the prized pearl of Newfoundland song, Anita Best. From the private collection of Elva Spence (Hartery)



Hodinotts 1912 House in Brig Bay (©Dennis Minty) (Hartery)



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Hartery with the young women of the FINESS program at Captain Cook's Cairn (©Dennis Minty) (Hartery) Early Morning and Uncle Garland's Old Fishing Shed in Plum Point (©Dennis Minty) (Hartery)



MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL **CONSERVATION FOR 2009 Cathy Mathias Memorial University**

laboratory along with the usual large numbers for those objects with the potential for reof ferrous metals and the miscellaneous mod- search and exhibit the need to consolidate is ern materials being generated through Dr. great. Two scenarios will be discussed here Deal's Aviation Archaeology project. One with the purpose of showing researchers what beautiful project has been the work on a soap- materials currently work best and are approved stone bowl excavated by Dr. Rankin. The bowl by the greater conservation community. These is approximately 48cm X 38cm X 9 cm and is include a soapstone bowl, two wooden dolls carved out of green/blue soapstone. The rim is and a bone tool. decorated suggesting to Dr. Rankin an early contact period date of the 16th century. Over- of our tenants of the profession is to use mateall there was nothing out of the ordinary this rials with which the composition is known, season however I would briefly like to discuss inert and will not interfere with scientific analythe use of consolidants in the conservation of sis or interpretation of the object. For archaearchaeological conservation. Generally for this ologists working in the area of biological or field of conservation less is best in terms of environmental archaeology the need to prechemical use as many of the artefacts are used serve the environmental conditions of excavafor scientific analysis and any material you add tion is paramount. Therefore the use of conbecomes part of your analytical data set. How- servation approved materials is important. This ever there are times when a consolidant must approach excludes the use of nail polish and be used in order for the object to survive for white school glue for the numbering and rethe purpose of study and exhibition.

The Case of Consolidant Use for Soap- tory. Though it is often easiest to use materials stone, Bone Archaeological Objects and readily available if one intends to use their ob-Wood objects

solidants are often applied as without some tion grade materials can be provided to the arsort of support objects would crumble loosing chaeological team by the conservator hired for their shape and evidence of purpose and use. the project. Within the context of Newfound-For buried objects the deteriorating effects of land and Labrador no permit to excavate is the geological environment can render both granted without a conservator working with the organic and inorganic objects structurally the team. unstable. Here in Newfoundland and Labrador where the soil is considered wet acidic peat to vation grade chemicals for archaeological obloamy gravel, deterioration for terrestrial ar- jects is the difficulty in purchasing. Much of chaeological objects is extensive. The cold cli- what we use to treat objects comes under the mate allows for the preservation of a high per- dangerous goods category and therefore is not centage of the organic record which normally usually available to small individual companies. would not be preserved. These objects are This sort of clearance is generally only granted however generally considered fragile. In this to universities and government institutions. case many are now being sampled for the pur- Within Newfoundland and Labrador the con-

This field season saw a number of organic pose of scientific analysis. For these objects L material type objects coming into the consolidation is not recommended. However

From a conservation perspective one pairing of objects either in the field or laborajects for scientific research they should avoid For archaeological conservation con- materials with unknown ingredients. Conserva-

One disadvantage for applying conser-

servators at the Rooms Provincial Museum and necessary. For this fill materials will be applied. Memorial University have helped and will con- One material which has been used for wood tinue to help researchers outside of these facili- fills but which is suitable for both soapstone ties obtain chemicals which fall into this cate- and bone are microballoons. Generally we use gory.

Adhesives: Rhoplex Ac-33 and B72 are the able. adhesives used for the above artefacts. Rhoplex Ac-33 is typically used as a consoli- wood have varied somewhat over the past few dant but also serves as an adhesive for friable decades but it is generally accepted that polyobjects. Rhoplex Ac-33 is water soluble. The ethylene glycol (PEG) is the better choice. One Acryloid B72 (ethyl methacrylate copolymer) is aspect of this treatment that is not widely a solvent based adhesive with acetone being known or reported is the length of treatment the common solvent however ethanol can also time required for adequate penetration of the be used. Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) has been consolidant. For a consolidant to work it must successfully used in the Memorial University fully support the structure of the material being Laboratory for the past 20 some years. This conserved. Polyethylene glycol is manufactured consolidant is best used for wood but can also in various molecular weights for the purpose of be used for bone, leather and wool textile.

phenolic microballoons for archaeological ma-Recommended Consolidants and terials but glass microballoons are also avail-

Consolidants used for archaeological allowing penetration (for the lower molecular Recommended Fill Material: For weights) and greater support (with the higher fragile organic artefacts which are going to be molecular weights). Unless you take a cross-

used for exhibit purpose structural stability is section slice of your object and subject it to Bone tool excavated by Brian Pritchard, PhD candidate with Dr. Rankin. This image represents the microballoon/B72 fill. (Mathias)



some sort of scientific analysis that will identify some 20 years of treating organic artefacts with the areas where the consolidant has travelled it PEG, the standard one year treatment is not is difficult to predict where the consolidant has long enough. One should note that the treatpenetrated as the burial environment has ran- ment was developed working with oak barrel domly created an object of compromised staves. This object type does not represent physical integrity. Generally speaking based on most of the object types that one encounters in

an archaeological assemblage for either prehis- tone, consolidated with Rhoplex Ac-33 and toric or historic excavations. The longer you filled with a B72/microballoon mixture. Note can keep an object in PEG the better the out- the image of an old repair, possibly contempocome.

which has been repaired with an adhesive, the bowl sides is reversible. The base of the filled in areas and consolidated, wooden dolls bowl was extremely fragile and therefore the which have been consolidated and a bone tool choice of consolidation was made as it would which has been consolidated and repaired with be impossible to research this object otherwise. an adhesive.

conservation as it is not necessary at this point point. In the case of the bowl base this will to fully restore this object. Support measures to never be totally reversible. allow the object to be researched have included adhesion using acryloid B72 dissolved in ace- with an aqueous 20% PEG 400. Without this

Soapstone bowl showing a repair using an iron staple (Mathias)



raneous with manufacture, shows a repair us-Below are images of a soapstone bowl ing an iron staple. The B72 adhesive used for Though conservators indicate that consolida-The soapstone bowl has had minimum tion procedures are reversible that is only to a

The wooden dolls were consolidated consolidant these dolls would warp and crack as they dried after excavation. This consolidant is also not totally reversible. In this case scientific analysis of the material was not of interest and therefore reversibility is not an issue.

The bone tool has been adhered for the purpose of research. This required stabilizing the bone using Rhoplex Ac-33. This consolidant is also not reversible. Again as in the above case scientific analysis is not an issue and therefore reversibility is not an issue. Fragments ere adhered using B72 and a B72/microballoon mixture. 🖌



Soapstone bowl excavated by Dr. Rankin (Mathias)



Soapstone bowl excavated by Dr. Rankin. First picture shows some repair work (Mathias)



Wood doll, IgCx-3:4934 after treatment with PEG 400 excavated by Dr. Whitridge (Mathias)



IgCx-3:4581, wood doll, after PEG 400 treatment, excavated by Dr. Whitridge (Mathias)

THE ROOMS PROVINCIAL MUSEUM DIVISION- COLLECTIONS AND **EXHIBITS Kevin McAleese** The Rooms

 \frown 009 was a busy year in the Archaeology and from regular collections study and artifact for exhibit curation.

of collections from archaeologists, representing lecting of Captain Bob Bartlett. A small exover 35,000 artifacts and flakes from 147 sites. hibit on lithics was also mounted in the foyer

Eight volunteers throughout the year of our Level 3 main gallery. provided over 275 hours of work to unpack/sort the majority of these collections. Lab for extended periods, and there were over They are now largely available for access by 190 requests for information, loans, research researchers and staff.

tions continue to be used in exhibits, both here storage facilities. Some classes participated in at The Rooms and in community museums the new K1-6 curriculum-related "Open throughout the province. We facilitated over Minds" program, spending an entire week 20 artifact loans in 2009, including one to the studying here. For some classes this involved a Bank of Canada's Currency Museum (coins morning discussing archaeology, doing an exerfrom Ferryland) and one to the National Art cise in artifact cataloguing and getting a cura-Gallery of Canada (Beothuk pendants).

Two in-house exhibits also benefited

Lethnology Unit for Collections work and loans: "Slicing the Waves, an exhibit on traditional boats", and "Collecting the North," an There were 20 individual submissions exhibit on the arctic voyaging/specimen col-

Visiting researchers continue to use the visits, and photograph use. We also provided Artifacts from these and other collec- K 1-6 school classes with tours of our Lab and torial-led exhibit tour.

Rooms Museum Archaeology & Ethnology Lab Dr. John Erwin (MUN), Dr. Christopher Wolff (Smithsonian) and Dr. Donald Holly Jr. (Eastern Illinois University), conducting research at The Rooms, Archaeology & Ethnology lab, July, 2009



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Rooms Museum Gallery - from the exhibit "slicing the waves:" Wood working/ boat building tools (McAleese)





Labrador Inuit kayak, with sea mammal hunting gear (McAleese)

To access our Archaeology & Ethnology collections for research, and/or to conduct exhibit-related studies, please contact: Elaine Anton, Collections Manager Archaeology & Ethnology, The Rooms Provincial Museum Division, (709) 757-8076 <u>eanton@therooms.ca</u>. or Kevin McAleese Curator, Archaeology & Ethnology The Rooms Provincial Museum Division 709 757-8075 709 757-8074 (fax) kmcaleese@therooms.ca Portuguese Dory "Creoula" (McAleese)



BURNSIDE HERITAGE FOUNDATION INC. SUMMARY OF 2009 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SEASON Laurie McLean Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.

 \frown 009 marked the Burnside Heritage Founda- Point which also once accommodated Mi'kmaq Lion Inc.'s (BHF) 20th archaeological field residents. Groswater Paleoeskimo material season. Three projects were conducted outside was recovered in a previous archaeological asthe regular BHF study area in addition to the sessment of Dock Point (DiBa-06) (Erwin and regular BHF season which ran from July 1 until LeGrow: 2009). One uprooted fence post and November 6.

Parts of Hall's Bay's North Shore

Memorial University of Newfoundland archae- other important cultural locations. It was filed ology graduate student Harley Brown surveyed as an archaeological site (DiBa-11). parts of Hall's Bay's north shore during June 25-29, 2009. This consisted of walking much at Hamilton's Place (DiBa-10) and Grassy of the survey area and using a boat to access Point (DiBa-09). Hamilton's Place consists of more isolated sections. Five new sites were a large open meadow with forest now enidentified and three previously known localities croaching over its edges. The site overlooks were re-visited. Two of the new sites, Butt's the Hall's Bay beach by a steep, four-metre Point (DiBa-08) and Andrew Joe's Point high bank. A cut nail, a handmade wrought (DiBa-07), occupy opposite sides of Butts nail and a clay pipestem were found in test pits Cove, a small harbour within Indian Brook dug inside a 6.4 x 2 m rock cluster. A depres-Arm which contains the mouth to Indian sion suggesting a former root cellar lay 25 me-Brook. Flakes and Newfoundland settler arti- tres southwest from the rock cluster. Two facts were found at both of these sites. Flakes sterile pits were dug inside the depression, but were non-diagnostic and in low frequency, two cut nails were found in pits dug outside Historic materials date to the nineteenth-early the possible cellar. Hamilton's Place is marked twentieth centuries.

maq trapper, meaning that some or all of the society's historic surveyor's map shows a large settler artifacts at this locality represent a Mi'k- tract of land owned by Douglas Hamilton that maq occupation. Mi'kmaq began moving into appears to be this locality. this region during the 1860s. A small Mi'kmaq community existed nearby at Beachy Cove chaeological sites described in this report are which is now occupied by cottages. Some of linked by the Line Road, a historic path that the latter are homes remaining from the Mi'k- connected Springdale to the Newfoundland maq village. Other Mi'kmaq settlements are interior. A local historian told the author it known historically. twentieth century surveyors' map owned by the few years ago by a local heritage group who Springdale Heritage Society shows an "Indian installed signs at many of the known settle-Reserve" on the plateau overlooking Beachy ments along the path. The survey team walked Cove.

reported Mi'kmaq cemetery overlooking Dock where the path was not obvious. Weathered,

a rotted lumber fragment were the only cultural Permit No. 09.23: Archaeological Survey of items found at the alleged cemetery which is clogged with conifers and shrubs. A local heri-BHF archaeologist Laurie McLean and tage group has marked the location and a few

Evidence of historic activity was found with a sign resembling the one erected at the Andrew Joe was a well-known Mi'k- Mi'kmaq cemetery. The Springdale Heritage

Hamilton's Place and many of the ar-A late nineteenth-early was used by Mi'kmaq. The road was restored a the road from Hamilton's Place to Eaton The survey crew visited the site of a Point, encountering much bog and sections



The Line Road (McLean)

large-diameter tree stumps were common along the road, indicating past culling of the large trees accessible from the path.

cated on a wide, grass-covered promontory

The Grassy Point site (DiBa-09) is lo-

containing two terraces. It lies within a kilometre southwest from Hamilton's Place. The first terrace is 1.5 metres above the Hall's Bay beach and the second terrace rises slightly above this. Grass-covered, extra-wide potato beds are oriented east-west, perpendicular to the point's long axis. A $3 \times 3.3 \times 0.6$ m deep depression at the inner edge of the first terrace suggests a former root cellar. A sharp-edged piece of clear glass, suggesting a bottle fragment, and cut wood chips were found in black humus in a test pit dug inside the depression. Cut wood fragments were found in a second pit dug within the depression. 25 sterile pits were dug over the two terraces outside the feature, sug-

Galvanized bucket found in situ along the Line Road (McLean)



gesting activities here were small-scale or ero- 90% of the Beaches, leaving a 4000 m² area sion has destroyed much of the cultural evi- containing parts of former Beothuk, earlier Redence.

Re-visited Hall's Bay Sites

Eaton Point (DiBa-01), Indian River-1 (DiBa-02) and Dock Point (DiBa-06) were re- a 60 metre long section of the site's eroding visited during the Hall's Bay survey. A Mari- south bank in 2009. Diagnostic items include a time Archaic site previously found in the town Paleoeskimo microblade made on chert and a of Springdale (DjBa-01) could not be found. tip flute spall made on Bloody Bay Cove rhyo-Eaton Point is a small area near the southwest- lite. There were 344 flakes and 41 special ern terminus of Hall's Bay. It is currently oc- flakes, along with 43 non-flakes and 25 watercupied by a number of cottages and outbuild- worn artifacts. 208 objects were made on ings which are expanding northeastwards along Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite, obtained in the the shoreline. The Line Road reconstruction nearby quarry, while 194 were made on white ends at the northeastern end of the commu- quartz which occurs within the Beaches harnity.

ing a wide view of the latter's southern end. It and shale were also present. is bordered by a low eroding bank under a metre high. Beothuk and Dorset Paleoeskimo has deposited an endless supply of stone artioccupations were previously identified at facts on the beach and the tidal zone bordering Eaton Point (Penney 1989:42). The 2009 sur- the site. 191 lithic items were collected from vey found 12 non-diagnostic lithic items and the surface in 2009. These include 45 flakes five fragments of historic pottery from the and 121 waterworn flakes. A number of large beach/tidal area just inside the westernmost flakes, cores and bifaces were found in the tidal cabin. Most of the artifacts were waterworn area during low tide. A distal fragment of a and were found in shallow water.

the south side of a small blunt peninsula ex- eroding section of bank. This endangered area tending southwards from Springdale. The site lies between wooden retaining walls erected by lies on the opposite side of Indian Brook Arm the BHF in 2008 and 2007, indicating the need from Andrew Joe's Point. It was identified as a to protect all of the Beaches' south border Dorset Paleoeskimo occupation in 1987. The with such a structure. 2009 examination showed that the site is completely eroded. Two waterworn stone artifacts were found in the tidal zone.

Permit No. 09.25 Central Bonavista Bay

The Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc.'s regular study area is a 1400 km² section of Bonavista Bay coastline centered on the community of Burnside. 2009 activities mainly consisted of excavations at the Beaches (DeAk-1), an eroding multi-component site located 13 km north of Burnside, and at Sailor South (DeAj-05), a Dorset Paleoeskimo site in the village of Salvage. Erosion has destroyed

cent Indian and Dorset Paleoeskimo occupations.

466 stone artifacts were salvaged from bour. 43 items were made on chert. Quartz Eaton Point juts into Hall's Bay, offer- crystal, non-Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite, slate

The rampant erosion of the Beaches Beothuk projectile point, made on chert, was Indian River-1 (DiBa-02) is located on found on the beach near the base of a badly







Beaches' south beach where Beothuk projectile point was found (McLean)

Sailor South (Deaj-05) Excavations, 2009

leoeskimo site located on the outskirts of the scrapers, microblades and other tools were also community of Salvage. It lies 40 metres south present. of the Sailor site (DeAj-01), a multi-component locality that was mostly destroyed by excava- in 2009, producing 651 stone artifacts. One tion of a gravel pit in the 1950s. The Sailor endblade, 2 endblade preforms an endscraper complements to Salvage's historic significance the microblades had been retouched, giving it a as a European fishing station and community.

2002 BHF field season and has been excavated most years since then. Field work takes place here on days that are too windy to safely travel in open speed boats to the Beaches, Bloody Bay Cove and other sites lacking overland access. Excavation of 25 m² during 2002-2008 produced 5298 Dorset stone artifacts and 47 items representing historic settlement. A radiocarbon date of 1130 ± 60 BP makes this one of Newfoundland's more recent Dorset occupations. Stone objects include six endblades, 10 endblade performs and 26 tip flute

spalls, indicating that endblade manufacture Sailor South (DeAj-05) is a Dorset Pa- was an important activity at the site. End-

Two m² were excavated at Sailor South and Sailor South sites constitute provocative and seven microblades were present. One of stem. Thirteen other stone items were found Sailor South was discovered during the on the site surface. As in previous years,



(McLean)

Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite is the most common tion be selected for the requested cabin. raw material, totalling 317 artifacts/48% of the Bloody Bay Cove Quarry Re-Visits lithic assemblage. 265 chert objects represent the second most common raw material. Frag- Bloody Bay Cove for filming a documentary, ments of window pane, refined white earthen- performing surface analyses and monitoring ware, a clay pipe and roof slate make up the BHF infrastructure. Newfoundland settler assemblage (n = 4).

Broad Cove Harbour (Deak-04) Assessment (DeAl-09) and Charlie (DeAl-11) sites. Par-

04) was identified during the 1989 BHF field sites and in situ remains of a lithic reduction season. It lies on a vegetation-covered isthmus station was found at the BBC Summit. The separating two harbours on Broad Island, five latter feature contains large primary flakes and km north of Burnside. Three cabins have oc- smaller flakes of rhyolite along with granite cupied the bar for some time and in 2009, hammerstones in a discrete cluster on top of Newfoundland and Labrador's Provincial Ar- bedrock. The artifacts are roughly encircled by chaeology Office was apprised of a request to a ring of large rhyolite objects. This appears to replace one of the old structures with a new be man-made although the reasons for doing one. The BHF re-visited Broad Cove Harbour so are unclear. All of these features present on September 19 to assess the potential impact interesting research subjects that can hopefully of building a new cabin on the bar.

waterworn stone artifacts on the beach running along the east side of the bar. Test pits dug ous seasons were processed in the Burnside lab around the northernmost cabin, which was to during 2009. 2757 stone artifacts collected at be demolished and replaced with a new one, the Charlie site (DeAl-11), in the Bloody Bay revealed a rich cultural area. Expansion of the Cove quarry, during 2007-08 were catalogued. test area 60 metres south of this cabin pro- These include 2404 flakes of BBC rhyolite and duced stone artifacts distributed over much of 173 special flakes divided into 17 categories. the bar; including the other two cabins at the There were 159 cores and one crude biface. opposite end of the isthmus. Thirteen cultural Nine granite hammerstones were the only nontest pits yielded 109 stone artifacts while 35 rhyolite artifacts present. 312 stone artifacts items were found on the surface. One water- collected during pre-2009 field work at the worn endblade was present. Cultural material Beaches site (DeAk-01) were catalogued in is distributed over 700 m² at the site and only 2009. two sterile pits were dug.

The assemblage was mostly comprised Ramea Islands of Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite, n = 99/68.7%. This is not surprising, given the close proximity sisted by Ramea resident, Eric Fudge, surveyed of the quarry, within a kilometre. The pres- six of the largest islands in the Ramea archipelence of 15 cores of BBC rhyolite, including ago from September 25-29. Twelve new sites one especially large example and three with were identified, three of which produced a few large battered striking platforms, suggests the non-diagnostic flakes from test pits. A fourth site's occupants had brought raw material di- aboriginal site yielded three flakes in a blowrectly from Bloody Bay Cove. The wealth of out while pits dug in the surrounding turf were cultural material at DeAk-04 resulted in the sterile. The Ramea area coast has suffered BHF recommending that an alternative loca- widespread erosion which may have destroyed

A number of trips were made to Surface features were identified at the Bloody Bay Cove Summit The Broad Cove Harbour site (DeAk- ticularly-worked bedrock was noted at both be tackled in the near future.

