The Gateways Project 2010

Land Excavations at Hare Harbor, Mécatina

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Photo contributions provided by William Fitzhugh and Wilfred Richard

1-2010 Project Goals

Discovery of a Basque site at Hare Harbor (EdBt-3), on Petit Mecatina Island in 2002, and ensuing investigations through 2009, resulted in excavations of the site's land and underwater components, including a cookhouse, blacksmith site, middens and underwater ballast dumps and deposits. The site is unusual for having a long history of Basque and other European occupations dating from the mid-16th to the late-19th century, for having contemporary land and underwater components, and for evidence of prehistoric and historic Inuit settlements.

The general goal of Gateways Project research has been to develop a better understanding of (1) the culture history of the Lower North shore; (2) the relationship of its cultural components to neighboring regions, especially northern Quebec-Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Upper Gulf of St. Lawrence; (3) the archaeological remains of its early European settlement; and (4) the preservation and conservation of its cultural resources and its potential for tourism, heritage programs, and economic development.

Fig. 1.01: 2010 site Structure 4 view to the northwest, Structure 1 (foreground) and Structure 5 (rear). Photo by Wilfred Richard.

More specifically, in recent years and as proposed this summer, we have been investigating this unusual (due to its Basque, European, and Inuit components) site, with attention to recovering both land and underwater materials. Relationships between Europeans, Indians, and Inuit are a special focus of project, and previous research has resulted in documenting archaeologically several expansions / migrations of Paleoeskimos and Inuit cultures into the Gulf of St. Lawrence—a topic long debated by experts (Martijn 1980). Discovery in 2009 of Inuit houses that appear to be contemporary with the site's ca. AD 1700 European occupation pose exciting potential for research. If this contemporaneity can be verified, it will be the first archaeological instance of direct Inuit-European collaboration in the North Atlantic European fishery. For these reasons we have given special attention to preparing a detailed map of all site features and excavations, topography, and landscapes.

Our special target for the 2010 field season was excavation of an Inuit winter house located only a few meters away from the site's European facilities. We hoped this work would clarify questions of Inuit-European relationship raised by Inuit finds at the site in earlier years. In 2008 while completing the excavation of Structure 2 (the "blacksmith" shop) we discovered the remains of a burned Inuit winter house (Structure 3) whose floor had been paved with Basque barrel staves. Upon this floor we found a number of diagnostic Inuit artifacts, including toy soapstone lamps, wick-trimmers, and toy shooting bow fragments, and the remains of an Inuit-style sub-surface entrance passage.

In 2009 we discovered several Inuit soapstone artifacts on the floor of the European cookhouse (S1), and beneath this, a 16th century Basque occupation dating 100 years earlier than the cook-house. Adding to the mystery were finds of two Inuit winter houses only 50 meters away from the cookhouse. These structures were the primary target of our 2010 project designed to identify their ethnic origin, age, and relationship to the Basque and other European structures and determine if they were contemporary with the ca. 1700 European occupation. Inuit artifacts have been found on the cook-house floor, and European materials similar to those from the cook-house were recovered in test pits in the Inuit houses in 2009.

Fig. 1.02: Dragonfly at the site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

In addition to its scientific work, the Gateways Project is collaborating with local educational institutions to increase public awareness of the early history of the Quebec Lower North Shore. Our research is establishing an archaeological record that can be used for cultural heritage, tourism, and economic development at the community level. Increasing numbers of tourists are now reaching the Lower North Shore and are expressing interest in learning about its history and cultures. We have worked closely with the local Harrington Harbor Heritage Association and its Rowsell House Museum, and we regularly give lectures on our research and host visitors at our site. In 2009 we prepared a series of 1x2 meter panels documenting our research results which were installed in Rowsell House (see Appendix 4), and in July 2010 we presented our research results at the Chevery Arts and Culture Festival.

Acknowledgments

As in previous years, the 2010 season was conducted with a small field team: Perry Colbourne serving as Pitsiulak skipper, William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian) as field director, and Wilfred Richard (ASC Research Collaborator) as photographer. Field assistance was provided by Hanul Kim (Dartmouth College) and Lauren Marr (Smithsonian). We received gracious material and moral support from the Colbournes of Lushes Bight, Newfoundland, and many friends in Harrington Harbor, Quebec. Permits were provided by Frank Rochefort and the Department of Culture and Communication of Quebec, and financial support came from the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History and the Arctic Studies Center. Lauren Marr, Jennifer Koester, Barbara Betz, and Hanul Kim provided research assistance, and Lauren Marr prepared the maps, illustrations, and oversaw the technical preparation of this report.

Fig. 1.03: Spiderweb. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

2 - Strategies of Intervention

The 2010 Gateways Project was similar to previous years in employing a variety of intervention strategies to gather data from the Hare Harbor-1 site on Petit Mécatina Island. Our focus this season was exclusively on the Inuit winter dwelling (Structure 4) discovered in the lower area of the site in 2009. Methods included establishing a grid, systematic excavation of the entire structure, data-collection, and back-filling. The other areas of the site were left untouched. Inspection of previously excavated areas (S1-3) found them to be stable, with a good growth of vegetation and no evidence of erosion or disturbance.

Focus of Investigation: The 2010 project was restricted to investigation of the Structure 4 Inuit winter dwelling at Hare Harbor-1 site (EdBt-3). Time in the field did not permit investigation of Structure 5, located immediately west of S4. This involved clearing the surface vegetation, extending the site grid to cover the structure, and conducting full excavation of all units within the S4 walls. Our goal was to illuminate the nature of the dwelling structure and determine its architectural relationship to other Labrador Inuit dwellings known from Labrador and to recover the structure's full suite of material culture remains in order to determine ethnicity, age, and chronological and cultural relationship to the other European and Inuit structures at the site.

Systematic Investigations: When research work at Hare Harbor-1 began in 2002 we established a grid based on a datum at the top of the ledge bounding the southern edge of the site. Secondary datums were established as needed to facilitate measurements in the vicinity of Areas 1, 2, and 3. In 2009 we utilized the A2 datum for work at S-1 and in the newly designated Area 5 in the northwestern part of the site. In 2010 a new datum triangle was established on the house wall at the west end of Structure 4 so that elevation measurements could be made directly from all S4 excavation units. Excavations took place from 29 July to 13 August. Following vegetation clearance the structure was photographed and gridded out. Each 2-meter square was excavated according to stratigraphic levels with data recorded photographically and on paper map grids. All rocks, features, flakes, tiles, and artifacts, and samples were piece-plotted in three dimensions. A composite map was prepared and stratigraphic profiles were drawn for the important sections. At the conclusion of the work the structure was back-filled and stabilized with rocks and sod.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All artifacts recovered were traced, plotted, numbered, and described in field notes, and interesting objects were photographed at the time of excavation and in lots by 2-meter square. No faunal remains were recovered due to 'bone-unfriendly' soil conditions. A field catalog was prepared and everything was carefully packaged and delivered to the Quebec archaeological Laboratory for cleaning, conservation, and formal cataloguing. All maps, and relevant photos and illustrations are reproduced in this field report. Technical analysis of materials is on-going at the time of this report and will be published in detailed monograph in the future.

3- 2010 Expedition Journal

Friday, 16 July—Washington DC to Georgetown
This year's Gateways project began in an unseasonably hot Washington DC. A few days after our departure the temperature in Baltimore registered 109 F, an all-time record that seems inconceivable for this part of the country. Our days before departure with temperatures in the high 90s quickly set our sights on points north. Lauren's mother, Paula, picked me up at home and drove us to Friendship Airport in Baltimore. After a flight of little more than an hour we were in Portland, where we rendezvoused with Hanul Kim, who bussed down from Dartmouth College, and Will Richard, who met all of us and drove us to his woodsy home in Georgetown, Maine, for the night. We did not have much luggage, and the only odd parcel was a set of project posters destined for display at the Chevery festival and a set of prints of Will's photography that Larry Ransom had asked for to decorate his Nordik Express shipping office in Harrington Harbor.

Fig. 3.01:Smithsonian Castle. Photo by Bill Fitzhugh.

Saturday, 17 July—Georgetown, Maine
We planned this 'extra' day in Maine to relax before leaving for Newfoundland. Will had everything organized, so we spent the day enjoying his and Lindsay's place and visiting friends. First stop was the Bowdoin College, where Susan Kaplan, my old colleague and director of the Peary-Macmillan Arctic Museum, gave us a special Saturday tour on the last day of the PMAM's Robert Peary centennial exhibition. The show commemorated the 100th anniversary of Robert Peary's 'attainment' of the North Pole, but it was really about his life and adventures and the people who contributed to his explorations. The newly-discovered diary of his builder/engineer on The Roosevelt provided insight into a story that has been seen too often only through the eyes of sponsors like The National Geographic Society or through his own diaries, excluding, famously, the missing page in the journal where he described his arrival at the North Pole.

Our next stop was quite different, at the end of the point of land where the Kennebec flows into the ocean across from colonial Fort St. George, founded by the British in 1607. This was where Will buys his lobsters from a fisherman named Brenton Perow, whose home-build domicile hangs precariously over a cliff above the river. In addition to being a wry story-teller and having good lobsters, he has a great sense of humor and brews excellent blueberry wine—a useful prerogative for a cliff-dweller.

Sunday, 18 July—Georgetown to North Sydney, N.S., Ferry
We got off to an early start the next morning, packing like sardines into Will's Volvo, like us, a veteran of many Canadian border crossings. This trip was less eventful than last year's as we

passed Canada customs at the new station across the river from Calais and found the officials more ready to wave us through, even though we had a case of wine and a Korean national. We reached Canso about 9pm and the North Sydney ferry terminal well before our scheduled sailing time, which as usual was delayed a couple hours. For those of us without a room on the ferry our 'hotel' accommodations were uncomfortable chairs in the lounges, but here we could at least enjoy a Newfi comic/singer who entertained the passengers, most of whom were native Newfoundlanders returning home from Canada for holidays.

Monday, 19 July—North Sydney to Deer Lake

It seemed a miracle, but we were the second car off the ferry and the first in for coffee and doughnuts at Tim Horton's coffee shop in Port-aux-Basques, and soon were on the road for Deer Lake. The drive was beautiful and the road a lot smoother than my first trip up the "Newfoundland Highway" with Elmer Harp in 1963 on a gravel road that ate tires. We stopped briefly at the Canadian Tire store in Corner Brook and bought a "weed trimmer" since we could not rely on the flimsy one purchased last year that periodically gave up the ghost. As we were about to leave the parking lot, who should appear but Bill and Aileen Lowe. It was great to see our former hosts whom we used to stay with when we kept the *Pitsiulak* at the Marine Center in Port Saunders in the late 1970s. Aileen had retired from the nursing center, and Bill—looking fit as a fiddle—was still keeping busy doing survival training in towns along the Labrador coast. We gave them a copy of our 2009 field report so they could catch up on our work.

Fig. 3.02: Hanul Kim, Aileen and Bill Lowe, Bill Fitzhugh and Lauren Marr. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.03: Don Farrell. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

We arrived in Deer Lake about 11am, in time to exchange money and buy a few groceries at the More-For-Less bulk supply store, where they remembered our annual visitations over the years for nuts and dried fruit—"Off to dig again?," the proprietor asked. We had planned to spend the night at Greg Wood's house/farm. Gregg was out consulting about a bridge over the Humber, but Don Farrell, his father-in-law, was relaxing with a beer in a chair by the garage, taking in sun. Greg soon returned and we had a pleasant afternoon and evening swapping stories and, later, trying to accompany his guitar-assisted crooning. I called Perry and found that the boat was ready and waiting, except for one crucial detail—the Nobeltec GPS navigation system was not working; it seemed to have blown out when Perry was moving it from Triton, our winter storage yard, to Lushes Bight. Since our local fix-it guy, Chad Caravan, was unreachable--off fishing somewhere—Perry had arranged for a technician in Corner Brook to check it out tomorrow.

