ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 1987

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Inspector Island (Pastore)

Heritage Division
Provincial Archaeology Office
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

Archaeological Research Permits (1987)

Permit Number	Location
87.01	King George IV Lake
87.02	Port Saunders; Okak & Goose Bay
87.03	Red Bay
87.04	Hare Bay
87.05	Menihek Lake
87.06	Northern Labrador
87.07	St. John Island
87.08	Inspector Island
87.09	Okak
87.10	Ferryland
87.11	Terra Nova & Gambo River
87.12	Bay Bulls Harbour
87.13	Northwest River, Lab
87.14	Paradise River
87.15	Baie Verte Peninsula
87.16	Portland Creek
87.17	Strange Lake, Lab.
87.18	Indian Bay/Big Pond
87.19	Bay Bulls Harbour
87.20	Green Bay
87.21	Hope Brook
87.22	Grandy Bay
87.23	Island Pond
87.24	Groswater Bay, Lab.
87.25	Nut Cove
87.26	Little Grand Lake
87.27	Paradise River

87.28	Change Islands
87.29	Island Pond & Vicinity
87.30	Indian Point
87.31	Roddickton

Please note:
*Some permits may not have resulted in a report.
*The quality of these reports may vary as most were not intended as publications.
*Some of the data in some of the reports may be out of date.
*This document may not contain all of the archaeology data for 1987.

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A RECONNAISSANCE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KOGALUK RIVER AREA, LABRADOR

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Submitted
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Introduction

During the summer of 1987 (July 12 to August 28) a reconnaissance archaeological survey was conducted on the interior Labrador Plateau between the Kogaluk River and the Québec–Labrador border (Figure 1). The survey was carried out as an adjunct to a regional geological mapping program being conducted by the Department of Mines and Energy* in a 60 km-wide corridor between the Labrador coast and the Strange Lake rare earth element (REE)–zirconium–beryllium deposit located on the border between Labrador and Québec. The investigated area encompasses the drainage basin of three major east-flowing rivers – Anaktalik Brook, Konrad Brook, and Kogaluk River.

The archaeological investigation was instigated by the second author as a result of observations made in 1985 and 1986 that indicated considerable past cultural activity in the geological mapping corridor. It was felt that the addition of an archaeologist to the geological mapping in 1987 would lead to a better understanding of the region's previous habitation patterns, and contribute new information on a relatively poorly known region to the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth. Thus, the first author was employed by the Department of Mines and Energy as team archaeologist in 1987.

Topography, Wildlife and Logistics

The interior Labrador Plateau is a boulder-strewn upland of poorly sorted glacial gravels covering a fairly level bedrock foundation, broken only in the east by deeply incised river valleys. Relief in the interior is generally less than 300 m, and much of the terrain is reminscent of a moonscape when viewed at ground level. Sinuous eskers stretch for tens of kilometres across the northern part of the study area, fluted bedrock-cored ridges punctuate the level terrain east of Strange Lake, and large expanses of swamp occur everywhere. Walking can be tortuous in this area! Lakes on the plateau are typically shallow and/or boulder-strewn making float-plane landing hazardous; the few exceptions are some of the larger lakes which have sandy beaches developed from glacial-outwash terraces along their banks. The barren, open and flat character of the plateau poses problems to siting canvas tent base-camps – there is no protection from the 50 knot winds and horizontal rain which are an all-too-frequent visitor from the northwest.

Vegetation is sparse on the Labrador Plateau, dominated by typical tundra species such as willows and dwarf birch. Some depressions have small stands of spruce and alders, and these species also cover the floors and walls of the deep river valleys. A wide variety of ground-hugging flowering plants inhabit this barren landscape – mauve alpine rhododendrons, blue gentians, white and pink saxifrages, pink fireweed, and purple-blue violets – and make traversing a feast for the eyes. Even the bare bedrock surfaces are colourful, encrusted with lichens ranging from drab grays to bright orange. Bear-berries, crow-berries and low-ground blueberries grow in profusion locally and provide the bears with hours of delightful dining!

The most common animals encountered on the plateau are black bears (we stopped counting at 60 in 1987!), caribou, foxes, Arctic hares and wolves. Among the bird species, rock ptarmigan

* See note at end of report.

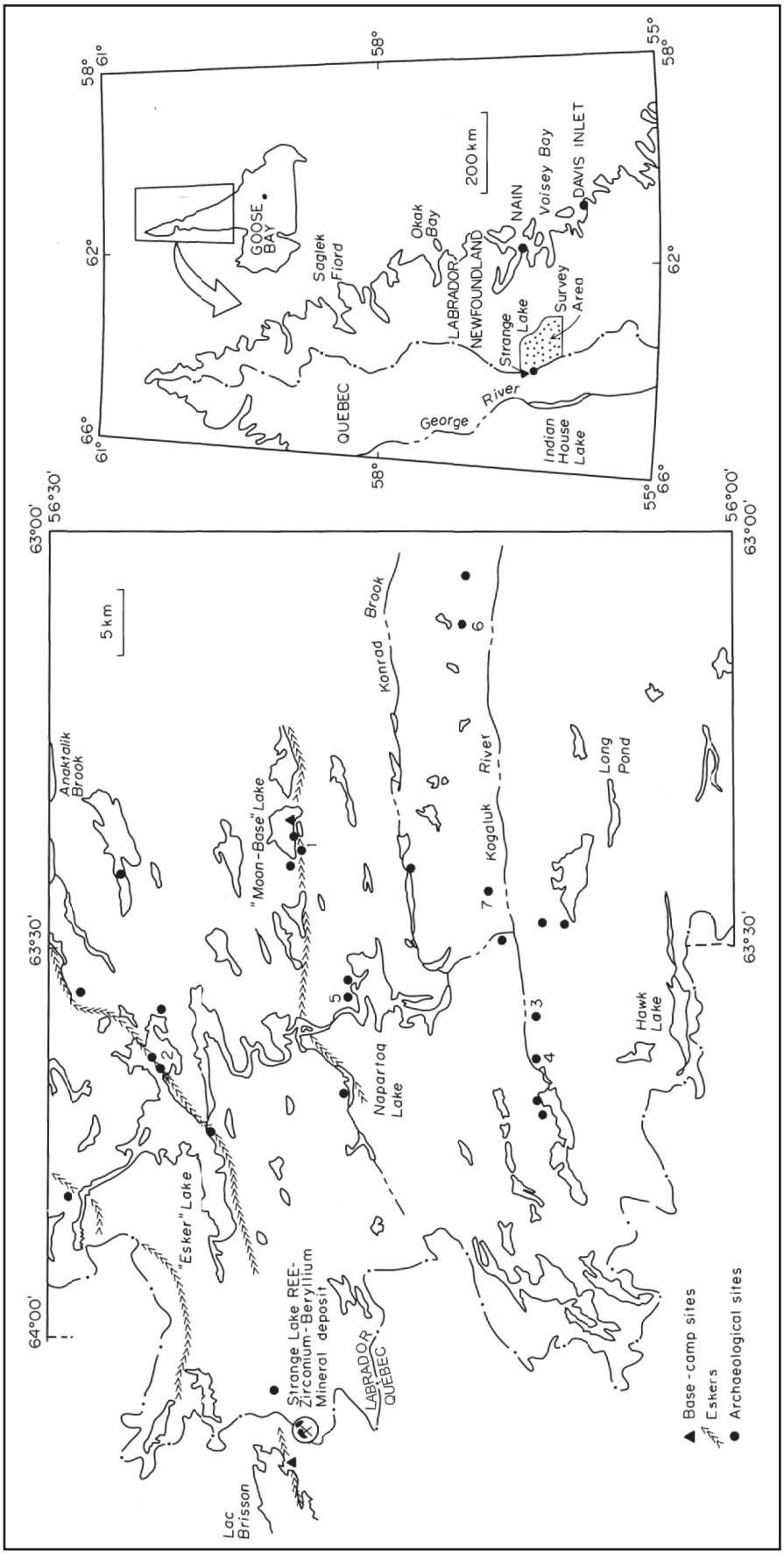

Figure 1. *Sketch map of study area showing the locations of some of the archaeological sites discovered; study area covers parts of NTS 1:250 000-scale sheets 14D and 24A. The numbers refer to the following sites described in the text: 1. Moon Base Lake; 2. Goodyear; 3. Memekwesho; 4. Nomoshoon, Ron-Napi; 5. Dunphy; 6. Caribou Pass; 7. Ryan.*

and Canada geese dominate, but ducks and loons are also common visitors to the lakes throughout the summer. Mosquitos and blackflies are our constant companions from early July until early September, and have been known to be present in such hordes as to make outdoor activities impossible. Rivers and lakes are home for a healthy population of lake trout and Arctic char.

The type of reconnaissance project which we conducted, covering nearly 3000 km^2 in 2 months, is only possible with helicopter support and firm logistical groundwork. In this case it was conducted hand-in-hand with a regional geological mapping program from two large base camps. The base camps were home for 9-15 people during the field season, including three mapping geologists, two helicopter crew and a full-time cook. The camps, at "Moon Base" lake in Labrador and Lac Brission in Québec (Figure 1), were positioned by float-equipped, single engine Otter; the former site was occupied from July 12 to August 8, the latter from August 8 to September 5. Food and mail were flown into the field camps from Goose Bay, 400 km to the south, every ten days or so.

The archaeological survey was carried out as a routine part of traversing for bedrock mapping. Traverses were on the order of 10-15 km; 3 two-man parties were dropped off and picked up by helicopter from the base-camp daily. The first author, as team archaeologist, accompanied one of the three geologists on the mapping team each day by a system of daily rotation, thus getting a wide-ranging and unbiased sampling of the survey area.

Methods and Summary of Results

The archaeological survey was a secondary component of the geological mapping, and thus could not be conducted in the usual manner nor use the standardized procedures of a focused archaeological investigation. For instance, it did not always cover ground that might hold the best potential for archaeological sites, e.g., the sand-filled, flat-floored, river valleys. Nor could protracted investigations of any one site be carried out because of the time constraints.

In spite of the non-focused and rapid style of the archaeological survey some 32 new sites and 17 rock cairns were discovered and recorded. The normal procedure at each discovery station was to describe the feature, note its setting, plot its locality on a 1:50 000 scale topographic map, and, if warranted, photograph it. At sites where artifacts and/or lithic debris were present, one or two specimens were collected for later study in hopes of identifying the site's inhabitants. Time constraints permitted only limited test-pitting.

Most of the sites recorded during the survey were denoted by such features as stone tent rings, tent poles, boulder pits, concentrations of broken caribou bone, isolated hearths, lithic artifacts/debris or a combination thereof. We present below a summary of observations and interpretations of the sites. The reader should note that the lack of diagnostic artifacts at many sites renders the designation of the cultural affinity of these sites somewhat difficult at this stage of investigation. The numerical designations following each site-heading refer to its location as defined by the UTM grid on 1:50 000 scale map sheets. We use the terms Labrador Eskimo and Naskapi when referring to pre-20^{th} century occupancy; the terms Inuit and Innu are used for sites which we believed have been occupied by native peoples since 1900.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

MOON BASE LAKE: This lake (Figure 1) was informally named by a bush pilot after the area was picked as one of the 1986 geological survey base-camps. Apart from a large hill and two lesser hills further to the west, the surrounding area is flat, boulder strewn and desolate.

Moon Base Lake 1 (HbCu-1)

One slightly ovate 1 m high and wide boulder "pit" occurs on a boulder beach hemming the northwest side of an esker forming an isthmus stretching northeast into Moon Base Lake. A cache of well-preserved caribou bone was found within the pit, covered with a thick humus. The pit appears to have been utilized during the last quarter century. Cultural designation: Labrador Inuit (?).

Moon Base Lake 2 (HbCu-2)

This site is represented by one, 6 by 4 m, cobble tent ring slightly contracted near the centre (Plate 1). It yielded no additional material in spite of several small test pits. Having been constructed on a 6 m high, flat, lichen-covered gravel terrace, the site is rather exposed. Given the lack of artifacts or other features near the tent ring, a short occupation of the site is suggested, probably having taken place within the last century. Cultural designation: Labrador Inuit (?).

Plate 1. *Oblique aerial view, from helicopter, of "pinched" tent ring structure at Moon Base Lake 2 site (HbCu-2). Long direction of structure is approximately 6 m.*

Moon Base Lake-3 (HbCu-3)

This site consists of 2 boulder pits similar to Moon Base Lake-1. It is located on a point forming a small cove within the southwest corner of the lake. One pit lies just above the active beach and the other rests on top of the lichen-covered terrace mentioned above. Both pits have an interior diameter of over 1 m and a depth of 0.5 m. Test pits excavated in and around both features tested negative for animal remains. The date of construction is uncertain. Cultural designation: Labrador Inuit (?).

Moon Base Lake-4 (HbCu-4)

This site is located on the western side of the lake, upon a low, sandy, lichen-covered and partially boulder-strewn terrace, currently 5 m above the lake level (Plate 2). It is flanked immediately on the west by a high knoll and on the south by a low ridge extending from the knoll. During the first of two visits to the site, a large Ramah chert flake was noted eroding from the one of many caribou trails crossing the area. On a return visit, more surface and shallow sub-surface deposits were recorded, including small Ramah chert flakes associated with a slightly ovate, flat, stone tent ring. The tent ring measures 5 m in diameter and encloses a large, flat, stone hearth on the southwest side. Notwithstanding the ovate shape and size, the feature appears similar to a tent ring excavated at Winter Cove-4 (GcBi-4) (*see* Fitzhugh, 1978: 155), suggesting an affinity to the Point Revenge Complex. Cultural designation: Point Revenge (?).

Plate 2. *View overlooking Moon Base Lake 4 site (HbCu-4) from the northwest. Moon Base Lake 3 (HbCu-3) is situated across the lake, at the upper left of the image.*

Moon Base Lake-5 (HbCu-5)

This roughly square, 3.7 by 3.4 m, boulder tent ring located on a relatively flat, wind-swept gravel terrace, south of Moon Base Lake-3, overlooking a small cove to the west, is exposed to the elements. Two large boulders have been placed a metre or more from either end of the tent ring (northwest and southeast), suggesting the use of tent peg/guide ropes as a brace against the wind. A few metres west and east of the site, one 6.5 x 55 Imperial rifle cartridge and a segment of a wooden barrel stave, respectively, were found on the surface. These artifacts are suggestive of construction within the past 50 (?) years. Cultural designation: Labrador Inuit or Innu.

GOODYEAR SITES 1, 2 and 3: The three Goodyear sites are located on the southeastern side of a large, irregularly shaped lake ("Esker" lake) that occurs in a relatively flat glacial outwash plain of lichen-moss covered gravel. This whole area is pocketed with small ponds and bedrock outcrops. A large esker, which stretches nearly to Tasisuak Lake, approximately 50 km to the northeast, stretches across the lake (Plate 3). Goodyear 1 and 2, respectively, are located upon and just to the northwest side of the esker where it protrudes into the lake. Goodyear 3 is found along its broad, nearly flat, slightly raised, lake beach terrace.

Goodyear 1 (HcCw-3)

Six features were recorded at this site: 5 cobble/boulder tent rings and 1 hearth. Four of the tent rings measure between 4.5 and 5.5 m in diameter with small cobble/boulder hearths construct-

Plate 3. *Northeast view along the esker at Goodyear 1 site (HcCw-3).*

ed near the southeastern wall. Two of these are constructed near the top of the esker, where they have been partially deflated due to active caribou trails (Plate 4), whereas the remaining two rest within a small, formerly lake-filled, cove on the southeast side of the esker, and covered in lichen. The fifth tent ring feature at the site is composed of 3 quasi-circular rings (rooms?) that are joined together to form one, 8 by 4 m, oblong, tent ring structure (Plate 5). The only feature recorded associated with any cultural debris was a small, badly-deflated, isolated hearth denoted by fire-cracked rock. One asymmetrical bi-convex biface of black Ramah chert, probably a knife, was collected from this hearth. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Goodyear 2 (HcCw-2)

This site stretches along a flat, partially-wooded, horn-shaped sand spit extending northward into the lake, approximately 200 m southwest of Goodyear 1 (Plate 6). Within the woods bordering the northeastern side of the sand spit, 3 lichen-covered bivouac camp sites were recorded, each characterized by a small, cleared area, cut tree stumps and boulder hearths. Four oval- and 8 square-shaped, small wooden discs, probably part of a hand-crafted checkers game, were found eroding from a steep sand bank near on of these features. A second feature discovered on the southeastern side of the sand spit, was that of a sod-covered, 4 m^2, raised, sand-wall, tent ring. Inside this ring is a central cobble hearth. Access appears to have been via an easterly-facing entrance way. A 2-3 m string of boulder/cobbles placed across an oblong, shallow, dried-up water hole occurs southwest of the tent ring; its function is unknown. Cultural designation: Innu (?).

Plate 4. *Oblique aerial view, from helicopter, of tent ring structure at Goodyear 1 site (HcCw-3). A caribou trail passes through the center of the ring. Structure is approximately 5 m in diameter.*

Plate 5. *Oblique aerial view, from helicopter, of abutting tent ring structures at Goodyear 1 site (HcCw-3). The three conjoined rings are approximately 8 m long.*

Goodyear 3 (HcCv-2)

This site is composed of 4 physically separate loci. Locus 1 is defined by an amorphous 4-room (?) elongated boulder tent ring (Figure 2a) covered with lichen moss and constructed upon a boulder beach forming the northeastern extreme of the esker. A few metres to the south, within a small sandy cove, a single shouldered square biface base of Ramah chert was recovered from the storm beach. This biface was associated with a few displaced cobbles that may represent a former tent ring and/or hearth.

Farther to the south, upon a partially deflated low knoll, a cluster of 7 cobble/boulder tent rings and a number of small cobble and fire-cracked hearths were found. This area was designated as Locus 2 (Plate 7). Two of the larger, circular tent rings, measuring 4.5 m in diameter with single boulder hearths constructed near the south wall are located upon the knoll and slightly to the northwest (Figure 2b). One square body/head wrought iron nail was collected from the deflated surface of the more central feature. At the front and centre of the knoll, and on its southeastern side, three smaller, circular and completely deflated tent rings were found. One includes a central boulder hearth. A second is only partially exposed and has associated with it small Ramah chert flakes. The third ring has no discernable hearth. The remaining two tent rings flank either side of the knoll. The feature to the south measures 7 x 5 m and comprises 2 square rooms with a small

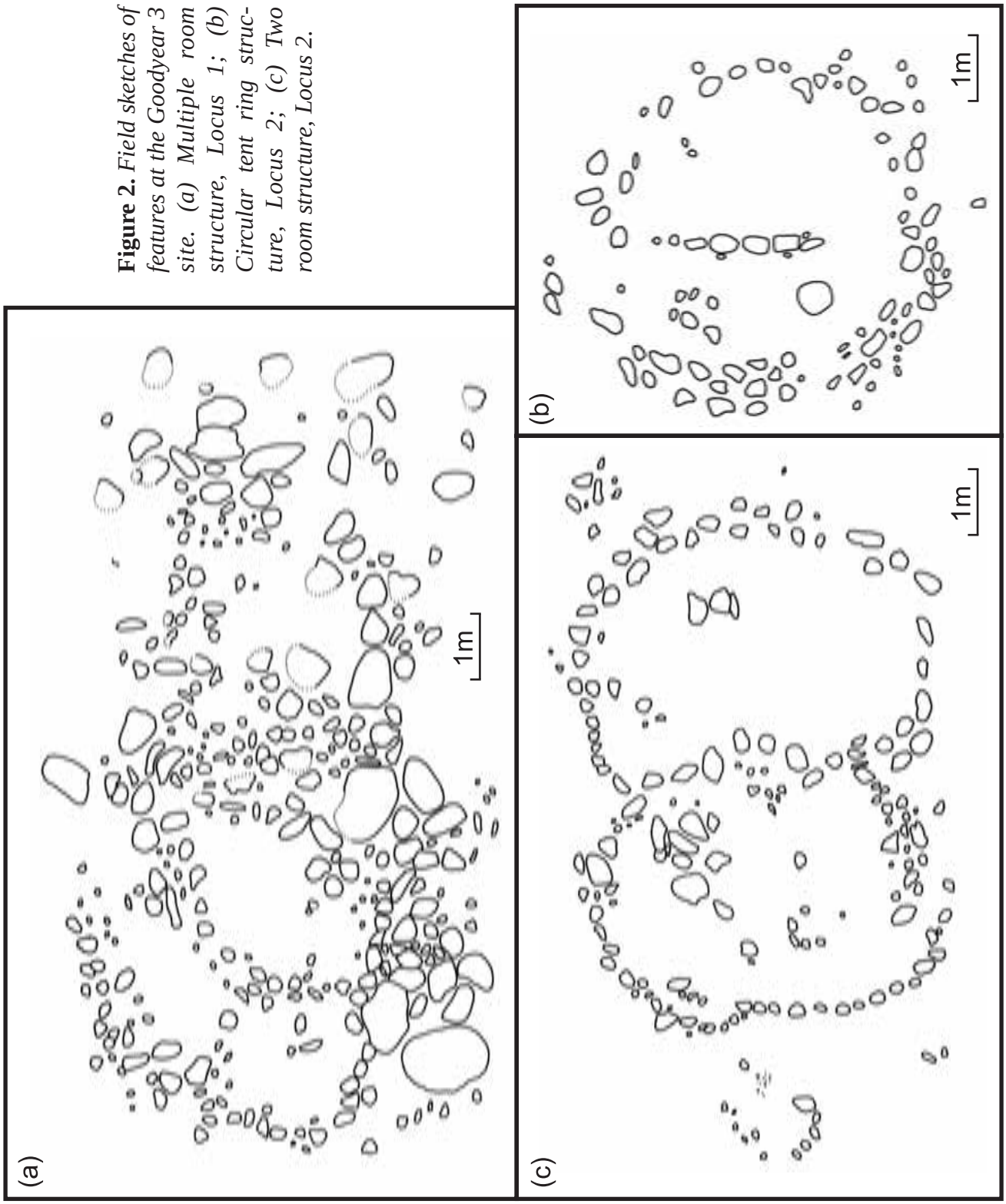

Figure 2. *Field sketches of features at the Goodyear 3 site. (a) Multiple room structure, Locus 1; (b) Circular tent ring structure, Locus 2; (c) Two room structure, Locus 2.*

Plate 6. *View, from top of esker, of the Goodyear 2 site (HcCw-2).*

boulder hearth centered in the room farthest from the beach. The hearth in this structure contains fragments of partially burnt wood. The other tent ring to the north is elongated, measuring 8 by 5 m. It encloses a large hearth constructed slightly to the southwest side of the feature, and it is segmented into 2 rooms (Figure 2c). An additional room may be present on the eastern end but is not well-defined.

The small cobble and fire-cracked hearths found at Locus 2 are mostly stationed on both sides of the knoll and divorced from the tent rings. However, one fire-cracked rock hearth has been found near the storm beach on the northeast side of the knoll; it contains small Ramah chert flakes and charcoal. One small Ramah chert biface fragment (?) and one small quartz crystal flake core (?) were collected from this feature.

Locus 3 lies at the end of a gentle U-shaped recess leading from the northwest lake shore. Three small features of fire-cracked rock, with associated white Ramah chert and quartz detritus and one small cobble hearth, were discovered within this area. One flake point, 2 retouched flakes of Ramah chert, and 1 linear flake of quartz crystal were collected from one of the lightly deflated fire-cracked rock hearths.

Locus 4, which defines the southern portion of the Goodyear 3 site, has 2 features approximately 10 m apart. The northernmost feature is a mixture of broken caribou bone and teeth, tent

Plate 7. *View from the northeast of the Locus 2, Goodyear 3 site (HcCv2).*

pole fragments and a few cobbles, probably dating to an early 20th century Innu (?) occupation. The remaining feature to the south is that of a badly deflated deposit of fire-cracked rock, charcoal, burnt bone, Ramah chert, a small trace of mica and 1 square, thin, basal segment of a Ramah chert knife (?).

The lack of diagnostic artifacts from all three Goodyear sites makes the assigning of cultural affiliations to these sites difficult but not impossible. Evidence from Goodyear 2 seems to suggest an occupation of this site within the last century, most likely by Innu or Labrador Inuit (?) caribou hunters from the Central Labrador coast approximately 100 km to the east (*see* Brice-Bennett, 1977: Map 47). Comparisons of some findings at the Goodyear 3 site (and to a lesser extent, Goodyear 1) such as (i) the small cobble hearths constructed outside of the tent rings, (ii) the almost exclusive use of Ramah chert and the paucity of artifacts, and (iii), the ready visibility of unexcavated features with site descriptions from elsewhere show a close similarity with the Point Revenge complex (Figzhugh, 1978: 164-165; 168). It would appear that a number of tent ring structures present at Goodyear 2 and 3 can be related to occupancy by Neoeskimo people; a return archaeological visit to the sites would substantiate or refute this conclusion.

Memekwesho (HaCv-1)

This site covers approximately 4000 m^2 within a hilly area 2 km south of the Kogluk River. It is located on a denuded low knoll overlooking a small pond to the west. The extensive clearing of

the site attests to an apparent long occupation (Plate 8). Among the features noted from the northwest margins of the site to the southeast, respectively, were the following: (i) remnants of 3 stout-pole lodges, 1 of which is associated with broken caribou bone eroding from the turf; (ii) 1 stone hearth constructed on a low, flat boulder surrounded by crushed caribou bone, two .44 rifle cartridges (both possibly containing tobacco), green glass shards and 1 white glass clothing button; (iii) 1 nearly-fallen pole rack resting against a tree; (iv) 1 bundle of small tent poles; and (v) 2 bivouac within the wooded section of the site denoted by tent poles, rusted sheet metal stove pipes (?), hearths, and crushed and burned caribou bone. First impression suggests that the site has probably been used by the Innu over a long period during which probably 4-6 visits were made to the site by two or more families.

Nomoshoom (HaCv-4)

This Maritime Archaic site proved to be an anomaly when compared to most sites recorded during the survey, although Maritime Archaic sites have been recorded from Indian House Lake on the George River to the west in Québec (Figure 1; Samson, 1978). It is nestled on a relatively flat moss-covered, sheltered, bedrock terrace overlooking a large pond and woods to the south, less than 1 km from the extreme upper reaches of the Kogaluk River. Due to extensive soil erosion caused by caribou trails crossing the site, debris of white Ramah chert and quartz/quartzite are abundant but other surface features are indescernible. Included in the artifacts recorded and

Plate 8. *The western side of Memekwesho site (HaCv-1) from the southeast. Note the stout tent poles at center right.*

collected, exclusively of Maritime Archaic tradition, were 2 incomplete ground slate adzes, 1 celt, 3 Ramah chert biface blanks (?), 2 fragments of ground slate, 1 quartzite knife (?), 1 grey chert flake core (?) and 1 retouched Ramah chert flake. The presence of an Innu (?) site (Ron-Napi, *see below*) approximately 200 m west and evidence of tree cutting approximately 200 m east, suggests the above site was probably visited within the last century (or earlier).

Ron-Napi (HaCv-5)

This site is situated just west of Nomoshoom (HaCv-4), on top of a rocky and exposed knoll overlooking the surrounding woods and ponds from east to west and the upper reaches of the Kogaluk River to the north. It comprises a 2 by 2 m low grouping of boulders amid a large scattering of broken and crushed caribou bones (Plate 9). A quick surface search over the partially moss-lichen covered bone deposit revealed 1 small white Ramah chert flake (a fortuitous intrusion ?). Farther to the east, similar but smaller deposits of bone were seen, associated with 3-4 fallen tent pole segments. Designation: probably Naskapi Indian (or possibly late Point Revenge?).

Dunphy (HbCv-4)

This Naskapi Indian (?) site is found on a low, flat, moss and lichen-covered, gravel lake terrace forming the northwest perimeter of a northwardly-receding cove within an irregularly-shaped

Plate 9. *View from the northeast of boulder pile and scattered fragments of caribou bone at the Ron-Napi site (HaCv-5).*

lake (known as Napartoq Lake by the coastal Inuit, *see* Wheeler, 1953: 56-57). This site is sheltered on the north and east sides by a large wood and hill, respectively. Six earthen tent ring features were recorded at this site, all measuring approximately 4 m in diameter with central stone hearths (Plate 10). Associated with the least moss- and lichen-covered features are segments of tent poles, small amounts of broken caribou bone and short stout logs lying across entrance passage ways. The latter attribute has been found associated with 19th century Naskapi Indian tent rings at Fort Chimo (Turner, 1979: 135).

Plate 10. *Earthen tent wall ring at the Dunphy site (HbCv-4) site, viewed from the northeast.*

Wiseman (HbCv-3)

This site is located on the eastern side of the cove from Dunphy (HbCv-4). The stump of 1 driven tent pole (?), 1 large black Ramah chert beach-rolled flake scraper (?), and ground shellstone flake were found on the lake shore eroding from the humic soil above. One tent pole was found washed up against the low shrubs growing on the bank. The full extent of this find and its cultural designation are unknown.

Atius (HbCv-2)

This site occurs across the cove from Dunphy (HbCv-4) and farther south along the beach from Wiseman (HbCv-3). It is well sheltered on the northeast side by a high hill and to the southeast by a small stand of spruce. The most obvious indications of human activity are a number of

tent poles lying on the lichen-covered, sandy, lake beach terrace. Two additional features occur within a small shrub-covered gully through a wood bordering the terrace. These are (i) a few cobble stones and tent pole stumps outlining an almost invisible tent ring and (ii) a small recent hearth garnished by a paper-labelled tin can and a tea kettle spit stick. The latter feature is probably related to a pile of newly milled lumber and stove pipes hidden in the woods between it and the beach, probably to be used for the construction of a new lodge. Cultural designation: unknown.

Wild Geese (HaCw-1)

This site, along with Glooskap (HaCw-3) and Manito (HaCw-4), was discovered during a trek along a lichen, moss and rock-covered slope flanking the northeastern side of a large oblong pond, approximately 3 km southwest of the upper reaches of the Kogaluk River. Two partially-erected, rectangular tent pole structures (Plate 11) sheltered by a low knoll to the northeast, were discovered at the northeastern corner of the pond. The tent pole structures are situated about 6-7 m apart and both contain centrally-located cobble hearths with a small number of cobbles, strewn within and about. Some of these cobbles probably functioned as tent cover hold-down stones. One small, bent, square, head/body wrought iron nail was collected from the surface of the westernmost feature, found driven into a small piece of milled (?) wood. Cultural designation: Innu (?).

Plate 11. *Two tent pole structures, one in foreground and one in background, at Wild Geese site (HaCw-1), viewed from the northeast.*

Glooskap (HaCw-2) N622130

This site is defined by a 2 m wide earthen/cobble raised circular tent ring approximately 100 m west of the Wild Geese site (HaCw-1). It rests on a flat gravel terrace 13 m above the lake level. A mixture of fire-cracked rock and calcined bone has eroded from one side of the feature. A few white Ramah chert flakes and 1 distal end segment of an ovate biface were collected 3-5 m northwest of this feature. Cultural designation: unknown, perhistoric.

Oky (HaCw-3)

An unusual amount of quartz was noted eroding from a caribou trail approximately 200 m west of Glooskap (HaCw-2). A large nodule of quartz has been documented in association with a considerable amount of quartz debris, a few fragments of ground mudstone, 1 utilized rhyolite flake, and red ochre (?) at this site. A search for other artifacts and features proved unsuccessful. The assemblage (albeit limited) characterizing this site and its approximate elevation of 10 m above lake level suggests a possible cultural affiliation with the "Low Quartz Assemblages" of the Intermediate Indian Period reported from Indian House Lake, Québec, tentatively dated between 2500-3000 B.P. (*see* Samson, 1978: 191).

Manito (HaCw-4)

A previously excavated shallow depression upon the edge of a partially wood-covered, flat, lake terrace 10 m above the water level contained a number of small, white Ramah chert flakes eroding from sandy loam. This site appears to have been disturbed by geomorphologists during earlier sampling of glacial deposits around the pond. This suggestion is also supported by the presence of two larger square holes dug within the vicinity of the pond, on its northwestern side. Due to time constraints, a search for surface features at the site was not possible. With respect to the site itself, the terrace appears to have been an ideal place to set up camp, and thus should probably be considered for a future visit, especially given its excellent preservation. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Klein Flake (HbCs-1)

This site, 2.5 km north of the Kogaluk River, overlooks the hills and ponds on the northeast. One proximal end segment of a large, unifacially retouched, Ramah chert flake knife defines this site, which is located on the northeast side of a hill. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Caribou Pass (HbCs-2)

This site is strategically located on the northeastern side of the Kogaluk River. It is characterized by a number of small, white, Ramah chert flakes eroding from a thin carpet of black turf covering the bedrock (Plate 12). The number of caribou trails rounding the basin of the gorge suggests that this site was probably an ideal area to dispatch such game with relative ease. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Plate 12. *General view of the Caribou Pass site (HbCs-2), looking down ravine into Kogaluk River valley, with a person (in red) standing on tip of boulder terrace above ravine in distance for scale. The site of the Ramah chert flakes occurs on the high ridge to the left. Numerous caribou trails, not visible in this view, are present on each side of the ravine.*

Ryan (HbCu-6)

This site, 2 km north of the Kogaluk River, is positioned on top of a steep bedrock outcrop providing a commanding view to the west of a flat and rocky terrace below (Plate 13). It comprises a 1.5 m^2 shelter, built from angular boulders supported by stout wooden beams, within a small bedrock crevice. It appears to have been used as a caribou hunting blind. The site may have been built some time in the early 20th century, although no artifacts, save the decaying beams, could be found to help substantiate this estimate. Cultural designation: Naskapi or Labrador Eskimo (?).

Pouca (HaCu-2)

This site is characterized by a few white Ramah chert flakes eroding from a caribou trail crossing turf-covered bedrock. It is surrounded by small bog pockets, boulder-strewn bedrock outcrops and local low shrub. It is unclear whether or not a low boulder mound and a 3 m long pole nearby are of human origin. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Plate 13. *Stacked boulders and wooden poles at Ryan site (HbCu-6); view looking west.*

Large Man Lee (HbCu-7)

A low, wide, rocky, shrub-covered, stream terrace on the eastern end of a long pond, 8 km north of the Kogaluk River, displays a number of fallen tent poles. A search of the area, hampered somewhat by low, dense, partial shrub cover, resulted in the discovery of 1 pair of *in situ* stove-resting pegs (?). Designation: Naskapi (?).

Nemennawpawn (HaCv-2)

This site is represented by a large distal end siltstone adze fragment. At 2-1/2 km to the east of Nomoshoom (HaCv-4), the adze may have arrived to this area as an original artifact or a fortuitous heirloom of some later people living in the region. Cultural designation: Maritime Archaic.

Tillman (HbCw-2)

Like Nemennawpawn (HaCv-2), this site was found with the discovery of a single artifact; 2 medial segments of a long straight-sided triangular biface, similar to one reported from Rattler's Bight 1 (GcBi-7) (Fitzhugh, 1972: 292 figure aa). The discovery area, a vast flat expanse of low bedrock outcrops and gravel deposits covered by patches of low shrub, is pocketed with small pools of water and streams. An intensive search for some recognizable feature was successful, suggesting an isolated deposit. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Tshekwan (HcCv-3)

This site comprises a low, 2 m wide pile of angular boulders and stout wooden poles near the edge of a precipice forming the northwestern side of a high hill. Probably first constructed as a caribou hunting blind, the feature may have recently functioned as a cairn. Evidence of recent activity near this site is found in the 0.5 to 1.8 m high black spruce tree stumps and a "Klik pure pork luncheon meat" tin can immediately below the feature at the bottom of the hill side. Cultural designation: Inuit (?).

SITES RECORDED BY OTHER CREW MEMBERS

Dasha (HaCv-3)

This site rests on the southeastern hill of a sandy ridge, 2.5 km south of the Kogaluk River. It overlooks a small pond and stream to the southeast. Cultural remains include one tent pole feature and crushed caribou bone. Cultural designation: Innu (?).

Hezky (HbCv-1)

One pile of tent poles was positioned on the southeast side of a gently-sloping hill, overlooking a small stream and ponds, 2 km north of the Kogaluk River. Cultural designation: Innu or Labrador Inuit.

Bolduc (HbCw-1)

One small Ramah chert retouched flake was found on the southern central side of a large irregularly-shaped lake, 5 km southwest of Goodyear 3. The site occupies a flat gravel strip extending from the north side of an esker forming the southwestern side of a broad eastwardly flowing brook. Cultural designation: unknown, prehistoric.

Kobliha (HcCv-1)

One 44-40 rifle cartridge was discovered on a hilltop. Cultural designation: Innu or Inuit.

Vaclav (HcDa-1)

One stone hunting blind resting near the top of a hill was observed from a helicopter. Ground investigation of the site was not undertaken. Cultural designation: unknown.

Zluva (HcCw-1)

One tent ring feature was found about 1 km northwest of a northeasterly extending esker. It is constructed on a slightly depressed, moss-covered flat between a small stream on the west and a hill top to the east. It comprises a 3-4 m wide stone tent ring with a centrally located stone hearth and a southeastern entrance way. Surrounding the hearth are a number of small peg stumps, tilt-

ing inwards, the possible remains of a tripod from which to hang a kettle. A small bundle of firewood was noted outside of the tent ring. Cultural designation: Innu or Labrador Inuit.

Aske (HcCu-01)

This site was the last recorded during the survey. It is located on the southwestern side of a small island within the near eastern end of a 10 km long pond. The site comprises one very large boulder which had been utilized to help shape a 2-3 m circular boulder ring containing the probable remains of a stone hearth. A 1-m long tri-tiere of boulders forms the northwest side of the ring, facing slightly away from the water's edge. The function of this feature appears to be possible two-fold serving as a hunting blind and as a temporary habitation shelter. Cultural designation: Labrador Inuit (?).

CONCLUSION

The main objective of this survey of the interior Labrador Plateau was to record new archaeological sites when and where discovered, while primarily conducting a program of geological mapping. The archaeological survey, in our estimation, was a remarkable success. More sites than expected were recorded, with minimal interference to the geological program. The time constraints did not allow for substantial site disturbance, so most remain in the condition in which they were found. As was expected, all sites recorded raised more questions than answers, particularly regarding cultural affiliations. With respect to site function, we propose that most, if not all, were primarily associated with the life-sustaining economics of caribou hunting, and to a lesser degree, the procurement of other animal and plant species.

Some of the larger sites, such as Goodyear 1, 2 and 3, were found to be located upon or near eskers transecting lakes in the area. The esker at "Esker" Lake, for instance, provides a relatively unobtrusive route to this area from Tasisuak Lake (itself readily accessible from Nain Bay via small water craft) some 50 km to the northeast. Such a natural, flat-topped, sinuous ridge would have given hunters ample opportunity to dispatch caribou trekking over it, and easy access to the adjacent areas of the lake. An added attraction to this locale would have been its interconnection to other nearby ponds and streams (i.e., Napartoq Lake), the habitat of trout, char and wild water fowl. The remaining large sites – Memekwesho, Nomoshoom and Ron-Napi, were all found within a partially wooded hilly area 5 km from numerous ponds and streams to the west.

The main differences between the two large site areas are the woods, utilized for shelter and fuel, and the height of the land, advantageous when looking for caribou passing through the area. Many of the remaining sites found appear small, little more than transient hunting stations occupied from a few hours to 2-3 days. One of a number of possible exceptions to this generalization is the Caribou Pass site. An ideal place to dispatch caribou rounding the gorge, this latter site has probably been utilized over a long period of time leaving little debris to be seen but possibly much more to be discovered.

The extent of the archaeological relations between the sites found during this survey to those found at Indian House Lake and on the Labrador coast is currently unknown. We hope that our

discoveries will, in the future, help shed more light on the cultural evolution of prehistoric-historic peoples in this region and how these people utilized interior resources.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The first author would like to express his appreciation to the Mineral Development Division of the Department of Mines and Energy* for the opportunity to conduct this survey. Both authors are indebted to all members of our field party – senior assistants, junior assistants, cook and helicopter crew – for spotting several of the sites described herein, and for cheerful companionship during the field season. Gail Pearcey helped considerably in the field documentation of the Goodyear sites and prepared the field sketches shown in Figure 2. Callum Thomson and Linda Jefferson of the Newfoundland Museum are thanked for review and editing of the manuscript. Drafting and photographic reproduction services were provided by the Cartography Section, Geological Survey of Newfoundland, Department of Mines*.

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***NOTE:** At the time the survey was undertaken (1987) the provincial agency was referred to as the Mineral Development Division, Department of Mines and Energy. Subsequently, the Department was re-aligned, and at the time of writing (1989) the same agency is now designated as the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, Department of Mines.

A PRE-DORSET SEQUENCE FROM NUASORNAK ISLAND, OKAK BAY, LABRADOR

Steven L. Cox
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1987

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological research on the central and northern coasts of Labrador during the late 60's and 70's revealed an extensive Pre-Dorset occupation of Labrador during the second millennium B.C. Pre-Dorset sites are common on the coast north of Hopedale, with particularly intense occupations from Nain to Hebron.

The majority of Labrador Pre-Dorset collections appear to date relatively early in the Palaeo-Eskimo sequence, sharing with Independence I such traits as edge serration, absence of facial grinding on burins and other tools, bipointed, contracting stem and small triangular projectile points, and the presence of mid-passage structures. The few radiocarbon dates we have for Labrador Pre-Dorset tend to fall in the 4000-3600 B.P. range. We also have a number of sites from the end of the Labrador Pre-Dorset sequence, including sites termed "terminal Pre-Dorset" dating to around 3000-2700 B.P. (Cox 1978) and Groswater phase sites from the period 2700-2000 B.P.

What we have been lacking are sites and collections which can be confidently placed within the middle-to-late Pre-Dorset period, roughly 3600-3000 years ago. Traits which we would expect to occur within this period, such as facially ground burins and absence of edge serration, are extremely rare in Labrador collections. We have thus been unable to demonstrate continuity of occupation and population from the beginning of the early Palaeo-Eskimo sequence to the end, although such continuity is suspected.

Two competing hypotheses could explain the apparent scarcity of middle period Pre-Dorset sites in Labrador. The first is that there was an hiatus in Pre-Dorset occupation of at least the central Labrador coast (Hopedale - Okak) during this period, possibly related to an advance northward of Intermediate

Indian complexes during the last half of the second millennium B.C. We initially favored this hypothesis, and expected to find a larger number of middle Pre-Dorset sites on the north coast, beyond the limits of Indian occupation, during the Torngat Project surveys (Tuck and Fitzhugh 1986:163). However, the north coast surveys produced little in the way of evidence for later Pre-Dorset.

An alternative hypothesis is that the apparent scarcity of middle Pre-Dorset sites in Labrador is an artifact of our typological expectations rather than any true hiatus in occupation. It may be that Labrador Pre-Dorset simply did not change much through time until near the end of its span, and that we currently lack the knowledge to pick up the subtle differences between a collection dating to 3800 B.P. and an assemblage from 3400 years ago.

The most effective way to test the latter hypothesis would be to find and investigate a Pre-Dorset site or sites which can be clearly shown to date within the period in question. Unfortunately, Pre-Dorset sites in Labrador have proven to be very difficult to date reliably. For reasons not entirely clear most Pre-Dorset sites contain little if any charcoal or other organics suitable for dating. Because much of the Labrador coast is still undergoing isostatic rebound, beach terrace sequences have the potential to establish relative, and in some cases approximate absolute dates (if the local uplift curve has been established). However, until recently we did not have a site with a beach terrace sequence containing discrete Pre-Dorset occupations at different elevations.

In 1984 such a site was found. During the course of Smithsonian surveys on the central coast that summer, Nuasornak Island in Okak Bay was surveyed. Nuasornak had not been surveyed during the 1974-75 Cox surveys at Okak, but it

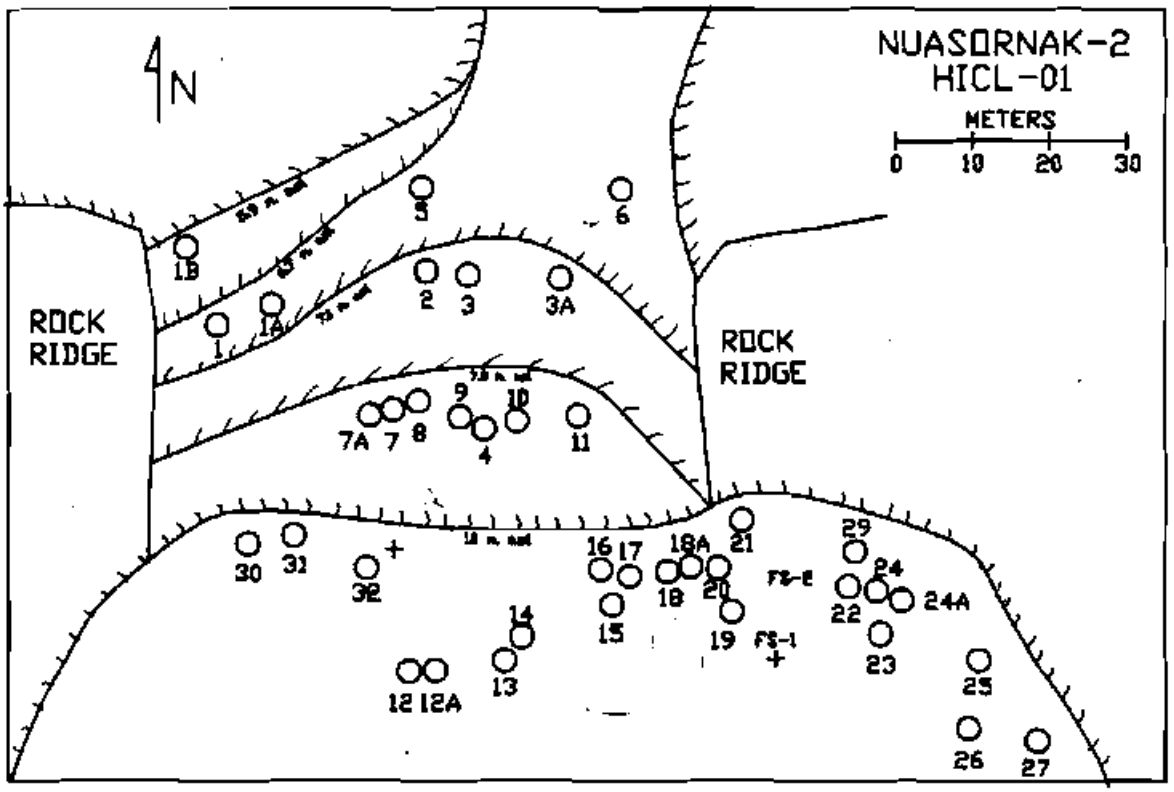
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Figure 1.

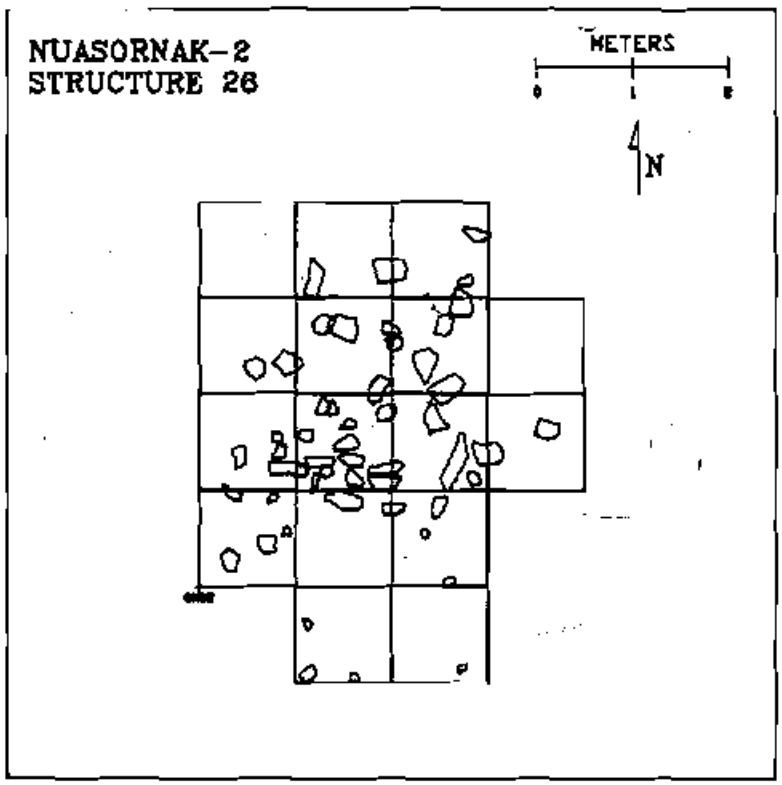

Figure 2.

pavement feature of uncertain function. The excavated tent rings were located at 10.7 meters a.s.l. (S-26), 7.9 meters (S-4), 7.1 meters (S-3), and 6.7 meters (S-1). The highest of the excavated structures, S-26, produced a fairly standard Labrador Pre-Dorset assemblage which is typologically early, but perhaps not quite as old as some of the Labrador collections dated to the period 4000-3800 B.P. The tent ring is roughly three meters in diameter, with an east-west axial structure composed of a line of columnar rocks, roughly square in cross section (Figure 2). Few flat slab rocks were found, and there was no evidence of an upright slab hearth. The southern lobe of the tent ring was largely missing, perhaps scavenged for construction of another tent ring. We found this to be a common pattern, one of the drawbacks to working at a site occupied repeatedly over a long period of time. Cultural material from the structure (Plate I) included small triangular points (a,b), a variety of uniface forms (d-e), the tip of a chipped and ground graver (g), unground burins (h-o), and a flaked adze (p).

Surface inspection of the upper (10 meter) terrace revealed a concentration of artifacts near the northern edge of the terrace, apparently not in association with a tent ring. The concentration included a burin with a squared-off base (Plate I:z). Although not ground, we suspected this to be a relatively late form, and decided to excavate the area of the concentration, calling it Find Spot-2 (FS-2). We excavated 4.75 m^2 ~~square meters~~, uncovering a roughly oval, 2x1 meter concentration of cobbles running NE-SW with a charcoal concentration at the NE end. We suspected that the rock concentration might be a grave or a cache, but there was no evidence of a pit below the rocks and the function of the feature remains enigmatic.

Artifacts from the vicinity of the feature include a small, well-made

triangular point and several small point tips, all with fine edge serration (r-v), a larger biface which had been extensively fractured, probably by heat (w), burins (x-z) and a pointed scraper (aa).

In addition to Pre-Dorset material the upper terrace also produced a small Maritime Archaic plummet from the surface (Find Spot-1) with incised lines on one side of the body (Plate I:q). A careful search of the vicinity revealed no further evidence of Maritime Archaic, and we consider it likely that the plummet occurred in a Pre-Dorset context, marking some kind of contact between the two cultures.

We excavated one structure completely on the 7.9 ~~meter~~ terrace. Structure 4 is a subrectangular mid-passage tent ring measuring approximately 5x3 ~~meters~~ (Figure 3). Details of the structure were difficult to distinguish because of a large number of naturally-occurring rocks which have eroded from the front of the 10 meter terrace. The mid-passage runs NW-SE and consists of a double row of rocks, mostly rounded cobbles rather than slabs or columnar rocks. There was no evidence of a formal hearth but there were several charcoal concentrations within the structure. There may be partial overlap with a second structure (S-9) on the western side of S-4.

Interestingly, the collection from S-4 does not differ greatly from those of higher structures. It includes a series of small triangular points (Plate II:a-f), a small tapered stem point of quartz crystal (g), a roughly pentagonal biface of quartz crystal (h), and two large stemmed bifaces (i,j). The stemmed biface illustrated in Plate II:j has a finely serrated edge, and edge serration is also present on several of the triangular points. The structure produced a number of burins (k-w), including a Ramah chert stemmed biface which was probably broken and then reflaked and burinated (k). None of

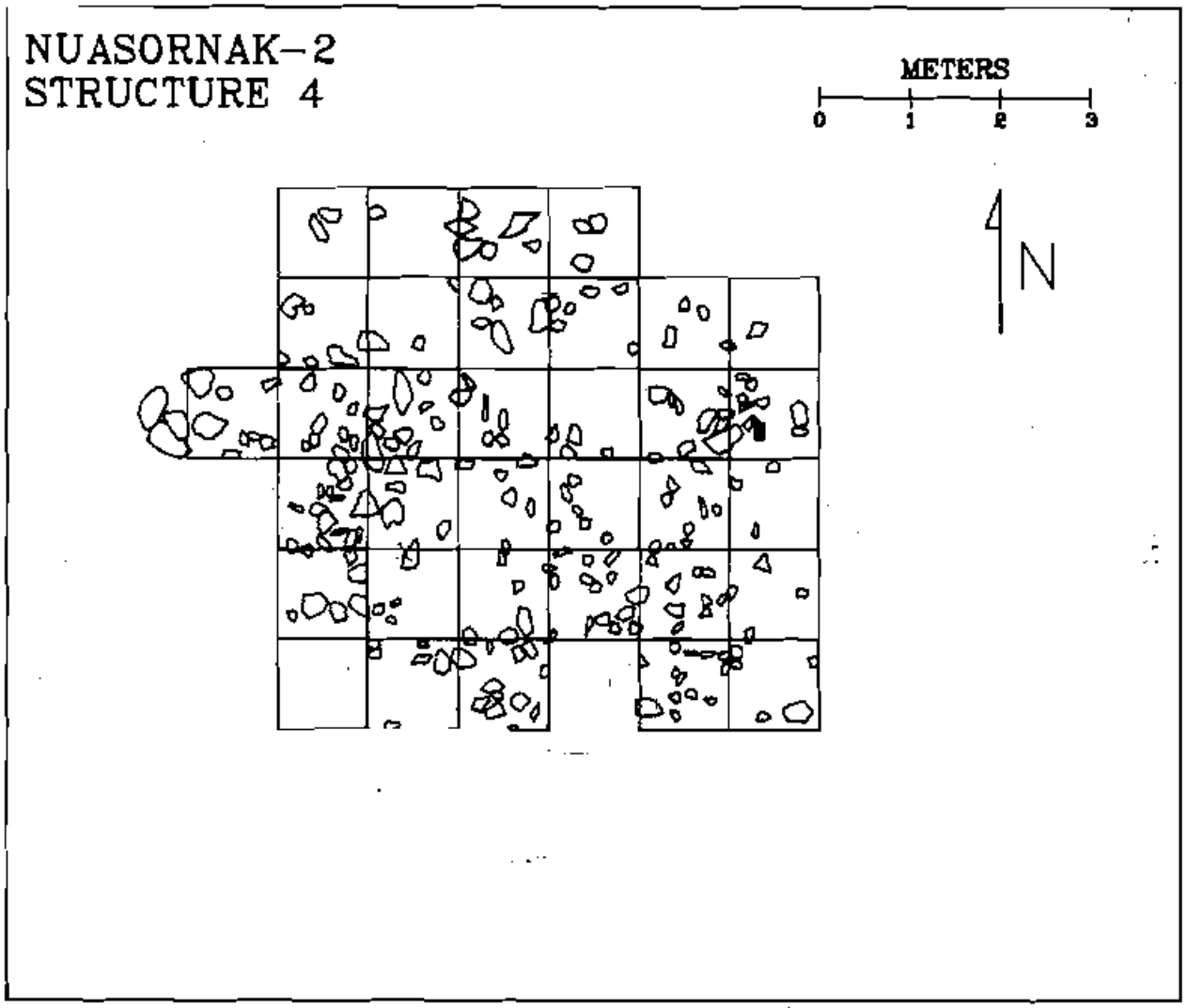

Figure 3.

the burins are ground. The collection also includes an endscraper (x), several pointed or side scrapers (y-aa) and a flaked adze (bb).

Structure 3, at 7.1 ~~meters~~ a.s.l., is a roughly round mid-passage tent ring about five meters in diameter (Figure 4). The mid-passage included cobbles, flat slabs and upright slabs. In about the center of the mid-passage there was a hearth marked by a blocky upright rock on the north side and a roughly square structure of small upright and flat slabs extending to the south. Charcoal in and around the hearth was collected for dating. On top of the hearth structure there was a layer of pebbles and sand, apparently deliberately placed. Two upright slab rocks within the mid-passage to the south of the hearth, one of them slightly notched on top, were not associated with charcoal and are of uncertain function.

The artifact assemblage from within the structure consisted mostly of microblades, with few diagnostic forms. However, six meters south (inland) of the structure we found a concentration of material on the surface including a burin-like tool and two notched bifaces. Our initial impression that this concentration was associated with Structure 3 has been confirmed by several artifact fits between material from the structure and the surface locus.

Artifacts associated with Structure 3 include the above-mentioned burin-like tool which has a small amount of polish on one face and on the working edge (Plate III:g), a basally-broken notched point (a), two notched bifaces - one ~~a base and the other~~ almost complete and the other a base (b,c) and several other biface fragments (d-f). Other artifacts include microblades (h-l), an oval soapstone lamp preform, and a tabular piece of slate flaked along its edges (m). The latter may be a celt preform or it may be related to a series of slate and soapstone tablets known from a number of sites of this general age in the

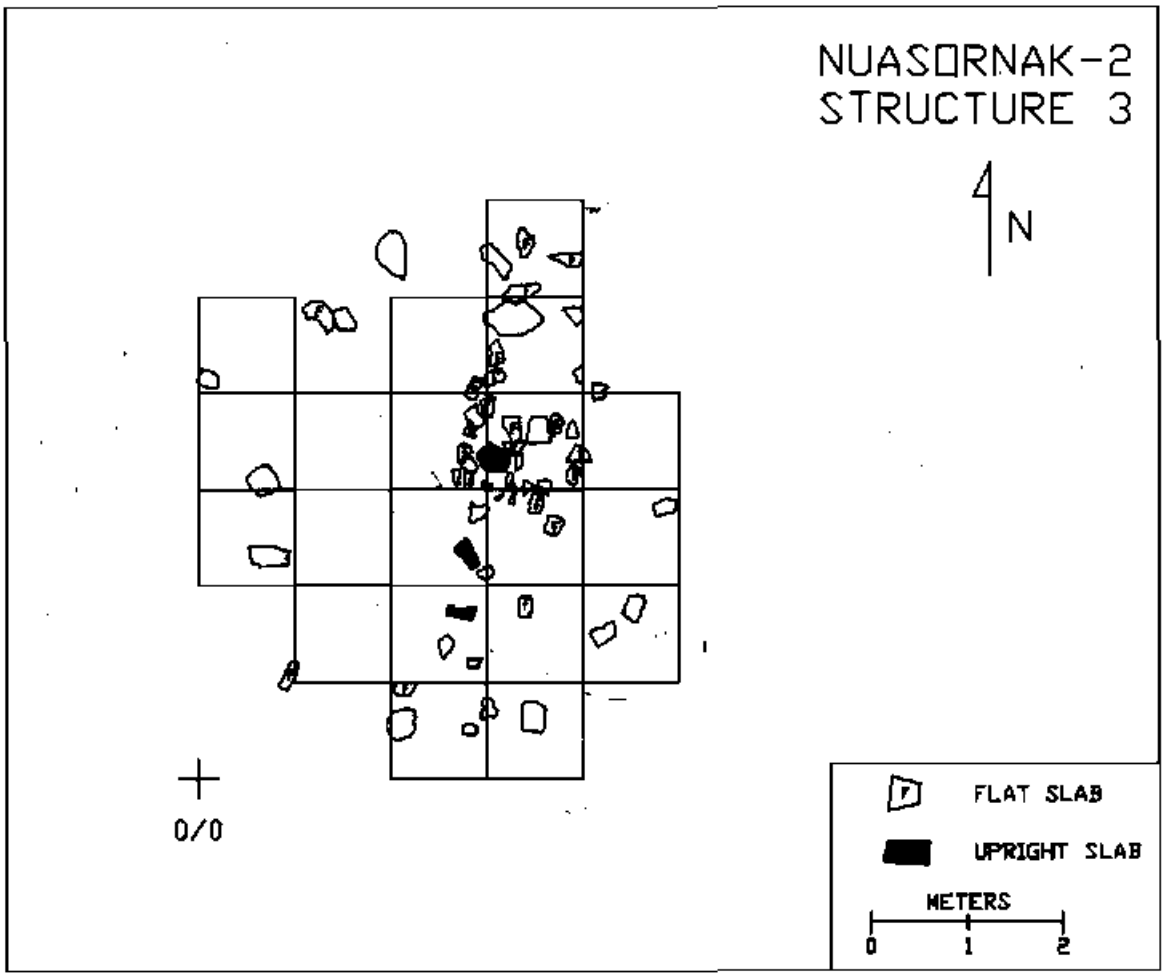
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Figure 4.

Eastern Arctic which are of unknown function, but may be somehow associated with hearths.

A number of the artifacts from Structure 3 are made of mottled red, brown and grey cherts believed to have Newfoundland sources (Nagle 1986); ~~and~~ this is the first appearance of Newfoundland cherts in the Nuasornak sequence. In general the assemblage from Structure 3 fits typologically within the early Groswater phase, and we would expect a date of ca. 2900-2700 B.P. for the structure.

The lowest of the excavated structures, Structure 1 at 6.7 meters, produced a somewhat puzzling collection consisting mostly of microblades. Surprisingly, there is no Newfoundland chert in the collection, suggesting an earlier date for this structure than for S-3, but two burin tips and a base (Plate III:o-q) recovered from the structure are more extensively polished than that of S-3. In addition to the burin fragments the Structure 1 assemblage included a chipped and ground graver (a type which seems to span much of the Pre-Dorset sequence into early Groswater phase; Plate III:n), several partially ground burin spalls (r,s), and a large number of microblades (t-bb). Although we suspect that this structure dates slightly earlier than S-3, more precise dating must await further analysis and radiocarbon results.

Structure 1 itself appears to have been a large (6 ~~meter~~ diameter) round or oval tent structure with a mid-passage running SE-NW (Figure 5). Both the tent ring and the mid-passage structure appear to have been disturbed. For the most part holddown rocks are present only in the northwestern quadrant of the tent ring, although given the fact that this is the direction of the prevailing fall-winter wind it is possible that the original structure had relatively few rocks along the rest of the tent perimeter. The mid-passage

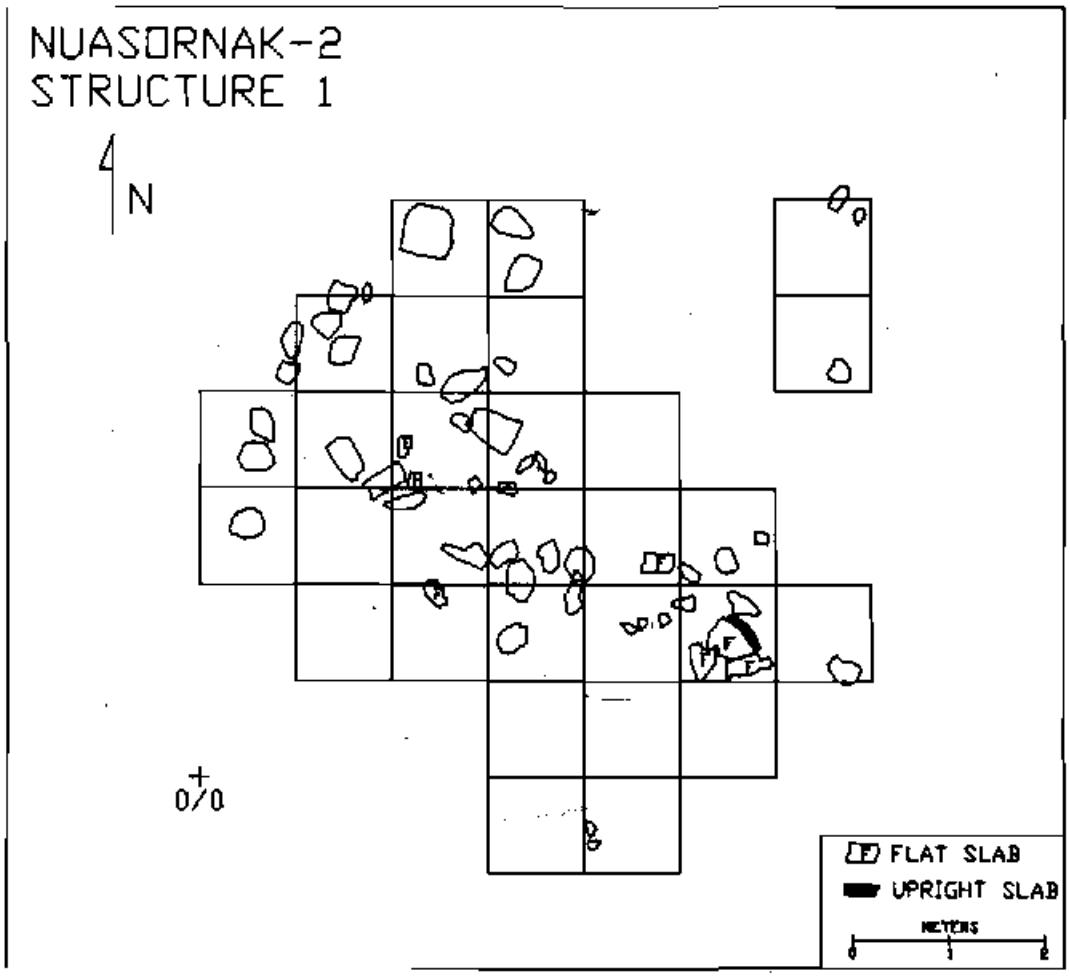
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Figure 5.

structure, consisting of both rounded cobbles and flat slabs, had clearly been disturbed, but a slab box hearth near the southeastern end of the passage did survive and provided a charcoal sample.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The 1987 field season was highly successful. We excavated five features at Nuasornak-2, recovering a total of 467 artifacts and collecting charcoal samples from four of the five. The site surpassed even our initially high expectations in terms of the number of Palaeo-Eskimo structures it contained, and it is now clear that the site contains about a thousand years of early Palaeo-Eskimo occupation. In addition to our work at Nuasornak-2, we were able to assist Susan Kaplan in her investigation of Neo-Eskimo sites in the Nain region.

Based on preliminary examination of the evidence, it now appears that Labrador Pre-Dorset culture remained fairly static down to around 3,000 years ago, at which time a series of relatively rapid changes began which culminated in the Groswater phase. The assemblage from Structure 4 at 7.9 ~~meters~~, which we would expect to date sometime in the period 3500-3000 B.P. based on the Okak uplift curve, showed few differences from those of the 10 ~~meter~~ terrace. Traits present in the S-4 assemblage which McGhee (1976:25) sees as characteristic of Independence 1 and which are present in earlier Labrador collections include lack of facial polish on burins, presence of edge serration on bifaces, contracting stem and thin triangular endblades, mid-passage structure and linear settlement pattern. Differences which may define later collections are more subtle but may include the presence of concave

rather than straight based triangular points, very slightly thicker and less well flaked triangular points, lack of edge serration on unifaces and burins and less edge serration on bifaces, predominantly (but not exclusively) straight rather than tapered stems on bifaces, and minority presence of very small burins. We expect that further analysis and hopefully a larger sample from the 7.9 meter terrace in the future will allow us to further refine our understanding of changes within Labrador Pre-Dorset through time.

The end of the Nuasornak-2 terrace sequence coincides with the beginning of the terminal Pre-Dorset Groswater phase. The period ca. 3000-2700 B.P. saw a process of relatively rapid change within Pre-Dorset which culminated in the Dorset-like Groswater phase. The evidence from Nuasornak and other Labrador sites suggests that it was also within this period that Pre-Dorset reached the island of Newfoundland, or at least established an exchange system involving the movement of Newfoundland cherts in quantity north along the Labrador coast.

In general Palaeo-Eskimo settlement at Nuasornak appears to have occurred as encampments of 1-3 tents, based on observed grouping of structures at the site (Figure 1). There appears to be a growth in tent size through time, although this may be a function of changing seasonality. Lacking organic preservation, we have no direct evidence for seasonality, but we can make some observations based on circumstantial evidence. Nuasornak Island was the site of one of three Labrador Inuit fall-winter sod house villages in the Okak region at the time of the establishment of the Okak Moravian mission station in 1776 (Taylor 1974). Nuasornak was probably an excellent base for interception of harp seals as they moved south through the relatively narrow channels on either side of the island in the fall. It also provided ready

access to the fish and terrestrial resources of the mainland. Nuasornak would have probably been a less desirable location in the late winter and spring, when resources were concentrated at the ice edge, considerably seaward of Nuasornak and with a large island, Iglusuaktalialuk, in between.

Excavation and surface inspection of the structures on the 10 and 7.9 meter terraces revealed that most of the cultural material occurred within the structure boundaries, perhaps indicating cold weather occupations. In contrast, the lower structures (S-3 and S-1) contained primarily microblades, with a limited range of other tools, and in the case of Structure 3 at least there was an outdoor activity area associated with the structure. This may be an indication of a shift to a warmer weather occupation late in the sequence. Based on this very limited evidence, we suggest a fall-early winter occupation for the earlier (10 and 7.9 ~~meter~~) terraces, with possibly a shift to summer occupation after 3,000 years ago.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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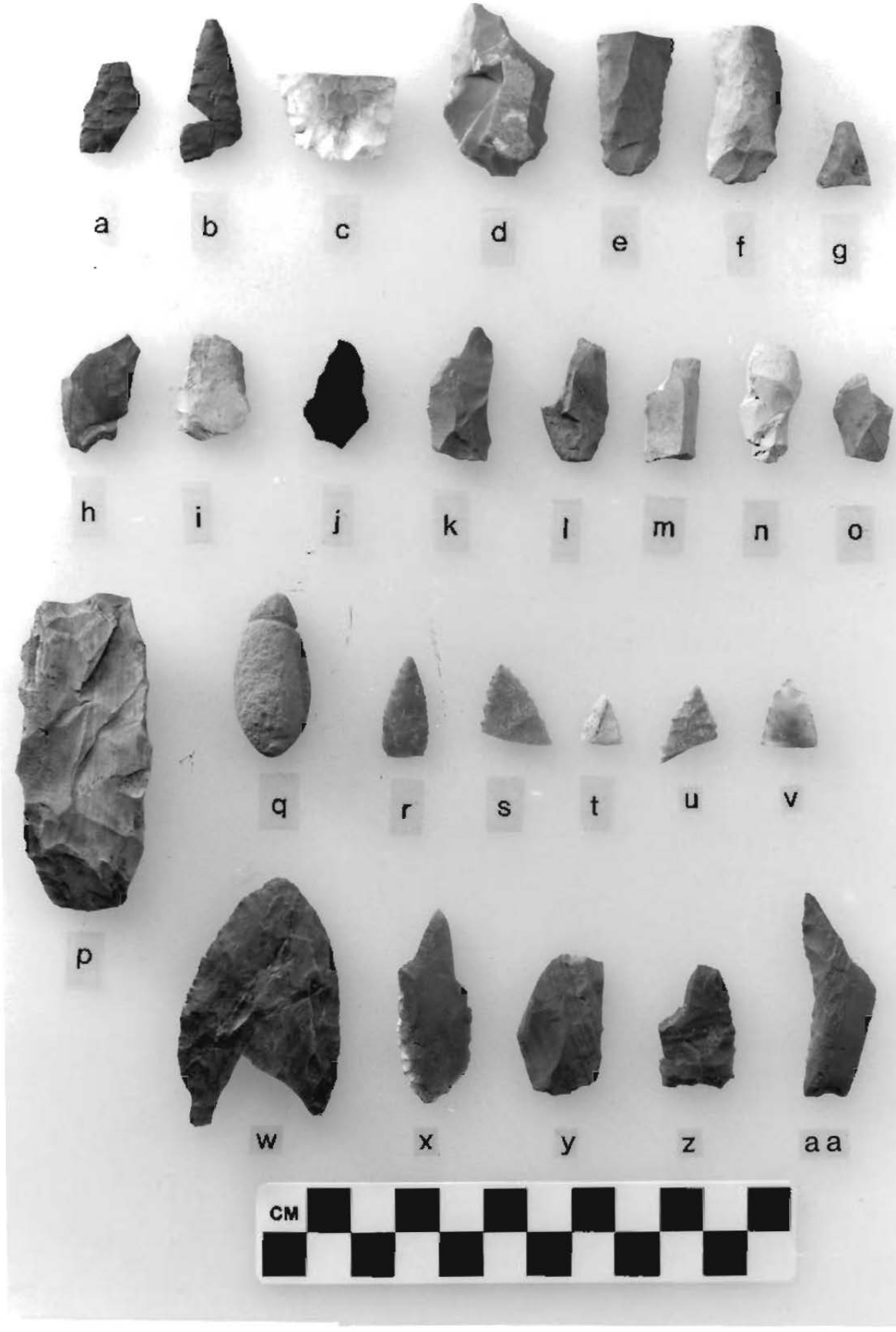
PLATE CAPTIONS (Cox)

PLATE I: Artifacts from Structure 26 (a-p), Find Spot-1 (q) and Find Spot-2 (r-aa).

PLATE II: Artifacts from Structure 4.

PLATE III: Artifacts from Structure 3 (a-m) and Structure 1 (n-bb).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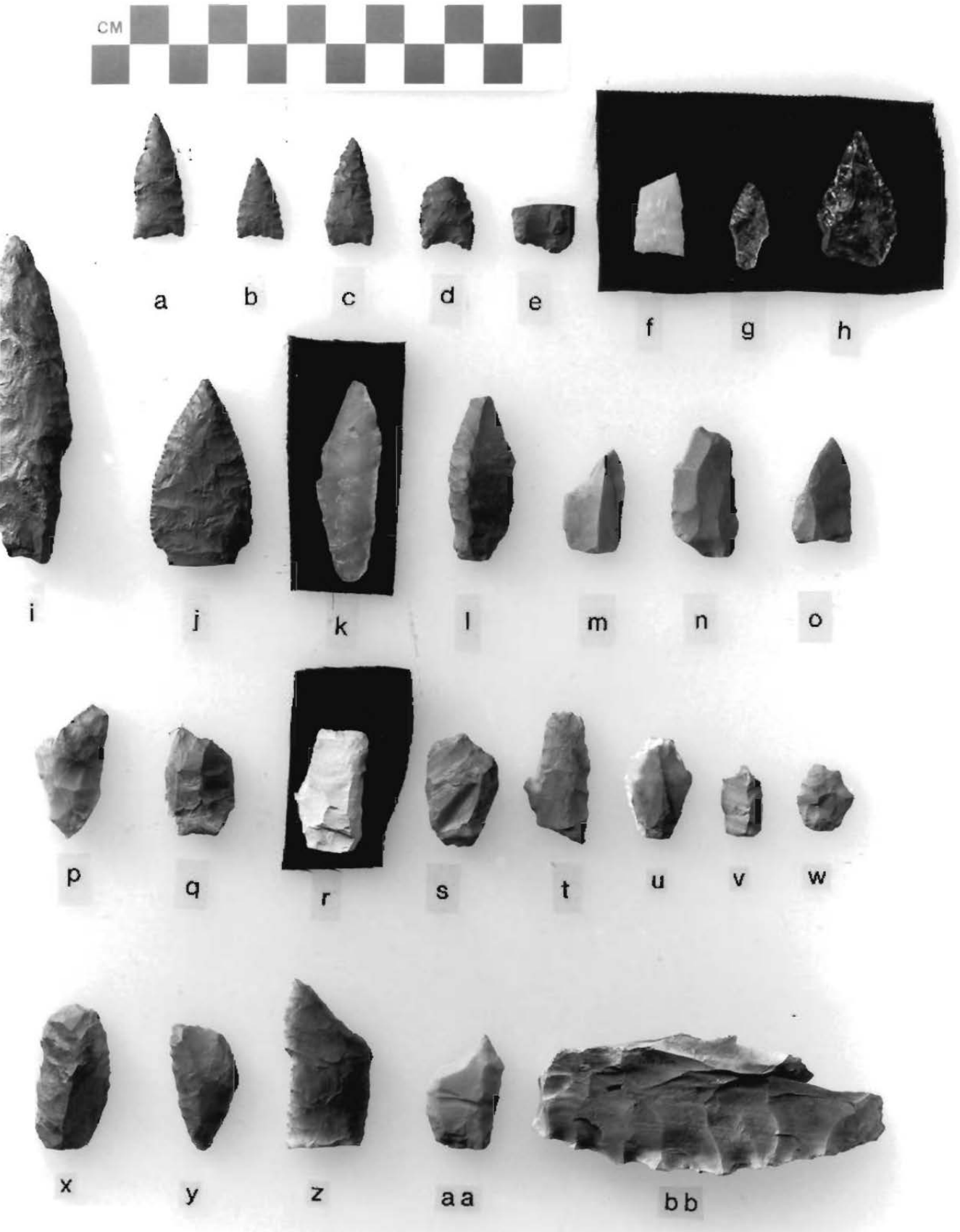
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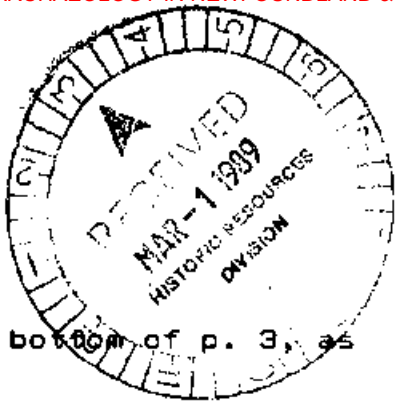

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[addition to Fitzhugh 1987 field report ms, bottom of p. 3, as last paragraph in narrative section:]

A final note of possible scientific but more certain historical significance provides another perspective on the 1987 field season. The following exchange was initiated by Mark Allston and Peter Clark who sealed this note into a bottle and ceremoniously threw it over the side on July 21 as we proceeded south off Hopedale:

> Greetings. We are presently 5 km from Hopedale (Labrador) on our way south from Nain. We began this trip in Port Saunders, Newfoundland, and have travelled up the Labrador coast doing archaeological and geological surveys. We are heading for Goose Bay, Labrador, where we will take the boat out of the water for the year. The weather has had its ups and downs, and we are now enjoying a relatively calm sea. We have encountered a lot of fog, rain, and wind and heavy ice. Later today we are expecting strong southwesterly winds. We have looked at places on the coast that were occupied over 6,000 years ago. It is very interesting. We are 4 people--3 men and one woman on a 38-foot boat. The skipper and his wife are from Washington, D.C., USA, and he works for the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum of the United States. Abnother male is a geologist from Chicago, Ill. He

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is combining geology and archaeology to see how fast Labrador is rising out of the sea--over 250 feet in 10,000 years!! And me, a Newfoundlander from Trinity, Trinity Bay. I am mostly a carpenter who loves history and boats. I think I would rather do this kind of work. Please write us if you find this bottle; we would love to hear from you.

[signed] Mark Allston and Peter Clark

I rather expected we would hear shortly from a fisherman from Hopedale, but to my great surprise, Mark reported receiving the following letter dated 27 October, 1988, from Lombise, Belgium:

It was a big surprise for me when I discovered your message in a bottle last month. It was the 16th of September. I was walking on the beach of La Pamme which is a town of the Belgian coast more or less ten kilometers of France when I found it. The bottle was full of seaweeds and it's the first thing that struck me. The second thing was naturally your message. I had a lot of chance to find it because I was in La Panne for only one day. In fact I live in Lombise, a small village (250 inhabitants) near Mons in the province of Hainaut at more than 100 kilometers of the coast.

I didn't find time to write this letter sooner. Indeed

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it's my first year at the university: the Polytechnic Faculty of Mons where I begin studies to become a civil engineer. And in Belgium when you enter the university there is a "baptism" preceeded by a lot of activities with the object of inserting more easily the new students in their new school. These activities took a large part of my time these last weeks. What a strange and wonderfull story! Your bottle has travelled for one year since this 21st July 1987 (day of the national feast in Belgium!). And your message and the banknote are unchanged. It's surprising to think that this bottle has travelled several thousands of miles in water.

I hope your voyage has had a happy issue. I suppose you have learned a lot of things about Labrador. Have you undertaken a new voyage this summer? I would like to have an answer from you.

[signed:] Stephane Dath

P.S. Excuse my English, it's not my mother tongue which is the French.

As noted below, we did have a successful summer's work and learned a lot, the highlights of which will be transmitted to Mr. Dath. I find it amusing that our bottle drifted south in the Labrador Current past the Labrador and

Newfoundland coasts, was picked up by the Gulf Stream, and came to rest opposite the Cliffs of Dover in less time than we have taken to prepare this report! Perhaps our work may rightfully be measured in Atlantic drift transit units. Perhaps more to the point, how many other artifacts and cultural messages have made this west to east trip? Could they have acquainted North Europeans with Labrador peoples and cultures occasionally over the millenia?

Surveys on the Central Labrador Coast--1987

William W. Fitzhugh

Smithsonian Institution

In 1987 the Smithsonian continued its survey program of recent years filling data gaps in little-known regions. The goals of this season were to survey the islands east of Cartwright and test Neoeskimo sites discovered there in 1986 and, using a digital altimeter, to measure and check elevations of sites included in a study of regional geological uplift patterns. In addition to geologist Peter Clark, the crew consisted of Susan Kaplan, who accompanied the project's northward leg to reconnoitre Labrador Inuit sites, and Mark Allston of Trinity, Newfoundland, and Lynne Fitzhugh, who joined the group in Makkovik.

Narrative

Preparations for departure from Port Saunders aboard Tunuyak were made, with much assistance from Bill Lowe, during the last days of June. Transit north began on 1 July amidst wind, rain, fog, and thunderstorms, a weather pattern we became accustomed to for the duration of the month. July 1987 turned out to be one of the poorer Labrador Julys I have experienced. Between 1-4 July calls were made at Red Bay (Jim Tuck's excavations), Henley Harbor (humpback whales), Snug Harbor (trout), and Black Tickle, where we located Groswater and Middle Dorset sites and the remains of early European fishing stations on Black Tickle Island. On July 5, we expanded our 1981 (Fitzhugh 1982) surveys of the Indian Tickle area to include the northern and eastern portions of

Indian Island, Deer Island, and the adjacent mainland, with few results. The absence of Paleoeskimo and Maritime Archaic sites from these seemingly promising locations continues to be a puzzle.

Two days were spent in the Cartwright region, with surveys conducted in Indian Cove, along the north side of Hare Island, and at Snack Cove. We had previously found Neoeskimo sites here, including two winter houses, of which one, Snack Cove 3 (House 1)--a late 18th--early 19th century house--was investigated this summer. Survey of the north end of Hare Island produced no sites. The relative absence of prehistoric sites in the eastern Cartwright Islands and headlands continued the pattern noted further south around Indian Tickle and Spotted Island.

Windy weather accompanied our movement to Black Island in Hamilton Inlet on the 8th. Elevations were taken at Black Island 2, Black Island Cove, and Sandy Cove sites on the 9th. Dorset and Point Revenge components were discovered at a small site on Cod Bag Head, in the Smokey archipelago, when we took wind refuge here on the next day. We arrived at Webeck Harbor on the 11th, where we tested a European site. The next day's passage to Makkovik turned ugly immediately after our departure from Webeck Harbor with the arrival of another northern gale. However, the discomfort was compensated by the discovery in one of our refuges--Adlavik Harbor--of a large Neoeskimo settlement area with winter villages probably dating from the 18th into the 20th century. From Adlavik we travelled to Makkovik where we picked up Lynne Fitzhugh on the 13th, and proceeded to Bar Harbor/Aillik. Here we took a complete series of elevations at Aillik 2 and re-measured Aillik West.

For many years we had heard stories from Leonard and Rupert McNeill about Anton's Island, located in the mouth of Bay of Islands, but had been unable to visit it. Finally, this year, we were able to pay a call to this delightful island, which had assumed near "chimera" status from years of neglect. Local tradition, told by the McNeills, held that J.C. Erhardt and his small band of Moravian missionaries had been murdered nearby and buried here in 1752. Our survey located Neoeskimo and Pre-Dorset sites, two possible Maritime Archaic sites, and a geological shell sample from a raised beach--the latter a rare find on the central Labrador coast. The next day we continued north without conducting further surveys and arrived in Nain on the 17th, a passage that was made both difficult and interesting by virtue of becoming ice-blocked east of Tunungayualok and again at Taktok.

In Nain we met Steven Cox and the crew that was to accompany him and Susan Kaplan for their work on Pre-Dorset and Neoeskimo sites in Nain and Okak. Our own work was limited to a two-day excursion to the outer islands to take elevations at Karl Oom, Koliktalik, and Dog Island sites, and to excavate at the Ballybrack 10 Maritime Archaic site. This work was complicated by more stormy weather and minor mechanical problems. Nevertheless, work was completed, and we embarked south on 20 July, dropping part of the Kaplan and Cox crew at Skull Island en route. The remaining southbound passage to Goose Bay was uneventful, except for a rare sighting of a company of 25-30 harp seals in the Hamiltion Inlet Narrows, and did not provide opportunity for archeological work. We reached Goose Bay on 24 July.

Site Reports

Black Tickle 1 (FiAw-2)

A small Groswater site was found at 11.1 meters above sea level eroding from a foot path running down the western side of Black Tickle Island a few meters north of a cleft that cuts east-west across the island. The site faces northeast, lying in a small enclosure between two outcrops. Here the ground is covered with thick blackberry growth overlying a 10-15 cm. layer of peat, through which the trail and small blowouts had cut, revealing flakes and fire-cracked slabs. Test pits showed flakes and microblade fragments of Groswater chert extending over an area about 20 meters in diameter, associated with the lower peat level, which also contained charcoal.

This small site is the only Groswater site known to date between Hamilton Inlet and Battle Harbor. Fire-cracked slabs suggest the presence of a dwelling. The radiocarbon age of 1840 +/- 80 B.P. (Beta 22403) seems too recent for this culture and might have resulted from contamination from natural charcoal. However, in that case the charcoal should be from tundra, not coniferous species (Table 1). Regional vegetation history would not suggest the presence of coniferous species in the area during the past 2000 years. Dosia Laeyendecker's analysis also detected glossy residues on the charcoal that is frequently associated with fat-impregnated hearth charcoal. Groswater sites usually date ca. 2500-2200 in Labrador and ca. 2400-2100 B.P. in Newfoundland (Cox 1978; Tuck and Fitzhugh 1986). While a distinct time

Table 1. Radiocarbon dates from 1986-7 fieldwork

Samp.	Site	Culture	Elev (m)	B.P. (uncor.)	Material
B-22399	Snack C. 1, A3,H1	Lab. Esk. tr		107.1 +/- 1.1%	conif/Sal.
B-22400	Snack C. 1, A1,H1	Lab. Esk. tr		360 +/- 100	conif. ch.
B-22401	Tic. 1, L4, S1 *	D. Michelin?	10.1	1850 +/- 60	conif. ch.
B-22403	Black Tickle 1 *	M. Dorset	4.5	1840 +/- 80	conif. ch.
B-22402	Black Tickle 2	Groswater	11.1	1470 +/- 90	conif. ch.
B-22404	Anton I. 1, S5	Marit. Arch.?	16.5	470 +/- 50	conif. ch.
B-22405	Aillik 2, S3/4 @	Marit. Arch.	21.4	4190 +/- 90	conif. ch.
B-22406	Aillik 2, S2 @	Marit. Arch.	20.5	4500 +/- 110	conif. ch.
B-22407	Ballybrack 10, L2&	Marit. Arch.	40.8	7770 +/- 350	al/bet/sal
B-22408	Cod Bag Hd. #	Daniel's Rat.	2.5	1020 +/- 60	conif/peat
B-22409	Anton's Is. shell	geological	15.5	2910 +/- 150	Mytilus ed.

* evidence of marine mammal fat encrustation
@ charcoal-soil date
# combined samples 1987-9 (char.) and 1987-10 (peat contam. char.)
& alnus/betula (60%), salix (40%)

slope is noted in the replacement of Groswater by Early Dorset, an 1840 B.P. date seems unlikely.

Black Tickle 2 (FiAw 3)

A large Middle Dorset site was found on a 4.5 m. asl meter terrace facing the open ocean at the southeast end of Black Tickle Island. Fire-cracked slabs and concentrations of tools and flakes found for 40-50 meters along the front of the terrace suggest the presence of a large spring seal hunting camp. Soil cover is shallow or non-existent. Remains noted include Middle Dorset tip-fluted points and scrapers, fire-cracked slabs, and chunks of burned fat, charcoal, and calcined bone. Chert types included Cow Head and possibly other West Coast Newfoundland dark and banded cherts, chalcedony, and some Ramah chert. Test pits excavated at the west end of the site revealed a thin but productive deposit. Lithics suggest stronger ties with Newfoundland than with northern Labrador Middle Dorset. The radiocarbon age of 1470 +/- 90 B.P. (Beta-22402) is consistent with this interpretation.

Black Tickle 3 (FiAw 4)

Sod house foundations were noted at several locations around the northern end of Black Tickle Island. Five of these were given locality labels under the Black Tickle 3 designation.

L1. Fish "flake" drying area consisting of tightly packed cobble pavement, 15 meters square, at north end of flatlands, west-central Black Tickle Island.

L2. Four 4x6 m. rectangular sod foundations in level ground on knoll at southwest end of flatlands, overlooking marshy basin and small gravel cove. Test pit in Structure 1 revealed bone or ivory button, glass, ceramics, and coal in crushed mussel shell level overlying original ground surface and peat. Structure 2 contained part of an iron stove.

L3. Single rectangular foundation at east side of cove at southwest end of Black Island. Tested, but nothing found.

L4. Single 5x6 m. foundation in ledge overlooking small boat anchorage, east side Black Tickle Island. Iron jigger hook found in mussel shell layer over old ground surface.

L5. General designation for modern fishing settlement at north end of Black Tickle Island, given cursory inspection only. Silicified slate slab found in sod foundation of recently burned house. This area and corresponding shore on north side of harbor have excellent potential as Dorset, Thule, and Labrador Inuit winter site locales.

All of these sites share a common set of characteristics. Excepting recent occupations of L5, these localities appear to be approximately 100 years old. Their structures typically have 5x6 m. rectangular sod wall foundations, lack hearth or brick hearth piles and doorways (suggesting the use of plank floors and iron stoves), and have a thick layer of crushed mussel shell containing more fish and bird bones than seal remains, and 19th century stove parts, iron

nails, glass, fishhooks, coal, and crockery. The absence of large bone-rich middens and cinder hearth deposits suggests summer occupation. Entrance passageways are also missing, as are diagnostic Inuit artifacts such as soapstone vessels. Similar sod-walled dwelling structures were encountered nearby on Deer Island and Indian Tickle, and have been noted as far north as Holton in Groswater Bay. Although many of these houses are found in exposed locations (e.g. the north end of Deer Island), they were most likely occupied by European stationer fishermen during the summer season. However, the slab of silicified slate, a raw material usually diagnostic of Thule/early Labrador Inuit culture, and the presence of summer or spring Groswater and Dorset sites in the vicinity, suggest that winter sites of these cultures may also exist here. Black Tickle is a protected harbor close to one of the best outer coast fishing and hunting areas between Cartwright and Battle Harbor. Battle Harbor and Black Tickle are important areas for future research, with long histories of native and European occupation. Survey and excavation, however, will be complicated by the probability that the European sites are located in areas of former native village sites.

Deer Island 1 (FjAx-3)

Six or seven rectangular sod foundations similar to those described for Black Tickle 3 were found on a spur of land to the west of a small shell beach cove at the north end of Deer Island. Variation in vegetation signatures and sod wall subsidence suggests time depth in the occupation of this site. No "Inuit" trappings, such as stone caches, were noted, nor evidence of Dorset culture. The absence of such sites contrasts with their abundance at comparable locations in central or northern Labrador.

Indian Island 1 (fjAr-2)

Two parallel boulder alignments with suggestions of internal cross partitions were found northeast of a small pond at a beachpass crest on the north end of Indian Island. A single test pit in the center of the structure was unproductive. Considering its form and elevation (ca. 12 m. asl), this structure may be a Maritime Archaic longhouse. Small rectangular foundations of probable stationer houses were noted along the west shore of the island. Surveys on the peninsula west of Indian Tickle produced little of archeological interest.

As noted previously (Fitzhugh 1982), the exposed coast between Domino and Indian Tickle seems to have few prehistoric sites. Low-lying lands to the west may have offered more direct, sheltered passages for coastal travel, with through channels open as recently as 1000 years ago, but this does not explain the lack of prehistoric settlement in what is today a productive hunting and fishing area. The absence of occupation is reminiscent of settlement history at Cape Harrison, where few early sites have been found near the Cape itself, but probably exist in former water courses to the west.

Indian Cove 1 (fkbe-4)

A single oval boulder structure (5.5 m. asl) lies a few hundred meters south of the shore, between the latter and a small pond, east of the peninsula at Indian Cove in Isthmus Bay, between Grady and Cartwright. The structure is made of heavy rocks, its walls built up by clearing boulders to deepen the interior, which is 6 meters across. It contained no obvious internal features

or cultural traces. Excavation was not attempted. Though resembling early Maritime Archaic structures in Nain and Groswater Bay, the elevation of this structure seems too low for such an age.

Cartwright Island 1 ( )

Three localities containing structures were noted at the south end of Cartwright Island. They include a variety of caches, tent rings, and small stone features, and a sod foundation of a 8x15 m. structure at the southern tip of the island. Test pits revealed charcoal but no artifacts.

Snack Cove 1 (FkBe-1) ✓

This site, which consists of three settlement clusters (A1,2,3) each containing two rectangular single-tier boulder structures with central hearth, was reported earlier (Fitzhugh 1989). A recent radiocarbon assay produced a date of 360 +/- 100 B.P. (B-22400), supporting typological dating for early historic Labrador Inuit rectangular stone structures (Kaplan 1983:224).

Snack Cove 3 (FkBe-3) ✓

A group of two small rectangular sod houses with entrance passageways, initially visited in 1986 (Fitzhugh 1989), were investigated. Four 1x1 m. squares were excavated following the axis of the entrance passage of House 1. The passage floor, which sloped down into the house, was carefully paved with heavy, flat slabs on sterile beach sand. The remains of fallen roof timbers were traceable, but bone preservation was poor. The upper levels of deposit contained recent "trash" (rubber boots, etc) that had been thrown into the house after it was abandoned and had collapsed. Few cultural materials were

associated with the floor, and they included a metal hook, iron spikes, green glass, and pieces of leather. The green glass may date to the 18th or 19th century, but further work must be done to securely date these structures. A charcoal sample from the lower house deposit yielded a modern date (Beta 22399).

Snack Cove Island East (FkBe-6)

Three 4x8 m. single-tiered stone structures similar in form to those at Snack Cove 1 (Fitzhugh 1989) were found on a shingle beach at the eastern-most islet at the entrance to the tidal flats west of Snack Cove. The site is known to a local fisherman, Bert Davis, as a place where "Indians" once lived; however, the form of the structures (sub-rectangular, U-shaped slab hearths, lateral sleeping areas and slabs (cf. Kaplan 1983:224) and the nearly identical summer tents at SC-1,2 as well as the winter sod houses at SC-3 suggests that these also are probably of Eskimo/Inuit origin. Sub-slab sleuthing produced seal phalanges and a single, moss-encrusted charcoal sample in the Structure 2 hearth. Bert Davis noted that long ago local fishermen had found burial cairns in the vicinity, but our surveys did not locate these sites.

An observation of possible geological interest is that lichen-free slabs have been cast up from the shore over this site, whose architectural rocks and beach surface are heavily lichen-encrusted. Evidence of coastal erosion has also been observed at Black Tickle and Nain. These instances contrast with the pattern of continuing coastal emergence and lack of shoreline erosion which is dominant everywhere in Labrador south of Saglek. It would appear that increased storm surge or locally submergent coasts may be indicated in some

areas of the central and southern Labrador coast.

Snack Cove Island West (FkBe-5)

The western islet at the entrance to the tidal flats west of Snack Cove also had Neoeskimo and possible Maritime Archaic sites on its boulder/slab beaches. Our brief survey revealed two locales:

L1. The upper cobble/boulder beach held several possible Maritime Archaic-type structures, including a structure resembling a burial or cache mound at the edge of the cliff on the south side, overlooking the lower beach. This beach also had a number of small pits and rock features of unknown identity.

L2. About 50 meters up from the shore near the eastern end of the island is a cleared floor (6x3 m.) surrounded by mounded cobble walls, with parallel cobble border alignments bisecting the short axis of the structure, and a shore-facing entry. A small conical depression (1.5 m. diam.) and a small cobble mound were found ca. 15 meters behind the structure near a vegetated portion of the terrace. Depressions of this type are frequently associated with Groswater sites. However, the dwelling form does not resemble known Groswater or Inuit types, and is more similar to early Maritime Archaic.

Ticoralik Island 1 (GbBn-1)

Refer to Fitzhugh (1984). Its radiocarbon age of 1850 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta-22401) and point typology suggests a David Michelin complex attribution (Fitzhugh 1972:77) of this Hamilton Inlet Narrows site.

Cod Bag Head 1 (GDgh-2

While windbound near Holton, we surveyed the peninsula to the south known locally as Cod Bag Head, locating a vein of white quartzite and a site containing a Daniel's Rattle or early Point Revenge and a Middle Dorset component on a low spur north of the Head.

The quartzite vein, designated L2, runs 25 meters in an east-west direction across the intertidal zone of the first major cove north of the Head. It consists of white and green-grey quartzite with a lineated structure resembling that of Ryans quartz (Ryans Bay, northern Labrador [Lazenby 1980]) more than Ramah chert. Tools made of a quartzite similar to the Cod Bag Head material have been recovered from Indian sites in Pottles Bay (Fitzhugh 1972:95), and a flake was found in the Cod Bag Head 1 sample. This particular vein seems not to have been quarried, and would have been below sea level more than a few hundred years ago, but similer veins may be located at higher elevations nearby.

The settlement site (L1) is located between the quartzite vein and the Head on a tundra-vegetated beach 1.5-2.5 m. asl, between low bedrock outcrops. Nine test pits were dug from the crest of the beach to its water-saturated lower end, a distance of about 20 meters. No structures were noted from surface signs, although boulder features were present. Tests resulted in the recovery of Ramah chert, grey chert, slate, soapstone, fire-cracked rock, and fragments of calcined bone from the middle level of a wet peaty soil deposit; the lower peat level lacked cultural material. Tool finds included remains of an oval soapstone lamp, tip-fluting flakes, sidescrapers, and microblades attributable to Middle Dorset culture, and a Ramah chert side-notched biface (Daniel's Rattle type), a biface tip, and a celt. Artifacts of both cultures

occurred in the same pits, but grey chert--more likely a Dorset lithic--was more common in the lower peat, suggesting the Dorset occupation as the earliest. A radiocarbon sample on coniferous charcoal from this mixed cultural unit dated 1020 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta- 22408), late for Dorset or Daniel's Rattle (500-800 B.P. [Loring 1985]) but within the Point Revenge period.

Webeck Harbor 1 (GfBm-1)

A rectangular sod foundation at the south end of the Webeck Harbor meadow was located and tested in 1981 and 1985. One of the 1981 test pits contained a "French" gun spall. Further testing in 1987 determined that the north end of the structure contained clusters (cartridge loads) of 10-20 large (ca. 1 cm. diam.) lead shot, large spikes, cut nails, and ceramics beneath traces of a plank floor. No beads or hearth remains were recovered. A large threaded iron bolt and chain was found in the west wall of this probable store shed. A second, smaller sod foundation a few meters to the southwest contained a hearth rock pile and may be associated with this structure.

Adlavik Harbor 1 (GfBg-1) considered is the main site

A major gap in the distribution of Neoeskimo winter settlements was filled with the discovery of a cluster of sites on an S-shaped peninsula on the southern side of Adlavik Harbor, at the northeast end of Southern Island and the north end of Long Tickle Island, 20 kilometers south of Cape Makkovik. The sites occur in low beach passes that extend about a kilometer down the shore. Seven major site locales (ca. 3-5 m. asl) were defined during a cursory survey that noted sod foundations and stone structures. The largest and possibly earliest occupation is at Adlavik Harbor 1, whose four communal houses are

similar to houses at Eskimo Island 1-2 and contains sea mammal bones and 18th century artifacts.

Extending westward, apparently in chronological sequence, lie six other progressively younger sod house sites, judging from vegetation indicators, sod wall preservation, artifacts, and diminishing house sizes. AH-2 contains seven rock and sod rectangular structures, one of which may be a shed or shelter. AH-3 has 3-4 rectangular sod house foundations and two unusual oval structures built of large vertically embedded slabs. AH-4 has five structures, one with high boulder walls and four with typical sod foundations. AH-6 has two structures, one of which is ca. 4.5x6 m. AH-7 has three sod walled structures, the largest of which is 4x8 m. This series of sites is the most important location yet discovered on the Central Coast documenting the Neoeskimo transition from the 18th century communal house stage until the present. The site remains a favored seal hunting camp for Makkovik residents.

Aillik 2 (GhBt-3)

Mapping, elevation readings, and excavations were made at the Maritime Archaic site of Aillik 2 (Fitzhugh ----). These results are being incorporated in the Maritime Archaic monograph and are not treated further here. Radiocarbon ages for S2, 4190 +/- 90 B.P. (Beta-22405), and S3, 4500 +/- 110 B.P. (Beta-22406) are consistend with previous samples. Nearby, the Aillik West site are remeasured, the previously excavated house reading ---- m. asl, and Houses 2/3 ?? reading 16.2 m. [CHECK]

Anton's Island 1 ( )

Earlier we noted Leonard and Rupert McNeills' story about the murder of

J.C. Erhardt and his fellow Moravian missionaries, and the local belief that they had been buried on Anton's Island. According to the McNeills, Wilfred Grenfell acquired the human remains taken from the burial site on Anton's Island and sent them to a physical anthropologist in Edinburgh, who identified them as of "Scandinavian" type. Stephen Loring found mention of the same story in the records of William Duncan Strong, who commented on information from the Moravian missionary, Rev. Hettasch: "Northwest of Turnavik is Antoine's Island (middle-sized island with several small Is. to s. and w.), a small island in line with "the Monkey" (hill at Makkovik) with graves. This is the site where the first [Moravian] missionary was murdered; his bones may be there. Seem to be old houses there" (W.D.S. record of 7/27/28 in Notebook #3, Smithsonian National Anthroplogical Archives).

A harbor inside the islets lying off the island's south shore offered shelter for our long-anticipated visit. Anton's Island 1 is located on a west-facing 19 m. asl beach pass at the southeast end of the island. The site consists of a rectangular walled structure (S1) and associated cache, a rock pile (S2), and three tent ring structures (S3,4,5) built into an exposed boulder beach (fig. 0). The rectangular structure measured 4x5 meters, had a mid-passage feature, and an adjoining cache. Rhyolite flakes and small limestone slabs were found amidst the boulder floor. (Limestone slabs occur frequently as manuports in early Maritime Archaic sites in Labrador--apparently carried to the site for some purpose, perhaps as grindstones--but their geological origin ultimately is via ice-rafting from Hudson Strait.) Test pits were excavated in Structures 3,4, and 5, but the only evidence of cultural remains was a single quartz flake in S4. However, that the form and elevation of the site suggested Maritime Archaic origin was not bourne out by

a radiocarbon sample of charcoal from the S5 tentring dated 470 +/- 50 B.P. (Beta-22404), or the mytilus edulis shell sample found eroding from a nearby section of the beach at 15.0 m. asl: 2910 +/- 150 B.P. (Beta 22409).

Anton's Island 2 ( )

Lynne Fitzhugh located a small Pre-Dorset site consisting of a partial boulder ring on the south shore of a small pond hidden from the shore in the north part of the island. Its elevation was not measured by instrument but is ca. 16 m. by topographic map estimation. The site rested on an exposed bedrock slab whose crevices and moss- and peat-covered margins contained chert artifacts and flakes washed off the exposed rock surface. Remains of a hearth with charcoal stains and fire-cracked slabs were found, but chunk charcoal was not recovered. If this structure ever had a specific form, it was no longer recognizeable. Tools found include biface bases, a notched flake, a uniface fragment, unground burin spalls, a spalled burin, and a slender bifacial endblade. Materials consisted of typical Pre-Dorset black, tan, and grey cherts, Ramah chert, and quartzite.

This site replaces Tickle Arichat at the southernmost Pre-Dorset site in Labrador. Like a number of other Pre-Dorset sites found south of Hopedale, its location is hidden from view from the shore, possibly to prevent detection by Maritime Archaic people.

Anton's Island 3 (GhBv-3)

A high cobble beach with two conical pits and a cave/rock shelter was found on the southwest end of the island at the head of a small cove. One of the pits resembles a cache; the other was covered with slabs, making it

similar to some Maritime Archaic burial sites. Diagnostic features were not noted and no tests were made.

Anton's Island 4 ( ) GhBv-4

A large Neoeskimo tent ring site with 8-10 D-shaped and rectangular structures and caches were noted on a point at the southwest end of a small cove on the south side of the island, inside a set of three small islets. This site is the only substantial Inuit camp on the island and may be the one associated with the burial sites reported by the McNeills. The later were not located, but appear to lie on the ledges and islets forming the harbor along the southwest side of the island. Boulder piles were seen on these islands from a distance, but could not be investigated.

Ballybrack 10 (HeCi-11)

Continuing north, elevations were taken by instrument at various localities at Windy Tickle 1 (Table II). In Nain, we also measured elevations for Karl Oom 2 and 3, Gull Arm 1, and Koliktalik 1, 5, and 8. Surface collections from previously excavated portions of these sites were collected.

Several days were spend expanding the 1985 excavations at Ballybrack 10, an early Maritime Archaic site at 40.8 m. asl, near Mound 2 on the east side of South Aulatsivik Island near Nain. Several new and other previously known Maritime Archaic sites were also documented which will be reported upon in a monograph in progress. The radiocarbon age of a new sample from the 40.8 m. asl Ballybrack 10 was 7770 +/- 350 B.P. (Beta-22407), similar to the date of the Mound 2 nearby.

CONCLUSION

1987 fieldwork filled a number of gaps in knowledge of the geological and archeological history of the central Labrador coast. Our aim of remeasuring and calibrating measurements of site heights above sea level was facilitated by a digital altimeter and by plots of existing site elevations and radiocarbon ages made by Peter Clark, who also assisted in taking the 1987 field measurements. These plots had pointed out elevation discrepancies that required remeasurement. As a result, several anomalies in the uplife curves for various regions were clarified, and the regional geological picture for the coast was considerably clarified. The results of this research will be published in the near future.

Archeologically, the season added important new information on Labrador Inuit occupations south of Hamilton Inlet, especially in the Cartwright area at Snack Cove, where winter sod houses and rectangular summer tent structures are now seen as dating to two periods: rectangular tent rings to Thule/early Labrador Inuit (late 17th C.), and the sod houses, possibly to the 19th century. Paleoeskimo archeology was advanced by the discovery of Groswater and Middle Dorset sites at Black Tickle, an area that appears to be as important a research area as Battle Harbor to the south. However, the absence of prehistoric settlement between Domino/Black Tickle and Groswater Bay continues to raise questions about regional culture history and ecology that needs clarification by more intensive work.

Aknowledgments

I would like to thank the Smithsonian Institution for financial support for this field work. Mark Allston, Peter Clark, and Lynne Fitzhugh as usual were willing and energetic field hands. The assistance of Bill and Aileen Lowe, and Mark Lowe, of Port Saunders, and Carolyn Maybee and Carol Bryce-Bennett of Goose Bay, and Henry and Herman Webb of Nain is also much appreciated. I wish to thank Susan Kaplan for providing comments on the Snack Cove 3 description, and Stephen Loring for reference to Duncan Strong's comments on Anton's Island.

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Table 2. Sites investigated in 1987

SITE	BORDEN #	CULTURE	ELEVATION	COMMENT
Black Tickle 1		Groswater	11.1 m.	TP flake sample
Black Tickle 2		Middle Dorset	4.5 m.	surf. coll.
Black Tickle 3		European fisherman	---	mapped, tp coll.
Deer Island 1		European fisherman	---	mapped, no coll.
Indian Island 1		Maritime Archaic?	---	mapped, no coll.
Indian Cove 1		unknown	5.5 m.	mapped, no coll.
Cartwright Island 1		unknown	---	mapped,
Snack Cove 3	FeBk-3	Labrador Eskimo		trench excav.
Snack C. Is. E.	FkBe-3	Labrador Eskimo	1.5 m.	mapped, no coll.
Snack C. Is. W.		Labrador Eskimo	---	mapped, no coll.
Black Island C.1	GcBk-9	Maritime Archaic	11.0 m.	surface coll.
Black Island 2	GcBk-13	Maritime Archaic	13.6 m.	surface coll.
Sandy Cove 1	GcBk-1	Maritime Archaic	11.8 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 4	GcBk-4	Maritime Archaic	10.3 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 5	GcBk-5	Maritime Archaic	14.1 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 6	GcBk-6	Maritime Archaic	14.0 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 7	GcBk-16	Maritime Archaic	14.1 m.	no coll.
Cod Bag Head 1		Dorset/Daniel's Rat.	2.5 m.	test pit coll.
Cod Bag Hd. chert outcrop		Not exploited	---	shoreside locale
Webeck Harbor 1	GfBm-1	European	3.7 m.	test pit coll.
Adlavik Harbor 1		Labrador Eskimo	---	mapped, no coll.
Aillik 2	GhBt-3	Maritime Archaic	20.5 m.	S2 test excav.
Aillik West 1 (H1)	GhBt-1	Maritime Archaic	18.2 m.	H2: 16.2 m.
Anton's Island 1		Maritime Archaic?	19.0 m.	tp; no coll.
Anton's Island 2		Pre-Dorset	16 m.+/-	excavation
Anton's Island 3		Maritime Archaic?	---	
Anton's Island 4		Labrador Eskimo	---	
Anton's Island 5		Labrador Eskimo	---	burial cairns?
Windy Tickle 1, A3	GkCc-1	Maritime Archaic	23.8 m.	W.D. Strong loc.
Windy Tic. 1, A13	GkCc-1	Saunders?	23.8 m.	Saunders hearth
Windy Tic. 1, A8	GkCc-1	Maritime Archaic?	22.8 m.	Ramah ch. flakes
Windy Tic. 1, A4	GkCc-1	Maritime Archaic?	30.5 m.	upper B/O hearth
Windy Tic. 1, A12	GkCc-1	Maritime Archaic?	27.6 m.	tp: 5200 BP
Windy Tic. 1, A11	GkCc-1	Saunders?	20.5 m.	linear hearths
Windy Tic. 1, A1	GkCc-1	Pt. Revenge/Dan. R.	11.0 m.	bone feat.
Ballybrack 6	HeCi-11	Maritime Archaic	18.0 m.	lowest MA at BB
Ballybrack 7	HeCi-11	Maritime Archaic	18.0 m.	lowest MA at BB
Ballybrack 10, L2	HeCi-11	Maritime Archaic	40.8 m.	expand 1986 exc.
Koliktalik 1, H1	HdCg-2	Middle Dorset	22.3 m.	surface coll.
Koliktalik 5	HdCg-22	Point Revenge	2.2 m.	TR/kayak
Koliktalik 8	HdCg-25	Pre-Dorset	23.3 m.	TR structure
Karl Oom 2	HdCg-38	Maritime Archaic	18.0 m.	pit structures
Karl Oom 3	HdCg-39	Maritime Archaic	26.1 m.	pit structures
Gull Arm 1	HdCg-19	Maritime Archaic	28.2 m.	terr. base 24.8 m.

C: Fitzhugh · Anr
also on B.(2)

SURVEYS ON THE CENTRAL LABRADOR COAST, 1987

This is the same papaer as started on page 52, however this version was done in preparation for an Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador 1987 volume which was never finished.

William Fitzhugh
Smithsonian Institution

In 1987 the Smithsonian continued its survey program of recent years filling data gaps in little-known regions. The goals of this season were to survey the islands east of Cartwright and test Neoeskimo sites discovered there in 1986 and, using a digital altimeter, to measure and check elevations of sites included in a study of regional geological uplift patterns. In addition to geologist Peter Clark, the crew consisted of Susan Kaplan, who accompanied the project's northward leg to reconnoitre Labrador Inuit sites, and Mark Allston of Trinity, Newfoundland, and Lynne Fitzhugh, who joined the group in Makkovik.

NARRATIVE

Preparations for departure from Port Saunders aboard Tunuyak were made, with much assistance from Bill Lowe, during the last days of June. Transit north began on 1 July amidst wind, rain, fog, and thunderstorms, a weather pattern we became accustomed to for the duration of the month. July 1987 turned out to be one of the poorer Labrador Julys I have experienced. Between 1-4 July calls were made at Red Bay (Jim Tuck's excavations), Henley Harbor (humpback whales), Snug Harbor (trout), and Black Tickle, where we located Groswater and Middle Dorset sites and the remains of early European fishing stations on Black Tickle Island. On July 5, we expanded our 1981 (Fitzhugh 1982) surveys of the Indian Tickle area to include the northern and eastern portions of Indian Island, Deer Island, and the adjacent mainland, with few results. The absence of Paleoeskimo and Maritime Archaic sites from these seemingly promising locations continues to be a puzzle.

Two days were spent in the Cartwright region, with surveys conducted in Indian Cove, along the north side of Hare Island, and at Snack Cove. We had previously found Neoeskimo sites here, including two winter houses, of which one, Snack Cove 3 (House 1)--a late 18th--early 19th century house--was investigated this summer. Survey of the north end of Hare Island produced no sites. The relative absence of prehistoric sites in the eastern Cartwright Islands and headlands continued the pattern noted further south around Indian Tickle and Spotted Island.

Windy weather accompanied our movement to Black Island in

Hamilton Inlet on the 8th. Elevations were taken at Black Island 2, Black Island Cove, and Sandy Cove sites on the 9th. Dorset and Point Revenge components were discovered at a small site on Cod Bag Head, in the Smokey archipelago, when we took wind refuge here on the next day. We arrived at Webeck Harbor on the 11th, where we tested a European site. The next day's passage to Makkovik turned ugly immediately after our departure from Webeck Harbor with the arrival of another northern gale. However, the discomfort was compensated by the discovery in one of our refuges--Adlavik Harbor--of a large Neoeskimo settlement area with winter villages probably dating from the 18th into the 20th century. From Adlavik we travelled to Makkovik where we picked up Lynne Fitzhugh on the 13th, and proceeded to Bar Harbor/Aillik. Here we took a complete series of elevations at Aillik 2 and re-measured Aillik West.

For many years we had heard stories from Leonard and Rupert McNeill about Anton's Island, located in the mouth of Bay of Islands, but had been unable to visit it. Finally, this year, we were able to pay a call to this delightful island, which had assumed near "chimera" status from years of neglect. Local tradition, told by the McNeills, held that J.C. Erhardt and his small band of Moravian missionaries had been murdered nearby and buried here in 1752. Our survey located Neoeskimo and Pre-Dorset sites, two possible Maritime Archaic sites, and a geological shell sample from a raised beach--the latter a rare find on the central Labrador coast. The next day we continued north without conducting further surveys and arrived in Nain on the 17th, a passage that was made both difficult and interesting by virtue of becoming ice-blocked east of Tunungayualok and again at Taktok.

In Nain we met Steven Cox and the crew that was to accompany him and Susan Kaplan for their work on Pre-Dorset and Neoeskimo sites in Nain and Okak. Our own work was limited to a two-day excursion to the outer islands to take elevations at Karl Oom, Koliktalik, and Dog Island sites, and to excavate at the Ballybrack 10 Maritime Archaic site. This work was complicated by more stormy weather and minor mechanical problems. Nevertheless, work was completed, and we embarked south on 20 July, dropping part of the Kaplan and Cox crew at Skull Island en route. The remaining southbound passage to Goose Bay was uneventful, except for a rare sighting of a company of 25-30 harp seals in the Hamiltion Inlet Narrows, and did not provide opportunity for archeological work. We reached Goose Bay on 24 July.