Upon landing, the BHF crew found Concluding Unfinished Business In 2009

Un-catalogued flake bags from previ-

Permit 09.44: Archaeological Survey of the

Laurie McLean and Harley Brown, as-



Bloody Bay Cove Summit (DeAl-09); cluster of rhyolite artifacts and granite hammerstones (McLean)

many archaeological sites and large portions of may be remnants of a gun flint. extant localities. A fifth aboriginal site consists of a quartzite outcrop containing evidence for Eastern Harbour (CjBi-04), on Great Island, large flakes having been removed.

on the basis of fallen headstones that had dete- and glass were present in test pits dug on either riorated to the extent that their inscriptions are side of the wall. Another historic site from not fully legible. Dates could not be read on Eastern Harbour and two from Southwest Isany of the headstones, but they probably repre- land were identified on the basis of historic sent late nineteenth-early twentieth century artifacts with no associated structural remains. residents as the other historic sites are tentatively placed within this period. The Harbour addition to the aforementioned sites. Two of Island-1 Foundation (CjBi-06) is the stone the features are recent hearths encircled by footing for a former home in a sheltered inlet small boulders. They were sufficiently overon Harbour Island. This 6 x 5 metre feature is grown to suggest some antiquity, but test pits divided into a number of rooms. Test pits dug dug inside them produced modern artifacts in inside and outside the feature contained ce- addition to charcoal. Two similar rock circles ramic and glass fragments. A flake and an ex- were tested, but held no charcoal. Three other hausted core, less than 30 mm long, from one variably-shaped rock clusters were obviously test pit are evidence for a pre-contact or Beo- man-made, but had no associated cultural mathuk presence. Alternatively, the stone artifacts terial. One of these occurred a few metres

A six metre-long stone wall found in also had historic artifacts associated with it. Two small graveyards were identified Nineteenth-early twentieth-century ceramics

Seven rock features were observed in



Harley Brown bags artifacts while sitting inside Harbour Island stone feature (McLean)

away from Rudder Cove (CjBi-09), which produced a flake from a test pit, but cannot be associated with it.

Permit No. 09.48: Indian Point (Debd-01), Red Indian Lake, Assessment

Newfoundland and Labrador's Provincial Archaeology Office, in 2009, ruled that a pact historic resources. Stage 1 Historic Resource Impact Assessment was required concerning the Department of Environment and Conservation's planned cona Hydro-meteorological struction of (Hydromet) station at Indian Point, Red Indian Lake. BHF archaeologist Laurie McLean drove to Indian Point in October and performed the assessment.

Indian Point (DeBd-01) is a wellknown Beothuk and pre-contact site. Logging, fluctuating water levels in Red Indian Lake and landscaping have negatively impacted this site. A surface appraisal of DeBd-01 revealed no artifacts or visible features. The sub-surface assessment consisted of digging 30 test pits within a five metre diameter where the Hydromet station was to be built. Most of the pits

were sterile other than seven waterworn stone artifacts occurring in six units. None of the items were diagnostic. Lenses of black humus existed in some pits, but there was no intact culture layer. The assessment indicated the planned installation would not negatively im-

Problematic rock feature found near Rudder Cove site (CjBi-09) (McLean)



SUNNYSIDE-1 (CIAI-05): A POSSIBLE 17TH-CENTURY WINTER HOUSE AT THE **BOTTOM OF BULL ARM, TRINITY BAY** Steve Mills & Barry Gaulton Aardvark Archaeology Inc.

Barry Gaulton and Steve Mills paid a visit to doorway in the side facing the beach. Evans' Frenchman's Island, at the bottom of Bull testing produced nails, tobacco pipe stems and Arm, Trinity Bay to document the condition of flakes of European ballast flint (Evans an archaeological site first investigated there in 1981:92). 1980-81. Frenchman's Island is a small island connected to the mainland by a narrow tom- that the areas excavated in 1980-81 had grown bolo beach. It lies about 1k south of the town over to the point where the precise location of of Sunnyside. This is also the Isthmus of Ava- the trenches was difficult to discern. Other lon, where Placentia Bay and Trinity Bay are than minor evidence for looting around the just 5km apart. The location is significant for area of the 1980-81 archaeological investigabeing the northern entrance to the overland tion, the island and its cultural features, namely trail between the two bays, a trail used by Abo- several man-made pits of an undetermined date riginals for thousands of years and probably or function, appeared to be in good shape. also the early Europeans who lived in the region. John Guy was the first European to re- looked for the structural feature Evans had cord the trail when, in 1612, he and his men recorded in the cove bordering the tombolo visited the bottom of Bull Arm to trade with beach. We quickly located an earthen foundathe Beothuks. He also describes Frenchman's tion in the forest, approximately 12m back Island as the place where he began construc- from the shore (Figure 1). Although it partially tion of a trading post (Cell 1982: 72, 76). matched the description of the feature discov-Eighty-five years later, in the winter of 1697, ered by Evans (it had 1m-high walls and a Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville, his troops and doorway facing the beach), its dimensions were their English prisoners spent several months not close to those recorded for Evans' feature. on or near Frenchman's Island, awaiting the Whereas Evans recorded his foundation to be opportunity to bring his prisoners to the 9m by 15m, the foundation we recorded meas-French capital of Plaisance in Placentia Bay. ured 4.5m by 5.5m with a 1.5m high mound of At least one scholar speculated that he fortified rocks just outside this doorway. The dimen-Frenchman's Island at that time (Williams sions of the foundations aside, test pits placed 1987: 81-85).

(CIAI-01) was the focus of an intensive excava- Evans and his crew. We also found numerous tion by Memorial University archaeologists. wrought iron nails of varying sizes, tobacco They investigated component site dating from the Paleo-Eskimo coarse earthenwares) and hundreds of flakes period to the late-seventeenth century, includ- and cobble fragments from European ballast ing a Beothuk habitation (Evans 1981, 1982). flint. While most of Evans' investigations were on Frenchman's Island, he also reported testing a accompanied by Ken Reynolds of the Provinstructural feature in a cove immediately to the cial Archaeology Office and Dr. Jim Tuck. northwest of the Frenchman's Island site. This Additional test pits were dug and although the "earth-mounded rectangular-walled" founda- artifact count increased, the variety of artifacts

In May 2009 Aardvark archaeologists Dr. tion had walls up to 1m in height with a center

Our visit to Frenchman's Island noted

On our way back to Sunnyside, we in the front of this foundation produced virtu-In 1980 and 1981 Frenchman's Island ally the same variety of artifacts recorded by a significant multi- pipe stems, European ceramics (tin-glazed and

We returned to the site on June 5th,

stayed the same. Fortunately, this second trip and Labrador (Smith 1995:83). What is less produced fragments of tobacco pipe bowls clear is when this practice began. which allowed us to tentatively date the feature where this discovery in Sunnyside becomes to the second half of the seventeenth century. important. If this is indeed the site of a seven-The artifacts from the European component of teenth-century winter house, it would be the the Frenchman's Island site also date to this earliest physical evidence for such transhuperiod. Whether the feature identified during mance in the province. Therefore, this site is this investigation is the same one recorded by important to our understanding of this integral Evans in 1980 remains to be seen as the area part of European settlement in Newfoundland around this cove was not intensively surveyed. and Labrador. What is certain is that the artifact assemblages are virtually identical.

dicates this site represents a European habita- 03) was the site of intensive habitation during tion during the second half of the seventeenth the Paleo-Eskimo period onwards (Robbins century, within the early period of English set- 1982). Dr. Chris Wolff and others were contlement in Trinity Bay. The structural evidence ducting another investigation at Stock Cove. suggests considerable effort was put into a Wolfe's crew noted two tobacco pipe stem foundation for a structure of modest size, yet fragments eroding from a bank at the northern sturdy construction. The abundance of nails to edge of the site. Mills dug a test pit near this the east of the earthen foundation suggests location and, as fate would have it, uncovered there was a wooden component to this struc- wrought nail fragments, seventeenth-century ture, possibly the main part of the house. This pipe stems and numerous flakes of European dwelling was not a mere tilt or similarly tempo- ballast flint. That this assemblage was virtually rary structure. As to its function, it is specu- identical to the one from Sunnyside-1, some lated that it was a Planter's winter house possi- 12k away, begs the temptation to connect the bly with root cellar or similar addition on its two sites. Perhaps the people who discarded west side.

erally lived in the outer regions of bays during ones who wintered near Frenchman's Island! the warmer months to be close to the fishing ground and would move deep into the bays for the winter months. During these months families would trap and hunt animals for fur and food and also cut trees for fuel and also for the next fishing season. Such transhumance was clearly related to the ecology of coastal Newfoundland. Environmental conditions deep in the bays were not as harsh as those in the more Thomson and C. Thomson. exposed regions in the outer bays. Winter housing in Newfoundland has been well documented for the nineteenth century with some references dating to 1739 (Smith 1987:5-6). The practice was common in most of the island until the mid-nineteenth century, continuing for some time later in the northern regions Smith, Philip E.L.

That is

Coincidently, Steve Mills spent an afternoon in July test pitting at Stock Cove, some Preliminary analysis of the artifacts in- 12k further out Bull Arm. Stock Cove (CkAlthe pipe stems and nails and chipped away at In historic times, planter families gen- some ballast flint in Stock Cove were the same References

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Figure 1 Steve Mills standing inside the earthen foundation at Sunnyside 1 (Mills)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SHESHATSHIU, LABRADOR Scott Neilsen **Independent Consultant**

CRM work in the community of Sheshatshiu, associated with this site has been identified as across the river from my home in Northwest one of the borrow areas, where gravel fill will River, Labrador. As has been reported in this be collected for use in the new housing area. A news letter in other years, Sheshatshiu - much total of 210 test pits spaced approximately 5 m like Northwest River - is a hot bed of archaeo- apart were dug in 28 rows, covering the entire logical resources; and it is currently going area. All soil was screened. With the exception through a period of infrastructure development of test pit 7 in row 8, immediately north of the (i.e. new school, homes, etc.). Because of the sewer easement, all the test pits in the area significant number of sites already known were negative. An additional 10 test pits were much of the vacant land within the community dug surrounding the one positive test pit, two boundaries is considered to have elevated po- of which were positive. Together these three tential for the presence of archaeological re- positive test pits relinquished 18 quartzite sources (see Schwarz 2002 and 2003), and specimens (including flakes, flake shatter, and a therefore must be subjected to investigation, biface fragment), in an area about 16m². This and often mitigation in advance of develop- site is close, but down slope from site FiCa-48. ment activities.

sociated with a new housing development in Borden designation. The assemblage at this site the community, and included surface survey, is also strictly quartzite, where FjCa-48 includes shovel testing and excavation within the hous- quartzite and chert. According to handheld ing development footprint, as well as the loca- GPS readings FjCa-72 is elevated approxitions where fill material was to be collected, i.e. mately 15 masl, which gives it an approximate borrow areas. The crew assisting me with these age of 2500 BP. Given this assumed age and activities was entirely from within the commu- the strictly quartzite assemblage this site could nity, and over all it was one the best archae- be affiliated with the North West River phase. ology seasons I have had. All together, we dug Current plans see this site being excavated in and screened 1173 test pits within the housing summer 2010, in advance of the gravel removal development area, and an additional 210 within from this location, which will allow for more one borrow area. We also conducted detailed detailed analysis and interpretation. Site FjCaand test excavations in seven different areas, at 48 is beyond the borrow area and will not be three different sites, with a total of 94m² being disturbed as a result of that activity. excavated. As a result of these activities we FiCa-71 provided additional information on three previously recorded sites within the PAO data- looking site FjCa-51 within the new housing base, and recorded four sites which were not area in Sheshatshiu. It is approximately 22 previously known. Beginning with the two new masl. Test pitting in the area was entirely negasites, the activities undertaken at each site and tive. However, during a post-grubbing survey a the preliminary results are summarized below. FiCa-72

north side of a cleared path (which covers a observed, but there were a number of quartzite

This past season I put my PhD research buried sewer line) running between the lower **L** and funding on hold to undertake some and upper roads in Sheshatshiu. The wider area Because it is at a different elevation, and there-My activities this past season were as- fore likely a different age, it was given its own

This site is located on the terrace oversmall depression was identified between the locations of test pits 0+300N30 - N35, and This site is located in the woods, on the 0+305N30 - N35. No definite artifacts were



FjCa-71, cobbles and pit identified post grubbing (Neilsen)

shatter fragments in vicinity of the depression, to determine if additional resources were preas well as some charcoal flecks. Much of the sent. Excavation of these units resulted in the possible feature was still intact following grub- recovery of additional quartzite flake shatter bing, as just the overburden had been re- and shatter, but no flakes or tools. No features moved. A small excavation was undertaken, were present either. This site could be an iso-Still no definite artifacts were identified, but lated find with the shatter specimens being additional charcoal flecks, quartzite shatter and natural; however, given that the preform and some cemented calcined bone fragments were some of the shatter specimens are the same recovered. The function of this feature is un- type of quartzite this seems unlikely. It could known. It could be a food preparation location, be that this site is where an individual collected or possibly have a ceremonial function. Con- a quartzite cobble and knapped it into the residering the absence of proper flakes and tools covered preform (although no flakes were rethere is also a slight possibility that it is a natu- covered); or it may be that other resources are ral feature. Assuming it is an archaeology site, present to the north of this location. The landgiven the proximity to FjCa-51 and FjCa-57 it form associated with the site does extend to could be that the feature is an outlier loci of the north; however, it is beyond the project one of these sites (particularly if it is a ceremo- boundary and was not tested. The elevation of nial feature).

FjCa-70

est terrace within the housing development associated with one of the lower elevated sites. area, approximately 30 masl. During shovel This area has since been grubbed, and no additesting two flakes and one preform were recov- tional resources were identified. No more work ered from test pit 0+415N30. Following this, is planned for this location. an additional 13 test pits were dug within 1 to 3 FiCa-69 meters of the original positive test pit. One additional specimen of quartzite flake shatter was west of FiCa-51, on the same terrace system. recovered. Three 1 x 1 m excavation units were Two red quartzite flakes were recovered in set in encompassing the two positive test pits shovel test 0+300835 and 0+320830. An addi-

this site indicates it was an active shoreline during the Archaic period, the site could date to This site is located on the second high- this time, or it could be a monitoring location

This site is located approximately 75 m



FjCa-70, 3x1 excavation and test pits on upper terrace immediately adjacent to northern project boundary (Neilsen)

FjCa-69 excavation area and test pits. (Site FjCa-71 located in upper right of photo, and FjCa-58 located in upper centre). (Neilsen)



tional 11 test pits were dug 2.5 to 3 m away, narrow strip of forest remaining between two surrounding the two positive test pits. These housing lots at the end of the upper road were all negative. Furthermore, the flake recov- (immediately south of the last house on east ered from 0+320S30 is 80 to 90% cortical, and side of the road). The majority of this compogiven its location at the base of a steep slope, nent has been destroyed by lot preparation which was once an active marine shoreline it prior to this season. The remaining forest is could be of natural production. The specimen approx. 3 m wide, and extends west to east for from test pit 0+300S35 is more convincing as the length of the lot; it is bounded by the road an artifact, and is located on a small ridge, to the west and additional forest to the east. raised a meter or two (approximately 20 m asl) Excavation here may recover additional speciabove the surrounding terrain, which is gener- mens, but would require cutting down the trees ally low lying. Three 1x1 meter excavation between the two lots. Specimens were approx units were set in at this location, and one addi- 2 m from the roadway, and no other specimens tional flake shatter specimen, of red quartzite were observed along the grubbed edge. The was recovered. This area was grubbed and majority of this component may have been lograded in November 2009, in preparation for cated in the area where the road is now; howhousing construction. This activity was moni- ever, testing in the vicinity, but closer to the tored and no other resources were identified. It crest of the terrace in the woods behind the seems that these specimens were isolated finds two lots, by Fred Schwarz did identify in situ and not associated with any type of feature. It resources that are likely still undisturbed. No is possible that they stem from activities associ- further activity is planned for this site. ated with the FjCa-51 occupation to the east.

FjCa-58

quartz shatter fragments in test pit 0+380S15. within the housing development area in This area was tested in 2003 by Fred Schwarz, Sheshatshiu. It was first identified during preand if not for the preform he recovered I liminary construction activities (grubbing) in would not have considered this a site. Through 2002, and subsequently investigated and docuits location on a slope at the former water mented by Fred Schwarz over two field seaedge, quartz shatter fragments could easily be sons. Our testing program systematically covproduced by natural processes. Furthermore, ered the entire site area within the housing pronone of the other test pits dug in the area con- ject footprint, and identified a number of loci tained any debitage or tools, including the four which fell outside the disturbance reported by test pits dug 2 to 2.5 m away, surrounding Schwarz. These include loci to the north and 0+380S15. Given this, I agree with Schwarz's south of the area grubbed in 2002, as well as assessment of the site as an isolated find. It is the area beneath the slash pile created during possible the preform could be associated with the 2002 grubbing (some of these loci had FjCa-51 activities, as this terrace offers an ex- been noted by Schwarz as well). Additional cellent vantage over the lower terrace and Lake resources were also collected from the slash Melville. This area was grubbed and graded in pile itself and the grubbed surface, but we September 2009 in preparation for road and could not be certain that these were in situ. housing construction. This activity was moni- Based on Schwarz's assessment and our investored and no new resources were identified. FjCa-56

Quartzite flakes, flake shatter, and a discrete loci. biface fragment were found eroding from a

FjCa-51

This is a large Saunders phase site (i.e. Testing at this location recovered Brinex and Charles complex) located directly tigations this past season, the site appears to be a palimpsest of activity stations, in a number of

Following testing of the site area within



FjCa-51 after the slash pile was removed from the centre of the roadway. Area grubbed in 2002 indicated by light brown soil along vegetation edge. Excavation Areas 1 and 3 are near the stake in centre of the photo. Area 2 is further back, near the person. Area 4 and 5 in vegetated area in background of the photo. (Neilsen)

FjCa-51 - Area 3 - hearth/processing feature, note large cobbles used as work platforms and significant amount of fire and heat cracked rock fragments, and cemented soil. Also, note small concentration of red ochre just right of photo centre. (Neilsen)



the project footprint, our efforts were directed repeated sharpening of chert tools; and the towards clearing the proposed roadway (the processing, preparation and cooking of faunal area grubbed in 2002) of in situ resources in species. A number of unaltered cobbles also order to allow access to the housing lots be- appear to have been used by the sites inhabiyond - west of - FjCa-51. First, the slash pile tants as hammer stones and processing platwhich had been placed along the centre of the forms. These specimens were also recovered in roadway in 2002 was removed with an excava- association with the hearth features. tor and dump truck, and transported to a secure location to insure it would not be dis- 2002 grubbing, test pitting identified another persed throughout the community (as it cer- area with in situ resources, which needed to be tainly contains artifacts from the grubbed sur- removed in advance of road construction. Two face). This activity was monitored to insure the positive test pits had been identified in Area 4, excavator disturbance remained above the level and became the focus of excavation at this loof the cultural deposits. Once completed, this cation. Artifact concentrations were not as area was test pitted in the same fashion as the heavy in Area 4, as in Area 1 and 3. Our activiremainder of the project footprint - on a 5m ties resulted in the recovery of bifaces, abradgrid with shovels and screens. Excavation grids ers, utilized flakes, and debitage. These were (Area 1, Area 2, Area 3 and Area 4) were then centred on a small hearth feature, and were not set up encompassing or adjacent to the positive heavily concentrated (charcoal was also recovtest pits. Artifacts were recovered from all four ered). Monitoring of grubbing activity immediof these excavation areas, and features were ately west of the Area 4 excavation resulted in recorded in Area 1, 3 and 4. Area 2, although it the recovery of an additional scraper and bidid contain artifacts - including red quartzite face, but no other specimens or features. This cores, preforms, bifaces, flakes, flake shatter component of FjCa-51 is different from those and shatter - was found to be entirely dis- to the east, consisting primarily of rhyolite and turbed in vicinity of the positive test pits. Some grey chert specimens as opposed to quartzite undisturbed areas were present, but did not and chert, and appears to be the result of a sincontain any resources. A number of lithic gle event. specimens had been collected from the grubbed roadway immediately adjacent to Area Area 4. Like site FjCa-71, it fell between test 2, and it is felt the excavated specimens had pits excavated on the 5m grid and was not originally been associated with these artifacts, identified until the overburden was removed and had been re-deposited as a result of the during grubbing for the roadway. A small 2002 grubbing activities. Area 1 and 3 were hearth feature consisting of four or five small immediately adjacent to one another, and con- cobbles grouped together, a few chert tools tained quartzite and chert bifaces, scrapers, and debitage was surface collected along the utilized flakes, debitage, etc. in association with boundary of the grubbed roadway. Thankfully, features, including: a pit, a raised mound and what appears to be the majority of this compomultiple hearths. Charcoal and calcined bone nent lies beyond the grubbed roadway within samples were also recovered from some of one of the housing lots and therefore was these features. Ancient activities undertaken in avoided during roadway grubbing and is still association with Area 1 and Area 3 appear to available for excavation. have included, but are likely not limited to: the quarrying and processing of quartzite cobbles nents within the housing project boundaries into preforms and complete specimens and are associated with proposed housing lots and their subsequent sharpening; the shaping and remain undisturbed. These lots have been

Just beyond the western extent of the

Area 5 is located to the northwest of

The remainder of the FjCa-51 compo-

flagged as off limits until such a time that these chaeological resources as possible within their components are excavated in their entirety. By community over the coming field season(s), clearing the roadway through and the housing and are eager to interpret and disseminate the lots west of FjCa-51, we managed to provide results of these studies following there compleaccess and area for development over the com- tion; particularly in reference to the significant ing summer, which will afford the archaeology Intermediate period site FjCa-51. For further crew the opportunity to continue with the ex- information on this project, including: the cavation of FjCa-51. In addition, we will con- methodology, site specific results, photographs tinue to be on hand to assess additional loca- and maps please refer to the soon to be comtions, such as the borrow areas, as they arise.

committed to recovering as many of the ar- feel free to contact me at: sneilsen@mun.ca

pleted preliminary report for archaeological The community of Sheshatshiu remains permit 09.14. If you have any further questions



FjCa-51, biface recovered from Area 1, 4 m south of Area 3 (within inches of grubbing undertaken in 2002). (Neilsen)

GERALD PENNEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED (GPA) ACTIVITIES FOR 2009 Gerald Penney and Robert Cuff **Gerald Penney Associates Limited**

PA had a busy year in 2009, conducting **J**investigations under 10 provincial permits and one Nunatsiavut Government permit. Three investigations were related to monitoring of the St. John's Harbour Interceptor Sewer (HIS), which continues to deadline. This project has been ongoing since 2004 and is scheduled for completion in 2010. A final report, detailing findings from archaeological, documentary and cartographic research is due in 2010. There were three other projects in St. John's, and two in Labrador.