Tuesday, 20 July—Deer Lake to Lushes Bight

We got off about 9am and reached Springdale in time for a bank visit, paying our fuel bill at Western Petroleum, and lunch. We have several hours before the Long Island ferry would be available, so visited the Marine Center where we had a bill to pay—they agreed to wait for funds until the end of August—and learned the Center had lost its bid for the piping contract for the refinery for the Voisey Bay mine. They were therefore eager to retain our business; 'You're the kind of customers we like!" their accountant Darin Simms told me. "You pay your bills on time and give us business besides—unlike some of these fishermen whose derelict boats just sit here on the lot while they argue with the banks and supposed buyers." The company is in distress since they banked heavily on the pipeline deal, even going so far as to expand the breakwater to accommodate larger ships that could carry the freight—all for nothing. In the process, anticipating the contract, they kicked all their regular fishing boat customers off the lot (except for emergency repairs which they are obliged to do by agreement with the government), and now when they need them back the fishermen are not returning. When Ben Fudge was in charge they moved from building million dollar boats and mobile diamond drill rigs that could be helicoptered around the NWT. Now it's making anchor box covers and doing fiberglass work on the Pits for a couple thousand dollars! After paying Perry's hardware store and Budgell Marine bills we drove to the ferry and crossed to Long Island. This time the ferry was larger and could accommodate a large number of vehicles and trucks, so you don't have to wait for a second run when the ferry fills up, as in previous years.

Fig. 3.04: Long Island Welcome sign. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.05: Pitsulak *docked on Long Island. Photo by Wilfred Richard.*

We stopped briefly at Perry's house to say hi to Louise and Jill and then went to the boat, where we found Perry fiddling with the computer wiring in the pilothouse. *Pitsiulak* looked great and had a fresh coat of white paint inside, courtesy of Louis, Perry, Jill and her boy friend, Matthew Slade. The pilothouse front that Perry rebuilt to accommodate the new marine-grade windows we purchased last year—a protection against wave impact—looked smart, although the fiberglass job the Triton yard had done was not the best, as they have mucked up the deck with dirty fiberglass footprints. Perry's brother-in-law, Maurice, had picked up our new inflatable raft at Budgell's--$5000 worth of 'pseudo-zodiac'—and when we unpacked and inflated it we immediately saw the difference in quality. This "Liberty" model is made with much lighter material and she wobbles through the waves like a limp sausage. One solution we discovered was to inflate to a higher pressure. At any rate, she'll do the trick. The old boat was eighteen years old and its seams had given out and could no longer be trusted. We stowed our

gear and returned to Perry's where he had prepared crab legs and steak. We all slept aboard and became acquainted with the mosquitoes once again.

Wednesday, 21 July—Lushes Bight

Perry and I drove to Corner Brook in the morning with our busted navigation gear. While the Byron's Electronics technician was diagnosing the problem we did some shopping at the mall. Returning in an hour, we found the problem to be frustratingly simple: a blown fuse! Chad Caravan who sold us the set and installed it had told Perry to use a 1 amp fuse, even though the equipment called for 3 amps. So Perry had been blowing 1 amp fuses right and left and thought the machine was shorted out. All that was required was a 3 amp fuse and we were set to go, other than a $75 service charge and losing a day and $100 worth of gasoline! But this was still better than a burned out nav unit! It turned out there was more to it that the fuse, for the system had also lost track of the software that spoke to the computer, so we had to operate without course-setting options until we got to Harrington Harbor, where Mark Rowsell was able hook up the communications. While we were in Corner Brook Will, Lauren, and Hanul made a shopping run to Springdale and got our groceries. So by evening we were all together and ready to depart in the morning. Our schedule was being set by the opening of the Chevery Arts Festival organized by Ana Osbourne, who wanted me to make a presentation on our archaeological work as part of an effort to boost the region's tourist potential.

Thursday, 22 July—Lushes Bight to Quirpon

Fig. 3.06: Pitsulak *gets "pulled over." Photo by Wilfred Richard.*

We left Lushes Bight at 5:45 am with a light southwest breeze and had a smooth passage past Cape St. Charles, seeing a few porpoises and some fishermen hauling lumpfish nets around the Cape. As we passed through the Horse Islands in flat calm conditions, I looked out our door and found myself staring close-up at a super zodiac powered by twin 250HP engines operated by three uniformed men wearing guns and dark glasses. They indicated we should stop, and once tied on they started inquiring who we were, where headed, what we were doing, etc. The RCMP officer in charge had a territory that included the coast from Corner Brook to southern Labrador and Bay Verte, a considerable range for a zodiac team. He had an assistant and a fisheries officer aboard. The senior officer, Constable M.N. (Mike) Babstock, whose shaved bald gave him a "Rambo" look, had started his career with several years in Hopedale, Labrador, where he had developed an appreciation for Inuit culture. "Great people," he said, "the kind you can lock up one day after a drinking binge and go hunting with the next!" This was the first time we've been 'pulled over' by the cops. It was the day before the subsistence fishery was to begin, so maybe they were out to make a show of force. I asked how much of their business was intercepting drugs, since the Newfoundland coast had been a drug entry location some years ago. He indicated that activity had calmed down. After goodbyes. we proceeded north and found a couple of badly decayed icebergs off the Grey Islands, the only ones we saw on the voyage.

We reached Quirpon at 8:30 and found Boyce Roberts on the pier. Will had contacted him by satellite phone and alerted him to our arrival. As usual, Boyce and his girl friend Michelle had prepared dinner, which we launched with a shot of powerful homebrew chilled by 'exploding' glacier ice. A nice evening followed, with showers, email, and talk of fishing (there was no sign of cod-fish yet!), the weather (warm, no snow this winter), no spring sea ice, and lots of dead baby harp seals. We decided we would proceed directly to Quebec early the next morning, by-passing our usual visit to L'Anse aux Meadows in the interest of getting to Chevery on time and back to Perry's by 18 August, our deadline set by Lauren's participation in a friend's wedding in Tuscon or somewhere in the Southwest.

At Bryce's we had a short conversation with Paul, one of the interpreters who works with Wade Hillier at the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site. He reported strong visitation numbers, mostly composed of Canadians, many from Quebec. Just yesterday they had held the 50th anniversary celebration of the site's discovery by Helge Ingstad, and a number of dignitaries were present, including Birgitta Wallace and Ingstad's daughter Benedicte. Unfortunately the renovations of the site, including major reconstruction of the museum displays, had not been completed, so visitors are confined to the reconstructed huts. Boyce has been working this summer as the transport person for the Cape Bauld lighthouse B&B—a well-known and ritzy operation. Some of the clientele are New Yorkers; what a contrast they must experience gazing out from the cape's foggy cliffs through wheeling, screeching birds into the stark North Atlantic, sometimes with an iceberg or two in sight. Boyce picks them up at the Quirpon pier parking lot and takes them out to the Cape, where they climb rickety stairs to the lighthouse; or, if the weather is too rough, he takes them on a 4-wheeler route over several miles of rough terrain. The light still operates as a key navigation aid, and the B&B operators have built a substantial business from late spring until November. Rates are $300-500 a night, meals included, so it's a reasonable get-a-way whose major costs are plane flights and rental cars from St. Anthony or Deer Lake.

Friday, 23 July—Quirpon to St. Augustine

We were up at 5:30 and underway at 6:30 with a light NE breeze and fog around Cape Norman. Gannet, puffins, black guillemots, and whales appeared on cue. The fog cleared about halfway across the Strait, and we arrived in Blanc Sablon about 2pm, where we bought some fish, had ice cream cones. We continued on to St. Augustine, transiting a completely still sea whose surface was interrupted only occasionally by schools of porpoises or whales. The major excitement was passing the *Nordik Express*, bound from St. Augustine to Blanc Sablon. By dark we had entered the St. Augustine Channel and found our usual anchoring place in the cove south of the steamer channel. Another very fortunate calm passage of sometimes difficult waters. Dinner was a fine dish of scallops.

Fig. 3.07: Porpoise appears in the Straits. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

One of the unusual aspects of this trip, and the Pits as our home afloat, has to do with a large number of unexpected, first-time guests. In the days while Perry was preparing the boat at Triton, swarms of flying ants descended on the region and one swarm decided to take up residence on *Pitsiulak*. Ever since, we have been plagued by these inch-long black beasts that have been most

common around our garbage buckets, where they have been gobbling up the dregs of Perry's Pineapple Crush cans. They seem to be living somewhere below decks and are a real nuisance to me, since I sleep on the pilothouse floor and wake up when they get inside my sleeping bag or march across my arm on their way to the trash bucket. They are very loyal troopers; as soon as we stomp one out another appears to carry the dead soldier off.

Friday, 24 July—St. Augustine to Harrington via Hare Harbor

Calm in the morning. We were up around 6 am and soon underway through the Rigolette Passage, encountering fog here and there. No sign of activity on the water, but a few of the cottages had smoking stove pipes. I filmed a bit of this. We steamed on past La Tabatière and Mutton Bay and found the sea calm, arriving at Hare Harbor about noon. Everything looked exactly as we had left it last summer. After lunch we went ashore to check out the site. All was in order, and grass had grown up profusely around the cookhouse and blacksmith shop. The latter was swamped with water and tall grass, and you could hardly see the paving stones we had left on the surface. We re-excavated the two test pits in Structure 4 and started to re-establish the site grid beginning with the baseline, but the grass was too high to find last year's lines, and so without enough time to straighten this all out today we decided to proceed directly to Harrington. Furthermore, Hanul had an emergency and needed to return to Hanover and we had to figure out travel arrangements.

Fig. 3.08: Sarah Evans, as mother Christine Evans and her friend prepare to leave for France. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

In Harrington we discovered Christine Evans was about to leave for a bicycle and barge trip in France; that Paul Rowsell and Cynthia were in Quebec where Paul was having some surgery; and that Helen was in Mutton Bay tending her sick mother. Mark Rowsell and Naomi were in charge of the CMR store. The fishing season was nearly over and had been successful, and there were lots of lobsters in the holding tanks in the fish plant.

The big news was the absence of winter this year. Incredibly, something less than a foot of snow had fallen, making skidoo travel impossible, except on the shore ice, which was very limited, and only one patch of bay ice passed by and soon went on, so there was no seal hunt and many of the female harp seals had to have their pups on shore, where most of the helpless young were abandoned. We found one baby seal carcass in the rocks at our Hare Harbor site landing. If we happened to find a dead baby seal at the one place where we went ashore, imagine how many others there must be along the coast! Wilson Evens has given me some names and numbers to inquire with Quebec authorities monitoring sea mammals to see if they have information on the impact of this region-wide loss. I have a suspicion that this is the type of event that, if repeated over several years due to warm winters and lack of ice, could decimate the Gulf population of harp seals, the most important food resource for early Eskimo people using this region, and could result in a population retreat of seals and Inuit retreat north back to the central Labrador coast. Everyone we talked to in Harrington had the same story—that the seal hunt was a bust and many young seals died. The population of the Gulf herd would decline and eventually the whole

Gulf migration would crash, and its southern boundary would be re-established further north in Labrador or off the east coast of Newfoundland. An event like this probably could have been a principal reason for the Dorset retreat from Newfoundland, which occurred around AD 600, about the time of the first warming at the beginning of the Viking expansion.

We also discovered that the *Nordik Express* was due to arrive in Harrington this evening, heading west, and would leave at 8 pm. Hanul and I decided this would be the first leg of our trip to Montreal. I was able to reach Lynne in Vermont and she agreed to meet us in Montreal, which we could reach in two stages, arriving in Natashquan on the *Nordik* at about 8 in the morning, renting a car to drive to Sept Isles, and flying from there to Montreal. The return would be similar, but I'd have to fly from Natashqaun to Chevery, with luck arriving in time for the Arts and Culture Festival. Lauren helped by making all the reservations, and Hanul and I boarded the *Nordik* about l7:30. With no cabins available, we staked out some lounge chairs on the top deck and soon were asleep. A beautiful full moon was gleaming on the calm waters of the Gulf.