A final note of possible scientific but more certain historical significance provides another perspective on the 1987 field season. The following exchange was initiated by Mark Allston and Peter Clark who sealed this note into a bottle and ceremoniously threw it over the side on July 21 as we proceeded south off Hopedale:

> Greetings. We are presently 5 km from Hopedale (Labrador) on our way south from Nain. We began this trip in Port Saunders, Newfoundland, and have travelled up the Labrador coast doing archaeological and geological surveys. We are heading for Goose Bay, Labrador, where we will take the boat out of the water for the year. The weather has had its ups and downs, and we are now enjoying a a relatively calm sea. We have encountered a lot of fog, rain, and wind and heavy ice. Later today we are expecting strong southwesterly winds. we have looked at places on the coast that were occupied over 6,000 years ago. It is very interesting. We are 4 people--3 men and one woman on a 38-foot boat. The skipper and his wife are from Washington, D.C., USA, and he works for the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum of the United States. Another male is a geologist from Chicago Ill. He is combining archaeology and geology to see how fast Labrador is rising out of the sea -- over 250 feet in 10,000 years!! And me, I am a Newfoundlander from Trinity, Trinity Bay. I am mostly a carpenter who loves history and boats. I think I would rather do this kind of work. Please write us if you find this bottle; we would love to hear from you.
>
> [signed] Mark Allston and Peter Clark

I rather expected we would hear shortly from a fishermen from Hopedale, but to my great suprise, Mark reported receiving the following letter dated 27 October, 1988 from Lombise, Belgium:

> It was a big suprise for me when I discovered your message in a bottle last month. It was the 16th of September. I was walking on the beach of La Pamme which is a town of the Belgian coast more or less than ten kilometers of France when I found it. The bottle was full of seaweeds and it's the first thing that struck me. The second thing was naturally your message. I had a lot

of chance to find it because I was in La Pamme for only one day. In fact I live in Lombise, a small village (250 inhabitants) near Mons in the province of Hainaut at more than 100 kilometers of the coast.

I didn't find time to write this letter sooner. Indeed it's my first year at the university: the Polytechnic Faculty of Mons where I begin studies to become a civil engineer. And in Belgium when you enter university there is a "baptism" preceeded by a lot of activities with the object of inserting more easily the new students in their new school. These activities took a large part of my time these last weeks. What a strange and wonderfull story! Your bottle has travelled for one year since this 21st July 1987 (day of the national feast in Belgium!). And your message and the banknote are unchanged. It is suprising to think that this bottle has travelled several thousands of miles in water.

I hope that your voyage has had a happy issue. I suppose that you have learned a lot of things about Labrador. Have you undertaken a new voyage this summer? I would like to have an answer from you.

[signed] Stephane Dath

P.S. Excuse my English, it's not my mother tongue which is the French.

As noted below, we did have a successful summer's work and learned a lot, the highlights of which will be transmitted to Mr. Dath. I find it amusing that our bottle drifted south in the Labrador Current past the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts, was picked up by the Gulf Stream, and came to rest opposite the Cliffs of Dover in less time than we have taken to prepare this report! Perhaps our work may rightfully be measured in Atlantic drift transit units. Perhaps more to the point, how many other artifacts have made this west to east trip? Could they have aquainted North Europeans with Labrador peoples and cultures occasionally over the millenia?

SITE REPORTS

Black Tickle 1 ( )

A small Groswater site was found at 11.1 meters above sea level eroding from a foot path running down the western side of Black Tickle Island a few meters north of a cleft that cuts east-west across the island. The site faces northeast, lying in a small enclosure between two outcrops. Here the ground is covered with thick blackberry growth overlying a 10-15 cm. layer of peat, through which the trail and small blowouts had cut, revealing flakes and fire-cracked slabs. Test pits showed flakes and microblade fragments of Groswater chert extending over an area about 20 meters in diameter, associated with the lower peat level, which also contained charcoal.

This small site is the only Groswater site known to date between Hamilton Inlet and Battle Harbor. Fire-cracked slabs suggest the presence of a dwelling. The radiocarbon age of 1840 +/- 80 B.P. (Beta 22403) seems too recent for this culture and might have resulted from contamination from natural charcoal. However, in that case the charcoal should be from tundra, not coniferous species (Table 1). Regional vegetation history would not suggest the presence of coniferous species in the area during the past 2000 years. Dosia Laeyendecker's analysis also detected glossy residues on the charcoal that is frequently associated with fat-impregnated hearth charcoal. Groswater sites usually date ca. 2500-2200 in Labrador and ca. 2400-2100 B.P. in Newfoundland (Cox 1978; Tuck and Fitzhugh 1986). While a distinct time slope is noted in the replacement of Groswater by Early Dorset, an 1840 B.P. date seems unlikely.

Black Tickle 2 ( )

A large Middle Dorset site was found on a 4.5 m. asl meter terrace facing the open ocean at the southeast end of Black Tickle Island. Fire-cracked slabs and concentrations of tools and flakes found for 40-50 meters along the front of the terrace suggest the presence of a large spring seal hunting camp. Soil cover is shallow or non-existent. Remains noted include Middle Dorset tip-fluted points and scrapers, fire-cracked slabs, and chunks of burned fat, charcoal, and calcined bone. Chert types included Cow Head and possibly other West Coast Newfoundland dark and banded cherts,

chalcedony, and some Ramah chert. Test pits excavated at the west end of the site revealed a thin but productive deposit. Lithics suggest stronger ties with Newfoundland than with northern Labrador Middle Dorset. The radiocarbon age of 1470 +/- 90 B.P. (Beta-22402) is consistent with this interpretation.

Black Tickle 3 ( )

Sod house foundations were noted at several locations around the northern end of Black Tickle Island. Five of these were given locality labels under the Black Tickle 3 designation.

L1. Fish "flake" drying area consisting of tightly packed cobble pavement, 15 meters square, at north end of flatlands, west-central Black Tickle Island.

L2. Four 4x6 m. rectangular sod foundations in level ground on knoll at southwest end of flatlands, overlooking marshy basin and small gravel cove. Test pit in Structure 1 revealed bone or ivory button, glass, ceramics, and coal in crushed mussel shell level overlying original ground surface and peat. Structure 2 contained part of an iron stove.

L3. Single rectangular foundation at east side of cove at southwest end of Black Island. Tested, but nothing found.

L4. Single 5x6 m. foundation in ledge overlooking small boat anchorage, east side Black Tickle Island. Iron jigger hook found in mussel shell layer over old ground surface.

L5. General designation for modern fishing settlement at north end of Black Tickle Island, given cursory inspection only. Silicified slate slab found in sod foundation of recently burned house. This area and corresponding shore on north side of harbor have excellent potential as Dorset, Thule, and Labrador Inuit winter site locales.

All of these sites share a common set of characteristics.

Excepting recent occupations of L5, these localities appear to be approximately 100 years old. Their structures typically have 5x6 m. rectangular sod wall foundations, lack hearth or brick hearth piles and doorways (suggesting the use of plank floors and iron stoves), and have a thick layer of crushed mussel shell containing more fish and bird bones than seal remains, and 19th century stove parts, iron nails, glass, fishhooks, coal, and crockery. The absence of large bone-rich middens and cinder hearth deposits suggests summer occupation. Entrance passageways are also missing, as are diagnostic Inuit artifacts such as soapstone vessels. Similar sod-walled dwelling structures were encountered nearby on Deer Island and Indian Tickle, and have been noted as far north as Holton in Groswater Bay. Although many of these houses are found in exposed locations (e.g. the north end of Deer Island), they were most likely occupied by European stationer fishermen during the summer season. However, the slab of silicified slate, a raw material usually diagnostic of Thule/early Labrador Inuit culture, and the presence of summer or spring Groswater and Dorset sites in the vicinity, suggest that winter sites of these cultures may also exist here. Black Tickle is a protected harbor close to one of the best outer coast fishing and hunting areas between Cartwright and Battle Harbor. Battle Harbor and Black Tickle are important areas for future research, with long histories of native and European occupation. Survey and excavation, however, will be complicated by the probability that the European sites are located in areas of former native village sites.

Deer Island 1 (FjAx-2)

Six or seven rectangular sod foundations similar to those described for Black Tickle 3 were found on a spur of land to the west of a small shell beach cove at the north end of Deer Island. Variation in vegetation signatures and sod wall subsidence suggests time depth in the occupation of this site. No "Inuit" trappings, such as stone caches, were noted, nor evidence of Dorset culture. The absence of such sites contrasts with their abundance at comparable locations in central or northern Labrador.

Indian Island 1 (FjAx-2)

Two parallel boulder alignments with suggestions of

internal cross partitions were found northeast of a small pond at a beachpass crest on the ~~north~~ south end of Indian Island. A single test pit in the center of the structure was unproductive. Considering its form and elevation (ca. 12 m. asl), this structure may be a Maritime Archaic longhouse. Small rectangular foundations of probable stationer houses were noted along the west shore of the island. Surveys on the peninsula west of Indian Tickle produced little of archeological interest.

As noted previously (Fitzhugh 1982), the exposed coast between Domino and Indian Tickle seems to have few prehistoric sites. Low-lying lands to the west may have offered more direct, sheltered passages for coastal travel, with through channels open as recently as 1000 years ago, but this does not explain the lack of prehistoric settlement in what is today a productive hunting and fishing area. The absence of occupation is reminiscent of settlement history at Cape Harrison, where few early sites have been found near the Cape itself, but probably exist in former water courses to the west.

Indian Cove 1 (FkBe-4)

A single oval boulder structure (5.5 m. asl) lies a few hundred meters south of the shore, between the latter and a small pond, east of the peninsula at Indian Cove in Isthmus Bay, between Grady and Cartwright. The structure is made of heavy rocks, its walls built up by clearing boulders to deepen the interior, which is 6 meters across. It contained no obvious internal features or cultural traces. Excavation was not attempted. Though resembling early Maritime Archaic structures in Nain and Groswater Bay, the elevation of this structure seems too low for such an age.

Cartwright Island 1 (FkBd-4)

Three localities containing structures were noted at the south end of Cartwright Island. They include a variety of caches, tent rings, and small stone features, and a sod foundation of a 8x15 m. structure at the southern tip of the island. Test pits revealed charcoal but no artifacts.

Snack Cove 1 (FkBe-1)

This site, which consists of three settlement clusters

(A1,2,3) each containing two rectangular single-tier boulder structures with central hearth, was reported earlier (Fitzhugh 1989). A recent radiocarbon assay produced a date of 360 +/- 100 B.P. (B-22400), supporting typological dating for early historic Labrador Inuit rectangular stone structures (Kaplan 1983:224).

Snack Cove 3 (FkBe-3)

A group of two small rectangular sod houses with entrance passageways, initially visited in 1986 (Fitzhugh 1989), were investigated. Four 1x1 m. squares were excavated following the axis of the entrance passage of House 1. The passage floor, which sloped down into the house, was carefully paved with heavy, flat slabs on sterile beach sand. The remains of fallen roof timbers were traceable, but bone preservation was poor. The upper levels of deposit contained recent "trash" (rubber boots, etc) that had been thrown into the house after it was abandoned and had collapsed. Few cultural materials were associated with the floor, and they included a metal hook, iron spikes, green glass, and pieces of leather. The green glass may date to the 18th or 19th century, but further work must be done to securely date these structures. A charcoal sample from the lower house deposit yielded a modern date (Beta 22399).

Snack Cove Island East (FkBe-10)

Three 4x8 m. single-tiered stone structures similar in form to those at Snack Cove 1 (Fitzhugh 1989) were found on a shingle beach at the eastern-most islet at the entrance to the tidal flats west of Snack Cove. The site is known to a local fisherman, Bert Davis, as a place where "Indians" once lived; however, the form of the structures (sub-rectangular, U-shaped slab hearths, lateral sleeping areas and slabs (cf. Kaplan 1983:224) and the nearly identical summer tents at SC-1,2 as well as the winter sod houses at SC-3 suggests that these also are probably of Eskimo/Inuit origin. Sub-slab sleuthing produced seal phalanges and a single, moss-encrusted charcoal sample in the Structure 2 hearth. Bert Davis noted that long ago local fishermen had found burial cairns in the vicinity, but our surveys did not locate these sites.

An observation of possible geological interest is that lichen-free slabs have been cast up from the shore over this

site, whose architectural rocks and beach surface are heavily lichen-encrusted. Evidence of coastal erosion has also been observed at Black Tickle and Nain. These instances contrast with the pattern of continuing coastal emergence and lack of shoreline erosion which is dominant everywhere in Labrador south of Saglek. It would appear that increased storm surge or locally submergent coasts may be indicated in some areas of the central and southern Labrador coast.

Snack Cove Island West (FkBe-5)

The western islet at the entrance to the tidal flats west of Snack Cove also had Neoeskimo and possible Maritime Archaic sites on its boulder/slab beaches. Our brief survey revealed two locales:

L1. The upper cobble/boulder beach held several possible Maritime Archaic-type structures, including a structure resembling a burial or cache mound at the edge of the cliff on the south side, overlooking the lower beach. This beach also had a number of small pits and rock features of unknown identity.

L2. About 50 meters up from the shore near the eastern end of the island is a cleared floor (6x3 m.) surrounded by mounded cobble walls, with parallel cobble border alignments bisecting the short axis of the structure, and a shore-facing entry. A small conical depression (1.5 m. diam.) and a small cobble mound were found ca. 15 meters behind the structure near a vegetated portion of the terrace. Depressions of this type are frequently associated with Groswater sites. However, the dwelling form does not resemble known Groswater or Inuit types, and is more similar to early Maritime Archaic.

Ticoralik Island 1 (GbBn-1)

Refer to Fitzhugh (198-). Its radiocarbon age of 1850 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta-22401) and point typology suggests a David Michelin complex attribution (Fitzhugh 1972:77) of this Hamilton Inlet Narrows site.

Cod Bag Head 1 (GdBh-2)

While windbound near Holton, we surveyed the peninsula to

the south known locally as Cod Bag Head, locating a vein of white quartzite and a site containing a Daniel's Rattle or early Point Revenge and a Middle Dorset component on a low spur north of the Head.

The quartzite vein, designated L2, runs 25 meters in an east-west direction across the intertidal zone of the first major cove north of the Head. It consists of white and green-grey quartzite with a lineated structure resembling that of Ryans quartz (Ryans Bay, northern Labrador [Lazenby 1980]) more than Ramah chert. Tools made of a quartzite similar to the Cod Bag Head material have been recovered from Indian sites in Pottles Bay (Fitzhugh 1972:95), and a flake was found in the Cod Bag Head 1 sample. This particular vein seems not to have been quarried, and would have been below sea level more than a few hundred years ago, but similer veins may be located at higher elevations nearby.

The settlement site (L1) is located between the quartzite vein and the Head on a tundra-vegetated beach 1.5-2.5 m. asl, between low bedrock outcrops. Nine test pits were dug from the crest of the beach to its water-saturated lower end, a distance of about 20 meters. No structures were noted from surface signs, although boulder features were present. Tests resulted in the recovery of Ramah chert, grey chert, slate, soapstone, fire-cracked rock, and fragments of calcined bone from the middle level of a wet peaty soil deposit; the lower peat level lacked cultural material. Tool finds included remains of an oval soapstone lamp, tip-fluting flakes, sidescrapers, and microblades attributable to Middle Dorset culture, and a Ramah chert side-notched biface (Daniel's Rattle type), a biface tip, and a celt. Artifacts of both cultures occurred in the same pits, but grey chert--more likely a Dorset lithic--was more common in the lower peat, suggesting the Dorset occupation as the earliest. A radiocarbon sample on coniferous charcoal from this mixed cultural unit dated 1020 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta- 22408), late for Dorset or Daniel's Rattle (500-800 B.P. [Loring 1985]) but within the Point Revenge period.

Webeck Harbor 1 (GfBm-1)

A rectangular sod foundation at the south end of the Webeck Harbor meadow was located and tested in 1981 and 1985. One of the 1981 test pits contained a "French" gun spall. Further testing in 1987 determined that the north end of the structure contained clusters (cartridge loads) of 10-20 large

(ca. 1 cm. diam.) lead shot, large spikes, cut nails, and ceramics beneath traces of a plank floor. No beads or hearth remains were recovered. A large threaded iron bolt and chain was found in the west wall of this probable store shed. A second, smaller sod foundation a few meters to the southwest contained a hearth rock pile and may be associated with this structure.

Adlavik Harbor 1-7 ( )

A major gap in the distribution of Neoeskimo winter settlements was filled with the discovery of a cluster of sites on an S-shaped peninsula on the southern side of Adlavik Harbor, at the northeast end of Southern Island and the north end of Long Tickle Island, 20 kilometers south of Cape Makkovik. The sites occur in low beach passes that extend about a kilometer down the shore. Seven major site locales (ca. 3-5 m. asl) were defined during a cursory survey that noted sod foundations and stone structures. The largest and possibly earliest occupation is at Adlavik Harbor 1, whose four communal houses are similar to houses at Eskimo Island 1-2 and contains sea mammal bones and 18th century artifacts.

Extending westward, apparently in chronological sequence, lie six other progressively younger sod house sites, judging from vegetation indicators, sod wall preservation, artifacts, and diminishing house sizes. AH-2 contains seven rock and sod rectangular structures, one of which may be a shed or shelter. AH-3 has 3-4 rectangular sod house foundations and two unusual oval structures built of large vertically embedded slabs. AH-4 has five structures, one with high boulder walls and four with typical sod foundations. AH-6 has two structures, one of which is ca. 4.5x6 m. AH-7 has three sod walled structures, the largest of which is 4x8 m. This series of sites is the most important location yet discovered on the Central Coast documenting the Neoeskimo transition from the 18th century communal house stage until the present. The site remains a favored seal hunting camp for Makkovik residents.

Aillik 2 (GhBt-3)

Mapping, elevation readings, and excavations were made at the Maritime Archaic site of Aillik 2 (Fitzhugh ----). These results are being incorporated in the Maritime Archaic

monograph and are not treated further here. Radiocarbon ages for S2, 4190 +/- 90 B.P. (Beta-22405), and S3, 4500 +/- 110 B.P. (Beta-22406) are consistend with previous samples. Nearby, the Aillik West site are remeasured, the previously excavated house reading ---- m. asl, and Houses 2/3 ?? reading 16.2 m. [CHECK]

Anton's Island 1 ( )

Earlier we noted Leonard and Rupert McNeills' story about the murder of J.C. Erhardt and his fellow Moravian missionaries, and the local belief that they had been buried on Anton's Island. According to the McNeills, Wilfred Grenfell acquired the human remains taken from the burial site on Anton's Island and sent them to a physical anthropologist in Edinburgh, who identified them as of "Scandinavian" type. Stephen Loring found mention of the same story in the records of William Duncan Strong, who commented on information from the Moravian missionary, Rev. Hettasch: "Northwest of Turnavik is Antoine's Island (middle-sized island with several small Is. to s. and w.), a small island in line with "the Monkey" (hill at Makkovik) with graves. This is the site where the first [Moravian] missionary was murdered; his bones may be there. Seem to be old houses there" (W.D.S. record of 7/27/28 in Notebook #3, Smithsonian National Anthroplogical Archives).

A harbor inside the islets lying off the island's south shore offered shelter for our long-anticipated visit. Anton's Island 1 is located on a west-facing 19 m. asl beach pass at the southeast end of the island. The site consists of a rectangular walled structure (S1) and associated cache, a rock pile (S2), and three tent ring structures (S3,4,5) built into an exposed boulder beach (fig. 0). The rectangular structure measured 4x5 meters, had a mid-passage feature, and an adjoining cache. Rhyolite flakes and small limestone slabs were found amidst the boulder floor. (Limestone slabs occur frequently as manuports in early Maritime Archaic sites in Labrador--apparently carried to the site for some purpose, perhaps as grindstones--but their geological origin ultimately is via ice-rafting from Hudson Strait.) Test pits were excavated in Structures 3,4, and 5, but the only evidence of cultural remains was a single quartz flake in S4. However, that the form and elevation of the site suggested Maritime Archaic origin was not bourne out by a radiocarbon sample of charcoal from the S5 tentring dated 470 +/- 50 B.P.

(Beta-22404), or the mytilus edulis shell sample found eroding from a nearby section of the beach at 15.0 m. asl: 2910 +/- 150 B.P. (Beta 22409).

Anton's Island 2 ( )

Lynne Fitzhugh located a small Pre-Dorset site consisting of a partial boulder ring on the south shore of a small pond hidden from the shore in the north part of the island. Its elevation was not measured by instrument but is ca. 16 m. by topographic map estimation. The site rested on an exposed bedrock slab whose crevices and moss- and peat-covered margins contained chert artifacts and flakes washed off the exposed rock surface. Remains of a hearth with charcoal stains and fire-cracked slabs were found, but chunk charcoal was not recovered. If this structure ever had a specific form, it was no longer recognizeable. Tools found include biface bases, a notched flake, a uniface fragment, unground burin spalls, a spalled burin, and a slender bifacial endblade. Materials consisted of typical Pre-Dorset black, tan, and grey cherts, Ramah chert, and quartzite.

This site replaces Tickle Arichat at the southernmost Pre-Dorset site in Labrador. Like a number of other Pre-Dorset sites found south of Hopedale, its location is hidden from view from the shore, possibly to prevent detection by Maritime Archaic people.

Anton's Island 3 ( )

A high cobble beach with two conical pits and a cave/rock shelter was found on the southwest end of the island at the head of a small cove. One of the pits resembles a cache; the other was covered with slabs, making it similar to some Maritime Archaic burial sites. Diagnostic features were not noted and no tests were made.

Anton's Island 4 ( )

A large Neoeskimo tent ring site with 8-10 D-shaped and rectangular structures and caches were noted on a point at the southwest end of a small cove on the south side of the island, inside a set of three small islets. This site is the only substantial Inuit camp on the island and may be the one associated with the burial sites reported by the McNeills. The later were not located, but appear to lie on the ledges

and islets forming the harbor along the southwest side of the island. Boulder piles were seen on these islands from a distance, but could not be investigated.

Ballybrack 10 (HeCi-11)

Continuing north, elevations were taken by instrument at various localities at Windy Tickle 1 (Table II). In Nain, we also measured elevations for Karl Oom 2 and 3, Gull Arm 1, and Koliktalik 1, 5, and 8. Surface collections from previously excavated portions of these sites were collected.

Several days were spend expanding the 1985 excavations at Ballybrack 10, an early Maritime Archaic site at 40.8 m. asl, near Mound 2 on the east side of South Aulatsivik Island near Nain. Several new and other previously known Maritime Archaic sites were also documented which will be reported upon in a monograph in progress. The radiocarbon age of a new sample from the 40.8 m. asl Ballybrack 10 was 7770 +/- 350 B.P. (Beta-22407), similar to the date of the Mound 2 nearby.

CONCLUSION

1987 fieldwork filled a number of gaps in knowledge of the geological and archeological history of the central Labrador coast. Our aim of remeasuring and calibrating measurements of site heights above sea level was facilitated by a digital altimeter and by plots of existing site elevations and radiocarbon ages made by Peter Clark, who also assisted in taking the 1987 field measurements. These plots had pointed out elevation discrepancies that required remeasurement. As a result, several anomalies in the uplife curves for various regions were clarified, and the regional geological picture for the coast was considerably clarified. The results of this research will be published in the near future.

Archeologically, the season added important new information on Labrador Inuit occupations south of Hamilton Inlet, especially in the Cartwright area at Snack Cove, where winter sod houses and rectangular summer tent structures are now seen as dating to two periods: rectangular tent rings to Thule/early Labrador Inuit (late 17th C.), and the sod houses, possibly to the 19th century. Paleoeskimo archeology was advanced by the discovery of Groswater and Middle Dorset sites at Black Tickle, an area that appears to be as important a research area as Battle Harbor to the south. However, the absence of prehistoric settlement between

Domino/Black Tickle and Groswater Bay continues to raise questions about regional culture history and ecology that needs clarification by more intensive work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the Smithsonian Institution for financial support for this field work. Mark Allston, Peter Clark, and Lynne Fitzhugh as usual were willing and energetic field hands. The assistance of Bill and Aileen Lowe, and Mark Lowe, of Port Saunders, and Carolyn Maybee and Carol Bryce-Bennett of Goose Bay, and Henry and Herman Webb of Nain is also much appreciated. I wish to thank Susan Kaplan for providing comments on the Snack Cove 3 description, and Stephen Loring for reference to Duncan Strong's comments on Anton's Island.

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RADIOCARBON DATES FROM 1986-7 FIELDWORK

Samp. (uncor.)	Site	Culture	Elev (m)	B.P.	Material
B-22399	Snack C. 1, A3,H1	Lab. Esk. tr		107.1 +/- 1.1%	conif/Sal.
B-22400	Snack C. 1, A1,H1	Lab. Esk. tr		360 +/- 100	conif. ch.
B-22401	Tic. 1, L4, S1 *	D. Michelin?	10.1	1850 +/- 60	conif. ch.
B-22403	Black Tickle 1 *	M. Dorset	4.5	1840 +/- 80	conif. ch.
B-22402	Black Tickle 2	Groswater	11.1	1470 +/- 90	conif. ch.
B-22404	Anton I. 1, S5	Marit. Arch.?	16.5	470 +/- 50	conif. ch.
B-22405	Aillik 2, S3/4 @	Marit. Arch.	21.4	4190 +/- 90	conif. ch.
B-22406	Aillik 2, S2 @	Marit. Arch.	20.5	4500 +/- 110	conif. ch.
B-22407	Ballybrack 10, L2&	Marit. Arch.	40.8	7770 +/- 350	al/bet/sal
B-22408	Cod Bag Hd. #	Daniel's Rat.	2.5	1020 +/- 60	conif/peat
B-22409	Anton's Is. shell	geological	15.5	2910 +/- 150	Mytilus ed.

* evidence of marine mammal fat encrustation
@ charcoal-soil date
# combined samples 1987-9 (char.) and 1987-10 (peat contam. char.)
& alnus/betula (60%), salix (40%)

TABLE 2. SITES INVESTIGATED IN 1987

SITE	BORDEN #	CULTURE	ELEVATION	COMMENT
Black Tickle 1		Groswater	11.1 m.	TP flake sample
Black Tickle 2		Middle Dorset	4.5 m.	surf. coll.
Black Tickle 3		European fisherman	---	mapped, tp coll.
Deer Island 1		European fisherman	---	mapped, no coll.
Indian Island 1		Maritime Archaic?	---	mapped, no coll.
Indian Cove 1		unknown	5.5 m.	mapped, no coll.
Cartwright Island 1		unknown	---	mapped,
Snack Cove 3	FeBk-3	Labrador Eskimo		trench excav.
Snack C. Is. E.		Labrador Eskimo	1.5 m.	mapped, no coll.
Snack C. Is. W.		Labrador Eskimo	---	mapped, no coll.
Black Island C.1	GcBk-9	Maritime Archaic	11.0 m.	surface coll.
Black Island 2	GcBk-13	Maritime Archaic	13.6 m.	surface coll.
Sandy Cove 1	GcBk-1	Maritime Archaic	11.8 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 4	GcBk-4	Maritime Archaic	10.3 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 5	GcBk-5	Maritime Archaic	14.1 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 6	GcBk-6	Maritime Archaic	14.0 m.	no coll.
Sandy Cove 7	GcBk-16	Maritime Archaic	14.1 m.	no coll.
Cod Bag Head 1		Dorset/Daniel's Rat.	2.5 m.	test pit coll.
Cod Bag Hd. chert outcrop		Not exploited	---	shoreside locale
Webeck Harbor 1	GfBm-1	European	3.7 m.	test pit coll.

Adlavik Harbor 1 Labrador Eskimo --- mapped, no coll.
Aillik 2 GhBt-3 Maritime Archaic 20.5 m. S2 test excav. Aillik West 1 (H1) GhBt-1 Maritime Archaic 18.2 m. H2: 16.2 m.
Anton's Island 1 Maritime Archaic? 19.0 m. tp; no coll.
Anton's Island 2 Pre-Dorset 16 m.+/- excavation
Anton's Island 3 Maritime Archaic? ---
Anton's Island 4 Labrador Eskimo ---
Anton's Island 5 Labrador Eskimo --- burial cairns?
Windy Tickle 1, A3 GkCc-1 Maritime Archaic 23.8 m. W.D. Strong loc. Windy Tic. 1, A13 GkCc-1 Saunders? 23.8 m. Saunders hearth
Windy Tic. 1, A8 GkCc-1 Maritime Archaic? 22.8 m. Ramah ch. flakes
Windy Tic. 1, A4 GkCc-1 Maritime Archaic? 30.5 m. upper B/O hearth
Windy Tic. 1, A12 GkCc-1 Maritime Archaic? 27.6 m. tp: 5200 BP
Windy Tic. 1, A11 GkCc-1 Saunders? 20.5 m. linear hearths
Windy Tic. 1, A1 GkCc-1 Pt. Revenge/Dan. R. 11.0 m. bone feat.
Ballybrack 6 HeCi-11 Maritime Archaic 18.0 m. lowest MA at BB Ballybrack 7 HeCi-11 Maritime Archaic 18.0 m. lowest MA at BB
Ballybrack 10, L2 HeCi-11 Maritime Archaic 40.8 m. expand 1986 exc.
Koliktalik 1, H1 HdCg-2 Middle Dorset 22.3 m. surface coll.
Koliktalik 5 HdCg-22 Point Revenge 2.2 m. TR/kayak
Koliktalik 8 HdCg-25 Pre-Dorset 23.3 m. TR structure
Karl Oom 2 HdCg-38 Maritime Archaic 18.0 m. pit structures
Karl Oom 3 HdCg-39 Maritime Archaic 26.1 m. pit structures
Gull Arm 1 HdCg-19 Maritime Archaic 28.2 m. terr. base 24.8 m.

C: Ginns. Hap
above B.

BAY BULLS UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1987

Janette Ginns
Project Director
Newdfoundland Marine Archaeological Society

PART 1: INITIAL INVESTIGATION

Background

Early in 1987, Greg Harvey and Ian Webster went diving in the harbour at Bay Bulls. The divers noticed that landfill preparation was underway for development of the "old navy wharf" on the north side of the harbour. Local people confirmed that Captain Frank Puddister was developing his land as an alternative wharf space for Puddister Trading Co. Ltd. in St. John's. Since one historic wreck was known to be fairly close to the new development, but not knowing the proposed extent and use of the wharf, several local divers expressed concern to the Historic Resources Division about the potential disturbance to the historic site. As President of the Newfoundland Marine Archaeological Society (NMAS), I was informed about the activity. Since I was familiar with the original NMAS survey of the three historic wreck sites at Bay Bulls, I supported the divers' concerns. Dr. Bernard Ransom, of the Historic Resources Division, was able to inform me that he had spoken with Captain Puddister and it was felt that the development was not near to the wreck sites. Therefore, concern over disturbance to the wreck was reduced. This did not prevent rumour reaching Winnipeg, Manitoba, that development in Bay Bulls was a threat to the historic sites (Dr. Andy Lockery, pers. comm.). I informed Dr. Lockery that the rumours appeared to be unfounded.

On June 3, I was able to see the progress of the Puddister development at Bay Bulls and took photographs of the new structures. It was apparent that cribbing for the wharf was to be extended out from the original shoreline features, probably to the edge of the "drop-off" (the steep underwater shoreline slope). Reference to the map of the survey area in Bay Bulls (Barber 1977:307) indicated that this development could have the potential to disturb the archaeological integrity of Wreck-1 (ChAe-3). Immediate application was made to the Historic Resources Division and Archaeological Research Permit No. 87/12 was granted.

Preliminary Survey

On June 7, a NMAS team undertook diving operations from the beach below the Gatherall property on the north side of Bay

Bulls. Harold and Mike Gatherall granted access to cross private land, allowing divers to park vehicles closer to the beach. Weather conditions were poor in rain, drizzle and fog, but diving was possible in reduced underwater visibility (maximum visibility 6 m). Some difficulty was encountered in relocating wreck ChAe-3, although another wreck site was seen. A separate account of this wreck (ChAe-5) will be provided later in this paper. A float was positioned on wreck ChAe-3, but it proved to be an unsuitable time to make sightings and to take measurements in the fog and choppy sea conditions. A total of 171 minutes bottom time were recorded for six divers. Visual estimates indicated that the Puddister development was within 140 m of the historic wreck ChAe-3. Swimming along the base of the new structure, divers noted that rock used to fill the cribbing was confined to the area and landfill had not spilled down the slope. Rocks and stones on the deeper portion of the underwater slope showed no sign of disturbance. Ridges in the mud/silt at the bottom of the slope provided some evidence of water movement in the area. The remains of a small boat, probably a trap skiff, were located on the inshore slope from wreck ChAe-3.

Problems with camera equipment restricted effective photography of wreck ChAe-3 and other sites within the designated provincial historic sites area. However, divers were able to report seeing many exposed artifacts on the substrate of the harbour. Some materials were associated with the remains of ship's structure, while others were assessed to be harbour debris. Areas of rock, possibly ballast, were seen to project from the silt. Quantities of modern garbage were seen close to the shore. The area between the Puddister development and the Gatherall stage on the north shore of the harbour, and the underwater area to the southward, appears to indicate complex harbour activity. It is clear that Bay Bulls has not been surveyed extensively, except for the three wreck sites designated Wreck 1 (ChAe-3), Wreck 2 HMS Sapphire (ChAe-1) and Wreck 3 (ChAe-4) (Barber 1977:307-310).

Continued Investigations

On July 1, Greg Harvey and I undertook a successful photographic session on wreck ChAe-3, when the condition of the site was assessed. The first impression would be that the site appeared stable and not immediately affected by the Puddister development or disturbed by divers. These observations will be discussed later.

In addition to photographing wreck ChAe-3, a land-based photographic survey was undertaken to identify other areas of development at Bay Bulls. An extension to the public wharf on

the west side of the bay was recorded. This work is reported to have been done as a Winter Works Project in the Spring of 1985, when the wharf was extended by 100 feet (Mr. Stone, District Manager, Government of Canada, Fisheries and Oceans, pers. comm.). Secondly, it was noted that the fish farm had been moved away from an area close to the local fish plant and into deeper waters in the harbour. It appeared that the outer lead anchor for the fish farm was close to the wreck of the HMS Sapphire (ChAe-1) and that the farm was over wreck ChAe-4. Greg Harvey investigated the location of the lead anchor and found it to be placed on the site of Sapphire.

Another dive was undertaken on Sapphire on July 2. Joe LeClair and Rick Hynes proceeded to swim the buoy on the lead anchor line of the fish farm and descended the line to photograph the anchor in situ. The fluke of the anchor was seen to be lodged on a sandbag in the southeastern quadrant of the historic site. The wooden stock of the anchor rested on the mound of sandbags covering the Sapphire and approximately 3 m of anchor chain lay over the site. Although rust stains were seen on a nearby gun, it could not be determined if the damage had occurred whent the anchor was placed, or whether some other heavy object had impacted upon it.

Dr. Bernard Ransom was contacted and informed of the latest development at Bay Bulls, but it was not possible to meet with other personnel from the Historic Resources Division until July 7. In the interim, the anchor was moved by the owners of the fish farm and placed in a location to the south of the Sapphire. A diver assisted in the moving of the anchor to ensure that it did not drag across the site and cause damage. It became clear from discussions with Cabot Martin, for Sea Forests Holdings, that the fishermen who placed the anchors for the fish farm were aware of the wreck of the HMS Sapphire. However, the exact location of the site was basically unknown. Thus, it was an unfortunate accident that the anchor was deposited on the site.

The meeting with David Mills and Callum Thomson on July 7 allowed for discussion of the recent observations recorded by the NMAS dive team at Bay Bulls, the increased development of the harbour over the past ten years, the environmental impact that some activities have upon the provincial historic sites, and action that might be necessary to protect the underwater historic resource.

PART TWO: CONTINUED INVESTIGATIONS UNDER CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

The peparatory underwater archaeological investigation on the north side of the harbour in Bay Bulls has been outlined in Part 1 of this paper. This section of the report relates to the

continued underwater survey to be undertaken by the Newfoundland Marine Archaeological Society under contract agreement with the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, and with Archaeological Research Permit No. 87/19. The objective of the continued survey was to map the positions of the shipwrecks on the north side of the harbour at Bay Bulls, with particular emphasis on wrecks close to areas of development which may impact the sites. At that time, the main areas of development on the north side of the harbour were the Puddister wharf facilities and the fish frarm operation located closer to the wharf of the local fish plant at the head of the bay.

Diving Operations

Since extended diving operations were to be undertaken in navigable waterways, the Canadian Coast Guard in St. John's and the Harbour Master in Bay Bulls were contacted. Notices to Mariners were broadcast and the Harbour Master informed local fishermen and residents about the intended diving operations. The NMAS gave special attention to local charter boat operators to discuss dive flags and the proposed dive schedules. Walter Wegemer, Regional Superintendent, Canadian Coast Guard, approved of temporary red marker buoys being left on the sites between the two successive dive periods. It was felt that the proposed survey area did not experience heavy traffic and that most vessels passed to the south of it. Permission was granted by Captain Frank Puddister to launch small boats from the Puddister premises (the devlopment area on the north side of the harbour). The Gatherall family continued to allow access over their land to enable divers to be based on the beach close to the sites. Gerald O'Brien and Cabot Martin supplied specifications of the structure of the fish farm. Thus, the risk of entanglement in ropes and nets could be assessed and enabled safer diving to be undertaken close to the fish farm facility. In fact, everyone was most helpful and cooperative in providing assistance for the project.

Diving operations took place over two weekends, July 18 and 19 and July 25 and 26. A toatal of 18 hours bottom time was spent on 32 individual dives. All of the crew volunteered their time for the survey. These crew members were suitably qualified and experienced divers. The depth of water limited bottom times to a maximum of 45 minutes. Repetitive dives were undertaken by more experienced divers. Normally accepted safe diving procedures were in place.

Dive flags were used at all times when diving was in progress and an inflatable boat was used for surface cover. Despite all precautions, several occassions arose when vessels

passed through the survey area when divers were in the water. Fortunately, no one was injured, but it caused concern for diver safety. Another incident involved the cutting of a buoy line and the loss of a marker buoy.

Positions of Wreck Sites

The major portion of the diver-related fieldwork was to place marker buoys on the wreck sites located on the north site of the harbour at Bay Bulls and to assess the condition of those sites. Since the shoreline from the Puddister development to the wharf at the local fish plant extended over a distance of at least 400 m, priority was placed in the reestablishment of the location of the three designated wrecks (ChAe-1, 3 and 4). Wreck ChAe-5, a site mentioned in Part I of this report, was added to the inventory. The placement of prominent marker buoys on taut lines was essential to measure the distance between the wrecks and distinctive shoreline features. To prevent the risk of incurring damage to the sites, single sandbags were placed amidships on each of the four wrecks. The sandbags were of sufficient weight to hold the 50 inch marker buoys in position. This allowed for distances from four designated shoreline stations to be recorded with a range finder. Certain distances were verified using additional measurements taken with a hand-held surveyor's chain over the surface of the water. The positions of the four wreck sites and the location of the shoreline stations are mapped on a large scale topographic chart (Figure 1). In addition, the extent of the observed Puddister development and the fish farm were mapped. Thus, the locations of the four wrecks are recorded and established within $\pm$ 10 m. Further illustration of the locations of the red marker buoys over the wrecks is recorded photographically. The positions of the four main wrecks are recorded on Newfoundland and Labrador Forest Resources and Lands map, Topographic Series 1N/7-157 (1978) and Canadian Hydrographic Service chart, No. 4845 (1985). The recorded depths of water over the sites were variable and dependent upon the tides. ChAe-1 was recorded at 18 m depth, ChAe-3 at 17-18 m, ChAe-4 at 18 m, and ChAe-5 in 20 m depth of water.

In addition to the four sites that were buoyed and located in Figure 1, the "trap skiff" (reported in Part 1 of this report) and the remains of a "schooner" were investigated. The locations of these two sites were recorded in relation to underwater features and the approximate positions are indicated in Figure 1. The "trap skiff" lies in 14 m depth of water on the shoreline slope, within 15 m of a large metal tank tothe northeast of site

ChAe-3. The "schooner" was found to be in two sections. The main section was located in 12-14 m depth of water beneath the fish farm and the bow was in 12 m depth. Greg Harvey reported that the "schooner" wreck had been seen to be intact in previous years.

Divers investigated the bottom around the placement of each of the twelve anchors for the fish farm. None of the anchors appeared to be on a wreck site. However, the main section of the "schooner" was under the mid-point of the farm and approximately 9 m from one anchor. Wreck ChAe-4 was within the anchorage area on the south side of the farm. The lead anchor (reported in Part 1 of this report to have been on the Sapphire) had been moved to a location 10 m from the wreck of ChAe-5.

In consideration of the limited time for the fieldwork, the small team of divers, and the extent and depth of water in the survey area, it was not posssible to identify any other wreck sites. However, all clearly identifiable wreck sites in close proximity to the Puddister development and the fish farm were located. A direct surface measurement of 85.5 m was recorded from wreck ChAe-3 to the outer edge of the cribbing of the Puddister development.

Condition of the Wreck Sites

Each site was photographed extensively and details of prominant features and exposed artifacts are recorded. In this manner it is hoped that data might be compared with previous records of the sites.

ChAe-1, HMS Sapphire

This site was protected with extra sandbags in November, 1985. The extent of the operation was undertaken by a team from Parks Canada is not known, but photographs of the site show that the majority of the bags remain intact and projecting features are supported. Some slumping was observed in the southwest quadrant of the site. Identifiable sherds of grey stoneware containers and green blown glass bottles were exposed on the periphery of the sandbagged area. Obvious damage to the site appears minimal, except for rust stains on one of the guns. The entire surface area of the bags was covered with a layer of fine sediment.

ChAe-3

The majority of the frame of the vessel was difficult to discern in the surrounding mud/stone matrix. It was possible to

trace an eliptical form of frame ends along the approximate 30 m length of the vessel. Few frames project upward from the substrate. Stern timbers does project at least 50 cm from the bottom. The covering of coralline seaweed indicates that this portion of the wreck has been exposed for an extended period of time. An approximate 2-3 m length of keelson was visible in the stern portion of the site. This disappears beneath an area of ballast. The only other prominant features appear to be three iron guns located amidships and two distinct areas of ballast. Sandbags, placed by the Parks Canada team in 1977, are scarcely visible and have become silted in. Most of the bags on the surface of the site have retained integrity. A series of photographs were taken along the entire length of the site to form a limited photomosaic of the area.

Except for rust stains on one of the guns, where impact with a heavy object is indicated, little evidence of damage to the site could be found. One isolated piece of rusted iron shot could have been moved by divers. The presence of numerous artifacts on the surface of the site, e.g. blown glass bottles, a plate/bowl, "tiles", a lead weight, leather, fiber, and undisturebd iron shot, would indicate that divers have not seriously disturbed the site.

ChAe-4

Both the bow and the stern timbers of the vessel are seen to project up from the substrate, but the majority of the remaining hull structure is covered with ballast rock. The ballast is more compact toward the bow of the vessel. Frame ends, ceiling, and outer planking are visible on the periphery of the site, particularly on the starboard side where portions of the keelson, inner waling and ceiling timbers can be seen between the ballast. The stern and bow timbers are covered with coralline seaweed, indicating that they have been exposed to the surface for a period of time. However, this is not the case with other exposed timber on the site. This would indicate that the wood has been exposed recently and it has occurred through natural erosion of the site caused by water movement. During previous dives on the site, the exposed wood beneath the ballast has not been observed. A hole in the substrate, approximately 30 cm wide and 6 cm deep, was located on the starboard side of the wreck. It is possible that a large fish, e.g. eel pout, could have disturbed the bottom. However, nearby ceramic sherds would indicate that divers are more likely to have caused the disturbance.

ChAe-5

This wreck site has not been recorded in earlier surveys at Bay Bulls. Joe LeClair recalls first seeing the site, or a similar wreck, in the Fall of 1985. In lowered underwater visibility at Bay Bulls, divers recognize that they may become disoriented on the flat silt/mud bottom toward the centre of the harbour. Therefore, it is difficult to relocate sites, or relate them to shoreline configurations. Data recorded on this survey shows that the "new" wreck lies 61 m from the Sapphire (ChAe-1) and 35 m from ChAe-3 (Figure 1).

The badly abraded and worm-eaten hull remains are probably from a softwood vessel. Although portions of the keel/keelson and some frames were found, only one area could be clearly identified by the divers. The timber at the turn of the keel projects prominantly out of the substrate and is believed to be from the stern of the vessel. A 3.2 m length of rudder, with severely corroded iron pintles, is disassociated from the main hull structure. Only a small amount of ballast rock was found on the site. It proved difficult to determine the dimensions and lay of the vessel, but tentative data indicate a maximum length of 20 m. No engine, propeller, or remains of a shaft were found. However, there is some evidence of standing rigging. This suggests a sailing vessel, i.e. a schooner.

Divers saw quantities of artifacts in the area, but it proved impossible to differentiate between the wreck material and debris associated with the main anchorage in the harbour. Cultural remains included: barrel staves, tobacco pipes, glass bottles, a comb, a knife handle, sherds of earthenware and an intact Dutch "gin" bottle. This brown, salt-glazed, stoneware bottle was 30 cm high and marked "1 litre" capacity. Large sherds of red earthenware, located within 1 m of each other, suggested a vessel approximately 50 cm in diameter. In another area, a group of four stones project vertically 1 m out of the mud, and were seen to have a globular-bodied blown glass bottle lodged between the two of them. Coralline growth indicates that the bottle has been present at this location for some time.

Miscellaneous Observations

During times of good (20 m+) underwater visibilty, various intrusive deposits of rock were seen on the bottom of the harbour. Some of the rocks were covered with soft seaweed, which drew divers' attention to the area. Since no associated wood remains were seen, wreck sites could not be determined. A suggestion would be that this is ballast rock dumped from ships.

Sand ballast from vessels is reported to have been deposited in the harbour in the 20th century (Captain Frank Puddister, pers. comm.). This would account for the large piles of sand seen by NMAS divers during the side scan sonar survey at Bay Bulls in 1980. In shallow water area, southward from the beach on the Gatherall property, the rocky bottom contains quantities of lithic material which is not indigenous to Newfoundland. This more strongly suggests that quantities of ballast have been deposited at Bay Bulls. Inshore deposits probably formed the fill for cribbing of wharfs in the area. This could account for the sudden drop-off seen on charts and aerial photographs of the area.

The "trap skiff" located in Figure 1 has a degraded and worm-eaten softwood frame. The remains of the keelson measured 6 m in length. Photographs were taken of the frames, engine mount, mast step and lead patches. Large stoneware bottles were seen beneath the hull.

Ceramic sherds, including slip ware, mocha ware, transfer-printed pottery, iron stone and other recent material, can be found along the entire inshore slope. Modern beer bottles are prolific in some places. There are numerous metal tanks and containers and rubber tires distributed down the slope from the stumpy wood remains from piles of derelict "old navy wharf"/ "ruins" on the north side of the harbour. Freshwater mixing occurs where a stream enters the sea by the Puddister development. The area had been filled and graded recently and the access road improved. Freshwater inflows created a brown brackish appearance to the surface water and contributed to sediment suspension in the harbour when grader were operating on the development. Dependent upon the direction of the tidal flow, a plume or sediment was observed in the development area and along the shoreline.

The top of a small red earthenware costrel (ChAe-6:1) was located on the high grassy bank, onshore from the site of Sapphire. The artifact was found embedded into the soil, but the remains of coralline seaweed growth on the neck indicates that it had been located on an underwater site at an earlier date. Undoubtedly divers raised this material several years ago. Lacking interest in the "find", they left it on the hillside. Permission was granted by Callum Thomson, Resource Archaeologist, to raise this artifact. Otherwise, all other material recorded during the survey was left in situ The foundations of several buildings and structures were observed on the land in the area.

DISCUSSION

Since 1977, when Parks Canada's Marine Archaeology Unit

performed excavations on the site of HMS Sapphire (ChAe-1) and the nearby 18th century wreck (ChAe-3) (NMAS 1977), there has been increased harbour traffic and development at Bay Bulls. The public wharf on the west side of the harbour and the wharf at the fish plant have been extended. In 1987, Captain Puddister started developing his land on the north side of the harbour to accomodate his shipping interests. Nearby, the Gatherall family have started a charter boat operation and have built a small wharf on their property to assist the business endeavor. The establishment of aquaculture in the province is relatively new and the venture of a fish farm at Bay Bulls is an ambitious undertaking to improve the yield of cod. Expansion of facilities and new development is necessary and important to the growth of Bay Bulls and the Newfoundland economy. However, a problem does exist in mitigation to protect the non-renewable resource of Newfoundland's cultural heritage that lies within the historic shipwrecks at Bay Bulls.

Unfortunately, underwater sites in the province have not been monitored to record any changes over time. Baseline studies are not in place. Therefore, problems become apparent only when people are able to perceive and observe destructive activities. Most members of the public cannot see the destruction of underwater historic resources. Information about potentially destructive activities should be encouraged to come from local interest groups, but the sport diver is best able to observe and report any problems or damage to underwater sites. However, divers need to be familiar with sites and recognize significant artifactual material. In the case of Bay Bulls, most local divers are aware that the wreck of HMS Sapphire is a provincial historic site, but probably do not know about the other two sites. This could be the reason that some disturbance has occurred to site ChAe-4. In 1987, the divers responded rapidly to the perceived danger to the historic sites. They took action by reporting their concerns to the Historic Resources Division. The information spread rapidly through the diving community to central Canada. This is some indication of divers' interest to protect sites. This positive action, and the response from divers who volunteered to inspect the site with NMAS, is highly commended.

Usually it is the overt destructive activities to affect the environment that attract attention from the public. These activities include: dredging, building new wharfs or extending old facilities, infill for heavy construction and breakwaters, and blasting operations to clear channels. However, there are other activities involving the fishery, dragging of anchors, heavy boat traffic and pollutants that may have harmful effects upon historic resources and are not observed easily. In Sailing

Directions (1986:90), notice is given to mariners not to anchor or dredge in the area of the historic wrecks at Bay Bulls. Archaeological resources are afforded some protection under the Environmetal Assessment Act, (1980), and the Historic Resources Act, (1985). Therefore, it is possible to look toward legislation to protect some sites. It is through this legislative process that the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth was able to start the investigation into the impact of development at Bay Bulls, as a response to concerns expressed by the divers. The complex matter of legislation will not be discussed any further, but the results of the underwater survey undertaken by the NMAS will be significant to the process of future mitiagtion on the sites.

The results of the underwater survey at Bay Bulls are outlines as follows:

1. Information about the three provincial historic sites has been updated and information has been provided about three other wreck sites in the area. The location and condition of four sites have been identified in relation to the Puddister development and the fish farm on the north side of the harbour (Figure 1).

2. The owners of the fish farm were able to raise the lead anchor from the site of Sapphire and place it in an alternate location. With a diver to assist in the procedure, this reduced the risk of damage to the site. However, the anchor was placed within 10 m of another wreck site (ChAe-5). When the anchors for the farm are replaced in 1988, a diver will need to check the area to ensure that no further incident occurs.

3. The harbour at Bay Bulls has only been partially surveyed. Activities over the past 500 years have left a complex archaeological record. In addition to shipwreck sites, there are anchorage sites and shoreline activity areas, which relate to the fishery, warfare, settlement and refuse disposal.

4. The subject of resource management at Bay Bulls raises more questions than it provides answers. Regular monitoring of the sites would provide important empirical data to determine future management directives.

Basic concerns should be related to the cumulative effect of development at Bay Bulls. However, the prime interest is directed towards the 18th century wreck ChAe-3, which is located 85.5 m (280 feet) from the Puddister development. At present the site appears undisturbed, with the sandbagging from the 1977

Parks Canada operation producing an anaerobic condition for the wreck material (Subjective opinion). A photomosaic of the site, produced by Parks Canada immediately after the excavation and bagging, provides visual supporting evidence. It would be preferred to have a more scientific data base for this statement, which could be achieved during a monitoring program. Captain Puddister plans to progress slowly along the shore with the development (Captain Puddister, pers. comm.). Questions will need to be answered in relation to the following: 1) the size and number of vessels expected to use the facility; 2) the possibility of heavy anchors dragging across the site; 3) the effect of prop wash or side thrusters on the sediments in the area; 4) the potential of changed water/tiadal flow caused by the projecting wharf facility; and 5) the long-term effect of introducing fine sediment into the ecosystem from onshore filling/grading operations. It is possible that sediment on the sandbags on Sapphire originated from the filling/grading operations. The effect of fish farming, with the introduction of increased nutrients into the environment, might increase the number of predators in the area. Except for the risk of physical damage from anchors, the fish farm need not affect the historic sites. The break up of the "schooner" is probably related to the effect of rafted ice conditions during the previous year.

Lack of surface identification for the underwater historic sites at Bay Bulls appears to be a problem for developers. One method of appraoch would be to place a cautionary buoy in the area. It would be necessary to obtain an acceptable buoy and design a suitable anchorage, both economically feasible and approved by the Canadian Coast Guard. It would be important to reach agreement on regular maintenance of the system. The design of the anchorage for the buoy should not impact adversely upon archaeological activity areas in the harbour. A cautionary buoy should act as a warning to mariners not to drop anchors in the area. However, the anchorage would need to be substantial if it was to be used as a mooring point for small boats. Another possibility to increase awareness of the sites would be to place a notice onshore from Sapphire. Sport divers usually swim from shore to visit the wreck sites and it could enhance tourist development. The placement of underwater plaques is recommended, particularly for HMS Sapphire. This would provide recognition for the local divers who first located and surveyed the site and would be informative for new and visiting sport divers. A suitably worded request to respect the site(s) would discourage disturbance in the area. This approach has been used satisfacorily by the group "Save Ontario Sphwrecks" (SOS). The support of the local sport diver community, to include instructors, dive clubs, dive shops and charter boat operators,

would be essential to the process.

The tourist significance of underwater sites in Newfoundland is as yet unrealized. In 1987, two charter boat operators were taking visitors from Bay Bulls to the Bird Sanctuary at Witless Bay and divers provided an additional attraction. It became obvious that people were fascinated by the knowledge of a sea battle at Bay Bulls in 1696. They came to see the divers and asked questions on the interpretation of the site. Particular ineterest was expressed about the size of the ship, the armament that was carried, how the ship was lost and "what it looked like down there". Careful assessment of tourist development is indicated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Preliminary fieldwork was conducted under a permit from the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Newfoundland Marine Archaeological Society provided internal funding for the operation. Divers on this survey were: Bob Hooper, Joe LeClair, John McGreevy, Andrew Ross, Ed Stack and Gerry Stone. John McGreevy took the position of Diving Supervisor.

Continued fieldwork was undertaken with a second permit from the Historic Resources Division and funding was provided from the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth. Diving Supervisor responsibility was held by Greg Harvey, whose skilled boatmanship with an inflatable kept other vessels at bay. Additional boat-handling service was provided by Roy Penney. Divers on the project included: Brian Flemming, Colleen Furey, Greg Harvey, Mark Hawryluk, Bob Hooper, John Kennedy, Joe LeClair, John McGreevy, Ed O'Reilly, David Roberts and Roy Wheeler.

I would like to commend the divers who took action and reported concern about the historic wrecks at Bay Bulls. Special thanks are extended to everyone who participated and generously provided time and equipment for the project. Without the support of avocational archaeologists the Bay Bulls Underwater Survey 1987 would not have been possible.

ADDENDA

In 1988, heavy earth moving equipment was used to remove part of the hillside on the Gatherall property. This destroyed evidence of structural features on the land onshore from the site of the HMS Sapphire (ChAe-1). Rocky fill was extended out to the edge of the shoreline at Station B (Figure 1). It is presumed that a new wharf/stage will be built at this location.

The development of the Puddister wharf was continued. Grading of the land to the west of the 1987 development caused continued silt deposition in the harbour. In August, divers observed gouges in the substrate on the slope down from the wooden stump remains of the old wharf facilities. The cause of the disturbance could not be determined.

Renewed interest in the underwater sites at Bay Bulls gave me incentive to contact Ernest (Ernie) Power, the original finder of the wreck HMS Sapphire. Ernie, whom I had met through the local dive club in the early 1970s, recalled diving at Bay Bulls and finding the cannon wreck in 1969. Continued communications enabled an intact grey stoneware chamber pot from the site to be registered under section 11.(2) of the Historic Resources Act (1985).

JMG

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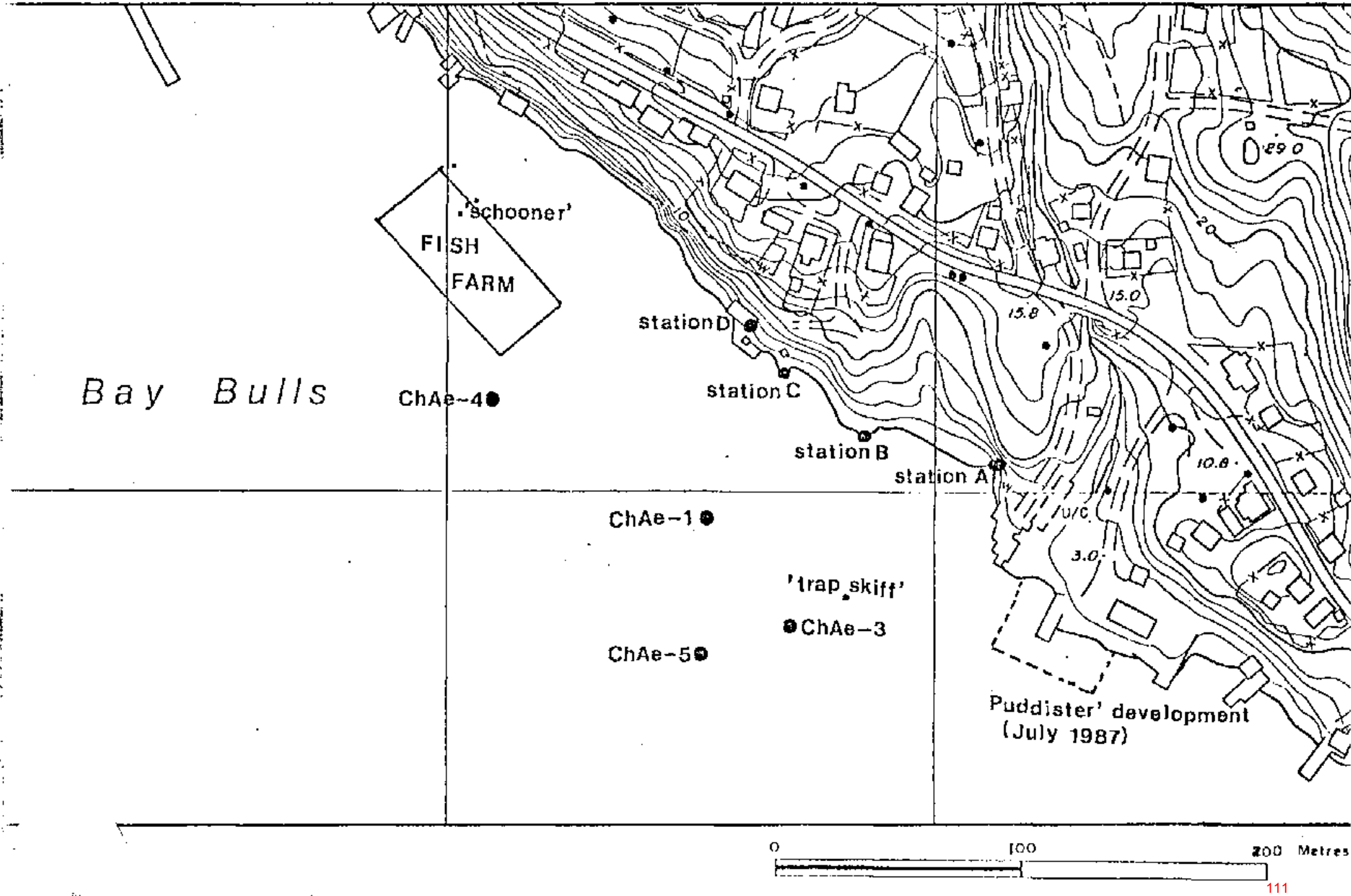
'schooner'
FISH
FARM
station D
station C
station B
station A
Bay Bulls
ChAe-4
ChAe-1
'trap skiff'
ChAe-3
ChAe-5
'Puddister' development
(July 1987)
15.0
15.8
10.8
3.0
U/C
0
100
200 Metres

BAY BULLS UNDERWATER SURVEY 1987

LEGENDS FOR PLATES

PLATE 1.

The lead anchor from the fish farm found on HMS Sapphire (ChAe-1) in July 1987. The chain and wooden stock of the anchor lay on the pile of sandbags covering the site. (Photo by Joe LeClair).

Plate 2.

The fish farm looking northwest from the Gatherall property in July 1987. Twelve anchors held the facility in position. Moderate boat traffic can be experienced in the area, which is for the local fish plant and the public wharf seen in the background. (Photo by Janette Ginns).

Plate 3.

The Puddister Development on the north side of the harbor at Bay Bulls in July 1987. A grader is operating on the site. View to the south from the Gatherall property, with Twelve O'Clock Hill seen in the background. Wreck ChAe-3 lies in deeper water out from the small boat anchored off the beach. (Photo by Janette Ginns).

Plate 4.

The cribbing for the wharf development, seen from the boat in Bay Bulls harbor in July 1987. Jonclay Hill is in the background. (Photo by Janette Ginns).

Plate 5.

The Project Director, Janette Ginns, examines the three guns located on site ChAe-3. (Photo by David N. Roberts).

Plate 6.

Timber at the stern of wreck ChAe-4 projects out of the silt. Coralline growth covers all exposed wood surfaces. (Photo by David N. Roberts).

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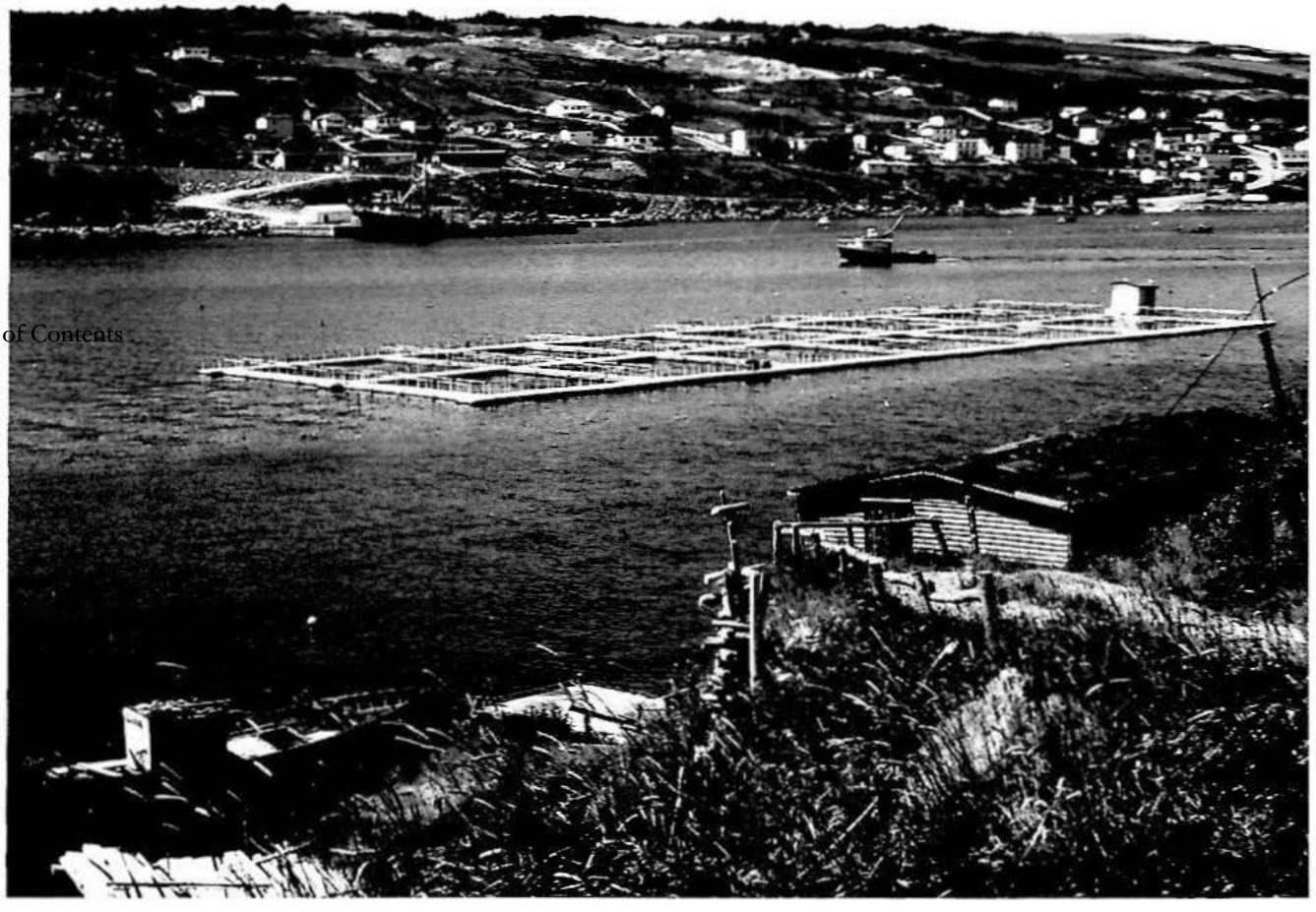

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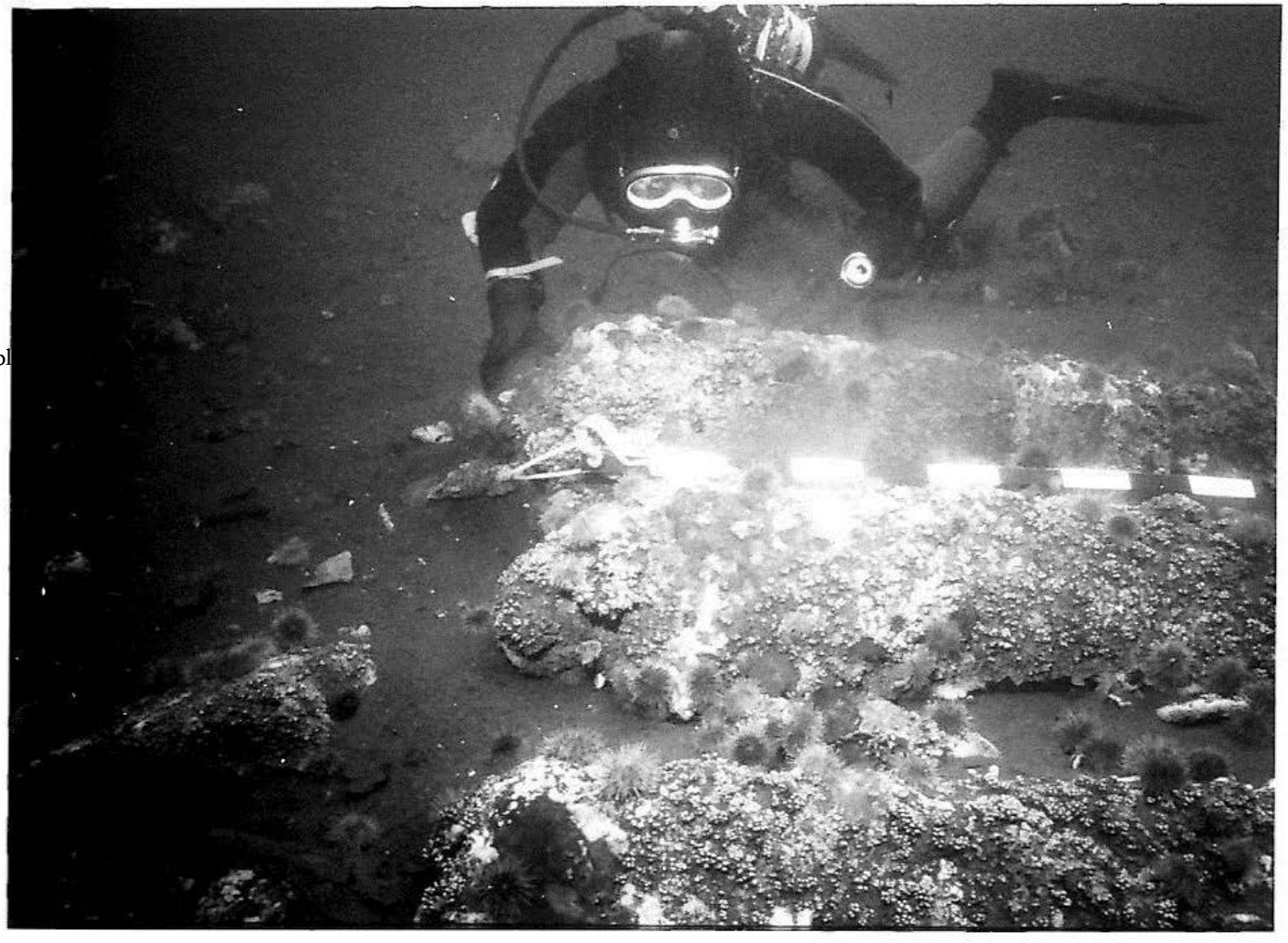

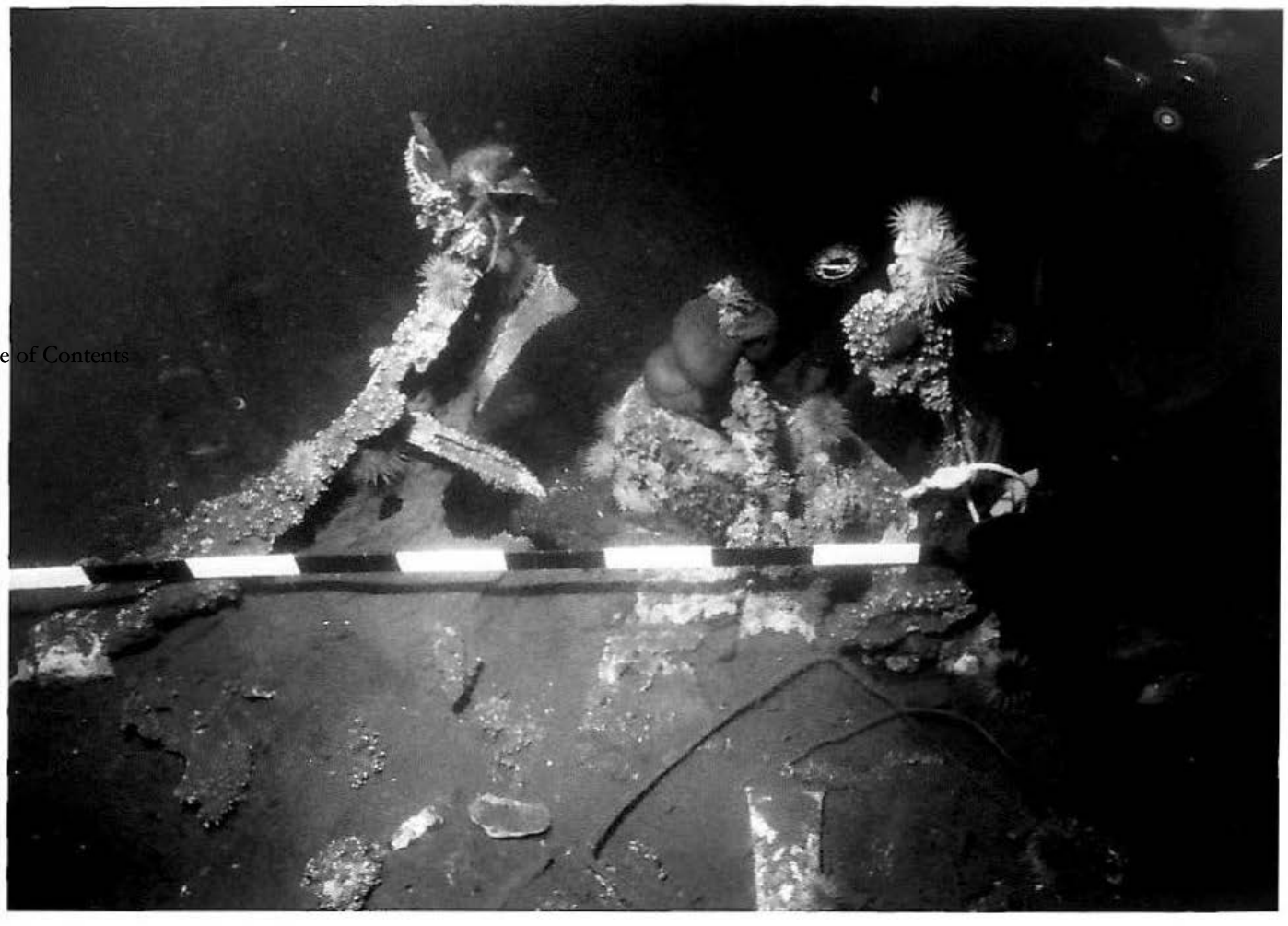

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The 1987 Charles L. Stewart Expedition:

A Preliminary Report

Susan A. Kaplan
Director
The Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum
February 1989

INTRODUCTION

The 1987 Charles L. Stewart Expedition was designed to collect detailed information about various types of Neoeskimo structures identified in the broad coastal surveys of the last ten years. While the 1987 investigations focused on a group of precontact and early contact Neoeskimo sites in the Nain and Okak regions, the season had four objectives: (1) to survey sections of the southern coast, looking for Neoeskimo sod houses and boulder structures, (2) to excavate sod houses believed to date to the precontact or early contact periods, in order to develop a more detailed house chronology and understand the internal organization of these dwellings, (3) to excavate boulder structures and place them in a tight chronological framework, and (4) to provide archaeological training to students and members of the Newfoundland and Labrador community.

I traveled to Port Saunders, where I joined William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution), Peter Clark (University of Illinois), and Mark Allston (Trinity Bay, Newfoundland). After preparing the Tunuyak for the season and experiencing the wonderful hospitality of the Bill Lowe family, we headed to Nain. En route we were joined by Lynne Fitzhugh and investigated historic and prehistoric sites between Red Bay and Nain (see Fitzhugh, this volume). In Nain I left the Tunuyak and met my crew, consisting of Edmund Searles, Timothy Kupferschmid, Laura Godwin (Bowdoin College undergraduates), and Charlie Terriak (a Nain student), as well as Steven Cox (Center for Northern Studies) and Greg Hart (Maine State Museum). Later in the season we were joined by Mark

mize logistics and provide the students with experience digging both Paleoeskimo and Neoeskimo sites. We worked at three locations during the summer: Skull Island, an outer island in the Nain region, were we excavated boulder structures and tested sod houses; Nuasornak Island, an inner island in the Okak region, were we excavated a series of Predorset structures and Neoeskimo tent rings; and Iglosiatik Island, an outer island in the southern Nain region, where we excavated Neoeskimo sod houses.

RATIONALE

Canadian and American scholars working in Labrador have identified over two hundred Neoeskimo sites between Hamilton Inlet and the Button Islands. Sites range from overnight camps to semi-permanent settlements, dating from the 15th to the 20th century. Junius Bird (1945), Peter Schledermann (1976a, 1976b), Richard Jordan (1978), and Susan Kaplan (1983, 1985a, 1985b) have discussed the variety of tent ring, boulder structure, and sod house forms evident in the archaeological record, and have investigated the extent to which architecture, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns reflect Inuit adaptations to changing environmental and historical factors along the Labrador coast. In addition, James Tuck, William Fitzhugh, Reginald Auger, and others have looked for Neoeskimo sites in the southern Labrador and Strait of Belle Isle regions.

Sod Houses

Archaeologists investigating the Neoeskimo occupation of Labrador have associated a number of different semisubterranean sod house forms with 16th and 17th century Neoeskimo activities. Houses have been described as D-shaped, oval, clover leaf-shaped, or rectangular, with a single sleeping platform along a rear wall or a side wall. The chronological relationships of these house forms have been unclear, and how the house forms relate to the development of the rectangular 18th century communal house, which has multiple sleeping platforms, is still not well understood.

With the exception of work conducted by Bird (1945) in Hopedale, Schledermann (1972) in Saglek Fiord, Jordan (1974) in Hamilton Inlet, and Nagle and Jordan in Komaktorvik Fiord, Neoeskimo sod houses have been tested and sometimes trenched, but not completely excavated. Christopher Nagle's experience with excavations of Komaktorvik Fiord semisubterranean sod houses has shown the danger of this dating approach. In 1977, carefully excavated test pits in Komaktorvik 1, House 7 produced a wealth of Middle Dorset tools. In 1978, when Nagle excavated one of these "Dorset" houses, he continued to recover Middle Dorset lithics until he had opened up a large area of the floor, where he unearthed Thule slate, nephrite, and soapstone implements. Excavation squares that cut through the structure's walls yielded nothing but Dorset artifacts, whose intersecting with the floor produced Thule artifacts sandwiched between Dorset artifact-yielding levels. The Thule people built over Paleoeskimo houses and used Dorset-laden sods to construct the walls and roofs of

their structures. Initial tests had failed to detect this. Re-occupied Neoeskimo structures might be even more difficult to detect through limited testing.

Archaeologists have competing theories concerning the evolution of the communal house. Factors cited as causing or contributing to the adoption of this house form include climatic stress, European contact, demographic growth, and trade networks. However, detailed studies of the internal features and activity areas associated with the various sod house forms have been lacking. Rather, archaeologists have focused on settlement location, overall house size and shape, sleeping platform number and location, and lamp stand number, because these are the most obvious aspects of a house to categorize in a survey. Now that the general distribution of Neoeskimo sites is known and competing theories concerning the causes for culture change have been advanced, archaeologists need to gather detailed information concerning house construction, length and season of occupation, and locations of internal activity areas to further discussions of house form developments and the relationships of these developments to climatic, economic, and social factors.

Boulder Structures

Much of the eastern Arctic literature dealing with the Thule expansion has focused on fall and winter sod houses. The shelters used during milder times of the year have received less attention. This is because they usually appear as stone structures with little or no material culture in them.

In Labrador, archaeologists have been recording, mapping, and excavating the Neoeskimo tent rings and boulder structures found along the coast in an effort to establish their chronological relationships to one another and to sod house forms. Many excavated structures have been devoid of artifacts, but others have contained diagnostic tools and charcoal. Thus, the inventory of dated structural types is growing. In this regard, the lack of tent rings associated with Thule slate, soapstone, and nephrite artifacts has been noted (Kaplan 1985a:15), and a rectangular boulder structure form has been tentatively associated with the precontact Neoeskimo occupation of the central and northern coast outer island regions. Testing this hypothesis by securing dates on boulder structures and tent rings is of growing importance for interpretations of settlement pattern changes. Locating similar structures south of the Nain region has significance for understanding the southern limit of Neoeskimo activities and relationships between Neoeskimos and Point Revenge Indians.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

HcCg-6 Skull Island 3
HcCg-9 Skull Island 6
- she makes the same mistake in 1984 publication

Skull Island 6 (HcCg-~~06~~9)

Skull Island 6 was located in 1980, and in 1984 various structures at the site were mapped, tested, and excavated (Kaplan 1985a:24-26). The site consists of boulder structures and tent rings built in a boulder field on the far western shore of the island. A number of the structures are rectangular and resemble those excavated on Sculpin Island. In 1984, Structure 27, a rec-

tangular structure with a soil deposit in its interior, was carefully excavated. A ground slate endblade with drilled holes, slate and nephrite flakes, seal bones, and a white limestone whetstone were recovered, as was charcoal. Unfortunately, while the lithic assemblage indicates an early Neoeskimo date, the charcoal dates to the modern period.

Kaplan plotted the distribution of known rectangular boulder structures along the entire Labrador coast and postulated their precontact date (Kaplan 1983:224-226, 500-509; Kaplan 1985a:26). However, aside from the Structure 27 assemblage and a single slate implement from one of the Sculpin Island structures, there was no other evidence with which to date the structures. Securing a number of datable samples from similar structures was one goal of the visit to Skull Island.

Structure 30

Structure 30 is located at the eastern end of the site, near Structure 27. It is similar to Structure 27 in that it is roughly rectangular, with one slightly curved wall. The structure was mapped before excavations began. The northern and southern ends of the shelter rest on bedrock. The builders used an exposed bedrock ledge to form part of the structure's north wall.

The structure appears to have had a wall down its center, though the stones that defined this partition were disturbed. The central section of the structure was carefully paved. This was an area where the bedrock on which Structure 30 was built

dipped and the occupants used stones and soil to create a level flooring. A hearth or lamp area was found in the northeast corner of the structure.

The paved area yielded artifacts lodged between and under stones. The midsection of a ground and drilled red slate lance endblade or ulu blade, ground nephrite and slate fragments, as well as slate, nephrite, and fine-grained Ramah chert-like flakes were collected.

The hearth area was paved with flat stones and was encircled by fist-sized cobbles banked up to define the space. A piece of limestone (possibly a whetstone), seal bones, as well as charcoal and burnt fat were collected from the hearth deposit.

The ground and drilled slate fragment suggests a precontact or early contact occupation. The date on the charcoal recovered is not yet available. However, Structure 30 resembles a rectangular structure at Snack Cove 1 which has been dated 360 ± 100 B.P. (B-22400) (see Fitzhugh, this volume).

Structure 1

In 1984 a series of test pits were placed in Structure 1, a large oval measuring 8 m by 6 m, with buttressed walls standing 1.5 m high in places. A series of flat-topped boulders lining the structure's interior walls served as benches. The test pits produced two broken slate endblades with drilled holes, two whetstones, and quantities of slate and nephrite debitage. The complex of artifacts and flakes recovered from Structure 1 suggested that its occupants had been making ground stone tools.

The size of the oval, its position overlooking the rest of the site, and the benches raised questions concerning the structure's function (Kaplan 1985a:24-25). Completing the excavation of this interesting boulder structure was another reason to visit Skull Island 6.

The grid established over Structure 1 in 1987 incorporated the previously tested areas. Vegetation and soil were removed, until further excavation was blocked by rocks and boulders. At that point the boulders were mapped and the structure was photographed. Rocks that had fallen from the walls of the structure were removed from the site. Boulders that had clearly tumbled forward off their supports and were part of the bench lining the interior of the structure were returned to their locations. Excavation then resumed, but the integrity of the walls and bench supports was maintained. A section of the entrance passage was also cleared.

There was little paving in Structure 1. No hearths, cubicles, or caches were isolated. It is difficult to envision how this structure could have been roofed, as no hold down rocks or post molds were evident.

The benches were constructed by placing two or three layers of fist-size cobbles along the inner perimeter of the south wall of the structure. Then, large, flat-topped boulders were placed on the cobbles. Cobbles were used to raise and level the boulders. Thus, a uniform height was achieved.

A single, large boulder located towards the rear of the structure also has a flat top and is the same height as the

bench. The builders of Structure 1 had leveled it with cobbles as well. During excavation this boulder was not moved. In 1984 quantities of slate and nephrite debitage had been found on the ground between the boulder and the back benches. This season, a fist-size chunk of quartz was recovered from under a corner of the boulder. Quartz appears to have had a ceremonial or religious function in the eastern Arctic Thule culture, for Merbs (1976:253) and Way (1978) have found quartz pebbles at the heads of Thule graves in Hudson Bay and Labrador. The boulder may have served as an important seat or platform. One can only speculate as to the ceremonial or spiritual function of the quartz nodule.

No complete artifacts were found in 1987, although ground and beveled slate and nephrite fragments, as well as flakes of a fine grained quartzite, slate, nephrite, and schist were collected. Steven Cox has noted that the fine grained quartzite resembles quartzite collected in Ungava Bay.

While the architecture of this unusual structure is more clearly understood, presently the only method we have for dating Structure 1 is through the 1984 artifact assemblage, as no wood, charcoal or faunal remains were recovered. Other Labrador boulder structure sites should be investigated to determine whether they contain structures similar to this one. Comparisons between this structure and other large oval structures from the eastern Arctic is currently under way. On the surface, the structure is similar to a Baffin Island ceremonial house described by Boas (1964 [1888]:192). If it is a ceremonial house or men's house, it will be the first such structure located in

Labrador.

While the students were working at Skull Island 6, a television crew from the Okalokatiget Society visited the site. The Society was producing a program on archaeology in Labrador. They filmed the excavations of Structures 30 and 1, and conducted interviews.

Structure 22

A large circular tent ring was tested in 1984 in an effort to determine the relationship between rectangular boulder structures and circular tent rings. This tent ring had a significant amount of vegetation and soil in its interior, offering the possibility that artifacts and charcoal might be preserved. In 1987 the excavation of the tent ring was initiated, and brown gravel, cobble stones, and paving stones were exposed. A semicircle of stones in the eastern section of the tent contained charcoal which was collected. A small copper amulet with a broken hole was recovered from the southern section of the tent ring and is undergoing analysis. A badly broken schist pallet, slate, and nephrite flakes were found as well. The excavation was terminated amidst a downpour during the last day at the site.

Skull Island 1 (HcCg-04)

Four sod houses located at the top of a north-south beach pass running through the middle of Skull Island had been investigated by Christopher Nagle in 1984 (Nagle 1985:103). Sifting

sands have obscured the outlines and internal features of the houses. The area around the houses is littered with Dorset flaking debris and bone (mostly walrus). Of particular interest are the numerous nephrite flakes and chunks found in the area. To the west of the houses are several rock concentrations associated with flaking debris as well. These are probably Dorset structures.

House 1

The easternmost structure, House 1, is small by surface indications (4 m by 3 m), with an indistinct entrance passage facing north. Nagle tested this house in 1984 and recovered Middle Dorset tools as well as several green slate flakes. The presence of the slate led him to suggest a Thule occupation of the houses. In 1987 three test squares were excavated, two in the rear of the house, another in the entrance passage. All squares revealed that brown windblown sands overlay a black sandy soil. Middle Dorset lithic tools and debitage were recovered throughout the deposit.

Organic preservation was poor, but 71 bones were recovered. Of the 52 identifiable bones, eleven were from walrus, the rest were from harp, ringed, and harbor seals (Kupferschmid 1988:23). This faunal collection resembles those from other outer islands.

House 2

House 2 is a larger sod house, with an entrance passage that opens to the south. Two test pits were placed in a depression at

the western end of the structure. The stratigraphy was similar to that described for House 1, with Middle Dorset lithics and slate recovered.

While the diagnostic tools found in the 1987 test pits in both of these houses are Dorset, the green slate flakes, the house outlines, and the Komaktorvik Fiord experience suggest the need for caution before assigning the label Middle Dorset to these structures. Further excavations are recommended in order to determine whether there are Dorset tent rings around Skull Island 1 and to establish whether Dorset and/or Neoeskimo groups lived in these sod houses. Comparisons of the nephrites found here and at Skull Island 6 should also be undertaken.

Nuasornak

After a week on Skull Island, the crew moved to Nuasornak Island, an inner island in the Okak region, for two and a half weeks of work. In a 1984 visit to this island, Neoeskimo sod houses, probably representing the 18th century settlement of Nuasornak [Nuasornak 1 (HhCk-05)] (Taylor 1974:14), tent rings, graves, and Predorset structures were found. The Predorset site [Nuasornak 2 (HiCl-01)] was the focus of this year's visit, and the results of excavations are discussed in Steven Cox's report (this volume). Further surveys of the island were conducted when the weather was too poor to excavate, and investigations of other structures were accomplished in the evenings and during the last two days on the island.

Nuasornak 3 (HhCk-07), Structure 1

A series of Neoeskimo tent rings near the sod houses were examined, and one was mapped and excavated. A roughly circular structure, its eastern section contained a paved semicircular area. A fragment of canvas, wooden pegs, and a concentration of beads were recovered from the interior of the structure. The beads date to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Nuasornak 4 (HhCk-08), Feature 17

The northwestern end of the island was surveyed and divided into four locales consisting of 39 features and structures, including Neoeskimo tent rings, graves, and caches, a possible Late Dorset winter house, and a Groswater Dorset lithic concentration. The Paleoeskimo materials were not collected and the graves were not touched (although many of them showed signs of having been disturbed). A tent ring and a soapstone vessel collection area were investigated.

Feature 17 is a tent ring located on a rocky point along with a number of other tent rings. We were attracted to it because soapstone debitage was lying about the area. The tent ring measures 11 m by 7 m and is 1.70 m above sea level. It consists of an elongated oval with a pavement in the northern section and the remains of some disturbed features in the southern and eastern sections. Quantities of soapstone debitage, ground and grooved soapstone fragments, whetstones, and small triangular lamp preforms were recovered from the structure, suggesting that the occupants of the tent ring were working soapstone. The

remains of what appears to have been a soapstone quarry were located further east along the beach. A large quantity of mica (possibly phlogopite), metal fragments, undecorated kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, a French gunspall, a fragment of European flint, and a ceramic sherd were also recovered. The assemblage dates to the 18th century.

Nuasornak 4 ( ), Feature 25

South of Feature 17 Neoeskimo soapstone pot and lamp fragments, as well as schist, were found on a large boulder. Lichens had grown on both the boulder face and the soapstone sherds. Broken soapstone pot fragments were also found incorporated into tent rings. The soapstone from the tents and the boulder were collected and several fragments fit together. The sherds collected include the central section of a badly weathered lamp with a raised wick stand, fragments of a thin walled pot, and decorated rim sherds of a large pot with drilled suspension holes. It would be interesting to determine whether the various vessels were fashioned out of soapstone quarried from the local outcrop. Why the soapstone sherds were placed on the boulder is not known.

A whale bone mattock blade was found on the ground across from the boulder covered with soapstone pieces. The mattock blade did not erode from a grave and was not associated with any tent rings. Since the implement was decomposing rapidly, we collected it.

Iglosiatik Island 1 (HbCh-01)

When work on Nuasornak was completed, Wayne Jenkins took Greg Hart and Charlie Terriak back to Nain and moved the rest of the crew to Iglosiatik Island. In previous reports this outer island site was described as consisting of eleven small D-shaped sod houses with long entrance passages, two clover-leaf shaped houses, and three large square to rectangular sod houses (Kaplan 1985a:21). In 1980, nephrite and ground slate flakes and implements were recovered from test pits placed in a number of houses, suggesting a precontact occupation of the site. Charcoal recovered from House 1 (a D-shaped dwelling) was dated 280 ± 60 B.P. (S.I. 4827). Charcoal from House 10 (a large square-shaped dwelling) was dated 380 ± 50 B.P. (S.I. 6707). However, charcoal from House 13 (a D-shaped structure) was dated 760 ± 65 B.P. (S.I. 6708).

In 1984 a test pit in House 15, a two-room sod house, yielded flakes of slate and nephrite, as well as the remains of a poorly preserved metal artifact, possibly a knife blade. Charcoal from this structure was dated 620 ± 50 B.P. (S.I. 6709). The stratigraphic context from which the metal was recovered needed to be better understood before any statements could be made concerning the relationship between the metal and ground stone tools. The early dates for Houses 13 and 15 required further investigation as well.

The 1984 testing of the site revealed that the houses were built into a sand bank that made up a fossil cove. While this resulted in poor preservation of bones, wooden beams and twigs

appeared to have been preserved and the stone architecture was easy to define. The site was surveyed with a metal detector, and with the exception of the larger rectangular structures, no metal was detected. Thus, the site appeared to be the southernmost precontact Thule site in Labrador, as reported by Kaplan (1985a:21).

The goal of the 1987 season was to collect data with which to better understand the construction and internal features of individual houses. This excavation was envisioned as the beginning of a multi-year project, in which sod houses are completely excavated, as discussed earlier in this paper.

House 2

We chose to excavate House 2, a D-shaped structure on the western end of the site, for a number of reasons. House 1, also a D-shaped structure, had been dated previously. There was the chance of dating a similarly-shaped structure. House 2 appeared to be untouched by subsequent activities at the site. Finally, preliminary probes indicated that the house was paved and had a defined sleeping platform.

We removed brush from the interior of the house and immediately the structure looked square rather than D-shaped. A long entrance passage ran north-south and a sleeping platform ran along the rear wall of the house. A trench, 9 m long and 1 m wide, was grided out. It encompassed both side walls of the passage, as well as the rear wall of the house and the beginning of the entrance passage. Sod cover was removed with trenching

shovels. All soil was troweled and screened.

The excavation revealed that the house lintel stone and its supports had fallen into the entrance passage. In addition, the passage was full of boulders that were not part of the lintel or walls. Whether the boulders were fallen roof debris or represented a deliberate blocking up of the house entryway when the house was abandoned is not yet clear. Once the fallen boulders had been mapped, they were removed, and a carefully laid stone pavement, which slopes down toward the entrance to the house, was revealed. The entrance passage has a cold trap defined by a paved and edged 41 cm step down from the house interior into the entrance passage and an 8 cm step up from the cold trap into the rest of the entrance passage.

When possible, excavators working in the house followed the outlines of wooden beams that were encountered above the floor deposit. While the wood was not well preserved, the pattern suggests that the house had extensive wooden roof supports.

The entire floor of the house was tightly paved with flat stones resting on sterile sands. A sleeping platform, made out of sand and rising approximately 80 cm above the floor, was located at the rear of the house. Stones placed along the front edge and face of the platform kept the sand from slumping. Wood was used as a platform covering. A large flat stone slab along the southwestern edge of the platform appears to have served as a table. A free-standing lamp stand was located in front of the sleeping platform.

The eastern end of the house was not completely excavated,

but a carefully constructed stone bench was uncovered when an excavation unit was opened to define the limits of the house. Further investigation of this area will take place at a future date.

A large stone slab, possibly a kitchen work surface, was located in the southwestern end of the house. Burnt bone, fat consolidated sands, and charcoal were found in the area surrounding the slab. Half of a broken lamp with a raised wick stand was recovered in an adjoining square.

In addition to the soapstone lamp fragment, the distal ends of two slate endblades, whetstones, polishing stones, a drilled and gauged soapstone pot rim fragment, and slate and nephrite flakes were recovered from House 2. Many of these items were found in the floor deposit in direct association with corroded metal fragments, including two spikes and a metal knife blade. A lead artifact with a hole in it was also recovered. It does not resemble lead sinkers found in other Neoeskimo houses and its function is not yet known.

The association of metal and ground stone objects suggests that House 2 dates to the early contact period. Whether the exotic materials were salvaged from abandoned European camps or caches, derived through face to face contact with the strangers, or through a long distance trade network is not known. Wood and charcoal collected from House 2 has not been dated yet, but a late 16th or early 17th century date would not be surprising given the composition of the assemblage and the House 1 radiocarbon date.

House 15

As noted earlier, metal, ground slate, and nephrite were recovered from a 1984 test pit placed in House 15, and charcoal recovered from the house was dated 620 ± 50 B.P. The house was selected for further investigation because of the radiocarbon date, the artifact complex, and its shape.

House 15, is at the opposite end of the site from House 2. A considerable amount of vegetation was removed from the interior of the house before the excavation began. Sods were removed with trenching shovels and the deposits were troweled and screened. Preservation was not good, but some bone was recovered from the sandy deposit. Due to time limitations and a severe northeastern storm, the excavation was not completed.

The main room of House 15 appears to be rectangular with a sleeping platform along the rear wall. However, little of this room was excavated so information concerning its internal features is not yet available. The floor is of interest. Rather than having a pavement fashioned out of the small flat stones like House 2, this dwelling was paved with very large flat slabs. There was no sleeping platform evident in the second room. The excavation did reveal the presence of wood and whale bone, possibly used as structural supports. Not enough of the room was excavated to allow for discussion of its features. It will be interesting to discover whether the two rooms have comparable activity areas and artifact assemblages. Datable organics were recovered from House 15 but have not been submitted for analysis.

The most interesting artifacts recovered from House 15 are

the ends of two ground nephrite incising tools or drill bits. Both have been ground, and have round shafts and beveled tips. A ground and drilled slate ulu or knife blade fragment, a slate endblade preform, and ground slate and nephrite flakes were found in House 15. Fragments of metal, worked bone, and whetstones were recovered as well.

A total of 80 bones were collected, of which 61 were identifiable. Seals accounted for almost 50 per cent of this sample. Sixteen walrus bones, as well as the right humerus of a polar bear and the first phalanx of a caribou were identified (Kupferschmid 1988:20).

SUMMARY

Most of the season's objectives were realized. The students on the expedition learned to excavate and map archaeological sites, and identify Neoeskimo and Paleoeskimo artifacts. In addition, the preliminary results of the work were discussed in radio and television interviews in Nain and Goose Bay.

Sod house and boulder structure sites were located and investigated in the area south of Nain (see Fitzhugh, this volume), extending the known range of rectangular boulder structures. In addition, the 360 ± 100 B.P. date from one of the Snack Cove 1 rectangular structures suggests that Kaplan's hypothesis concerning their date may be correct.

Excavations of Structure 30 at Skull Island 6 were completed and the inventory of ground stone Neoeskimo artifacts associated with rectangular boulder structures was increased. The recovery

of a copper pendant or amulet from Structure 22, a circular tent ring, raises interesting questions concerning its source, the tent ring's date, and Structure 22's relationship to the rectangular structures. Radiocarbon dates of samples recovered from both structures are eagerly awaited.

There are other rectangular boulder structures on Skull Island. Careful excavation of these and similar structures is needed to develop the body of evidence to securely date them and possibly determine their season of occupation.

Structural information collected from Structure 1 was useful. However, since no datable materials were recovered, only the ground stone tools can be used to place the high walled oval structure in a chronological framework. A functional interpretation of the structure is equally challenging.

The Neoeskimo investigations of Nuasornak Island were modest, but two tent rings, one dated to the late 19th or early 20th century, the other dated to the 18th century, were mapped and excavated. The 18th century oval tent ring is particularly interesting, for it appears that its occupants were actively working soapstone, possibly from a local outcrop.

Excavations of two Iglosiatik sod houses confirmed that slate, nephrite, and metal were in use at the same time. This discovery stands in contrast to the pattern seen at Eskimo Island 3, where metal completely replaced slate. A detailed map of House 2 is being compiled and a date for the house is still outstanding.

House 15 promises to provide information on the organization

and date of a two-roomed house. While preservation is not ideal, the faunal remains will provide some idea as to the diet of House 15's occupants and possibly the season of occupation of the structure.

Iglosiatik 1 remains a site of great importance, for it affords archaeologists the opportunity to begin to untangle the relationships between various sod house forms that have been the object of much discussion in archaeological literature. The island also contains boulder structures, and Dorset and Maritime Archaic sites. Further surveys and excavations on the island promise to increase our understanding of past cultures' use of outer island resource zones.

The 1987 field season marked a change in research strategy from one of broad surveys to excavations. The work did not produce any startling discoveries. However, the data collected this field season are essential to ongoing investigations of the Neoeskimo occupation of and adaptation to Labrador.

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Field work was made possible and more enjoyable when William Fitzhugh, Steven Cox, and I combined our resources. I want to thank Bill and Steve for their help and advice at various points in the season. Throughout the summer we were subjected to two weather patterns: gale force winds accompanied by driving rains and dead calm days accompanied by hordes of hungry black flies and mosquitoes. Greg Hart, Edmund Searles, Timothy Kupferschmid, Laura Godwin, Charlie Terriak, and Mark Allston worked long hours despite these conditions. At various points in the season we were assisted by Bill Lowe and his family, Wayne Jenkins, Henry Webb, Jim Webb, the John Terriak family, and Gary Baikie and the Okalokatiget Society. I want to thank them for their efforts on our behalf.

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1987

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE ST. JOHN ISLAND, NORTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

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The principal objective of the 1987 field season was to locate and identify prehistoric archaeological sites on St. John Island. Prior to 1987, St. John Island had never been systematically investigated, in spite of its proximity to extensive Dorset occupations at Pointe Riche and Port au Choix. Our small survey crew spent 2 months camped on the island, and documented seventeen prehistoric sites. Based on the presence of diagnostic tool types, most of the sites are dated to the Dorset Palaeoeskimo period (ca. 500 BC to 1000 AD). Several have the potential to contribute to a better understanding of contemporary sites on the mainland. With data recovered from the survey, it will be possible to address specific questions about the use of offshore islands during the Dorset period in Newfoundland, in terms of land use activities, seasonality, and the types of raw materials being procured. This report describes the summer's research.

INTRODUCTION

St. John Island and its surrounding archipelago of reefs and small islets lies 5 km off the northwest coast of Newfoundland, in St. John Bay (Figure 1). The island is relatively large (ca. 12 sq. km) and the topography and vegetation are varied. In the interior, vegetation consists of spruce forest and boggy flats, with some bare ground. The island is buffeted by frequent fall and winter storms off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the shoreline consists primarily of rocky cliffs, gravel shingle, and exposed coves. Windswept scrub, tundra, and exposed bedrock characterize most of the perimeter. To the south and east, however, some segments of the shore are wooded, and St. John Harbour is encircled by meadows and a salt marsh. The underlying geologic formation is an alakaline Ordovician dolomitic limestone.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence provides an extraordinarily dense resource base. Marine mammals were abundant into the late 19th century. Locally, the most important sea mammal to aboriginal groups was probably the harp seal (Pagophilus groenlandicus), which still winters and breeds in large numbers in the pack ice off Cape Riche. Polynyas--areas of open water that may remain unfrozen through late fall and early spring--provide high resource concentrations in several areas in St. John Bay. Migratory waterfowl using the Atlantic Flyway are also prolific in western Newfoundland, and breed locally. Cod and other salt- and fresh-water fishes are currently the mainstay of the modern economy. Littoral food resources are also plentiful.

Prior to the 1987 season, St. John Island had been examined cursorily by archaeologists for a total of only a few person-days. Moreover, these archaeologists and their local guides almost always conducted their brief surveys around St. John Harbour, the largest harbor on the island. St. John Harbour (or "Big Harbour", as it is known locally) is probably the most attractive area for modern peoples. A large English/French/Canadian livyer settlement (EeBh-3) thrived in this locale through the early twentieth century. Earlier historic seafarers also lived inside the harbor, which affords good anchorage and protection from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Remains of the townsite are still discernible and many local mainlanders remember living here; some family members and other people are buried nearby. For all of these reasons, outsiders with archaeological interests have been drawn primarily to this part of the island.

As archaeological investigations have been limited to the vicinity of St. John Harbour, major portions of St. John Island including most of its long shoreline had not been surveyed. Some historic resources have been recorded elsewhere on the island, but only one prehistoric site had ever been found (EeBh-1, in 1969). Unfortunately, the EeBh-1 site's location was not documented. Based on the small assemblage at the Newfoundland Museum, it was probably a Middle Dorset lithic station.

THE 1987 FIELD SEASON

A base camp was set up at "Muddy Cove" (Barred Bay), near the southeast corner of the island. From camp we were able to reach any point on the island within ninety minutes walking time. The major portion of the island's perimeter is bare gravel or broken tundra, which allowed for high visibility of surface materials. Dense wooded sections were low priorities, as time was limited. Two days were spent early on making a complete pass around the coast in order to check for vegetational differences apparent during the early growing season on archaeological sites with house depressions, such as at Pointe Riche. No obvious house pits were observed, but as the summer progressed, and we worked more methodically, we discovered and documented a total of seventeen prehistoric archaeological sites on the island (Figure 2). The brief site descriptions in this report are preliminary; analysis is still ongoing, and collections at many sites are as yet incomplete. A number of locales of historic activity were also documented, but will not be presented here.

Field Survey Methodologies

One of the most useful aspects of the 1987 fieldwork was the implementation of a predictive (and retrodictive) sampling methodology incorporating geographical and ecological variables. St. John Island is relatively large with extensive vegetation cover, enough so that visual inspection of only the unvegetated

surface of raised gravel terraces would constitute a seriously biased sample. Therefore, after a preliminary visit to the area in October 1986, the perimeter of the island was stratified into 38 survey segments based on ecological and geographical criteria including dominant vegetation, slope to mean high watermark, apparent bathymetry (e.g., cove or exposed shoreline), and cardinal orientation (Figure 3).

Each segment of the coastal perimeter was sampled by overlaying a 100 x 200 m rectangular block of shovel-test units. The long axis of the standard survey grid was aligned perpendicular to the shoreline. Two methodologies were defined by identifying the physiogeographic features and giving each segment either a high priority or low priority designation, depending on the probability of discovering archaeological sites. High priority segments were sampled with a 50 m interval between test units, and low priority segments were sampled with a 100 m interval. The number of systematic test units per sampling block varied from 6 to 15. Actual numbers of units placed varied from segment to segment, since some were too small for an entire 100 x 200 m block, and sampling in most areas was supplemented by testing with judgmental units as well. When prehistoric material was discovered, additional judgmental units were excavated. The survey crew excavated a total of 244 test units, of which 180 were grid/systematic and 64 were judgmental (near known or suspected distributions of archaeological remains). Test units measured 50 x 50 cm in size, and were excavated with trowel and

shovel. All soil was screened through 1/4" hardware mesh.

The interior portions of St. John Island were sampled by only two long transects of test units at 200 m intervals. Based on the the results of survey in other densely-vegetated areas (and the difficulty of working in such areas), we predicted that the interior of the island would contain little prehistoric material. The hypothesis was not tested carefully, as the investment in time was considered to be too great, and our primary interest lay in discovering sites. Although we walked across the island numerous times, we did not recover any archaeological materials from the interior.

The sampling strategy outlined here was designed to detect known fractions of archaeological sites of known characteristics within sampling units of known specifications. This model optimized the work schedule possible for three people in a short period of time, given the area we had scheduled to cover and it optimized our ability to evaluate the results of the survey in probabalistic terms.

The methodology outlined above was designed especially for the St. John Island project, but it is a customized version of a microcomputer program written by Keith Kintigh of the University of Arizona for the analysis of regional sampling methodologies (Kintigh 1986). At this early stage in the analysis, it is only possible to briefly describe the archaeological sites. Future

reports of the St. John Island project will detail the statistical results of systematic survey.

In the event, seventeen prehistoric sites were located either by visual inspection of the bare ground surface or by placing judgmental shovel-test units in high probability areas determined solely by intuition, and not by the explicit methodology. This was not at all frustrating, however. First, at least it can be stated with some confidence that all coastal areas comprising all of the major ecological zones have been sampled with an explicit methodology all the way around the island; thus, coverage of St. John Island was reasonably throrough. Second, we can estimate the probability of finding other sites of known characteristics. If visual survey and other intuitive methods had not been feasible, the methodology could retrodict in probabalistic terms the total population of archaeological sites on St. John Island. For instance, if the strategy were statistically able to detect only five percent of the high-density distributions along a certain segment of the coast, then we could hypothesize the existence of twenty times as many such distributions there as we actually discovered. Although the systematic methodology did not yield positive results, it still provides a powerful modeling tool for understanding the actual distribution of archaeological remains and how that deviates from a random distribution. Finally, the explicit methodology forced us to be acutely aware of local ecological and geographical cues, even where sampling units were not placed. This was useful in that it made us slow

down and consciously appraise the land forms of the coast instead of merely walking over them.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Seventeen prehistoric sites were located in the course of the reconnaissance survey (Figure 2). Eight sites are small lithic stations with only a limited number of lithic materials. Two lithic stations are probably Dorset, and the remaining 6 have not produced any diagnostic artifacts as yet. Two additional sites consist of sets of tent rings with few associated artifacts; these too are also probably Dorset. Finally, 7 sites are "campsites" with diagnostic tool types and relatively dense distributions of flake debitage. Although site size is not consistent at the 7 campsites, and various levels of artifact diversity are represented, these sites appear to be products of more active or long-term occupation. All 7 campsites date typologically to the Dorset period. No organic artifacts (e.g., bone or ivory) were recovered from any site in spite of the primarily limestone substrate. At the Shoal Point Cove Site (EfBh-6), wood charcoal samples may provide tighter control to the relative chronology.

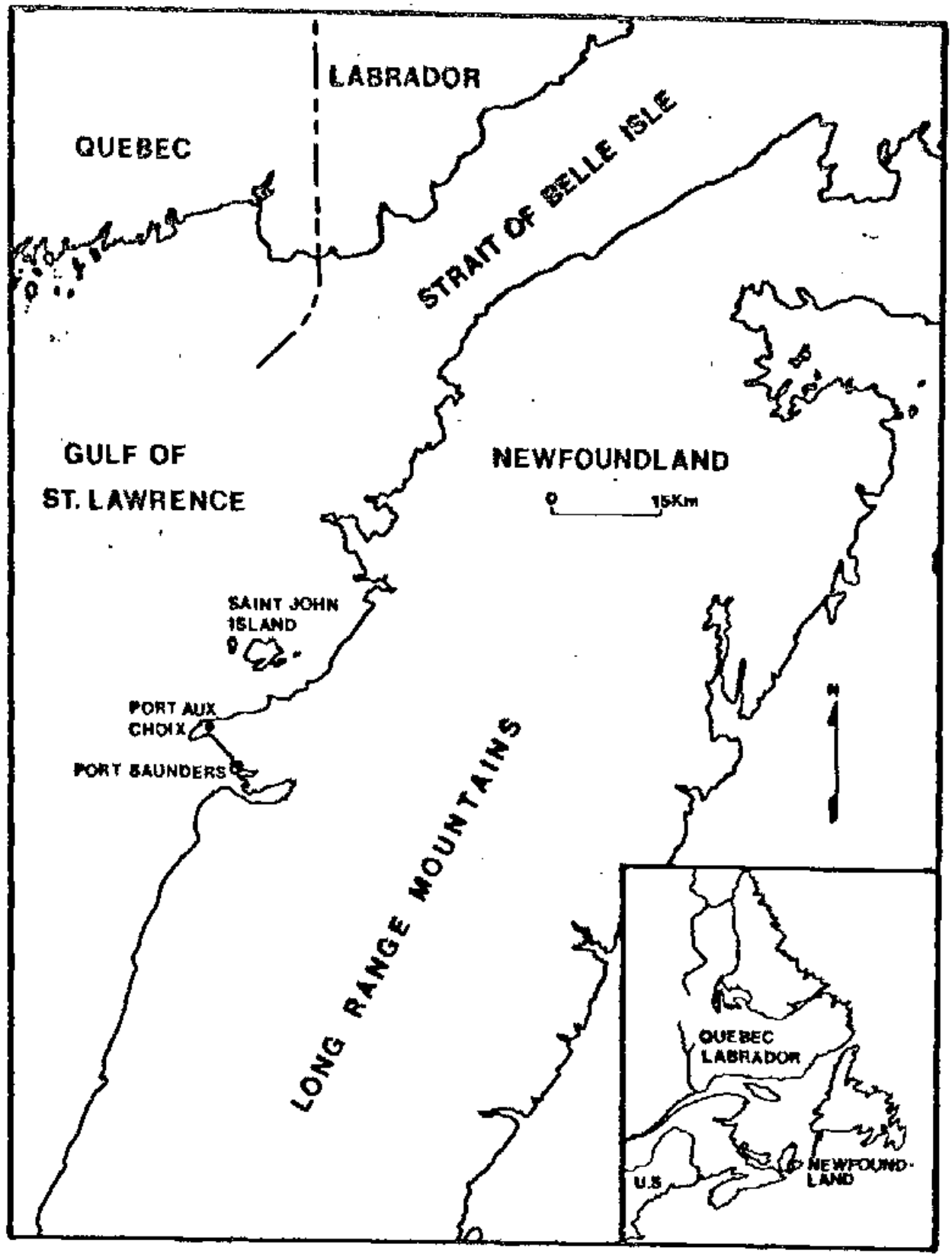
LABRADOR
QUEBEC
STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE
GULF OF
ST. LAWRENCE
NEWFOUNDLAND
0 15Km
SAINT JOHN
ISLAND
PORT AUX
CHOIX
PORT SAUNDERS
LONG RANGE MOUNTAINS
N
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
U.S
NEWFOUND-
LAND

Figure 1

Dorset Palaeoeskimo Sites

Charmaine Site (EeBh-8). This site is located near Muddy Cove at the end of a drumlin-like feature some 4 m above sea level (ASL). The distribution of lithic material covers approximately 150 m2, and about 25% of the total estimated area is exposed on the gravel surface. Chert debitage from 3 different local sources is present, and indicates that lithic manufacturing must have taken place. Artifacts include 2 diagnostic Dorset endblades, 2 endscrapers, a ground slate blade tip (?), and a Ramah chert flake-knife. Thirteen test units were excavated, including 3 in the immediate vicinity of surface material.

Flat Point Site (EeBh-9). Probably the least-understood of the six campsites, as it appears to be almost completely subsurface. This site is over 1200 m2 in size, elevation is 4 m ASL, and 13 test units were excavated. Two areas seem so dense with debitage as to suggest a house interior, and a possible wall feature was struck in one unit, although surface indications are ambiguous at best. Artifacts recovered from excavations include flake debitage, 2 retouched flakes (expedient flake-knives), and 2 microblades. Artifacts visible in deflated areas include 3 microblades, one Dorset endblade, and over 100 flakes of a wide variety of lithic materials. Cow Head cherts, other cherts, quartz crystal, Ramah chert, and slate are represented.

Lobe Site (EeBh-10). This is an extended distribution of material with four apparent activity loci extending north from

Flat Point. The total site size exceeds 3000 m2, but each locus encompasses less than 500 m2. Lithic material is also present between the artifact concentrations. Limited testing (24 units) suggests that only part of the site is exposed on the surface. Only one locus (B) is demonstrably Palaeoeskimo, but we suspect that other portions of the site are as well. Locus A includes the remains of what may be a tent ring associated with flakes and some non-diagnostic tools. At Locus B, 9 endscrapers, 1 Dorset endblade, 2 retouched microblades, and a bifacial tool were found together in a small cluster. Locus C includes dense chipping station debitage, 3 endscrapers, a side-notched blade, and a sidescraper (flake tool). Locus D is only an isolated scatter of flake debitage.

Shoal Point Cove (EfBh-6). Several terraces behind a prominent cove on the northwest side of the island seemed especially likely for prehistoric occupation. Ten test units on these terraces revealed deeply-buried material on the highest terrace, at 6 m ASL. We recovered 3 microblades (chert and quartz crystal), 81 chert flakes, and 2 charcoal samples in direct association with the cultural material. Lithic materials only occur from ca. 40-60 cm below surface. Distribution appears limited; however, our efforts have been limited as well, since screening the peat overburden here was time-consuming.

Squall Site (EeBh-15). Located on an exposed gravel terrace on the west side of the island, this is a technologically diverse

site, and measures some 800 m2 in size. Artifacts include several forms of finished points and bifaces, an exhausted quartz microblade core, 7 microblades (of which 1 is quartz crystal), 6 Dorset endblades, 6 scrapers, 2 side-notched blades, 2 bifaces, and a nephrite burin-like-tool. Only the center portion of the site is buried.

Three Bar Site (EeBh-16). This site is located on a low terrace 125 m back from the present high water mark behind a cove on the northwest side of the island. Most of the material appears to be on the surface. Nine test units have roughly defined the site boundaries. Areas subjected to collection yielded an unusual abundance of Dorset endblades (n = 14), 2 side-notched blades, 2 retouched microblade shaves/scrapers, 2 ground nephrite burin-like-tools, and 3 other tools, but only a few flakes. The relative density and size of the site (300 m2), and the presence of several large rocks laid on the gravel indicate that it was probably a habitation site.

Abe and Theresa Site (EeBh-17). This is a large but relatively thin site located on a flat area of partially-vegetated gravel at the south side of the entrance to St. John Harbour. Artifacts present include an unusual Dorset endblade with an asymmetrical lobed base, 1 unifacial knife, 1 endscraper, 1 quartz crystal microblade, and 45 flakes. No artifacts were collected from this site.

Smaller Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric use of St. John Island is also documented by several smaller archaeological sites. Some of these may include remains of habitations, but we were not able to identify them.

Hind (EeBh-11). This is a multiple tent-ring site on a small point of land between two coves on the northeast side of the island. The point faces northeast over a large area of rockweed shoals, which are exposed at low tide. On the gravel terrace at 3 m ASL are 2 sets of double tent-rings and 3 other single rings (less well-defined). Chert lithic material from Cow Head was present in small quantity, but no diagnostic tools were recovered.

Clam (EeBh-12). Site consists of a lithic scatter on a raised gravel strandline on the northeast side of the island. Cultural material includes 1 white biface fragment of white chert apparently local to St. John Island and 2 chunky scrapers (?), one of which is white chert; the other is made from local dark oolitic chert.

Short (EeBh-13). The site is located on a low gravel terrace 3 m ASL near the mouth of a shallow, rocky cove on the northeast side of the island. The site consists of a double tent-ring with the remains of a stone hearth or cache nearby. Cultural material recovered to date includes 2 tiny flakes of Ramah chert.