RNC, Fort Townshend (Permit 09.04)

This project involved desk-based assessment (2008) and monitoring (May-December 2009) of excavations for an extension of the existing Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Headquarters Building, a parking garage adjacent to the new extension (currently, a parking lot), a tunnel to connect headquarters to the annex (the old MUN campus/Fisheries College), a subterranean firing range, and the removal/replanting of mature trees. The development is within the historic precinct known popularly as "Fort Townshend" whose major historic association is its proximity to this for- nario was proposed, to preserve the most sigmer Fort, which was the major military estab- nificant portions of the wreck, and to provide lishment in St. John's from 1780 to 1870. The public interpretation. Another piece of wreckstudy area is outside the Fort itself, but within age, a steel open boat, likely also of 1940s vinthe former ordnance boundary, and served as a tage, was documented at nearby Shoal Cove -Parade Ground, for drilling troops and later within the mineral license being surveyed, but also the Constabulary.

St. Lawrence (Permit 09.07)

Fluorspar Inc., proponents of re-opening the abandoned St. Lawrence mine, to conduct an km of pipeline from a new water supply at assessment of their mineral license. Onshore Trouser Lake to the Nain townsite, and an asremains of a shipwreck had been previously sociated 20 m road right-of-way and pump stadocumented at Blue Beach, southeast of the tion. No historic resources were found to be at community of St. Lawrence, proposed as the risk in immediate proximity to the proposed marine terminal for the mine. Research identi- pipeline location. Precise GPS locations were fied Blue Beach Wreck (CfAu-03) as a 1946 obtained for four features which comprise the wreck, of the tug Rio Sama. A mitigation sce- registered archaeological site Trouser Pond



Cut stone #1, recovered from an eroding bank. Likely from Fort Townshend, redeposited (GPA image RNC-025) (Penney)

unlikely to be impacted directly by the proposed development.

GPA was approached by Canada Trouser Lake, Nain (Permit NG 09.11)

This project involved assessment of 2.5



Wreckage from the tug Rio Sama, Blue Beach, St. Lawrence Harbour (GPA image SL.087) (Penney)



Ridge, showing three features of HdCk-26 (GPA image NRB-51) (Penney)

Bennetts Brook, St. John's (Permit 09.27)

After attention was drawn to historic resources potential by a concerned resident, GPA conducted a desk-based assessment and site monitoring of excavations at Brewery Lane and adjacent areas, designed to enhance the control of waters flowing underground from Mundy Pond to the Waterford River (formerly known as Bennetts Brook, or Mullins River). Numerous historic resources were documented during the monitoring of excavations in July 2009, including a vaulted stone drain under Water Street (reburied), a length of streetcar track along Water Street (removed) and a 19th century stone retaining wall on Sudbury Street (not impacted).

Scanlans Lane, St. John's (Permit 09.35)

GPA was approached in July 2009 to monitor the re-configuring of Scanlans Lane, a laneway of considerable antiquity running between Duckworth Street and Water Street, east of the former Newfoundland Museum. The lane takes is name from a 19th century occupant, liquor dealer Michael Scanlan, but was probably a recognized right-of-way from the 17th century. Structures on the east side of the lane date to the period between the Great Fires of 1846 and 1892 and include two historically



Vaulted drain under Water Street (GPA image BB.2Jul.026) (Penney)

significant addresses: the law offices of New- contact artifacts or features were encountered. foundland's first Premier under Responsible There was abundant evidence of historic occu-Government (Philip Little) and the offices of the newspaper Royal Gazette. We recorded Johns Pond and Davis Point, which have been traces of these structures (including printers' designated archaeological sites. leading from the Gazette), as well as the liquor Pinware, Labrador (Permit 09.51) shop, an outbuilding, and late 17th/early 18th century deposits. An early partial foundation routing a portion of the Trans-Labrador Highwas recorded in Water Street during associated work.

Sir Ambrose Shea Lift Bridge Replacement, Placentia (Permit 09.43)

GPA was approached in August 2009 by the Department of Transportation and Works, to conduct an assessment of a proposed replacement for the Sir Ambrose Shea Lift Bridge, under Terms of Reference developed by the PAO, to identify and assess potential historic resources within the bridge and road right-of-way and adjacent approaches prior to construction activities... and recommend appropriate mitigative measures to protect potential and known historic resources. The potential exists for the bridge replacement to impact historic resources, specifically known archaeological sites: fortifications at either side of the bridge over Placentia Gut. On the north side of the Gut (Jerseyside), footprints of a French fortification (Fort Louis, 1691-1714, ChAl-9) and an English fortification (the New Fort, 1747-1775) are to the west of the current

bridge approach. On the south side of the Gut (Townside) the footprint of an English fortification (Fort Frederick, 1721-1812, ChAl-1) is generally east of the current bridge approach. Further assessment, and monitoring of construction activities, will take place in 2010.

Colinet Harbour Survey (Permit 09.47)

During 2007 GPA was commissioned by the PAO to conduct a historic resources overview assessment of the area from Cape St. Mary's to Cape Pine "to identify archaeological potential of this poorly understood region." Colinet Harbour was one of three priority areas identified for further investigation, which survey was conducted in October 2009. No prepation at three abandoned settlements: Tickles,

This proposed project involves re-

J. Wilkins "Saint Johns Newfoundland after the dreadful conflagrations of the 7th and 24th November in the year of our Lord 1817" (detail) (Penney)





Approaching Tickles, from the Haricott road, Tom Nolan's house at left. Pinchgut Island and the west side of the Tickle can be seen above the walker's head (GPA image GPCH.016) (Penney)

way from the Pinware River Bridge, across a barren (locally known as Kelsons Gulch) to rejoin the current course of route 510 near Countycat Pond, approximately 10 km west of the community of Red Bay. No historic resources were found to be at risk in immediate proximity to the proposed highway's marked centreline, although we encountered much evi-

dence that the landscape had been previously disturbed (c.1965). Local informants were most helpful in indicating historic usage of the study area, and accustomed transit routes between Red Bay and Pinware.



Local informant Frank Brown of Red Bay, former warden at Pinware River Provincial Park

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PETIT NORD, 2009 - A SHORT SUMMARY Peter E. Pope **Memorial University**

Nord. Once more we were based in Conche, took charge of opening up another 30 m² or where our field station is hosted by the French so, with the enthusiastic help of our crew. Pe-Shore Historical Society (FSHS). The Memo- ter organized our final season of survey and the rial University Archaeology Department team survey crew of Peter, Mélissa, Kara and Eric consisted of Dr Peter Pope, doctoral candidate identified or revisited over 20 French fishing Mélissa Burns and incoming master's students rooms -- bringing our total count of migratory Eric Guiry, Annique Jones-Doyle and Kara fishing sites surveyed, between 2004 and 2009, Wolfe. The FSHS sponsored our local assis- close to 50. We have a pretty good idea now tant, Grenfell student Natalie Byrne, who of what a typical French migratory fishing worked with Annique in the lab when the finds room looks like. Dos de Cheval/Champs Paya were coming a bit too thick and fast. We con- remains our best example. tinued intensive excavations at Dos de Cheval EfAx-09, Dos de Cheval, Crouse (EfAx-09) in Crouse, the site of the French

The summer of 2009 marked our fifth year *paya*. We focused our attention there around L researching An Archaeology of the Petit the site of the fishing stage in Area C. Mélissa

We spent the season at EfAx-09 doing migratory fishing room once known as Champs real waterfront archaeology, trying to pin down

Mélissa Burns, Eric Guiry, Kara Wolfe and Natalie Byrne opening up the stage area in waterfront Area C, at Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09) (Pope)



a feature that we knew perfectly well would be We identified several features which we associa kind of ghost: the fishing stage. We know ate with the fishing stage, including Feature where the fishing stage was at EfAx-09, be- 1414, a large post mould; Features 1431 and cause it is shown on a couple of 18th- and 1435, rock deposits apparently to solidify 19th-century maps, and because there is really posts; Features 1438 and 1439, roughly circular only one place where it is safe to approach the compression scars on the bedrock near the wasite in a boat -- on the west side of Long Point, ter, which we have interpreted as the usual loexactly where we make our landings every cation of support posts; as well as a deposit of morning. rooms were rebuilt every year or two, so there edge of the stage, at least in one season of fishis no one historical fishing stage to recover ing. We recovered various artifacts in associaarchaeologically -- rather overlapping and dis- tion with these features -- for example, a 17thparate traces of the many stages that occupied century pipe bowl submerged in the tiny pool this site between its first use, almost certainly that filled one of the compression scars. Other before 1540, to abandonment in the late 19th artifacts recovered, including pipes, coins, Norcentury. In 2007, we had identified rock ballast mandy stoneware (CSW), French Brown offshore and underwater, marking the likely Faiënce tinned-glazed earthenware (TGEW), location of at least one iteration of the seaward refined earthenware (REW) date to disparate end of the fishing stage. In 2008 we projected periods, indicating that the various features a continuation of the Feature 51 hillside ramp that we might associate with the stage do not towards the underwater ballast trace and did date to the same period. We have, as expected, some testing just inland of the vegetation edge traces of many stages, built one after the other, above the present-day open cobble beach. over the centuries. These preliminary tests were promising and so

But fishing stages on migratory cod remains that likely marks the northern

This year's excavations produced a we continued excavation in this area, in 2009. number of datable artifacts which have given In the end, the results were very satisfactory. us a better sense of the continual mixing of



EfAx-09: 1412P14506, a 17th-century Dutch pipe bowl excavated from the Stage Area in waterfront Area C at Dos de Cheval (Pope)

strata that seems to have been an aspect of life obtained the tabular building stone they used on a muddy fishing room. These finds include to construct paths, ramps and even the bread some small Breton earthenware (CEW) tripod oven. We also recorded the steady brook in coquemar cook pots of traditional late medie- Area G, south of Area C, as Feature 1436, a val form; a Dutch pipe bowl of ca. 1650; sev- water source for the site. eral *liards de France*, the low-value copper-alloy coins issued by Louis XIV between 1640 and Alder and Dogberry trees in the Area D ter-1714; 18th-century Normandy CSW and race, inland and above the rest of the site. French Brown Faiënce with a blue and black Count of the growth rings suggests that these interior decoration; late 18th-century Ligurian do not date back to the abandonment of the CEW plates; painted Pearlware REW of ca. site by the French ca 1900, as had been hy-1815; and more Equipages de ligne buttons of pothesized, but at 50 to 60 years suggest that the 1840s -- besides the less datable artifacts, the upper terrace remained open and free from like gun flints, Breton CEW, wooden beads, shrubs, as long as grazing animals were kept bone buttons, lead weights, pisciform jiggers there, until about 1950. and thousands of nails and spikes (hundreds of Survey 2009 which we brought home). Preliminary analysis of the more datable finds confirms the conclu- community on the north side of Fourché Harsion we drew in 2008 that Area C at EfAx-09 bour. Constructed paths and a large wroughtwas occupied as an open cobble beach until iron mooring ring may be traces of an historic after 1650, at which point soils began to form French presence, confirmed by a few finds of around and over the rock features built and Normandy CSW and French Brown Faiënce rebuilt on the site, forming the present terrace TGEW, from beach survey. with up to 75 cm of cultural soil, overlying the beach cobble, which itself yields more or less south side of Fourché Harbour and was likely undatable wrought nails as well as water-worn the more important French fishing room at CEW.

of one or more successive small structures, just was well buried when Japanese interests consouth of the stage and very close to the water. structed a whaling station in the 1970s, now a The associated artifacts suggest a small shelter rusting monument to another, later, vanished used by crews, rather than part of the produc- industry. tive infrastructure. We also recorded two other interesting features. One was first re- previously recorded French migratory site, just ported by Rita Barrett in 2008. Feature 1415 is next door to Casey House, our home away a trace of quarrying, flagged by an iron bar from home in Conche. The FSHS lent us wedged in the bedrock of the large outcrop some material previously donated to them, which we call "The Bookend", at the southern which was uncovered in the 1970s during excalimit of Area C. On close examination, this vation into the beach terrace for an uncomrectangular wrought iron bar looks to be a pleted house project. One find is a wrought stone mason's tool, used with a *feather* (or iron fish pew or prong for unloading cod, of a wedge) to open seams in suitable rock, to pro- typical French design. The collection also induce tabular building stone. In this case the cludes ground slate woodworking tools, which chisel part of the tool kit became permanently are surely Maritime Archaic. We were also able wedged in the bedrock. The find is important, to photograph several Ramah chert end blades because it suggests where crews might have and burin-like tools, also collected in about the

Peter took samples of the senescent

Williamsport (EdBb-01) is a resettled

Squally Point (EdBb-03) lies on the Fourché, extrapolating from the thin documen-Late in the season, we uncovered traces tary record. Any trace of that early presence

Taylor's Point, Conche (EfAx-07) is a
same period on the Foley property.

the scene of intensive prospecting for copper, a bread oven foundation, likely a trace of 19thusing heavy earth-moving equipment. Peter century French migratory crews. Artifacts coland Kara visited to assess rumours that work- lected from surface survey included Normandy ers had uncovered a "fort" but found no evi- CSW and Ligurian CEW, which would confirm dence of significant damage to archaeological this interpretation, with Anglo-American CSW resources, at this time, although St Julien's ex- and English bottle glass, which support Hull's traordinary landscape has certainly been af- identification as well. The site is not, however, fected. We were able to record another large clearly recorded in the French documentation. constructed cobble *galet*, likely relating to the French migratory fishery.

thony Northeast (EiAv-05) showed a few clay Newfoundland livyer occupation. Local infortobacco pipes and sherds of Normandy CSW, mants confirm this interpretation but finds of the last visible remnants of French fishing Normandy CSW, French Brown Faiënce

(EiAu-03) is the site of a 19th-century livyer son's Cove itself and along the shore immedioccupation, according to local informants and ately north again are earlier remnants of the is also the site of documented French fishing French migratory fishery. rooms. The site was previously reported by Stephen Hull (2001). Our Areas B and C lie at 28), near Griquet was originally identified by either end of the large cobble beach and are Hull (2001). We expanded the limits of the closer to the water than the features reported site, noting a considerable deposit of ballast by Hull. Our features include constructed cob- flint on a cobble beach west of the main part ble galets (or "bawns") and a turf-walled struc- of the site, and not far from what is locally ture yielding not only 18th-century Normandy known as "Wreck Point". The site is recorded CSW and wine bottle glass but also a blade or as early as 1680, as a French fishing room. We flake of what appears to be Newfoundland recorded a likely bread oven mound and colchert.

(EiAu-04) is well-known to inhabitants of St and a wood button, eroding from the bank at Lunaire as a French fishing room, used well the vegetation edge. into the 19th century. Hull previously reported archaeological material, from somewhat further on what is locally known as Alice or Ellis Iseast. We recorded several sod foundations, as land and was originally reported by Hull well as the substantial remains of a bread oven. (2001). We recorded an anthropogenic terrace, Finds of Breton CEW, Normandy CSW, just against a rocky outcrop, above the cobble French Brown Faiënce TGEW and wine bottle beach, recovering pipe stems, CEW, Norglass support documentary evidence that a site mandy CSW, French Brown Faiënce TGEW, on Granchain Island was in regular use by cod remains and a musket ball, all suggestive of 1680.

Four Ears Island - Boat Point (EjAu- mented by 1680. 25), near Dark Tickle in Griquet, was identified in 2001 by Hull as a European livyer site. We identified by Hull (2001) as a European grave,

recorded a number of anthropogenic features, Grand St Julien (EgAw-02) is currently on a terrace above the cobble beach, including

Four Ears Island - Thompson's Cove (EjAu-26), a short hike north of EjAu-25, was Great Brehat (EiAu-05) and St An- also identified by Hull (2001) as a 19th-century rooms mapped in the 18th and 19th centuries. TGEW and ballast flint suggest that some of French Beach - Granchain Island the large anthropogenic features in Thomp-

Camel Island - Eastern Point (EjAulected a rich sample of pipe stems, CEW, Nor-French Beach North - Granchain Is mandy CSW, French Brown Faiënce TGEW,

Griquet Island 1 (EjAu-29) is located a migratory French activity. The site is docu-

Griquet Island 2 (EjAu-30) was also



Mélissa Burns and Eric Guiry test an area of anomalous meadow vegetation, high on the a barren summit at Griquet Island 2 (EjAu-30). We identified this as another likely cross or calvaire site (Pope)

on the northwest side of Griquet Island, just ren terrain. north of EjAu-29. Our investigations suggest Nobles Islands Island 1(EjAu-18), in Quirpon that there are several burials on the terrace here Harbour, was known to the French as Jacques and we also identified another likely cross or Cartier Island. From the survey of 1680 on, it calvaire site on a nearby summit, when our at- is one of the best documented migratory tention was caught by a patch of anomalous French sites and was identified archaeologically vegetation.

was previously reported by Hull (2001) as an possible cross site and berms, which probably historic site. We recorded two sod foundations echo the limits of constructed galets, often and a possible bread oven platform, collecting subsequently reused as gardens. Our surface green bottle glass, and wrought iron nails along collections include Normandy and Anglowith Normandy CSW, Ligurian and other American CSW, CEW, French Brown Faiënce CEW, which confirm the presence of migra- TGEW, wine bottle glass, REW and ballast tory French crews, first documented in 1680.

North Bay 2 (EjAu-41), is immediately south of EjAu-14 and was recorded as a Quirpon was known to French fishermen as French fishing station in 1680. We identified a Ilot au marchand. An ilot is a small quasi-island, sod foundation, a constructed path and the separated from more solid ground by high likely site of a *calvaire*, marked by anomalous tides, in this case on the west side of the much meadow vegetation on an otherwise high bar- larger Quirpon Island. Hull (2001) identified

by Hull (2001). We expanded the limits of the North Bay 1 (EjAu-14), near Griquet known site and recorded constructed paths, a flint.

Grandmother Island (EjAu-19) near

the *ilot* itself as an historic site. Rich deposits berms, suggestive of constructed or at least of Normandy CEW and other material in the demarcated cobble galets. We collected Norlandwash led us to explore the adjacent terrain mandy CSW, French Brown Faiënce TGEW, on Quirpon Island, thus expanding the limits REW and green wine bottle glass, suggestive of of the site. We recovered Normandy CSW, use by migratory French fishermen over sev-French style CEW, French Brown Faiënce eral centuries. We also collected what appears TGEW, green bottle glass, copper and bone to be some worked chert, which might reflect buttons from several features including a con- historic contact with the Inuit, who are known structed path and a rectangular sod founda- to have occupied nearby Degrat Island at tion.

Quirpon Oven 1(EjAu-31), a few minutes hike to the north of EjAu-19 along the 43) is a small and very well-preserved turf feawestern shore of Quirpon Island, is the fishing ture on a neck of land southeast of nearby station known to the French as les Ilots. It was EjAu-42. This house feature has good access identified archaeologically by Ken Reynolds in to the ocean on two sides. It gives the impres-2002. We collected Normandy CSW, Euro- sion of a historic period Native structure but pean CEW, pipe stems and wrought iron nails, we did not recover any artifacts from our test all adding further support to the documentary pits. The soil was so fine that we were afraid evidence for regular use by French fishers, that we were excavating in another researcher's since the 17th century.

Quirpon Island - Grand Galet (EjAu- of previous research at this site. 40) is now known as Ron Galet's Cove. It is well documented in the 19th century as an im- southwest shore of Quirpon Island, was a miportant migratory fishing room for French gratory French fishing room, well documented fishermen and may be one of the five rooms in the 19th century. We recorded a rectangular on Quirpon Harbour in use by 1680. We vis- sod depression and recovered ited first by boat, observing what looked to be CSW, white TGEW, ballast flint, wrought anthropogenic cobble galets, suitable for drying nails, a pipe stem and green wine bottle glass -fish. Unable to land safely, we returned, in a confirming the existence here of a small fishing heroic march through the drizzle, to carry out room. surface survey and test pits. Although we did Acknowledgements collect a pipe stem and some brick fragments we were not able to pinpoint any early structural remains, other than faint traces of demarcated galets.

