Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation

Provincial Archaeology Office 2011 Archaeology Review

February 2012 Volume 10

Moravian church choir leading a hymn during the reburial ceremony at Zoar on June 22, 2011.

10th Anniversary Edition

Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation

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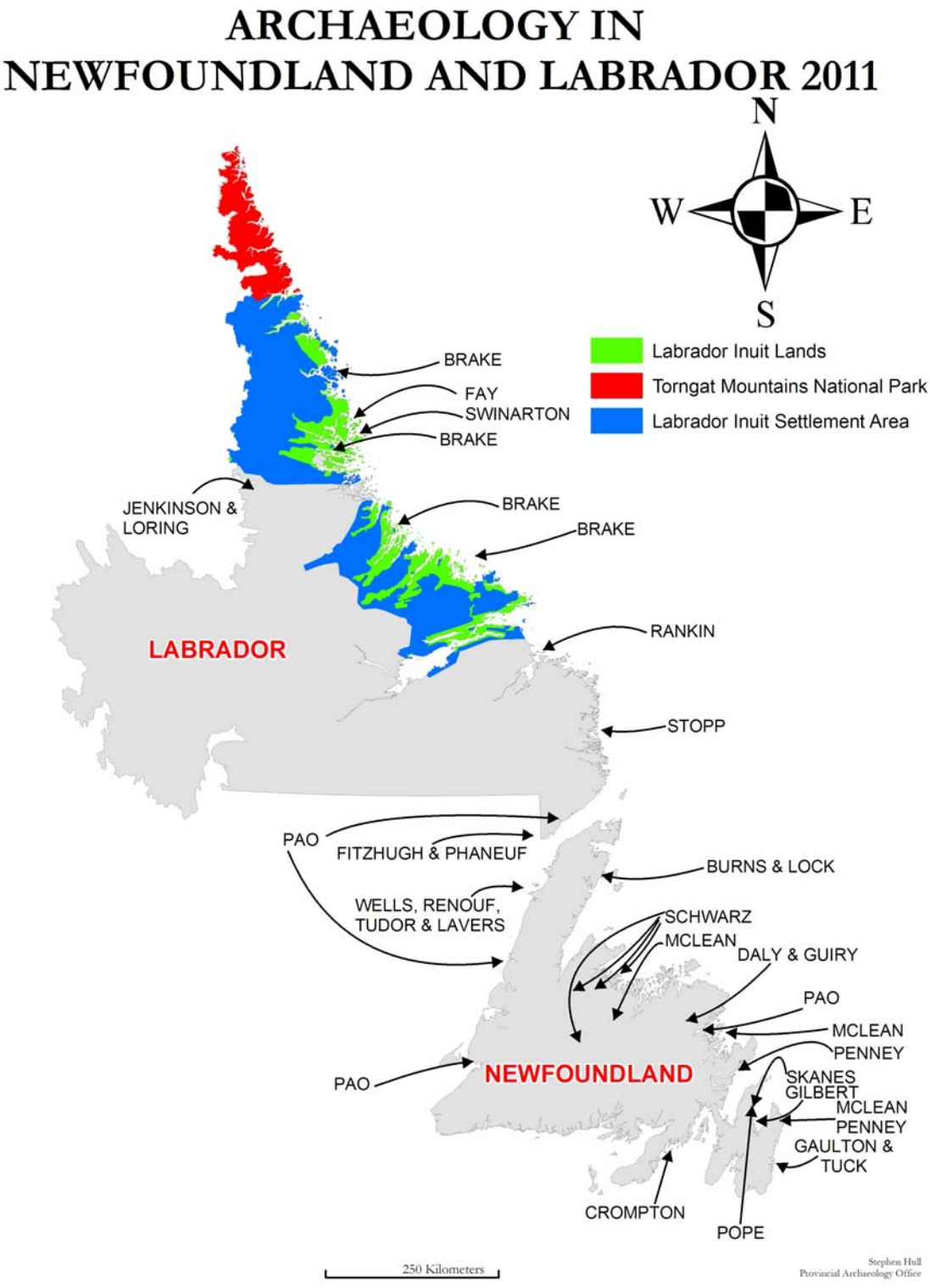
It is hard to believe that this is the 10th Edition of the PAO Archaeology Review. It has come a long way in 10 years, from a four page newsletter the first year to the journal you see before you today. Thank-you for embracing the idea of the Review and for your submissions, obviously without your cooperation this would not be as successful as it is.

Stephen Hull
Editor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NUNATSIAVUT GOVERNMENT FIELDWORK 2011

Jamie Brake
Torngâsok Cultural Centre

Introduction

The past year has been quite eventful in terms of archaeological fieldwork to report on. A much lower than average snowfall during the winter of 2011 even allowed for some unusually early spring "survey work" to be done via snowmobile! Nunatsiavut Government (NG) fieldwork involved visits to thirty-seven archaeological sites and four ethnographic sites in 2011. Seven of those sites were known and thirty-four had not previously been recorded. Thirty of the visited sites are located on Labrador Inuit Lands (LIL) and eleven are within the Labrador Inuit Settlement Area (LISA) outside of LIL.

This past year the Nunatsiavut Government issued eleven archaeological investigation permits. Of those, two were for research projects, seven for historic resource impact assessments, one for a winter site visit and one for a cruise ship visit. In all, one hundred and thirty-two land use applications were received by, or were referred to the office in 2011. This number includes applications for use of Labrador Inuit Lands, mineral exploration, archaeology permit applications as well as applications for other types of research which are referred to the NG archaeology office (NGAO). Application review by this office resulted in requirements for seven archaeological assessments in 2011.

In May, the second Nunatsiavut Heritage Forum was held in Hopedale which was quite successful. The forum was made possible with funding acquired by the NGAO through the Tasiujatsoak Trust Fund. Delegates from the Inuit Communities, from Upper Lake Melville, and elsewhere in the province, came together to discuss heritage related issues, to learn about the progress since the previous forum, and to set new goals and priorities. Representatives from the Provincial Government (including the Director of Heritage and the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs), from the NG (including the Minister and Deputy Minister of Culture Recreation and Tourism), the Labrador Institute, Them Days, the Labrador Heritage Society, the Labrador Interpretation Centre, Parks Canada, the Association of Heritage Industries and Atlantic Canadian Opportunities Agency also participated. Two major outcomes of the 2011 forum were a decision made by the NG Minister and Deputy Minister of Culture, Recreation and Tourism for the Torngâsok Cultural Centre to act as an umbrella organization for Heritage groups throughout Labrador, and a commitment to seek funds to hire an additional staff member to facilitate this development.

In the following pages field trips in the Nain, Hopedale Postville, Makkovik, and Nutak Regions are discussed. Human remains were reburied at Zoar, between Nain and Hopedale, and on Rose Island (Sallikuluk) in Saglek Bay (Figure 1) in 2011. The fieldwork is presented in roughly chronological order. Information on both reburials is provided in separate sections immediately following the field work discussions. Figure 1 is a small-scale map showing the locations of the areas referred to in the text.

Spring Survey in the Nain Region NG11.02

The winter of 2010-2011 was very late getting started. It was February before solid sea ice had formed and there was very little snowfall compared with the two previous winters my family and I had spent in northern Labrador. Because of the lack of snow I decided one weekend in early April to see if it would be fruitful visit HcCm-03, the site of the Rawson-MacMillian Subarctic Expedition research station of 1927-28, in an attempt to further broaden my understanding of William Duncan Strong's time in Labrador in the con-

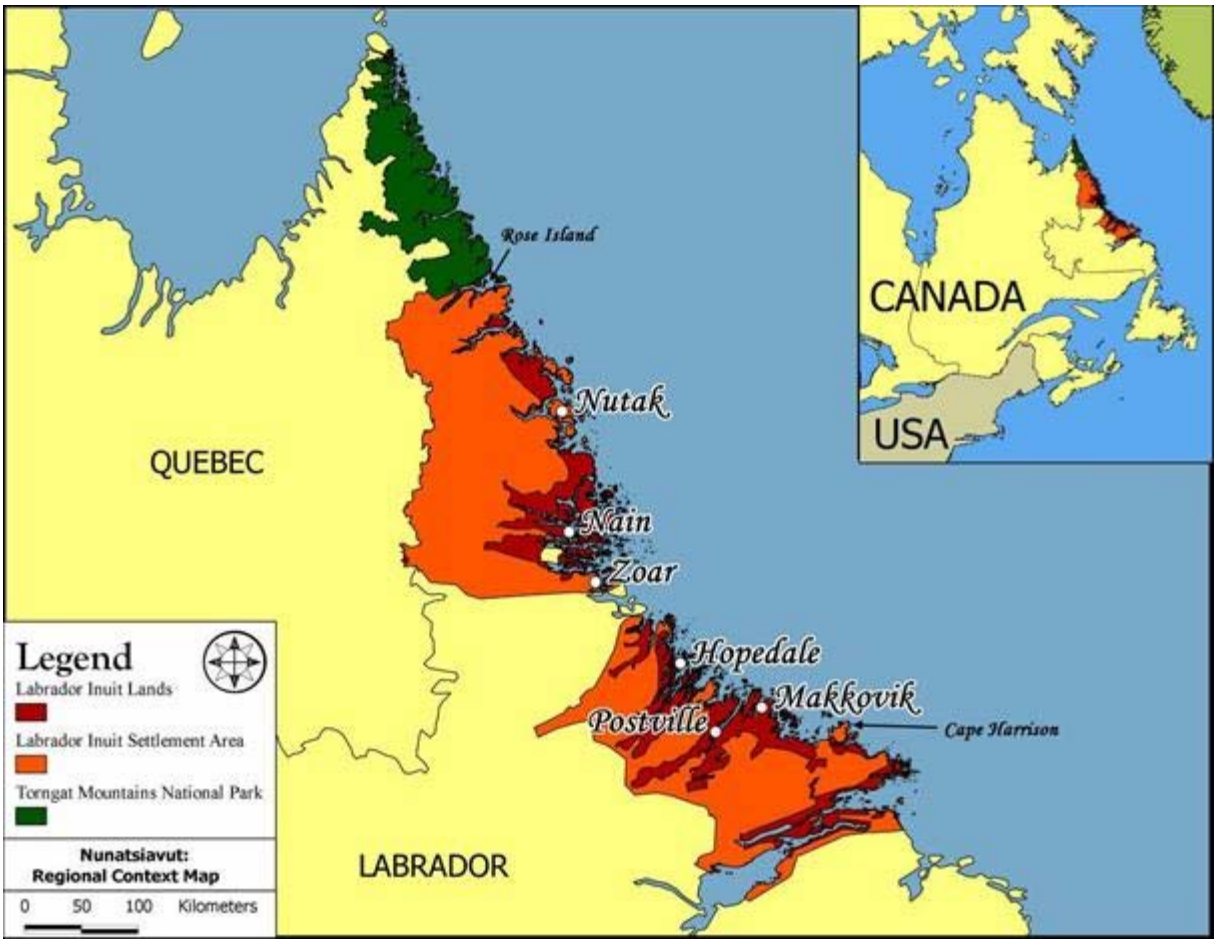

Figure 1 Map showing the areas referred to in the text.

text of the fast approaching Zoar repatriation (see below). Not only was that site visit fruitful, but four additional previously unknown archaeological sites, which would normally have been completely buried under snow, were recorded that same weekend.

The MacMillan Station (HcCm-03) is located approximately 25 km southwest of Nain on the north side of a small cove in Anaktalak Bay. On the morning of April 3rd I took a leisurely snowmobile ride out to that cove and upon arriving setup a small camping stove on the ice and prepared a late breakfast before venturing into the forest on snowshoes. There was actually quite a lot of snow in the woods in this area, relatively speaking. Without snowshoes I would have been up to my knees or deeper anywhere where there was tree cover in the area. Cut trees and some cleared out areas within the woods were apparent almost immediately, and after a few minutes, my heart leapt with excitement as my eye caught the back of a Model T Ford headlight a little ways off through the branches. During the Rawson-MacMillan expedition, the vehicle had been fitted out with skis and tracks and it was actually the first snowmobile ever in Labrador. Some time was spent taking photos and recording the precise location of the machine using a handheld GPS.

Some parts of the Ford were clearly missing, others must have been buried in snow, but what was visible (the chassis, a good portion of the body, a headlight…) were in remarkable condition considering the fact that it has been sitting there for more than 80 years (Figure 2). The word "*Ford"* is still clearly visible on the front of the chassis.

Figure 2 Remains of Rawson-MacMillan expedition Ford model T snowmobile at HcCm-03 in 2011.

Encountering the model T, an actual tangible relic of the Rawson-MacMillan expedition, which Duncan Strong rode in and wrote about in his journals, was a moving experience and seeing it in such good condition was very satisfying. By lunch I felt the day had already been a great success.

On the ride back I decided to take a different route across a body of water known locally as "Saltwater Pond" and east through a network of lakes and ponds to Nain. There are several different ways to reach Saltwater Pond and that day I used a route I had not used before, which is straight up the channel which connects it to ocean. Water moves quickly through this area and parts of the channel remain ice free throughout the winter. Stopping on a point of land just south of this inflow/outflow (depending on whether the tide is rising or falling) to find a safe way to cross, an upright stone marker which had been placed next to a tent ring overlooking the surrounding area was encountered. No cultural material was observed on the surface at the site other than a tiny unidentified bone fragment. Although by no means a certainty, the upright stone marker is suggestive of an Inuit affiliation (Larkham and Brake 2010). The site has been designated HcCl-14 (Figure 3).

After making my way safely across the Saltwater Pond channel I encountered two other sites on the east side of the pond, each consisting of at least two presumed hunting blinds, HcCl-15 and HdCl-04. The relatively recent looking features were partially snow covered and it is likely that there is other evidence of land use present at the sites which was not observed that day (Figure 4). This area is a popular place for goose hunting and

Figure 3
Tent ring and stone marker at HcCl-14. View northeast.

Figure 4
Presumed hunting blind at HdCl-04. View northeast.

the proximity of the location to Nain suggests that the blinds were constructed by people from the community.

The following day, on the way back from a family trip to a friend's cabin just north of Nain we stopped on the southeastern shore of Nain Bay to have a look at an area where a local resident (who wishes to remain anonymous) reported seeing an original set of Moravian land grant markers approximately 50 years before. He thought that they had since been destroyed and had seen what he had believed to be the smashed fragments of the stones more recently. His vague description of the site location turned out to be quite helpful and, to our delight, we found them at the very first place we stopped to look. The stones were not only where he remembered seeing them, but they were also intact and completely legible nearly 250 years later (Figure 5)! Moravian missionaries placed these stones in 1770 to mark to northern limit of land granted to them by the King George III (Hillier 1977:86). Nain was the first successful mission in Labrador and is the oldest community in the mainland portion of the province today (Penney 2009:8). A second set of marker stones is located south of the community. Similar land grant markers were placed north and south of several of the other mission stations in Labrador as well.

South Aulatsivik Island NG11.07

On the 8th of August an assessment related to cabin construction was conducted in a previously unsurveyed area with archaeological potential just north of Nain in a small unnamed cove southeast of Cleat Point. Research assistant Tyler Pamak, Conservation Officer Simon Kohlmeister and I traveled to the proposed cabin location by speedboat that

Figure 5 Land grant marker stones at HdCk-30, view southwest. "G.R. III" on the left stone stands for King George III, and "U.F." on the right stone stands for Unitas Fratrum, which means United Brethern, or Moravian Church. These were placed in August of 1770 (Hillier 1977: 86).

Figure 6 Tent ring at HeCj-11. The trowel inside the tent ring is pointing north.

day. This assessment resulted in the discovery of four archaeological sites and one ethnographic site.

A roughly circular tent ring in a blowout measuring 7 m n-s x 5 m e-w was the first feature encountered that day. Small long bone fragments, which were probably caribou, were scattered throughout a large portion of the tent ring, but no other artifacts were visible. A single 30cm x 30cm test pit was dug in the centre of the tent ring but no cultural material was found. This along with the distribution of bone fragments suggests that the occupation layer was mostly, if not completely exposed. At this point, it is not clear who constructed the tent, but the site elevation suggested that it is less than 500 years old. The shape of the tent ring does not closely resemble Inuit rent ring forms, which are common in the region, and it may represent an Innu, or ancestral Innu occupation. The nearby hearth feature appears to be much more recent and the sand underneath the feature has been blowing out from underneath it causing part of it to slump into the blowout. This site has been designated HeCj-11 and named Ikâgiapvik 1 (Figure 6).

Ikâgiapvik 2, 3 and 4 (HeCj-12, 13 and 14) are clearly historic Inuit sites. At HeCj-12, we recorded two large tent rings measuring 7.3 m n-s x 6.3 m e-w and 5.8 m n-s x 6.1 m e-w, the former south of and touching the latter (Figure 7). Both have internal hearth features. A similar feature measuring 6.5 m n-s x 7.5 m e-w was observed at HeCj-13 as well as two nearby small rings of rocks (roughly a meter in diameter) which had been placed on a fairly steep outcrop. Tyler and Simon both felt that these were likely used to hold down skins to allow them to dry. At HeCj-14 we observed

Figure 7 Looking north at Tent Ring 2 at HeCj-12.

Figure 8 Looking northeast at tent poles and cut firewood at 14C/13 Ethno 1.

two partially buried tent rings of similar dimensions to those observed at HeCj-12 and 13, as well as a single stone marker or cache made up of several boulders in a pile. One test pit was dug in the centre of the first tent ring that we observed but no cultural material was found.

In a wooded area on the small isthmus connecting the area we surveyed to the mainland we recorded an ethnographic site consisting of tent poles, cut wood, some recent garbage (a Pepsi can, plastic oil container etc.) and a broken komatik cross piece. The site, Ikâgiapvik 5 (14C13 Ethno 1) appears to have been used within the last 10 – 20 years and the cut wood and komatik part attest to a cold season occupation (Figure 8).

Postville NG11.08

Review of a land use application for a fox farm in an area with archaeological potential near the Inuit community of Postville identified the need for an archaeological assessment prior to clearing and construction activities. The area was assessed on the 31st of August and no significant historic resources were found to be at risk within the project area.

Makkovik NG11.08

During a 2007 hunting trip east of Makkovik, Nunatsiavut Executive Council member Todd Broomfield, and Conservation Officer Errol Andersen encountered a number of archaeological sites between that community and Jeanette Bay. They later wrote to the NGAO with some information on what they had seen. An opportunity to visit the sites to obtain basic information came up in the beginning of September 2011 immediately after the fox farm assessment described above had been competed.

Figure 9 Large, rectangular structure at GgBq-02, view southwest.

Figure 10 Circular, multi tiered tent ring at GgBq-03, view south.

The Makkovik area site visits took place over two days starting on the afternoon of September 1st and were kindly facilitated by NG conservation officer Errol Andersen and Department of Fisheries and Oceans Fishery Officer Denley Jacque.

The first site we visited was on the southwestern side of Western Island, which is one of the Ironbound Islands east of Makkovik. There we recorded the remains of a large, rectangular structure (4.9 m n-s x 7.3m e-w), a substantial, roughly square arrangement of stones presumably representing a tent feature (4.6 m n-s x 5 m e-w), nearby caches, as well as a small ring of stones of unknown function constructed against the side of an outcrop. The rectangular structure has an extension adjacent to it on its west side. Pieces of a nineteenth–twentieth century salt-glazed stoneware 'growler' (PAO personal communication) were observed in a cache under an overhang and a metal bucket handle was observed 14 meters northwest of the large rectangular structure. Vegetation cover did not allow for specific identification of the dwelling features themselves, but it seems reasonable to tentatively assume that they date to sometime within the 19th and 20th centuries, and that they were occupied by either Inuit, Settlers, or seasonal fishers. Testing would be necessary to confirm when the features were constructed and to clarify cultural affiliation. This site has been designated GgBq-02 and named Western Island 1 (Figure 9).

Next we traveled to Blandford Island (shown as Red Island on topographical maps) where we recorded several archaeological features including a circular tent ring with a very heavy outline made up of several tiers of cobbles. We observed a recently dug hole inside

this tent ring which was the only evidence of looting that we encountered at any of the sites. Just south of this there is a confusing jumble of stone features that appear to represent two abutting tent rings. The larger one, located against the south edge of the smaller 'tent ring' has two elongated oval rings of stones which resemble grave outlines. Tall grass and other vegetation, as well as possible reuse of stones makes these features difficult to distinguish and interpret. South of these features is a midden where mussel shells, seal bones, some green rope, and a piece of a cut plank were observed. This site has been named Blandford Island 1 and Borden number GgBq-03 has been issued for it. The circular, multi-tiered tent ring had the appearance of being the oldest feature at the site and may date to the precontact period (Figure 10). Alternatively, it could be a more recently constructed hunting blind. The other features all appear to represent historic Inuit or Settler use of the island.

The last site we visited that day, GfBl-01 is on Manak Island near a cabin owned by Todd Broomfield. Unfortunately, it was almost completely dark by the time we reached the site and so it was very difficult to get a good sense of what is there. We did record two grass-covered mounds very close to the shore, one of which is made up of a boulder pile just beneath the surface, as well as the remains of a possible house pit feature near the mounds several meters further back from the shore.

The next day we were lucky enough to wake up to another beautiful, sunny, warm and windless day. We set out that morning in a DFO owned vessel for the Ragged Islands, which are located approximately 65 km east of Makkovik. On our way out we were briefly distracted by a several pods of curious porpoises which cut through the water underneath our boat at astonishingly high speeds sometimes shooting out of the water, the whole time too fast for our camera shutters to catch.

An hour and a half or so after leaving Makkovik we arrived at Ragged Islands 1 (GfBn-01) where we recorded what appears to be at least one large house depression which is very overgrown with tall grass and hemlock (Figure 11). The height and thickness of the vegetation made it difficult to acquire a good understanding of what is present at the site. Low mound walls and what seems to be the excavated interior of a dwelling can be felt underfoot when walking over it. A ringed seal mandible was found on the surface behind a large boulder approximately 10 meters from the centre of the perceived dwelling.

Next we motored over to the east side of the next substantial Island in the Ragged Islands group to Ragged Island 2 (GfBn-02), where we recorded the remains of a roughly rectangular structure (~5.2 m nw-se x 7 m ne-sw) represented by a slight, but quite noticeable depression. This feature is adjacent to a modern hunting camp location made up of tent poles and a hearth which Errol himself had recently used. I excavated a single 30cm x 30cm test pit along the south wall of the structure adjacent what appears to be the entrance while Denley cooked a delicious steak dinner and Errol explored the area for additional evidence of past land use. A piece of mid-late nineteenth century sponge decorated refined earthenware was found associated with a broken piece of thick, green bottle glass and a piece of unidentified metal 16 cm below the surface of the ground. These artifacts were found on top of a charcoal stained layer of greasy dark soil underneath the sod. A similar piece of bottle glass was found on the surface of the ground nearby between two large boulders.

After leaving the Ragged Islands we went to Cape Harrison where Errol, Todd, and one other individual were nearly lost earlier that summer when their boat motor stalled and stopped running on their way around the cape in high seas. They had taken refuge in a

Figure 11 Denley Jacque (left) and Errol Andersen stand at opposite ends of the dwelling feature at GfBn-01, view southwest.

Figure 12 Tent ring at Webeck Island 2, view southeast.

Figure 13 Looking southwest towards the clearly defined feature at Webeck Island 3. Errol is sitting just to the right of what appears to be the entrance. The test pit location is outlined in red.

crevice on the side of a cliff and had left some of their belongings there when they were rescued. The sea had clearly scoured the inside of their refuge since they had made their escape as nothing of their belongings remained when we visited that day.

From Cape Harrison we traveled south to Webeck Island where we recorded three sites: GfBm-02, 3 and 4. The first site consists of the remains of an overgrown, roughly square structure with nearby scattered planks and cut wood. A lead cod jigger was found on the ground approximately 30 meters from the structural remains. The west side of Webeck Island is shown as a cod fishing location on Map 90 in Our Footprints are Everywhere and structural remains and a cod-jigger are not surprising (Schwartz 1977:262). This site has been named Webeck Island 1.

Webeck Island 2 (GfBm-03) is located in a small, shallow cove on the southeast side of the island. From the water, we could see a large white object that turned out to be most of a skull of a large whale. We did not observe any cut marks or any other obvious signs of cultural modification on the skull. One of the jaw bones was observed a few meters west along the shore. In a sandy area in the western part of the cove we observed a tent ring (6 meters n-s by 5.2 meters e-w) and a line of stones (approximately 3 meters running roughly n-s) located 5 meters northeast of the tent ring. The tent ring had an internal feature that may be a sleeping platform and a hearth feature was observed just outside the ring of stones. Several bent, rusty nails were observed

inside the tent feature, one of which had been flattened near the pointed end. This site may have been used by Inuit, though this is not a certainty at this point (Figure 12).

Webeck Island 3, the last site visited in the Makkovik area is located southwest of Webeck Island 2 and consists of one well defined, rectangular structure marked by low (approximately 30 cm high) mound walls and what appears to be an excavated interior. A break along the northeastern wall seems to represent an entrance. This feature measures approximately 3.8 meters ne-sw by 5.3 m nw-se. A second, larger (8.5 m nw-se x 6.1 m ne-sw) possible structure is present as well, but this is less well defined and may be natural. A single test pit (30cm x 30cm x 40cm) was dug near the perceived entrance of the clearly defined structure which revealed a large quantity of broken shells (mostly mussel shells, but some clam shell and one wrinkle shell fragment were found as well) beginning at a depth of 17 cm below the surface. Shells were still being uncovered 40 cm below the surface. We did see several natural shell beds on the island above the present beaches and it is likely that the shells in this area are naturally occurring as well, although a large proportion of those observed in the test pit were crushed or broken which may suggest trampling.

Nain NG11.07

The morning of October 7th was spent at the proposed site for the new Torngâsok Cultural Centre in Nain monitoring geotechnical drilling that was being done to determine the depth of bedrock at the site. The cultural centre director indicated that five holes would be drilled that day around the approximate perimeter of the proposed construction site. However, saturated pug undermined the operation and forced the two man drilling crew to abandon their work before they could complete the first hole. They reached a depth of 16 feet before having to give up without finding bedrock.

A single registered archaeological site, HdCk-15, a midden associated with a Moravian sawmill, known as the Sawmill Brook Midden, is located just west of the proposed development area. The site would be impacted if access for construction or for use of the new facility were from that side. It should be mentioned that no land use application relating to the new cultural centre has been referred to the NGAO thus far, but a recommendation to access the site from the east side has been provided to the TCC director. Local residents have also pointed out that there were houses in this area several decades ago as well. The remains of a caribou processing plant, a craft making area, a wharf and a standing shed containing nets and fishing gear are within the project area as well. An archaeological assessment of the area will be required prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activities.

Additional time was spent at the site on the 12th of October when a single shovel test pit was dug near the proposed drill hole that was nearest to HdCk-15. A live Super-X .22 caliber bullet was found 3 cm below the surface of the ground, and a yellow brick fragment, relating to the Nain Moravian mission was found at a depth of 14 cm below the surface. Both artifacts were found in disturbed contexts and the earth here seems to have been moved because of ditching.

The Sawmill Brook Midden was quickly visited that day as well and ceramics, cut stone and brick fragments, as well as some metal objects can been seen eroding out of a path between two historic buildings, the old boarding school which was later used by the OK Society, and a vacant house that was once occupied by the Voisey family.

Hopedale NG11.11

An archaeological assessment relating to a new stone quarry within the community of Hopedale was conducted on the 18th of October. At that time, three ethnographic sites and two archaeological sites were recorded: a recent dump, a recently abandoned

quarry and a dog team tethering location, and two boulder feature sites. The recent dump (14N/08 E Ethno 2) was located within the project area and appears to have been used at least as recently as the 1980s. Much of it has been covered with fill and a short road adjacent to a Labradorite processing facility is on top of it.

The dog team tethering location (14N/08 E Ethno 2) was recorded within the project area as well and consists of lengths of chain wrapped around rocks with several dog chains attached at intervals. Old food and water buckets are present, and the area that would have been within reach of the dogs is very trampled with little vegetation and some scattered bones.

The abandoned quarry (14N/08 E Ethno 3) was located just southeast at the end of a dirt access road leading west from the Labradorite processing plant. More recently, the site has been used as a tire dump and there are several piles of old tires in the quarry pit.

Boulder features were observed at both of the archaeological sites that were recorded that day and both sites are on the hill overlooking the ocean and the proposed quarry. An inuksuk and a dismantled cache were recorded at GiCb-09 and several bone fragments, which appeared to be caribou, were seen associated with the remains of the cache. The inuksuk has a "window" through which Anniowaktook Island can be seen. A single upright stone marker of undetermined age was recorded at GiCb-10.

Two of the ethnographic sites (the recent dump and the dog tethering location) were within the project area, however, they were recorded and no further action from the proponent, aside from reporting incidental discovery of archeological resources to the Torngâsok Cultural Centre, was considered necessary.

Nutak 11.35

In late September, I traveled by speedboat to Nutak in Okak Bay with Nunatsiavut Assembly member William Barbour and former resident of the resettled community Henry Lyall. Henry has a cabin there, which is the only standing structure at the site today. Minister of Culture, Recreation and Tourism Johannes Lampe met us there late in the afternoon on the day that we arrived with a couple of his relatives.

Nutak was a substantial community during the first half of the twentieth century. Many survivors of the Spanish influenza outbreak of 1918-1919 moved there from Okak after the epidemic devastated that community and led to the closure of the Moravian mission there. In 1926, the Hudson's Bay Company built a trading post at Nutak (Kaplan 1983: 522), and approximately 150 people were moved when the Provincial Government resettled the community in 1956. Dorset, Pre-Dorset and Saunders Complex groups, also used the area in the more distant past.

The main purpose for me going to site was to assess an area that the two NG Assembly members would choose to mount a plaque in honor of, and as a way of apologizing to the people who were moved out of the community in 1956 as part of the government relocation program mentioned above. A similar apology monument had been erected in Hebron in 2009 in honor of relocates from that community.

Shortly after ours and Minister Lampe's arrival on the 20th of September we walked from Henry's cabin on the south side of the cove where Nutak is located to the north side past the remains of former houses and associated debris and near an historic cemetery on a low hill overlooking the community site and Moore's Island Tickle which separates Okak Island North and Okak Island South. That evening the two Assembly members selected an outcrop (where no cultural material was observed) near the cemetery for the monument location. Since then they have decided to place it on another outcrop on the south side of the cove closer to Henry's cabin

Figure 14 Looking northeast at HiCk-03. A ring of stones marks a grave in the foreground, and an upright stick marks another on the left. The fallen headstones are visible near the centre and the outcrop mentioned above is in the background.

where there would be less concern from an archaeological perspective.

The historic cemetery, and surface exposed Pre-Dorset lithic scatters had been recorded as HiCk-03, "Nutak 3", by then PhD candidate Steven Cox in 1974 and had been revisited by Parks Canada archaeologist Jenneth Curtis in 2006 (NG Archaeological Sites Inventory). In 2011, the site looked much the same as it had appeared previously, according to written descriptions and photographs, except that this year there was no longer any standing headstones (Figure 14). Three had been upright when Curtis had visited (NG Archaeological Sites Inventory). Pre-Dorset material, including Mugford chert flakes, as well as a few microblade fragments, was observed in blowouts between the cemetery and the outcrop mentioned above.

After supper that evening, I went for a walk around the shore, north of Henry's cabin to see if I could find HiCk-02, the records for which had contradictory location data. A written description put the site north of HiCk-03 while coordinates placed it south of that site. The written description turned out to be the correct one and I was able to find the site that evening before it got too dark. Nutak 2 has both Inuit and Dorset components and is quite interesting as it is the lowest (elevation) known precontact site in the Okak area, and it may be the lowest Dorset site in Labrador. Several historic Inuit tent rings, one with a clear sleeping platform were observed during the visit, as well as Ramah chert scatters relating to Dorset use of the site. A faint tent ring

Figure 15 Looking NE towards the faint tent ring at HiCk-02 which was measured at approximately 4.3m nw-se m x 3.9m ne-sw. The trowel in the foreground is pointing at the Ramah chert biface fragment which was collected.

(Figure 15) was recorded in the same area as the chert artifacts and several boulder caches or graves were also observed at the site. The site was revisited the following afternoon in order to do some additional recording and the base of a finely made Ramah chert biface was collected near the faint tent ring mentioned above. This artifact fits with the late Dorset designation for this component of the site (Figure 16).

Another interesting aspect of HiCk-02 has to do with Cox's description of the collection from the site which he says is atypical of late Dorset archaeological expressions. He writes:

> …the large, crude biface blanks and flakes of grey quartzite seem out of place in a Dorset collection. Normally Dorset stone technology is characterized by skillful, fine flaking and relatively small tools and flakes. No quartzite has been found in any other Okak Dorset sites. In view of its unusually low elevation, it as tempting to view this is a very late Dorset Occupation, marked by a degenerated stone working techniques and lessened access to sources of good chert. However, it seems just as likely that there is a source of grey quartzite in the vicinity, and that this is a quarry site, with preliminary reduction of tool blanks the primary activity. The quartzite may have been used for certain tool types which did not require fine shaping (Cox 1977:171-172).

Cox did not, however, find a lithic

source at the site when he was there in 1974 and 1975. Not long after I had left the cabin in search of Nutak 2 I had been quite excited by the discovery of a previously unrecorded grey quartzite outcrop (Figure 17) which has clear evidence of exploitation by humans (Figure 18). Flakes of this material were also observed on the surface of the ground near the outcrop and near the remains of a recent structure. The flakes could be mistaken for Ramah chert, though larger chunks and nodules look quite different. It is not possible to say for sure if this material was used in prehistoric times (the flakes mentioned above could have resulted from recent historic period site use), though Cox's idea about a quartzite source near HiCk-02, and his discussion of finding "…Ramah chert-like flakes believed to be from a Mugford source" at an Intermediate Indian component at nearby Nutak 1 suggests that it may have been (1977:170). Archaeological collections could be checked to see if this material is present within them and the HiCk-01, and 02 collections would be excellent places to start. The quarry site has been named Nutak 4 and given the Borden number HiCk-12.

The following morning William, Henry and I set out in boat in an attempt to visit the Okak Mission site, but high seas prevented us from heading north from Moores Island Tickle. They did, however, permit travel to the south and so we used the opportunity to visit two bays on the east side of South Okak Island which had not previously been surveyed by archaeologists. This trip was rather fruitful and by lunchtime, we had recorded six archaeological sites.

Our first stop was near the mouth of a small stream on the north side Slambang Bay where we recorded two historic Inuit tent ring sites, HiCk-06 and 07. Two tent rings were recorded at each site, one partially overgrown and three with clear sleeping platforms. One of the features was measured at HiCk-06 at approximately 6 m n-s x 5.1 m e-w. An internal hearth and a couple of bent wire nails were observed within it as well.

The tent rings at HiCk-07 were larger and measured 7.2 m n-s x 6.6 m e-w and the 7.5 m n-s x 6.9 m e-w (Figure 19). A piece of clear, flat glass and a couple of what look like green plastic lollipop sticks were observed the southern tent ring, though it is possible that these objects were dropped here later. Both sites clearly relate to historic Inuit land use.

Next, we motored on to a prominent point on the north side Kangekluasuk Bay that turned out to be a very interesting area. Multiple tent rings and caches were encountered immediately after landing and a little ways further back from the shore we discovered the remains of two well defined, roughly rectangular semi-subterranean sod houses with clear entrance tunnels. Large whale bone was observed sticking out of the southwest corner of the southernmost house which measures about 8 m n-s x 6 m e-w with an at least 3.4 meter long entrance tunnel from the east side of the dwelling which faces the nearest shore (Figure 20). The northern most sod house measures 10.6 m n-s x 9.1 m e-w and has an entrance tunnel that is a minimum of 5 meters long (Figure 21). The size and the shape of the sod houses (Kaplan 1983:236-240), as well as the whalebone (whaling had almost completely stopped by the beginning of the nineteenth century in the Okak area [Taylor and Taylor 1977:59]), suggest an eighteenth century occupation, though these features could be even older. Taylor and Taylor, writing of an increase in the Inuit population at Okak in the early nineteenth century explain "There is no mention after 1806 of other or new autumn-winter settlements…" (1977:61), which also supports the idea that the site was occupied prior to the nineteenth century. This interesting Inuit site, Kangekluasuk Bay 1 (HiCk-08), appears to be intact.

There is a possibility that HiCk-08 is the Inuit settlement known as Ittiblekh, which is referred to in late eighteenth century Mora-

Figure 16
Ramah chert biface fragment from HiCk-02 which looks similar to the stems of Late Dorset stemmed endblades from Shuldham Island 9 shown in Plate 2 in Thomson's article in Archaeology in NL in 1981 (page 27).

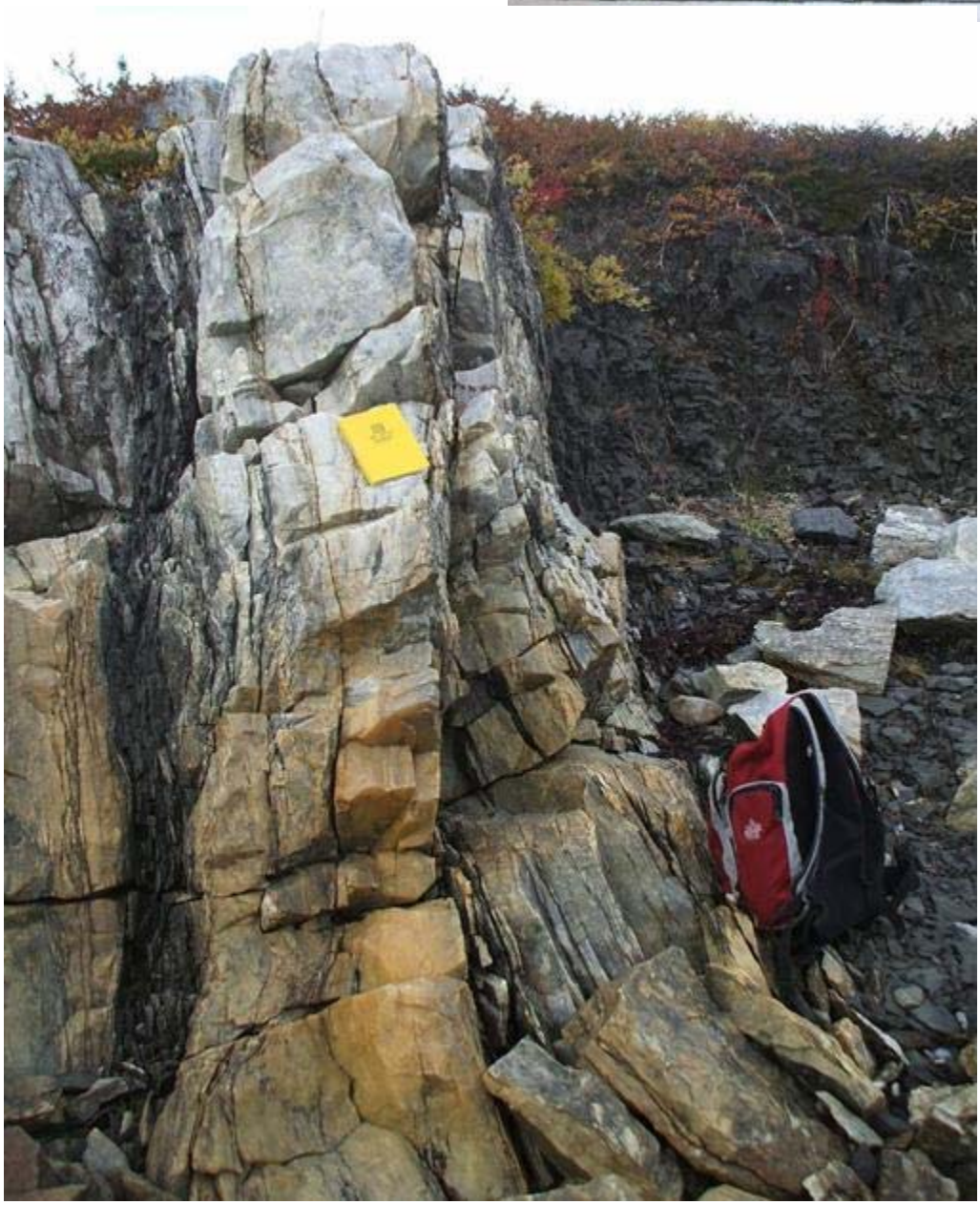

Figure 17
Quartzite outcrop at Nutak 4, view north.