O.P. (EeBh-14). The O.P. Site is located 120 m back from the shoreline on the northeast side of the island, on a high brow of land (8 m ASL). Lithic material was discovered eroding from peat soil into a small blowout; 9 test units were excavated, yielding 483 flakes of a tan and greyish tan chert. No diagnostic tools were recovered however, and no habitation or campsite features were observed.

Trap (EfBh-2). Again, on the northeast side of the island, this site consists of a small subsurface lithic distribution in a tundra meadow behind a small cove with gravel shingle 30 m across. Four test pits were excavated, but only one yielded any cultural material (3 flakes and 1 Dorset endblade mid-section).

Fossil Marsh (EfBh-3). This isolated find, consisting of a large chert flake, is located on a bare terrace 5 m ASL behind the rocks and marsh inside of Fossil Island, on the north side. Three test units placed nearby yielded no cultural material or features.

Black & White (EfBh-4). One isolated Dorset endblade of swirled black-and-white chert was found on a small point west of Fossil Island. Several stones laying nearby are suggestive of a former tent-ring, but their present configuration is not well-defined. No other cultural material was observed.

Klik (EfBh-5). The Klik Site consists of fewer than 50 scattered flakes of Cow Head chert in two loci behind a long, exposed north-facing cove. One test-unit yielded no cultural material.

Atkins (EeBh-18). This site consists of three separate loci on the shore west of "Pigeon Island" (Horn Island). Pigeon Tickle (Locus 1) designates the location of an isolated Dorset endblade of pink banded quartzite. Three test-units nearby contained no cultural material. Windy (Locus 2) is a small lithic station on a bare gravel bench. It is comprised of approximately 50 dark chert flakes in an area 3 m in diameter. Locus 3 is merely two large flakes farther west along this bare section of the south coastline.

Dobbin (EeBh-19). The Dobbin Site consists of a sparse distribution of lithic material along the edge of the gravel terrace just west of Well Point. Material extends very disparately for approximately 200 m, but the site may have been disturbed by all-terrain vehicle traffic. Materials represented are flakes of an amber chert and dark cherts, and one endscraper.

DISCUSSION

From a preliminary analysis of the lithics, artifact types from St. John Island are most similar to those from the Phillips' Garden site at Port au Choix (Harp 1964; Renouf 1985a, 1985b, 1986a, 1986b, 1987). However, lithic raw materials on the island

are seemingly distinct. Local and Ramah cherts, quartz materials, and nephrite are present both on the island and on the mainland, but apparently different local raw material sources (making up the vast majority of the collections) were exploited. In particular, while dark, fine-grained cherts from Cow Head are very common at Dorset sites in this part of Newfoundland, including St. John Island, many of the the Cow Head lithic materials found on the island are distinct. These cherts are shot through with lighter veins, giving the material a blotchy or striped appearance, although the lithology is nearly pure chert and of good quality. It would appear probable that people were exploiting a different part of the Cow Head chert source. Also, numerous artifacts were made from various shallow-water cherts that only occur north of Parsons Pond; these materials were rare at Phillip's Garden (Priscilla Renouf, personal communication 8 Sept 1987).

This difference in lithic raw materials may be very interesting as analysis on both areas proceeds in the coming months. Unfortunately, no organic artifacts were preserved on St. John Island, so comparison of bone/ivory technology is not possible at this time. The wood charcoal sample from the Shoal Point Cove Site (EfBh-6) may provide independent control. A radiocarbon date is in preparation.

The setting of St. John Island provides an ideal location to test the assumption that Dorset interactions with the environment

alternated on a predictable, seasonal basis. The 1987 field season was designed to gather data to specifically address the question of island land-use by Dorset Palaeoeskimos in Newfoundland. The prehistoric relations between people occupying St. John Island and the major archaeological areas at Pointe Riche and near Port au Choix also provided reason for investigations.

In Labrador, offshore stations provided important--though probably seasonal--bases for local resource procurement (Fitzhugh 1972). From a preliminary analysis of the St. John Island materials, it would appear that this might also be the case in northwest Newfoundland. However, future fieldwork on St. John Island and on the other islands in St. John Bay may provide insightful data, or at least shed some light on these matters. It is most intriguing that while technology and cultural affiliation may appear to be isomorphic with evidence from Dorset people inhabiting Port aux Choix and Pointe Riche, which is consistent with the size and regional significance of those sites (Harp 1976; Jordan 1986), important differences are suggested by the various sources of the lithic raw materials represented. These may represent seasonal or economic variations of the same people, but they could also be manifestations of social differences, or of cultural change through time. Additional fieldwork is planned, with the expectation that the archaeological record may help provide some resolution to these questions.

Acknowledgements

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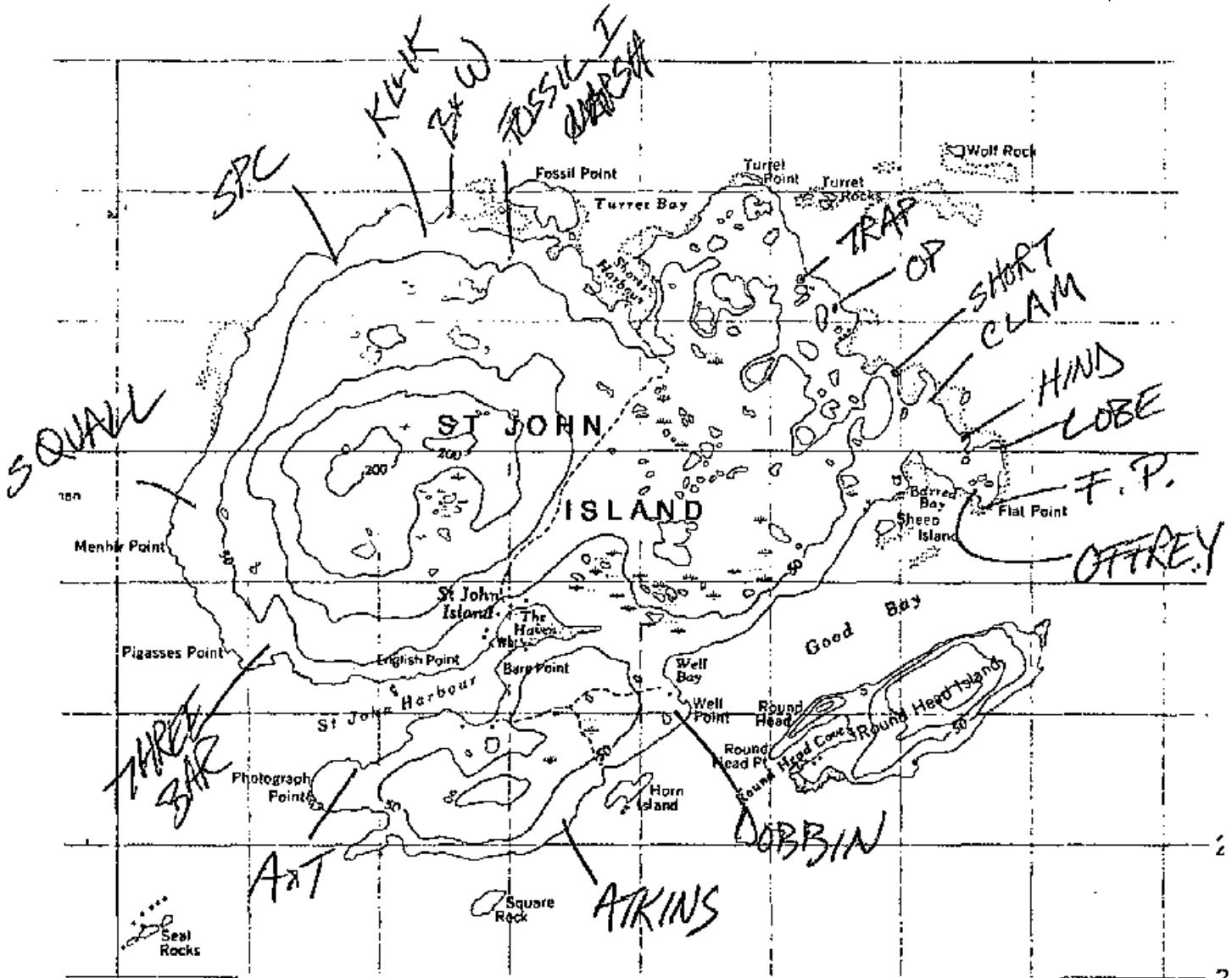
Fig 2

SITE NAMES WILL BE LETTERED IN.



St. John Island, NF
NTS Map 12-I/14
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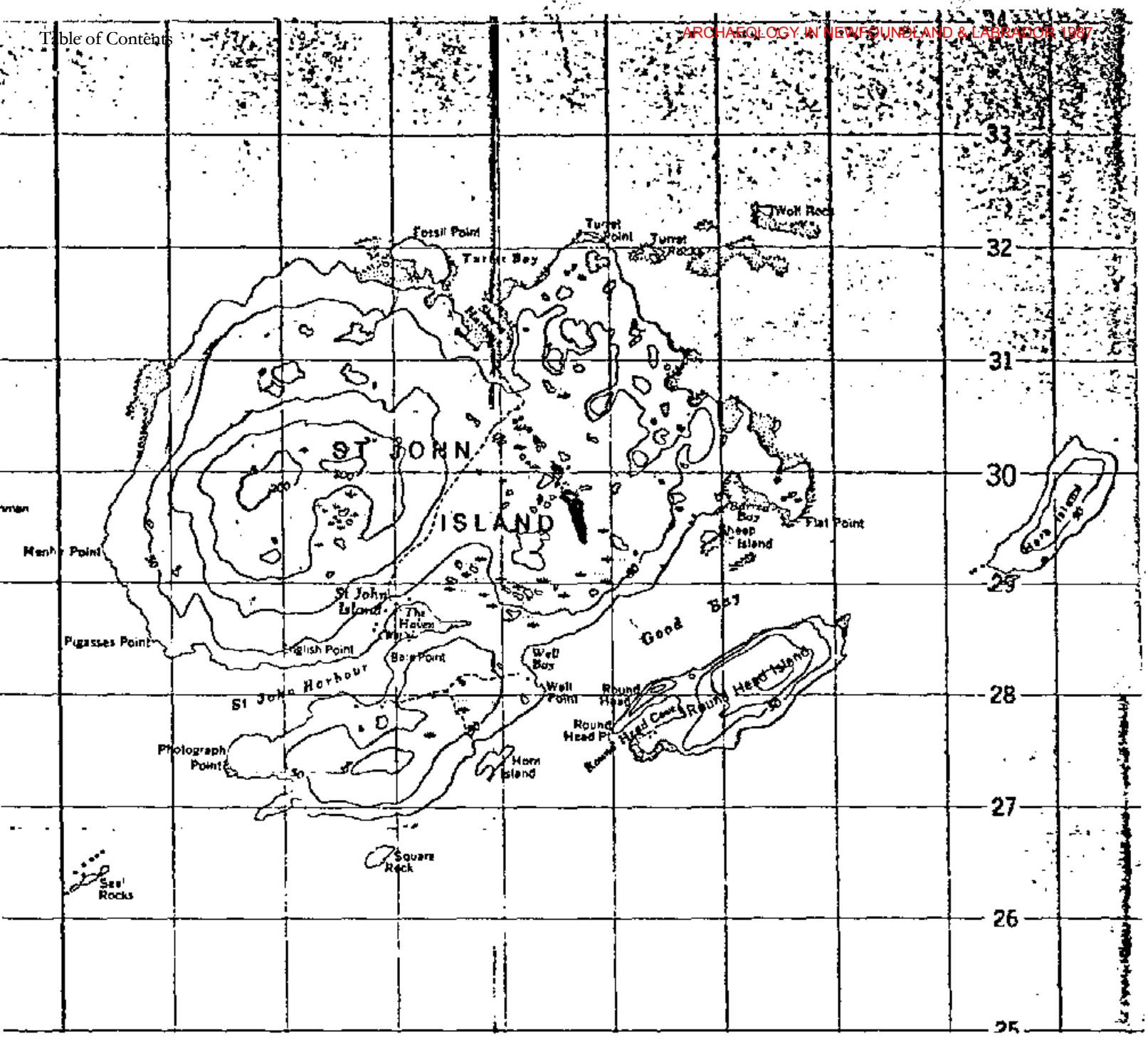


Figure 3
St. John Island
NTS Map 12-I/14
1:50,000

Will show survey segments.

Plate 1

Lobe Site, Locus B (EeBh-10)

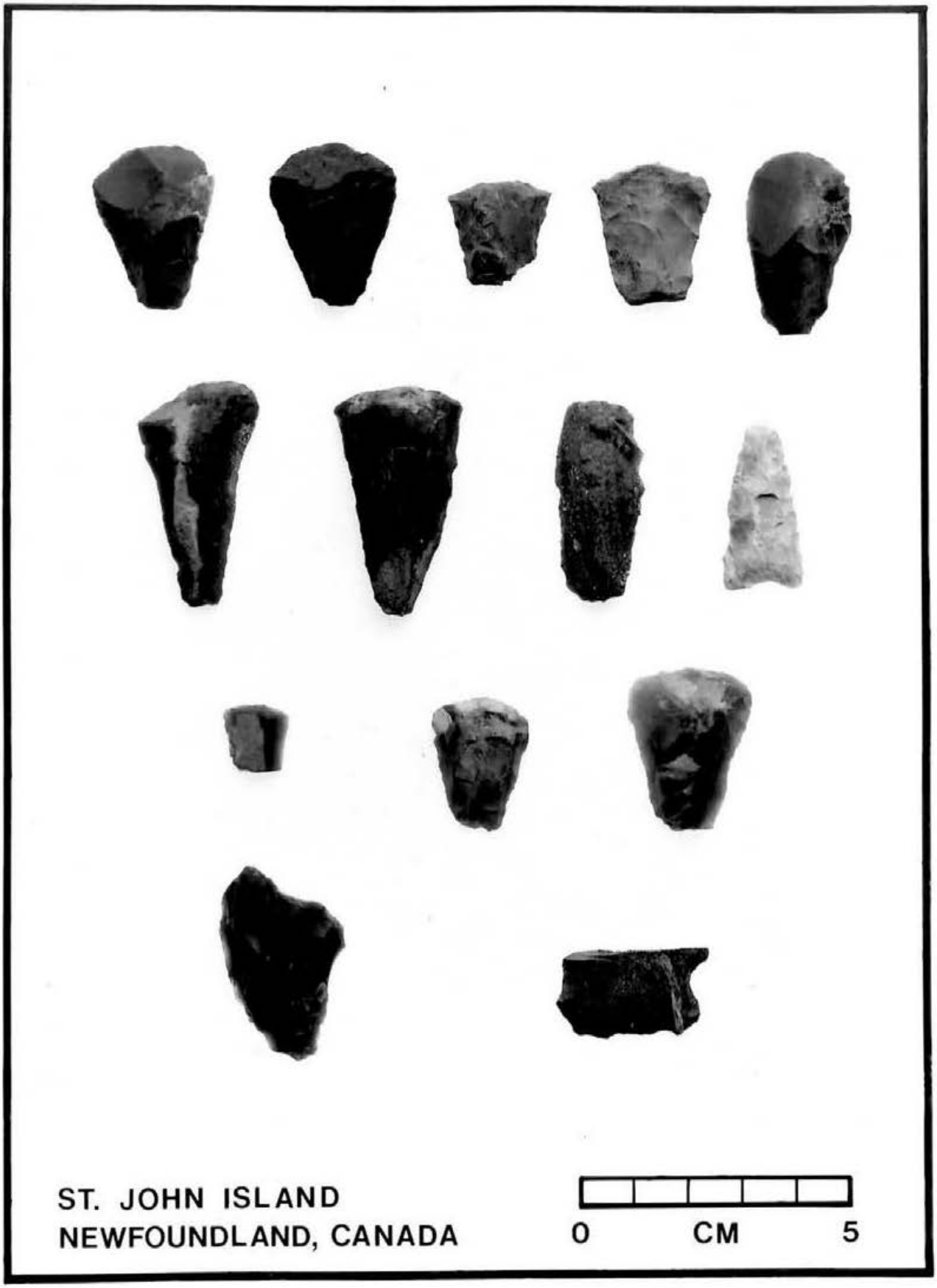
Row 1: Endscraper, dark green chert
Endscraper, dark green chert
Endscraper, mottled blue-grey chert
Endscraper, mottled blue-grey/tan chert
Endscraper, dark green chert

Row 2: Endscraper, mottled dark grey chert
Endscraper, retouched left side,
mottled dark grey chert
Endscraper, retouched both sides,
mottled grey chert
Tip-fluted endblade, weathered white chert

Lobe Site, Locus C (EeBh-10)

Row 3: Endscraper, translucent black chert
Endscraper, translucent blue-grey chert
Endscraper, transluscent black chert/
quartzitic chert

Row 4: Unifacially-retouched flake,
translucent black chert
Side-notched blade, basal fragment,
mottled black chert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NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA
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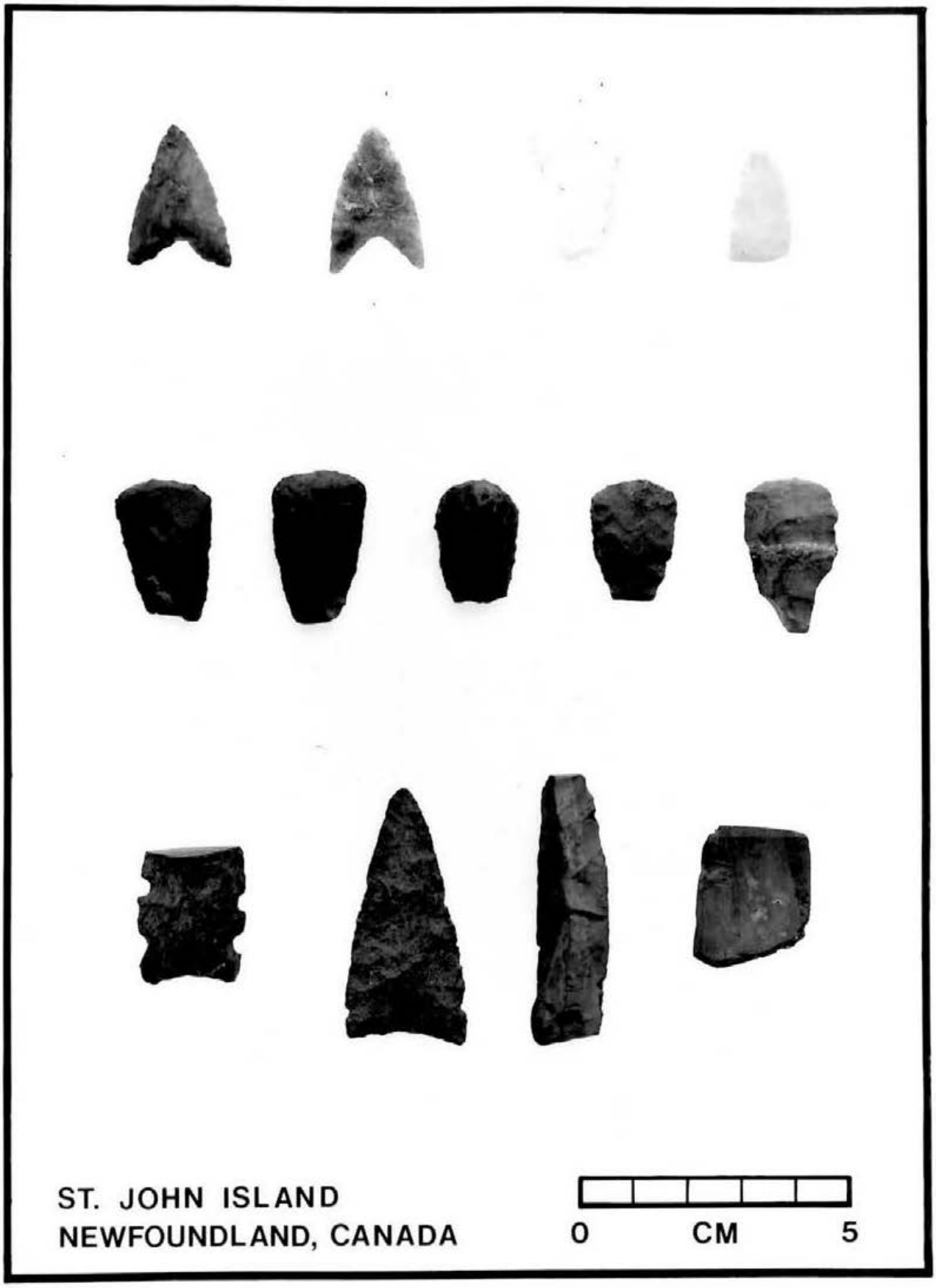
Plate 2

Squall Site (EeBh-15)

Row 1: Bifacially-worked endblade, blue-green chert
Bifacially-worked endblade,
translucent tan oolitic chert
Microblade core, quartz crystal
Bifacially-worked blade fragment, white quartzite

Row 2: Endscraper, mottled black chert
Endscraper, mottled black chert (lighter at ends)
Endscraper, mottled dark grey chert
Endscraper, banded grey-green chert
Endscraper, mottled grey-blue/tan chert

Row 3: Double side-notched blade (basal fragment),
mottled dark grey chert
Side-notched blade, mottled dark grey chert
Large blade, blue-grey/tan chert
Ground nephrite tool, tan/green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NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA
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Plate 3

Three Bar Site (EeBh-16)

Row 1: Tip-fluted endblade, blue-grey chert
(green at corners)
Tip-fluted endblade, mottled blue-grey chert
Bifacially-worked endblade, mottled blue-grey chert
Tip-fluted endblade, mottled blue-grey chert
Tip-fluted endblade, blue-green chert

Row 2: Microblade shave, mottled blue-grey chert
Microblade shave, blue-green chert
Ground nephrite tool, light green

Row 3: Side-notched blade (basal fragment),
mottled blue-grey chert
Side-notched blade, mottled black chert

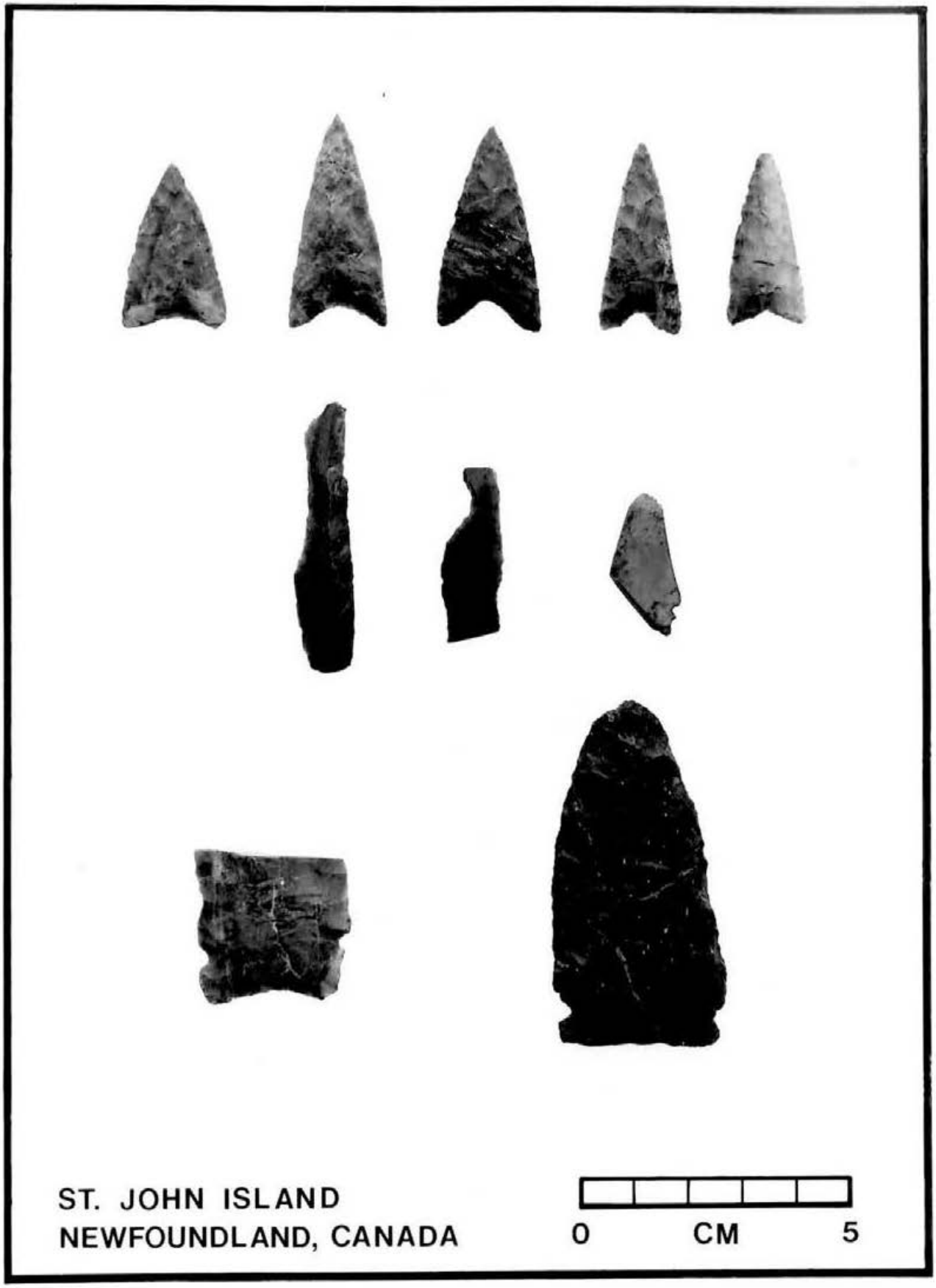
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Plate 4

Charmaine Site (EeBh-8)

Row 1: Tip-fluted endblade, mottled grey-green chert
Tip-fluted endblade (distal fragment), dark grey chert
Ground grey-green slate
Flake knife/scraper, dark Ramah chert

Atkins Site (EeBh-18)

Row 2 (left): Endblade, banded rose quartzite

Black & White Site (EfBh-4)

Row 2 (middle): Endblade, banded black and white chert

Dobbin Site (EeBh-19)

Row 2 (right): Endscraper, grey chert

Clam Site (EeBh-12)

Row 3: Endscraper (fragment?), weathered white chert
Endscraper (fragment?), dark grey oolitic chert

ST. JOHN ISLAND
NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA
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Report on archaeological survey in Hare Bay.

From June 14th. to June 19th. an archaeological survey was conducted in Hare Bay on the Great Northern Peninsula under Archaeological Permit No. 87-11 from the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Hare Bay, located on the northern part of the Great Northern Peninsula (Fig. 1), is a multifacetted resource base which offers a large variety of aquatic and terrestrial species, including seal and caribou. It is also easily accessible from the Straits of Belle Isle since the neck of land separating the two bodies of water is, at its narrowest point, less than 15 km wide. These circumstances make Hare Bay an attractive location for native people and a logical stepping stone for both Indian and Eskimo who migrated from Labrador to Newfoundland across the Straits.

In the past, archaeological surveys and excavations of native sites on the Northern Peninsula have largely been undertaken in more southerly locations such as Cow Head, Broom Point, Port au Choix, Phillips Garden and Point Riche on the western coast and Keppel Island, Conche and Englee on the eastern side (Tuck 1976, 1978; Auger 1982; Harp 1964, 1976; Renouf 1985, 1986; Wintemberg 1939). Exceptions are the Viking site at Evapa Bay, which yielded some native remains (Ingstad 1977:227-33) and two surveys in the immediate neighbourhood of Hare Bay: One was undertaken by Carignan in 1975, who found a small disturbed

Maritime Archaic site on Second Salmon Pond, inland from Main Brook (Carignan 1975); the other was conducted by Renouf in 1984, who checked out an area close to the western shore of Hare Bay, being a section of a proposed road which is to connect Main Brook with the St. Anthony road (Route 430). No archaeological sites were located by Renouf (Renouf 1985:294). While the position of Hare Bay as a link between Labrador and the main portion of the island of Newfoundland would have encouraged prehistoric occupation its exploitation in the historic period is supported by some records. For instance a Beothuk (winter?) camp was, for instance, seen by Montagnais informants around 1720 (Morandiere 1962:I:21) an English naval officer, who patrolled this region in the 1780's reported that "native Indians" (as opposed to "foreign Indians" who may have been Montagnais, Micmac or Inuit) were "troublesome" (CO 194/21:23). It is therefore possible that this region was traditionally resorted to by Beothuk groups, perhaps even prehistorically, and that they remained here throughout much of the eighteenth century.

Methods.

To form an idea of the coastline and the lay of the land topographical maps and aerial photographs of the Hare Bay region were examined. Five series of coloured photographs, each containing between 160 and 200 prints were scanned. Special attention was given to grassy areas along the shore since examination of aerial photographs of known Beothuk sites showed this to be a "typical" appearance. Three promising locations,

referred to here as A, B and C, were identified; all three were on the southern shore of Hare Bay, well removed from settlements, and only accessible by boat (Fig. 1).

Survey Results:

Locations A, B and C were visited and surveyed but no signs of native activities were found in either of them. Location A was utilised by English settlers and hunters and is described in more detail below. Location B is a neck of land, elevated about 2.5 m above high water mark, that juts out into the sea (photograph 1+2). The beach facing NE consisted to a large degree of mussel shells (photograph 3) and most of the ground in the outer area underneath the turf was wet and mixed with large amounts of mussel shell debris. The back area had been gardened by inhabitants of the now deserted community of Spring Village in Little Spring Inlet to the west (photograph 4).

Location C, a long grassy bank above the sea with two brooks, turned out to be a 6 m high and 1 km long accumulation of bark and sawdust (photograph 5). This waste material had been dumped during logging operations about 30 years ago (photograph 7,8) and was now covered with grass and some shrubs (photograph 6).

Operations were moved to Lock's Cove and Howe Harbour on the northern shore of Hare Bay. The latter had been listed by Lloyd, in 1876, as one of the places where native tools had been collected and had already in the planning stages been considered as an alternate area to survey.

Lock's Cove was inhabited by up to 23 families since the eighteen hundreds but the community had been relocated about 25 years ago. This cove faces NE and much of its open ground is said to have been cleared when the houses were built. Different levels of the grassy area were tested, but no native material was found (photographs 15 + 16).

Howe Harbour is a small bay to the ~~west~~ EAST of Lock's Cove. Its coastline was surveyed with particular attention to areas around the mouths of brooks. Of the five streams that flow into Howe Harbour the most southerly, close to Roland Point, was said to be a good brook for trout (and probably salmon) and it was here that a Dorset Eskimo site was found.

Site Description:

Location A - Bear Site - EhAx-1.

Bear site comprised an open grassy space on the shoreline, facing NW plus adjacent small meadows that were separated from the beach by trees and shrubs (photograph 9). The beach extended into a long shingle bar which formed the eastern border of a small tidal basin into whose furthest end a stream emptied (photograph 10). A striking feature was a one meter high ridge alongside the south-western shoreline of the tidal basin which consisted largely of broken shale but was now grown over. Presumably this ridge had been pushed up by the action of waves and ice (photograph 11) since a similar accumulation of beach shale in a series of ridges was also observed along the south-western edge of the meadow that faced the tidal basin, and elsewhere in Hare Bay (Fig. II).

Inspite of its sheltered position and evidence of plentiful wildlife no native remains were found. Up to about 33 m inland measured from the edge of the tidal basin and up to an elevation of 3.3 m above the high watermark the meadow plateau consisted largely of broken shale covered with turf of varying thickness (photograph 13). The land was evidently formed relatively recently by forces which had deposited beach shale on higher levels and would not have been prehistorically occupied. Surface indications of native camps would have been obliterated since the meadow had been used for gardens, root cellars and cabins. Samples of earthenware sherds and iron material were collected in several test pits in the meadow (photograph 14). These items have tentatively been dated as late 1800's and 1900's (Peter Pope personal communication).

The origin of a fireplace (Feature I) located in the north-eastern side of the ridge alongside the shoreline of the tidal basin could not be assertained (photograph 12). It was found at a depth of 12 m and formed by a 30 x 90 cm half circle of rocks which surrounded split pieces of partially burned wood. A large rock (46 x 56 x 40 cm) with an iron chain link at its base at the same depth as the fire place, was situated one meter to the north-west of the latter (Feature II).

Roland Point Site EiAx-1.

This site is located on the northern end of a high, grassy promontory, about 350 m long and between 17 and 20 m wide, which runs from Roland Point north-north-east (photographs 17, 27). It

affords a good view over Howe Harbour, into Lock's Cove and over some of Hare Bay (Fig. III). A brook, which is fed by three ponds and said to have good trout and probably also salmon which was being fished at the point, runs into the sea nearby (photograph 18). The southerly portion of the grassy promontory had been gardened (photograph 19).

The site covers an area of about 850 square meters at an elevation between 2.26 and 4.42 m above the high water mark. No surface features were observed. All native material was found in test pits at a depth of 10 to 23 cm on a grey sandy lense. Test pit I was extended to 1.25 square meters (Fig.IV, V, photograph 20,21). It yielded charcoal and most of the tools and lithic debris from the site, which included several Ramah chert flakes. Artifacts collected on this site were one scraper, a double-notched base of an end blade, one microblade, the proximal end of a microblade, three tip fluting spalls, a retouched flake, one core and one quartz crystal microblade core (Plate I). The artifacts have been identified as Middle Dorset.

The hafting element of the end blade as well as the scraper, the proximal end of a microblade and the quartz crystal microblade core appear to be identical to some of the Middle Dorset material that was found by Renouf in Philips Garden on the western shore of the Great Northern Peninsula further to the south (Renouf 1986). This similarity suggests that the Dorset site in Hare Bay may have been occupied at about the same time period.

Conclusion.

In view of the fact that native sites on the Newfoundland coast are usually found in open, grassy locations, examination of aerial photographs of the region to be surveyed has proven to be useful. It allowed identification of locations with potential for camp sites and elimination of areas with mostly rocky or overgrown shores, which cannot always be recognized on topograhpical maps. The Middle Dorset site at Roland Point is, as yet, the most northerly site of this population in Newfoundland which can be linked with occupations on the western Newfoundland coast. The result of the survey fell short of expectations in as much as neither Maritime Archaic nor Recent Indian remains were found. The considerable upward movement of the land from the water makes it likely that more ancient occupation sites lie well back from the coast. With respect to historic Indian remains it seems that - at one time or another - even the remotest places have been frequented and disturbed by Europeans so that surface features may be as difficult to find in Hare Bay as has been the case elsewhere in Newfoundland. However, a more extensive survey of Hare Bay, particularly on the northern shore and closer to the mouth of the bay, should disclose further native material.

Acknowledgements.

Financial assistance for this survey from the Historic Resources Division, Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Youth is gratefully acknowledged. I wish to thank William and Alfred

Marshall, the volunteer crew, for their hard work and good cheer. Thanks are also due to Mr. Sid Parsons from the Department of Mines and Energy for the loan of a two-way radio and to Norman Wade Company, Bond Street, for generously loaning the transit.

List of artifacts from Location A - Bear Site - EhAk-1:

Some of these artifacts are catalogued and preserved in the Newfoundland Museum collection, others are photographed and listed as follows and then discarded.
Preserved were ceramics only because they do not require costly preservation treatment (as do iron and bone) and because they are best suited for dating a site. (not nec. true)

All items were found at about 3 to 4 inches below the surface.

Test pit III: 1 chain link

Test pit VI: 3 small pieces of corroded iron

Test pit VII: 11 pieces of pottery (7 of these were preserved)
2 " " glass bottles
1 broken spoon
1 bone knife handle (preserved)
14 pieces of /or small bones
1 triangular file
1 metal buckle
5 nails
1 fish hook (?)
1 flat piece of iron with 3 holes

Test pit VIII: 6 pieces of pottery (3 of these were preserved)
1 shovel head
3 flat pieces of iron
6 nails
1 fish hook
1 small bone

Test pit XV: 1 small piece of bone

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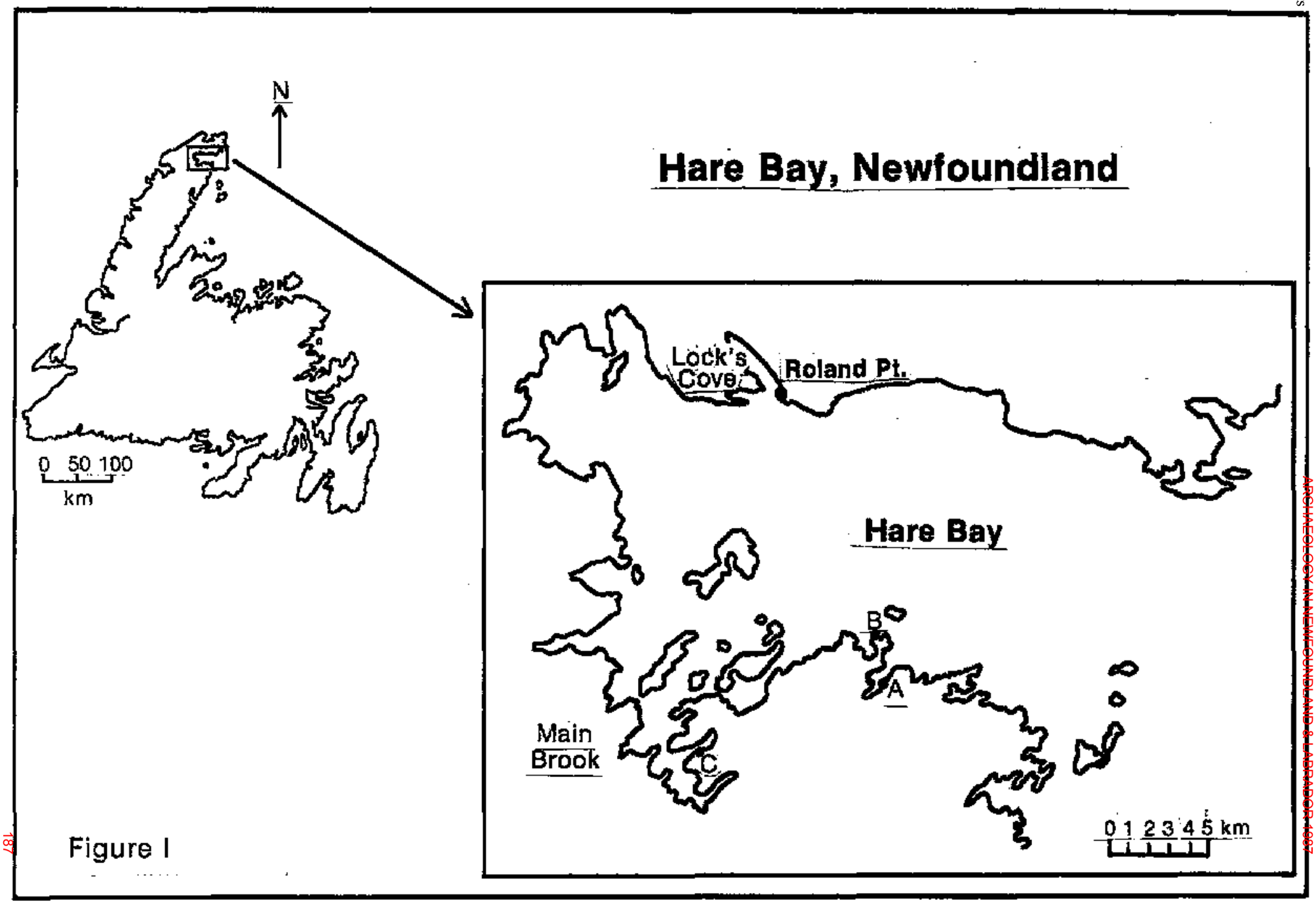


Figure I

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 1987

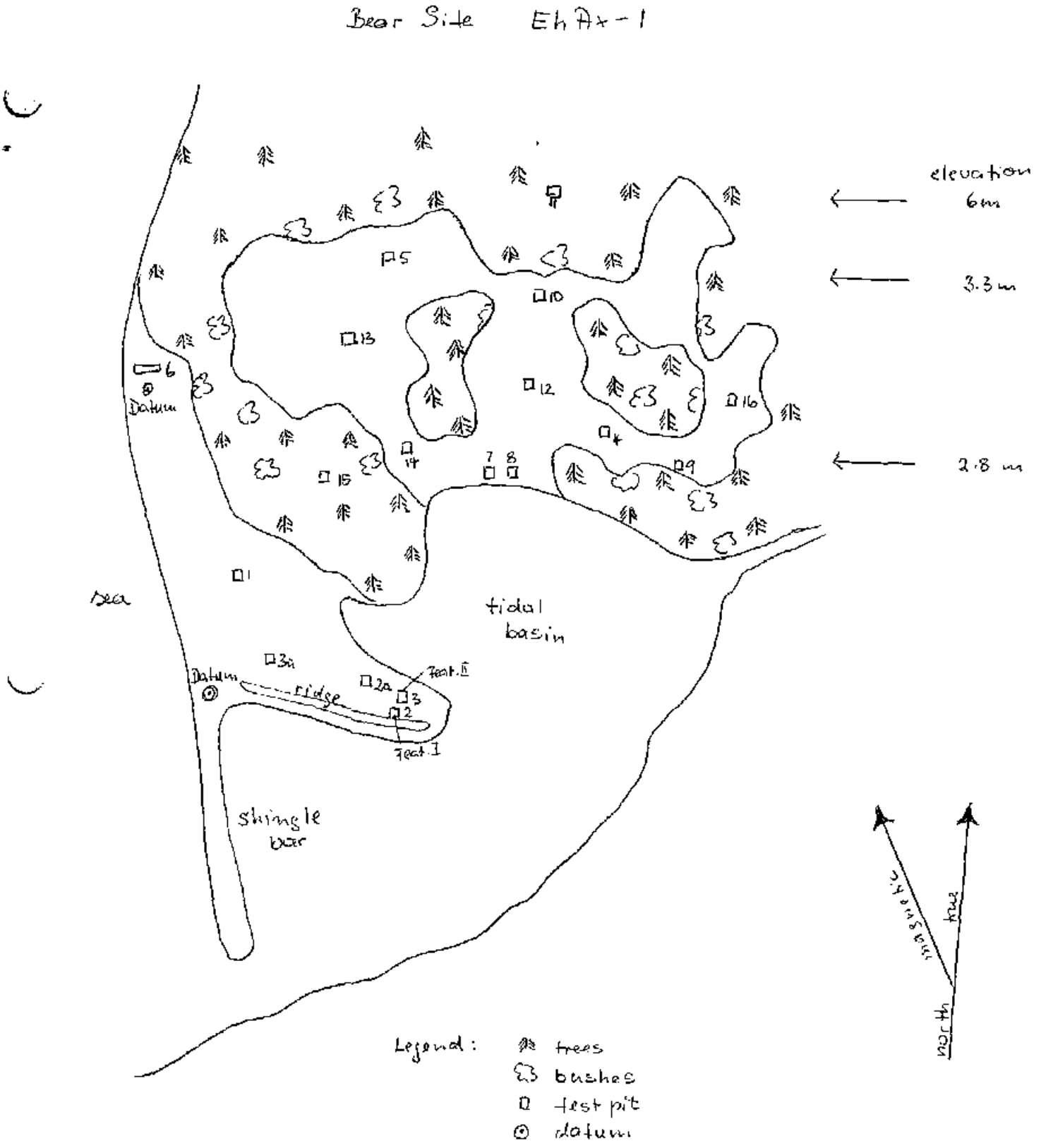

Bear Site EhAx-1
elevation
6m
3.3m
2.8m
Datum
tidal basin
sea
Datum
ridge
Test. II
Test. I
shingle beer
magnetic north
north
Legend :
trees
bushes
test pit
datum

Figure II

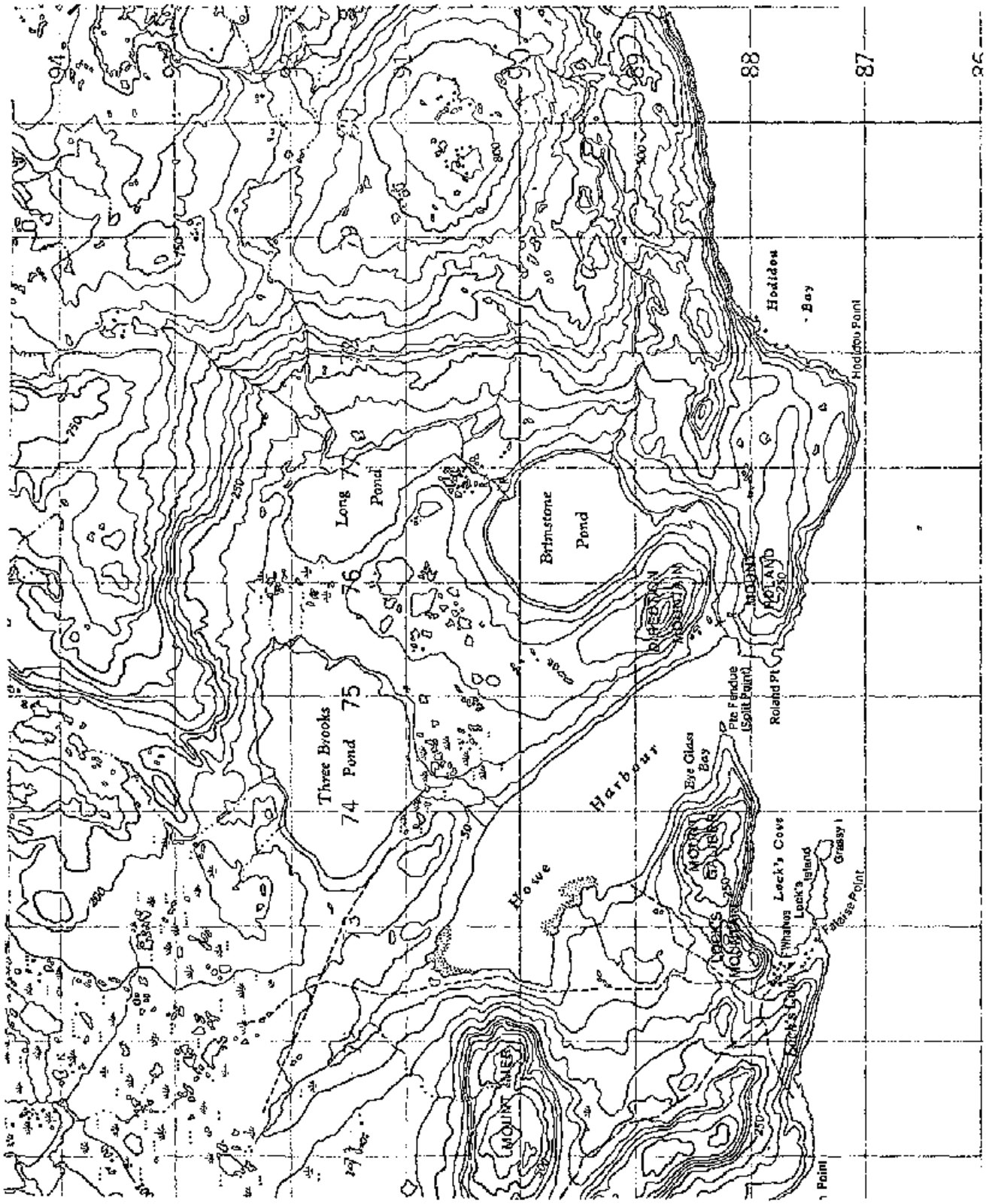
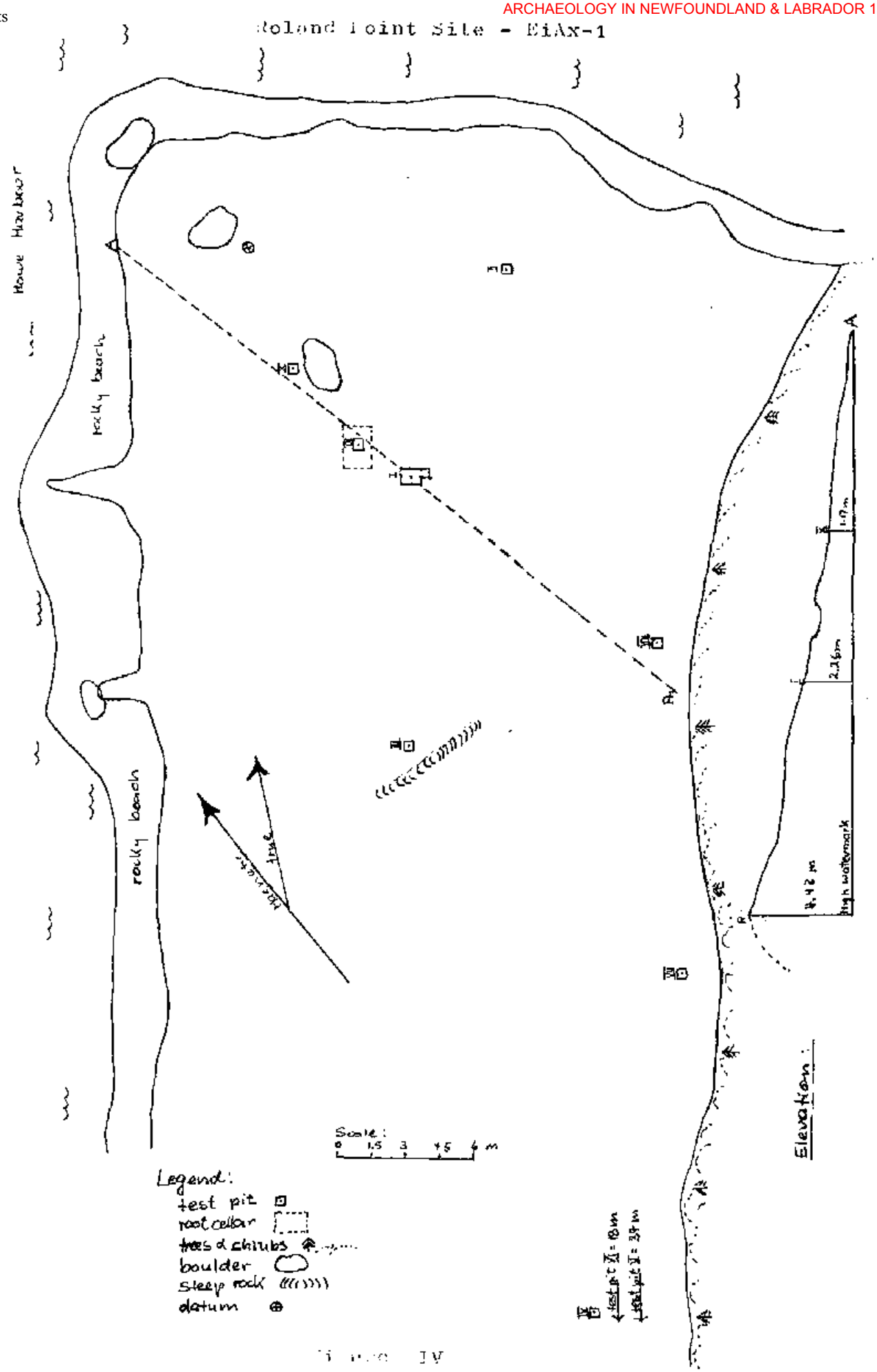

88
87
Long Pond
Brimstone Pond
Three Brooks Pond
Harbour
Bye Glass Bay
Pte Fendue (Split Point)
Roland Pt
Holidon Bay
Holidon Point
Howe
Lock's Cove
Lock's Island
Grassy I
Whalley
Point

Figure III


Roland Point Site - EiAx-1
Howe Harbour
rocky beach
rocky beach
Scale:
0 1.5 3 4.5 6 m
Legend:
test pit
root cellar
trees & shrubs
boulder
steep rock
datum
Elevation:
high watermark

Boland Point site - CiAx-1

Test Pit I

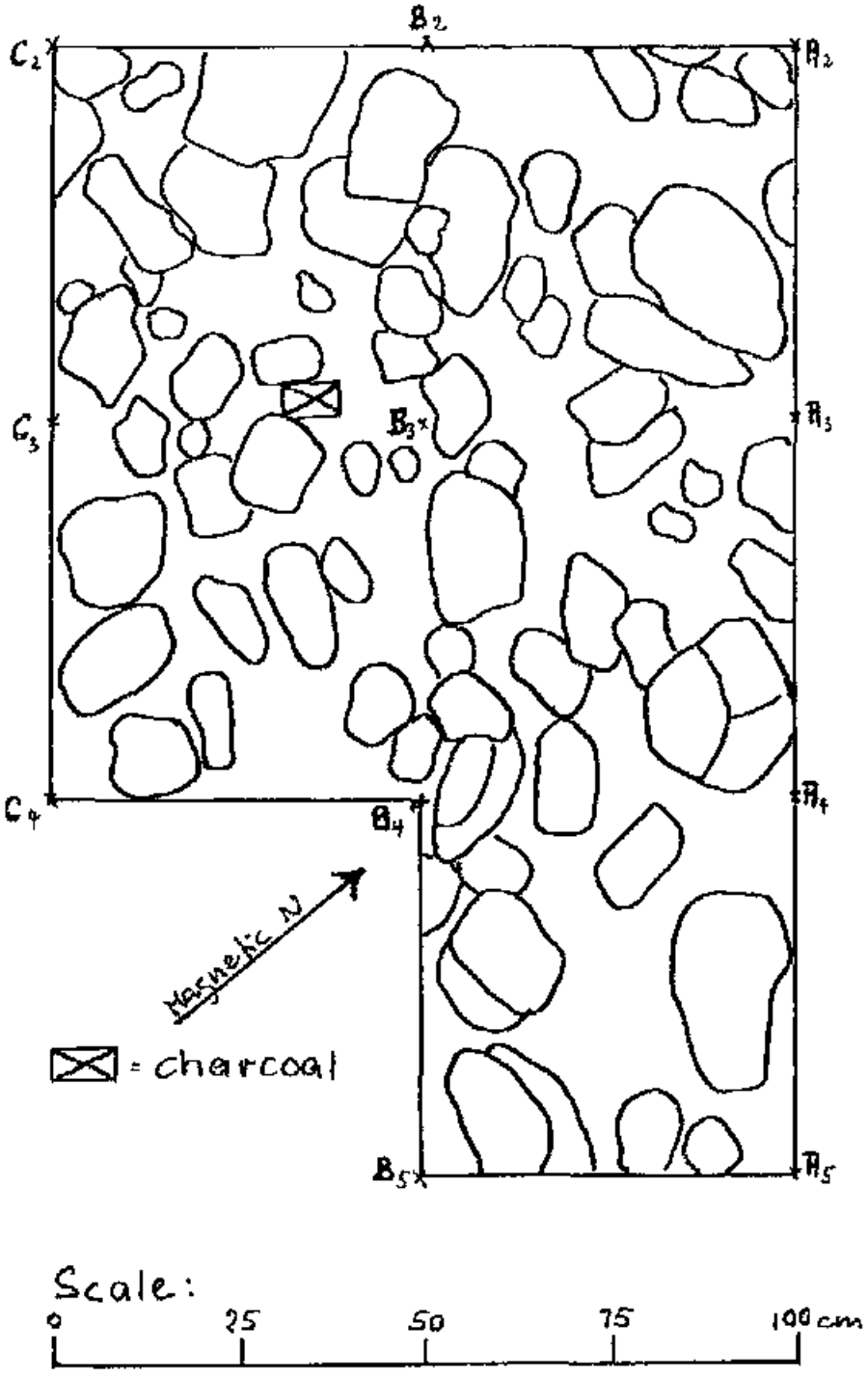


Figure V

Plate I: Middle Dorset artifacts from Roland Point Site - EiAx-1 - Howe Harbour/Hare Bay

a: endblade

b: scraper

c, d: microblades

e: retouched flake

f, g, h: tip fluting spalls

i: quartz crystal microblade core

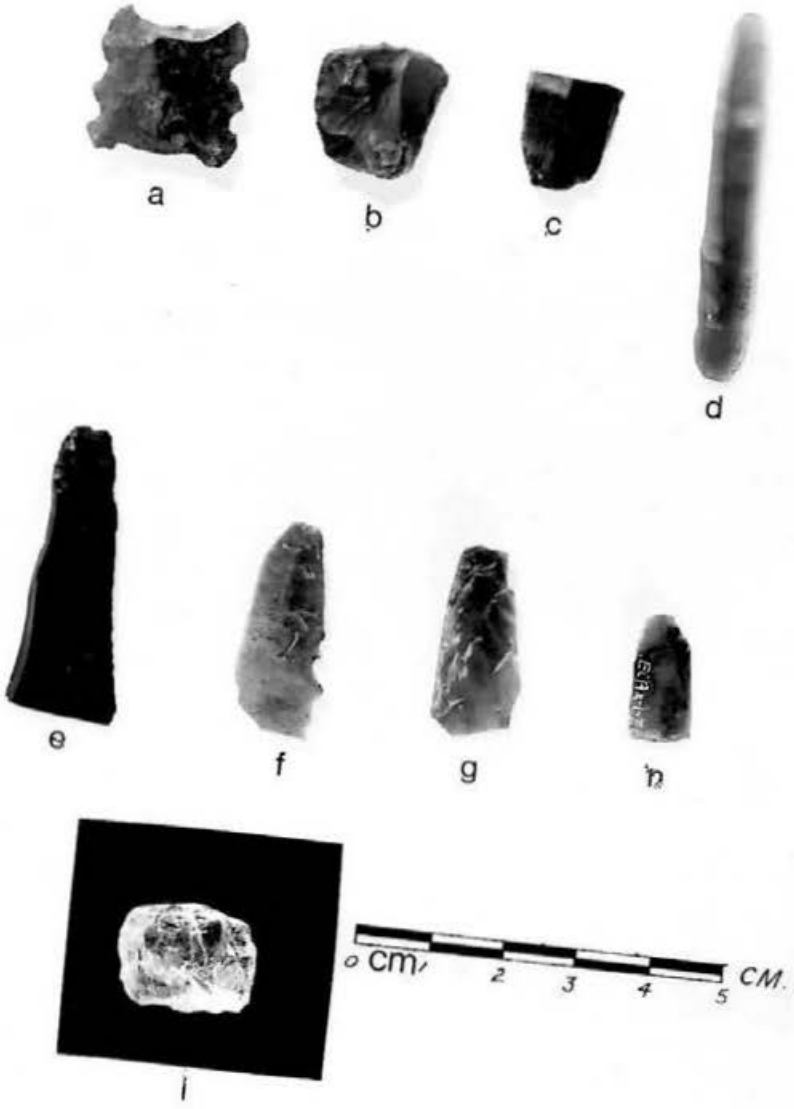


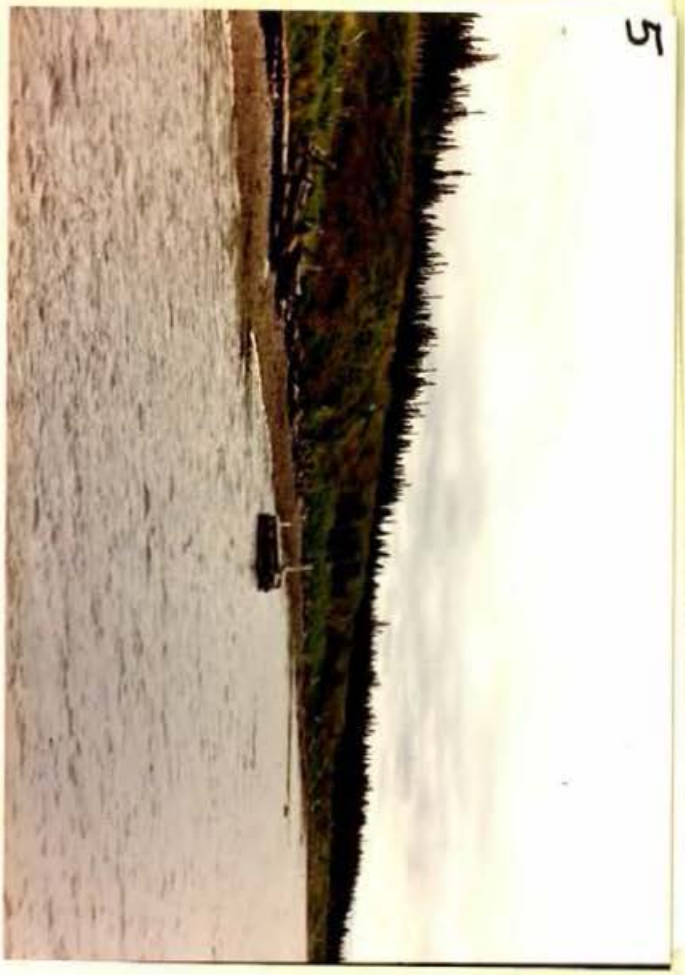
Plate I

2

1

3

5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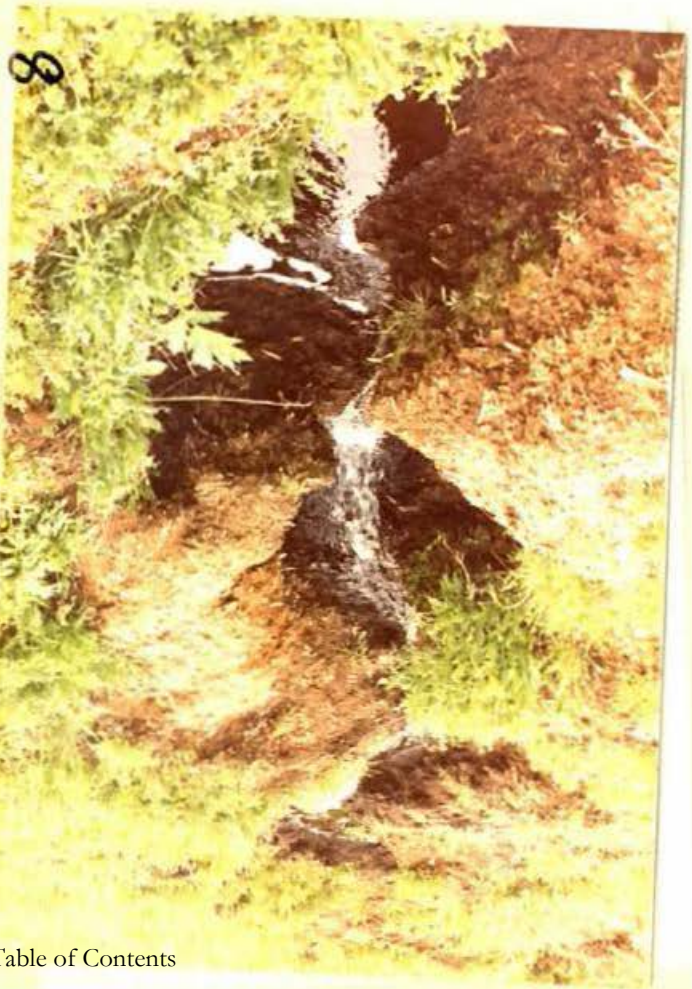
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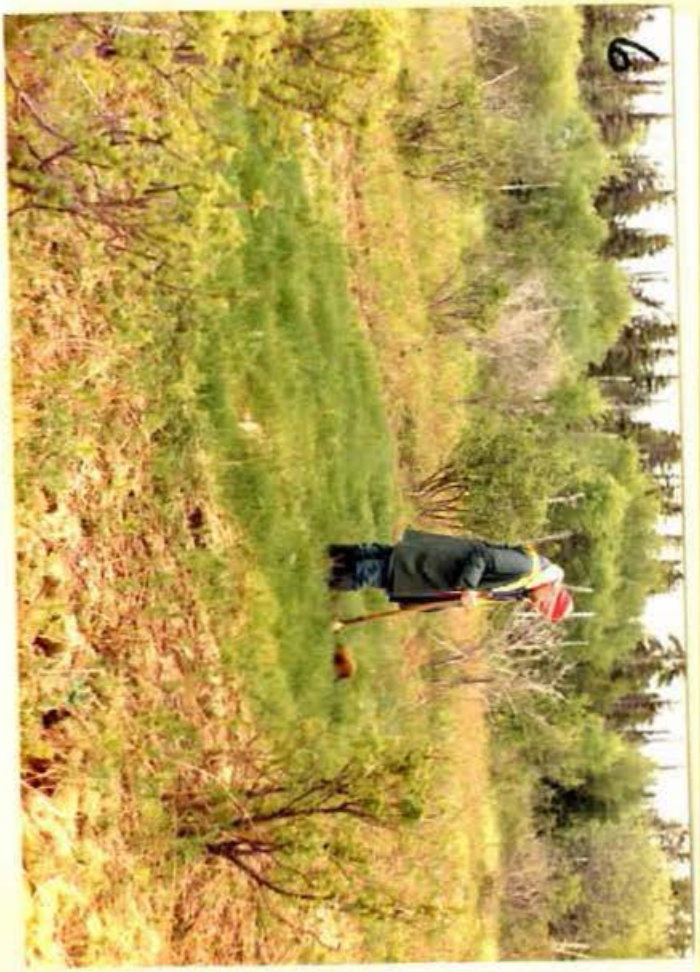
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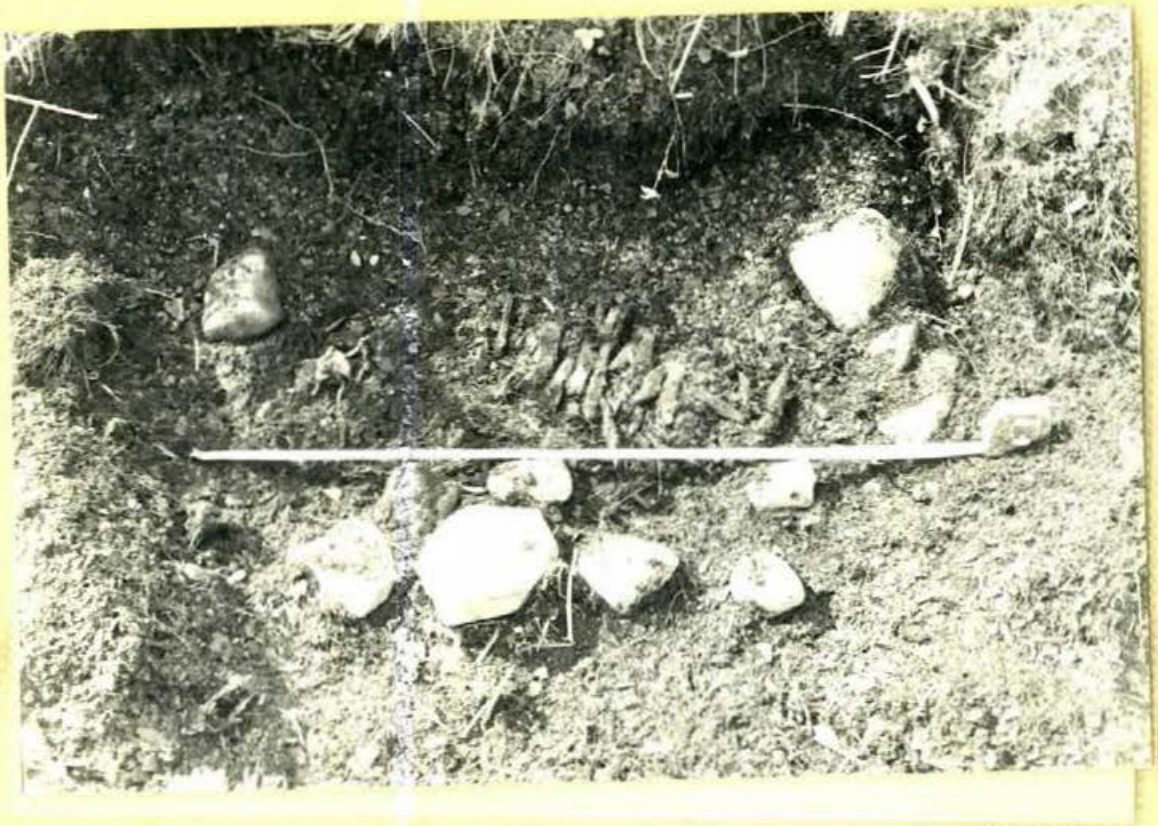
81

B

01



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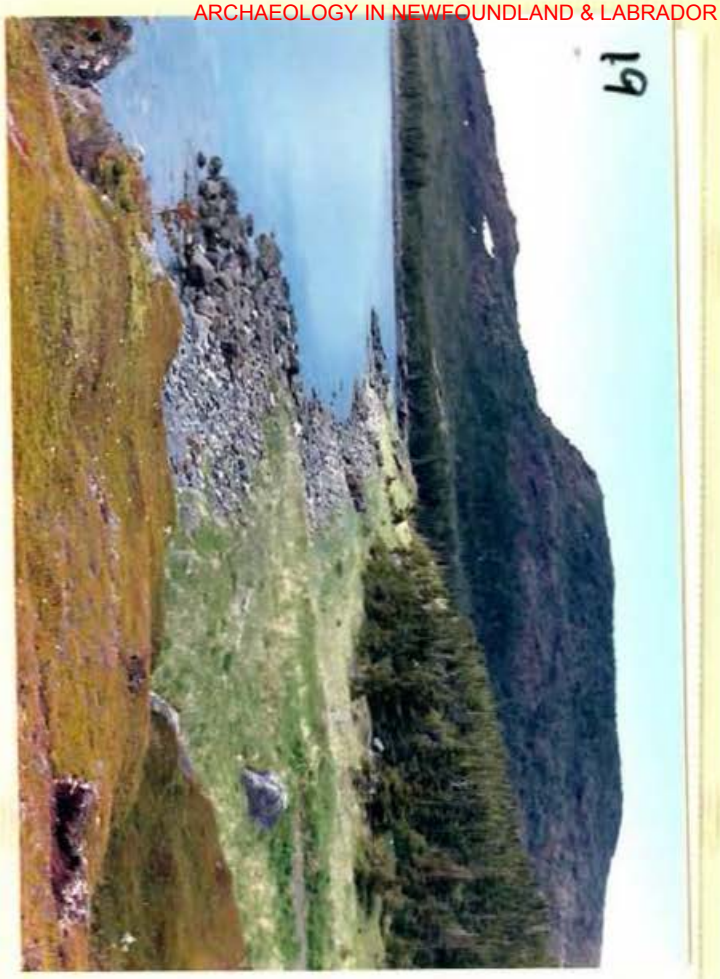
18

15


19

21

20

Scale 1:1760

Journal:

13. June (Sat.)

We started around 8 a.m.,arrived at lunch time in Grand Falls and dropped in on Don and Marg Locke for a cup of tea. Stopped at Western Brook Park for supper and put up for the night at Three Mile Pond Provincial Park - having turned off from the "Viking Trail" onto the road to Main Brook.

14.June (Sun.)

Returned to Plum Point to have a soft tire blown up. Bill started to feel queasy and feverish. Arrived at lunch time in Main Brook where I contacted Mr. Leander Pilgrim. His name had been given to me by Mr. Jim Wellman from the CBC, Fisherman's Broadcast. I had already talked to Mr. Pilgrim on the phone and he was expecting us.

Negotiations for a boat turned out to be more difficult than anticipated. Mr. Pilgrim tried first one man who could not go and then another who offered, so he said, his services and boat for 50 $ an hour. Since the distances to be covered were substantial and time consuming, this would have amounted to over $ 500. Eventually we settled for a fixed price of $ 400 which was definitely well above prices I had paid elsewhere.

After a meal with the Pilgrim family we set off with Mr. Wesley Pilgrim for location A about 1 1/2 hours by boat from Main Brook. Before we got out of sight of Main Brook engine failure delayed us for some time but eventually we were underway. When we passed

location B we stopped to investigate the potential of this place. We surveyed and test pitted but found no signs of native occupation.

We continued on our way. Bill was by now quite ill and we decided that he should return with Mr. Pilgrim to Main Brook once Alfred and myself had been dropped off at location A. On arrival Bill felt better and ended up staying with us. The location consists of a grassy area along the shore which leads into a shingle bar, a tidal basin and a meadow area separated from the coast by trees. On the muddy shore of the tidal basin fresh bear and moose tracks caught our eyes. Mr. Pilgrim proceeded to tell us about a recent incident in which a bear had entered the cabin of a hunter and got himself shot. To avoid an unwelcome encounter with a bear in the tents we collected all foodstuff into a sturdy bag and hoisted it up a tree for the night.

15. June (Mon.)

7.30 a.m. we logged in with Mr. Parsons in St. John's, Dept. of Mines and Energy, over the 2-way radio - we are unit 15, Mr. Parsons is unit 84. Bill felt better but rested for much of the morning. We inspected the site and surrounds and located a fire place of uncertain origin. 2 datum points were placed, distances were paced and marked on the drawing of the location taken from an aerial photograph. 15 test pits or trenches in various locations yielded no signs of native occupation. Historic European materials were collected from two test pits.

16. June (Tues.)

Logged in at 7.30 a.m. with Mr. Parsons. All o.k. and well. Made measurements of the site with the transit. Mapping the exact locations of test pits presented difficulties; elevation measurements went o.k. Packed up. Mr. Wesley Pilgrim came just after lunch to transfer us to location C close to Main Brook.
On arrival at location C which is a ca. 6 m high bank in Drac Bay (also called Clay Bank Bay) we noted strange brown patches on the side of the bank. When questioned Mr. Pilgrim told us that the entire bank - about 1 km long - consists of bark and sawdust, dumped here during logging operations in the 1950's and earlier. We disembarked, examined the bank, and then decided to go to Lock's Cove. Mr. Pilgrim, who sometimes fishes out of Lock's Cove, offered to bring us there and pick us up again at no additional expense. We had dinner with his family and then set off. It soon started to blow and rain and we arrived in Lock's Cove by about 11.30 p.m. It was pitch dark and we were drenched. Mr. Pilgrim offered us to use his house - one of three that were still relatively intact, the remainder of about 23 houses had fallen into decay or vanished altogether.

17. June (Wed.)

Logged in 7.30 a.m. with Mr. Parsons but required relay via Roddickton to get through to St. John's. Arranged transportation to Howe Harbour with Mr. Caspar Pilgrim, Mr. Wesley Pilgrim's

brother, who had come here for the summer to fish lumpfish for roe, salmon and cod. Dried out, collected firewood, surveyed parts of Lock's Cove; the extensive gardens were surface searched, other areas test pitted at different elevations. After lunch Mr. Pilgrim brought us to Howe Harbour to a grassy area close to Roland Point. Surface surveyed gardens and test pitted banks of close-by salmon brook which Alfred walked up almost as far as the first lake which feeds it. Placed test pits, starting from Roland Point going north. A couple of test pits yielded native material just as Mr. Pilgrim came to pick us up.

18. June (Thurs.)

Logged in at 7.30 a.m. with unit 84 in St. John's. Having adjusted the antennae wire we got through without a hitch. More test pitting in Lock's Cove until Mr. Pilgrim had returned from his nets and could bring us to Roland Point, Howe Harbour. Extended first test pit, found charcoal, scraper, microblades and finally the base of an endblade which was clearly of Dorset origin. Photographs were taken, extent of site established, drawing of test pit 1 done. Bill made measurements of site with the transit, including elevations. Filled in all test holes, putting plastic items into each one, and a large plastic sheet into the bottom of test pit 1. Packed up. Alfred injured his foot.

19. June (Frid.)

Logged in 7.30 a.m. Packed up and cleaned the house. Alfred rested his foot. After Mr. Caspar Pilgrim returned from his nets he took Bill and myself for a survey of Howe Harbour. There were 5 brooks flowing into this bay. The area around a small brook which comes in from the east was boggy and several test pits were sterile. The brook flowing in from the north, that is at the bottom of the bay, meandered through a large open boggy area until it reached the bay. Test pits yielded no native materials. On the eastern side of the bay three brooks tumbled down from the hills above. The banks were entirely grown over and test pits were sterile.

By the time we returned to Lock's Cove Mr. Wesley Pilgrim had arrived to bring us back to Main Brook. Before leaving, we had a delicious salmon dinner at Mr. Caspar Pilgrim's house. I also visited Mr. Pilgrim's mother, Mrs. Masie (or Masy) Pilgrim who had grown up in Spring Village. She had heard of an Indian burial that was found on McGrath Isld. when gravel for the building of the hospital in St. Anthony was collected there. Dr. Curtis who had examined the bones had pronounced them to be of Indian origin. She also knew of an old French cemetary close to Spring Village but had never gone there.

Left for Main Brook, arrived around 6.30 p.m. and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Pilgrim. Then set off for the ferry to Labrador.

Note: Mr. Wesley Pilgrim is a competent and helpful boatman whom I can wholeheartedly recommend. I am confident that if he was

approached directly he would suggest a more reasonable price.

C O N T E N T S:

Photographic material from survey of Hare Bay/Great Northern Peninsula/Newfoundland, undertaken by Ingeborg Marshall,

June 13th. to 19th. 1987

Lists of exposures on films 1 to 5 pg. 1 - 5

Prints of exposures which are not incorporated into the report (see second folder)

Negatives of films 1 - 5

Survey of Hare Bay, Northern Peninsula/NF. June 1987

Film no. 1, coloured prints, 24 exposures

Exp.	13	Location B	eastern beach, consisting largely of mussle fragments
"	14	"	Test pit 1
"	15	"	Test pit 2
"	16	"	Test pit 3 close to collapsed root cellar
"	17	"	Collapsed root cellar
"	18	"	View towards rising land at back
"	19	"	View out towards sea
"	20	"	Close-up of flowers on rock
"	21	"	Western shoreline
"	22	"	Western shoreline as seen from look-out plateau above location B
"	23	"	Looking east from look-out plateau towars former community of Spring Village in Little Spring Inlet
"	24	"	Looking south towards plateau
"	25	Bear Site (Location A)	Approach from the sea, looking NW

Survey of Hare Bay, Northern Peninsula/NF. June 1987

Film no. 2 black/white, 24 exposures

Exp.	1	Bear Site	Test pit 1a
"	2	"	Tidal basin, looking NW
"	3, 4,5	"	Feature 1, fire place
"	6, 7	"	Feature 2, rock & chain link
"	8	Bear Site	Test pit V
"	9	"	Grown over root cellar
"	10	"	Collapsed cabin in trees
"	11	"	Test pit IV
"	12	"	Meadow portion of site, looking SW
"	13	"	Meadow portion of site, looking NW towards tidal basin
"	14	"	same
"	15	"	Adjacent small meadow towards NW
"	16	"	Moose path in SW direction leading into elevated forest
"	17	"	Large root cellar
"	18	"	Bill taking measurements with transit
"	19	"	Test pit VI, next to 2nd. datum point
"	20	"	Test pit VII
"	21	"	Test pit VIII, Section B
"	22	"	Bear tracks in the mud
"	23	"	Test pit X
"	24	"	Test pit
"	25	"	View of site from the north-eastern shoreline of the tidal basin

3

Survey of Hare Bay, Northern Peninsula/NF. June 1987

Film no. 3, coloured prints, 24 exposures

Exp. 1 Bear Site NE view of site from end of shingle bar

" 2 " View from same location across tidal basin, looking W

" 3 " View from same location, looking SW

" 4 " Foodbag pulled up a tree to make it bear safe

" 5 " 1 m high ridge along shore of tidal basin, facing NE

" 6 " Test pit showing wet shaly ground underneath thin layer of turf

" 7 Location C View of bank in Drac Bay also known as Clay Bank Arm

" 8 " same, looking SE

" 9 " same, looking SW

" 10, 11, 12 Location C vegetation on bank

" 13 Location C Test pit

" 14 " Small brook on bank

" 15 " Test Pit

" 16, 17 " View of bank from water

Survey of Hare Bay, Northern Peninsula/NF. June 1987

Film no. 4, coloured prints, 24 exposures

Exp. 3	Roland Pt. Site	View from site NNE towards Direction Mountain
" 4	"	View from site NNE towards salmon brook
" 5, 6, 7	"	Panoramic view from the site: 5) looking NW into bottom of Howe Harbour 6) looking WNW, Mount Galiber and Lock's Mountain 7) looking WSW, Lock's Cove and western Hare Bay beyond
" 10	Roland Pt.	View from Roland Pt. proper due north towards actual site
" 11, 12, 13		Roland Pt. Site, Test pit I
" 14, 15, 16		Panoramic view of site from Water
" 17		Lock's Cove, portion of elevated land and Mr. Wesley Pilgrim's house in which we stayed

Survey of Hare Bay, Northern Peninsula/NF. June 1987

Film no. 5, black/white prints, 24 exposures

Exp. 2a Location C Clay Bank Arm

" 3a Roland Pt. Site Test pit I

" 4a " Test pit I

" 5a " Test pit I

" 6a " Site looking NW into bottom of Howe Hrb.

" 7a " Test pit I

" 8a " Looking north from test pit I

" 9a " Looking west from test pit I

" 10a " View of site from the sea, looking E

" 11a " View of center portion of Roland Point promontory

" 12a " View of Roland Point proper, which lies south of the actual site

" 13a Lock's Cove, Alfred in door of house which we occupied

" 14a Howe Harbour, mouth of brook flowing into this bay from the west

" 15a " same

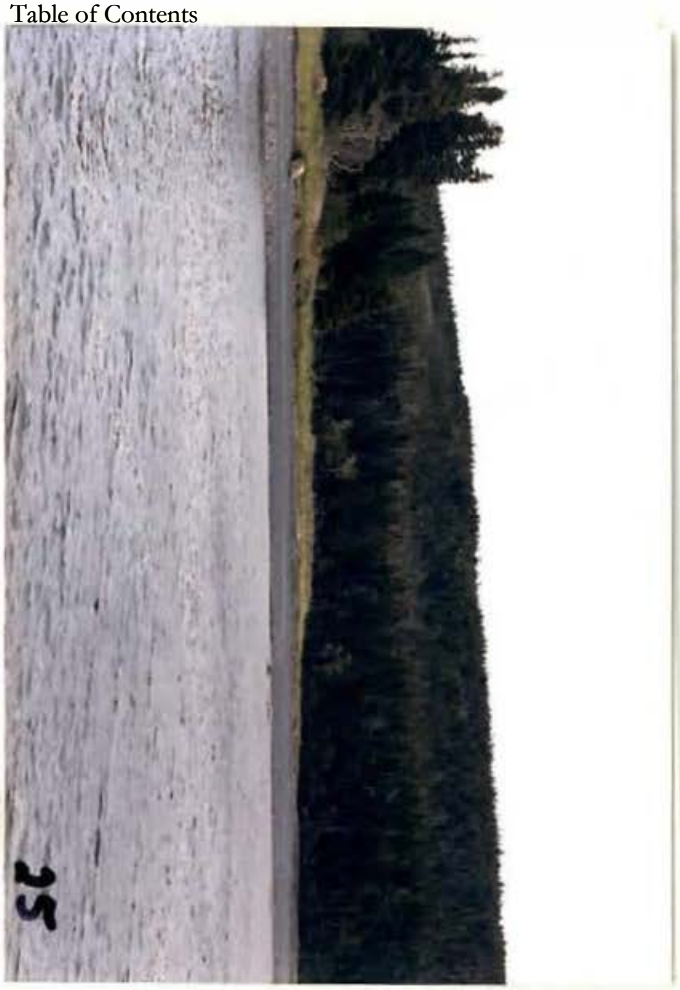
" 16a Howe Harbour, swampy estuary of brook flowing into the harbour at the bottom of the bay, that is from the north

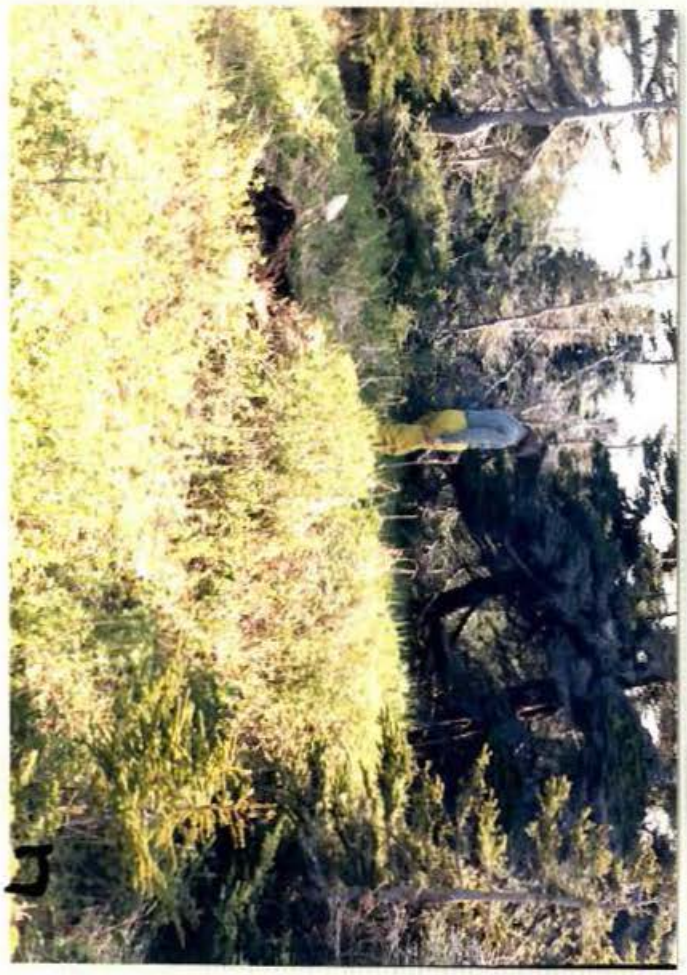
" 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a Howe Harbour, same brook

" 21a Howe Harbour, brook tumbling down into bay from the east, mouth of brook overgrown, remnants of snow among the trees

" 22a Mr. Caspar Pilgrim, our boat man in Lock's Cove, taking salmon out of his net

Film #1





Film no. 2 /I

Film no. 2 A

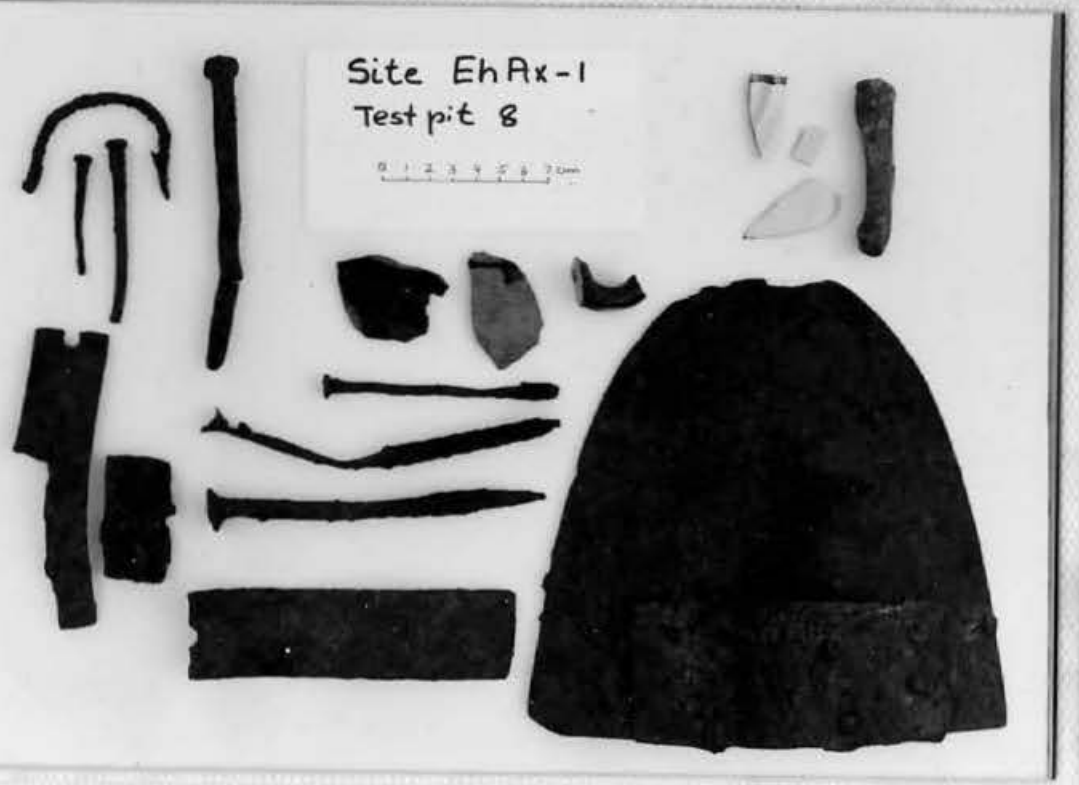
17

19

20

21

Film no. 2/II

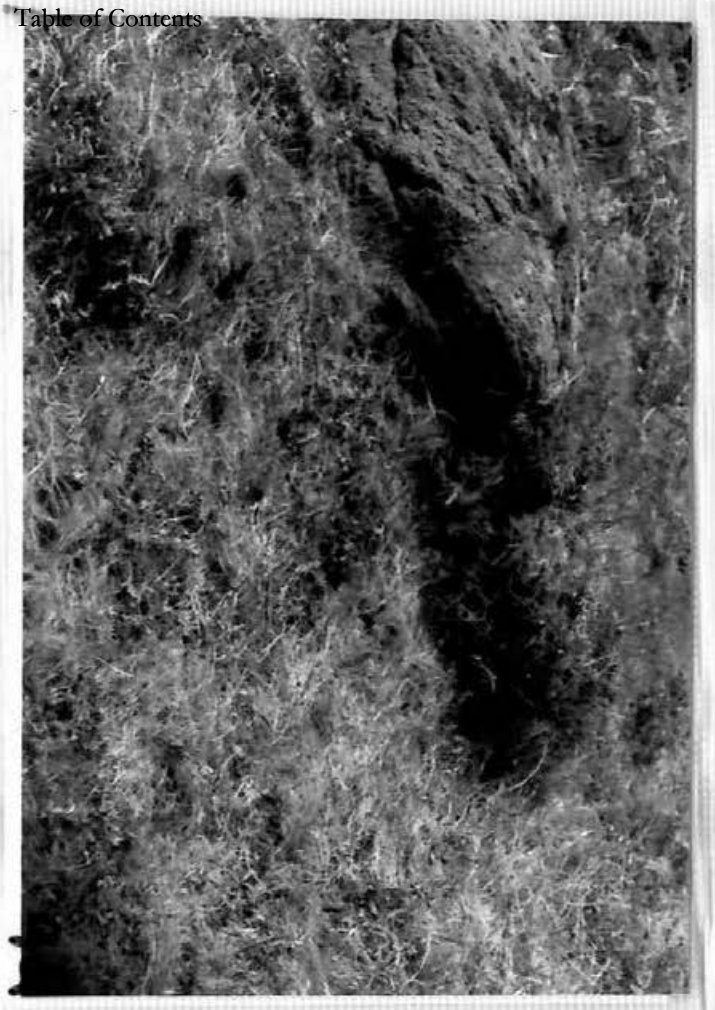


ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR 1987

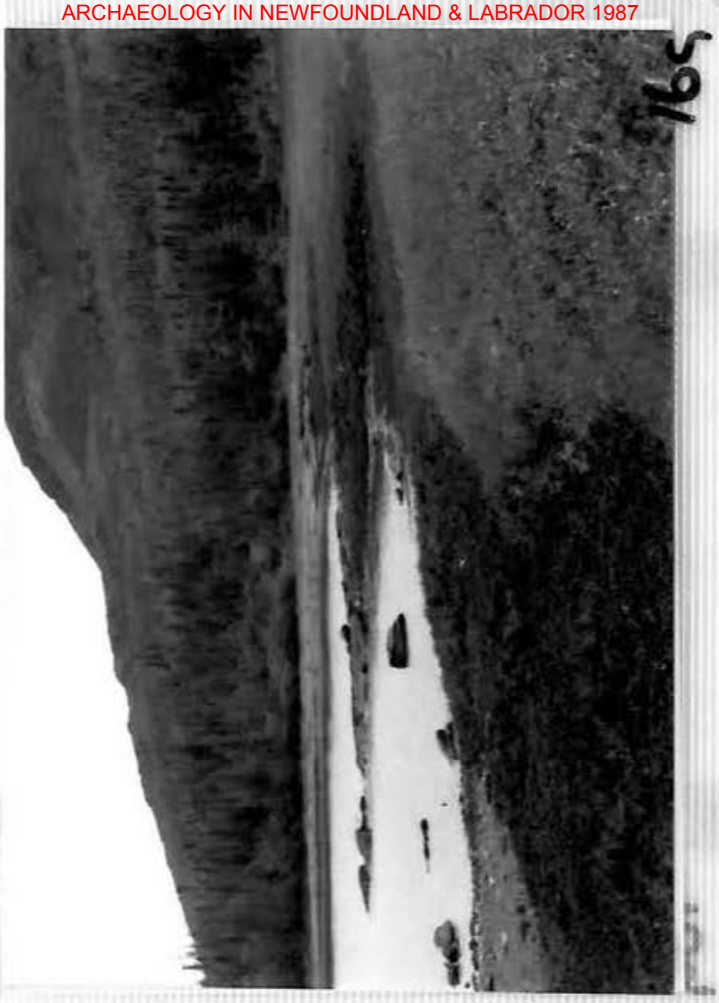
Film 3

Film 4

Film 5 / 1



Film 5 / II



Film 5 / III

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P. 001

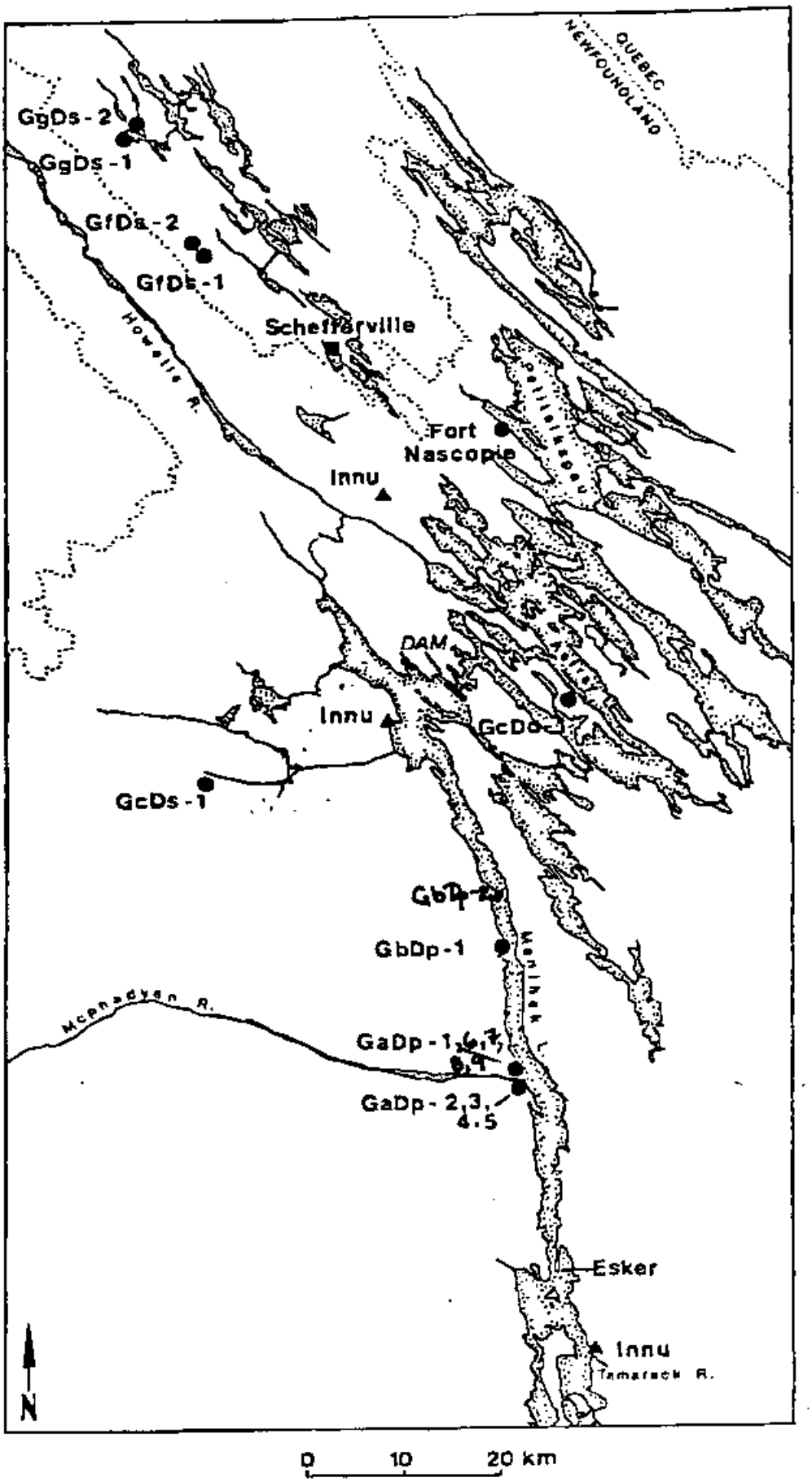
A Brief Description of Archaeological Sites in the Menihek Lake Region, Labrador

by

Moira McCaffrey
Director, Curatorial and Research Services

McCord Museum of Canadian History
January 10, 1997

Archaeological Sites in the Menihek Lake Region, Labrador



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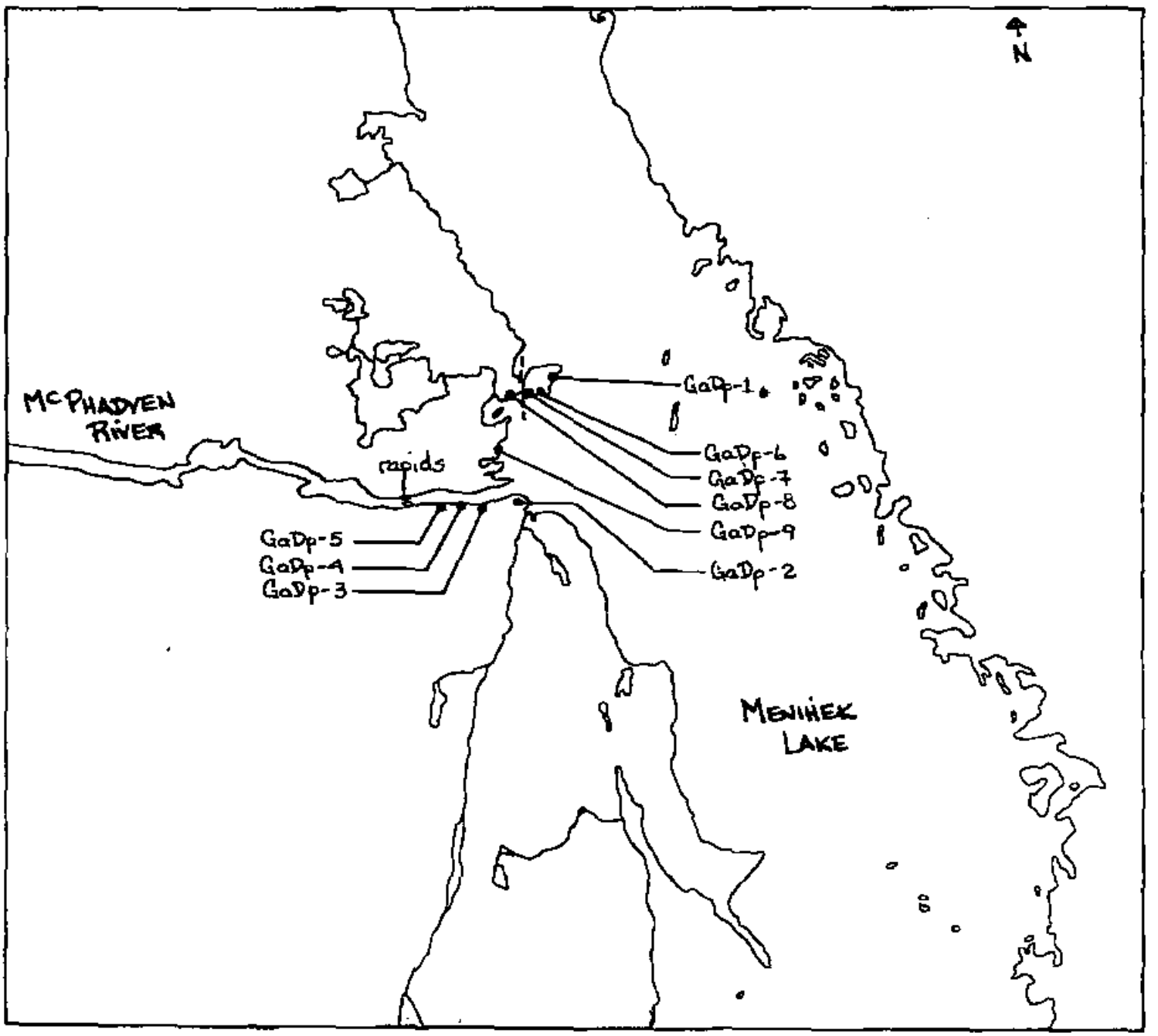
Archaeological Sites at the Junction of Menihek Lake and the McPhadyen River, Labrador



GaDp-1 (McPhadyen Waltz Site)

[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	artifacts scattered on the beach over a distance of approximately 125 metres
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

This site, discovered during the summer of 1986, is located at the junction of Menihek Lake and the McPhadyen River. The site is on the northern shore of the McPhadyen River, in a small bay sheltered from the predominant north and north-west winds. Lithic material was found scattered along approximately 125 metres of the pebble beach.; however, erosion caused by waves and ice push had taken a toll, as all flakes were heavily water-rolled. In fact, the artifacts tended to lie along three successive ridges of sand and gravel, probably marking water levels during a previous summer storm. Some artifacts were in the shallows. No features were noted.

Judging from the general character of the lithic *collection*, the site appears to have been a chert-working station.The 400 lithic artifacts that make up the surface collection consist of large primary reduction flakes and core fragments, along with a smaller number of biface reduction flakes. The finished tools consist of 10 small bifaces. Of these, four *specimens* are complete and have rounded bases. Three larger bifacial fragments along with some modified flakes were also recovered. The lithic raw materials are the same light to dark grey and green cherts found on the Menihek Beach site (GbDp-1). It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

A series of test excavations in the low, bushy ground behind the pebble beach proved negative, with the exception of the discovery of an old Innu campsite barely visible in the brush. Its existence was signalled by the presence of a tin can on the surface and a button in one of the test pits.

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GaDp-2 (McPhadyen South Bank Site)

[redacted]	
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	approximately 10,000 square metres of intact cultural deposits
Condition:	part of the site bordering the shore has certainly been lost to erosion; however the rest of the site was undisturbed

Description:

The largest, best preserved and most complex prehistoric site identified in the region was located at the junction of the McPhadyen River and Menihek Lake in western Labrador, near a geological fault that exposed a number of chert-bearing formations. Site GaDp-2 consists of approximately 10,000 square metres of intact cultural deposits. The many tools and flakes seen littering the shoreline in 1986 suggest that a portion of the site has been lost to erosion. In 1987, test excavations were carried out in six small sectors (Zones A-F).

During the summer of 1986, we examined the point of land at the junction of the McPhadyen River and Menihek Lake. The cobble and sand beach was very eroded from previous high water levels, and many trees along the shoreline had been pushed over by ice and jammed into the bank at the forest's edge. Lithic artifacts and debris covered sections of the shore from the rapids of the McPhadyen River to the junction of a small brook south of the river's outlet. The greatest concentration of archaeological material lay on the point (herein called Flagpoint) and extended to the brook, a distance of approximately 250-300 metres.

In contrast to the other prehistoric sites identified in the Menihek Lake region, GaDp-2 was significantly different in a number of ways. First, the lithic artifacts on the beach appeared less disturbed than those on other sites. For example, some well-defined zones could be discerned where individual flaking episodes had taken place resulting in clusters of chert blocks and associated debitage. In general, the artifacts and flakes did not appear to have been water-rolled or otherwise modified by post-depositional processes. Finally, 7 test pits dug in the dense brush back from the shore all produced flakes, attesting to the presence of intact sub-surface cultural remains covering at least 300 square metres of the terrace. As a result, only a small surface collection of flakes and artifacts lying on the beach was made and the site was slated for further research the following summer.

The surface collection contains a number of finished tools, such as 3 small biface bases of dark grey chert, and a larger biface fragment with contracting sides and a straight base, manufactured of dark grey and green chert. Also collected was an intriguing bifacial fragment, possibly a large stem, of maroon, fine-grained quartzite (thought to be a local raw material). Numerous other bifacial fragments, cores and retouched flakes complete the tool sample. The 200 unmodified flakes recovered represent the entire range of lithic reduction from primary to fine-retouch. A wide range of raw materials is apparent, including many

shades of grey to green chert, translucent and mottled grey flakes, plus one flake of jasper. All are local raw materials.

During the summer of 1987 test excavations were carried out in six small sectors (Zones A-F) of the site. In general, massive amounts of flaking debris were recovered from these tests, along with fragments of bifacial preforms. The lithic materials present on the site were virtually all from local sources; however, some imported materials were also present, as described below.

Excavations were begun in Zone A as this locale contained the most productive tests during the 1986 field season. The area was located on flat and open terrain approximately 15 metres in from the shoreline. Six square metres were excavated revealing a dense concentration of flaking debris attesting to all stages of lithic reduction - from the roughing out of large preforms to the final retouch of nearly finished artifacts. The thickness of the flake concentration combined with stratigraphic evidence suggest that this workshop area was reoccupied on many occasions. No evidence of hearths or other features was encountered. A few small retouch flakes of white Mistassini quartzite were found in each of the excavation units. In this respect, it is interesting to note that in the Caniapiscau region, Mistassini quartzite is present in some Late Prehistoric period assemblages, but is extremely rare prior to this time period.

Testing was extended into nearby zones in the hope of finding features and dateable organic material. Zone B and C (each 1 metre large) produced neither; however, the large quantities of flaking debris and biface fragments they contained permitted us to document more accurately the extent of the workshop locale. Zone B also produced additional flakes of Mistassini quartzite.

The discovery of flakes and fire-cracked rocks coated in red ochre in a test pit close to the shore led to the identification of Zone D. Six square metres were excavated in this sector, where many trees at the shore had been pushed over by ice and high water, suggesting that the southern portion of the site was destroyed. A hearth surrounded by a dense concentration of flaking debris was uncovered under a thick and tenacious layer of sphagnum moss. The hearth consisted of a sand platform underlying a low, oval mound of small to medium-sized cracked rock. The deposit was approximately 2 metres long by 1 metre wide. A thick coating of red ochre covered the feature. No faunal remains were present; however, charcoal samples were collected.

Zones E (2 square metres) contained quite a few quartz flakes, a surprising situation considering the ready availibility of high quality chert. Zone F (1 square metre) was a dense concentration of thick, blocky chert fragments. Patches of red ochre and charcoal stains were also present, though the feature does not appear to be a hearth.

A more complete description of these excavated zones and of the surface-collected material will be presented in my forthcoming doctoral dissertation.

GaDp-3 (McPhadyen Preform Site)	
[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a three square metre scatter of artifacts found in the water
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

This site, discovered in 1986, was located on the southern shore of the McPhadyen River at the junction of Menihek Lake. The site was situated about 50 metres west of GaDp-2. Lithic material was found scattered over an area of approximately three square metres, almost entirely in the shallows of the river. Test pits on land adjacent to the shoreline proved negative.

Six large core-biface preforms and numerous biface preform fragments were recovered, along with about 80 flakes, ranging from primary reduction to fine biface reduction flakes. Four bifacial fragments were from finely crafted specimens that must have been close to completion when they fractured and were discarded. Also recovered was a small oblong biface manufactured of a very coarse grey and black quartzite. The raw material used at the site was local grey and green chert. The site had apparently been a small knapping station where large blocks of chert were flaked into preforms. It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

GaDp-4 (McPhadyen Toss Site)	
[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a 20 square metre scatter of flakes on the shore and in the shallows
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

This site, discovered in 1986, was located to the west of GaDp-3, on the southern shore of the McPhadyen River at the junction of Menihek Lake. Lithic debris, consisting of about 200 flakes of grey and green chert, was found scattered over approximately 20 square metres of the beach and shallows. Testing along the bank revealed no intact cultural remains.

The flakes are large, resulting from primary core reduction, but a number of small biface reduction flakes suggests that a finer level of knapping took place at this site. Also recovered was a large, humpbacked endscraper of extremely homogenous, fine-grained brown chert. This chert is unique both in colour and texture, and may not have originated within the Labrador Trough. A biface preform with a rounded base and two bifacially retouched flakes complete the collection. It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

GaDp-5 (McPhadyen Outcrop Site)

[redacted]

Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	five flakes found on the surface of the shore
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

This site, discovered in 1986, was located to the west of GaDp-4, on the southern shore of the McPhadyen River at the junction of Menihek Lake. A very brief visit to a small bay just before the rapids resulted in the discovery of five small grey chert flakes lying on the eroding shoreline. Lack of time prevented a more thorough investigation of this locale. Of particular interest, however, was the chert outcrop located just to the west of the site, facing the rapids. Here we found the source of some if not all the chert that appeared on the nearby sites. The chert-bearing formation within the outcrop was at water-level, but had probably been more accessible when water levels were lower. The rise in water level had submerged whatever evidence of a talus or other debris that may once have existed. It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

GaDp-6 (Day Off 1 Site)	
[redacted] 97 [redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a small surface scatter of flakes
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

The site was discovered in 1987 on the western shore of Mehihek Lake to the north of the outlet of the McPhadyen River. Large flakes and chunks of chert were observed on the beach to the southwest of site GaDp-1. A small sample of the flakes was collected, as well as a large biface preform fragment. It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

GaDp-7 (Day Off 2 Site)	
[redacted]	
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a small surface scatter of flakes
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

The site was discovered in 1987 on the western shore of Mehihek Lake to the north of the outlet of the McPhadyen River, and just to the west of site GaDp-6. A small scatter of chert flakes and one Ramah chert flake were found lying on the beach at the water's edge. Nearby, in shallow water, lay a scraper manufactured on a large blade-like flake of Ramah chert. No further evidence of prehistoric occupation was found, and tests further inland all proved negative. It is not yet possible to determine an approximate date for the site.

GaDp-8 (Day Off 3 Site)	
[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a 15 metre square scatter of flaking debris on the shore and in the shallows
Condition:	badly damaged by erosion, however, a cobble hearth was found intact

Description:

The site was discovered in 1987 on the western shore of Mehihek Lake to the north of the outlet of the McPhadyen River. Across a narrow, recently-formed channel west of site GaDp-7, we encountered additional prehistoric material. The short distance separating the sites and the the fact that artifacts were recovered from the shallows on either side of the channel suggest that this is probably a single occupation. Site GaDp-8 consisted of a 15 metre square scatter of flaking debris on the shore and in the shallows. The debitage was concentrated around a small hearth composed of a ring of fire-cracked cobbles. No faunal remains were found. Charcoal collected from the center of the feature produced a radiocarbon date of 2810±80 (Beta-30216). Once again, test excavations inland proved negative.

A sample of approximately 200 lithic specimens, mainly flaking debris, was surface-collected from the site. Lithic materials were of local origin, with the exception of four flakes of *Ramah* chert found near the hearth. A lanceolate, square-based biface of dark grey chert was collected nearby in the shallows. The other formal tools consist of three biface fragments, a large retouched flake and two large flake cores.

GaDp-9 (Day Off 4 Site)	
[redacted]	
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a discontinuous surface scatter of lithic artifacts over approximately 250 metres
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

The site was discovered in 1987 on the western shore of Mehihek Lake to the north of the outlet of the McPhadyen River, and south of sites GaDp-7, GaDp-8 and GaDp-9. This site consisted of three adjacent zones in which flakes and artifacts were found in the shallows of the lake. The three zones contained large amounts of debitage, fragments of bifacial preforms and some finished, and more finely flaked bifacial forms. All lithic materials were of local origin with the exception of two flakes of Ramah chert. A sample of artifacts was collected. It is not yet possible to determine an approximate date for the site.

GbDp-1 (Menihek Beach Site)

[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/2, east half, edition 1 ASE
Size:	a thin scatter of flakes within a three metre wide band that stretched for about 90 metres
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

The site was discovered during the summer of 1986 on the west bank of Menihek Lake, approximately 11 kilometres north of the junction with the McPhadyen River. We had stopped to test a sand terrace on the northern side of the outlet of a small tributary. Two recent (within the last few decades) Innu camps stood just behind the eroding sand bank above the beach. Little remained of the camps except rotting tent poles and stove stakes. Although test pits along the length of this sand terrace revealed no prehistoric material, we did find a thin scatter of flakes at the water's edge in a small bay to the east of the recent camps.

The artifacts were contained within a three metre wide band that stretched in a semi-circle around the entire length of the bay - about 90 metres. Approximately 50 small flakes of grey, green and black chert, and speckled and striated grey silicious shale were collected. All the flakes have rounded edges from water tumbling and wind erosion. The collection includes one small endscraper and a number of large core fragments.

The site was apparently destroyed by the rise in water level and the accompanying damage caused by wave erosion and winter ice push. There was no sign of hearths or other features. At the western-most edge of the site, unaltered blocks of chert and silicious shale lay strewn along the beach, attesting to the presence of nearby chert formations. It is not yet possible to determine an approximate date for the site.

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GbDp-2 (Out of Gas Site)	
[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/7, east half, first edition
Size:	a surface scatter of artifacts over approximately 34 metres
Condition:	completely eroded

Description:

During the summer of 1987, a prehistoric site was discovered on the west bank of Menihek Lake, approximately 15 kilometres north of the outlet of the McPhadyen River. Lithic flakes and chunks were found scattered across 34 square metres of the beach on a point of land that juts into Menihek Lake, forming a narrow channel. Site GbDp-2 was totally eroded and no intact remains were located during further testing inland from the shoreline. A surface collection was made consisting of chert and quartzite debitage that is all of local provenience. It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

GcDo-1 (Fryer Lake Site)

[redacted]	[redacted]
Map Sheet:	23 J/8, west half, first edition
Size:	an intact concentration of lithic material covering approximately 2 square metres
Condition:	site was intact and has been fully excavated

Description:

I had an opportunity to visit a locality in the southern part of Astray Lake during the summer of 1985, thanks to a fortuitous plane ride provided by two Labrador Mining Company geologists based in Schefferville. While they worked in a neighbouring area, we tracked inland to examine chert deposits indicated on their detailed geological maps.

The Fleming chert formation we eventually encountered consisted of extensive rows of large, elongated boulders of massive, homogeneous grey chert. In general, the boulders were very rounded by glacial action, though some had been split and cracked by erosion. An extremely thick bed of moss clung to the base of the boulders making it impossible, given time constraints, to identify chipping debris or other cultural material.

On our way back to the shore for our rendezvous with the plane, we stepped into a small clearing about 1000 metres from the shoreline, and approximately 300 metres northeast of a small body of water called Fryer Lake on geology maps. Here we saw large flakes poking through a bare patch in the caribou moss covering of the forest floor. There was little time left to do anything but record the site and flag the area in the hope of returning.

We revisited the Fryer Lake site in 1986. Our excavation revealed a small oval-shaped concentration of 252 flakes, primarily biface reduction flakes, covering about two square metres - probably the result of a brief knapping episode by one individual. In the center of the cluster we recovered two edge fragments from bifacial preforms. The exclusive raw material found on the site was the very fine-grained grey and green Fleming chert that outcrops nearby. Although most of the cultural material was contained in the thin organic layer below the moss, a young spruce tree was growing in the center of the site and many flakes had followed its root network into deeper soil horizons. A number of rocks were found within the excavation units; however, there was no charcoal and no evidence of thermal alteration to suggest the presence of a hearth. It is not yet possible to suggest an approximate date for the site.

The Fryer Lake site, though limited in size and interpretive potential, nevertheless provides some valuable data on a prehistoric presence in the region of Astray Lake. It confirms that the Fleming chert deposits were visited in prehistoric times. Also, it provides a rare opportunity to document a site location in an interior zone, far from water.