Quirpon Island - Degrat (EjAu-42) is an unfocused occupation zone on the west side of Degrat Harbour, which itself lies on the northeast part of Quirpon Island, just north of Cape Degrat. We noted some anthropogenic tion about Taylor's Point, another magnificent turkey

times.

Quirpon Is - Degrat Sod House (EjAubackdirt. We have found, however, no record

Quirpon, Point Alun (EjAu-44), on the Normandy

An Archaeology of the Petit Nord is sponsored by SSHRCC, the Provincial Archaeology Office of Newfoundland and Labrador, Memorial University, ISER and the French Shore Historical Society. Much thanks, as always, to FSHS activist Joan Simmonds, Candace Cochrane of the Quebec Labrador Foundation and Stephen Hull of PAO. Special thanks to Kier Knudsen for guiding us around Griquet and St Lunaire, Paul Bromley for our expedition to Williamsport, Mick Byrne for safe landings in Crouse and Mary Foley for informadinner, and fresh water whenever we needed it.



SNOOK'S COVE ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT: REPORT ON FIELD SEASON 1 Brian Pritchard and Eliza Brandy

Figure 1 Narrows and Back Bay Regions of Labrador, showing locations of the town of Rigolet and the site of Snook's Cove (GaBp-07) (Pritchard)

an overwhelming success in terms of both ob- trapping grounds throughout this time period. major research questions and community feed- locations, the Inuit living in the Narrows reback and responses to the project.

Snook's Cove Archaeology Project. The first ravians to the north and substantial seasonal objective is to better understand the varied and and settler operations to the south. geographically-situated responses of the Labrador Inuit to colonialism by focusing on an area derstand how the Inuit built, used and main-(the Narrows region) and time period (post- tained their sod-houses, and to incorporate this 18th century) that has hardly been researched, understanding into a typology of sod-house and on a group of Inuit that had a degree of architecture relating to the ethnicity, or group autonomy and self-control over their liveli- identity, of the inhabitants. One outcome of hoods not found among Inuit that were living colonialism and interaction between Inuit and with and/or nearer settlers elsewhere in Labra- foreigners in Labrador was that settlers, Inuit dor. Inuit were intimately familiar with the and Métis alike all built and lived in semilandscape, waterways and resources around the subterranean sod-houses towards the end of Narrows and Back Bay regions through centu- the 18th and into the 19th centuries. Given this ries of use and experience, and many of them conflation between group identity and building made this area home throughout the late 18th practices, one of the initial, and perhaps bigto early 20th centuries (see figure 1). In con- gest, problems facing archaeologists working

am happy to report that the first of two trast, settlers favoured the western end of Lake seasons of fieldwork at Snook's Cove was Melville because of its proximity to productive taining primary data with which to answer the Given these differences in preferred settlement gion continued to live their lives with relatively There are two main objectives of the less influence from foreigners such as the Mo-

The second objective is to better un-

on any post-18th century habitation site in 5, 6 and 7). Interestingly, house 3 also has a Central and Southern Labrador is determining partially paved stone floor and raised rearwho lived there. It has recently been deter- sleeping platform. mined that Snook's Cove (GaBp-07), which is located on the north side of the Narrows, was tures, there is also decent material evidence home to several Inuit families throughout the indicating that both houses were occupied by 19th and early 20th centuries, and it is thought Inuit families, including the use of traditional that the sod-houses there were occupied by raw materials such as whalebone, soapstone, these Inuit (see figure 1).

volving site survey and mapping, test pitting that you would not expect to find at settler and full-scale excavations, it appears that we hit sites. Less obvious, and more contentious, evithe nail on the head. This is a far cry from dence includes the reworking of European maother times when I have gone into the field terials into Inuit forms such as nails worked with high expectations only to be let down by into blades, and extensive refurbishment and poor preservation, inaccurate surveys or his- re-use of artifacts such as the mending of brotorical accounts, or past people not being ken ceramics and the utilization of the sharp where they are supposed to be.

With a crew consisting of myself and fellow MUN students Eliza Brandy, Josh Brandy is using a zooachaeological approach to Keddy, Pat Lavigne and Lori Williams, close to investigate patterns of Inuit subsistence and 100 (1m x 1m) units were excavated from two animal use at Snooks Cove. Because of the amadjacent houses and associated middens. biguity in sod-house architecture relating to the House 4 is a true semi-subterranean sod-house ethnicity of occupants noted above, it is that exhibits several traditional Inuit architec- thought that an analysis of the faunal remains tural features and is tentatively dated from will complement the architectural and material about 1800 to 1860 AD. This house is cut into data at the site by providing an additional line the ground about 40 to 50cm, has earth and of evidence with which to identify an Inuit ocsod walls that have slumped inwards since cupation of sod-houses in Southern Labrador. house abandonment, has (at least a partially) paved flagstone floor and raised rear-sleeping cant amount of faunal material recovered from platform, and has a substantial hearth feature both houses 3 and 4 at Snook's Cove, which located in the SW corner of the house (see fig- considering the dates of occupation of the ures 2, 3 and 4).

1940, house 3 did not turn out to be a sod- tence at the site. The recent nature of the site house as was initially thought based on surface and the sandy matrix allowed for excellent evidence. Instead, it is a settler-style cabin that preservation of bone, and in some cases comhas large log side walls laid directly on the plete skulls and articulated bones were recovground (with slumping sides giving the impres- ered. Preliminary analysis using comparative sion of a depression like that found with sod- faunal collections from the Zooarchaeological houses), a front stone wall constructed of dry- Identification Centre of the Canadian Museum laid cobbles held in place with sand, a wood- of Nature indicates that the inhabitants of plank floor covering at least a portion of the Snook's Cove had a diet with a heavy reliance interior, and an old drum fireplace/hearth that on seals and caribou, which supports the interwas likely originally a wood stove (see figures pretation of an Inuit occupation for these

In addition to Inuit architectural feaquartz crystal and slate, and the use of tradi-Indeed, after eight weeks of work in- tional implements such as soapstone kulliks edges of broken glass.

For her MA research at MUN, Eliza

Towards this end, there was a signifihouses, should give us a decent picture of Tentatively dated from about 1860 to change through time in animal use and subsis-



Figure 2 The light patch on the right is old, slumping sod. Notice the dark layer on the left that runs underneath the sod; this was the old surface layer that the house cuts through and was built on (Pritchard)

Figure 3 The light patch coming out from the log (back-north) wall of house 4 is the sleeping platform. Also notice the cracked flagstones at the bottom right and bottom centre of the picture, which paved the floor of the house (Pritchard)





Figure 4 Hearth feature in House 4. The linear stones on the left are part of the front wall (Pritchard)

Figure 5 Log (east) wall and stone front (south) wall of house 3 (Pritchard)



houses. Significantly smaller amounts of other platforms which are about 1.3m wide and are animals have also been identified, such as rab- raised only about 10 to 15 cm above floor bits, hares, ptarmigan, murres, and a porcupine, level. After the interiors were exposed, the diand some cod remains have also been found. mensions of house 3 were determined to be And given the importance of dogs for life in about 5.1m (E-W) x 4.6m (N-S) and house 4 Labrador during the 19th century, it was not were about 4.2m (E-W) x 4.7m (N-S). surprising their remains were found as well.

yond fieldschool while an undergraduate at around 1860 which allows me to gauge change McMaster University, Eliza was very pleased over time in Inuit society within the context of with how the season turned out and the collec- colonialism over the 19th and 20th centuries, tion of faunal materials excavated. More sig- and there are lots of material and architectural nificantly though, she is grateful for her fantas- data that can and will be used to answer the tic crew and the lasting impression left by the two primary research question noted above. community of Rigolet and the spirit of Labrador.

material evidence are for what they can tell us the nearby community of Rigolet makes this about Inuit building traditions and responses research even more worthwhile. I do not beto colonialism in terms of cultural continuity lieve in doing archaeology for the sake of doing and change, significantly more interesting is archaeology and I have actively sought to pubthat even though house 3 is more recent than licize this research to the people of Labrador house 4 and accordingly replaces some of the through radio interviews and community presearlier Inuit features such as the flagstone floor entations. This past summer we enjoyed an and stone-hearth with a wood floor and wood- impromptu visit at the site from a number of stove, they share an internal arrangement and kids and parents from Rigolet who were interlogic that is impossible to ignore. In fact, the ested in what was going on, and we had about internal arrangement of both houses is so simi- 40 people show up (not all at once) for our lar they are almost mirror images of the other post-fieldwork show-and-tell (see figures 8 and and the only discernable difference is that 9). Based on past experience this is a very dehouse 3 is wider than it is long and house 4 is cent turn out. With the support of the longer than it is wide.

cated in the centre of the front (south) wall, and while only one person applied last summer which faces the water and requires you to step (and he ended up working for the Department up substantially (approx. 30cm) to enter the of Fisheries instead), I have already received houses. The hearth and stove are placed to the interest from several people about next year. I left of the entrances in the southwest corners like to think this increased interest can be at of both houses. These are substantial features least partly attributed to the reception and inwith stonework radiating outwards from the terest in the project by the people of Rigolet cooking areas (compare figures 4 and 7). Run- this past summer. I hope that next years fieldning along the entire length of the back (north) work is as successful as this years was. wall in both houses are raised rear-sleeping

All told, houses 3 and 4 represent two As her first fieldwork experience be- distinct periods of time with a possible overlap

As great as the archaeological potential of Snook's Cove is, the warm reception and As interesting as the architectural and genuine interest in the project by people from Nunatsiavut government I also sought to hire The entrances of both houses are lo- students from Rigolet to help with fieldwork,



Figure 6 In-situ plank floor in House 3 abuts the base of the rear sleeping platform (Pritchard)

Figure 7 Fireplace and partially paved floor in house 3. The barrel hoop at the top acted as a base for an oven and/or stove and the soil around this area is baked from the heat radiating from it. The smaller linear stones on the left are part of the front wall (Pritchard)





Figure 8 Me explaining the site to kids and parents from Rigolet (Pritchard)

Figure 9 Post-fieldwork show-and-tell at the Rigolet community centre (Pritchard)





Figure 1 Site FkBq-3 at Indian Harbour, Labrador (Rankin)

Lat an historic period Inuit site (FkBq-3) at and Lindsay Swinarton of l'Université Laval. Indian Harbour, on Huntingdon Island near Cartwright, Labrador (Figure 1). The site had pair of contiguous sod-walled houses that apbeen briefly tested in 2006 and found to con- peared to share part of an entrance passage. tain early historic period Inuit sod-walled By the end of the six-week field season, the houses similar to those previously excavated by larger of the two houses (House 1) had been Rankin at the site of Snack Cove 3, at the op- almost completely excavated, along with its posite (outer) end of Huntingdon Island. Ini- large entrance passage (Figure 2). The excatial indications were that the houses at Indian vated house has a roughly rectangular paved Harbour were slightly earlier than those at subterranean floor area measuring 5.15m from Snack Cove 3 and might represent a prior oc- front to back and approximately 2.75m wide. cupation by the same group of people. Plans There are raised, partly paved earth benches on were therefore made to conduct intensive exca- both long sides and at the rear which are faced vations at the site when funds were available. on the inside with upright slabs of stone. At The necessary funds materialized with the each corner of the floor is a lamp-stand/hearth awarding of a SSHRC CURA grant in 2009. area marked by upright stone slabs. The long, The crew consisted of 4 graduate students: paved entrance passage features a very well Eric Tourigny, Marianne Hardenberg and defined sunken cold trap immediately outside

n 2009 Lisa Rankin conducted excavations Corey Hutchings from Memorial University,

The 2009 excavations focused upon a



Figure 2 House 1, Indian Harbour, after excavation (Rankin)



Figure 3 Soapstone bowl in situ (Rankin)

the floor area.

Traditional Inuit artifacts recovered from this house include an almost complete in 2009 revealed a total 5 sod-walled Inuit rectangular soapstone bowl (Figure 3), a bone houses, probably spanning the late 16th to early dog-trace buckle, and several iron-bladed ulus. 18th century, and one stone tent ring of un-European-manufactured artifacts include nu- known date. Plans for 2010 are to complete merous nails and spikes (some modified), an the excavation of House 1 by removing the iron flensing knife and the pewter handle and flag-stone floor, to completely excavate the rim from a hinged-lid beer tankard. All of the adjoining house, and to excavate one of the items recovered point to a probable late 16th later houses. Comparisons of the artifact and century date for the occupation of this house. faunal assemblages between the houses at this A Recent-Indian period chert projectile point site and the three houses previously excavated recovered from the roof-collapse layer indi- at Snack Cove 3 will provide the basis for an cates an earlier Amerindian use of the locality. interpretation of changes in Inuit economy The fact that a polynya occurs nearby suggests during the critical early historic period in the that year-round access to sea mammals may Sandwich Bay area as European objects behave been a consideration in the selection of came more readily available. this site by the Inuit, at least, and this is sup-

ported by the recovery of the flensing knife.

Mapping and further testing of the site

PROVINCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OFFICE 2009 Ken Reynolds, Delphina Mercer and Stephen Hull Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO)

Southern Labrador

In June Stephen and Delphina traveled to quartzite beach sand. In some of the pits near-L southern Labrador. This trip was prompted est the road (left side of Figure 1) there was no by several reasons:

1. Search for further evidence of a spot find (near bottom right corner of Figure 1) the site found by Jim Tuck in Forteau in the early black layer was very dense, to the point the 1970s.

2. Search for Jim Tuck's area 11 at L'Anse layer; this may be a midden deposit. Amour.

3. Search for evidence of baleen processing at field including typical white wares, lots of iron Red Bay on the Boney shore and Kelpy Cove nails, brick fragments, pipe stems, bottle glass, areas.

4. Search for sites in Carrols Cove and West- would suggest a date earlier than the 19th cenern Arm.

5. Explore the L'Anse au Diable area for Ar- that may be older: a single piece of blue hand rowhead Mine

6. And as always check on the condition of mandy Stoneware. None of the artifacts were known sites such as Cowpath and Pinware Hill. found in an undisturbed context nor were

excavated 12 test pits a proposed house loca- the possible midden. tion in Forteau. They ranged in depth from 15 cm to just over 50 cm deep. The stratigraphy notable in the field (Figure 1, Box around test of most of the pits consisted of a thin layer of pit C4). There was also a foundation noted grass and decaying matter, a layer of black or- near test pits A1 & B1, which, we learned dur-

ganic material and then a layer of fine pinkish pink sand layer. In one pit near the beach shovel had to be used to chip away parts of the

Numerous artifacts were found in the gun flint and bone. None of those artifacts tury. There were just two artifacts recovered painted Tin glaze and a single piece of Nor-On the morning of June 8, 2009 we there any features found, with the exception of

Foundations of recent buildings were



Figure 1 Map of the proposed house area tested in Forteau (PAO)

the area, was formerly a Hudson's Bay Com- McGhee & Tuck 1975, just 14 cultural localipany building. was a portion of a cobblestone roadway which Also, the map in the field notebook showing according to the local informant once extended the 15 cultural localities and the map in from the front of the former HBC building to McGhee & Tuck 1975 on page 77 showing the nearby brook (Forteau Outside Room 1 cultural localities are different. Area 11 in the EiBf-42) (Figure 2).

dor trip was to search for a site found nearly 40 of other areas also differ. During several subyears earlier. In a set of early 1970s fieldnotes sequent revisits to the L'Anse Amour area the Jim Tuck (Tuck n.d.) refers to finding two frag- author and Delphina Mercer have relocated ments of a stemmed projectile point across the several of these areas and found several new road from the English Point Cemetery. A brief sites (all of which were given new Borden search for any trace of that site was unsuccess- numbers). During this revisit our goal was to ful.

notebook (Tuck n.d.), the original survey of the map of the L'Anse Amour localities contained L'Anse Amour area in the early 1970s resulted in the field notebook from the early 1970s in the discovery of 15 cultural localities. This shows area 11 as being the farthest west artimap does not include the L'Anse Amour burial fact locality found. The area is described as a mound. All of the areas, including the mound, large blowout west of a creek with quartzite were eventually lumped under one Borden flakes and biface fragments. McGhee & Tuck



Figure 2 Stone roadway noted just past the location of the proposed house construction in Forteau (PAO)

ing a conversation with a lady who grew up in number, EiBf-04. However, according to Just beyond this foundation ties were found, not including the mound. notebook and the same area in the published Our first task on our southern Labra- book are in different locations. The locations relocate Area 11 from the original field note-According to a map in Jim Tuck's field book of the L'Anse Amour area. The rough 1975 gives no location information for this lo- latter and explored the blow-out and found cality, it just records that 5 roughly ovate and brown-pink quartzite flakes at the base of the crudely flaked quartzite bifaces were recovered blow-out. Since this is the last creek on the from a blow-out. Our second task on this trip west side of L'Anse Amour and the last blowwas to try to relocate Area 11.

out to look for area 11. After 15 minutes of We recovered a large light purple quartzite walking we crossed what we thought was the chopper/biface from this area. This artifact is small creek referenced in the hand written field flaked flat on one face and just flaked on the notes from the early 1970s. We found our- outside edge of the other face. Most of the selves in a huge blow-out which we explored face is still convex and covered with cortex and found lots of flakes of chert that varied in showing that it was a round beach cobble prior colour from white, to shades of grey and black to flaking (Figure 5). (Figure 3) spread over an area more than 100 m wide. In one area we found grey chert flakes for evidence of baleen processing at Red Bay eroding from an old in situ soil horizon. We on the Boney Shore and Kelpy Cove areas. collected two biface bases, one of white chert the other of a mottled light grey chert. They are roughly straight based with roughly parallel sides. We also collected a rough biface tip made of grey-white mottled chert (Figure 4). This material is typical of the Labrador Straits



Figure 3 All of the grey/white spots in the photo are flakes (PAO)

and the Northern Peninsula of the island, being found at various Maritime Archaic, Intermediate and Recent Indian sites.

Initially we thought this might be Area 11 from the field notebook but we found no quartzite flakes; all the material in the area was chert. When we finished exploring this blowout we found another larger creek and noticed another blowout just past it. We crossed the

out on the west side this appears to be Area 11 Late in the afternoon of June 8th we set based on the notes from the field notebook.

The next task on our list was to search





Cindy Gibbons, a Parks Canada employee in skulls now rested. It was originally thought Red Bay, found a couple of whale skulls in the that the skulls would be dragged ashore at high area near Kelpy Cove last fall. As part of the tide, and then towed out of the water using a process for World Heritage designation Cindy capstan. We carried out testing in this area and requested that the areas be tested for evidence on the Boney Shore to see if we could find any of baleen harvesting. It is suspected that this evidence of the whole baleen extraction procprocess would be done near where the whale ess.

Figure 5 Quartzite chopper/biface - top shows flat face, bottom shows convex cortex face and flaking on just the outside edge (PAO)



In the Kelpy Cove area we dug nine test pits and found the ground was still frozen in most of the pits. We also found more whale bone than just the skulls and ribs on the surface, including several vertebrae and possible jaw bones. None of the test pits contained any trace of baleen processing. It is interesting to note that there is a lot of whale bone in the area (including at least one skull) under the sod; of particular interest is that the area is \sim 70-80 m from the salt water. The Basque wouldn't have needed to drag the skull that far from the shore for baleen processing. There is evidence for Thule/Inuit in the Red Bay area, but again why would they need the whale remains so far from the shore? Surely they could process the remains closer to shore. The area



Figure 6 Area between Kelpy and Steamer Cove just outside Red Bay noted by the star (PAO)

is very low; it is not much more than one metre above current sea level. Perhaps the remains were washed ashore during a storm?

In the afternoon we went to the Boney Shore where there are two visible concentrations of whale skulls (Figure 7). We excavated several test pits in each area.

In the first area which has 15-16 skulls the mid 1980s. we dug seven test pits looking for baleen processing evidence. All of the test pits were 50cm². No cultural material was found in any of the test pits however, two contained post cranial whale bone.

The second bone concentration has six to seven skulls visible on the surface. We excavated six 50cm² test pits, all of which contained post cranial whale bone including unfused vertebral discs and jaw bones. One pit had a small piece of cut wood in the same area as whale bone. After widening the test pit and further



Figure 7 Boney shore is NW of Saddle island - two testing locations are noted by red dots (PAO)

excavation nothing else cultural was found.

In the morning of June 10, 2009 we boarded a small speed boat and headed to Carrol Cove which is approximately seven kilometres south west of Red Bay (Figure 8). This little cove has a long history of European occupation. It is possible the cove was fished by Breton fisherman around 1510. In fact the later arriving Basques referred to the cove as Port Bertan or Breton. The cove was mentioned in a 1575 law suit between two Basque whaling captains and on 24 December 1584 Joanes de Echaniz wrote his will in Port Breton. Carrol Cove was also known as Port Balleine by the French Basques (Barkham, 1982; Encyclopedia of NL V1: 1981). The 🚅

cove was continuously used by fisherman up to the mid 1980s.

We were in Carrol Cove because Cindy Gibbons had recently noted red roof tile thrown up in the back dirt pile from a groundhog hole. Upon arrival we tied up our boat at the small wharf used by cabin owners in Carrol Cove and walked from the head of the cove along the southern shore to Carrol Point looking for Cindy's groundhog hole.

While walking out to the end of the point we noted several places just back from the shoreline with various foundation-like depressions including three circular depressions in a row that looked like Basque tryworks. Test pits in these depressions revealed no cultural material. At the eastern tip of Carrol Point we saw a recent capstan and noted a whale skull just behind it. A test pit behind the skull contained no cultural material.