Figure 18
Clear impact marks on outcropping stone at Nutak 4, view northwest.

Figure 19
The northernmost of the two tent rings at HiCk-07, view east.

Figure 20 Looking west towards the southernmost sod house at HiCk-08. The entrance tunnel is visible in the foreground.

vian records. Taylor and Taylor write "Ittiblekh seems to have been near Khungasekh, although the precise site has not been located" (1977: 61). Kangekluasuk Bay 1 is within about 5 miles of Khungasekh. Census records indicate that there were 26 people living in one house at Ittiblekh in 1779-80 and 1780-81 (Taylor and Taylor 1977:60). If HiCk-08 is Ittiblekh, only one of the houses recorded at the site was in use during those years.

At higher elevations on the same prominent point of land we recorded additional evidence of much older occupations of this area. At approximately 14 meters above sea level, we observed scatters of Ramah chert flakes as well as one or two Mugford chert flakes, and a circular pit measuring approximately 1 m x 1 m in a raised cobble beach. The feature and the archaeological material probably represent Dorset activity based on elevation and the proportions of lithic materials observed (Anton 2004:74-77; Fitzhugh 1977:30-31).

At around 18-19 meters above sea level, we recorded Mugford chert flakes of various colors eroding along the edge of another raised beach. No Ramah chert was observed at this location that has been designated Pre-Dorset based on elevation and material type. One grey colored serrated flake was surface collected and it is likely that a significant portion of site remains undisturbed. There are higher terraces that were not checked due to a lack of time where Maritime Archaic Indian material might be found. The Dorset and Pre-Dorset localities were near enough to be considered a single multi-

component site, Kangekluasuk Bay 2 (HiCk-09).

Another Inuit site, HiCk-10, was recorded just east of the prominent point described in the previous paragraphs which consists of a single tent ring very close to the shore and at least three caches built on top of an outcrop, two of which have been dismantled. This site, Kangekluasuk Bay 3, was recorded very quickly before we left the area and it is likely that there are other features to the east along the shore where we did not have time to investigate.

Kangekluasuk 4 is located near the western extremity of the Bay in a heavily vegetated area. A single partially buried tent ring measuring 5.3 m n-s x 4.4 m e-w was recorded there and some unidentified mammal bone was observed next to the tent ring. Only about 15 – 20 minutes were spent in this area due to inclement weather. Subsurface testing would be necessary to survey this area, which does have archaeological potential.

After returning to Henry's cabin and having some dinner I spent the afternoon exploring the area and a second historic cemetery was recorded on the hill behind the cabin at that time. There is currently one standing headstone at the site (Nutak 5 – HiCk-05) and at least nine other graves which are marked by rings of stones and deteriorated upright posts similar to those observed at the other cemetery which also has at least 10 burials. Some time was spent looking for the small Nutak 1 Charles Complex component but I was unable to find it that afternoon. Time was also taken to measure, photograph, and acquire gps waypoints of the remains of Hudson's Bay Com-

Figure 21 Looking east over the northernmost sod house at HiCk-08. The entrance tunnel is facing the shore in the background.

Figure 22 Looking southeast towards the remains of one of the HBC buildings at Nutak. Henry Lyall's cabin, the only standing structure in the area, is visible as well.

pany structures at Nutak 1 (Figure 22).

Kauk 11.07

On Saturday, the 22nd of October I took a walk over to nearby Kauk Bight, approximately 5 km south of Nain, where Richard White's early twentieth century trading post, a registered Provincial Heritage Structure, still stands (Figure 23)[1]. White, an interesting character who traded with both the Innu and the Inuit is credited with saving the lives of dozens of Innu families during a particularly difficult winter in the late 1930s by bringing sled loads of food, blankets and supplies into the interior to the families who were facing starvation (Heritage Foundation 2004). The post was originally in Nain but was moved to Kauk Bight around 1930 (Parks Canada 2005). It is also interesting to note that William Duncan Strong was inside this very building when he was in Labrador in 1928. He blamed White for spreading "rumors" about the disturbance of graves at Zoar in what Strong saw as an effort by White "… to champion the Esk. and get trade" (Strong 1928:131).

Although it is clear that there have been recent attempts to stabilize the structure, the trading post is in fairly bad shape today and will need work soon if it is to be saved. Tarps have been used to cover much of the roof but they are torn and disintegrating in places. The door was wide open the day I vis-

1 Several weeks earlier in September I had assigned Borden number HdCk-32 to the site, and the PAO and NGAO added a record for it to the archaeology sites inventories that are maintained by each office.

Figure 23 Looking northwest at the trading post at Kauk in September of 2010.

ited in October and all of the windows are broken (though some have been boarded up) exposing the interior to the elements. The sudden furious chatter of a very upset resident squirrel nearly caused my heart to cease beating when I walked alone into the darkened front room. In the sleeping quarters, I was amazed to see a Ford model T radiator which obviously came from the Rawson-MacMillan expedition snowmobile (Figure 24). The word "Ford" is still readable on the front. A plan to salvage what remains of the vehicle and to possibly even make an attempt at restoration are currently being formulated. The machine has considerable historic significance and is currently vulnerable to looting and vandalism.

After taking a few radiator photos I strolled into the forest behind the trading post where there are numerous trails. About 165 meters south of the building I came across a roughly circular tent ring measuring 4 m n-s x 3.8 m e-w that is partially overgrown with caribou moss and a few very low berry plants. A gap along the eastern wall represents the entrance. A 25cm x 25cm test pit was excavated within the tent ring that revealed small amounts of charcoal and stones that seem to be part of a hearth from 1-5 cm below the surface. Four seed beads (two white, one blue and one orange – the latter two being slightly larger) and a fragment of clear glass were found in association with the stones, all at a depth of 5 cm below the surface of the ground. A very rusty tin can was later observed between two of the stones which make up the tent ring.

The appearance of this recent historic period tent ring and its location in the forest more than 100 meters from the shore, are not suggestive of Inuit affiliation. Instead, it seems

Figure 24 Radiator from the Rawson-MacMillan expedition snowmobile.

more likely that this feature represents the remains of an Innu tent. Its proximity to the trading post, as well as the presence of beads and a tin can are probably not coincidence. If the site was used by people who were trading with Richard White then it would have been occupied between the 1930s, when the post was moved to Kauk, and 1950, which is when White died (Parks Canada 2005). This site has been named Kauk Bight 1 (HdCk-33).

Nukasusutok Island 11.07

An archaeological assessment was completed in a cove on the south side of Nukasusutok Island in late October as a result of a land use application to construct a cabin in the same area as Nukasusutok 5, a very significant Maritime Archaic site. The site was originally recorded in 1973 by Warren Hofstra and it was visited five additional times by Fitzhugh and Hood over the next twenty years (NG Archaeological Sites Inventory). The site was tested and surface collections were acquired from there during the first two visits and portions of the site were excavated in 1979, 1980, 1992 and 1993 (Hood 2008:61). Hood's MA thesis is based on work at the site and five chapters of his recent publication *Towards an Archaeology of the Nain Region* are devoted to it (1981; 2008).

Conservation Officer Simon Kohlmeister and I traveled to the island by speedboat on the absolute perfect fall morning of October 24th. A better day for archaeological fieldwork could not be had – sunny, warm, and windless with no flies. Two days later the ground was covered in a blanket of fresh snow.

We arrived at our destination about an

Figure 25 Looking northwest over Area 1 and Area 2 at Nukasusutok Island 5.

hour after leaving Nain and using coordinates from the NG archaeology sites database we had no trouble finding Nukasusutok 5 (Figure 25). Based on photos, grid posts, part of a measuring tape, cut poles used to hold a screen, a back dirt pile etc., the site appears to be as Hood and his most recent crew left it. His site plans (Hood 2008) were quite useful and with those, we were able to find every area where excavation had occurred at the site, including test pits B and C (test pit A was within excavation area 2) which remains clearly visible nearly 40 years after they were dug. Photos and gps waypoints were taken at each area. Large amounts of debitage, a few formal artifacts, and exposed features were visible in the excavated areas, particularly at Areas 1 and 2, where much of the work at the site had been done.

Nukasusutok 5 is very conspicuous on the landscape, and would be so even to the layperson. The site is 28-31 meters above sea level and is several dozen meters from where a cabin would likely be constructed, however, it does lie directly between the proposed cabin location and interior portions of the island and would almost have to be crossed if one were to leave the proposed cabin to travel anywhere else on the island by land.

After completing our work at Nukasusutok 5 we surveyed the area between the site and shore and discovered a previously unrecorded archaeological site within the area where a cabin would likely be constructed. At this location, we observed a scattering of Ramah chert flakes as well as some quartz flakes. Some disintegrating bone was observed near the debitage and two roughly circular, partially buried and overgrown tent rings were recorded 17 and 25 meters away towards the

shore. One of the tent rings has a partially obscured internal feature that may represent a sleeping platform and a central hearth was observed in the other. A test pit was dug in the latter tent ring adjacent to the hearth feature but no cultural material was found. The debitage represents precontact activity while at least one of the tent rings probably relates to historic Inuit use of the area. The cultural affiliation of the other tent ring, and who exactly produced the debitage remain mysteries for now. This site has been designated HcCh-29 and named Nukasusutok 20.

The discovery of an archaeological site within the proposed cabin construction area, and the potential for negative impacts on Nukasusutok 5, a very significant Maritime Archaic site, meant that the NGAO was not able to approve the construction of a cabin at this location. An offer was extended to assist the applicant in selecting another nearby location where significant historic resources would not be affected.

Terriak Collection (Nain)

In late fall of 2011, local resident and well-known carver John Terriak dropped by my office to show me several artifacts that he had picked up over the years. One is a diagnostic Maritime Archaic stemmed point made of Ramah chert that he found within the community of Nain on a road above the community cemeteries (Figure 26). This is where HdCk-08, a Maritime Archaic site known as Nain Hill, is supposed to be located. Local residents gave artifacts from the site to Smithsonian archaeologists in the 1970s but archaeologists have never visited it and the exact location has, until now, been uncertain. A site visit to acquire precise coordinates and to assess its current condition is planned for early spring, as soon as the area is free from snow.

Mr. Terriak's collection also includes several pieces of Inuit material culture including a piece of a bone sled shoe with a drill hole and two slate artifacts, one of which has a drill hole at the end. These were also found in the community of Nain, "along the road in the older part of town". The presence of groundstone implements in a location where the Inuit would have had easy access to metal since 1771 is interesting.

Zoar 11.24

In late May of 2011, a delegation from Nunatsiavut including Culture, Recreation and Tourism Minister Johannes Lampe, Senior Negotiator Isabella Pain, Okalakatiget Society Executive Director Sarah Leo and myself, traveled to the Chicago Field Museum to bring back the physical remains of 22 individuals who had once been members of the congregation of Zoar, a former Moravian mission station on the coast of Labrador. Zoar was built between the communities of Hopedale and Nain and operated from1865 to 1894. William Duncan Strong had removed

Figure 26 Maritime Archaic point from Nain.

Figure 27 Inuit artifacts from Nain.

the human remains from marked Christian graves in the cemetery at the former community in 1927 when he was in Labrador as a member of the second Rawson-MacMillan Subarctic Expedition.

People along the coast learned of Strong's exhumations in 1928 and there was considerable outrage in Nain and Hopedale at that time. Inuit brought their concerns to authorities and their complaints were taken very seriously. In order to avoid legal consequences, and believing that the remains were invaluable to science, Strong and others staged a reburial by returning to Zoar and filling in the graves while secretly keeping the remains and bringing them to the Field Museum where they were kept for more than eighty years. Because of the staged reburial, and because of careful omissions from publications (Strong 1928b; 1930; Steward 1939), people in Labrador had no opportunity to learn about what had really happened with the Zoar remains until very recently.

In 2010 the NG Executive Council made the decision to have the remains brought back to Labrador to be reburied at Zoar and a precise reburial location was selected at the site that September (Brake 2011). June 22nd, 2011 was chosen as the date for the ceremony based on advice from Moravian church elders. In the months leading up to the repatriation, a committee made up of various community members and NG staff was formed to ensure that nothing would be overlooked and that a broad range of opinions on how things should be done would be heard and considered. Community presentations about Strong and Zoar, and the repatriation were done in Hopedale and Nain in April and May, in addition to interviews with the OK society, the CBC and various other media outlets.

Two weeks before the ceremony a contract to have a pre-fabricated cemetery fence locally made was issued. At this point, there was quite a bit of anxiety about being able to make it to the site on schedule as much of the ocean in the Nain region was still frozen! Just eight days before the set date the ice in Unity Bay (where Nain is located) finally broken up to our great relief. One week before the ceremony a group of us traveled from Nain to Zoar, picking our way between ice pans to bring the fence to the site and to dig the grave. Access to Zoar from the east was not possible that day because of ice conditions, but fortunately, it is possible to reach the reburial site from the west as well, and this route was ice-free.

Well-known local carver John Terriak, a descendant of two of the individuals whose remains were removed from Zoar, inscribed a respectful passage and the names of all the known individuals on a stone monument that was erected just outside the new cemetery fence on the day of the reburial.

On the 21st of June a group of Canadian Rangers went out to the site in two speedboats to setup several canvas tents and to make the final preparations related to bringing a large number of people, including elders, to a remote site on the Labrador coast. Cooks and volunteers worked tirelessly throughout the day and into the night to make sure everything was ready for the following morning.

As luck would have it, the morning of the 22nd was beautiful, warm and windless. There were still no flies at that time of year, and so things could not have been more comfortable. Large groups of people met at the dock in Nain at 6:00 am and the remains were transported from the RCMP station (where they had been kept since they had been brought back to Labrador in late May) to the Inuttatik, a 35 foot vessel with a roomy seating area and a separate cabin, which had previously been used to transport workers to quarry sites in the Nain region. The Sir Robert Bradford, a longliner owned and operated by Nain residents, as well speedboats from Nain and Hopedale, had also been hired to bring

Figure 28 Moravian church choir leading a hymn during the reburial ceremony at Zoar on June 22, 2011.

people to the site for the ceremony. Local people, including those with direct connections to the individuals being reburied, or to Zoar, elders, youth, Moravian church choir members (from both Hopedale and Nain), NG and Provincial government officials, the federal Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, RCMP members, Canadian Rangers, Parks Canada staff, safety specialists, and councilors, guests from Nunavut, Chicago Field Museum staff, the Canadian Consul General to Chicago, and various media personnel were in attendance. More than eighty people participated in the ceremony which was conducted by culture minister and Moravian lay pastor Johannes Lampe, first in Inuktitut and then in English with the church choir leading the singing of hymns in Inuktitut with the accompaniment of an organ (Figure 28). There ceremony itself was very moving and emotional and after it had concluded, those present participated in filling in the grave and with the erection of the fence and the reburial monument.

Several of the dignitaries who had participated expressed the desire to say a few words after the ceremony. After moving to a new location away from the reburial site, Nunatsiavut Government President Jim Lyall, Field Museum official Joe Brennan, the Provincial Minister of Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs Patty Pottle and Federal Minister Peter Penashue addressed the group. Minister Peneshue, who is Innu from Sheshatshiu, said some interesting words about two black bears that had appeared during the ceremony. From the reburial site you can look north across Zoar Bay where a grassy clearing marks the place where the Inuit houses of Zoar used to

stand. While the ceremony was underway, two bears walked out of the forest and into the middle of that clearing and stood gazing towards the large group of people standing on the cemetery hill. One of them sat down and continued looking until the choir had finished singing the last hymn, at which point it joined its companion and walked slowly from the field and back into the surrounding woods. Minister Peneshue said that to the Innu, black bears symbolize the elders, and he felt that their presence at the community site, in the area where the Inuit had lived was no coincidence. To him the bears were the elders saying that what was done at Zoar that day was good and right, and that the souls of those whose remains had been reburied were now finally at peace.

After hearing from the dignitaries, the group walked back to the shore where a delicious traditional lunch of caribou stew, char, ponitsiaks, and a variety of sweets and hot beverages was waiting. After eating over lively discussions and after brief, post-meal walks, people boarded their respective vessels and made their way back to Hopedale and Nain. Everything went well, and even the tides, which had played some havoc during previous site visits, were perfectly in sync with our arrival and departure. One member of the choir even went so far as to describe as the best day of his life.

Rose Island

In 1970 and 1971, Jacob Edson Way excavated 79 stone burial cairns on Rose Island and Upernavik Island in Saglek Bay and removed the remains of 113 people. Those remains are subject of Way's PhD dissertation entitled "An Osteological Analysis of a Late Thule/Early Historic Labrador Eskimo Population" (Way 1978). In 1994, the Labrador Inuit Association made a formal request to have the remains reburied, as Hood, and Baikie later wrote"… this potentially difficult issue was resolved promptly and with good will on the part of Historic Resources and Memorial University" (1998:13). The reburial occurred in August of 1995 and the remains and grave goods were placed into a large single burial cairn on Rose Island (McAleese 1998:41).

In late 2010, Provincial Government officials realized that the fragmentary remains of 12 individuals from Rose Island were accidentally missed when the human remains discussed above were returned to Saglek Bay and reburied in 1995. As soon as those officials made that realization, they immediately contacted the Nunatsiavut Government (NG) about the situation. Plans were then made through consultation with Inuit elders on how to proceed and it was decided that the remains would be buried in August of 2011 in a separate cairn near the 1995 reburial site. The Nunatsiavut Government, the Provincial Government and the Federal Government (Rose Island is within the Torngat Mountains National Park which is part of LISA) worked with the Labrador Inuit to facilitate the reburial which took place on August 16th, 2011. Preparations at the site were largely made by Inuit youth who were members of the kANGIDLUASUk student program and Labrador Inuit as well as government officials including NG President Jim Lyall and Provincial Premier Cathy Dunderdale attended the ceremony.

Conclusions

The 2011 field season was the busiest so far with visits to more than forty sites. A considerable volume of data relating to both the historic and the precontact periods has been collected which will increase out understanding of Labrador history, and which will be used to protect the fragile archaeological resources of Nunatsiavut. The remains of 34 individuals that were removed from graves in the past were also reburied this year according to the wishes of Labrador Inuit, which is quite significant.

Funding to hire a summer research assistant was acquired through the federal

Canada Summer Jobs Program, which provided an opportunity for a local student to begin working at the NGAO a little earlier in 2011 than in previous years.

Plans are currently being made for the upcoming field season and hopefully it will be as interesting and productive as the last one. Two current fieldwork priorities for next year are to salvage the remains of the Rawson-MacMillan expedition snowmobile and to visit the Rigolet area where the NGAO has not yet conducted fieldwork.

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NEWS FROM THE PETIT NORD: A SUMMARY OF OUR 2011 FIELD SEASON AT THE OLD FRENCH FISHING ROOM CHAMPS PAYA

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Background

The whole history of the French Shore is a history of the contest for the control of space in order to fish and to process cod. Fishermen from Brittany, in France, were already fishing seasonally on this coast, and specifically in Crouse Harbour, when Jacques Cartier pressed them for provisions in 1541 (Brière 1990; Cartier 1993; Conrad and Hiller 2001; Pope 2008). During the 17th and 18th centuries, the intensification of the cod fishery on the island led to the development of an international struggle for fish resources: France and Britain had permanent interests, even if crews fishing were only transient (de la Morandière 1969). Although the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 prohibited permanent structures on Newfoundland's French Shore, Breton fishermen continued to build stages, paths, cook rooms, bread ovens, crosses and cabins. In fact, historical documents, supported by full-scale excavations at the old French fishing room Champs Paya (EfAx-09) between 2006 and 2011, suggest that construction activities even intensified during the 19th century (de la Morandière 1969; Pope 2007, 2010; Pope *et al.* 2008, 2009). During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1790-1815), the French fishermen, too busy fighting against England, deserted the Petit Nord (Janzen 2004). This period of vacancy pushed the Anglo-Newfoundlanders to establish themselves in northern Newfoundland. However, the end of these wars leads to a rapid return of migratory fishermen from France after 1820, persisting until the signing of the Entente Cordiale in 1904 (Capet 2006; Janzen 2004). It is with this in mind that we went back in the field this past summer.

2011 Project Goals

The summer of 2011 was the sixth season for *An Archaeology of the Petit Nord* research project, and marked the fifth year of full-scale excavation at the key site Dos de Cheval (EfAx-09), known in the past by French fishermen as Champs Paya (Figure 1). The 2011 field crew consisted of field director Memorial University PhD candidate Mélissa Burns, assisted by MA candidate Hilary Lock, and local residents from Conche, Natalie Byrne, Kaitlin Foley, and Sara Gardiner, as well as French interpreter for the French Shore Historical Society Centre, Douglas Mackay. There were four primary goals for this year's excavation: 1) testing the active beach to hopefully uncover the 16th century French occupation of Champs Paya; 2) digging into two constructed ramps recorded in 2006 and 2007 to provide construction dates for these features; 3) continuing the excavation of an habitation partially dug in 2009; and 4) testing the north part of Area C to acquire a better understanding of the spatial expansion of the fishing room over the centuries.

Fieldwork

The first objective of the 2011 fieldwork season was to try to find trace of the 1500s French occupation at Champs Paya. Such a find would have constituted a first –a complete chronological sequence of occupation (16th-20th centuries) of a French fishing room in Canada. In addition, it would have provided a better understanding concerning Breton fishermen's adaptive strategies to the landscape of the Petit Nord. However, yet again, no sign of the 16th century French occupation at Champs Paya was found this past summer.

We first started our summer with a

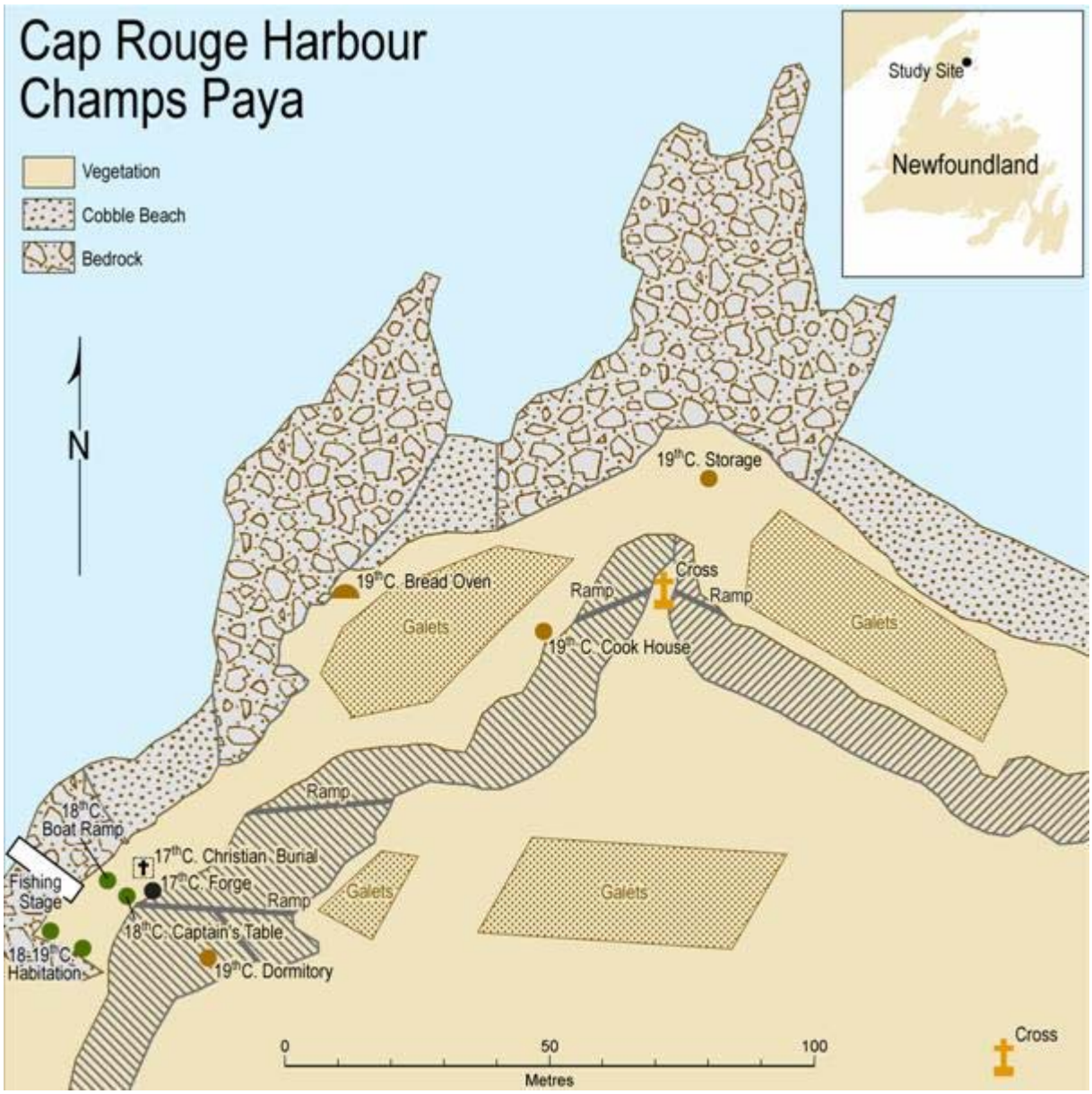

Figure 1 Map of the archaeological site Dos de Cheval, EfAx-09, known by the French fishermen as the fishing room Champs Paya (Map: M. Burns for An Archaeology of the Petit Nord).

2x2 m test near to both the shoreline and the fishing stage location. As suggested by the historical documents and participant-observers such as Nicolas Denys (1672), the fishing stage was the heart of the fishing room. It was used to dock the fishing boats, to unload the precious cargoes of cod and to process and salt the fish. Early on, it also served as a place to eat, sleep and socialize. As we had tested the south and east sides of the fishing stage emplacement in previous summers, we decided to test the north and west sides of this vital feature this past summer. However, once again, the excavations and the shovel tests done on the beach were negative in our search for the 1500s component.

The following might, at least in part, explain why traces of very early occupations are difficult to find on transient sites such as Champs Paya. The first fishermen to practice

inshore fishing on the northeastern American coast must have worked very hard in order to create working and living spaces. Because the land they chose to establish their fishing quarters was devoid of any previous European occupation, everything had to be done from scratch. In addition, as the French practiced a migratory cod fishery, as opposed to a sedentary fishery, it must have taken them a longer period of time to get familiar enough in order to significantly transform the surrounding environment. The historical documents mention that during the early French period shore facilities were crude and temporary (Denys 1672; du Monceau 1769; de la Morandière 1962). French fishermen must have also been discouraged from building durable structures, as the admiral system was *de rigueur* in the New World from an early date (Pope 2011). In addition, as everything had to be imported, it probably gave fishermen a careful perspective about how things were to be used and recycled on a site such as Champs Paya - a place where fishermen lived in almost complete autarky. Commodities must have been manipulated with care, so not much would have been left on site when returning to Europe in the fall. The substantial used of common earthenware and stoneware, both products of vernacular industries, makes it sometimes difficult to date archaeological contexts, because these ceramics were produced using similar techniques from the 1300s to the 1900s. As a result, the ephemeral character of the migratory fishery makes it easier said than done to find trace of early occupations.

The second objective was to date the constructed ramps, in order to determine the role they played in the industrial expansion of Champs Paya. Over the past years, several ramps and paths had been visually recorded. Such features certainly contributed to the making of a highly structured space, leading to the creation of a complex network of socially organized features. Thus, the date of construction of these ramps had become essential to the understanding of Champs Paya's transformation throughout time. We excavated four 1x1 meter units in two of the constructed ramps, both in Area C (Figure 2). Excavations have revealed that, although part of the natural environment of Champs Paya, these ramps have been, at least partially, constructed by men in order to reduce the steepness of the slope and to reinforce their bases in order to eliminate collapse due to over-use and environmental factors. A number of water worn sherds of refined-earthenware and some diagnostic Normandy stoneware confirmed our hypothesis that the constructed ramps appeared in the landscape of Champs Paya sometime after 1765. Interestingly, this period coincides with a re-organization of the fishing room as a more industrialized space. As observed since the beginning of *An Archaeology of the Petit Nord* project, Champs Paya has changed significantly over time, from a simple working and living area to a more complex, industrialized, fishing station. Further analysis of these ramps will play an important role in Burns' doctoral thesis, as ramps and paths are keys elements in the understanding of how the taskscape of Champs Paya worked.

The third objective this past summer was to finish excavating a small habitation uncovered at the end of the 2009 field season. Artifacts found in association with this feature in 2009 had allowed us to determine a French occupation, dating the structure from the 18th century and documenting at least two different occupation levels, and potentially a third one. Most artifacts were associated with food consumption and storage, as well as leisure and social activities, such as smoking. During the summer of 2011, we opened up an additional 7 meters square near by to acquire a better understanding of the mode of construction of this building, its function and to determine if there were previous/older occupations below the limit of excavation - due to time restriction - of the 2009 field season. This past summer, we found two, possibly three, addi-

Figure 2 Constructed Ramp (Photo: An Archaeology of the Petit Nord).

tional occupation levels, as well as several post molds. Although only the west and south walls of the buildings survive to this day, we were able to determine that this structure had been built of sod, at least during its last occupation, which is quite unusual at Champs Paya considering that there is no sod on the site, as well as no bog area known near by. Further analyses of the material culture associated with the different floor occupations are needed. But preliminary results strongly suggest that at least one occupation could date from the mid to late 1600s, and that another floor occupation associated with both French and English material culture could suggest occupation by both groups at different years but close in time; a few years interval at most.

The fourth and last objective this past summer was to test the northern part of Area C to acquire a better understanding of the spatial expansion of the fishing room over the centuries. Between 2006 and 2009, the majority of the excavations done at Champs Paya were concentrated in Area C, near the fishing stage that was, as mentioned earlier, the heart of the fishing room. While several features were found in Area C, the majority are dated from the 17th to the late 18th century. However, over the years it was also observed that the fishing room was not constricted to this area. A number of 19th century features were uncovered at the periphery of Area C. Extensive excavations were done in 2006, 2007 and 2008 in Area A to document a 19th century Breton bread oven and a large 19th century cook room, as well as a 19th century dormitory in Area F, and a monumental cross in Area D. Thus, one part of the site that had been slightly neglected over the years was the northern section of Area C, near the limit with

Figure 3 Hilary (left) standing near limit of Area C and Area A, and Kaitlin (right) standing near stage area, heart of the fishing room (Photo: An Archaeology of the Petit Nord).

Area A. At the beginning of this past field season, Burns noted an important difference in elevation between the stage area and the northern limit of Area C, where the edge of the vegetation meets with the actual active beach (Figure 3). Mélissa's first thought following this observation was that this section of the site could possibly shed light concerning the use of space at Champs Paya during the transitional phase at the end of the 1700s and the beginning of the 1800s. Although we have known for years that the layout of the Breton fishing room Champs Paya exploded during the 1800s, and that during the 19th century dwelling structures were re-located to the periphery of the main fish processing areas, some pieces of the puzzle were still missing. Those missing pieces were needed in order to better understand the ways the changes occurred and how the working space was used in the 19th century. Looking and poking at the edge, several artifacts and layers of cod bones were visible, so we decided to open up a 4x2m trench to see what was going there.

As hoped and anticipated, excavation here provided interesting insights into the growth and development of Champs Paya through the discovery of two significant features: 1) a sloped working pavement area and 2) a rough stone floor of a building. This first feature was encountered between 13cm and 30cm below the present surface, demonstrating a surface sloping to the west towards the beach (Figure 4). The gradient of this pavement, composed of flat angular and subangular stones arranged in a rough surface, indicated that this was not a floor. The artifacts found in association with this feature allowed

Figure 4 Feature 1532, sloped pavement area for working on boats, facing south (Photo: An Archaeology of the Petit Nord).

us to infer that it was a pavement working area, likely used for fixing or working on boats. Beyond the southern extent of the stone pavement, we recovered quite a few work-related artifacts, such as iron tools (Figure 5), a wooden net-floater, fish hooks, cod dabbers and nails. These iron tools have been identified as a hook for moving dried cod; a scraper for cleaning the hulls of boats; a ring, possibly used on the mast of a boat. Interestingly, the concentration of artifacts found among the stones of the feature itself was much less than in those units directly adjacent to the feature. Perhaps the European fishermen who used this area kept the actual working pavement clear of clutter so they could move their boats and themselves around freely, keeping tools and debris to the edges of the workspace.

The second feature we uncovered in this trench, determined to be a rough floor, was composed of flat angular and subangular stones, including several large tabular stones and a rounded rock towards the northwest of the unit (Figure 6). The material culture associated with this feature is comprised, in large part, of food storage and serving vessels, with lesser concentrations of social goods like pipes, and suggest that this was likely a cabin. Of particular note is a large coarse earthenware base that looks like part of a tankard, a partial base of a stoneware bowl and the lip, neck and partial body of a stoneware bottle (Figure 7).

The layers between the cabin floor and the working pavement contained large amounts of architectural material, such as brick, mortar and nails, as well as domestic material, like the storage and serving vessels mentioned above, and it seems that there was

Figure 5 Iron artifacts - 1) ring for boat's mast, 2) scraper to clean boat hull and 3) hook for moving cod - found in association with working pavement (Photo: H. Lock).

some demolition event here. There were also dense lenses of cod bone and broken mussel shell present. Likely, what happened here was that the cabin was destroyed, and the rubble, with some additional material – the cod and mussel and other debris - were manipulated and moved to create a sloped footing for the work area to be built on top.

Below the cabin floor, we encountered layers that had high concentrations of crushed mussel shell and cod bone, as well as fragmentary ceramics including English creamware, pearlware and possible Jackfield ware. It seems that the cabin foundation was midden and rubble material used to create a level building platform. The presence of creamware throughout the various layers in this trench suggests a date of sometime after 1765 for both features. Interestingly, creamware, and possible Jackfield, were found in the deepest layer, right above sterile soil, which could mean that this space was undisturbed until the mid to late 18th century, and which illustrates site growth at this time. The presence of English material in this excavation unit is of particular interest to Lock, as her master's thesis is to discover the nature of English occupation at this predominantly French site. In addition, significantly, this estimated date range of the late 18th century to early 19th century for these two features recalls what was previously mentioned about the transformation of fishing room landscapes during this period. Our excavations at the northern edge of Area C have illustrated the differential use of space over time; cabins, at one point built close to the waterfront and cod processing area, were relegated to the peripheries of the fishing room, and in their place, industrial infrastructure was erected to sustain the growing fishing enterprise.

Conclusion

The 2011 field season at Dos de Cheval was a successful one. We were able to

Figure 6 Feature 1545, rough floor of a cabin, facing north (Photo: An Archaeology of the Petit Nord).

complete three of our four project goals, and though we were not able to find the 16th century component we had been looking for, we were still successful in the sense that we were able to do the testing that we had wanted to in search of this. Preliminary consideration has shown that the excavations carried out this summer will expand our knowledge of how Champs Paya changed over time, and further analysis will provide a more cohesive and detailed understanding of the overall history of this site.

Acknowledgements

In conclusion, we would like to thank the communities of Conche and Crouse. Since the beginning of *An Archaeology of the Petit Nord* research project, local residents have been highly interested in developing ways to promote the cultural heritage of their region. Opening in 2004 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Entente Cordiale, Conche now has an interpretation centre focused on the history of the French Shore and the cod fishing industry. Most of you are certainly also aware of the wonderful piece of art that is the French Shore Tapestry. Although the tapestry is a story telling of the occupation of the northern peninsula since its beginning, an important part concerns the French fishery on the Petit Nord. Thanks to the support of the Québec-Labrador Foundation, four interpretation panels are now installed at Champs Paya explaining some of the features and what life would have been like at the French fishing room. Next time you are on the Northern Peninsula make the turn to visit the archaeological site in Crouse, as well as Conche « Beauty Spot of the North »!

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Figure 7 Storage and serving vessels - 1) base of a coarse stoneware bowl, 2) base of a coarse earthenware tankard and 3) rim and neck of a coarse stoneware bottle - found in association

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ARCHAEOLOGY AT ODERIN ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA.

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During July 2011, I directed a survey project on Oderin Island, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, Canada. This project is an initial step in what I hope will develop into a larger-scale investigation of the French resident fishery along the Burin peninsula. This work builds on a previous Historic Resources Potential Assessment by Gerald Penney Associates (2008: iii). This assessment indicates that Oderin Island should be considered a high potential area for investigation, and should be considered a priority for field investigation.

The French settlements that grew up along this part of Newfoundland were small fishing plantations that were established outside of the effective control of the French colony at Plaisance (Placentia). A few individuals or one or two families occupied these small fishing settlements year-round. We know very little about the small residential fishing plantations that existed outside of the colony; they are poorly documented in the historic record, and have never been the target of an archaeological survey project. In many cases, the only information known about a particular settlement is from census documents, which record the name of the harbour and the number of *habitants* who lived there. Beyond that, we know little about the location of the plantation in the harbour or their layout.

Accordingly, we chose the best-documented plantation for our initial survey in 2011. The settlement that is referred to the most frequently in the documentary record was located somewhere on Oderin Island (known originally to the French as Audierne). Oderin Island is located in western Placentia Bay, about 9 kilometres offshore from the Burin peninsula (Fig. 1). In 1704, one of the families recorded living on Oderin Island is Jean Lafosse, who had a wife, three daughters, one boy, and employed 25 fishing servants. The 1710 census lists two unnamed planters on Oderin (Thibodeau 1959-60, 1962). One of these planters is likely Lafosse, for in September of 1711, Lafosse "habitant d'Audierne" is said to be one of the parties involved in a financial dispute (Basset 7 September 1711). The Lafosse family plantation would have consisted of a house, fisheries outbuildings, and a small fortification (likely a simple battery) that they erected on a nearby island.

The Lafosse family appears more frequently in the historic record because of the trouble that envelops Lafosse in 1711. Lafosse became entangled in debt, and by October of 1711, he had left his home on Oderin to seek his fortune due to these financial problems. His wife and children remained at the plantation on Oderin (Costebelle 24 October 1711:fol. 110v, 132v). It has long been rumoured that Jean Lafosse buried treasure in a nearby pond before leaving Oderin (ENL 1993 [4]:153). However, given Lafosse's financial troubles, this seems to be an unlikely scenario.

The governor of Plaisance, Phillippe Pastour de Costebelle, writes two letters in 1712 narrating a dramatic turn of events for Lafosse after he left Oderin. Lafosse was said to have defected to the English, and was arrested by the French in Acadia. Lafosse is put on a ship bound for Quebec to stand trial. Somewhere in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this ship encountered another vessel that was bound for Plaisance. Lafosse was transferred to this second ship to face his charges in Plaisance. Somehow, after being transferred to the second ship, Lafosse manages to escape (with what can only be the collusion, or at least willful ignorance, of the ship's captain). Lafosse was never heard from again (Costebelle [1712]:192-192v; 10 October 1712: fol. 167v).