Saturday, 25 July-*Nordik Express* to Montreal

Dawn broke slowly as the *Nordik* approached Natashquan, where most of the Inuu who had come aboard at Romaine would disembark. Hanul and I had not eaten much the night before, and when I saw the tasty-looking breakfast trays coming up from the galley a couple of decks below I followed my nose and returned with a tray of fried eggs, bacon, toast, and coffee. By this time the tourists aboard were at the rails and you could see the surf on the big delta beaches of the Natashquan peninsula. The weather had changed drastically overnight, and by the time we landed the clouds were low and rain was falling hard driven by a southeast wind. Within a couple of minutes we were picked up by Marie, who runs the Thrifty Rental Car service as well as a B&B in Natashquan. She agreed to put me up when I return with the car tomorrow evening. Within a few minutes we were cruising down Route 138, pelted by bouts of rain but in between enjoying the beautiful scenery with high granite hills, forests, glimpses of the coast, and small villages at the larger river-mouths. We stopped briefly for lunch at La Promenade, the excellent restaurant on the beach at Havre St. Pierre where we had a big dinner with the large crew aboard the *Pitsiulak* when we made our first survey of this coast with René Levesque and Selma Barkham in 2001.

Traveling to Montreal required us to leave the car in Sept Isles and take a plane from there to Montreal, where my wife Lynne agreed to meet us and take Hanul back to Hanover and Dartmouth. When we arrived about 10 pm Lynne and our Fairlee, Vt. neighbor, Catherine Munroe, were waiting. Within the space of a few minutes they dropped me off at an airport hotel and headed back to Vermont. It was strange being back in Dorval less than a mile from where Lynne's parents had lived while we were coming and going to Labrador in the '60-80s.

Sunday, 26 July—Montreal to Natashquan

I had trouble getting a seat on a return flight from Montreal to Sept Isles, and went standby, but got on an 8am flight. Since I did not need to be in Natashquan until evening, I had a few extra hours and decided to visit the Sept Isles Museum to see if I could meet Curator Steve Dubreuil, an archaeologist I had heard about from Eric Phaneuf. I also wanted to inquire about René Levesque's Lower North Shore collections, which were supposed to be there. This turned out to be a great visit because I found Steve and got a tour of the museum's exhibits, which are modest, with most attention given to natural history, ethnography, history, and art. Only one small case

of archaeological materials was on view. He took me to his office and we chatted about my Mecatina work and the possibility of the Sept Isles Museum doing a small exhibit on our finds. Perhaps Erik Phaneuf or Yves Chretien could help. Steve also showed me the storage collections, which are maintained in modern compactor units. Ninety percent of the material was Levesque's Courtmanche site material, which had been catalogued by Francoise Niellon. Apparently no one has ever inquired about the collection or has come to see it. This may have to do with Levesque being held in poor regard by many Quebec archaeologists because of his cavalier excavation methods, anger over his knack for finding important sites, his penchant for publicity, his use of political connections, and his poor publication record. Nevertheless, the collection is extremely important and would be the key to developing the Courtemanche site as an historic place in Brador. Steve knew the history of the Letto family that currently owns the site, and for a while after Mr. Letto, Sr. died a few years ago it seemed there might be a way for the Province to acquire the property, but this effort has stalled.

After leaving Sept Isles I had another stunning drive along the coast. Half the traffic was tourists in campers or cars with kayaks or canoes on top. I stopped briefly in Mingan at the whale research center I had visited in 2001. They seem now to be involved in a partnership with Parks Canada and have exhibits and interpretive materials. None of the scientists were around, and the summer interns seemed to know nothing about seals or whales. I had hoped to find someone with knowledge of the harp seal situation. With the same intent I stopped in at the Parks Canada headquarters in Havre St. Pierre, but found the staff gone for the day, except for a young lady who was making a film on the Mingan Islands. I had dinner at La Promenade and drove on, arriving at Natashquan just before dark. I got settled in to Marie's B&B and made a couple of phone calls to Lynne and Laurie and chatted with my host and a couple from Quebec staying there for the night. This coast is so beautiful and dramatic and should be better known and traveled. The road quality is good; there is little heavy-duty traffic, and the scenery is magnificent. With some development of facilities, parks, and museums or culture centers it could be an important destination in itself, as well as a transit route for people taking the Labrador or the Gulf highway.

Monday, 27 July—Natashquan to Chevery

Fig. 3.09: Anderson sealing camp stage remains. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Marie drove me to the airport in the morning, and I found my plane schedule had shifted due to mechanical problems on one of Labrador Airways' two planes assigned to this route—a beechcraft and a twin otter. No redundancy here, and no competition either, which makes service poor and fares high. While waiting for a couple hours I met an aerial photographer who arrived from Quebec in a Cessna and was bound for Newfoundland with a pilot who seemed unfamiliar with the country. They had some justifiable concern about flying across the Strait of Belle Isle without floats. Once in Newfoundland he was to photograph the proposed route for the power line that the government wants to build from the Lower Churchill dam west of Goose Bay to Newfoundland and from there across to Nova Scotia and New

England. For years the Newfis have been trying to break the hundred year contract signed by Joey Smallwood that gave Quebec the hydro power from Churchill Falls, and recently the latest suit was thrown out by a high Canadian court. The Lower Churchill has been pushed by the government as one way around their energy problem, but a real solution to Newfoundland's growing need for power for its new oil industry and for sale to Eastern Canada and the States won't be available until the contract is over or can be renegotiated. The courts have indicated a renegotiation might be possible after 2016.

Fig. 3.10: Ana Osbourne. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Flying out of Natashquan gave me my first view of the huge delta that projects several miles south from the main shoreline into the gulf. A large series of raised beach ridges along the western side of the delta make it resemble Cape Krusenstern in northwestern Alaska. Flying over I could see many of these beaches are open and covered only with lichens or thin spruce forest. The beaches seem to have built out laterally, responding more to coastal erosion processes than to geological land rise; but there still may be 2-3000 years of time involved here, and of course much more as you follow the rising terrace elevations into the valley. With excellent fishing and sealing prospects, this region should be a rich archaeological zone for latter period of prehistory. We had already seen in 2001, courtesy of Levesque's friend, Landry, who drove us a short distance inland, that old Archaic sites are abundant in the wind-eroded dunes of the higher terraces north of town. Other than this revelation, however, I was most impressed with the convoluted hard-rock coastline and the lack of obvious site locations. You could easily see signs of the winter skidoo road and the odd cabin here and there; but except for major rivers like the Moisie and Kegashka it did not look like country waiting to reward archaeologists.

Fig. 3.11: Children put on a skit during the Chevery Arts Festival. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

I got a ride from the airport into Chevery with Tim Anderson, who used to fish seals at Hare Harbor with his father when he was young. Tim dropped me off at the Community Center where Ana Osbourne had organized a week-long Arts and Culture Festival. I met her there setting up displays and learned that I would speak briefly tonight about our work at Petit Mecatina, and more extensively tomorrow morning. They had arranged for Will and me to stay at the Misty River Motel and Restaurant. I found Will already there, having arrived by water taxi from Harrington a couple hours earlier. We had a quick dinner and returned to the Center and enjoyed a fine evening of talks, children's skits, viewing art and carving displays and exhibits of old historical artifacts. While there we met Raymond Buffett, a town elder—formerly of Mutton Bay—who had spent most of his working life as an officer of the Canadian Department of Natural Resources working in Arctic regions, of which five years were spent in Port Burwell, so he knew Paul and Sophie Jararuse well. We had many stories to swap about Burwell. He still keeps in close touch with Sophie, now in Quartaq, I believe. Raymond is a great story-teller and a widely respected old Arctic hand. He would be a great presenter at a Smithsonian Folk Festival.

Fig. 3.12: Festival crowd. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Among other things we learned from him that Harrington is named after its first permanent settler, Tom Harrington but that its first name was Hospital Island, from Wilfred Grenfell's establishment at that location. We also learned from John Thomas that his grandfather, Charles Anderson, had seal-fished at Hare Harbor—perhaps this was Tim Anderson's father or grandfather. Charles quit fishing there in the 1980s, had lived there seasonally for 30 years during the December sealing season. One year he caught 240 harp seals. We also met Lore-Lei (Lori) Thomas of St. Paul River, a fine painter who had many works on display. She now lives in Western Canada much of the year but returns to the Lower North Shore for summers. The others were our motel mates, Brenda and Robert Rooney of Lacs-de-Loups, Quebec, located a short distance east of Ottawa. They run Rooney Productions and have been teaching young school kids in Chevery and Harrington to make films that the kids script, design, act, shoot, and edit all by themselves. We saw two productions the Rooneys had completed with the Chevery and Harrington youngsters—one about stealing candy, another about a forest ogre who turns people into trees for unnecessarily cutting down forests, and another about young kids in Harrington who encounter the ghost of Marguerite and her maid. The Rooneys are well-known for their productions and have had some spectacular success coaching films produced by South African grandmothers who care for children whose parents have AIDS. This film has helped stimulate hundred of local organizations supporting AIDS around the world.

Wednesday, 28 July—Chevery to Harrington Harbor

At 8am Will and I had a "Fisherman's breakfast" at the Community Hall, and while eating traditional Sunday morning breakfast of boiled salt cod talked with Raymond Buffett for nearly an hour before the program got started. More stories of Burwell and the Arctic….I gave my talk on the Basques in the Gulf and results of our Hare Harbor excavations. Will got some great photos of the festival and its participants, and we had a chance to speak with some of the artists and others. We had arranged with Bryce, the water taxi driver, to pick us up at the motel at 11am as we needed to get back to Harrington and off to the site, since we had already lost so many days and needed—unnecessarily it turned out—to prepare for Ana and her group on Friday. Before leaving we had lunch with the Rooney's and Vicky Driscoll who works for CEDEC (Canadian Economic Development and Employment agency) that provided financial support for the festival and filming programs. All in all it was a good opportunity for Will and me to meet some people from Chevery and to spread the word about our project. One young lady volunteered to come and help us dig, but this fell through

Fig. 3.13: Brenda Rooney and Raymond Buffett. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

when Ana's group was not able to get out to the site.

After arriving back in Harrington we gathered our forces and prepared for a quick departure, but strong winds forced us to stay in town for the rest of the day. I had lunch with the Rooneys at Amy Evans' B&B, where they usually stay when they are in Harrington. During the afternoon I discovered something was amiss with my computer's ability to hook up to Wilson's wi-fi; it would not recognize his signal. I talked with Wilson about this spring's seal pup and ice problem and got names of some officials who may be able to provide information on numbers and impacts. Wilson says "thousands" of seals were found dead around Harrington. He suggested I inquire with the Quebec Marine Mammal Institute in Baie Como, the Quebec marine mammal emergency response network, Trish Nash at the Quebec-Labrador Foundation in Blanc Sablon, and the Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans. Later he found more specific names: Mike Hammell (418-775-0580) and Jean Francois Gorrelin (418-775-0581—reception number 418-775-0500)

Later in the afternoon we tried to leave, but the wind was too strong and a big sea was on. After we returned to the dock and tied up guys on the pier joked, "You aren't the first to try and leave and come back." Harrington Harbor is so well protected from the seas and wind that it's easy to misjudge outside conditions. The only sure way is to see if there is water surging against the pier.

Fig. 3.14: Lauren Marr documents artifacts found on-site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

While at Wilson's he showed me some pictures he had taken of some sod house foundations on Flat Island, a tiny low island five miles out into the Gulf southwest of Gros Mecatina, wondering if they might be Labrador Inuit houses. We'll check them out when we leave the area. It would be quite surprising to find Inuit houses on such a seaward island.

While at Chevery Will and I picked up a pamphlet documenting the history of the village. It's a fascinating story of a town with a fairly recent history which has many interesting highlights, including a raid by a squad of RCMPs who descended on the village to arrest drivers who had been operating vehicles for years without driving permits. The enforcement effort went bust when it was pointed out that Chevery had no officially recognized 'roads'—only dirt tracks!