On our walk back to the bottom of the cove we dug several other test pits in some of the depressions. At about midway between the

Figure 8 Showing the location of Carrol Cove in relation to Red Bay (PAO)



point and the bottom of the cove a test pit dug terial that he thought may date to the late 18th just outside one of the depressions contained or early 19th century. Jim suspected they may whale bone, a possible piece of tin-glaze ce- be the location of a French sealing station datramic, red roof tile, burned bone and a Ramah ing from the 18th century (Tuck 1981:76). chert flake. We dug four more test pits in each Without realizing it we probably test pitted the of the cardinal directions three metres from the same sod structures EkBc-04 on the south first test pit. The first (north of the original shore of the arm in Buckle Cove finding square test pit) and fourth (east of the original test pit) nails, CEW with crizzled honey glaze, a pipe contained more roof tile. The second (west of stem with a narrow bore and a seal bone. the original test pit) contained more whale

and closer to the depression) contained a considerable amount of historic material. We found Pearlware and whiteware, square nails, an orange CEW small pot base fragment with an honey coloured glaze on the inside, a kaolin pipe bowl fragment, green bottle glass, a piece of cut ivory, red roof tile, strap iron, fish bone and charcoal. The test pit was 40 cm deep; the first 20 cm was thick with roots and the last 20 cm was a mix of dark earth and mussel shell. At the bottom was a layer of red coarse quartzite sand.

Arriving back at the wharf near the cabins we found a groundhog hole in one of Figure 10 Test pit in the garden near the groundhog hole with red the gardens used by the cabin owners. There, in the back dirt pile of the groundhog hole, was a large amount of red roof tile. A test pit in He recorded "A Rattler's Bight period Marithe garden near the groundhog hole found time Archaic site was located in a blowout at more roof tile and a piece of coarse earthen- the western end of the arm." (PAO SRF) On ware.

Jim Tuck visited Western Arm in 1980 and recorded both historic and precontact occupations. His historic occupation consisted of sod structures which produced historic ma-

Of the three precontact occupations in bone. The third (south of the original test pit the Arm, Jim only described a location for one.



roof tile present (PAO)

our walk around most of the Western Arm shoreline we saw grassy fields, large areas of moss/heath, areas of exposed bedrock, stands of evergreens and smaller amounts of deciduous trees on higher terraces. The only place we

Figure 9 Looking toward Carrol Cove's southern shore. The wharf and cabins are to the right of the mid point of the photo (PAO)



noted any blowouts was at the head of Buckle $60x20m = 1200 m^2$ with lots of large intact ar-Cove which is in the south west end of West- eas and flakes eroding out of context. There ern Arm.

looking for the Arrowhead Mine site in the under volleyball to baseball and softball size; L'Anse au Diable are. We ended up finding some were visibly flaked. This may indicate four probable Maritime Archaic sites, one of the site is some form of lithic workshop which is likely Arrowhead Mine and one which (Figure 12). is very significant in terms of having very high research potential.

near the highway in a sand blow-out. It is rowhead Mine site. It was a small but dense made up of scattered white & clear quartzite concentration of various quartzite flakes and flakes, grey slate flakes and a few fire-cracked cores we found on the lip of a large blow-out. rocks.

site we initially thought we had found another small quartzite exposure site, however the closer look at Tuck n.d. and realized there were more we searched the larger the site became several localities to this site and that the notes and we soon realized we were in the midst of a contained a rough hand drawn map of the site. large Maritime Archaic site. The site is ~ It is likely we visited just one of the localities.

are also several large cobbles of quartzite sit-We also spent some time on this trip ting on the surface varying in size from just

Very near the PAO coordinates for Arrowhead Mine we found our fourth site Arrowhead Mine 2 is a small site located which we believe is some portion of the Ar-What remains of this site looks like a small At the Arrowhead Mine 3 (Figure 11) lithic workshop with several worked cobbles.

Upon returning to St. John's we took a

Figure 11 The Arrowhead Mine 3 (Quarry 2) site extends from where the picture is being taken back to Delphina on the right and to the left side of the photo (PAO)





Figure 12 Arrowhead Mine 3 showing one of the large flaked quartzite cobbles (PAO)



Figure 13 A biface tip and base (missing tip and corner) from the Arrowhead Mine 3 (PAO)

If our interpretation of the map is correct we Historic Resources Act. Laurie McLean also gave were at Area A where Tuck found a small pit in a presentation on the Beaches site. We also 1973 that contained 6 bifaces and 3 fully chan- planned to revisit Inspector Island (DiAq-01) neled gouges.

The final task for this year's southern not been revisited since 1990. Labrador trip as to revisit two known sites. At the Pinware Hill site we noted that the hearth Inspector Island in Dildo Run, Notre Dame

No other cultural material was found.

The Cowpath site is basically in the same condition as last year; showing some disturbance but mostly intact. This site has significant research potential with intact material. There is blown-out material, but there are definitely intact areas. Using the GPS we were able to estimate that cultural material was exposed over an area of more than 600 m², much of which has never been archaeologically investigated.

Inspector Island

In July the Stephen Hull traveled to the Boyd's Cove Beothuk Interpretation Centre to give a presentation to the general public on the since were in the area and because the site has

The site is located on the south side of we found in 2005 is almost completely eroded. Bay (Figure 1). It is a multi-culture, multi-



Figure 14 Flakes eroding out of the Arrowhead Mine 3 (PAO)

component site spread across at least two site and cut down several trees that were growbeach terraces. The upper terrace contains a ing out of one of the housepits. The cabin ap-Maritime Archaic occupation as well as a prob- pears to have no subfloor so it may not have able Groswater occupation as indicated by 2 impacted the site. However, there is no way to artifacts in Pastore 1987. The lower terraces tell if the felling of the trees turned over the contain a Little Passage occupation below a soil in the house pit. An inspection of the enbrief Beothuk occupation.

1987 Dr. Pastore constructed a ~ one metre of the site. It appears that Dr. Pastrore's wall high and ~ 13 metre long retaining wall along is protecting the site from the natural elements. the western edge of the site to protect it from Southern Cat Island wave and ice damage (Figure 15). The wall was made of large stones (>30 cm) which were chaeology Office (PAO) was sent pictures of wrapped in chicken wire with large wooden several private collections in the Lumsden area posts (~2m) driven into the ground in front of and photos of what appeared to be a series of the stones.

were quickly able to relocate the wall (Figures Lumsden. In August of 2009 the author trav-16) and noted that it is still in good condition eled to Lumsden to investigate both the private and protecting the site. There are even Juniper collections and the possible new site. trees growing on top of the wall. We were however disappointed to realize that someone bons the author spent the evening of August had built a cabin on the upper terrace of the 12th visiting local individuals with private col-

tire beach, especially in front of the retaining During the excavation of the site in wall, did not reveal any artifacts or any erosion

In October of 2008 the Provincial Arfeatures at a possible new archaeological site After a short search of the beach we on Southern Cat Island, just off shore from

With the assistance of Mr. Rex Gib-



Figure 15 Retaining wall just after construction (Pastore 1987) (PAO,



Figure 16 Two digitally merged photos taken in 2009 from a slightly different angle than the 1987 photo showing the same area as Figure 2. The 5 or 6 trees in the centre foreground of the 1987 photo appear to have been cut down (PAO)

lections from the area. (Figure 18 & 19)

Jim Goodyear. He has an extensive collection more extensive; most if not all of it dates to the of precontact and historic artifacts from South- 19th century. ern Cat Island (See Figure 19, top photo & Figure 20). Mr. Goodyear was somewhat hesitant ety of 19th century ceramic fragments. There is to lend his collection for cataloguing but in the also an assortment of small brass pins and 10end he did acquiesce. His collection was taken 15 sewing thimbles of various sizes and styles. to St. John's, catalogued and has since been All of the latter were surface collected from returned to him.

contact collection is his assortment of Euro-One of the people we visited was Mr. pean artifacts from Southern Cat Island is even

The collection includes the typical varione small area on the island. The European As impressive as Mr. Goodyear's pre- portion of the collection was not borrowed for



Figure 18 The collection of Mr. Baxter Andrews of Lumsden from the Cape Island and Cape Freels area (PAO)

Figure 19 Top two photos are private collections. Artifacts in the top photo belong to Mr. Jim Goodyear of Lumsden, they were borrowed for cataloguing and returned; the middle photo artifacts are in the possession of Mr. Frank Vincent of Valleyfield, they were not borrowed, some of the collection is from Cape Island; the bottom photo shows one of the features on Southern Cat Island (All photos Rex Gibbons) (PAO)

cataloguing.

The next morning was spent investigating the features on Southern Cat Island. All was littered with various European 19th century five are located on the south east tip of the is- and more recent artifacts. Just to the west (See land and built directly on top of the beach Figure 21 area marked A) was where Mr. Andy (Figure 21). Four of the five had a complete or Gibbons collected his Groswater knife and Mr. almost complete single ring of quartzite cob- Jim Goodyear said that he also collected varibles (~ head sized or smaller) around their ex- ous precontact artifacts (Recent Indian) in the terior. Features 3 and 4 had partial or incom- same area. He also related that he had never plete rings. Feature 5 had no ring but there found an artifact on the surface of the features. were enough quartzite cobbles loosely strewn The beach around the features also contained a around to say all three would have had com- lot of black slate cobbles in various states of plete exterior rings of quartzite cobbles prior to fracture. This material, according to Mr. Rex being deflated. The interior of all the features Gibbons who has a background in geology, is were visibly filled with beach sand, pebbles and not indigenous to the area. So the surrounding

Figure 20 Some of the European artifacts collected by Mr. Jim Goodyear from Southern Cat Island (PAO)



a lot of periwinkle, barnacle and mussel shells.

The beach area around the features environment gave little hint as to who created the features.

It was decided to quarter feature 1 because it looked to be the least disturbed. It was hoped it may reveal artifactual evidence to suggest who made the features or when they were When the quartering was completed made. this was expanded to halving the feature.

The stratigraphy of feature 1 includes a layer of shell fragments which are mixed with beach sand and pebbles in the top five to six centimetres. Below this is a layer of ten centimetres of sand that has some organic marbling throughout. At 14-15 centimetres there were some small pieces of deteriorated wood and just below this is a one centimetre thick black organic layer. Beyond this is pure beach sand. Large cobbles similar to those that compose the outer ring were found inside the feature as well.

No artifacts were found on top of the features during a visual inspection by the author. No artifacts were found in Feature one during the excavation and there was no charcoal, fire cracked rock, or burned sand noted below the feature. Feature three was also prodded by Mr. Goodyear; no artifacts were found there either. It was originally thought by the PAO that these features were hearths but the lack of any burned material would seem to preclude this thought.



Figure 21 Location of the features on Southern Cat Island and where Mr. Andy Gibbons picked up his Groswater biface the day before our arrival (A) (Rex Gibbons, photo) (PAO)

Table 1 Measurements of the 5 features			
Feature	Size (cm)	Distance (cm)	Height (cm)
1	115x140		25
2	190x190	210 from Feature 2 to 1	15-20
3	190x190	80 from Feature 3 to 2	20
4	180x170	200 from Feature 4 to 3	20-25
5	160x140	380 from Feature 5 to 4	

collecting artifacts from the island since the dragging a stick along behind him so he would 1992 cod moratorium and in that time the is- know where he had and had not looked. land has undergone severe changes due to wind-blown sand. As we walked back to the mine who made the beach features, when they boat he pointed out several areas that since were made or why they were made. Given the 1992 had been changed drastically due to wind- wind blown nature of the environment conblown sand. He explained how he collected stantly covering and uncovering material and most of his artifacts by visiting the sand cov- the on-going regular collecting of material ered island after particularly bad storms and in from the island it is unlikely the site would rethe spring of the year when the artifacts would pay any long term investigation. be washed out. He also explained how he

Mr. Goodyear told us that he had been would conduct his search of the beaches by

In the end we were not able to deter-



Figure 22 The Palaeoeskimo (Groswater) site of Salmon Cove-Rose Blanche. (PAO)

Rose Blanche

In September the PAO was contacted by Karen Ryan, formerly an archaeology student at MUN and now an employee of the *Labn* CMC. She informed us that a colleague of Arch hers, Stephen Augustine, an Ethnology curator at the CMC, stopped at a park near Rose Blanche where some machinery was bulldozing a walking path. He saw lithics falling out of the cut edges that he described as Groswater. *Arche*

In October Ken Reynolds traveled to the area and confirmed the site location. Though a small part of the site is disturbed the terrace is large enough to contain in situ remains. Testing of this terrace and other potential areas in close proximity is required.

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2009 FIELD SEASON AT PHILLIP'S GARDEN, PORT AU CHOIX NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE M.A.P. Renouf, P.J. Wells, D.A. Lavers **Memorial University**

Introduction

outside the western perimeter of Houses 17 on previous years, the location and outline of all the upper terrace of the Dorset Palaeoeskimo features was recorded with the total station and site of Phillip's Garden (Renouf 2009). Our mapped by hand. Artefact locations were shot particular aims were to look for evidence of in with the total station and flakes and faunal exterior activities by uncovering and delineat- were collected by level within unit. ing features, mapping artefact distributions and

17 to 93 m². Once the sod was removed we The general objective of the 2009 field sea- collected soil samples at 50 cm intervals over lacksquare son was to continue investigating the area the excavation area using a soil sampler. As in



Figure 1 2008-2009 excavation areas (Renouf)

taking soil samples for multi-chemical analysis. Results of the 2008 excavations showed that excavation area, including: small, medium and there were multiple features exterior to and large post-holes (singly or in pairs); flatpotentially associated with House 17. In the bottomed pits; areas of soil anomalies; areas of 2009 field season we extended our excavation pea or angular gravel; rock pavements or connorthward to encompass the full extent of the centrations, and midden deposits. Of particuarea outside the western perimeter of House 17 lar note were: a gravel platform measuring 2.3 (Figs. 1-2).

Description

bringing the total area excavated outside House outlined by larger and deeper stakeholes (Fig.

Over 100 features occurred in the 2009 x 2.2 m (Fig. 3); an axial feature (Fig. 4), a 2.5 x 1.5 m oval area outlined by small shallow, or Fifty-nine m² were excavated in 2009, deep, stakeholes (Fig. 5); a 1.2 x 0.5 m oval



Figure 3 Gravel platform outlined with pink string (Renouf, Wells, Lavers)

Figure 4 Axial feature. Nails at 1 m intervals (Renouf, Wells, Lavers)





Figure 5 Oval area outlined by shallow stakeholes; each is flagged with yellow (Renouf, Wells, Lavers)

Figure 6 Oval area outlined by medium-sized, deep post-holes (Renouf, Wells, Lavers)



6) and a line of large and medium-sized postholes at the terrace edge (Fig. 7). These and other features remain to be analyzed for patterns and associations.

Conclusions

Together with 2008 excavations, the 2009 field season at Phillip's Garden uncovered evidence of a complex palimpsest of features outside House 17 that indicate a wide range of structures and activities outside this, and no doubt other, houses at the site.

References

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2009 2008 field season at Phillip's Garden, Port an Choix National Historic Site. Report to the Provincial Archaeology Office, Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.



Figure 7 Line of large, shallow post-holes at terrace edge (Renouf)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON INDIAN BAY BROOK JULY 10-15, 2009 09.32 Fred Schwarz **Black Spruce Heritage Services**

First Pond, Second Pond, Little Bear activity. Cove Pond, and at the mouth of Thwart Brook in the Indian Bay Brook drainage between July dence for early historic and precontact occupa-10 and July 15, 2009.

boat-based and involved ground investigations fire in 1961. All of the ponds investigated were at 35 testing locations, with 68 testpits exca- dammed and flooded during commercial logvated at 10 of those. Survey of First Pond in- ging activities which continued until the 1961 volved ground investigation of 17 testing loca- fire. These dams have since deteriorated and tions, with 73 testpits excavated at 9 of these, water levels are currently below the maxima and survey on Little Bear Cove Pond involved reached during the height of logging, though ground survey at 9 locations, with 6 testpits levels remain several feet higher than they excavated at 2 of these. The mouth of Thwart would have been prior to the 20th century. Brook was accessed on foot from the Indian Bay campground and one testpit was excavated terland, including Gambo Pond, have similarly at a single testing location here.

during the course of the survey. These include First Pond, Second Pond and Little Bear Cove one Bowater logging camp and a separate saw- Pond appear to have been particularly severe. mill site on the northern shore of Second The shoreline along these lakes, particularly on Pond, another Bowater camp on the southern First and Second Pond, is characterized by shore of First Pond, and a possible precontact stands of birch established on what are essensite at the western end of First Pond. This last tially boulder fields from which virtually all soil is represented by a single chert nodule recov- appears to have been stripped away. This ered from the shingle and cobble beach at the leaves little opportunity for testing, or for the inflow of Indian Bay Brook. This piece displays preservation of in situ archaeological remains. It waterworn cortex and has been battered and is not clear why flooding impacts were so possibly worked at one end. It may therefore much more severe in this area than on Gambo represent a core fragment; whether or not it Pond, but it does appear that the shorelines has been worked, the material is exotic, unlike here were not only flooded, but severely anything observed on beaches in the study scoured by moving water and/or ice.

rchaeological survey was undertaken on area, and has likely been introduced by human

The disappointingly low level of evition may be attributed to the effects of logging Investigation of Second Pond was activities in the area and the subsequent forest

Other lakes in the Bonavista Bay hinbeen subjected to flooding, and also to the ef-Four archaeological sites were recorded fects of the 1961 fire. However, the impacts on

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON BIRCHY ISLAND, SIVIER ISLAND, AND CAMEL ISLAND JULY 16-17, 2009 09.33 Fred Schwarz **Black Spruce Heritage Services**

Island in the Bay of Exploits between July 16 construction on the eastern beach. All testing and July 17, 2009.

sparsely-documented archaeological site re- around cabin sites that could be investigated by corded by Helen Devereux at Birchy Island visual inspection alone. Tickle (DiAr-07) and to survey nearby portions the course of the survey, the shoreline of the ously-reported DiAr-07.

rchaeological survey was undertaken on land), subsurface testing was undertaken only \mathcal{I} \mathbf{L} Birchy Island, Sivier Island and Camel on Camel Island where there has been no cabin locations, however, offered eroding banks and The objectives were to revisit the other natural and artificial surface exposures

In all, seven sites were recorded during of Birchy, Sivier, and Camel Islands. During the course of the survey, including the previ-



Partly-Eroded Depression at Birchy Island Tickle (DiAr-07) (Schwarz)

study area was tracked by boat, with ground the collection appear to indicate a Dorset occusurvey focused on the high-potential beaches, pation. In addition, two unusual features were necks, and points of land between rocky prom- noted. First was a small deposit of very fine ontories. There are many such attractive, high- calcined bone fragments (bone mash) with potential locations within the Study Area. Vir- some flakes observed on the edge of the erodtually all of these are now cabin sites, sur- ing bank. Deposits of this sort are more comrounded by extensive and carefully-manicured monly associated with Recent Indian occupalawns. Consequently, while 21 testing locations tions in Newfoundland, though no Recent Inwere investigated in all (three on Birchy Island, dian diagnostic artifacts were observed or colone on the mainland side of Shoal Tickle, four- lected at the site. The second feature of interest

Birchy Island Tickle (DiAr-7)

The site originally recorded by Helen Devereux in 1965 occupies a long sandy point projecting out into Birchy Island Tickle from the south side of Birchy Island. Although the point is occupied by a number of cabins and likely was an historic European settlement as well, it is the precontact component that is of greatest interest. A light but continual scatter of flakes and artifacts was noted along 200m of eroding bank on the southwestern margins of the point. The few diagnostic pieces in

teen on Sivier Island, and three on Camel Is- is a line of three shallow depressions ranged

along 50m on the southwestern side of the Western Harbour. Eastern Harbour was hispoint. The depression nearest the tip of the torically the site of a small community, since point has been partly lost to erosion, while the resettled. The original houses have been reremaining two are as yet unaffected. All are placed by cabins but certain historic features approximately 5m in diameter and 0.5m deep; remain, including an early 20th-century cemein the long grass it is difficult to determine with tery and a root cellar. certainty whether they are circular or subrec- Eastern Harbour 2 (DiAr-14) tangular. The associated artifacts might imply that these are potentially Dorset winter houses. a rocky promontory on the northern side of Preserved Dorset semi-subterranean houses Eastern Harbour, opposite Pine Island. A small are not common on the northeast coast of scatter of chert flakes and sherds of historic Newfoundland, and if Dorset, these remains ironstone ceramic was noted exposed on the might be highly-significant; while the location surface at the base of the bedrock outcrop. Inwould be classified by Pastore (1986) as "Outer spection of surface exposures atop the outcrop Coastal" and therefore a possible site of Dorset and on two successive levels along the neck winter occupation, it is nevertheless sheltered (ca. 0.5 and 3m a.s.l.) failed to reveal the source deep in the Bay of Exploits archipelago. Alter- of these cultural materials. This is an historic natively, the depressions may pertain to a Re- site with a precontact component of indetermicent Indian occupation of the site not evident nate cultural affiliation. in the artifact collection, but suggested by the Western Harbour 1 (DiAr-10) presence of the bone mash deposit further along the bank. It may be significant in this narrow constriction in Western Harbour. The regard that "Sandy Point on Birchy Island," eastern point, a more-or-less flat-topped bedlikely the same location as DiAr-07, was re- rock outcrop, is the site of a cabin, and two portedly the site of an encounter between one waterworn chert flakes were collected from the of John Peyton's men and a group of Beothuk gravel paths around this cabin. The beach gravwho were encamped in at least one wigwam. els for these paths were almost certainly The story of this encounter was relayed by brought here from elsewhere so there are Thomas Peyton to James Howley (1915: 284; probably no actual in situ archaeological deposcited in Marshall 1996:267)

Camel Island 1 (DiAr-12)

land near the southwestern end of Camel Is- Birchy Island Tickle more than the uniform land revealed no cultural material eroding from grey slate shingle found on beaches in Western either the eastern or western beach. However, Harbour, so it is suspected that this material excavation of 9 testpits at ca. 3m a.s.l. along the came from the extensive beach at DiAr-07. neck did yield one small chert flake from each Western Harbour 2 (DiAr-11) of two testpits. This appears to be a small, sparse cultural deposit of unknown cultural of Sivier Island connects two rocky hills. Two affiliation.