Governor Costebelle planned to re-

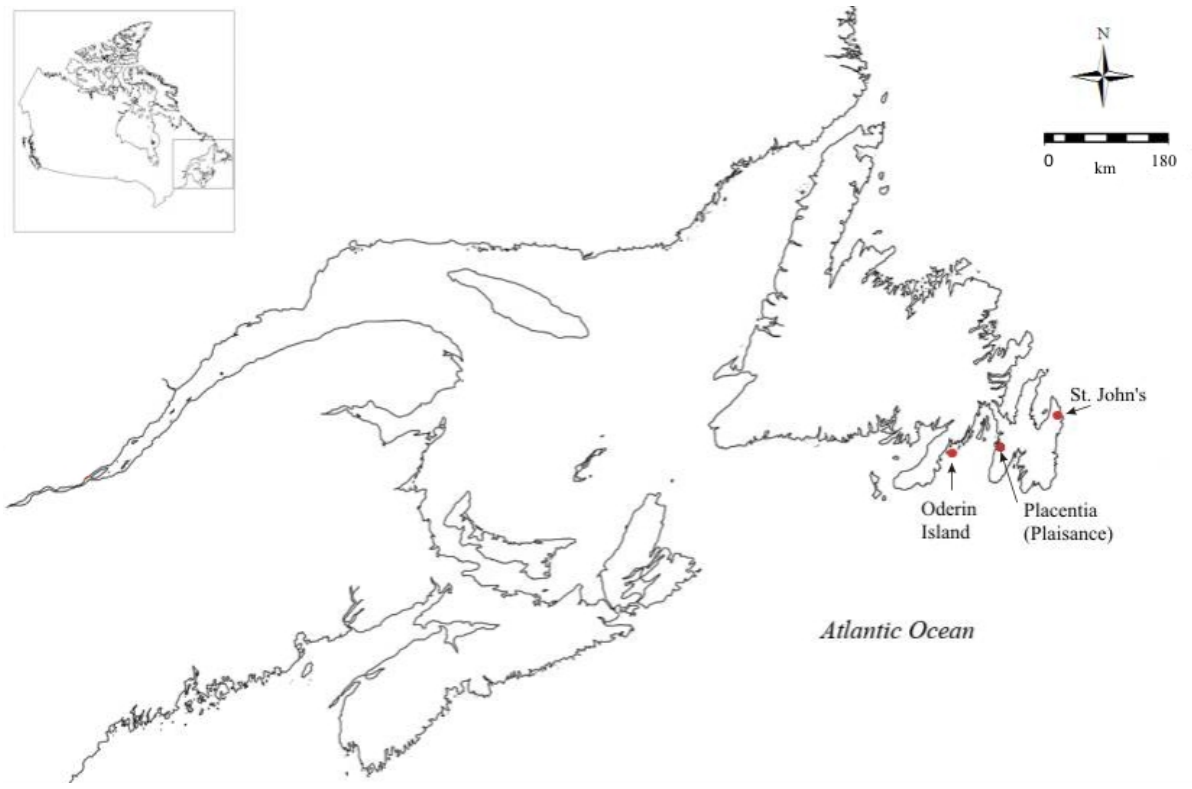

Figure 1 Map showing the location of Oderin (drawn by Amanda Crompton).

move Lafosse's wife and children from the plantation in 1712, and send them back to France, though the matter never comes up again in his letters. It does seem unlikely that Costebelle ever carried out his intentions with regards to Lafosse's wife. The next year brought the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), under the terms of which Plaisance and other French habitations in Newfoundland were given to the English, and the French were forced to evacuate Newfoundland.

Most of the resident French in Newfoundland had left by 1714. Any who stayed had to swear an oath of allegiance to the English Crown (Janzen 1987:184-187). In the years immediately following their departure, the English engage William Taverner to survey the unfamiliar waters west of Trepassey (Janzen 2001). His reports contain detailed accounts of French fishing areas, as well as occasional references to the small number of French persons who remained in Newfoundland after 1714. His survey was completed between 1714 and 1715. Taverner describes whom he encounters on Oderin Island: "where lives one Madam La Force a French woman whose husband has left her" (Taverner 1718).

This document indicates that Governor Costebelle had not forcibly removed Jean Lafosse's wife, and that she chose to stay on Oderin when the English took over in the area. Nor had Jean Lafosse returned to his wife in the years after his disappearance. Madame La Forge had thus chosen to stay on Oderin despite the French evacuation. It is not clear how long she continued to stay; typically the French who chose to remain had a difficult time obtaining credit from English merchants, and many did not stay long (Janzen 1987:186-187).

The documentary record contains some clues about the location and layout of French plantations on Oderin Island. Governor Costebelle's letters indicated that the island near Lafosse's plantation had been

Figure 2 Potential location of the Lafosse plantation, shown in indicated area.

equipped with five small calibre cannon, and various undescribed fortified works (Costebelle 1711, 1712). Costebelle had the cannon removed in 1711, after Lafosse had left his wife and family. None of Costebelle's letters indicates where on Oderin the Lafosse plantation was, but it should be located near a small offshore island.

Taverner's survey has even more information about the location of this plantation:

> She [Madame La Forge] has a very fine plantation Beech enough for 20 Boats. A Strong Fort, built on a little Island, all their houses Surrounded with Pallisadoes, she has a good Stock of Sheep, and Goats. In her Garden was the Largest, and heavyest Ears of Wheate, that ever I saw in my Life, very good Rye, and all sortes of Rootes, Cabbages &ca in abundance, At the South west end of this Isle is a good harbour for Ships, and on the S.o Point a Large Beech for drying ffish, this Island is good for Codfishing, Especially in Time of Capling, on it fished a Ship from St Sebastians, the last Season (Taverner 1718: 228-228v).

Following this description of Madame La Forge's plantation, Taverner then writes that to the southwest of this is a sizeable harbour, and that the southern tip of the island had a good beach for drying fish. This implies that La Forge was *not* actually living in Oderin's large harbour, or at Oderin's southern tip. Taverner's description of the La Forge plantation notes that a fortified island was located nearby. The only part of Oderin that satisfies all of these criteria is on the north end of the island (Fig. 2). This area has a beach, a large meadow that could be used for gardening, and a nearby island (interestingly, known today as Castle Island).

Thanks to a grant received from the Provincial Archaeology Office of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, we were able to plan a survey of Oderin Island. Our survey targeted the northeastern shore of Oderin Island as the area most likely to have been the location of the Lafosse plantation. It has a large beach for processing codfish and an island offshore (suspiciously named Castle Island). This still left a large area to survey. What had initially appeared to be meadows on aerial photographs was actually very wet, boggy and bug-filled ground, which we quickly eliminated from our survey.

Our shovel-tests in dry ground uncovered a sample of French ceramics in one location only, on an elevated meadow above the beach (Fig. 3). The site preserves deep sediments (over 60 cm below the present surface), which we could not reach the bottom of with a standard shovel test. The site is also wet, and digging below 30 cm the surface encountered water. About 50 cm below surface, a deeply buried organic layer was encountered.

The site has been disturbed by activity that is more recent. French artifacts were uncovered, though they were mixed in with artifacts of later date. Normandy stoneware was found in all shovel-tests on this meadow, suggesting a French presence here. A rubble pile was found in the middle of the meadow, though full-scale excavation would be required to determine what this rubble represented. No ceramic wares characteristic of the mid-eighteenth century were found, suggesting that the Lafosse plantation probably did not last

Figure 3 Location that tested positive for French artifacts (circled); Castle Island (the location of the French fort constructed by Lafosse) indicated with arrow.

long after 1714. Plentiful creamware and pearlware found at this site suggests that the British and Irish settlers who would come to settle Oderin had moved to the island's north shore by the end of the eighteenth century.

Some disturbance to the site is suggested by the discovery of a fragmentary undated headstone. This area had been locally known as an old French graveyard, but the headstone's inscription (still legible when the sun was low in the sky) bears the names Michael and Ellen. This suggests a British/Irish origin rather than a French origin. Local informants told us of a former inhabitant had done some shoveling in the area, so it is likely that this site has been disturbed in some way.

A raised, flat plateau to the south of the site seemed another area of high potential, and so we covered this meadow with shovel tests as well (Fig. 4). With the exception of a single sherd of pearlware, no artifacts were found. The sediments were particularly well sorted, and of reasonable depth, with little in the way of clearly distinguishable stratigraphy. This suggested to us that this area might have been the location of the Lafosse garden. A low stone wall, bordering one side of this meadow, at the bottom of a steep hill, might have been paired with a drainage ditch to collect water that ran off the hill. Some recent holes dug alongside of this wall certainly functioned in this way during our visit.

We were able to reach Castle Island by kayak, and climbed to the top of this small island (which is effectively a pillar rising out of the ocean, with very few places to pull up a boat). Castle Island preserves the remains of the Lafosse fort, consisting of a small low

Figure 4 Potential garden terrace.

stone wall with obvious earthworks extending perpendicularly off the stone wall (Fig. 5). No artifacts were found in any of the shovel tests that we excavated on the island, but this fort was probably used infrequently, so this is not surprising.

The 2011 Oderin excavations have suggested that French residential fishing plantations are likely to be found on or directly beside good large cobblestone beaches, regardless of the degree of shelter (or lack of shelter) from the weather. The information that we learned about site location strategies from this plantation will hopefully inform further survey work on resident fishing plantations in future years.

This research was made possible by a grant from the Provincial Archaeology Office; I am very grateful to everyone at the PAO for their assistance. I would also like to acknowledge the contributions of my enthusiastic field assistant, Marc Bolli, and Jasper the field dog. Pamela Rideout provided invaluable logistical assistance that helped get the project started. Charlie and Elizabeth Lake of Baine Harbour provided not only accommodations on the island but also were a fantastic source of information on Oderin's history. John Murphy was instrumental for getting us to the island. Furthermore, thank you to everyone who came to Oderin on our last night there and showed us such wonderful hospitality (and fed us great barbeque!).

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Figure 5 View of Castle Island. Area where low stone wall found is indicated with an arrow.

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FLIGHTS AND FILM: 2011 FIELD WORK IN GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND

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In 2010, as part of a PhD thesis, a small team of archaeologists and volunteers worked on an archaeological inventory of World War II historical resources around Gander, Newfoundland (Daly 2011). This season added to that work, with the mapping and excavation of three war era aircraft crash sites and the Globe Theatre on the Canadian side of the Former Town Site of Gander.

Like any field season, there were obstacles. The aircraft selected were in relatively inaccessible locations and information on locations was imprecise (fig. 1). All three were attempted last summer, but not found for various reasons (Daly 2011). All of the sites were in bogs on the edge of wooded areas. Heavy rains most mornings delayed access to these sites, particularly the Lodestar, which involved crossing a kilometre of open bog.

Access to the Former Town Site could not be secured until the team arrived in Gander. A list of potential sites was given to the Gander International Airport Authority (GIAA) who, in turn, had to secure permission from Transport Canada. The Army, or United States, side of the base was off limits as it is still within the confines of the airport compound and between active runways. Regardless, after the war, the buildings were completely demolished and filled in (Edison 1983). The dumpsites, both the town/airbase dump and the aircraft dump sites had a possibility of contamination and could not be safely excavated (per. comm. Brian Hicks, Manager of Safety and Airside Operations, GIAA). Transport Canada did give permission to excavate the site of the Globe Theatre on the Canadian side of the airport.

The Crash Sites

Three aircraft sites were investigated this summer, and four were revisted. The season started with finding and mapping a USAAF A-20 that crashed after colliding with an RCAF Hurricane during exercises (McGlade & Wilkins 1943). Some of the A-20 was recovered during the war (Walker 2007). The remains of the aircraft were mapped using two methods. Around the engine and the scar where the engine hit the bog and slid into the wooded area was an area of high artifact concentration. A datum was installed and measured with a GPS, and then all objects in that area were mapped using a line and compass. The remainder of the site was mapped with the GPS (fig. 2). The pieces were spread thinly over a large, densely wooded area. Clearing the area would have been time consuming and impractical, and the GPS was giving and average accuracy of 3.9m, which was accurate enough for this purpose.

The second crash site was a Ferry Command B-25. This site was attempted twice last summer, with each attempt failing when a team member fell in deep bog. This visit was on a very warm day, so getting very wet was less of a concern. Early on the walk in, the team found two, what looked like, war era engines 120 m from the road (fig. 3). These were photographed and later confirmed to be from the B-25. They were moved years ago by Search and Rescue to be put in the North Atlantic Aviation Museum, but have yet to be put in an exhibit (per. comm. Frank Tibbo, Clyde Burt 2011). The crash site is located on the edge of an old clear cut, now wet and boggy, but is mostly inside the tree line. Like the A-20, very little remains of the aircraft and what is on site is spread throughout thick forest. The site is slightly denser than the A-20, which would have prevented the use of a line

Figure 1 Map of sites visited. Sites in white were investigated in 2011, including the excavation at the Globe Theatre, sites in red revisited from 2010's investigation. Not pictures, DgAo-01, the Dolan Crash.

and compass or surveyor's level to map. Therefore, this site was mapped using the GPS with an average accuracy of 4.26 m (fig. 4).

The final new crash site was an RCAF Lodestar. This aircraft crashed soon after takeoff due to excess weight (Brickendan 1943). The site is relatively untouched on the edge of a large bog, and the debris extends to the edge of the tree line. The site consists of a long, sparse debris field behind the aircraft, the wings, tail and fuselage, and a round burnt area where the front of the airplane, up to the landing gears, impacted and burned (fig. 5). The wreckage was mapped using a surveyor's level from a datum. The burnt area was mildly polluted with oil and fuel and/or other contaminants. This area was carefully explored using thick protective gloves to turn over, uncover, and photograph the artifacts. Rather than map each individual overlapping object, points along the outside of the area, and the

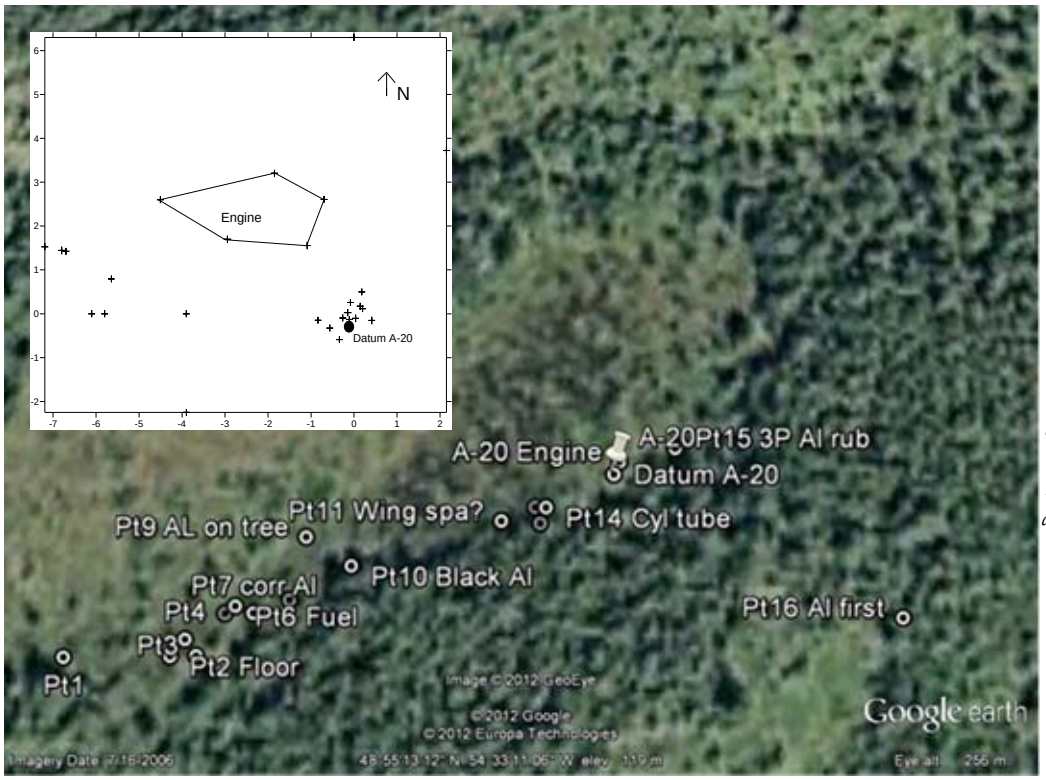

Figure 2
Site distribution of the A-20. Insert: Distribution of the area of high artifact concentration (mapped with line and compass).

Figure 3
Engines to the B-25 found near the road.

Figure 4 Location of the B-25 and the B-25 engines. Insert: B-25 site distribution.

Figure 5 Burned area of what was the front of the Lodestar. The fuselage and tail of the aircraft are in the background.

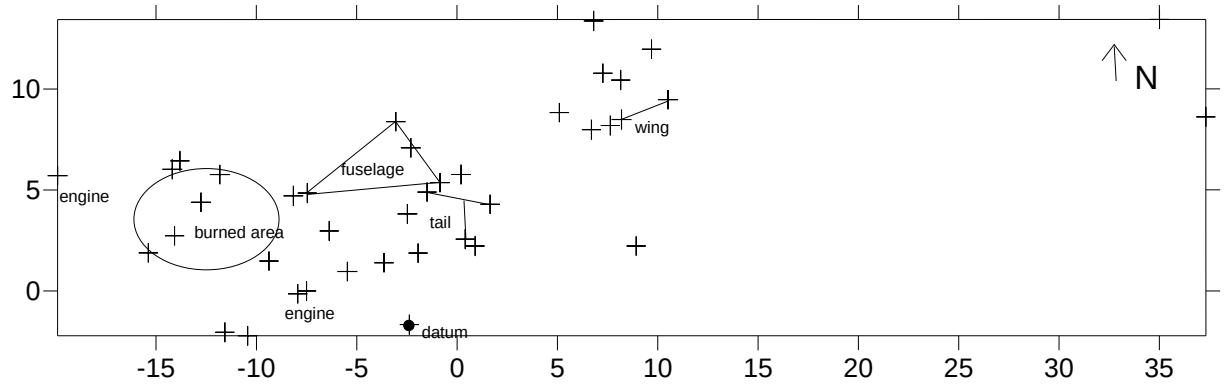

Figure 6 Artifact distribution of the Lodestar.

engine in the centre, were measured in and the site was photographed in detail (fig. 6).

Revisited Sites

While waiting for Transport Canada's permission to excavate the Former Town Site, the team revisited previously investigated sites. Revisiting DfAp-11 a Ferry Command Hudson had the goal of using the metal detector to find more wreckage. Most hits from the metal detector were pieces of degraded aluminum, and many were uncovered, but some were too far under tree roots to uncover. With the use of the metal detector, the site was expanded from 9 x 17m to 29 x 29 m. This demonstrates the usefulness of a metal detector on aviation sites, and the potential for missed material, but in this case, adds little to the overall site analysis.

The second revisited site was looking for the Hurricane that had collided with the A-20. Last year the aircraft was searched for but not located (Daly 2011). Further research revealed that the aircraft had been removed during the war (Walker 2007). Photographs of the crash showed that the team was looking in the right area, so another attempt to find any remains of the wreck with the help of a metal detector was attempted (McGlade & Wilkins 1943). An area that matches the photographs and a potential point of impact was discovered (fig. 7). One area gave hits on the metal detector, but the metal could not be found. After the aircraft was removed, the lake in the area was drained (per. comm. Darrell Hillier 2010). The vegetation reflects where the lake was, but with so many site changes over time, metal may be too buried for the metal detector to find.

The other sites revisited were mostly to show more complete sites to new members of the team, but became an assessment of the damage done by Hurricane Igor in the fall of

Figure 7 Left, image of the Hurricane crash (McGlade & Wilkins 1943). Right: Same area photographed in 2010.

Figure 8 Landing gear obscured by fallen tree.

2010. At DgAo-01, the Dolan crash, most of the damage was sustained at the entrance to the site, on the edge of the clear cut. In 2009, a trail was cut through the site to allow easier access to perform a memorial service. Fallen trees have obscured this trail, and the landing gear in the area has been covered (fig. 8). Similarly, DfAo-07, the Canso behind the airport, sustained some damage. A group of trees at the entrance to the site uprooted, revealing more aircraft pieces (fig. 9).

The Globe Theatre

The final World War II site investigated this summer was the Globe Theatre on the Canadian side of the Former Town Site of Gander. Once clearance was granted by Transport Canada, the team cleared the site of alders, but left the birch that have been growing since the 1950s. Next, the foundations were uncovered, starting with those visible and working around the perimeter of the building. Foundational corners and joints were recorded to reconstruct the footprint of the building. Six excavation units were opened up, three at the entrance to the building, two in the approximate centre, and one in an area of high surface yield at the rear of the building near the change rooms (per. comm. Peter Hoyle 2011).

As the Globe Theatre was occupied for a short period of time (about 20 years) and the demolition occurred in a single event, artifacts found during this part of the work were bagged based on the section of the building and excavation date. Objects of interest, such as identifiable bottle glass, ceramic, and coins, were marked and measured in with the surveyor's level. There were a number of interesting objects found, such as Coke, Pepsi and Gaden (a Newfoundland company active

Figure 9 Fallen tree at the Canso site. A flap fragment was found under the roots.

from 1871 to 1977, Wicks 2002) bottle fragments, and at the entrance of the building, bullet casings (possibly collected as souvenirs), Newfoundland, Canadian and American coins, and even chewing gum. Additionally, movie reel film was found throughout the site (fig. 10).

Site visitors were common, and a great deal of information was obtained by conversing with those who had attended the theatre before it was demolished. For instance, Peter Hoyle, a local resident, visited the site every day to see what new objects were uncovered and to offer information about the building's layout and furnishings.

Conclusion and Remarks

Overall, this past season was a success. Most of the World War II wrecks in Gander have been found, recorded, photographed, and mapped. There are still known sites near Gander, and some rumoured sites, but most of these are very difficult to access without a snowmobile, helicopter or boat. Potentially, these will be investigated in the future, but not as part of this project.

As for the Former Town Site, although the dump would have given a great deal of information about life in Gander during the war, it is unsafe to excavate. As for the building sites, if the Globe Theatre can be used as an indicator, the sites contain large amounts of fill and very few artifacts. What artifacts are there offer little information.

Acknowledgements

First, thank you to Eric and Kathleen Ellwood. You both worked so hard and made this dig a success. Thank you to my volunteers, Shannon K. Green, Mike Deal, Chelsee Arbour, Maryanne Baird and Matthew Brake. The Globe site wouldn't have been finished without your help. And thank you to the Provincial Archaeology Office, T&M Associates, Thomas

Figure 10
Movie reel film recovered from the Globe Theatre.

Howe Demonstration Forest, CBC Radio and the Gander International Airport Authority for funds, supplies, promotion and permission, I hope to work with you all again soon. Lisa M Daly

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2011 BLACK ISLAND (HeCi-15) EXCAVATION

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Figure 1 HeCi-15, facing south, House 1 and House 2.

This past summer I went back to Black Island with an initial crew of five, three undergraduate students from MUN (Steven England, Susan Geddes, and Dan Pedder) and one student from Nain (Walter Piercy). Unfortunately our gear did not arrive when we did, shipping troubles along the coast meant my gear stayed on the island while we were up in Nain waiting. Fortunately for us, PhD student Lindsay Swinarton and Jim Woollett of Université Laval were in the area and suggested we head out to their site at Dog Island and they had enough extra gear to suit us up. Realizing how well we worked together and how much work a larger crew could accomplish we stayed together after my gear arrived and spent three weeks with Lindsay's crew to finish her excavations. Black Island then saw a drastic increase in population when all eleven of us arrived on August 6th.

Based on the 2010 season I had decided to focus solely on House 2, the sod house with a clear 18th century occupation (Figure 1). My crew now consisted of the original five plus Lindsay Swinarton, Andreanne Couture, Melissa Burns, Ashlee Pigford, Amy Reedman, and Martin Merkuratsuk. With a much larger crew we were able to set up the grid with ease and spread out across the house.

We re-opened the test units from 2010, all six had been tarped and only one (Test Unit 5) remained unfinished near the entrance tunnel. House 2 is 7m x 8m with a fairly short entrance tunnel of about 4m long. We excavated in stratigraphic levels and quickly noticed that the stratigraphy throughout the house varied greatly. The North wall of the house, closest to House 1's entrance tunnel, was incredibly disturbed as compared

Figure 2 House 2, north wall.

to the stratigraphy from House 2's centre. Many of the paving stones and other structural elements from House 2 were probably used in the reconfiguration of House 1 as they were lacking. Furthermore, the two houses may have at one point been attached or House 1 cut into House 2 later on as there is a distinct entrance with a stone wall that perfectly align with House 1's entrance tunnel (Figure 2).

Along the west and south walls we exposed a sleeping platform and bench made from hard-packed sand and wooden beams and rocks were used to shore up these platforms. The paving stones that remain in the house are flat pieces of the local anorthosite with labradorite inclusions (which looked really beautiful when it rained). The cold trap was also present as were the wooden beams used to frame the house entrance.

The artifacts from House 2 have been sent to conservation as needed and cataloguing is near-complete. Combined with the artifacts recovered from House 2 during the 2010 season we have an assemblage that represents a household that wholly embraced European trade objects. Preliminary counts put pipe fragments as the largest artifact category (n= 304), followed by glass beads (n= 192), iron nails (n= 185), ceramic sherds (n= 128), and glass fragments (n= 127). Soapstone fragments, which include part of a lamp and a pot fragment with charred fat, are underrepresented (n=8) as are worked whale bone artifacts (n= approx. 40). Further analysis will provide a clearer picture of the artifact assemblage and distribution.

The faunal remains will be sent to Lindsay Swinarton at the Université Laval for analysis, and soil samples were sent to Cynthia Zutter and her student Amy Reedman at Grant MacEwan University for botanical analysis.

Despite the complications with ship-

Figure 3 My crew working at HeCi-15.

ping and poor weather conditions throughout August our large crew excavated 39 (1x1m) units and completed the excavation of House 2. The data from this excavation will be compared to other 18th century houses in the Nain area as part of my dissertation.

Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the financial support from the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), the Provincial Archaeology Office, Northern Scientific Training Program (NSTP), and the Labrador Institute. Special thanks to the entire 2011 field crew, especially Lindsay Swinarton and Jim Woollett for all of their help. Also thanks to my supervisor Lisa Rankin for letting me go off and do this project on my own while providing me with tons of support when needed.

INUIT ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE QUEBEC LOWER NORTH SHORE IN 2011

William W. Fitzhugh and Erik Phaneuf
Smithsonian Institution[1] and AECOM[2]

Figure 1 Hare Harbor-1 2011 excavation viewed to southwest.

After several years of research at the Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) site, the 2011 field season was planned as the final year of excavation with activity directed at investigating a possible Inuit habitation structure (S5) and charcoal production feature at the northwestern end of the site. However, archaeologists are accustomed to—and even anticipate—surprises on the last day of a project, or, as in our case in 2011, toward the end of a multi-year campaign. This summer held two such surprises: the discovery of important new features at Hare Harbor (Figure 1), and the identification of a new Inuit winter village on Canso Island east of St. Augustine in Jacques Cartier Bay.

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Field Operations

As in previous years we began the 2011 season in Lushes Bight, on Long Island, between Notre Dame Bay and Green Bay, in northeastern Newfoundland, where our skipper, Perry Colbourne maintains the Smithsonian research vessel, *Pitsiulak*. This year the passage around the Great Northern Peninsula was unusual because of the abundance of icebergs. In previous years only a few would typically be seen; but this year, owing to the arrival in southern Labrador and northern Newfoundland waters of the remnants of the Petermann Ice Island, icebergs were everywhere, and of all sizes, from bergy bits to giants several miles long. The Petermann Ice Island, a massive chunk of ice originally 12 miles long and 3000 feet thick, broke off from base of the Petermann Glacier in northwest

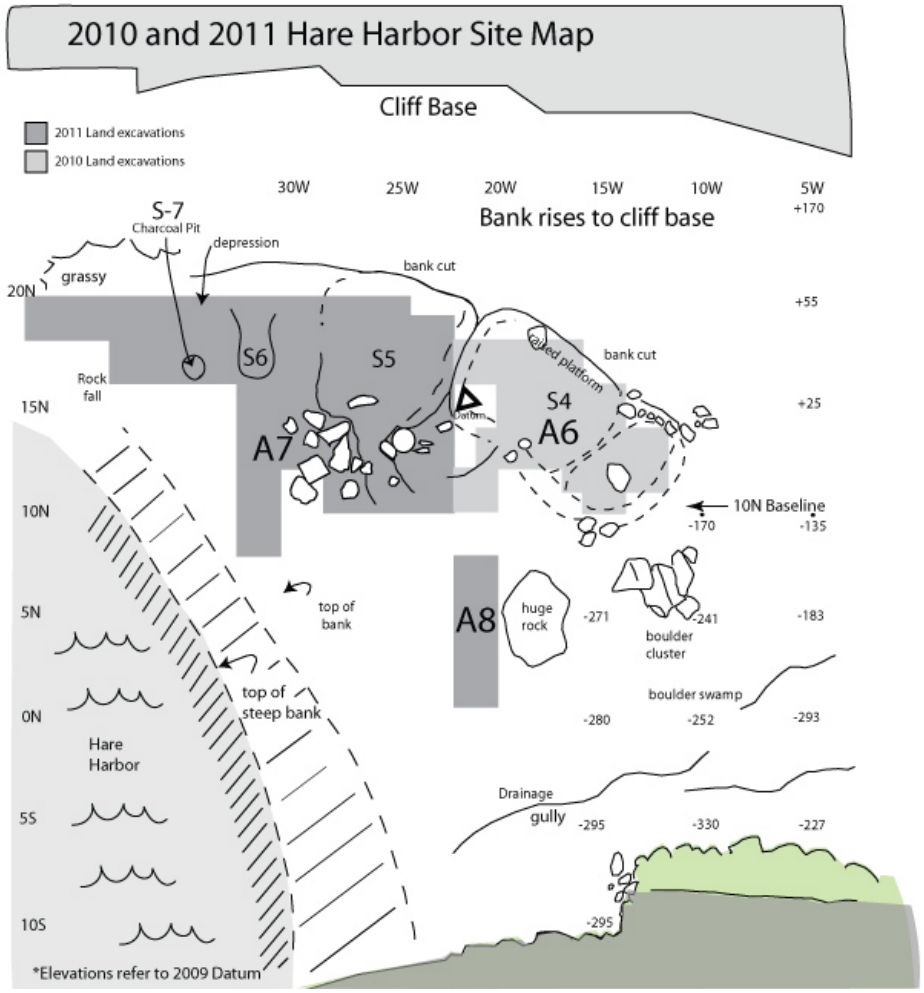

Figure 2 Map of 2011 excavations at Hare Harbor-1.

Greenland in on August 7, 2010. In late July 2011, this massive floe arrived in southern Labrador near Battle Harbor. By August, it had broken up into smaller—but still huge—pieces that were carried south to Newfoundland, filling bays, blocking harbors, and creating navigation hazards along the entire eastern coast. Our transit to Quebec in late July was not greatly impacted because most of the Petermann ice was still along the southern Labrador coast. However, returning in late August we were almost always within sight of Petermann ice, and north of the Grey Islands we passed through a dense concentration including numerous pieces that were several miles long and 30 feet above water. A few pieces managed to work their way though the shallow Strait of Belle Isle. One of these was attracting considerable attention off Blanc-Sablon when we passed. Fishing vessels had taken on tourists to view the berg, and intrepid jet-ski enthusiasts were daring to circle it closely. Overall, however, very little Petermann ice made its way into the Straits and Gulf. Most passed down the eastern coast of Newfoundland where they raised havoc for shipping, fishermen, and harbors, but also as in Blanc Sablon, became a tourist attraction.

Upon entering the Gulf, we proceeded directly to Petit Mécatina, arriving on 28 July to find the Hare Harbor 1 site in good condition. Our excavation grid markers had survived the winter and Structure 4 Inuit winter house had grassed over and had not suffered ill effects from water cascades from the cliff above. We immediately set about extending the grid west of S4, where our primary excavation targets—Structure 5 and the 'charcoal pit' were located, between S5 and a large block that had fallen from the cliff above marked the northwestern termination of the habitable area. As usual, the site was grown over with a sea of waist-high grass, ferns, and bottle grass (Canadian Burnet) that nearly obscured our previous excavations at the cookhouse, smithy, and the burned Inuit winter house beneath the smithy.

Figure 3 Ramah chert Maritime Archaic point found in wall between S4 and S5.

Using trimmers, we cut paths through the grass to access these sites and completely cleared the ground cover from the western end of the site, which we gridded out in 2-meter squares. Work proceeded first at the S5 Inuit 'winter house' and the nearby charcoal feature (Figure 2). During the first days of the excavation Lauren Marr found a Maritime Archaic point of Ramah chert in the wall deposits of S5 (Figure 3). During the last few days we discovered a midden extending south from the doorway of the S4 Inuit winter dwelling excavated in 2010, and we sampled four units in a 7x2 m trench which produced a large amount of material similar to finds from S4 (from which it was derived), as well as new material. Weather conditions remained excellent for more than two weeks, and during this time, we opened up 36 2x2m units. However, during the final days of the project heavy rains drenched the site and pooled our open squares, making it impossible to finish excavating the charcoal feature. Time also did not permit completion of the S4 midden.

While excavations at the land site were taking place, Erik Phaneuf and Vincent Delmas conducted underwater excavations aimed at, expanding the earlier samples obtained from several test pits in the middle of the stone ballast piles in the cove adjacent to the land site. Their work produced new marmite vessel finds and expanded our samples of organics and fish and animal bones. This part of the project was supported by the University of Montreal through the assistance of Brad Loewen, who also provided two other students for our land excavation, Justine Bourguignon-Tétreault and Sarai Barriero Arguellas. Without their assistance the Smithsonian team of Wilfred Richard, Lauren Marr, and Janine Hinton would never have been able to open up so much ground.

Work terminated at Hare Harbor-1 with the departure of the Quebec team on 16 August. The site was back-filled and bedded down, although by this time I realized we would probably have to return in 2012 to finish excavating the charcoal pit and S4 midden. Just before departing from Harrington we discovered that the town had found a well-preserved deposit of marine shells while deepening a small pond used as a reservoir. Larry Ransom gave me a few of the shells, consisting mostly of scallop and mussel, for radiocarbon dating. The result—Beta 306044, 8600 +/- 40 BP; Cal BC 7380 to 7000; Cal BP 9320 to 8950—is another reason why we need to return briefly in 2012 to obtain an accurate elevation of this shell bed from modern sea level. Another notable find, made by a local townsman named Alvin Bobbitt, showed up for identification just before we departed. Alvin had recovered a beautiful barbed bone

Figure 4 Alvin Bobbitt's antler harpoon and points found on the mainland beach north of Harrington Island.

harpoon, a small Ramah chert point, and a broad-stemmed point of quartz on the mainland beach north of Harrington Island (Figure 4).

We departed on August 16th, spent a few hours tidying up at Hare Harbor-1 and proceeded directly to St. Augustine, where we met Nicholas Shattler and inspected sites he had found in the islands around the mouth of Jacques Cartier Bay. Two of these were similar to ones we had located in 2004 on Canso Island at the southeastern entrance of Jacques Cartier Bay, consisting of large stone caches, circular pit houses, and stone fox traps. At the time we suspected these finds indicated the presence of Inuit, but our brief survey had not turned up more diagnostic finds. It was a great surprise therefore when Nick took us to his third site, on a narrow isthmus on the western side of Canso Island. Here, in a grassy field we found clearly indicated in the earth three perfectly-preserved Inuit-style winter sod houses. The houses were rectangular, had rear sleeping benches, and short 4-6 meter long entrance tunnels. After test pits verified our initial assessment, we departed and continued our return voyage around the northern tip of Newfoundland, encountering masses of Petermann ice south of St. Anthony, and reached Lushes Bight on 21 August.

Hare Harbor-1 Excavations

Work at Hare Harbor brought both surprises and disappointment—surprise with the discovery of a new hearth feature and the Structure 4 midden and disappointment when Structure 5 was revealed as something less than a complete Inuit dwelling.

Structure 5 Excavation of S4 in 2010 produced the architectural plan of a semi-subterranean Labrador Inuit winter dwelling with a sunken entry passage in its south-facing long wall, a rectangular sod-mounded wall excavated into a rising hillside, a stone slab floor pavement in the front half of the house, and a blubber-stained hearth slab on the floor. Somewhat unusual was the absence of a clearly-defined raised sleeping platform along the rear wall. Superficially, Structure 5 appeared to be a similar type of construction: it had a short entry through a wall of mounded rocks and sod on its south side. Its east wall was shared with the west wall of S4, and its north wall was excavated into the rising hillside on the north side of the structure. The west wall of S5 seemed to be missing, without sod or earth mounding and was only suggested by an alignment of rocks. Excavation of the entry revealed a 4m long dog-leg, slab-paved passageway on which we found no artifacts or cultural deposits. At its inner end, some large fallen slabs seemed like the fallen supports of an Eskimo-like lintel construction. A stone step was found at the inner end of the passage, rising to the level of what we took initially to be a cobble-stone paved floor inside. However, after the entire S5 area was cleared, several factors became evident: absence of a cultural deposit on this 'floor'; lack of a slab pavement, a hearth base, and hearth blubber stains; and no indication of a west wall. It appeared that this structure had never been occupied because it had never been finished. A further peculiarity was the lack of

Figure 5 Hearth platform on which Inuit soapstone lamp was found, view to north.

artifacts comparable in number and type to those found in S4. This structure was apparently planned as an Inuit dwelling, but after construction of the entryway, the project seems to have been abandoned. A likely reason is that the fabricators discovered that the cliff's drip-line runs through the middle of the dwelling area, delivering huge torrents at times of heavy rainfall.

Western Hearth Platform Several meters west of the Structure 5 we found an oval 2-3m hearth floor raised 50cm above the surrounding soil (Figure 5). We had initially believed this feature to be one of the possible walls of S5, but excavation revealed it to be an independent feature with a surface deposit of charcoal, fire-cracked rocks, and a few nails and earthenware sherds. The feature was built out of the bank a few meters south of the rising hillside. A piece of whalebone was embedded into the wall to the north, and turned upside down in the center of the hearth was a kidney-shaped Labrador Inuit soapstone lamp with a small hole drilled partly through from the inside (Figure 6). This hearth floor was not encrusted with blubber, so it had not been used as a whale oil try-works or an Inuit lamp platform; its precise function is unknown. Why an Inuit soapstone lamp was placed on what seems to have been a Basque hearth platform is also unknown. The existence of this upside-down lamp on a non-Inuit type of hearth raised the same kinds of questions raised by the Inuit lamps and pot fragments found on the floor of the "Basque" cookhouse (Structure 1). Were Inuit working at a Basque industrial feature, or had they merely put a lamp on an earlier Basque hearth?

Charcoal Pit Two meters west of the hearth platform was a ca. 2x2m diameter pit whose surface depression had led us to test it several years ago, finding the pit full of local spruce charcoal. A lenticular blue glass bead was found in the charcoal, and a large rectangular slab angling into the pit had blocked further testing. This year's excavation fared no better, as heavy rains flooded out the pit and the surrounding units shortly after we began its excavation. We hope to return to complete this work in 2012.

S4 Midden Exploratory testing during the last few days of the project revealed a

Figure 6 Inuit soapstone lamp from hearth platform.