Sharon Ransom, the 'unofficial historian' of Harrington Harbor provided me with this description of Harrington. The town appears in many stories and books, although to my knowledge its history has never been prepared in a comprehensive manner. Sharon has this to say about its founding days:

> Harrington Harbour covers the whole archepelago. After 1907, with the building of the first Grenfell Hospital, in Harrington, the name 'Hospital Island' was used to differentiate Harrington Island from the others in the Harrington Archepelago. It probably began with the arrival of the early Grenfell staff, because although the islands all have individual names, outsiders would not necessarily be familiar with all of them. The doctor who first came in 1895 was Dr. Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, the founder of the Grenfell Mission. However the first doctor to actually work in Harrington was a Dr. Mather Hare. He first came out in 1895 as a medical missionary with another Presbyterian missionary from

Nova Scotia, before any doings with the Grenfell Mission, but since Dr. Grenfell also visited in that year (summer) they probably crossed paths, and later, in 1906, this lead to Dr. Hare being hired by the Grenfell Mission and supervising the building of the first hospital at Harrington. The actual naming and date of Harrington Harbour has been harder to pin down but is believed to have been done by Govenor Alymer when he visited and named several places on the Lower North Shore in 1831, with a view to colonizing the area. It is said he named Harrington Harbour for Lord Charles Stanhope, the 3rd Count of Harrington, near Durham in England.

Sharon told us that Dr. Hare took a liking to the small harbor on the southeast end of Petit Mécatina, and the location soon took on his name. Previously, it was known as Baie des Esquimaux, and this name is still recalled by members of the Tête à Baleine community. Our discovery of Inuit artifacts in the Basque smithy and cook-house provided a partial explanation for this name, but it was not until we found Inuit winter houses beneath the smithy and in the western area of the site that a positive Inuit settlement connection was established.

Thursday, 29 July—Harrington to Hare Harbor

The weather and seas were much better this morning and we got an early start to Mecatina. The first order of business was stringing up the grid, using the points and flags from last year that we found buried in the tall grass. I was surprised how (relatively) accurate we got the grid to work out, considering the uneven terrain and our use of pretty simple devices—tapes, lines, and a right-angle prism. I also extended the mowing Will had begun a couple days ago so that it covers the entire western area of the site. Once mowed so that all featured are visible, you feel you have control over the field site—something we should have done the very first season. We got started on three squares, Will at 18N 18W, Lauren at 16N 16W, and me at 14N 18/20W, the entrance passage.

Fig. 3.15: Bill Fitzhugh prepares site by clearing brush. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Friday, 30 July—Hare Harbor

Today was our first full day of work at the site, and the flies had been waiting for us! We had heard that this year was a 'good' year for flies, meaning not so good for the rest of us. The black flies were the worst, but they were manageable, and by lunch-time we were welted up but not unconscious. Ana Osbourne was supposed to come out to visit the site with her Festival group, but she did not show—it turned out that because of low tide and high seas the long-liner could not get out across the Netagamiou River entry bar.

Saturday, 31 July—Hare Harbor

Last night the wind blew strong from the east, raising waves in the harbor, and the anchor chain growled all might long as the vessel swung back and forth. But by morning it was sunny and relatively calm, with the wind still in the east. We got working at the site by 8:00am. No sign of the peregrine falcons this year. We found one dead bird on the ridge south of the site a couple years ago and haven't seen them since. About 10 am a fast zodiac zoomed in the harbor, and I

thought it was Wilson, saying 'hi' on his way to Mutton Bay with Sarah, but Perry identified it as a fisheries patrol officer making a rapid inspection to see if all the lobster traps had been pulled, since the season ended today. We had seen many lobster pot floats around the shore when we first arrived, but they're all gone now.

We set to work on the three squares we laid out yesterday. Will found the extension of the floor pavement along the south side of 18N 18W, and the charcoal layer that was on top of the slabs. The pavement edge angled to the southeast, into Lauren's square (14N 14W) and north of it the charcoal lens, now with sterile gravel below, angled up toward the north wall of the square, where a large boulder was embedded in the ground along the house's north wall. Will cut a 30cm wide trench along the west wall to reveal the stratigraphy and found the charcoal lens sloping down gently from the north wall until it was 20 cm from the edge of the pavement; then it dropped more steeply, as though its front (south) edge might have been retained by a low wall. The sleeping bench was not paved, and the gravel surface that serves this purpose also slopes gradually down to the south. He also trenched the east wall and found the same stratigraphy, though with less prominent charcoal lenses. At the edge of the paved floor he found several nails embedded in decayed wood—perhaps this had been a retaining wall at the front (south) edge of the platform. There were only a few nails on the gravel bench area. What I had thought was sleeping platform pavement under the gravel turned out to be tightly packed beach rocks. This was good news as it confirms that there is only one occupation, and one occupation horizon. Besides a few nails, the square produced only two sherds of thin grey stoneware. However there is more work to do here tomorrow.

Fig. 3.16: Perry Colbourne and Lauren Marr talk during break time. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Lauren's square (16N 16W) was more exciting. By the end of the day she had removed the sterile sod and black humus, as well as the brown pebbly gravel underlying it, and into the upper part of the charcoal-stained cultural level, where she found many nails, a lead sounding weigh similar but without the basal iron sampling tube that was part of the one we found a couple years ago in the smithy. She also recovered a foot-long cylindrical rod of iron. Lots of the large rocks in the square are lying on the pavement or are above the cultural level, perhaps a result of roof-fall.

My square (14N 18/20W) in the entryway produced a wide variety of materials from the upper levels of a midden-like floor deposit containing small pieces of charcoal, bits of broken tile and charcoal in a sandy matrix laid down on the floor of the stone-walled passage. Most common were nails, which I also found in deposits around the top of the side walls, which were composed of head-sized rocks with beach pebbles and sand fill. A piece of whalebone rib or mandible jutted out from the left (west) side of the wall and a flat disc-shaped piece of whalebone was found on one of the border rocks on the east side of the passage. Other artifacts included pieces of clay pipe stems, grey stoneware, and a few pieces of brown earthenware.

While ‘underground’ digging in the entry passage I heard a “Yuck!” from Lauren and found her pointing under the edge of a rock she had been excavating. “It stinks—what is it?” she cried. This seemed like an unusual comment to make about an archaeological find. At first I thought it was a large white worm since I could not think of anything else yucky in the soil. But when I probed under the rock out came a fist-sized stinky mass that at first looked like a dead baby bird. I soon recognized it as a hunk of smelly blubber covered with dirt. It must have come from the dead baby seal we found in the beach rocks when we arrived. It had since disappeared, floated or dragged off by some animal. This chunk could have been harvested by a mink, but if could have been a raven and was stashed under the rock, just waiting for Lauren. Spaghetti and garlic bread for dinner.

Sunday, 1 August—Hare Harbor

The ravens at the site were making a huge fuss that went on for an hour this morning as we were getting up. Their squawks and cries could be heard all around the cove, and the gulls that usually are the noisy ones were missing. Lauren decided they were upset that we’d taken their seal blubber from under the rock! But if so they should have looked further because I only heaved it down the bank. After a breakfast of bacon and eggs, we got off at 8am for a good start at the site, just as fog began rolling in. Foggy conditions came and went for most of the morning, and looked much thicker outside the harbor. Around 11:30 we heard the Nordik’s fog horn sounding as she crossed south of us from Harrington down the coast. Despite the fog the site area was warm enough to deter the flies. Perry dropped by to lounge in the sun for an hour before buzzing off in the new ‘zodiac’ looking for bakeapples. The pronouncement from his survey was dire: almost no berries at all in this area of the coast. He has picked only a cup-full yesterday and today, and very few are still to ripen. Our hopes for bakeapples are now pinned on Cumberland Sound, where we found a treasure trove last year.

Fig. 3.17: Perry Colbourne, Bill Fitzhugh, and Lauren Marr “hard at work.” Photo by Wilfred Richard.

We made some good progress at the site today. Will finished his square (18N 18W) on the sleeping bench area, which turned out more complicated than I had thought. Its stratigraphy begins with coarse beach sands and gravel, with numerous fist-sized cobbles. When the house pit was first excavated into the hillside, this beach material seems to have been piled up to form the walls. This was followed throughout the areas we have seen in other squares by a fire which produced 2-3 cm layer of charcoal. Above this layer we found a fine brown layer of sand that is several centimeters thick at the rear of the sleeping bench and lenses out as it approaches the area of the paved floor. Will found several artifacts at the bottom of this layer, including a rectangular piece of a soapstone pot with two mending holes

and a mending groove running from each of the holes. But other than a few nails, little else was found. Above the brown sand is another layer of charcoal about 1 cm thick. This layer also runs across the top of the platform, sloping down to meet the top of the paved floor. This seemed to be the major occupation layer, but few artifacts were found other than a few nails. This was overlain by the black humic earth that is capped by turf. Most of Will's finds were found on top of the floor pavement, and included four nails embedded in undecayed wood infused with rust. This is the source of the large encrustations found on many nails. Also on the pavement were some small fragments of glazed earthenware, and a thick sheet of lead with a punched perforation in its top, perhaps used as a fishing weight. We found no structure acting as a front wall for the sleeping bench; perhaps wood had been used.

Lauren also finished most of her square (16N 16W) except for removing the many rocks on the floor. This square is in the middle of the house. When we turned over the large stone slab in the middle of the square we found it encrusted with burned seal oil, having been used as a lamp stand. Three of the rocks below it also had oil stains. We also found the brown earth layer beneath the upper (floor) charcoal in this square, and below it, though we did not dig to this level (only a trowel probe) was a very thick layer of almost pure charcoal. We'll investigate this more when we finish the square. Many more nails were found, three of which were head-down and must have been embedded in a single (roof?) timber.

My square in the entrance tunnel (14N 20W) continued to produce lots of material, with finds increasing as I removed the upper midden material which had built up on the entry floor and consisted of sandy matrix packed with chunks of charcoal, small bits of roof tile, small stones, and artifacts. In the upper levels these were mostly nails, but toward the bottom produced many fragments of grey stoneware from a single vessel, and pieces of soft brown earthenware (EW), mostly without glaze. I also found a lead sinker, a stone whetstone, a small whalebone knife handle(?), and many nails. At this point I've excavated about 20 cm of this undifferentiated deposit and found no paving slabs, but toward the bottom I am encountering more and more rocks, some of which had probably fallen into the passage from the sides of the walls, which were built with similar-sized rocks. Within this deposit, which looks like garbage swept from the house floor, I could not see any micro levels or periods of stability. The depth of the deposit suggests the house was occupied for quite a few years, and certainly not for a brief period. Nevertheless the majority of finds came from the very bottom of the deposit.

We got back to the boat about 6pm, finding the afternoon wind chilling and the shadow of the cliff a bit oppressive. I think if I was to re-name Hare Harbor I'd call it "Morning Harbor" in honor of the best time of day, from 6am to 2pm. Supper was a souped-up version of Perry's moose stew, which he brought along in bottles but didn't like very much because he "had not put enough salt in it." We added salt, sautéed parsnips and onions, and fresh potatoes and carrots. Everyone gobbled it up, even Perry. I found jelly-fish "sparkles" in the water, but it wouldn't have been enough to get Christie Leece excited. We'll wait a few days for them to appear in all their glory. The night was clear and wind low, in the west. Nice for sleeping, except for the few mosquitoes that found their way inside.

Monday, 2 August—Hare Harbor

We were up at 6am again, to get as much "bright time" on the site as possible. Will made up a batch of pancakes with the few bakeapples Perry had found. We were on site by 8, with whisps

of fog dodging about. I called the SI a couple days ago trying to find out about the lapse fund request deadline and left messages all over the place without knowing it was Saturday, wondering where everyone was. This morning I was able to reach Zaborian Payne and Laurie Burgess and found that Stephen had got my message and wrote up a paragraph requesting Lauren's salary, some computer programs, and Pitsiulak dock and storage fees.