Eastern Harbour 1 (DiAr-13)

locations in the Study Area consist of low spruce indicates earlier historic settlement in necks of land connecting rocky hills and head- this location as well. lands. One such neck of land is found on Sivier Island, barely separating Eastern Harbour and

A smaller, higher neck of land anchors

Two opposing points of land form a its at this location. The source of the gravels cannot be identified for certain, but the multi-Investigations along the narrow neck of coloured gravels resemble those found along

A neck of land on the northwest side cabins presently occupy this neck, which like many other such landforms, is open and grassy. Many of the most attractive habitable One root cellar half-hidden in a clump of



Cemetery Headstone, Eastern Harbour 1 (DiAr-13) (Schwarz)

Shoal Tickle 1 (DiAs-12)

Shoal Tickle separates Birchy Island from the mainland. Both the Birchy Island and mainland sides of the tickle are marked by cliffy shorelines ending in rocky points of land topped by grasses and heath. Surface inspection of a small gravel exposure atop the cliffs

on the Birchy Island side revealed a few flakes and a chipped and ground burin-like tool of Cow Head Chert, indicating Groswater occupation. The potentially-habitable area here at the southwestern tip of Birchy Island is large, though inspection of numerous small exposures across the point revealed no other cultural material. The point on the mainland side of the tickle was also surface-inspected, with negative results.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT PINWARE HILL (EjBe-10), LABRADOR SEPTEMBER 5-8, 2009 09.42 Fred Schwarz **Black Spruce Heritage Services**

by Dr. Elmer Harp during a survey of the The Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) be-Labrador Straits in 1949 (Harp 1963). The site, gan monitoring the site in 2003 and has revislater revisited and partially excavated by Jim ited the site four times, in 2003, 2005, 2008 and Tuck and Bob McGhee in the early 1970s, 2009 (Hull and Mercer 2003, 2005, 2009), notrepresents the type-site for the "Pinware Hill ing ongoing erosion at the site each year. In Class" of projectile points, the earliest culture- 2005, PAO investigators found a large intact historical unit in the Archaic sequence they hearth with charcoal and white quartz/ quartzdefined for the Strait of Belle Isle (McGhee ite flakes and cobbles within the hearth. Charand Tuck 1975). Pinware Hill thus appears, on coal collected from the hearth was dated to the basis of radiocarbon dating, artifact seria- 7400 +/- 130 BP (Beta-210314). In 2008 and tion, and site elevation, to be the earliest re- 2009 it was noted that most of the hearth had corded archaeological site in the Province, dat- eroded away. PAO determined that salvage of ing as early as *ca.* 8000-9000 BP.

inware Hill (EjBe-10) was initially reported and quartzite flakes and an occasional artifact. the remaining portions of this hearth, along



EjBe-02 (Area 1) before excavation. Note the dense scatter of quartz debitage eroding onto the orange hardpan from the exposed margins of the buried A Horizon (Schwarz)

Today the site consists of several large with identification of any additional intact arsand blowouts over a large area that periodi- chaeological deposits, would be critical to oncally expose scattered white & yellowish quartz going cultural resource management of this early site.

Consequently, archaeological salvage excavations and surface inspection were undertaken at EjBe-10 between September 5 and September 8, 2009 by Dr. Fred Schwarz, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Bolger of Capstan Island. The work included five elements:

• salvage excavation at the eroding hearth reported by PAO investigators in 2005 (designated Area 1);

test/salvage excavation at a nearby area of eroding bank of undetermined archaeological potential (designated Area 2);

surface inspection, recording and mapping of the blowout in which Area 1 and Area 2 were located;

surface inspection, recording and mapping of the larger blowout to the north of the Area 1 and Area 2 blowout; and

other incidental field survey in the Pinware • area.

The preliminary results of archaeological field activities are summarized below.

Area 1 Salvage Excavation

work at EjBe-10 was to complete salvage exca- preted as the remains of a cobble hearth 1.3m vations at the remainder of the eroding hearth wide east to west; the north-south dimensions

feature first recorded by PAO in 2005. Salvage involved excavation within an approximately 8m² area, some portions of which had already been partly or wholly-deflated by wind erosion. Beneath an overall veneer of windblown sand, excavation revealed a buried peat layer 1-5cm thick; this layer was discontinuous, and interspersed with miniature "blowouts" filled with grey sand or windblown orange sand. Beneath the buried peat lay whitish-grey sand generally 5-10cm thick, with numerous quartz artifacts and scattered flecks of charcoal. This in turn overlay a grey-pink sand mottled with grey, again generally 5-10cm thick, resting on an reddish-orange sand which in places formed an indurated reddish-black hardpan. Cultural material, including quartz flakes and artifacts, and charcoal flecks, was found throughout the grey and mottled sand, and even embedded in the top of the red-orange sand and hardpan.

Excavation to the top of the mottled sand layer exposed a grouping of rocks including two head-sized heat-disintegrated rocks and three angular slabs. Though these do not form The principal objective of the 2009 any obvious pattern, the grouping is inter-

Excavation in progress at EjBe-10 (Area 1), showing north-south section through hearth feature (Schwarz)




Excavation near completion at EjBe-10 (Area 1), showing scatter of hearth rocks (Schwarz)

of the hearth cannot be determined, though concave bases. the number of cobbles scattered at the base of Area 2 Test Excavation the blowout below Area 1 suggests the feature once measured at least this length north-south viously been noted eroding from Area 2, excaas well. Some 30cm west of the hearth a vation was undertaken in Area 2, 3.5m from 20x20cm cluster of Vienna sausage, sardine the eastern edge of Area 1, to determine and kippered snack tins along with some whether cultural deposits related to Area 1 bread-bag plastic was found at the same depth; continued to the east. A total of 3m² was excathese appear to have been buried in a small pit vated in Area 2, following removal of up to 1m excavated through the buried peat layer but of windblown-sand overburden and buried fortunately this disturbance seems to have nar- peat. The stratigraphy was similar to that in rowly missed impacting the hearth feature it- Area 1 but thinner, with a 2-5cm layer of grey self.

coal were recovered from both the grey sand grey mottled sand grading to orange sand and and mottled sand layers, in addition to several blackish-red hardpan. Excavation revealed that more concentrated samples. Associated arti- quartz debris and finished artifacts, including facts consist almost entirely of white and crys- several biface fragments, are indeed present tal quartz debitage but appear to include a here, though the cultural deposit was notably number of finished artifacts, including biface sparser than in Area 1, with a light scatter of fragments, pièces esquillées, scrapers and other quartzite flakes limited to the grey sand and unifaces. Several projectile points have been charcoal layer; unlike in Area 1, the mottled recovered, and on preliminary inspection ap- pink-grey sand was sterile. Flakes and artifacts pear to consist solely of "Pinware Hill" forms were collected, as were several samples of scat-(per McGhee and Tuck 1975), with thinned, tered charcoal. The Area 2 excavation results

Although no cultural material had presand with charcoal flecks underlying the buried Numerous samples of scattered char- peat and overlying a 10-15cm layer of pinkmay indicate that though the most conspicuous flakes may tend to gravitate to the lowest levcultural deposits here are discontinuous and els, in the remnant pools of late spring and concentrated in dense loci around hearth fea- early summer). However, the remaining two tures which show prominently when blown out scatters lie closer to the vegetated margins of (as in Area 1), there may nevertheless be a thin the blowout. One is the dense 10x2m scatter of veneer of cultural material across the entire quartz flakes at the base of Area 1, clearly a area, even when this is not apparent in blow- product of erosion from the Area 1 hearth. outs.

Area 1-2 Blowout Survey

inspected in its entirety and the blowout mar- nothing was noted actively eroding here, the gins and all quartz debitage finds were mapped scatter of flakes at the base of the bank sugusing hand-held GPS. Nothing was noted ac- gests there may be in situ deposits preserved tively eroding from any of the vegetated mar- here, between the blowout and the house. gins of the blowout but five flake scatters were Survey of the Blowout North Of Area 1 and noted within the blowout. Three of these lie in Area 2 low central areas and may have formed as post-depositional accumulations (the blowout Area 2 was surface-inspected in its entirety, and apparently floods to the top in spring, and the blowout margins and all quartz debitage

The second lies near the southern edge of the blowout on the path leading from the house The Area 1-2 blowout was surface- which stands in front of the site. Although

The large blowout north of Area 1 and

Excavation in progress at EjBe-02 (Area 2). A meter of vegetation and aeolian overburden has been removed, exposing 3m² of the buried A Horizon. At this stage, 1m² has been further excavated to the sterile B Horizon (Schwarz)



finds were mapped using hand-held GPS. of the rocky hills northwest of town, from Nothing was noted actively eroding from any Gary Butt's house all the way to the Park of the vegetated margins of the blowout. Eight boundary. isolated flakes were recorded in various loca- References tions the middle of the blowout, along with one sparse deflated flake scatter measuring 4x7m.

Incidental Survey in the Pinware Area

Because the work required completing Hull, S. and D. Mercer the necessary salvage and recording at EjBe-10 was relatively extensive for the time allotted, there was little opportunity to revisit other sites recorded in the Pinware area or to undertake additional survey. However, one new site was recorded 1 km north of EjBe-10, in a large blowout/borrow pit on the western side of the road leading north to Red Bay. Here, a small, sparse scatter of quartz flakes 2-3m in diameter, apparently deflated in situ, was noted some 15m from the nearest vegetated bank at the edge of the blowout. Two pieces were collected, including one crystal biface/projectile point tip and a white quartz biface fragment. Although this scatter, designated Pinware North 1 (EjBe-86), is entirely deflated, and no cultural material was noted anywhere along the vegetated margins of the blowout, the find may 1961-62, National Museum of Canada Bulletin 193:184be significant in that it lies at approximately the ²⁶¹. same elevation as EjBe-10, or perhaps even a few meters higher. Its presence 1 km north of EjBe-10 suggests that additional early Maritime Archaic loci may potentially be found anywhere along the 30m a.s.l. elevation at the base

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THE 2009 FIELD SEASON: EXCAVATION OF THE NEW FORT AND FORT LOUIS, PLACENTIA Matthew Simmonds Town of Placentia



Figure 1 Map of the New Fort with approximate areas of excavation highlighted in red (Simmonds)

and uncover more of the British New Fort and as a result only one end of the lip has been exthe French Fort Louis. The season took place cavated. The lip terminates at a point that more between the beginning of June and the end of or less corresponds to the northeast corner of August. This season was a continuation of the gate's foundations on the opposite side of David Fry's and Steve Mills' work over the past the wall. The lip is most certainly functional several years. As in the last several years there and affiliated with the gate but its purpose rewas a team of eight dedicated and keen excava- mains uncertain. tors, a lab supervisor, and the archaeologist.

up with three targets in mind. On the east side struction of the walls. The wall is primarily of the site, the larger of the two trenches, made up of large squared stones. However, measuring 1072 meters, was opened up. Here, there is 4 meter section of wall where the it was hoped to uncover the New Fort's gate stones are considerably smaller and narrower. and guard house. The second excavation on Two courses of these stones are required to the west side of the site measured 5x5m meet the height of one course of the larger (25²meters). The aim here was to expose a 5m stones. Its position within the wall, an equal length of the New Fort's rampart wall.

As with the previous seasons, once a certain depth was reached a water pump was vital. The pump was required to run eight hours a day just to make the trenches manageable. By August it became very tricky managing two flooding trenches with one water pump. On days after heavy rain, it could take up to three hours to pump out one trench. Thankfully to an understanding council, a second pump was supplied and all of sudden life in the trenches became so much easier.

New Fort's Gate and Guard House Trench

The gate foundations were uncovered quite early on in the season; only ten centimetres or so of silica and turf overlaid the foundations. The west side of the gate's stone foundations was quite easy to define. It consisted of several courses of neatly laid large squared stone. Abutting this was the 1740's rubble layer the British deposited to raise the ground level. Integrated into this section of the foundation was a curious feature. Approximately half way up the wall, there is a 40 centimetre wide lip in xcavations in Placentia were underway the wall. This lip extends for 11.2 meters at again this summer, continuing to search which point runs under the edge of the trench,

On the same side of the wall as the lip, Two areas of excavation were opened there is a change in the stones used in the condistance from either corner of the gate's foun-



Figure 2 Arial view of gate foundation and guard house trench. The large wooden post is visible off center towards the bottom right (Simmonds)

dations and immediately above the lip, suggests for marching through the gate has long been it is a part of the gate and possibly an indica- lost. tion on the width of the opening of the gate, about 4m.

was much more difficult to define. This area guard house. What was found was an excephad suffered serious damage in the last 40 years tionally large squared wooden post. It measfrom construction of a water main and the ured 18x18 centimetres square and over 45 softball field. However, both corners of the centimetres high, and had a rebate on the top. gate foundations were eventually located. By This was set in the east end of a trench that the end of the season the whole of the gate's contained smaller more crudely fashioned foundation was exposed. The gate measured posts. This trench continues for approximately 9.4m long, 7.4m wide, and survives to 1.10m in two meters before it turns south for 30 centiheight. The gate's foundations were con- metres or so. There is a 1.10 meter gap and structed entirely out of stone and appeared to then a second trench begins and continues to be mostly un-mortared though patches of mor- run south for over two meters and underneath tar were recorded in the south east corner of the edge of the excavation. Both the post and the gate. Unfortunately, any paved surface, trenches were sealed by the British rubble layer cobble stones or crushed stone for example, of the 1740's suggesting this set of features

The search for the guard house failed in that a guard house was not located. How-The east side of the gate foundation ever, a feature was discovered, unrelated to the



Figure 3 The west side of the gate's foundations showing the lip in the wall. Highlighted in red is the area containing flatter stones believed to be an indication of the width of the gate's passage (Simmonds)



Figure 4 The wooden post and associated ditches running from the post towards the right hand side of the photograph and from the top of the photograph to the top of the 1 meter scale (Simmonds)

may be affiliated with Fort Louis and the French. Its function remains unclear.

Within this area was a deposit of branches, twigs, and poorly preserved fish bones. Underneath this there was a thick concentration of fish bone. This is most likely remnants of a fish flake.

Rampart Wall Trench

Stones of the rampart wall, as in the other trench, were quick to be exposed as they were just underlying the grass in places. Once the edge of the wall was defined, the use of a backhoe was kindly provided by the Town of

Placentia. Two days with the backhoe saved weeks of back breaking labour excavating through the rubble deposit of the British occupation in the 1740's. As soon as the rubble layer was removed the backhoe was called off as the potential of sensitive cultural deposits was high. The rubble butting against the wall was manually removed and it was immediately apparent that the rampart had two phases of construction.

The latter phase consisted of two courses of large, roughly squared, dry laid stones. The earlier phase was made up of mortared rubble with some larger stones laid in a disorganized fashion. This earlier phase may be

Figure 5 Close up of wooden post showing the rebate and beveled edges (Simmonds)





Figure 6 The rampart wall showing both phases of construction. In the bottom right corner the dark peat deposits of the remains of the 'picque' style structure is visible (Simmonds)

evidence of be evidence of the French repairs of this feature. With water constantly eroding made to the fort in 1705. The French had real the soils on the low lying areas, extra precautroubles maintaining the wooden walls of Fort tions had to be taken to protect dwellings and Louis. So in 1705, stone masons were brought other infrastructure. Perhaps placing large cobin make repairs to the interior of the fort ble stones around the base of structures was (Archives Nationales de France, Colonies one way of doing this. Perhaps this protected C11C, ff. 275-275v; National Archives of Can- the posts and the soils from erosion, while at ada Reel F-501). The second phase is most likely associated with the British construction of the New Fort.

The positioning of this trench just managed to clip what is possibly one of the most exciting features of this summer. In the north west corner there was an orangey-red clay that was quite hard, as if baked by heat, and contained small amounts of charcoal. This may be a hearth. Alongside this feature consisting of a two rows of vertical side by side posts were revealed. The wood has long since decaved leaving behind circular bark rings. There are two rows of these, both around one meter in length before they run under the rampart wall and the edge of the trench, and together they form a corner.

Inside this feature there were a number base of the structure to help support it. of different stratigraphic layers. These layers consisted of thick peat and sand deposits. The this structure. The ditch runs roughly from the peat deposits are of importance for the rich- corner of the two rows of bark rings towards

ness of artifacts they contained. In the peat layers the preservation of organic artifacts was exceptional. There were over 200 pieces of off cuts of leather, fragments of leather shoes, wooden shoe heels; several wooden buttons; a comb; and other unidentified wooden objects found in these peat layers. Other artifacts include pewter buttons; various sizes of lead shot; twisted lumps of pewter and lead; clay tobacco pipe fragments; and numerous small fragments of tin glazed pottery. This season we excavated a total of 3891 artifacts. 32% or 1251 artifacts of these artifacts came from the layers inside this feature.

Large cobble stones surround the base



Figure 7 The 'picque' feature. 32% of this season's artifacts came from within this feature including over 200 pieces of leather (Simmonds)

the same time added extra weight around the

There is also a ditch associated with

Provincial Archaeology Office 2009 Archaeology Review



Figure 8 Close up of two of the bark rings that are remnants of wooden posts (Simmonds)

the south and continues under the edge of the trench. The ditch appeared to have been lined with small cobbles and has since filled up with sand. This ditch and fill may simply be a simple drainage ditch as flooding has always been an issue in Placentia. In the south end of the ditch a pile of large rocks were deposited into the ditch. Concreted to the bottom of one of these rocks was one half of a chain shot. Numerous gun flints and musket shots were excavated this season and, though associated with military use, may have also been used for hunting. This half of a chain shot is the only artifact to be excavated this season that is purely military/naval.

Evidence suggests these features pre-Figure 9 Fragment of a leather show and pewter button found in the 'picque' feature (Simmonds)





Figure 10 The wall found in test pit 3 (Simmonds)



Figure 11 The solid stone corner believed to be apart of a defensive structure, possibly apart of Fort Louis, found in test pit 4 (Simmonds)

date the construction of Fort Louis. The structure is stratigraphically older than the rampart wall. If the first construction phase of the rampart wall is the 1705 French rebuild of Fort Louis, then the structure was built sometime before 1705. Furthermore, when they repaired the fort wall in 1705, it is unlikely that they altered the position of the original rampart wall enough to build over an existing building. If they had they probably would have dismantled the building first. This suggests that this structure was quite possibly built before Fort Louis, therefore, before 1691. Before Fort Louis, there probably would have been buildings, either French or Basque, associated with the cod fishery on this beach. It is possible that this feature is one of these buildings. The construction of this feature also resembles the French different alignment to all of the known British style of building known as 'picque' or 'poteaux- structures of the New Fort suggests it is associen-terre (post-in-ground) construction (Fisher ated with Fort Louis. In fact, its position and 2008:490).

excavated on adjacent properties. Three test French and British maps. The size of the wall pits to the south of the site revealed significant also supports this. If this proves to be a part of finds. Test pits three and four were just meters Fort Louis, along with the lower part of the apart and within ten meters of the site's bound- rampart wall exposed this season, they would ary while the fifth test pit was on the far side of be the first evidence of Fort Louis discovered the property on a high ridge of land. In test pit to date. If this can be verified then it would three, less than 50 centimeters under the sur- help determine the size of and plot the precise face, a large dry laid stone wall was uncovered. location of Fort Louis on the ground, which This wall is at least one meter wide and one remains relatively unknown at this time. meter high. The wall contains at least five courses and two ledges. The wall is east/west wall consisted of one course of dry laid stone aligned and appears to line up with the founda- resting on top of earth. Excavations reached tions of the British governor's house, though at approximately 50 centimeters below the botpresent it is believed to be a separate building. tom of the wall with no more masonry work Numerous pieces of 19th and 20th century ce- encountered. The only artifacts recovered ramics were found in the top half of this test where modern plastics. However, the construcpit, but towards the bottom 17th and 18th cen- tion technique resembles that of the other Brittury ceramics, tobacco pipe fragments, and ish stone built walls from the 1740s. Its locaseveral wine glass stems were prominent. The tion on the edge of what is suspected to be a abundance of wine glass stems and the con- section of the New Fort's rampart wall implies struction and size of the wall suggest this struc- that this is a defensive wall that would have ture is of importance, perhaps housing some- lined the top of the rampart wall. one of significance. There are no structures in this location on any of the British maps of the success. We now have several exciting features New Fort indicating that the wall predates the to target and many questions to try and answer 1740s and is quite possibly affiliated with Fort over the next couple of seasons. As long as the Louis.

three in that about 50 centimetres below the as this past one. ground, a large stone corner of a wall was dis- References covered. Three stone courses, possible mor- Archives Nationales de France, Colonies C11C, ff. 275tared, were exposed but the base of the wall was not reached. As there was no inside corner Fischer, David Hackett exposed, this is believed to be a part of a de- 2008 Champlain's Dream. Toronto: Alfred A. Knopf. 🧨 fensive wall rather than a wall of a building. Its

alignment closely line up to a corner of a ram-During the season five test pits were part wall of Fort Louis illustrated on several

Test pit five also contained a wall. This

Overall, this past season was a huge dry summers and water pumps hold up the Test pit four was similar to test pit next couple of seasons should be as productive

275v; National Archives of Canada Reel F-501.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CASTLE HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Matthew Simmonds **Independent Consultant**

Castle Hill National Historic Site, Placentia, square meters. Newfoundland. This was a joint project between Parks Canada and the Town of Placen- one up the hill and the possible location of the tia.

t the request of Parks Canada an archaeo- total of 18 test units were excavated. These logical investigation was carried out at varied in size from one square meter to six

> The first area tested was the furthest Horseshoe Battery. A week was spent in this

In July 2007, three cultural features location and eight test units were excavated.