Figure 7 Glass beads from Structure 4 midden in Area 8.

concentration of artifacts extending across the terrace southwest of the entrance of the S5 Inuit winter dwelling. Here finds from a 2x7 m trench recovered some of the highest concentration of artifacts from the entire site in a 5-15 cm deep, charcoal-filled cultural deposit overlying beach deposits. In addition to an abundance of grey Normandy stoneware, a variety of earthenware, glass beads, lead fishing sinkers, nails, and other materials we found a sherd of Bellarmine stoneware with a flower medallion design (Figures 7, 8). Except for the Bellarmine sherd, these finds duplicate ones found inside and in the entryway of S4, indicting a clear connection between both groups of finds. A few small fragments of worked soapstone were also found, indicating that soapstone carving was taking place in S4. We estimate that this recovered collection represents only about one third of the extant midden.

Artifact Finds Other than the abundant midden finds associated with Structure 4, artifacts recovered from the land site were not unusual or significant, except for the Inuit lamp from the hearth platform and soapstone vessel fragments found at the base of the hillside. In addition to the lamp, the fragments reassembled into two medium-size rectangular soapstone cooking vessels (Figure 9). Unlike the lamp, the cooking vessels had been smashed—perhaps purposefully destroyed. Most of the fragments of both vessels were found, suggesting they had been crushed in the places where they were found. The absence of other types of artifacts like those found in the S4 house and midden made the location and method of disposal of these cooking vessels as unusual as the lamp.

Underwater Excavations

The 2011 underwater expedition probably marks the end of five seasons of subaquatic research in Hare Harbor. The two veteran Petit Mécatina divers, Vincent Delmas and Erik Phaneuf, logged 25 dives in 14 days of works for a combined total of 52 hours of excavation during which four areas, 2x2 m in diameter, were excavated. During the first

Figure 8 Bellarmine stoneware fragment with a floral motif from S4 midden in Area 8.

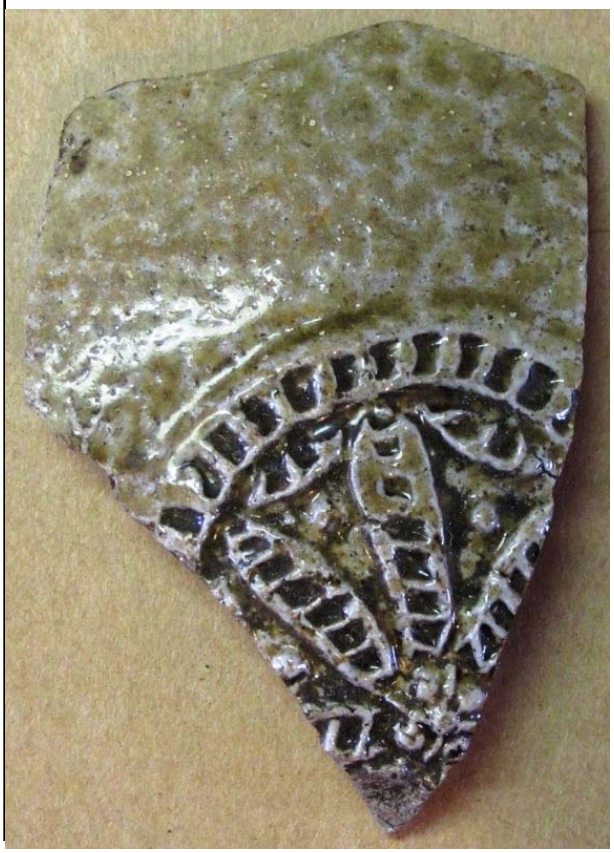

Figure 9 One of two rectangular soapstone pots found in fragments at the north edge of the excavation.

week of work, bottom time was greatly reduced when a constant easterly wind brought sunny days to our security surface diving assistant Perry Colbourne but also crystal clear water at a nippy 34 °F to the divers. Lasting more than 50 minutes at this freezing temperature was almost impossible even with numerous layers of warm clothing inside our dry suits. With the second week came westerly wind that changed the water temperature to an almost Caribbean-like 50 °F and brought rainy days that transformed perfect visibility to a brownish murk that nevertheless permitted a good ten meters of visibility.

The location of the areas to be excavated was based on two criteria: first, to keep a relatively short distance between the squares so the divers could see each other while working, and second, to corroborate Ben Ford's theory of artifact distribution around the stone piles to verify the relationship between ship positions above the ballast piles and refuse disposal. The first squares were therefore positioned at unexplored extremities of Stone Pile 5, TPC1-1 being at the opposite side of previously excavated TPB-1 and TPB-2 and TPC0-1 directly south of it (Figure 10). The two other squares were positioned to get a better understanding of the relation between the stone piles and known economic activities easily observed in the underwater stratigraphy as well as refuse disposal in relationship to the ships' anchorage position. Therefore the third square, TPB2-1, was set at the widest part west of SP 7, between SP 6 and 7, and the fourth and last one, TPB2-2, was positioned at the opposite side east of SP 7.

TPC0-1 About 55 feet deep at the southern (deepest) end of SP 5, this two-meter square had a relatively simple stratigraphy and

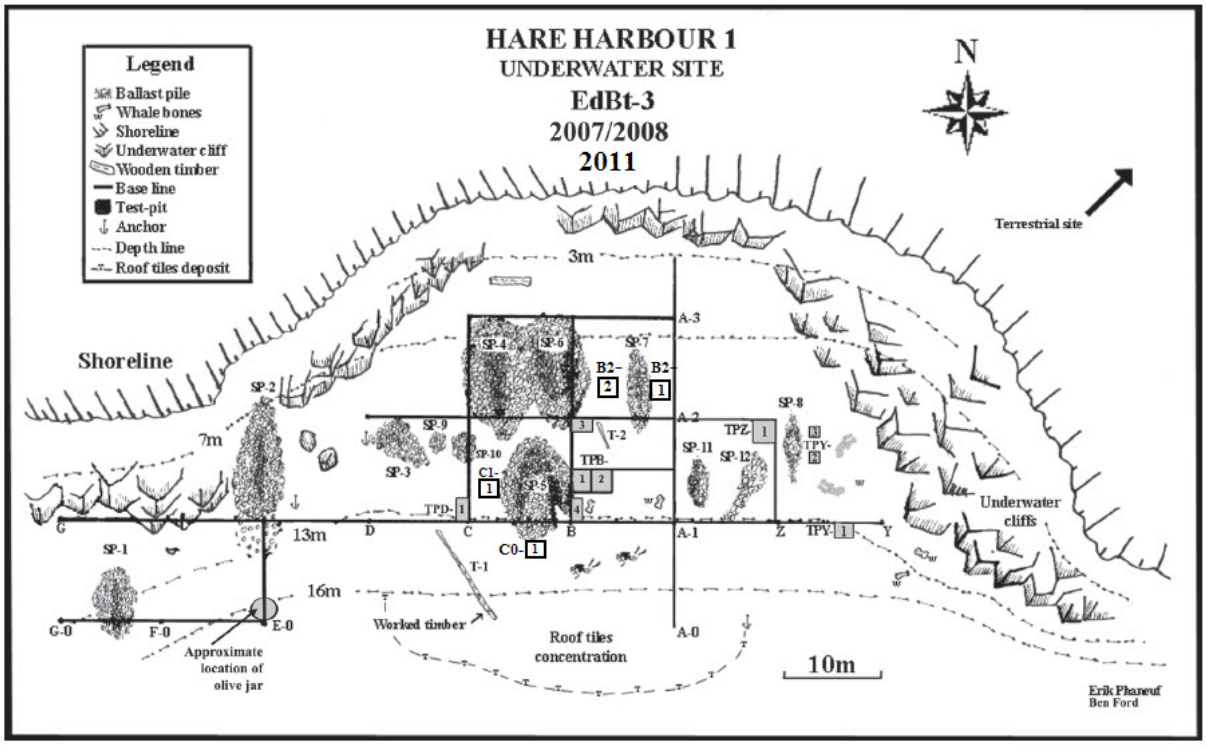

Figure 10 Hare Harbor-1 underwater site plan showing 2007, 2008 and 2011 excavation areas.

held no surprises. The first layer, about 5-10 cm thick, was composed of loose surface sand with numerous dead seashell fragments as well as living sea snails, the most common being the pelican foot. Occasional fragments of roof tile were found resting directly on the surface as well as within this stratum. Layer 2, averaging 20 cm in thickness, consisted of compact gray silt with numerous dead seashells. Small clusters of fish bones, probably of single individual fish, were distributed unevenly within this layer. Occasional roof tile fragments, some bird bones and a fragment of a mammal bone were found as well as small fragments of red and yellow earthenwares, and finally an almost complete clay pipe bowl decorated with vertical lines. No markings were observed on the heel. The lower interface of L2 contained numerous fragments of wood chips but did not form a well-defined horizon as was observed in TPC1-1. L3, the last layer, was made of fine compact gray sand with angular stones ranging in diameter from 5-10 cm. This layer, excavated to about 25 cm in depth, did not yield traces of human occupation. An interesting observation about this layer was the presence of numerous bivalve mollusks, possibly blunt gaper clams, found as if they had died suddenly. It could be that the perturbation from falling ballast stone redeposited the bottom sediments and suffocated the clams.

TPC1-1 At about 45 feet deep and in the center of the western side of SP 5, this two-meter square had an upper layer of loose sand similar to the first square. Found at the interface between L1 and L2 was a large fragment of an earthenware pitcher glazed on the inside (Figure 11), one of the best ceramic pieces found this year. L2 ranged in thickness from 20-40 cm and was composed mostly of wood chips of different sizes and mixed within the chips and wood flakes were layered pockets of sawdust and concentrations of peat and roots. Wooden artifacts from this layer are numerous, ranging from the occasional barrel hoop and stave fragments to many undifferentiated worked, squared, and tapered

Figure 11 Earthenware pitcher with glazed interior from underwater site.

sticks. An oak fragment resembles what could be interpreted as a distal fragment of a small-craft futtock or rib. Organic materials including fish, bird, mammal and small juvenile whalebones were found along with walnut shells and leather fragments. Another jar fragment of yellow earthenware glazed on the inside completed the artifact collection from this layer. The enormous quantity of wood chips and its axe-cut marks testifies to the importance of this activity at the site, specifically the preparation of squared timbers form round logs. It was not the first time that a layer with a great quantity of wooden chip was excavated underwater: the same type of stratum was observed in TPB-1, 2 and 4 in previous years. Ballast stones, all limestone, were resting within this layer and within L3, which was composed of compact gray sand with few inclusions. An interesting find from this square was a woven grass mat found at the lower interface of L2, resting directly on L3. An identical example of this type of mat was found in Red-Bay (Grenier et al. 2007).

TPB2-1 This two-meter square was about 40 feet below the surface. In fact, the two areas excavated in the B2 square were positioned at the widest point of SP 7, to once again corroborate the idea that the greater concentration of artifacts should be found at the extremities of the stone piles as well as to verify the stratigraphic relation of the pile with the site. The first layer ranged in depth from 5-15 cm and was composed of loose surface sand with the same characteristics as observed in TPC0-1. Some ballast stones were found resting at the lower interface of this layer. The second layer was composed of a grayish matrix made of loose and soft greasy silt also found within the interstices of the limestone ballast rocks. Only occasional fragments of dead seashells were found in this layer. L3 differs a bit depending on position in the square. On the southern wall, L3 is a 5-15 cm thick layer of cod bones mainly from heads and other skeletal elements left behind when processing cod for the European market (Fitzhugh et al. 2011). This layer is sandwiched within the gray greasy silt matrix of L2 forming a fourth layer. On the west wall, things differ a bit. Here L3 is mostly made of wood chips and sawdust within a loose silty matrix, so the fish bone layer is sandwiched either between wood flake and chip layers or is part of a loose silt layer, all of which is intermixed between

Figure 12 Vincent Delmas among ballast stones drawing the western wall of TPB2-1.

ballast stones. Here, the organic layer made of timber squaring debris as well as peat and roots range from 40-80 cm in thickness. Some barrel hoops, rare bird bones, one coarse earthenware pot handle, and a shoe sole were found within L3. Here again, the organic layer rested on a fine compact sand with an abrupt interface. In order to excavate this square and reach the sterile compact sand, more than 50 ballast stones, quadrangular in shape and varying in length from 10-45- cm and about the same in width and rarely exceeding 25 cm in thickness, had to be moved. Most are angular limestone blocks with an occasional more rounded stone made of quartzite, granite, or gneiss (Figure 12).

TPB2-2 This two-meter square was set on the opposite side of SP 7 also at its widest point. Under the surface loose sand layer rests a very compact sandy layer about 20 cm thick. Numerous roof tile fragments ranging from 1 cm fragments to half a tile, and many fish bones, were found at the lower interface of this layer. At the southeast corner of the square, within this L2 compact sandy layer, were found eight whale phalanges, some in anatomical position (Figure 13). Layer 3 was composed of more than 90 cm of organic material made mostly of wood chips and flakes, with mixed pockets of sawdust, peat, and roots. Again, most of the chips were the result of log-squaring. Some branches were observed and one tapered log, about 25 cm in diameter, was found in the northern wall. Most of the ballast stones rested within this organic matrix. The artifacts collected from this layer included large quantity of bird bones, including six skulls from at least four different species (Figure 14), most of them found directly within the chips, but some within the intersti-

Figure 13 Whale phalanges from the southwest corner of TPB2-2.

ces of the ballast stones at the interface between L2 and L3. Numerous barrel hoop fragments, some more than one meter long, were observed resting at the lowest interface directly on the compact and sterile sand. A complete barrel stave, a bucket stave, what seems to be the end of another small boat futtock or rib, and some unidentified worked oak elements possibly pertaining to small-craft construction, completed the organic collection. Two small fragments of lead sheeting and small fragments of coarse orange and yellow glazed earthenware were also found within L3. The last and fourth layer was made of fine compact sand similar to that found throughout the site.

The underwater excavation brought a completely different vision of site activities compared to what is observed on the terrestrial portion of the site. Remnants of log-squaring as well as codfish exploitation, so predominant underwater, is completely absent on land. Underwater archaeology uniquely testifies as to the economic activities that went on at the site. In addition, underwater preservation of bones and organic material offers a more complete view of subsistence activities, including bird hunting and what seems to be a marginal whaling activity. On the other hand, iron objects are completely missing from the artifact collection as well as any evidence of Inuit presence, which seems to have been completely silent in the underwater record.

Canso Island Inuit Site

Canso Island lies at the southeastern entrance of Jacques Cartier Bay, at the eastern end of the St. Augustine archipelago. We surveyed the eastern side of Canso Island in 2004 and found a concentration of stone structures in a raised boulder beach at Canso Island-1. These structures included boulder caches, small boulder pit structures with flat bottoms that seemed like they might be small bivouacs or temporary shelters, and several Inuit-style stone fox traps. The latter suggested the presence of Inuit but this could not be confirmed without finding Inuit tent rings or winter dwellings. During the past year, Nicholas Shattler of St. Augustine found three new sites that he wanted us to check out, and so we spent the 17th of August accompanying him on a brief reconnaissance. Two of the site locations were raised boulder beaches a few hundred meters apart on the mainland side of

Figure 14 Bird head bones from TPB2-2.

Canso Island Tickle. Both had boulder cache piles and Inuit-style fox traps, and one had a large flat-bottomed pit that could have served as a small dwelling, finds that duplicated those from Canso Island-1. The third site was on a small island extension separated from the west side of Canso Island by a shallow tidal bar, in a low grassy meadow. Here we immediately discerned the low foundations of three Inuit winter houses, rectangular in shape, with short entrance passages extending to the southwest away from the shore under the shelter of a hill (Figure 15). The three houses vary slightly in size, but all have rear-sleeping benches, paved floors, and some had small interior mounds that suggested hearth platforms. Test pits produced small amounts of Basque tile, iron nails, charcoal, and a few seal bones. The deposits from a series of 50x50 cm test pits both inside and outside the houses, and in their entryways, were only a few centimeters thick, suggesting relatively brief contemporaneous occupations. Bone preservation was not very good, and in the areas we tested, there was no permafrost.

The Shattler site is an important link in the distribution of Inuit winter settlements that we have now demonstrated extends west from Brador to Mécatina. These sites include the Hart Chalet site at Brador, the Belles Amours Peninsula site, the Shattler site, and two Inuit winter houses at Hare Harbor. Each area has produced winter dwellings and a variety of associated features like stone burial cairns, cache pits, fox traps, and other constructions. Historic records of other areas where Inuit settlement activity has been reported, but have not yet been found archaeologically, include Ha Ha Bay east of Tabatière and St. Paul River, both of which are mentioned in early reports by Champlain and Brouague. So far, only the Hare Harbor Inuit occupation has been dated archaeologically, ca. 1670-1730, but it appears likely that the other Inuit sites were occupied within the pe-

Figure 15 The Shattler site, a newly-discovered Inuit winter village at the western isthmus of Canso Island, Jacques Cartier Bay.

riod ca. 1580-1730.

Conclusions

Excavations conducted in 2011 in Area 7 west of the large rectangular Inuit winter dwelling designated Structure 4, at the west end of the Hare Harbor-1 site, revealed an area where large cliff-fall blocks had been removed to create a level area along the drip-line under the cliff. These rocks had been moved downslope, forming a rough wall with access to the terrace through two cleared channels. One of these channels had been prepared as an entryway of an Inuit house, with a slab pavement, some large door framing rocks, and a cold trap made with an entry stepping-stone. However, the internal space, which would have been suitable for a floor, was not paved, no house floor deposits were found, and no west house wall existed. It appears that Inuit had begun to build a winter house but abandoned it when they realized the location was directly under the cliff's drip-line, and instead built Structure 4, adjacent to the east, outside the drip-line. These activities post-dated an earlier Basque occupation responsible for clearing the rock-fall, excavating into the rising bank, and building the large hearth platform and charcoal pit and which left a thin layer containing charcoal, iron nails and spikes, and roof tiles at the base of the deposit. We interpret this basal layer of charcoal, which occurs almost everywhere across the entire site, as the result of the use of fire for the site's initial land-clearing event. However, the rocks in the rock-fall wall were embedded in deposits of charcoal up to 50-70 cm thick. This concentrated layer of charcoal extended east to become part of the south wall of Structure 4 and

seems to have resulted from a 16th century Basque charcoal production enterprise. Thus while both an initial Basque and a later, ca. AD 1700 Inuit occupation were present here, few artifacts were found associated with the Inuit occupation west of S4 with the exception of two smashed rectangular soapstone lamps and a soapstone lamp found on the surface of the raised hearth floor. Southeast of this area and a few meters outside the entry to Structure 4 we found a midden containing the same types of artifacts as had been found inside S4 : glass beads, nails, lead objects, clay pipes, worked soapstone, earthenware, Normandy stoneware, and a piece of Bellarmine stoneware. The remainder of this midden, the charcoal pit, and a second large hearth pile near the pit will be excavated in 2012.

Underwater, excavations of four 2x2 meter units on both sides of Stone Piles 5 and 7 replicated previous stratigraphy from other underwater units and confirmed that the lateral sides of the ballast rock dumps held the deepest cultural deposits and richest deposits of artifacts, with roof tiles present throughout the deposits. Large amounts of wood debitage were found below levels containing a high concentration of codfish bones with admixture of mammal and bird remains. One pit held the articulated phalanges of a whale flipper at the interface between the lower wood layer and the overlying grey silty layer with fish bones. Large portions of two earthenware vessels were found in the upper level with fish bones; a woven grass mat, barrel staves, a pipe bowl, and fragments of boat ribs were also found in these levels. No trace of Inuit activity was found underwater. Ballast rock was primarily angular limestone. As in previous excavations, the underwater finds had many direct ties to the European materials found in the land excavations, particularly with those linked to the 16th century Basque occupation.

The newly discovered Shattler site on Canso Island in Jacques Cartier Bay with its three rectangular dwellings exhibiting entrance tunnels and lateral sleeping benches is the fourth Inuit winter village so far identified on the Quebec Lower North Shore. All appear to date to the 17th or early 18th century.

Acknowledgments

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ARCHAEOLOGY AT FERRYLAND 2011

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This year marked the 20th season of consecutive fieldwork at Ferryland, but it was eventful for other reasons as well: 2011 was the most labour intensive, coldest and yet, one of the most informative field seasons to date. The first half of the 16-week season focused on a seventeenth-century mortared stone building partially exposed back in 2004. We had not revisited this building owing to a variety of logistical challenges, not the least of which was its elevated location at the southern end of Area F nestled under a steep hillside. In June, the field crew removed the tarps, sand bags and wooden platforms that had covered the site and proceeded to excavate a 2x5 metre trench inside the eastern half of the structure (Figure 1). Unfortunately, the first metre of overburden consisted largely of unconsolidated gravel and rocks rapidly deposited in the depression of the collapsed building sometime in the early decades of the nineteenth century. To make matters worse, below the gravel fill was a dense concentration of large boulders, almost all of which were too large to remove by hand and owing to the site's location were inaccessible for mechanized removal. The only recourse was to break up the boulders individually using a maul or cleave them apart with a hammer and chisel. All the rocks and excavated soil were carried from the site approximately 150 metres (thankfully some of it downhill) to the sifters and backdirt pile.

Figure 1 Partially exposed back wall of mortared stone building, looking south.

While most of the crew were struggling with the challenges posed inside the building, excavations started outside the east wall of the structure in an effort to locate associated refuse deposits and expose portions of the builder's trench. This proved to be much more productive with much less effort. The matrix within the builder's trench – mostly shattered bits of stone, roof slate fragments and lime mortar – also contained a variety of seventeenth-century ceramic, glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments. The pipes, in particular, helped to date the building's construction to the Calvert period. A nearby refuse deposit also demonstrated that this stone building was utilized throughout most of the Kirke era (1638-1696). Beside datable clay tobacco pipes, some of which were produced in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, excavations revealed another lead DK token, this one an example of the smallest denomination 'farthing' pieces described by Berry (2006) and Jordan (2006). The large quantity of faunal remains is likewise worthy of note. This may be suggestive of the building's function

Figure 2 Window glass fragments found outside the east wall.

(discussed below); however, it must be recognized that the lime mortar greatly improved bone preservation, and thus recovery, compared to most other parts of the site.

Excavations to the east of the stone building also uncovered thousands of associated window glass fragments (Figure 2) indicating that there were glazed windows on this side of the structure. Curiously, there were comparatively few lead window cames in the same deposits. Those that were recovered, like the other examples of window cames at Ferryland, were devoid of any dates or diagnostic marks as is often *not* the case on other sites in colonial North America. Outside the northeast wall of the building, a 3 foot wide cobblestone pavement was exposed and continued north for a short distance toward the large stone hall of Calvert's 'Mansion House' (Figure 3). The pavement's southern and eastern edges were clearly delineated but its northern terminus is uncertain due to the gradual erosion caused when the high stone walls of the adjoining buttery/cold room and nearby stone 'hall' collapsed sometime after 1696. The location and orientation of this cobble pavement suggests that there was a door at the northeast side of the mortared stone building and that those living/working there had access to the second floor of Calvert's hall.

Despite the difficult conditions encountered inside the mortared stone building, the field crew were able to fully expose and record its interior walls and a fireplace and excavate down to subsoil in several units. As seen in Figure 4, the mortared walls are well preserved and the interior dimensions of the structure are 16 by 20 feet (4.87m by 6.09m). The fireplace at the back (south) of the building is 6 feet wide at the opening, 3 feet deep and situated just west of centre. The building appears to have had a wooden floor based on

Figure 3 Cobblestone pavement leading toward the hall of the 'Mansion House.'

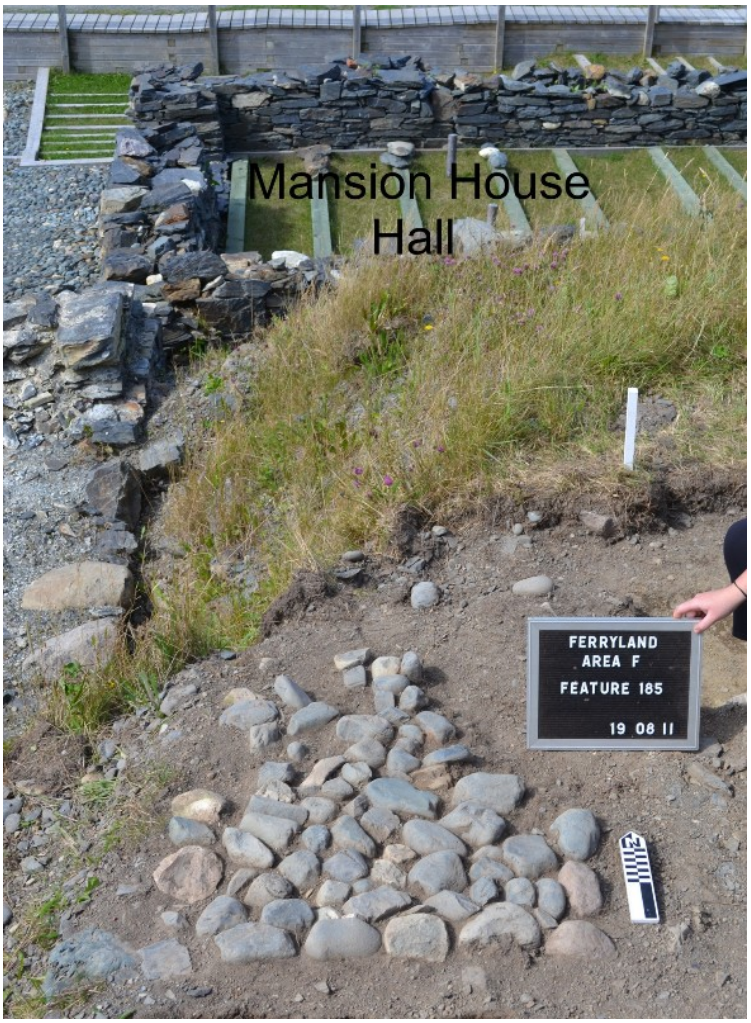

Figure 4 Stone building, looking south.

a lack of evidence for other flooring material (cobblestone or flagstone) and the presence of post molds that could have supported floor joists.

There are two other features associated with this building: a cobblestone pavement immediately south of the structure and a large circular hole, 6 feet in diameter, inside the southwest corner of the building. The cobblestone pavement (Figure 5) appears to have functioned as a drainage feature, redirecting water runoff from the hillside away from the interior of the building. The circular feature, with vertical walls dug into the rocky subsoil, was excavated for about 1 metre before work was halted due to the potential danger of collapse of the nearby mortared walls. Given its shape and vertical orientation, it seems likely that this is another well. The presence of this feature holds promise for some very interesting archaeology. However, before excavations can proceed we must determine how to stabilize the nearby south and east walls of the building.

Based on the above description, the current interpretation is that this mortared building originally served as a kitchen within a larger group of interconnected structures later referred to in the 1650s as Calvert's 'Mansion House.' The kitchen was the southern half of a two-unit service wing; the northern half, the buttery/cold room was fully excavated (with the exception of its cellar) back in 2006. Although future excavation and analysis is required before any conclusions can be drawn, the architectural and artifactual evidence suggests that food preparation and cooking were primary activities associated with the building's initial function.

Toward the end of August, the remainder of the field crew (minus the summer students) came down from the hill and began excavations at the western end of Area F, on land formerly owned by the Costello family. At the end of last year's field season, the crew exposed a small section of a stone feature and this was one area we planned on investigating further in 2011. As often turns out, this fea-

ture overlies the remnants of an earlier building that overlies an even earlier sixteenth-century migratory fishery and Beothuk occupation. The uppermost and thus most recent feature turned out to be a large stone fireplace, likely dating to the early decades of the eighteenth century (Figure 6). Measuring 7 feet 6 inches at the opening, the fireplace has a brick hearth and at the back (east) is a small alcove or room, with a well-worn flagstone floor. Immediately above these structural remains, Wayne Croft found our most interesting (and exciting) artifact of the summer: a Portuguese 1000 Reis gold coin dated 1708 (Figure 7). What makes this coin so interesting is that it was purposefully bent into an S shape to make a love token, essentially an object of affection that a man would bestow to his sweetheart or wife. We may never know who gave the token or who received it; however due to its value, it was certainly presented by an individual of some means. One possible individual is the merchant James Benger who later married Mary Kirke, the former wife of David Kirke (Jr). Mary Kirke took possession of the Kirke family's Pool Plantation after 1697 and both Mary and her second husband James Benger resided somewhere in the vicinity of the inner harbour or Pool, possibly in the same house revealed this summer. Our next step is to figure out how best to preserve and display the remains of this structure while also investigating the earlier occupations beneath. No doubt 2012 will prove to be a busy time.

The 2011 field season would not have been possible without the assistance of the Colony of Avalon Foundation, the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, the Provincial Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation, the Provincial Archaeology Office, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and last but certainly not least, Loyal and Millie Benham of New Mexico, who, over the last number of years have generously funded two students to work in the field. Thank you as well to our field and lab crews, our conservators Donna Teasedale and Charlotte Newton, and curator Maria Lear.

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Figure 5 Cobblestone 'drain' feature at the back of the building, looking west.

Figure 6 Stone fireplace with brick hearth, looking east.

Figure 7 Portuguese 1000 Reis gold coin dated 1708 (obverse and reverse views).

A REPORT ON THE 2011 EXCAVATIONS AT THE CUPIDS COVE PLANTATION PROVINCIAL HISTORIC SITE

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Figure 1 Digging Operation 97 at the north end of the cemetery.

During 2011, excavations were conducted at Cupids over a 24-week period from May 24 to November 4. During this time, we focused our efforts on three main areas: the cemetery; a trench and related features south of the inner defensive wall; and the gun battery and outer defensive wall.

The Cemetery

By the end of the 2007 season, the back-dirt pile at the southern end of the Cupids site covered an area measuring roughly 15.25m (50ft) from north to south by 7.6m (25ft) from east to west and rose to a maximum height of approximately 2.4m (8ft). On November 15, 2007, while preparing the site for the winter, we uncovered a headstone on the southern edge of this pile. Since it was the end of the season, we only had time to uncover, measure, and photograph the stone that year. In 2008 we returned to this part of the

site, removed part of the southern end of the pile with pick and shovel, opened up a 78 square metre area beneath the pile and in the old potato garden immediately south of it, and uncovered nine graves. In 2010 we hired a backhoe to remove the back-dirt pile, and, on November 5, 2010, opened a 2 m x 3 m unit (Operation 93) immediately north of the 2008 excavation, and found a tenth grave. Two of the graves are marked by 18th century stones and obviously date to that period. The dates of the other eight graves are as yet unknown but they are almost certainly earlier than the other two, and at least some probably date to the 17th century (Gilbert 2009, 2011).

In 2012, we returned to this part of the site and expanded the excavation to the north and east to see if the cemetery extended in these directions. A 2m wide trench was established running north from the 2010 excavation for 5 metres (Operation 97) and a 2m x 2m unit (Operation 102) was established immediately east of the 2010 excavation. Operation 97 revealed a roughly 80cm wide concentration of small to medium-sized stones running from east to west across the southern half of the trench. To expose the rest of this feature, we expanded the southern half of the trench west (Operation 98) and east (Operation 99) by one metre and found that this feature was 2.40m long. Given its size and orientation, it seemed possible that this might be a stone covered grave. To determine if this was the case, the feature was photographed and a 1m wide section running from north to south across the middle of it was mapped and removed. Despite its appearance, it soon became clear that this was not a grave. Fragments of 19th century glass and ceramic were found amongst the stones and no grave pit was found underneath. It seems most likely that this feature was created during the course of clearing the ground for the potato garden. Indeed, no evidence of grave pits was uncovered in any of the units opened in 2011 although, in the course of cleaning up Operation 93, we did uncover a dark stain that may be another grave. To date none of these graves have been excavated. Instead, we have concentrated on uncovering the grave markers and defining the outline of the grave pits.

The ten graves uncovered so far at Cupids are concentrated in an area measuring roughly 6m (east to west) by 5m (north to south). By the end of the 2011 season, the excavation had been extended 6m north, 3m east; 2m south and 3m west of these 10 graves and only 1 other possible grave had been found. When the graves were first uncovered in 2008, we speculated that this might be the original cemetery established by the first colonists in 1610. While this may indeed be the case, more work is required before we can reach a definite conclusion.

One of the most compelling pieces of evidence for this being the original cemetery is, quite simply, its location, just 50ft (15m) south of the dwelling house. The first person to be buried at Cupids was Thomas Percy, who died on December 11, 1610, about ten days after the dwelling house was completed (Quinn 1979:148). He probably was not buried far from where he died and, once a burying ground had been established, the same area must have continued to be used for some time. Also, one of the distinguishing features of 16th and 17th century European graves is that they are normally quite narrow, and the majority of the graves in this cemetery range in width from just 12inches (30cm) to 19inches (48cm). In addition, the fact that there is no record of a cemetery in this area suggests that it was probably abandoned before formal church records began to be kept at Cupids in the early 19th century.

On the other hand, of the ten graves confirmed so far, two clearly date to the 18th century and four, while they may date to the 17th century, appear to be the graves of children (Gilbert 2011). This leaves only four adult graves that could be of 17th century origin. According to John Guy's letters and

Figure 2 Looking east. Showing the location of the slag, surface and trench south of the inner defensive wall.

Henry Crout's diary, twelve men had been buried in Cupids' first cemetery by March 11, 1613 and, since we now know that the site was occupied throughout most of the 17th century, there must have been other, unrecorded burials after 1613. For example, James Hill, who wrote his will at Cupids on March 4, 1674, is almost certainly buried somewhere on the site and it is likely that other members of his family are as well. It is certainly possible that this is the original cemetery and that it continued to be used into the 18th century but, if it is, then at least 9 other 17th century graves must be located somewhere close by. In 2012, we will extend the excavation farther to the east, south and west in an attempt to find additional burials. If no other graves are found, then this cemetery must date to a later period.

Trench and Related Features

The first 17th century stone defensive wall to be found at the site was discovered in 2003 when a 15ft (4.6m) long section of it was exposed running west from the edge of the 19th century Spracklin cellar pit to the western boundary of what was then the Baker property. When the land west of the Baker property was acquired in 2008, we expanded the excavation into this area and uncovered an additional 36ft (11m) of this wall extending west almost to the edge of the terrace. Digging south of the newly uncovered section of wall revealed, among other things; a slag pile next to the wall, a rectangular surface south of the slag pile, and a large posthole just south of the surface. The rectangular surface, which measures roughly 6ft x 9ft (1.8m x 2.8m), appears to be the floor of a small building and the posthole may mark the corner of another building. About 2m west of the slag pile, and just south of the wall, the cultural deposit extended down to a greater depth than elsewhere indicating the presence of a subsurface feature. During 2009 and 2010 our work concentrated on other parts of the site but in

Figure 3 The trench just south of the inner defensive wall.

2011, we returned to this area to determine the nature of this feature.

Our initial excavation in this area extended south of the defensive wall for 2m and soon revealed a shallow trench, averaging about 60cm wide, running southwest from the base of the wall. Over the next four weeks, we extended the excavation south for another 4m, and found that the trench ran southwest for 4.3m (14ft), and then turned southeast. The total length of the trench has yet to be determined but we traced it southeast for another 3m (9ft 10in) before losing it in the southern boundary of our excavation. This trench obviously dates to the first half of the 17th century, the northernmost three metres of it were partially excavated and produced a range of artifacts dating to that period, and it must either be contemporary with or more recent than the rectangular surface, since it was clearly dug to go around it. We were unable to follow the trench farther south in 2011 because of the wooden walkway that extends across the site in this area: it would not have been practical to move the walkway while the site was still open to visitors. However, in 2012 the walkway will be rerouted so that we can extend the excavation farther to the southeast.

The discovery of the slag pile in 2008 led us to speculate that the plantation's forge probably was located somewhere close by (Gilbert 2009). A forge would have been essential during the construction of the plantation, and we know from John Guy's correspondence that a "Smiths Forge" was in operation over the winter of 1610-1611 producing, as he says, "iron works for all needful uses" (Quinn 1979:148). It was in an attempt to find the forge that we extended the excavation south of the slag pile in 2008 and uncovered the floor and posthole mentioned above. The discovery of this trench may provide another important clue to the forge's location. The trench is too irregular to have been a builders' trench. Instead, it appears to have been used for drainage and one distinct possibility is that it was the drain for the smithy's slack tub (the tub in which hot iron was immersed to cool). If this is the case, and, assuming that the trench continues towards the southeast, then the forge must have been located in this area. Indeed, it may be just below our wooden walkway. Once uncovered, the forge should be easy to identify. As was the case with the forge excavated in Ferryland, the floor should be covered in a "hard-packed layer of clay, slag, scale, coal and charcoal" and the location of certain of the features, such as the anvil and bellows, should be well defined (Carter 1997).

Although we could not remove the walkway, we did open up a 4m wide unit (Operation 105) just south of it to see if there was any evidence of a building or other feature in this area. The cultural material in Operation 105 was mixed, consisting mostly of

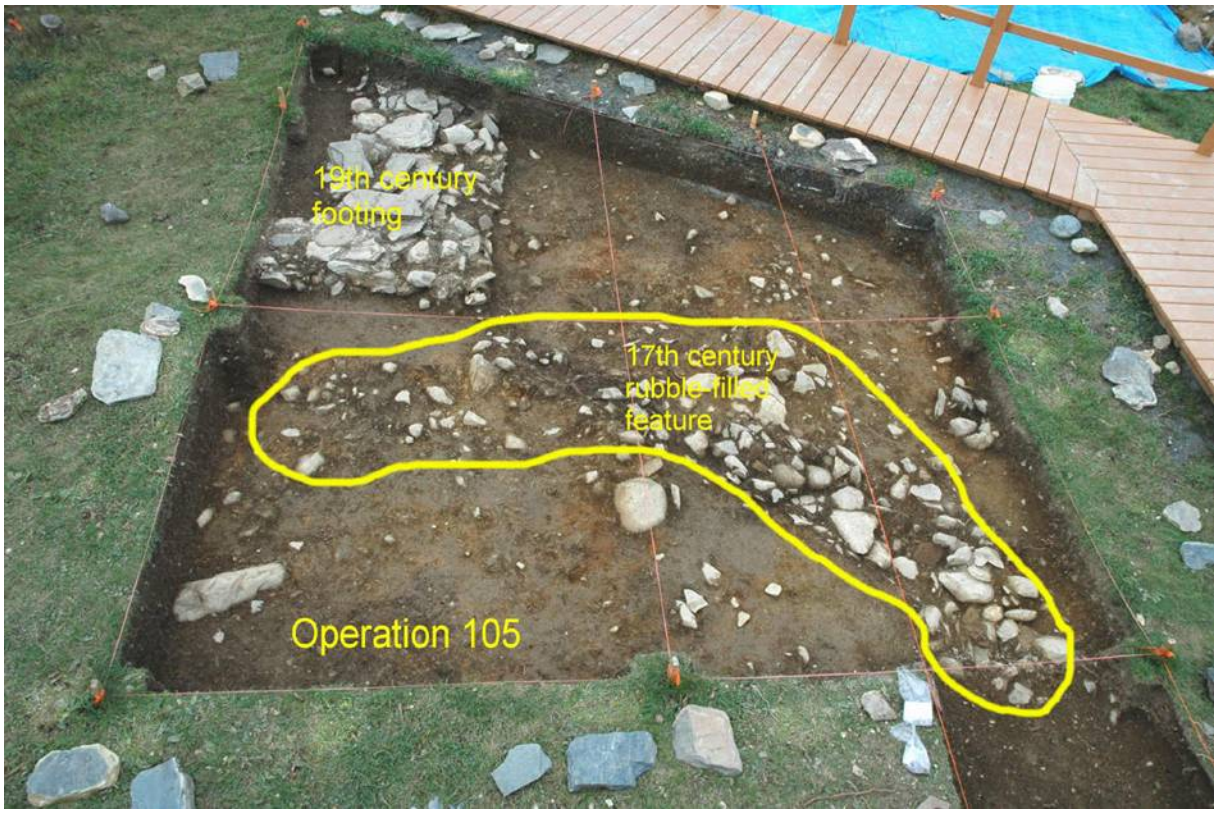

Figure 4 The 17th century feature and 19th century footing in Operation 105.