Work at the site started fast and HOT. I don't think I've ever seen a morning quite as warm and still here as this one. Fortunately it was also too hot for bugs because we had some turfing to do on Lauren's square (14N 16W), and on the eastern side of the entry passage I've been working on (14N 18W). Lauren quickly got into some good materials, and by the end of the day seemed to be in the "boudoir," having pulled out our first two glass beads from S4, one with a maroon outer layer and a black inner, and a white and black spiral striped bead similar to another we've found at the cookhouse or blacksmith shop. A small thin shard of glass, a couple of clay pipe stems, a large piece of green glass from a square bottle, and a large boat hook also appeared. We've yet to figure out whether the pavement extends here.

Will contended with his square in the western wall, opening the whole square and then trenching along its southern and western sides to explore the thick layers of pure charcoal that begin just below the surface. The house wall runs through the middle of the square and is built of rounded beach rocks and sandy gravel. East of this, inside the house is the brown sand we found in 18N 18W, but west of the rocks the mounded wall seems to be composed of a thick bank of charcoal, which contains several lenses of gravel. Not many distinctive tools were found. Who would have produced all this charcoal? and what for? And why did it end up banked up on the side of the house or in the wall construction?

I opened up the stone pile that at the eastern side of the door (14N 18W) and found four large iron spikes between the jumble of large boulders. They appear to have been cached there and had never been used, so they were not bulked up with wood-rust encrustations. Otherwise this pile seemed free of artifacts or structure. I also excavated to the bottom of the outer part of the entryway and photographed and mapped the large number of grey stoneware and brown earthenware sherds that lay in the earliest occupation debris, a couple of cm above the sterile gravel. Most finds came from 170-178cm BT. Nails at this lever had cemented rocks together and in one case were cemented to a stoneware sherd. Iron as glue is a new concept to me! I photographed the profusion of sherds and profiled a section across the entryway. The culture deposit here is 20-25cm thick, roughly from 150-175 cm BT with its upper deposits containing few artifacts compared to its rich lower level, which also had the greatest concentration of charcoal and roof tile fragments. Most of what I found were fragments of a grey interior (brown exterior) stoneware vessel and eroded pieces of plain earthenware, both seeming from single vessels. Nothing glazed was found. No bone at all other than a few scraps of whalebone were found, other than the materials used as construction materials in the walls. Some of the rocks in the passage deposit had fallen in from the side walls, and others have been placed inside, probably, to solidify the floor or keep down the muck. No flat paving stones were employed here throughout the duration of entryway use.

We stayed at the site until 2pm, returned to the boat for a lunch of beans, and got pack to work at 3, staying until 6:30, making good use of the morning sun. But even the afternoon was pretty warm. Back aboard, we cooked up a macaroni dinner with hash—not delightful, but good

enough. Perfectly still evening, though with plenty of bugs just outside our door.

Tuesday, 3 August—Hare Harbor
This was another fine day like yesterday, beginning sunny and hot, without wind, until at last about 11am a southwesterly breeze arose. The breakfast oatmeal lasted until 2pm, when we returned to the boat for lunch, rested up, and went out again from 3:30 to 7:00, when it was almost dark. Perry transferred water to help bring the boat upright, but we still have a good port list, owing all the heavy stuff on that side of the boat, including the cabin built to the rail on the port side. Not much of general interest happened during the day except a brief fly-by from Randy Cox in his small yellow pusher-prop airplane who buzzed us on his way down the coast. A raven also flew by, chased by a seagull, but no peregrines showed up.

Will finished 18N 20, making two trenches and retaining the boulder built wall, whose stones seem to have been set in soil composed almost exclusively of charcoal. When he excavated the inner house side of the wall it was not easy to see where the house floor intersected the wall, as it usually is in an Inuit winter house. I'm beginning to think that there may have been an earlier occupation of this area before the Inuit, to account for all the charcoal and lower level burning that is found below the house occupation level marked by paving stones.

Lauren completed excavating the upper level of her square (14N 16W) and after photographing all the rocks in place she began removing the rocks resting on the pavement that appeared unrelated, perhaps having appeared as roof rocks—there seemed little rhyme or reason to their presence. Upon doing so she found many more paving stones below, and in the process recovered the intact base of a grey stoneware vessel and the bottom of a very large square-sided green bottle. Almost all of the artifacts in her square have come from a band in the southern central part of the square, and few in the bouldery south and north. A very large pink granite slab resting on the pavement has no obvious function, unlike a similar large slab of the same type of granite in 16N 16W which had been used as an oil lamp stand.

Fig. 3.18: Skipper Perry Colbourne takes a break onshore. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

I finished prowling about in the eastern side of 14N 18W which seems to have been a rock dump with no cultural deposits other than a few large spikes. The western part of the square contained the inner end of the entry passage, and I was able to excavate the upper level of the midden deposits here. Most finds were nails, but a few pieces of white-glazed EW and a nice "last smoke" clay pipe that had been used down to its nub, which was faired down to hold easier with the lips. The bowl was broken off but the base had a nice flat facet. About halfway down in this deposit the soil changed from a sandy charcoal-stained matrix with

bits of tile and small rocks to a soil filled with charcoal chunks resembling the soil at the base of the cultural deposits in the house. I also opened up a new square (18N 14W) that includes the middle of the rear wall of the house. A number of nails and a piece of sheet lead came from the upper black soil but I'm not deep enough to get much of a picture.

Will and I made a supper of spaghetti with an old can of baby clams, mixed beans, and stewed tomatoes. We're now combing the pantry for all the old unused materials in figuring out what to eat! Perry, disgusted with the lack of bakeapples and with little to do on the boat, has been visiting the site for a couple of hours each morning, offering insights we don't usually consider ourselves, like the axe and bag of nails in the S4 doorway being a 'gift'. The rest of the day he puttered on board, fixing the stove gas regulator which went on the blink for the second time in a week this morning, or wiring up a new ceiling light. Yesterday he got out of the islands north of us and found them clear of berries, like everywhere else. The new inflatable seems to be working well, if blown up firmly; it is just not as sturdy as a zodiac, and with several people aboard would probably be mushy in the water. Today when we returned Perry was watching "Planet Earth," the great biodiversity series. By the time we finished dinner, these days about 9pm, everyone is so tired they are in bed. 7:30 to 2 and 3:30 to 7 are a lot of hours to be digging in the alternatively hot sun or cold wind—we get both each day. Just now I heard the call of a loon, the first I've heard this season. Their young are born now and are in small ponds until they can fly.

Wednesday, 4 August—Hare Harbor to Harrington

Another calm morning. Up at 6am and off to the site by 7:30. Winds light from the west and overcast, with patches of fog, which burned off in the morning. About 11am an outboard showed up with Gilles Mongait, his wife, son, his wife, their young son, and a frisky, one-year old female Yellow Labrador, all from Providence Harbor. They cruised the harbor and then stopped off at the site. I thought they expected to be greeted by Vincent, who had spent a day with the 'Providencers' last summer after our "open house," so I greeted them with "Vincent n'est pas ici cette été." It turned out they had not been part of last year's group but had visited with us the year before. They were busy fishing but said they would return in the afternoon. Perry showed up at the site in the later morning and we had a snack and worked until about 2:00pm, when the ceiling lowered and it began to rain. As we had planned to leave for Harrington about this time anyway we returned to the boat and were hoisting the inflatable aboard when the Mongaits pulled into the harbor. So they took me over to the site and I gave them a tour, which they seemed to enjoy, asking lots of questions. The dog had a great time running about the site, sniffing everywhere and at one point pulling up one of our grid stakes. The son, who works in one of the mines south of Schefferville, and his family, were back for

Fig. 3.19: Mongait family visits the site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

three weeks of vacation visiting his parents. I asked about bakeapples, and they said they had seen none. “Why?” I asked. “No snow this winter. All the roots have been damaged.” I had not heard of this theory before, but it makes sense more than the usual “nipped by the frost,” at least for this past winter when this whole stretch of coast had more than a few inches of snow all winter. As we heard from Wilson, the rivers froze but you could not go anywhere else on land, and the shore ice was weak and unsafe. I gave the Mongaits a copy of our field report and 2009 newsletter and referred them to our website for other reports. The little boy had one question as we looked down into the Inuit house—“Avez-vous decouvrir les Vikings?” Sadly no, I answered.

After the Mongaits departed I found Perry on the cabin roof putting together a jury rig to hoist the zodiac aboard. The steel winch cable had done what Perry predicted and broke after eighteen years or whatever, but he was able to attach a line that functioned well enough. Underway we found the southwest swell still strong but the wind down and had a good trip in to town, where Will raced to the store for food supplies before closing time. Three large boxes soon arrived on Mark Rowsell’s 4-wheeler, including lots of fresh fruit. I found the fish co-op shower stall appealing, and Lauren made her way to Wilson’s and started the laundry. Turned out Wilson and Sarah were both home, not having gone to Mutton Bay yet. Wilson had some relatives in town and had them out sailing on his small catamaran in the harbor. Since he was in town last he had found the names of the seal experts for Quebec and got me their telephone and email addresses.

The fog rolled in during the evening while we were at Wilson’s. I called Vermont and had a long talk with Ben and the longest I’ve ever had with Larissa—probably two minutes! Laada was also there and she and Larissa had just returned from a couple hours at the Lake Morey beach. “Cold water,” Larissa reported, “but I can swim by myself now!” They leave in a couple days for Temagami and a four-day canoe trip with Laska, fresh out of her Keewaydin summer and her final, 21 day trip. Ben will let Laada plan where they’ll go, as we did when we came up for a similar post-season trip when Ben was at Keewaydin. Then they drive across Canada to Edmonton and Banff on the way home to Seattle.

During the evening I was able to get online at the C&R store and caught up with five days of email. Nothing earth-shaking fortunately, except that I need to leave for Iceland on the evening of August 26 instead of the 27th. The SI is calling for more proposals for the consortia, with deadlines in Oct, and for Scholarly Studies in Sept. There’s no end to the proposal-writing these days! Back aboard, in lieu of dinner we cooked up some crepes which we ate with strawberry filling, doused with sour cream and sugar on top.

Work proceeded apace in the squares, largely in a set-up or clean-up mode. I got to the bottom of the deposits in the entry tunnel and found numerous nails, some vertical, heads up a though they may have been part of a wood plank floor, which makes sense since there were no paving stones present, as in most Inuit entryways. ‘the very bottom of the passage had a great concentration of ceramics, brown earthenware and grey stoneware—but not more than a couple of pots’ worth!—some lead bar stock and a possible lead fishing weight. I found a thin pure charcoal level about 1 cm thick beneath the cultural level and the sterile sandy gravel—more evidence of a fire episode between the excavation of the house pit and its construction. The profile, maps and photos of this entry features should represent this diagnostic feature of an Inuit dwelling. Without any bone or wood objects preserved because of the sandy, acid soils, with lots of summer rain, you could not tell this was an Inuit occupation otherwise. One of the most durable materials that should

be present are soapstone vessels, which we've found in the cookhouse but so far not in the Inuit house.

Will finished his west wall square with its prodigious amount of charcoal banked up against the outer wall, even being used as matrix for the beach rock wall construction. Other than a few nails, nothing of great interest was found on the 'sleeping platform portion of the square, and the paved floor from 18N 18W ends at the 20N line and does not extend directly into the wall rocks. Hopefully this will be further clarified when we clean up for making profiles.

Lauren cleared the "top rocks" from her 16N 16W square and made many interesting finds, including an excellent pavement in the northern part of the square. Among the artifacts were three 'large' glass beads: a black and white spiral, a black bead with red and white horizontal stripes, and a bead with black interior and maroon exterior; and a very tiny oblong bead-like piece no larger than a black fly that had a pink exterior and a clear end and what looks like a tiny micro-pin hole. Earlier I had turned over the large pink granite slab in the center of the square and found an oil lamp stain with encrustations on the underside.