Figure 1 Camp site at the possible location of the Horseshoe Battery (Simmonds)

were identified by Parks Canada archaeologist The general topography of the area matched Ms. Jenneth Curtis while assessing damage the name of the battery and the location caused by a trail. These features included the matched that of the French maps. It was a La Fontaine Battery, possibly the Horseshoe natural, horseshoe shaped, flat plateau that had Battery, and a third area with three linear stone a commanding view of the bay, the settlement chaeological investigations were carried out on would have been easily supported by the Dethese cultural features. Prior to this, no ar- tached Redoubt above. The plateau was also areas.

task at hand was to hike up the steep hillside ture probably served as a defensive role. which was often slippery as a result of the rain. Despite having to take a spell after the march revealed that it may be remnants of a crudely up the hill to catch our breath every morning, a constructed defensive wall (See figure 2). It is

features. For three weeks in October 2009, ar- of Placentia, and the La Fontaine Battery. It chaeological testing had been done in these easily defended; behind it was a vertical cliff face and the bank of the plateau was steep ex-Each morning for three weeks, the first cept to the northwest, where a linear stone fea-

The investigation of this linear feature



Figure 2 Possible remnants of a crudely constructed defensive wall (Simmonds)

vegetation to a minimum.

The remainder of the test units revealed little of the battery. However, they did show the plateau was naturally formed rather than manmade. Other than a modern boot heel, no other artifacts were recovered from this area.

The second area intensively investigated, which involved less of a climb, was in a clearing on a quite a steep hill. Here the attention was focused on, but not restricted to, three linear stone features. Two of these features lined two of the edges of the clearing, while the third was set back from the clearing and in the trees. The third was perpendicular to the other stone features and appeared to connect to one of them. At the top of the clearing there was evidence of a small vegetable garden. Ten test units were opened in this area. Only modern beer bottle glass and a spent shotgun cartridge were found.

Of the two linear stone features lining the edge of the clearing, one was extremely ephemeral while the other, which

situated where the plateau is less naturally de- was under thick vegetation and difficult to acfended and faces the direction an enemy force cess, appeared to have at least one defined would likely approach *Figure 3 Similar stone arrangements on the opposite side of Freshwater Cove (Simmonds)*

from. Underlying this, was an earlier ditch with the possible remains of a bank on the downward slope of the hill. This may be an earlier defensive entrenchment. No further testing was carried out on this feature. Much of it was under thick vegetation and to gain a better understanding of the feature, clearing away the vegetation necessary. would be This was not possible at this time as we had to keep the impact on the



edge. With the numerous test units in the clear- up much higher than at present, making it inconcluded that these features were possibly the military origins, though its function remains result of an attempt to increase the size and uncertain. yield of a nearby vegetable garden. Similar stone arrangements can be seen on the other associated with the trail were also monitored in side of Freshwater Cove less than one kilome- the area of the La Fontaine Battery. There were tre away. The third stone feature was different two sections of handrails with a total of ten from the others. It had no apparent relation- posts. Each post hole was investigated as was ship with the clearing, was perpendicular to the the minor disturbance caused by the placement other stone features, had extremely well de- of the bench. Cultural materials and deposits fined edges, and at least one definitive begin- were absent. A French map from 1709 depicts ning. Broken 'stubby' beer bottle glass was earthworks in the area of the handrails; howfound within this feature. The low height of ever, this area has been subjected to heavy erothe wall and the insufficient amount of stone sion. downhill from it suggests the wall was not built

ing and across these two stone features it was adequate to be defensive. It is unlikely to be of

The removal of a bench and handrails

SEARCHING FOR INUIT IN THE UNKNOWN LABRADOR - A COMMUNITY-UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ALLIANCE (CURA) PROJECT Marianne Stopp, Parks Canada Catherine Jalbert, Memorial University

The following paragraphs report on ar- scavenging at fishing stations. In 1980, an im-2009 as part of M. Stopp's CURA research tary, cartographic, toponymic, and a small body component. The "Understanding the Past to Build the Future" present as far south as the mouth of the St. is funded by the Social Sciences and Humani- Lawrence by the sixteenth century (Martijn and ties Research Council and the other members Clermont 1980). In 1986, in a further effort to of the multi-disciplinary team include archae- consider the extent and timing of Inuit presologist Lisa Rankin (lead applicant in the fund- ence in southern Labrador, Reginald Auger ing proposal); Hans Rollman of MUN's De- tested a number of sod houses on both shores partment of Religious Studies; anthropologists of the Strait of Belle Isle (Auger 1991, 1993). A John Kennedy and Evie Plaice; Labrador gene- key outcome of his work was that sod houses alogist Patty Way; together with Greg Mitchell, of the region were replete with European artia researcher for the Labrador Metis Nation. facts, and that many dated well into the period Our mandate is to examine Labrador Inuit of European settlement, begging the question presence along the coast south of Hamilton of who inhabited these structures. Were sod Inlet and to make results available to both an houses inhabited by Inuit, by Europeans, or by academic and community-based audience.

Until the 1980s, it was generally as- differentiated? sumed that the Labrador Inuit resided no further south than the mouth of Hamilton Inlet known Labrador (John Kennedy's name for and that their presence further to the south- the coastal stretch between Chateau Bay and ward was an ephemeral, largely archival phe-Sandwich Bay) in 1991 and 1992 resulted in the nomenon that was tied to the acquisition of identification of over 200 sod houses (Stopp European goods either through trade or by 1997). As with Auger's results, these structures

L chaeological research completed in July portant series of articles advanced documenfive-year project of archaeological data to argue that Inuit were Inuit-European couples, and how can they be

Archaeological surveys of The Un-

were difficult to assign to any particular culture screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Surface maps group. Some appeared to date to the late nine- for each layer and soil profiles of completed teenth/early twentieth century, some to the late test unit were maintained, and overall maps of eighteenth century, and a very few to an earlier houses were also prepared. Faunal samples, period. In an effort to begin the process of soils samples, wood, radiocarbon, and shell identifying Labrador Inuit presence along this samples were collected alongside various articoast, Stopp (2002a) considered the combined fact categories and all await analysis. archaeological and archival data, suggesting Great Caribou Island 1 (FbAv-13) that there was indeed evidence of Inuit settlement in southern Labrador that pointed to beach that arcs around Green Cove, a sheltered both cold and warm season settlement. The cove on the west side of Great Caribou Island. evidence further suggested that trade or scav- This large island at the mouth of St. Lewis enging for European goods fitted in with a Inlet has a long history of human habitation, as wide spectrum of other Labrador Inuit re- far back as the Palaeoeskimo period. It became source exploitation activities and that Inuit had especially important in the early historic period probably begun to settle the coast south of because of the well-known mooring known as Sandwich Bay by the sixteenth century. Two Battle Harbour on its eastern and seaward side. lists of sites were proposed as a way of structuring further research into distinguishing Lab- one at each end of the cove. Each house is asrador Inuit presence from European or Euro- sociated with collapsed stone fox traps on the Inuit during the early settlement period. One relict cobble beach and small pit features set list consisted of sites with a high probability of into the cobbles that were probably used for being Labrador Inuit based on diagnostic arti- storage. Another relict cobble beach in the facts and/or features. The second list consisted neighbouring cove contains further large and largely of cobble beach features and some sod small pit features that are probably associated houses at lower elevations that were possible with Inuit settlement in the area and their storevidence of Inuit presence but would require age-related further research.

ther expedition members began testing at two mains of house walls, and by tall grasses that sites, Great Caribou Island 1 and North Island grow out of organically enriched soils inside 1, both thought to have a high probability of the dwellings, along the entranceways, and in being Labrador Inuit. Test pits placed in 1991 the midden deposits. yielded only European material. In the case of Great Caribou Island 1, that material suggested ture has hardly begun but some preliminary a late eighteenth century/early nineteenth cen- statements can already by made on the basis of tury date, while the small collection from field observations. The entryways of both North Island 1 suggested a somewhat earlier houses angle to the southwest and slightly period. The purpose of the 2009 field program downslope, and do not face directly towards was to test these sites more extensively and to the mouth of Green Cove. Entrance passages delve deeper into the identification of Inuit are not demarcated by mounded sods but by along this part of the coast.

inside each house and in the middens outside These were initially interpreted as being part of the entrances. Excavation and collection were the entryway floor but it is more likely that by 10 cm layers per quadrant and all soil was they served as hold-down rocks on the en-

This site is situated on a raised cobble

The site consists of two sod houses, subsistence strategies (Stopp 2002b). The houses are readily identifiable by a In July 2009, the authors and three fur- perimeter of mounded sods marking the re-

The analysis of materials and architecan oblong formation of large cobbles that were Several 1x1 m test units were placed visible on the surface and only partially buried.

trance roof. There is no obvious entrance well, across the end of the trench and into both but the downslope trajectory of the entrance baulks and will have to be exposed in a future passage may have served that purpose. Raised field season. sleeping platforms have not yet been identified and may be found in future excavations. Mid- House A, suggesting that the two houses are dens were outside each entranceway and relatively contemporaneous. When this strucyielded the bulk of the faunal material from ture was first recorded in 1991, one corner had this site, consisting chiefly of seal bones but been looted by local people intent on collecting one possible pig tooth also seems to be pre- "arrowheads" (they had actually amassed a sent.

rock and/or wood foundation as is found in is now overgrown. The first find from the intemany nineteenth century structures along the rior of House B was a chert flake and many coast. The height of the sod perimeter averages more were found thereafter. Although very 30-50 cm in height. There is little sod overbur- exciting, these probably belong to the earlier den within the structure, begging the question Dorset presence in the area (a Dorset site was of the nature of the superstructure. It is possi- recorded in a cove to the west in 1991). Ceble that sods or perhaps a wooden superstruc- ramics are represented by a few small shards of ture were removed and re-used elsewhere. A Chinese export porcelain, three shards of tinthin sod overburden made excavation relatively glazed earthenware, and small fragments of easy and the living floor was distinguished by a kaolin pipe. There are also gunflints, lead shot, thin, dense, dark organic layer with artifacts and clear and green-tinted thin glass shards. immediately atop bedrock.

The artifacts from both structures are wholly European, with the exception of some overlooking Schooner Cove, a small, protected whalebone planking, noted below. For both cove on the northern side of North Island, one structures, ceramic wares are of the same age of the Dead Islands group at the mouth of St. and type as those collected from the late eight- Michael's Bay. Schooner Cove is well known eenth century site of George Cartwright's as a protected harbour, and is shielded from Ranger Lodge, in the nearby community of the rough open waters of the Atlantic by the Lodge (Stopp 2004), suggesting contemporane- high landmass of North Island. First recorded ous habitation.

ramics that included shards of fine white earth- there is no evidence of other settlement, neienware from a single vessel; shards of blue and ther Aboriginal nor European. white Chinese export porcelain that also appear to represent only a single vessel. Repair holes both located on the same terrace approxidrilled into one piece suggest re-use, a trait mately five meters apart, east to west. Slightly sometimes found at Inuit sites. A small quan- raised, mounded walls mark three sides of each tity of glass trade beads ranges in colour from house. The Inuit inhabitants took advantage of blue, red/white, and white. Some small lead the natural topography by constructing the shot was recovered, and pipe fragments are southern wall of each house into the hillside, from only a small number of pipes. One in- making the houses somewhat indistinguishable triguing architectural feature that appeared in from the natural lay of the land. Similar to the the interior test trench was two sections of houses of Great Caribou Island 1, these strucworked whalebone planking. These extend tures are also defined by tall grasses growing in

House B artifacts resemble those from small collection of gunflints). There has been The walls are only of sods, with no no further damage and the earlier disturbance

North Island 1 (FeAx-03)

This site is located on a raised terrace during the 1991 survey, North Island 1 was House A yielded very fragmented ce- also inhabited by Dorset Palaeoeskimo but

The site consists of two sod houses,

the interior, the entranceways, and middens, uncover a discernable sleeping platform, but in denoting the presence of enriched organic House B there appears to be a collapsed sleepsoils. Also like Great Caribou Island 1, the en- ing platform on the western wall. More extentrances extend downslope, and the House A sive excavations of both House A and House entrance is characterised by large cobbles on B will be needed to further investigate the locathe surface. The entryways point in opposite tion of these platforms. directions, one to the east and the other to the west. This could be a structural element influ- side each entranceway, yielded a wealth of fauenced by topography or it may reflect alloca- nal and artifactual material of exceptional prestion of personal space in this very small cove.

The middens, which were located outervation because of a matrix of chiefly mussel The walls of both houses are con- shells. Fauna included caribou, seal, bird, and



A complete bone handle found in the midden of sod house #2 at North Island-1 (Stopp, Jalbert)

structed wholly of sod and there appears to be cod. Extensive mussel beds line the shore of a moderate amount of overburden located North Island I and are easily accessible at low within each structure from post-abandonment tide. The substantial amounts of mussel shell in collapse. Artifactual evidence of collapsed sod each midden suggest that the inhabitants of rooftops is supported by the recovery of sev- FeAx-03 readily exploited this resource. Differeral chert flakes and one Palaeoeskimo micro- ent dumping episodes were evidenced by 5blade discovered within the sod overburden.

10cm of soil in between each shell level, to a Excavations within House A failed to total depth of 30-40cm below surface. The lowest level of the House A midden, which houses were quickly located on the eastern side yielded crystal quartz and chert flakes, was of the arm. Tremendously high grasses prelikely part of the Palaeoeskimo occupation in vented an exact identification of several this cove.

covered at North Island I suggests a date of cluding a collection of bird bones that we hope the late-sixteenth or early-seventeenth centu- to have identified as curlew; a section of ries. The combination of ceramics, the minimal worked whalebone resembling a sled runner; a presence of European objects, and the recov- roof tile fragment; a fragment of red tin-glazed ery of a moderate number of Inuit artifacts earthenware with white decoration on a blue suggest an earlier occupation than at Great background; and a fragment of red earthen-Caribou Island 1.

both House A and House B included shards of probably dates to the late 1600s-early 1700s. unglazed dark brown stoneware, most likely References originating from a single storage vessel, red earthenware exhibiting a poorly bonded white tin-glaze with blue decoration, and a slipped coarse red earthenware. Two ceramic shards Université Laval. from an eroding slope that formed part of the House A midden include a white tin-glazed buff earthenware, believed to be delftware, that retains two bored repair holes; and a piece of buff earthenware with a poorly bonded brown oxide glazing. Other European artifacts included one blue trade bead, a lead seal, two fragments of clear glass, possibly from a cup, and a small number of shards of green bottle Coastal Newfoundland and Labrador. Northeast Anthroglass.

Inuit artifacts consisted of a whalebone handle, two pieces of worked bone, one of whale, the other possibly caribou, all recovered from the midden at the entrance to House B. A complete whalebone section with four pairs 2002a Reconsidering Inuit Presence in Southern Labraof bore holes and one hole at one end was found within House B near what is believed to be the sleeping platform. Soapstone artifacts were also recovered.

Western Arm 1 (EkBc-04)

Cindy Gibbons, manager at Red Bay National Historic Site, requested our help to re-locate sod houses first recorded in the 1970s by Dr. J. Tuck in nearby Western Arm. In the final week of the field season, four days were spent in Red Bay to search for these features and to complete our field records. The sod

mounded features in this area. A number of Preliminary analysis of the artifacts re- interesting finds were made in our test pits inware with a repair hole. This collection of ma-The ceramic artifacts recovered from terial is very reminiscent of Inuit presence and

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REPORT ON EXPEDITION CRUISE SHIP LANDINGS IN LABRADOR FROM MV POLAR STAR, SEPTEMBER 2009 Callum Thomson and Jane Sproull Thomson Polar Star Expeditions 09.39. NG09.12.

Introduction

Expedition bound for St. John's NL via south- Arctic and Antarctica (Thomson and Sproull west Greenland, Iqaluit, Labrador, L'Anse aux Thomson 2006). John Harrison, likewise, has Meadows and the northeast coast of New- participated in this and other similar cruises in foundland. Included on shipboard staff were Labrador. Robert Harris was familiar with two archaeologists/cultural historians, Callum some of our landing sites and provided local Thomson and Jane Sproull Thomson, and a information and gun-bearing services when historian, John Harrison, who served as lectur- necessary.

king Trail expedition cruise and other similar The MV Polar Star left Reykjavik, Iceland cruises for other companies down the Labra-L on September 9, 2009 on the Viking Trail dor coast and elsewhere in the North Atlantic,



Figure 1 Ramah Bay Mission cemetery (J Sproull Thomson)

ers, shore guides and zodiac drivers. A representative of the Nunatsiavut Government, Labrador highlighted the region's archaeology, Robert Harris, joined us from Iqaluit to Hope- cultures and history, as well as geology, wildlife dale. spent many years in Labrador and the Cana- locations we planned to visit. Passengers were dian Arctic engaged in archaeological field reminded about heritage resource legislation work and have participated in Polar Star's Vi- and conservation, and staff (numbering nine in

On board lectures prior to reaching Thomson and Sproull Thomson have and other topics, and illustrated some of the

total, including Robert Harris) on shore en- attracting a large number of Inuit as permanent sured compliance to the best of our abilities. adherents, a pattern apparently extending back We made six landings in Labrador between over most of the prehistoric period (Kaplan Ramah Bay and Groswater Bay, visiting as 1980) with the exception of exploitation of the scheduled four archaeological sites, leading a Ramah chert outcrops (Lazenby 1980). We tour of additional sites during an evening hike scouted the shore by zodiac to search for bears in Saglek Bay and interpreting other sites as we that might pose a threat, and then brought our passed by on the ship. No new sites were re- 75 passengers and staff ashore. corded; where new observations were made on site condition, a site record form update was was encouraged to visit three locations concompleted.

in the early morning and lecture staff pointed the sparse prehistory of this bay complex out the Ramah chert beds and quarries on the (Kaplan 1980). Passengers and staff then scat-

After an introduction, each boatload nected with the mission, with staff available to September 20, 2009, morning: Ramah Bay interpret the Mission objectives, the Inuit sod We arrived at the mouth of Ramah Bay houses (Figure 2), Mission ruins, cemetery and

> ther. houses



vegetated with no sign of looting. Several flakes of Ryans quartz had been collected by a previous visitor from an unknown source nearby and left on a rock near the cemetery. The site remains in good condition with little visitor disturbance evident.

tered around the terrace and hillside above the mission to explore fur-

The Inuit sod

well

remain

September 20, 2009, afternoon: Shuldham Island and St. John's

Figure 2 Polar Star passengers at Ramah Bay Mission site (Mick Brown) (Thomson)

north side of the bay, reminding passengers of Harbour, outer Saglek Bay the significance of this material to most of Labrador's pre-contact cultural groups over the Shuldham Island-9 (IdCq-22) near the southpast 6500 or so years. We steamed down to east corner of the island. IdCq-22 was initially near the west end of the bay and, like so many recorded in 1977 and tested in 1978 during the Moravian supply ships before us, dropped an- Torngat Archaeological Project undertaken by chor off the Moravian Mission station site the Smithsonian Institution and Bryn Mawr (IfCt-03) located on a low, grassy terrace College (Cox 1978; Fitzhugh 1980). Two semi-(Figure 1) with a permanent waterfall at the subterranean sod houses and a tent ring dating east end and facing south for maximum to the terminal Late Dorset sequence between sunlight. The Mission was founded in 1871 700-500 BP were subsequently excavated by and closed in 1908, but was never successful in Callum Thomson between 1980-1982 and pro-

We landed on the cobble beach below

duced a unique assemblage of soapstone amulets as well as evidence clear of a continuation of the Late Dorset culture on the Labrador-Quebec Peninsula sevcenturies eral longer than traditionally acknowledged by most archaeologists in the rest of the Canadian Arctic other Ungava than (Plumet 1979; Thomson 1988).