19th century material but also containing a number of 17th century artifacts and pieces of slag. Most of the more recent material probably came from a 19th century building, part of the footing of which was uncovered in the northwest corner of the operation. However, at a depth below surface of about 20cm, we uncovered a 17th century feature extending down into the sterile orange subsoil. By the end of the field season, this feature had taken the form of an approximately 80cm wide trench, running from west to east for about 3m and then curving off to the south for another 2m. While it may be a trench, only the uppermost part of this feature was uncovered in 2011, and it is possible that, as we dig deeper, it will widen out into some sort of pit. Whatever its actual shape; it was clearly dug out and filled in in the 17th century. It is full of rubble consisting of construction stone and 17th century brick fragments and the artifacts recovered from it all date to the 1600s.

Gun Battery and Outer Defensive Wall

Excavations conducted in 2009 and 2010 revealed the remains of a stone gun battery, consisting of a gun platform and defensive wall, 21 ft (6.4m) north of the western end of the stone defensive wall mentioned above (Gilbert 2010, 2011). The platform is semi-circular with its long axis running north to south. The western end of the defensive wall is attached to the platform by a two-foot long stonewall and extends east from the platform for 26ft (7.92m). When the gun platform was first uncovered, it appeared to measure 8½ ft x 6½ ft (2.6m x 1.98m). However, when we returned to this area in 2011 and dug deeper, we found that the platform originally extended south for an additional 5ft (1.52m) and was actually 13½ ft (4.11m) long. Much of the southernmost section of the platform had been dismantled at some time in the past but enough of it remained to allow us to determine its original dimensions.

Figure 5 Uncovering the southern end of the gun platform.

North of the battery wall, we uncovered a deposit of rubble that seems to have been laid down in the 19th century to level the area. In 2011, we extended the excavation north into this rubble so that we could better expose the north face of the wall, properly record it, and draw a profile. However, much to our surprise, 5ft (1.5 m) north of the battery wall, at the edge of the rubble deposit, we uncovered another stonewall. At first, we thought that this might be the remains of a crude wall built in the 19th century to hold back the rubble but, once it was better exposed, we realized that we had uncovered the remains of another well-constructed defensive wall dating to the 17th century. By the end of the season, we had exposed a 26 ft (7.9m) long section of this wall, which measures 2ft 2 inches (0.66m) wide at its base. Although we will not know for sure until next season, this outer defensive wall appears to extend east beyond the limits of our current excavation.

As we uncover these stone features, a clearer picture of the Cupids colony's defenses is beginning to emerge. Guy tells us that, when he arrived in 1610, he enclosed an area measuring 90ft x 120ft and built his dwelling house and storehouse inside that enclosure. He also reports that he mounted "three peeces of Ordnance ... to command the Harboroughs upon a platforme made of great posts and rails and great Poles sixteen foot long set upright roundabout..." (Quinn 1979:148). We know that in 1612 the fortifications at Cupids underwent a major upgrade in response to the threat posed by piracy. On September 3, 1612 John Slany reported from London that "M[aste]r Guy is now making a Fort w[hi]c[h] is almost finished w[hi]c[h] he wrytes will be impregnable..." (Slany 1612). Clearly, the first defense works at Cupids were wooden and the stone defence works we are now uncovering probably were part of the re-fortification effort that took place in 1612.

The wall that originally surrounded the 1610 enclosure most likely was a wooden palisade. At some point, probably in 1612, most of the enclosure's north wall, which faced the harbour and ran roughly parallel to it, was rebuilt in stone. At about the same time, a stone gun battery was erected 21ft (6.4m) north of the northwest corner of the enclosure in a location with a commanding view to the west, north and east. Whether or not this battery was built in the same location as the "platform...of great posts and rails" described by Guy, we cannot say at present.

We know that three cannon were mounted at the site in 1610 and we can assume that at least that many cannon were in place once the fortifications had been strengthened in 1612. Given that the land drops away to the west, the platforms for the other guns must have been situated farther east. Forty-three feet (13.1m) north of the enclosure wall, and 5ft north of the gun battery, an outer defensive wall was erected overlooking the harbour. Although only the westernmost 26ft of this wall have been uncovered so

far, it seems likely that it originally extended farther east. Indeed, it may have spanned the whole north side of the enclosure. In 2012 we will extended the excavation east in an attempt to uncover more of this outer wall.

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Figure 6 The gun battery and outer defensive wall.

TSHIKAPISK FOUNDATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN 2011

Anthony Jenkinson and Stephen Loring
Tshikapisk Foundation and Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center

Figure 1 map of the outflow area and caribou crossing place at Kamestastin with locations of the principle sites mentioned in text marked with stars.

Systematic archaeological survey and historical research began at Kamestastin in 1998 (Loring 1999) when the Tshikapisk Foundation, in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center and under the auspices of Innu Nation, undertook fieldwork in the region as part of a community archaeology initiative that sought to provide country-based learning experiences and opportunities for Innu. Tshikapisk was established to promote experiential education and received support from both Sheshatshit and Natuashish Band Councils.

Kamestastin is a dramatic meteorite impact crater lake situated in the heart of the Labrador barren grounds approximately 70 miles from the coast near Emish (Voisey's Bay) and has long been a special place for the Innu, figuring significantly in oral traditions and land-use practices. Since 1998, the Tshi-

Figure 2 Kaniuekutat site view to east.

kapisk Foundation has conducted a series of community archaeology and heritage programs at Kamestastin that have involved Innu students and community members in the construction, interpretation and presentation of Innu history. Tshikapisk research has located over 260 sites (143 of them dating from the pre-contact period) that span the entire sequence of ancestral Innu cultures from ca. 7000 years ago to the present day (Loring 2008, Loring and Jenkinson n.d.). This fieldwork has been summarized in a number of brief reports (Loring 2001, 2005, 2006, 2011; Loring and Jenkinson 2009; Jenkinson 2011) and a synthesis is in preparation.

Overview

Tshikapisk fieldwork in the spring of 2011 saw further research at Kamestastin following up on surveys from previous years, as well as occasional small projects at other locations. Two sites at or near the Kamestastin east narrows, *Kaniuekutat* (GlCs-15) and *Napeu Atik*, previously noted only as quartz scatters, were investigated in May 2011 and both proved to contain significant buried components. A new site, *Atikus*, is on the west side of the lake outflow into the start of Kamestastin River. Finally, two additional 1x1 meter units were excavated to the east of the *Tshumushumapeu Nashapetamit* site (GlCs-01 Area 6) in order to determine if the site continued in that direction.

Kaniuekutat

Kaniuekutat (GlCs-15) had been noted several years earlier as a handful of small broken white quartz and quartz crystal debitage lying exposed in a caribou path that cut across a terrace on the north side of Kamestastin Ekupitats, the lake's outflow narrowing. The terrace, backed on the north by a high sheltering

Figure 3 Unfinished slate celt in unit 8.

bank, is composed of sand and is well vegetated with a thick mat of the flora typical of the region. Small clumps of stunted trees are also present. In the spring of 2011 twenty four contiguous square meter units were opened over this terrace to expose an intriguing arrangement of rocks amongst which were distributed moderate quantities of fractured white quartz and quartz crystal, a dense concentration of slate fragments beside an unfinished slate celt, and various other more dispersed occurrences of slate pieces. The majority of the slate was of a grey/green hue but smaller amounts of a reddish variety were also present. Besides the stones in the rock arrangement, and quartz, quartz crystal and slate the only other lithic material present was a single flat tablet of meteorite impact melt 26 cm in length. On the side lying next to the ground the latter had an expanding channel running the length of the piece. The channel expands from 4 cm at one end to slightly more than 7 cm at the other, but may be a natural phenomenon where liquid rock cooled rapidly against another rounded convex rock. The author has noted similar tabular objects of the same material on three other sites at Kamestastin; one inside the living area of a tent frame at a contemporary Innu camp by the main feeder stream at the west end of the lake; another inside one of two circular earth embanked structures at a 19th century occupation (the Matshateuiapeu Site) which is located slightly to the east of the 19th century Ataka site (GlCu-04); and a third lying in association with a deflated site (of indeterminate age) in sand exposures to the north of the "ramp" leading up to Kamestastin hill. The material was identified as meteorite impact melt by Cassandra Marion, a PhD candidate in Earth

Figure 4a Kaniuekutat site: slope towards beach begins about 2 meters from excavation at top of photo.
Figure 4b Innu canoe builder laying down frames for construction of new canoes. Photo taken by Edward M.Kindle in 1921 near Sheshatshit.

Sciences at Memorial University.

Although there were several areas of abundant charcoal, including a patch of carbbonized conifer needles, no recognizable hearth existed as such. Absent were tools suggesting hunting or skin working activities, such as points or the expanding blade end scrapers (Mitshikuana) familiar at other early Kamestastin sites. There were no finished tools of Ramah or other cherts; in fact, the site was totally bereft of cherts and quartzites either in tool form or as debitage. Compared to other sites at Kamestastin which are indubitably habitations e.g. Uitshitshemushish (GlCs-04 Area 1) and Tuamish (GlCs-04 Area 4) the quantities of quartz at Kanieuekutat are much more modest and have a higher number of quartz pieces that appear to have served as expedient tools.

Excavations revealed an informal rock arrangement of 23 larger stones approximately 18 feet in length with the two ends marked by single rocks, a wider central portion relatively clear within and narrowing at each end. The two thirds of the feature's length represented by the end portions contained most of the rocks. The rocks marking the outer limits of the feature are furthest apart at the midsection (about 1.75 meters.) An area of approximately 2 metres immediately adjacent to the east of the rock arrangement was stained with red ocher in variable intensity. There are also many other much smaller stains concentrated at either end of the rock arrangement suggesting spillage in the course of its use as decorative paint.

We feel confident in interpreting this linear arrangement of stones, quartz and slate debitage and red ocher as the remains of a birch bark canoe-building episode. It is impossible to imagine life in the northern forests and adjacent barrengrounds of Nitassinan without canoes, nor for that matter without snowshoes. Both canoes and snowshoes facilitate a central tenet of Innu (and ancestral Innu) adaptations – the ability to move quickly and efficiently over large distances (Loring 1994:203-204; 1997:206-207). It has long been recognized that the perceptions of northern native peoples as having a simple, even "primitive", material culture is in part attributable to the lack of preservation of wood, bone and skin in the shallow acidic soils of the Far Northeast. Archaeologists have a tremendous challenge in inferring the vast assemblages of artifacts, tools and clothing that would be present at ancient sites from the typical stone tools (knives and scrapers) that they recover. Nothing epitomizes this dichotomy between what would have been present at ancient sites

Figure 5 Kaniuekutat site diagram.

and what is found as much as does watercraft. The very characteristics that make canoes and kayaks so desirable --their portability, their manufacture from bark, wood, roots and sinew, their use in difficult and distant conditions—contribute to their invisibility in the archaeological record. While we may not expect to find birch canoes in the archaeological record, their use can be inferred from sites identified as canoe manufacturing loci. There are at least two other occurrences of archaeological features from the island of Newfoundland that have been interpreted as birch-bark canoe manufacturing sites. At Cape Cove-2 (DhAi-6 in Bonavista Bay, Nfld) Shaun Austin uncovered a remarkably well-preserved linear sheet of birch-bark (460x66cms) weighted down with a number of cobbles and small boulders that had been buried by windblown sand (Austin 1981). The stones covering the birch bark form a neat linear arrangement that would be useful at the beginning of the canoe construction in setting and holding the bark in relation to gunnels and ribs. Although Austin attributes it to a "prehistoric Beothuk" component it should be pointed out that there was a significant earlier Beaches component at the site dating ca. 1850 B.P. and no obvious reason why the birch-bark feature couldn't have been associated with it. Elsewhere on the Island, at Indian Point (DeBd-1) on Red Indian Lake, Exploits River, Helen Devereaux (1970:41) reports a linear red-ocher feature that she has interpreted as the disintegrated remains of a Beothuck canoe that was 22 feet long:

> "…During the summer of 1970 the loose disturbed topsoil [remaining from previous digging at the site] was shoveled off with a view to determining whether postmolds might be present in this productive location. No postmolds were discernible, but extensive patches of red ochre appeared. The total configuration consisted of two parallel lines made up of irregular and sometimes disjunct patches of red ochre. The configuration was oriented northeast-southwest and very roughly paralleled the eroding bank, some 6 to 8 ft. to the west. The eastern line of red ochre stain was longer and more intense in colour than the west line. It was 22 ft. long and about 16 in. wide. Two ft. to the west, the west line measured about 8 ft. long and 18 in. wide…
>
> "There is no evidence that points to an obvious interpretation for this red ochre feature… However, in 1829 Cormack mentioned the "wreck of a large handsome birchrind canoe about 22 feet in length…" (Howley 1915:192) and again in 1828 "…their party had two canoes and here was a canoe rest, on which the daubs of red ochre…appeared fresh…" (Howley 1915:190). Also, Whitebourne in 1582 stated "…for it is well known that the natives of these parts have a great store of red ochre, wherewith they use to cover their bodies, bows, arrows and canoes…"(Howley 1915:21). It has been suggested by C. Bower that the ochre configuration…would be congruent with the plan of an upturned canoe. This perhaps left to disintegrate so that the ochre staining in the subsoil today is the only visible remaining evidence of its existence."

The Kaniuekutat site is like many of the sites at Kamestastin that are small and discrete, with a set of attributes (features and tools) that are all that remains from a frozen moment in time. The site sits atop a steep bank affording a fine view over the northeastern corner of the lake and is open to breezes that would keep insects at bay. While we may not know exactly when a canoe was built at this spot (charcoal samples were recovered and are being considered for dating but there is pervasive evidence of past forest fires in the

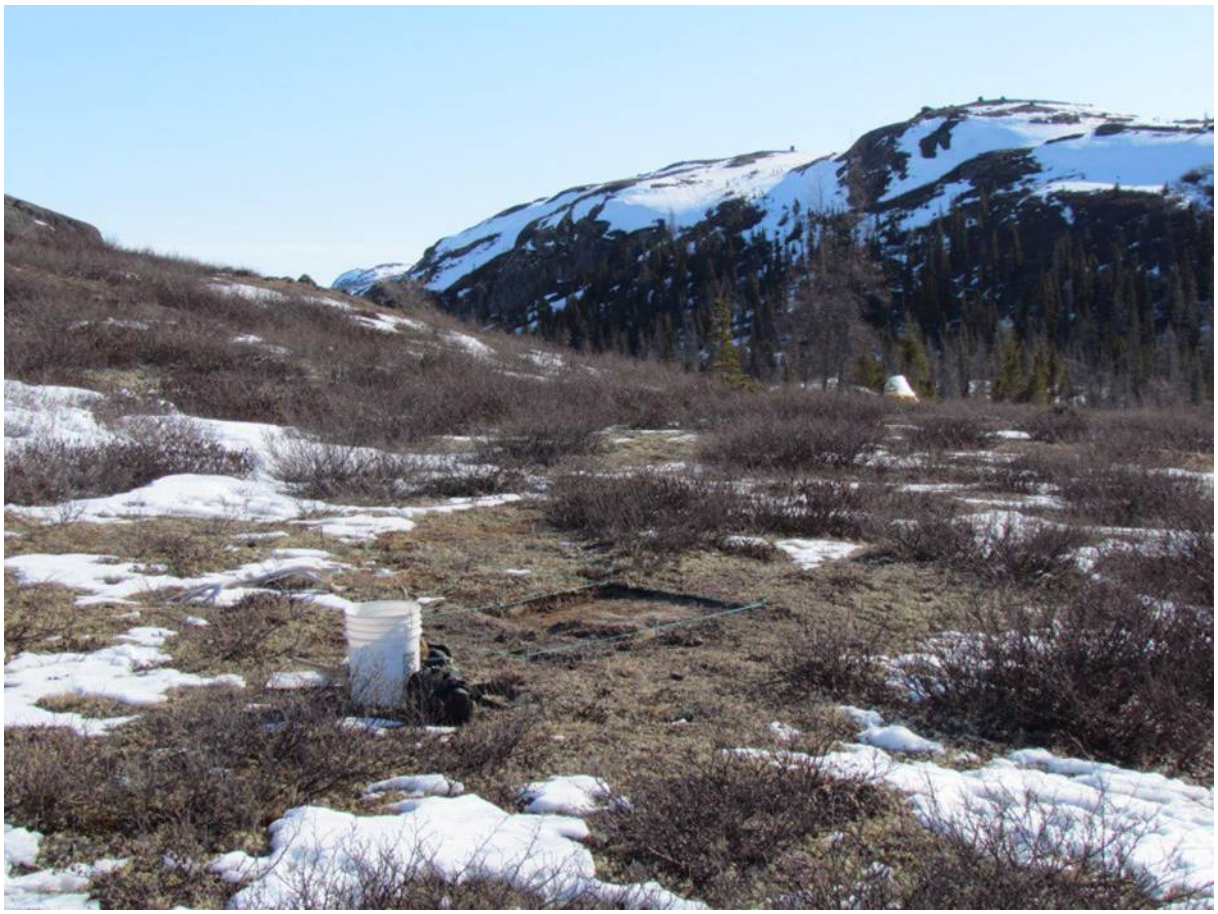

Figure 6 Napeu Atik site with unit 1 under excavation.

sandy soil that might compromise a date) the practice is an ancient one that reaffirms the continuity of Innu lives and history.

Napeu Atik

Napeu Atik (male caribou in Innu) was noted in 2010 as a single piece of broken white quartz lying on the surface of a high terrace overlooking the point in the Tshumushumapeu Valley where the waters divide, flowing on the one hand north into Kamestastin Ekupitats and on the other west into the main body of Kamestastin Lake. It was so named both because of a large caribou antler lying beside the piece of white quartz and in homage to the late Napeu Atik (father of Sebastian Piwas) who frequented the area during his lifetime. Napeu Atik is located in an unlikely spot for a habitation site on an exposed sandy terrace at the end of the high rocky bluff that divides the Tshumushumapeu Valley into its two sections. The terrace atop this prominence provides excellent viewing of large parts of this valley and its approaches. In the spring of 2011 six one meter by one meter units were opened to varying depths after a small test pit produced several pieces of white quartz debris. Only one of these six units (Unit 3) produced quartz in any quantity, together with sparse amounts of Ramah Chert. Three small rock covered mounds were exposed in the course of excavation, one of which was built in an excavated pit and the other two on the then surface. Fires were then lit atop of them. None of these protruded above the modern surface. The largest of the three is about one meter by fifty centimeters in size. The other two, whose total areal extent has not been determined since their surrounds have not been not entirely excavated, appear to be smaller. The proximal end of a broken biface of grey chert

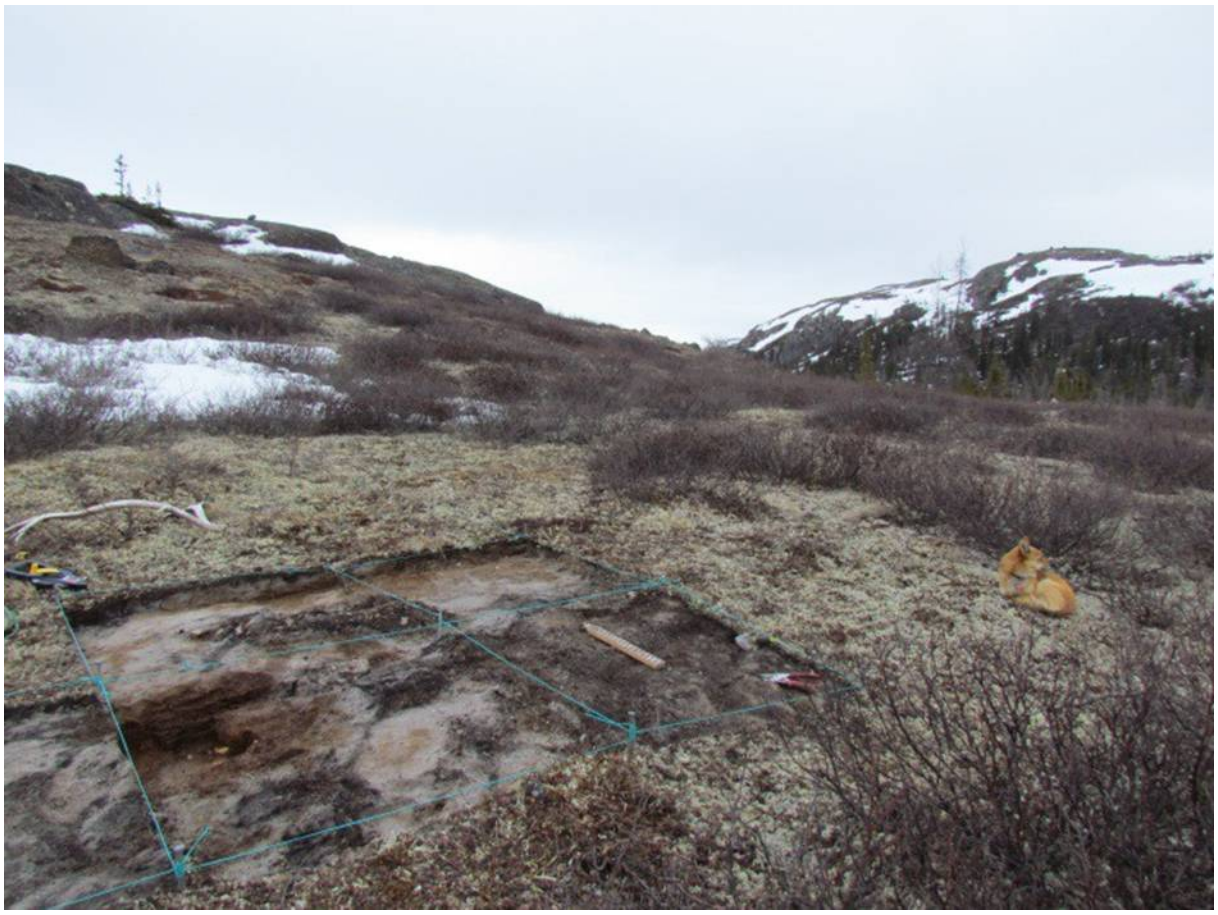

Figure 7 Napeu Atik site with exploratory section to expose pit slope at bottom left and findsite of biface proximal piece near center field.

lay close to the modern surface in unit 5 immediately beneath the layer of vegetation that covers the site.

A small quantity of calcined bone lay across the interface between units 3 and 4. Approximately half of unit 3's southeastern quadrant was stained with red ocher. It was in unit 3's northwestern quadrant that broken quartz was first observed "entering" the sterile substrate beneath the humus and aeolian grey sand layers and doing so to at least twenty centimeters below the modern surface. The quartz from these depths is stained a dark orange colour from lying in the rusty coloured sand, contrasting with the still brilliant white appearance of the quartz assemblage from strata above it.

By the evidence of the six square meters opened so far, some fire event has left the terrace surface streaked with charcoal.

It is not possible without further investigation (and deeper excavation) to determine the activities that led to the creation of this curious site. It does not look much like a habitation site. The concentration of quartz debitage in one square meter unit, some of which was scattered on the slope of an excavated shallow depression (which was then backfilled) inside which one small mound was erected, and the near absence of tools or tool fragments, makes it unlike any other known ancient habitation site at Kamestastin. Charcoal samples were obtained from the three small mounds but have not yet been subjected to analysis. The possibility that Napeu Atik may be a mortuary site, albeit of a kind not yet described in the literature, led to a decision to suspend and close the excavation pending consultation with Innu Nation and other ex-

Figure 8
Napeu Atik just prior to closure of excavation in June 2011. The larger stone pile is top right.

Figure 9
Masen Ashini backfilling sand over tarp as the excavation of the Napeu Atik site is closed in June 2011.

Figure 10 Tshumushumapeu Nashapetamit (GlCs-01) excavation of unit 25.

pert advisors.

Tshumushumapeu Nashapetamit GlCs-01

Between 2005 and 2007, twenty-four square meters of this site were excavated. GlCs-01 (Area VI), which may be a palimpsest of occupations from around the same period, produced nineteen tools including a complete slate ulu, as well as fire-cracked rock, red ocher stained ground, profuse white quartz debris, Ramah and Mugford Chert debitage and a considerable quantity of calcined bone. A sample of wood charcoal found in immediate association with calcined bone and ash gave a radiocarbon date of 5790± 40 BP (Beta-240242) [Stephen Loring, pers. com.]

In October of 2011, an additional 1 by 1 meter unit was opened to see if the site extended beyond the margins of the previous excavations. The unit revealed extensive deposits of red ocher mixed with stone tools and debitage.

An unusual find was the discovery of what appears to be a spatula-like implement of caribou antler. With the exception of small calcined fragments, we have not previously recovered bone or antler artifacts or faunal remains at sites older than several hundred years. Antler and bone have very poor survivability in the region both because of the practice of antler gnawing by other caribou, the shallow nature of the sites and the acidic sandy soils that rapidly degrade bone.

Essentially the implement was composed only of stained mineral material but retained its shape and a more compact character than the sand in which it lay thus permitting its excavation. It was nevertheless extremely delicate and the "handle" part incurred some damage in the process of exposing it. After it was photographed it was reburied in sand.

Figure 11 spatulate object possibly made from a caribou antler brow tine, unit 25 GlCs-01.

Figure 12 side view of same object featured in Figure 11.

Figure 13 Atikus site at outflow of Kamestastin, view to the west.

If this is what it appears to be, the remnants of a spatula or ladle made from a small caribou brow tine, we can only speculate as to its use or uses: perhaps as a grease ladle or as an object for moving seething stones from the fire into a cooking container? If the latter was the case, exposure to the intense heat of the stones may have altered the antler material sufficiently to assist in its preservation long enough to effect the phenomenon that left us the largely mineralized remains uncovered in the fall of 2011. To completely reveal the piece it was necessary to open up a 30cm by 1 meter section of the adjoining unit, numbered square 26 in the excavation plan.

Atikus

The Atikus site was discovered in May of 2011 eroding out of the riverbank at a point where the Kamestastin River drains the water from the lake outflow. In the eroded area resulting from the slumping bank were largish pieces of broken white quartz while in the adjacent intact sections of the bank red ocher stains were apparent. There is little more that can be said about this site at this time other than that it appears to be similar to a large number of small Middle Archaic sites adjacent to the narrows that doubtless figured in fishing and caribou hunting.

Archaeology and the Innu at Kamestastin

After more than a decade of archaeological survey and excavation at Kamestastin it is apparent that the area long supported small ancestral Innu groups who came to this large deep lake for land locked arctic char, kukumes, waterfowl, abundant ptarmigan, arctic hare and of course caribou. While we have yet to identify at Kamestastin large sites equivalent to some of the Maritime Archaic and Shashish Innu ("long ago Innu", terminology equivalent to what archaeologists call "Intermediate Indian") sites on the Labrador Coast our sur-

veys have identified a plethora of small seasonal encampments from about (or before) 7000 years ago –as soon as the ice leaves the land—to the present day. There seems no reason to believe that something similar to the model of summer aggregations at gathering places and dispersal into much smaller groups at other times of the year, familiar from Innu oral history and ethnography, may not have prevailed down through the millennia. Interestingly our research suggests that the most intensive occupations of the Kamestastin region occurred between 5000 and 6000 years ago and again in the 19th century (Loring and Jenkinson n.d.). Life in the interior of Labrador and Northern Quebec has always been predicated on skills, lifeways and practices that were highly flexible, incredibly mobile, and attuned to the nuances of the land, the weather, animals and a web of social connections and interactions that leave little in the way of material remains. Over the last decade, we have become increasingly sensitive to some of the more ephemeral traces of the Innu ancestors, learning to anticipate sites, the availability of lithic resources, finding caches and hunting blinds, old campsites, and old portage places. Tshikapisk remains dedicated to documenting the archaeology and Innu history of Nitassinan and to projecting this epic story to a wider audience, particularly amongst younger Innu many of whom are unaware of the breadth and scope of their people's history.

Update on Sheshatshit Graveyard site FjCa-52

In October 2010, a local church group installed fencing around the Sheshatshit Church Graveyard including the new expansion to the west. As part of this project holes were dug, in which posts were installed and concrete poured to hold the latter in position. Knowing that, during his archaeological survey of the community, Fred Schwarz had reported a flake of Ramah Chert near the southeastern corner of the graveyard and in a thoroughly disturbed context, a visual surface inspection was conducted in the area while the fence work was ongoing. This archaeological work occurred purely by happenstance as there was no public notice of the cemetery improvements and none of us was aware that further ground disturbance would occur until the process of digging out postholes and pouring cement had begun. Five additional flakes of Ramah were noted lying on the surface, two of which were unifacially retouched. The western portion of the new fencing lies only a couple of meters from a line of trees separating the graveyard from a road which runs from the Sheshatshit clinic to the Blake family enclave. Although the vegetation beneath these trees covers a profuse deposit of 20th century material, beneath it lie the undisturbed layers in which pre-contact material is typically discovered in the region. Several small test pits were opened to see whether the source of the Ramah flakes could be identified in this forested strip. All were negative. The graveyard expansion that occurred in the late 1990s took in an area that had earlier been the site of a children's playground established by the R.C. mission in Sheshatshit. Separate interviews were subsequently conducted with two Sheshatshit residents (Sebastian Benuen and Helen Michel Andrew) who were children at the time it was created. Both recalled the level area which now forms the new Sheshatshit graveyard extension being bull dozed before the playground climbing bars were placed there. They remembered that the spoil from this earth moving pushed up towards the corner where the Ramah Chert flakes have come to light. In view of the low elevation (c 7 meters a.s.l.) and the lithic material, both consistent with a relatively late pre-contact occupation, it seems reasonable to conclude that the flakes come from an ancestral Innu site of the Point Revenge complex, now destroyed by landscaping for the playground and later for the graveyard extension.

Acknowledgments

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BURNSIDE HERITAGE FOUNDATION: 2011 SUMMARY

Laurie McLean
Burnside Heritage Foundation

Figure 1 Red stars denote places mentioned in the text.

Pope's Point (DfBa-01) 11.10

The Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc. (BHF) performed three archaeological projects in 2011. Laurie McLean performed an archaeological resources impact assessment at the Pope's Point site (DfBa-01), located in the town of Badger. This site is strategically located at the intersection of the Exploits River and Badger Brook. Its Beothuk occupants camped and hunted caribou there (Howley 2000:37; Marshall 1996:231; Speck 1922:24; Devereux 1965:13; Locke n.d.). Preceding Paleoeskimo and Maritime Archaic inhabitants probably did so as well. The Town of Badger wanted to build an RV park on the point, prompting Newfoundland and Labrador's Provincial Archaeology Office to request an impact assessment to determine if the proposed development threatened archaeological remains.

The five-day assessment recovered 118 stone artifacts from the site surface and 20 test pits, but other than one Paleoeskimo tip flute spall the items were not indicative of particular cultures. The tests indicated that most of the site has been disturbed or destroyed. The only hope for *in situ* material lies within two to three metre wide strips along

Figure 2 Pope's Point, looking across Badger Brook.

Figure 3 Stone core found on the disturbed surface at Pope's Point.

Badger Brook and the Exploits River. Given older reports of numerous Beothuk housepits existing at Pope's Point and archaeological evidence for pre-Beothuk occupations there, what we don't know about the site is impressive. The loss of significant archaeological data at Pope's Point is unfortunate and should inspire concerned people to more successfully manage the rich archaeological resources that are extant along the rest of the Exploits River.

Bowring Park Archaeology 11.47

Laurie McLean taught Memorial University's archaeological field school in 2011. The fieldwork component took place at the Sailor South (DeAj-05) site in Salvage (see below), but in preparation for this activity, nine undergraduate students took a six-week orientation course in St. John's. The orientation course included a major project that required students to measure, photograph and compile observations at three historic sites previously identified by the author while walking through Bowring Park, in St. John's. No artifacts were collected nor did the students disturb the sites in any manner. One of the localities is the former Cherry Lodge, which was a summer retreat of Sir Richard Squires. A site located on the park's southern boundary is a former residence possibly related to nineteenth century agricultural development immediately west of St. John's. A site located on the park's northern limit is a similar occupation or a midden. Site record forms for the localities were prepared by the author and submitted to the Provincial Archaeology Office. The author is writing a report. I hope that this initial investigation will lead to increased monitoring and eventual excavation of these eroding sites.

Figure 4 Partial view of Bowring Park-North, looking west.

Figure 5 East view of the Cherry Lodge site, Bowring Park.

Figure 6 Student kneels by edge of midden, Bowring Park-South.

Central Bonavista Bay 11.20

The BHF had planned to continue excavating the Beaches site's (DeAk-01) eroding bank and mapping the Bloody Bay Cove quarry in 2011. Further surveying of the coastline were planned as well. Excavations were to take place at the Dorset Paleoeskimo Sailor South (DeAj-05), in Salvage, when strong winds did not permit travelling by boat. However, given the logistical challenge of moving 10 people by boat, a decision was made to concentrate excavations on the Sailor South site that is easily accessible. Students began excavating on June 29 and finished on July 26. Rainy days were spent cataloguing artifacts in the Burnside field laboratory. The excavation was not completed as of July 26, however, and Laurie McLean, with assistance from BHF workers and volunteers, spent another 17 days at the site between July 27 and October 25. This was still insufficient time to finish the excavation and we plan to complete the project during 2012.

BHF workers discovered the Sailor South site (DeAj-05) in 2002. Six excavations, totalling 35 m², between 2002 and 2009 uncovered 5949 stone artifacts. These include 53 diagnostic Dorset items - endblades, endblade performs, tip flute spalls, microblades and endscrapers. Charcoal from a small hearth was radiocarbon dated to 1130 ± 60 BP (Beta 234871), suggesting it represents a very late Dorset occupation. The hearth is the only feature found to date and one of the goals of this year's excavation was to find house remains, a midden or other feature. Fifty-one Newfoundland settler items were also recovered in these excavations. The historic artifacts are attributed to Newfoundland settler occupation of the site well into the twentieth century.

The 2011 excavation was very productive. The students found 3310 stone artifacts and 11 historic items. Continued excavation of three of the nine opened squares after July 26 yielded another 109 stone and 2 historic objects. The post-student assemblage is actually much larger as cataloguing of artifacts is ongoing. Following the pattern at many Bonavista

Figure 7 DeAj-05 endblade fragments and endblade preforms from 2011.

Figure 8 Retouched and retouched/utilized microblades from DeAj-05.

Figure 9 Upper arrow: Sailor South (DeAj-05). Lower arrow: Sailor site (DeAj-01).

Figure 10 MUN students digging Sailor South (DeAj-05).

Figure 11 Rubble layer in S7 W3.

Bay sites, the majority of stone artifacts were made on Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite, which is available 15 km to the northwest. Of the 3419 lithics, 65.9% are Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite, followed by 27.9% chert items. Of the 9415 stone artifacts collected since 2002, 66.6% are made on Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite. This includes a significant quantity of flaking debris, however, as 48.0% (n=120) of 250 diagnostic items found since 2002 are made on chert, mostly patinated white. Of the total diagnostic set, 47.2 % (n=118) are made on Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite.

Although evidence for a new feature was not apparent during 2011, an interesting new stratum was identified under the culture layer. McLean's post-field school excavations uncovered a rubble layer whose significance remains unclear. This had not been found in prior excavation of 35 m² at the site. Excavation of the rest of the culture layer and the rubble level in the nine m² are priority research subjects for 2012.

The Beaches Site (DeAk-01)

The Beaches' Maritime Archaic occupation dates to 4990 ± 230 BP (Carignan 1975:38), making it one of Newfoundland's oldest human occupations. The BHF has conducted 13 excavations there since 1989, producing information about Paleoeskimo, Recent Indian and Beothuk occupations of the site. Unfortunately, rising sea level has destroyed unexcavated evidence for the Maritime Archaic use of the site. Ninety percent of the site, approximately 30,000 m² has washed away since 1872. The BHF has built 130 metres of wooden breakwaters since 1995, attempting to stop this erosion. These structures are annually monitored to measure their effectiveness in fighting erosion and the need for maintenance.

We were limited to two Beaches visits in 2011. Such limited access is frustrating given the ongoing erosion and the resulting need for salvage excavations along the site's southern border. Salvage excavations since 2001 recovered 23,000 Paleoeskimo and Recent Indian objects from the bank. We collected 154 stone artifacts from clumps of bank that had fallen to the beach in 2011. Another 12 stone objects were collected from the eroding bank and beach surfaces. There is a dire

Figure 12 Eroding bank at the southern end of Area B (Paleoeskimo/Recent Indian) at the Beaches site (DeAk-01).

Figure 13 Breakwaters in need of repair at the Beaches site (DeAk-01). A Beothuk housepit lies directly behind the lower section.

need to repair existing breakwaters and construct new sections at unprotected portions of the bank. Our 2011 visits revealed that one of the six Beothuk housepits remaining at the site is now threatened due to deterioration of the breakwater protecting it. If the breakwater cannot be repaired as soon as possible, this housepit, or at least its southern half, should be excavated in 2012 or 2013 to salvage its information.

Other 11.20 Activity

Laurie McLean performed an archaeological impact assessment at the requested location for building a cabin at Samson's Point, Northeast Arm, Alexander Bay. Extensive test pits showed that the proposed cabin would not negatively impact archaeological resources.

Twenty-seven stone artifacts and three historic potsherds were collected from the surface of the Sailor site (DeAj-01) which is located 80 metres north of Sailor South (DeAj-05). The Sailor site's Dorset component appears to be the remainder of a multi-component site that was mostly destroyed by mechanical excavation early in the 1950s. Stone artifacts regularly occur on the surface surrounding the vestigial area and the latter is eroding along its coastal edge that also brings mostly rhyolite artifacts to the surface. One hundred and sixty-seven artifacts collected during pre-2011 visits to the Bloody Bay Cove quarry also were catalogued this year. The Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc. interpretation centre was open daily from June 29 until October 28. There were 619 paid visits to the museum and 74 people visited the Salvage excavations.

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GERALD PENNEY ASSOCIATES LIMITED 2012

Gerald Penney
Gerald Penney Associates Limited (GPA)

Figure 1 "A View of the Upperend of the Harbour from a Little Below Fort William" (Library and Archives Canada 1996-381).

In 2011, GPA had another busy year, conducting investigations under six permits from the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO), including three major construction projects in St. John's, and two Nunatsiavut Government permits. Under contract from the PAO, we also conducted two extensive desk-based assessments, of the Burin Peninsula and Carbonear Bay. In addition, this year saw the completion of reporting for the multi-year Harbour Interceptor Sewer project.

Meanwhile, GPA experienced a period of corporate "homelessness," due to a structural fire at Caledonia Place on Regatta Day. While actual fire damage to GPA's offices and collections was minimal, we were unable to re-occupy 40 Quidi Vidi Road for the next five months.

St. John's Harbour Interceptor Sewer (HIS), reporting

Excavation for, and the installation of, a trunk sewer through the downtown core, the Harbour Interceptor Sewer (HIS) was not only one of the largest engineering projects in the history of St. John's, it was also the impetus for the most extensive archaeological investigation undertaken in the City to date. HIS archaeology was the direct result of the application of the principles of public cultural resource management, as outlined in the *Historic Resources Act* (1982). Planning for the archaeological component of the harbour clean up began in 1997, with the presentation of an environmental management plan, and a commitment by the City to involve the Province's Cultural Heritage Division in assessing the impact of development and excavation in the

Figure 2 Exposure of a remnant brick wall, resting on an earlier stone foundation wall, Woolworth's site.

downtown core. GPA was engaged in 2004 to test and provide background research to assess the potential historic resources impact of the HIS. The firm continued to oversee and report on HIS archaeology through five seasons of excavation for the trunk sewer system, 2006-2010.