Thursday, 5 August—Harrington to Hare Harbor

Foggy morning but little wind. After breakfast we left and arrived at Hare Harbor in the fog about 9:30 and got to work at 10. The fog stayed down and occasionally turned to rain, causing us to retreat to the cliff shelter a couple times. About 2pm a speedboat pulled up driven by a man from Tête à Baleine who has retired and now lives in Harrington. He had visited us with a group of Providence Harbor folks a couple years ago. Also aboard were the two Quebecers I had seen filming in Harrington this morning, doing a series of "French discoverers" for French-speaking stations here and internationally. Somehow they had heard about our dig and came by on their way to Tête à Baleine. The director was André Maurice and the cameraman, Jerôme LaFlamme, both from Montreal, spent an hour filming the site with me offering commentary, and shot close-ups of some of the artifacts and key features of the cookhouse and Inuit dwelling, and did interviews with Will and Lauren. By the end, with lightning flashing in the distance and thunder rumbling they packed up and headed off for TaB, and I'm certain got caught in a drenching downpour. This was probably the tail-end of the storm that wreaked havoc across southern Quebec last night, causing massive flooding, landslides, and power outages. We made it back to the boat just in time, but had to paddle the last half when the outboard died; the fuel line had become dislodged.

Fig. 3.20: Bill Fitzhugh being interviewed at the Hare Harbor site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

At the site, I continued working down in 18N 16W, through the upper black zone with tiles and some large nails, into the brown sandy zone which cuts diagonally through the square NW-SE and seems to be a wall-related deposit. North of it, humus and black charcoal-rich soil with tiles

and lots of small beach rocks occur. The conformity of the large nails, rocky black earth, and its junction with the brown sand may mark the position of dwelling's north wall foundation. Not much is found in the brown sand, which probably is the erosion product of the black schisty rock layer in the cliff-base.

Lauren and Will began excavating their new squares, 16N 14W and 14N 14W, respectively. Both found nails in their upper deposits, but the real shocker came when Will called out, "Bill you're gonna really like this!" and held up the side of a large soapstone Inuit cooking pot that seemed to be embedded in the house floor. It's as great piece and has the characteristic flattened outside rim with two incised groove and a single groove in the rim-top. Its outside is blackened with soot and where it turns to the bottom, scaly fat encrustation. Near the break at the top corner was a suspension hole. Other than the find itself, which proves Inuit residence and gives us a stylistic date based on its rim decoration to ca. 1700, the timing of the find was unbelievable. The camera team had finished filming me and the rest of the site and wanted to shoot us digging, just sort of going through the motions. They had just started when Will came up with the pot! It doesn't get more weird than that! The first professional film team to land at Hare Harbor in ten years, and a hot discovery is made, perhaps the most important of this summer. The big mystery now is whether this piece, or others we may recover, fit the pot side we found in the cookhouse five or six years ago! Will's other finds of the day were nails, prosaic by comparison. When I asked him about his mastery in finding Inuit soapstone pots (he has found most of those we've recovered) he replied, "It must be a noble savage thing. My Quebec grandmother looked Inuit and may have come from around here."

Friday, 6 August—Hare Harbor

Pouring rain much of the night and downpours toward morning, so there was little incentive to get up. In periods when it was not raining the roar of the waterfalls streaming off the cliff in many places filled the boat as though we had an engine running. Water was falling off a full quarter of a mile of cliff face, some forming gushing streams and others turning to vapor. Set against the cliff, forest, and mist, it was quite a spectacle. Will spent fifteen minutes photographing the scene and then made a great pancake breakfast. We spent the next three hours working on reports and periodically checking to see if the rain had stopped, but each time it did, it started up again, sometimes just as a fine soaking mist. I began to catch up on this journal, whose early days had fallen by the wayside. The barometer was way down to 29.1, about the lowest I've seen here. When the rain stops it will take a bunch of wind to 'blow' the glass back up again.

Fig. 3.21: Waterfalls in rainstorm. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

By 1pm the rain was down to a low mist and we decided to go to work. The site was drenched and several of the pits were full of water. Will's backdirt pile happened to be in the cliff's drip line and nearly half of it had vanished, its sand and charcoal washing down into Structure 5. It was a mucky dig; hard to see things in the muddy soil, and all we recovered were nails, except for a rim piece with the broken stub of a strap handle which indicated it was a marmite pot like

many we've found in the Basque features. Since it was in the bank deposit and not on the Inuit floor it's hard to say if this was being used by Basques or Inuit. We found several large spikes at the bottom of the black earth layers, resting on sterile sand, and these may have been securing foundation beams. Unlike the blacksmith shop, there are no charred indications of foundation timbers in this structure. Most of the other finds of the day were nails, and a few were upright, suggesting they may have been in a plank floor. Perhaps this is why we are having trouble finding clear evidence of a level sleeping bench; it may have been a wooden platform, which would explain the lack of stone pavement or a level area of ground.

The weather finally cleared about 6pm and a breeze kicked up from the west. We were one muddy bunch that appeared back aboard, discovering to our horror that Perry had swabbed the decks down and cleaned up the boat generally. Dinner was fried chicken, carrots, and rice. The wind began to pick up, whistling in the rigging. We hope tomorrow won't be too windy to get ashore at the site, but at least the wind will help dry things out.

Saturday, 7 August—Hare Harbor

After our storm day, with the barometer way down, we were expecting a blow, and it came—not immediately, but be 11:30 I discovered our speedboat had dragged the off-haul anchor in enough that the boat was almost on the rocks. We had to rush to save it and managed to get aboard and back to the boat without serious mishap—an oar went overboard, but we were able to retrieve it.

Fig. 3.22: Boat crew. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

A more serious incident occurred later on. Did you ever watch your speedboat drift away from your mother ship in an off-shore windstorm while you stood helpless at the rail? Since we could not set the anchor with this wind we had Perry drop us off at the site after lunch. He returned to pick us up at 6:00, and when I was climbing aboard the Pits with the painter, I dropped it and the boat started drifting away. Gads! No time to get the boat-hook pole as the wind was pushing her off too fast. So I leaped aboard, aiming to land on the gunwale—and fortunately, I made a good landing on my right foot and hopped inside. Thankfully the engine started immediately and I got back aboard and tied her up. Will was there all the time, but Perry and Lauren had gone inside. Will's reaction was "how am I going to get him out of the water if he doesn't make it." In fact that would have been a problem, because I would have chosen the speedboat and I might not have been able to hoist myself in because of its high sides. I did have a floater on, so I would not have been in danger of drowning, but the speedboat might have been lost since the wind was offshore and it would have taken quite a bit of time to get the Pitsiulak's engine going and the anchor hauled up. The other option would have been the zodiac. We could have thrown it off the boat, pumped it up while running, and retrieved the boat that way. But by then she might have been on the rocks, or out beyond the harbor where the zodiac would have had trouble with the seas. Fortunately these scenarios did not occur.

While this was occurring I thought of the time Martin Frobisher sent his ship's only small boat off to reconnoiter the Inuit-infested shore in Frobisher Bay's York Sound in 1576. They rounded an island as he watched with the glass, and some time later Inuit appeared, doing a victory dance. It was his only boat, and lacking any means for further exploration, he had to return to England with only a single piece of black rock—his famous "token of possession," containing fool's gold. When I was back aboard, Will and I winked, and did not tell Perry and Lauren about the incident.

Fig. 3.23: Site view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

After a couple of years trying to watch movies on board via a laptop, this year Perry bought an eighteen inch wide monitor and a set of speakers and bolted them down on the chart table, which is rarely used for charts. After dinner Lauren called for requests for movies, and Bob Dylan's biography came up against James Kirk's opening Star Wars film—and lost. So we went through the first phase of that epic when young Kirk neer-do-well wowed his way to fame and glory by breaking every rule in the book, and surviving, though many others did not. What a ways the space film industry has come since those buccaneer days!

I spent the day digging a pretty boring square along the southern edge of the house site, but within what I thought originally was the south boundary of the dwelling. This is the one part of the house that was not clear from surface indications, as the mounded wall disappeared halfway down the east end wall, as thought it had been removed. Possibly this could be a result of using a wood-fronted wall, whereas the rest of the structure was either banked with sod, rock and charcoal like the east and west ends, or dug into the ground, like the north wall. But the excavation did not resolve the problem and did not identify a south wall. I did find an extension of the house floor pavement into the northern part of the square, and two sides of a vertical slab feature that appears related to the floor, but is not a hearth nor any other function I can fathom. A few of the normal artifacts appeared, nails and pipe stems, but nothing that gave meaning to the feature. Below the upper black earth was a deep deposit of pure charcoal which I did not bother to excavate since it has nothing to do with the Inuit structure which succeeded it at this location.

Sunday, 8 August—Hare Harbor

Finally a pretty decent day, and a great breakfast à la Will—oatmeal, bagels, and a fried egg. The wind seems to have blown itself out and the weather reports called for only 20 knot southwest, but not much of it materialized here. For insurance though, we had Perry drop us off at the site at 7:30 and pick us up at noon. Beans and brown bread for lunch, and back for the afternoon, by which time it was pretty clear the wind would not build. We re-set yesterday's dragged anchor and got a good five hours of work in before a rain shower sent us back to the boat about 6 pm. Dinner was a chicken stew with parsnips, potatoes, rice and tomatoes—my concoction and it somehow passed muster. Will and I called home, but I kept getting interrupted by dropped calls. Lynne says there have been lots of electrical storms stimulated by solar activity. My son Ben and his family left yesterday for Temagami and a rendezvous with Laska at Keewaydin's Devil's Island when she returns from her 21-day trip. Shades of our own Temagami excursion with Josh when Ben was finishing his first season at Keewaydin. Then they'll go off for four days with

canoes rented from Ojibway. Josh is having his big interview this week with London's British Aerospace this week, for the top lawyer position, and in the meantime is being tested for being a kidney donor when Ben's (my) kidney is expected to fail later this year. Wildlife at the site today was a chattering squirrel that taunted me to chase him up the cliff overhang. He made a masterful display of rock-climbing. A toad also appeared as we left the site, wandering across the field.

Today seemed like a puttering day at the site because we spent most of our time clearing 'top rocks' and digging around in the squares to find missing pavement, most of which had disintegrated and had been mistaken as regular soil by the excavator. In the process I found a small cache of large iron nails and five strange lead objects just south of the 16N 18W mark. One of the lead pieces was a coin-like stub with several chisel cuts; two were about the size of gum balls and had grooves cut into their sides as if to attach to lines as sinkers; one was bent into a loop with a hole on one side and a gash on the other; a fifth was more less a round ball. They gave the impression of someone experimenting with simple metal technology, with a plentiful supply of easily-worked lead, and the most likely function was probably fishing line or net sinker weights. This concentration of lead objects also included two sounding leads and a re-formed fishing jigger.

Fig. 3.24: Lead sinkers and jigger. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

We were successful in locating many slabs in areas where upper level rocks had obscured them, perhaps the result of falling rook rocks. But there are many gaps also, and some of these had been occupied by rocks that had rotted away. Usually you know if you had dug through the Inuit house floor level because you encountered a thin layer of charcoal before hitting sterile gravel. But in some cases there was no sterile gravel and you found a bottomless layer of pure charcoal, sometimes with tiles frags and nails. This seems to be the result of an earlier Basque (?) occupation involving massive production of charcoal. The end result is an Inuit dwelling that has some of the key features of prehistoric and early historic Inuit houses up north, like the sunken entry and heavily mounded walls, soapstone heating and cooking vessels, and impromptu lead technology, but with features like an indistinguishable sleeping bench (because of using a wood frame bench?), absence of Inuit bone and ivory technology (because of the warm environment), and extensive use of European-produced iron nails, knives, and ceramics, and absence of a midden revealing subsistence information. Another peculiarity of this site is the fact that the pavements don't tie in with the rectangular walls that we assumed were the outlines of the Inuit house. Possibly the Inuit re-occupied a rectangular, sod-walled Basque structure, but in the south and east wall areas we have no good evidence of an Inuit paved floor reaching the mounded sod walls. All in all I think the wall structure is Inuit and its lack of pavements and clear wall-floor demarcation is a result of their use of wooden sleeping benches around the west, north, and east walls. This conforms closely with the arrangement of Inuit structures in central Labrador, which had stone-paved sleeping benches around the rear and side walls.