GcDs-1 (Menihek Inland Site)

[redacted]	
Map Sheet:	23 J/6, east half, edition 1(B)
Site:	a surface discovery of a single artifact
Condition:	unknown

Description:

This site refers to the discovery of an artifact by Dr. John Percival of the Geological Survey of Canada in the summer of 1986. Percival found a large square-based biface of grey-green chert at a locality 23 km inland from the northern end of Menihek Lake, and about 8 km west of Pointer Lake, which connects to Menihek by a small river dotted with rapids. Percival was conducting a geological reconnaissance and mapping project at the time. He described the find as follows,

> The artifact was found on a flat outcrop area with a thin veneer of gravel-sized overburden, surrounded by moss-covered ground. The outcrop is at the crest of a low, barren hill. To the north and the west are treed, swampy valleys....I had a quick look around the site but saw nothing else to suggest human presence. (John Percival, pers. comm.)

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EXCAVATIONS AT INSPECTOR ISLAND, 1987

Diaq-01

A PRELIMINARY REPORT

87.08

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Inspector Island and Boyd's Cove (Fig. 1) were discovered in 1981 as part of a project to locate and evaluate Beothuk sites in Notre Dame Bay. In 1982, test excavations were carried out at both sites, and on the basis of its eleven Beothuk house pits and excellent organic preservation, Boyd's Cove was selected for investigation during the period 1983-85. As a result, it was not possible to return to Inspector Island until August, 1986, when the site was examined during the course of a brief visit.

Although much smaller than Boyd's Cove (a large base camp), Inspector Island (Fig. 2) appeared to have the potential to add to our understanding of the Beothuks and their prehistoric ancestors, the possessors of the Little Passage complex. The 1982 test excavations revealed a feature (Feature 1) thought to be a Beothuk house pit, but apparently devoid of cultural material. Since the feature is so close to the beach, it was believed that its interior had been cleaned out by a high sea--if, indeed, it was a house pit. In 1986 a 1m x 50cm test pit dug in Feature 2 (also thought to be a house pit), however, revealed a greasy, black culture layer containing calcined bone, fire-cracked rock, lead shot, iron fragments, 1 grey-green chert flake, and one grey-brown chert thinning flake--all consistent with material recovered from Beothuk house pits at Boyd's Cove.

Test excavations in 1982 to the northeast of Feature 1 had revealed a sod zone (Level 1) that included a few aboriginal objects, and a brown, rooty level (Level 2) in which was found a U-shaped configuration of rocks (Feature 3) which were interp-

reted as hold-down rocks for a temporary structure measuring almost 6m x 4m. Level 2 also produced a small number of lithic tools, including three triangular bifaces which resembled similar artifacts found in a Beothuk context at Boyd's Cove. Underneath Level 2, a black, organic layer (Level 3), varying in thickness from 5 cm to 15 cm, was discovered in which both Beothuk and a much larger number of Little Passage artifacts were found. Two hearths, charcoal from which produced radiocarbon dates comfortably within the Little Passage period, were also found in Level 3. Sterile, wind-blown coarse sand covered a bottom culture layer (Level 5) which contained only Little Passage material. Small concentrations of soft-shelled clam shells were found throughout the excavation below the sod and where they were present bone preservation was good. A total of 33m^2 was opened, but time prevented us from excavating more than 23 m^2 to sterile subsoil.

Although brief, that fieldwork and a short visit to the site in August, 1986 had produced evidence that the Beothuk occupation of Inspector Island might overlap with that of Boyd's Cove (now dated to ca. A.D.1650-1720). One aboriginally modified nail, three triangular bifaces and perhaps three chert projectile points from those earlier Inspector Island excavations would not be out of place in the historic Beothuk collection from Boyd's Cove. In addition, the size and apparent configuration of the two Inspector Island house pits strongly resembled those from Boyd's Cove.

Since the sites are only ca. 12 km apart, it was thought possible that the same Beothuk group which occupied Boyd's Cove, also occupied Inspector Island. Since Inspector Island is relatively (compared to Boyd's Cove) exposed to view from the sea, it was believed that its historic Beothuk pit house occupation, would not postdate that of Boyd's Cove. Earlier (Pastore 1984) it was posited that Boyd's Cove was abandoned shortly after ca. 1720 when Europeans became regular users of the resources of the immediate area. It was difficult to imagine that Beothuks would live in highly visible pit houses on a coastline regularly frequented by Europeans. Since the evidence from Inspector Island seemed to substantiate a contemporaneous occupation with that of Boyd's Cove, one aim of the 1987 field season was to test the hypothesis that Inspector Island was a satellite resource-procurement camp of Boyd's Cove.

One bit of negative evidence which suggested that Inspector Island might be such a satellite camp was the fact that, although bone preservation at Boyd's Cove had been excellent, the excavation there of the interiors of four house pits and their environs had failed to produce a single harpoon. (Our knowledge of Beothuk harpoons is based upon a toggling harpoon in the Newfoundland Museum and one in the possession of a private collector.) The assumption is that such harpoons would have been part of a sea mammal hunting kit, and the absence of harpoons from Boyd's Cove seemed to imply that sea mammal hunting had been carried on elsewhere--perhaps at hunting stations located at

places such as Inspector Island. Indeed, the sheltered "inner" location of Boyd's Cove would necessitate some travel to obtain a resource such as harp seals -- although it was possible to take harbour seals quite near Boyd's Cove within recent memory. This availability, or lack thereof, of key resources has continued to affect modern settlement patterns. The European community of Boyd's Cove was founded as a winter settlement to obtain interior resources such as timber. Even today, its residents confine their maritime exploitation to trapping lobsters. By contrast, the fishermen of Comfort Cove (less than 1 km from Inspector Island) exploit a variety of inshore fisheries. In short, there was considerable evidence to suggest that the aboriginal sites of Boyd's Cove and Inspector Island were located to take advantage of quite different resources. Comparison of these two sites would be the first time that any researcher would have the opportunity to describe and analyze Beothuk settlement-subsistence patterns within a geographical area wider than that of a single site. However, if the Inspector Island occupation was discovered not to overlap with that of Boyd's Cove, it was planned to ask a number of other questions about the nature and degree of Beothuk culture change. For example, since the frequency of iron objects at Inspector Island (based on the 1982 excacation) was much less than that at Boyd's Cove it was believed that Inspector Island might have been occupied before iron was extensively incorporated into Beothuk material culture; if that proved true, it was hoped that it might be possible to

explain to what degree and for what reasons, iron displaced stone as a preferred raw material.

To accomplish these objectives, it was planned to excavate the interior of Feature 2 and, time permitting, trench its walls in two places. Experience at Boyd's Cove indicated that this would be the most economical way of determining house construction and configuration. In addition it was proposed to excavate ca. 20m^2 in the environs of Feature 2 in an attempt to discover associated features. It was also planned to complete the excavation of the 10m^2 opened in 1982. If everything went according to schedule, further test-pitting of the interior of Feature 1 would be carried out to determine if the feature was a house pit, and if the rest of its interior was as barren as the initial 1982 investigation had indicated.

It was expected that the scheduled excavations outside these house pits would also add to our understanding of the Little Passage Complex. The good faunal preservation promised to increase our very meagre knowledge of Little Passage subsistence patterns. It was also thought that some gaps in the outlines of Little Passage culture history might also be filled in--most notably that between the latest Little Passage occupation (ca. A.D. 1350) and the historic Beothuk period (A.D. 1500+).

These were the more academic goals. In addition, however, the brief visit in the summer of 1986 revealed evidence of extensive erosion along the western edge of the site (Fig. 3) Wind and wave action appeared to be undercutting the bank which

rises above the beach. We were told by a fisherman from Comfort Cove that in winter ice pans are rafted onto to the beach and bank, and it seemed likely that ice movement had also been responsible for the destruction of an estimated 15m^2. Consequently, part of the planned work would include the excavation of the threatened edge of the site and the reinforcing with a rock wall of both the backfilled area and a short stretch of endangered, but unexcavated, bank.

We began the 1987 season by excavating the ragged western edge of the site prior to building the proposed protective wall. The stratigraphy found in 1982 held true here (Fig. 4), but there was one interesting surprise. The cut along the bank revealed the characteristic profile of a Beothuk house pit wall--a jumble of fire-cracked rocks, black organic deposits and other cultural material that had been deposited prior to the excavation of the depression by the house builders (Fig. 5). This meant not only that Feature 1 was a house pit, but also that what we had called Level 3 was actually more complex than we had supposed. Outside of the house wall Level 3 appeared to represent a rather long stretch of time as evidenced by the historic material (including iron objects and one piece of Normandy stoneware) at the top of the level, and Little Passage (prehistoric Beothuk) lithic artifacts in the lower portions of the level (Fig. 6). The wall, however, was a secondary deposit which contained both historic and prehistoric material. The margins of the wall were not always easy to differentiate from the rest of Level 3,

but, in general, the wall fill matrix tended to be a bit looser and included a great many more rocks than the rest of the level.

Clearly, then, the presence of this wall indicated that Feature 1 was a housepit, and despite the fact that the 1982 $1m^2$ test pit had not produced any evidence of an occupation, it was decided to put in one more $1m^2$ pit. That pit revealed a black, organic level consistent with a living floor, a fragment of an anvil stone, pieces of sheet lead, chert flakes lying above wrought iron nails, bone, and a red ochre stain. Although the feature had been extensively disturbed by the roots of two trees--and possibly by wave action--it almost would obviously repay future investigaton.

Meanwhile, the excavation of the eroded bank produced other significant data, most important of which was a Beothuk hearth (identified as such by the presence of a nail in it) and a midden with excellent bone preservation lying under the wall of Feature 1. No iron artifacts were recovered at this depth, and on this basis, the midden was provisionally assigned to the Little Passage complex. A sample of the midden matrix was water-screened and has resulted in the recovery of hundreds of delicate fish bones. Although all of the faunal material will later be subjected to more expert analysis, it appears to have a substantial component of harbour seal bones as well as a variety of fish and bird species.

Following completion of the excavation of the slumping, eroded portion of the bank, we began construction of a rock wall

(Figs. 7,8). It was built by laying down courses of large (>30 cm diameter) rocks, to a height of ca. 1 meter. The first course of rocks were placed on top of chicken wire which was then bent upward to enclose the outer face of the rocks. The chicken wire-reinforced wall face was then bolstered by the sinking of ca. 2m wooden posts which were placed every meter along the space of the wall. The wall was then filled in with smaller rocks and when complete, the backfilled earth was placed behind it. We concluded by placing a final course of large rocks on the top of the wall. Yearly visits are planned to assess how well the wall is performing its intended function.

One of the major aims of this year's work was to investigate Feature 2. Prior to excavation it was necessary to clear away a thick growth of juniper which covered the entire feature. To our chagrin, this clearance revealed that the feature had once been the locus of European gardening. Two furrows and two raised areas characteristic of potato beds throughout the island of Newfoundland ran straight through the feature (Fig. 9). Fortunately, however, the feature had not undergone the sort of intensive gardening found in our camp ground ca. 200 m to the south around a small headland. There potato beds had been oriented in a number of different directions resulting in a a terrain resembling a chess board.

The gardening carried out in Feature 2 had resulted in the creation of what was later labelled a garden zone which had levelled off portions of the feature's walls and had

disturbed internal deposition of cultural material--especially where the furrows had cut deeply into the subsoil. Yet while there appears to be some blurring of internal features, it is believed that the main outlines of Feature 2 are clear enough (Figs. 10,11). It is a housepit measuring ca. 6.5m from wall crest to wall crest at its maximum. Those walls now have a maximum height of ca. 35cm. Its hearth resembles those of Boyd's Cove in that a layer of bone mash overlies a patch of burned, reddened subsoil (Fig. 12). As was the case with the Boyd's Cove houses, the Feature 2 hearth lacked fire-cracked rocks and any appreciable amount of charcoal. Although (as was the case at Boyd's Cove) small fire-cracked rocks were found outside and inside the house, they appeared to have been debris periodically removed from the hearth itself. The actual house fire seems to have been built in a small, slightly excavated depression which was periodically cleaned out.

Although the "central" hearth of Feature 2 appears rather off-centre at first glance, when it is compared with the crests of the surrounding walls it does seems to be located rather closer to the centre than our initial perception. The walls seem to have slumped considerably and differentially, perhaps because of the combination of gardening and the rather loose slaty gravel that forms the subsoil, and this appears to have distorted the original configuration of the house walls. In fact, the somewhat off-centre location of the Feature 2 hearth may not be all that unusual; there are similarly off-centre hearths reported from two

houses at Wigwam Brook (LeBlanc 1973:104,107).

With regard to other internal features, no discernible sleeping hollows were discovered, but this may have been the result of the later gardening. A number of possible post moulds were found (including three in the southeastern quadrant angled inward at a 15° angle), but given the loose, slaty gravel that made up the subsoil, it was simply not possible to be entirely certain that they were in fact post moulds. Similarly, no entrance was found, but previous investigations at Boyd's Cove (Pastore 1983,1984) have indicated that in at least two instances, the entrance was obscured by debris dumped in the entrance after house abandonment. In one case, the location of the entrance was not clear until the entire house, walls included, were excavated. One profile of Feature 2 (Fig. 13) suggests that an entrance may have existed in N6 W4, but without complete excavation of the house this remains only a conjecture.

Lithic tools from Feature 2 (Fig. 15) include an abrador fragment, a tiny stemmed projectile point made from black chert, two biface fragments, a biface thinning flake, two linear flakes, a utilized flake, and two manganese nodules--all of which are characteristic of the assemblages recovered from the Boyd's Cove houses. A small quantity of flakes, made from a variety of black, brown, grey, and green cherts were also recovered from Feature 2. The bulk of the lithic debitage came from the areas immediately to the north and south of the hearth, and all were rather small in size, suggesting that some retouching of stone

tools was carried on here.

Of the more important identified European artifacts recovered from Feature 2 were at least 24 wrought iron nails, or nail fragments, including 4 which were aboriginally modified (Fig. 14), in a pattern similar to that of Boyd's Cove (Pastore 1983). Tentatively-identified other iron objects from this feature include what may be a fragment of a projectile point a chain link, 3 possible trap parts and a hinge. (Since the Inspector Island iron is now undergoing cleaning and conservation, identification and frequencies of iron objects must remain provisional until all of the corrosion products have been removed.) The number of iron artifacts in Feature 2 contrasts strongly with frequencies from Boyd's Cove. There, for example, the four excavated houses contained an average of 161 nails and nail fragments. Even House 11, believed to have been occupied for the shortest time had a total of 62 nails and nail fragments. It is not clear whether this means that Feature 2 was occupied for a shorter period of time than the Boyd's Cove houses, or that less iron-working was carried on at Inspector Island. To attempt to compare the lengths of occupancy of the two houses by comparing the relative thicknesses of the two living floors is difficult, if not impossible, given the gardening that has disturbed Feature 2's living floor.

Feature 2 also produced 8 pipestem fragments which yielded a Harrington-Binford mean date of A.D. 1724. Naturally, this sample is too small to be meaningful, and, indeed, there is no

guarantee that the origin of these pipes was England. Nonetheless, this date does not contradict what little other evidence we have about the feature's possible date of occupation. Part of that other evidence was in the form of three glass beads. Two are wire-wound, circular, translucent, and oyster white in colour. One of these measures 4.3mm in length by 5.7mm in diameter; the other is 4.2mm in length, and 5.4mm in diameter. The third bead is also wire-wound, circular, translucent, and rose in colour, and it has a length of 3.5mm and a diameter of 5.5mm. According to Karliss Karklins of Parks Canada (pers. comm.), these beads have not been found on a Canadian site prior to the first two decades of the 18th century. While beads of this type may yet be recovered from an earlier site, this provisional terminus post quem appears reasonable.

The Inspector Island beads differ from those of Boyd's Cove, which belong to the Kidd types IIa12 and IIa56. This strongly suggests that the Feature 2 occupation is not contemporaneous with that of the Boyd's Cove Houses 1, 3, and 4, since one would expect that exotic goods arriving in an egalitarian group would tend to be distributed throughout that group. This appears to have been the case at Boyd's Cove where three of the four houses excavated contain the same types of beads. The fourth house appears to have been occupied later in time than the others and contains no beads. In fact, that fourth Boyd's Cove structure, House 11, resembles Feature 2 in its diameter and the shallowness of the depression (Pastore 1984). Feature 2 and House 11 may be

contemporaneous, but the fact that House 11 produced 10 sherds of Normandy stoneware while Feature 2 yielded no examples of this material casts doubt on this liklihood.

Although Feature 2 may have been occupied later in time than Houses 1,3, and 4 in Boyd's Cove, it is unlikely that it was occupied much later. This argument is based on the fact that conspicuous pit houses, especially those close to the shore in an area open to visits by Europeans, would be dangerous to occupy. Since the community of Twillingate, only ca. 32 km from Inspector Island, appears to have been settled between 1728 and 1732 (Head 1976:57), it is probable that Feature 2 does not postdate the founding of that settlement. It is quite possible that when an entrepreneur named George Skeffington established a salmon fishery in Dog Bay, only 6 km east Boyd's Cove, the Boyd's Cove inhabitants were forced farther west--perhaps to Inspector Island. There were clashes between Skeffington's men and the Beothuks in the Dog Bay-Gander Bay area (Head 1976: 75-76), and, given the Beothuk penchant for avoiding contact with Europeans, the projected move of at least part of a Boyd's Cove band to Inspector Island seems plausible. Until faunal analysis of the Inspector Island assemblage is complete, however, hypotheses of this sort must remain quite tentative. Once that analysis is done, we should have a much better idea of the seasonality of Feature 2's occupation--and its relationship to Boyd's Cove.

While living on Inspector Island we discovered a number of

Maritime Archaic tools on the beach (Fig. 16). This led to the conclusion that perhaps the Maritime Archaic occupation of the island had been greater than suspected. In an attempt to discover the extent of that Maritime Archaic occupation, we decided to test pit the terrace which lay ca. 1 m to 1.5 m above the Beothuk/Little Passage area. Those test pits revealed an extensive Maritime Archaic occupation including a number of woodworking tools (Fig. 17) and the edge of what appears to be a large hearth. To date, 7 celts and 2 gouges have been recovered from Inspector Island which suggests the possibility that the island may have been the locus of some woodworking--perhaps boat building. Although the island's forest cover now is not very impressive, longtime residents of nearby communities have said that before it was extensively cut over, the island boasted a number of large trees.

Excavations on that elevated terrace also revealed the presence of an early Palaeo-Eskimo and Beothuk/Little Passage occupation (Fig. 18), although no features associated with these cultures were found.

Unfortunately, the decision to test the terrace meant that there was not enough time to complete the excavations begun in 1982 in the area of Feature 3, nor was there sufficient time to test further the interior of Feature 1. Despite these drawbacks, however, we feel that that 1987 season was a success. We have managed to document the presence of two more Beothuk coastal pit houses, one of which, and probably both, were inhab-

ited later in time than at least three of those at Boyd's Cove. Given the spread of English settlement northwestward over time, one would predict that if future coastal pit houses are located, they may well be more recent than those of Inspector Island.

We expect, however, that Beothuk archaeology at Inspector Island will result in more meaningful conclusions, but these will have to await further analysis. Analysis of faunal remains from both Beothuk and Little Passage contexts should explain why and at during what season(s) these groups occupied the island. Comparison of the beads recovered from Feature 2 with those from the Strait of Belle Isle (and perhaps elsewhere) may reveal something about the nature of Beothuk relations with external groups. Earlier (Pastore 1984) it was proposed that the Boyd's Cove beads may have been received from Montagnais visitors to the island; it is possible that the origin of the Inspector Island beads is the same. The Boyd's Cove iron collection is currently undergoing intensive analysis by Mr. Laurie MacLean as part of his M.A. thesis, and comparison of that material with the iron from Boyd's Cove may tell us something about changes in Beothuk iron-working techniques and materials. And finally, the discovery of what appears to be an all-too-rare Maritime Archaic living site holds out the possibility of learning much more about these people. Most of our knowledge of this culture in Newfoundland is based on information from burial sites and thus the opportunity to investigate a living site is very exciting.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1987 work at Inspector Island was financed with grants from Memorial University's Vice-President's fund, Memorial's Institute of Social and Economic Research, and the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, and was made possible by permit #87-8. I would also like to thank James Tuck of Memorial University and Callum Thomson of the Newfoundland Museum for their assistance, as well as crew members Kevin McAleese, Laurie MacLean, Lynn Poole, Fred Schwarz, and Patricia Wells. In addition, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. and Mrs. John Sheldon for their many kindnesses.

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1985 Excavations at Boyd's Cove--1984, A Preliminary Report. In: Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1984. Jane Sproull Thomson and Callum Thomson (eds.) Annual Report 5: 322- 337.

Figure 1

Inspector Island and Boyd's Cove

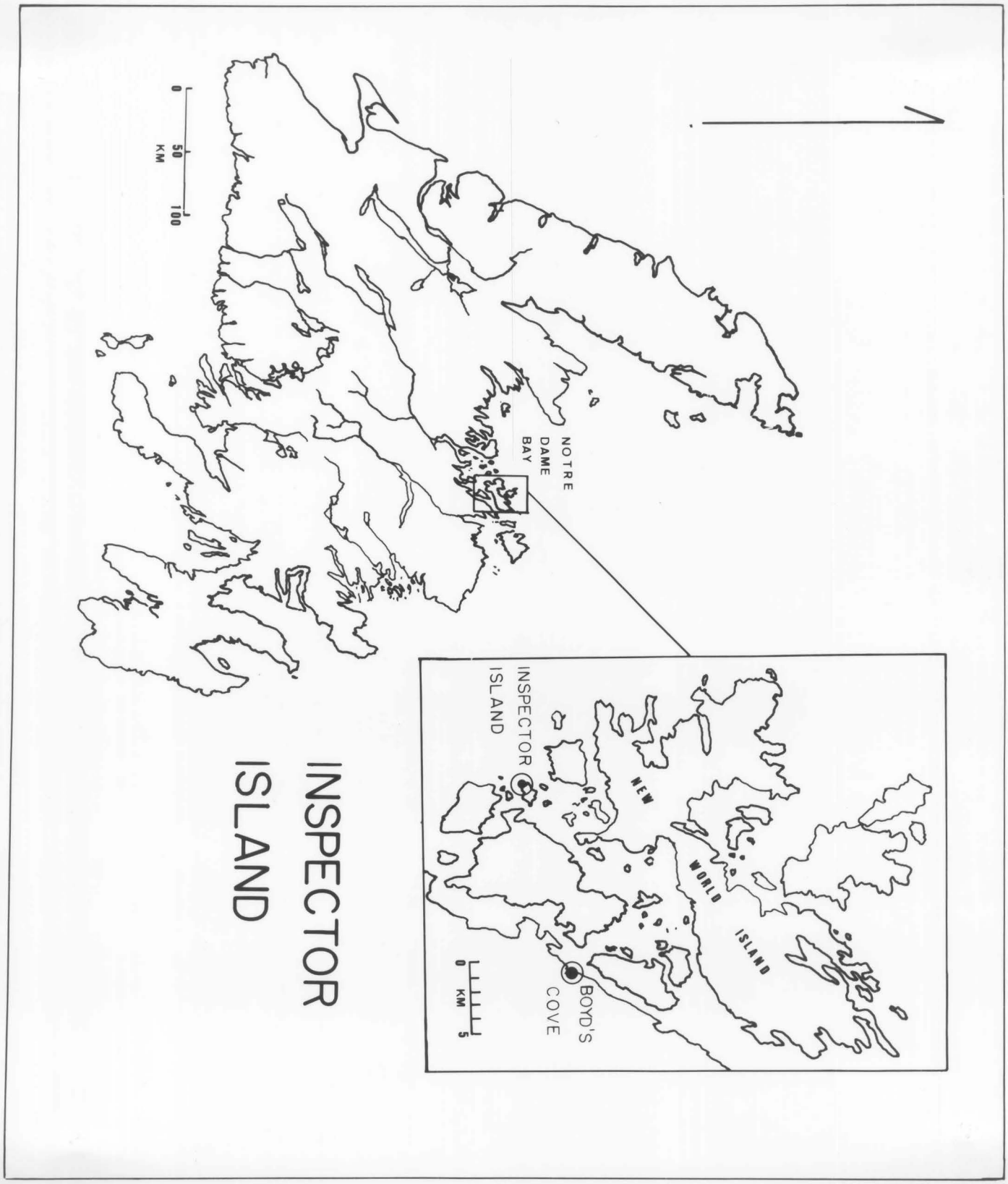

INSPECTOR ISLAND
0 50 100 KM
NOTRE DAME BAY
INSPECTOR ISLAND
NEW WORLD ISLAND
BOYD'S COVE
0 5 KM

Figure 2

Inspector Island Site Map

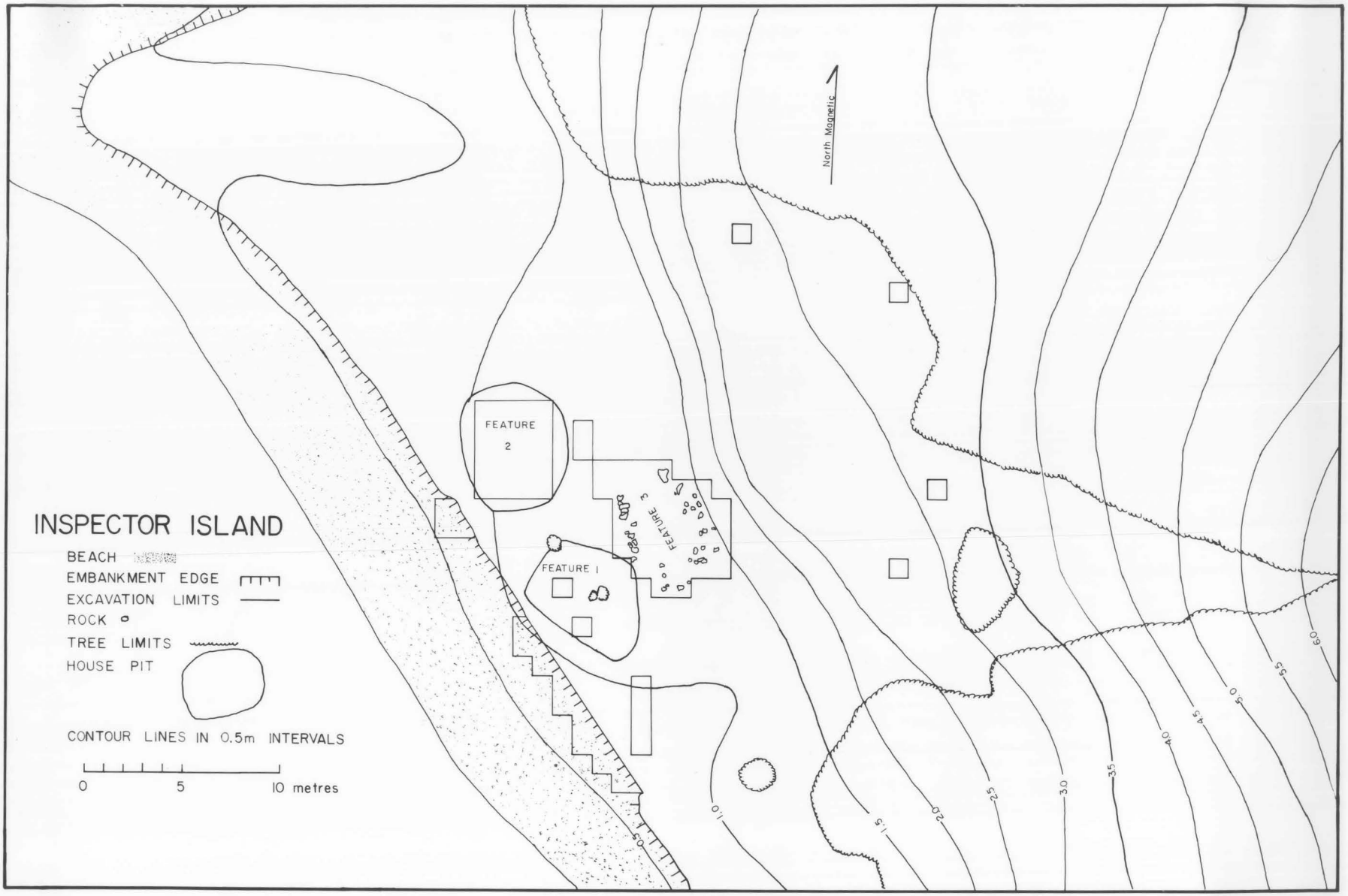

INSPECTOR ISLAND
BEACH
EMBANKMENT EDGE
EXCAVATION LIMITS
ROCK
TREE LIMITS
HOUSE PIT
CONTOUR LINES IN 0.5m INTERVALS
0
5
10 metres
North Magnetic
FEATURE 2
FEATURE 3
FEATURE 1
.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.5
6.0

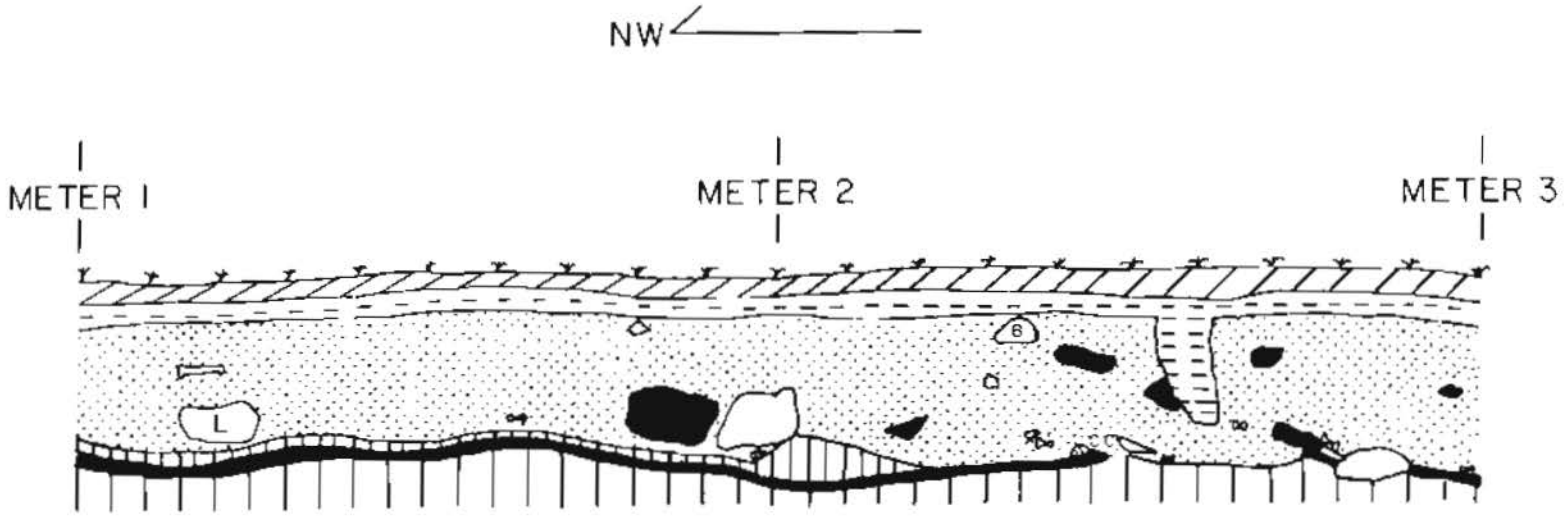
Figure 3

Eroding West Bank of Site, Looking Northeast

Figure 4

Profile of Excavated Embankment Edge

25



SURFACE
SOD (LEVEL 1)
ROOTY, BROWN SOIL (LEVEL 2)
DARK GREY WALL FILL (LEVEL 3)
STERILE BEACH SAND LENS (LEVEL 4)
BURIED PALAEOSOL (LEVEL 5)
STERILE SUBSOIL (LEVEL 6)

BONE
LARGE BONE (B)
LIMONITE (L)
ROCK
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
SHELL
CHARCOAL cc

PROFILE

EXCAVATED EMBANKMENT EDGE

Figure 5

Excavated Embankment Edge, Looking East

(The tree is in the centre of Feature 1; the concentration of rocks in the profile beneath the blackboard is slumped wall fill)

Figure 6

Lithics From Excavated Embankment Edge

a. side-notched biface

b-d. Little Passage points

e. triangular biface

f. endscraper

g. notched linear flake

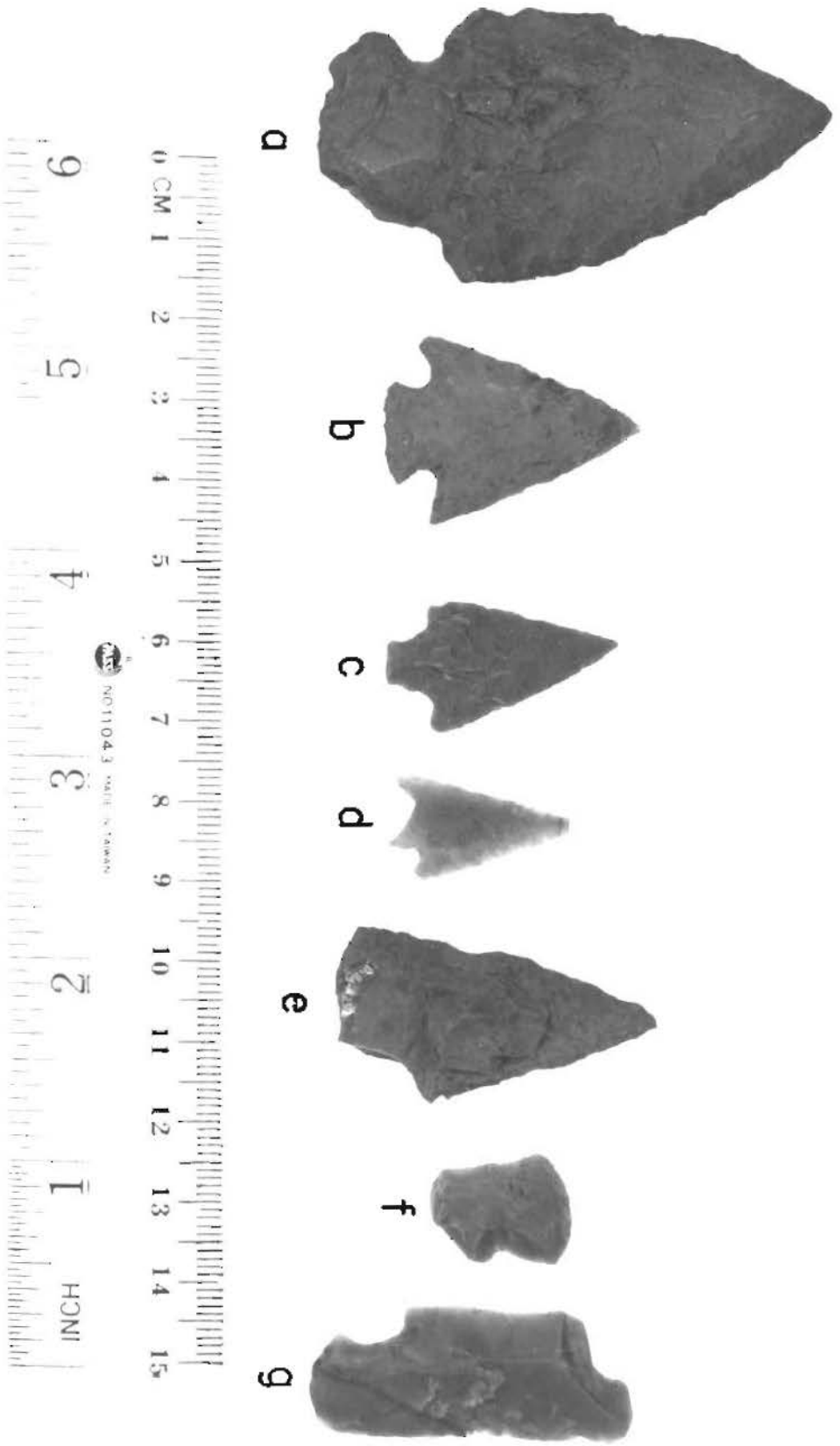

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
INCH
CM

Figure 7

Wall, Looking East

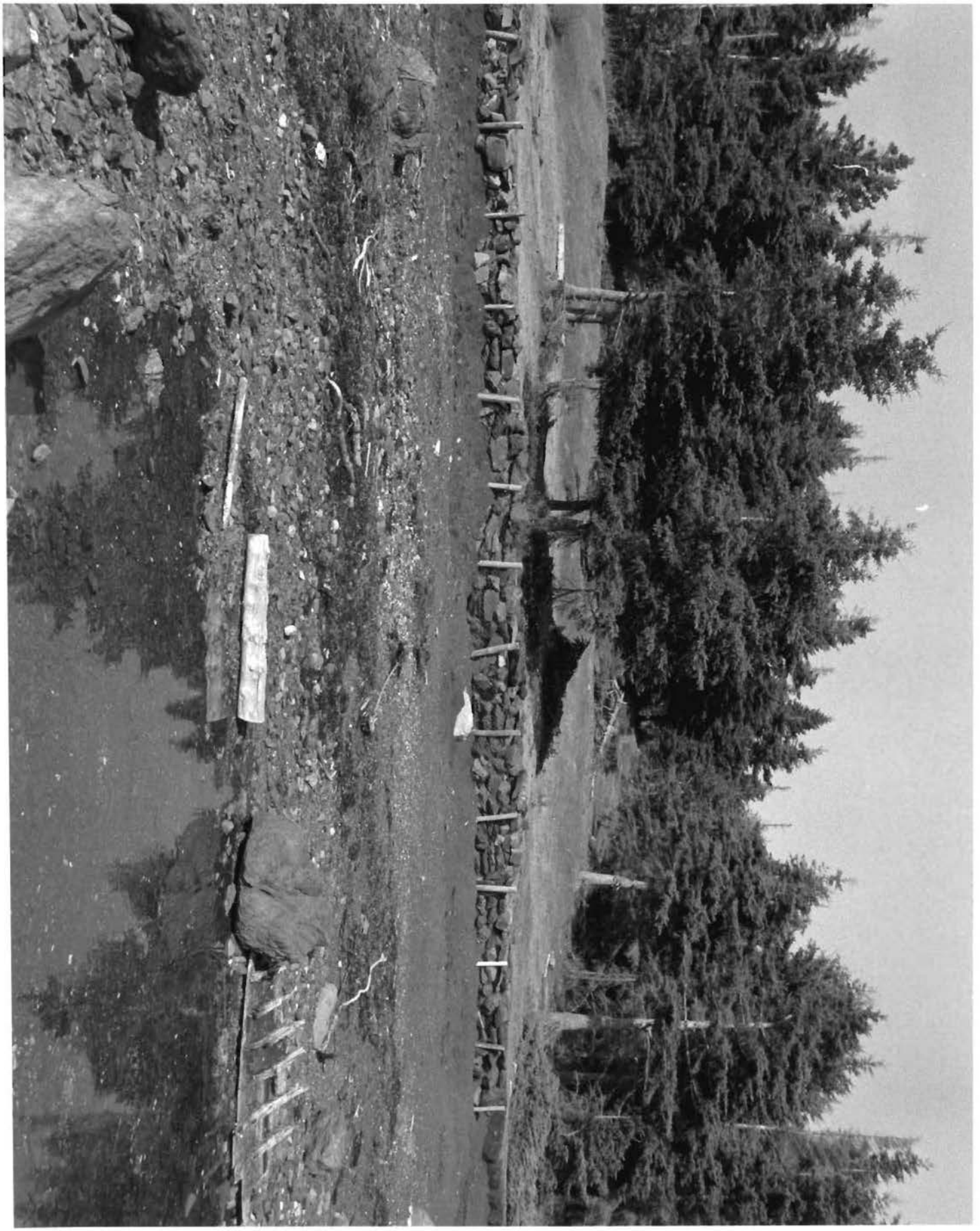


Figure 8

Wall, Looking Northwest

Figure 9

Feature 2 Prior to Excavation, Looking WNW

(Note the two furrows running through the feature)

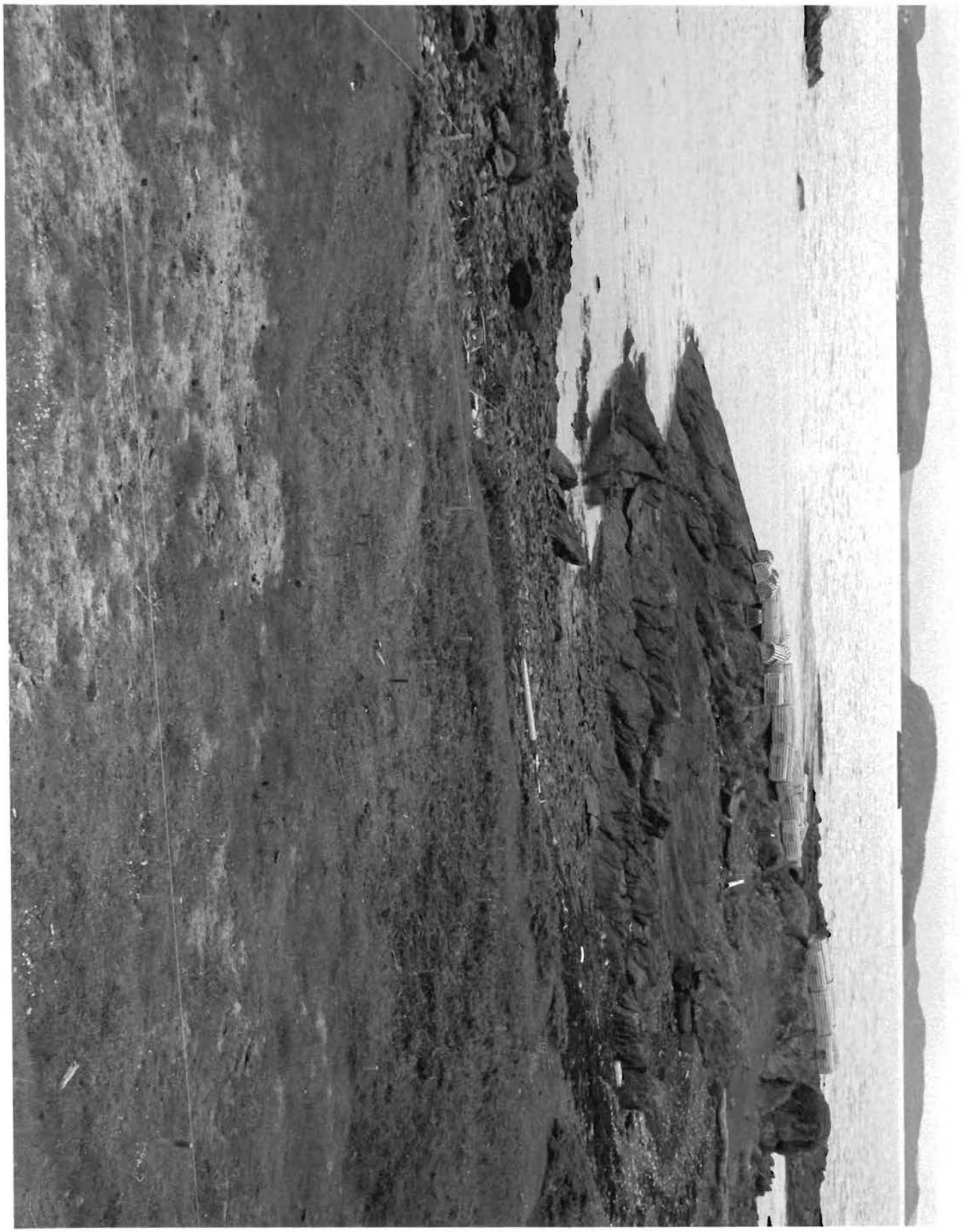


Figure 10

Feature 2 Excavated to Living Floor Level, Looking North

(Arrow in SW quad points to hearth)

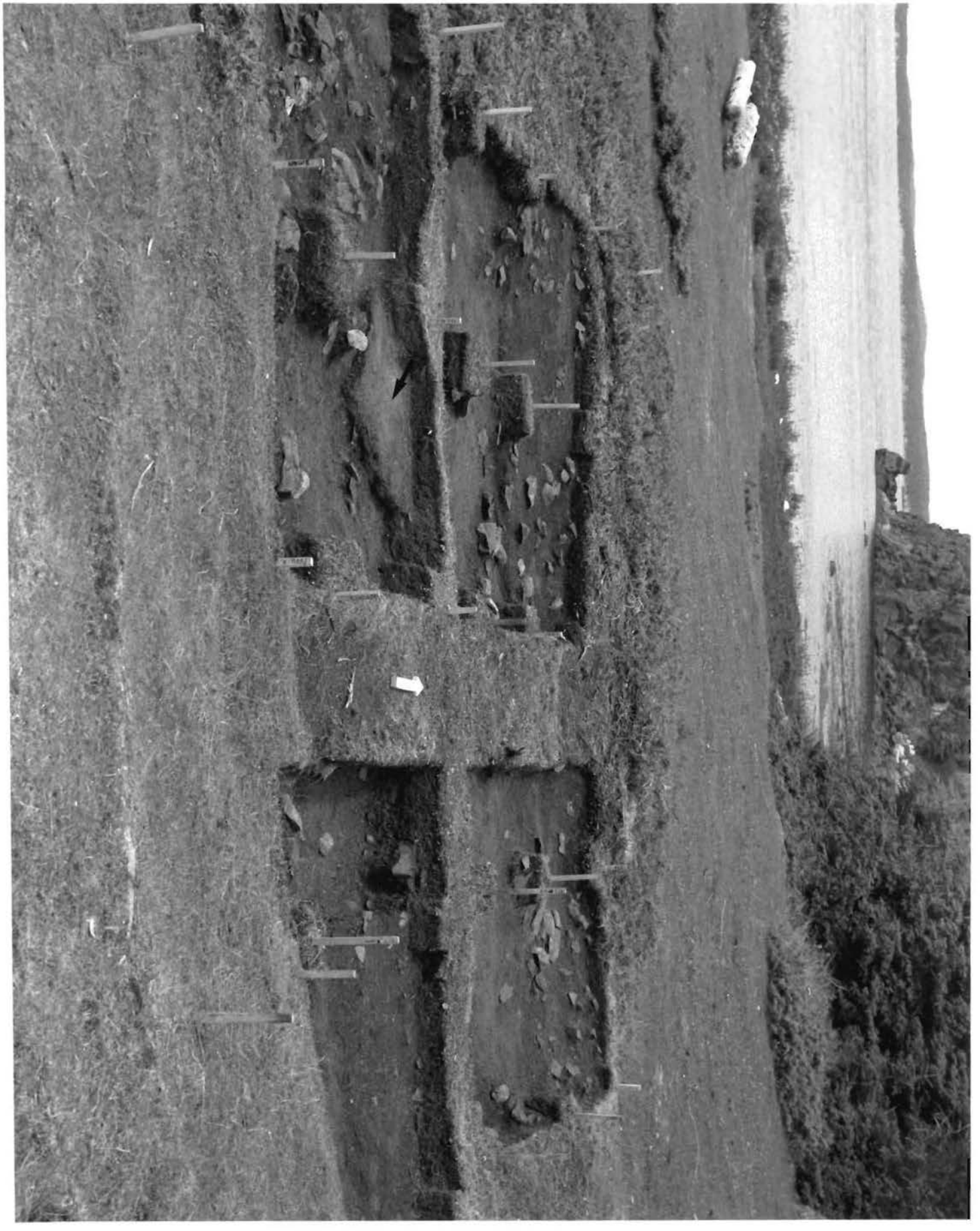
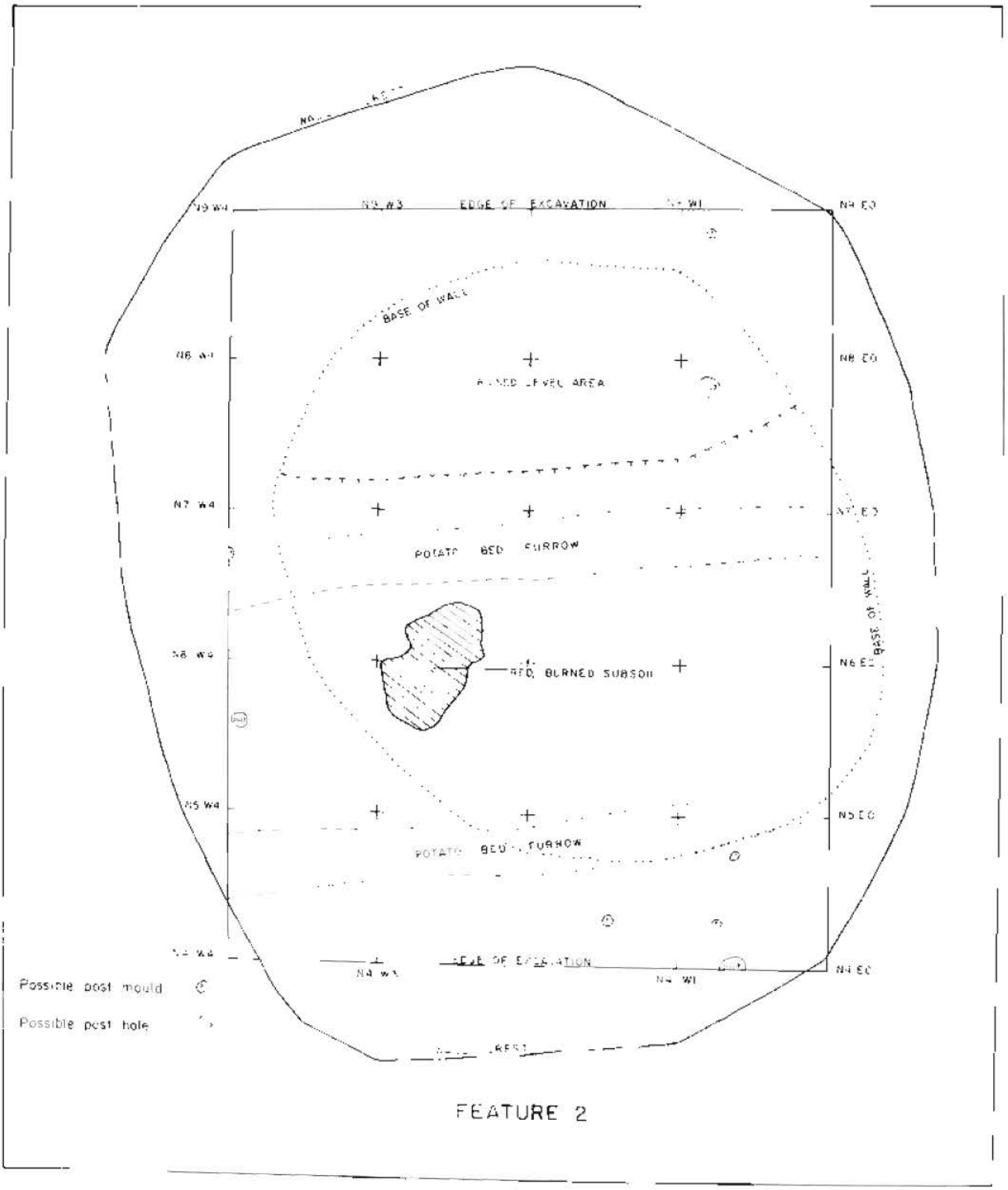


Figure 11

Feature 2 In Plan


EDGE OF EXCAVATION
BASE OF WALL
POTATO BED FURROW
RED BURNED SUBSOIL
Possible post mould
Possible post hole

FEATURE 2

Figure 12

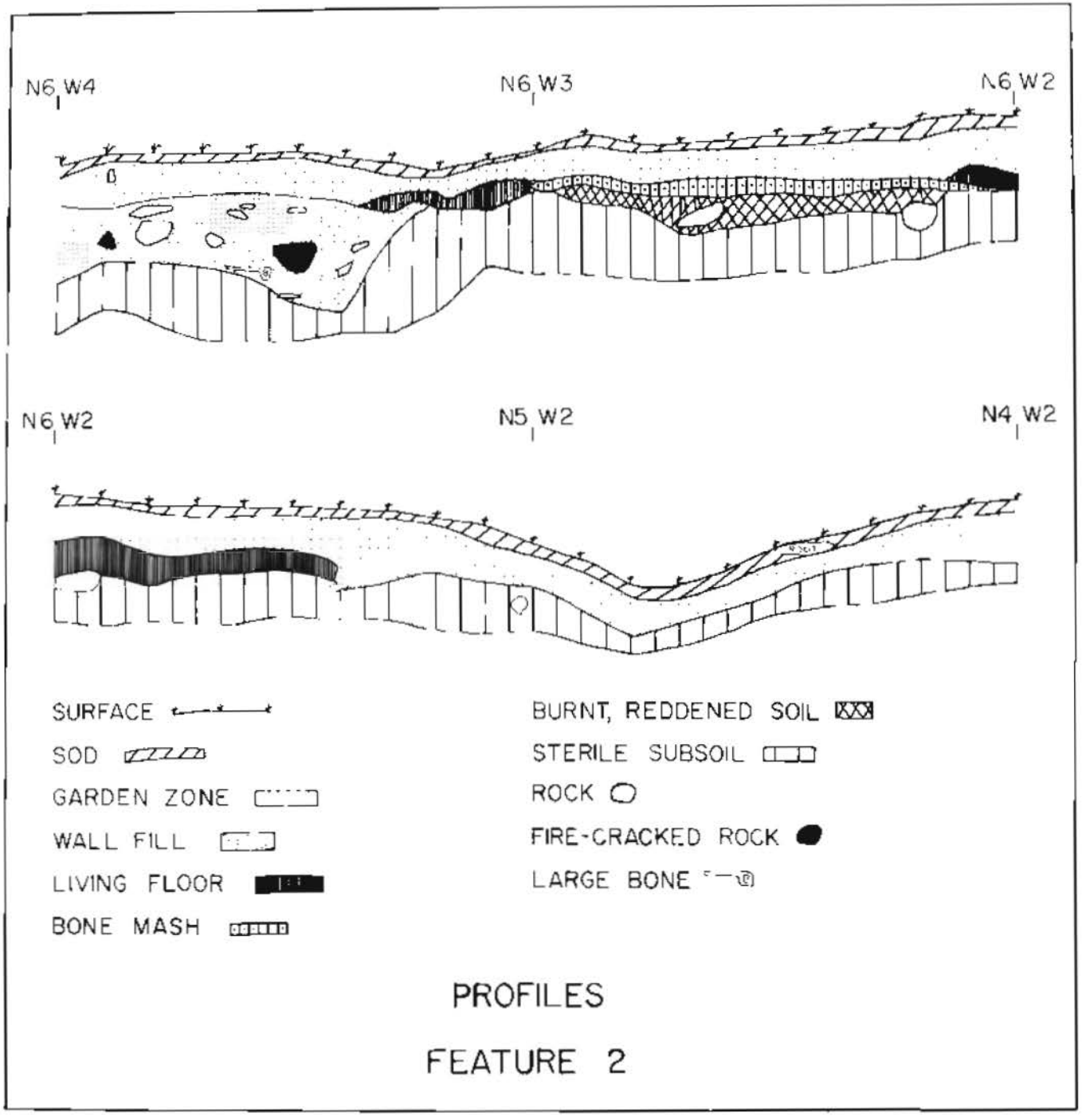
Feature 11 (Hearth in Feature 2)

(Upper arrow points to bone mash level, lower arrow points to burned, reddened soil)

EM 9N
EM 9N
FEATURE 11
18 JULY 87

Figure 13

Feature 2 Profiles



PROFILES

FEATURE 2

Figure 14

Iron Objects From Feature 2

a-b, possible projectile points

c-e, modified nails

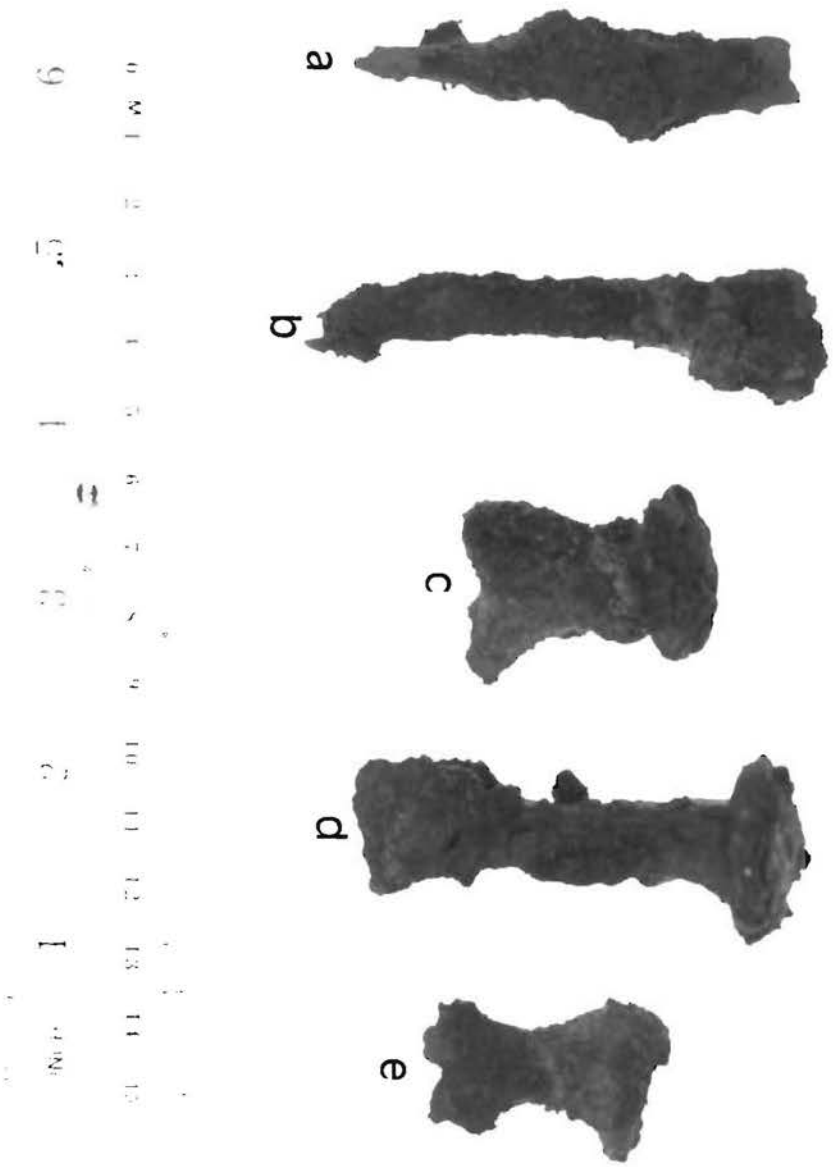

a
b
c
d
e

Figure 15

Lithics From Feature 2

a. stemmed projectile point

b. biface fragment

c. biface thinning flake

d-e. manganese nodules

f. abrador fragment

g. utilized flake

h-i. linear flakes

j. biface fragment

f
g
h
i
j
a
p
c
q
d
INCH
CM

Figure 16

Maritime Archaic Tools Surface Collected From The Beach

a. water-worn celt

b. celt preform

c. gouge fragment

d. waterworn slate bayonet fragment

a
b
c
d
INCH

Figure 17

Maritime Archaic Tools From The Upper Terrace

a-d. celts

e. projectile point preform

f. abrador

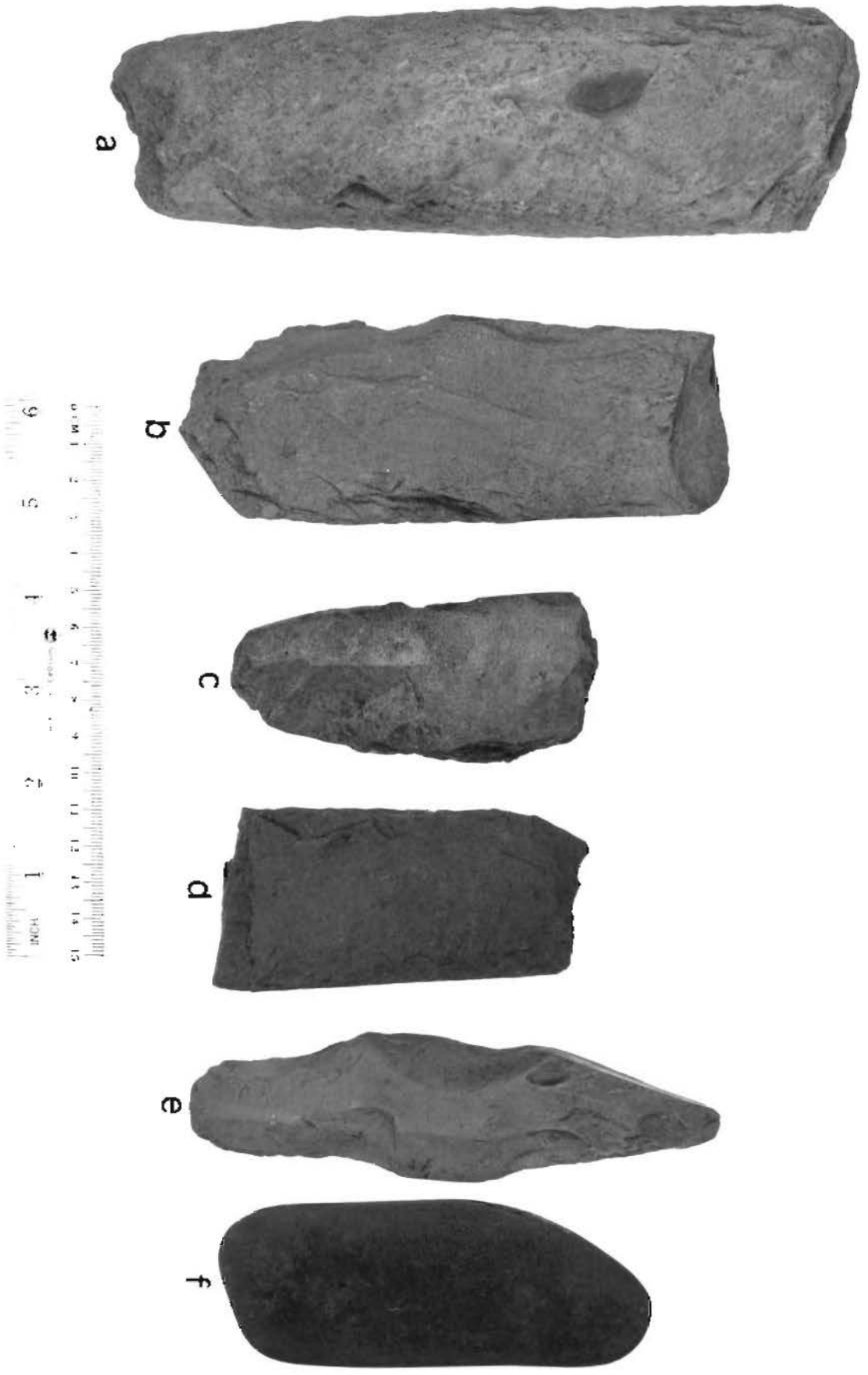

a
b
c
d
e
f

Figure 18

Lithics From The Upper Terrace

a-b. early Palaeo-Eskimo projectile points

c. Beothuk/Little Passage projectile point

a
b
c
INCH
CM

REPORT

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ISLAND POND

submitted to

Conne River Band Council
Conne River, Bay d'Espoir
Newfoundland
A0H 1J0

submitted by

Gerald Penney Associates Limited
P.O. Box 13787
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 4G3

OCT 21/87

Jim,
FYI

SEPTEMBER 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preliminary field reconnaissance, informant interviews and ethnographic reconstruction confirm Island Pond as an area of Micmac use and occupancy during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Informant information regarding possible Beothuck occupation of Island Pond could not be confirmed in the field due to logistical and adverse weather conditions.

Recommendations are made for further archaeological survey and informant interviews.

INIRODUCTION

This report concerns an archaeological survey of Island Pond conducted between 19 and 24 August 1987. The survey was undertaken at the request of the Conne River Band Council because of the concern they have about the proposed hydro-electric development of its waters.

The survey was supervised by Gerald Penney with the assistance of Band Land Management and Wildlife Officers Mssrs. Aloysius Benoit and Levi Stride. Sites of Micmac use are known to exist at Island Pond and based on informant information there is reason to suppose the Beothuck may have used the area as well.

The survey was a preliminary effort, and owing to bad weather could not cover all the areas of interest. Further work is recommended to fully expore the reported sites.

STUDY AREA

Island Pond feeds Crooked Lake and the West Salmon River system, called by the Micmac "The Main River", which drained most of the south-central region of the island. It was the primary route for Micmac travel by canoe, and on foot, between Bay St. George and White Bear Bay and Bay d'Espoir, both sites of extensive 19th century Micmac use.

At Crooked Lake in 1822, Cormack and his Micmac guide Sylvester Joe met James John, a Montaignais, and his Micmac wife. They were the first humans encountered by Cormack and Joe since they left Random Sound, Trinity Bay, five weeks before.

James John was trapping his way across the Island and was shortly to leave for Bay d'Espoir. When asked about the Beothuck he replied "the Red Indians country, or the waters which they frequent, lay six or seven miles to the north of us." (Howley 1974:150).

This chance encounter informs us of this area's division between Micmac and Beothuck. The southern limit of Beothuck territory was Noel Paul water leaving Salmon River waters as Micmac. To what degree Island Pond was previously used by the Beothuck is not known but it was probably marginal to their use of the Exploits River, Red Indian and Grand Lakes.

Speck (1922) reports the Paul, Matthew and Joe families using this area for hunting and trapping during the 19th and 20th centuries. While no sites pertaining to Paleo-Eskimo or Maritime Archaic have been identified within the area these references show a 100-year use by Micmacs and it is possible it was used well before this.

RELATION TO PREVIOUS WORK

This project is a continuation of Penney's ongoing research in this area on behalf of the Conne River Band. These surveys are primarily investigations of known Micmac sites from the 19th and 20th centuries to physically document known ethnographic hunting and trapping territories. While the primary focus is ethnographic reconstruction, an intensive search hopes to locate previously unknown prehistoric sites.

DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Due to illness, Mr. Mike Joe Sr., who has detailed knowlege of the Island Pond area, was not able to accompany the field party. In consultation with him he was able to outline several historical sites and locations of Micmac activity as well as information regarding traditional Micmac activities.

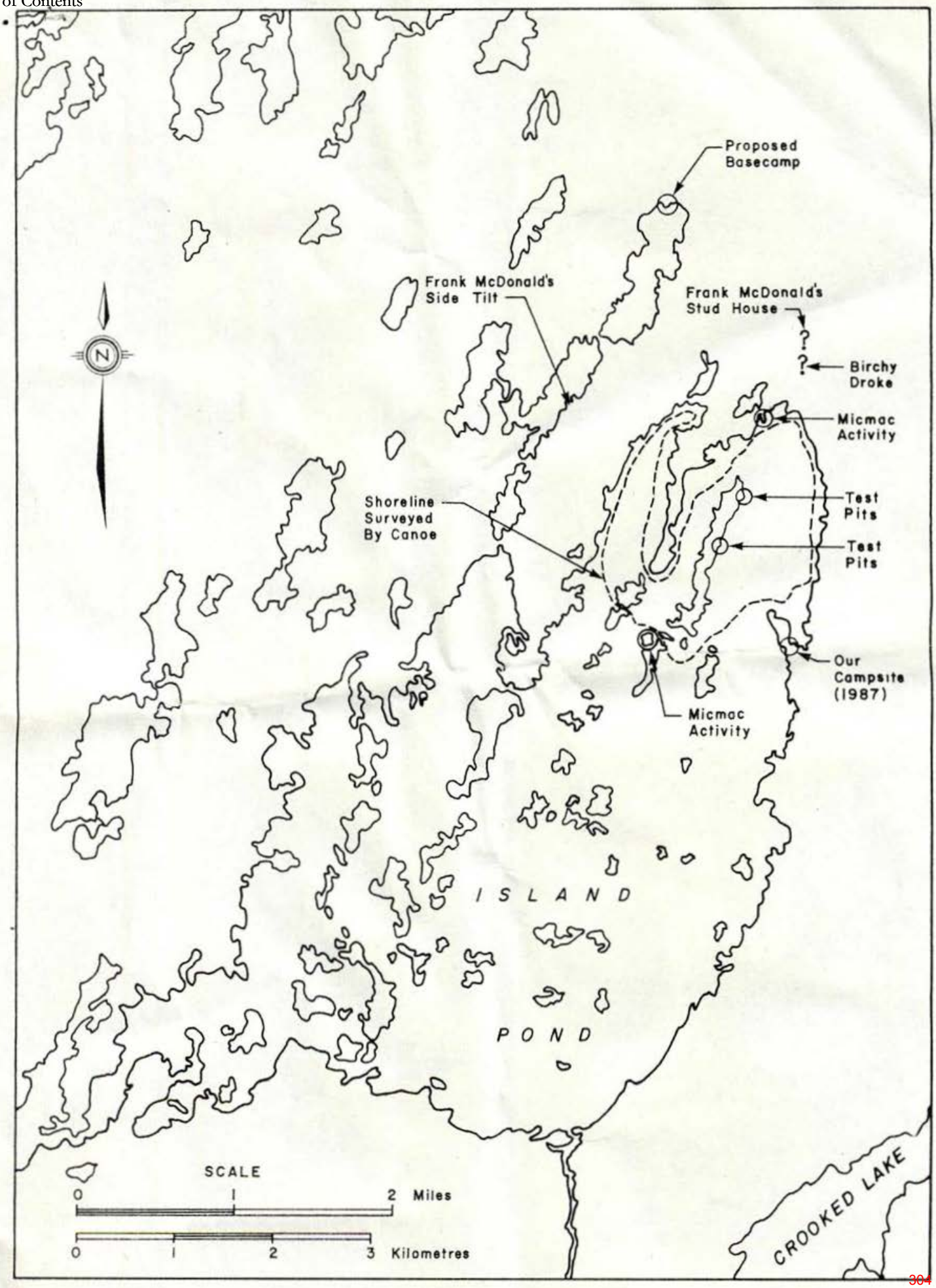
According to Mr. Joe, his father Andrew Joe and a partner, John Joe Benoit, and he trapped in the Island Pond waters in the 1930's. The areas closer to Conne River were heavily trapped at this time making the long trip into Island Pond worthwhile. Other Conne River trappers (Newell Louis, Reuben Stride and Jack Benoit) went as far as Island Pond with them and then went further west, to Meelpaeg and Granite Lakes. The Island Pond area was noted for otter.

The Joe camp was on a northeastern tributary of the pond (Figure 1) and was situate near an older stud house established by Frank McDonald. A side camp was set up in a birchy droke by the Joe family below the stud house. A larger pond-like tributary to the west was used by Mr. McDonald as a side camp area as well.

The Paul family of Badger trapped in the Island Pond area at this time and the Joes were obliged to keep their traps off land used by the Pauls. Climbing Harpoon Hill, just 1 km north of Island Pond, it is possible to see Noel Paul water.

Melvin McDonald, a Conne River businessman, said his father trapped at Island Pond just before leaving to go overseas with the armed forces ca.1940. He brought 40 new traps in the bush but never brought them back out. After the War trapping fell off, at least in the deep interior.

Mr. Joe said that as a young man he explored old walled structures on an island in the northeastern corner of the pond to which he attributes a Beothuck origin. Fire brands were found in in these structures but no other materials were found. Aloysius Benoit also recalls his father talking about Beothuck "forts" in Island Pond.


Proposed Basecamp
Frank McDonald's Side Tilt
Frank McDonald's Stud House
?
?
Birchy Droke
Micmac Activity
Shoreline Surveyed By Canoe
Test Pits
Test Pits
Our Campsite (1987)
Micmac Activity
N
ISLAND
POND
CROOKED LAKE
SCALE
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres

Don Locke, an informant and amateur archaeologist, says that the Beothuck used to build rock walls as foundations for houses.

The survey was conducted by canoe after establishing a base camp at the northeastern part of the pond. Areas of interest were visited and a ground survey conducted at each with test pits being dug in locales with a high probability of use (Figure 1). However, due to high winds and rain a close scrutiny of the islands containing the structures was not made.

Two areas (Figure 1) were found where wood cuttings and fire pits confirm present century Micmac camping and trapping use of the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Every effort should be made to have Mike Joe Sr. taken by helicopter into Island Pond, along with Mr. A. Benoit and Mr. J. Wetzel, to more fully locate the camps and structures described. Resulting information could be forwarded to Gerald Penney Associates Limited to design further fieldwork activity.

2. An extended field survey of the pinpointed sites should be made using the services of the Land Management and Wildlife Officers. The survey should have two areas of focus: (a) the tributaries flowing into Island Pond where Micmac trapping efforts were prevalent and (b) the possible Beothuck sites.

3. Interviews should take place with the Paul families in Badger to corroborate their use of Island Pond.

4. A survey of the upper Noel Paul waters would be important to completing the history of Micmac and Beothuck use of this central part of the island.

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Penney, Gerald
1985 A Prehistory of the Southwest Coast of Newfoundland. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

1987 Report on an Archaeological Survey of King George IV Lake. In preparation for Conne River Indian Band, Conne River, Newfoundland.

Speck, F.
1922 Beothuk and Micmac. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

REPORT

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KING GEORGE IV LAKE

submitted to

CONNE RIVER BAND COUNCIL
Conne River, Bay d'Espoir
Newfoundland
A0H 1J0

submitted by

GERALD PENNEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED
P.O. Box 13787
St. John's, Newfoundland
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OCTOBER 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey of the shorelines and hinterlands surrounding King George IV Lake resulted in discovery of two Micmac sites. A partial excavation of one site (DbBl-1) revealed two fireplace features (hearths) and associated stone and European (iron) artifacts. These features represent serarate Recent Indian and Micmac occupations. Their temporal separation is uncertain, with the Micmac occupation dating to the first quarter of the 20th century. The Recent Indian feature possibly dates to the late prehistoric period.

A second site (DbBl-2) is a collapsed **tmoqta'wi'kn** used by Micmac hunters from Bay St. George in the 1940's. From limited testing, site function appears as butchering and salting moose in barrels during the winter months.

STUDY AREA

King George IV Lake, in southwestern Newfoundland (Figure 1), is one of the few large lakes on the island not flooded by hydro development or for pulp and paper operations. The delta, where the lake is fed by Lloyd's River, is an ecological reserve.

Cormack,in 1822, recognized it as the southern extremity of Beothuck territory, which extended from Exploits River up Red Indian Lake, and Victoria River to the Lloyd's River. It was, however, marginal to the Beothuck occupation of the Exploits and Red Indian River.

Micmacs and "the Indians friendly (Montagnais) with them commence and terminate their water excursions from and to the west coast", at King George IV Lake (Cormack 1822:158). Skin canoes were constructed and old ones were left before setting off on foot for the sea coast at Bay St. George. Gabriel, a Micmac who travelled with Cormack and Sylvester, informed Cormack that St. George's Harbour was 25 miles from the lake and must be travelled on foot "because no waters of any magnitude intervened".

Speck (1922:135) records it as the hereditary trapping territory of the Mitchell family, "the only place hunted continuously by them".

Wildlife at King George IV Lake include the LaPoile caribou herd during spring and summer; large numbers of moose yarding in the winter; waterfowl breeding in the delta; and, during the fall, geese staging in large numbers. Beavers (and, in the past, muskrat) abound. The lakeshore is notable for the quantity and size of its beaver lodges.

METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted by Gerald Penney and Donald Locke between 22 and 30 May 1987. The shoreline was surveyed using a motorized canoe. Ground surveys were conducted in areas where water flowed in or out of the lake and included areas along the shores of these brooks and rivers inland from the lakeshore. Particular attention was focussed on the Lloyd's River delta area at the southwestern end of the lake. Two sites were found at this delta.

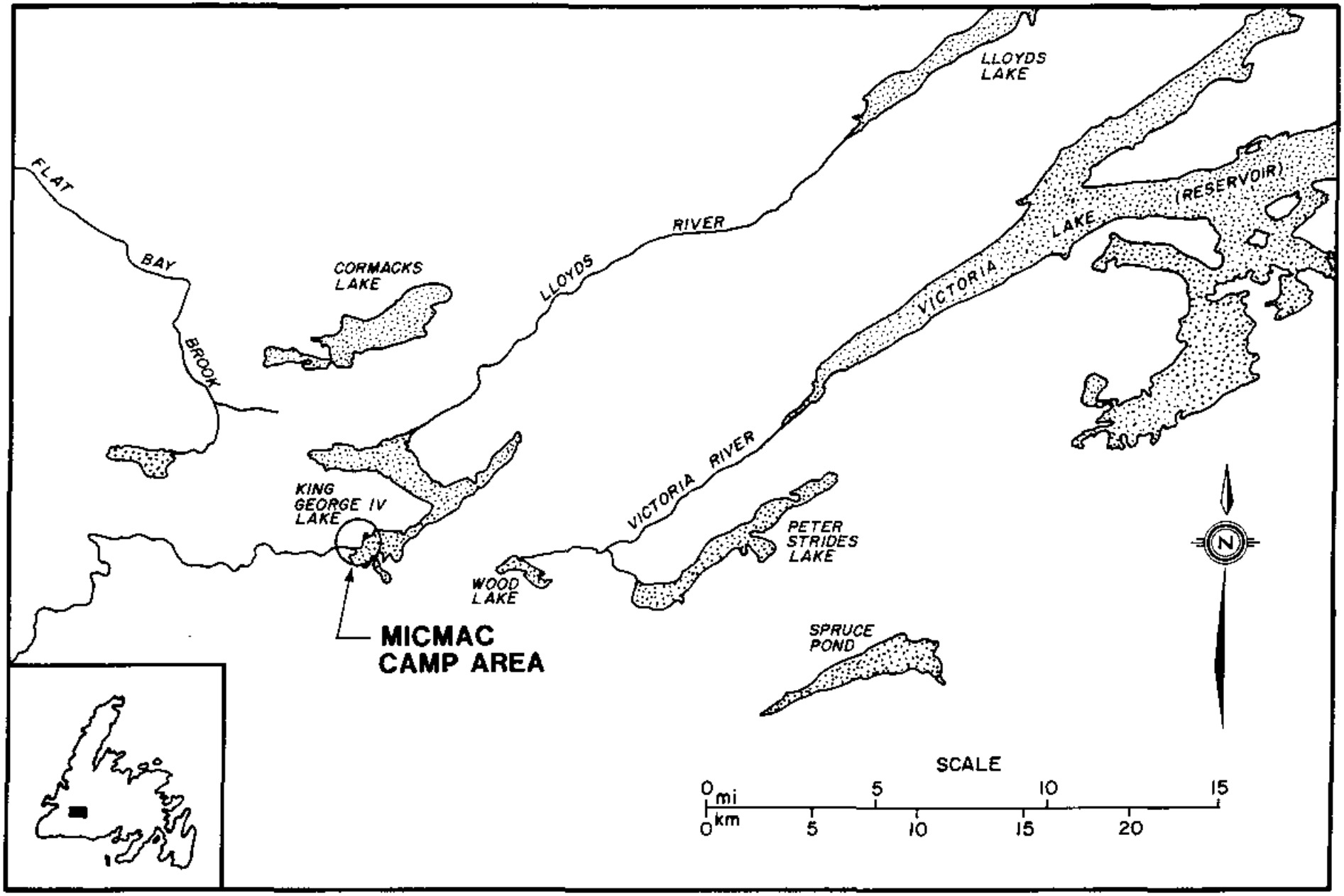


FIGURE 1

Location Map – King George IV Lake

Recovered artifacts are conserved according to Appendix I: Terms and Conditions of Permits Concerning Conservation Procedures and have been recorded and deposited at the Newfoundland Museum.

DATA

Thirteen areas (Figure 2) around the shores of King George IV Lake were surveyed, exclusive of the Lloyd's River delta. The sinuous shoreline was surveyed by motorized canoe and survey sites were chosen if they fit a possible campsite criteria; near brook inflows and outflows, and the immediate shorelines of those brooks back from the lakeshore. The areas are generally small, 100 m to 200 m along the lakeshore and 50 m to 100 m along the stream banks.

The most intensive survey (three areas) was conducted at the inflow of the Lloyd's River where the two sites were found. These had been discovered previously (Penney 1985) but testing had not taken place.

SITE 1

Site DbBl-1 (Figure 2) is 5 m from the lake shoreline in a small cove. Test pits in 1985 yielded wood charcoal and calcined bone 15 cm below the surface in a hearth (Figure 3). The latest survey discovered a second hearth at this site (Feature 1). The excavation of a 2 m by 3.5 m area over both hearths revealed both lithics and European (iron) artifacts as well as clay pipe fragments.

The lithics found in Feature 1 include a large side scraper of rhyolite (Plate 1 C), three bipolar cores of green chert (1 E), two retouched edge fragments of green chert, two red ochre paint stones (1 B) and 40 flakes of chert, including six of Ramah chert. These are all indicative of Recent Indian ocupation, probably Beothuck. The small sizes of the flakes indicate secondary tool processes such as resharpening or modification.

Feature 2, a much larger hearth, contained artifacts of European manufacture including three fragments of a clay pipe (1 F), two French gun flints (1 A and D), eight wire nails (Plate 2 B and E), two brass wire nails (2 D), one cut nail (2 A), an unidentified iron fragment (2 G), a bolt and nut (2 F), and a tobacco tin fragment (2 C).

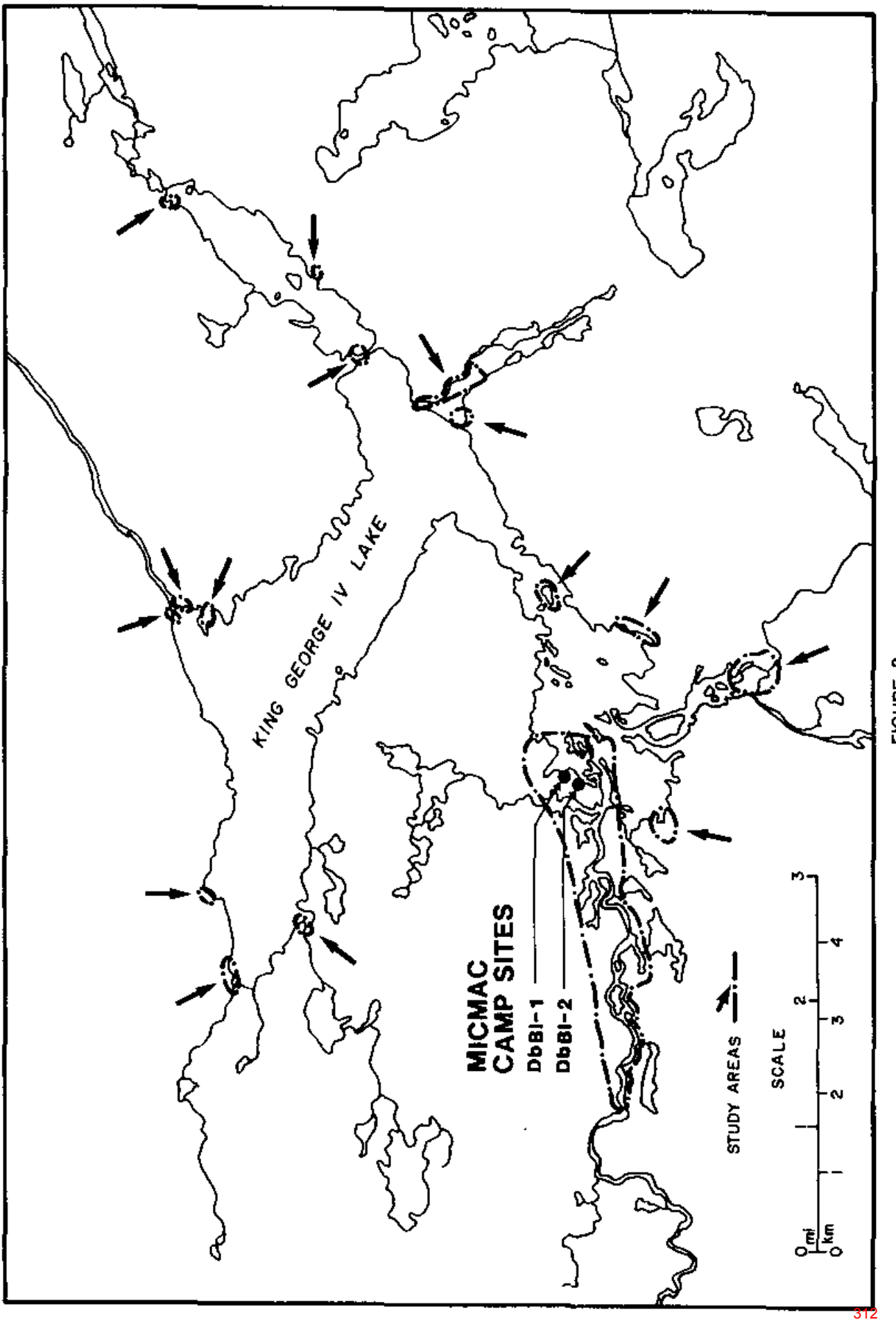
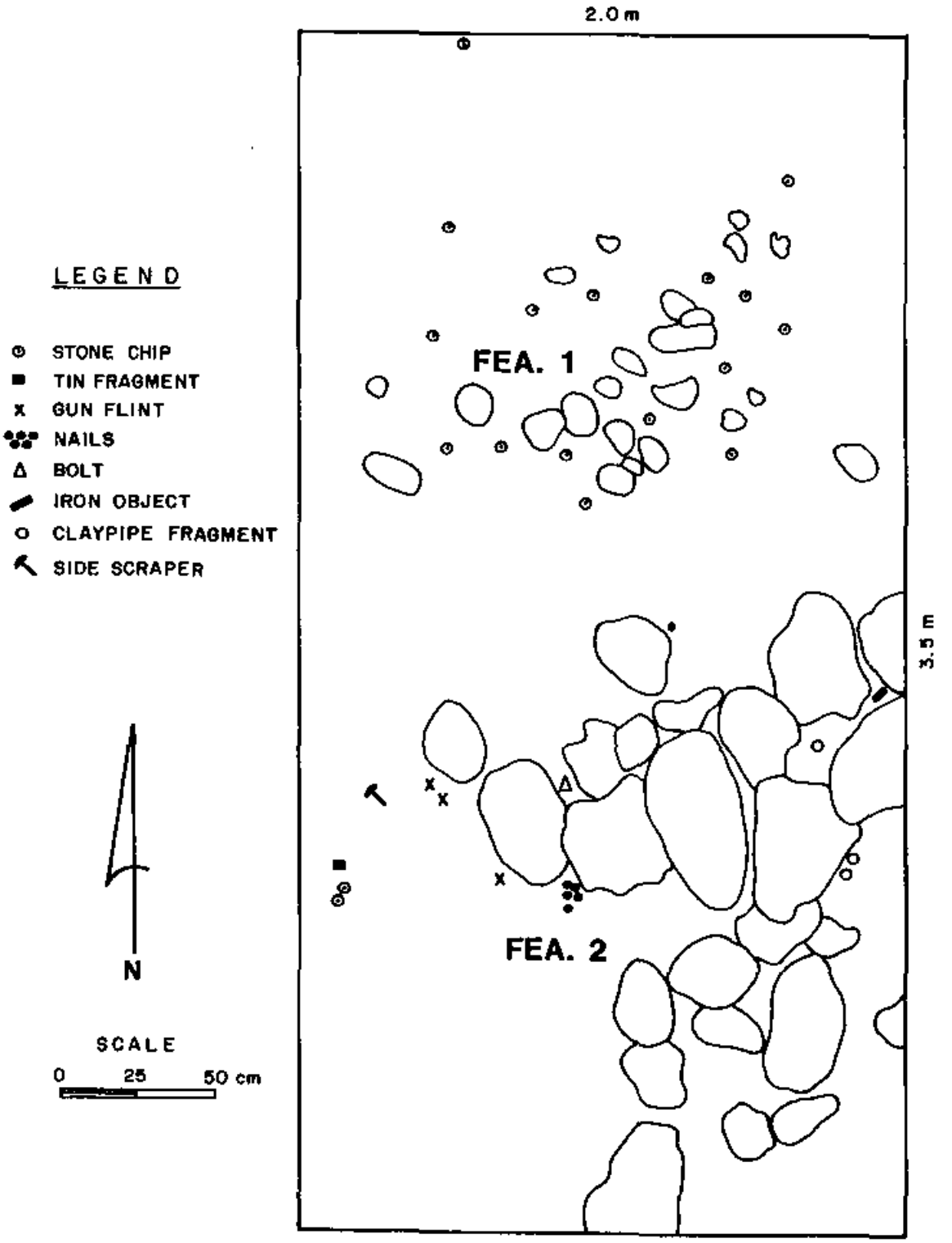

SURVEYED AREAS - GEORGE IV LAKE
KING GEORGE IV LAKE
MICMAC
CAMP SITES
DbBl-1
DbBl-2
STUDY AREAS
SCALE
0 mi
0 km
1
2
3
4

FIGURE 2



FEATURES AT SITE DbBl-1

FIGURE 3

The wire nails are of a type used most commonly to hold small lathes such as those used in canoe construction or repair. In addition there were calcined bone remnants (caribou, bird and beaver) and animal fur, possibly caribou. These artifacts and objects are thought to relate to Micmac occupation circa 1920.

Near Feature 2 considerable deposits of fir and spruce needles were found which indicates the use of boughs to line the ground of the sleeping area. The whole area was overlaid by large pieces of decayed and burnt timber and birch bark. This prevented charcoal samples from being taken as the risk of contamination is too great to accurately radiocarbon date the samples.

SITE 2

A second site (DbBl-2) was found in the next cove upstream, about 2500 m from site 1. It is on a knap about 30 m from the shoreline. In a clearing (20 m02) are the remains of a fallen **tmoqta'wi'kn**. Its door faced north and it had both internal and external hearths.

Found on the surface were two moose mandibles, one caribou long bone, one green glass liquor bottle and one patent medicine bottle. As well, two galvanized barrel hoops, a can containing pitch and a shovel were found. The site appears of recent origin (ca 1940) with traditional construction techniques used to build the structure.

INTERPRETATION

The first site (DbBl-1) was occupied by both Beothuck and Micmac. No structural evidence of the Beothuck occupation remains, except the fireplace, lithic tools and wood charcoal. The latter was not collected for radiocarbon dating as contamination from the adjacent Micmac hearth and collapse seemed likely. Its function was temporary - hunting and fishing.

The Micmac occupation was, from artifactural evidence, of a similar brief occupation. A birch bark wigwam, with a door opening towards the cove (east), covered both the Micmac and the Beothuck fireplaces. The presence of spruce and fir needles on the west side of the hearth suggests this was a sleeping area. Burnt birch bark, charcoal and ash covered both hearths suggesting the wigwam burnt, possibly shortly after construction.

The artifactural evidence found at the second site suggests its use as a winter base for a salt moose barrelling operation.

SUMMARY

The partial excavation of two features at King George IV Lake revealed two occupations, Recent Indian (Beothuck) and Micmac. While it is not possible to establish a temporal framework for the Recent Indian occupation, beyond the generalized "prehistoric" period, it was probably sometime after AD 1000.

The coincidence of both native groups at King George IV Lake suggests a similar seasonal round, site selection and adaptation. Despite an intense survey of 13 other areas around the lake only these two sites were found. Recent big game hunting operations and associated campsites have made it difficult to distinguish previous occupations in these more favorable areas.

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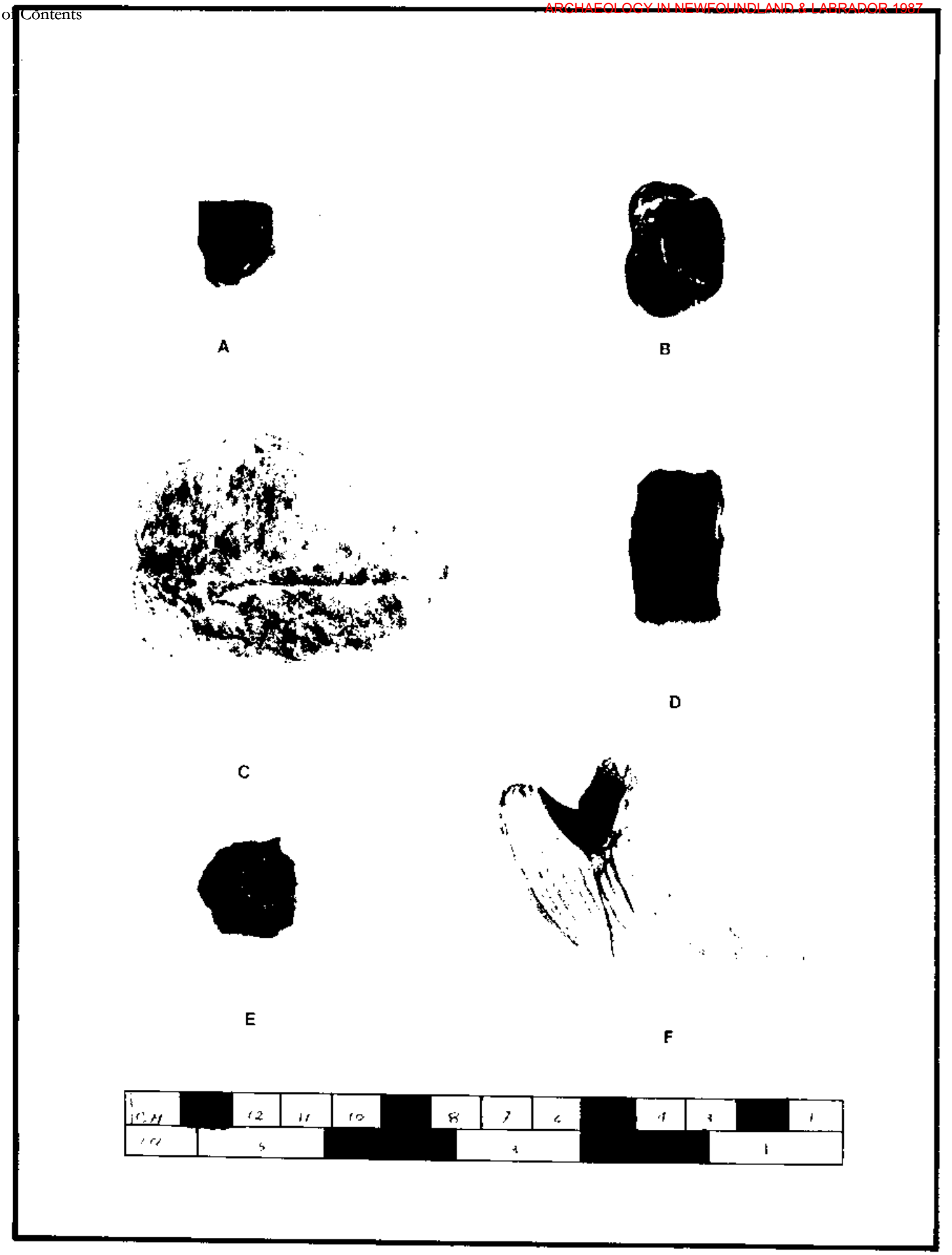

PLATE 1

A B

C

D

E

F

G

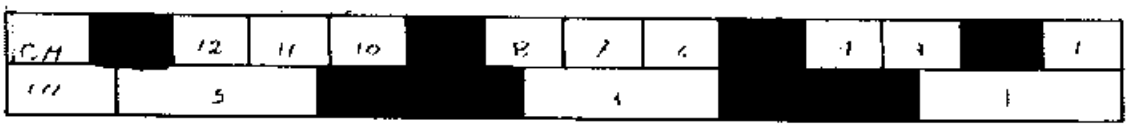

PLATE 2

Copy for
Provincial Resource Archaeologist

REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT OF NORTHWEST ARM, GRANDY BROOK AND ROADRUNNER LAKE

submitted to

FOREST RESOURCES AND LANDS
P.O. Box 4750
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submitted by

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OCTOBER 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey of Northwest Arm failed to identify any areas of historic resources.

At Grandy Brook a telegraph station, associated with the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Line, was identified as an historic resource. Micmac use of Grandy Brook was confirmed ethnographically, however, sites associated with their occupation are now cabin areas. A local toponomy showing Micmac names, was created from informant interviews.

Two attempts to access Roadrunner Lake proved unsuccessful.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Department of Forest Resources and Lands has designated Northwest Arm (Grey River), Grandy Brook and Roadrunner Lake as remote cottage areas (Figure 1). To ensure cabin development and associated activities at these areas do not impact on historic resources an archaeological survey of each was requested.

STUDY AREA

The southwest coast is best described as exposed and elevated. Suitable settlement sites and forests are confined to the bottoms of the fjord-like bays and river valleys. All cultures, both historic and prehistoric, have depended heavily on marine life supplemented by interior resources.

All three remote cottage areas lie within the southwest corner of the island and border on an area used by Beothuck and Micmac as well as white settlers. Prehistoric sites of Palaeo-Eskimo and Recent Indian origin are known to exist near the coast, with few known in the hinterland.

At Burgeo, and on the islands offshore, Palaeo-Eskimo and Recent Indian sites have been found (Penney 1985). During the 19th century Micmacs lived in many of the bays along the coast; Grandy Brook, La Poile, and White Bear Bay are examples. By the 20th century there was a Micmac migration to Conne River, their largest established village.

Northwest Arm is one of three arms which form the mouth of Grey River. A previous coastal survey of Grey River, undertaken by Penney (1982) failed to locate any prehistoric sites, however, the survey was cursory and focussed on a possible site reported by Farley Mowat at the intersection of Northwest and Northeast arms (Figure 2).

Mr. Mowat, in a personal communication (1982), reported,

> "Sandy Point, between the Northwest and Northeast Arms may have been a campsite. I examined it briefly in 1963 and found flaked stones and spalled flakes on the shore. These were much water worn, however. No examination was made of the flat inland section of the point."

Grandy Brook is a known Micmac area used intensively during the 19th century. Penney (1982) undertook a brief survey of Grandy Brook, concentrating on Little Barasway and the sand-banks at the mouth of the river. These white sand dunes comprise an area of six square kilometres, however, their shifting and ephemeral nature is suspected to have destroyed or buried sites. Prehistoric peoples, settled on the Burgeo Islands, would surely have used the brook as well.

Roadrunner Lake feeds Southwest Brook which discharges into Bay St. George. Little archaeological activity has taken place in this part of the interior, however, Penney (1987) reports Micmac and Recent Indian sites some 25 km to the southwest at King George IV Lake. The proximity of Roadrunner Lake to Lloyd's River, a known Beothuck travel route, hints that they may have once utilized this lake as well.

METHODOLOGY

The objective of these surveys was to assess the historic resources of each area and relate any sites to the remote cottage area program.

The study was conducted as in the terms of reference supplied 08 May 1987 (Appendix 1) and included documentary research, interviews, and boat-assisted ground surveys.

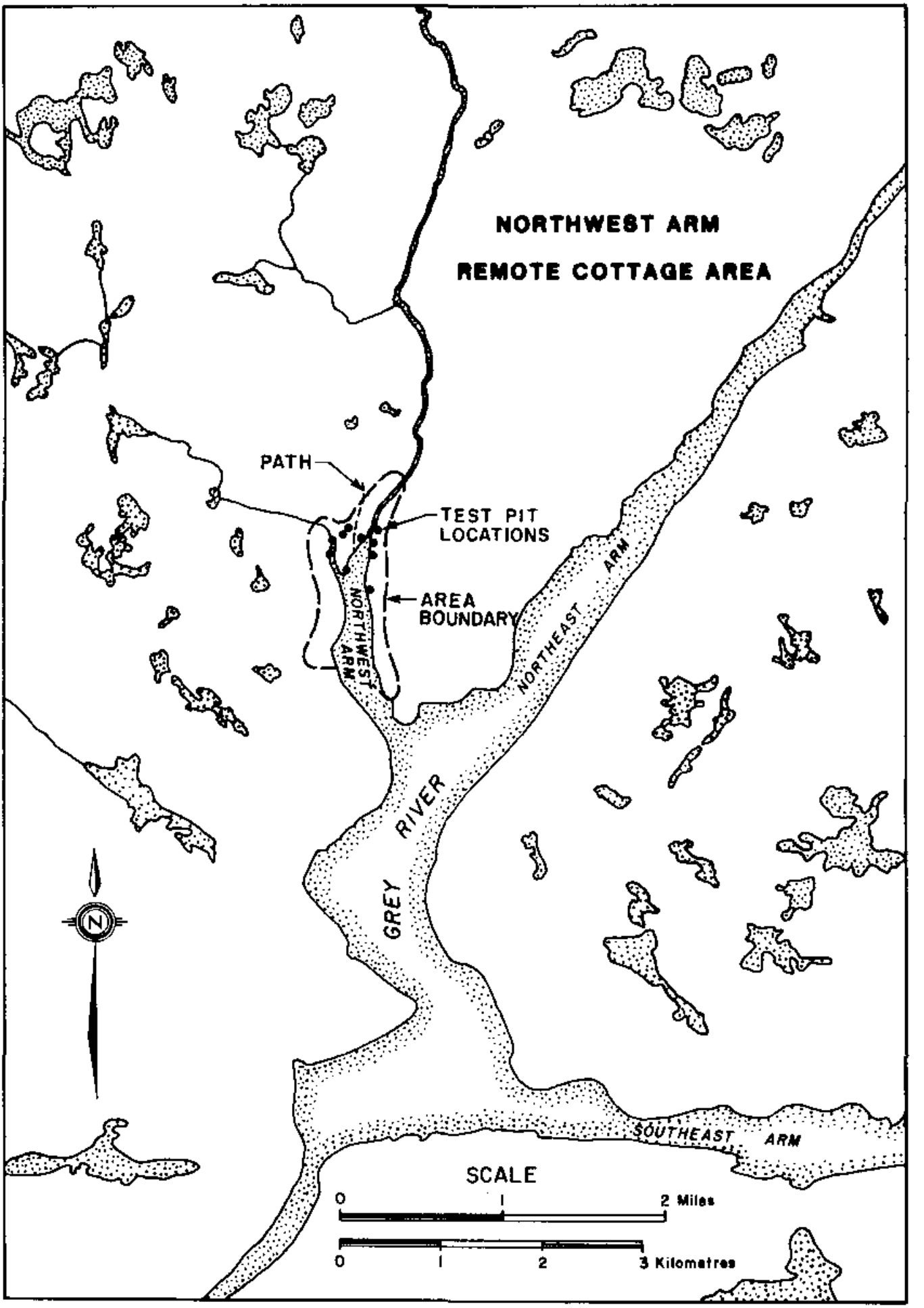
Mr. Gilbert Melbourne, Jr., of Burgeo, provided boat transportation and acted as assistant for the Northwest Arm survey. Mr. Kitchener Skinner, of Burgeo, assissted in the Grandy Brook survey. Special attention was given to the areas around river mouths and the outer coastal areas at Northwest Arm and Grandy Brook.

The ground surveys, test pitting, documentary research and local interviewing techniques are all standard operations, outlined in Historic Resources Impact Assessment Guidelines 1985.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Northwest Arm

The remote cottage area planned for Northwest Arm covers the area of flat ground formed at the confluence of Northwest Arm Brook and an unnamed brook flowing from the west. Both sides of Northwest Arm Brook are relatively flat, compared to the steep, gorgelike banks of the brook just to the north.


NORTHWEST ARM
REMOTE COTTAGE AREA
PATH
TEST PIT LOCATIONS
AREA BOUNDARY
NORTHWEST ARM
NORTHEAST ARM
GREY RIVER
SOUTHEAST ARM
N
SCALE
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres

The land is heavily wooded and shows signs of recent use. Ten cabins, four on the eastern side, six on the western, already exist in the area. All the cabins appear to have been built within the past decade. The area set aside for cabin use is quite large but the available land suitable for cabins has already reached the saturation point.

Test pits were dug (Figure 2) on the beaches and around the cabins as well as near a country path which leads from the cabins north to the highlands. No evidence of historic resources was found in the area. None of the four people interviewed in Grey River knew of any prehistoric sites in the region.

Grandy Brook

The Grandy Brook cabin area extends 12 km from Norman Head up the brook to the confluence of Grandy with Dry Pond Brook. Above this locale Grandy Brook banks become steep.

Informants, Mr. Skinner and the Maria Hiscock family, of Burgeo, described the local toponomy along the brook and these names indicate the long association the brook has had for local people as well as the extensive use of the brook by Micmac (Figure 3).

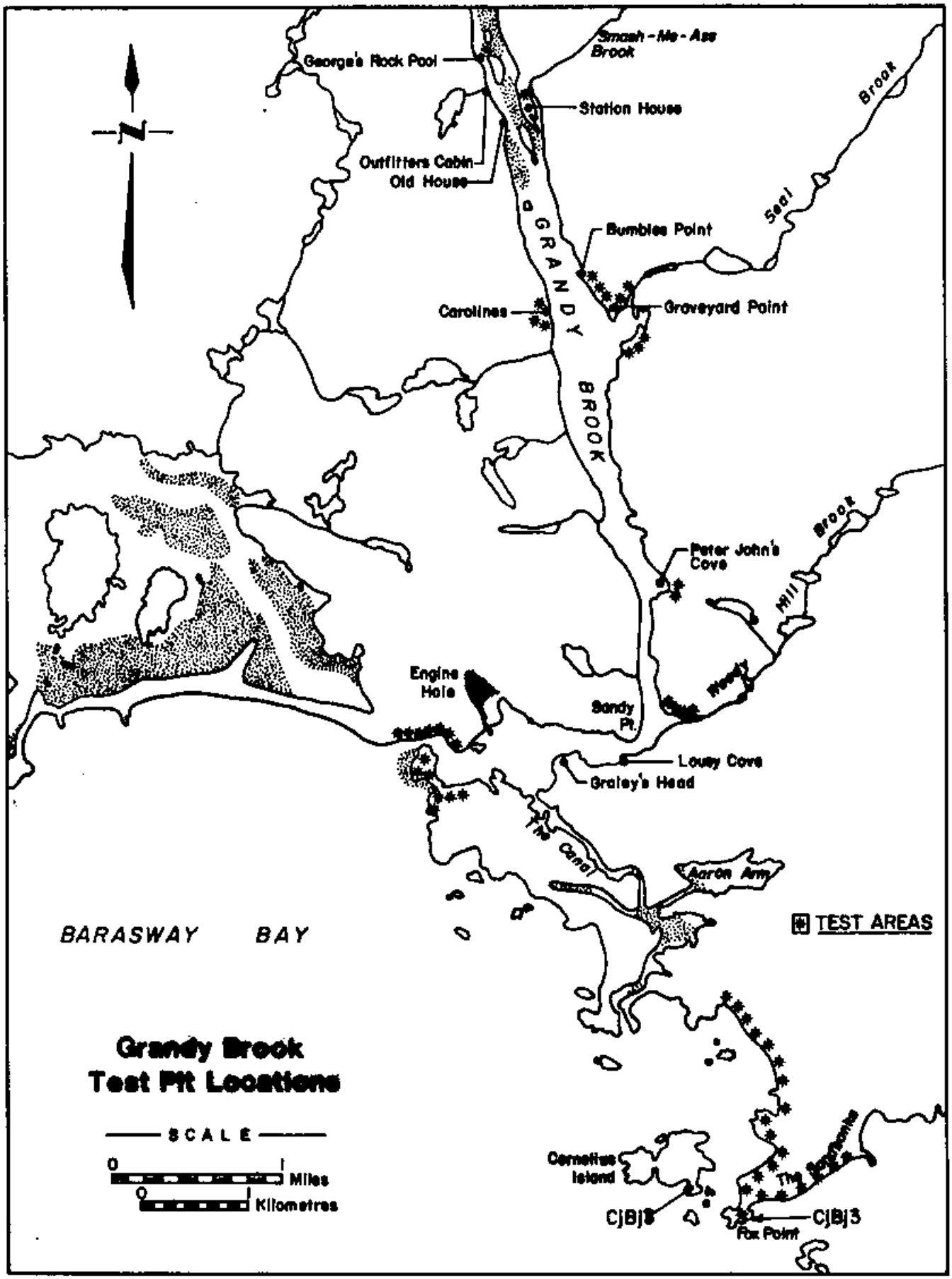
The names Crippled Frank's Brook, Frank's Pool, Carolines, Amy Paul's Path, Peter John's Cove and George's Rock Pool refer to Micmac use and occupation during the 19th century. Buffet's or Patience Pool, Witchhazel and other names are of European origin. Graveyard Point, at the confluence of Seal Brook and Grandy Brook, is alleged to be a Micmac burial site but test pits, dug during two visits, failed to confirm this.

Ground surveys of the brook mouths flowing into Grandy Brook and the outer coastal areas, (Figure 4) as well as test pitting in these areas, failed to locate any prehistoric resources. The brook has about 50 cabins on it now and both banks show extensive use by local people for fishing and hunting. The brook is used in the winter as a snow machine route to cabins and to the barrens inland.

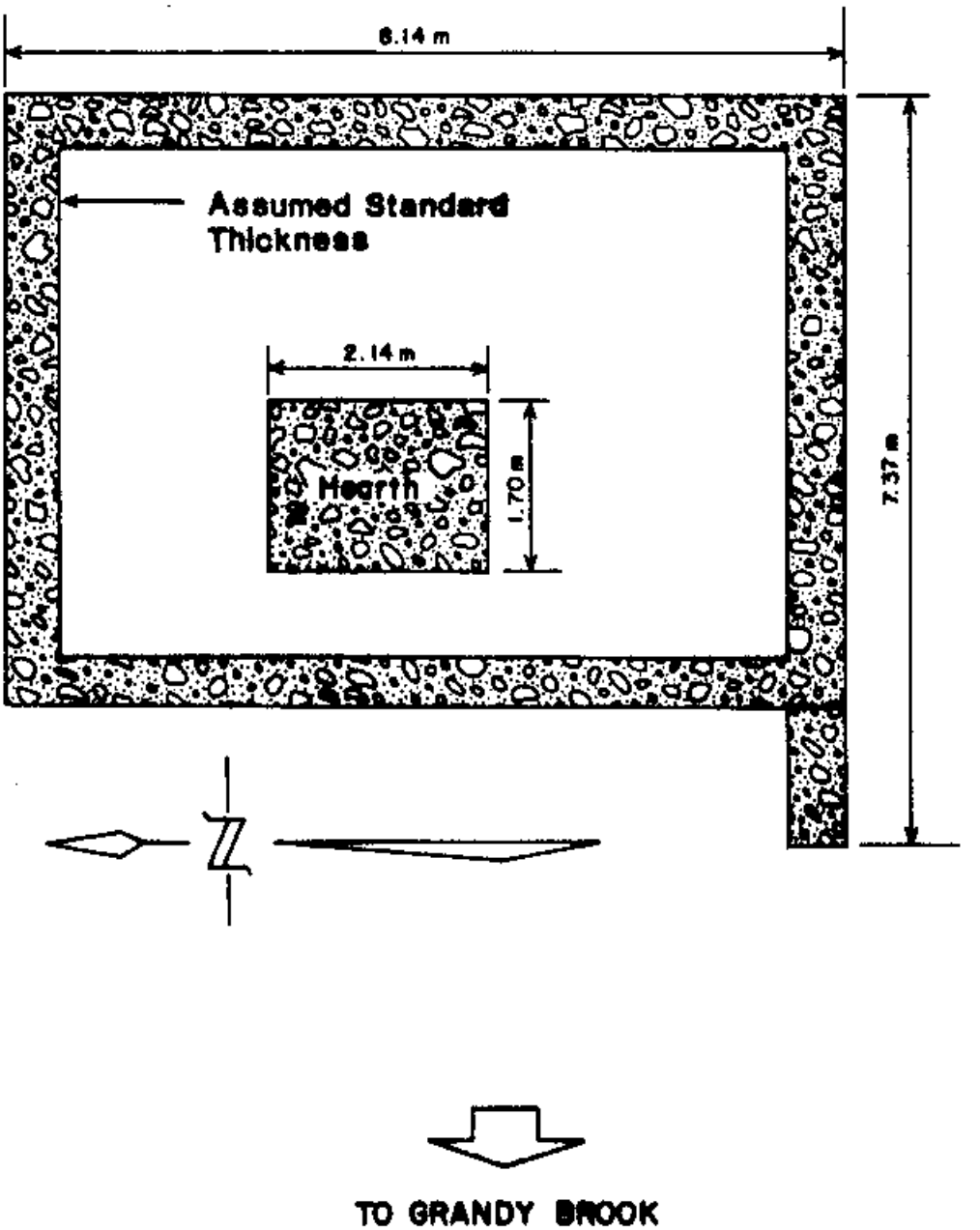
The only significant resource on the brook is the telegraph station (Figure 5) located on the north bank of Smash-Me-Ass Brook. The station was built in the 19th century as part of the trans-island telegraph system. Walls, bricks, collapses, and pole foundations can be found at the site.

Roadrunner Lake

This lake is situated between two large hills west of the Burgeo Road intersection with the road to Buchans. About 7 km long by 1 km in width, the lake feeds east into Southwest Brook.


George's Rock Pool
Smash-Me-Ass Brook
Station House
Outfitters Cabin
Old House
GRANDY BROOK
Bumbles Point
Seal Brook
Carolines
Graveyard Point
Peter John's Cove
Mill Brook
Engine Hole
Sandy Pt.
Louey Cove
Graley's Head
The Canal
Aaron Arm
BARASWAY BAY
TEST AREAS
Grandy Brook
Test Pit Locations
SCALE
0
Miles
0
Kilometres
Cornelius Island
CjBj5
CjBj3
Fox Point

Telegraph Station - Grandy Brook



It is less than 2 km from the headwaters of Little Barachois Brook, which empties into Bay St. George south of Southwest Brook. Battle Pond, reportedly where Beothucks and Micmacs fought, emptying into Southwest Brook, is less than 8 km north of Roadrunner Lake.

Two unsuccessful attempts to access Roadrunner Lake by woods roads to the north and south were made. A fixed wing aircraft or a helicopter is needed as a range portage would restrict the considerable effort necessary to adequately survey such a large lake.

SUMMARY

Cabin construction at all three sites will not involve any bulldozing of earth so major destruction of sites should not be a concern. However, unless cabin owners are made aware of the value of historic resources and a correct reporting procedure established, secondary impacts, such as vandalism or disturbance created by the increased recreational use of the areas could occur and are a concern.

Mitigative measures are required to protect the telegraph station site. No cabin permits should be granted for the area on the north side of the mouth of Smash-Me-Ass Brook.

LIST OF INFORMANTS

Debbie and Henry Lushman Jr.	Charles Lushman Jr.
Flora and Henry Hare	Bernice and Clayton Hare
Joan and Gilbert Melbourne	Hitchener Skinner
Rev. Guy Matthews	Lorne Renouf
Freeman Melbourne	Hedley Adams
Barry Foote	James Short

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REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD TO THE NUT COVE SLATE QUARRY

submitted to

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
St. John's, Newfoundland
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submitted by

GERALD PENNEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED
P.O. Box 13787, St. John's
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September 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A 19th century living site above the slate quarry at Nut Cove was located during field investigations. Between 1899 and 1907 the Newfoundland Slate Company operated Nut Cove and the site associates with this company, however, it could have been used during prior family operations. It consists of cookhouses, bunkhouses, cellars, offices and individual houses. These are represented by collapsed slate roofs, slate foundations, fallen brick chimneys and iron fragments.

It is recommended that the site be investigated more fully and protected from road construction.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the results of an Historic Resources Overview Assessment of the route of an access road to be built from Burgoyne's Cove, Trinity Bay, through the country to the slate quarry near Nut Cove. The assessment was undertaken for the Department of Transportation.

Fieldwork was carried out August 03 and 04, 1987.

STUDY AREA

A slate mine just outside Nut Cove in Trinity Bay was first operated in the 1850's by the Carberry's, a local family and continued in operation until 1907 (Martin 1983:47). John Currie, of Carnarvonshire, Wales and his brother Pierce came to Britannia in the 1860's (Seary 1976:120) to work a face alongside William, George and Jubal Carberry, of Burgoyne's Cove.

The Newfoundland Slate Co. bought out both the Carberry's and Currie's in 1899 and began to operate the quarry on a much larger scale. By 1907, despite modernized technology, the mine closed due to a collapse in the international slate market. A horse road to Burgoyne's Cove, a company ferry to Britannia and private boat transportation to the mine were used by workers.

Opened again recently the mine has been using water transportation for workers and product shipments. The proposed road from Burgoyne's Cove will put the mine on the provincial road system.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

The road route was flagged by DOT employees (Figure 1) and this route formed the center line of our survey. A two-man survey team walked this route ground surveying the area. Judgemental test pits were dug along the shoreline of Otter Pond; between First and Second Nut Cove Ponds, and at the living site above the slate quarry.