A final report on the HIS project: "St. John's Harbour Interceptor Sewer Archaeological Investigations 2004-2010, Technical Report," is a summary of work and results, primarily aimed at a specialist audience: archaeologists, municipal planners and cultural resource management professionals. We also produced two supplementary volumes: a bibliography of sources used in researching the HIS and an anthology of 54 historic accounts of St. John's, 1527-1894. Copies of the three documents are on deposit with PAO, the City of St. John's Archives, and the Centre for Newfoundland and Labrador Studies, Memorial University.

 # 351-359 Water Street [Woolworths], St. John's, archaeological monitoring 11.03.

In 2010, GPA conducted background research to inform a site history of civic #s 351-359 Water Street, while the buildings that had occupied the property from the 1950s and 1960s were being razed. In 2011, under Archaeological Investigation Permit 11.03, we monitored construction/ excavation/ground preparation for the construction of a new office building

Data gathered in the course of these groundworks has added significantly to the emerging picture of the archaeology of downtown St. John's. While it is typical that each construction excavation exposes a patchwork of historic strata, this project offered unique opportunities to reflect upon fill events in the

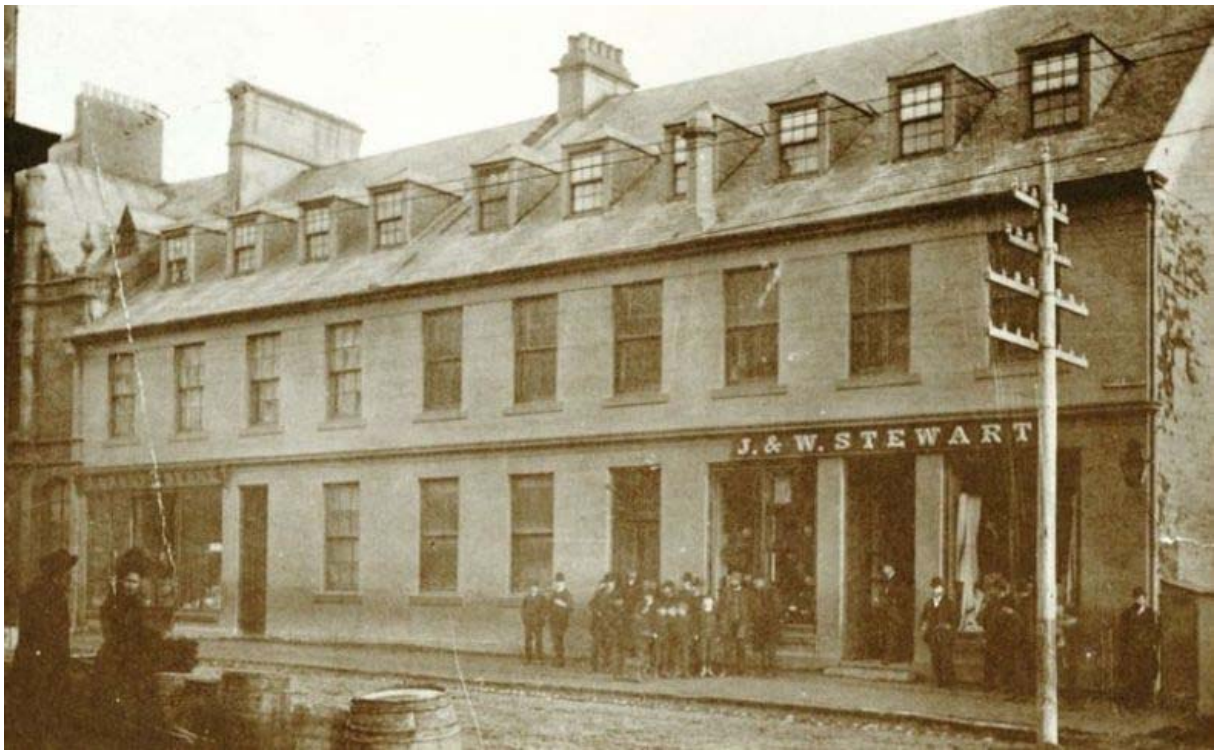

Figure 3 Stewart's range of commercial premises (357-359 Water) c. 1890. The storefront at left is Garrett Byrne, bookseller and stationer (Adams 1986:65).

downtown. The 1892 Great Fire and its subsequent clean up and comprehensive rebuilding did not affect West of Becks Cove, Water Street. Presumably as a result, the "Woolworths site" is one of few areas in the downtown where a previous fire layer, that of the Great Fire of 1846, was observable and secure, which enabled us to posit artifact signatures for this event and will assist in future interpretation.

A second aspect of this study area which has the potential to be of enduring interest is the identification of an earlier fill layer, that of c. 1811-20. In this era, there was significant alteration of a landscape, probably very close to its natural contours, in order to "make ground" harbourward of the original shoreline at the south side of Water Street. This infill episode, coinciding with strong demand for salt fish, the abolition of Ships' Rooms reserved for the use of migratory fishing crews, and the development of large commercial premises by the Stewart and Bennett firms, is also potentially a significant "marker" in St. John's archaeology.

Thirdly, it is also significant that profiles for the two 19th century events noted above survived in the study area despite the construction of the two components of the Woolworths building, in 1952 and 1966.

Horwood Lumber Company, St. John's, archaeological monitoring 11.09

Under Archaeological Investigation Permit 11.09, GPA conducted a Stage III (Systematic Data Recovery or SDR) assessment and construction site monitoring at the former Horwood Lumber Company property on behalf of Fortis Properties Corporation. Historic resources were encountered primarily in two locales, at either extremity of the study area.

At the northeast extremity (nearest the corner of Springdale and Water Streets), a previously identified "early deposit" was investigated and recorded. We posit that this deposit, first identified in 1993, was secondary or rede-

Figure 4 Recording Feature 11, CjAe-10.

posited, originating in a disturbance of earlier occupation layers to excavate a building foundation c. 1830 (Feature 11, CjAe-10 – see above).

In the course of monitoring excavations, a new site was recorded in the southwest corner of the study area. New Gower Street 1 (CjAe-126) is of interest, comprising an early 19th century occupation layer – that is, roughly contemporary with the "early deposit" component of CjAe-10 – overlaying a trace 18th century occupation layer.

Star of the Sea Hall site, Henry Street, St. John's 11.18

GPA was engaged by Manga Hotels Inc. of Toronto to assess the historic resources potential of a development site that included a Municipal Heritage Building – the Star of the Sea Hall. Constructed in 1921, this building is the third Star Hall since 1874. The study area's primary historic resources potential was assessed as lying in earlier use. Henry Street has been identified as the "best fit" for an early fortification, Fort Mary (1693-96), and the study area was the location of the first Roman Catholic Church in St. John's – the Old Chapel (1784-1872). An adjacent ecclesiastical residence, the Old Palace (1807-1874), is also of historic interest. Groundwork monitored in 2011 was of a preliminary nature, associated with razing the Star Hall.

Bell Street, CjAe-30 11.46

Commencing in December 2011, GPA was engaged to assess Duckworth Street Parkade Ltd. This proposed development centres on Bell Street, which runs north from Duckworth Street to Henry Street, more or less in the centre of historic St. John's. Also included in the study area is historic Bulley's Lane, vacant waste ground that has not been a

Figure 5 The Old Chapel and Palace at centre, left, with the Church of England and Court House at right (detail from Eager, 1831).

Figure 6 Vicars (1817), detail, showing the extent of the fire of 25 November 1817 in gray. The cistern and Bells Chute are in blue.

Figure 8 Jersey Room, 2011.

residential street since the Great Fire of 1892. The study area was identified through test excavations by Peter Pope in 1997 and was investigated by GPA on behalf of a different development proponent for this site in 2004. In 2004, we identified a former brook and public well, Bells Chute, as being the focus of historic interest.

It is possible that the very early neighbourhood at Henry Street resulted from usage of Bell's Chute as a public spring or well, described in 1851 by James Douglas (Road Commissioner and also a resident of the neighbourhood) as "the oldest watering-place in the city" (JHA 1851: 246). A public well in the study area dates from the 18th century at the latest. A well is depicted on Brenton, 1798 while a tank or cistern is indicated on Richard Vicars' map (c.1818) "Saint John's Newfoundland after the dreadful conflagrations…".

Excavations in December 2011 centered on the west side of Bell Street (Phase 1 of the proposed development). A full report on this potentially interesting project will have to wait to next year's newsletter.

Burin Peninsula, Historic Resources Potential

GPA was engaged by the PAO to conduct a review and classification of the archaeological potential of the Burin Peninsula through desk-based assessment. Several high potential areas were identified, while it was generally concluded that potential for pre-contact aboriginal and for early contact aboriginal and European sites is greatest in the southeastern portion of the study area (Burin Inlet and Mortier Bay). Suggested priority areas for field investigation were:

1. Jersey Room, Little Burin;

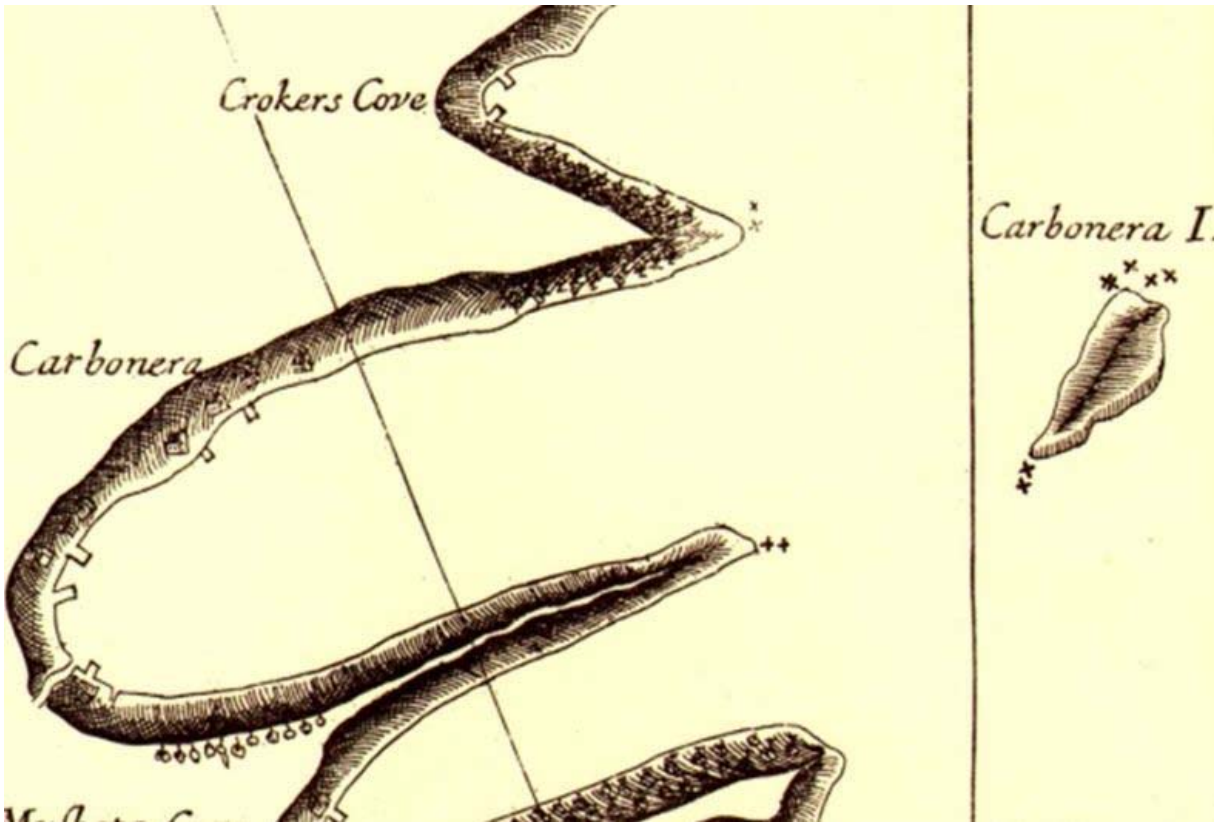

Figure 9 Southwood, 1675 (detail).

2. Creston Inlet;
3. Little St. Lawrence 2;
4. Great Burin;
5. Big Salmonier, Burin Inlet; and
6. Freshwater Pond.

Twelve other locales are classified as medium potential, the distinction generally being that the latter have not previously been identified as archaeological sites and/or visited by an expert. As per the Terms of Reference, abandoned/resettled communities in the study area were identified. We recommended that all abandoned communities be accorded some formal recognition as historic resources, perhaps by designation as ethnographic sites until such a time as they have been visited and assessed. Even without further investigation, abandoned communities are unquestionably historic resources, evocative and poignant. Many in the study area have cabins, but the greater threat to the integrity of historic resources may be the all-terrain vehicles used for access.

Carbonear Bay, historic resources potential

We were also engaged by the PAO to conduct a desk-based historic resources assessment of Carbonear Bay. Based on cartographic and documentary research and a one-day, non-invasive visit, 15 areas of potential archaeological interest were identified, including the sites of several 17th - 18th century plantations. The quality of the documentary record for Carbonear is quite remarkable and includes the 1805-06 "Plantations Book", numerous 19th century Carbonear-based newspapers, and extensive surviving court records from Harbour Grace.

Salvage trails 11.19

Under permit 11.19, GPA conducted an inventory and assessment of developed walking/hiking trails in the community of Salvage, Bonavista Bay. Each trail was walked, photographed and recorded using GPS. Par-

Figure 10 Dry-laid facing wall on the Lower Harbour Cemetery Road, Salvage (GPA photo).

ticular attention was paid to engineering features (evidence of cut-and-fill, facing walls, etc.), as well as the relationship of trails to other historic land-organization features such as gardens, fence-lines and slide-paths, in order to determine their antiquity. The Salvage Trails, portions of which are public works more than 150 years old, provide a valuable opportunity to explore Newfoundland and Labrador culture in a setting of natural beauty. The Salvage Trails must be ranked among the very best community hiking trails in the Province. They make sound use of an ancient network, and a practical approach has been taken to re-routing where necessary.

Smith Sound cabin sites 11.28

Under Archaeological Investigation Permit 11.28, GPA conducted Historic Resources Impact Assessments of two proposed cabin sites in the Smith Sound area of Trinity Bay. No historic remains were identified. An associated archaeological survey of the proximate shoreline resulted in the recording of two new sites. Thoroughfare 1 (DbAj-03) is a historic occupation, while Thoroughfare 2 (DbAj-04) is a Paleoeskimo site – artifacts recovered include lithics, a possible Ramah scraper, and a white chert endblade.

Voisey's Bay, Labrador 11.30

Under Archaeological Investigation Permit 11.30, GPA conducted an impact assessment at eight locations within the Voisey's Bay mine project area. Most are located in areas identified in 1996 as being of low archaeological potential. No historic resources were identified.

Makkovik, Labrador residential expansion NG.11.04

This proposed project involves the development of new residential building lots at Hill-

Figure 11 Grass-grounds at the abandoned community of Thoroughfare, looking across Chair Cove to Chair Cove Point. The Dorset site Thoroughfare 2 (DbAj-04) is at left (GPA photo).

Figure 12 Discovery Hill mine site, from Area 8.

Figure 12 Looking south towards Makkovik [left] and Monkey Hill [right, above inukshuk].

view Crescent, west of Makkovik harbour, and a sewer outfall into Ranger Bight, approximately 1 km west of Makkovik. No historic resources were encountered in this assessment, conducted under Nunatsiavut Government permit 11.04.

Warren Lake/Jacques Lake, Labrador, mineral exploration NG.11.05

Crosshair Exploration and Mining Corporation proposed diamond drilling and test-trench excavation for two mineral properties in central Labrador, one approximately 90 km SW of Postville, the other approximately 20 km south of Postville. This activity was monitored under Nunatsiavut Government permit 11.05. No historic resources were recorded, apart from evidence of previous mineral exploration.

Figure 13 Prospector/field assistant Don Jacque views detritus from previous mineral exploration/sampling, near Kaipokok River.

HISTORIC CARBONEAR, 2011 SURVEY

Peter E. Pope
Department of Archaeology, Memorial University

Carbonear is one of the oldest towns in Newfoundland, settled by 1631. The civil fort at Carbonear Island, where in 1697 English planters resisted Canadian forces under the command of Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, has enjoyed professional archaeological attention in recent years (Skanes 2010). The historic community itself, however, has never seen a program of field-testing, despite anecdotes about local finds of early artifacts. A recent study of historic resource potential in this community identifies 15 specific areas of archaeological interest (Penney 2011). The central objective of our survey program is to assemble documentation of settlement and landscape use in the early modern period (prior to 1800).

Archaeological survey of the Carbonear area can address several specific questions:

1. Carbonear is first mentioned by John Guy, as *Carbonera* in a diary entry of November 1612 (Guy 1612). Was Carbonear used by any of the European fishers active in Newfoundland in the 16th century?
2. The origin of the toponym *Carbonear* is uncertain. E.R. Seary offered a possible derivation from the French *charbonnière*, for a place where charcoal was prepared (Seary 1971: 38-39, 193-194). Is there any archaeological evidence for this early industry?
3. Recent research by Evan Jones of Bristol University has highlighted a number of interesting claims about Newfoundland in the discovery period made by the eccentric University of London historian, Alwyn Ruddock (Jones 2008). Is there any archaeological evidence for a European presence in Carbonear, c. 1500?
4. Father Jean Baudoin, who accompanied d'Iberville on his Newfoundland campaign in 1696/7, characterized the planters of Conception Bay as the richest in Newfoundland (Baudoin 1698, Pope 2004a: 316). What is the archaeological evidence for non-fishery activities in Carbonear in the 17th century?

Over the years, the Carbonear Heritage Society (CHS) has promoted the goal of local archaeological survey, while several private citizens have taken a serious interest in the material heritage of the town. A consensus emerged that one of the most promising sites lies next to the Rorke Stores interpretation centre, owned by the Town of Carbonear and operated by the CHS. With the guidance of current president Ron Howell, the CHS agreed that the Memorial University team would use the standing Rorke Store as a base and office for our survey work. We also earmarked the site of the former East Store, just west of the standing West Store, as a site with considerable archaeological potential, since it straddles the area between Water Street and the waterfront. The Town of Carbonear agreed to the idea of test excavations in this area. We spent more than half our time and energy in the fall of 2011 on test excavations at this site, balanced with shovels tests at four other sites, near or on Water Street.

Our field team consisted of the principal investigator, Dr Peter Pope, of the Department of Archaeology at Memorial University; doctoral students Mélissa Burns and Tom Cromwell; and Memorial archaeology graduates Robyn Fleming and Matt Simmonds. M.A. student Annique Jones-Doyle handled the inflow of artifacts to the North Atlantic Archaeology Lab and archaeology undergraduate Shannon Halley took on the job of cataloguing.

Test Excavations at the Rorke Stores (CkAh-11)

The Rorke Stores site is on the Carbonear waterfront on the south side of Water Street, just across the street from the prominent three-story stone building, formerly the

Figure 1 The Rorke Stores CkAh-11, in the foreground, with the standing remains of the masonry foundation of the East Store and some of the masonry plinths within the structure. The Rorke Premises, under reconstruction in 2011, stand in the background, to the north.

Rorke Premises, now enjoying extensive renovations as a boutique hotel/restaurant. The Rorke Stores were built in the 1870s. The East Store burned in 1916 and was reconstructed in 1917, only to blow down in a windstorm in 1999. The archaeological site takes in the stone foundations of the former East Store, as well as the laneway area between it and the surviving West Store (Figure 1).

We open up two 1x3 m tests within the foundation of the East Store and one test in the laneway. Next to the inside face of the east wall of the East Store Mélissa and Robyn uncovered slate shingle debris associated with the collapse of the East Store, in 1999, and identified burned materials associated with the fire of 1916. Through alternating fills and shallow cultural deposits, they excavated with shovel and trowel to 90 cm dbs, before they were forced to abandon their work, by soil instability following the rains associated with Hurricane Maria. They had just reached the builders trench in which the masonry wall of the East Store was constructed in the 1870s. This trench cut into an earlier stony orange-brown fill. Therefore, it seems that in the 1870s the Rorke Stores were constructed on a fill deposit -- a promising situation for the preservation of older, underlying remains. In a second test inside the East Store, Mélissa and Robyn were able to excavate to a depth of about 1 m dbs, before time considerations stopped their work. At this point, they were excavating a coarse orange brown fill similar to that exposed in the first test. The sequence of alternating fills and shallow late 19th-and

20th-century cultural deposits are similar in both tests, though not exactly parallel.

We initially laid out another 1 x 3 m test trench in the laneway near the Water Street or landward end of the site. Using a shovel, Matt excavated a series of 20th-century fill and cultural deposits, often incorporating 19th-century materials in secondary deposition, but found the stratigraphy disturbed at the east side of the trench. At about 80 cm dbs, he found an explanation for such disturbance in an iron storage tank buried in the soil, just east of the trench. Given the disturbance, we refocused our efforts to the west and north, as a 2 x 2 m test. Eventually, under a series of 19th-century fills, Matt, Tom and Peter uncovered a nicely built masonry fireplace foundation constructed of dressed slate stones, running east-west across the middle of the test, associated with mortar and a 3 cm thick deposit of burned and rotted wood, lying on and around the fireplace (Figure 2.). The artifacts excavated from the lower part of the fill, just above feature, were all good mid-19th century material, transfer-printed REW etc, so we can date the burial of the fireplace to the first half of the 19th century, implying that the feature itself may date from the early 19th or, conceivably, the late 18th century. The fireplace feature sits on a deposit of sub-angular cobbles in a dark brown pebbly matrix. This cobble event continues for some depth below, so was a good place for us to draw the line for this year, leaving a stable event under the fireplace. It is possible that these cobbles are part of the natural beach or alternatively a pavement or floor. Resolving these alternatives will require further excavation, which should also permit us to date the construction of the fireplace.

Field Survey

Masonic Gardens (CkAh-12)

Masonic Gardens is just north of the Masonic Lodge on Masonic Avenue, adjacent to the United Church cemetery, the oldest church site in Carbonear. The original church was in the middle of what is now the cemetery. Area residents tell us that Masonic Gardens has always been a garden, in their memory. The site is an open field with meadow weeds and a few small trees. Mélissa and Robyn shovel-tested the eastern half of the site, recovering 19th- or 20th-century materials, including plain and hand-painted REW, window glass, dark bottle glass, CSW and possible CEW. The soil is surprisingly deep, up to 40 or 50 cm of an orange-brown plough zone, over beige clay. The artifacts are almost all small fragments of the sort that would occur in household compost deposits, suggesting that this site was in fact used as a garden through the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. We found no trace of earlier cultural occupation or of features.

Aggie's Garden (CkAh-13)

Over the last few years, Sid and Aggie Butt have recovered hundreds of interesting artifacts from their garden adjacent to their *Potter's Mill* store on Water Street east. They are gradually improving the already rich soil by removing rubble. As he sifts, Sid has collected a lot of building material including bricks, nails and quite a bit of argylite clay, both hardened (raw) and burned, when it becomes pinkish red. He does not think it is native to the site but resembles argylite from Foxtrap, on the south side of Conception Bay. The fact that some of the clay is burned suggests a possible use as a lining in a wooden chimney. Artifacts collected include wrought iron hinges, cranks, hooks etc, cast iron tripod pots, South Somerset CEW, various 19th-century REWs, 19th-century clay tobacco pipes and stems, gun flints, clay bottle stopper marbles, brass lamp parts, bricks and so on. Sid donated a good sample of his finds to our survey for dating purposes. Peter and Matt put three shovel tests in the garden, recovering similar materials, all of which appeared to be 19th- or 20th-century.

Elson Yard (CkAh-14)

Mrs. Edythe Elson lives on the south

Figure 2 The masonry fireplace at the Rorke Stores, in the laneway area, probably dating to the early 19th century. Most of the overlying burned wood has been removed but traces are still visible on the top of the masonry. The underlying cobbles surround the fireplace on the west and south.

side of Water Street, almost across the street from Aggie's Garden (CkAh-13). She has been excavating in her back yard for a sunken patio and was down about 50 cm, when we visited. She has a large collection of window and bottle glass, including complete pharmaceutical bottles, REW coloured and transfer-printed, some CSW, including a small cylindrical orange-brown inkpot, some CEW flowerpots, clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems and some iron remains, including horseshoes and nails. She donated a sample of her finds to our survey. The material looks to date c 1850-1920 and seems to represent a household dump, judging by the pharmaceutical bottles. Mélissa and Robyn tested in Mrs Elson's back yard and recovered similar material -- 19th century, at the earliest.

Hopkins Property (CkAh-15)

The Hopkins Property lies on the southeast or ocean side of Water Street, just northeast of Church Street, that is to say a block or two towards the harbour from Masonic Gardens (CkAh-12). A local informant identified the Hopkins Property as the waterfront area where his father had remembered, from childhood c. 1910, "Indian mounds". These were low mounds, still visible when the son was a boy in the 1940s, although they are no longer visible in the landscape. Today, two abandoned lifeboats are rotting in a grassy area overlooking an abandoned wharf and collapsed waterfront store. The merchant Robert Pack had a house in the early 1800s on this site.

We defined several areas, in which we

carried out shovel tests. In the meadow area near Water Street, Matt and Robyn recovered 19th- and 20th-century materials, such as pipe stems, REW, modern glass and a copper alloy button with a naval anchor. In a damp niche in the hillside, below and southeast of the garden area, we recorded a large deposit of stones, likely culled from the garden area, uphill. Surface survey of the stone pile yielded clinker from a smithy, iron scrap, REW, CSW and glass. Shovel tests yielded similar material and indicated that the deposit is up to 60 cm deep, over sterile subsoil. At the uphill Water Street end of the wet gully at the west of the site, Mélissa and Tom located the corner of a masonry foundation and a brick chimney fall, on a rectangular base of tabular rocks -- both features likely remains of the Robert Pack house of c. 1800. This is now a wet area, thanks to a nearby culvert, installed under Water Street at this point. We uncovered only a few artifacts of uncertain date from the inside of the chimney, likely related to chimney repairs, rather than construction. Test pits around the features were unproductive, exposing only gray alluvial soil, washed in from the recent culvert, yielding scraps of plastic even from 50 to 60 cm dbs, emphasizing how rapidly the terrain has changed around the old Pack house. The area is so wet that further excavation would require pumps and diversion of the culvert. Further tests of the waterfront area as well as the higher area, inland from the former coal sheds and quays at the east of the site, included the usual REW and a few sherds of dark wine or beer bottle glass -- all likely 19th- or early 20th-century.

Discussion

Results from the survey of house yards, including Aggie's Garden, the Elson Yard and the Hopkin's Property (CkAh-13, 14 and 15) confirm cartographic indications that Carbonear had expanded east along Water Street by the 19th century. Indeed 18th-century maps already show a few permanent structures in this area, although unfortunately we found no traces of these. Sid Butt's identification of fired argylite clay at Aggie's Garden is worth tracking, to see if he finds some material evidence of how the clay was used in local construction and, in particular, if it can be associated with a chimney, as we suspect. The minimal results from Masonic Gardens (CkAh-12) were disappointing, given its proximity to the town's first recorded church. A more complete testing of this and adjacent properties might be worthwhile. Meanwhile, we already have or are negotiating permission to test several areas near the original barachois bay, west rather than east on Water Street. So our survey program will continue in 2012, with an emphasis on a new area.

The Rorke Stores site (CkAh-11) is certainly the most promising of the sites identified in our preliminary survey. Like 327 Water Street (CjAe-08) in St John's, which eventually turned out to have preserved one of the longest waterfront sequences there, it is located close to the original beach (Pope 2004b). The identification of an undisturbed dressed stone fireplace, in use perhaps 1800-1840, is a positive indication that early cultural remains are preserved on this site. The depth of later 19th-century fill above these remains is truly impressive. This deep fill and the presence of a forgotten fuel oil tank, means that efficient further research on this promising site will require mechanical assistance in the form of a backhoe or similar equipment.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Ron Howell and the Carbonear Heritage Society, the Town of Carbonear, as well as Sid Butt, Florence Button, Edythe Elson, Max Parsons, Sid Parsons, Linda Saunders and Edwina Sooley, all of Carbonear. The crew moved a lot of dirt carefully and efficiently. The project is unfolding only thanks to a generous donor, who wishes to remain anonymous.

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INDIAN HARBOUR, LABRADOR

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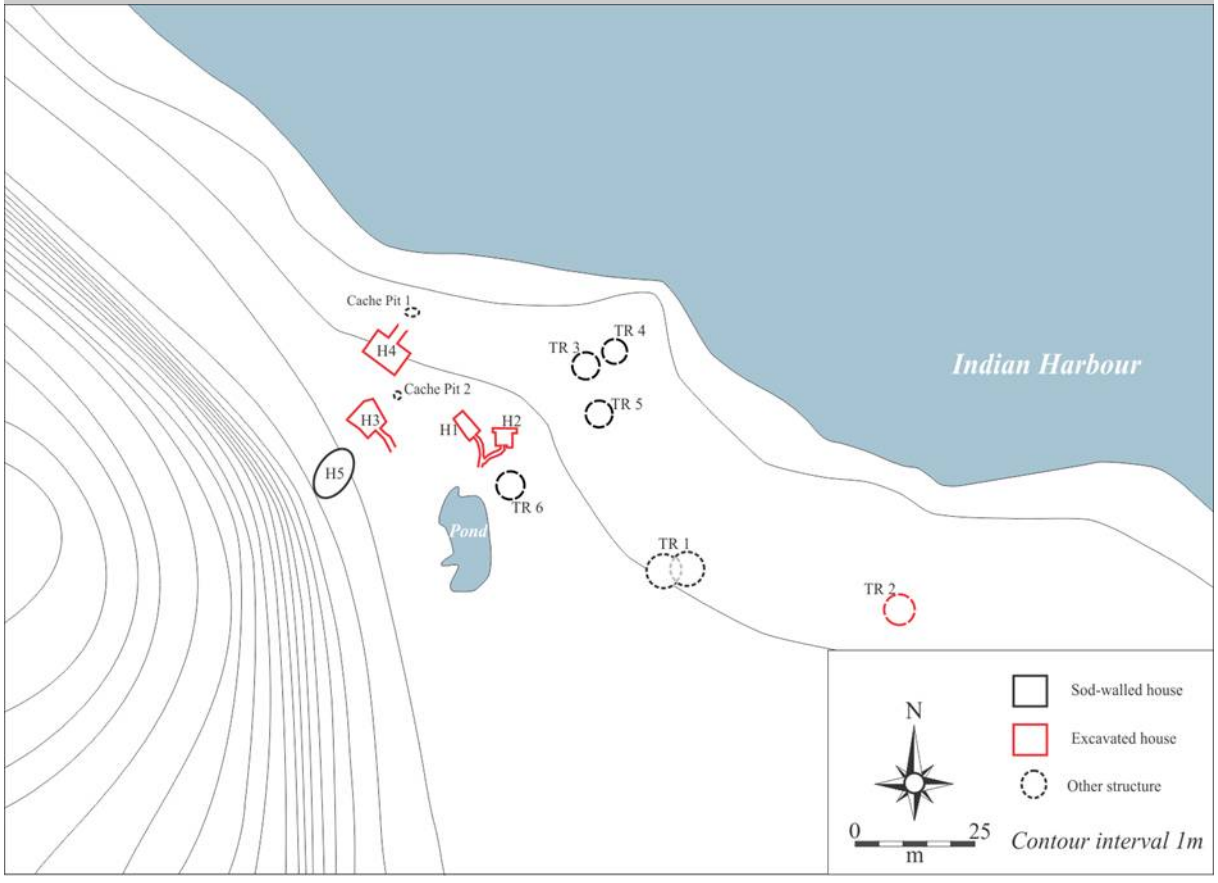

Figure 1 Map of the Indian Harbour site, updated in light of the 2011 excavations.

In 2011, I again conducted excavations at an historic period Inuit site (FkBg-03) at Indian Harbour, on Huntingdon Island near Cartwright, Labrador (Figure 1). This was part of the Memorial University CURA project "Understanding the Past to Build the Future" (*www.mun.ca/labmetis*). For six weeks in July and August, with a crew six students, I excavated one large winter house structure and carried out a survey in the vicinity to identify

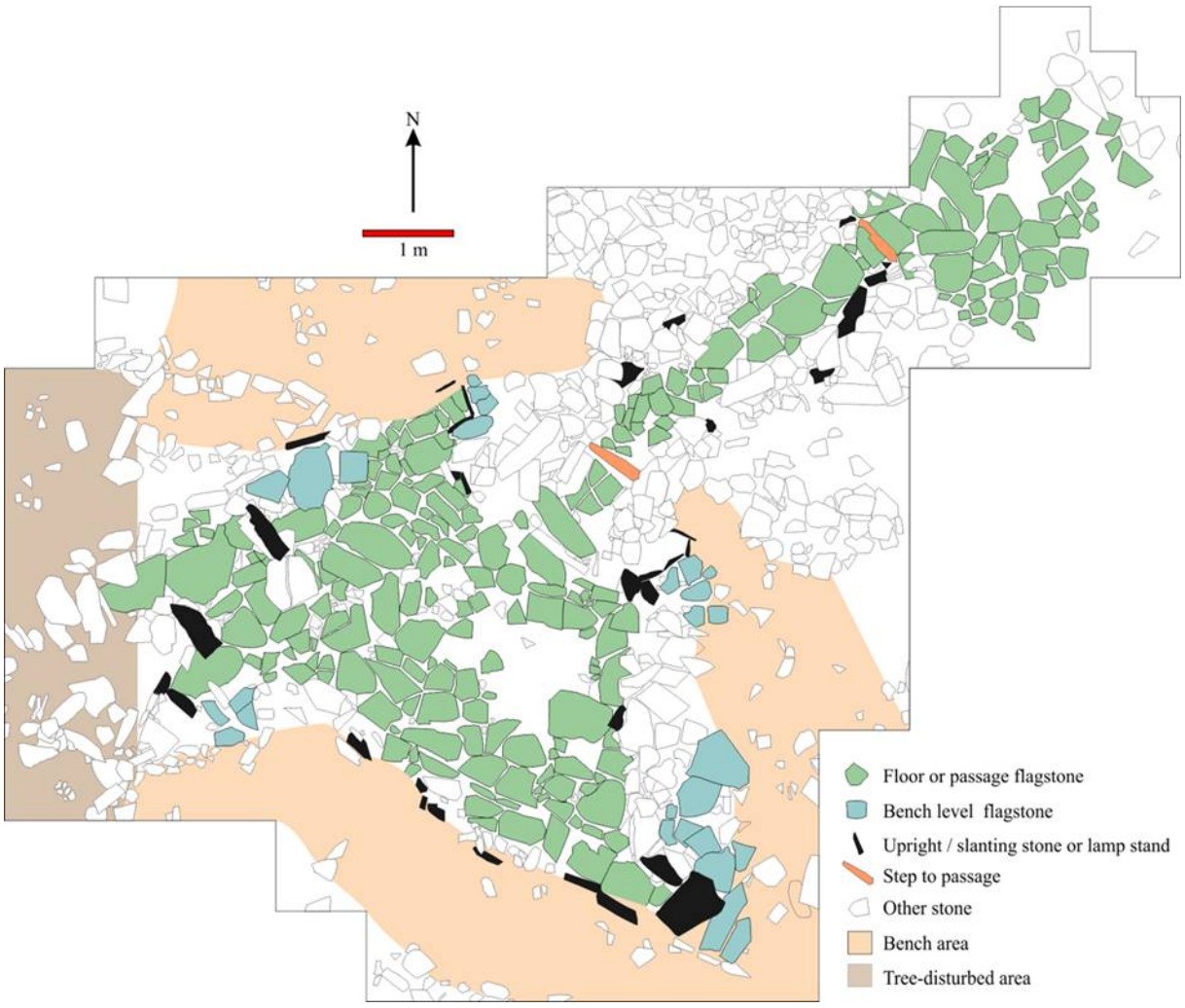

Figure 2 Plan of House 4 following excavation.

one or more sites for excavation in the coming field season. Crewmem-bers this season were CURA Research Assistant Robyn Fleming and Memorial students Phoebe Murphy, Laura Kelvin, Eliza Brandy, Andrew Collins and Vicky Allen. Local students Chelsea Morris, Brandon Morris and Kellie Clark processed artifacts in our lab in Cart-wright. The lab was supervised by a different student crewmember each week, and the students posted their experiences and thoughts on the CURA website blog.

Excavation in 2011 focused on House 4, the largest house at the site, and the only one that is oriented towards the ocean rather than the small pond. The architectural features of House 4 had made it seem likely that it was later than the other houses excavated. We thought that it might date to the period of English occupation of the Labrador coast (i.e. post-1763), in contrast to the other, earlier houses that were occupied either in the French period (House 3), or before (Houses 1 and 2). As such, we hoped that the excavation of House 4 would add yet another dimension to the analysis of changing Inuit-European relations in the Sandwich Bay area in the early historic era. In the course of the excavation the structure known as House 5, thought to be a separate house immediately north of House 4, was revealed to be sim-ply the northern part of House 4. As a result, a structure at the western edge of the site previously labeled as House 6 has been re-named House 5 (Figure 1).

Figure 3 Iron end blade with bone shaft.

Figure 4 Iron ulu blade.

Figure 5 Whale bone sled shoe with wooden dowel.

House 4

House 4 is the northernmost structure on the site. The floor, benches and entrance passage of House 4 were completely excavated (Figure 2). The house interior has a roughly trapezoidal shape, taper-ing from the back wall towards the front. The back wall measures 5.6 m, the front wall measures 3.4 m, and the house is 2.95 m from front to back. There are five alcoves in all, one at each corner of the floor area and an additional one on the back wall near the westernmost corner. The entrance passage is approxi-mately 5.4 m long, and curves very slightly. There is a step down from the house floor into the entrance tunnel, and near the outer end a step up to an irregularly shaped paved area approximately 2.5 m square.

Eleven hundred and twenty-eight artifacts identifiable as to material and origin were recovered from House 4. Of these 85 were traditional Inuit items (some incorporating European materials) or fragments of traditional Inuit materials. Among them are iron end-blades (Figure 3), an iron ulu blade (Figure 4), whalebone sled shoes (Figure 5) and a toy soapstone pot (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Toy soapstone pot.

Nine hundred and thirty-six objects were items of European manufacture or fragments of European ma-terials, including metal, ceramics, glass and wool. The European items included 393 spikes and nails, 69 fragments of glass, 40 kaolin pipe fragments, 30 fragments of ceramics, 22 glass beads, 22 roof tile fragments, 15 knife parts, 6 fish-

Figure 7 Rim sections of Normandy stone ware.

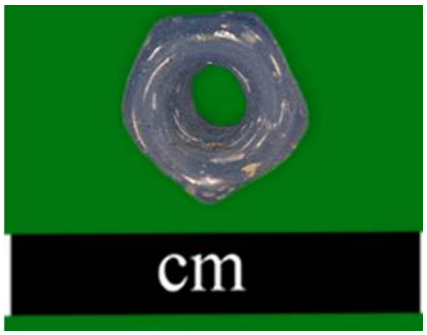

Figure 8 Glass bead.

Figure 9 Iron key.

Figure 10 Base of Stone ware jar.

hooks, 9 other hooks, 2 hinges, 1 gaffe, 1 needle, 1 spoon, and numerous metal scraps (Figures 7 to 10).