General comparisons: Things missing in S4 that are present in the 'Basque' cook-house and smithy structures include: flint fire-starters and gunflints, grey-on-grey stoneware; entrance passages, improvisational lead technology, very little glassware. Common

to S4 and the others are: grey stoneware, glazed and unglazed earthenware, nails and spikes, similar types of glass beads, iron knives, pyrites nodules, soapstone vessels, and lamp stains. Present in S4 Inuit house but missing in S1 and 2 are: improvisational lead technology, subsurface entry passages, grey and brown stoneware,

Monday 9 August—Hare Harbor

Fig. 3.25: Bill Fitzhugh collecting mussels. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Strong southwest winds today, building during the morning. By the time we came back for lunch we had trouble getting the boat off the shore with the onshore wind and waves, and I dinged the outboard prop and cavitation plate on a rock while trying to get off the shore. The tide was low at lunch-time and so we had a short mussel-collecting excursion to the brook, out of the wind. Lots of mussels there, and we got a bucket-full for supper. Wind built up again in the afternoon and by six we were ready for the Pits and a beer, nearly our last until a Harrington re-supply. We had intended to go into town this evening but the wind kept us pinned in Hare Harbor, which is a fine place for blows from the southwest. Just as we were leaving the site the fog closed in, and remained for the rest of the evening. Weather reports call for more of the same for the next several days. We need a couple of calmer periods to run to Harrington for supplies and get fuel for the trip home, which we need to start on Friday. That gives us only three days to finish work at the site. Supper was a feast of mussels, and Will made spaghetti. Perry informed us about sexing mussels—the pale ones are male and the reddish ones, female. In the late winter the latter are full of spawn.

After yesterday's mob-scene with three of us working in one square, 18N 18W, removing 'upper' rocks and mopping up unexcavated areas I decided we needed to split forces. I continued with that square and succeeded in finding more floor slabs as well as the boundary between the Inuit floor and the sub-floor charcoal level. This is also where I found most of the artifacts, including another sounding lead with iron inclusions, several large spikes, a fragmented sandstone grindstone, and one of those tiny tubular pink beads like Lauren found, so small it's hard to see the hole. I also found a floor-level nail with wood adhering, with its grain oriented the same direction as the house rear and 'sleeping bench'—perhaps indication of a wood platform along the rear wall in lieu of a paved sleeping bench. Also, right at the junction between the cultural level and the sterile gravel, was a badly-decayed but recognizable whalebone foreshaft with the rusted remains of an endblade fastened at one end. The proximal end had decomposed, but the remaining portion was about 20 cm long, 18 cm of foreshaft and

Fig. 3.26: Bill Fitzhugh, Perry Colbourne and Lauren Marr eat mussels. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

4 cm of the remnant blade. Unfortunately the shaft was too decomposed to be saved, but we photographed it and recovered the remains of the blade. I still have no idea how the cooking arrangements worked. The large granite slab we found in the middle of this square has a circular oil stain from a lamp, but this rock was not in situ. However two of the other rocks, more or less round ones, also had stains that suggest they had been associated with the hearth, and they may have been used to support the main slab lamp base.

Fig. 3.27: Decomposed lance point in situ. *Photo by Wilfred Richard.*

Will took on digging the northwest quadrant of 12N 12W to complete the inner portion of the house. He found only a few nails, all in the black midden earth, and below that he encountered a think level of pure charcoal, some in very large pieces, varying in depth from 10 cm in the eastern part of the quad to 25 in the west. He excavated to sterile sand below the charcoal, which contained no artifacts or tiles. The inside of the 'house' wall construction was also evident, made of piled-up beach cobbles and sand. The mounded-up east wall is a conspicuous feature of the site, but the Inuit occupation does not seem to reach this wall. However, without pavement stones it's hard to tell. This wall may be a Basque feature that the Inuit used for building their own place. The huge amount of charcoal we found under the Inuit floor in several places suggests this area may have been used as a charcoal production facility by Basques or others. Part of this quad and the NW part of 12N 14W could not be excavated because the surface was blocked by a large slab of granite too large for us to move that had fallen onto the site from the cliff.

Lauren opened up the NE quad of 12N 16W to see if we could learn anything more about the rectangular slab feature I had found in 12N 14W but found only a large pile of rocks overlying a thick layer of charcoal, with no apparent relation to the alcove feature to the east; but she did find a long square shaft of iron and a pipe stem, in addition to several nails. This square was not excavated to sterile because it would have required removing many rocks. It appears this feature, house wall or whatever, was not inside the Inuit habitation.

Toward the end of the day we started on profiles and elevations. Lauren made a sketch of the squares we excavated and Will began shooting elevations at one-meter resolution around the excavation grid and along its balks. Lauren and I profiled the 14N east-west line across the length of the site, from the entry door to the NW corner of the house.

Tuesday 10 August—Hare Harbor to Harrington to Hare Harbor

After a pretty breezy night the wind started dying back as it got light, and it seemed we might get a chance to make a run for Harrington—perhaps our only chance for a few days. So at 5:30 I got everyone up and we set out about 7 am, after fiddling with the computer navigation system which was not working normally. Perry installed his back-up GPS, which the computer accepted, and so we had a way to deal with the thick fog. We found the seas still very high, but the wind dropped to near calm as we approached Harrington. After ninety minutes we pulled in to a sunny town with lots of people on the wharf and the fish plant crew busy tearing down their equipment for a major 'spring cleaning' now that the fishing season had closed. During the 3.5 hours we were in

town we had a blitz of our own, buying groceries, getting showers, washing clothes, topping off with about 1000 liters of fuel at $1.34 a liter, paying bills and saying goodbyes. Wilson showed up, looking scruffy after three days in the bush in the lower Mecatina River where he was checking out the channels and fetching some big birch logs he wanted to use for winter firewood. He towed four sets of them back through huge swells in his little dingy boat. It must have been a sight to see. Fortunately for us the wind stayed down and we were able to leave at noon and had a smooth ride back to Hare Harbor, where two porpoises escorted us into the anchorage. Here we finally caught up with a meal—Will made batch of blueberry pancakes to start the day off right at 2 pm. While Will was cooking Perry and I put together a 2-meter frame with some small lumber Lloyd Rowsell gave us for gridding squares. This device, which we strung up with line to make 50 cm squares will hasten the task of plotting the rocks for our site map. We'll also take photos through the grid as a back-up.

Fig. 3.28: Bill Fitzhugh and Lauren Marr. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Today Lloyd told us more details that Will had heard from Mark about the August 1 death of Telford Allen, a close friend and flying companion of Bob Bryan's, in a plane crash. In fact he crashed flying Bryan's old plane, which Bob was no longer using. Bryan had bought his first plane with the profits from his "Bert and I" recordings. About two weeks ago Telford was flying with a woman companion, and after taking off from Bangor he landed on a nearby lake without retracting his wheels. When the plane touched down, the drag of the wheels caused the plane to flip over, and it sank up to its pontoons. The lady survived but Bryan's friend did not. Bob had owned the plane for many years, and having his friend own it gave him the opportunity to fly with him occasionally. A sad ending. This is the reason Bob was not coming to Harrington, as planned, for a few days in August.

At the site, Will continued his elevation readings while Lauren and I prepared a profile along the south side of the 16N line. Then Lauren and Will starting excavating the 14N balk while I did some other profiles. Balk excavations sometimes produce interesting finds, and we had one—half of a blue seed bead that Lauren found on the 16N line. The other finds were mostly nails. The light was beautiful as evening arrived, and the mosquitoes and black flies also came out for the first time in ten days. Hopefully this calmer, sunny weather will persist for the few more days we need to finish up. I called Nick Shattler and arranged to meet him Saturday or Sunday in Cumberland Harbor to look at the sites he had found. We also hope to see the possible Inuit sod houses Wilson told us about on Flat Island, southeast of Gros Mecatina, and make a stop at Mutton Bay, where we might catch a glimpse of Christine, back from her barge cum bicycling trip along the French canals.

I picked up a news flash on my computer this morning that a plane carrying Ted Stevens and O'Keefe, the head of NASA had crashed in Alaska, but no further details were given. A few minutes later Perry heard that a rescue mission had reached the scene and there were some survivors and some deaths, but no names were mentioned. The withholding of names makes

you think that Stevens probably was not among the living. Ted was a great friend of the Arctic Studies Center, and it will be a sad day indeed if he is gone.

On the way from Harrington I saw a couple of loons out in the fishing grounds off Point Artobus; it seemed like a strange place to find loons, a mile offshore. We've had a couple here in the harbor for the past week also, probably the same pair. Usually this time of year they are tending young ones in the small ponds—maybe that's why they're out fishing—ravenous children! The other natural history story of the day is the cheeky little red squirrel that comes down next to us on the cliff overhang and scolds us roundly for having cut the grass and dug holes in his meadow. He chick-chicks, and grinds and makes a variety of screeching sounds and when I approach, and then runs acrobatically up the ledges, even skittering along the roof of the overhang. How he can travel so fast upside-down on a rock surface is hard to comprehend. Mr. Porcupine has not yet shown his face, and the peregrines are definitely gone, replaced in the cliff area by gulls and ravens. Large toads are our other companions at the site.

Fig. 3.29: Bill Fitzhugh holds a toad found on the site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Wednesday, 11 August—Hare Harbor

Surprisingly, the day started off pretty grim, considering the clear afternoon and evening. The wind was light in the northeast and heavy with moisture, fog offshore and, the appearance of rain. Nevertheless, we headed off to the site after a batch of Lauren's French toast and got to work excavating balks and making profiles. Gradually the weather improved, and by mid-day it was sunny and warm, without flies. Lauren and I worked on profiles, and by the end of the day we had completed all those that were needed, including three north-south and two east-west profiles. I also did one of the 22W wall where charcoal had been banked up against the house wall, and another running up the middle of the entryway, across the floors and up the back wall. Will spent quite a bit of time on the large deposit of big iron spikes and nails just south of 18N 16W, most falling within the balk. Unlike the cache of small nails inside the house door, these nails were spread out over a 30x50 cm area right on the floor pavement. Most had large encrustations and must have been in wood beams, but why they should be concentrated in a small area was not clear. There were too many nails to have been used for securing timbers in this area, so they much have been gathered from somewhere, and they were not bundled up like the pouch of small nails. A couple of pipe stems were found in their midst.

Fig. 3.30: Wilfred Richard photographs site. Photo by Bill Fitzhugh..

We worked right through lunch today, fortified by the French toast and good weather, and the

need to complete our work. We only have a couple of days left, and we need one for mapping the floor rocks and part of Friday for back-filling. We returned to the boat and found Perry with the battery charger apart on the chart table, obviously busted. How long that has been on the fritz is a good question, and at the moment we have no way to charge batteries to start the generator, and therefore the main engine, if we had problems there. Perry's been using a $59 auto battery charger, so maybe its time to get a marine version for about $250.

Today is Will's birthday, and we greeted him appropriately when he appeared on deck this morning. Lauren's French toast was part of the celebration, and I guess also the long workday without a lunch! But the main event was the evening meal, which Lauren and I prepared while Perry and Will watched Bob Dylan's retrospective CD—everyone and his brother, and sister, commenting on his life and times, including the producers. What an amazing time the 60s was! Dinner was pork chops stewed in enchillada sauce and peas. Desert was Lauren's pièce de résistence—a maple syrup-flavored cake with maple frosting. A sort of 'seat of her pants' production, but it turned out great. We could not find the candles and used the propane burner starter for a candle instead. I decided it looked and tasted like a giant pancake. Will has had quite a variety of birthday celebrations on our trips. This one was smaller than most, but memorable.

Thursday 12 August—Hare Harbor

The sun was shining through the cabin windows this morning at 5:30—one of the few mornings we've had with calm and warm conditions, and we had much to do to complete our work, so after a good breakfast with oatmeal and bagels, we got started and were at the site by a bit after seven, wind still in the east.