The forest through which the road is routed shows signs of heavy cutting. In some areas three ages of stumps can be noticed. Given the regenerative nature of white spruce and fir it seems cutting must have occurred in 30 to 50 year cycles. Local informants support this observation. The economy and industry of Smith Sound communities was traditionally based on lumber and logging. Every community still has several sawmilling operations extant and there are signs of abandoned sawmill sites throughout the area.

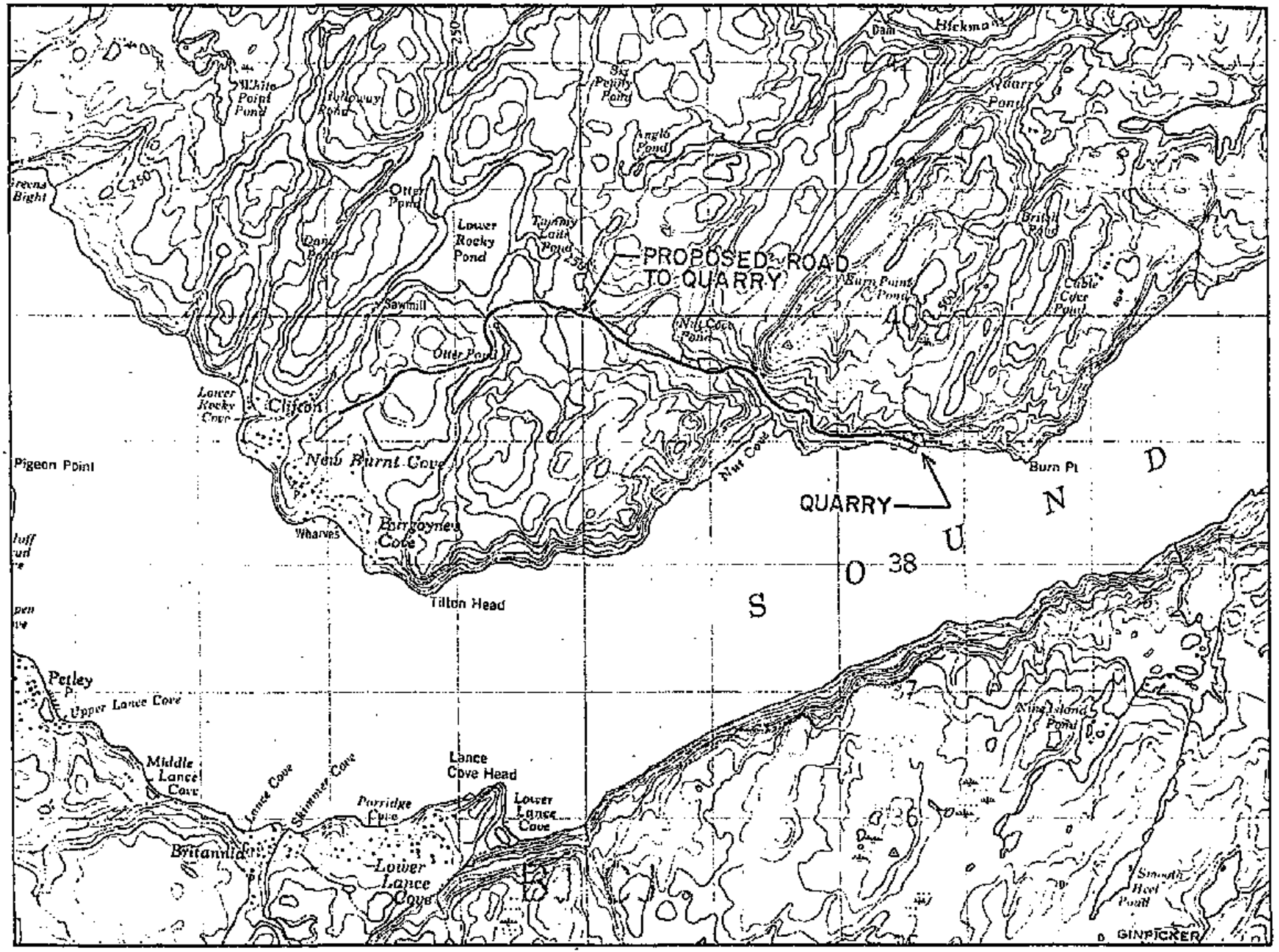

FIGURE 1: Nut Cove Quarry Access Road Route Scale = 1:50,000

The Newfoundland Slate Company operations included quarters for mine workers located above the quarry, just a little east of Nut Cove itself. These remains were observed during the assessment process. As well, Nut Cove provides the only easy access to the wooded areas and ponds inside and a network of trails is obvious, still showing moderate, yearly use.

The road will follow existing woods roads and paths which provide the path of least resistance for its length. It can be divided into three areas. The first, from Burgoyne's Cove to Nut Cove Pond (called Third Pond by Random Island residents) follows a well developed J-S or skidder road. The forest through this section seems to have been cut over about 20 years ago.

At Otter Pond the road will follow the pond side. There is a well-developed machine road there now which shows moderate use. There is a natural footpath through this area as well. Signs of horses on this part of the road show it to be still used as local access into the interior.

Between Otter Pond and Nut Cove Pond the remaining trees are quite large. Left to grow through several cuttings, one white spruce near the route is about 120 feet high. A cut stump near this tree shows about 100 growth rings. The tree is known to local woodsmen and it owes its existence to the fact that once cut down it would be too big to get out of the woods or saw up.

The Miller family of Burgoyne's Cove still maintain a log cabin at the top of Nut Cove Pond. Next to the cabin is an old stable indicating that it was first used before horses were replaced by mechanical logging methods.

The second section of the proposed route follows along the south side of Nut Cove Pond and links the woods roads described above with trails that come from Nut Cove.

The forest here has not been cut as recently as on the first part of the route but stumps show it was once extensively harvested. There are two smaller ponds downstream on Nut Cove Brook. Trails around these ponds show snow machine use. Black ducks use the swampy areas on Nut Cove Brook and trout are reputed to abound in the ponds. An abandoned boat at the southern end of First Pond attests to the long use of its trails.

The third part of the road follows an even older path from Nut Cove Brook to the quarry. The path leads out to the top of the quarry at present, however, the road will have to go further south, nearer the salt water, to access the quarry. This path is overgrown and shows little use. The forest has been heavily cut in the past and some scrapes and cut logs attest to recent use. The old mine camp, which included bunkhouses, a cookhouse and animal barns, straddles the path followed by the flagged route (Figure 2).

If the road goes further to the south, in order to get around the headland and down to the beach, this site may not be affected by the construction directly. Indirectly, increased access may allow disturbance of the site which includes slate foundations, slate tiles, which covered the roofs of the buildings, glazed chimney bricks and stove fragments. Crockery and glass remains nearby, in a midden, are evident as well. The features are well covered with sphagnum moss.

Random Island informants say there may have been as many as 100 men living in the camp when it closed in 1907. They also said the camp, once abandoned, was raided for anything useful.

The mining operation was mostly staffed by people from Random Island. Some Welshmen were brought to the quarry in its heyday and these people settled on Random Island. Local families, such as Currie, are their descendants.

Local information collected about Nut Cove indicates that up to 30 years ago men would go into Nut Cove and set up week camps for lumbering and hunting or fishing activities. Some limited use of Nut Cove is made by hunters and fishermen today. Logging in Nut Cove itself is less intensive but it is still used as an access into Rex Pond, further to the north east. Nut Cove provides the only landing along this shore.

Nut Cove affords little protection. The top of the brook is flat and swampy and provides an adequate staging area for further incursion into the interior but it appears unsuitable for habitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The living site at Nut Cove, above the quarry, is significant as an example of a 19th century Newfoundland mining operation. For the industrial archaeologist, and those interested in technology, most of the site below, at the water's edge (including a forge, boilers, wharf, and other equipment), has already been destroyed. The campsite, however, contains the social and cultural aspects of the quarry operation. Further investigation of this historic site is recommended.

2. The Department of Transportation should oversee the routing of the road so as not to impact this site. This could be accomplished in a morning's outing with a department survey crew to tie in the corners of the structures to the road right of way. It is suspected the road will be forced, because of grade, to descend to the quarry before reaching the resource site. A tie-in with the road will enable a more precise fixing of the site for historical management.

LIST OF INFORMANTS

Norman Kipnis, General Manager, Island Slate and Tile Co.
John Hurley, Quarry Owner
Jim Walters, Petley
David Kelly, Petley
John Verge, Lower Lance Cove
Maxwell Stone, Lower Lance Cove
Rex Clark, former Britannia resident
Peter Martin, Shoal Harbour
Cliff Stone, former Lower Lance Cove resident

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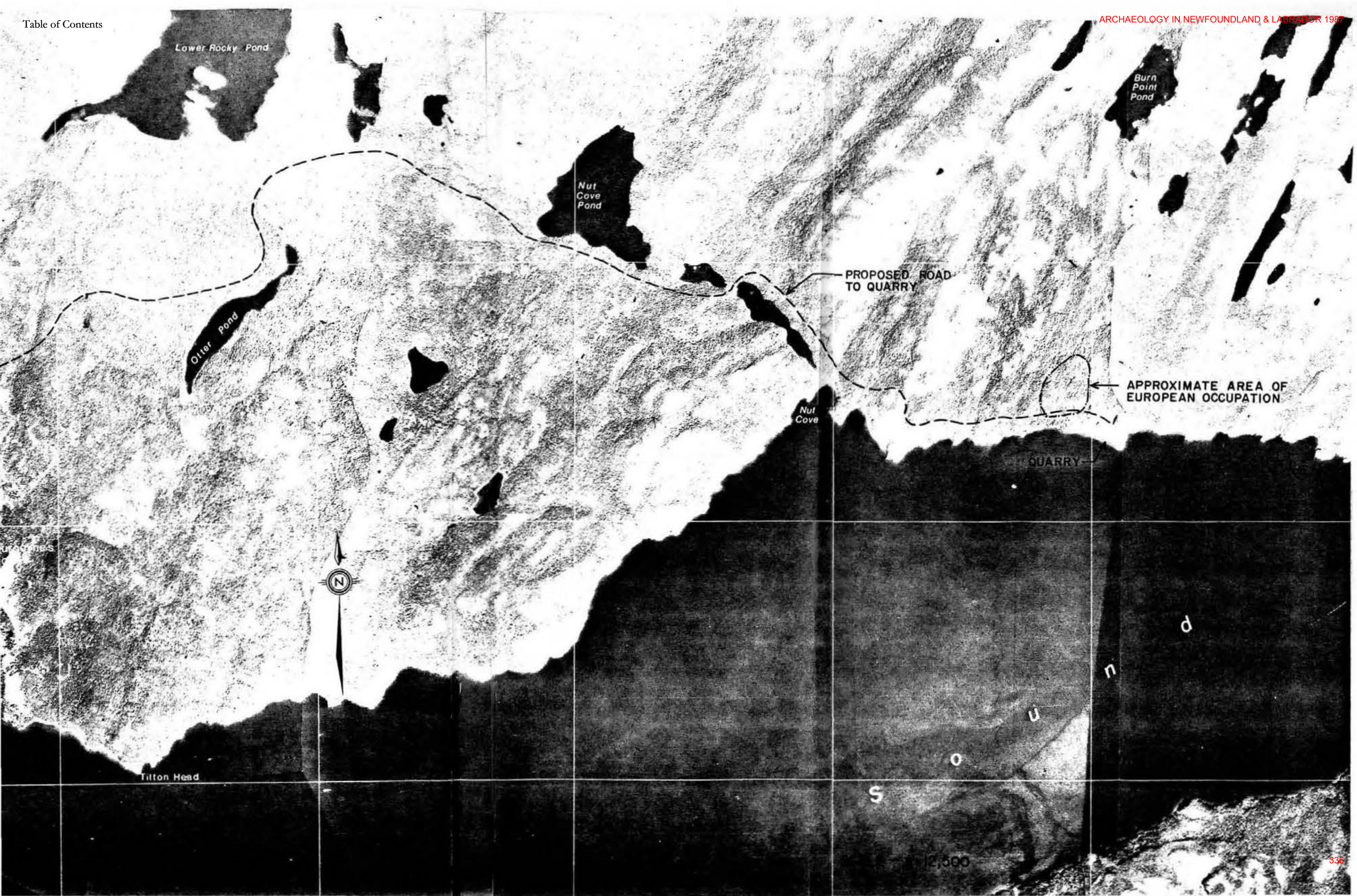
Lower Rocky Pond
Burn Point Pond
Nut Cove Pond
PROPOSED ROAD TO QUARRY
Otter Pond
APPROXIMATE AREA OF EUROPEAN OCCUPATION
Nut Cove
QUARRY
N
Tilton Head
S o u n d
2,500

REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED HOPE BROOK STATION TO GRAND BRUIT STATION DISTRIBUTION LINE

submitted to

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO
St. John's, Newfoundland
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submitted by

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OCTOBER 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Considerable mining exploration activity on the east side of the Cinq Cerf River has already disturbed most of the route which this distribution line is to follow. River crossings are steep and test pitting failed to locate any evidence of historic resources. The line route from the west side of the river to the community of Grand Bruit is elevated and barren with no evidence of cultural occupation.

While no historic resources were discovered during field work accidental discovery is possible, although unlikely. Reporting procedures should be established between Hydro's field workers and its Environmental Services Department to prepare for this eventuality.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers the results of an Historic Resources Overview Assessment of a distribution line to be built from the Hope Brook Gold Mine along the Cinq Cerf River and then overland to Grand Bruit. This interconnection will displace the diesel plant which now supplies electricity to Grand Bruit. The assessment was undertaken for Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (Hydro) under a terms of reference supplied by Hydro on 14 June 1987 (Appendix 1).

STUDY AREA

The distribution line from the Hope Brook Mine substation to Grand Bruit (Figure 1) will be about 20 km in length. The first 10 km follows the east side of the Cinq Cerf River and crosses the river below the site of the old Cinq Cerf Mine. The line crosses small brooks but is located mostly on high, rocky barrens typical of the inland regions of the area.

The initial route of the distribution line has been changed. Originally the route from Cinq Cerf River was to follow the sea-coast into Grand Bruit. As most historic resources are found on the seacoast and the nearby offshore islands, the sea coast route had greater potential for impacting such resources. The new route, over the hills and high ground between the Cinq Cerf River and the community, puts the line in an area of low potential for historic resources.

Two sites of Recent Indian origin are located at Couteau Bay, near the Hope Brook Gold Mine, and a large Palaeo-Eskimo site exists in the community of Grand Bruit (Penney 1986). With both ends of the distribution line having historic resources nearby particular attention was paid to the river crossings and the ends of the line.

METHODOLOGY

This assessment was carried out between 03 August and 08 August and consisted of a ground survey of the proposed route by Gerald Penney and a field assistant. The survey and testpitting operations were conducted to standards established under the Historic Resources Impact Assessment Guidelines 1985.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

The line will follow a route that is easily divided into four sections; (1) mine site to Cinq Cerf River; (2) the east bank of the river to the lake near its mouth; (3) the west side of the river to Whittle's Hill; and, (4) the high ground between Whittle's Hill and the community of Grand Bruit.

(1) From the mine site to the banks of the river the line will be constructed over rough, steep ground. The upper part has been quite physically disturbed by excavations and equipment movement associated with the Hope Brook mine. The construction of a levee and service road to protect the Cinq Cerf River valley from accidental effluent discharge will make even greater disturbance of the area. Test pits here failed to locate any historic resources (Figure 2).

(2) The line will follow the 50 m contour along the east side of the Cinq Cerf River valley which is typified by long, oblique ridges having thick forest vegetation on their western side, near the river, and rocky, barren tops. The shallow valleys between the ridges are wet and boggy. The line will follow, in this section, a skidder track used to pull diamond drilling (exploration) equipment into the mining area. The trail starts on the east side of Cinq Cerf Bay and follows the river valley to Hope Brook.

About 6 km from Hope Brook the line passes by the old Cinq Cerf copper mine operated from 1902 to 1912. At this site there is considerable abandoned equipment including boilers and winches. Timbers and props are exposed under the rubble at a pit at the river's edge. A second pit, probably the original mining effort, is actually a 2 m wide excavation starting at the water's edge and hewn up to the top of the cliff, about 30 m high.

Further up the ridge, but downriver from the quarry, are the remains of buildings. A considerable quantity of coal exists at the site and evidence of wasted oil is obvious. Drilling gear, trolley cars, screens and other mining equipment lies scattered about this area. More recent diamond drilling crews have erected a shack near the old mine site.

About .75 km from the old mine site, near a skidder path, is an old gas powered air compressor. Manufactured by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. it was probably brought into the area after the turn of the century.

(3) The line will meet the river's edge about 1.5 km upstream from the pond that forms a false mouth to the river. The crossing is at a point where the river valley is quite steep and covered with thick forest. At the crossing, the west side of the river is similarly wooded, although not as steep. Test pits near the crossing failed to locate any cultural material. The river has several shoal branches in this area but these are not conducive to camping use as they would normally be flooded for a part of the year.

Along the west bank the line will follow the 100 m contour to a point just below Whittle's Hill. This area is extremely boggy and wet and is criss-crossed extensively by caribou and other wildlife paths. Two cabins, of recent origin, stand near the pondside about .5 km east of the line route.

(4) The line will climb the hills and stay on the rocky tops of the ridges leading down to the seacoast and Grand Bruit. The area shows little use except for prospecting markers, both old and new, and a snow machine trail used by Grand Bruit employees to get to Hope Brook. This trail follows the same ridges as the distribution line over to the pond at the mouth of Cinq Cerf River. The river is then followed up to the mine site by staying on the ice.

Informants in Grand Bruit know the area from their community to Cinq Cerf River quite well, although their greatest experience is limited to the coastline and the Cinq Cerf river itself. Men now hunt, and commute to the mine site, by snow machine, and are becoming more familiar with the highland route followed by the distribution line. No one in Grand Bruit knows of any historic resources in the inland areas and no mention of native use of the Cinq Cerf River was made.

SUMMARY

No historic resources, other than the old Cinq Cerf (Chetwynd) mine, exist near the distribution line route. This mine site should be recorded although, once the pole line is built, further disturbance of the area is not predicted. Exploration drilling activities are now concentrated near Hope Brook Mine and on hilltops between the Cinq Cerf River and Couteau River valleys.

While no historic resources were discovered during this survey accidental discovery is possible. Reporting procedures between Hydro's field workers and its Environmental Services Department should be established to prepare for this eventuality.

LIST OF INFORMANTS

Wesley Billard - Grand Bruit
George Billard - Grand Bruit
Freeman Melbourne - Burgeo
Marilyn Billard - Grand Bruit
Roy Gulliver - Hope Brook Gold
Peter Bruneau - Hope Brook Gold
Sam Billard - Burgeo
Don White - Burgeo
Kitchner Skinner - Burgeo
Peter Steward - Hope Brook Gold

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN NOTRE DAME BAY AND GREEN BAY

submitted to

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND YOUTH
Historic Resources Division
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Evokont Point Oil Island Notre-Dame Bay Newfoundland. The last camping ground of the Boethics

INTRODUCTION

This report details the methodology, findings and interpretation of an archaeological survey of western Notre Dame Bay and Green Bay.

The survey area is bounded on the east by the west coast of Seal Bay and on the west by the west coast of Green Bay as far north as Smith's Harbour. The islands, passages, bays and coves between these bounds were surveyed by boat and all likely areas were investigated by ground surveying and test pitting. The inland waterways leading to the bottoms of the bays were surveyed by motorized canoe and foot. These include South Twin Lake, Sops Lake, Crescent Lake, West Pond, Sheffield Lake, and Indian Pond. The survey area is shown in Figure 1.

In all, 38 new sites were recorded. Of these, 27 are prehistoric sites from which artifactual evidence was collected. Eight are cobble beach pit depression sites of which six have no associated artifacts. Five are abandoned European communities. Four sites, reported by amateur archaeologists were revisited and artifacts, or other evidence, collected.

The broad objectives of the project were:

- to continue Beothuk research in response to increasing scholarly and popular interest;
- to determine how prehistoric, historic and European groups varied in their exploitation and settlement patterns in this area;
- to provide a complete inventory of sites to facilitate site protection and future research.

The project, proposed by the Historic Resources Division, was funded by the Department of Career Development and Advanced Studies, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. It resulted from initial meetings with, and correspondence from, the Beothuk Trail Tourism Committee, Robert's Arm. A terms of reference (see page 74) supplied by the Historic Resources Division was followed.

The Study Area section describes natural history, previous research and outlines the employed methodology. A Narrative section journals activities and lists new sites. An Artifacts and Site Features section deals with site findings including information on previously recorded sites. An Interpretation section relates findings to an archaeological overview of the area. The Recommendations section outlines actions necessary for development, research and protection of historic resources.

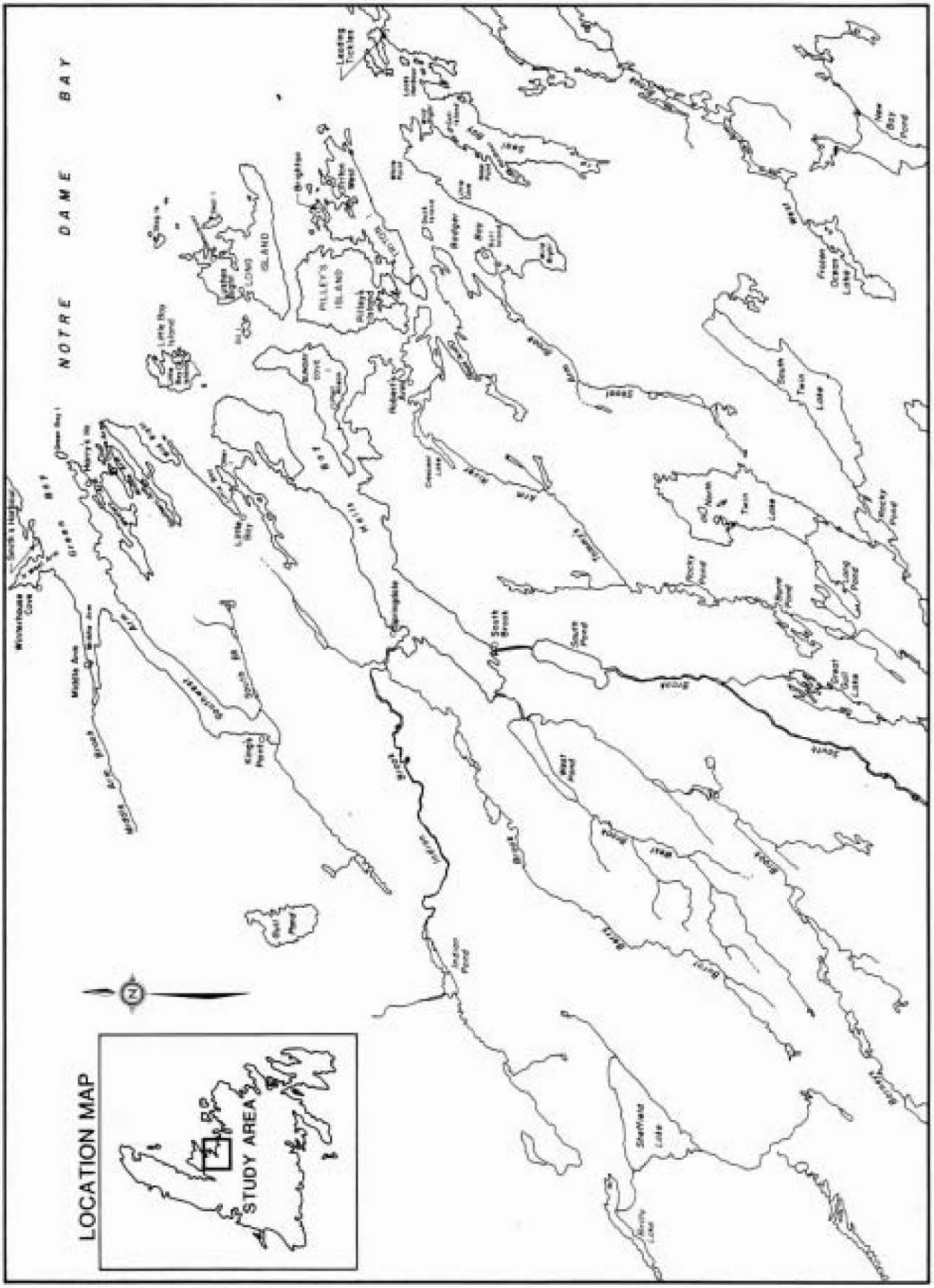


FIGURE 1
Western Notre Dame Bay/Green Bay Survey Area

STUDY AREA

Natural History

The study area lies within Damman's (1983:166) Ecoregion 3-North Shore and is typified by thick forests of balsam fir and black spruce, also described as a middle boreal forest. The quality and height of trees diminishes towards the coastal area as soil quality deteriorates and wind exposure increases.

Parts of the study area may have been ice free during the Late Wisconsin ice age. An undetermined rate of rebound has raised beaches thereby preserving sites throughout the area as is the case with parts of the Labrador coast and the Great Northern Peninsula. Raised glacial deltas are common near the heads of the larger bays such as Halls Bay and Exploits Bay (Dean 1978:5).

Drainage of the inland portions of the study area is almost entirely northward to Notre Dame Bay. The exception is South Twin Lake which drains to the east into Exploits River. This large lake, during the historic period, was a route for Beothuk passage from the Exploits water system to Seal Bay and Badger Bay (Howley 1915:sketch iv).

Templeman (1966) describes the region's offshore resources as containing all the common pelagic and groundfish species including shellfish and molluscs. Hood, whelping harp seals and their pups, brought to shore on spring ice, are still plentiful throughout the survey area and the harbour seal is common in summer. Sea birds (especially cold water alcids and migratory ducks and geese) are an important resource now as they were throughout the historic period.

Sea mammals (including whales), migratory and local bird and fish populations were necessary Beothuk sustenance in late winter and early spring when they would retreat from the winter forests, with its emphasis on caribou and small animals, to continue their seasonal round. By early summer the seacoast pattern would be broken to follow salmon upstream. It seems likely the Green Bay to Long Island area would be accessed through North Twin Lake, Tommy's Arm Brook and Indian River.

Pastore (1978:1-2) describes a similar Micmac subsistence pattern in Cape Breton and Micmac presence in the study area during the early 1800's is thought to follow a similar pattern. European settlers in eastern Notre Dame Bay, up to the present, have relied on the marine food resources in much the same way. The north coast of the region is the termination of the Palaeozoic Appalachian mountain system (Dean 1978:5), a huge volcanic block containing base metal ores. The 1974 Resource Atlas - The Island of Newfoundland shows 52 known mineral

occurrences within the survey area, some at or near archaeological sites. Many communities have had connections with mining activities, or the service industries associated with mining, such as lumber and pitprop cutting and food production.

Martin (1983) lists 19 active mines within the survey area between 1848 and 1980. Halls Bay, Little Bay and Green Bay were well explored by the 1850's and, in 1880, the trans-island railway received its impetus from a need to have a year-long link between St. John's and Halls Bay. Only the collapse of international copper markets in the early 1890's diverted the planned terminus for the railway venture from Halls Bay to Port aux Basques.

From 1870 to the First World War, the area from Little Bay west to Green Bay was considered a "boom" area; exploitation of its mineral resources was considered a salvation of Newfoundland's failing colonial economy.

The Rendell-Jackman mine orebody near King's Point was discovered by Esau Burt of King's Point "one day in September, 1909,...while moose hunting near Oval Lake" (Martin 1983:22). If this story is true it shows how rapidly 19th century moose introduction spread through the lush river valleys of central Newfoundland and the high degree of awareness of mineralization phenomena possessed by local woodsmen.

Archaeological Background

Reports of Beothuk burials drew early investigators, with the most famous cave burial coming from Dark Tickle, Pilley's Island. Discovered in the 1880's, this mummified body, complete with shroud, pendants and grave goods, is still housed in the Newfoundland Museum. For many years it was on display and its whereabouts are still questioned of Museum staff. Patterson (1892:156-157) and Howley (1915:331-332) have varying accounts of its discovery and Marshall (1974a:5) could not determine with certainty "the actual place where the Indian burial was discovered." She suspected (ibid:7) that the burial and grave goods had changed hands at least twice before deposition at the Museum almost a century ago.

Jenness (1929:36) visited the northeast coast of Newfoundland in 1927 to locate "remains of the extinct Beothuk Indians." At an unidentified site on the west side of Long Island, some 30 m back from the shore they found bones, metal spoons, birch bark containers, copper basins and iron pyrites in an undisturbed grave.

He travelled up the west side of the northern peninsula as far as Conche and found "that the sites the Beothuk Indians chose" for their campsites had often proved the most favorable

for modern settlement (ibid:37). He reported fishermen as having rifled graves and caches all along this coast.

North China Head, on Long Island, has long been reputed as a site of Beothuk burials. D.W.S. Ryan (1948) and Rev. Peter Rowsell collected a wide range of bone pendants in the 1940's. Subsequent visits to the cave by Marshall (1974a and 1978) resulted in the discovery of five more pendants. She was also able to determine, from field work and interviews with Rowsell and Ryan, that "no skeletal material was associated with the carved bone pieces, nor were any signs of a possible burial discovered elsewhere in the cave" (Marshall 1978:1).

Devereaux (1966) visited Green Bay and Notre Dame Bay as part of her investigations into Beothuk archaeology. At North China Head birch rind fragments and two fox bones, but no pendants, were recovered from "a cave burial site." In Seal Bay, on its western side, near Gull Island, a two-chambered cave was also suspected of being a burial site although no skeletal material was found.

Devereaux also investigated a large Palaeo-Eskimo living site at Jackson's Cove, in Green Bay, and recovered stone artifacts, flakes and European material. She observed 30 cobble beach pit depressions on Oil Islands.

Pastore (1981), as part of a Newfoundland Museum funded Beothuk Project, found six sites at Robert's Arm, Sunday Cove Island and Pilley's Island. Amateur archaeologist Don Locke (1972) reported sites in Halls Bay and Seal Bay. Archaeological investigations of Dorset and Maritime Archaic sites on the Burlington Peninsula (Thomson 1986) indicate this area was also occupied during the past four thousand years.

Robbins (1986) hypothesized that large summer (seacoast) encampments were not possible due to the dispersal of sea mammals. Instead, smaller groups utilizing more mobile hunts with the use of specialized seal hunting stations. He views Notre Dame Bay Palaeo-Eskimo occupations as earlier, and for a shorter time, than those in other Island areas.

English immigrant settlement in the region, following initial exploitation by salmon fishers and furriers, was from southwest England via eastern Notre Dame Bay (ca. 1825-1830). Mineral exploration and mining (1850-1900), coupled with a logging industry, soon created population increases.

Colbourne (1982) records the population of Long Island as dependant on the local fishery and documents its growth from 1836 (14 people) to 1850 (150 people) to 1901 (427 people) to 1951 (629 people) and then a steady decline to a 1976 population of 470.

Burden (1942:4) recounts the first settler on Little Bay Island as an unnamed Micmac who settled in Sulian's (Suley Anne's) Cove on its south side. The first white settler was "a Mr. Budgell who came here from Triton about the year 1825. The John Campbell family, from St. John's, moved to the island in the early 1830's." Burden (1942:3) also recognized prehistoric occupation of the Island, writing "people here have dug up arrowheads, (and) old stone dishes."

Methodology

Information on file at the Newfoundland Museum was reviewed, air photos were studied at the Howley Building and professional archaeologists were consulted prior to the start of field work.

The coastal component of the survey was conducted by Marianne Stopp and Ingeborg Marshall. Gerald Penney and Donald Locke did the interior surveys.

Using local boat hire, and input from local informants, the coastal survey team covered the assigned areas in 28 survey days. Informants were queried about any knowledge of artifacts, sites, burials or caves. All reports of sites from informants were investigated, and some previously recorded sites were revisited. Professional judgement was used to identify areas with site potential, based on the presence of any of the following (after Pastore 1981) criteria:

- an accessible beach
- fresh water supply
- proximity to food resources
- shelter from prevailing storm and other winds
- a good camping area
- good visibility.

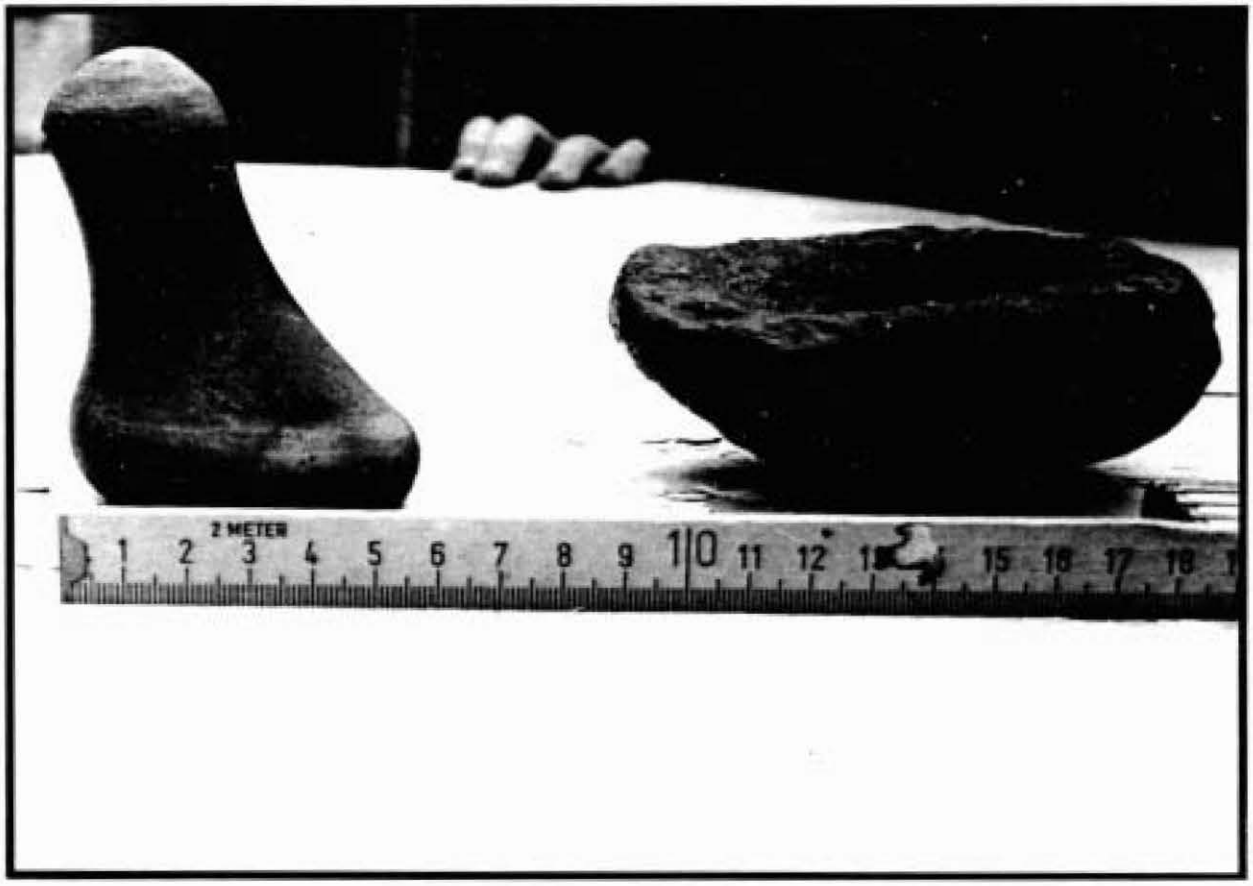
The inland surveys took place over a 10-day period using motorized canoe, truck and foot surveys. Mr. Locke's knowledge of Beothuk archaeology, the country and its access served as the methodological basis of this part of the survey. Test pitting was concentrated at river mouths and suspected portage routes.

Survey techniques, including test pitting and artifact conservation, were conducted to standards established in the Historic Resources Division guidelines.

All new sites (Figure 2) are recorded in the national inventory using the Paris System. Artifacts have been conserved, catalogued and delivered to the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's.

The survey was successful in that 38 new sites were identified. The importance of these sites should not be viewed through a "Beothuk" overview which could misinterpret the results. If aboriginal subsistence patterns are posited as similar throughout the prehistoric period, Beothuk is only one part of the area's prehistory.

If, as a result of this survey (and of the Beothuk Trail Committee's efforts), a regional historic resources group and center (with historic resource management ability) is established, then future work should include excavation and protection of identified sites. Scientific research required to relate the area's prehistory to that of the province as a whole should be fostered.



Don Fudge Collection
Brighton Tickle Island

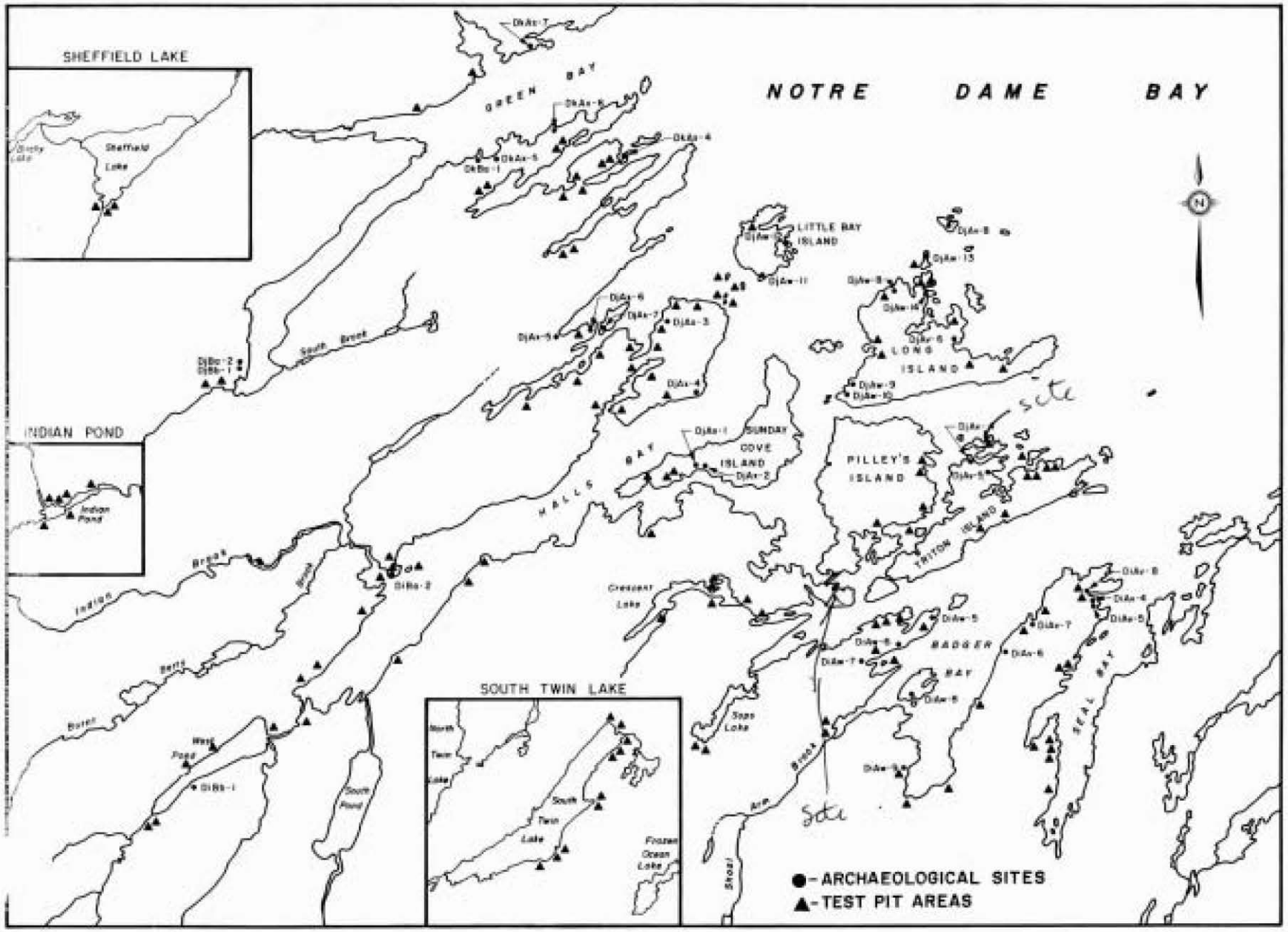


FIGURE 2

Site and Test Pit Locations

NARRATIVE

Introduction

Thirty-eight sites recorded by the survey are listed in Table 1. Survey activities are presented in journal form including site physical descriptions.

TABLE 1: Recorded Sites

Borden Number	Site Name	Elevation (m)	Condition
DiAv-4	Wild Bight-II	2.5	undisturbed
DiAv-5	Wild Bight-III	1.9	undisturbed
DiAv-6	Badger Bay-V	2.6	undisturbed
DiAv-7	Badger Bay-VI	2.5	disturbed
DiAv-8	Wild Bight-I	1.75	undisturbed
DiAw-5	Badger Bay-I	2.7	undisturbed
DiAw-6	Badger Bay-II	2.5	undisturbed
DiAw-7	Badger Bay-VII	1.5-5.0	abandoned
DiAw-8	Badger Bay-III	1.0	disturbed
DiAw-9	Badger Bay-IV	5.0-6.0	disturbed
DiBa-2	Indian River-I	2.0	disturbed
DiBb-1	West Pond-I	15.0	undisturbed
DjAv-4	Brighton Tickle Is.-I	4.0-6.0	disturbed
DjAv-5	Robert's Cove-I	3.0	undisturbed
DjAv-6	Gull Cove-I	2.85	undisturbed
DjAv-7	Burnt Harbour-I	1.5	undisturbed
DjAv-8	Stag Island-I	2.5	disturbed
DjAw-8	Caplin Cove Head-I	4.5	undisturbed
DjAw-9	Island Cove-I	2.0-3.0	disturbed
DjAw-10	Paddock's Cove-I	2.5	undisturbed
DjAw-11	Little Bay Island-I	2.75	undisturbed
DjAw-12	Little Bay Island-II	1.75-2.25	undisturbed
DjAw-13	White Point Island-I	4.0-5.0	undisturbed
DjAw-14	Quinton Cove-I	3.2	disturbed
DjAx-1	Port Anson-I	2.5	disturbed
DjAx-2	Port Anson-II	2.5	disturbed
DjAx-3	Woodford Cove-I	1.5-5.0	abandoned
DjAx-4	Indian Beach-I	1.75	disturbed
DjAx-5	Little Bay-I	3.5	disturbed
DjAx-6	Shimmy Cove-I	1.5-7.0	abandoned
DjAx-7	Otter Island-I	3.0-10.0	abandoned
DjBa-2	King's Point-I	100.0	disturbed
DjBb-1	King's Point-II	100.00	disturbed
DkAx-4	Three Arms-I	1.0-5.0	abandoned
DkAx-5	Jackson's Cove-III	3.5	disturbed
DkAx-6	Harry's Harbour-I	3.0	undisturbed
DkAx-7	Smith's Harbour-I	1.75	undisturbed
DkBa-1	Jackson's Cove-II	2.2-4.0	disturbed

SEAL BAY

Map Sheet No. 2E/5 Edition 3

Seal Bay is the most easterly of the bays surveyed in Notre Dame Bay. It is oriented north/south, bounded by Seal Bay Head on the west and Leading Tickles on the east. The bay is about 15 km long and averages three km in width. There are two large harbours in the bay: Side Harbour (on the west, about halfway in) and Locke's Harbour (on the east, near the mouth of the bay).

Seal Bay is typical of the smaller bays in Notre Dame Bay, having steep, thickly wooded sides rising to nearly 125 m. There are, however, cobble beaches and flat points of land. The bottom of the bay, at the mouth of Seal Bay Brook, is a shallow basin fronted by some islets; its sandy beaches are quite eroded. No signs of occupation were found there.

The shore between Hook Point/Indian Cove and Mill Cove is steep and rugged and no potential site areas were observed. The east side of Seal Bay was not surveyed as it fell outside the study's terms of reference.

Three sites were found; two were previously recorded.

The north side of Wild Bight was surveyed. Its cobble beaches show no signs of occupation but a chert core fragment of undetermined cultural affiliation was found in a small grassy meadow at the east end of the cove (DiAv-4). Test pits (5) at the south end of Wild Bight revealed chert flakes and a chert chunk, as well as some historic material (DiAv-8).

Just east of this site, near the western end of a cobble beach, are two built-up shelters of beach cobbles (DiAv-5). Short walls, oval in shape, use the cliff face to form part of the structures.

DiAv-3 (Locke 1974), a small site on the headland north of Indian Cove, was revisited and flakes recovered.

The beaches from White Point to Inner Seal Head were surveyed. Robert's Bight, between Seal Bay Head and Inner Seal Head, is a sheltered cove with two brooks flowing into it. Test pits (5) here were sterile. A cave on the southeast side of the cove was checked.

Test pits (3) at two unnamed coves north of Nose Point were sterile. The shore between Wild Bight and Nose Point is steep with small coves, some containing cabins. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was found in these coves.

The cobble beaches of Gull Island were surveyed; nothing was found.

Test pits (2) at the southern end of Side Harbour, in a cove below Side Harbour (2), inside Hook Point (3), and below Corner Point (4) were sterile. Two caves in a cove between Side Harbour and Hook Point were checked with negative results.

Penney and Locke surveyed the northeast side of South Twin Lake to locate a Beothuk village reported there by Cormack (Howley 1915:190). A route through the valleys from this area of South Twin Lake to Seal and Badger Bays was used by the Beothuk. Considerable logging and dam construction, during the 1930's and 1940's, has altered the natural shoreline of this large lake. Eight areas were test pitted and foot surveyed with no evidence of native occupation found.

BADGER BAY

Map Sheet No. 2E/5 Edition 3

Badger Bay lies west of Seal Bay and is bounded by Seal Bay Head to the east and Duck Island to the west. The bay is quite wide and has several minor inlets (Wild Bight, Sops Arm and Shoal Arm) and several large islands (Gull Island and Duck Islands). For this report, Badger Bay includes the north facing coastline to the west of Duck Island, including Burton's Head, Burton's Harbour and Kettle Cove.

The east side of Badger Bay, from Lock's Cove to Green Point, is steep sided with densely wooded cliffs and rugged seashores. Small coves exist near the northern end of the bay, the largest being Lock's Cove.

The west side of the bay is broken into several large arms and harbours. Here the land is generally lower with several large brooks which drain the ponds of the interior, the larger ones being Marks Lake and Sops Lake. The shore os Badger Bay between the coves is steep and heavily wooded.

Seven sites were found; no sites were previously recorded.

Thunder Cove was surveyed and test pits (9) yielded Palaeo-Eskimo cultural material (DiAw-5). The site extends across the whole cove and is undisturbed. Test pits (4) in a small cove south of Thunder Cove were sterile.

Test pits (6) behind the cobble beaches halfway along the eastern coast yielded flakes (DiAw-6), some of a "chunky" character, but of undetermined cultural affiliation, and others of a retouched nature. A built-up cobble beach has two depressions large enough to be shelters. A smaller pit is probably a hearth as one fire-cracked rock was observed. Recent use of the area is obvious with cut wood and stumps nearby.

Julies Harbour was surveyed. This cove was once inhabited and logging and other industrial operations took place here. While no houses remain, the harbour is ringed by a built-up road and the brook is still dammed. A cemetery, with stones dating to 1877, exists on the northeast corner of the harbour, although now partially overgrown by trees. A beach ridge in the harbour was surveyed with no evidence of prehistoric occupation found. The abandoned community was identified as an historic site (DiAw-7).

DiAw-8 is located on the south coast of Gull Island on a low (76 cm a.s.l.) beach. The site is disturbed by machinery and wave action. Flakes are widely distributed on the site.

DiAw-9 is near Penny's Brook on the west side of Wild Bight. The area was used for lumbering and associated settlement but no historic remains were found. The brook, according to Shanadithit (Howley 1915), was a route for Beothuk travel to and from the sea. The south side of the brook is difficult to survey as it is heavily wooded.

DiAv-6 is on a point which forms the south side of Little Cove. Flakes were found in two tent ring depressions formed of loam and stones. The more southerly ring has naturally placed boulders as part of its boundary. Test pits (2) on the north side of the brook were sterile.

Test pits (8) in the meadows behind the raised beach were sterile. Test pits (10) near the brook yielded naturally occurring chert.

DiAv-7 is at the southern end of Lock's Harbour. The site is rich with little disturbance except for a footpath through it. A European community once existed in this cove (see page 33).

Test pits (2) at Kettle Cove; in the cove east of Kettle cove (2), and west of Burton's Head (1) were sterile. Burton's Head is swampy and a survey of Burton's Harbour, which has tree growth to the water's edge, revealed low, flat beaches (< 2 m a.s.l.) and low site potential.

Test pits (3) at Goat Island and at Duck Island (2) were sterile. Three test pits in a small cove which leads to Shoal Arm were sterile; the cove was once the scene of logging or mining activity and the remains of a steam boiler lie near its beach.

Test pits and surface surveys of coves at the bottom of Wild Bight and at Badger Bay Brook failed to locate any sites. These areas are now used for cabins and were used for logging operations.

A raised cobble beach (4.5 m a.s.l.), halfway between Wild Bight and Lock's Harbour, was surveyed with no evidence of prehistoric occupation found.

Test pits (3) in a small meadow at the southwest end of Lock's Harbour, on the point of land to the west (3) and in the historic settlement area to the north were sterile.

LONG ISLAND

Map Sheet No. 2E/12 Edition 3

Long Island is the largest island in the archipelago formed by Long Island, Triton Island, Sunday Cove Island and a host of smaller islands. Inhabited by European settlers since the 1830's it has a rugged, cliff-like southern coastline. Its western coast is indented with large cobble beaches. The east coast of the island is generally more rugged and two large bays, Cutwell Arm (including the Cutwell Harbour to Burnt Harbour water) and Wild Bight are located here. While the Cutwell area is well sheltered from all but the worst northerly gales, Wild Bight is exposed to winds from north to east.

Stag Island and Oil Islands are included here.

Eight sites were found; seven were previously recorded.

The DjAw-1 designation had included the cobble beach pit depressions of Oil Island and a burial cave at North China Head. The Oil Islands site has now been reclassified as DjAw-15, leaving DjAw-1 for the cave (North China Head-I). Cobble beach pit depressions near North China Head remain DjAw-2.

DjAw-15 was revisited and 40 cobble beach depressions were identified and recorded (Figure 3). The southeast corner of the beach ridge is peaty with juniper and crowberry overgrowth. Numerous Ramah chert and other flakes were found in this peat where it overlies the beach. Depression 40, at the southeast side of the eastern island, has flakes scattered throughout. The site has been previously excavated with a 2 m x 2 m square methodically removed from the southeast corner. Not backfilled, the excavation is eroding into the lower beach area. The Oil Islands are extensively visited by local residents during the summer for leisure activities.

DjAw-10 was found at Paddock's Cove which lies to the northeast of Grassy Islands. It appears to be a two component site with Dorset occupation (16 cm depth) in a charcoal layer overlain by a more recent occupation (6 cm depth) of fire cracked rock and flakes of poor quality chert. The deeper layer chert is of high quality and a biface fragment attests to Dorset occupation.

DjAw-9 is located in Island Cove just north of DjAw-10. Once a sawmill site, the cove is well covered with sawdust and a gravel road leads from it. Test pits (5) here yielded a flake. The soil is a matrix of loam and loose gravel.

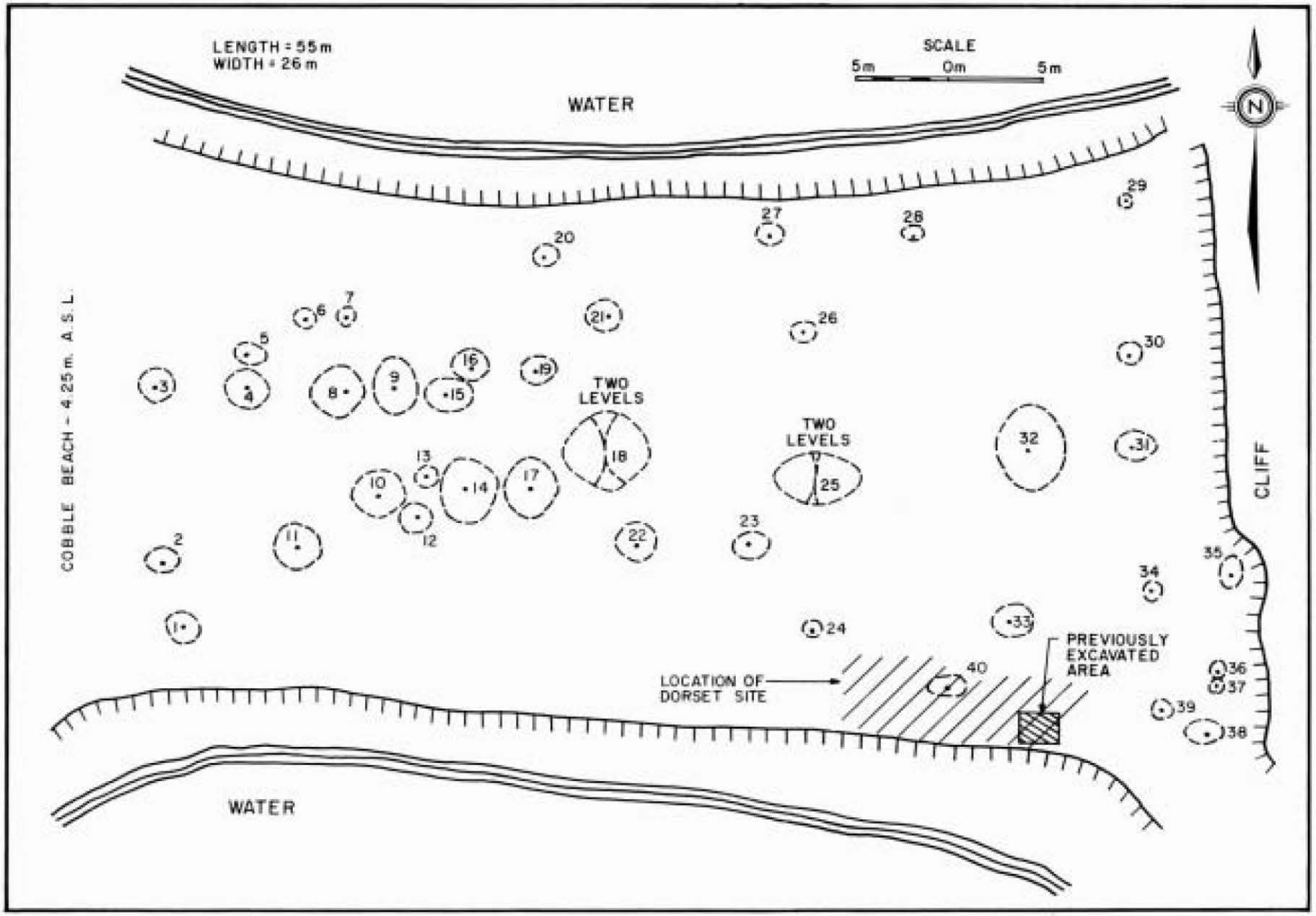


FIGURE 3

Oil Island Cobble Beach Pit Depressions

DjAw-8 is in Caplin Cove where two cobble beach pit depressions (2.5 m a.s.l.) were investigated.

DjAv-6 in Gull Cove, just east of Gull Cliff, consists of cobble beach pit depressions.

A survey of Burnt Harbour revealed site DjAv-7. Test pits (8) in the meadows behind the raised beach were sterile. A cache was observed and one flake was found inside. Test pits (10) near the brook yielded naturally occurring chert. Burnt Harbour, especially its eastern side, appears as a likely area for occupation as it is sheltered from all winds and is proximal to Wild Bight, to the east, and Cutwell Arm, to the south; evidence of historic occupation is extensive.

Site DjAv-1, the "Launch Caves", was revisited and three flakes and a fragmented biface were recovered. In the cave a fragment of carved wood, ochre stained, was found. The caves were photographed.

Test pits (9) dug on a bridge of land between Shoal Tickle and North Harbour on Stag Island yielded three flakes (DjAv-8). As well, historic artifacts (iron stove parts) were found. Stag Island was once a winterhouse site for seal hunting and birding. It was last occupied in the 1920's. A tombolo beach providing accessability to two water bodies is an asset in hunting and gathering.

A meadow on the south side of White Point Island was surveyed with negative results. DjAw-13 is located on a large cobble beach on this island where Marshall (1978) observed three pit depressions. The site was not previously recorded.

Quinton Cove, north of Beaumont, was surveyed. Test pits (6) in the raised meadow on the north side of the cove were sterile, but a site (DjAw-14) was found on its south side where six shallow depressions on the beach were investigated and recorded (Figure 4). House construction near the beach and earthmoving activity have all but destroyed the site. The beach is quite low and storm wave action has helped in site destruction. A cave halfway up Chipman Hill was explored but no signs of occupation were found.

The community of Lushe's Bight was surveyed but no sites were found. Informants from Lushe's Bight were not aware of any sites in the area except for North China Head and the Oil Islands.

An unnamed cove north of Lushe's Bight was surveyed. Test pits (5) here yielded historic objects only. Cobble beaches (higher than 2.0 m a.s.l.) north along Long Island were checked but nothing was found.

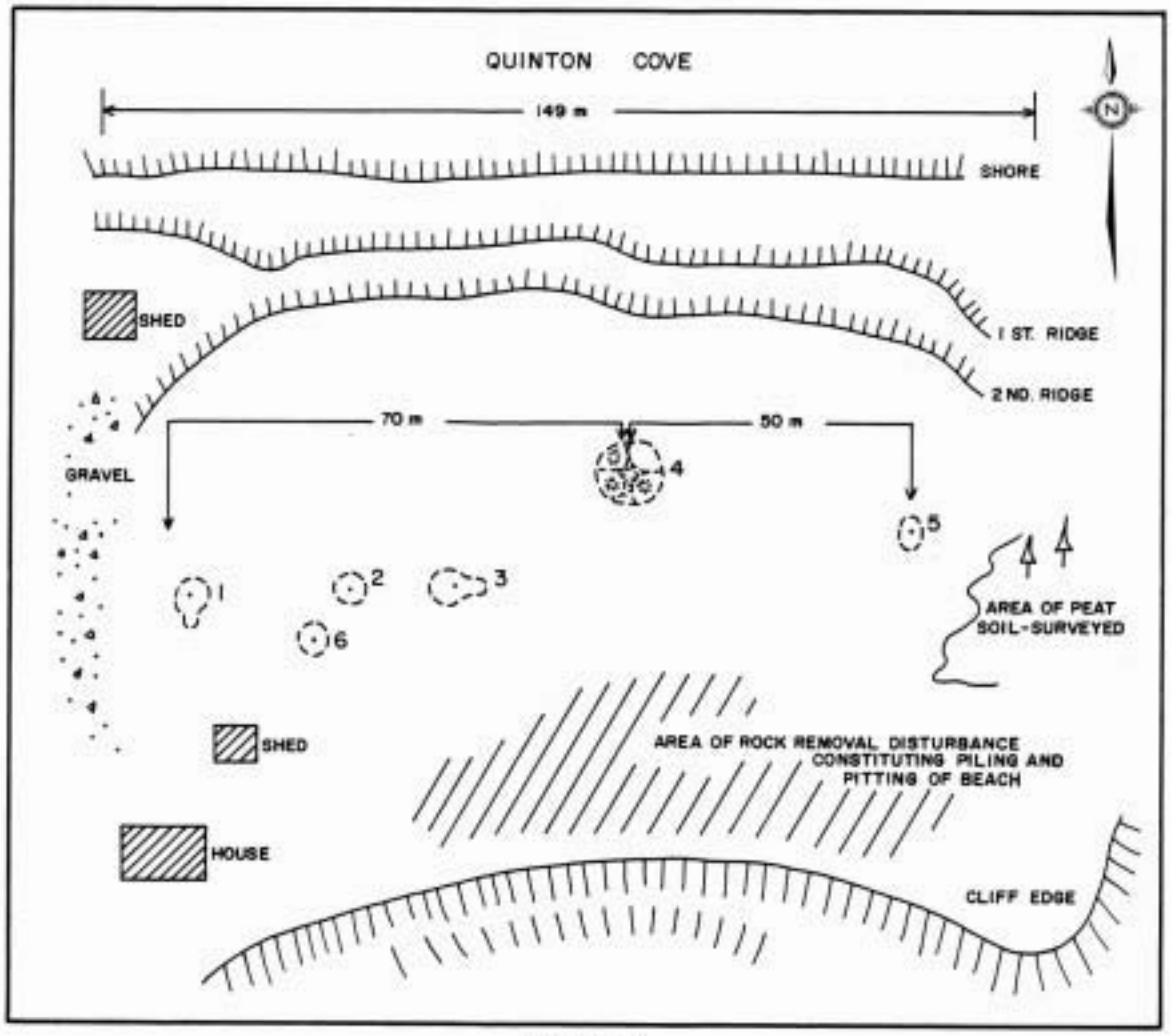


FIGURE 4

Quinton Cove Cobble Beach Pit Depressions

Indian Island, Croucher Cove and the rugged coastline back to Burnt Harbour were surveyed. Test pits (4) at Croucher's Cove were sterile.

The vegetable gardens in Beaumont and North Beaumont were surveyed. Test pits (4) dug on the point of land west of Chipman Hill were sterile.

TRITON ISLAND and PILLEY'S ISLAND

Map Sheet No. 2E/12 Edition 3

Similar in geographic aspect to Long Island, but only half its size, Triton Island is well known for its prehistoric sites. Triton Harbour, which almost divides the island in half, runs north/south and has islands on both the east and west sides of its mouth (Brighton Tickle Islands and Big Triton Island).

To the west, Pilley's Tickle separates Triton Island from Pilley's Island, and this east facing coast of Pilley's Island is included in this survey area. The rest of Pilley's Island shoreline was surveyed by Pastore (1981).

Surveys of Crescent Lake and Sop's Lake are included here.

Two sites were found; seven sites were previously recorded.

An stone "axe head", discovered at Brighton 45 cm below surface (about 2.5 m a.s.l.) during house foundation work, was examined. The artifact, 18 cm by 3 cm - 4 cm thick, with a bevelled edge, is suspected to have come from site DjAv-4. The artifact is in the possession of Mr. Donald Fudge of Brighton.

Ryan (1965) recorded a Dorset site (DjAv-3) near the community of Brighton. This site was revisited but no artifacts were recovered.

DjAv-4 is near the causeway to Cobbler Island. Its location provides access to Cobbler Tickle, to the west, and Notre Dame Bay, to the east. The east side of the site has been used as a gravel pit. The remaining site is quite large with six areas of artifact occurrence defined along the western edge of the gravel pit. All contained ground stone tools and preforms, flakes and artifacts of chert, and scattered European artifacts. Stone "axe heads" have been associated with this area by local people and fill from the site, for road construction, may account for a random spread of individual artifacts throughout the community.

A fenced-in meadow (see page 40), to the west, is now partially used for gardening. Several more recently gardened plots inside the fence were surface surveyed and test pits (5) all yielded flakes and artifacts. Artifacts were also found in the rock piles formed by land clearing.

The most westerly garden plot yielded the greatest number of artifacts, among them two Dorset Eskimo endblades, an adze, and Recent Indian artifacts. Penney and Locke revisited the site after the root crop harvest and surface collected artifacts and flakes.

Great Triton Harbour and West Arm were surveyed. DjAv-5, located on the west side of the harbour, in Robert's Cove, appears to be a Recent Indian site. Numerous chert flakes and artifacts were found. In one area the soil contained considerable ochre deposits. Two test pits had charcoal and flakes at 14 cm to 15.5 cm depths. The site is quite large, extending into the dense underbrush.

A survey of Little Triton Harbour was made with historic material found throughout. A cave on Little Triton Island was explored but it is awash during extreme high tides. As well rock overhangs in the cove facing Burnt Head Rocks were examined.

Test pits (4) at Caplin Cove, the south side of Stuckey's Cove (6), the north side of Stuckey's Cove (3), in a meadow north of Big Island and at Little Triton Harbour were sterile. Big Island, where a reputed burial site exists, was examined.

Test pits (3) at the north side on the lower areas of Spencer's Dock Cove (5) were sterile as was the surface survey of a garden nearby. The cove was once the site of boatbuilding operation although no evidence of this remains.

Surveys of Bumble Bee Bight, named because of the yellow sulphur ores which streak the dark cliffs, vegetable gardens in Triton, Shoal Cove, and test pits (3) at Jim's Head failed to locate any material.

A cove south of Shoal Cove was surveyed. The area is extensively disturbed by sawmill and earth moving activities. Test pits (2) in a grassy area across from Burnt Head Rock, on a land bridge near Burnt Head, and at Vincent's Point were sterile.

Penney and Locke surveyed the south shore of Sops Lake, at the inflow of Sops Arm Brook, and the inflow of Tommy's Arm River into Crescent Lake with negative results at both locations. Again, extensive logging and dam construction has altered the natural shorelines of these lakes. Five areas were testpitted at Crescent Lake and three at Sops Lake.

SUNDAY COVE ISLAND

Map Sheet No. 2E/12 Edition 3

This large island lies between Pilley's Island and Halls Bay and forms part of the eastern shore of Halls Bay. The northern extremity of Sunday Cove Island is about 2 km west of Oil Islands.

Two sites were found; three sites were previously recorded.

The community of Port Anson was surveyed. Twenty-one gardens and all new house foundations were checked with negative results.

DjAx-1 is on property owned by June and Esau Hewlett about 2.5 m a.s.l. at the edge of a ridge. A large retouched Ramah chert flake and flakes were found at the north end of the site but none were found in testpits throughout the garden.

DjAx-2 is on property owned by Ivan Smith where an adze was found. The adze was examined and photographed but test pits (6) in a meadow just east of the Smith property did not reveal any evidence of prehistoric occupation.

Test pits (11) at Lobster Cove, west of Port Anson, in the next cove west (6), at a cove near the Port Anson road (2), at Southwest Cove (3) and at the mouth of the larger brook flowing into Southwest Cove (2) were sterile, as were test pits (4) at Stag Cove and Sunday Cove.

On the eastern shore of Halls Bay (west coast of Sunday Cove Island) no prehistoric occupation evidence was found at Wellman's Cove but evidence of extensive European occupation exists. Cabins located there are in continuous use.

HALLS BAY

Map Sheet No. 12H/8 Edition 2

Halls Bay extends some 27 km northeast from Goodyear's Cove to Halls Bay Head. The bottom of Halls Bay is steep sided. Its coves and lowlands have been extensively disturbed, initially by European settlement and lately by cabin development. On the east coast, the land throughout Woodford's Arm is low and wet and appears of low site potential.

Three sites were found; one was previously recorded.

Gardens near the mouth of South Brook were surveyed with negative results. Penney and Locke revisited Eaton Point and surface collected at DiBa-1.

The shoreline of West Pond, which flows into Halls Bay, was surveyed and DiBb-1, a Recent Indian site, was located. There is extensive cabin development throughout this area.

DjAx-4 is a beach with 18 cobble beach pit depressions which rival those on Oil Islands. The beach is smaller than DjAw-15 and does not connect two islands. All depressions were mapped and measured (Figure 5). Feature 13 here appears identical to Feature 4 of DjAw-14 at Quinton Cove (Figure 4).

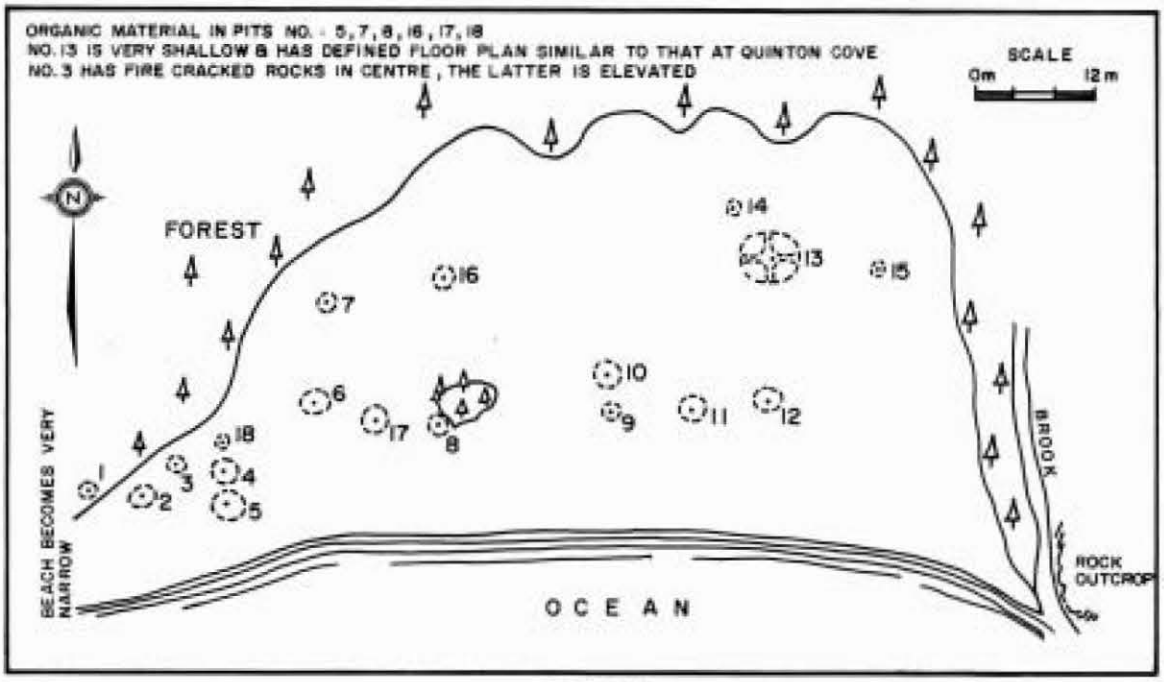


FIGURE 5

Indian Beach Cobble Beach Pit Depressions

Test pits (3) dug on a point of land west of and facing Green Island were sterile although there is much evidence of historic occupation. Penney and Locke located DiBa-2, a much eroded Palaeo-Eskimo site, to the southwest of the point.

Saltwater Pond Cove, Knife Cove and Wigwam Cove were surveyed with nothing found. Test pits (6) at Wigwam Cove were sterile despite local reference to it as a Micmac site. The area surveyed included a small clearing near a dilapidated cabin on the southwest side of the brook, a large meadow on the north side of the brook, and in the woods near the brook mouth.

Test pits (2) dug at a small, steep cove north of Wigwam Cove and at Mansfield Cove (3) were sterile. The point of land at Mansfield Cove was surface surveyed.

The western side of Boot Harbour was surveyed to the waterfall. The eastern side of the cove is private property. The area has a high site potential and is known to have been used as a winter logging camp. Remains of a wharf are found west of the brook mouth. Iron nails and leather fragments were recovered from a test pit in a depression west of the wharf site.

Test pits (2) dug on either side of Green Island, east of Springdale, were sterile. A root cellar still exists on the south side of the island.

Test pits (2) dug on a point of land south of Indian Brook Arm and on a point north of West Bottom (1) were sterile.

Indian Pond, on the Indian Brook river system, was surveyed with no evidence located in any of six test areas. The area at the inflow of Black Lake and Micmac Lake appeared promising but only 20th century cabin sites were located. A flat area at the west end of Indian Pond was also suspected as a good camping area but it has been levelled by bulldozing. The south shore of Sheffield Lake, at the inflow of Southwest Brook, was foot surveyed and testpitted (6) with negative results.

LITTLE BAY

Map Sheet No. 2E/12 Edition 3

Little Bay lies west of Halls Bay, between Beaver Cove Head and Little Bay Head. About 8 km long and 5 km wide, the bay contains a large island (Otter Island) and three large coves: Little Bay at the west bottom, Wild Cove on the north-west side and an unnamed body of water in the southeast.

Little Bay Island, lying halfway between Little Bay Head and Long Island is included here.

The coast of Little Bay Arm has been extensively disturbed by logging, mining and settlement while other beach areas, as at Grassy Islet, are low lying and heavily wooded.

Six sites were found; no sites were previously recorded.

The abandoned communities of Shimmy Cove (DjAx-6) and Otter Island (DjAx-7) were recorded as historic sites based on the extent of historic use, preservation of historic features and scenic attractiveness.

Meadows and all gardens in the community of Little Bay were surveyed. Test pits (7) dug on property belonging to Joan Wells-Saam were sterile. A biface (see page 44) had been found (DjAx-5) on the land some time ago. Beachside meadows near the community were surface surveyed with negative results.

A point of land across from an old mine site was surveyed. Test pits did not locate any material, although a root cellar indicates its recent use.

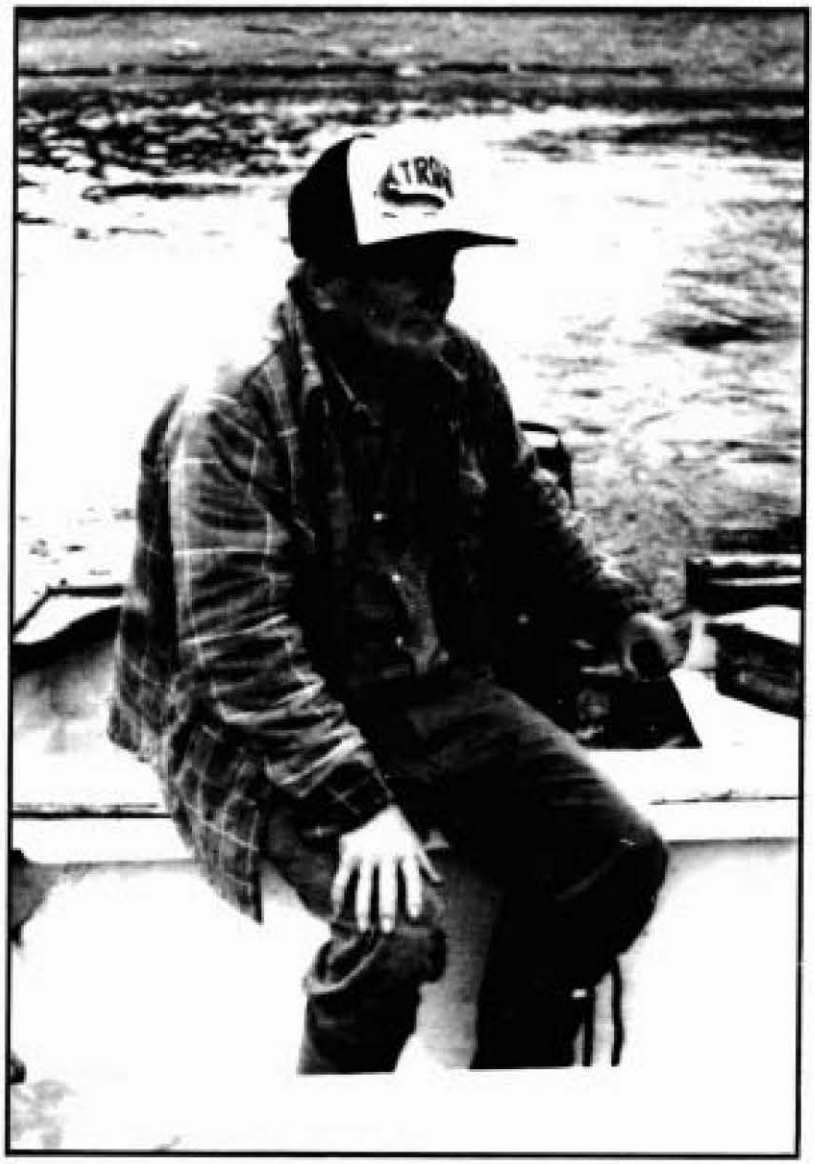
Surveys of Grassy Islet, Shellbird Bight, Shoal Harbour, Bear Cove, Coffee Cove, the western coast of Little Bay Arm and Little Ward Harbour did not locate any sites.

Test pits (3) dug at Woodford Cove were sterile but as the cove was a large, European settlement (all the houses were moved or destroyed by 1950). It was recorded as an abandoned European community (DjAx-3). The shoreline beaches south of Beaver Cove Head and Beaver Cove were surveyed with nothing found.

On Little Bay Island, Suley Anne's Cove was once occupied and root cellars and foundations are still visible.

DjAw-11 at Iron Point is a large Palaeo-Eskimo site. The steep shorelines at Marshall Beach and Bear Head were not surveyed.

A Palaeo-Eskimo site (DjAw-12) was discovered at Boatswain Tickle, north of Goat Island, where two features appear to be tent ring depressions. In Southern Harbour gardens were surveyed and informants consulted concerning stone "Indian axes" found on the west side of the harbour. Test pits in the area, now shared by a soccer field and a cemetery, were sterile. At Murcell's Cove, on the west side of Little Bay Island, considerable European activity has taken place.



Mr. Pearce Burton of Beaumont

THREE ARMS

Map Sheet No. 2E/12 Edition 3

This headland area is indented by three arms, Southern, Middle and Western. Southern Arm is a 10 km indraft, generally with high relief, from Little Bay Head. Western Arm's locations, having high site potential, are disturbed by cabin development. The area has a long history of settlement and extensive disturbance has taken place.

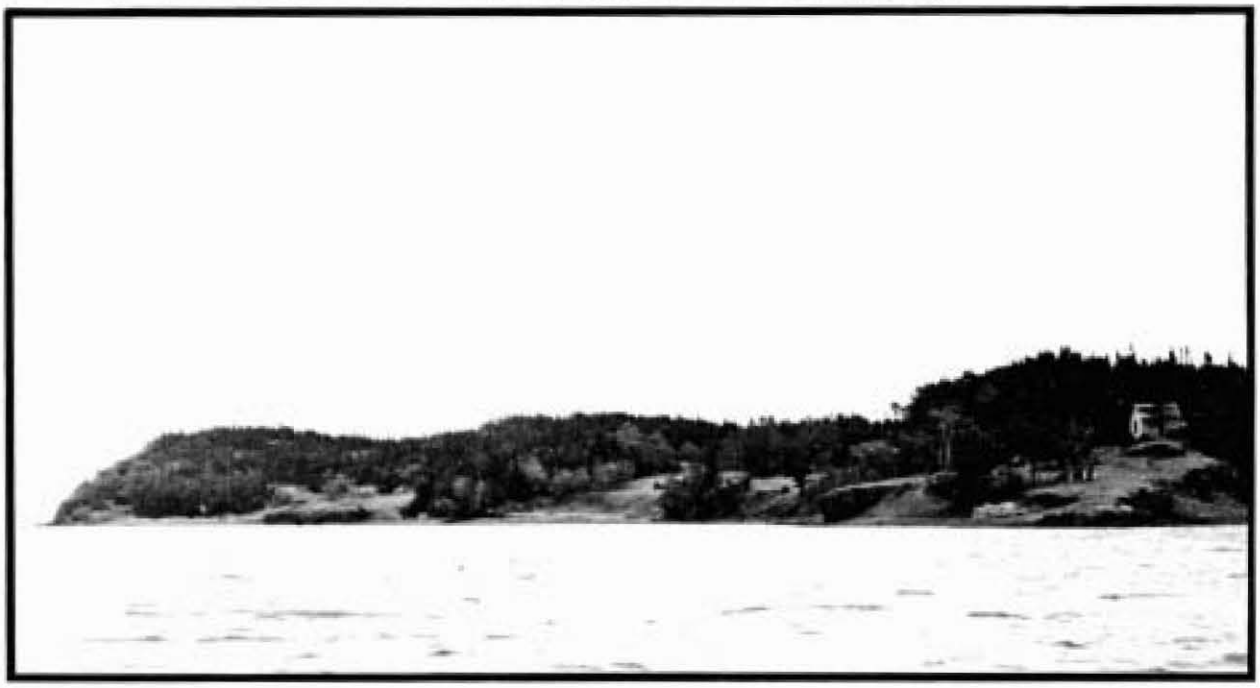
One site was found; no sites were previously recorded.

In Middle Arm, the abandoned community of Three Arms was recorded as DkAx-4 because of its integrity and setting.

The western shore of Western Arm is extensively settled. The arm was surveyed to Welsh Cove.

The upper part of Southern Arm has no suitable areas for prehistoric sites. Lower in the arm, near the community of Southern Arm, higher site potential exists but test pits dug at the brook mouth and in the community, and surface surveys, did not locate any sites.

Test pits (2) in a meadow at the bottom of Middle Arm and in Welsh Cove (2), Western Arm, were sterile.



Abandoned community of Three Arms

GREEN BAY

Map Sheet No. 12H/9 Edition 2

Green Bay extends 24 km southwestward from Green Bay Island to the bottom of Southwest Arm. Middle Arm and Northwest Arm branch off its northeastern side.

The Green Bay coastline is steep and wooded with narrow cobble beaches not suitable for sites. Areas which may have been occupied are obliterated by historic use as at Middle Arm, Northwest Arm and Winterhouse Cove.

Six sites were found; four were previously recorded.

At Jackson's Cove Devereaux (1969) recorded a large Palaeo-Eskimo site (DkAx-1) on its eastern point. This survey recorded two additional Palaeo-Eskimo sites within this cove.

DkAx-5, at the intersection of the road to the community with the road that parallels the shoreline, is on land owned by Lester Knight and appears to be a tent ring depression.

DkBa-1, on the western point of the cove, is on Mr. Lem Knight's property and is much disturbed by gardening and road building.

DkAx-6, a cobble beach with five pit depressions, is located on a north facing beach below the community dump, just east of Nickey's Nose Point.

DkAx-7, on the southwestern side of John Smith Harbour, is a depression in the cobble beach.

DjBa-2 is on high ground west of the community of King's Point. It is a Maritime Archaic site and its elevation provides a view of the bottom of Green Bay and its interior.

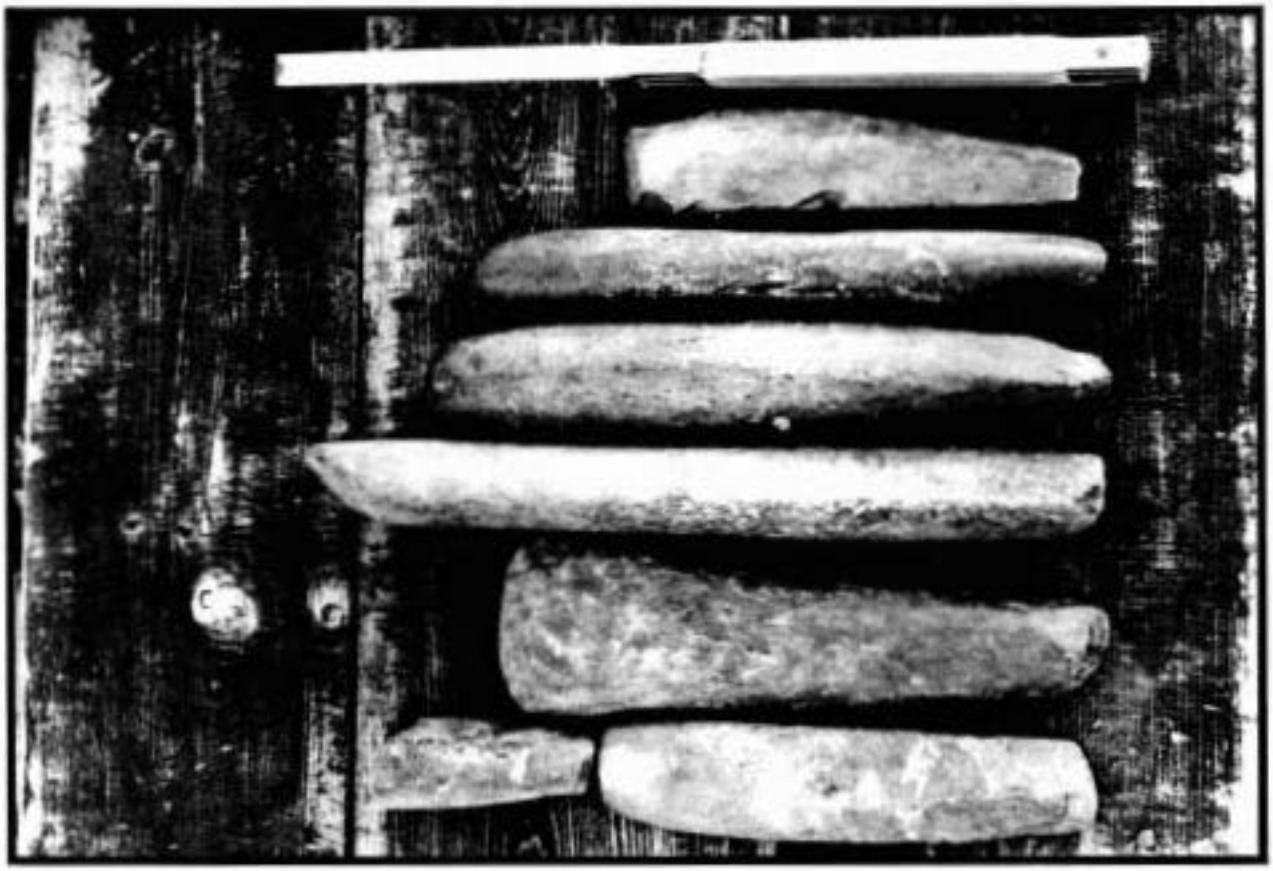
DjBb-1, located on the eastern side of the arm, is also elevated and of Maritime Archaic origin.

Test pits (6) at Windsor Point, called locally Wigwam Point, were sterile. The shoreline from Windsor Point to Harry's Harbour was ground surveyed and test pits (3) at Rushy Point and at the point south of Rushy Pond Cove (2) were sterile.

Test pits (5) near the brook flowing into Birchy Cove and (6) at Shilly Cove were sterile as were test pits (8) dug on the western side of John Smith Island.

The cobble beaches from Lower Island to the community of Middle Arm do not present any locations with good site potential.

A survey of the community of Middle Arm suggests that the area was not suitable for prehistoric occupation. The north facing coastline to Middle Arm Point is steep and wooded to the water. The west coast of this arm was surveyed by foot but extensive disturbance exists throughout.



Wesley Caravan Collection
Miles Cove-I and Miles Cove-II

ARTIFACTS AND SITE FEATURES

Introduction

This section details site findings, including previously recorded sites, according to their alphabetical Borden number order. Sixty-two sites are discussed in this section; 38 recorded by this survey and 24 previously recorded.

Previously recorded sites are indicated by the recorder's name and recording date in the third column of the summary table accompanying each area. To show that artifacts were collected from a previously recorded site during a revisit the site name is marked with an (*) asterisk.

Unknown refers to prehistoric material of unidentified cultural origin. Cobble beach depressions refers to pit sites without associated artifacts. Historic refers to abandoned European settlements.

Site forms and artifact record sheets, on file at the Newfoundland Museum, contain more specific details of each site. This report presents the data collected in a condensed manner and should not be used in research requiring more than general information.

Table 2 lists sites and the cultural affiliation of artifacts collected. Four previously recorded sites are marked by an (*) asterisk.

TABLE 2: Artifacts by Culture

Maritime Archaic (MA); Palaeo-Eskimo (PE); Recent Indian (RI); Historic (H); Unidentified prehistoric (UP); flakes (F); and, bone (B) items are listed.

Borden Number	MA	PE	RI	H	UP	F	B
DiAv-3*		2				21	
DiAv-4				15	2	1	2
DiAv-8				1	1		
DiAv-6			3			17	
DiAv-7	1	4			1	92	
DiAw-5		4				42	
DiAw-6	2			6	1	8	1
DiAw-8				1		5	
DiAw-9		7		22		11	
DiBa-1*				2	3	36	
DiBa-2		2				7	
DiBb-1			2			17	4
DjAv-1*		3				1	
DjAv-4	38	22	14	6	20	518	21
DjAv-5			6	12		63	
DjAv-7				2	1		
DjAv-8						3	
DjAw-9					1		
DjAw-10	1	1	1	1		21	
DjAw-11		9				255	
DjAw-12		19				200	
DjAw-14					1	2	
DjAw-15*		3				8	
DjAx-1	1					5	
DjAx-2	1						
DjAx-4				3			
DjAx-5		1					
DjAx-7				4			
DkAx-5		2					
DkBa-1		5		4		41	
Total 32	44	84	26	79	31	1374	28

SEAL BAY

Burial Cove-I	DiAv-1	Devereaux (1966)
Seal Bay-II *	DiAv-3	Palaeo-Eskimo
Wild Bight-II	DiAv-4	Unknown / Historic
Wild Bight-III	DiAv-5	Unknown structures
Wild Bight-I	DiAv-8	Unknown

DiAv-1

Burial Cove-I is on the west shore of Seal Bay 1.6 km southwest of Gull Island. The site, a small crevice or fault between two rock layers, is disturbed by looting. Devereaux (1966) collected 65 artifacts from the two chambered, alleged burial cave, although no skeletal material was found.

DiAv-3

Seal Bay-II is an eroded site on the west shore of Seal Bay, south of Corner Point. Two Dorset microblade sections and 21 flakes collected in 1987 are similar to material collected by Locke (1972), now at the Newfoundland Museum.

DiAv-4

Wild Bight-II is a site of both prehistoric and historic occupation. While no features were observed, five test pits on the north side of its brook produced historic material (pottery, window glass, an earthenware sherd, ceramic sherds and a gun flint spall). Two chert flakes were recovered.

DiAv-5

Wild Bight-III, just east of DiAv-4, consists of two shelters built up with cobbles near the western end of the beach. Short walls, oval in shape, use the cliff face to form part of the structures.

DiAv-8

Wild Bight-I is at Robert's Bight, the most northerly cove of Wild Bight. A brook flows into the cove, but as the name suggests, the cove is wild and unprotected. Five test pits in the grassy meadow on the east corner of the cove produced one chert core; a button of bakelite was surface collected.

BADGER BAY

Badger Bay-V	DiAv-6	Recent Indian
Badger Bay-VI	DiAv-7	Maritime Archaic / Palaeo-Eskimo
Badger Bay-I	DiAw-5	Palaeo-Eskimo
Badger Bay-II	DiAw-6	Maritime Archaic / Historic
Badger Bay-VII	DiAw-7	Historic
Badger Bay-III	DiAw-8	Recent Indian
Badger Bay-IV	DiAw-9	Palaeo-Eskimo / Historic

DiAv-6

Badger Bay-V, on the south side of Little Cove harbour, is well protected and an excellent camp area. Two tent ring depressions of suspected Recent Indian origin are located near Little Point. Testing of Feature 1 revealed walls of a built-up loam 25 cm high forming a ring about 2.5 m in diameter. A utilized flake and a linear flake of green chert as well as a chunk of patinated core material were found in test pit 1. Feature 2 is 1.7 m by 2.1 m and of similar depth. The south and east walls are made of large boulders. Flakes were found to a depth of 31 cm. A third feature, a depression, is evident but is not well defined, and, test pits dug in it did not yield any cultural material.

DiAv-7

Badger Bay-VI, at Lock's Harbour, is in the southwest corner near a brook on a point of land. Flakes and artifacts appear throughout. The site, which appears to be of mixed Maritime Archaic and Palaeo-Eskimo origin, is rich with some disturbance from 19th and 20th century European settlement.

Fifteen green chert flakes were recovered to the 15 cm level. Artifacts (Plate 5a) include one large ground slate spall and six rhyolite flakes from the bottom of test pit 1.

Five chert flakes, one utilized flake and one endscraper were found in test pit 2 located 3 m west of test pit 1.

Test pit 3 yielded material at two levels between 10 cm and 19 cm depths; the upper level yielded 11 low grade chert artifacts while the lower yielded 14 artifacts and one utilized flake. Test pit 4 yielded three flakes of rhyolitic chert and a heavily utilized flake.

Five flakes, one ceramic sherd and window glass fragments (test pit 5) and seven chert flakes (between the sod and 4 cm) and 13 flakes (between 8 cm and 18 cm) were recovered from test pit 6.

DiAw-5

Badger Bay-I, at Thunder Cove, is now partially obscured by aspen tree growth but could be as large as 200 m². Nine test pits, four of which were sterile, were dug. Test pit 4 produced one green chert flake from a cultural layer about 15 cm deep. Eighteen green chert flakes and one microblade distal section were recovered from test pit 1; a secondary tip flute flake, a retouched green chert flake, and 20 green chert flakes were found in test pit 2. A large, primary decordification flake of patinated chert was recovered from Feature 1, a cobble mound. The presence of a large quantity of green chert suggests a Recent Indian component at this site. The site is undisturbed and extensive.

DiAw-6

Badger Bay-II is on an unnamed point of land, 1.75 km northeast of Julie's Harbour. There are cobble pit depressions varying in depth (.4 m to 1.1 m) and diameter (.4 m to 2.6 m). A hearth is associated with the depressions. Six test pits failed to delineate the prehistoric site which was probably destroyed by European settlers, from whose occupation, ceramics, iron and glass fragments were recovered. Test pit 1 produced four Ramah flakes. Test pit 5 produced a large utilized chert flake and a ground slate fragment. Nails and ceramic fragments were also recorded from this test pit.

DiAw-7

Badger Bay-VII is the historic community of Julie's Harbour on the northwest shore of Badger Bay. A handbuilt road and a cemetery are still evident. Houses from the onetime logging community were floated to Triton after Confederation.

DiAw-8

The Badger Bay-III site is located on the southeastern side of Gull Island in a passage between it and an unnamed island. Site elevation, location and raw material suggest a Recent Indian occupation much disturbed by European occupation. Six test pits (three of which were sterile) were dug. Test pit 2 produced three flakes and a cut nail; test pit 3 yielded flakes but became sterile below 21 cm depth. A chert flake was found in test pit 5.

DiAw-9

Badger Bay-IV is at the outflow of Penny's Brook into Wild Bight. Fourteen test pits were dug. A large sawmilling operation and associated winterhouses makes it difficult to delimit the prehistoric site.

Shanadithit recounted that in the early 1800's the Beothuk arrived here from South Twin Lake as part of their seasonal round (Howley 1915:243-245). Little evidence of Beothuk occupation was recovered as most flakes and artifacts, while not completely diagnostic, appear Palaeo-Eskimo.

From test pit 2 a retouched, patinated flake and two other flakes were recovered. Also recovered was a piece of pottery and a flake (test pit 10), three flakes and a side scraper (test pit 7), ceramic and window glass fragments and two flakes (test pit 13), historic (ceramics) material (test pit 6), two microblade fragments (Plate 5 b,c), two flakes and historic material (test pit 4), and window glass and ceramic fragments (test pit 7).

Badger Bay-VI at Lock's Harbour

LONG ISLAND

The Launch-I *	DjAv-1	Palaeo-Eskimo
The Launch-II	DjAv-2	Marshall (1974)
Gull Cove-I	DjAv-6	Cobble beach depressions
Burnt Harbour-I	DjAv-7	Unknown / Historic
Stag Island-I	DjAv-8	Unknown
North China Head-I	DjAw-1	Ryan (1948); Devereaux (1966)
North China Head-II	DjAw-2	Devereaux (1966); Marshall (1974)
Indian Head-I	DjAw-3	Marshall (1978)
Caplin Cove Head-I	DjAw-8	Cobble beach depressions
Island Cove-I	DjAw-9	Unknown
Paddock's Cove-I	DjAw-10	Palaeo-Eskimo / Recent Indian
White Point Island-I	DjAw-13	Cobble beach depressions
Quinton Cove-I	DjAw-14	Unknown
Oil Island-I *	DjAw-15	Palaeo-Eskimo

DjAv-1

A revisit to The Launch-I cave site on Long Island resulted in the recovery of two utilized flakes and one side-notched, concave base biface (Plate 5 d,e). From this noted cave Marshall (1974) collected 18 artifacts and 274 chert flakes, "all of Dorset Eskimo origin". She also concluded that there was "no local information suggestive of a burial find in this area."

DjAv-2

The Launch-II cave site is about 200 m west of DjAv-1. Marshall (1974) could find no evidence of a burial but did recover "chert flakes and broken points of Dorset Eskimo origin".

DjAv-6

Gull Cove-I, consisting of two cobble beach pit depressions, is found in a cove on the west side of Wild Bight, below Gull Cliff. Two test pits failed to yield any cultural material. The depressions are circular and one is bisected. The depressions are at the north end of the cove.

DjAv-7

The Burnt Harbour-I site is a small cache which yielded a large piece of chert core material.

DjAv-8

Stag Island-I test pits (9) dug on the bridge of land between Shoal Tickle and North Harbour yielded three flakes. As well some iron stove parts were found.

DjAw-1

In 1942, Rev. Peter Rowsell and D.W.S. Ryan (1948) visited this cave at North China Head on Long Island and collected 36 Beothuk bone pendants. Devereaux (1966) found the only evidence of an aboriginal nature to be "bits of old birch rind" that were interlaced among the rock. She questioned the cave's suitability for occupation but concluded that the cave could have been a burial site because "ivory carvings" (pendants) are usually associated with burials.

Marshall (1974b:3) reported on these again after revisiting the cave and finding two other pendants, "one forked and incised, the other nearly triangular and incised". Marshall (1978:2) again returned to investigate the cave and located two "carved bone pendants" in good shape while a third was partly deteriorated.

Marshall (1978:1), from personal interviews with Rowsell and Ryan, concluded that "no skeletal material was associated with the carved bone pieces, nor were any signs of a possible burial discovered elsewhere in the cave". The situation of finding pendants without an accompanying burial at other caves (Launch-I) on Long Island makes it interesting and speculative.

DjAw-2

North China Head-II, where Devereaux (1966:59-60) recorded two cobble beach pit depressions, is just northeast of DjAw-1 in a cove flanked on the northwest by a series of cliffs and on the northeast by a waterwashed rocky outcrop. On the highest beach (about 2 m a.s.l.) the locally known "Indian Holes" were investigated. Pit 1 is oval and is " 7 feet long, 5 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Pit 2 is 4 feet in diameter and is about 18 inches deep". No artifacts were directly associated with the pit depressions.

DjAw-3

Indian Head-I, on the northwest side of Long Island, is west of Indian Head. Marshall (1978:3) records 15 "Indian holes" varying in size between 1.5 m and 5 m in diameter. Most appear circular, although the two largest depressions are oval. They are elevated about 5 m above the high tide water mark and no artifacts were found in association.

DjAw-8

Caplin Cove Head-I consists of two cobble beach pit depressions in a large unnamed cove between North China Head and Caplin Cove Head. Depression A is oval, 2.4 m by 1.8 m and 1.0 m deep. Its upper level is 67 cm deep and it is lined with birch rind. Depression B, also oval is 1.8 m by 1.3 m and 37 cm deep.

DjAw-9

Island Cove-I, an abandoned sawmill site, is well covered with sawdust, with a gravel road leading to it. Test pits (5) dug here yielded one artifact, a utilized chert flake, found at 11 cm depth.

DjAw-10

Paddock's Cove-I is a mixed Palaeo-Eskimo and Recent Indian site. In test pit 1, where a Dorset cultural layer begins at 16 cm depth, the distal end of a two arris microblade and 21 flakes were recovered. Test pit 2 revealed fire cracked rock with charcoal pockets. Here more recent occupation is demonstrated by (6 cm depth) fire cracked rock and flakes of poor quality chert.

A much eroded slate gouge (Plate 7 b) was surface collected on the active beach, however, no other tools diagnostic of the Maritime Archaic tradition were recovered.

DjAw-13

White Point Island-I consists of three cobble beach pit depressions ranging from 1.5 m to 2.0 m in diameter (5 m a.s.l.). No artifacts were found in association with these depressions, when discovered by Marshall (1978). While not revisited in 1987, it is recorded using Marshall's information.

DjAw-14

Quinton Cove-I consists of six shallow depressions in a cobble beach (Figure 4). Feature 4 is distinctive having a stone paved flat floor. Houses near the beach, plus earthmoving activity, have obliterated other features. The beach is quite low and storm wave action has also aided site destruction.

Two flakes of green chert and the medial section of a biface were recovered. Test pits in the depressions were sterile.

DjAw-15

At Oil Islands-1 a large Palaeo-Eskimo site in the south-east corner of the cobble beach is being eroded as a result of unbackfilled looting, test excavations and sea action. A broad flake scattering extends beneath the cobble beach.

Quartz crystal and Ramah chert (6) flakes , were found eroding into the lower beach area. Two deposits of red ochre were recovered. Eight raw material cores (one chert and seven rhyolite) were surface collected.

The beach (55 m x 26 m) contains 40 pit depressions (Figure 3).

Oil Islands - pit feature 21

TRITON ISLAND AND PILLEY'S ISLAND

Robert's Arm-I	DiAw-1	Pastore (1981)
Robert's Arm-II	DiAw-2	Pastore (1981)
Robert's Arm-III	DiAw-3	Pastore (1981)
Robert's Arm-IV	DiAw-4	Pastore (1981)
Crescent Lake-I	DiAx-1	Ryan (1965)
Pilley's Island-I	DjAw-4	Pastore (1981)
Brighton Island-I	DjAv-3	Ryan (1948)
Brighton Tickle Is.-I	DjAv-4	Maritime Archaic / Palaeo-Eskimo Recent Indian / Historic
Robert's Cove-I	DjAv-5	Recent Indian / Historic

DiAw-1

Robert's Arm-I, on Pilley's Island one km east of Flat Rock Tickle Causeway, is a large Dorset site. Four artifacts, a single side-notched endblade, a triangular scraper, a distal section of a microblade and a soapstone fragment were collected (Pastore 1981).

DiAw-2

Robert's Arm-II on Pilley's Island, near DiAw-1, did not yield any diagnostic artifacts, only flakes of weathered chert. The site is disturbed (Pastore 1981).

DiAw-3

Robert's Arm-III, on the southeast corner of Pilley's Island, is a disturbed site. Pastore (1981) collected seven artifacts; one biface tip, four retouched flakes, one utilized flake and one piece of calcined bone.

DiAw-4

Robert's Arm-IV, on the southeast corner Pilley's Island, is disturbed. Pastore (1981) collected nine artifacts from this 20 m² site: eight utilized flakes and one large ovate biface of jasper.

DiAx-1

Crescent Lake-I is an isolated, possible Maritime Archaic, artifact found along the shore of this lake near the highway leading to Robert's Arm (Ryan 1965).

DjAw-4

Pilley's Island-I, on the west side of Pilley's Island at Short Point. Pastore (1981) found a utilized blade, a triangular endblade and a retouched flake.

DjAv-3

Brighton Island-I was reported by Ryan (1965) who found 17 Dorset artifacts at a house construction site in Brighton. Included were rectangular and round soapstone pot fragments, one abrader and one piece of ground slate.

DjAv-4

Brighton Tickle Island-I is a much disturbed site near the causeway to Cobbler Island. It was occupied by all prehistoric groups, as well as Europeans. Artifacts surface collected during four visits to the site include:

Utilized flakes	18	Endblades	2
Retouched flakes	2	Celts	7
Plummet	1	Abraders	2
Projectile points	5	Pipestem/bowl	2
Gun flints	2	Ceramic sherds	2
Cut bone	3	Biface fragments	8
Linear flake	1	Microblades	2
Core fragments	2	Preforms	12
Stone axes	4	Biface thinning flakes	1
Scrapers	8	Ground slate fragments	17

Maritime Archaic artifacts (Plates 1, 2, 8), Palaeo-Eskimo artifacts (Plate 3), and, Recent Indian artifacts (Plate 4) are much evident.

DjAv-5

Robert's Cove-I, on the west side of Great Triton Harbour, underlies a woodpile and a collapsed cabin (cover photo). Artifacts are found at depths of 7 cm to 22 cm. This large, relatively undisturbed, Recent Indian site appears rich in artifacts and, possibly, features. Six test pits revealed ochre stained cultural layers (12 cm to 30 cm below sod) containing charcoal and some European presence.

Test pit 4, above the ochre stain which continues past 30 cm depth, produced an array of artifacts and flakes, and single sherds of pottery and window glass. Artifacts include a fragmented corner-notched projectile point, two utilized black chert flakes, a large side scraper, a linear flake, a battered chunk of quartz crystal, and 13 flakes.

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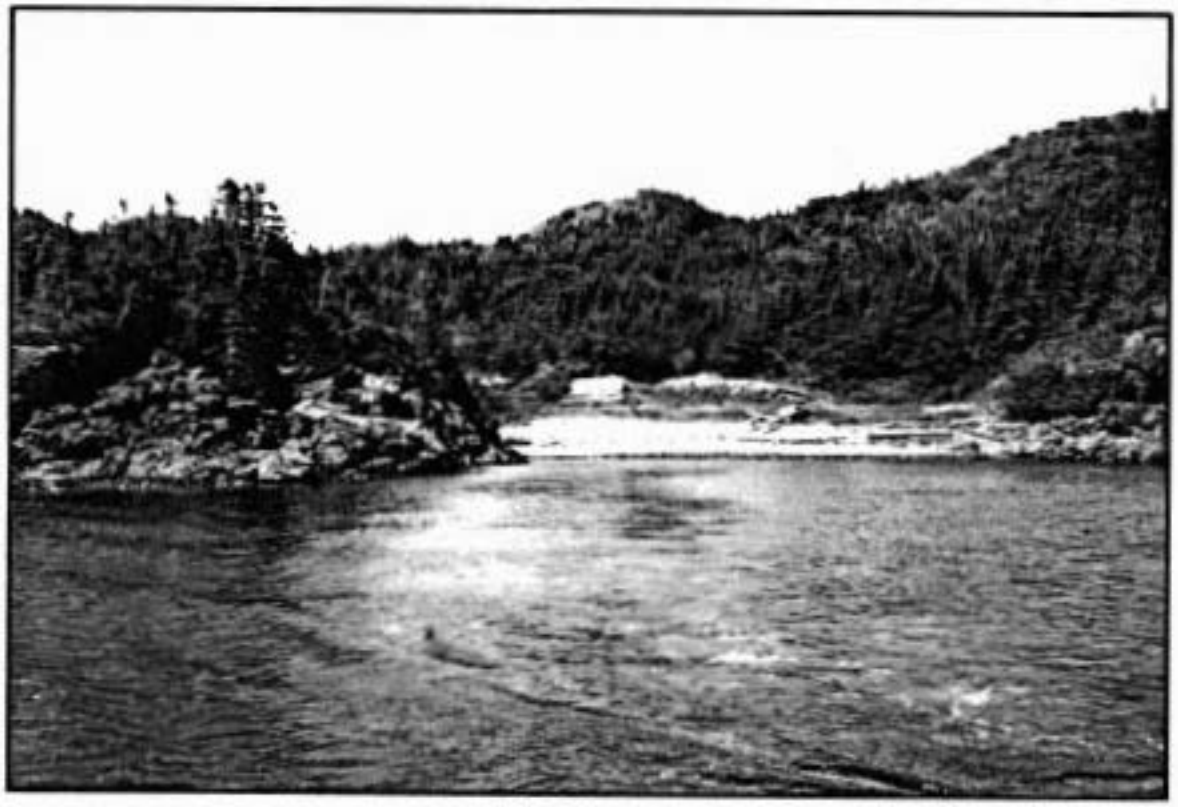
Brighton Tickle Island-1
South coast of Long Island in background



Robert's Cove, Great Triton Harbour

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SUNDAY COVE ISLAND

Devil's Cove-I	DfBa-1	Taylor (1964)
Sunday Cove-I	DjAw-5	Pastore (1981)
Miles Cove-I	DjAw-6	Marshall (1982)
Miles Cove-II	DjAw-7	Marshall (1982)
Port Anson-I	DjAx-1	Maritime Archaic
Port Anson-II	DjAx-2	Palaeo-Eskimo

DfBa-1

Devil's Cove-I is well known to Port Anson residents. In the 1970's student archaeologists R. LeBlanc and P. Carignan visited this cove (Marshall personal communication 1988) where a Beothuk necklace was found in the 19th century. Taylor (1964) found a Beothuk pendant here as well.

DjAw-5

Sunday Cove-I, at Jerry's Harbour, yielded one large retouched flake of jasper (Pastore 1981).

DjAw-6

Miles Cove-I is a Maritime Archaic artifact find site resulting from house foundation excavation on W. Caravan's property in this cove (see page 27).

DjAw-7

Miles Cove-II is a disturbed Palaeo-Eskimo and Maritime Archaic site located in the garden of W. Caravan in this cove.

DjAx-1

Port Anson-I, on property owned by June and Esau Hewlett, yielded a large unifacial retouched Ramah chert flake (Plate 7c) and five chert flakes in the north end of the garden. No artifacts were found elsewhere in the garden.

DjAx-2

Port Anson-II is an isolated Maritime Archaic celt (Plate 8 a), found in a vegetable garden owned by Ivan Smith. It has a plano-convex profile (285 mm x 60 mm x 25 mm). Much disturbance has occurred as a result of European occupation.

HALLS BAY

Halls Bay-I *	DiBa-1	Unknown / Historic
Indian River-1	DiBa-2	Palaeo-Eskimo
West Pond-I	DiBb-1	Recent Indian
Indian Beach-I	DjAx-4	Cobble beach depressions

DiBa-1

Halls Bay-I, at Eaton Point, is disturbed by logging, farming and cabin development. Locke found 12 artifacts here of Beothuk and Dorset origin. During a revisit for this survey, fragments of a clay pipe bowl and stem, a notched projectile point fragment, a biface midsection, a bifaced thinning flake and 25 flakes of rhyolite were recovered.

DiBa-2

Indian River-I, between Indian River Arm and Springdale, yielded a fragmented endblade of black chert, a utilized flake and seven flakes. The site is much disturbed. Scattered charcoal and calcined bone were also found near its southwest section.

DiBb-1

West Pond-I, on the southeast side of West Pond near its delta, yielded one scraper and one utilized patinated chert flake of Recent Indian origin. No historic material was observed but flakes and calcined bone were found in a hearth and housepit feature.

DjAx-4

Indian Beach-I is a cobble beach pit depression site (Figure 5) near the mouth of Halls Bay, east of Indian Head. It has 18 shallow depressions (8 - 33 cm deep). One flake of chert was recovered in find spot 2. Feature 13 is identical to Feature 4 at Quinton Cove-I (DjAw-11). Several depressions have tree growth in them indicating the presence of organic material as trees do not grow anywhere else on the beach.

LITTLE BAY AND THREE ARMS

Little Bay Island-I	DjAw-11	Palaeo-Eskimo
Little Bay Island-II	DjAw-12	Palaeo-Eskimo
Woodford Cove-I	DjAx-3	Historic
Little Bay-I	DjAx-5	Palaeo-Eskimo
Shimmy Cove-I	DjAx-6	Historic
Otter Island-I	DjAx-7	Historic
Three Arms-I	DkAx-4	Historic

DjAw-11

Little Bay Island-I is a sheltered site, west of Iron Point, on Little Bay Island. At a depth of 8 cm in test pit 3 Palaeo-Eskimo patinated chert flakes, one tip fluted concave base endblade and a retouched flake were found. Down to 15 cm deep, in test pit 1, chert flakes (25) and artifacts were excavated. These include (Plate 7) a green chert tip fluted endblade, a battered quartz crystal, a tip flute spall, one retouched flake and a biface edge fragment. In test pit 2 blue bottle glass and an iron fragment were found below the sod. Patinated chert flakes and artifacts were found between the 6 cm and 14 cm levels including three tip flute flakes, an endscraper and a biface midsection. Two recorded features are thought to be tent depressions.

DjAw-12

Little Bay Island-II in Boatswain Tickle passage is an extensive, undisturbed Palaeo-Eskimo site. It has a tent depression feature, a hearth (yielding flakes and charcoal) and is rich in artifacts and features. Two hundred flakes, microblades, utilized flakes, cores, tip flute spalls and endblades (Plate 7) were recovered from two test pits.

DjAx-3

Woodford Cove-I is an abandoned European community with house remains, gardens, a stone roadway, root cellars, and wells. Three summer cabins now occupy the cove.

DjAx-5

Little Bay-I is a find site in the community of Little Bay. Five test pits in a vegetable garden, where an artifact was found by local residents, were sterile.

Joan Wells-Saam Collection
Little Bay-I

DjAx-6

Shimmy Cove-I, on the south side of Little Bay, is an abandoned European community. Root cellars, meadows and gardens still form part of its scenic attraction.

DjAx-7

Otter Island-I, at the mouth of Little Bay Arm, is an abandoned European community. Site features include meadows, vegetable gardens, two dry stone wall foundations and three root cellars. From test pit 1 came a very recent (ca 1900) clay pipestem and ~~two~~ 3 ceramic fragments.

DkAx-4

Three Arms-I, in Middle Arm, was settled from the mid-19th century until Confederation. A cemetery, a church and other buildings still remain. About 30 families once dwelt on this scenic island.

GREEN BAY

King's Point-I	DjBa-2	Maritime Archaic
King's Point-II	DjBb-1	Maritime Archaic
Indian Burying Place-1	DkAw-1	Thomson (1986)
Jackson's Cove-I	DkAx-1	Devereaux (1966)
Nipper's Harbour-I	DkAx-2	Thomson (1986)
Burton's Pond-I	DkAx-3	Thomson (1986)
Jackson's Cove-III	DkAx-5	Palaeo-Eskimo
Harry's Harbour-I	DkAx-6	Cobble beach depressions
Smith's Harbour-I	DkAx-7	Cobble beach depressions
Jackson's Cove-II	DkBa-1	Palaeo-Eskimo / Historic

DjBa-1

King's Point-I is a find site, in a vegetable garden, about 500 m from the shore. Four Maritime Archaic artifacts (three adzes and one axe) were collected by Mr. Ernest Rowsell. These are housed in Valmont Academy at King's Point.

DjBb-1

King's Point-II is a find site. A gouge was collected by Mr. Edward Bower in his potato field adjacent to, and southwest of, the Municipal Playground in King's Point. This artifact is housed in Valmont Academy.

DkAw-1

Indian Burying Place-I, at the head of Indian Burying Cove, is disturbed by erosion. No prehistoric artifacts or graves are found. Persistent rumors of burials are unsubstantiated, however there is "plenty of 19th century material" (Thomson 1986:201).

DkAx-1

Jackson's Cove-I, on the east point of Jackson's Cove, was partially excavated by Devereaux (1969) who recovered 74 artifacts and 2744 flakes, along with European artifacts. Major tool categories include side-notched endblades, small triangular scrapers, microblades, symmetric and asymmetric side-notched knives, sideblades, burin-like tools, flake perforators and several small ground stone adze blades - a complete Palaeo-Eskimo tool kit. The discovery of two other sites (DkAx-5 and DkBa-1) here is indicative of its use throughout the prehistoric period.

DkAx-2

Nipper's Harbour-I is a possible Maritime Archaic cemetery. Sixty-five artifacts and flakes were recorded by Thomson (1986), many belonging to residents who obtained them from public works projects.

DkAx-3

Burton's Pond-I, at Noble Cove, near the southwest end of Burton's Pond (near Nipper's Harbour) is a soapstone outcrop. It is identified as a site, although there were no obvious signs of use (Thomson 1986).

DkAx-5

Jackson's Cove-III was reported by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Knight, of Jackson's Cove, who observed a circular depression in their vegetable garden. The feature was delineated by a much brighter grass color than the surrounding vegetation. A Ramah biface tip (Plate 6a) and a cobble of banded chert were surface collected. The depression, 3.5 m in diameter, was not test pitted at the owner's request.

DkAx-6

Harry's Harbour-I, north of Nickey's Nose Point, is the location of five cobble beach pit depressions. All are circular and the diameters and depths were recorded. Feature d is laterally divided, on an east-west axis, by large cobbles and is lined inside with pebbles.

DkAx-7

Smith's Harbour-I is located on the west point at the mouth of John Smith's Harbour. One circular cobble beach pit depression, 2.1 m in diameter and 14 cm deep, was recorded.

DkBa-1

At Jackson's Cove-II, on Mr. Lem Knight's property, five test pits revealed both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Dark green bottle glass (under the sod), six chert flakes, a retouched flake and the mid-section of a biface were found in test pit 2. Test pit 1 revealed a biface basal fragment, a biface mid-section, a utilized flake and ceramic sherds. Thirty-four flakes were surface collected.