Also recovered were 107 items of probable Recent Indian origin, including flakes and nodules of Ramah chert, other chert, quartzite and quartz. Most notable here was a substantial cache of large Ramah chert flakes to one side of the entrance passage.

House 4 is the biggest and most internally complex house at the site. Based on the European as-semblage, it appears to date to the French period on the Labrador coast, probably around the middle of the 18th Century. It is most likely to be roughly contemporaneous with House 3, and the two structures may wall have been inhabited at the same time.

A substantial faunal collection is currently being analyzed, and radiocarbon samples are being prepared for submission to Beta Analytic

Other Activities

Also in 2011, we identified the site of Pidgeon Cove 1, a small Inuit house in a sheltered cove. Unlike the other early historic Inuit sites in the area, this site contains only one house and the house itself appears to be quite small. We plan to excavate this structure in 2012 because it should give us an insight into a settlement type that we have not investigated before.

As in all our previous years working in the Cartwright area, we held a community day on which local residents were invited to come, view the site, and learn about our activities there. Approximately 100 people took advantage of this opportunity over the course of a long day.

PROVINCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OFFICE 2011

Ken Reynolds, Delphina Mercer and Stephen Hull
Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO)

In April two officials of the PAO investigated a possible lithic source in Paradise. The material found was on top of Paradise Hill where the bedrock forms part of the Conception group. This particular outcrop is Broad Cove River Member and is described as a thickly bedded chert and sandstone. The raw material resembles lithics that archaeologists in Newfoundland have come to identify as Trinity Bay chert. The material from Paradise seems to have the same white, chalky exterior cortex with a grey interior.

Figure 1 Paradise Hill lithic samples.

Northern Peninsula and Southern Labrador

The 2011 Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) trip to the Northern Peninsula and Southern Labrador was based on the following itinerary:

1. Delivery of artifacts to several local muse-

Figure 2 Bedrock outcropping of Paradise Hill chert.

ums on behalf of the Rooms.
2. Meeting in St. Paul's with regard to Crown Land Application.
3. Delivery of presentation to NL Hydro employees for Environment week regarding known archaeology sites on the Northern Peninsula and Southern Labrador, particularly in the areas of Hydro's infrastructure.
4. Revisit several known sites on the Northern Peninsula.
5. Survey an area north of the community of Pinware for a site first found by Elmer Harp in 1949.
6. Meeting in Lodge Bay with regard to a proposed turn around area proposed by the Local Service District.

Our trip started at 7 am when we departed St. John's on June 7th. Our first archaeology stop was later that afternoon in St. Paul's. We met with the Town Clerk and Mayor to discuss a piece of land that is proposed for house construction. The land is next to DlBk-06 (St. Paul's Bay 2); which we believed initially to be part of the site. The applicant was open to accessing the land either directly from the road, which would have gone through DlBk-06 or via a hydro pole line from the north.

We took photos of the area and recorded GPS coordinates for the four posts marking land being applied for. The Mayor was made aware that further investigation would be necessary before construction. That work was conducted in September, including test pitting, that showed the proposed land was just outside the limits of the archaeology site (see Hull 2011 West Coast 2011 Permit 11.33)

The Mayor also mentioned that the Town of St. Paul's was planning to construct a

Figure 3 The hydro pole line north of DlBk-06.

Figure 4 Meeting with the Mayor on the land under application.

wharf on the opposite side of St. Paul's Bay on the ocean side of the bridge. The exact area of the wharf would be closer to the bridge. There is a known site in this area, DlBk-05, however Robert Anstey found no trace of the site in 2009 (see Anstey & Renouf 2009 A Report of the 2009 Archaeological Investigations at St. Paul's Bay-01 (DlBk-05), St. Paul's, Newfoundland. 09.05).

Once we completed our work in St. Paul's we traveled to Cow Head to deliver artifacts to the Payne Museum on behalf of the Rooms. We then drove to Bird Cove and also delivered artifacts to the Bird Cove Interpretation Centre on behalf of the Rooms. We spent the night in Bird Cove.

By 10am the next morning, June 8th, we were in the Grenfell Heritage Hotel & Suites in St. Anthony where we gave a presentation to NL Hydro employees regarding known archaeology sites on the Northern Peninsula. One of the Hydro employees talked about mounds in the ground that he had seen on either Green Island Pond or Green Island Brook Pond. He believed the mounds were winter house sites. Once the presentation was completed, we headed back to the Bird Cove Interpretation Centre where we installed the artifacts that we dropped there the previous day.

While in Bird Cove, we had a conversation with Lawrence Caines, a Bird Cove resident who has been involved with the local archaeology, Interpretation Centre and Big Droke Heritage Foundation since its beginning in the late 1990s. He said he had found flakes near the location of a new telephone pole installation on Big Droke Drive. We inspected the area and found no trace of cultural material. We left Bird Cove and took the 4 pm

Figure 5
The proposed wharf would be where the boats are in the photo. DlBk-05 is to the right, just outside the photo.

Figure 6
Location of the proposed house & wharf and DlBk-05 & 06.

Figure 7 Area surveyed in L'Anse Au Loup.

ferry to Labrador.

When we arrived in Labrador, we had hoped to meet up with Blair Temple of Gerald Penney and Associates, who had been carrying out an assessment on a proposed housing development over the previous few days. Unfortunately, for us he finished up earlier in the day.

The next morning, June 9th, we did a quick walk around the new school in L'Anse au Loup. The area had been assessed prior to construction of the school and no cultural material was found. The construction resulted in the exposure of several new large areas; no cultural material was found in a search of these exposures.

We then walked northeast to the New Church site, EjBf-05, which is behind the Anglican Church in L'Anse au Loup. We were surprised to see that the parking lot had been expanded, leveled and then capped with sand brought in from somewhere else, likely destroying what was left of the New Church site. A few scattered white & pink quartzite flakes were located indicating where the site had been.

We continued walking northeast exploring blowouts towards Country Road. No cultural material was found. We walked from Country Road onto the main road in L'Anse

Figure 8 Blowouts behind the Anglican Church that contain the New Church site in the winter of 2002.

Figure 9 Parking lot behind the Anglican Church show how the blowouts have been leveled and capped, 2011.

Figure 10 Anchor believed to be from Schooner Cove now in L'Anse au Loup.

au Loup and noted a large wrought iron anchor believed to be from Schooner Cove on display in front of a house.

We then headed up Church Road to the front of the Anglican Church and found quartz crystal/white quartzite flakes at the Church Parking Lot site, EjBf-14.

Later that day we drove to Pinware and briefly inspected Pinware Hill. There is still ongoing erosion including what we thought was a new area of erosion to the left of where Schwarz had excavated a hearth last year. Curiously we also found a white shopping bag full of white quartzite flakes, chunks and cores.

For the next several hours, we explored the area behind Pinware Hill looking for new early Maritime Archaic sites and looking for Pinware West 2 (EjBe-09) which was found by Harp in 1949. The given location (see the red dot in Figure 13) is on the edge of a large bog but Harp described it as being in a blow-out and on the north side of the hills behind Pinware Hill.

We managed to find one small site consisting of perhaps a dozen small white quartzite flakes spread over a small area nestled in a slight saddle between two rock outcrops behind Pinware Hill. This site will be Pinware Saddle (EjBe-87)

We also managed to locate the most logical place for Pinware West 2 (EjBe-09). On the north side of the hills behind Pinware Hill there are very few large blow-outs which Harp recorded was the location of Pinware West 2. We believe Pinware West 2 (EjBe-09) was located in the blow-out in Figure 14.

After finishing up in this area we briefly searched for the site of Black Rock Brook which we did not locate.

The next morning we drove to L'Anse au Clair and gave another presentation to NL Hydro employees regarding known archaeology sites along the southern shore of Labrador. We then drove to Lodge Bay for a meeting with a member of the Southeastern Aurora Development Association to discuss a proposed pull-off area next to Cartwright's

Figure 11 Church Parking Lot site is amongst the blow outs and alders in the foreground.

Figure 12 Shopping bag full of white quartzite flakes, chunks and cores.

Figure 13 Area explored behind Pinware Hill. Yellow dot - Flakes Pinware is a new site. Yellow dot - Harp is the correct location of Pinware West 2. Red dot - Pinware West 2 is the old, incorrect location.

Figure 14 Blow-out that once contained Pinware West 2 (EjBe-09).

Figure 15 Cartwright's Ranger Lodge is next to the shed.

Ranger Lodge site. After hearing our concerns about the possibility of negatively affecting the site, it was agreed upon that the opposite side of the Trans-Labrador Highway would be a better location.

We spent the next day checking on known archaeology sites from the beaches at L'Anse au Clair to the Cow Path site in West St. Modeste. Starting in L'Anse au Clair we searched the area around the cemeteries and found nothing cultural. We then moved to the lower terrace to search blowouts below the cemeteries closer to town and found many flakes of Ramah and red/pink quartzite.

We then moved on to search the Forteau beach area. We started at the Government wharf and walked for approximately 1 km. We found a considerable amount of historic material eroding from a 1 to 1.5 metre high eroding bank behind houses of Alex Flynn and Dennis Flynn. Most of the material dated to the 19th century and came from gardens behind Alex's house.

We then went to L'Anse au Diable, checked on the Juniper and Cox Points sites, and found scattered flakes of lithic material at both sites. Next, we checked on the Cow Path site where we found white quartzite everywhere. To our astonishment, we learned that the Labrador Pioneer Foot Path runs right through the site as well as an ATV track (which we already knew about). This important site is under heavy threat from erosion due to the ATV trail and footpath.

The next morning we started our drive back to St. John's.

West Coast

A brief field trip was taken in late August to various places on the west coast including Howley, Pasadena and St. Paul's.

We left St. John's on Sunday August 28th 2011. We briefly stopped at Pope's Point in Badger noting that no progress had been made on the construction of the RV Park. We continued on to Rocky Harbour where we met briefly with Mr. William Parsons who is constructing a cabin at St. Paul's that we suspected was impacting St. Paul's Bay 2 (DlBk-06). We spent the night in Rocky Harbour. In the morning, we went to St. Paul's and met briefly with Monica Pittman (Town clerk) to let her know of our plans.

Once at the site, it was obvious that the tractor that had been on the site followed

Figure 16 Eroding bank behind Alex Flynn's house (EiBf-49).

Figure 17 Historic material from Alex Flynn's back yard.

Figure 18 Labrador Pioneer Foot Path runs through the Cow Path site. White quartzite can be seen in the foreground.

Figure 19 Eroding quartzite at the Cow Path site.

Figure 20 Showing tractor tracks down the pole line.

the hydro pole line via an old turn off from the highway ~300 metres north of St. Paul's Bay 2 (Figure 21). There was no obvious concern with how the tractor accessed the site.

Shortly after we got to the site Mr. Parsons arrived and explained his plans to orient his cabin and access road. Looking at Figure 21, the green polygon will be the location of the cabin. The blue polygon is the approximate location of the site. The yellow polygon is the hydro pole route (Figure 20). The red lines are our track log (the area we walked). The red lines at the northeast corner of the cabin/green polygon show the proposed route for Mr. Parsons access road. We dug six test pits (red and white circles on the map). Three test pits were dug on the periphery of the site and three on the edge of Mr. Parsons's property. One test pit contained a single brown semi-translucent flake (red dot on Figure 21). The slash pile taken from the cabin location was also searched and no cultural material was found. Mr. Parson's proposed cabin location and access road do not appear to have impacted St. Paul's Bay 2 (DlBk-06).

Late in August the PAO was contacted about a proposal for the construction of a Sea Cadet Training facility at Pasadena Beach in Pasadena. Given that Deer Lake has had several spot finds over the years and there are two known sites on the lake (Deer Lake Park & the former South Brook Park) the PAO thought Pasadena Beach may have some archaeological potential.

A brief assessment of the proposed area for the Sea Cadet Training facility was conducted in the afternoon of August 29th, 2011. The beach area was searched as were several wind blown trees and exposed surface areas. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Gambo and Kippens

The need for exact locations for Mi'kmaq cemeteries in Gambo and Kippens and to judge the need for an archaeological assessment on a proposed road in Kippens prompted this short field trip.

The author left St. John's at 7:30 am

Figure 21 Location of cabin. The green polygon is the proposed location of the cabin. The blue polygon is the approximate location of the site. The yellow polygon is the hydro pole route. Six test pits are the red and white circles.

September 29th, 2011 and drove to Gambo to meet with Mr. Ray Goulding of the local historic committee. We first went to Clay Cove, which is the first large cove east of Doloman's Point. According to Mr. Goulding Clay Cove was home to several families in the 19th century. This has not been substantiated archaeologically but there is census and birth/death records supporting his information. Given this information, the Borden number for Doloman's Point will be expanded to include all of the east side of Doloman's Point including Clay Cove.

We then left Clay Cove and accessed Doloman's Point through the property of the Freshwater Inn and on to a very old foot trail. One branch of the trail lead right to the former community on the southwest corner of the point and a second branch lead to a Church of England Cemetery on the east side of the point.

The exact number of people buried at the cemetery is not known but the earliest known burial is that of John Madgwick who died in 1777. His headstone is still preserved at the Anglican Church in Gambo. There are other fragments of headstones at the cemetery but they are all broken and lying flat on the ground.

Doloman's Point, the former community, was first visited and tested in 1987 with a revisit in 1988; Fred Schwarz did both. He

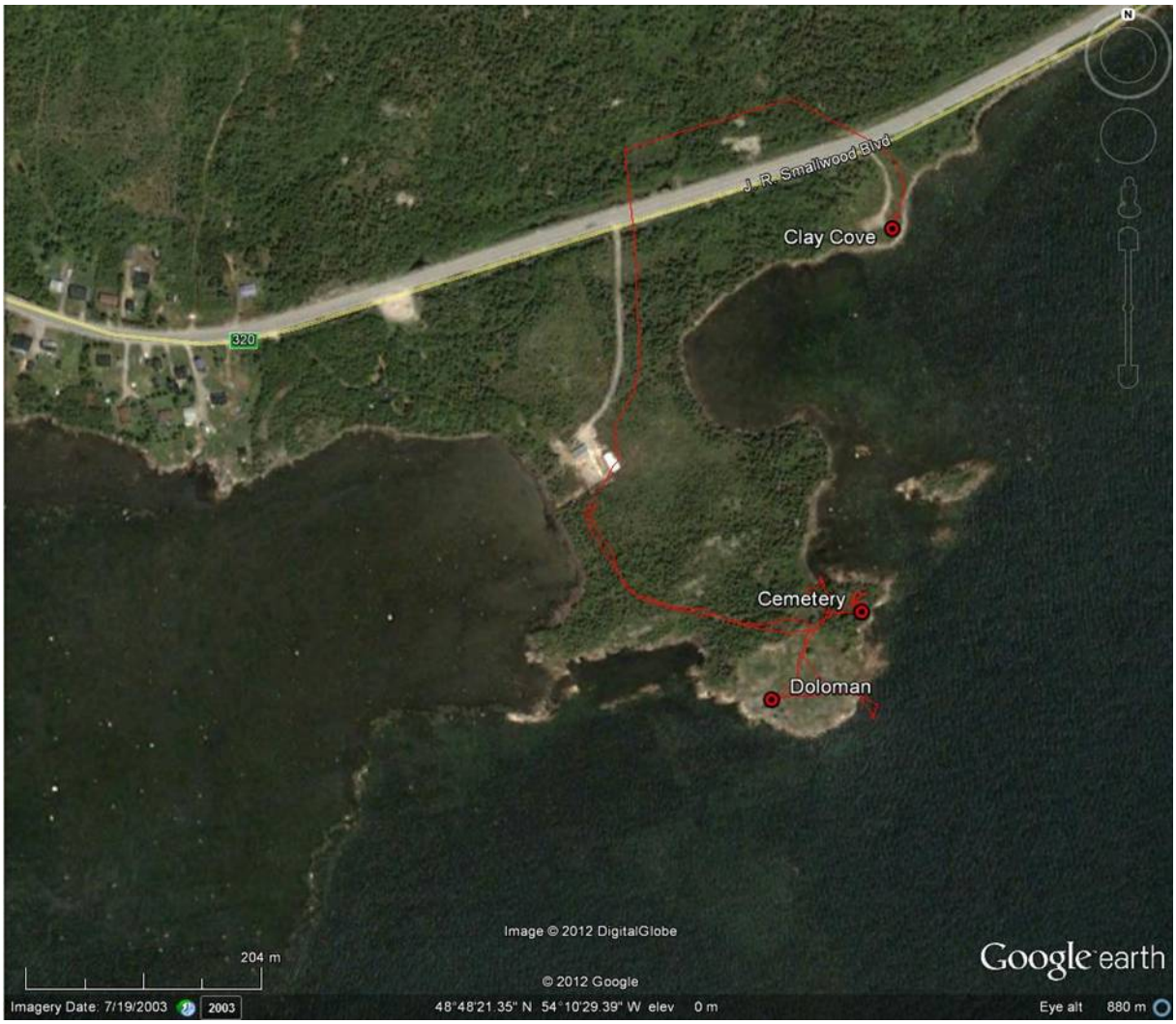

Figure 22 Location of Clay Cove, Doloman's Point and its associated cemetery. The red line is our track log and varies from the road because of a grid shift difference.

recorded that the site had a mid to early nineteenth-century European occupation. Since then we have learned that the first settlers on Doloman's Point were a family named Pritchett who arrived in 1834 to carry out a salmon fishery in three nearby rivers. When they arrived, they noted there were clearings on the point that they attributed to previous Beothuk and Mi'kmaq settlements. No trace of either culture was found on the site when it was tested in 1987-88. By the late 1800s, the quantity of salmon in the rivers was in decline and the Pritchetts and their employees turned their attention to sawmill operations. By the early 1900s, most people had moved away from the point further in the bay toward Middle Brook. Today there seems to be no trace of the houses, wharves, sheds etc. that would have been constructed by the people living on Doloman's Point for nearly 70 years.

We left Doloman's Point and went to a late nineteenth-century-early twentieth-century Mi'kmaq cemetery for which I needed to collect the coordinates. I took pictures of the cemetery and recorded that there are 12 burials; two of which appear to be children. A local group has been maintaining the cemetery including building boxes around their outlines that were filled with beach cobbles.

After finishing in Gambo I drove to

Figure 23 John Madgwick headstone in Gambo. (Photo Ray Goulding).

Corner Brook for the night and the next morning I drove to Kippens where I had planned to meet up with Mr. Gerald Flynn (Town Clerk for Kippens). He and Mr. Bert Alexander agreed to show me the location of another, but earlier, Mi'kmaq cemetery. Unlike the Gambo Mi'kmaq cemetery, the Kippens cemetery was next to impossible to distinguish. This cemetery is known locally but it is not known who is buried there beyond that the people were Mi'kmaq. There was little to no physical trace of the burials. In several places, we walked over small undulations in the ground. According to Mr. Alexander, a former Mi'kmaq Band chief, the Mi'kmaq did not bury their dead very deep and the burials were actually the rises under our feet and not the typical dips of settled burials. Despite it being hard to distinguish the burials, we were certain we were in the right location because of information provided by several informants including that the cemetery was fenced in during the 1970s and 80s. We were able to find traces of the fence.

After we found the cemetery both Mr. Flynn and Mr. Alexander left and I explored the approximate route for the proposed road. I walked for 200-300 m to the east toward Stephenville noting that the ground in this whole area is elevated well above the beach, perhaps by as much as 100 to 200 feet. I returned to my car and drove down McCarthy's Lane and then down Bayview Heights. At the end of

Figure 24 Gambo Mi'kmaq cemetery.

Figure 25 Showing cemetery, fence and cellar locations. The red line is our track log and varies from the road because of a grid shift difference. It should be farther north so that our track was just in the woods and not on the beach. Yellow line is the approximate location of a road proposed by the Town.

this road, I found a well-worn trail that travels west along the beach. Near the end of the trail, I ended up back at the west end of the new houses on McCarthy's Lane. On the way back to my car, I noticed and explored several openings in the brush. In one of these openings, I found what appears to be the foundation for a very small building, likely a root cellar, approximately 2-3m x 3-4m in size. After finding the cellar, I went back to my car and drove back onto the main road in Kippens with the intention of looking at the area where the road was to start. However, this area had "Private Property No Trespassing" signs on it, so I headed back to the highway and headed back to St. John's.

Figure 26 Parts of the fence from the Mi'kmaq cemetery next to a stake we placed in the ground.

Figure 27 Galvanized nails that held the pickets on the fence.

Figure 29 Showing the steep bank up from the ocean. The Mi'kmaq cemetery is located at the point of land in the background.

Figure 30 The end of where I walked heading east, these houses are at the end of McCarthy's Lane.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN WEST-CENTRAL NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY-OCTOBER 2011

Fred Schwarz
Black Spruce Heritage Services

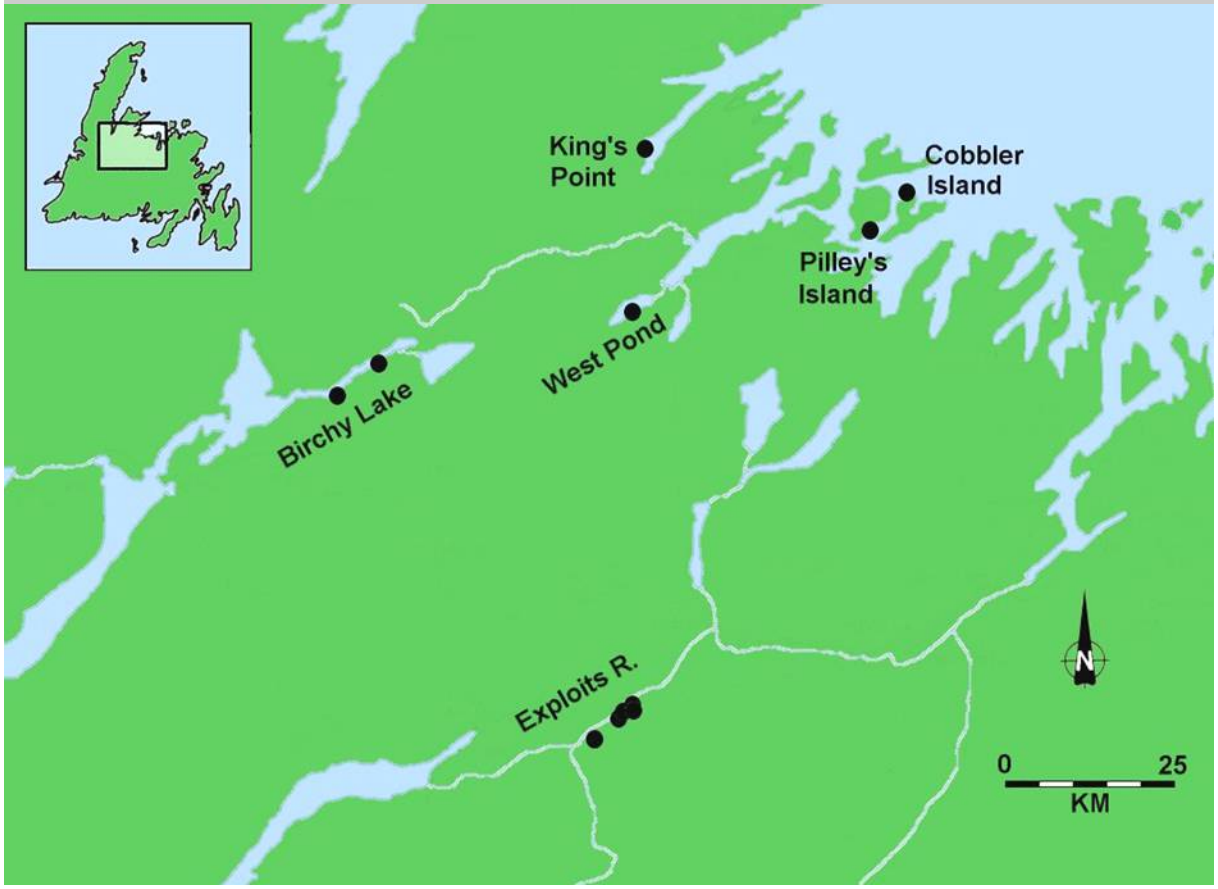

Figure 1 Locations Investigated in West-Central Newfoundland in 2011.

In 2011, Black Spruce Heritage Services undertook a number of site visits for the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) as well as Historic Resources Impact Assessments (HRIA) of proposed development areas in west-central Newfoundland. These included:

- Monitoring vegetation removal and recording surface-visible features at six historic Beothuk sites on the Exploits River;
- HRIA of two cottage development areas on Birchy Lake;
- Site visit to relocate a housepit feature at DiBb-01 on West Pond;
- HRIA of a proposed development area near King's Point, Green Bay;
- HRIA of a proposed development area on Pilley's Island, Notre Dame Bay;
- Site visit to delineate surviving cultural deposits at DjAv-03, on Cobbler Island, Brighton, Notre Dame Bay;
- HRIA of a proposed development area adjacent to DjAv-03; and
- HRIA of another proposed development area nearby on Cobbler Island.

Exploits River Beothuk Sites

Archaeological surveys commissioned in 2010 by the PAO indicated that many historic Beothuk sites on the Exploits River between Red Indian Falls and Noel Paul's Brook had been seriously encroached upon by the forest, leading to negative impacts on the sites (McLean 2010, 2011). In 2011, the PAO de-

Figure 2 Housepit 1 at Red Indian Falls 5 (DbBf-01) after brush clearing.

termined that removal of the vegetation was required, under the supervision of an archaeological consultant. The objective was to halt the slow destruction of these cultural resources, and allow for a clearer views and recording of the shape, size and depth of the house pits and any possible associated storage pits or other depressions or features. In addition to delineating cutting areas and recording site features exposed by the clearing, the archaeologist was to monitor the removal of all vegetation to ensure that no damage was done to the resources.

The sites to be cleared and recorded were:

- DfBb-1 (Red Indian Falls 5)
- DfBb-2 (Red Indian Falls 3)
- DfBb-3 (Red Indian Falls 1)
- DfBb-4 (Red Indian Falls 2)
- DfBb-6 (Red Indian Falls 4)
- DeBb-5 (Little Brook)

This work was undertaken with the assistance of Don Pelley and Ray Cluney of Grand Falls, between July 1 and July 5, 2011. The 2011 vegetation clearance program was successfully completed and eighteen confirmed Beothuk housepits at the six cleared sites have now been recorded and photographed with somewhat greater clarity.

Some of these housepits appear to exhibit unusual features, as noted by McLean (2010). These include the Little Brook site (DeBb-05), where two adjoining housepit features had been recorded previously. Following clearance, Housepit 2 appears to be little more than a shallow rectangular depression that extends from the eastern wall of Housepit 1. Though it may well be cultural, its characteristics do not suggest that is it a housepit *per se*.

At Red Indian Falls 3 (DfBb-02),

Figure 3 Housepit 2 at Red Indian Falls 2 (DfBb-04) after brush clearing.

Housepit 3 appeared in 2010 to have unusual shelf-like features aligned between the sleeping hollows and the base of the housepit walls (McLean 2011). Following clearance, their presence was confirmed, and an additional shelf-like feature identified at nearby Housepit 2. These "shelves" are not typical of historic Beothuk housepits, and their function remains unclear.

Housepit 1 at Red Indian Falls 4 (DfBb-06) is an unusually large (7x4m) elongated housepit depression. Long oval or rectangular housepits are rare, but not unknown at Beothuk sites. For example, House 4 at Boyd's Cove had almost identical interior dimensions and a long linear central hearth that invited comparison with the Innu *shaputuan* (Pastore 1986; 1992). If DfBb-06 Housepit 1 contained a linear central hearth parallel to the long axis of the structure, we would have no hesitation classifying it as a *shaputuan*-like structure as well. However, the central hearth at DfBb-06 Housepit 1 appears instead to be a 2x2.5m subrectangular feature oriented perpendicular to the axis of the structure.

While no additional housepits were conclusively identified as a result of the vegetation clearance, nine smaller pit features have now been recorded in association with the known housepits. Six of the nine pit features were identified at one site, Red Indian Falls 1 (DfBb-03).

Birchy Lake HRIA

The Land Management Division, Department of Environment Conservation, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, has proposed two new cottage development areas on Birchy Lake, between Springdale and Deer Lake. Area A is located at the western end of Birchy Lake, near Birchy Narrows, while Area

Figure 4 Lens of calcined bone in north wall of testpit at Birchy Lake 11 (DhBe-05).

B is situated closer to the eastern end of the lake, several kilometres from the mouth of Sheffield Brook The development was projected to have potential historic resources impacts and Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) was called for in these areas. Black Spruce Heritage Services undertook background research and field assessment of the proposed lakeshore development areas in October, 2011.

Background research indicated that archaeological remains potentially present in the area included prehistoric Maritime Archaic, Palaeo-Eskimo, Recent Indian, and potentially, historic Beothuk remains, either of ephemeral camps or of more substantial base camps. These are most likely to be encountered in strategic locations offering dry, level ground suitable for habitation. Previous assessment (Erwin 2004; Erwin and Holly 2006a, 2006b; Holly and Erwin 2007, 2008; Minaskuat 2010; Reynolds 2002) has reported sites from all precontact periods (though not yet historic Beothuk) on Birchy Lake. Previously-recorded sites on Birchy Lake have in all instances been significantly or entirely deflated as a result of water levels which have been artificially-raised since the early 20th century.

Assessment yielded no evidence for historic resources within proposed Cottage Development Area A, but assessment of proposed Cottage Development Area B led to the discovery of two precontact sites.

The first of these, Birchy Lake 10 (DiBe-07), is represented by a single, tiny flake of pale grey chert encountered in testing just outside Area B. This site may have limited or no surviving *in situ* deposits.

The other site, Birchy Lake 11 (DhBe-05), is located on a broad, low, level point of

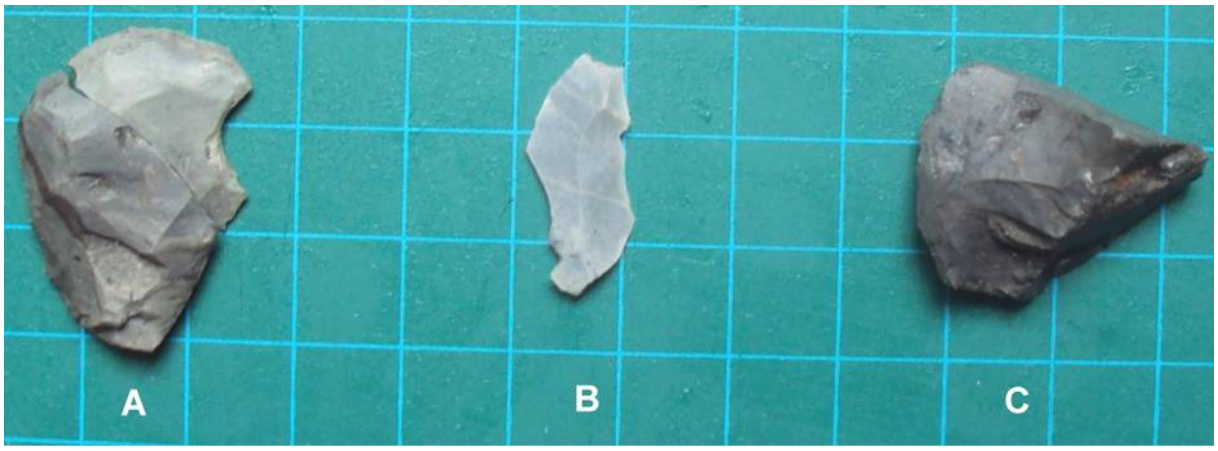

Figure 5 Artifacts recovered from Birchy Lake 11 (DhBe-05).

land. One testpit excavated 5m behind the edge of the 1m-high bank intersected the southeastern end of a 10cm-thick dense deposit of calcined bone fragments. This material was collected as a sample. In addition to the calcined bone are small angular rock fragments, some of which may be firecracked, and three pieces of glossy dark grey-green chert, two of which are joining fragments of an endscraper. Lithic material does not appear to be abundant in this deposit, but this is clearly an *in situ* precontact archaeological deposit, probably dating to the Beaches or Little Passage Complexes (ca. 1500-500 B.P.). Given its closeness to the bank, it may be the interior edge of a once-larger site. Three delineation testpits to the northeast and southwest were negative, suggesting this deposit is small, but we cannot discount the possibility that addition discrete loci may be preserved under spruce thicket to the north, south, and southeast. No additional cultural material was observed on the beach or in the low bank face in front of the site.

Previous archaeological work, particularly by Erwin and Holly, has established that Birchy Lake contains a significant number of sites pertaining to interior settlement in Newfoundland throughout the precontact period. Unfortunately, this same work appeared to suggest that many or all of these sites had been substantially deflated by flooding. In this context, the discovery of DhBe-05 is particularly significant. Unlike previous sites reported on Birchy Lake, DhBe-05 contains surviving deposits which have never been impacted by flooding, and it is possible that other equally undisturbed contexts may survive at other sites elsewhere along the lakeshore. Although surface inspection along active beaches and periodically-flooded surfaces is an important survey strategy on Birchy Lake, further research and HROA/HRIA along Birchy Lake clearly must also include subsurface testing of forested terrain along the lakeshore.

West Pond

West Pond 1 (DiBb-01) is a precontact site on West Pond in the near-coastal interior hinterland of Halls Bay. The site was first reported in 1987 by Gerry Penney (1988), who recovered lithic artifacts in testing, and reported a housepit and a hearth at the site. In 2011, PAO commissioned an essentially non-intrusive investigation of the site, aimed primarily at relocating, describing and georeferencing the reported housepit feature. On August 31, DiBb-1 was accessed by boat with the assistance of Bob Caravan, and the entire point of land searched in an effort to identify the housepit. There is no unambiguous evidence for a housepit feature on the site. The strongest possible candidate for a housepit feature is a subtle, only partially-defined depression located near the very tip of the point. A possible wall margin may be discerned along the southern perimeter of the depres-

sion, which is estimated to measure 3.5m in diameter. Near the center of the hollow an alder is growing out of a small mound measuring less than 1m across. The mound may have been formed by the rootmass of the alder itself, or it may represent a central hearth feature. Two testpits excavated 5m away to the east and west were negative, and visual inspection of the edge of the bank along 120m of beach frontage did not reveal cultural material eroding from the point.

In conversation, one local resident indicated that many years ago, children would go to a point at the mouth of Barney's Brook and the outflow of West Brook "to search for arrowheads." As a result, we also investigated the shorelines along the three points of land which have formed at this stream junction. The points flanking the mouth of Barney's Brook are subject to considerable ice-rafting and erosion, and no cultural materials were noted. Nevertheless, in theory, this remains a strategic location with high potential for pre-contact archaeological remains.

King's Point

HRIA at the site of a proposed commercial cottage development situated on Southwest Arm, Green Bay, between King's Point and Rattling Brook, yielded negative results. Not far to the north lies Corner Brook Cove, and the sandy shorelines here and at the mouth of Rattling Brook were also surveyed for archaeological remains. No cultural material was noted, and unfortunately, the existing properties here have been extensively developed and landscaped.

Pilley's Island

HRIA at the site of a proposed development on the north side of Pilley's Tickle, at the southeastern end of Pilley's Island, yielded negative results.

Brighton Island 1 (Djav-03) and HRIA on Cobbler Island

Brighton Island 1 (DjAv-03) is a Dorset Palaeo-Eskimo site located around an abandoned house on Cobbler Island owned by Capt. Wilf Bartlett of Brighton. The site occupies a low saddle between cliffy outcrops, and overlooks both Brighton Harbour to the southeast, and Long Island Tickle to the northwest. Cultural material had been recovered by the homeowner during excavation of his basement footing, especially the southern wall, and also during excavation of a well in the basement. Clearly the site was at least partially disturbed, but PAO required subsurface testing across the property to determine the extent and condition of any remaining cultural deposits at the site. PAO had secured the owner's permission for the work.

Testing was undertaken at the site on September 1, following a meeting with Capt. Bartlett, who also provided a tour of the property. In all, 25 testpits were excavated here and on the neighbouring property, and of these, nine yielded cultural material. The property as a whole is highly-disturbed, from excavation of the original house foundation, grubbing, levelling, and also from a wide and deep utility line excavation leading across the property to the neighbouring house to the east. Nevertheless, patchy undisturbed (or less disturbed) deposits were identified within a 30x35m area extending south and east of the house, and also to the north, at some distance from the house, where a small grassy meadow rests directly atop the cobbles of the north-facing beach. Capt. Bartlett indicated that this grassy area is vulnerable to erosion and has retreated significantly over the years. Testing was a priority here, since this meadow should be free of any construction-related disturbance. One testpit here was negative, but the other revealed a mixture of lithic artifacts and recent debris in a loose, dark, pebbly loam. There would appear to be disturbed but more-or-less *in situ* cultural deposits in this area.

Archaeological material recovered during testing includes flakes and artifacts clearly pertaining to the Dorset period, but also some Cow Head chert debitage and a side-notched endblade indicating a Groswater component

Figure 6 Palaeo-Eskimo artifacts from DjAv-03. From L-R: tip flute spall; microblade; graver; endblade; end-scraper; slate axe.

at the site as well.

Capt. Bartlett's neighbour to the west has applied for additional land west of Bartlett's house in order to erect a gazebo. It had been reported in the past that excavation of the well for this neighbouring house also yielded precontact artifacts, so there was potential that DjAv-03 extended westward onto this neighbouring property. The proposed gazebo site sits atop the bedrock knoll, and HRIA here was negative. However, the property owner also agreed to allow a testpit to be excavated in his existing backyard. This revealed a layer of introduced fill overlying an intact, undisturbed cultural deposit which yielded a (small) collection of flakes. The owner had recently constructed a small outbuilding nearby and several flakes were also collected from the exposed gravels along a recently-excavated utility line leading to this structure. Djav-3 clearly continues at least 20m and possibly 30m to the west of the Bartlett house. This increases the overall extent of DjAv-03 by 200-300 m,^{2} but more importantly, archaeological deposits here, at the back of the backyard and further from any houses, appear to be undisturbed.

HRIA was also undertaken on a plot of land for proposed house construction overlooking a west-facing cove on Cobbler Island, just east of DjAv-03. The lot in question is extremely steeply-sloping and neither the lot nor the proposed access road have any potential for precontact settlement. However, three testpits were excavated in small localized areas of level ground immediately behind the eroding shoreline at the bottom of the cove. All three were negative. Interestingly, Capt. Bartlett indicated that many years ago, children used to find artifacts here at the bottom of the cove. Given the negative testing results and very limited extent of level, habitable ground here, it is likely that if a precontact site once existed here, it has since been lost to erosion.

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CARBONEAR ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT: SUMMARY OF 2011 FIELDWORK

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Independent Consultant

Background
Study Area

Carbonear Island is situated at the mouth of Carbonear Harbour on the west side of Conception Bay between the communities of Bristol's Hope and Freshwater. The island is approximately 750 m long by 350 m wide and is a maximum of 1 km from shore at its closest point (Figure 1). The north, south and east ends of the island are defined by near-vertical cliffs and steep embankments, with virtually no beach along the shoreline. While it is possible to land at a number of locations, the only practical place that avoids the treacherous inclines is at the southwest end, and even there it is difficult and feasible only when the sea is calm. Thus, the topography and absence of trees for fuel and shelter make Carbonear Island an exposed location unsuitable for year-round habitation.