Figure 3 Shuldham Island-9 (IdCq-22), Saglek Bay ([Sproull Thomson)

Passengers and staff landed and were surface and no evidence of looting. given an introduction by Callum to the site's history and significance. Houses 1 and 2, exca- Robert Harris then led a hike across to the east vated almost thirty years ago (Thomson 1981, side of Shuldham Island, interpreting other 1982, 1983, 1988) and subsequently backfilled, sites and structures en route including an exhave grown over well in the interim, with com- tensive complex of robust tent rings, caches plete re-vegetation (Figure 3), soft excavation and a possible grave (IdCq-21) at the head of

Figure 4 Hopping stones (nangissat) removed (J Sproull Thomson)



outline, minimal presence of artifacts on the

Thomson, Sproull Thomson and

the bay on which IdCq-22 is located; another site further round the bay to the east (IdCq-20) where there is continuing erosion of Middle Dorset artifacts down the bank and where we had been shocked in 2008 to discover that all of the nangissat slabs noted in 1980 had been removed (Figure 4) for use in recent tent rings apparently used by Parks Canada as a base camp at the entrance to the Torngat National Park (Robert Harris pers. comm.).

Nangissat - an alignment of flat slabs or sometimes two parallel lines set on the ground surface and extending for

as much as 100 m or more - were used by These sites and a similarly large Pre-Dorset site Thule Inuit and most likely the Dorset Palaeo- on the Harp Peninsula at the mouth of Hebron Eskimos before them in a game to test balance, Fiord (Fitzhugh 1984) are sandwiched in bestrength and stamina. The damage to this site tween large clusters of late Maritime Archaic highlights the need for education and monitor- sites at Nulliak Cove (Fitzhugh 1981), White ing as visitation in the adjacent Torngat Na- Point (Thomson 1989; Wolff 2007) and Saglek tional Park increases.

new site on the east coast of the island over- over several generations to control resource looking Western Harbour, the narrow channel use, movement and occupation at this nearbetween Shuldham and Handy islands. This northern limit of longstanding Maritime Arsite (IdCq-60) was first reported in 2008 during chaic settlement and exploitation of the prime a similar hike guided by Thomson and Sproull Ramah chert quarries as the early Palaeo-Thomson, during which no GPS was available Eskimo southward exploration of Labrador for site recording. This year, we obtained GPS began about 4000 years ago. We turned the coordinates for the three prominent features at ship at the end of the bay where a facility conthe site: a very large circular tent ring or meet- sisting of a building and unsightly scatter of ing house with an outer ring of large guy rocks equipment within a fenced compound has reand two Thule chamber graves on a higher ter- cently been constructed as the Parks Canada race above the tent ring. F-2 was noted by Torngat Mountains base camp (Brake 2008). Nunatsiavut guide Robert Harris to have a rela- A black bear was observed grazing among the tively narrow inner chamber, possibly indicat- abundant berry patches. ing use as a foxtrap; however, the overall size September 21, 2009: Hebron Mission Staof the structure is more typical of a grave than tion (1830-1959), outer Hebron Fiord a foxtrap. F-3 contains human skeletal material. We had a few minutes to interpret these ledge below the blubber yard on the seaward structures and then had to head back to the edge of the Moravian Mission settlement establanding beach for return to the ship. This site lished in 1830, had a brief introduction by hisshows no sign of visitor disturbance.

steamed south down St. John's Harbour, a 5 gers scattered across the landscape under the km long ford cutting deep into the mountain supervision of staff, visiting the Inuit sod range south of Saglek Bay and opening up to a houses (IbCp-17) south of the church, the broad plain often populated by caribou. As we main mission building (which unfortunately entered the fiord we interpreted from the ship was all boarded up preventing access to the two extensive Pre-Dorset sites (IcCq-08, IcCq- interior), the outlying Hudson's Bay Company 10) with successive habitation features running and RCMP buildings, Mission residences, sealparallel to the shore on the east side for over ing facilities, gardens and the three burial areas 400 m, a location both sheltered from the ef- north of the mission. fects of the Labrador Sea and hidden from view from the main part of Saglek Bay. These Thule stone chamber graves (Figure 5), the sites were found, tested and partially excavated Mission staff cemetery with stone slabs markin 1981 and 1985 by Thomson and his field ing the remains of the mostly-German missionparties and were found to date to the same pe- ary families, and the Inuit/Settler cemetery, riod as the Maritime Archaic Rattlers Bight which is in very poor shape with collapsed phase, about 3600 BP (Thomson 1982, 1986). fence and deteriorating wooden grave markers.

Bay (Tuck 1975), perhaps indicating a struggle From here we walked over a ridge to a between the Maritime Archaic and Pre-Dorset

In the morning we landed on a bedrock torian John Harrison to the Mission and its On our way out of Saglek Bay, we eventual closure in 1959, and then the passen-

The burial areas include numerous

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Figure 5 Thule Inuit chamber grave, Hebron (J Sproull Thomson)

century Inuit sod houses and at least two epi- complex of several lushly-vegetated sod house sodes of testing and excavation in 1977-78 foundations. Because of the unfavourable con-(Kaplan 1980, 1983) and 1990 (Loring and Ar- ditions for a zodiac cruise, we continued the cent looting; however, the number of Mission- numerous raised beaches, five black bears, related artifacts and Inuit material visible on many caribou trails and a group of seals on an the surface diminishes each year due to heavy iceberg, suggesting plentiful resources available visitation (Loring and Arendt 2009: 46).

The buildings adjacent to the church built by construction workers as a residence, workshop, kitchen and storage area during the ongoing restoration project all burned down recently, leaving ugly scars and piles of The fire burned debris. narrowly missed burning the historic church and in retrospect might suggest that locating kitchen facilities and woodstoves so close to was probably not a wise decision (Figure 6). No new sites were noted.

September 21, 2009: Mugford Tickle area

The wind was too high for the planned zodiac cruise as we sailed through Mugford Tickle in late afternoon. We passed and interpreted from the ship two sites recorded by Thomson and Sproull Thomson on the east side near the south end of the Tickle during previous expedition cruises, one consisting of a sod house or cabin foundation and an adjacent outcrop and quarry of green chert, favoured by Early Dorset and Pre-Dorset Palaeo-

Despite the prominence of the 19th eskimos (Lazenby 1980: 630), and the other a endt 2009), no evidence was noted of any re- ship's cruise instead into McDonald Bay noting and several areas of archaeological potential



Figure 6 Moravian Mission church, Hebron. Burned area to right (Callum Thomson)



Figure 7 Waterfall, McDonald Bay, Kaumajet Mountains (Laurie Dexter) (Thomson)

(Figure 7).

September 22, 2009: Hopedale

Our few hours in Hopedale included the opportunity to gather in the church for a for the terminal Maritime Archaic tradition in talk on the history and continuing work of the Labrador and lent its name to the phase and its Moravian Mission by the Mission curator, distinctive artifact assemblage (Fitzhugh 1972), David Igloliorte, and a tour of the Moravian still has some deflated sand areas where, no Mission museum, visits to the Amos Comenius doubt, Fitzhugh excavated, but otherwise the Memorial School and the Labradorite process- site is vegetated with berry plants (Figure 8). ing plant and free time to wander the quiet There is no sign of any recent excavation or streets. No archaeological sites were visited.

September 23, 2009: Rattlers Bight and In- chert and slate are visible on the surface dian Harbour, Groswater Bay

outer Groswater Bay and decided to land at around the area, noting a boulder terrace about Rattler's Bight (GeCi-7), a Maritime Archaic 500 m southwest of GcBi-7 with several faint site excavated by William Fitzhugh in 1967-68 depressions, possibly old caches, near a cabin. and described in his 1972 monograph Insufficient time was available to collect addi-"Environmental Archeology and Cultural Sys- tional details or confirm the interpretation as

tems in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador" (Fitzhugh 1972).

The site, which became the type site looting. A few tool making flakes of Ramah (Figure 9). We obtained GPS coordinates We had a day available for landings in from the centre of the terrace and then walked

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Figure 8 Rattlers Bight-1 site, Groswater Bay (Jane Sproull Thomson)

an archaeological site, so no site form has been northeast coast of Newfoundland to Bonavista prepared.

and the location of Sir Wilfred Grenfell's first the stunning landscapes and the opportunity to hospital. Due to the heavy rain and rising winds, the visit was curtailed after a brief tour of the settlement and interpretation of its geology by Kerstin Brauneder, staff geologist (Figure 10). No precontact or Inuit archaeological materials were noted.

Conclusion

From Groswater Bay, we continued south to visit the historic sites at Battle Harbour and Red Bay, crossed the Strait of Belle Isle to St. Anthony for a visit to the Grenfell properties (where we found black and white photographs of the Indian Harbour settlement) and L'Anse aux Meadows, down the

and completed the cruise in St. John's. As al-In the afternoon we landed briefly at ways, the variety and beauty of archaeological Indian Harbour, an old fishing settlement on and historic sites, the friendly communities, the the north side of the mouth of Groswater Bay ancient and highly visible geological features,

Figure 9 Ramah chert surface flakes (John Harrison) (Thomson)



view wildlife in its natural setting provided 628-645. many memorable highlights of this voyage from Iceland to St. John's, following the wake

of the Vikings 1000 years earlier.

Photo Credits

Photographs were mainly obtained from the Log CD "In the Wake of the Vikings", Polar Star Expeditions, 1: 33-56. Halifax, compiled by staff, September 9-27, 2009.

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IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT AND FUTURE SEA-LEVEL CHANGE ON COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES – THE ILLUSTRATED EXAMPLE OF NORTHERN NEWFOUNDLAND Kieran Westley¹, Trevor Bell², Priscilla Renouf³, Lev Tarasov⁴ ¹ University of Ulster (kl.westley@ulster.ac.uk) ²³⁴ Memorial University

✓ viduals and communities living by the sea. will be at risk in the future. The retreat of the coastline can result in damage to property, loss of livelihoods or even loss lution model that assesses the vulnerability of of life. Similar risks apply to archaeological re- coastal landscapes to inundation and erosion sources situated adjacent to the modern coast. over the next century and classifies known ar-Erosion causes the sediments enclosing ar- chaeological sites according to their risk expochaeological material to be dispersed and the sure. We applied the model to segments of the material to be scattered across the shoreline Newfoundland coast where the magnitude of and intertidal zone. This can result in not only future sea-level rise is low to moderate (c. 0.4the loss of potentially invaluable and unrecov- 1m over the next century) and the archaeologierable information, but the destruction of cul- cal record is rich but varied. Only the main tural landscapes and the heritage of coastal conclusions and implications of our study are people.

There are many examples of currently tact the first author. eroding coastal archaeology around the world (e.g. Fitzpatrick et al. 2006; Carrasco et al. of our coastal landscape evolution model. The 2007; Erlandson, 2008; Jones et al. 2008; Kim- first step is to combine output from regional ball & Monaghan 2008) and it is likely that the models of glacio-isostatic adjustment with apnumber of threatened sites will increase if propriate rates of global eustatic sea-level rise global sea-level rises and storm activity intensi- to determine the relative sea level projection fies, as predicted by the majority of climate for the next 50-100 years. Next, these data are scientists. Therefore, to effectively preserve integrated with existing information on coastal and manage coastal archaeological resources it landscape characteristics (e.g. is essential to consider where these changes surficial geology, erosion rates) to assess will have greatest impact and determine where coastal sensitivity to sea-level rise. At this stage

oastal erosion is a constant threat for indi- archaeological material and cultural resources

We developed a simple landscape evopresented here. For detailed results please con-

There are three stages in the execution topography, the model can identify coastal areas of poten- aux Meadows and Phillip's Garden. Both sites tial, though as yet undocumented, archaeologi- are adjacent to the modern coast and situated cal significance that may be vulnerable to inun- on low-lying topography. Though not in immedation or destruction. These areas may be rec- diate danger, this analysis suggests that they ognizable as locations of high archaeological may be threatened from 2050 onwards. potential because of their landscape setting or their proximity to existing sites. Finally, over- on the basis of these results are monitoring of lay of known archaeological resources identi- sites predicted to be at high to moderate risk fies those sites at greatest risk from destructive from future SLR or prioritizing surveys of high coastal changes.

metre over the next century around New- ows by virtue of the fact that they are situated foundland, though it will be slightly reduced in within designated National Historic Sites and the northwest. This implies that archaeological as such, fall under specific national protection sites situated in the intertidal zone or adjacent guidelines. Alternatively, survey and monitorto the high water mark whether documented or ing could be driven by local communities as in unknown to date will be highly vulnerable. the Shorewatch program run by the SCAPE This is particularly true of prehistoric sites con- Trust in Scotland sisting of loose material buried within uncon- <u>www.shorewatch.co.uk</u>). This type of approach solidated sediments. More substantial historic would be most applicable to locations outside structures, such as buildings, piers and fishing national stewardship where local heritage sociestages, may be more resilient to the impending ties (e.g. the Burnside Heritage Foundation; rise, but the degree to which they are will de- <u>www.burnsideheritage.ca</u>) play an active role in pend on the strength of their structure and documenting and managing coastal archaeofoundations and any mitigation efforts.

sources inland of the modern high water mark benefit from these resources, particularly in is strongly dependent on topography, with terms of tourism revenue. Therefore, it is likely lower slopes and unconsolidated sediment that many would be willing to participate in a characterizing areas most at risk. Overall, we community-based program of monitoring. should expect that areas over 100 m inland of References the modern coast will be relatively safe from long-term sea-level rise, though the impact of storm surges could extend much farther inland, by up to several hundred metres on lowsloping shorelines.

With respect to the specific case studies - South Bonavista Bay, L'Anse aux Meadows and Port au Choix - most sites (63%) are not at immediate risk, and will probably remain at low risk over the next century. Nevertheless, there 2006 Coastal erosion and site destruction on Carriacou, are some (20%) that are at risk over the next 15-50 years, and which will see their sensitivity to coastal erosion increase as sea-level rise and 2008 Modern erosion rates and loss of coastal features surge activity increases. These include the most and sites, Beaufort Sea coastline, Alaska. Antic 61:361important sites within the study areas – L'Anse 72.

Possible actions that could be initiated risk areas. This would be facilitated for sites Sea-level will rise possibly by up to a such as Philips Garden and L'Anse aux Mead-(Shorewatch website: logical resources. There is a strong incentive in The vulnerability of archaeological re- that many such communities derive economic

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Figure 1 Example of a general coastal vulnerability map for Port au Choix overlaid with estimates of individual archaeological site vulnerability. The vulnerability classification of the coastline may help establish future survey priorities (Westley)

SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE IN SOUTHEASTERN NEWFOUNDLAND: STOCK COVE REVISITED Christopher B. Wolff, John Erwin, and Donald H. Holly, Jr. Smithsonian Institution, Eastern Illinois University, Memorial University

ration building on work at Stock Cove (CkAl- contact, and economic competition and organi-3) during the summer of 2008 (Wolff, et al. zation. 2009) and, prior to that, studies conducted by

ast summer, the three of us-Wolff, Erwin, standing of regional cultural history, the nature and Holly-began a new research collabo- of human-environment relationships, cultural

Fieldwork at the site centered around a Robbins (1981, 1985) (1981, 1985) and location identified the previous summer that McLean (2006). Our goal was to learn more contained a lens of animal bone and black about the cultural and depositional history of greasy soil that Wolff believed to be part of a



Figure 1 Linear Distribution of Faunal Remains (Light Brown) at Western Block (Wolff, Erwin, Holly)

the site and assess if there was a good record midden (Figure 1). This part of the site was of transitional periods between Newfoundland chosen because of the bone and the possibility Dorset and Recent Indian groups, and between it may answer questions about seasonality and the Beothuk and Europeans. Our main re- subsistence at the site, left mostly unanswered ronmental dynamics during these transitions to larger excavation area at that location to assess better understand the historical trajectories that the limits of the faunal deposits and learn more led to abandonment and extinction of the Dor- about their context. We opened up a total area set and the Beothuk on the island. This re- of six square meters at that location, which we

search interests concern the cultural and envi- by Robbins (1985). We decided to open up a search has broader implications for our under- designated the 'Western Block', to a depth of between 60-65 cm. There are still underlying whether these upper deposits represent contact cultural deposits below that depth, probably or are intrusive due to post-depositional proccontaining further Dorset, Groswater, and pos- esses; 4) Level D, a layer of smaller rocks, sibly Maritime Archaic materials.

is divided into five broad categories: 1) Level nates at architectural features that appear to be A, a peat and root mixture that is mostly sterile part of a Dorset structure (figure 2). Detailed except in parts of the site with historic materi- stratigraphic maps are being digitized and the als; 2) Level B, a dark brown to black soil ma- spatial organization and strata are currently betrix with many small rocks that appears to be ing analyzed and will be published in detail an interface lying just above the densest cul- later this year.

many of them fire-cracked and dark black soil. The stratigraphy in the Western Block- This stratum has very dense artifacts and termi-



Figure 2 Remains of a Dorset Structure with linear feature running along north wall (trowel indicates north) (Wolff)

tural deposits, but containing flakes and some Recent Indian artifacts; 3) Level C, a layer of D, we decided to end our excavation for two large cobbles and smaller rocks with charcoal main reasons; first, we had collected a large and Recent Indian materials found throughout. number of artifacts and decided we did not This appears to be a relic cobble beach; the simply want to continue to accumulate more base of the stratum is a black soil and looks to data without a better understanding of the site, be an earlier soil horizon. This layer contains a and secondly, we wanted to preserve the Dorvery rich deposit of Dorset artifacts, with some set architecture in place so we can open up a Recent Indian materials near its upper interface larger area in the future and see the structure in with Level B. We are still trying to determine its entirety. Because this site is reported to have

When we reached the bottom of Level

	5	J				(// 5	<i>,</i>	51			
Туре	Biface	Core	Endblade	Slate	Iron	Microblade	Unid.	Preform	Proj. Pt	Quartz Crystal	Scraper	Total
Count	55	26	80	5	1	84	30	34	8	61	27	411

Table 1: Artifact Counts from 2009 Field Season at Stock Cove (CkAl-3) (Wolff, Erwin, Holly)

the island of Newfoundland, we wanted to the larger site area. make sure we preserved in situ any other Dorset structures for comparative analyses and to the Western Block indicate a range of subsismaintain its integrity until it could be fully tence behaviors. For the most part they are studied. However, in this small excavation area highly fragmented, many of them calcined. In we recovered a substantial amount of artifacts all we recovered over 4000 skeletal elements and faunal remains to be analyzed that will and fragments. These include a large number keep us busy until next summer when we hope of seals, which was to be expected with the to continue research at the site (Table 1).

was the high percentage of projectiles recov- cies has yet to be assessed, the results of which ered in the Western Block, particularly the high will greatly affect our interpretation of the subpercentage of endblades recovered in such a sistence activity that took place at Stock Cove. small area (see Table 1). However, until a larger We also recovered a significant amount of bird area is excavated it is difficult to assess the rea- and small mammal bones that are just beginsons behind these numbers because it could ning to be analyzed to identify their species and

a Dorset longhouse (Robbins 1981, 1985), an have been a specialized activity area (e.g. huntarchitectural type not found anywhere else on ing preparation) that is not representative of

The faunal remains we recovered from Dorset; however, whether the species present One of the most interesting discoveries in the assemblage are migratory or annual spe-

Figure 3 Photo of Site Location (Wolff)



frequencies. So far, we have not positively named Stock Cove West 1 (CkAl-10) (Figure identified any larger terrestrial mammal bone, 3). After further testing of the area, a small particularly caribou, in the faunal assemblage, amount of historic and Beothuk materials that The absence of caribou, if confirmed, is inter- could date to the early 17th century were found esting because the position of this site so far (e.g. modified ballast flint, Beothuk projectile away from the historical ranges of the largest points, iron nails, pipes, and ceramics). This harp seal herds has been used to infer that the may relate to Guy's voyage, or other contact Dorset at Stock Cove may have used that loca- between Beothuk and Europeans, but much tion to access the interior caribou herds more work needs to be done to assess these (Robbins 1985). The assessment of subsistence possibilities, and a grant to do this as been substrategies of Stock Cove residents is in its early mitted by the authors, with others to follow. stages, and further laboratory analyses, excavation, and sampling is needed.

Western Block, we conducted test excavations vealed cultural deposits, the majority of which across the known site and surrounding areas. were Dorset, but also included Recent Indian Near the northeastern margin of the site, be- and historic materials. What these tests and all tween the eroding beach and steep hillside, we of our research have revealed is that the occunoticed pipe stems eroding from the beach pation of the Stock Cove area is much larger face. Because much of the interest in the Stock than earlier thought and may have been a large Cove site relates to the possibility this is one of Dorset aggregation site. Much more work is the locations described in accounts made by needed to determine the extent of the site and John Guy, the first official Governor of New- the nature of the relationship between the varifoundland, and members of his crew in 1612 ous cultural groups that occupied it. when they were exploring Trinity Bay and try- References ing to establish trade connections with the Beothuk (see Gilbert 1990), we decided to test that area looking for late 16th century and early 17th century materials. With the help of Steve Mills, who stopped by for a visit, we discovered a significant amount of historic materials in that area of the site, which we termed the "Eastern Block". Unfortunately, it appears that much of the cultural material that was at that 1981 location may have eroded away due to exposure to the active surf and it appears to postdate the 17th century; however, there is potential to find out more about the historic occupation and use of this site in historic period in that area, which will likely be part of our future research.

Relating to the possibility of early contact materials at the site, during a survey of the hillside of the small cove adjacent to the main site, Holly discovered historic materials in a shallow test excavation. This site has been

Further test excavation up the hillside of Stock Cove West 1 was also conducted and In addition to our excavation at the over 90% of the 17 test pits in that area re-

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If you have any comments or suggestions for the next Archaeology Review please contact Stephen Hull.

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