INTERPRETATION

Newfoundland Prehistory Overview

Archaeological research in Newfoundland and Labrador now defines the prehistoric period as spanning 9,000 years from the earliest dated sites in southern Labrador to the time of European rediscovery. The illusion of Beothuk as sole aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland has been dispelled.

Throughout the prehistoric period marine resources were instrumental in sustaining Indians and Eskimos who populated and repopulated Newfoundland.

Maritime Archaic Tradition

It is accepted that migratory people of the Maritime Archaic tradition (7,000-3000 B.P.) reached the island from southern Labrador by 5,000 B.P. The Beaches site (DeAk-1) in Bonavista Bay, and other nearby sites, date to this period. The tradition disappeared from the island about 3,000 B.P.

Two Archaic cemeteries, Port au Choix (EeBi-2), on the Northern Peninsula, and Curtis (DjAq-1), on Twillingate Island, provide information concerning their mortuary practices. Determinations of 4400 to 3000 B.P. date the Port au Choix cemetery, containing over 100 individuals. Curtis is thought to be a little more recent starting at 3,700 B.P.

Tuck (1976:163) suspects that if every individual burial at Port au Choix were carbon dated a "full range of dates from 2,000+ B.C. to around 1,200 B.C. (3950-3150 B.P.) would emerge."

Maritime Archaic artifacts are found at many places on the island including Cow Head (DlBk-1), on the Northern Peninsula; Cape Cove (DhAi-5), in Bonavista Bay; and, L'Anse a Flamme (CjAx-1), on the southwest coast.

Palaeo-Eskimo Culture

Two distinct migrations of Palaeo-Eskimo peoples occurred during the prehistoric period. The first (the Groswater phase) reached the island sometime prior to 2,100 B.P. Sites, on the Northern Peninsula, in White Bay and on the southwest coast contain high side-notched (box base) endblades, notched and ground burins and sideblades, typical artifacts of this culture. After 2,100 B.P. Groswater occupation of the island stopped for unknown reasons. Generally, their sites do not appear as frequently as do those of the later Dorset culture.

Dorset culture (divided temporally into Early, Middle and Late) moved into Labrador sometime after 2,500 B.P., possibly from the resource rich Foxe Basin - Hudson Strait area. Middle Dorset (2,000 to 1,400 B.P.) reached Newfoundland by 1,800 B.P. and shortly after spread all along the island's coastline. Typical artifacts include tip fluted endblades, microblades, scrapers, and soapstone vessels.

Recent Indian Period

The designation Beothuk is now used only in reference to the ethnographic descendants of the Little Passage Complex. It and the Beaches Complex form the Recent Indian (2,000 B.P. to contact) period. Beothuk, until quite recently thought of as the only prehistoric culture of Newfoundland, is possibly a late Recent Indian arrival.

Some Beothuk researchers, concerned with tracing Beothuk from the historic to the prehistoric (formulating an archaeological identity for Beothuk, Devereaux 1970:1) proposed considerable time depth for this culture. Cultural evolution from Maritime Archaic to Beothuk has been proposed (Tuck 1976:121-123).

Recent Indian cultures (the Beaches Complex), as well as Maritime Archaic and Palaeo-Eskimo cultures, disappeared from the island abruptly for no discernable reasons. Cultural assimilation may account for the difficulty in tracing remnant populations, however, there is no sustaining evidence for this. An evolving hypothesis posits population estimates, especially for the later groups of aboriginals, as highly overestimated.

The Beothuk population, in all of Notre Dame Bay for the period 1775 to 1825, may not have been more than several hundred individuals. Sudden cultural extinction may be readily accounted for in such low remnant populations.

This survey, conducted in an area adjacent to the heartland of Beothuk coastal occupation, shows minor Beothuk presence, and may highlight the difficulties of locating sites spanning the prehistoric and historic periods.

Halls Bay was the site of a 19th century Micmac village but it was not located during this survey. Beothuk and Micmac are alive in legend and oral history.

European

The French were early exploiters of the region, however, settlement was not associated with their activities. The first English settlers were frontiersmen, not fishermen, interested

in furs and salmon, not cod. When John and George Cartwright searched the Exploits River for Beothuks in 1768 western Notre Dame Bay was not settled.

> There is no cod fishery, and consequently there are no inhabitants within the very extreme verge of these islands; but they are often visited by the boats that carry the salmon fishers...into the respective bays and rivers situated within them. (Howley 1915:36).

The first Englishman to be granted salmon fishing rights in Halls Bay was Squire Childs, but, in 1772, Matthew Ward and Thomas Rowsell purchased his patent. (Dunfield 1985:55). The occupational pursuits of these first settlers in the inner bays and river estuaries brought them into contact, competition and conflict with the Beothuk.

The Beothuk stole salmon from weirs, nets and goods and, invariably, conflicts arose. Thomas Rowsell was killed at his weir in Halls Bay and his beheaded body left to warn others (Howley 1915:267-282). An unknown number of Beothuk met a similar fate at the hands of these frontiersmen.

First settlement was followed by an expanding cod fishery northward from Bonavista Bay after 1825. A mining boom, after 1850, centered in Little Bay and Green Bay, again brought an influx of settlers.

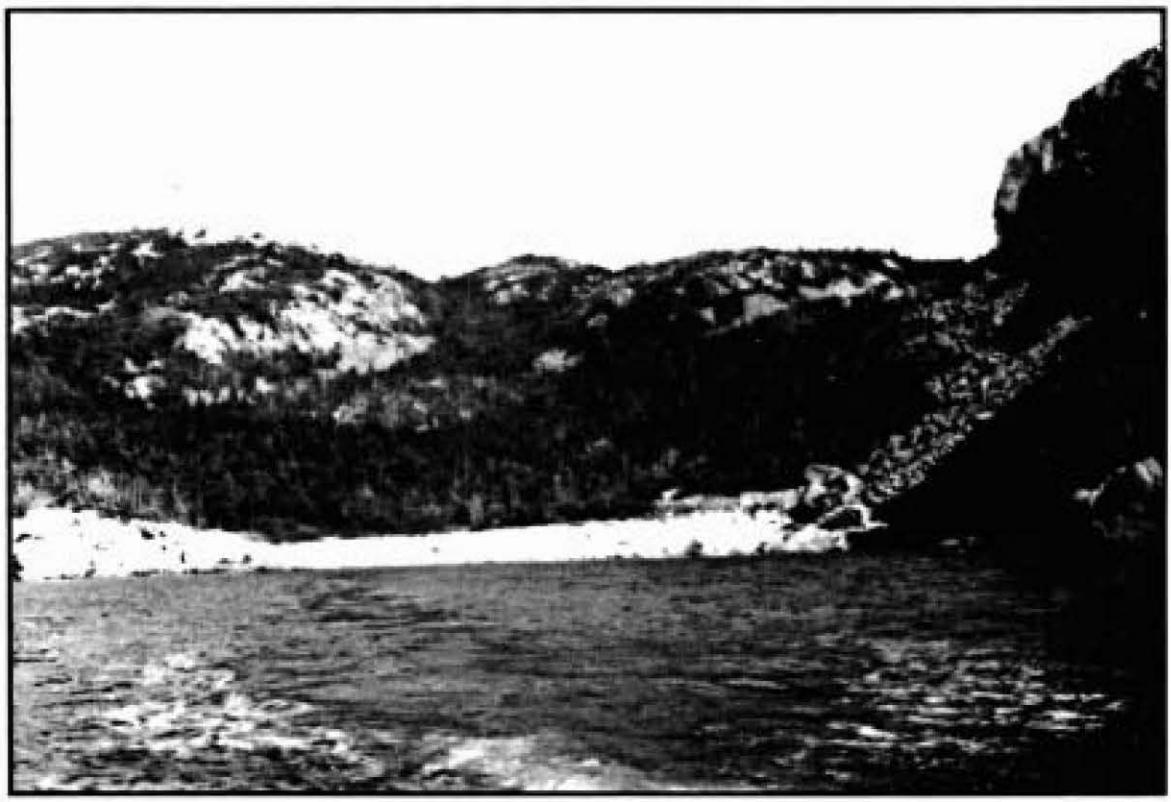
Study Area Prehistory

No radiocarbon determinations were obtained on collected charcoal so absolute dating of sites is not possible. However, temporal settlement patterns are thought to reflect those found in other island regions. Maritime Archaic is well represented by diagnostic wood-working tools and both early and late Palaeo-Eskimo artifacts were found. Recent Indian artifacts (Little Passage) suggest prehistoric Indian presence after A.D. 1000 and prior to Beothuk.

Based on survey results Palaeo-Eskimo is the predominant prehistoric culture represented in the study area. Ten of 21 single component sites (49%) are Palaeo-Eskimo while 15 other sites contain Palaeo-Eskimo components. In all 83 artifacts (31%), both Groswater and Dorset, are from this culture.

Maritime Archaic artifacts (48) account for 17% of all artifacts recovered. There are three single component Maritime Archaic sites and this culture is represented in seven site assemblages.

Vincent's Point, Little Triton Harbour



Caplin Cove, Long Island

Recent Indian artifacts (26) account for nine percent; none are distinctly Beothuk. Five sites contain Recent Indian components; two are single component.

While the discovery and identification of Beothuk sites was a prime objective of the survey, no true Beothuk sites were recorded. To be designated "Beothuk" a site must contain aboriginal artifacts dating from the period ca. 1500 to 1825.

Eleven percent (31) of the artifacts collected are of unknown prehistoric origin.

Historic artifacts, 88 in all, account for 32% of artifacts found. Europeans, initially involved in fishing and mining, have, as prehistoric cultures, depended on the area's marine and terrestrial resources. Their abandoned communities attest to experimentation in new localities and subsequent movement in response to changing economic factors.

Brighton Tickle Island-I (DjAv-4) is the most extensive site recorded. All prehistoric cultures are demonstrably present at this site suggesting a similarity of site selection criteria.

Study Area Features

Cobble beach pit depressions, found throughout the study area, are distinctive features. Eight such sites are recorded by this survey and two (DjAw-2 and DjAw-3) were previously recorded. Table 3 lists the cobble beach pit depression sites, their elevations and other features.

Table 3: Cobble Beach Pit Depression Sites

Borden Number	Elevation (m)	Number of pits	Number > 2.0 m	Number Bisected
DjAv-6	2.85	2	1	1
DjAw-8	4.50	2	1	1
DjAw-13	5.00	3	-	-
DjAw-14	3.20	6	3	3
DjAw-15	4.50	40	22	2
DjAx-4	1.75	18	8	1
DkAx-6	3.00	5	1	1
DkAx-7	2.10	1	1	-

Auger and Stopp (1987:62-64) recorded 23 sites with "boulder features" during their 1986 survey of the Labrador coast, from the Quebec border to Cape Charles. They identify 31 of the features as "pit houses" (each being greater than 2.0 m in diameter or length and typically on beaches raised

more than 10 m a.s.l.). Another 32 smaller pits, situated lower on the beaches, are identified as "caches". Artifacts were not associated with these site features. These are not the Early Maritime Archaic period rectangular structures, with multiple dividers, generally interpreted as "long houses" (ibid:64).

In this study, half of the beach pit depressions exceed 2.0 m in one dimension and a significant number (9 or 12%) are bisected. The largest pit is Feature 18 at DjAw-15 having dimensions of 4.6 m by 4.8 m. Its floor is bisected, and like other pits with bisected floors, the sections are at different levels. Although elevations do not define the house pit - cache pit differentiation as clearly as in the Straits of Bell Isle, these pits are most likely the remains of shelters and caches.

These (locally named) "Indian holes" could have served a number of purposes from dwellings to burials to meat caches. Given their low elevation ice, weather and sea action would quickly remove any material left in abandoned pits. The lack of associated materials makes credible hypotheses difficult to support. These sites remain enigmatic.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The sites discussed in this report show the region's historic resources. A growing tourism industry needs new and interesting facilities and this area's historic resources and natural history lend themselves to such demands.

Recommendations

1. Brighton Tickle Island-I (DjAv-4) should be developed. It is the region's largest and most readily accessible site and given its disturbed nature needs immediate attention.

2. Oil Islands-I (DjAw-15) should be protected by declaring it a Provincial Historic Site. Its natural setting and site features make it ideally suited for tourist promotion.

3. The Beothuk Trail Tourism Committee is urged to foster the formation of historical and museum societies to help broaden the base of resident involvement. These could promote site interpretation centers, museum construction, site protection, oral history and ethnographic data collection, and develop materials for school and public education.

4. Sites, such as Paddock's Cove (Djaw-10), Island Cove (DjAw-9), Gull Cove (DjAv-6), and Stag Island (DjAv-8), which form natural groupings, should be included in any development plan which must include professional excavations and salvage operations.

5. The large, undisturbed Palaeo-Eskimo sites Little Bay Island-I and -II (Djaw-11 and DjAw-12) should be researched by academics interested in Palaeo-Eskimo culture. Findings would augment efforts to promote the region's historic resources.

6. Four Recent Indian sites (DiAv-6, DjAv-4, DjAv-5, and DiBb-1) contain significant settlement and temporal data. West Pond-I (DiBb-1) is one of a few interior Recent Indian sites. All four sites warrant investigation and protection.

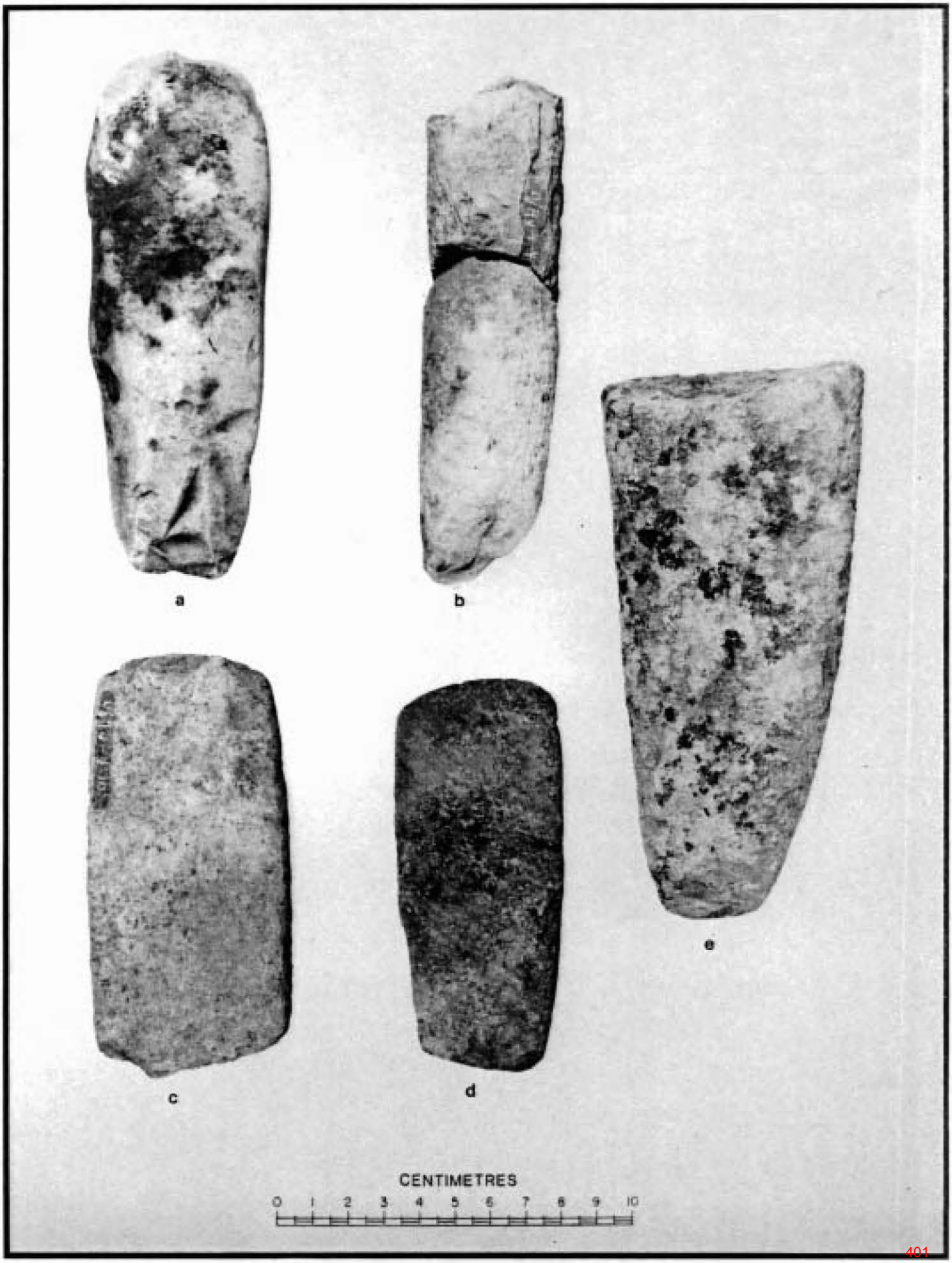
7. The most common disturbing agent at sites is cabin development. Crown Lands administrators should be made aware of all site locations to avoid direct impacts on historic resources.

8. The abandoned European communities recorded as historic sites form an important part of the region's scenic attraction. The historical society should emphasize their preservation and promotion.

Plate 1

Maritime Archaic Artifacts
Brighton Tickle Island
DjAv-4

a - e ground slate celts


a
b
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CENTIMETRES
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Plate 2

Maritime Archaic Artifacts
Brighton Tickle Island
DjAv-4

a - ground slate tip
b - ground slate edge fragment
c - ground slate edge fragment
d - soapstone plummet
e - stemmed harpoon
f - ground slate sideblade

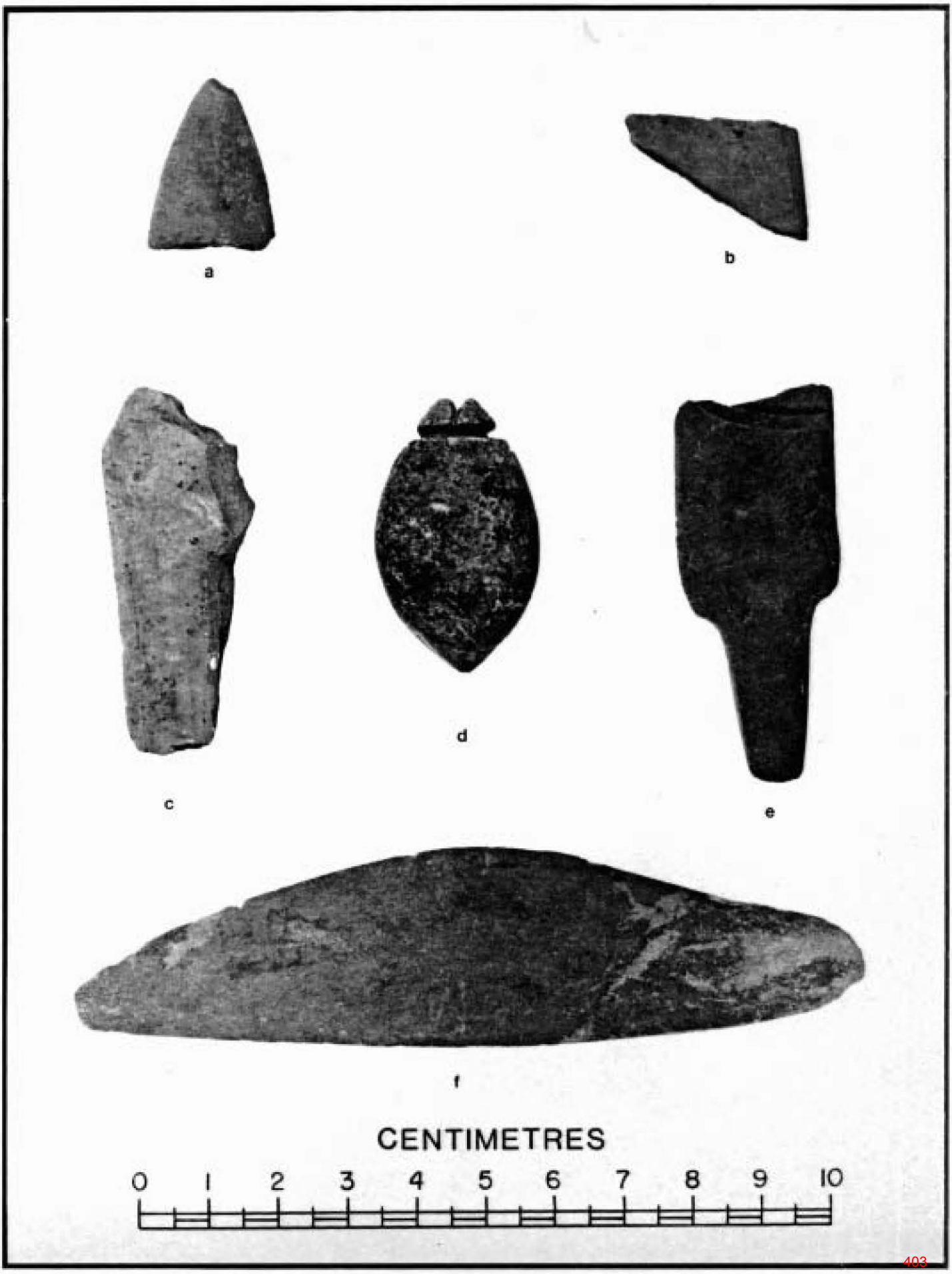
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Plate 3

Palaeo-Eskimo Artifacts
Brighton Tickle Island
DjAv-4

a - notched endblade base
b - ground slate tip
c,d - side-notched endblades
e - quartz crystal microblade core
f - endscraper

a
b
c
d
e
f
CENTIMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Plate 4

Recent Indian Artifacts
Brighton Tickle Island
DjAv-4

a,c - endscrapers
d,e,f - projectile points
b,g - triangular bifaces
h - linear flake
i - large sidescraper

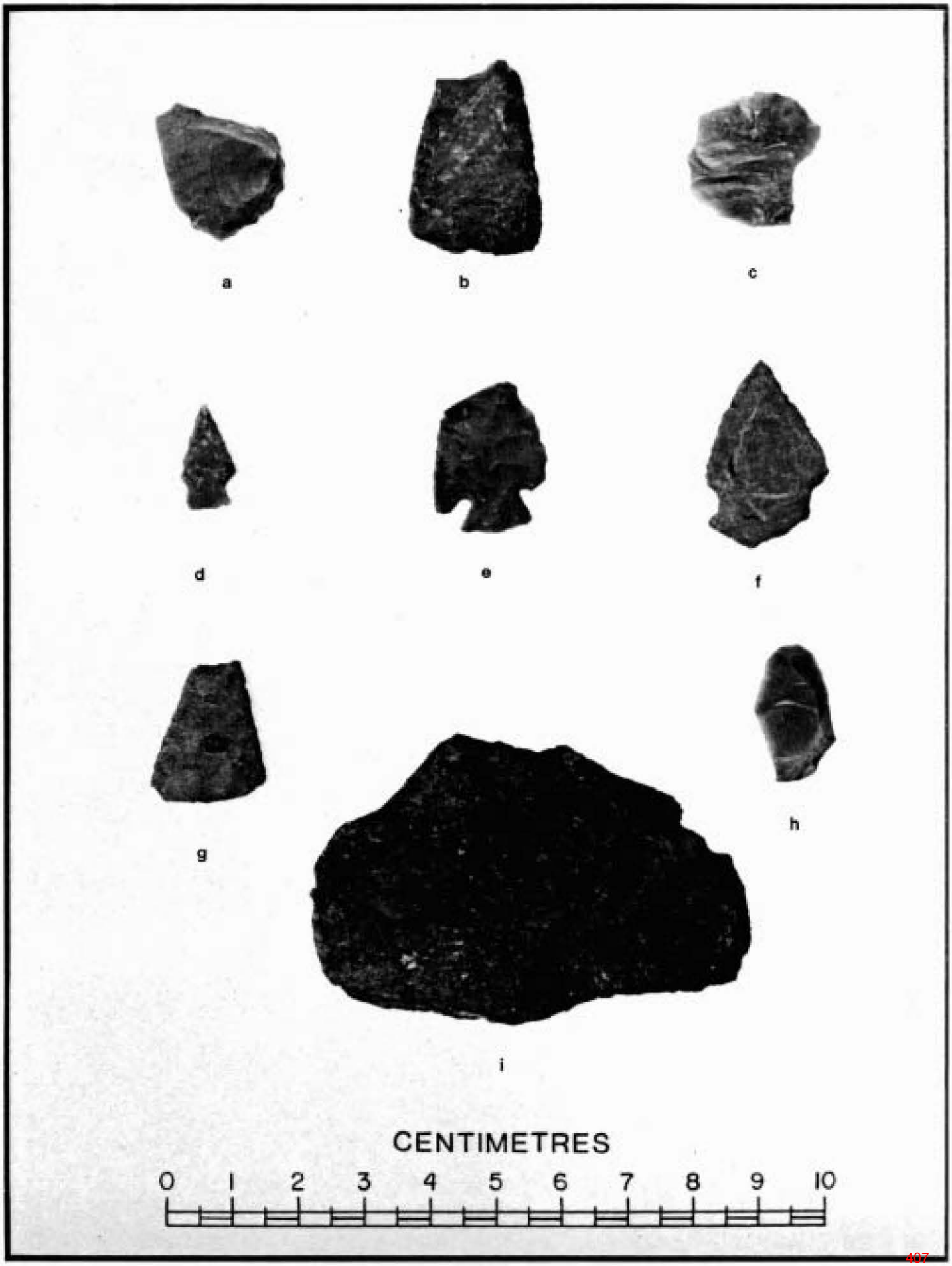
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Plate 5

Palaeo-Eskimo Artifacts
Badger Bay, Long Island

a - endscraper (Badger Bay-VI)
b,c - microblade sections (Badger Bay-IV)
d - corner-notched biface (The Launch-I)
e - retouched flake (The Launch-I)

a

b

c

d

e

CENTIMETRES

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Plate 6

Maritime Archaic Artifacts
Port Anson, Jackson's Cove, Paddock's Cove

a - biface tip (Jackson's Cove-III)
b - gouge (Paddock's Cove-I)
c - retouched flake (Port Anson-I)

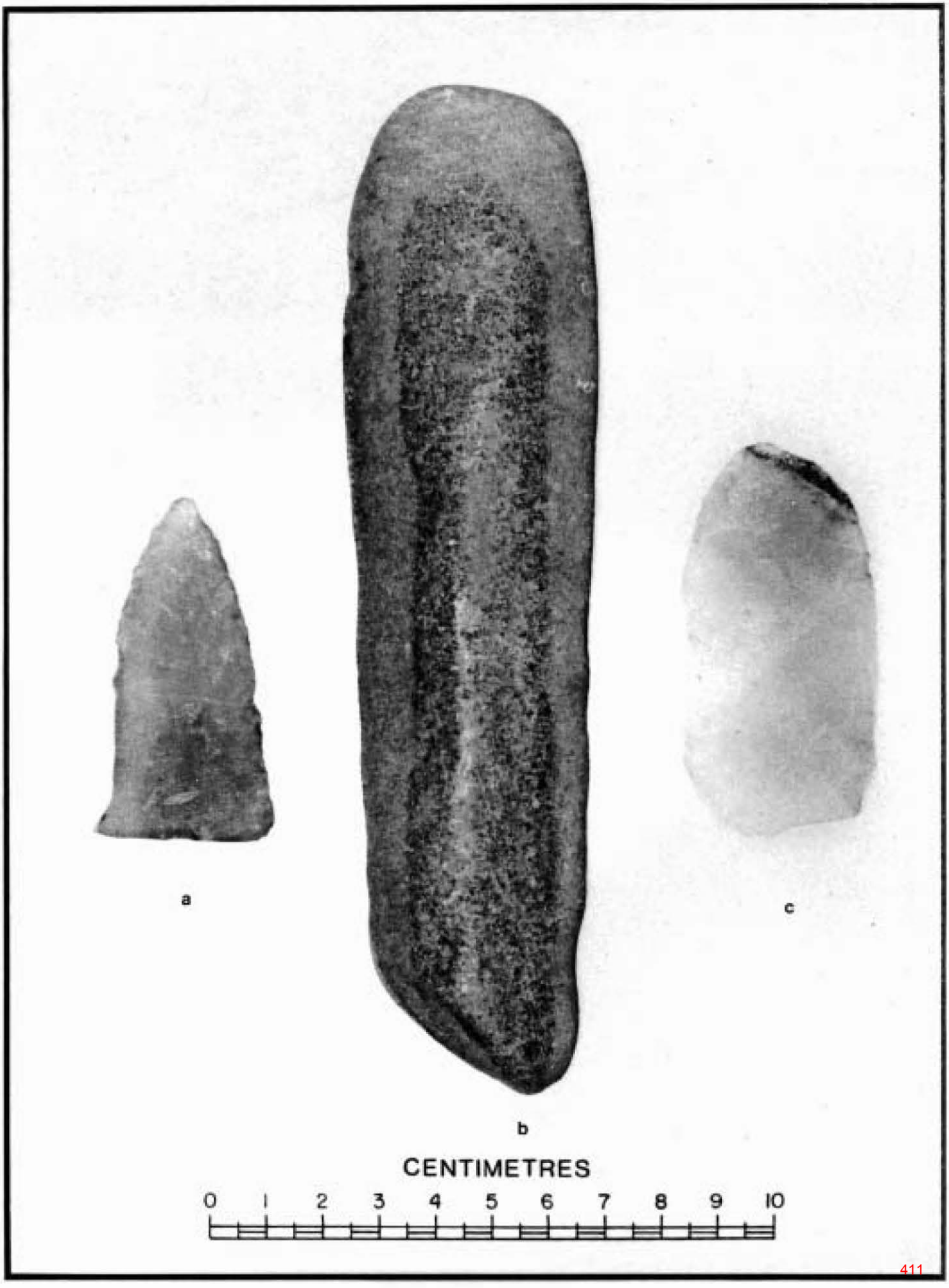
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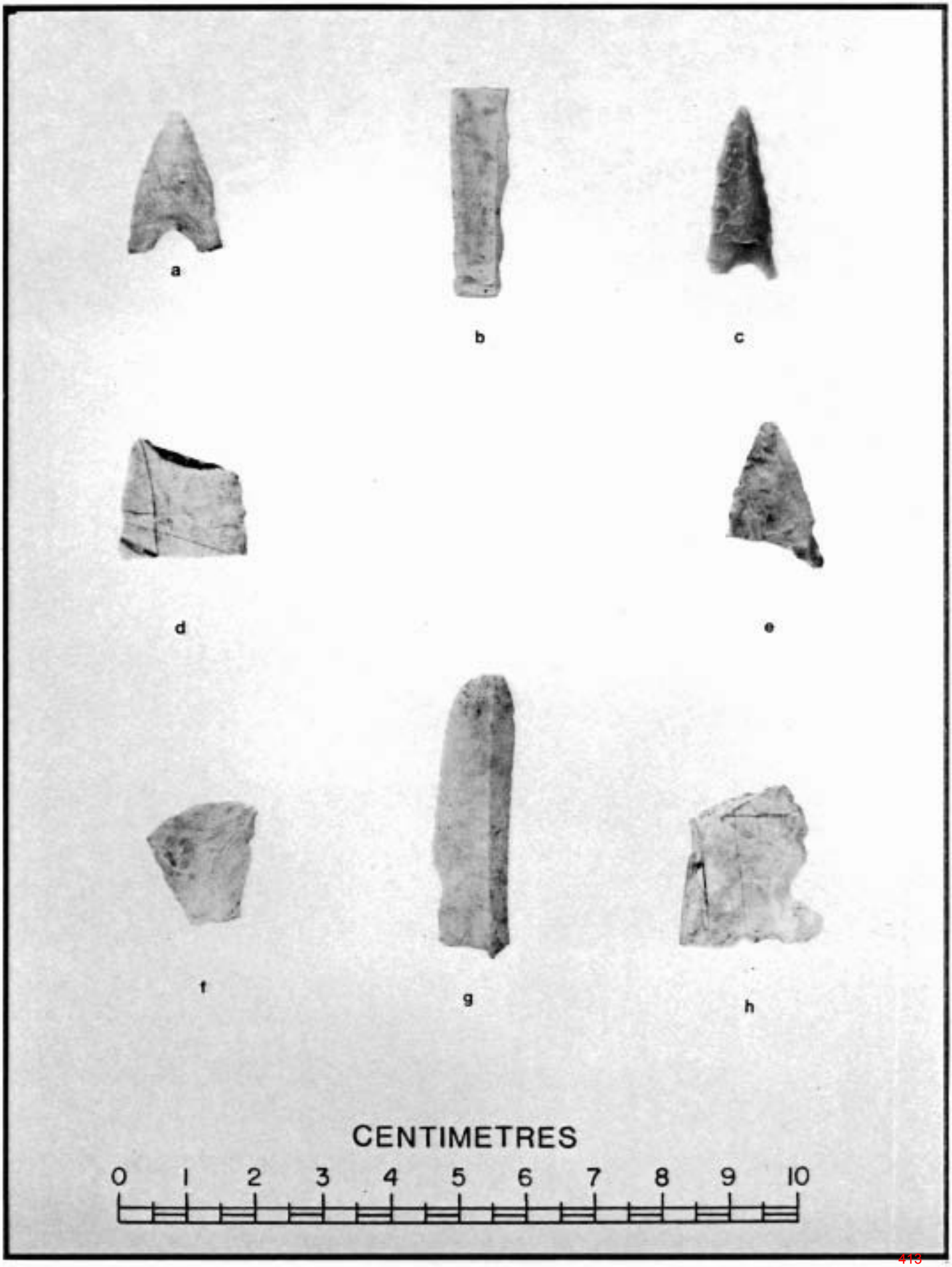
Plate 7

Palaeo-Eskimo Artifacts
Little Bay Island

a,c - tip fluted endblades (Little Bay Island-I)
b,g - microblades (Little Bay Island-II)
d - biface midsection (Little Bay Island-I)
e - endblade (Little Bay Island-II)
f - endscraper (Little Bay Island-I)
h - notched biface fragment (Little Bay Island-II)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CENTIMETRES
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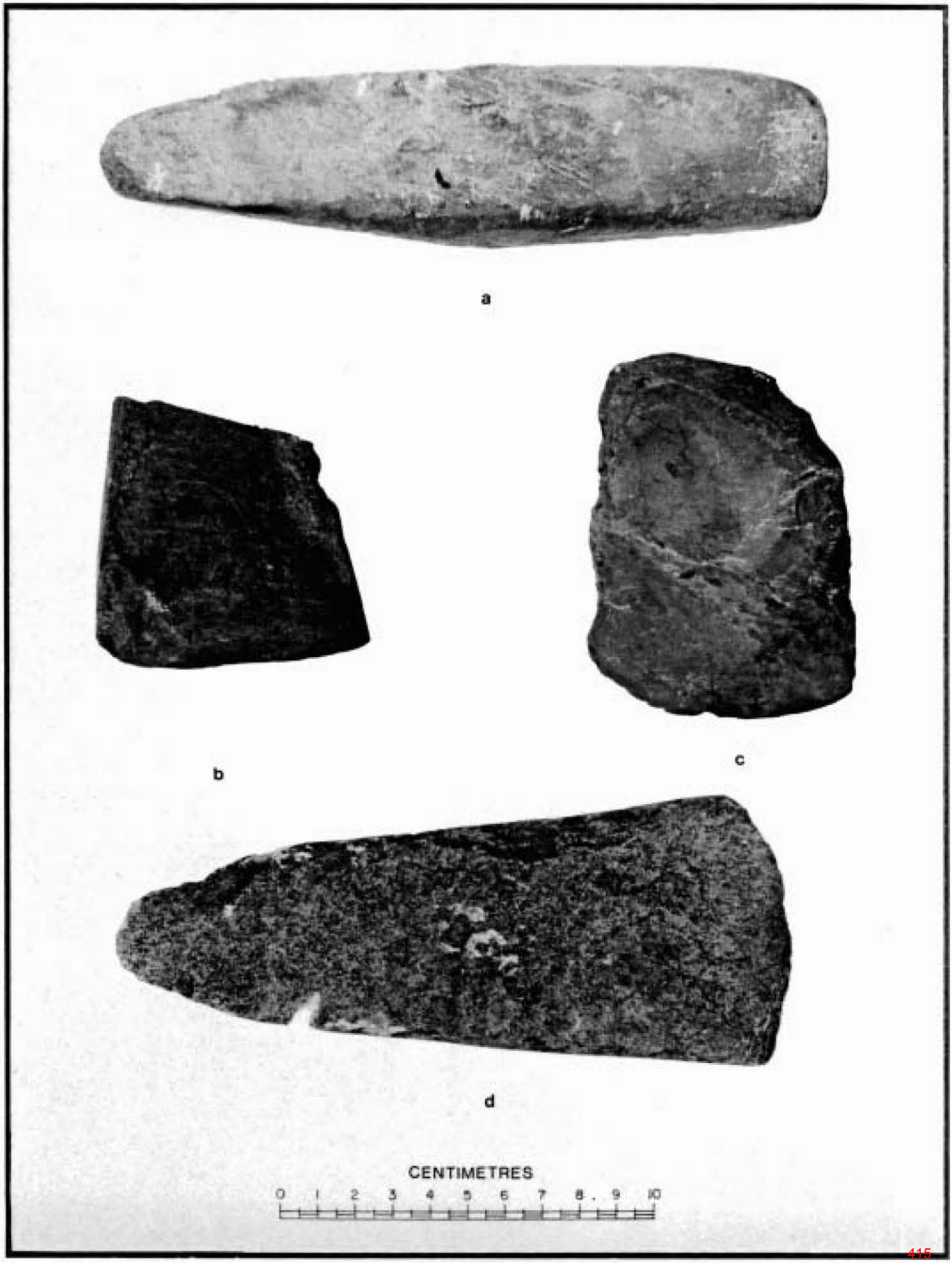
Plate 8

Maritime Archaic Artifacts
Port Anson, Brighton Tickle Island

a - celt (Port Anson-II)
b,c,d - axes (Brighton Tickle Island-I)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d
CENTIMETRES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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LIST OF INFORMANTS

Robert's Arm
Hal Payne

Triton
Brian R. Winsor

Port Anson
June Hewlett
Esau Hewlett
Ralph Burton
Hubert Burton
Edna Normore
Rhodie Rowsell
Ivan Smith

Corner Brook
Ron Lee

Beaumont
Pearce Burton
Job Burton
Howard Rideout
Maurice Burton

Springdale
Phenie Oxford
Glennis Wellman
Job W. Parsons
John Power
Olive Snow
Percy Short
Peter Parsons
Andrew Parsons

King's Point
Howard Wellman
Calvin Cutler
Jeffrey Bowers

Little Bay
Gerald Bouzanne
Joan Wells-Saam

St. John's
Alonzo Normore

Jackson's Cove
Lester G. Knight
Guy Batstone

Harry's Harbour
Nellie Moore
Harry Upward

Little Triton Harbour
Lillian Tucker
Roderick Winsor
Bill Murphy
Bill Hyde

Brighton
Donald Fudge
Wade Fudge
Jason Noseworthy

North Beaumont
Joy Burton

Lushe's Bight
Pearce Slade
Rayfield Slade

Pilley's Island
Otto Burton
Ludwig Burton
Betty Traverse

Grand Falls
Don Locke

Botwood
Harold Butler

Mile's Cove
Wesley Caravan

Langdon's Cove
Barry Noble

South Brook
Roland Newman

REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED CHANGE ISLANDS - FOGO ISLAND PROVINCIAL ELECTRIC GRID INTERCONNECTION

submitted to

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO
St. John's, Newfoundland
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submitted by

GERALD PENNEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED
P.O. Box 13787, St. John's
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JULY 1988

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A helicopter overflight, ground surveys and informant interviews did not identify any historic resources within the right-of-way of a proposed transmission line from First Pond to Little Farewell Point, then underwater to Change and Fogo Islands in Notre Dame Bay. Distribution line rights-of-way across Fogo Island and Change Islands were also surveyed. Four substation sites were test pitted and ground surveyed.

A prehistoric Indian site (DjAo-1), of unknown extent, is located just south of the right-of-way at South End, Change Island. While the site is outside the right-of-way it is proximal (within 250 m) and a contingency plan should be established to prevent machinery from crossing South Head outside a designated access.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (Hydro) has been authorized to connect Change Islands and Fogo Island to the Provincial electric grid. An interconnection will displace diesel plants which currently supply electricity to these island communities.

The project involves the construction of a substation near First Pond; a transmission line paralleling Highway 113 to a substation near Farewell; and, laying a submarine cable from Farewell to Change Island (Figure 1). The transmission line will continue from South End to Dog Head (across Change Island), from where it will go underwater to Fogo Island. Distribution lines will cross Fogo Island and Change Island where new substations will be built (Figure 2).

An Historic Resources Overview Assessment was undertaken for Hydro following a Terms of Reference supplied 15 May 1987 (Appendix 1).

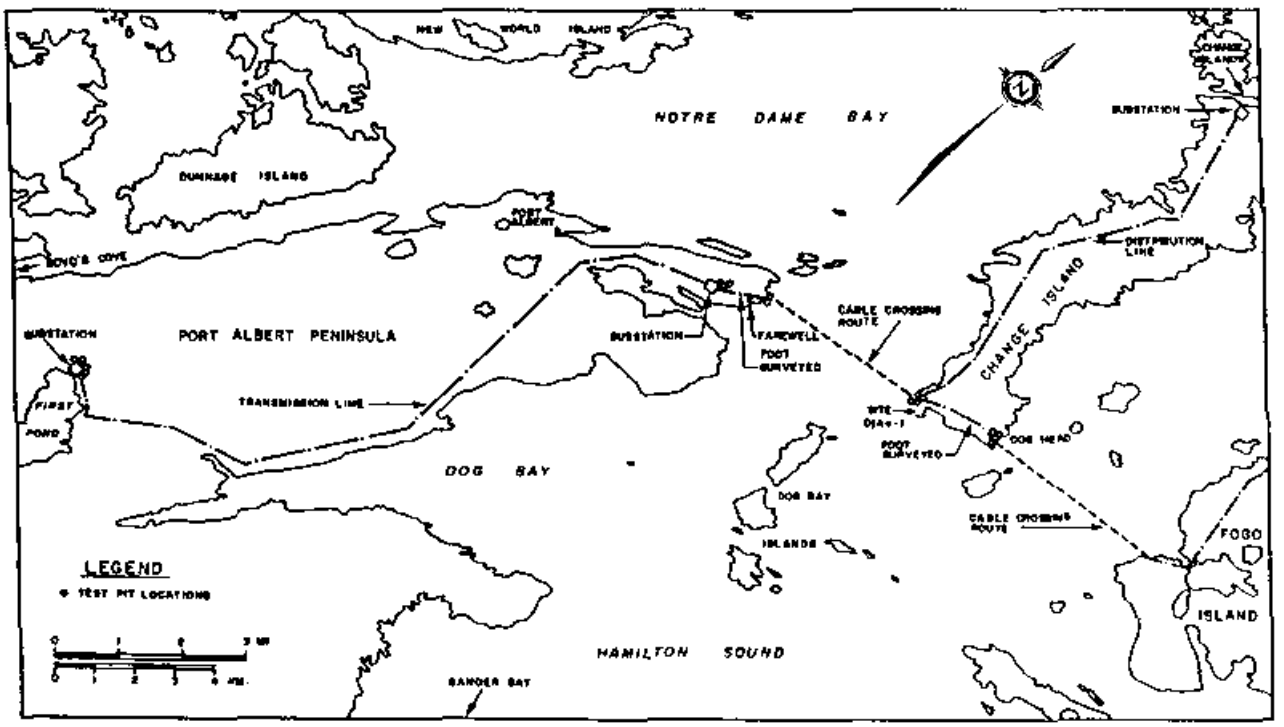


FIGURE 1

Fogo – Change Islands interconnection.

STUDY AREA

Newfoundland's northeast coast was heavily occupied during most of the prehistoric period. Maritime Archaic, Palaeo-Eskimo, Recent Indian, Beothuk and Micmac sites abound in eastern Notre Dame Bay and Bonavista Bay.

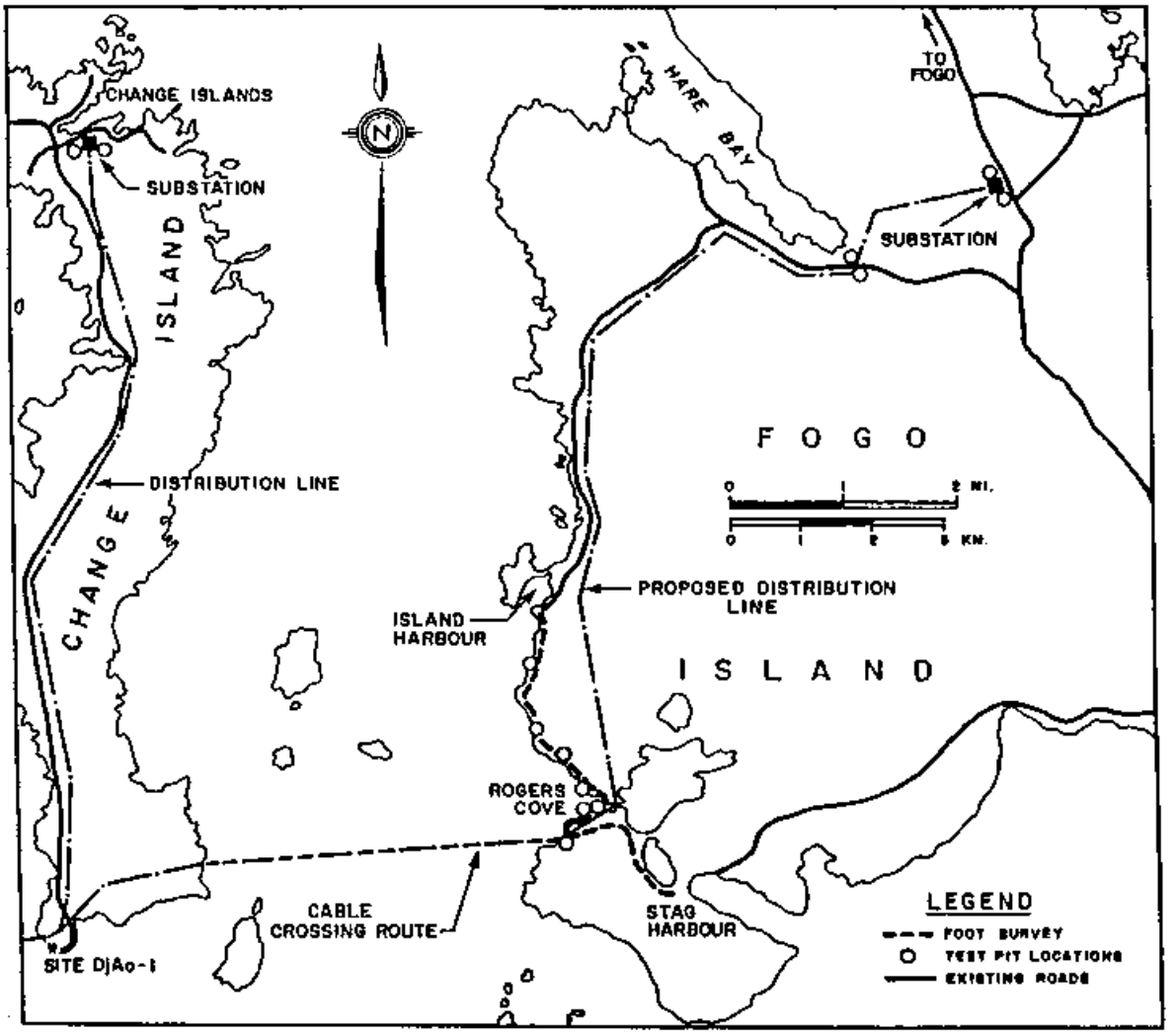


FIGURE 2
Change Island – Fogo Island survey areas.

Beothuk, centered on the Exploits River during the historic period, left many sites throughout Notre Dame Bay. A preliminary survey (Thomson 1981) of Fogo and Change Islands, as part of the Newfoundland Museum's Beothuk Project, failed to locate any historic resources, however. Excavations by Pastore (1982;1986) at a large Beothuk site (DiAp-3) at Boyd's Cove, have established it as the most significant Beothuk archaeology find during the last decade.

METHODOLOGY

The objective of the survey was to assess the historic resources of the area and relate them to the development and associated construction activities and to archaeologically survey the line routes and substation sites.

Historic Resources Division documents were researched concerning known archaeology in or near the study area. Informant interviews took place at Port Albert, Change Islands and Island Harbour on Fogo Island. Field surveys were conducted under Archaeological Research Permits 1987-28 and 1988-02.

The transmission line route, including the marine cable landing areas (Plates 1 and 2), was overflown by helicopter at low level and at low speed (75 m / 100 km).

Foot surveys were conducted along the cut center line from the Farewell substation to Little Farewell Point, the Change Island corridor from South End to Dog Head, and the shoreline between Island Harbour and Rogers Cove on Fogo Island.

Five test pits were examined at the First Pond substation site; two at the Farewell substation site; four at Little Farewell Point; 10 at South End; three at the Change Islands substation site; four at Dog Head; three at Rogers Cove, and, three at the Fogo substation site.

Artifacts recovered at DjAo-1 are catalogued and conserved according to standards outlined in Appendix I: Terms and Conditions of Permits Concerning Conservation Procedures and are deposited at the Newfoundland Museum.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

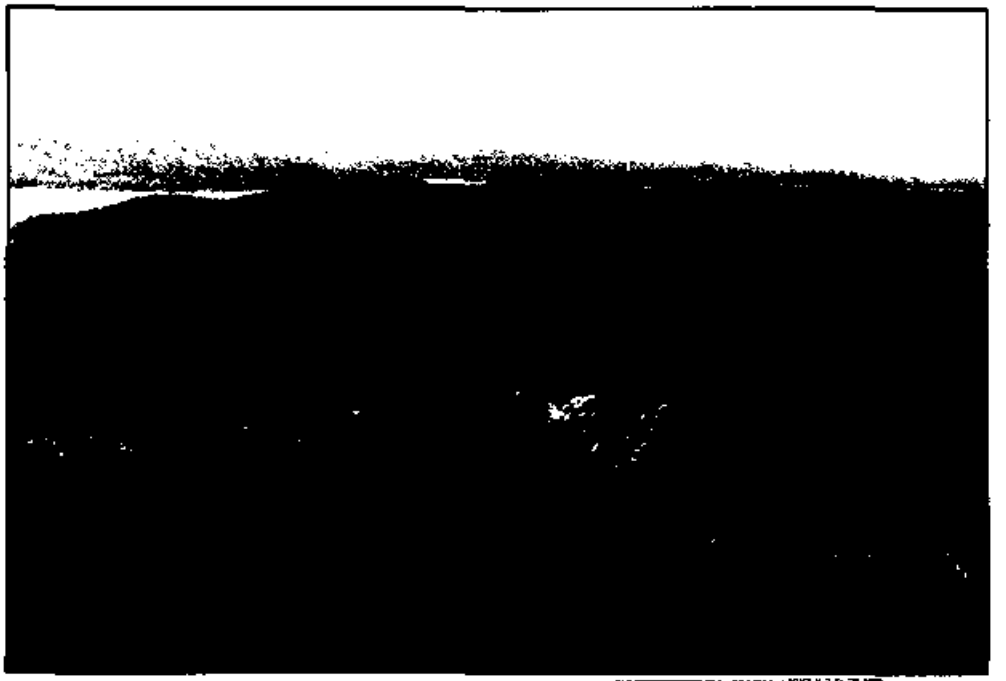
Historical data - Mainland area

Jeffrey and Steele, based in Poole, England, and operating in Trinity, Newfoundland, had a permanent crew in Gander Bay in 1775. The crew supplemented their salmon fishery income as furriers which brought them into contact with the Beothuk. John Slade Jr. of Exploits Island had a salmon processing operation in Dog Bay during the latter part of the 18th century.

Even earlier, George Skeffington, a Quaker resident of Bonavista, had a salmon operation in Gander Bay. He joined competitor, Samuel Shambler, and established a salmon fishery on the Gander River. Indians protested their fishery by stealing and "three of Skeffington's men were killed by them in 1724" (Head 1976:75-76).

Change Islands

Change Islands, although part of the French shore, was not favored by them for fishing stations. English prosecution of the Labrador summer fishery brought sparse settlement; by 1845, 316 residents included 96 fishermen (Smallwood 1981:399).



Little Farewell Point - submarine cable departure point for Change Islands.

South End, Change Islands - submarine cable arrival point.

PLATE 1

Dog Head, Change Islands - submarine cable departure point for Fogo Island.

Roger's Cove, Fogo Island - submarine cable arrival point.

PLATE 2

The great sealing enterprises of the mid-19th century brought about further population growth which has been sustained through the northern inshore cod fishery (Ibid:399).

South End was inhabited by the Elliott family, who maintained the South End lighthouse from 1906 until about 1960.

Fogo

Fogo Island's good northern harbours made it a southern station of the French shore fishery on this coast. A sparse population (300 in 1732) increased after 1760 when British merchants established there; by 1857 the population topped 2,400 having doubled since 1836 (Smallwood 1981:239). Sealing and cod fishing have been the mainstays of the local economy.

Smallwood reports Beothuk presence at Fogo Harbour (Ibid:237) and local legend supports such claims. Fogo Island is barren and inhospitable with the exception of the southwest portion and the 1981 Beothuk Project efforts on Fogo Island failed to locate any evidence of aboriginal occupations.

Informant data

Two informant interviews concerning the Farewell Head area were conducted at Port Albert. The Boyd's Cove site (DiAp-3) is known by both informants but no prehistoric sites were known at Farewell Head. One informant suggested an Indian burying ground was located at the North Head of Little Beaver Cove (now Port Albert). He suggested that Indian Garden Island, further north, would be a likely site as well. These areas are well outside the study area.

Nine interviews were conducted on Change Islands. Here again, the Beothuk theme was as prevalent as it was at Port Albert. Two areas on South Island, Indian Lookout near the center and Red Rock Cove on the west side, are reputed to be sites of Indian use. A footprint in the stone at Red Rock Cove is reported and stories of Beothuk - European interaction are common among all informants.

Nine informants on Fogo Island were not able to identify any historic resource sites on Fogo Island. The south headland of Rogers Cove where the submarine cable comes ashore on Fogo Island and the west coast of the island to Island Cove appear suitable for prehistoric occupation but there was no local knowledge of sites. In Fogo Harbour, Wigwam Point associates with Indian occupation but no artifacts are reported; the point is now obscured by fishing premises and wharfs.

Tales of Beothuk activity, well known throughout the entire area, are so entrenched in local oral history that considerable effort would be needed to document and analyze these themes.

Field data - Mainland areas

The proposed substation site at First Pond was previously used as a gravel pit. The substation site at Farewell Point is wooded and appears unattractive as a campsite. Test pits failed to recover any evidence of previous occupation; surface features are not evident.

Little Farewell Point (Cable Cove), where the proposed submarine power cable will leave the mainland, was the landing for a telephone cable which ran between Fogo, Change Islands and Farewell before Confederation. In a Cable Cove potato garden, owned by Herbert Elliott of Port Albert, pole cribbings still exist above ground.

Change Islands

No historic sites exist near the cable landing area, however, 250 m south of the center line (Plate 3) chert flakes were found in an outcropping on the western edge of South End Head. Eight flakes of rhyolite material and four of green chert indicate the prehistoric presence of Recent Indian people, most probably Beothuk. The outcrop is well mixed with European material. Generally the area has been disturbed, primarily by the construction and operation of a 19th century lighthouse, itself destroyed.

The site is ideal for prehistoric occupation as it faces south and gives ready access to other islands in the area. Seals, sea birds and fish abound in Hamilton Sound. The headland rises above a boggy area which contains a small pond and is drained to a small cove east of the headland. Elevated about 5 m a.s.l. the site is surrounded by cobble beaches and, in its natural state, would be backed by tree growth. Low artifact density indicates it may have been a temporary site.

Four test pits and a survey of the shoreline at Dog Head found no evidence of previous occupation.

The distribution line to the substation on Change Island follows the road from South End and crosses alternatively boggy or rocky areas unsuitable for occupation. The substation site (Plate 3) is boggy and unsuitably located for native occupation.

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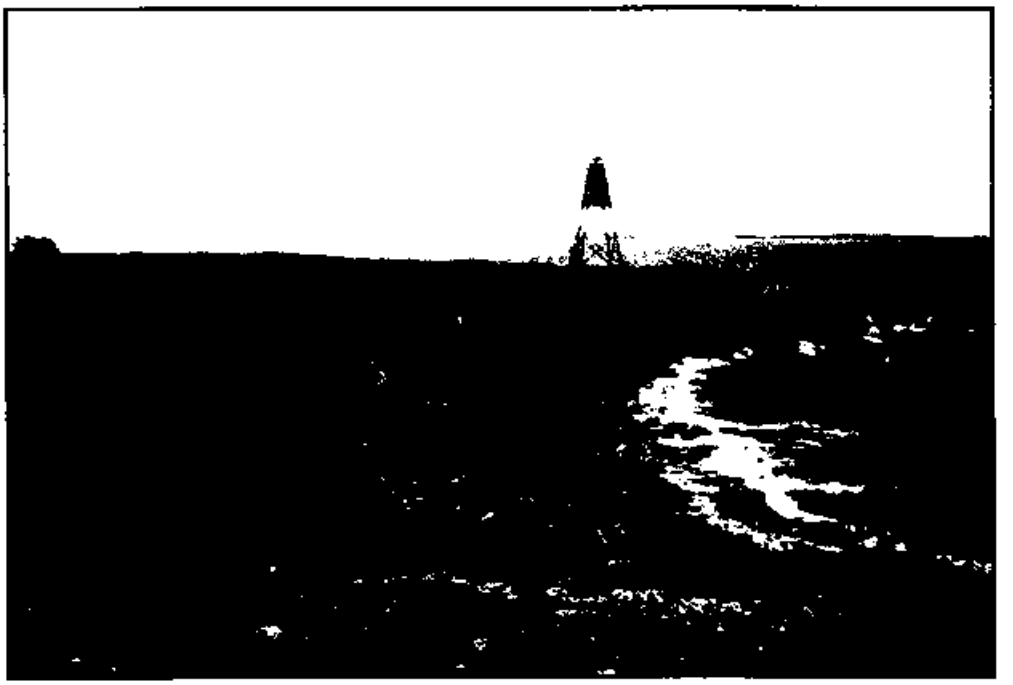
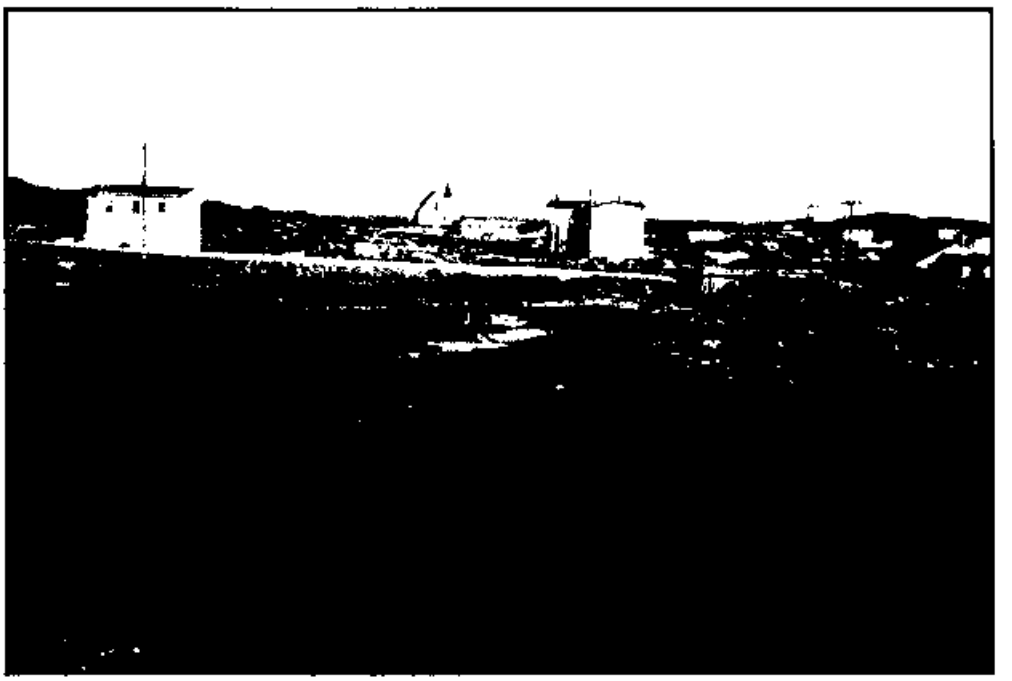


South End Light – site on beach to left of light.



Change Island substation site.

PLATE 3.

Fogo Island

The west coast of Fogo Island (Plate 4) has several likely coves and beaches suitable for occupation but nothing was found during a foot survey of the area from Island Harbour to Rogers Cove (Plate 4). The latter, the original cable landing area, shows signs of European settlement but is now abandoned. The new cable landing area, on the south headland of Rogers Cove, was surveyed but no prehistoric resources were found. The landing area is boggy to salt water and entirely unsuitable for occupation.

The distribution line on Fogo crosses rough boggy terrain well back from the seashore and the substation site (Plate 4) is also boggy. These areas are also unsuited to aboriginal occupation.

SUMMARY

No impact on historic resources is predicted to occur as a result of construction of substations, transmission and distribution lines.

Construction activity accessing the cable landing site from the provincial road running from South End to the community of Change Islands will not impact the South End site unless construction activity takes place outside the right-of-way.

LIST OF INFORMANTS

Change Islands

Beluah Oakes
Tom and Marjorie Moore
Clarence Hoffe
Pearl Kearley
Gordon Walsh
Ross Powell
Julie Snow
Kevin Ledrew

Island Cove

Margaret McKinnon
Patricia Squires
Maureen Lynch
John Butt
Leo Lynch

Hydro construction inspectors

Harold Monks
Gerald Galway

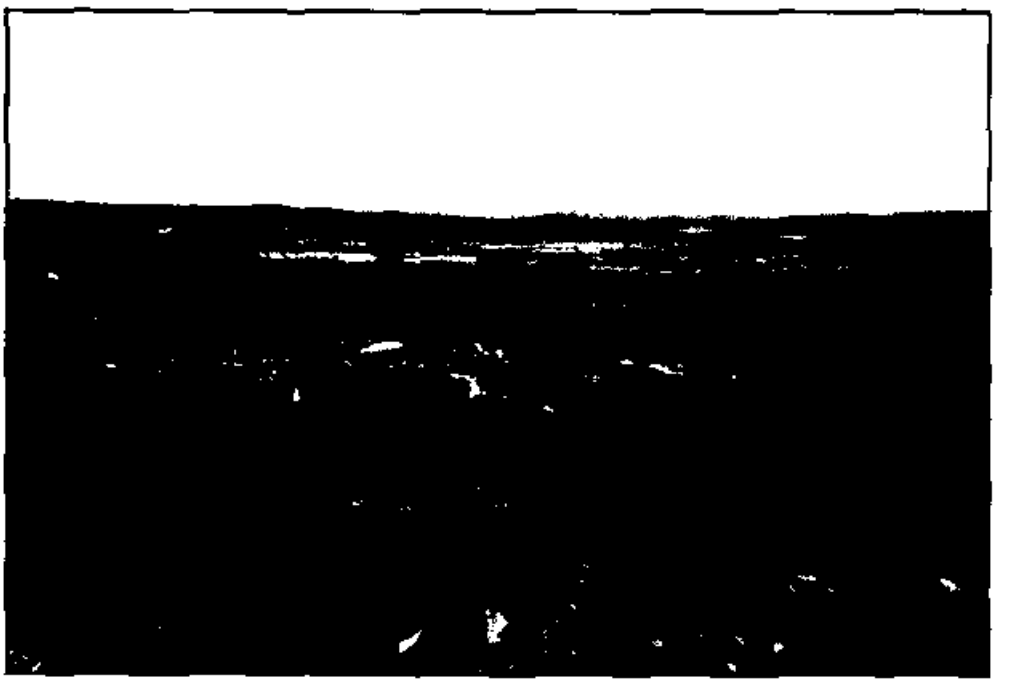
Fogo

Susan Nippard
Gary Cole

Port Albert

Bill Elliott
Judy Elliott

West coast Fogo Island – looking towards Island Harbour.



Fogo Island substation site.

PLATE 4.

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REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT
PARADISE RIVER HYDRO DEVELOPMENT

submitted to

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO LTD.
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 2X8

submitted by

GERALD PENNEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED
P.O. Box 13787
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4G3

July 1988

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological surveys were conducted along the access road to the development site, construction areas and river banks to be flooded. A helicopter overflight was undertaken of the distribution line route from the powerhouse to the substation near the Burin Peninsula Highway.

Consultations with residents of Monsktown established that local usage of Paradise River, and the waters which flow into it, was casual inasmuch as the survey areas were sometimes used as trails to get further inland and for limited saw log cutting.

Survey areas appear low in prehistoric and historic resource potential and no additional work is recommended. Procedures for the accidental discovery of sites are included in the client's environmental protection plan (Hydro 1987).

INTRODUCTION

The historic resources overview assessment for the Paradise River hydro development is in three phases which correspond to Hydro's development activities.

The work, a continuation of a preliminary review (Penney 1985) for Newfoundland Light & Power Co. Limited, was conducted in May 1987 (Phase I); July 1987 (Phase II) and April 1988 (Phase III). Interim reports were provided to Hydro in July and October of 1987.

The study followed a terms of reference (appended) supplied by Hydro's Environmental Services Department and this report encompasses all required work.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A 41.7 m high dam in the gorge below the Paradise River falls will create a 58 ha lake in the river valley extending upstream about 5 km. A 3.5 km road from the Monsktown Road to the river mouth (powerhouse site) and to the dam will access the project area.

A 25 kv distribution line which will carry electricity to an existing substation on the Burin Peninsula highway and a 14.4 kv distribution line to Monkstown, previously assessed (Penney 1987), complete the project (Figure 1).

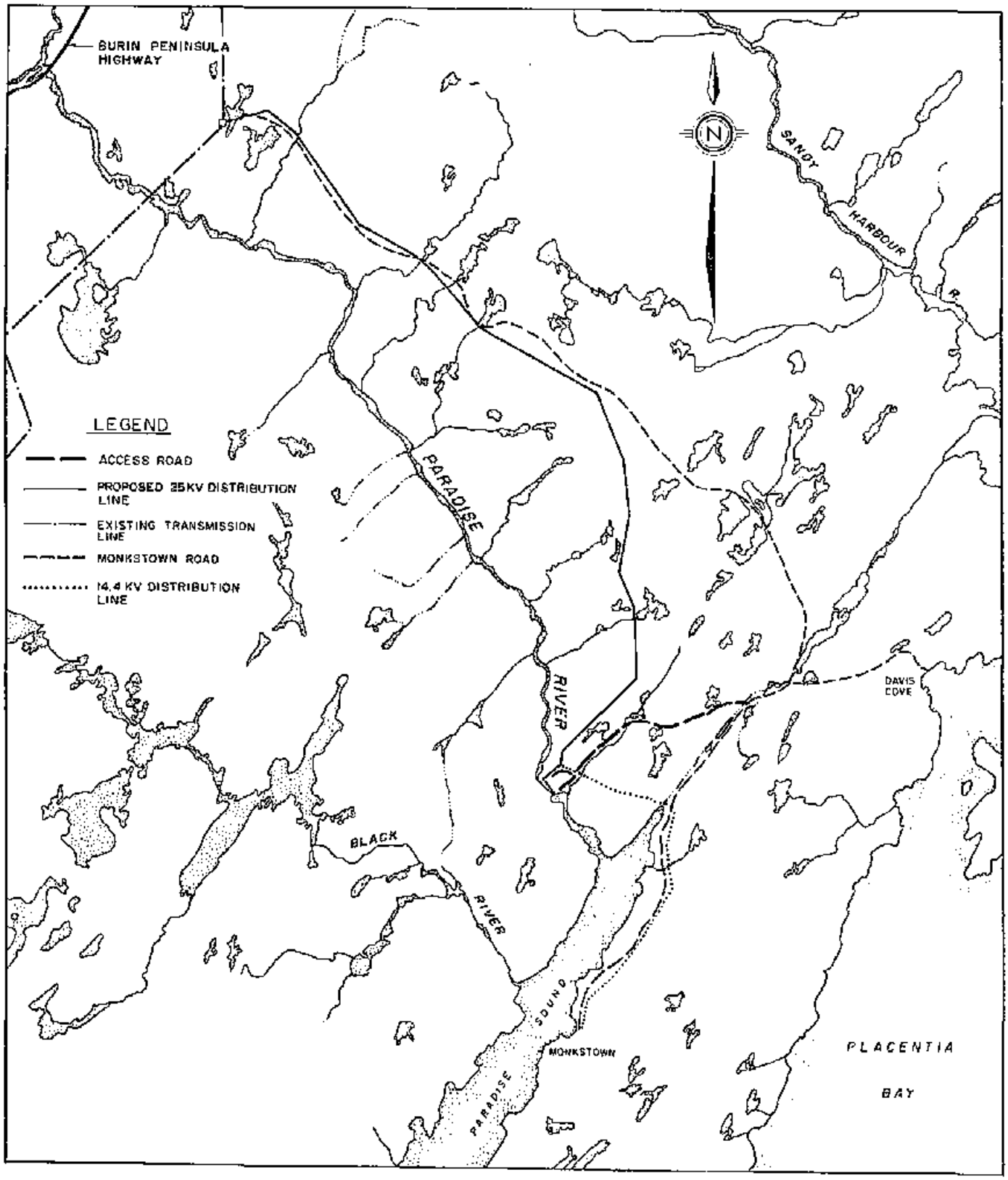
METHODOLOGY

A review of literature and documents at the Newfoundland Museum was carried out prior to field investigations but no references to sites or native use of the upper Paradise Sound area were located. Air photos of the river system were studied.

Information concerning 19th and 20th century activities on Paradise River was sought of Monkstown residents (Appendix 1). Questions concerning Micmac or Beothuk use of the river were asked. Knowledge of prehistoric sites or artifacts, topographic details and a local toponomy of the various tributaries of Paradise River were the focus of consultations.

The ground survey and test pitting of the road right-of-way and the riverbank flood area were conducted to standards set out in the Historic Resources Overview Assessment Guidelines (1982).

A helicopter overflight of the proposed 25 kv distribution line was made at low height and low speed (75 m/100 km/hr).



PARADISE RIVER HYDRO DEVELOPMENT AREA

SCALE

0 1 2 3 MILES

0 1 2 3 KILOMETRES

FIGURE 1

Time was spent with Hydro's on-site environmental monitor, Mr. David Vokey, and project engineer, Mr. Ronald Power, discussing the project area, historic resources and archaeology.

River banks to be flooded were ground surveyed from the falls to Indian Tent Brook on the west bank and in the area between Eastern Ten Mile Feeder and Pardy's Gulch Brook on the east bank. Likely camping areas, at the mouth of the small brooks, were checked for signs of occupation.

DATA AND INTERPRETATION

Ten archaeological sites have been recorded in the northern half of Placentia Bay, seven on the Merasheen Island and Long Island group, three on the mainland in the Come by Chance area (Figure 2). Another site of undetermined cultural affiliation (Penney 1984) at Cow Head in Mortier Bay has been recorded.

Two Beothuk burials containing artifacts, beads, feathers, bone pendants and sewn birch bark, discovered on Hangman's Island and Tilt Island during the 19th century, were recorded by Howley (1915:293).

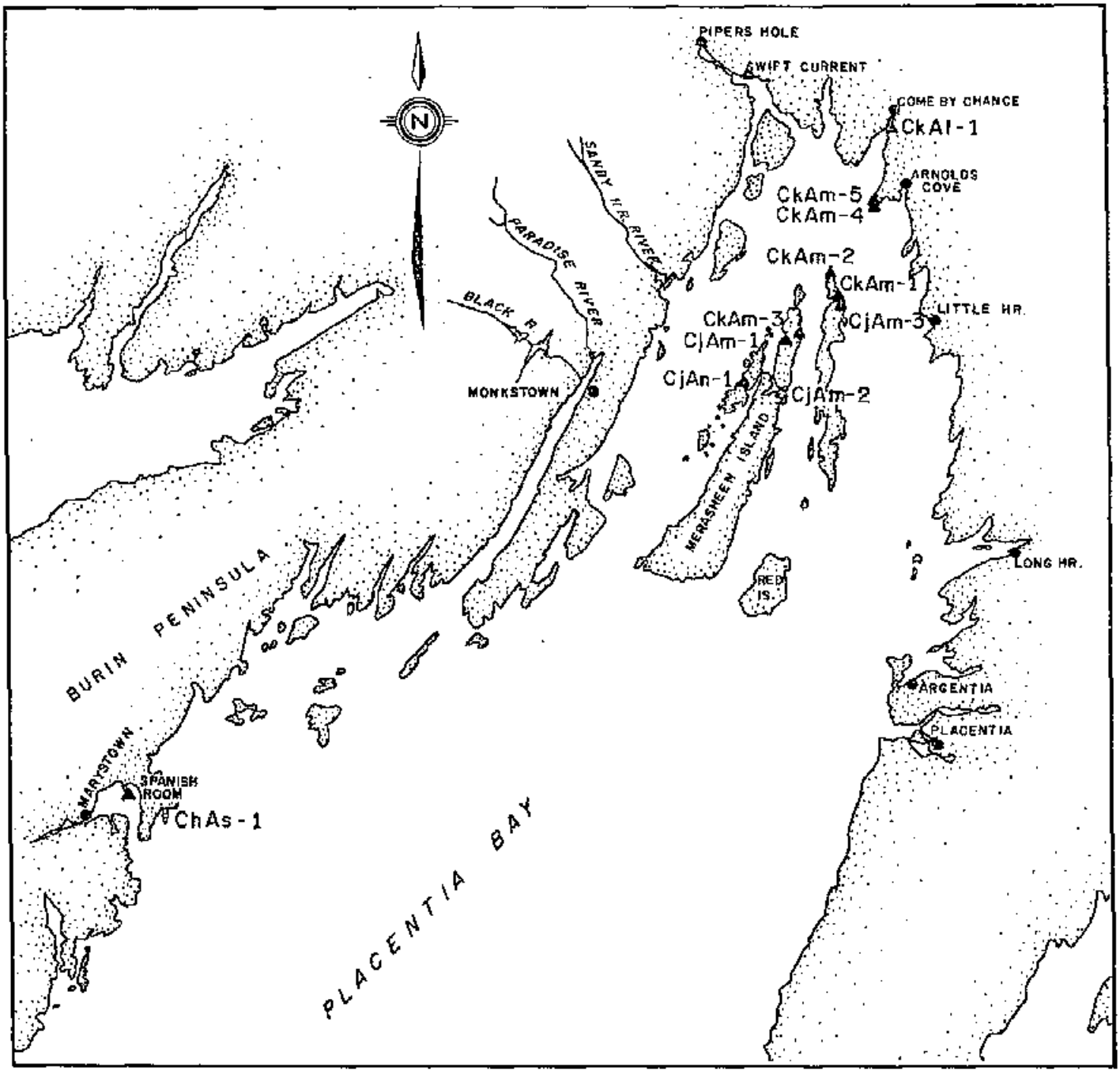
Cormack (1823) and oral history acknowledge Micmac presence at Piper's Hole River, northwest of Paradise River, during the early 19th century.

Basques were the first Europeans in Placentia Bay during the 16th century. The French, until their 1713 ouster by the Treaty of Utrecht, were centered at Fort Placentia and were first to settle the inner bay. Rogers (1911:87) claims small settlements near Paradise Sound and adjoining islands were the first French sub-settlements.

British settlement of the area after Queen Anne's War was slow. Head (1976:57, 156) suggests a few hundred fishermen in the 1720s "increased between 1000 and 2000 by the 1770s, and by that date 900 persons remained over the winter." During the 19th century Placentia Bay population increased significantly. Between 1836 and 1857 it increased from 1787 to 3505, a 96% increase. Highly productive herring and lobster fisheries, coupled with whale hunting, created a further 72% increase between 1857 and 1911.

In Paradise Sound (the name became Monkstown in 1902) four people are recorded in 1857, two thought to be William and Catherine Monk from Flat Island (Port Elizabeth). Other early settlers were Barrett's from Woody Island and Pardy's from Burnt Island (Port Ann). Settlement in Paradise Sound resulted from population saturation on the offshore islands, a more diversified fishing economy and the growth of sawmilling and boat construction.

possessive



PLACENTIA BAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

KILOMETRES
0 5 10 15 20 25

FIGURE 2

The forests of the Paradise River and Black River valleys were an important resource on the Burin Peninsula. James and William Monk established a sawmill in Paradise Sound in 1869 and Charles Joyce, of Burin, established a mill on Paradise River in 1902. Other sawmills were set up in the bay and Brown (1985:145) records three at Monkstown in 1911 and five more, at other communities in 1921.

A 1923 colonial government sponsored pitprop cutting operation created a minor boom in Placentia Bay. Monkstown's population of 20 families grew to 50 or more by 1925.

Monkstown residents trapped for fur on the Paradise River and Black River; Ronald Hefferan of Monkstown still maintains trap lines in the area.

Informants identified trails and routes used to access the interior as well as providing local names (Figure 3) for brooks and areas not identified on available topographic maps.

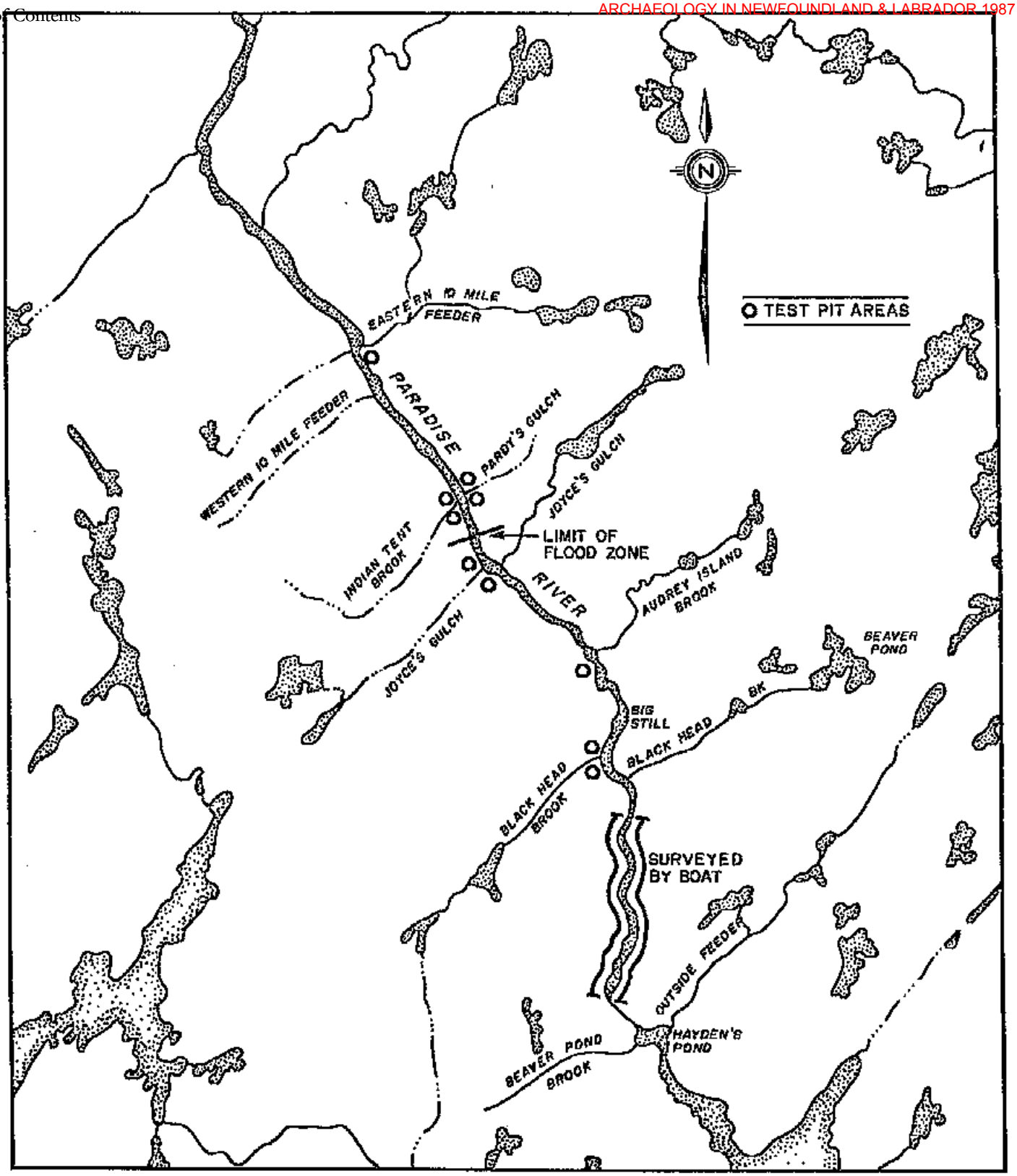
Phase I results

The 3.5 km access road (Figure 4) passes through four distinct areas: the intersection with the Monkstown road; the southern shorelines of ponds 1 and 2; a gully between ponds 3 and 4; and, the area between the proposed bridge crossing on the access road and the mouth of Outside Feeder. These, plus the branch road to the dam site, the campsite and the tunnel access site, make seven roadway areas where test pitting was focussed.

The access road intersection area is generally boggy and wet. The first 200 m of the road follows an existing skidoo trail across hard ground with thin soil and exposed rock. Eight test locations investigated in this area were sterile.

The shorelines of ponds 1 and 2 on the access road are steep. Cuttings in the woods near the small brook flowing between the ponds indicate use, probably by trappers cutting beaver trap sticks. Six test pit areas investigated in this section were sterile.

Between Ponds 2 and 3 the terrain is rugged and the hills are steep. The road between Ponds 3 and 4 follows established trails used by Monkstown residents to access the interior. Three test pit areas were sterile.



PARADISE RIVER TEST AREAS

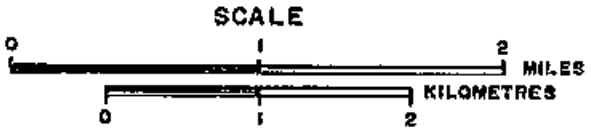
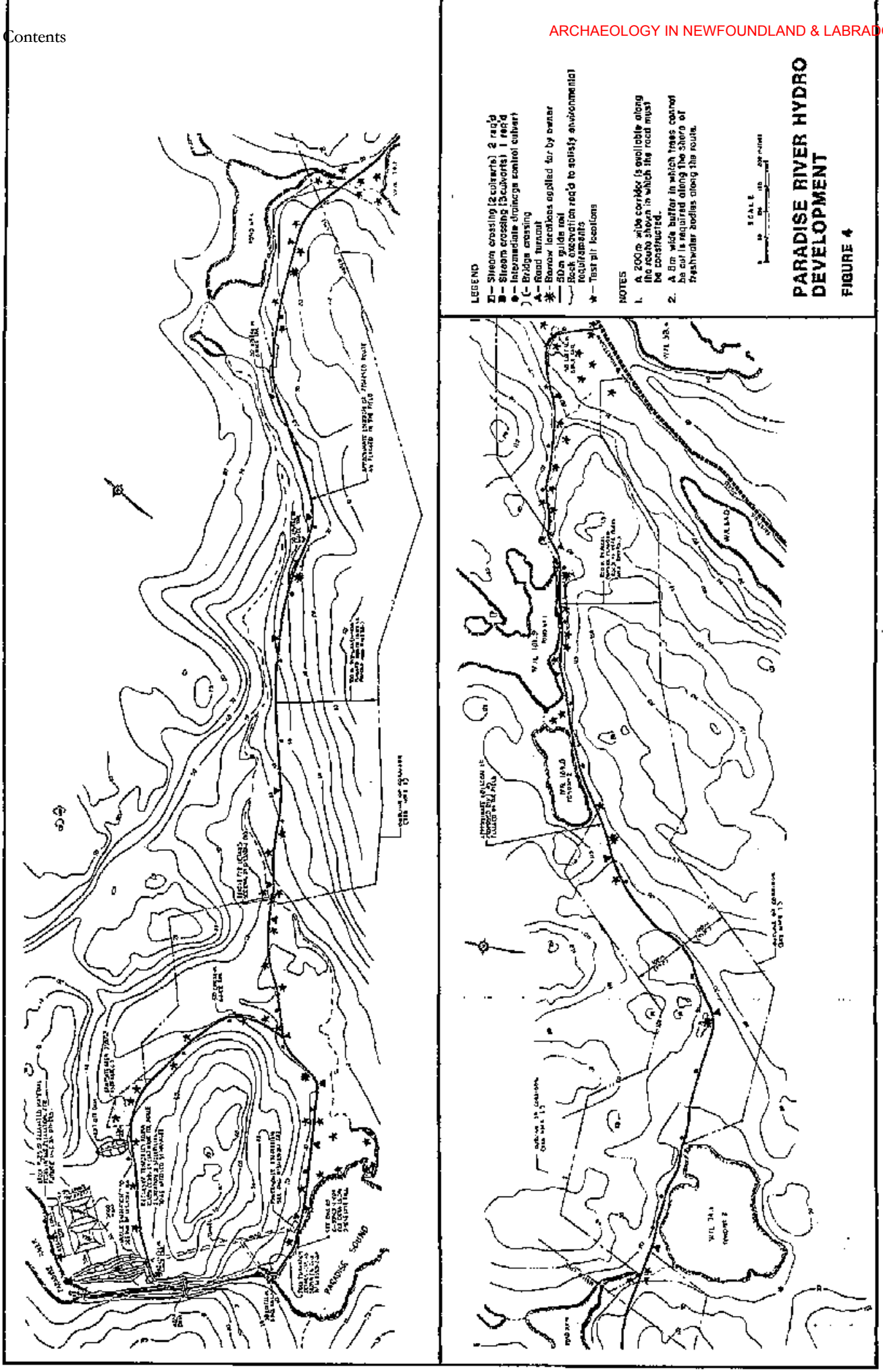


FIGURE 3


LEGEND
Stream crossing (2 culverts) 2 req'd
Stream crossing (3 culverts) 1 req'd
Intermediate drainage control culvert
Bridge crossing
Road turnout
Borrow locations applied for by owner
50m glide rail
Rock excavation req'd to satisfy environmental requirements
Test pit locations
NOTES
1. A 200m wide corridor is available along the route shown in which the road must be constructed.
2. A 8m wide buffer in which trees cannot be cut is required along the shore of freshwater bodies along the route.
SCALE
PARADISE RIVER HYDRO DEVELOPMENT
FIGURE 4

The section along Outside Feeder from the bridge crossing to the powerhouse appeared to have the greatest potential for historic resources ~~sites~~. The only brook crossing on the access road is over Outside Feeder Brook, the mouth of which is called Hayden's Yard. The vegetation along this brook is dense alders. Monkstown residents recall that this valley may have contained one or more winterhouses, dating from the 1920's. The small forests throughout the area show continued cutting. The powerhouse site, surveyed twice in 1987, locally called "The Pond", showed no evidence of use. The water in this area, which is subject to tidal influence, is generally brackish. Ten test pit areas were sterile.

The eastern shoreline of Paradise River, above the falls, is formed by a small bank on which it is possible to camp. An approved channel to the powerhouse tunnel is to be excavated through this area. The top of the bank, about 6 m back from the river shore, is a game trail. Behind the bank the ground becomes wet and boggy for about 200 m to the base of a hill. Seven test pit locations were sterile.

The location for the construction campsite is a naturally level area of hard packed sand covered with turf bog. About 5000 square meters of the area was checked; six test pit locations were sterile.

The branch road to the dam site follows a well established path used by people and animals to get around the falls. This branch road is about 1 km long with the intersection at the base of a hill about 1 km from the powerhouse site. Seven test pit locations along this road were sterile.

Phase II Results

A helicopter survey of the 25 kv distribution line from the powerhouse at Paradise River to an existing substation near the intersection of the Burin Peninsula Highway and Monkstown access road was made.

The upland areas from Paradise River powerhouse to the substation near the Burin Peninsula Highway is tundra-like with bogs (wetlands), shrubs, lichens and heathers, ponds and rock outcrops. Such an area would have been marginal to prehistoric peoples except as travel routes.

No areas of interest requiring further ground testing or surveying were observed along the distribution line corridor and the results of the survey confirm local interview information that little use has been made of the area.

Phase III

Both banks of the Paradise River above the falls are steep and extremely rugged. Heavily tree covered, the valley has large rock outcroppings requiring climbing to advance upstream. Small brooks flow from barrens and bogs atop the river valley but these are tiny (1.5 m wide .25 m deep). At the mouths of these brooks some flat areas exist but generally they are too small and wet for camping (Plate 1).

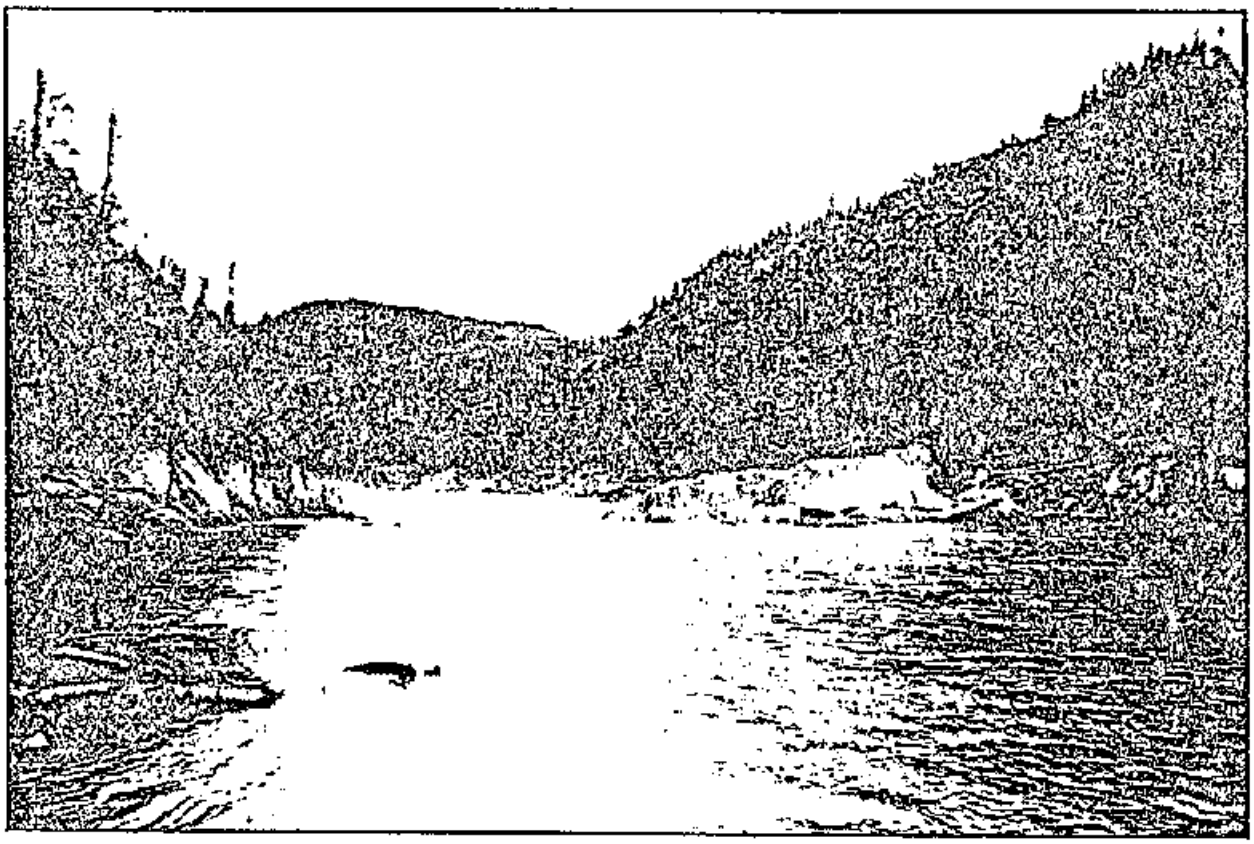


Plate 1: Looking downriver to Pardy's Gulch

Cutovers exist along both sides of the river. Informants say the areas were accessed by horse and sleigh across the barrens and then down the brook gulches. Trees are generally small, although some old stumps indicate large spruce once grew there.

Informants who have logged the area agree the terrain is too rough, and the forest too limited, for any large scale operations. As well the many rapids and obstructions on the river make it difficult to float logs out of the area. Earlier, unmechanized, wood cutting operations concentrated in the valleys between Monkstown and Davis Cove and along the steep shorelines of Paradise Sound.

The east side of the river, between the main falls and Audrey Island Brook is steeper and rougher than the west side. Between Pardy's Gulch and Audrey Island Brook there are sandy, flat areas but access to them is limited by the terrain. Indian Tent Brook derives its name from a late 19th century "Indian style" European built tilt located in the gulch.

A recently abandoned (post 1960) log tilt exists on a flat area on the lower side of the mouth of Eastern Ten Mile Feeder (Plate 2).

Plate 2: Log tilt at mouth of Eastern Ten Mile Feeder

The flat areas at the mouths of Pardy's Gulch Brook and Joyce's Gulch Brook are large enough for camping but out of the way. Wood cutters seemed to have pitched camps above the river at the top of the cutovers. Some plastic debris and tent bough piles were found above the flood line marks in two recent cutovers. The cutovers, given the height of stumps (about 2.0 m), were all used in winter operations.

The river does not have salmon or sea trout resources and brook trout populations seem limited to the upper, shallow, reaches of the river. Mammal wildlife appears scarce (some moose and bear signs were observed in the gulches). This lack of animal and fish resources, coupled with general inaccessibility, probably means aboriginal people, as with later European settlers, did not extensively use the river valley. As well, Paradise River does not lead into an exploitable interior, as does Piper's Hole River. Above Western Ten Mile Feeder trees are scarce and the valley gives way to the barren interior of the Burin Peninsula.

DISCUSSION

Survey areas appear low in prehistoric and historic resource potential and no additional work is recommended. Procedures for the accidental discovery of sites are included in the client's environmental protection plan (Hydro 1987).

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1911 Newfoundland. Clarendon Press. Oxford.

APPENDIX 1
LIST OF INTERVIEWED MONKSTOWN RESIDENTS

Brigadier (Ret.) Abraham and Eliza Churchill
Major (Ret.) Enos Darby
George and Rita Piercey
Bill and Beatrice Butler
Ronald and Isabella Hefferan
Mr. and Mrs. George Monk
Vickie Hammond
Bill Barry
Ronald Hefferan, Jr.
Ben Barrett
Albert Hefferan
Maxwell Monk
William Masters
Howard Barrett
Roger Carter

DRAFT SCHWARZ 1987 An Archaeological Survey of Terra Nova Lake and Gambo Pond 87.11

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to report briefly on the findings of a survey of Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake conducted by the author in July-August 1987. The survey was undertaken in order to begin to elucidate the as yet little-known prehistory of the Newfoundland interior.

This particular region was selected for this research for several reasons. Firstly, the Bonavista Bay hinterland was considered likely to be relatively free of extensive Beothuk remains that might hamper the discovery and interpretation of prehistoric occupations. Thus, this area seemed a more attractive place to begin research into the prehistory of the interior than, say, the Exploits-Red Indian Lake drainage of Notre Dame Bay, even though this latter region is already known to have yielded evidence of prehistoric occupation. Second, both Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake were easily accessible from the Trans-Canada Highway and could be surveyed at a reasonable cost, without recourse to aircraft. In this instance, their accessibility meant that Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake did not lie as deep in the interior as some other potential research areas, but there was compensation, in the sense that Gambo Pond did offer instead a convenient natural "transect" extending straight from the head of Freshwater Bay to about 30 km inland. Meanwhile, Terra Nova Lake, at 190 m a.s.l., its seaward end lying some 22 km inland from Middle Arm along the Terra Nova River (though only 12 km overland via Pitt's Pond from Clode Sound), offered a somewhat deeper view into the Bonavista Bay hinterland.

A third factor is the prehistoric resource potential of the Gambo and Terra Nova drainages. Not only are both relatively rich in salmon and trout, but it seemed likely as well that however much caribou migration routes may have varied in the past, local herds would inevitably have been channeled or intercepted by one or both river systems. Finally, it must be admitted that Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake were selected in

part because lakes were more likely than rivers to be forgiving to the novice canoeist.

NARRATIVE

On 29 July, we arrived at Mint Brook Camp, near the northeastern end of Gambo Pond, loaded our supplies into the canoe, and proceeded up the pond, making a temporary camp late in the afternoon on the southern shore. The next eight days were spent surveying on foot along the straits that divide the lake into an "Upper Pond" and a "Lower Pond", and along the shorelines to the east and west. In addition, a separate stretch of the southern shore of the Lower Pond was also surveyed in this fashion (Figure 1). Needless to say, this foot survey was time consuming, and on 7 August we abandoned this strategy in favour of a canoe-based survey in which only areas of high potential were explored on foot. In this manner, we completed coverage of first the Upper Pond and then the Lower Pond; we completed our objective of 100% coverage of the lakeshore on 12 August, having located seventeen prehistoric sites. Toward the end of that day we drove to Gander to purchase more supplies and await a planned helicopter survey near Wesleyville scheduled for the 14th. When this latter operation was aborted, we opted to spend the time on a cursory survey of a short stretch of the northern shore of Freshwater Bay, from the mouth of Gambo Brook to a point just east of the community of Middle Brook. Survey coverage was by no means exhaustive, but two sites, one prehistoric and one historic were located. On 17 August we moved down to Terra Nova Lake and established a camp on the Terra Nova River, near the western end of the lake. Over the next 7 days, we conducted a canoe survey of the lake, covering some 79% of the shoreline (Figure 1), and discovering a single site. This final stage of the survey was completed on 23 August.

GAMBO POND

Gambo Pond is a long, narrow lake (ca. 0.5-1.3 km wide by 30 km long) set in a narrow, fairly steep-walled basin oriented roughly northeast-southwest. The shape and orientation of the lake, and of the basin itself, betray its tectonic origin, a characteristic it shares with other, much larger lakes, such as Grand Lake and Red Indian Lake (Yoxall 1981). The depth of Gambo Pond varies considerably; Depths of 42m have been recorded (Seabrook 1962; Yoxall 1981), and along much of its length, it is quite deep at the center, but a considerable percentage of the lake is in fact quite shallow. This is especially marked in the area of "the Straits" half-way along Gambo Pond. Here the lake gives way to marshy lowland and contracts to a shallow, fast-moving stream no more than a few meters wide at its narrowest point. This feature effectively divides Gambo Pond into two smaller lakes of roughly equal size and shape, locally termed the "Lower Pond" and the "Upper Pond." Other major features of the lake include the deltas of two large streams, Riverhead Brook and Triton Brook, both of which disemboque at the western end of the pond. At the eastern end of the lake, Gambo Brook, a wide but rocky stream, drains the pond itself, flowing four km or so from the eastern end of Gambo Pond to the head of Freshwater Bay.

Vegetation on the hillslopes flanking Gambo Pond consists of a fairly typical spuce-birch forest, though with scattered examples of Red Pine (Pinus resinosus). The marshland supports only grasses, with some gorse and small trees at slightly higher elevations and on consolidated sandbars. The full constellation of terrestrial fauna is present in the area, including caribou, whose migrations reportedly lead them to cross Gambo Pond at its upper reaches. The lake itself supports salmon, trout, and freshwater mussels.

The impact of recent and modern land-use along the lake appears so far to be slight, at least as far as archaeological resources are

concerned. Groups of ruined cribwork structures projecting from the water at the eastern end of the Upper Pond, and at both ends of the Lower Pond, attest to past logging activities along the lake. As large-scale logging here was discontinued many years ago, its impact, in terms of flooding, is difficult to assess, but in view of the absence of conspicuous erosional features, it seems likely that any such impact was little greater than that of the natural fluctuations in water level resulting from seasonal and other climatic variations. It should be noted that water levels on Gambo Pond, as at many Newfoundland lakes and ponds this summer, were extremely low. This made canoeing difficult in places, but the broad, exposed beaches did facilitate the walking component of the survey.

In addition, a number of cabins are scattered along the shores of Gambo Pond, especially in the more attractive locations. That these cabins cause some damage to archaeological sites is undeniable, but their foundations are generally insubstantial, and it seems that on the whole, cabin construction serves to reveal, rather than obscure or destroy, in situ deposits.

As mentioned, Gambo Pond was surveyed by two methods: a considerable portion of the shoreline (ca. 30 km, or 46%) was explored on foot, while the rest of the survey was canoe-based. The foot survey was concentrated primarily on the central portions of the lakeshore, around the Straits. At this stage, we walked the shoreline, examining the beach for artifacts which may have eroded from in situ deposits. Whenever a piece was discovered in this manner, we commenced shovel-testing, and examining the surface of the ground behind the beach. In addition, any cut banks, and all areas of level, dry ground fronting the beach were explored and shovel-tested, regardless of whether or not these locations seemed otherwise attractive for settlement. Finally, periodic forays were made into areas behind the lake; tests were dug on high ground rising out of marshland, and along the ridgetops and break-of-slope of the hills

flanking the lake. It should be noted that this last component of the foot survey, extending into the woods and marshland behind the lake, proved extremely difficult, and was more exhausting than exhaustive.

After eight days, this procedure was abandoned in favour of a canoe-based strategy. At this stage, we proceeded along the shore by canoe, landing only to examine areas of high archaeological potential. "High potential" was defined on the basis of both our own experiences during the foot survey, and those of others who had worked in similar situations (Thomsom 1983; Samson 1978); locations further explored on foot included those with sandy beaches and therefore good access by boat, points of land projecting outward into the lake, and the mouths of streams. In addition, any cut banks and attractive cabin sites observed from the canoe also received closer examination.

The foot survey was initially undertaken because prehistoric native settlement location preferences in the Newfoundland interior were poorly understood, and it seemed premature to assume from the start that results from work in Labrador or on historic Beothuk sites were necessarily applicable to this situation. In short, I considered that a non-judgemental foot survey could potentially reveal a greater number and diversity of sites, and indeed, this strategy was abandoned not because it was unproductive, but because it was time-consuming. Nevertheless, it is interesting that in fact, the areas that were surveyed on foot did <u>not</u> yield a significantly greater number or diversity of sites. The stretches of lakeshore surveyed on foot yielded a total of eight sites, just under 0.27 per linear kilometer, while nine sites (just under 0.26 per linear kilometer) were discovered in the canoe-based stage. Thus, both survey methods were almost exactly equally productive; Furthermore, contrary to expectations, a majority (six out of ten) of sites represented only by stray finds were discovered in the course of the canoe survey. In fact, the only site "type" the canoe survey failed to reveal on Gambo Pond was

the "stray find on cobble beach." Some sites of this type may therefore have been missed during the canoe survey, but on the whole, the areas surveyed by each method yielded remarkably comparable numbers and types of sites.

The survey was undertaken to assess the area's potential for further work, and the primary aim was therefore to acquire a large, rather than necessarily a representative, sample of sites. Indeed, the difficulties of exploring the marshes and forested hills flanking the lake ensured that the sample was probably not a representative one: the absence of sites such as hilltop lookouts/flintknapping stations in areas behind the lake likely reflects the cursory survey coverage in these areas, rather than their avoidance by native groups. However, given that the survey has yielded a sample composed entirely of lakeshore sites, the results suggest that at least no further bias is operating significantly within this sample.

THE SITES

Some basic data on the seventeen sites discovered along Gambo Pond is here presented in tabular form (Table 1). An examination of Table 1 immediately reveals that the majority of the sites located represent only stray finds: primarily isolated flakes, of unknown cultural affiliation, found on active beaches. The remainder, though, do warrant at least brief descriptions. I should like to emphasize that the site sizes given in Table 1 are only tentative estimates.

DeAo-1: Three joining pieces from a single utilized flake were found in the wall of a small, narrow (1.5 m wide) eroding bank on the northern shore of the pond opposite DdAo-2 (see below). Though these pieces were presumably *in situ*, no additional material was recovered, and they may be considered to represent a single stray find, nonetheless.

DdAo-1: A small (ca. 5x5m) surface scatter of patinated flakes was discovered near a cabin behind a small sandy westward-facing cove 300m southwest of DdAo-2 on the southern shore of Gambo Pond. The cultural affiliation of these remains is unknown.

DdAo-2: The second largest site discovered in the course of the survey was located on a sandy point on the western side of the mouth of a wide brook which disemboques on the southern shore of the Lower Pond. Although this sandbar is still active, it seems to be expanding, and along its spine has been colonized and consolidated by brush and small trees. This location offers good fishing around the mouth of the brook, and also a good lookout point. Flakes are visible along some 50 meters or so of the beach, and the surface scatter extends to the brush behind the beach, reaching a maximum width of about twenty meters. Finished artifacts include a small, leaf-shaped biface of green chert, belonging to the Recent Indian period. Also found were two artifacts provisionally assigned to the Maritime Archaic period: one is a large blade similar to those recovered by Carignan (1975, 1977) in Maritime Archaic components at sites in Bonavista Bay, and the other is a large, broad, flat, ovate biface, also broadly comparable to examples recovered by Carignan (e.g. 1975: Plate 32b). Both pieces were manufactured of a mottled brown and green chert.

DdAo-5: A small scatter of flakes was discovered on the eastern side, and one flake from the western side, of a sandy point projecting outward from the southern shore of the Upper Pond. The cultural affiliation is unknown.

DdAo-7: Three flakes were recovered from the leached zone along a one-meter segment of a low, eroding bank near the base of a steep, rocky headland on the northern shore of the Upper Pond. Although the site is small, and/or has been largely destroyed by erosion, it does contain *in situ* cultural material.

DdAo-8: On a wooded point on the southern shore of the Upper Pond, nearly due south of DdAo-7, a number of flakes were found exposed by treefalls. About ten meters to the south, a single flake of fine green chert was also recovered from the debris around a burnt cabin. The site area is estimated to total ca. 100 square meters.

DdAp-2: The largest site discovered in the course of the survey is located on the southern shore of the Upper Pond, on and around a sandy point on the northern edge of the Triton Brook delta. Here on the margin of the delta, the sandy alluvium seems relatively stable and supports large trees and bushes. Flakes were visible in large numbers on the surface, both on the active beach, and on the consolidated sandbar, over a total area of ca. 500-650 square meters. Surface scatter is densest around the point itself, and here too were found indications of *in situ* deposits. Near the large cabin that sits on the point, a freshly-dug latrine hole or garbage pit revealed a section of the sandbar 0.5 x 1.5 m across and 1 m deep. Flakes were visible in the wall from 10 to 20 cm below the surface. The pile of backdirt from this pit yielded a further flake and a Little Passage projectile point.

DeAn-1: The third-largest site that was encountered occupied an exposed sandy point projecting from a large expanse of treeless marsh on the southern shore of the Lower Pond. Flakes were visible on the surface of the point, behind the beach, over an area of ca. 400 square meters. One

diagnostic artifact was recovered, this being a fairly early-looking Little Passage point (Schwarz n.d.).

I should conclude this section by noting that one of the cabin owners, Mr. George Neal, of Gambo, showed me an unusual, heavily waterworn, Recent Indian projectile point (Plate 3), which had been found on the beach on the northern shore of the Upper Pond, a few km east of the mouth of Riverhead Brook. Unfortunately, our careful exploration of this stretch of lakeshore on foot failed to reveal any additional material, either on or behind the beach.

As expected, these sites all share a number of characteristics. Most are small in comparison to coastal sites, though a number of larger sites were discovered. Second, all represent shallow or surficial deposits, and none showed any evidence on the surface for habitation structures, or any features beyond a scatter of lithic debris. With the exception of the artifacts and some of the flakes from DdAo-2, the biface fragment from DdAo-4, and a single flake from DdAo-8, all of the lithic material recovered consisted of patinated or partly patinated blue or violet cherts. The sample of sites from Gambo Pond also indicates some locational preferences. Discounting the cases of stray finds made on active beaches, in which the original provenience is uncertain, six of the remaining eight sites (75%) were found on points of land projecting outward onto the lake, and six of the sites, too, were found on the southern shore of the pond. It could be argued that these traits in fact reflect biases inherent in the survey strategy, but for the reasons outlined previously, I do not believe this to be the case; thus, while the sample is small, and the correlations not especially strong, they may indeed broadly reflect aboriginal site location criteria.

FRESHWATER BAY

Although the primary aim of the survey was to locate sites in the interior, we did spend one day exploring the northern shore of both Gambo Brook and the head of Freshwater Bay: the area covered corresponds to the shoreline fronting the sprawling, contiguous communities of Gambo South, Gambo, and Middle Brook. This part of the survey was vehicle-based, and was conducted by driving through the community and making periodic stops in order to walk the shoreline. The coastline at the head of Freshwater Bay is in places low-lying and marshy, backed by steep slopes, and fronted by broad, rocky foreshore flats. The result is a dearth of likely aboriginal settlement locations, exacerbated by an even greater shortage of locations amenable to the launching or landing of boats. It is perhaps not surprising, then, that this exploration was largely unproductive. Even allowing for the potential impact of the modern settlement on archaeological remains, and for the possiblity of Holocene sea level fluctuations changing the past configuration of the coastline, it is possible that the scarcity of archaeological remains is due to the real unsuitability of the area according to native settlement location criteria.

Nevertheless, two sites were discovered, both, not surprisingly, some kilometers along the coast from the mouth of Gambo Brook, where the flats begin to tail off and the shoreline becomes more easily accessible by boat.

One small prehistoric site (DeAn-6) occupies a small meadow on the southern shore of the large cove into which Middle Brook flows. Flakes of the familiar blue and violet cherts were visible on the surface where several patches had been stripped of sod. Further shovel-testing around the cleared areas failed to uncover any additional material and the site would not seem to exceed fifty square meters in area.

The other site, DeAn-7, lies near the end of an exposed peninsula

across the cove from DeAn-6. This large (ca. 1 ha) historic site covers a large area of meadow interspersed with bedrock outcrops. No structures are visible on the surface, but the site is pitted with small holes dug by people with metal detectors. We encountered two of these people on the site when we arrived, and their descriptions of the material they found suggests that this site represents primarily a nineteenth-century European occupation. We informed them of the new antiquities legislation and of the importance of preseerving the province's cultural heritage, but I expect that the site will continue to suffer from this sort of disturbance. No prehistoric material was encountered on the site, but the location is an attractive one, and I would be surprised if the site did not contain evidence of prehistoric occupation, albeit obscured by the extensive historic European deposits.

TERRA NOVA LAKE

The 1987 survey concluded with an exploration of Terra Nova Lake. This was conducted in the same fashion as the canoe-based component of the Gambo Pond survey, and though it was not possible in the remaining time to cover 100% of the shoreline, as had been achieved on Gambo Pond, some 79% of the lakeshore was surveyed, including all of the stretches deemed to show high potential for attracting native settlement. Unfortunately, our efforts met with far less success here than on Gambo Pond. Only one site, DeAn-1, was found, and this site was represented only by a single retouched flake found on an active beach on the northern shore of the lake, across from the modern community of Terra Nova. Extensive shovel-testing behind the beach failed to reveal the source of this stray find.

However, while this part of the survey yielded disappointing results, I think it would be premature to conclude that prehistoric native activities simply did not extend this far into the interior. First, the

single piece that we did get does point to at least sporadic prehistoric occupation of the area. Second, I suspect that the scarcity of evidence for prehistoric human activities around the lake may be owe less to the ephemeral nature of these activities than to recent disturbance factors. Modern settlement is far more extensive along Terra Nova Lake than on Gambo Pond. This is especially true on the southern shore of the lake, which supports a nearly continuous string of permanent residences and remarkably substantial cabins and holiday homes. In addition, the shoreline, especially on the northern margin of the lake, appears to be extremely unstable. Sandbars are extensive in places, but are apparantly not stable enough to have been colonized and consolidated by vegetation. Elsewhere, the shoreline is marked by long stretches of high eroded banks. In retrospect, then, it is perhaps not surprising that there is little evidence attesting to prehistoric occupation along the lake.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, in spite of the disappointing findings from Terra Nova Lake, the results of the survey were most satisfactory. The shore of Gambo Pond yielded a large number of sites, several of respectable size, attesting to occupations ranging in date from the earliest period in Newfoundland prehistory (Maritime Archaic), to the latest (Little Passage Complex). The lack of evidence for Palaeo-Eskimo occupations along the lake is intriguing, but it would be premature to attach too much significance to this at present, simply on the basis of the survey collections.

Furthermore, while Gambo Pond hardly lies in the deepest interior of the Island, it is undeniable that all of the sites located attest to prehistoric exploitation of the interior. The easternmost site on the lake, DeAn-5, still lies nearly 5 km along Gambo Brook from the sea; if we discount stray finds, the nearest remaining site is DeAn-1, 13.5 km from

the sea. It seems likely, then, that at any one time most or all of the Gambo Pond sites lay outside the catchment radius of the nearest coastal settlement.

One result of the survey which is particularly gratifying, for me, is the clear indication that in spite of perceived (and real) risks and difficulties, problem-oriented research can be conducted in the interior with every prospect of success. Sites appear in many cases to be both visible enough and large enough to justify the effort expended. This view is reinforced by encouraging results obtained in environmental-impact studies carried out in the interior this summer (Thomson, this volume), and bodes well for future research on this aspect of Newfoundland prehistory.

While the discovery of prehistoric sites was a precondition for the success of the survey, the primary objective was to locate sites that would justify further work aimed at understanding prehistoric adaptations to the interior. In this respect, too, I consider the season to have been successful. The three large sites, DdAo-2, DdAp-2, and DeAn-1, all deserve further excavation, as does the smaller site DdAo-8; DdAo-1, DdAo-5 and DdAo-7 also deserve at least limited testing. I should acknowledge, though, that the difficulties involved in working in the interior do not end with the discovery of sites. I suspect that few, if any, of the Gambo Pond sites would be selected for further work if they had been found on the coast; most are shallow or even surficial, and most are subject to erosion and disturbence through rafting ice and fluctuating water levels. None show very high potential for good organic preservation.

Nevertheless, we must live with these conditions if we are to understand the prehistory of the interior, and I believe much can be done with the data these sites offer. Some idea of the culture history of the hinterland would permit broad assessments of changes in settlement and resource exploitation along the lake through time, and the study of

settlement data, lithic tool-types, and use-wear, for instance, should yield more detailed insights into site functions and their changes through time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is impossible, of course, to list here all those who have contributed in some measure to this research. However, I would like to thank my field assistant, now my wife, Lynne. I am also most grateful to Reg Auger and Brenda Kennedy for their help, encouragement, and advice, and to Callum Thomson for his help and patience. This research was made possible by a grant from the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Youth, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Marilyn and Bill Curran, Herb Kane, Joyce and George Neal, Teresa and Don Pynn, and all of the other cabin owners we met on Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake, who helped make the field season a productive and pleasurable experience.

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Table 1
Summary of Survey Data

Borden Number	Site Size sq. m.	Survey Type	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
GAMBO POND				
DdAo-1	25	F	?	
DdAo-2	500	F	Mar. Archaic Recent Indian	
DdAo-3	Stray Finds	F	?	
DdAo-4	"	F	Mar. Archaic	lg. Biface fragment
DdAo-5	12	F	?	
DdAo-6	Stray Find	F	?	
DdAo-7	14	F	?	
DdAo-8	100	C	?	
DdAo-9	Stray Find	C	?	
DeAo-1	Stray Find?	F	?	
DdAp-1	"	C	?	
DdAp-2	500-650	C	Recent Indian	
DeAn-1	400	C	Recent Indian	
DeAn-2	Stray Find	C	?	
DeAn-3	"	C	?	
DeAn-4	"	C	?	
DeAn-5	"	C	?	
FRESHWATER BAY				
DeAn-6	50	V	?	
DeAn-7	10,000	V	Historic	
TERRA NOVA LAKE				
DdAn-1	Stray Find	C	?	

"Survey Type" refers to the survey strategy employed at the time the site was discovered:

F Foot-based
C Canoe-based
V Vehicle-based

Figure 1. The study area, showing areas surveyed as well as sites discovered along Terra Nova Lake and Freshwater Bay. For Gambo Pond sites, see Figure 2.