Overview of the Island's History

Some of the earliest English fortifications erected in Newfoundland were temporary 'civilian defenses', built by the planters themselves with little or no official sanction or support from the Crown. They were used primarily during the winter after the migratory fishing fleet and naval force that defended it had departed for the year, leaving the population more or less to their own devices until the following spring. Essentially, they were places of retreat, constructed on islands and defensible headlands, where the over-wintering population could shelter themselves and 'a portion of their effects' from incursions by France – Britain's long-time economic and political rival in the struggle for control of the increasingly important Newfoundland fishery. Records from 1711 indicate that similar defenses were erected by the civilian population at various locations along the east coast from Ferryland in the south to Bonavista in the north (JWEL 2004). Because Carbonear Island was so difficult to access and relatively close to the mainland, it proved an ideal defensive redoubt for the region's resident population during times of conflict between

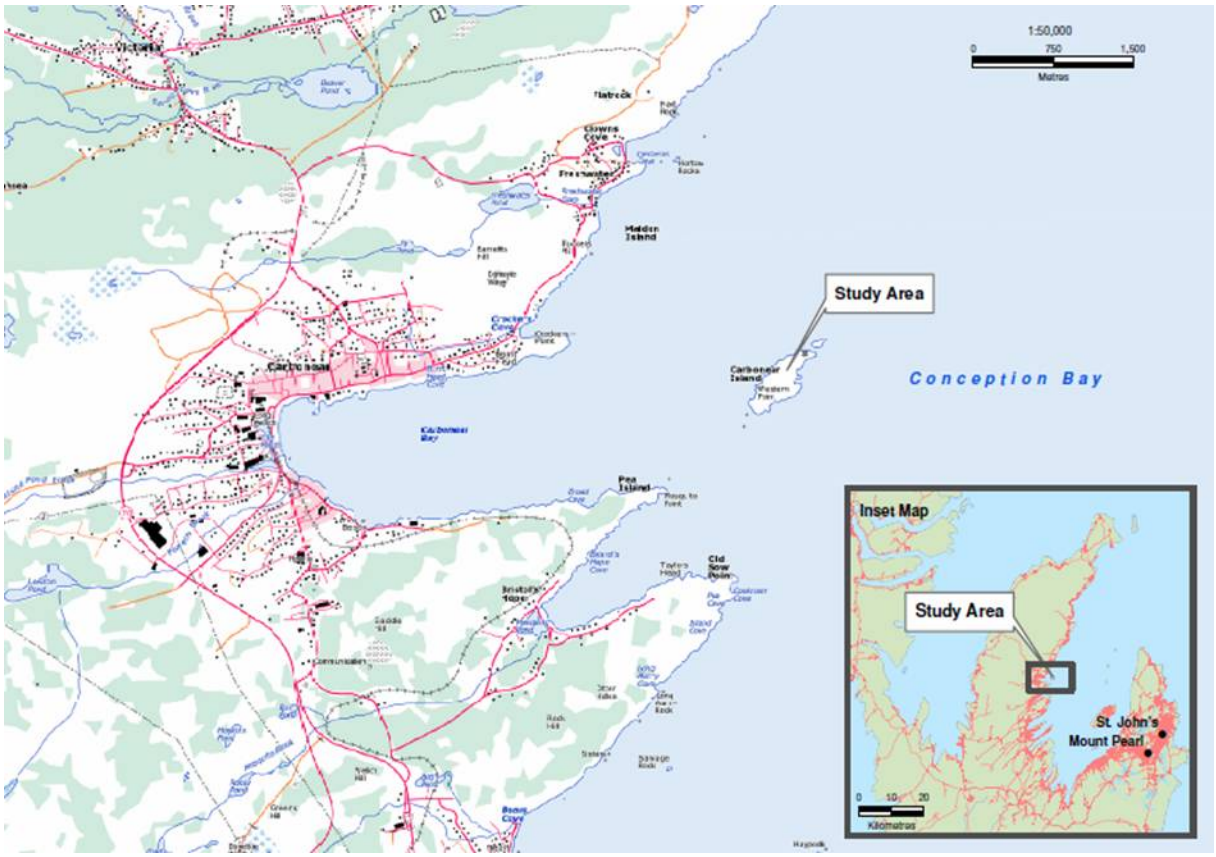

Figure 1 Carbonear Island Study Area.

Britain and France in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The earliest documented reference to the use of Carbonear Island for defensive purposes dates to the winter of 1696 / 97 during King William's War (1689-1697), when residents of the area fled there to secure themselves and their 'effects' against attack from French soldiers and allies led by Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville. The French forces arrived in Carbonear on January 24, 1697, and the island remained under siege until April. D'Iberville's force made several attempts to land, but none were successful.

In 1705, during Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), French troops again attempted to take Carbonear Island after residents from the area had retreated there at the onset of hostilities. Records from the period indicate that the island was used as a place of refuge and defense until the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and that the winter population of 1711 reached 130 persons (JWEL 2004). Although specific documentary evidence is lacking, we may infer, given the relatively large number of people reported to be residing there, that temporary housing and storage must have been constructed at that time. Some buildings and defenses occupied during Queen Anne's War may have dated to the previous conflict of the 1690s.

The outbreak of King George's War (1743-1748), following approximately 30 years of relative peace, saw a resurgence of hostilities and, for the first time, the British Military became involved in the defense of the region. Constructed on Carbonear Island at that time were a Barracks, Provisions Storehouse and Magazine, and two five-gun Batteries of 18-pound cannon, all of which were destroyed by

Figure 2 2011 Excavation Areas.

French troops in 1762. The events of that year marked the end of the use of Carbonear Island for defense purposes. However, it did continue to be used for small-scale agriculture and the fishery up until the 1950s. As well, a navigational light has been maintained on the island since the 1870s (JWEL 2004).

2010 Archaeological Survey

In 2010, an archaeological survey was conducted on Carbonear Island. The focus of the research was to sample a number of locations where 18th century mapping suggested buildings (other than those of the British Military) had been situated as well as any other terrain that appeared suitable for human habitation. The objective was to identify as many occupation areas as possible, to help clarify how the island had been used during the various periods of known occupation, and to locate any evidence of land-use pre-dating the documented history. Such evidence could include, for example, remains associated with an early fishery or a pre-contact or contact-period Aboriginal presence. The 2010 survey was not intended to excavate any area in particular but rather to sample as many locations as possible to help establish the distribution and age of cultural remains on the island.

The 2010 archaeological survey proved very successful in that the evidence recorded, primarily from the western end of the island, suggested the locations of a number of structures dating from the late 17th to the 19th centuries. Unfortunately, no evidence was recorded to confirm an Aboriginal presence or early European fishery.

2011 Archaeological Research

For eight weeks in 2011, a field team of five (supported by two artifact cataloguers) conducted additional sampling at five locations on Carbonear Island, three of which had been identified in 2011 and appeared to date from the civilian period of occupation (i.e., 1690s-1713). The team was hired through the Town of Carbonear, with funding provided by the Department of Human Resources, Labour and Employment, and the Gill Ratcliff Foundation. With the limited crew size, it was not

Photo 1 Area K Prior to Test Excavations.

possible to complete a comprehensive excavation of any particular site. Instead, the research focused on obtaining structural, artifactual and locational data from each area to verify whether the buildings were indeed constructed and occupied by the local population during the conflicts of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This period of Newfoundland's history, and 'this type' of civilian defensive occupation, had not previously seen detailed archaeological investigation.

A brief summary of the results obtained from each area is provided below. A more detailed discussion of the findings is currently being developed and will be presented in the coming months once analysis of the artifact assemblage and field data has been completed.

Area K

Area K is located in a large meadow at the west end of Carbonear Island approximately 100 m northeast of southwest beach (the principal landing place for the island) at the base of a steep incline that provides shelter from the north and northeast winds (Figure 2).

Fieldwork at Area K in 2010 exposed a roughly pear-shaped mound of stone and brick measuring approximately 10 m across. Once the grass had been cut and removed, it was evident that the mound was not a natural feature but was more likely the remains of a fallen stone chimney. Several shards of red brick exposed on the surface suggested there may have been a brick-lined hearth (Photo1). The artifact sample collected from Area K in 2010 suggested an 18th or even late 17th century date. It was also of note that no recent materials, such as creamware or pearlware, were recorded. Therefore, because the building was: a) sheltered from the predominant winter winds; b) located a considerable distance from the shoreline (i.e., not a typical fisheries location); and c) had been constructed with a large stone chimney for heat and cooking, it was reasonable to suspect that its primary purpose was for habitation during winter. Because the island probably had little or no wood for fuel, such a winter habitation would almost certainly have been associated

Photo 2 Remains of Stonework at Area K.

with the civilian defenses. Moreover, the artifact assemblage from 2010, including earthenware and tin-glazed ceramics, was generally consistent with that period of occupation (1690s-1713).

In 2011, further test excavations were conducted at Area K. Because the building was not excavated in total, its overall dimensions and configuration have not yet been confirmed. However, it is apparent that it was a wooden structure that may have burned and clearly it was constructed with a large stone chimney that incorporated brick at several locations. The remains of a hearth were also exposed and recorded (Photo 2). The contours of the ground to the northeast toward the base of the hill could indicate that this building had more than one chimney, possibly one at each end of the structure. Artifacts recorded *in situ* at Area K support a late-17th or early 18th century date of occupation. However, it is not clear at this point, how long the building was in use. Further analysis of the artifact assemblage (and documentary record) associated with Area K should help answer this question.

Even though one portion of the site was subjected to some degree of disturbance during road construction in the 19th century (to provide access to the lighthouse from the shoreline), those works appear to have involved in filling of soils rather than removal. As a result, Area K appears relatively undisturbed and, therefore, holds considerable promise for further field investigation.

Area M

Area M is in a meadow on the south side of the island that appears to have been leveled and possibly expanded through soil and rock removal (Figure 2). Testing in the area in 2010 exposed an alignment of stonework suggestive of a chimney base, as well as

Photo 3 Area M at the Start of Testing (and construction).

a sample of ceramics and glass dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Additional testing at Area M in 2011 confirmed that there was indeed a relatively intensive occupation at this location, with a large sample of 19th century materials recorded. While it has not yet been confirmed, it may be that the structure is associated with the 19th century fishery and was built in the same location used for housing during the conflicts of the late-17th and early 18th centuries. Area M is indeed a well-suited building site, as it is level, well-drained, protected from the northern winds (and possibly gunfire from off-shore vessels), and relatively close to accessible shoreline.

Area O

Area O, on the south side of the island near the edge of a 30 m-high cliff, was originally tested in 2010, with extremely rewarding results (Figure 2). Even though the location was not indicated on any of the historic plans of the island (JWEL 2004), and it is well away from any practical shoreline landing place, the topography is well-drained and generally suited for construction, although it is somewhat sloped (Photo 4).

Excavation of a single 50 cm x 50 cm unit in 2010 revealed a roughly 50 cm-deep, dark-ashy deposit containing numerous iron nails, large, palm-sized pieces of South Somerset-type course earthenware, green bottle glass, and many clay pipe fragments. All of the artifacts appeared consistent with a late 17th to early 18th century occupation, and the ash deposit and quantity of nails certainly suggested it was a building. Moreover, its remote location, protected from the northern winds and possibly gunfire, but offering a clear view across Conception Bay, further supported the possibility that it was yet another winter dwelling occupied during times of war. The presence of a number of animal bones recorded in association, including what appeared to be seal, further support a hypothesized winter occupation.

A number of 2 m x 2 m excavation units completed in 2011 revealed a large quantity of rubble-stone extending to approximately 50 cm below surface, overlying a feature interpreted as a section of an extremely

Photo 4 Start of Testing at Area O.

rough-built chimney and stone-paved hearth. The masonry, which is in places severely fractured and discolored from heat, seems to have been built-into (and most likely derived from) the adjacent bedrock outcrop. It is of note that no brick whatsoever was recorded at this site, which could speak to the lack of resources available at the time and possibly the haste in which it was built. The large collection of artifacts recorded at Area O in 2011 strongly support the assertion that this was another civilian dwelling used for a relatively brief period *circa* 1700 and then abandoned.

Unlike the majority of archaeological sites in Newfoundland from this period, where the ceramic and glass artifacts have generally been severely fragmented through a prolonged human use of an area, artifacts from Area O on Carbonear Island (and from other areas as well) consist of relatively large sherds not mixed with more recent wares. This could indicate that use of this building and the adjacent terrain was relatively short-lived. The assemblage included many smoking pipe components, large sections of green bottle glass and course earthenware, including the base of a red earthenware chafing dish, similar in form to others originating in London, England, and dated *circa* 1600 to 1720 (Photo 5). Clearly, further field research is warranted at this location. We may expect to recover additional structural and, perhaps more importantly, social and cultural data bearing on this period of occupation on Carbonear Island, and in Newfoundland generally.

Area Q

Area Q is approximately 25 m to the northeast of Area O on a raised and near-level meadow (Figure 2). It too is protected from the northern winds, would appear to be out of reach of gunfire from the water, and is well away from any location that might be developed for a seasonal fishery. The area was not tested in 2010, but the setting did warrant sampling in 2011. The results obtained from a 2 m x 2 m unit suggest that a dwelling was

Photo 5 Artifacts Recovered From Area O.

situated at this location and the artifact assemblage, which includes smoking pipe components, green bottle glass and fragments of North Devon sgraffito ware, suggest a dating *circa* 1700, if not slightly earlier. In general, Area Q appears to be undisturbed. It is likely that further research here will be extremely rewarding, particularly if it proves to be associated with the civilian occupation of the island, contemporary with the other structures discussed above.

Area R

Area R is to the southwest of Areas O and Q on sloping terrain between two prominent outcrops (Figure 2). Only limited sampling was conducted at this location in 2011 but, as in other areas, the results were quite rewarding. From a single 2 m x 2 m unit (not fully excavated due to time constraints), over 650 nails and other metal objects were recovered, as well as a large quantity of ceramics and glass, all of which appear to date *to circa* 1700. A large quantity of rubble stone recorded in the unit suggests that the building here, which was likely a dwelling, was constructed with a stone chimney. No brick was noted. Clearly, further research at this location is warranted, as it too seems to be contemporary with the structures identified at Areas O and Q (and possibly K).

Six-Pound Cannon

During fieldwork in 2011, the muzzle of a small-bore cannon barrel was discovered protruding from beneath a massive deposit of rock on the shoreline at the southwest end of the island (Figure 2). Even though no excavation was conducted to determine how much of the cannon remains (i.e., is it complete or only a partial section), it was possible to measure the bore-diameter at approximately 3.5

Photo 6 Muzzle of 6-Pd Cannon.

inches. This diameter is generally consistent with six-pounder cannon. Records kept by Father Boudoin during the French assault on Carbonear Island in the winter of 1696 / 97 (JWEL 2004), states that the English residents who had retreated there and established defenses and crude accommodations, had at least four six-pound cannon mounted at various locations. Whether the one discovered in 2011 is from that period has yet to be proven. However, its location at the southwest end of the island where it was thought that French troops might attempt a landing, may indicate that in the 1690s it was in place on the high-ground above the beach and had either toppled over or was discarded sometime after 1713. Thereafter, it presumably became buried in rock from land-slides, which are common in that location. There is no information available at this point to suggest the cannon originated from a shipwreck situated close to the shoreline (Photo 6).

Summary

A second year of fieldwork on Carbonear Island in 2011 has further confirmed that this is an archaeological / historic site with considerable promise. While it was known that there was ample documentary evidence and structural remains associated with the British Military presence on the island from the 1740's-1762, little, if any, archival and archaeological research had been conducted into the 'civilian' period of occupation dating from the 1690s to *circa* 1713. To date, at least three (and possibly four) structures thought to originate from that time have been identified and tested, and each seem to be undisturbed, with no admixture of more recent cultural materials through subsequent use of those parts of the island. All the buildings are situated in sheltered and seemingly secure, out-of-the-way locations, distant from the southwest shoreline where more recent (19th and 20th century), fisheries-related structures were erected, and where one would logically

build in times of peace. The relatively large artifact assemblage recorded in 2011 from Areas K, O, Q and R, as well as the size and condition of the ceramic and glass fragments, could point to an occupation that is relatively tightly datable to *circa* 1700. As well as an occupation that may have been intensive but short-lived - possibly extending over a period of less than 30 years (1689-1713). If this proves correct, and ample architectural data and material-culture has survived (which seems to be the case), then the archaeological remains on Carbonear Island could be an invaluable resource for dating other historic sites in the province and for developing a better understanding of this and other distinctive civilian-defensive settlements in Newfoundland at the turn of the 18th century.

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THE 2011 FIELD SEASON AT NORTH ISLAND-1 (FeAx-3)

Marianne Stopp
Historical Research Branch, Parks Canada

The site of North Island-1 is at the mouth of St. Michael's Bay, southern Labrador, and consists of two Inuit sod houses and their middens. The houses were inhabited beginning from sometime in the late 1500s /early 1600s until the mid-1700s. This year's field season was a success but it was nevertheless compromised by more stormy weather than in previous years. The focus of my work at North Island has been to examine my 2002 proposition that Inuit presence in southern Labrador was year-round and not dictated solely by access to European goods. Inuit subsistence during the very early contact period is also of interest as is the nature of Inuit-European relations. A complex picture of all three is emerging as analysis moves forward.

In 2011, I was particularly interested in learning more about structural aspects of House B. Although only the lowermost levels remain, what became evident was that forethought and planning had gone into the house's construction. An entrance passage was finally confirmed after several years of wondering whether the entrance was a traditional passage or a European-style door. By the end of the season, a line of beach stones extending from the main living area to the midden area was fully uncovered. The stones are laid directly on bedrock and form a feature approximately 3 m in length that slopes towards the east. The downslope would have created a cold-trap effect to prevent cold air from reaching the house interior. Remains of a passage tunnel were not discernable on the surface and it is possible that the last occupation of the house had a shorter sod entrance or a European-type door while the passage way uncovered this summer dates to an earlier occupation.

A small activity area or alcove was also identified to one side of the entrance passage. From the amount of charcoal found in one corner, this may be where cooking took place. Many scattered wood fragments in the alcove test units are difficult to interpret they appear too small to be structural, and may be non-cultural intrusions.

To learn more about wall construction, test units were placed into what remains of the lower courses of the house walls. The south and east walls of the house consist of sods placed onto bedrock. The bedrock slopes upwards on these sides to create a natural bowl into which the sod house was fitted. Along the north side of House B, the wall again consists of densely packed sods that appear to have been supported on the inside by vertical wood uprights. The east wall, however, was slightly different from the others. Its lower course, on either side of the entryway, consists of sods into which beach rocks was placed, probably as a form of buttressing to prevent collapse. Because the natural downward slope of the bedrock is towards this wall, any water run-off and gravitational pull is in that direction. We had ample evidence of flow direction after several rainfalls during the season when the house floor remained wet but not sodden but the end of the entrance passage and the midden were constantly marshy.

House floor construction was also of interest. The rock jumble overlying the house floor was removed in one section of the interior to reveal carefully laid flooring. This too was removed to show that much of the floor paving, which is all of beach rock, was originally laid directly atop the bedrock, except for flooring stones near the entrance that were levelled with a thin layer of soil. The fact that house floor rests on bedrock also illustrates that a quantity of soil was first removed from the house area before the house interior was

Figure 1 House B, North Island-1 Inuit sod house, 17th-18th century (photo M. Stopp).

constructed.

One aspect of the house that will always remain a puzzle is its roofline. Descriptions and photos of 19th century sod houses in Labrador confirm that at this later period there is no single roofing style. Some early sod houses have a gabled roofline, while others are hipped or rounded. All seem to have wooden beams covered by substantial peat sods. In some parts of the Arctic, Inuit used whale ribs and other parts of the whale skeleton to support and shape the house roof. The St. Michael's Bay sod houses give no clues on how the roof was built. The thin layer of soil over the entire house suggests that roofing sods were not very thick. No wooden struts or beams have been found although these may have been salvaged at some time in the past. The wood uncovered to date is short and appears to have collapsed inwards from mainly the north wall. One very unusual piece of wood in the southwest corner of the house is a nearly complete plank resting atop the sloping bedrock. It may have formed part of the sleeping platform but could also have been part of the roof or wall construction. An initial identification by D. Teasdale, MUN, suggests that this piece is of softwood, which raises the possibility that Inuit were planing local wood.

Although the artefacts found this year were fewer, there were some unique pieces. We now have two European spoon bowls from the house that represent cultural transformative processes. A small hole pierced through the edge of each bowl indicates that it was suspended as decoration, possibly from a women's amauti. Such artefacts illustrate the changing symbolic meaning of material objects as they move from one culture to another. Another artefact of great interest is a translucent, oval bead with a pale opalescent or lavender colour tone. It is a type known as a wound bead, made by winding a strand of molten glass around a heated wire until the

desired shape was reached, then slipped off the wire once cool. Bead expert K. Karklins, Parks Canada, has confirmed that it fits within the time of house use, dating to around AD 1740 and possibly as early as AD 1670.

A series of surveys were completed this season in an attempt to locate more Inuit sod houses in St. Michael's Bay. Many islands at the mouth of the bay were checked following tips from local residents and by re-visiting places first examined during my 1991 survey. Most puzzling, and quite unfortunate, is the fact that no new sod houses were found. At the very end of the field season, a revisit was made to putative sod house depressions first recorded in Pinware Cove during the 1986 survey of the coast from Point St. Charles to Cape Charles. Although an extremely rich early 19th century occupation was recorded, test pits in the depressions could not confirm that these features were even cultural.

In 2009, I sought the help of a shellfish analyst with the intent of learning more about the rich mussel shell middens associated with each of the houses at North Island. These middens are unique for southern Labrador and demonstrate an intensive exploitation of mussels. The analysis was also unique and represents the first time that stable isotope and growth line analysis have been attempted with mussels in the Atlantic region. The recently completed analysis of archaeological specimens was done in collaboration with M. Burchell, McMaster University, and B. Schoene, Johannes Gutenburg University. The work required systematic collection of living species in the North Island region as well as collection of complete archaeological specimens where the shell edge was intact, which was a challenge due to the relatively friable nature of mussel shells, which are softer than clams. This study has shown that the collected specimens are reliable seasonality indicators and that they were harvested in the spring and in the autumn.

Faunal analysis of the 2011 collections has recently been completed, again with the expert help of L. Swinarton, Laval University. The bones collected in 2011, as with the 2009 and 2010 samples overwhelmingly illustrate that the Inuit who lived at North Island exploited a wide-ranging, diverse range of species from the land, sea, and air. Seal species and birds, moreover, point to cold season occupation of the site. Swinarton has also noted that codfish remains are from extremely large fish, one of them at least 20 years old based on growth lines of the centrum. Cut marks are found on a range of bones, especially from seals and on the few caribou bones from the site and are, of course, indicators of butchery.

Finally, I am collaborating with C. Morris and D. Innes, MUN, in a study of codfish DNA and isotope analysis with the purpose of understanding changes in North Atlantic codfish populations and palaeoclimate. Most of the cod operculi from North Island have been sent for DNA analysis as part of this work. Communication and education are key elements of this CURA-SSHRC project. As in other years, I made all efforts to relay the results of my work and broader research to the residents of the coast through a series of nightly VHF radio broadcasts, also via a weekly column called "Field Notes" in The Northern Pen, and a talk during heritage celebrations at the L'Anse Amour lighthouse. A delightful movie of the field season was completed in the spring of 2011 by crewmember and doctoral student C. Arbour, MUN, which movie buffs can find at http://www.mun.ca/labmetis/cura_movies.html.

DOG ISLAND, LABRADOR: THE 2011 FIELD SEASON

Lindsay Swinarton, PhD Candidate
Université Laval

Figure 1 Daniel Pedder, Steven England, Amelia Fay, Susan Geddes and Andréanne Couture excavating House 2 (facing southeast).

During July and August 2011, a crew from Université Laval (Lindsay Swinarton, James Whitridge, Andréanne Couture) joined forces with a crew from MUN (Amelia Fay, Mélissa Burns, Susan Geddes, Steven England, Daniel Pedder), two youth hired from Nain (Martin Merkuratsuk and Walter Piercy) and two students from Grant MacEwan University (Ashlee Pigford and Amy Reedman) to achieve two primary objectives on Dog Island, near Nain, Labrador: to excavate an 18th century communal Inuit dwelling at the site of Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-08) and to salvage materials eroding out of the soil at the site of Dog Island North (HeCg-22).

The site of Oakes Bay 1 consists of a cluster of six well-defined sod house structures, three of which are of the large communal variety while the other three are much smaller. The excavation of one of the communal houses, House 2, was begun in 2010 as part of the PhD project of Lindsay Swinarton. The purpose of the 2011 field season was to complete the excavation of the house, to sample the midden, and to collect geoarchaeological soil samples in Kubeina boxes from different architectural areas to be studied for the Masters project of Andréanne Couture. Previous midden excavations were extended to form a 2.5 by 2.5 m^2 unit that produced a wealth of faunal remains. During excavations of the house interior, the majority of the architecture was uncovered, revealing a centrally-placed entrance tunnel, sleeping platforms along both sides and a row of upright stones at the back of the house that probably forms the edge of the back sleeping platform, a paved floor that was also present in the en-

Figure 2 House 2 interior after excavation (facing southeast).

trance tunnel, and three hearth areas located on the floor. There was also an interesting cache-type feature to the east of the entrance tunnel that consisted of a pile of rocks arranged in a circle with a large paving stone at the bottom. This feature was sunken into the floor so that it was intermediate in depth between the floor of the house interior and that of the entrance tunnel, and it produced a fair amount of faunal remains and other broken artefacts. The artefacts recovered from House 2 were predominately traditional, including lots of worked whalebone (sledshoes, knife handles, harpoon shafts and heads, etc.), worked baleen (knots, a disc), soapstone (pots and lamps, including miniatures) and worked wood (knife handles, a spoon, a 'soapstone' lamp). There were some historical items recovered too, including five ceramic sherds (mainly French faience/tin-glazed earthenware), three pieces of green/blue glass, copper objects (a thimble, etc.) and iron (predominately nails and knife blades, but also one barbed harpoon head and two pairs of scissors). Due to the massive overburden at the back of the house and the permafrost encountered in the lowest levels, the back part of the house and the entrance tunnel could not be completely excavated this year. Given that the date of site abandonment is 1771, the same year that the Moravian Missionaries opened their first mission at nearby Nain, initial interpretations suggest that the house was occupied by at least three families who were in the early-intermediate stages of accepting European contact into their lives. Future analysis will seek to look at the spatial distributions of artefacts and faunal remains, and to compare these to other 18th century communal dwellings.

The site of Dog Island North consists of an eroded bluff that slopes down into an adjacent ravine on the south and east sides. During 2002, part of a side-notched bifacial

Figure 3 Well preserved wooden object (lid?).

projectile point was recovered from a surface lithic scatter, indicating a Late Prehistoric/Intermediate Indian cultural occupation. While visiting the site this year, it was noticed that the site was suffering from a greater degree of erosion than what had been recorded previously. Lithic debitage, calcined bone and charcoal were collected from the surface by 1m square in the exposed areas. Given that the site is in danger of being destroyed by soil, wind and water erosion, and that it may represent some sort of habitation site, a future detailed investigation would likely be worthwhile.

THE 2011 FIELD SEASON AT PHILLIP'S GARDEN (EeBi-1), PORT AU CHOIX NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

P.J. Wells, M.A.P. Renouf, C. Tudor, and D. Lavers
Department of Archaeology, Memorial University

Introduction

The Port au Choix Archaeology Project returned to Phillip's Garden this season with two primary research aims. The first was to conduct a high resolution geophysical survey of excavated and unexcavated house features. The second was to continue investigating House 10, a middle phase (1550-1350 cal BP) dwelling previously excavated by Elmer Harp (1976, field notes 1962), and later tested by Renouf (2006).

The 2011 excavations follow up on preliminary results generated by Renouf et al. (2005). In 2004 the Port au Choix Archaeology Project excavated a 1.5 m by 14.5 m east-west trench through the centre of House 10, establishing the presence of an eastern platform, western berm, and two central pits.

The geophysical survey builds on magnetometry conducted at Phillip's Garden in 2001 by Eastaugh and Taylor (2011) in which they identified the presence of four dwellings hidden beneath midden deposits within a 2600 m^2 area of the site.

The 2011survey focused specifically on recording, at high resolution, seven dwellings using both magnetometry and ground penetrating radar (Fig. 1). The results of data collected by the geophysical survey will form the basis of Tudor's MA thesis.

The excavation of House 10 allowed a detailed understanding of the dwelling size, shape, orientation, and internal layout. In addition, features uncovered by Harp (field notes 1962) were reinvestigated to reveal their structural design and function, and new features were exposed, expanding our appreciation of architectural details and activities within the house.

Geophysical Methods

Two types of non-invasive geophysical survey techniques, magnetometry and ground penetrating radar were used. These methods complement each other as they test different properties and yield results at different spatial resolutions. While magnetometry can provide information at the scale of house outline, ground penetrating radar can record data at the scale of house layout.

Our survey focused on four previously excavated or partially excavated middle phase dwellings including: House 4, House 6, House 10, and House 11 (Harp field notes 1961-63). In addition, three unexcavated depressions that we presume to be dwellings (F368, F381 and F382) were surveyed to determine

Figure 1 Surveying with the ground penetrating radar at Phillip's Garden.

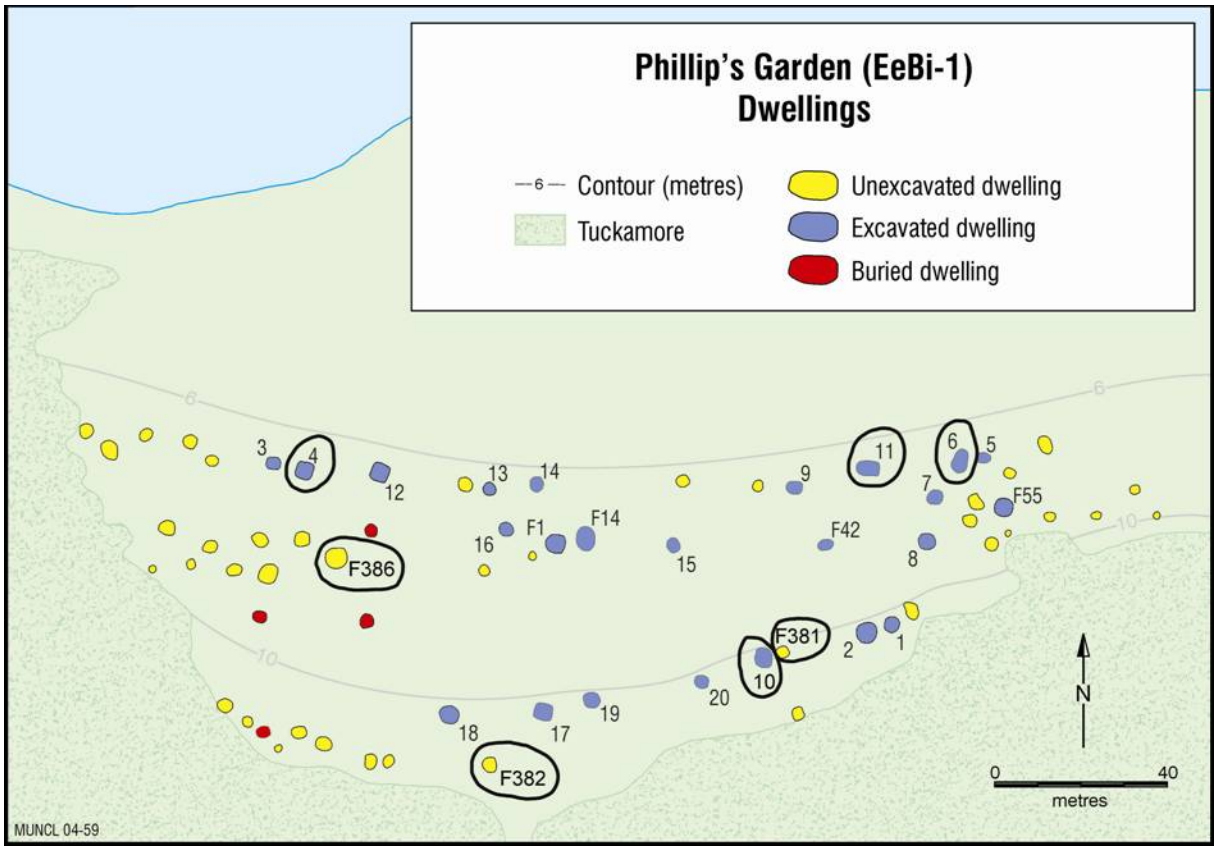

Figure 2 Location of dwelling features at Phillip's Garden. The dwellings and depressions investigated through geophysical methods are circled in black. House 10 was also fully excavated.

whether they would render different results than excavated dwellings (Fig. 2). For the geophysical survey, we employed a Sensors and Software Ground Penetrating Radar with a 500 MHz antenna and a GEM Systems Overhauser Magnetometer. A 20 x 20 m grid was established over and beyond each dwelling. We surveyed along continuous east-west transects, spaced at intervals of both 10 cm and 25 cm.

House 10 Excavation Results

A total of 103 m² was excavated exposing the front, eastern platform, western platform and much of the rear (southern) platform of the dwelling (Fig. 3). In addition, 34 features were identified including several pits, post-holes, middens and flake concentrations. Like other dwellings dated to this period, House 10 is large, measuring 13.5 m north to south and 10 m east to west. It has a well-defined interior depression and a central axial feature including at least one post-hole. The entrance to the house was marked by a cluster of large stone slabs, and excavations along the outside of the house front revealed a narrow berm of heavy boulders reinforcing the natural sandy matrix. Just outside the house to the northwest was a large midden. It included a number of articulated seal vertebral columns and skulls in addition to the bones of other species, charcoal, and some artefacts. A number of charcoal samples from various areas associated with the dwelling was collected for dating.

Conclusion

The 2011excavations of House 10 at Phillip's Garden identified dwelling architecture and internal features. Analysis of the geophysical data for House 10 and the other six dwellings in the sample is in progress and will

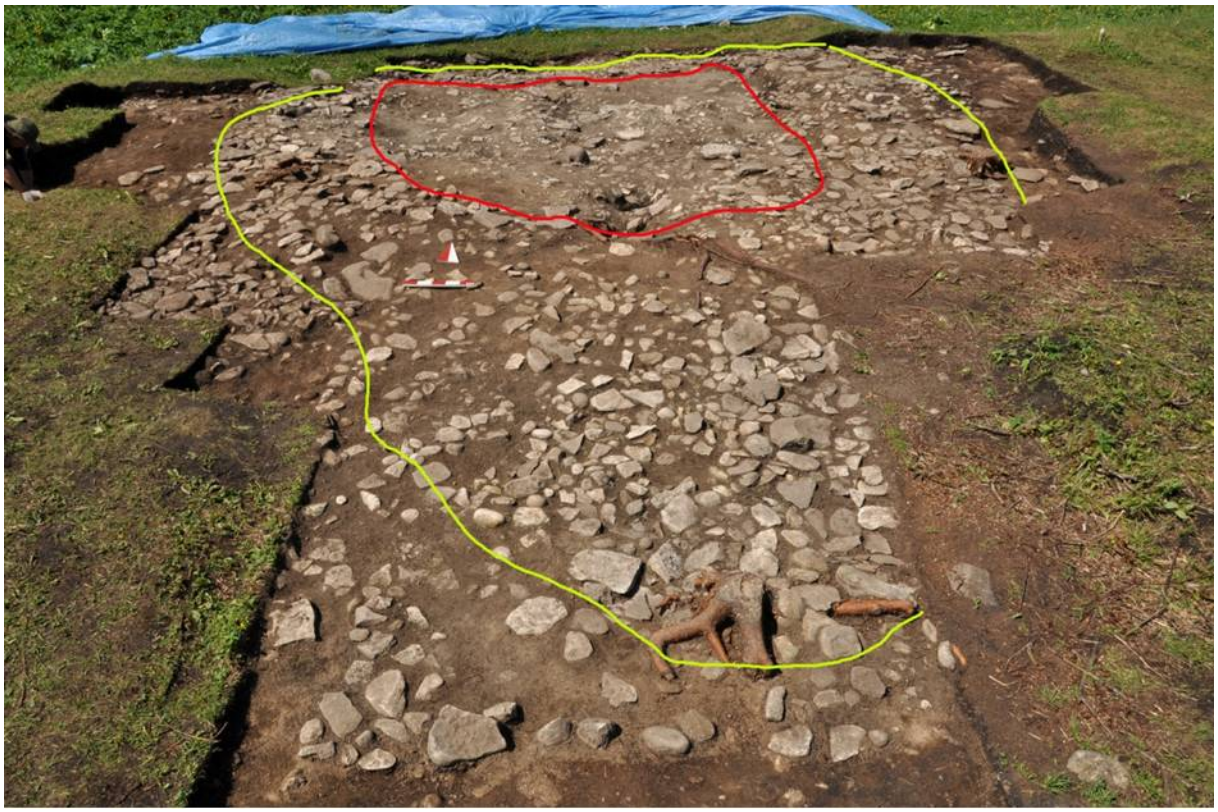

Figure 3 House 10 looking north. The exterior perimeter is outlined in yellow and the interior depression in red. Note the axial feature in the center and two pit features at the rear of the depression.

provide an assessment of the utility of these methods for non-invasive identification of dwelling architecture at the site.

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46th Annual Conference and Meeting
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

Downtown St. John's from Signal Hill.

Proposed session topics include:

Continuity and Change in New World Architecture
Culture Contact and the Exchange of Ideas
Extractive Industries and Early Modern Capitalism
The Colonial Endeavours of the Lords Baltimore
The War of 1812 Bicentennial
20 Years of Archaeology at Ferryland, Newfoundland
Historical Archaeology in Newfoundland and Labrador
French Expansion and Industry in North America
Material Culture
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CRM and Public Archaeology
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The 46th Annual Conference and Meeting will be held October 4-7, 2012 in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. Located on the historic and beautiful Avalon Peninsula, St. John's is the largest city in Newfoundland and is located near several major historic and archaeological sites. From the archeological sites at Ferryland, Cupids and Placentia, to historic Signal Hill and Cape Spear and The Rooms Provincial Museum, there is plenty to see.

The conference theme is "*By Land or By Sea: Changing Worlds*." This theme explores European expansion into the northeast, focusing on this movement as a catalyst for change. Environmental and economic considerations facilitated change but equally important was the exchange of ideas, information and technology between Native cultures, Africans and Europeans. North America thus became a different world for those who came across the sea and for the people who were already living there.

Conference Venue:

The 2012 Conference will be held at the Delta Hotel in downtown St. John's. It is conveniently located in the heart of the city, within easy walking distance of many fine restaurants, pubs and shopping. Details on the tours, workshops and other special events will be announced in the near future.

Colony of Avalon archaeological site, Ferryland, Newfoundland.

The ISC 2012 will be held in Washington, DC, from October 24 to October 28, 2012, across the Smithsonian campus on the National Mall. Due to its location, the conference will cover a broad spectrum of topics, including climate change and indigenous people; international cooperation in the Arctic; roles of Museums and museum collections in preserving Inuit languages, heritage, and culture; governmental programs in the northern regions and their interactions with local communities and Inuit cultural/political institutions.

The Inuit Studies Conference committee is pleased to announce the **Call for Paper Abstracts and Early Registration**.

For more information feel free to contact Lauren Marr, Conference Coordinator at marrl@si.edu or visit the conference website at http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/ISC18/.

PUBLICATIONS & THESES FOR 2011

Anstey, Robert J.
2011 *The Dorset Palaeoeskimo Sites of Point Riche and Phillip's Garden, Port Au Choix, Northwestern Newfoundland: Investigating Social and Functional Connections.* MA, MUN.

Arendt, Beatrix
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If you have any comments or suggestions for the next Archaeology Review please contact Stephen Hull.

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