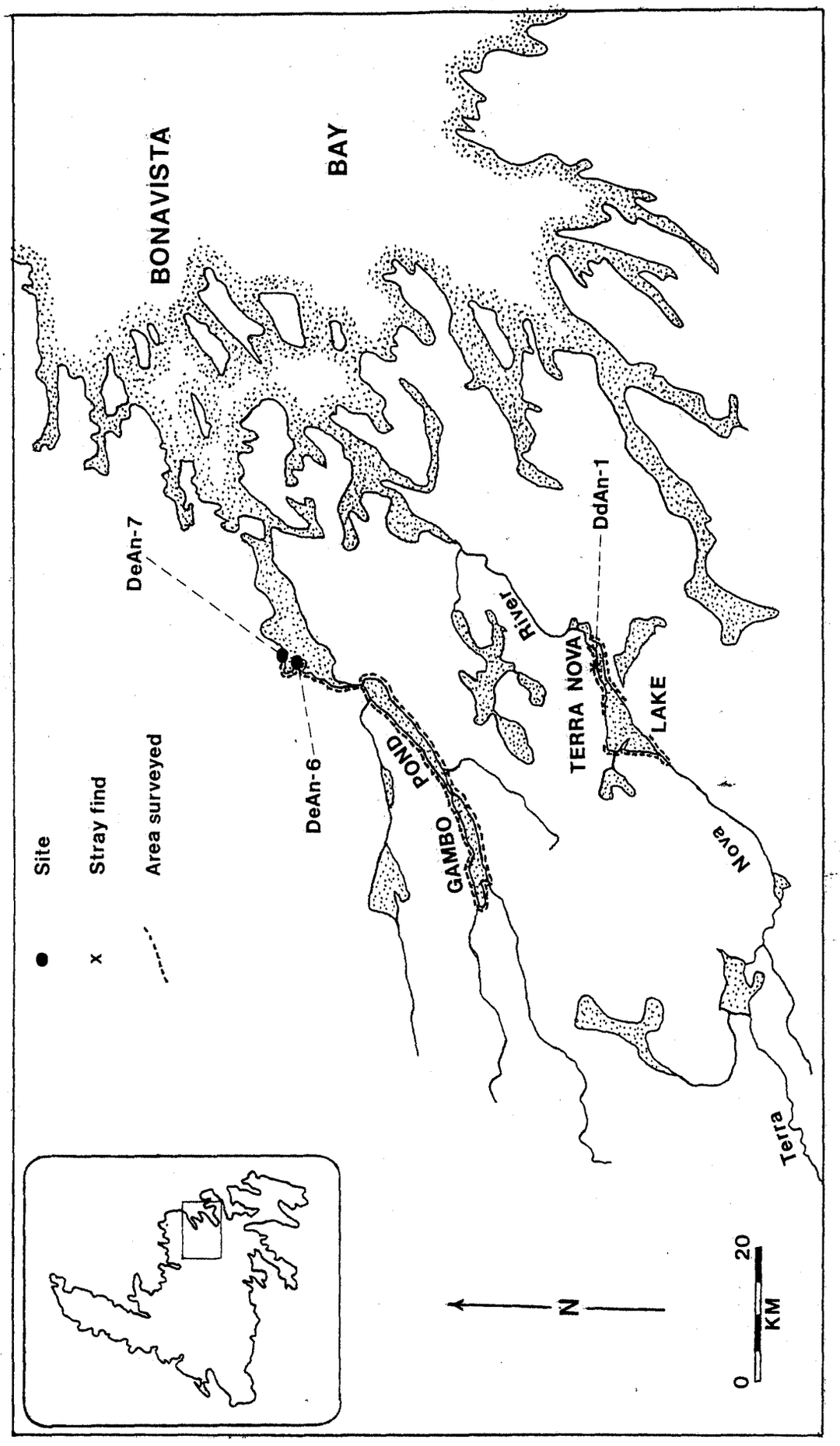
BONAVISTA
BAY
DeAn-7
DeAn-6
DdAn-1
Site
Stray find
Area surveyed
POND
GAMBO
River
TERRA NOVA
LAKE
Nova
Terra
N
0
20
KM

Figure 2. Archaeological sites discovered on Gambo Pond.

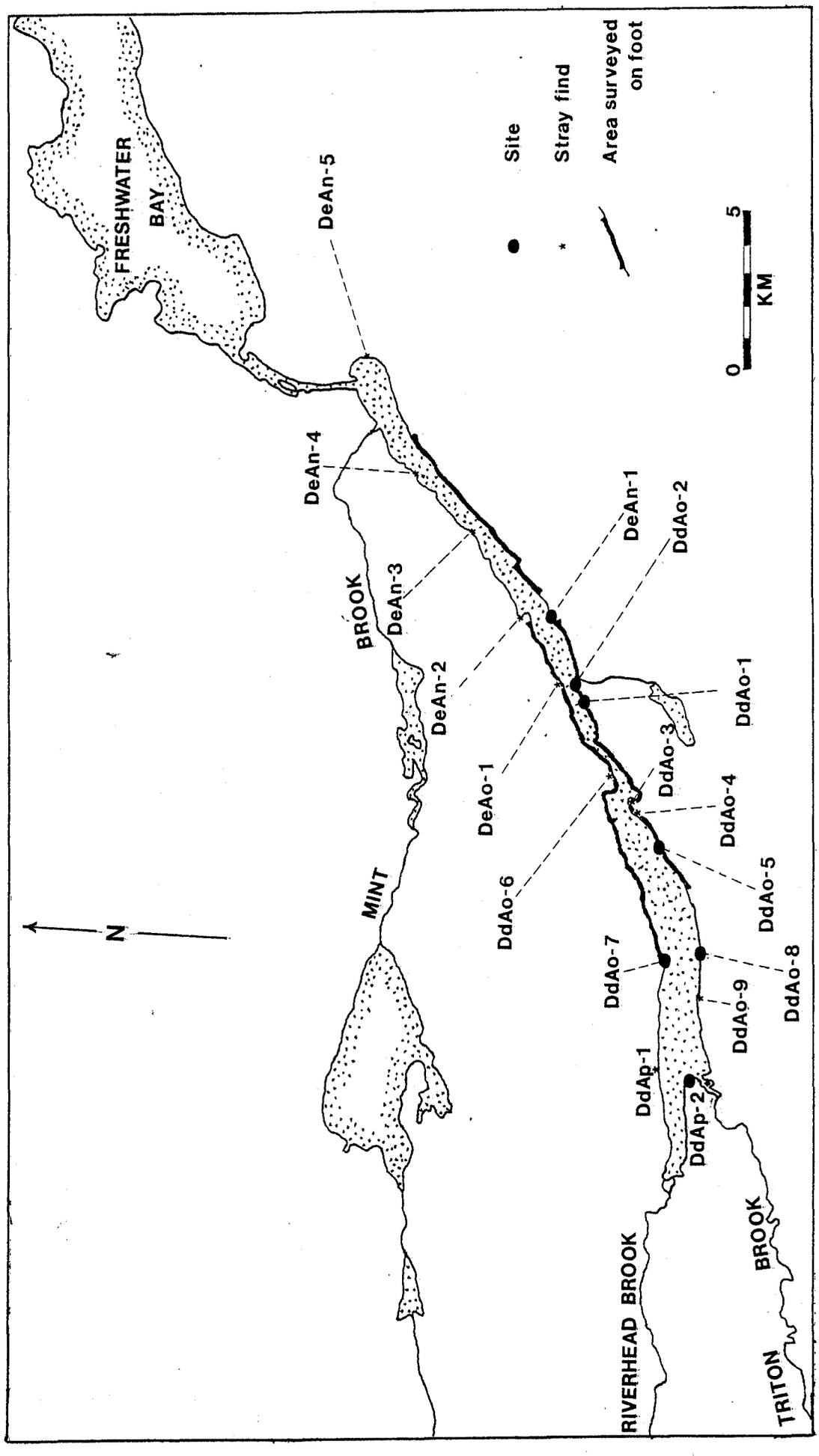
FRESHWATER
BAY
DeAn-5
Site
Stray find
Area surveyed on foot
0
5
KM
DeAn-4
BROOK
DeAn-3
DeAn-2
DeAn-1
DdAo-2
DdAo-1
DeAo-1
DdAo-3
DdAo-4
MINT
DdAo-6
DdAo-5
DdAo-7
DdAo-8
DdAo-9
DdAp-1
DdAp-2
N
RIVERHEAD BROOK
BROOK
TRITON

Figure 3. Locations of sites found along Freshwater Bay.

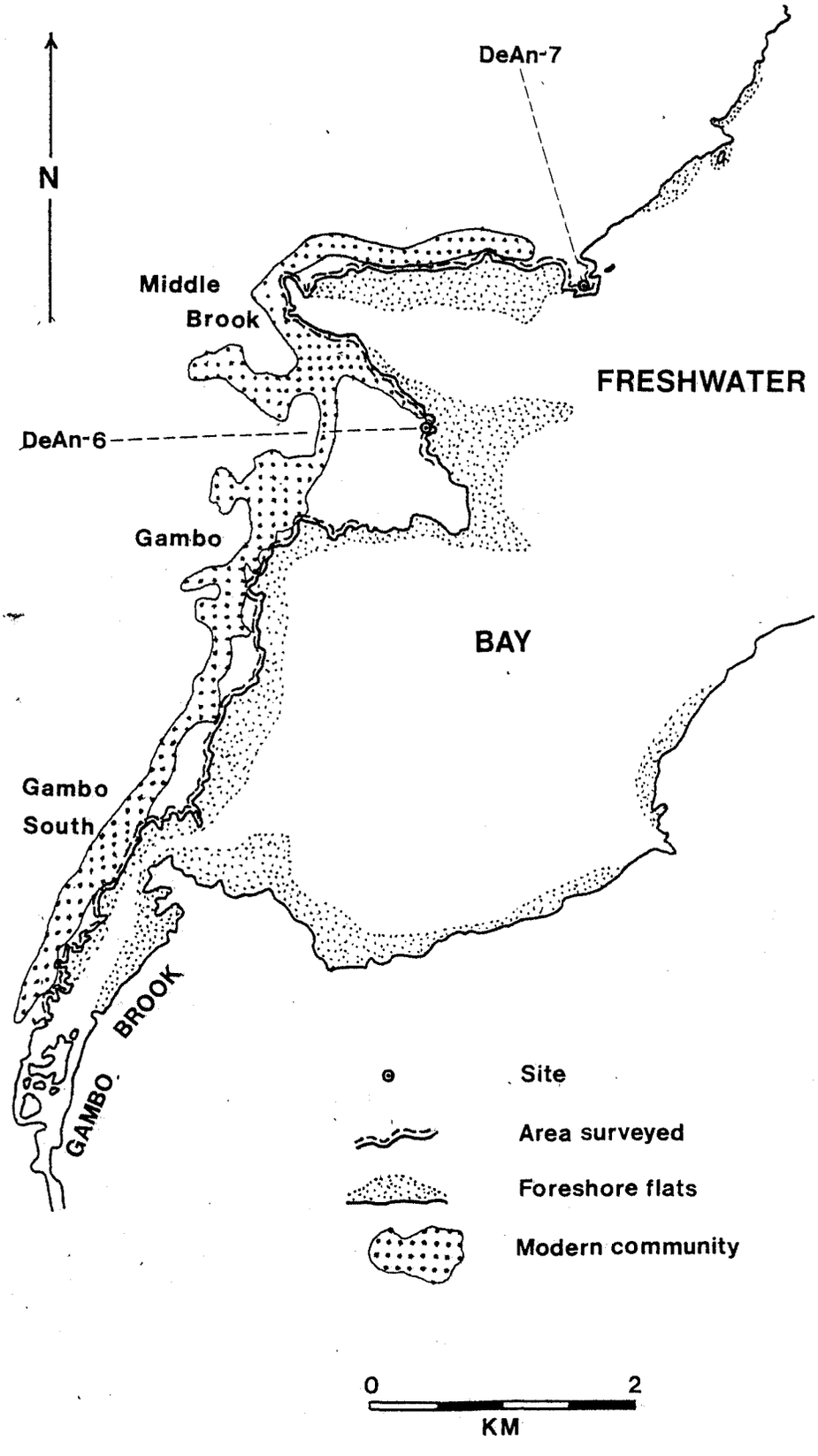
N
DeAn-7
Middle
Brook
FRESHWATER
DeAn-6
Gambo
BAY
Gambo
South
GAMBO BROOK
Site
Area surveyed
Foreshore flats
Modern community
0
2
KM

Figure 4. Locations of sites found along Terra Nova Lake.

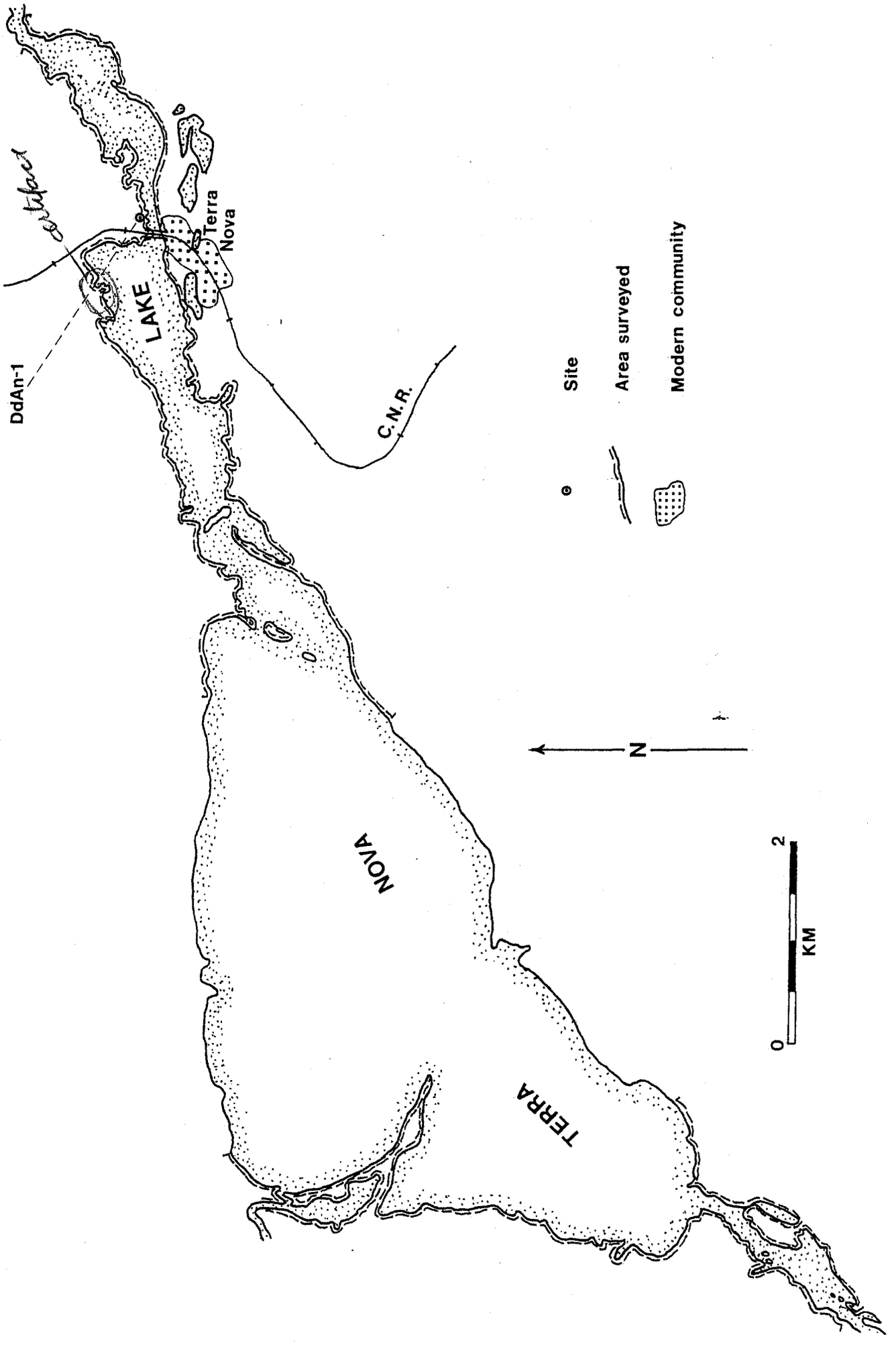
DdAn-1
LAKE
Terra Nova
C.N.R.
Site
Area surveyed
Modern community
N
NOVA
TERRA
0
2
KM

Figure 5. Locations of sites found on "Lower" Gambo Pond.

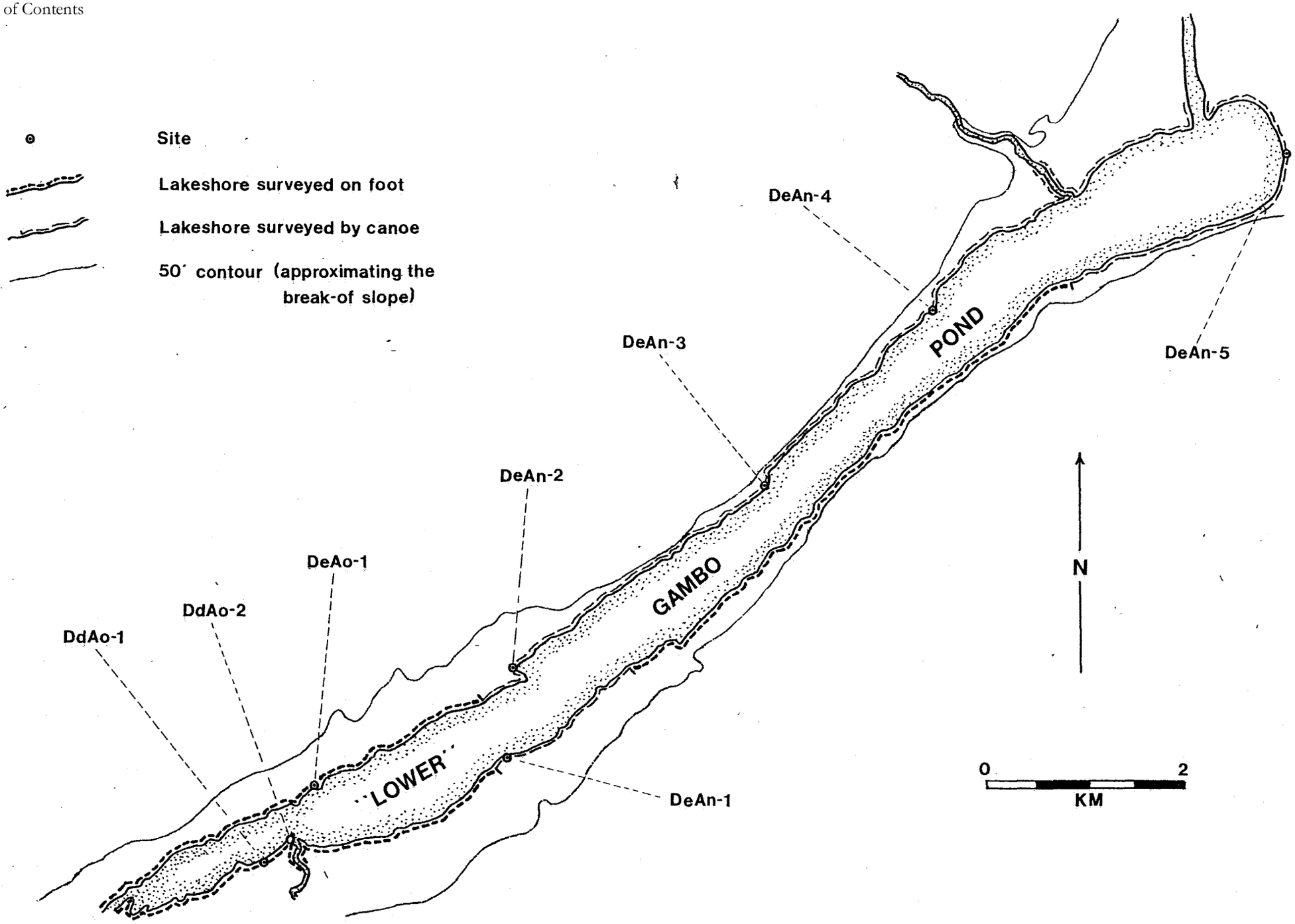

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Figure 6. Locations of sites found on "Upper" Gambo Pond.

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(or B:)

87.11

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TERRA NOVA LAKE AND GAMBO POND

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This is the same papaer as started on page 449, however this version was done in preparation for an Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador 1987 volume which was never finished.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to report briefly on the findings of a survey of Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake conducted by the author in July - August, 1987. The survey was undertaken in order to begin to elucidate the as yet little-known prehistory of the Newfoundland interior.

This particular region was selected for this research for several reasons. Firstly, the Bonavista Bay hinterland was considered likely to be relatively free of extensive Beothuk remains that might hamper the discovery and interpretation of prehistoric occupations. Thus, this area seemed a more attractive place to begin research into the prehistory of the interior than, say, the Exploits - Red Indian Lake drainage of Notre Dame Bay, even though this latter region is already known to have yielded evidence of prehistoric occupation. Second, both Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake were easily accessible from the Trans-Canada highway and could be surveyed at a reasonable cost, without recourse to aircraft. In this instance, their accessibility meant that Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake did not lie as deep in the interior as some other potential research areas, but there was compensation, in the sense that Gambo Pond did offer instead a convenient natural "transect" extending straight from the head of Freshwater Bay to about 30 km inland. Meanwhile, Terra Nova Lake, at 190 m a.s.l., its seaward end lying some 22 km inland from Middle Arm along the Terra Nova River (though only 12 km overland via Pitts Pond from Clode Sound), offered a somewhat deeper view into the Bonavista Bay hinterland.

A third factor factor is the prehistoric resource potential of the Gambo and Terra Nova drainages. Not only are both relatively rich in salmon and trout, but it seemed likely as well that however much caribou migration routes may have varied in the past, local herds would inevitably have been channeled or intercepted by one or both river systems. Finally, it must be admitted that Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake were selected in part because lakes were more likely than rivers to be forgiving to the novice canoeist.

NARRATIVE

On 29 July, we arrived at Mint Brook camp, near the

northeastern end of Gambo Pond, located our supplies into the canoe, and proceeded up the pond, making a temporary camp late in the afternoon on the southern shore. The next eight days were spent surveying on foot along the straits that divide the lake into an "Upper Pond" and a "Lower Pond", and along the shorelines to the east and west. In addition, a separate stretch of the southern shore of the Lower Pond was also surveyed in this fashion (Figure 1). Needless to say, this foot survey was time consuming, and on 7 August we abandoned this strategy in favour of a canoe-based survey in which only areas of high potential were explored on foot. In this manner, we completed coverage of first the Upper Pond and then the Lower Pond; we completed our objective of 100% coverage of the lakeshore on 12 August, having located seventeen prehistoric sites. Toward the end of that day we drove to Gander to purchase more supplies and await a planned helicopter survey near Wesleyville scheduled for the 14th. When this latter occupation was aborted, we opted to spend the time on a cursory survey of a short stretch of the northern shore of Freshwater Bay, from the mouth of Gambo Brook to a point just east of the community of Middle Brook. Survey coverage was by no means exhaustive, but two sites, one prehistoric and one historic, were located. On 17 August we moved down to Terra Nova Lake and established camp on the Terra Nova River, near the western end of the lake. Over the next 7 days, we conducted a canoe survey of the lake, covering some 79% of the shoreline (Figure 1), and discovering a single site. This final stage of the survey was completed on 23 August.

GAMBO POND

Gambo Pond is a long, narrow lake (ca. 0.5-1.3 km wide by 30 km long) set in a narrow, fairly steep-walled basin oriented roughly northeast-southwest. The shape and orientation of the lake, and of the basin itself, betray its tectonic origin, a characteristic it shares with other, much larger lakes, such as Grand Lake and Red Indian Lake (Yoxall 1981). The depth of Gambo Pond varies considerably; depths of 42 m have been recorded (Seabrook 1962; Yoxall 1981), and along much of its length, it is quite deep at the center, but a considerable percentage of the lake is quite shallow. This is especially marked in the area of the "Straits" half-way along Gambo Pond. Here the lake gives way to a marshy lowland and contracts to a shallow, fast-moving stream no more than a few metres wide at its narrowist point. This feature effectively divides Gambo Pond into two smaller lakes of roughly equal size and shape, locally termed the "Lower Pond" and the "Upper Pond". Other major features of the lake include the deltas of two large streams, Riverhead Brook and

Triton Brook, both of which disemboque at the western end of the pond. At the eastern end of the lake, Gambo Brook, a wide but rocky stream, drains the pond itself, flowing four km or so from the eastern end of Gambo Pond to the head of Freshwater Bay.

Vegetation on the hillslopes flanking Gambo Pond consists of a fairly typical spruce-birch forest, though with scattered examples of Red Pine (Pinus resinous). The marshland supports only grasses, with some gorse and small trees at slightly higher elevations and on consolidated sandbars. The full constellation of terrestrial fauna is present in the area, including caribou, whose migrations reportedly lead them to cross Gambo Pond at its upper reaches. The lake itself supports salmon, trout, and freshwater mussels.

The impact of recent and modern land-use along the lake appears so far to be slight, at least as far as archaeological resources are concerned. Groups of ruined cribwork structures projecting from the water at the eastern end of the Upper Pond, and at both ends of the Lower Pond, attest to past logging activities along the lake. As large-scale logging here was discontinued many years ago, its impact, in terms of flooding, is difficult to assess, but in view of the absence of conspicuous erosional features, it seems likely that any such impact was little greater than that of the natural fluctuations in water level resulting from seasonal and other climatic variations. It should be noted that water levels on Gambo Pond, as at many Newfoundland lakes and ponds this summer, were extremely low. This made canoeing difficult in places, but the broad, exposed beaches did facilitate the walking component of the survey.

In addition, a number of cabins are scattered along the shores of Gambo Pond, especially in the more attractive locations. That these cabins cause some damage to archaeological sites is undeniable, but their foundations are generally insubstantial, and it seems that on the whole, cabin construction serves to reveal, rather than obscure or destroy, in situ deposits.

As mentioned, Gambo Pond was surveyed by two methods: a considerable portion of the shoreline (ca. 30 km, or 46%) was explored on foot, while the rest of the survey was canoe-based. The foot survey was concentrated on the central portions of the shoreline, examining the beach for artifacts which may have eroded from in situ deposits. Whenever a piece was discovered in this manner, we commenced shovel-testing, and examining the surface of the ground behind the beach. In addition, any cut banks, and all areas of level, dry ground fronting the beach were explored and shovel-tested, regardless of whether or not these locations seemed otherwise attractive for settlement. Finally, periodic forays were made into areas behind the lake; tests were

dug on high ground rising out of marshland, and along the ridgetops and break-of-slope of the hills flanking the lake. It should be noted that this last component of the foot survey, extending into the woods and marshland behind the lake, proved extremely difficult, and was more exhausting than exhaustive.

After eight days, this procedure was abandoned in favour of a canoe-based strategy. At this stage, we proceded along the shore by canoe, landing only to examine areas of high archaeological potential. "High potential" was defined on the basis of both our own experiences during the foot survey, and those of others who had worked in similar situations (Thomson 1983; Samson 1978); locations further explored on foot included those with sandy beaches and therefore good access by boat, points of land projecting outward into the lake, and the mouths of streams. In addition, any cut banks and attractive cabin sites observed from the canoe also received a closer examination.

The foot survey was initially undertaken because prehistoric native settlement location preferences in the Newfoundland interior were poorly understood, and it seemed premature to assume from the start that results from work in Labrador or on historic Beothuk sites were necessarily applicable to this situation. In short, I considered that a non-judgemental foot survey could potentailly reveal a greater number and diversity of sites, and indeed, this strategy was abandoned not because it was unproductive, but because it was time-consuming. Nevertheless, it is interesting that in fact, the areas that were surveyed on foot did **not** yield a significantly greater number or diversity of sites. The stretches of lakeshore surveyed on foot yielded a total of eight sites, just inder 0.27 per linear kilometer, while nine sites (just under 0.26 per linear kilometer) were discovered in the canoe-based stage. Thus, both survey methods were almost exactly equally productive; Furthermore, contrary to expectations, a majority (six out of ten) of sites represented only by stray finds were discovered in the course of the canoe survey. In fact, the only site "type" the canoe failed to reveal on Gambo Pond was the "stray find on cobble beach". Some sites of this type may therefore have been missed during the canoe survey, but on the whole, the areas surveyed by each method yielded remarkably comparable numbers and types of sites.

The survey was undertaken to assess the area's potential for further work, and the primary aim was therefore to aquire a large, rather than necessarily a representative, sample of sites. Indeed, the difficulties of exploring the marshes and forested hills flanking the lake ensured that the sample was probably not a representative one: the absence of sites such as hilltop lookouts/flintknapping stations in areas behind the lake likely reflects the cursory survey coverage in these areas, rather than

theior avoidance by native groups. However, given that the survey has yielded a sample composed entirely of lakeshore sites, the results suggest thatat least no further bias is operating significantly within the sample.

THE SITES

Some basic data on the seventeen sites discovered along Gambo Pond is here presented in tabular form (Table 1). An examination of Table 1 immediately reveals that the majority of the sites located represent only stray finds: Primarily isolated flakes, of unknown cultural affiliation, found on on active beaches. The remainder, though, do warrant at least brief descriptions. I should like to emphasize that the site sizes given in Table 1 are only tentative estimates.

DeAo-1: Three joining pieces from a single utilized flake were found in the wall of a small, narrow (1.5 m wide) eroding bank on the northern shore of the pond opposite DdAo-2 (see below). Though these pieces were presumably *in situ*, no additional material was recovered, and they may be considered to represent a single stray find, nonetheless.

DdAo-1: A small (ca. 5 x 5 m) surface scatter of patinated flakes was discovered near a cabin behind a small sandy westward-facing cove 300 m southwest of DdAo-2 on the southern shore of Gambo Pond. The cultural affiliation of these remains is unknown.

DdAo-2: The second largest site discovered in the course of the survey was located on a sandy point on the western side of the mouth of a wide brook which disemboques on on the southern shore of the Lower Pond. Although this sandbar is still active, it seems to be expanding, and along its spine has been colonized and consolidated by brush and small trees. This location offers good fishing around the mouth of the brook, and also a good lookout point. Flakes are visible along some 50 metres or so of the beach, and the surface scatter extends to the brush behind the beach, reaching a maximum width of about 20 metres. Finished artifacts include a small, leaf-shaped biface of green chert, belonging to the Recent Indian period. Also found were two artifacts provisionally assigned to the Maritime Archaic period: one is a large blade similar to those recovered by Carignan (1975,1977) in Maritime Archaic components at sites in Bonavista Bay, and the other is a large, broad, flat, ovate biface, also broadly comparable to examples recovered by Carignan (e.g. 1975: Plate 32b). Both pieces were manufactured of a

mottled brown and green chert.

DdAo-5: A small scatter of flakes was discovered on the eastern side, and one flake from the western side, of a sandy point projecting outward from the southern shore of the Upper Pond. The cultural affiliation is unknown.

DdAo-7: Three flakes were recovered from the leached zone along a one-metre segment of a low, eroding bank near the base of a steep, rocky headland on the northern shore of the Upper Pond. Although this site is small, and/or has been largely destroyed by erosion, it does contain *in situ* cultural material.

DdAo-8: On a wooded point on the southern shore of Upper Pond, nearly due south of DdAo-7, a number of flakes were found exposed by treefalls. About ten metres to the south, a single flake of fine green chert was also recovered from the debris around a burnt cabin. The site area is estimated to total ca. 100 square metres.

DdAp-2: The largest site discovered in the course of the survey is located on the southern shore of Upper Pond, on and around a sandy point on the northern edge of the Triton Brook delta. Here on the margin of the delta, the sandy alluvium seems relatively stable and supports large trees and bushes. Flakes were visible in large numbers on the surface, both on the active beach and on the consolidated sandbar, over a total area of ca. 500-650 m^2. Surface scatter is densest around the point itself, and here too were found indications of *in situ* deposits. Near the large cabin that sits on the point, a freshly-dug latrine hole or garbage pit revealed a section of the sandbar 0.5 x 1.5 m across and 1 m deep. Flakes were visible in the wall from 10 to 20 cm below the surface. The pile of backdirt from this pit yielded a further flake and a Little Passage projectile point.

DeAn-1: The third-largest site that was encountered occupied an exposed sandy point projecting from a large expanse of treeless marsh on the southern shore of the Lower Pond. Flakes were visible on the surface of the point, behind the beach, over an area of ca. 400 m^2. One diagnostic artifact was recovered, this being a fairly early-looking Little Passage point (Schwarz, n.d.).

I should conclude this section by noting that one of the cabin owners, Mr. George Neal, of Gambo, showed me an unusual, heavily waterworn, Recent Indian projectile point (Plate 3), which had been found on the beach on the northern shore of Upper

Pond, a few km east of the mouth of Riverhead Brook. Unfortunately, our careful exploration of this stretch of lakeshore on foot failed to reveal any additional material, either on land or behind the beach.

As expected, these sites all share a number of characteristics. Most are small in comparison to coastal sites, though a number of larger sites were discovered. Second, all represent shallow or surficial deposits and none showed any evidence on the surface for habitation structures, or features beyond a scatter of lithic debris. With the exception of the artifacts and some of the flakes from DdAo-2, the biface fragment from DdAo-4, and a single flake from DdAo-8, all of the lithic material recovered consisted of patinated or partly patinated blue or violet cherts. The sample of sites from Gambo Pond also indicates some locational preferences. Discounting the cases of stray finds made on active beaches, in which the original provenience is uncertain, six of the remaining eight sites (75%) were found on points of land projecting outward onto the lake, and six of the sites, too, were found on the southern shore of the pond. It could be argued that these traits in fact reflect biases inherent in the survey strategy, but for the reasons outlined previously, I do not believe this to be the case: thus, while the sample is small, and the correlations not especially strong, they may indeed broadly reflect aboriginal site location criteria.

FRESHWATER BAY

Although the primary aim of the survey was to locate sites in the interior, we did spend one day exploring the northern shore of both Gambo Brook and the head of Freshwater Bay: the area covered corresponds to the shoreline fronting the sprawling, contiguous communities of Gambo South, Gambo, and Middle Brook. This part of the survey was vehicle-based, and was conducted by driving through the community and making periodic stops in order to walk the shoreline. The coastline at the head of Freshwater Bay is in places low-lying and marshy, backed by steep slopes, and fronted by broad, rocky foreshore flats. The result is a dearth of likely aboriginal settlement locations, exacerbated by an even greater shortage of locations amenable to the launching or landing of boats. It is perhaps not surprising, then, that this exploration was largely unproductive. Even allowing for the potential impact of the modern settlement on archaeological remains, and for the possibility of Holocene sea level fluctuations changing the past configuration of the coastline, it is possible that the scarcity of archaeological remains is due

to the real unsuitability of the area according to native settlement location criteria.

Nevertheless, two sites were discovered, both, not suprisingly, some kilometers along the coast from the mouth of Gambo Brook, where the flats begin to tail off and the shoreline becomes more easily accessible by boat.

One small prehistoric site (DeAn-6) occupies a small meadow on the southern shore of the large cove intyo which Middle Brook flows. Flakes of the familiar blue and violet cherts were visible on the surface where several patches had been stripped of sod. Further, shovel-testing around the cleared areas failed to uncover any additional material and the site would not seem to exceed fifty square metres in area.

The other site, DeAn-7, lies near the end of an exposed peninsula across the cove from DeAn-6. This large (ca. 1 ha) historic site covers a large meadow interspersed with bedrock outcrops. No structures are visible on the surface, but the site is pitted with small holes dug by people with metal detectors. We encountered two of these people on the site when we arrived, and their descriptions of the material they found suggests that the site represents primarily a nineteenth century European occupation. We informed them of the new antiquities legislation and of the importance of preserving the province's cultural heritage, but I expect that the site will continue to suffer from this type of disturbance. No prehistoric material was encountered on the site, but the location is an attractive one, and I would be suprised if the site did not contain evidence of prehistoric occupation, albeit obscured by the extensive historic European deposits.

TERRA NOVA LAKE

The 1987 survey concluded with an exploration of Terra Nova Lake. This was conducted in the same fashion as the canoe-based component of the Gambo Pond survey, and though it was not possible in the remaining time to cover 100% of the shoreline, as had been achieved on Gambo Pond, some 79% of the lakeshore was surveyed, including all of the stretches deemed to show high potential for attracting native settlement. Unfortunately, our efforts met with far less success here than on Gambo Pond. Only one site, ~~DeAn-1~~ DdAn-01, was found, and this site was represented only by a single retouched flake found on an active beach on the northern shore of the lake, across from the modern community of Terra Nova. Extensive shovel-testing behind the beach failed to reveal the source of this stray find.

However, while this part of the survey yielded disappointing results, I think it would be premature to conclude that

prehistoric native activities simply did not extend this far into the interior. First the single piece that we did get does point to at least sporadic prehistoric occupation of the area. Second, I suspect that the scarcity of evidence for prehistoric human activities around the lake may owe less to the ephemeral nature of these activities than to recent disturbance factors. Modern settlement is far more extensive along Terra Nova Lake than on Gambo Pond. This is especially true on the southern shore of the lake, which supports a nearly continuous string of permanent residences and remarkably substantial cabins and holiday homes. In addition, the shoreline, especially on the northern margin of the lake, appears to be extremely unstable. Sandbars are extensive in places, but are apparently not stable enough to have been colonized and consolidated by vegetation. Elsewhere, the shoreline is marked by long stretches of high eroded banks. In retrospect, then, it is perhaps not suprising that there is little evidence attesting to prehistoric occupation along the lake.

CONCLUSIONS

Overall, in spite of the disappointing findings from Terra Nova Lake, the results of the survey were most satisfactory. The shore of Gambo Pond yielded a large number of sites, several of respectable size, attesting to occupations ranging in date from the earliest period in Newfoundland prehistory (Maritime Archaic), to the latest (Little Passage Complex). The lack of evidence for Palaeo-Eskimo occupations along the lake is intriguing, but it would be premature to attach too much significance to this at present, simply on the basis of the survey collections.

Furthermore, while Gambo Pond hardly lies in the deepest interior of the Island, it is undeniable that all of the sites located attest to the prehistoric exploitation of the interior. The easternmost site on the lake, DeAn-5, still lies nearly 5 km along Gambo Brook from the sea; if we discount stray finds, the nearest remaining site is DeAn-1, 13.5 km from the sea. It seems likely, then, that at any one time most or all of the Gambo Pond sites lay outside the catchment radius of the nearest coastal settlement.

One result of the survey which is particularly gratifying, for me, is the clear indication that in spite of perceived (and real) risks and difficulties, problem-oriented research can be conducted in the interior with every prospect of success. Sites appear in many cases to be both visible enough and large enough to justify the effort expended. This view is reinforced by encouraging results obtained in environmental impact studies

carried out in the interior this summwer (Thomson, this volume), and bodes well for future research on this aspect of Newfoundland prehistory.

While the discovery of prehistoric sites was a precondition for the success of the survey, the primary objective was to locate sites that would justify further work aimed at understanding prehistoric adaptations to the interior. In this respect, too, I consider the season to have been successful. The three large sites, DdAo-2, DdAp-2, and DeAn-1, all deserve further excavation, as does the smaller site DdAo-8; DdAo-1, DdAo-5 and DdAo-7 also deserve at least limited testing. I should acknowledge, though, that the difficulties involved in working in the interior do not end with the discovery of sites. I suspect that few, if any, ofthe Gambo Pond sites would be selected for further work if they had been found on the coast; most are shallow or even surficial, and most are subject to erosion and disturbance through rafting ice and fluctuating water levels. None show very high potential for good organic preservation.

Nevertheless, we must live with these conditions if we are to understand the prehistory of the interior, and I believe much can be done with the data these sites offer. Some idea of the culture history of the hinterland would permit broad assessments of changes in settlement and resource exploitation along the lake through time, and the study of settlement data, lithic tool-types, and use-wear, for instance, should yield more detailed insights into site functions and their changes through time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

It is impossible, of course, to list all those who have contributed in some measure tothe this research. However, I would like to thank my field assistant, now my wife, Lynne. I am also grateful to Reg Auger and Brenda Kennedy for their help, encouragement, and advice, and to Callum Thomson for his help and patience. This research was made possible by a grant from the Historic Resources Division of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Marilyn and Bill Curran, Herb Kane, Joyce and George Neal, Teresa and Don Pynn, and all of the other cabin owners we met on Gambo Pond and Terra Nova Lake, who helped make the field season a productive and pleasurable experience.

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TABLE 1
Summary of Survey Data

Borden Number	Site Size (m^2)	Survey Type	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
Gambo Pond				
DdAo-1	25	F	?	
DdAo-2	500	F	Mar. Archaic Recent Indian	
DdAo-3	Stray Finds	F	?	
DdAo-4	" "	F	Mar. Archaic	Lg. Biface Fragment
DdAo-5	12	F	?	
DdAo-6	Stray Find	F	?	
DdAo-7	1+	F	?	
DdAo-8	100	C	?	
DdAo-9	Stray Find	C	?	
DeAo-1	Stray Find?	F	?	
DdAp-1	" "	C	?	
DdAp-2	500-650	C	Recent Indian	
DeAn-1	400	C	Recent Indian	
DeAn-2	Stray Find	C	?	
DeAn-3	" "	C	?	
DeAn-4	" "	C	?	
DeAn-5	" "	C	?	
Freshwater Bay				
DeAn-6	50	V	?	
DeAn-7	10,000	V	Historic	
Terra Nova Lake				
DdAn-1	Stray Find	C	?	

"Survey Type" refers to the survey strategy employed at the time the site was discovered:
F Foot-based
C Canoe-based
V Vehicle-based

Figure 1: The study area, showing areas surveyed as well as sites discovered along Terra Nova Lake and Freshwater Bay. For Gambo Pond Sites, See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Archaeological sites discovered along Gambo Pond.

Figure 3: Locations of sites found along Freshwater Bay

Figure 4: Locations of sites found along Terra Nova Lake

Figure 5: Locations of sites found on "Lower" Gambo Pond

Figure 6: Locations of sites found on "Upper" Gambo Pond

C:/(or B) Thomson, J. 87.13

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT NORTH WEST RIVER, LABRADOR, 1987

J. Callum Thomson
Newfoundland Museum
Historic Resources Division
Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A preliminary archaeological survey in June 1987 on Sunday Hill, North West River, Labrador revealed the presence of a prehistoric site on the edge of the present aggregate quarry. No further ground clearing or extraction beyond the area already grubbed and cleared can be permitted until further archaeological investigations have taken place.

Artifacts recovered recently in the town of North West River and recent development suggest the town's 3,500 years of cultural history is endangered through continuing disturbance of archaeological sites. A development plan must be drawn up to safeguard these resources.

INTRODUCTION

During the spring of 1987 representation was made by the Mokami Regional Development Association and the Town of North West River to the Departments of Mines and Energy and Culture, Recreation and Youth concerning excavation of a gravel quarry on Sunday Hill. It was felt that continued quarrying would be a detriment to historical resources in the area, and an archaeological investigation was requested. The Department of Mines and Energy temporarily halted excavation at the quarry and the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth committed the services of the Provincial Archaeologist to investigate. In May, an early visit by the Provincial Archaeologist proved fruitless as 10 cm of snow fell on the day of his arrival and another few more the following day. A return trip was made in mid-June 1987.

INVESTIGATION

The archaeology of the North West River area was initially investigated by by William Fitzhugh (1972) in 1968-69. On a series of beach terraces from 3-35 m above sea level on the north side of North West River Fitzhugh found some 35 Indian sites dating back over the past 3,500 years. In his environmental reconstruction, Fitzhugh (1972: 32) illustrated how the rising sea level at ca. 3000 B.P. would have closed an existing channel between what are now known as Sunday Hill and Birchy Hill (Figure

1:r). Prior to this date the shorelines all around the former island of Sunday Hill would have been available for habitation. During a survey of the Mokami Mountain Recreation Trail in 1984 (Thomson 1984) I indicated that there was a possibility of archaeological sites being located on the north side of Sunday Hill, i.e. on the shore of the former channel between Sunday Hill and Birchy Hill.

In May 1987, Fred Kirby of the Department of Mines and Energy and I travelled to North West River to visit the quarry and determine whether any archaeological deposits were endangered by the operation. We were thwarted in this by weather conditions.

From June 15-19, 1987, I returned to the area and worked with the assistance of Joey Andersen, a student provided by the Mokami Regional Development Association. On June 15 and 16 we dug a series of test pits around the Sunday Hill quarry, spaced every 10 m for a distance of 40-50 m out from the quarry perimeter, with each radiating line 25 m apart (Figure 2). Thus, we dug some 100 ca. 50 x 50 cm holes through the forest floor (about 10 -20 cm) to the upper sand and gravel zone, and through that for a few more centimeters. We did not find any archaeological material in these pits.

On Tuesday afternoon we walked over to Birchy Hill to locate the quarry area applied for by the Glen Corporation of Goose Bay. We were unable to place this definitively as no flagging had been used, but were reasonably sure we were in the right place. No archaeological materials were found.

Late on the 16th, we visited several people in North West River, including Catherine Baikie-Pottle, who told us that Morgan Michelin had informed her the day before that he had found some artifacts two weeks previously on the top of Sunday Hill. Morgan showed us the location of his discovery, in a bulldozed lane (Plate 1) into the woods on the southwest side of the quarry (Figure 2). The discovery included a single tan quartzite biface preform which he had seen sticking up out of the track. In some limited digging around the same area he had turned up a piece of red quartzite, a white-grey quartzite scraper and the medial section of a Ramah chert biface, all in the sand/gravel matrix (Plates 5,7).

Over the next three days, Joey Andersen and I dug test areas extending over 22 m^2 in the vicinity of the Michelin finds, an additional several m^2 in the bulldozer track (Test Area 16), 7 more test pits on the west side of the track (Test Pits 7-13, Plates 2-4) and searched the grubbed area between the woods and the active quarry. We located a large concentration of red quartzite and several more pieces ofRamah chert and tan quartzite centered around Test Area 4.

Time did not permit us to investigate adequately the 20-25 m a.s.l. terraces which extend around much of Sunday Hill and Birchy Hill, and may contain additional evidence of ca. 3500 B.P. occupations similar to those along the North West River. Nor were we able to conduct any but the most cursory surveys in the town of North West River to establish the extent of the damage to the 35 sites identified 20 years earlier by Fitzhugh, or to locate many new sites. A few informants did provide us with some information, resulting in the designation of 3 new archaeological sites in the region.

RESULTS

FjCa-43, Morgan Michelin Site:

This site is located on the north side of Sunday Hill, on the southwest side ofthe Labrador Construction, aggregate quarry (Permit 69104), at an elevation of about 45 m above sea level (Figure 4). Traces of lithic materials - reddish-purple quartzite, tan quartzite, white-grey quartzite and Ramah chert were found in a disturbed bulldozed track and in adjacent undisturbed deposits of 5 cm of leached light sand and beach cobbles beneath 10-15 cm of organic matter, overlaying a coarse, sterile reddish sand gravel matrix, the latter commencing ca. 20 cm below the present forest floor. The site was originally (ca. June 1, 1987) located by Morgan Michelin, a resident of North West River, and revisited and tested by Joey Andersen and me between June 15-19, 1987.

Artifacts recovered include (Plate 7):

FjCa-43:1

Ramah chert biface medial fragment, measuring 1.37 x 2.35 x 0.69 cm, 3.0 gm in weight; found beneath the surface of the bulldozed track in Test Area 15. The raw material derives from an area between Nachvak Fjord and Saglek Bay, in northern Labrador, and is found in trace amounts (and, rarely, in quantities of up to 87% of total assemblage) in most ofthe North West River sites between 7-18 m above sea level, which are dated between 1000 A.D. and 1000 B.C. (Fitzhugh, 1972:40-44).

FjCa-43:2

Tan quartzite biface preform, measuring 11.7 x 4.48 x 2.2 cm, 100.00 gm in weight; found on bulldozed track in Test Area 15. The raw material may derive locally, although it is not described by Fitzhugh (1972).

FjCa-43:3

White-grey quartzite sidescraper, measuring 8.45 x 5.02 x 2.10 cm, 93.0 gm in weight; found beneath the surface of the bulldozed track in Test Area 15. The raw material probably derives locally (Fitzhugh, 1972:39).

FjCa-43:4

Reddish-purple quartzite core thining flake, measuring 3.9 x 2.44 x 0.61 cm, 5.0 gm in weight; found beneath the surface of the bulldozed track in Test Area 15. The raw material probably derives locally (Fitzhugh, 1972:39). Several cobbles of similar stone were noted on the grubbed surface of the quarry.

FjCa-43:5

Reddish-purple quartzite retouched flake, measuring 10.62 x 4.21 x 3.20 cm, 92.0 gm in weight; found beneath the surface of the bulldozed track in a quartzite concentration in Test Area 4.

FjCa-43:6

Reddish-purple quartzite retouched flake measuring 5.69 x 4.40 x 1.92 cm, 44.0 gm in weight; found beneath the surface of the bulldozed track in a quartzite concentration in Test Area 4.

Flakes Recovered Include:

	R-P QTZ		**RAMAH**		**T QTZ**	
Test Area	**N**	**WT**	**N**	**WT**	**N**	**WT**
1	7	37	0	0	0	0
4	21	1224	0	0	0	0
5	28	133	2	2	6	8
6	13	160	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	3	2	0	0
16	21	260	0	0	0	0
Grubbed Area	1	47	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	91	1861gm	5	4gm	6	8gm

KEY:

R-P QTZ	Reddish-purple quartzite
RAMAH	Ramah Chert
T QTZ	Tan quartzite
N	Number
WT	Weight

Distribution of lithic material throughout the area tested

suggests that a large part of this site has been disturbed by quarrying activities. The concentration of red quartzite and the Ramah chert flakes on the south side of the bulldozed track indicates that the blade and tracks of the bulldozer may have destroyed the major part of the site; the site may also have extended onto the grubbed area. The location of this site and the nature of the artifacts and debitage suggest that it may have been a lookout position situated to observe terrestrial gamne moving through the brush on the slopes and terraces below, or sea mammals on the ice or in the sea in Lake Melville, Little Lake, or the channel which may have run between these two water bodies at the time of occupation. Occupants of the site may have been manufacturing stone tools while waiting. Alternatively, a habitation site may have been located, here, a hypothesis supported by the presence of several different lithic materials, the wide distribution of cultural material, and the presence of several finished tools.

As none of the artifacts are particularly diagnostic of any of the North West River cultural phases or traditions, and as the assemblage of red, tan and white quartzite and Ramah chert is not sufficiently distinctive as a unit, no date of occupation(s) can be applied safely to this site. The elevation, at 18 m higher than any other site in the North West River area, can not be used to determine the date either. Although, according to Fitzhugh (1972:32), the 45 m contour was available for occupation as early as 6500 years ago, a date this early seems unlikely, which suggests that occupations was at an elevation considerably above water level. The best possible estimate for occupations, considering the raw materials and tool types, is between 1000 A.D. and 1000 B.C., but the possibility exists of a much earlier date, given the extreme elevation. The presence of a site at such an elevation, and the probable nature of the site as a lookout position offer new research avenues for investigators in the province, traditionally accustomed to looking for sites at or near contemprorary marine levels.

FjCa-44, Clarence McLean Site

A single ground and polished axe bit (Plate 6) was found in Clarence McLean's garden at a depth of about 10 cm below surface. No other material has been found in several decades of gardening, and no other sites are known this far east in town. Elevation is about 5 m above sea level (Figure 4).

No other ground stone woodworking tools are known from the North West River sites. This type of tool is most often associated with the Maritime Archaic cultural tradition dating to 7500-3500 B.P. in Labrador, although ground axes, adzes and

gouges are restricted to the last two millennia of this period. The location at such a low elevation and unassociated with any other sites of this tradition places the Maritime Archaic attribution in doubt. McLean also reported noting several flakes in fence post excavations around the graveyard. This seems to be the location of Fitzhugh's undiagnostic Ronald Watts site, FjCa-41.

FjCa-45, Town Hall Site

A single side or corner-notched biface of Ramah chert was found on the site of the former Town Hall, across the road (northeast) from the Sid Blake house, at about 7 m above sea level. It is now in the possession of John Goudie, who has hafted it into a shaft with some opaque material which prevents viewing of the diagnostic base and notches. However, the artifact's description and size (ca.10 x 5 x 0.8 cm), similarity to a Ramah chert corner-notched biface from the Henry Blake site (Fitzhugh, 1972: Plate 46a), and proximity to the Henry Blake site suggest that the Goudie site may be related in time and cultural affiliation to the former site, i.e. the Henry Blake component, ca. A.D. 1050 (Fitzhugh, 1972:116).

RECCOMENDATIONS

Labrador Construction Quarry

It is apparent that an archaeological site of some significance - because of its elevation, location near the top of the hill, and considerable antiquity has been disturbed to a great extent by quarrying activities on Sunday Hill. The possibility exists that the site extends into the undisturbed, wooded area to the south and west of the quarry, although test pits in this area did not reveal any extension of the site beyond a few metres distance from the grubbed area and bulldozed track.

1. It is recommended, therefore, that no further quarrying activity, tree cutting, grubbing, or ground disturbance of any kind be permitted to the south or west of the existing grubbed area (Figure 2). It seems likely that the area presently grubbed will supply many months of work, even with a more environmentally safe and aesthetic sloping requirement than is present now.

2. In addition, although test pits to the east and north of the quarry, i.e. down towards Lake Melville and the valley south of Birchy Hill respectively did not produce any archaeological material, the 20-25 m above sea level terraces were not tested and should be if any expansion is considered in those directions. Therefore, no further quarrying or tree

cutting should be permitted on the north and east sides of the quarry until a more extensive testing programme has been executed.

3. Ideally, given the aesthetic, historic, and prehistoric significance of the Sunday Hill area, no further quarrying should be permitted at all and rehabilitation should be conducted to return the quarry to some semblance of its original state. However, this seems impractical given the present knowledge of aggregate distribution in the area. If future field research could identify alternative sources of aggregate which would relieve Sunday Hill from further quarrying, this option should be considered by the Town and the Department of Mines and Energy. In the meantime, contractors should adopt better environmental practices with quarry face slope and height, truck weight and speed, upkeep of roads, containment of dust and other forms of concern to residents.

In summary, before any expansion of this site or granting of permits elsewhere on Sunday Hill can be allowed, a full archaeological survey should be conducted on the summit and on certain terraces around Suinday Hill. Birchy Hill should also receive some attention on the south and southwest terraces. Funding for these operations will most likely have to be negotiated, but should perhaps include contributions from quarry operators, the Town of North West River, the Departments of Mines and Energy and Culture, Recreation and Youth, maybe assissted by a Federal Job Creation or Provincial Career Development grant to enable some training of local assistants. A thorough survey may be expected to take up to 6 people as much as 3 weeks; longer, if any other sites are found.

Town of North West River

1. Continuing development of parks, graveyards, commercial and domestic establishments, and roads in town are likely to be destroying much of the 3500 year old history of the town. A professionally-directed project to compare Fitzhugh's (1972) site locations from 1968-69 with the sites' state of preservation today, to interview local residents and locate new sites and collections, and to carry out a testing programme in uninhabited parts of the region under a Historic Resources Division permit would provide a background against which the town can plan, permit or restrict future industrial and domestic development.

2. If sufficient interest and committment exist in North West River, a committee should be formed to investigate the possibility of instituting a museum in the town in which local prehistoric and historic artifacts could be displayed and interpreted and the history of European occupation and

utilization of the area could be compared and contrasted with that of the Innu and their predecessors. Walking tours of known sites, plaques and information pannels at specific sites, restoration of an early HBC building, a published pamphlet, training of Innu and settler guides, construction of a lookout platform on the summit of Sunday Hill with distances and points of interest indicated on a plaque are among the possibilities available to help preserve and enhance the rich cultural history of North West River.

CONCLUSION

The town of North West River possesses some of the most interesting and significant archaeological sites in Labrador. The finding of an archaeological site near the summit of a hill offers new research avenues for other investigations in the province. Development in the region must always be permitted only with the absolute assurance that no further destruction of this heritage will occur. Development agencies and local residents should cooperate to achieve this goal and to find funding sources to permit the preservation and enhancement of the region's unique history.

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Figure 1: Paleogeographic changes in the North West River area during the past 6500 years a.ca. 4500 B.C., b.ca. 3000 B.C., c.ca. 1000 B.C., d. contemporary geography Scale in km. After Fitzhugh 1972: 32, Figure 15.

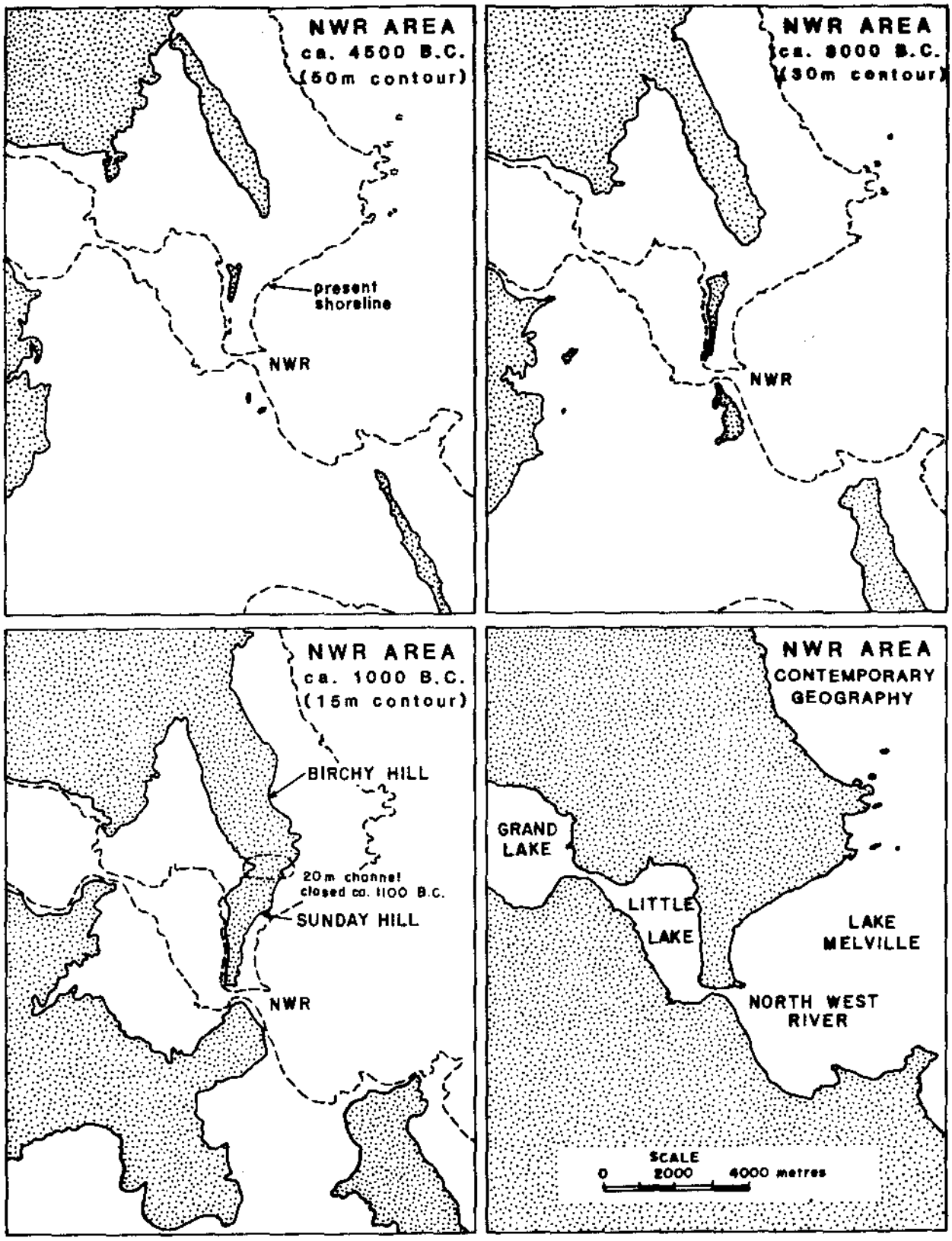

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Figure 2: Location of the Morgan Michelin archaeological site (FjCa-43), Sunday Hill, North West River.

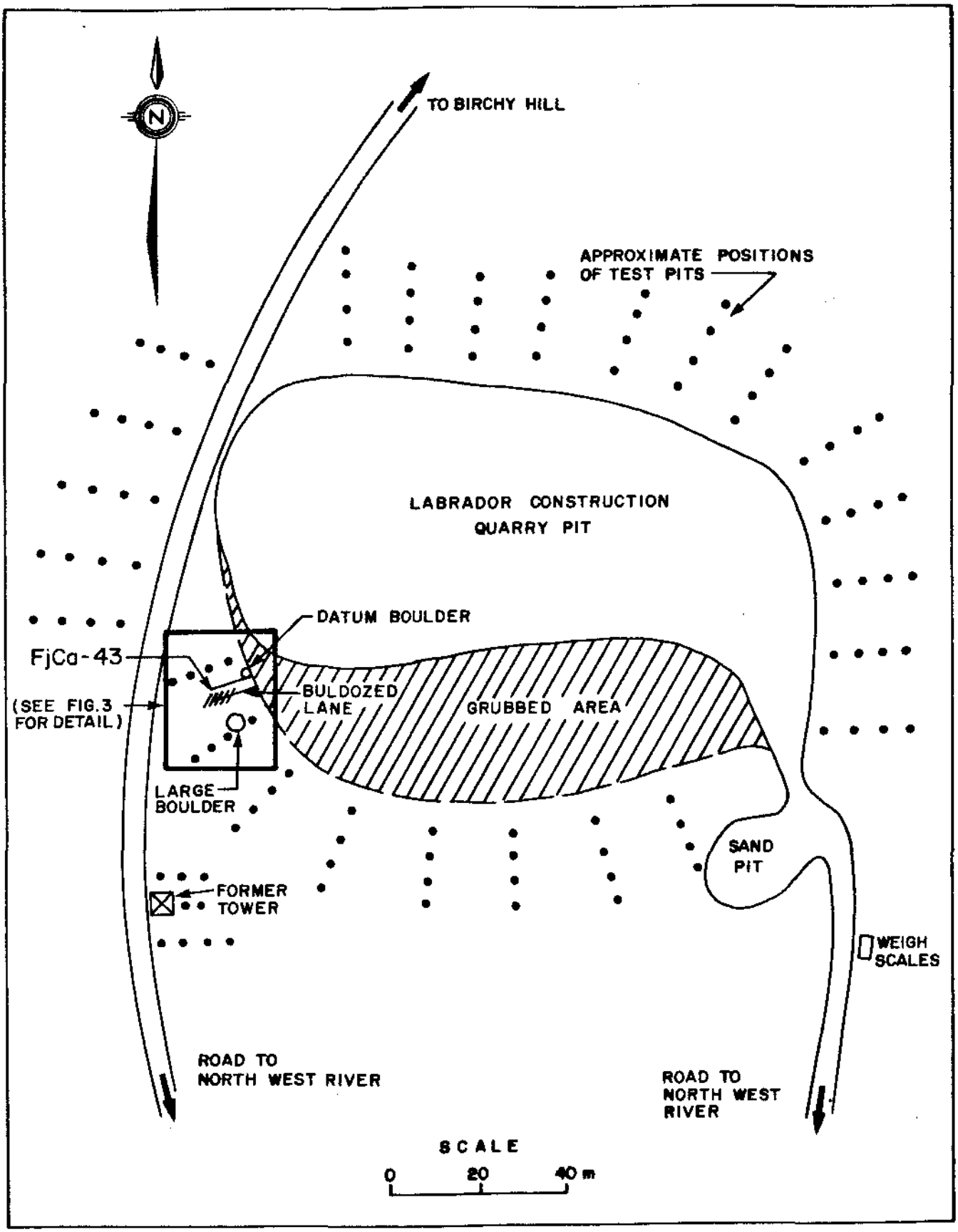
N
TO BIRCHY HILL
APPROXIMATE POSITIONS OF TEST PITS
LABRADOR CONSTRUCTION QUARRY PIT
DATUM BOULDER
FjCa-43
(SEE FIG.3 FOR DETAIL)
BULDOZED LANE
GRUBBED AREA
LARGE BOULDER
SAND PIT
FORMER TOWER
WEIGH SCALES
ROAD TO NORTH WEST RIVER
ROAD TO NORTH WEST RIVER
SCALE
0 20 40 m

Figure 3: Sketch map of FjCa-43, showing 1987 test and excavation areas.

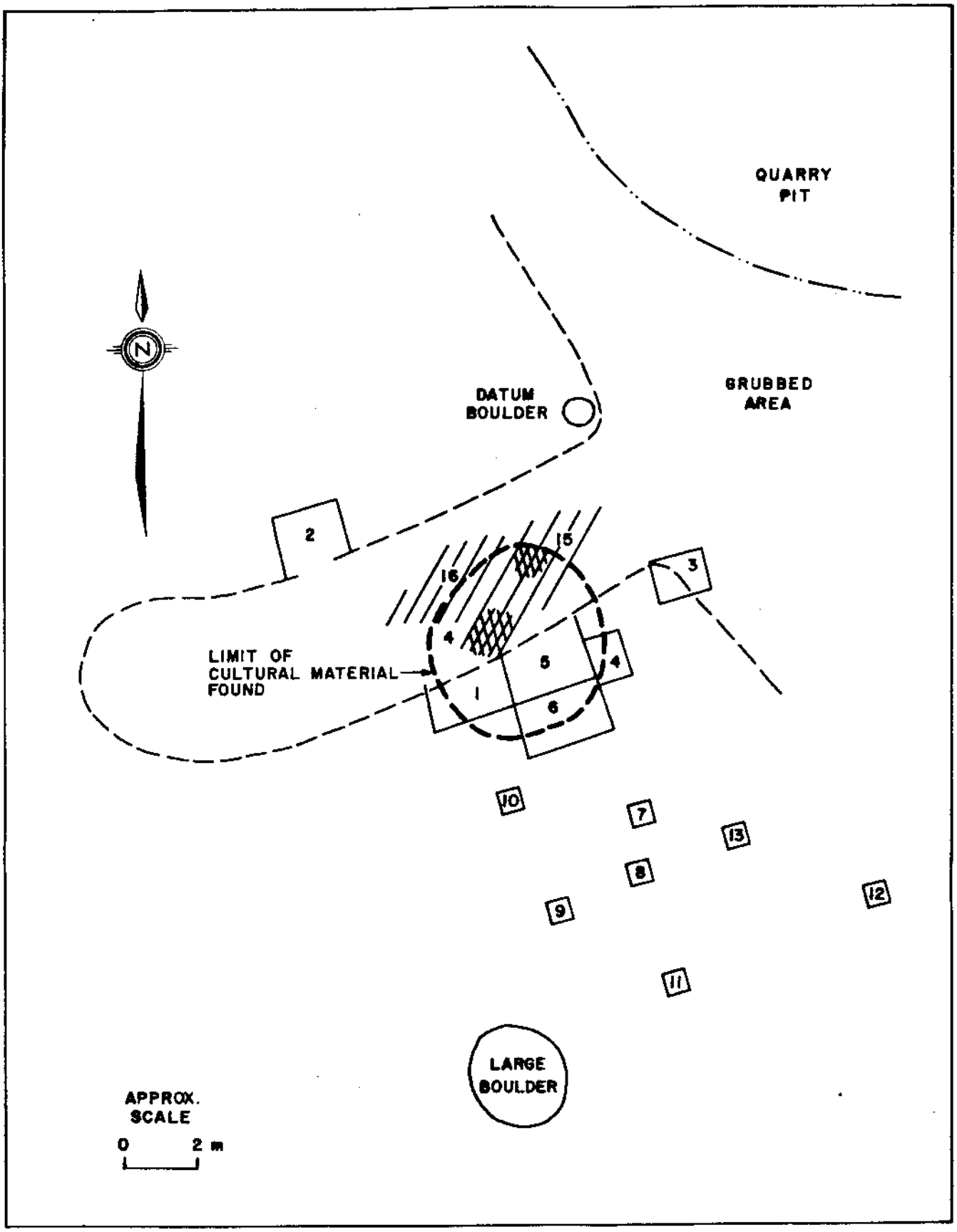

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Figure 4: Location of new archaeological sites in North West River, 1987.

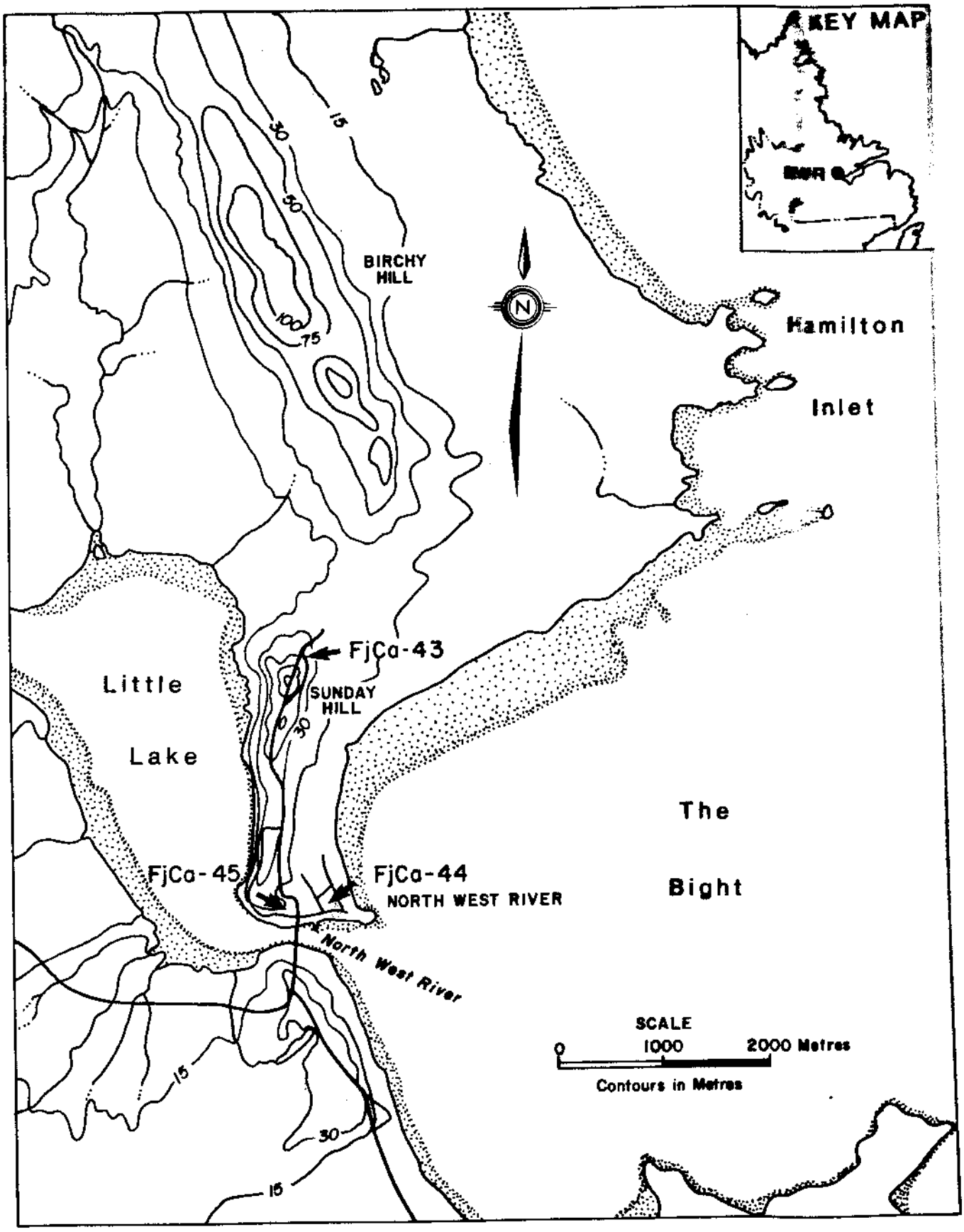

Figure 4. Location of new archaeological sites in North West River, 1987.

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PLATE 1: View northeast through bulldozed lane across grubbed area of quarry to Lake Melville. Test Area 2 to left, 16, 15 (flagged stake in centre of track), and 4 in centre, 1 and 5 to right.

PLATE 2: View southwest up bulldozed lane from grubbed area. Test Area 3 to left datum rock to right, Joey Anderson and Morgan Michelin at rear.

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PLATE 3: Test Areas 6 (left), 5 (foreground) and 1 (right). View southwest.

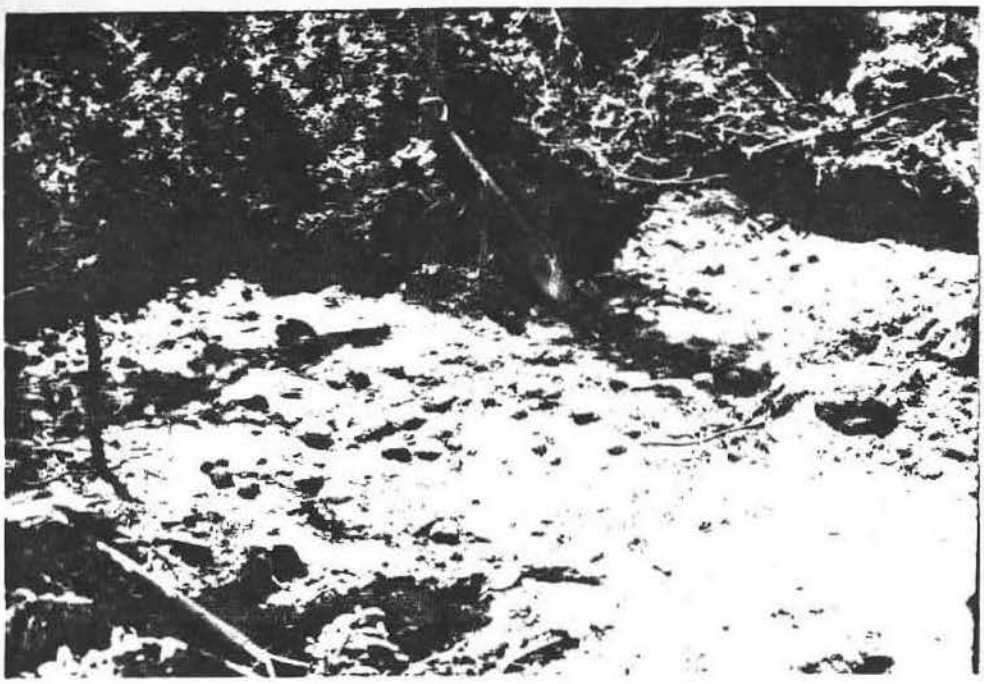

PLATE 4: Joey Anderson working in Test Areas 1 and 5. View southwest. Area of frozen soil 5 cm below surface behind Joey's right hand.

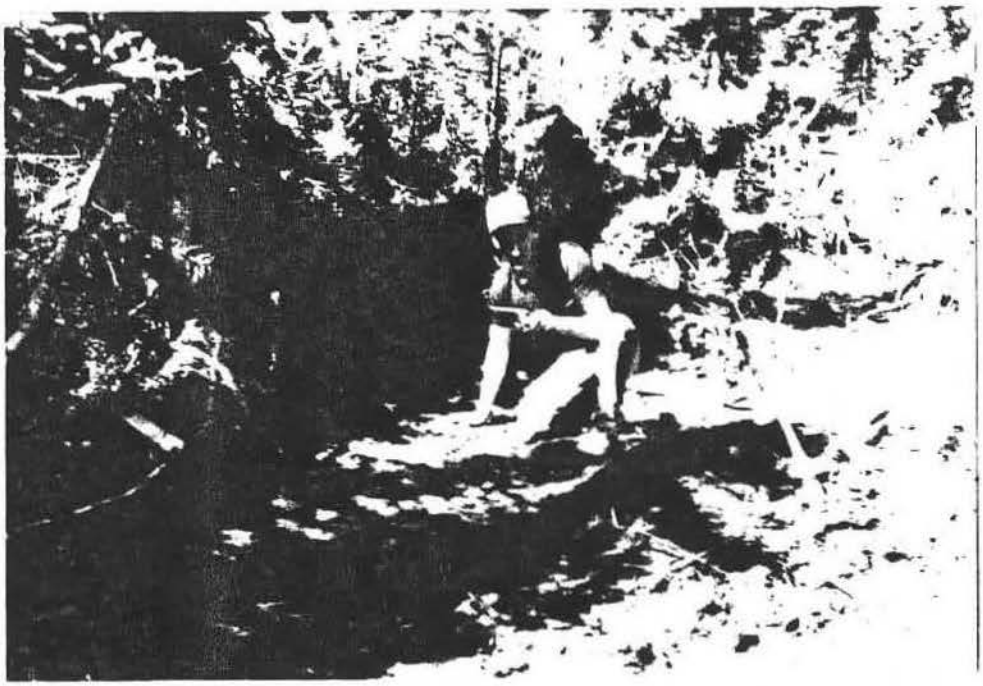

PLATE 5: Morgan Michelin collection from Sunday Hill, FjCa-43. Left - quartzite scraper; top centre: red quartzite core fragment; bottom centre: Ramah chert biface fragment; right: quartzite biface.

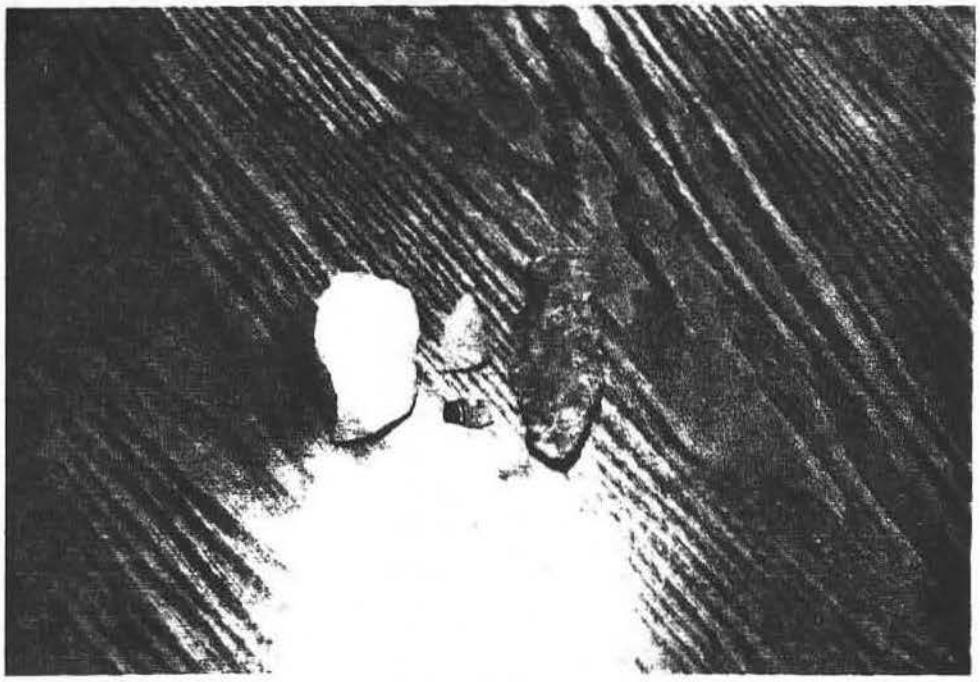

PLATE 6: Clarence McLean holding polished stone axe bit found in his garden, North West River, FjCa-44.

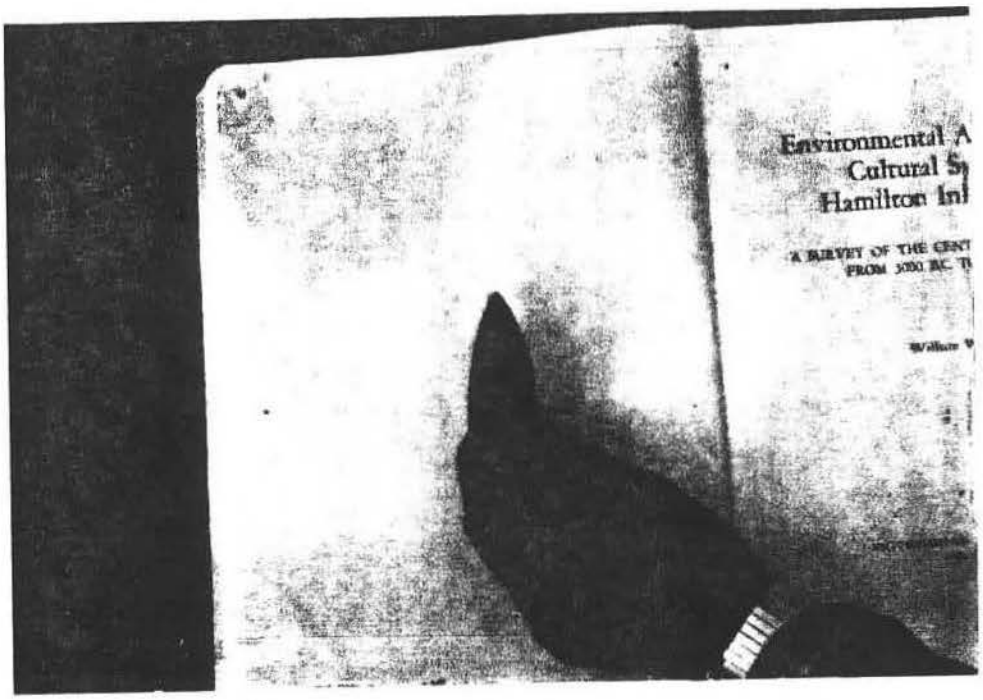

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PLATE 7: Artifacts from FjCa-43.
TOP: grey quartzite scraper, tan quartzite biface preform.
CENTRE: red quartzite core thinning flake, Ramah chert biface fragment.
BOTTOM: red quartzite retouched flake, red quartzite retouched flake.

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1987

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TWO INTERIOR REMOTE COTTAGE AREAS AT PARSONS POND AND PORTLAND CREEK POND

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

An archaeological survey of proposed remote cottage areas at Parsons Pond and Portland Creek Pond revealed the presence of three archaeological sites within the four designated areas. Additional surveys in the region documented two more new sites and gathered information at seven other previously recorded sites. Although the coastal margin of western Newfoundland is relatively rich in prehistoric sites, few sites have ever been located or looked for in interior regions. The several millennia of natural and, less pervasive, human disturbance at the remote cottage areas has evidently destroyed most of the original extent of the three sites found; there is therefore no need to require either additional studies or closing of these areas for cottage development.

The Historic Resources Division approves the use of Parsons Pond and Portland Creek Pond remote cottage areas for cottage development, but requests that the Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador brochure be sent to all new cottage lot lessees with the request that any archaeological materials found be reported to the Provincial Archaeologist.

The results of this survey emphasize the need for more stringent control of development in interior as well as coastal regions of the province if our archaeological heritage is to be preserved.

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Forest Resources and Lands in 1986 proposed to develop parts of Parsons Pond and Portland Creek Pond as remote cottage areas. The Historic Resources Division required that an archaeological survey be conducted in these areas prior to their being opened up for cottage development as several prehistoric sites were already known on the coast near these ponds

(Wintemberg 1939; Harp 1964; Tuck 1973, 1982; Auger 1984; Biggin 1986). It was thought conceivable that the prehistoric residents of these coastal sites at Cow Head, Parsons Pond, Portland Creek and Daniels Harbour (Figure 1) might have made use of ponds and rivers accessible for the coast from exploitation of fish, birds, mammals and other resources, and travel to the interior. The objective of this project was to assess the number, extent and significance of archaeological sites within the development areas and to recommend mitigative measures where appropriate.

Two days were spent surveying the proposed cottage areas, using a boat to gain access to the areas, which were then surveyed on foot. Surveys, conducted by Scott Biggin and myself, were generally restricted to the shores of ponds and rivers; test pits were placed at intervals in brush and clearings behind the shore, while shorelines were walked to detect surface indications of prehistoric occupations. Where existing cottages and trails were encountered, surveys also took advantage of ground already disturbed to inspect soil exposures. Notes were made of food resources present; additional information was obtained from Biggin, the boatman (Darcy Blanchard), and other local residents.

Remote cottages traditionally do not create extensive impacts upon the general environment as ground disturbance is usually limited to pilings, pathways, occasional gardens, and some ground levelling. These activities, however, are sufficient to destroy small archaeological sites. Positive evidence of sites might therefore tend to restrict or prevent the expansion of cottages into new areas, or require additional mitigative measures such as burial or excavation.

Information received and noted suggests that many resources are present within or within easy reach of the project areas. Moose (not available prehistorically) tracks were plentiful, caribou come down from the Long Range Mountains in fall and occupy the barrens and bogs around both ponds. Trout are numerous in the interior ponds and streams. Salmon are easily caught in such rivers as Portland Creek, Southwest Feeder and Brian's Feeder in Portland Creek Pond, and in the river between Parsons Pond and the inner pond. Interestingly, large cod are also present in the deep, inner part of Parsons Pond, and eels are trapped in the shallows of outer Parsons Pond. Black bear,

ducks of several species, terns, hares, partridge and berries are also plentiful. Fresh water, shelter from westerly winds off the sea, wood for fuel and construction, dry level ground, lookout points to observe game, and level ice and navigable waters provide other reasons for seasonal habitation in these areas, both prehistorically and today.

RESULTS

Coastal sites on Newfoundland's western margin usually contain large numbers of harpoon head points, knives and scrapers (e.g. Auger 1984), suggesting a principal period of occupation in late winter and spring when sea mammals are obtainable on the sea ice, a pattern followed today. Today, residents of the same areas exploit fish, land mammals, ducks, partridge, hares and berries in the interior in late summer through early winter. It might be expected that prehistoric peoples followed this same pattern. The attached maps illustrate where the major prehistoric and historic habitation areas are found; it is interesting that of the four interior contemporary cottage areas three were also found to contain prehistoric sites.

Due to time constraints only those areas close to river inlets and/or with sandy beaches were extensively surveyed. The area at the east end of Portland Creek Pond received only cursory attention as high winds and a failing motor made travel less than ideal. Areas inspected from the boat and areas foot surveyed are shown on the maps (Figure 2-4).

SITES WITHIN THE COTTAGE AREAS

Portland Creek 4, EbBj-4:

This site is located on a sandy beach and 2-3 m high bank near the mouth of Southwest Feeder, 1.3 km southeast of the outlet of Portland Creek from the pond (Figure 2). Several cabins have been built along this high bank during the past 10-20 years. The site is ideally situated for maximum sun, shelter from cold, westerly and northerly winds off the sea, between two salmon streams, and easily reached across the barrens from the mouth of Portland Creek. Erosion is rapidly removing the bank; it can be expected that much of the former site has been destroyed by wave, ice and wind action, particularly in spring when water level is high.

Artifacts and flakes were found at four loci separated by a distance of 400 m. All of the lithic material was recovered from the active beach,

presumably having been deposited by erosion of the bank. At one place (Locus 1), a thin, 50 cm long lens of charcoal remained in situ on the face of the sand bank, about 30 cm below the present surface, 2.0 m above the active beach (Plate 1). A sample was taken for radiocarbon dating, but no other material was noted. However, over the past few years a local resident has collected an ovate biface from this location (Biggin 1987), and Biggin has seen fire-cracked rock eroding from the bank, a fact consistent with the presence of charcoal. The biface is made of a tan coloured chert, exhibits parallel flaking on both sides and is asymmetric at the distal end. This biface is undoubtedly Indian in origin, probably from the Cow Head complex of the post-Archaic occupations on the Island which terminated in the Beothuk culture and may have derived from the earlier Maritime Archaic tradition. The date from this charcoal lens will therefore be most interesting as the link, if it exists, between the Maritime Archaic and late or post-Archaic Indians has not been made to date.

Other material found on the beach during our survey includes a fragment of a possible Dorset Eskimo side notched endblade and a possible Dorset concave side scraper fragment (Plate 3b,a). Both of these are too fragmentary to identify definitively, but Dorset material would not be unexpected so close to the major Dorset sites on the west coast. In addition, flakes of brown, green and grey chert and grey quartzite were recovered on the beach. Most of this material probably derives from the chert veins and nodules at Cow Head.

Test pits along the bank and thorough searches of exposed subsurface deposits around cabins and trails revealed no intact deposits of cultural material. It is possible that most of this site, which may have had two or more separate components, has been almost completely destroyed by wave, wind and ice erosion. My recommendation is that additional cottage development be permitted, but that new (and existing) lessees be sent a copy of the Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador pamphlet which describes procedures to follow in the event of discovery of archaeological materials.

Portland Creek 6, EbBj-8:

This site is also located on a sandy beach in an established cottage zone, with a low wooded bank behind, a view east over the pond, and shelter from north and west (Figure 2, Plate 2). The single artifact recovered from

this site is a fine-grained black chert core, most likely from the Cow Head area. The same conclusions as suggested for EbBj-4 can be repeated for this site: erosion has probably caused the destruction of most of this site; future cottage expansion may not have much impact on any remaining intact deposits. No such deposits were noted in test pits or in inspection of areas disturbed by cottage construction.

Parsons Pond 2, DlBj-1:

About a dozen cottages are located on the extreme east end of Parsons Pond, above a narrow, sandy beach (Plate 4). While the west end of the pond is shallow and shoally, the east end deepens considerably and presents a safe, clear approach for boats. A river runs out at the south end of the beach from a smaller pond to the west (Figure 3). Salmon and trout are plentiful in this river, cod in the pond and the usual range of land mammals and waterfowl are present in the region. Hunters today use the cabins to gain access to moose and caribou on the interior barrens, shipping carcasses out by boat, as well as for late summer fishing and winter trapping.

Prehistoric lithic material was found at four loci on the beach from the river mouth to 200 m north. At the mouth of the river, a retouched flake of blue/brown Cow Head chert was found on the beach near the DFO cabin (Plate 3c). Fifty metres north a patinated nodule of grey chert, also from the Cow Head area was also noted on the beach. About 125 m north of the river, a black chert waterworn biface and a retouched flake of green chert were found in test pits around Rex Parsons' cabin (Plate 3f,e). Finally, in front of the cabin south of Richard Payne's, a piece of grey vein chert, probably also from Cow Head, was found on the beach. Other test pits behind the beach did not reveal any additional cultural deposits. No safe interpretation of cultural affiliation is possible from such fragmentary evidence as both Cow Head complex Indians and Groswater Palaeo-Eskimos exploited the Cow Head chert quarry. As with the other sites located, this one may have been destroyed by wind, wave and ice action. No further mitigative measures are proposed at this time for this area beyond informing new cottage lessees of reporting mechanisms.

Before leaving the area we walked east up a trail which scaled the side of a bare, scree-covered hill behind the site to inspect a large cave known locally as the bear cave. The position, at about 130 m above sea level, of-

fers a superb vantage point from which to observe game in the valleys and barrens below (Plate 5). Several metres of rockfall inside deterred us from testing to see whether any prehistoric hunters had taken advantage of the shelter or view offered.

COTTAGE AREAS SURVEYED WITHOUT RESULT

Other parts of these three cottage areas were walked and tested or surveyed from the boat to assess their potential. Site potential seems low but should not be discounted.

The final area to be surveyed was at the far east end of Portland Creek Pond. As we reached the end of the pond following a very wet trip against a strong easterly wind, the motor faltered and began to run on one cylinder. Repairs were not successful so, rather than burn the motor out through over use and face a lengthy walk back to Portland Creek, we landed only at the mouth of Brian's Feeder and on a sandy point near the mouth of the channel between the two ponds (Figure 2). Test pits in the level wooded ground at the former location and in the sandy terrace at the latter were sterile. The channel and its termini deserve further attention.

OTHER SITES VISITED

Briefly, from the north-south, visits were made at the following sites (Figure 2,4):

Daniel's Harbour 1, EbBj-6:

This appears to be an extensive Middle Dorset site, with a samller Groswater component, situated on the west side of the town on the sloping ground above Daniel's Cove. The site is now covered by dozens of fishing stores, as it was in 1928 when visited by Wintemberg (1939) and Jenness. Roads and downslope erosion have also caused much disturbance, but intact areas may still be found. Salvage is urgently required.

Portland Creek 5, EbBj-5:

This site was located by Scott Biggin several years ago when he noted flakes of black and grey Cow Head chert eroding from a bank between a boat slipway and a road, near the former airstrip (Plate 6). The popularity of this location, on the Portland Creek, for salmon angling indicates that this may have been the attraction by, most likely, Indians of the Cow Head complex dating to the early centuries of the first millennium A.D. Several artifacts

have been recovered from this site, including a tan chert ovate biface, found in 1985 by Samantha Biggin of Daniels Harbour and several black chert biface preforms (Biggin 1987). The first tool, at least, might have been employed in cutting fish.

Portland Creek 6, EbBj-7:

An area covered with sand dunes northwest of the mouth of Portland Creek had been noted in recent years by Scott Biggin as containing surface lithics (Plate 7). A brief visit there this trip produced a small endscraper made on a black chert blade-like flake (Plate 3d). This is not sufficiently diagnostic to attribute to a specific culture, but given the presence of two Dorset sites on the opposite side of the Creek, this site is also likely to be Middle Dorset. Three additional chert flakes were found on the surface.

Portland Creek 1, EbBj-1:

This site was also visited by Wintemberg (1939) and Jenness. It is situated on a knoll above the mouth of the river on the north side. Recent placement of a double set of transmission line poles, an ATV track, and the exposed location has caused extensive damage to this site (Plate 8). A few flakes were collected from the many present. Wintenberg's artifacts indicate a Maritime Archaic occupation.

Cow Head 1, DlBk-1:

This extensive early Palaeo-Eskimo site, reported by Wintemberg (1939), was excavated in 1976 by James Tuck. Analysis is still ongoing. The site, situated in a sandy bank at the northwest end of the natural causeway connecting the head to the mainland, continues to suffer from aeolian erosion.

Factory Cove, DlBk-3:

Situated at the extreme west end of the Head, Factory Cove is located in a flat grassy meadow above the extensive chert veins and nodules continued in the limestone matrix of Cow Head. Backfilling and/or revegetation at the site excavated in 1981 by Reginald Auger (1984), has stabilized the disturbed parts of the site except for minor downslope erosion at the west end of the terrace (Plate 9).

Broom Point, DlBl-1:

Continued traffic by fishermen and tourists and blown out backdirt at this Middle Dorset site, excavated by Auger in 1982 and Carol Kroll in 1986

has revealed the presence of many chert flakes and structural features. Some salvage is required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although evidence of prehistoric occupations was found at three of the four remote cottage areas surveyed in Portland Creek Pond and Parsons Pond, no requirement for further investigations, mitigative action or restriction of cottage development is deemed necessary at this point. The Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador pamphlet published by the Historic Resources Division should be sent to any new cottage applicants with the request that any sites or artifacts noted should not be disturbed. Finders of sites should report them to the Provincial Archaeologist at the address on the pamphlet.

CONCLUSIONS

Three archaeological sites were found within the boundaries of the proposed Portland Creek Pond (2) and Parsons Pond (1) remote cottage areas. Surveys suggest that most of the original sites had been destroyed by wind, water and ice erosion. Their presence, however, is highly significant as few surveys have been conducted in interior areas of the province and fewer sites have been recorded. The results of this survey should set new goals and research problems for archaeologists, and will require a firm stance by the Historic Resources Division where development of any kind is planned for similar regions.

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1984 Factory Cove: recognition and definition of the early Palaeo-Eskimo period in Newfoundland. M.A. thesis, Department of Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Biggin, M. Scott

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Harp, Elmer Jr.

1964 Evidence of Boreal Archaic culture in southern Labrador and Newfoundland. Contributions to Anthropology 1961-62, Part I. National Museum of Canada Bulletin 193, Ottawa.

Tuck, James A.

1973 Archaeological survey of Gros Morne park. Report on file with Parks Canada, Halifax.

1982 Prehistoric archaeology in Atlantic Canada Since 1975. Canadian Journal of Archaeology 6:201-218.

Wintemberg, W.J.

1939 Eskimo sites of the Dorset culture in Newfoundland. American Antiquity 5(2):83-102.

Figure 1: Great Northern Peninsula, Newfoundland, showing area surveyed.

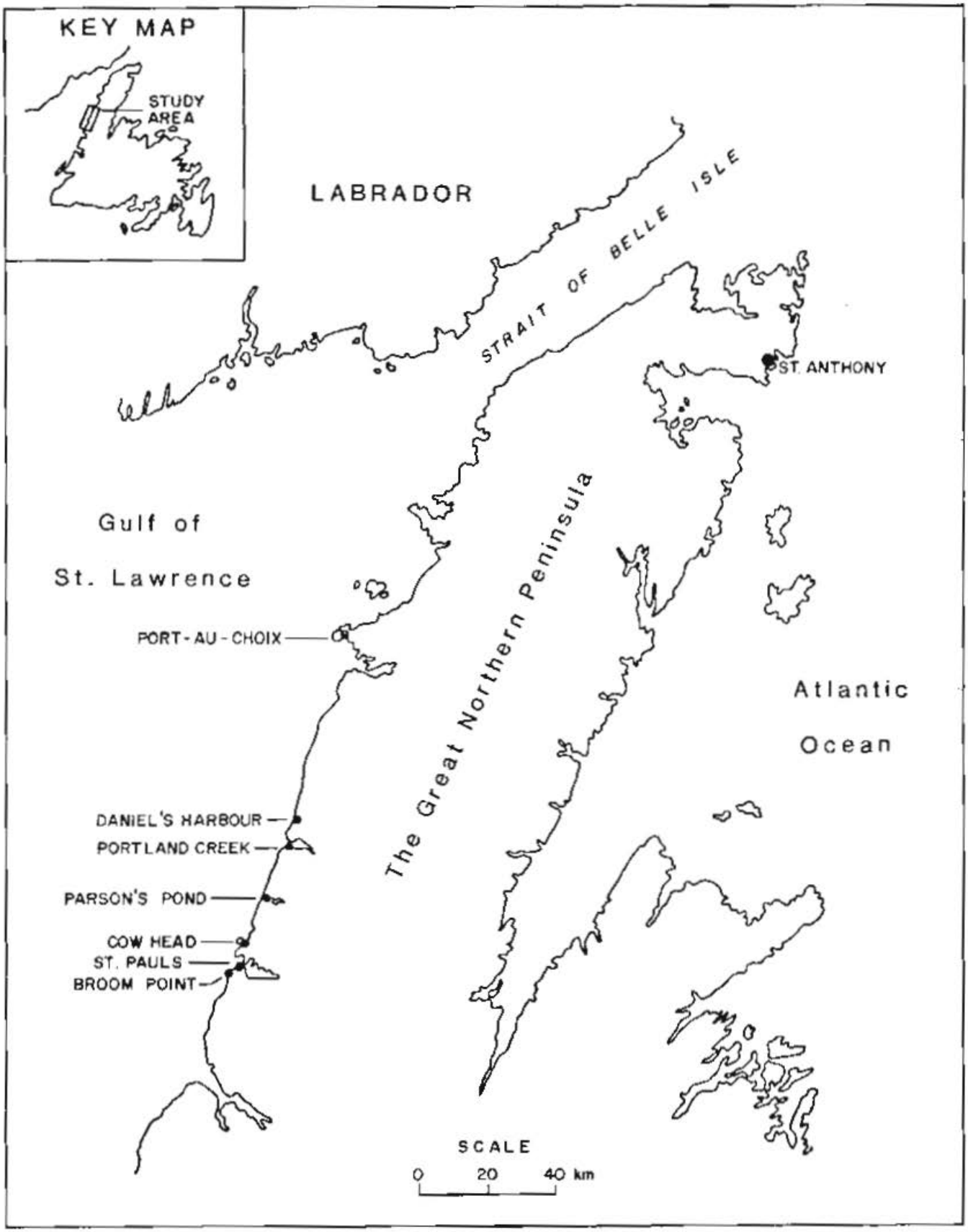

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Figure 2: Portland Creek pond remote cottage areas, areas surveyed and archaeological sites recorded.

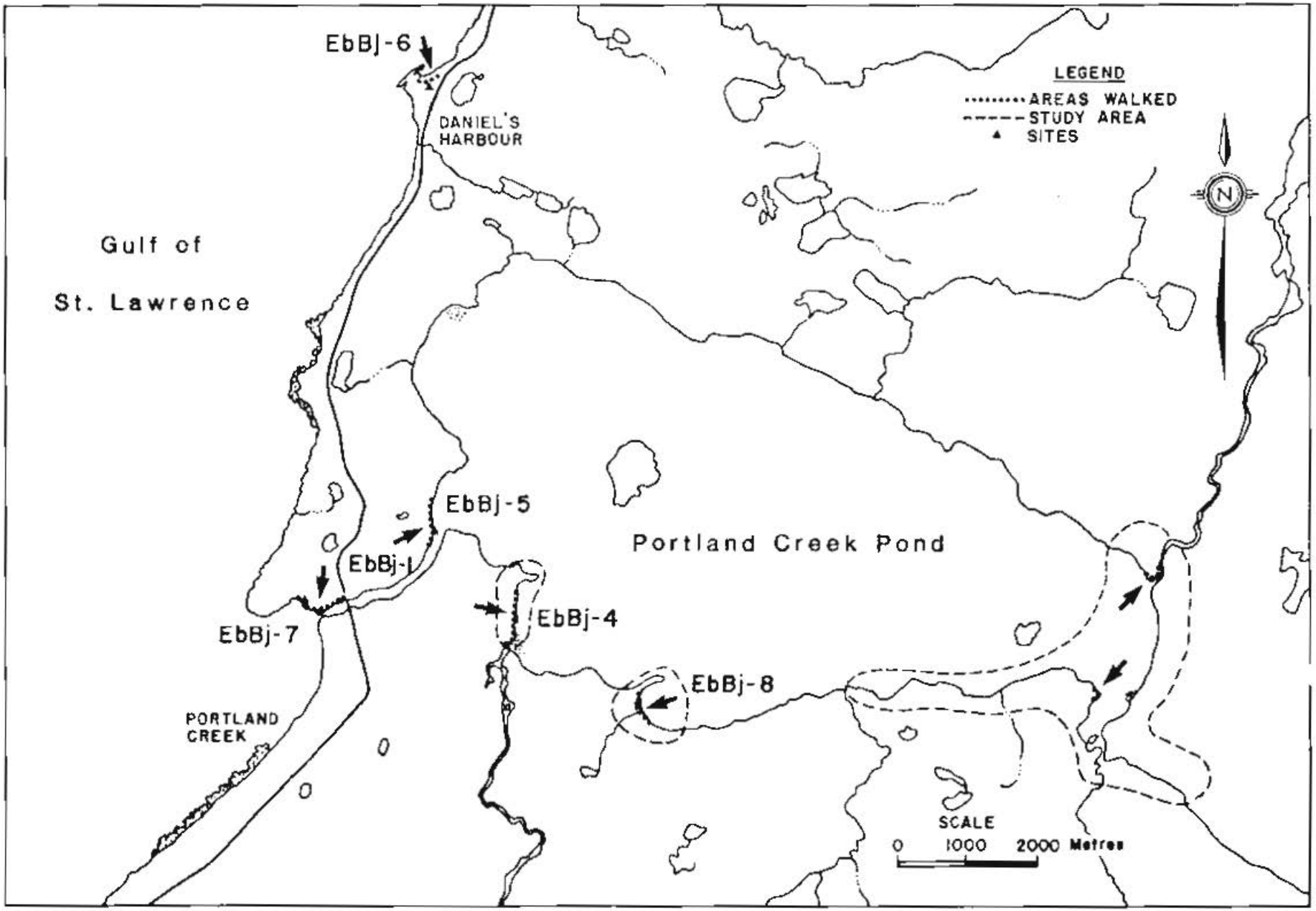
EbBj-6
DANIEL'S HARBOUR
LEGEND
AREAS WALKED
STUDY AREA
SITES
N
Gulf of
St. Lawrence
EbBj-5
EbBj-1
Portland Creek Pond
EbBj-4
EbBj-7
EbBj-8
PORTLAND CREEK
SCALE
0 1000 2000 Metres

Figure 3: Parsons Pond remote cottage area, areas surveyed, archaeological site recorded.

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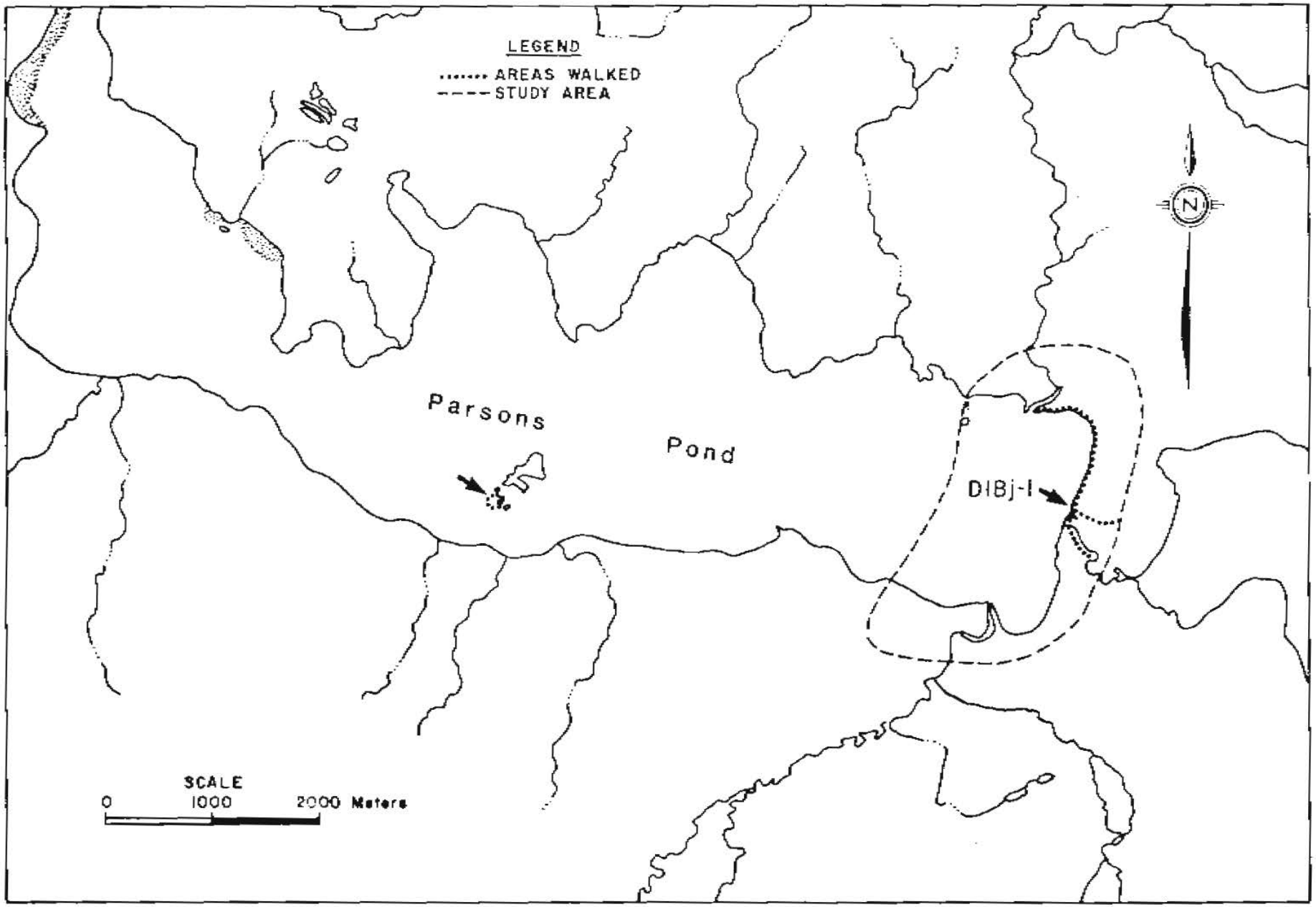
LEGEND
AREAS WALKED
STUDY AREA
Parsons
Pond
DIBj-1
N
SCALE
0
1000
2000 Meters

Figure 4: Cow Head and Broom Point

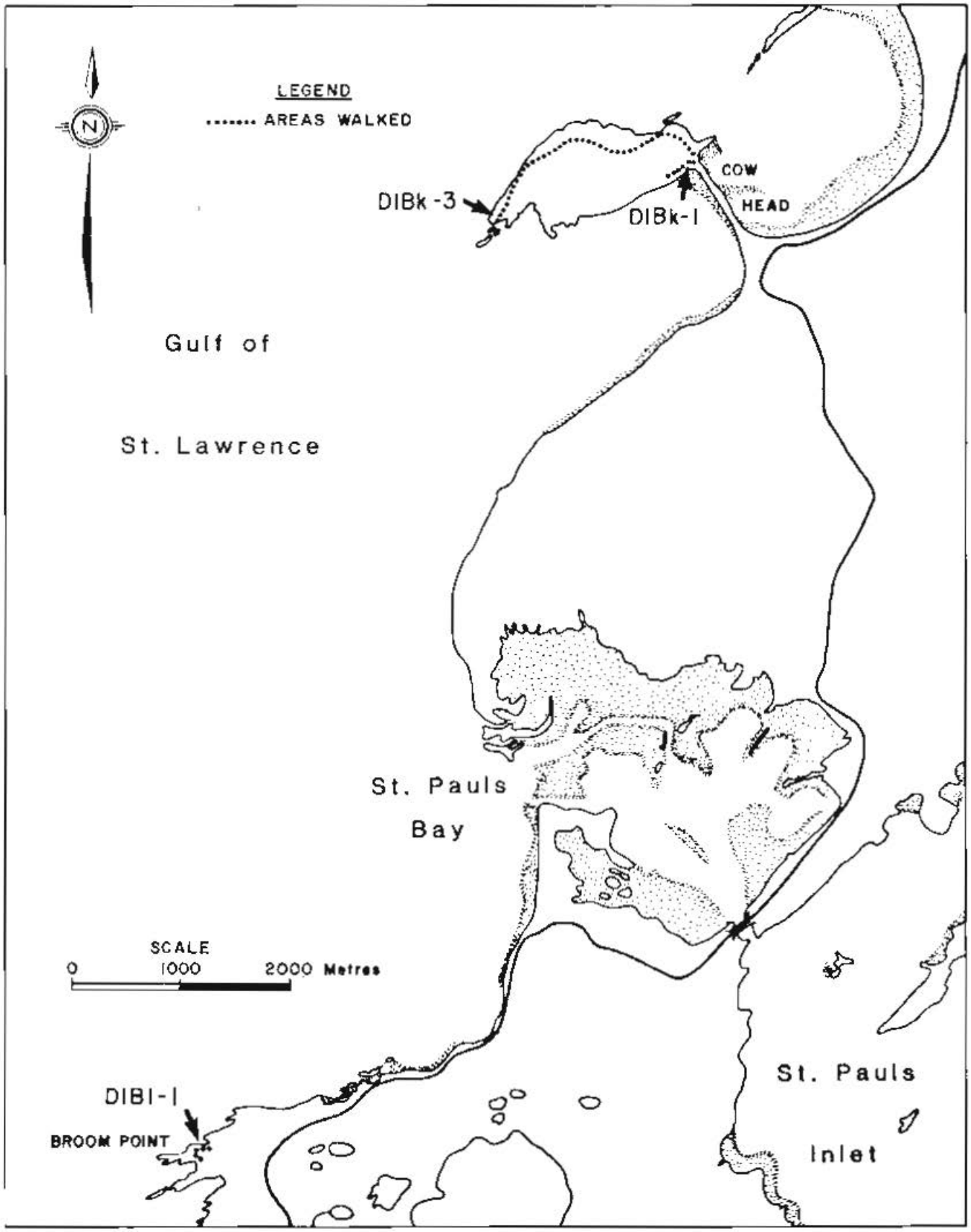

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Plate 1: EbBj-4, Charcoal lens in sand bank, view west.

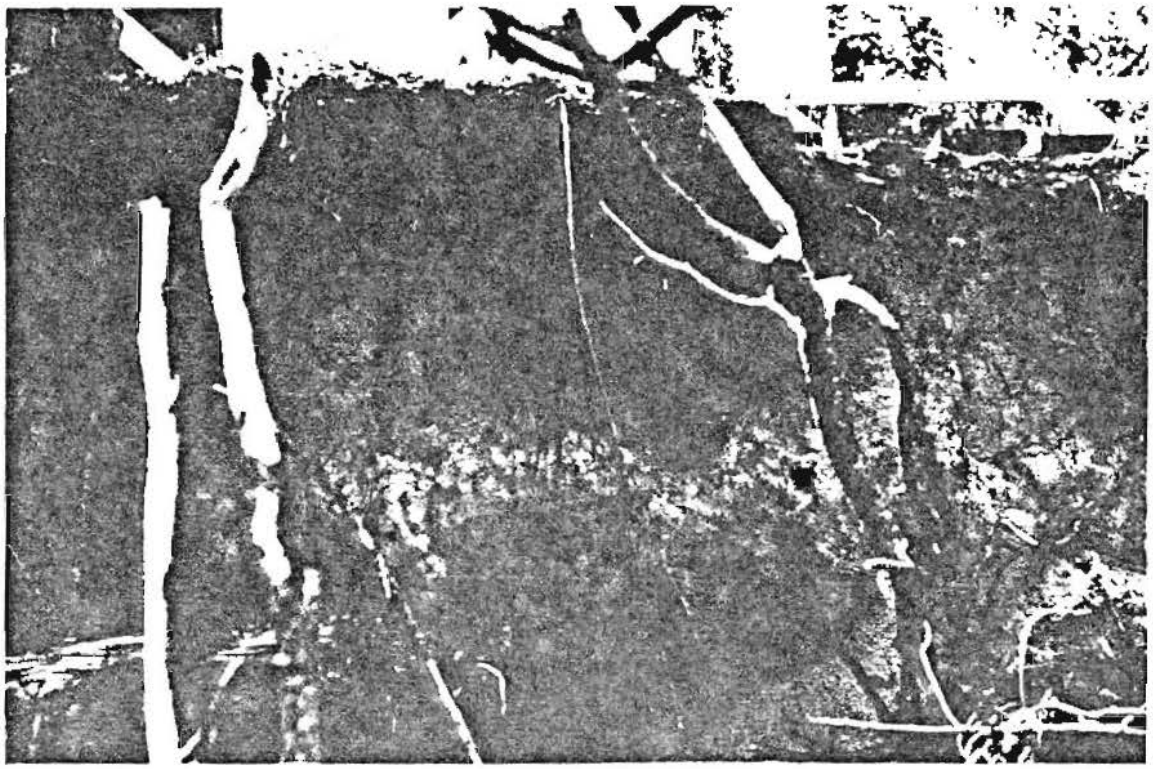

Plate 2: EbBj-8, view south.

Plate 3: Artifacts. Top row: a. EbBj-4:2, retouched flake; b. EbBj-4:1, side notched biface base; c. DlBl:1, retouched flake; bottom row: d. EbBj-7:1 endscraper; e. DlBj-1:1, retouched flake; f. DlBj-1:2 biface fragment.

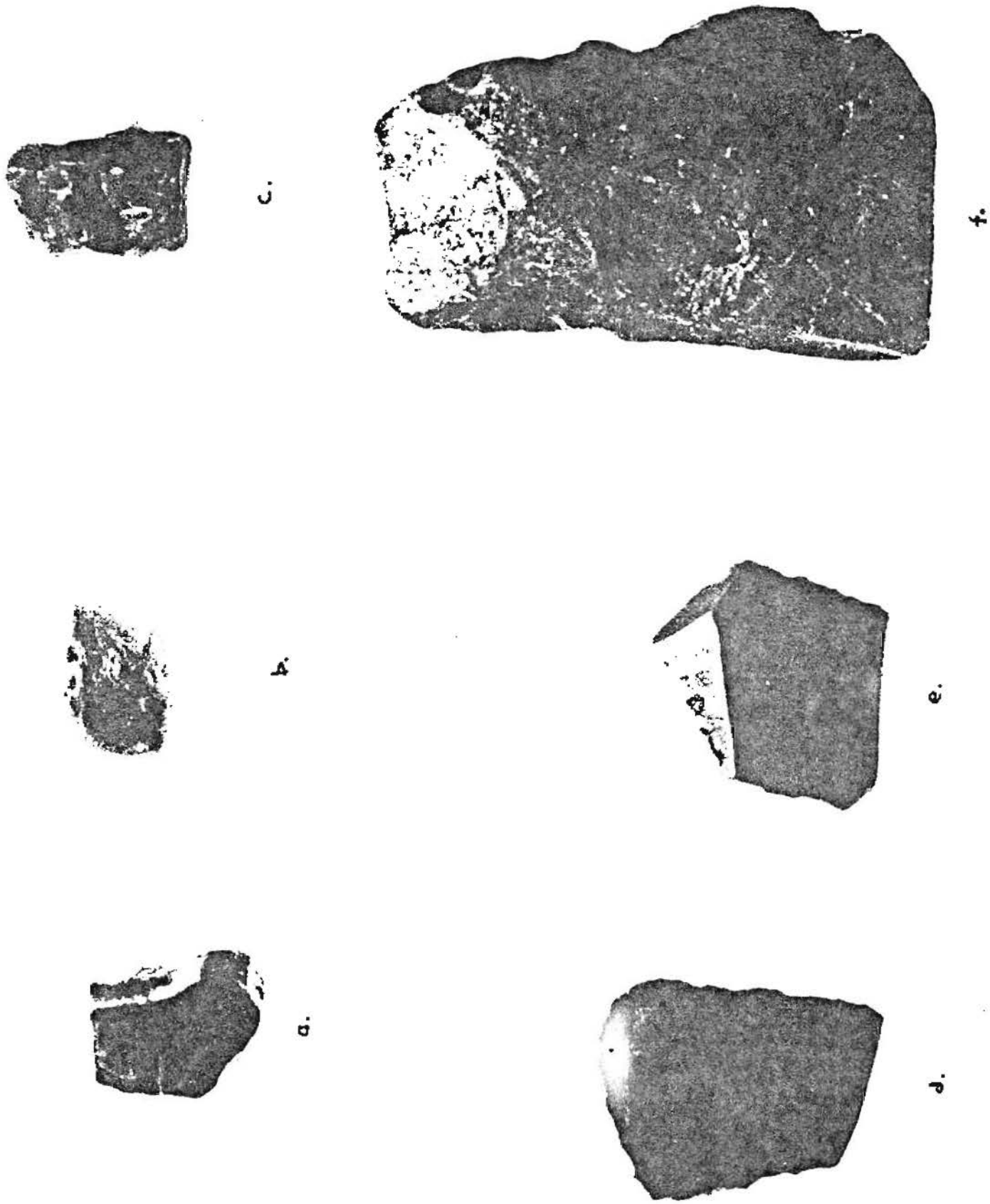

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Plate 4: DlBj-1, view east. Bear cave is behind right shoulder of hill.

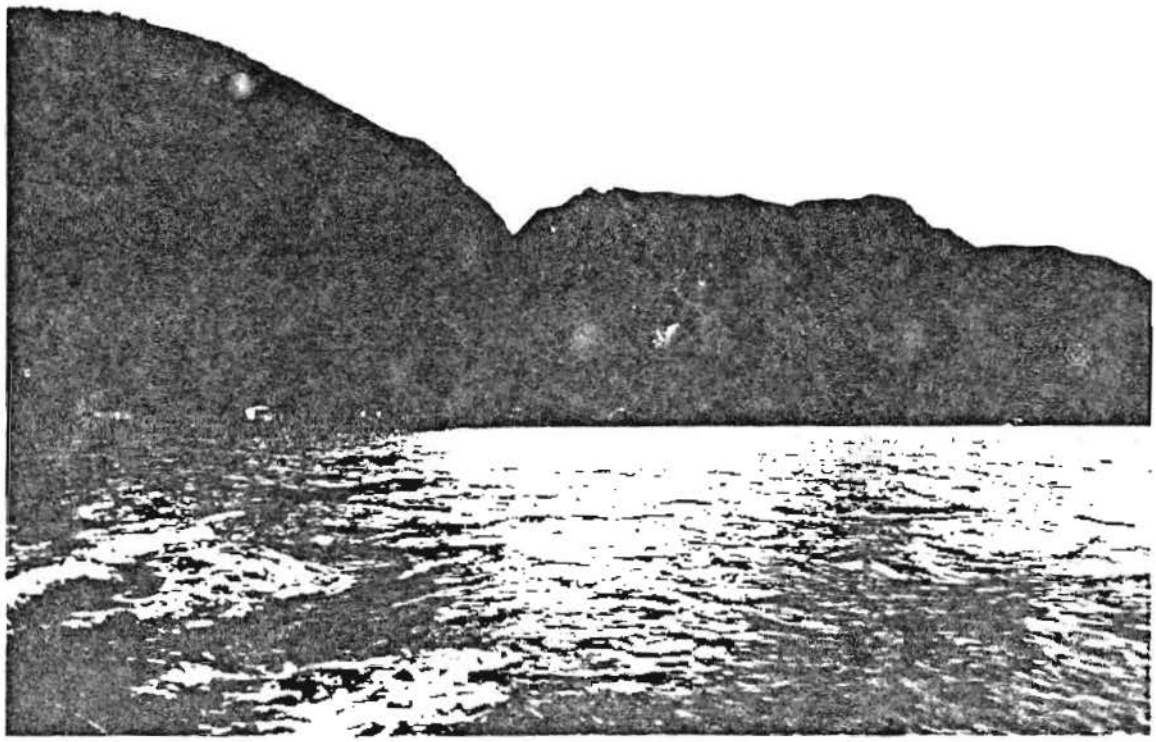

Plate 5: View southwest from bear cave.

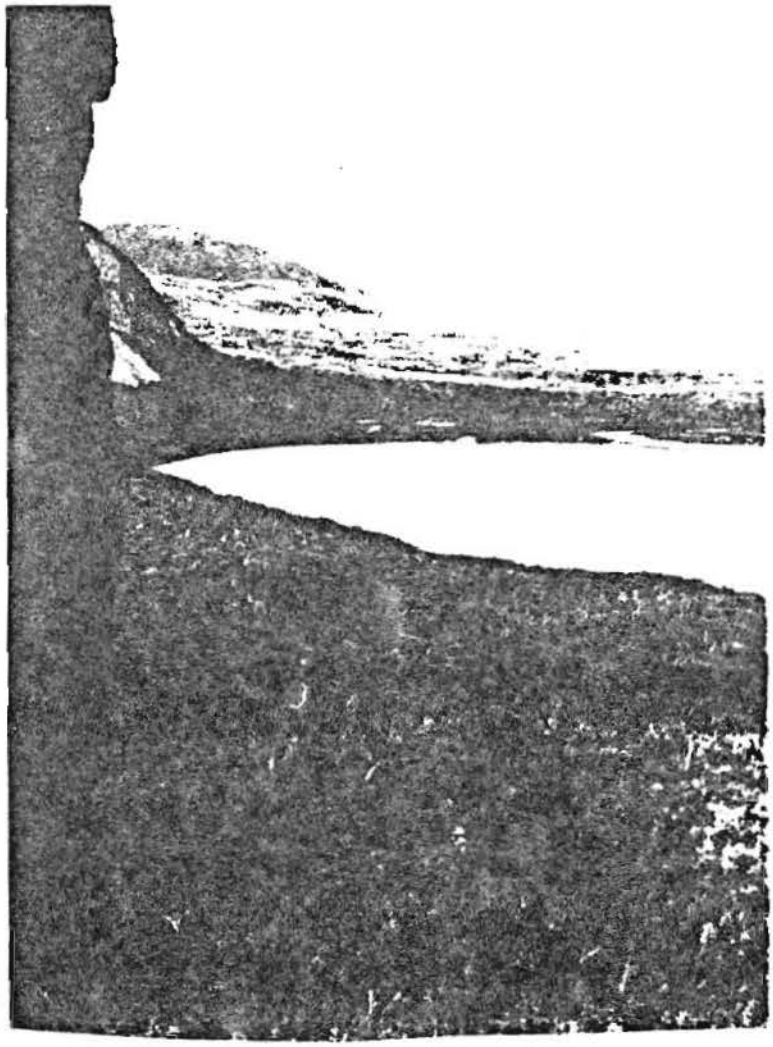

Plate 3: Artifacts. Top row: a. EbBj-4:2, retouched flake; b. EbBj-4:1, side notched biface base; c. DlBl:1, retouched flake; bottom row: d. EbBj-7:1 endscraper; e. DlBj-1:1, retouched flake; f. DlBj-1:2 biface fragment.

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Plate 6: EbBj-5, view west. Site is under trees in centre foreground behind 6th boat from right.

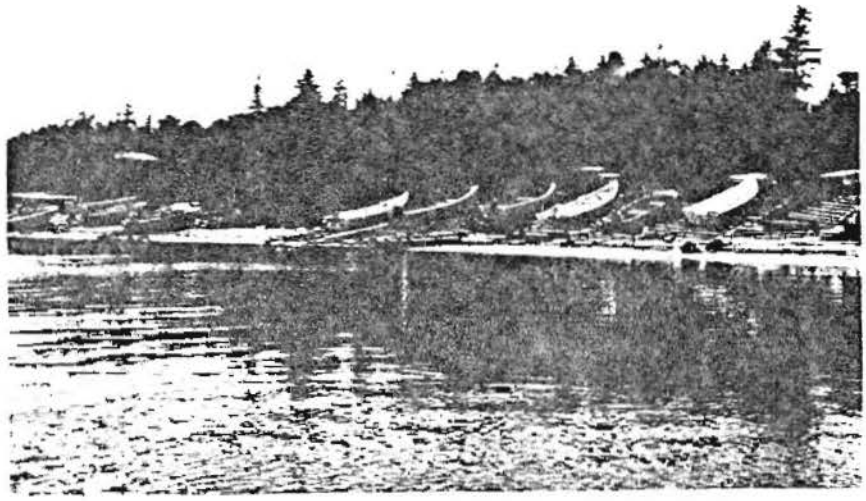
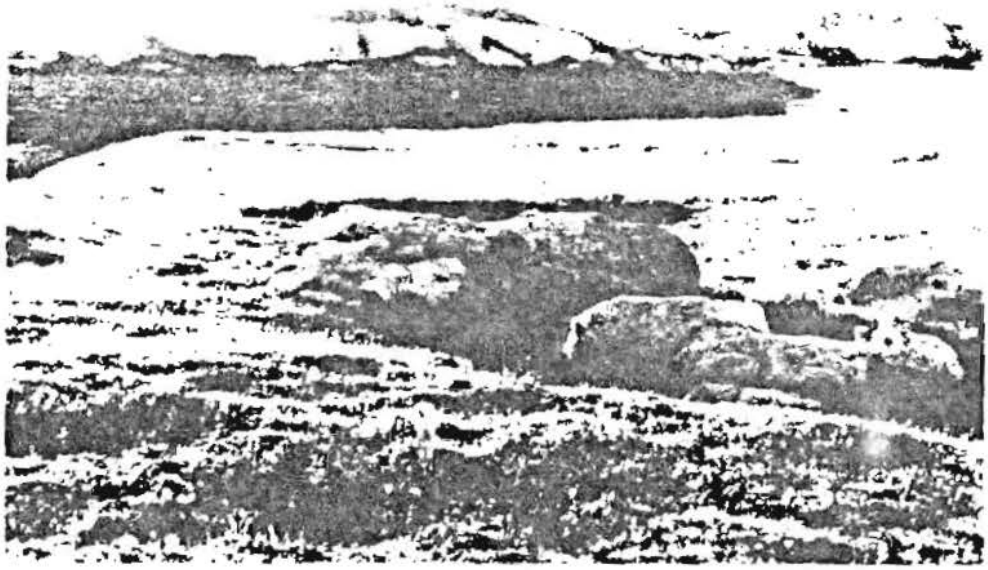


Plate 7: EbBj-7, view east over EbBj-1 and Portland Creek.

Plate 8: EbBj-1. View east over Portland Creek.

Plate 9: DlBk-3. View north.



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APPENDIX 1

Artifacts and debitage from Parsons Pond and Portland Creek Survey.

Portland Creek 4, EbBj-4

EbBj-4:1 Side-notched biface base, translucent tan chert. 1.42 x 1.5 x 0.3 cm, 0.5 gm. Locus 4.

EbBj-4:2 Retouched flake, possible concave side-scraper fragment, banded, black chert. 1.57 x 1.21 x 0.62, 1.6 gm. Locus 4.

Ovate tan chert biface in private collection, St. John's. (see Biggin 1987)

Flakes:
1 banded black chert, 0.6 gm. Locus 4
1 brown chert, 8.5 gm, Locus 3
1 tan quartzite, 10.5 gm. Locus 2
1 brown chert, 1.3 gm. Locus 2
1 green chert, 0.2 gm. Locus 2

Charcoal: Wood charcoal, 6 gm. Locus 1.

Portland Creek 7, EbBj-8

1 artifact, black chert core, 5.1 x 4.85 x 3.74, 99.2 gm (not illustrated).

Parsons pond 2, DlBj-1

DlBj-1:1 Retouched flake, blue/brown chert 1.62 x 1.25 x 0.74 cm, 1.9 gm. Locus 1.

DlBj-1:2 Biface medial fragment, black chert. 4.72 x 3.1 x 1.2 cm, 23.6 gm. Locus 3.

DlBj-1:3 Retouched blade-like flake, green chert. 2.04 x 1.9 x 0.3 cm, 1.4 gm. Locus 3.

Flakes:
1 grey chert chunk, 20.3 gm. Locus 4.

Daniel's Harbour 1, EbBj-6

No collection made in 1987, but S. Biggin has salvaged ca. 50 Middle Dorset and 1 Groswater artifact and several hundred chert flakes. Undergoing analysis at Newfoundland Museum.

Portland Creek 5, EbBj-5

Thirty-four flakes of grey chert collected from eroding bank face and adjacent beach, 52 gm. Tan chert ovate biface in private collection, Samantha Biggin, Daniel's Harbour. Three black chert biface fragments and 73 black chert flakes were also collected (Biggin 1987) in spring 1987. Presently undergoing analysis at the Newfoundland Museum.

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Portland Creek 6, EbBj-7

EbBj-7:1 endscraper, black chert. 2.47 x 1.95 x 0.31, 1.8 gm.

Flakes:
1 black chert, 1.4 gm.
1 grey chert, 0.3 gm.
1 tan chert, 0.2 gm.

Portland Creek 1, EbBj-1

Flakes:
2 light grey chert, 13.5 gm.
3 dark grey chert, 18.4 gm.
1 mottled grey chert, 6.5 gm.
4 translucent grey chert, 5 gm.
1 translucent light tan chert, 1.8 gm.
1 brown chert, 1.4 gm.

Factory Cove, DlBk-3

Raw material: 5 grey chert nodule fragments, 45.4 gm.

Broom Point, DlBl-1

No collection made.

1987

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF RED INDIAN LAKE AND THE UPPER EXPLOITS RIVER, CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND

J. Callum Thomson
Newfoundland Museum

INTRODUCTION

In 1987, Mr. Don Locke Jr. of Grand Falls, Newfoundland, agreed to transfer possession of his extensive collection of archaeological specimens to the Provincial Historic Resources Division. Since the early 1960s, Locke had maintained an abiding interest in the Beothuk and their predecessors, particularly the former inhabitants of central Newfoundland and, through study of historic records, had found and investigated many archaeological sites. Some of these are now inundated by artificial water levels or suffering from some degree of destruction by industrial and domestic development or natural erosion. Locke's field notes and collections are often, therefore, the sole remaining evidence available of occupation of these sites.

Locke's studies extended beyond superficial archaeological surveys to include archival sources, a familiarity with local ecology seen through the eyes of a trapper and woodsman, and a resultant immersion in Beothuk culture. He has developed a wealth of sometimes controversial hypotheses about the Beothuk and went about testing these in the field.

Locke kept fairly detailed journals of his travels and thoughts, produced a paper (Locke 19) and a popular booklet (Locke 19), built a successful but logistically-troubled set of Beothuk building replicas on an island in the Exploits River, and has advised on the construction of other recreations. Locke recently became troubled about the extent and state of preservation of his collection and the minimal availability of public and academic access to this information. At the urging of several concerned colleagues, notably Ingeborg Marshall, Locke presented his collections, notes, photographs and other materials to the Division, as per the requirements of The Historic Resources Act (1985). In addition, he agreed to accompany me on a survey of most of the sites from which these collections originated so that their precise location, nature, potential and state of preservation could be

established.

The first phase of this survey took place from October 27-29, 1987, and the second from October 3-5, 1988 (Thomson in preparation). Locke also spent some time at the Newfoundland Museum in 1988 and will again in 1989 to verify documentation of sites and cataloguing of artifacts, and to supply additional data for a final monograph.

Most of Locke's research had been conducted in the heart of Beothuk country, along the Exploits River from its headwaters in Red Indian Lake to the Bay of Exploits, and further east and west into Notre Dame Bay (Figure 1). Beothuk is here defined in a post-contact sense; any reference to their prehistoric ancestors will use the general term Recent Prehistoric Indian or the more specific Little Passage or other complex. While there have been several previous surveys (Devereux ; Marshall 1983; Pastore 1982; Penney 1988; Taylor 19 ; Thomson 1980, 1983) and excavations (devereux 1970; LeBlanc 19 ; Sproull Thomson 1982) in this region, these were generally of relatively short duration and areal scope. Locke's investigations have taken him from Indian Point to Comfort Island and beyond over a span of 25 years. During this time he has raised the ire of many other researchers because of the extent of the resultant colection, the uinorthodox nature of his investigations, and the paucity of available repoprts, but it can not be denied that he has helped to preserve a valuable assemblage of materials and data from a region which has suffered from many harmful natural and industrial agents.

SURVEY RESULTS — 1987

The survey was initially intended to be conducted in three geographically-separate sections: Red Indian Lake and the upper Explouits as far as Red Indian Falls; the sites immediately above Grand Falls; and the sites around Badger, below Grand Falls and in the Bay of Exploits. For various reasons, the fiorst survey was cut slightly short and the second and third phases were combined.

Indian Point ( ) DeBd-1

Our visit to this site on Red Indian Lake was highlighted by my realization of the areal extent and density of the occupations and of the tremendous natural and industrial devastation which has occurred. Locke's

recollection of the area in the early 1960s is of a wooded, much larger point of land. Prior to and since this time logging companies have used the sandy beach to launch and haul up lake boats; tractor and bulldozer activities on the banks and attacks by flotillas of pulp logs for at least most of this century (Speck 1922: 22) have caused massive damage. In addition, and probably more significantly, fluctuating lake levels due to the dam at the Exploits outflow and the soft nature of the soil on the Point have caused the Point to be greatly eroded by water, wind and ice action. However, as Sproull Thopmson's (1982) test excavations indicated, there are some intact cultural deposits left rela\tiovely undisturbed, despite the 8nfortunate episode of ground levelling during the development of the site as an ainterpretibve park by the Red Indlan Lake Deve,lopment Associoateion in 1981-82.

There appears to be a need, still, to construct a composite map based on early historic and more recent accounts of the site (egs?) and recent excavations. This, and a series of test excavations, coul;d determine whether or not there are any significant deposits remaining. A protection plan should then be drawn up and submitted to the Development Association, Millertown Town Council, and logging companies for their futuire guidance.

June's Cove

To my great interest,

1987 FIELDWORK AT RED BAY, LABRADOR

James A. Tuck
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The summer of 1987 saw continued work at archaeological sites at Red Bay, Labrador, along the north shore of the Strait of Belle Isle. The project was funded by the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. A crew of ten was in the field on June 1, the full crew of 34 operated between June 29 and August 29, and a smaller crew throughout the month of September and into October. Once again the Canadian Conservation Institute provided support during the field season and continuing conservation services following the excavations.

Work continued at the locations of several sixteenth century sites on Saddle Island and, for the first time, a major effort was made on the mainland within the community of Red Bay. During the last month of the field season two structures located on the west side of "The Basin", opposite the community of Red Bay, and apparently dating from the eighteenth century, were tested.

Saddle Island

Several weeks were spent testing areas immediately adjacent to the cemetery on the south end of Saddle Island where five

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graves were found during 1986 (Tuck, n.d.). No additional burials were found, but the excavations did reveal further evidence of Middle Dorset presence, entirely in the form of stone tools and weapons. Another small excavation was carried out adjacent to the tryworks excavated in 1981 and 1982 (Tuck, 1982; 1983). Two concentrations of roofing tiles were found on a small terrace north and west of the tryworks. Both areas produced nails, ceramics and fragments of glass; the area nearest the tryworks produced a single cask hook or head vise, a device used by coopers to place the centre pieces in casks during construction. It is conceivable, therefore, that this area represents a cooperage, but one that was little used and hence contained very little refuse. Organic preservation was entirely lacking.

At Saddle Island West, a large site located south of the lighthouse wharf, investigation of both sixteenth century whaling features and contemporaneous native occupations continued. The large tryworks described in an earlier report (Tuck, n.d.), was excavated more fully. The six stone fireboxes which once supported the copper cauldrons were defined and proved to be of a somewhat unusual nature. As far as excavations have gone to 8date, they have revealed what at first glance appear to be oblong, almost rectangular fireboxes measuring nearly two metres

long by slightly over one metre in width. Excavation is not complete, but it is believed that this unusual appearance may have resulted from a complete rebuilding of the stonework within the wood framed structure which protected the tryworks.

As is usually the case with the tryworks, the excavations produced little in the way of artifacts. Exceptions were the distal portion of an iron harpoon, broken about mid-shaft, and a large copper oil lamp with provision for four wicks. The former appeared to have been incorporated into the stonework of the tryworks itself, although for what reason no explanation can be offered. The lamp was found outside of the tryworks, beneath the collapsed roof. The provision for four wicks suggests that it may have lighted a substantial space, perhaps the tryworks itself.

Excavations also revealed a second, much smaller tile roof fall and what appears to be a small dwelling site. The former is located adjacent to the tryworks and, judging by the tile roof (such roofs seem to characterize only industrial buildings), the structure must relate to the production of oil, barrel manufacture, or some other industrial activity. The roof fall has been mapped and will be removed in 1988 to attempt to determine the function of the structure.

The small living site located to the south of the tryworks, between the main industrial buildings and what appears to be a wharf, perhaps the location where flensing took place. Numerous strips of baleen surrounding a small hearth are all that remains of the structure itself, which was apparently of the same insubstantial construction that typifies most living sites associated with the whaling period. Artifacts found within the structure are also typical of living sites recorded elsewhere on Saddle Island. They included a few sherds of coarse earthenware and fragments of fine glass, probably from a drinking glass, as well as a complete Normandy stoneware cup (Figure 1) and a small bronze finger ring bearing a heart-like motif (Figure 2), resembling a signet ring.

Despite the rebuilding of the stonework within the tryworks, the shore station at Saddle Island West does not appear to have been intensively used. Indeed, this appears to have been the case at several of the shore stations excavated during the last decade. When the intensity of use is compared with the suitability of their locations for the processing of whales, a pattern begins to emerge: the least intensively used shore stations are invariably located in areas which must have presented some difficulties in flensing or rendering whales.

On Organ's Island (Tuck, n.d.) the stonework of the tryworks displayed only minimal evidence of burning, and artifacts and other refuse were virtually absent, indicating that the shore station was in use for only a very short period of time. The site possesses several disadvantages: the water in front of the tryworks is extremely shallow and whales could not have been manoeuvered near the shore station for flensing and the location faces the northeast and is vulnerable to the frequent and violent winds from that direction. However, if blackflies were as much as a problem 400 years ago as they are today, the wind must have been welcomed by the on-shore workers, for the place is almost unbearable on windless days.

Saddle Island West is somewhat more sheltered, but also fronts extremely shallow water. If the wharf mentioned above was part of this shore station, the blubber must have been carried something like 100 metres from the wharf to the tryworks. Several other little-used shore stations are located in similarly unsuitable areas.

This information makes it possible to date, at least relatively, the little-used shore stations situated at unfavourable locations. It seems reasonable to assume that unsuitable locations were chosen only because the better locations -- those which provided adequate shelter and deep water

-- were already occupied. That these more suitable locations were repeatedly and intensively utilized is amply demonstrated by the initial excavations on the mainland, which are described below. This, in turn, suggests that the lesser-used shore stations were constructed and used during the peak period of Basque whaling in southern Labrador, probably between the 1650s and early 1580s.

Excavations at Saddle Island West also provided additional evidence of Indian, and perhaps recent Inuit, occupation at Saddle Island West. The number of completely exposed Indian hearths which occupy the sheltered basin in which the site is located now total nearly fifty. Test pits indicate that many more such hearths remain to be exposed; it will not be suprising if the total eventually exceeds one hundred. The newly-discovered hearths do not contradict the earlier conclusion that they were made during the same years as the Basques occupied Saddle Island West. The artifacts recovered in 1987 duplicate those found in the previous season, although some new forms add to the inventory of artifacts used by the Recent Indian people of southern Labrador.

Projectile points are small corner-notched or expanding stemmed forms which resemble contemporaneous examples from the central Labrador coast, the Island of Newfoundland and the north

shore in adjacent Quebec. They are made from both Ramah chert and a variety of fine-grained greenish-grey cherts. Un-notched bifaces are of approximately the same dimensions and form as the projectile points and are made from the same materials. These two forms and small scrapers made on random flakes comprise the majority of the chipped stone artifacts. A large Ramah chert side scraper found during the past summer is also a product of the same Recent Indian people.

Fragments of two ceramic vessels were also found associated with the Recent Indian hearths. Both are tempered with coarse grit and appear to be underfired, for the thick walls are severely delaminated and friable. The sherds appear to pertain to small, thick vesels, possibly with conical bases. The more complete of the two has a castellated rim with exterior decoration consisting of three rows of horizontal impressed (?) lines on an incipient collar set off by from the neck by a horizontal row of oblique impressions. The neck is decorated by oblique plaits of cord-wrapped paddle (?) impressions (Figure 3). The second vessel has a row of oblique impressions below the rim, and oblique, cris-cross and horizontal incised lines on the neck (Figure 4).

The underfired nature and thick paste of the vessels compare with ceramics reported by Loring (1985:128) from the central

Labrador coast, although the central Labrador examples specimens lacked any trace of decoration. Whether these ceramics represent an incipient local tradition, or are imports from somewhere up the St. Lawrence, is not presently known.

A small, nearly square sod house located a few metres from the tryworks, and well within the area of Indian occupation was partly excavated. It consists of low sod walls which contain numerous fire-broken stones and occaissional artifacts removed with the sods that were used to construct the building. The entrance appears to lie to the southwest, away from the water but sheltered from the northerly winds. A portion of a raised (?) platform composed of large, flat rocks may, if the house proves to be of Inuit origin, represent a sleeping platform.

The cultural attribution is far from certain, however, for no items of native manufacture have been found within the house or in the refuse deposits which surround the entrance. The material consists primarily of ceramics, nails and other iron objects and a suprising number of green glass liquor bottles, all dating from the mid-nineteenth century.

Excavations on the Mainland

On the mainland, in the Community of Red Bay, excavations begun during 1986 were expanded and an adjacent area nearer the shore explored. The sites located to the south of the Memorial University field laboratory, on the opposite side of the small shallow embayment known as "the strand". One of the shipwrecks located by the Parks Canada divers (Stevens, 1975:172) lies a few metres offshore from this area.

Stages and stores crowd the shoreline today, because of the sheltered nature of the area and the presence of a steeply-sloping bottom which provides easy access to the stages. These two factors -- deep water and shelter -- made this area a preferred location for whaling stations during the sixteenth century, as it is for fishing premises at the presnt time. This is also abundantly clear even from the preliminary excavations conducted during 1987.

The excavations begun in 1986 and continued in 1987 took place on a level terrace overlooking the second area of exploration. Clear evidence of the former presence of substantial structures at this area is indicated by a thick layer of shattered roof tile, numerous nails and spikes and occassional fragments of waterlogged wood and baleen which were probably parts of the structure(s). The location of this area matches the locations of cooperages excavated on Saddle Island. Coopers'

tools, including an adze, head vises and gimlets, confirm the former presence of at least one cooperage in the area. The presence of a truely prodigious amount and variety of other refuse suggests that the structures in this area were in use for a long period, perhaps throughout the entire Basque whaling episode. Ceramic and glassware fragments exceed the number recovered in any single previous year, and probably in several years combined.

Excavations nearer the water's edge, below the cooperage(s) revealed a complex of tryworks, not yet completely unravelled, which also indicates the intensive utilization of this area throughout the whaling period. Test pits indicate that virtually every piece of suitable land supported a tryworks at one time or another. In the single area selected for intensive excavation, these rendering features are literally stacked atop one another. The earliest examples, built directly on bedrock or the ground surface, were levelled when they became unsuitable for use and another type of tryworks built in roughly the same location. In the single area excavated this appears to have happened on at least three occassions. Since the earlier examples were deliberately levelled, and filled in with whatever was on hand, chances are excellent for the preservation of organics and other materials. Hopefully, excavations during the coming summers will

reveal some of this material and, perhaps, provide some indications of changes in the tryworks and rendering process during the course of the sixteenth century.

An Eighteenth Century Site

During the latter part of August a stone mound discovered during a previous Historical Resources Overview Assessment was investigated. It proved to be a collapsed rock and clay chimney which can be dated, provisionally at least, to the first half of the eighteenth century. This determination is based upon a small sample of smoking pipe bowls and stems, hand-forged nails with large, flat heads, and the absence of ceramics dating to the post 1750 period.

Preliminary indications are that the structure might have burned, which leads to speculation that it may have been the habitation of a Quebec merchant, Pierre Constantin. He established a post at Red Bay in 1715 which was burned by the Inuit in 1718 with the loss of three of the post's inhabitants. The post was rebuilt in 1719 and lasted until at least the 1730s. A second collapsed chimney lies a short distance from that tested and could conceivably be the remains of the second habitation.

The centreline of the new Red Bay road, now under construction, passed directly through the first chimney fall to be uncovered. Mr. Roger Pottle, of the Department of Transportation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, was contacted and within a few days a plan to alter the course of the road was approved, therby avoiding both structures. Additional work at both sites is planned for the summer and fall of 1988.

Tourism in 1987

A final aspect of the Red Bay project which might be mentioned is that of tourism. Well over 2,000 people, from eleven Canadian provinces, and 38 of the United States and eight other countries, visited Red Bay during the summer of 1987. This represents an increase of approximately 600% from 1984 when records were first kept. Many of these visitors came specifically to see the site, and many visitors from past years returned to see what progress had been made since their last visit. I think that there is an important message here for those concerned with the development of historic sites. Despite an enlarged and improved exhibit of artifacts, and walkways which allow controlled visitor access to areas previously excavated, the major attraction to visitors continues to be the opportunity

to watch excavations in progress and witness the cleaning, conservation and restoration ofarchaeological specimens.

It seems to me, therefore, that the traditioanl practice of conducting archaeological investigations at a historic site, waiting several years while analysis is done, then creating an interpretation centre of some sort, is missing an important opportunity to both attract tourists and to teach them something about the process of archaeology. Public interpretation of important sites, particularly those accessable to the general public, should be considered as part of archaeological projects from the very start of investigations. Interpretive programmes should be designed to give visitors an opportunity to see first-hand the process of archaeology -- how objects and features are recovered, conserved and restored, and how archaeologists arrive at their conclusions from this information. This is sometimes a time-consuming process, but in the long run is well worth the effort. In the last analysis it is the general public whose tax dollars support most archaeology. If the sample of visitors with whom I have talked at Red Bay is any indication, people who visit excavations invariably come away with the feeling that they have got something for their money.

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Figure Captions

Figure 1. Small Normandy stoneware cup or mug found at a small sixteenth century living site at Saddle Island West. Photo by Jack Martin.

Figure 2. The bezel of a bronze finger ring found at a small sixteenth century Basque living site at Saddle Island West. Photo by W. Bokman, Canadian Conservation Institute.

Figure 3. Rim sherd of a sixteenth century native ceramic vessel from Saddle Island West. photo by jack martin.

Figure 4. Rim sherd of a sixteenth century native ceramic vessel from Saddle Island West. Photo by Jack Martin.

HISTORIC RESOURCES AT ISLAND POND: A STAGE 1 HISTORIC RESOURCES OVERVIEW ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED ISLAND POND HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

Assessment conducted under permit 87-29

Prepared for:

Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro
St. John's, Newfoundland

December 12, 1987

revised: January 16, 1988

James A. Tuck
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Stage 1 Historic Resources Overview Assessment of the proposed Island Pond Hydroelectric development was conducted during September, October and November 1987. Background research suggested that the Micmacs were familiar with the area in the nineteenth century and that the same people utilized the area more intensively for trapping in the twentieth century. Previous archaeological surveys in the area have failed to produce evidence of archaeological remains earlier than this century, although work conducted by Gerald Penney on behalf of the Conne River Micmacs did locate some campsites dating from this century. The preliminary reconnaissance undertaken as part of this survey concentrated on areas not covered by Penney's survey and did not locate additional archaeological remains.

Background information and the nature of the terrain combine to suggest that prehistoric and early historic utilization of the Island Pond area was limited, and that the likelihood of locating any small temporary campsites which might once have existed there is extremely low.

As a result of this research no further investigations are recommended in the Island Pond area unless campsites of the mid-twentieth century are considered to be of archaeological and/or historical significance. It could be argued that something could be learned from the excavation of such sites, but in my opinion the effort and expense involved, when balanced against potential returns, would not justify further investigations.

Finally, it should be pointed out that no archaeological survey, particularly one in which the evidence is almost entirely negative, can be certain to be entirely reliable. It is possible that sites of archaeological significance remain undiscovered and workers and supervisors in the area should be alerted to this possibility.

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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Island Pond Hydroelectric Project (proponent: Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro) proposes the damming of Island Pond in south-central Newfoundland to generate electricity. Prior to the start of construction a Stage 1 Historical Resources Overview Assessment was conducted in the autumn of 1987. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Terms of Reference for this study (September 1, 1987; see Appendix 3) and the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth Guidelines for a Stage 1 study (undated).

The study was designed to determine past land uses and the potential of the area for prehistoric and historic utilization by both native people and Europeans. Specifically, the objectives of the study were:

to increase our knowledge of prehistoric and historic native utilization of the region;

to identify and assess the historic resources potential which may be adversely affected by the proposed development; and

to recommend the appropriate methodology and scope for detailed impact assessment studies, if required.

To this end, historical records were consulted, native people and other persons with knowledge of the area were interviewed to determine both land use and the presence of aboriginal or other sites. The results of previous archaeological work in the impacted area and adjacent areas were consulted prior to a preliminary field reconnaissance.

Background research was conducted by Ralph T. Pastore, ethnohistorian from the Department of History, Memorial University, who has conducted extensive research into the Micmac occupation of the Island of Newfoundland (Pastore 1978, 1979, 1987). Field reconnaissance was conducted by James A. Tuck,

Archaeology Unit, Memorial University, who has researched native and European archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador for the past 20 years, and by Douglas T. Robbins, who holds an M.A. degree from Memorial University, is a Ph.D. candidate at McGill University and has conducted fieldwork in Newfoundland and Labrador for ten years. Mr. Michael Joe, Sr., a Conne River Micmac familiar with the area accompanied the initial field reconnaissance party.

Background research took place in August and September 1987; the initial field reconnaissance on October 13 and 14, 1987, with two repeat visits to the area, on October 25, 1987 and November 11, 1987, to survey alternate transmission line routes.

This report follows the guidelines set forth by the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth for Stage 1 Historic Resources Overview Assessments.

STUDY AREA

The study area, and its natural resources, is more fully described in the other sections of this report. Personal observations during the field reconnaissance suggest that the Island Pond area is not a particularly rich one in terms of potential for human subsistence. The areas surveyed are extremely rocky and foot travel along the shoreline is extremely difficult. Nearly eight hours were spent walking approximately six miles of shoreline along the east side of the pond. The forest cover in this area is virtually impenetrable and in many places cannot be traversed except by crawling or chopping through deadfalls and living vegetation. Clearly, the most efficient, if not the only, means of travel through the area would be by canoe or small boat. It is reported, however, that the frequent and sudden onset of high winds makes this hazardous. There are few suitable landing or camping locations in the areas surveyed on foot, and aerial reconnaissance of the remaining shorelines and islands suggests that the same is true throughout the entire area.

Although biological studies indicate otherwise, Island Pond itself seems remarkably sterile and, except in a few sheltered coves with mud bottoms, contains almost no apparent vegetation. The rocky bottom seems unlikely to harbour any significant fish resources. Except for a few sticklebacks, no fish were observed.

Caribou are present at higher elevations and in barren areas. Signs of moose were observed in places but these animals would not have constituted a food resource until at least the second quarter of the present century. Evidence of otter was also observed, although no animals were sighted. Fur-bearers may have been present in greater numbers prior to the increase in trapping in this century, and their presence seems to have been responsible for what little utilization of the area has taken place in the past.

Except for several bald eagles and two or three osprey nests, Island Pond seems remarkably devoid of avifauna. Those raptors which are present seem confined to the outlet of the pond (North Salmon River) where fish may be more plentiful, or at least more readily available, than in other pasts of the area.

In short, personal observations suggest that, except for specialized activities such as trapping, the Island Pond area is not particularly suited to human habitation. The high land, 10 to 15km to the north, appears to be far more suitable to human habitation, particularly in the Noel Paul'sBrook area and at other locations where caribou may have been intercepted at crossings. It is probably no accident that this area to the north is identified as that utilized by the Beothuk Indians (see below). ? Micmac use of the Island Pond area is also discussed below.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology utilized in this study conforms with standard archaeological practice and with the Terms of Reference for this particular project and The Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth Guidelines for such surveys. Specifically, this involved the following steps:

documentary search of library and archival literature and other relevant sources;

direct consultation of individuals familiar with the area and/or having knowledge of real or suspected historic resources in the area. In this case a Micmac from Conne River accompanied the survey team to the study area to direct the initial stages of the survey;

a helicopter reconnaissance survey of the proposed transmission line(s) and road right-of-ways, the powerhouse site, flood zone and canal sites. This included an initial survey of all islands and of the entire shoreline of Island Pond. Following these steps areas were selected for test pitting and ground survey;

walking surveys of selected areas, in some areas aerially-assisted, were conducted. No attempt was made to duplicate the work carried out a few months previously by Gerald Penney, on behalf of the Conne River Micmacs. The North Salmon River was walked in its entirety and test pits dug at areas selected judgementally. The east side of Island Pond was walked from the North Salmon River to a point about one mile beyond the point where Penney's survey began. Traverses were made inland at approximately 90° from the shoreline to determine the likelihood of occupation away from the pond. Particular attention was paid to peninsulas, coves and stream outflows into the pond.

Following the initial inspection of the southern transmission line route, a map of the area showing the proposed route, was sent to Mr. Jerry Wetzel of Conne River. He reported, by

telephone, that no specific sites were known in the area, although the Conne River people were familiar with the region (see Appendix 4).

RESULTS

Background Archaeological Research

Prior to carrying out the archaeological field research for the Island Pond project, a survey of relevant archival, library and documentary material was completed. Much of the archival work had already been done during the course of the researching of the ethnohistory of the Newfoundland Micmacs and Beothuks (Pastore 1978, 1979, 1987). That earlier research involved searching through microfilmed copies of Colonial Office Correspondence, microfilms of Newfoundland correspondence in the C11C series of the Archives Nationales, the Newfoundland House of Assembly and Legislative Council Journals, the Duckworth Papers, and the GN/2 series, all of which are in the Public Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador. Every reference to any of the province's native peoples was noted in the course of that work; this aspect of the background research for the Island Pond project was carried out by reviewing those notes. No reference to native or European use of the area in question was discovered.

The earliest reference to the Island Pond region is contained in William Cormack's account of his 1822 trip across Newfoundland (see Figure 1) in an attempt to contact the remnants of the Beothuks. It is clear from his work that the Micmacs were familiar with the Island Pond area. He noted that the Micmacs had quarried rocks from the shores of Pipestone Lake (which Cormack called Serpentine Lake) to make tobacco pipes, and he found a Micmac bark canoe on the shores of the same lake. To the southwest, Cormack found a Montagnais family camped on an island at the south end of a large lake. Cormack reported that this lake was called "Meelpegh, or Crooked Lake, by the Indians" (Howley 1915:146-149). (In this regard it should be noted that present-day Crooked Lake lies west, not southwest, of Pipestone Lake.) In any case, it does not appear possible to locate this campsite exactly from Cormack's description. The Montagnais

hunter, however, did tell Cormack that the territory of the Beothuks lay about six or seven miles to the north. Cormack also concluded that this lake was part of a chain of lakes, ponds and gullies "which forms a part of the great route of the [Micmac] Indians" (ibid.: 149-150).

Cormack's account suggests that an archaeological survey of the Island Pond region might locate historic Micmac and Montagnais camps dating to the early nineteenth century. Although no other nineteenth century accounts referring to the area were found, there is ample evidence of early twentieth century Micmac use. According to the American anthropologist Frank Speck who carried out ethnographic work at the beginning of this century, two Montagnais-Micmac families (Speck 1922:133) trapped in the region of the proposed Island Pond project (see Figure 2). Similarly, the early twentieth century outdoorsman and hunter, J.G. Millais reported Micmac hunting and trapping in the project area (Millais 1907:22).

After searching relevant archival and library collections, the Newfoundland Museum's repository of unpublished reports was examined. Surveys by Penney (1979, 1980) and Sanger (1967) were carried out in regions near the Island Pond area but had not actually impinged on the area in question.

Penney's (1987) most recent survey in the area located several sites in the northern portion of the study area, all apparently dating from the 1930's (see Figure 3).

In summary, it can be said that documentary sources provide good evidence for Micmac-Montagnais use of the Island Pond environs in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but existing information does not allow precise location of archaeological sites prior to those utilized by Micmac trappers in the mid-twentieth century.

Interviews with residents of Conne River confirmed what the documentary sources indicated, i.e. that Micmacs used the Island Pond as a travel and trapping area during the nineteenth century and that trapping activity increased during the first half of the twentieth century but declined after World War II. Both Michael Joe, Sr. and Jerry Wetzel indicated that the increased trapping activity in the interior during this century resulted from over-trapping in the immediate vicinity of Conne River by residents of St. Albans and Milltown, both of which were reportedly settled at that time.

This accords well with the limited archaeological evidence. If the Island Pond area served largely as a travel route prior to the twentieth century, it seems unlikely that any camps constructed would have been of sufficient size or duration of occupation to have survived into the 1980's. Those structures reported by Penney (1987) were clearly constructed in a more substantial fashion and at a recent enough date to remain visible after 40 to 50 years.

The hypothesis that intensive, or at least increased, utilization of the area occurred during the present century also accords well with information from the Burnt Knaps site (Penney 1983) where Micmac hunting camps do not appear to predate the twentieth century.

Mr. Joe also reported a "Beothuk fort" on one of the islands nearest the outflow of the North Salmon River. (The same type of structure was reported to Penney [1987] to be in the northeast area of the pond.)

Summary of background research

(a) Background research suggests that Micmacs were familiar with the Island Pond area during the nineteenth century but that their utilization of the area was limited to travel and

travel/trapping. It does not appear from the available documentary evidence, nor from the statements of informants, that intensive utilization of the area for trapping began until the twentieth century.

(b) Previous archaeological work within and adjacent to the study area appears to support the historical and ethnographic information. No prehistoric or early contact period sites have been reported by previous investigators. Two surveys/excavations have revealed historic period hunting and/or trapping sites dating from the twentieth century. An exception might be the Beothuk fort or dwelling located on an island in either the southern or northeastern part of Island Pond.

(c) Sites reported by informants and previous researchers include:

i. the Beothuk fort or dwelling, a small (10- 12-foot) square depression or walled structure;

ii. a "side tilt" and "stud house", otherwise undescribed, reported by Penney (1987) on the northeastern end of Island Pond. Both of these latter structures date to the late 1930's (ibid.)

All sites are shown on Figure 3.

Preliminary Reconnaissance

Figure 4 shows the areas surveyed on foot and the locations of areas test pitted. The precise plot of the helicopter survey of the islands and shoreline of Island Pond is not shown. It was plotted on a 1:50,000 map of the area and simply shows a track conforming to the shoreline of the pond itself and that of every major island in the pond. The entire area was viewed from the air. The canal and original transmission line were similarly surveyed during the original survey and two subsequent alternate routes inspected from the air in the weeks following.

Those areas surveyed on foot and test-pitted were selected after aerial inspection of the area and with the advice of Mr. Michael Joe, Sr., who accompanied during the first day of the survey. Those areas include the following.

Area 1. This includes the three islands closest to the point where the North Salmon River flows out of Island Pond. At the time Mr. Joe remembered that the Beothuk fort was located on one of these islands (although as noted above, conflicting evidence as to the location of this structure was provided to Gerald Penney). Virtually the entire surface of each of these islands was explored and test pits dug in all level areas where below-ground remains may have existed. We could not locate the reported structure which apparently consisted of a 10- to 12-foot square foundation comprised of rocks. Mr. Joe could not remember the size of the rocks which comprised the structure nor whether the rocks formed an actual wall (i.e. elevated on both the inside and outside) or whether the feature was sunk in the ground with no exterior elevation. In any case no such feature, of either natural or human origin, was found on any of the three islands.

Area 2. This area comprises the North Salmon River which flows between Island Pond and Crooked Lake. The generating station will be located near the lower end of this river. The southern (Crooked Lake) end of the river is now flooded as a result of previous hydroelectric development; any sites which might have existed in the area are now submerged.

Mr. Michael Joe, Sr. reported that only the east side of the river was used as a portage between Crooked Lake and Island Pond. Therefore our efforts were concentrated on that side, particularly as the west side was clearly more precipitous and far less suitable for foot travel. The entire length of the river was walked from north to south with frequent east-west walks to determine whether trails other than that visible were to be

found. Test pits were dug at intervals in locations where sufficient level ground existed to have supported a camp site.

At the extreme north end of the river a small recent campsite, not more than a few months old, was observed on a low gravel spit. Mr. Joe reported that this was a location frequently used as a resting place after the portage; if this is the case no trace of occupation would be likely to be found since annual flooding would obliterate any trace of human activity each spring. No trace of occupation was observed along the portage itself with the exception of a few stumps which appeared to have been cut, probably within the last 30 to 40 years.

Area 3. Mr. Joe reported that the usual travel route from north to south was along the eastern shore of the pond. We therefore determined to walk that section between the North Salmon River and the area to the north where Penney's previous survey began. The walk paralleled the shoreline and several transects to the east, at about 90° to the shoreline were made. All coves, headlands and other places where a canoe or small boat could have been landed were accorded particular attention and test-pitted. No trace of human activity could be found except at the area shown as 3a where Penney's campsite was situated. This area, probably the most suitable stopping point on the entire shore, was test-pitted with entirely negative results.

Area 4. This area is an exposed knoll on the north shore of Crooked Lake. The elevation is sufficient to provide a good view of the surrounding countryside, in which a number of caribou were observed. In an area utilized for caribou hunting it would provide an excellent vantage point. Although now located close to the shore of Crooked Lake the area was, prior to flooding, well removed from the lake shore and probably not as conspicuous as it now is. Test pits were dug in several areas, and the sparse vegetation and sandy soil would have provided excellent archae-

ological visibility of any sites which might have existed there. Unfortunately none was found.

In short, it appears unlikely that any archaeological sites earlier than the twentieth century are likely to be found in the Island Pond area. This is so for two reasons: low likelihood of significant habitation sites and extremely low archaeological visibility of any small campsites which might once have existed there.

EVALUATION AND DISCUSSION

(a) I do not consider that there are any significant inadequacies in the data base for the Island Pond study area. The entire area has been surveyed from the air and a significant section of the study area ground surveyed and test-pitted. With the exception of the reported Beothuk fort or habitation, which neither the present study nor that conducted earlier by Penney was able to locate, it seems extremely likely that archaeological remains with any degree of visibility will be confined to the twentieth century. If earlier sites existed in the area it seems virtually certain that they were travel camps which, after no more than a half century, would be extremely difficult to detect archaeologically. If the Beothuk structure is, in fact, of human origin and not merely an unusually regular depression in the ground (of which there are many in the area), it might represent a site of some significance.

(b) From the research described above it seems likely that additional sites discovered will pertain to the increased trapping phase of the twentieth century. While earlier sites may exist, it seems that they will be small camps occupied for very short durations and will have a very low archaeological visibility.

(c) The results of this research support the hypothesis that the Island Pond area saw increased utilization only after fur-bearers were depleted from areas closer to Conne River during the early part of this century. Without doubt twentieth century sites do exist; their excavation might provide information regarding the activities of Micmac trappers who utilized the area during the middle twentieth century. Whether excavations at such sites would provide sufficient information not available from other sources (e.g. interviews with the trappers themselves) to justify the expenditure of time and money on their excavation appears to me to be doubtful.

(d) If the resources of the area lie below the flood zone, and if they are judged worth the expense, the only alternative available to cancellation of the project is excavation of these sites. This is an alternative I would not personally recommend.

(e) Since the recorded sites were occupied by residents of Conne River, and since the Conne River people appear, on the basis of discussions with members of the Conne River Band, to oppose further development of areas near Conne River, I would anticipate that they would place a greater importance in the twentieth century sites than would many outside observers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further studies in the Island Pond area are not recommended. However, as mentioned above, it can never be entirely certain that significant archaeological sites remain to be discovered in the Island Pond area. Therefore, the following suggestions should be taken into consideration:

1. Supervisors and other personnel employed by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro and construction supervisors and personnel employed in the Island Pond project should be made aware of the importance of historic resources which might be discovered accidentally during the course of construction operations. These resources are made all the more important by the meagre nature of archaeological information from the interior of the Island of Newfoundland. Any unusual features such as: a) rock or earthen mounds, alignments or depressions not obviously of natural origin; b) traces of rock hearths or other evidence of confined burning; c) concentrations of bone, no matter how small or how fragmented; and d) any suspected artifacts, whether stone tools or European materials, should be reported immediately to the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

2. Work in areas where such materials or features are reported should stop immediately and not resume until the location has been inspected by a qualified individual.

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Figure 1
Map showing Cormack's route in 1822.

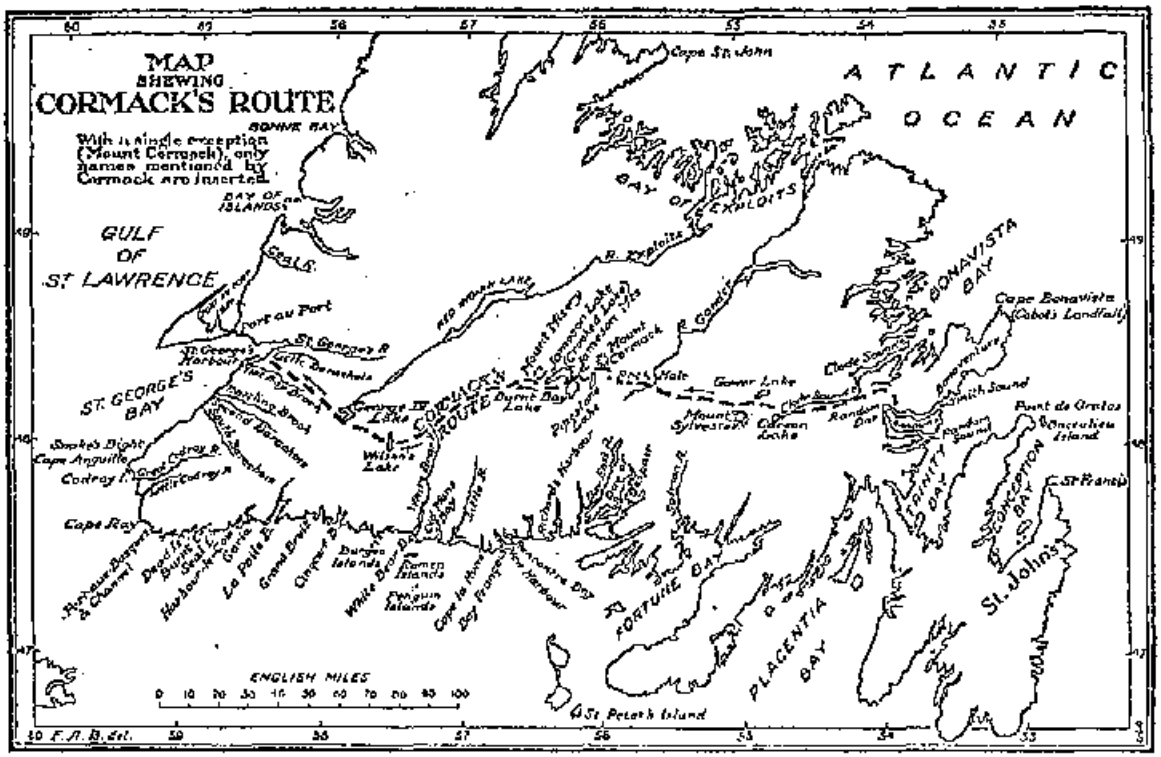
MAP
SHEWING
CORMACK'S ROUTE
With a single exception (Mount Cormack), only names mentioned by Cormack are inserted.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ST. GEORGE'S BAY
BAY OF ISLANDS
BONNE BAY
BAY OF EXPLOITS
BONAVISTA BAY
TRINITY BAY
CONCEPTION BAY
FORTUNE BAY
PLACENTIA BAY
Cape St. John
Cape Bonavista (Cabot's Landfall)
Point de Grates
St. Francis
St. John's
St. Peter's Island
Cape Ray
Codroy I.
Cape Anguille
Port au Port
St. George's Harbour
Grand Bruit
Burgeo Islands
Ramea Islands
Penguin Islands
Fortune Harbour
Mount Cormack
Mount Sylvester
Gower Lake
Clode Sound
Random Sound
Smith Sound
Bonavista
Wilson's Lake
Red Indian Lake
Grand Lake
Deer Pond
Pipestone Lake
Diamond Lake
Victoria Lake
Long Pond
Salmonier
ENGLISH MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Figure 2
"Micmac-Montagnais Hunting Territories" from Speck (1922).

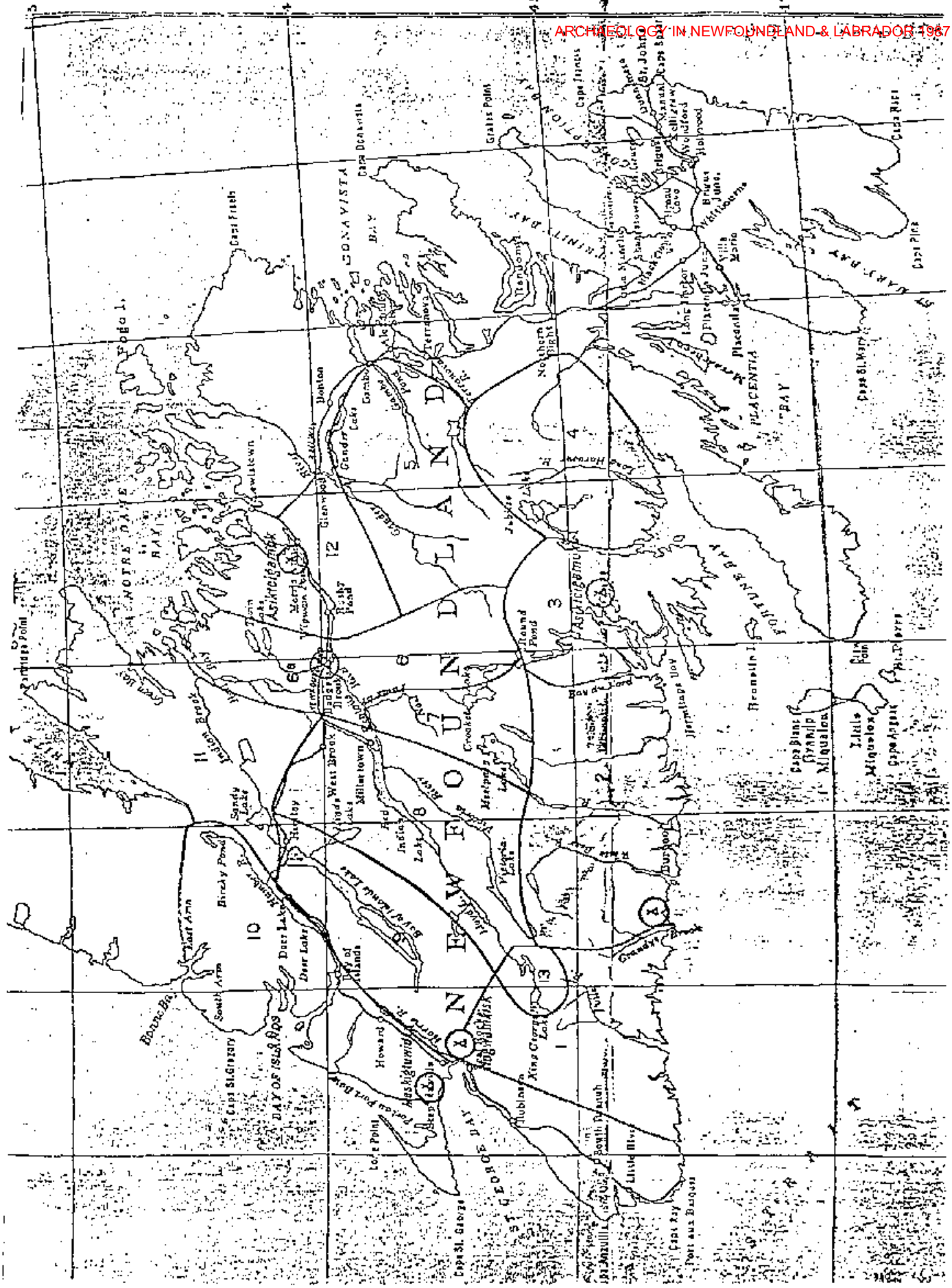
NEWFOUNDLAND
PLACENTIA BAY
NOTRE DAME BAY
BONAVISTA BAY
TRINITY BAY
FORTUNE BAY
BAY OF ISLANDS
ST. GEORGES BAY
Deer Lake
Corner Brook
Grand Falls
Gander
Gander Lake
Gambo
Terrenceville
Clarenville
Bonavista
Trinity
Port Blandford
Whitbourne
Placentia
Argentia
Harbour Grace
Carbonear
Bay Roberts
Brigus
Cape St. Mary
Cape Race
Cape Pine
Cape Ray
Port aux Basques
Burgeo
Grey River
Hermitage
Fortune
Marystown
Burin
Grand Bank
Fox Harbour
Cape Dog
Cape Chapeau Rouge
Cape Anguille
Cape St. Gregory
Cape St. George
Port au Port Bay
Bay of Islands
Humber R.
Deer Lake
Birchy Pond
Sandy Lake
Indian Lake
Meelpaeg Lake
Victoria Lake
Red Indian Lake
Gaff Topsails
Crocker Lake
Round Pond
Northern Pond
Jakes Lake
Harbour Main
Conception Bay
Trepassey
Placentia
Argentia
Harbour Grace
Carbonear
Bay Roberts
Brigus
Cape St. Mary
Cape Race
Cape Pine
Cape Ray
Port aux Basques
Burgeo
Grey River
Hermitage
Fortune
Marystown
Burin
Grand Bank
Fox Harbour
Cape Dog
Cape Chapeau Rouge
Cape Anguille
Cape St. Gregory
Cape St. George
Port au Port Bay
Bay of Islands
Humber R.
Deer Lake
Birchy Pond
Sandy Lake
Indian Lake
Meelpaeg Lake
Victoria Lake
Red Indian Lake
Gaff Topsails
Crocker Lake
Round Pond
Northern Pond
Jakes Lake
Harbour Main
Conception Bay

Figure 3
Sites reported by informants and previous researchers.

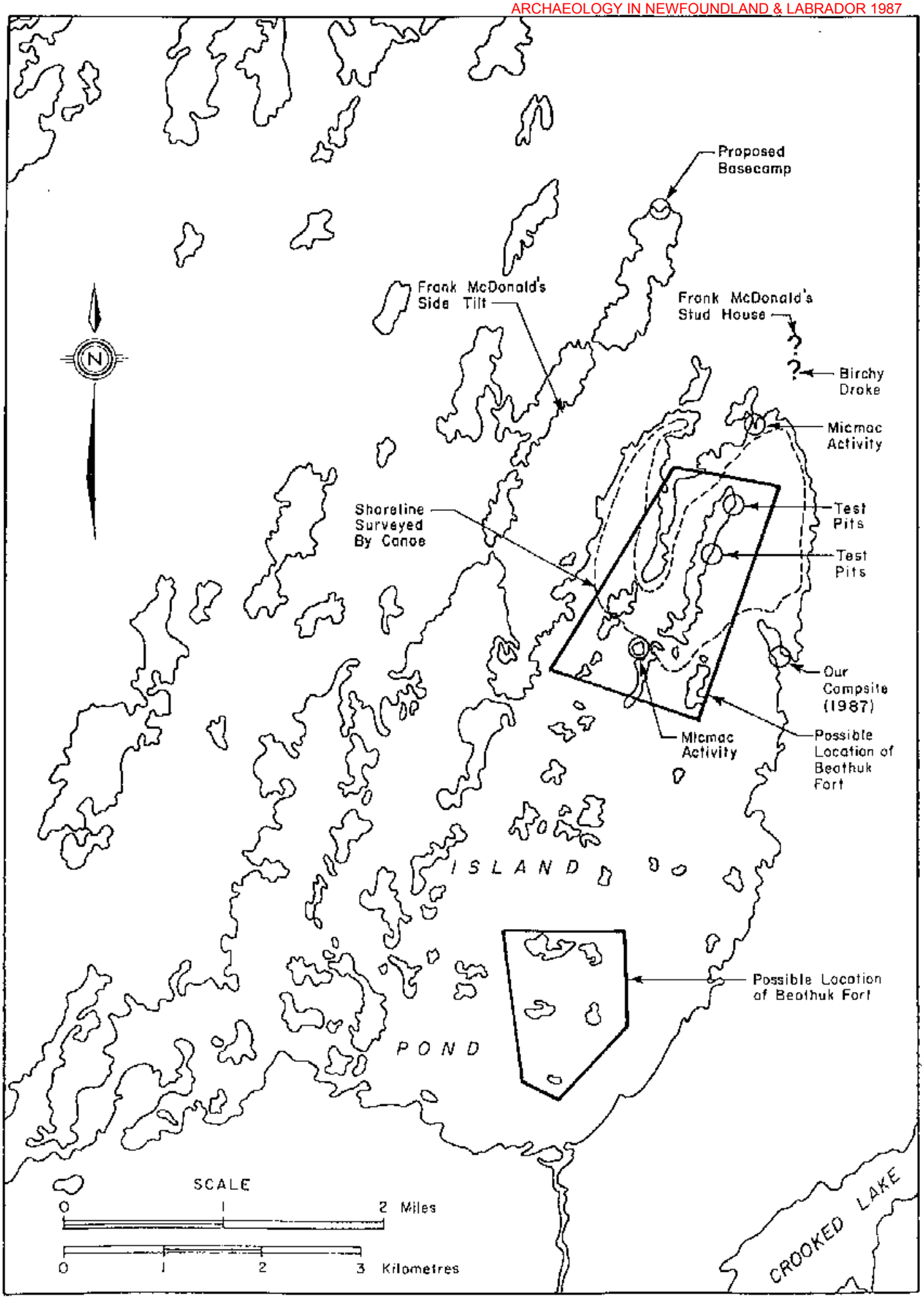

FIGURE 3

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Figure 4
Areas surveyed and test pitted.

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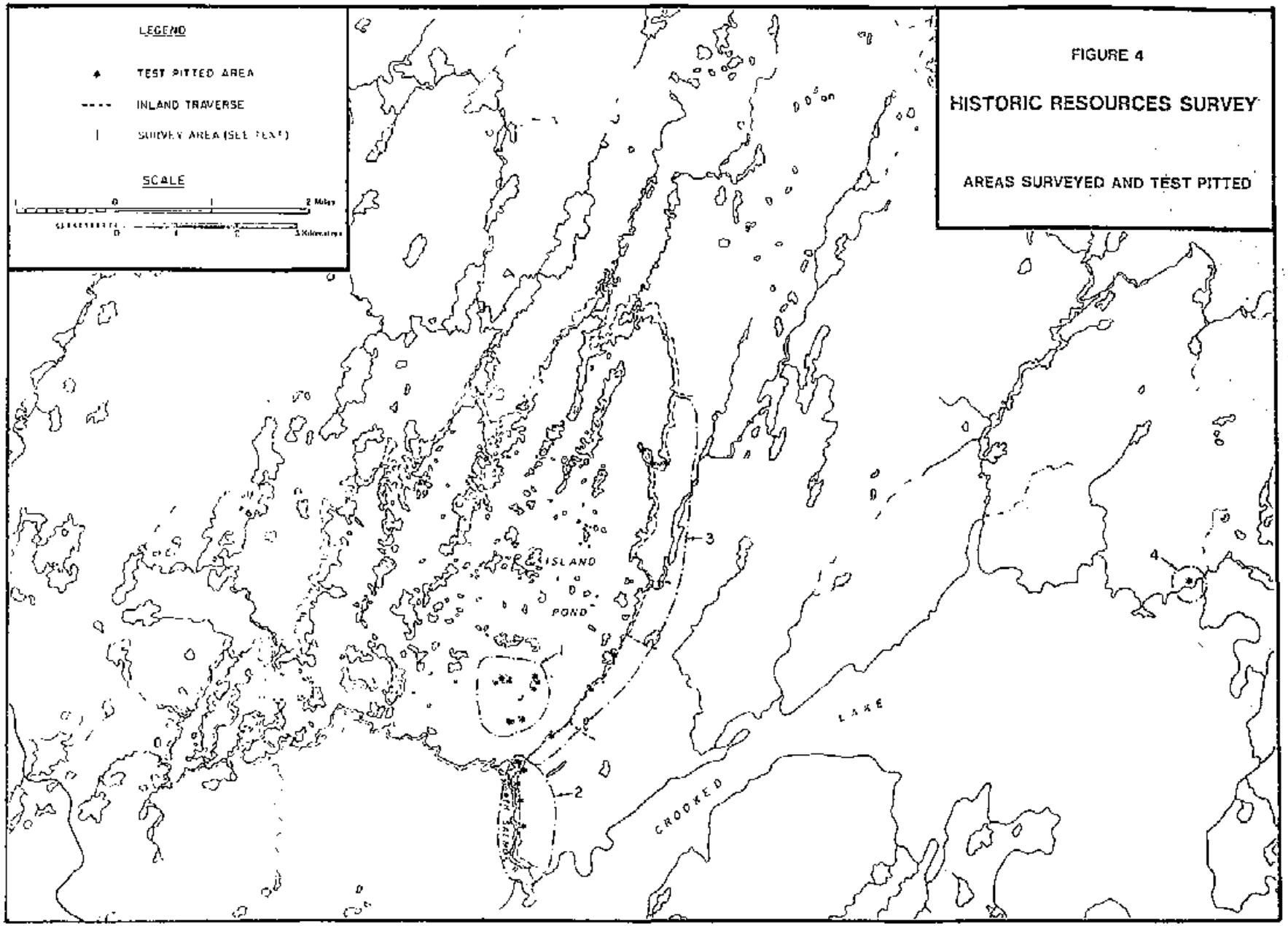
LEGEND
TEST PITTED AREA
INLAND TRAVERSE
SURVEY AREA (SEE TEXT)
SCALE
0
2 Miles
0
3 Kilometres
FIGURE 4
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY
AREAS SURVEYED AND TEST PITTED
ISLAND
POND
LAKE
CROOKED
1
2
3
4

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1
PERSONS INTEREVIEWED

Mr. Michael Joe, Sr.
Conne River, Newfoundland

Mr. Joe, in his younger days, travelled and trapped in the Island Pond area. On October 13, 1987 Mr. Joe accompanied us to Island Pond. He attempted to relocate the "Beothuk fort" reported to have been seen years before, and walked the portage along the North Salmon River to point out campsite locations.

Mr. Gerry Wetzel
Conne River, Newfoundland

Mr. Wetzel is a long time resident of Conne River and, as a trained anthropologist an advisor to the Conne River Micmacs. He has travelled extensively in the country around Conne River and has collected information regarding land use.

Mr. Gerald Penney
St. John's, Newfoundland

Mr. Penney is a consulting archaeologist who has been employed by the Conne River Micmacs for the past several years. He has conducted field research in many areas of the south coast and interior. His most recent work was a survey of the northern portion of Island Pond.

APPENDIX 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A detailed project description is presented in the EIS. An overview of the undertaking is provided below.

According to Hydro's official load forecast, capacity and energy deficits will occur in the early 1990's. A hydroelectric development at Island Pond is proposed to offset part of these deficits. The capacity of this undertaking is 30 megawatts (MW) and its average energy capability is 184 gigawatthours.

The proposed Island Pond Development will utilize the flow from Meelpaeg Reservoir to develop the 25 m head which exists between the Reservoir and Crooked Lake. The Development will include construction of a diversion canal between Meelpaeg Reservoir and Island Pond, thereby raising the water level in Island Pond to that of Meelpaeg Reservoir. At the exit of the North Salmon River, located at the south end of Island Pond, a 750 m forebay canal will be constructed to bring water to the dam, intake and powerhouse arrangement. Water will discharge into Crooked Lake via a 550 m tailrace.

The proposed road access will link Island Pond with the Upper Salmon Development via the Ebbegunbaeg Control Structure requiring the construction of 23 km of new road, but also using existing (Upper Salmon) access roads (Figure 1).

The proposed diversion canal between Meelpaeg Reservoir and Island Pond will be approximately 3.0 km in length with a base width of 12 m. Excavation of a 1.0 km channel improvement will be required in Meelpaeg Reservoir. In Island Pond channel improvements will be required at three locations to maintain required flow volumes.

Construction of the forebay canal will consist of straightening and deepening the existing river channel. The forebay canal will be 750 m long, have a base width of 30.0 m, and side slopes of 1V:1H in boulders. Water velocity in the canal will be 0.4 m/s and an ice cover will form in winter. It is designed to remain ice covered in order to reduce the risk of problems with frazil ice at the power plant intake.

The 28 m wide tailrace channel will follow the route of the North Salmon River and will conduct full flow at a velocity of 1.2 m/s.

The proposed earthfill dam will have a central impervious core with one filter zone. It will have a crest length of about 400 m and a height of about 23 m. The crest will be at el. 270 m and have a width of 8.0 m. There is no spillway associated with the dam as flood flows can be contained within the Island Pond and Meelpaeg Reservoirs, and/or released at the Ebbegunbaeg Control Structure.

The powerhouse, located at the toe of the dam, will contain two vertical axis propeller or Francis turbines each rated at 15.1 MW. Water will flow to these units from a concrete intake structure via two penstocks, each 5.4 m in diameter, which will be installed through the dam core. A single transformer, rated at 25 megavolt amperes, will be located outdoors beside the powerhouse.

The present mean water level in Island Pond is 262.5 m. The proposed minimum operating level is 261.67 m. Consequently, there will be no dead storage developed on Island Pond except for the small volume of water required to fill the valley downstream of the forebay canal (below el 261.67 m).

The volume of live storage in Island Pond, i.e., the volume of water between 261.67 m and the full supply level of 266.55 m is estimated to be approximately 153 million cubic meters.

The area which will be flooded between the existing level of Island Pond (262.5 m) and the full supply level (266.55 m) is approximately 8.15 km^2 .

The time required to fill the Island Pond Reservoir will depend on the level of Meelpaeg Reservoir, but will not exceed one month.

The facility will be designed for both local and remote control.

A 230 kilovolt (kv) transmission line using either wood H-Frame structures or steel towers, will connect Island Pond with the Godaleich Generating Station (Upper Salmon). The proposed route of the transmission line is generally within 1 km of the proposed access road route (Figure 1).

Construction of the proposed undertaking will require approximately 40 months and create employment for 315 persons. The facility will have an assumed lifespan of 60 years.

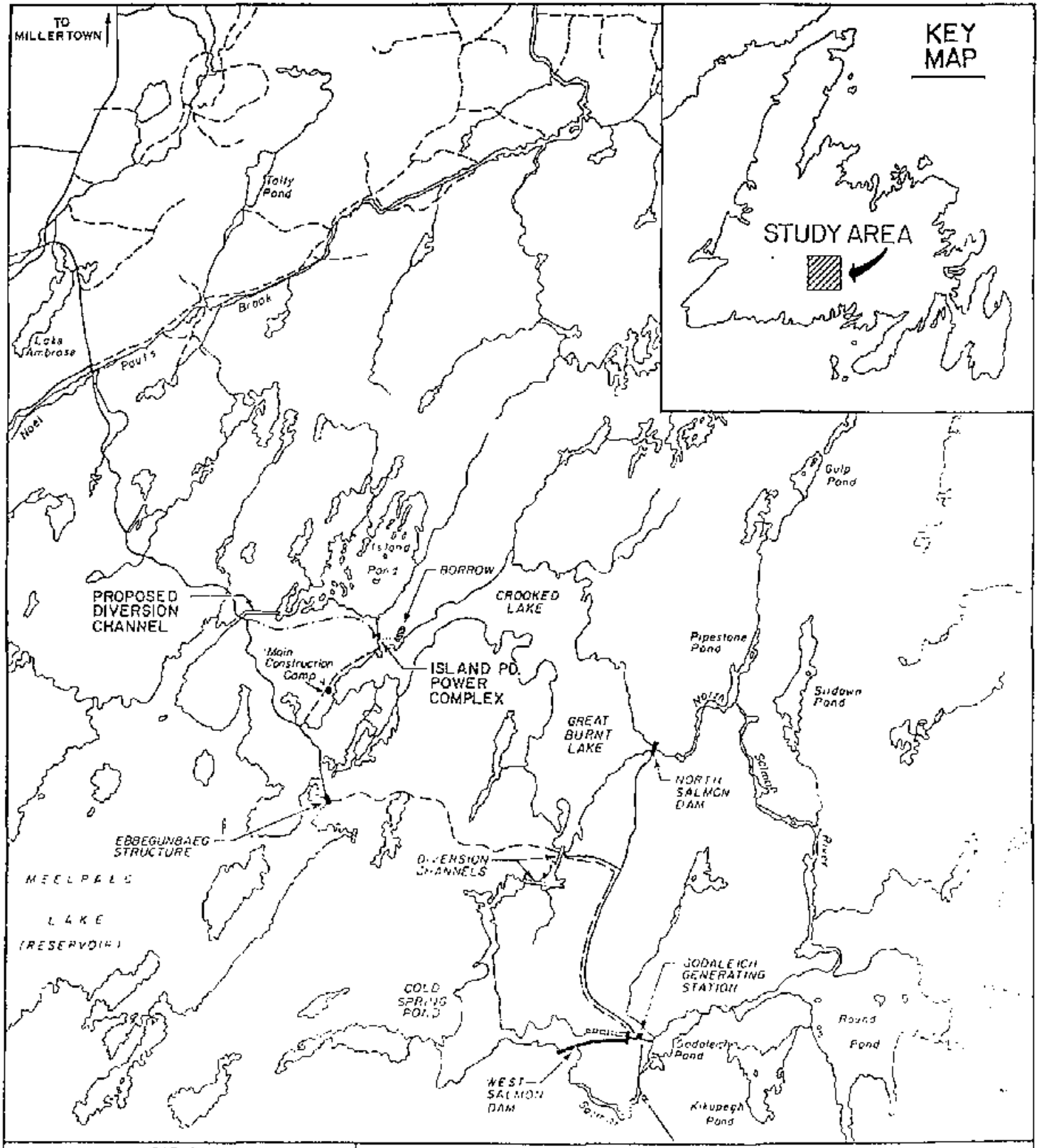

FIGURE 1. ISLAND POND DEVELOPMENT LOCATION MAP

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APPENDIX 3 - TERMS OF REFERENCE

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

While archaeological studies were conducted in connection with the Upper Salmon hydroelectrical development, no field work was carried out in the immediate area of Island Pond. It is believed that the inter-connected lakes in this region formed a summer canoe route for Beothuck hunting expeditions based at Red Indian Lake. Later, both Cormack and Howley followed this route on their seperate trips across the island. Consequently, a survey will be carried out to determine the historic resources potential of the Island Pond project area.

1.2 Study Area

The proposed study area for this component study encompasses Island Pond itself and the project's physical features (flood zone, transmission line, powerhouse, borrow pits, roads, canals) (Figure 1). Field work will be focused on these areas of disturbance.

1.3 Study Objectives

The objectives of this historic resources overview assessment are:

- to identify and assess the historic resources potential which may be adversely affected by the proposed development;

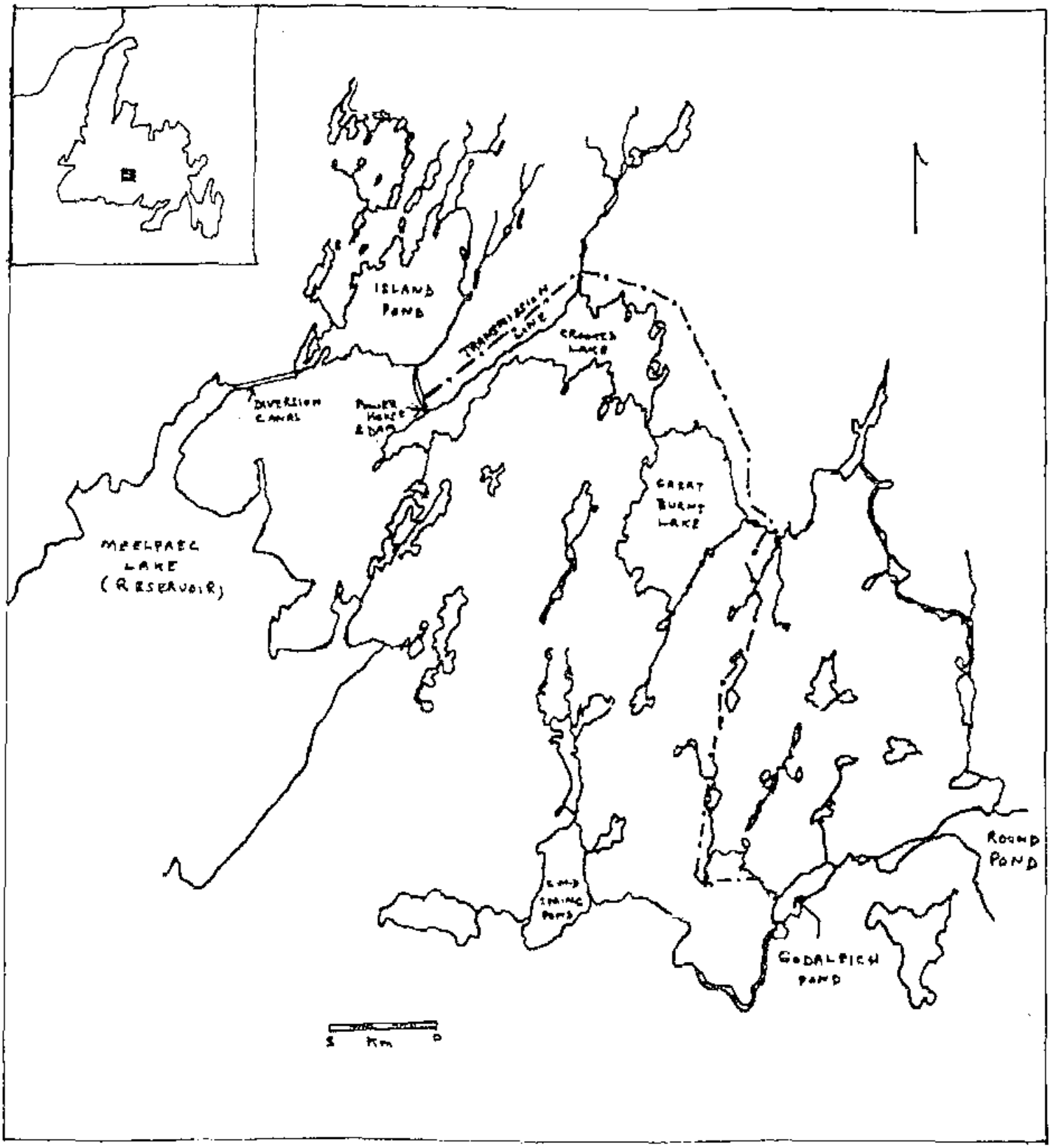

Figure 1. Project Area

- to recommend the appropriate methodology and scope for detailed impact assessment studies, if required; and

- to increase our knowledge of prehistoric and historic native utilization of this region.

1.4 Methods

This study will be conducted in accordance with the requirements for the Stage 1 historic resources overview assessment (Appendix 1). For Island Pond, this requires:

- Documentary search of library and archival literature and other relevant sources;

- Direct consultation with individuals and organizations with knowledge of the historic resources in the study area;

- A helicopter reconnaissance survey of the proposed transmission line and road right-of-ways and the powerhouse, flood zone and canal sites. Depending on the results of this survey, the consultant will use his professional judgement as to the need for ground surveys and test pitting in areas of potential historic resources interest.

- Aerially-Assisted Canoe and Walking Surveys of the North Salmon River between Island Pond and Crooked Lake, of portions of the flood zone around Island Pond, and of other areas identified above in the documentary search, consultation and reconnaissance segments of the study.

(i) The survey of the North Salmon River will include test pitting, the location and extent of which will depend upon the consultant's professional judgement, and will be noted on maps of appropriate scale.

(ii) The flood zone around Island Pond. The need for, and the location and extent of walking surveys and test pitting will depend upon the consultant's professional judgement, but will include: any areas of potential identified during the literature review and informant interviews; mouths of rivers/pond systems flowing into Island Pond; and other suitable native camp, exploitation, defense, and portage locations. Areas walked and test pitted will be clearly noted on maps of appropriate scale.

(iii) Other areas identified during the initial helicopter reconnaissance, documentary search and informant interviews. Areas walked and test pitted will be clearly noted on maps of appropriate scale.

- Conservation

Proper conservation methods, as approved by the Historic Resources Division, will be employed both in the field and laboratory to ensure the preservation of any items requiring same. Financial responsibility for conservation/preservation measures will be born by Hydro.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary will briefly describe the project, state the findings and conclusions, indicate the predicted environmental impacts, and suggest any mitigative measures to be implemented.

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3. THE PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

3.1 Proponent

The proponent (Hydro) will be clearly identified.

3.2 Project Rationale

The purpose and need of related to the proposed 30 megawatt Island Pond development will be discussed.

3.3 Project Description

Brief descriptions of the following will be provided:

- Location
- Project Concept
- Access
- Canals
- Dam and Powerhouse
- Reservoir
- Transmission Line
- Manpower and Machinery
- Pits/Quarries
- Camps and Other Buildings
- Fuel Storage Areas
- Construction
- Operation

Descriptions of the project elements presented in the component study reports will be less detailed than the project descriptions presented in the Project EIS.

3.4 Alternatives

Alternative project concepts including access routes, transmission line routes and canal locations will be discussed.

4. RESULTS

This section shall present the results of documentary research, direct consultation, and preliminary field reconnaissance. Information should be reported here only to the extent that it relates to the basic objectives of the overview assessment. Results of background research will include:

(a) a description of past land uses, and land use patterns,

(b) a summary of informant interview results,

(c) a summary of previous historic resources survey, investigations, or other projects within, or immediately adjacent to, the study area,

(d) a brief narrative description of the types of sites reported, and

(e) a map showing the precise or approximate location of all reported sites,

Results of preliminary field reconnaissance will include:

(f) maps showing areas surveyed by each method (helicopter, canoe, other vehicle, foot).

(g) maps showing the precise location of all sites observed and recorded,

(h) a brief narrative and photographic description of all sites,

(i) locations and results of subsurface testing and surface collecting.

(j) a description of negative data (where and why sites identified by informants and documentary sources were not found: eg. covered by water, etc.), and

(k) a report on any field tests designed to determine the most suitable site survey strategy for the study area in Stage 2, if appropriate.

5. EVALUATION AND DISCUSSION

This section will evaluate the major findings of background research and preliminary field reconnaissance for the purpose of assessing historic resources potential in the study area. This assessment will be made from a local, regional, and provincial perspective, and will be based on known sites, as well as reported and predicted sites. Based on research results, the assessor will:

(a) identify major inadequacies in existing knowledge regarding the historic resources base,

(b) state predictions about the type and number of sites to be expected,

(c) discuss and, as far as possible, interpret the nature, distribution, and potential significance of historic resources values within the study areas,

(d) discuss in general terms, or to the extent possible, potential impacts on the historic resources base, and possible options available for managing impacts, including a program of monitoring during project construction of sites unaffected by direct impacts, and an education program for field workers,

(e) discuss attitudes among users of the region's resources toward the proposed development project, from a historic resources perspective.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on 4 and 5 above, this section will:

(a) where appropriate, recommend preferred project alternative(s);

(b) identify and discuss the need for further studies in Stage 2; and

(c) discuss the appropriate scope of future studies and monitoring programs.

This discussion will include:

(d) maps showing precise areas requiring intensive field survey,

(e) justification, where appropriate, for a no-survey recommendation,

(f) a description of areas requiring special field consideration and,

(g) a recommendation indicating the intensive field survey strategy to be used in Stage 2.

(h) a recommended monitoring program to ensure the continued safety during project construction of sites recorded but not affected directly by the projects construction and flooding activities.

7. LITERATURE CITED

This section shall provide a comprehensive list of all literary sources cited in the overview report such as publications, documents, records, etc. The reference list shall also include the names of persons consulted and cited in the report, as well as the date on which each communication was made.

A number of other raptors are likely to occur in the study area even though they have not been reported there. These include Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), and American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). Godfrey (1986) suggests that these species could be migrant breeders in western Newfoundland.

3.6.6 Waterfowl

No systematic survey work has been carried out for waterfowl in the study area or in adjacent areas of western Newfoundland. The brief description of the waterfowl resource presented here is based largely on information provided by the same individuals who were interviewed for data on raptors (Section 3.6.5).

The species reported to breed in, and be summer residents of, the study area are Common Loon (*Gavia immer*), Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*), Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*), Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*), Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*), Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*), and Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).

Among these eight species, Canada Goose and Common Goldeneye appear to be the most frequently observed waterfowl in the study area. Fredrickson (pers. comm., 1987) considers the Common Goldeneye to be the most numerous, while Menchenton and Tucker (pers. comm., 1987, 1988) report good numbers of Canada Geese nesting on the uplands and staging in small flocks at the eastern end of Little Grand Lake. One goose nest and two goldeneye nests were recorded by Fredrickson (pers. comm.) in 1987 (Figure 24).

The study area lies within the Long Range Barrens ecoregion, one of the most unproductive habitats for waterfowl in Newfoundland (Goudie 1987). Based on Goudie's estimated breeding densities for "contributing" water (those parts of water bodies lying within 0.5 km of shore) in this ecoregion, it was calculated that the study area could theoretically support approximately 150 breeding pairs of waterfowl of five or six species. About 75% of this theoretical breeding population would be centered around Little Grand Lake and Island Pond in the southern part of the study area.

Waterfowl are generally present in the study area from April to October, with the three month period of nesting and broad rearing (May - August) being the period when the birds are most easily disturbed.

3.7 HISTORIC RESOURCES

3.7.1 Introduction

A Stage 1 Historical Resources Overview Assessment of the proposed timber harvesting area in the Little Grand Lake vicinity was conducted during September 1987. The study consisted of a literature search to determine the presence of known archaeological sites, interviews with persons familiar with the area for the same purpose, a helicopter reconnaissance of the entire area and ground testing and excavation in the area to be impacted directly and, to a lesser extent, in immediately adjacent areas.

The objectives and general scope of the Stage 1 study accord with those set forth by the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, dated June 23, 1982. As stated in that document the general objectives of the study were:

a)to identify and assess Historic Resources potential or sensitivity within the study area, and

b)to recommend the appropriate methodology and scope for detailed impact assessment studies in Stage 2.

Preliminary background research took place in early September 1987. Informant interviews and field reconnaissance were conducted primarily in mid-late September 14, 1987.

The study area is comprised of a number of large and small lakes and ponds surrounded by high mountainous land with steep, wooded slopes and bald summits. Streams are shallow, narrow and fast-moving, flow principally through steep-sided gorges. The lakes are shallow and in many cases practically devoid of fish resources. Wildlife officers familiar with the area report that the region is presently largely devoid of game species, except for caribou which are present during the annual migrations. Caribou are reported by the same authorities to cross Little Grand Lake at a narrow section near its western end, but testing of the

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reported crossing revealed no evidence of aboriginal or other occupation.

The level of Grand Lake has been raised approximately 30 feet to facilitate movement of logs resulting from previous cutting operations. This makes it unlikely that any archaeological sites remain unsubmerged along the shores of this body of water.

3.7.2 Methodology

The methodology employed in this historic resources assessment was consistent with the guidelines for a Stage 1 Historical Resources Overview Assessment as well as with standard archaeological practice. Published and unpublished records of previous archaeological explorations within, and adjacent to, the study area were consulted. Persons familiar with the area were consulted to determine whether any archaeological or other historic remains had gone undetected by past researchers or had come to light since previous work was completed.

A helicopter survey of the entire study area, including areas proposed for timber harvesting, proposed roads, etc. was conducted. Based upon the results of this survey, areas judgementally selected as having relatively high archaeological potential were subjected to ground survey, including inspection of natural exposures and excavation of shovel test pits. The helicopter survey made it possible to eliminate many areas from further consideration, particularly the steep shorelines of many of the waterbodies which frequently rise abruptly to elevations as great as 125 m above the lake surfaces.

3.7.3 Results

Background Research

As far as can be determined, the only use of the study area in recent times has been recreational. Remains of several hunting/ fishing camps were visible in, and adjacent to, the study area. Many of these are no longer used and are in disrepair but do not constitute an historic resource.

Prior to this period of recreational use, portions of the study area were apparently cut over by logging operations in the early part of this century. As mentioned above, the level of Grand Lake was raised during these operations to facilitate movement of logs, hence any archaeological sites below the 30 foot contour have long since been submerged.

As far as could be determined, no previous archaeological survey or other investigation has been carried out in either the study area or in immediately adjacent regions. T.G.B. Lloyd, however, in a paper given before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain in 1873 and 1874, lists a number of places on the Island of Newfoundland where aboriginal "implements" were found. Among these places are mentioned "... Grand Lake, Sandy Lake, Red Indian Lake etc" (Howley 1915). He does not specify where these finds were made, nor does he describe the implements. It is likely, however, that the find spot was near the shore of Grand Lake; if so the site is now drowned.

The most recent investigations geographically closest to the study area were those of Gerald Pennay (personal communication) who conducted a brief reconnaissance in the interior some distance to the southwest of the study area. A small collection of Early or Middle Dorset material was recovered from secondary context on a small beach at Cross Pond, but no in situ remains were discovered. This material is supposed to have been reported in *Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador*, in one of the early volumes. The collection was also mentioned by David Simpson (n.d.) as an aside to his discussion of the archaeology of the Port au Port region.

In short, no sites were reported by informants and none is known through previous archaeological work. Studies of site files in the Newfoundland Museum and a search of standard references (e.g. Howley, 1915) also revealed no evidence of aboriginal presence in the study area.

Preliminary Field Reconnaissance

The initial stage of the field reconnaissance consisted of a helicopter overflight, at low altitude and at slow speed, to provide an initial assessment of the archaeological potential of the general area and to note locations for ground survey and testing. As a result of this initial assessment the following areas (Figure 25) were more thoroughly investigated:

Red Indian Brook (Area 1 on Figure 25)

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Red Indian Brook flows from a high plateau through bog and scrub timber, then falls sharply into Grand Lake. It is a shallow stream which is not navigable and the shorelines have no areas which would afford suitable locations for campsites. The entire course of the brook appears to be of low archaeological potential. The shoreline at the mouth of the brook was test pitted and stream banks inspected, but neither produced any evidence of human utilization.

Figure 25Area 2 (Figure 25)

Test pits were dug along the banks of an unnamed stream which looked promising both from the air and on the ground. Particular attention was paid to a mountain meadow ringed by thick timber which afforded excellent protection from weather. Fresh signs of game were noted. Despite the appealing nature of this location, test pitting did not reveal any evidence of human activity.

Area 3 (Figure 25)

This is a section of Little Grand Lake described by wildlife officers as a caribou crossing. It consists of a "narrows" formed by spits of land projecting from opposite sides of the lake. The beaches are active storm beaches and the sand of which they are comprised is subject to considerable shifting. It is likely that any archaeological sites which might once have existed in this area would have been destroyed by wave action. In any case inspection of the surface and test pitting failed to produce any cultural remains. This area is not subject to direct impact from timber harvesting activities.

Area 4 (Figure 25)

This is the delta region at the eastern end of Little Grand Lake. It is not endangered by timber cutting or ancillary activity, hence little time was spent in exploring the area. All cut banks were inspected for traces of archaeological remains with entirely negative results. A United States Armed Forces hunting lodge, now abandoned and in a dilapidated condition, is located on this delta but it was not considered of archaeological significance.

Area 5 (Figure 25)

This area is accessible only by helicopter. It is a small clearing near the headwaters of Bottom Brook which offers a protected camping location as well as a vantage point overlooking the lake. Test pitting produced no trace of archaeological remains.

Area 6 (Figure 25)

The southwestern limit of Little Grand Lake appears to provide excellent conditions for the location of archaeological sites. The shoreline has good, and apparently more or less stable, beach front conditions. Caribou tracks were observed on the beach. Test pitting along the shoreline in both directions from the outflow of the brook did not produce any evidence of human activity.

Among the alders and low scrub vegetation on a small sand and gravel spit four low rock mounds, obviously of human origin were discovered. They measure approximately 1.5 m by 2.0 m in maximum dimensions and are oval to sub-rectangular in form. The rocks which comprise the mounds range in size from fist-size cobbles to small boulders. Three of the mounds are parallel to the north - south axis of the sand and gravel spit and are roughly 2.5 m apart. The fourth is located approximately 2.0 m to the east of the central mound. All mounds were photographed (Figures 26) and the southernmost one dismantled (Figure 27). No cultural material was contained within the rock mound and excavation beneath the mound to a depth of approximately 60 cm revealed only undisturbed sand and fine gravel containing no trace of cultural remains. It was impossible, therefore, to determine the precise cultural origins of these features, although they are doubtless of human origin. The area shows no evidence of habitation or other use, hence it seems doubtful that the mounds resulted from clearing ground for planting, as might have occurred at woods camps. It is conceivable that they may be the last remaining portions of a "caribou fence" but a traverse inland showed no trace of additional mounds or other features which might suggest the presence of remains of such a structure.

This area is not threatened by the proposed timber harvesting and no further investigation is recommended.

Area 7 (Outside Study Area - Figure 25)

This area is a protected location on a small pond near a small unnamed brook which affords a good view of the surrounding area. Elsewhere in the country such areas were occasionally used as

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Figure 25. Location of ground surveys and test pits, historic resources survey of Little Grand lake study area, September 1988.

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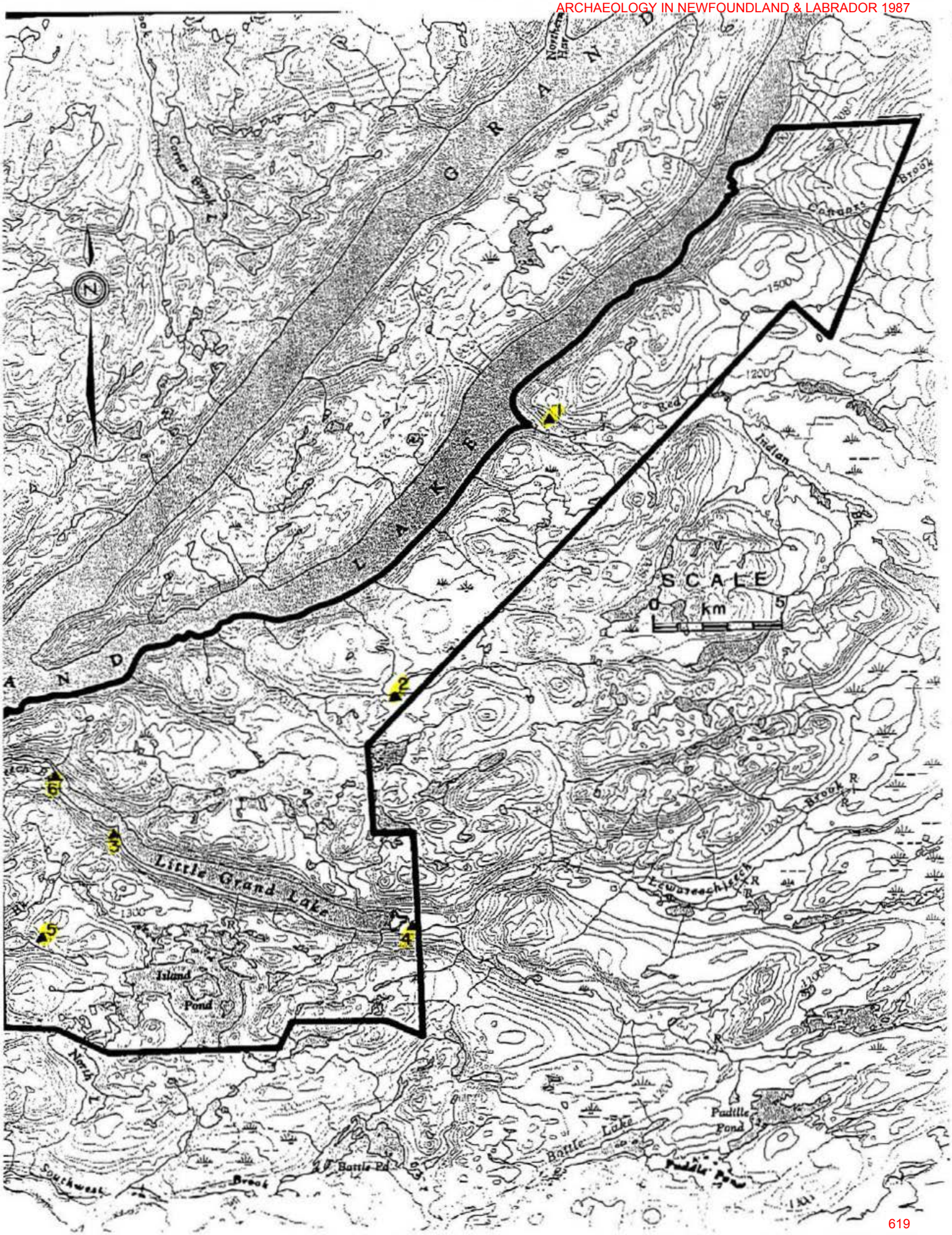

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lookouts for game. This does not appear to have been the case at Area 7. However, timber harvesting operations had disturbed theground surface and any evidence of earlier human activity would have been difficult to see.

Area 8 (Outside Study Area - Figure 25)

Mouth of Grand Lake or Lewaseechjeech Brook. This is a stretch of shoreline at the mouth of Grand Lake Brook on Grand Lake. The water level of Grand Lake was approximately 2.0 m below normal at the time of the survey and a wide beach was exposed. The brook flows into a sheltered cove at this point and the protected shoreline might have afforded an excellent camping place for parties travelling between the two lakes. The exposed beaches, cut banks, and test pits did not reveal any cultural remains except for garbage and campfires of very recent vintage. None of this material was found beneath the surface.

It should be remembered that even with a -2.0 m water level, the original shoreline of Grand Lake still lies ±8.0 m below modern water level. It is likely that any sites which might once have existed around Grand Lake are now flooded.

Area 9 (Figure 25)

This is a wide river terrace about halfway between Grand Lake and Little Grand Lake. Test pits did not reveal any cultural remains in an unusual soil profile consisting of up to 60 cm of thick black organic soil or forest duff, the origin of which could not be determined.

Summary

Except for the four enigmatic rock mounds and some very recent garbage, no archaeological remains were found in the areas surveyed. The remains discovered (i.e. the rock mounds) are in an area not impacted by the proposed timber harvesting. Most of the areas tested did not present the obstacles to archaeological reconnaissance often noted in the boreal forest. That is, areas were more or less open, dense vegetation and roots did not prevent inspection of the surface and subsurface testing. It can be concluded, therefore, that the absence of archaeological sites reflects minimal, if any, use of the area in prehistoric or early historic times.

3.7.4 Evaluation and Discussion

The evaluation and discussion of the Historic Resources Impact Assessment Overview of the proposed timber harvesting area in the Little Grand Lake region, given the nature of the information recovered, must be extremely brief.

It is generally recognized that the aboriginal populations of the Island of Newfoundland exploited primarily the resources of the coast (Tuck and Pastore, 1985) and that the "fallback" species of the interior were few in number, susceptible to human predation, and did not provide the "bottom line" subsistence found in the boreal forest of mainland Canada. The only exception is the caribou, which may have been hunted during their annual migrations by any of the various peoples who occupied the Island of Newfoundland over the last five millennia. However, it is not certain whether regular large-scale hunts in interior parts of the island were a regular feature of the seasonal rounds of any of the prehistoric occupants of the island. Without doubt, the Beothuks conducted such hunts during the latter years of the historic period, but it seems likely that this adaptation was a response to European presence in favoured coastal locations which denied the Beothuks access to their preferred coastal resources (Tuck and Pastore, 1985). It seems doubtful, therefore, whether the utilization of the interior of the island was ever extensive.

This situation appears to be reflected by the results of the present study. As far as could be determined, the immediate study area is devoid of archaeological remains detectable by traditional means.

3.7.5 Recommendation

Based upon the negative evidence found in the study area, no further archaeological research is recommended. However, the following suggestions should be taken into consideration:

1. Those sites identified as having relatively high archaeological potential (Areas 3, 4, and 6), are outside the areas targeted for harvesting and are unlikely to be disturbed. However, if future operations propose use of those sites, a more thorough ground survey of the sites is recommended.

2. Supervisors and other personnel employed by Corner Brook Pulp and Paper should be made aware of the importance of historic resources which might be discovered accidentally during the

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Figure 26. Close-up of rock mound at Little Grand Lake.

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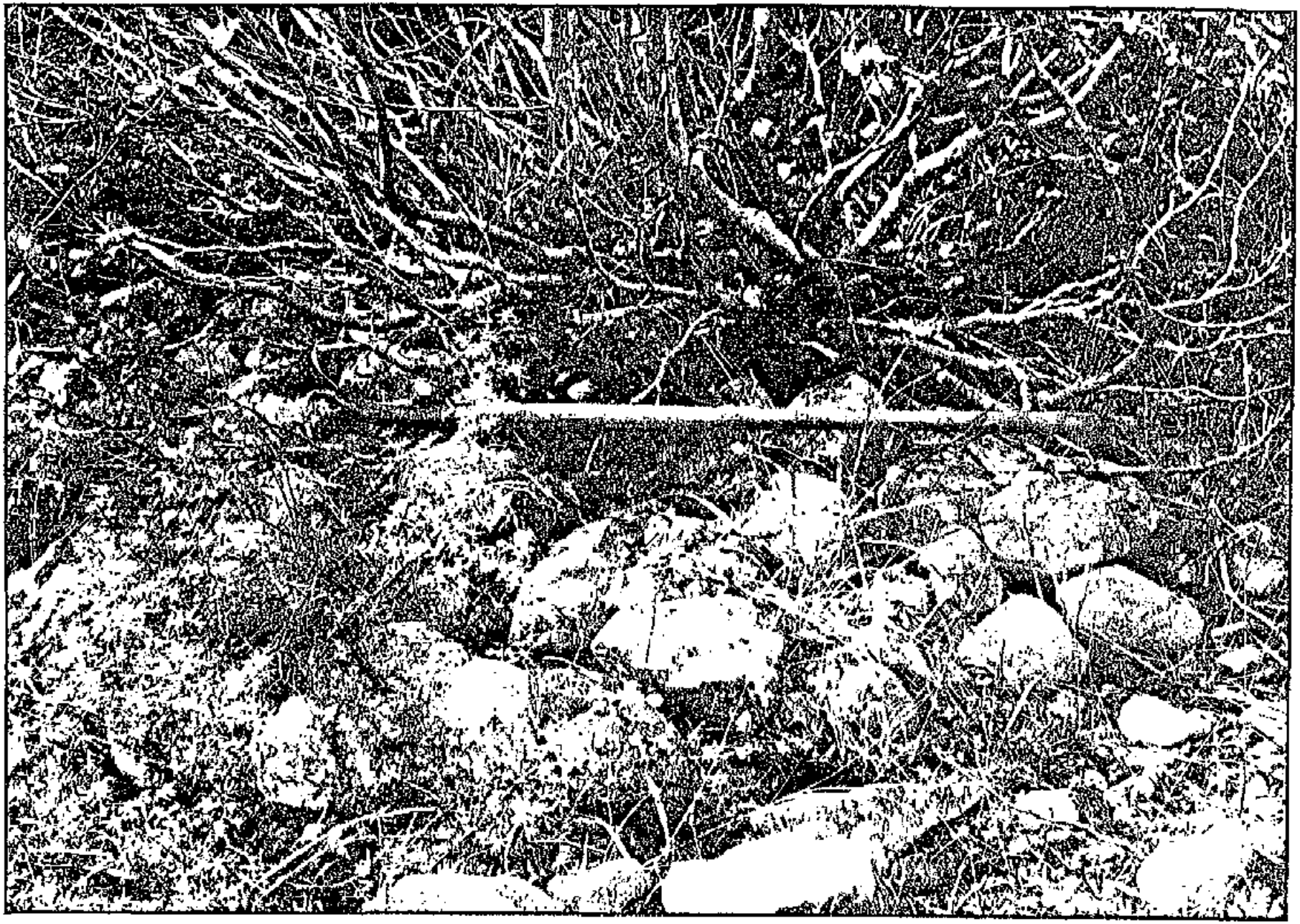

Figure 27. Little Grand Lake mound after dismantling.

Table 17

Big game kill statistics for study area, 1985-87.

	South of Little Grand Lake		North of Little Grand Lake	
	Moose	Caribou	Moose	Caribou
1985	33(100%)	2(50%)	0(0%)	2(50%)
1986	35(90%)	7(64%)	4(10%)	4(36%)
1987	23(74%)	10(48%)	8(26%)	11(52%)
Total	**91(88%)**	**19(53%)**	**12(12%)**	**17(47%)**

course of logging operations. These resources are made all the more important by the meager nature of archaeological information from the interior of the Island of Newfoundland. Any unusual features such as: a) rock or earthen mounds or alignments not obviously of natural origin; b) traces of rock hearths or other evidence of confined burning; c) concentrations of bone, no matter how small or how fragmented; and d) any suspected artifacts, whether stone tools or European materials, should be reported immediately to the Historic Resources Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

3.Work in areas where such materials or features are reported should stop immediately and not resume until the location has been inspected by a qualified individual.

3.8 RESOURCE USE

3.8.1 Fishing

Residents of the west coast use Grand Lake for recreational fishing. A number (10-15) of cabins have been constructed in the southwest corner of the Lake, and trailers are placed in the area seasonally (J. Marshall, pers. comm.). There are no data on the level of effort by anglers or on the catch taken each year. This is not surprising, since for Newfoundland such information is only collected for (sea-run) Atlantic salmon and not for fresh water species.

Access to Little Grand Lake is by a gravel road in summer, and a few people fish the ponds along the road around the west end of the Lake. Little Grand Lake itself is not very productive (Menchenton, 1987, pers. comm.).

While the cabins and trailers are outside the study area, angling (and boating) takes place along Grand Lake itself, as well as from some of the inflow tributaries to the west and southwest of the Lake. Trophy sized trout are taken, especially in the fall of the year. Land locked salmon (ouananiche) are also taken.

There are a number of cabins on the western end of Island Pond. Angling is presumably one of the recreational pursuits undertaken in the area.

3.8.2 Hunting

This area of western Newfoundland is heavily hunted, but steep terrain and difficult access have limited the hunting pressure in the study area, particularly in the section north of Little Grand Lake. The big game kill statistics for the 3-year period 1985-87 shows that 88% of the moose and 53% of the caribou taken in the study area during that time were killed south of Little Grand Lake (Table 17). Table 17 also shows that the percentage of moose kills in that part of the study area north of Little Grand Lake is increasing as road access is being provided. A similar trend is not yet evident for caribou.

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Sites found Near Tinker Harbour, Labrador, 1987 Survey
By: Larry Willett

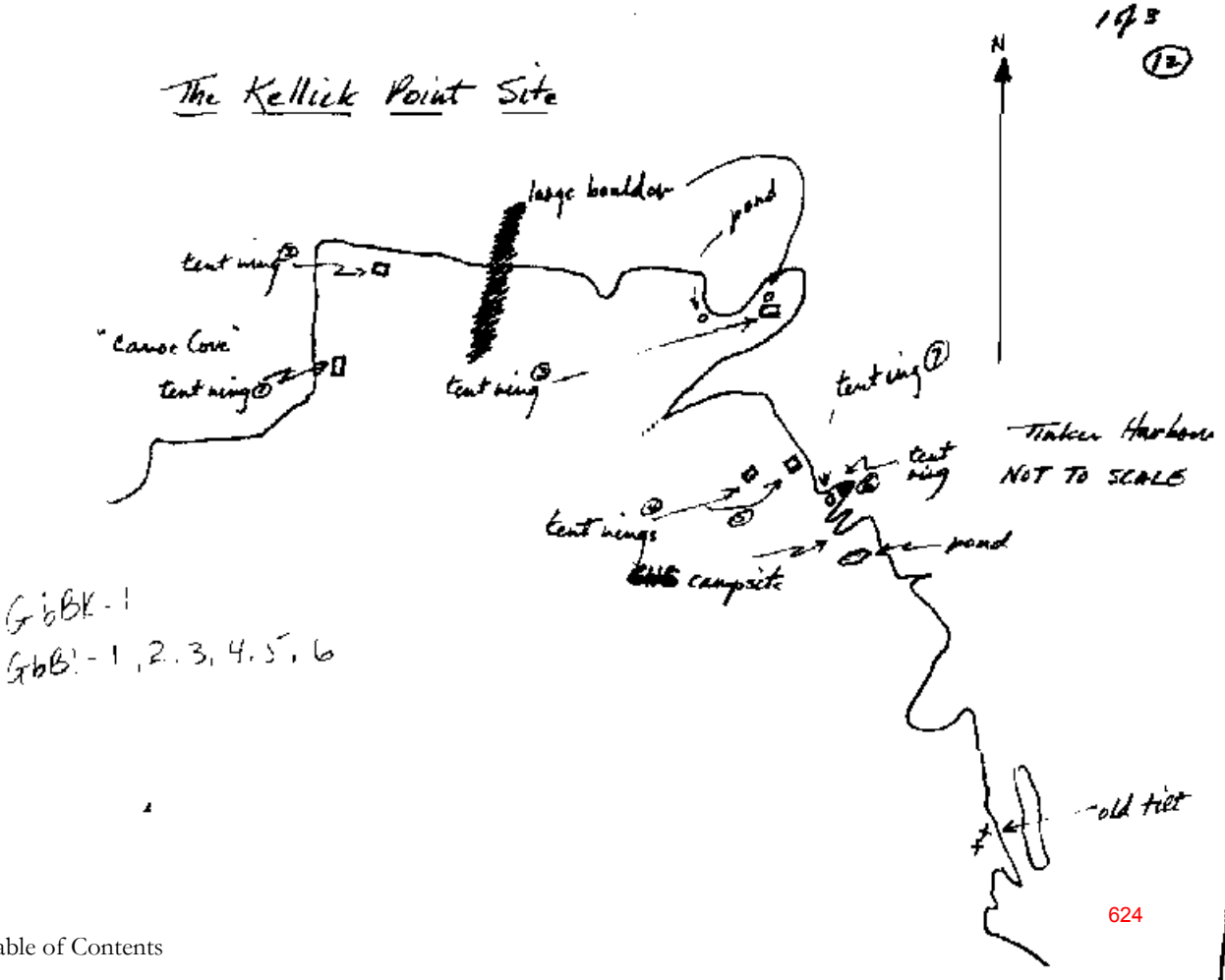
A. Location and Detailed Plans of Sites found near Tinker Harbour

Basically five main sites were discovered in the general area of Tinker Bay. These extend along the southern shore of Groswater Bay between Crawford Head and Mason's Island, and, they are indicated upon an accompanying map. As well, the areas prospected are indicated in yellow. Please consult page two of this report for a general overview and the following pages of more detailed descriptions (pp. 3 to 14).

The survey was carried out in conjunction with a waterfowl banding project conducted by the Canadian Wildlife Service, and recording of measurements and sketching was done during free time by the crew. All observations were made between August 26 and September 26, 1987.

No excavations were carried out, no artifacts were collected, and measurements are all approximate. Only one photograph was taken (Stag Island).

The Kellick Point Site



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With it's long axis running North/South, tent ring #1 measured approximately 7.7M by 3.7M. The ring lies about 20M from high-water mark towards the east'ard. It is not over 3M above high water.

Tent ring #2 has it's long axis running North-west/South-east, and measured approximately 5.3M by 4.3M and lies about 2M above high-water line. The shore-line lies about 8M to the north.

Tent ring #3 has it's long axis running East/West, and measured 8.7M by 5.3M and lies about 2M above high-water line. Just at the North-West corner is a large boulder of granite. The shore-line lies about 17M to the north westward. A disturbed tent ring might exist just to the northeast of #3.

Tent ring #4 has it's long axis running North-east/South-east and lies just less than 2M above high-water line. It measured (at least) 6.3M by 4.3M, and is about 28.3M south of the shore-line.

Tent ring #5 has it's long axis running North-west/South-east, and measured about 4.7M by 7.7M. It lies nearly 7M south of the shore-line and site 2M above high-water mark. It is vague in outline and covered with turf.

Tent ring #6 measured approximately 7.7M by 4.3M, and sits above high water about 2.7M. It is about 12M from shore-line near the tip of a small point of rocky outcrop.

Tent ring #7 sits on the same point as #6. Its south-east side is poorly defined; but it's north-east side is about 4M. It site about 3M above high water. The ring lies nearly at mid-point on the point, or 13M from the western side and 17M from the eastern side.

Two "X's" show the location of an old tilt and a outbuilding. An old iron pot and broken iron stone lie nearby.

B. Summary

The finding's made at Tinker Harbour show that Labrador Eskimo occupied the southern side of Groswater Bay previous to contact with European culture. In deed, if the "fox trap" on Mason's Island is not a burial, then it is proof that Labrador Eskimos used the region for hunting and trapping, ie., for seals and foxes. The declivities remain problematical, that is, the depressions on Mason's and Stag Island differ enough from each other so that they are not all meat catches or places where tents were pitched and the rocks subsequently moved.

One immediately is made to wonder just how far this theatre of hunting and gathering extended toward the south-east. The answer, which would be of considerable interest to both archaeologists and the Labrador Inuit Association (in relation to their land claims), can only be obtained via further preliminary surveying followed by excavations.

The sites which were discovered during 1987 are probably quite safe from possible disturbances due to their inaccessibility. Furthermore, the presence of a tumbled-down house and a couple of "tilts" in the area are a contribution to historic archaeology and might provide information on post-contact settlement. And, significantly, both prehistoric and historic peoples chose to live, at least for some time, on the "windy" side of Groswater Bay in an unique environment of marine tundra and tidal flats.

Two interesting points of note are that neither location of historic settlement had deep-water mooring and that the prehistoric sites all offered good vantage points for viewing seals and whales. Furthermore, the bulk of insular prehistoric sites lie on the south-westward or lee side, offering protection from the north-easterlies which blow full-force down across Groswater Bay.

C. **Acknowledgments**

We would like to thank Callum Thomson of the Newfoundland Museum for helping us when he was ill; Dr. Steve Davis of Saint Mary's University for suggesting the "marriage" of purposes; Myrtle Bateman of the Canadian Wildlife Service for allowing the free-time pursuit and encouraging it; Vern Statts and Robert McKee for reporting the existence of tent rings in the area; and Mrs. Judy Reade of the School for Resources and Environmental Studies at Dalhousie University for acting as our "official" librarian.

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