With all the profiles done yesterday the major task left was mapping all the rocks and photographing the squares, using the 2x2 meter grid we had constructed. By noon I had half the site mapped, and the rest came quickly because the eastern squares had fewer rocks and slabs. One "green" surprise caught my eye—a small folded piece of sheet copper that had escaped a digger's eye. It's the first piece of copper we've come across at this structure, and it seem odd that so little should be present, considering all the iron and lead. Lauren also found a couple of interesting finds while cleaning between the slabs—a large black bead with white crosses on its circumference, and a small blue seed bead. Lauren and Will removed the last of the balks, and after I finished the map we all trouped around the site with the 2 m grid frame while Will shot each square from above, using his tripod as an 'arm extender.' This would be a back-up for the mapped squares. About 4pm we had completed all we could do, and so began back-filling the squares that were outside the core area of the structure. To keep the earth from eroding, we built stone retaining walls at the base of the slopes in the rear of the structure. In the morning we need to return for some detail photos and a bit more back-filling and wall reinforcement. Fortunately the day was a gorgeous one; warm enough to keep the bugs away and not too hot to get overheated while back-filling. While I was finishing the map Will and Lauren took a break and hiked out to the trading post site near the mouth of the harbor. No one seems to have disturbed the rich trove of 19th century materials waiting for someone to excavate them some day.

Back aboard at 7 pm we rested with a beer before dinner, which was one of Will's excellent spaghetti meals with sun-dried tomatoes, olives, his home-harvested black trumpet mushrooms. Outside we should have been enjoying the Perseid meteor shower, but there were too many clouds to get more than fleeting glimpses of the sky. No lights across the way in Providence.

Friday, 13 August—Hare Harbor to Mutton Bay

Last day to Hare Harbor, and it was a beautiful one, marred only by the hot work required to finish back-filling in the 'reflector oven' beneath the cliff. Lauren was the first one up, perhaps due to her interest in getting us moving toward Deer Lake and the wedding she had to get to on the 21st in the American Southwest, in which she will be a bridesmaid in a short-skirted pink dress. Anyway, this was a first early rising for her, and we were glad to comply with a quick breakfast and arrival at the site about 6:30, with the sun already drying the dew.

Fig. 3.31: Wilfred Richard takes a dip on the last day at Hare Harbor. Photo by Bill Fitzhugh.

The first order of business was a round of photographs from all angles, and then backfilling to the limits of the pavement, utilizing virtually all of our backfill dirt. Lauren collected the rusted mass of nails from the doorway area, and fortunately they were not cemented to the underlying paving stones. We sodded over the backfill and then made another round of photographs. We finished and were loading gear on the boat by ten. Before leaving shore Will and I took a ritual dive into the harbor—a chilling relief after the sweaty, dirty work. That was the last of Hare Harbor for this year, and perhaps forever. There still is a mystery about Structure 5, immediately to the west of S4, but having discovered the huge amount of charcoal in this area of the site, I'm not sure I want to pursue this final excavation, even though it would make sense in terms of full completion of the site history.

Fig. 3.32: Mutton Bay. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Back aboard we said goodbye to Hare Harbor and steamed east, enjoying calm seas and a warm sun until we were overtaken by rain showers as we entered Mutton Bay. The fancy tourist boat with the huge master bedroom across the stern owned by a local fellow was tied up, just as last year. The captain told Perry he had taken a few groups out for junkets this summer. Our mission in Mutton Bay, as in past years was to pay a visit to Christine Vatcher-Evans' father and mother, Phil and Hilda. We had heard Christine and Wilson might also be here; but another motive was to see if we could buy a battery charger to replace the one that burned out a few days ago, leaving us with no way to charge the batteries needed to start the generator. Wilson's boat was not at the dock, but we found Phil in his shop. Christine had arrived the night before on the *Nordik* and was with her mother helping a relative pack up her house. Sarah was of with friends in Tabatiere.

Fig. 3.33: The Vatchers pose outside of home in Mutton Bay. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

We had a long talk with Phil, who had a long career as a federal fisheries officer along the coast, about sealing and the past winter's weather. Bakeapples are also scarce along this part of the coast and the general feeling is that the winter's lack of snow and warm weather, and a cold spring are principal causes. There are some berries, more in inland locations than on islands, but far fewer than normal, and even the plants do not look healthy. The story about harp seals was also similar to what we heard in Harrington. There was almost no ice in this part of the Gulf, only slushy slob ice, and harps require hard stable ice for birthing or they will go to the shore. When they pup on shore, the slightest disturbance can cause them to abandon their pups. For this reason this spring there were frequent radio broadcasts urging people not to disturb the young, whose white coats are easy to spot along the shore. White-coasts are born with only about a centimeter of blubber, but with the rich mothers' milk they gain weight and blubber extremely rapidly, becoming nearly as big around as they are long. Their white fur is thick and fluffy, and you can run your fingers through it like a thick head of hair. This fur keeps them warm until their blubber thickens in 7-10 days, and only then can they effectively swim, eat, and take care of themselves. Before this, they are too buoyant to dive, and when they try to follow their mothers they just keep popping up to the surface, unable to stay submerged because of the air held in their thick fur. Phil and Perry say that the ice surface is also important in the molting process, when the young begin to lose their white coats and become raggedy-jackets (or "raggedy-jacks," as Newfies say). When the white-coats get ready for the water, they roll and turn on the ice, and this helps remove the white fluffy hair, leaving short, dark, bristly hair that gives protection and helps absorb solar radiation when basking. Phil says he saw hundreds of white-coats dead or starving along the shore in the Mutton Bay area and supposes that many thousands died in the Gulf this spring—a direct result of the lack of a suitable ice platform for whelping. After a number of such years the harp population will decline markedly and probably will abandon their pupping areas in the Gulf—especially around the Magdalen Islands, Lower North Shore, and Newfoundland.

This has been proposed as the chief reason for the ca. AD 600 Dorset abandonment of Newfoundland, where its largest sites, like Port aux Choix, owe their existence to the large population of harp seals available to them in spring. It has been thought that the Harp population might whelp on one side of the Gulf or the other, perhaps shifting from western Newfoundland to the North Shore, depending on prevailing winds. This idea has never been documented, but it may become possible to observe these shifts or general population declines during the coming decade.

Our talks with Phil and Perry also drifted to moose, which have been present along the Gulf shore only since the 1960s, when the oldest hunters began seeing these animals, which migrated

in from the west for the first time. Henry Blake of North West River told me about his first sighting of a moose, which he described as being as "big as a house and much larger than a horse, the largest animal I've ever seen." Moose are not as numerous here as in Newfoundland, probably because many are poached before they can establish a large population along the coast, but others say they are abundant along the coast, and two were recently reported in the islands off St. Augustine. They come to the shore for salt. Perry describes their speed in getting through the forest, despite their large antlers, by holding their head high and laying their antlers down along their back. The extinction of the Pleistocene Irish elk, with antlers much broader than a moose, used to be attributed to the Holocene re-vegetation of the tundra land which made it difficult for this animal to travel through the forest. This idea has long been discarded.

Fig. 3.34: The field crew at a restaurant in Mutton Bay.

Phil also told us that it was common for the police authorities to have unofficial local informants who report on strange vessels and their movements. This is probably the explanation for the inquiry we had from the RCMP after leaving Kegashka, and in Old Fort, where we once stopped briefly and got a 'grilling' that seemed more than casual talk from an older resident.

Phil checked with the store in Tabatiere and found they had one 12 volt battery charger, so with the loan of his van, Perry, Will, Lauren and I drove over, marveling at the beautiful scenery from high country on the way. About halfway across you can see a cemetery marked by a prominent high cross between the road and the seal. This is the third Mutton Bay cemetery to be established, after the first on the entry island in the harbor, which holds the first Newfoundland settlers, and the second, near the church, which holds the intervening generations, and now the third, which is filling fast. In Tabatiere we purchased the charger and a bit of food and had a nice dinner at one of the two local restaurants, which had good food and friendly service. We arrived back in Mutton Bay about 8:30 and continued our talks with the Vatchers and their friends before retiring aboard. The night was very still, but the strangest thing was the near complete absence of flies, especially blackflies, for which Mutton Bay is well known.

Saturday, 14 August—Mutton Bay to Cumberland Harbor

We got us to a bright sunny day at 5:30, had some toast and hard-boiled eggs and by 7:00 were on our way to Flat Island—perfect weather for getting ashore on an outer island. This island once had an operating lighthouse with a proprietor and all the amenities, and the remains of the light tower and large building foundations are prominent. Now the navigation function is maintained by a single light on a slender metal pole and is serviced when needed by a helicopter. We had heard that the island was a bird sanctuary so we made our intrusion brief. Wilson Evens

Fig. 3.35: Flat Island light house. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.36: Bird flock at Flat Island. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.37: Lauren Marr and Perry Colbourne inspect an artifact found on Flat island. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.38: Nick Shattler, Aron Shattler and Abraham Lesard. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

had told us about some soil foundations he had seen there, and wondered if they were Inuit. If they were, the site would be quite important, since it's difficult to imagine people living in such a remote, small, isolated place, especially during the winter, which is what the presence of foundations suggested. After looking around we found the house foundations on a low ridge between the small, narrow harbor on the western side of the island and the boarder one on the south side, neither of which is large enough for anything but small skiffs. We found six nearly square foundations with low sod walls built along the ridge. The smaller southern ones showed little vegetation enhancement while the larger northern ones had slightly higher turf walls and more grass. The largest of the structures, S2, measured crest-to-crest 4.5x5m, while the others were about 3 or 4 meters square: S1—3x4; S2—4.5x5; S3—3.6x3.8; S4—4x3.8; S5—4x3.1, and S6—3.5x3.1. We dug a 30x30 test pit in S6 and found some 19th C blue transfer print ceramics above a rotted wood floor about 20 centimeters below the surface. Test pits in other houses produced nothing but rotten wood floors. All in all, the occupation of these houses seems to have been brief, not more than one summer season.

From Flat Island we charted a course for the mouth of Cumberland Sound, where we were to call Nick Shattler on Channel 10 using the call sign Fred Bollins Cove to arrange a rendezvous. The weather stayed calm and we arrived at Cumberland Sound just when we predicted, about 2pm. We called Nick and he showed up with is son Aron and a friend named Abraham Lesard in about fifteen minutes. That meeting, which had been preceded by many phone conversations this past spring when Nick was out looking for possible sites, led to a blizzard of "swat team"-like site visits to check the results of his surveys from Place Merkit to Sandy Island. Some of the sites Nick had found were solid occupations and looked similar to the square structures we had seen on Flat Island. These seem to be 19th C. fishing stations. Others with considerable sizes and foundations were the homes of known Inuit residents earlier in this century. The Sandy Island sites were a complete bust. These were depressions in the fronts of sandy terraces that seemed like they might be Inuit houses but we found no evidence of occupation in the soil.

We did not find further evidence of Inuit in St. Augustine than we had found previously, but we have learned something about its early European fishery, as seen by the numerous square-to-rectangular foundations at Pointe Giroux, Sophie's Cove East, and the small site on the island across from Place Merkit. Whether these are summer cod-fishing stations or seal-hunting places remains to be seen. Excavation of these sites would make a contribution to local history. They appear to be the immediate fore-runners of the new settlement pattern now seen in the large number of cottages that have been constructed in these outer islands, used primarily for June-July salmon-fishing and to a lesser degree for mackerel fishing and bakeapple picking in August.

It turns out that the entire St. Augustine region, while being a great fishing area, is a mediocre place for hunting harp seals in the spring. Its sandy beaches would not be particularly inviting to Inuit, but are excellent for Indian fishermen and have probably been here far into prehistory. Nick dropped us off at the boat about 4:30, returning to his cabin where he had visitors for the evening. Lauren and I went ashore berry-picking and filled a small bucket in an hour, so the bakeapple situation is not hopeless—at least here—but reduced expectations are definitely in order. As we were heading ashore, Aron Shattler motored up with an offering of mackerel for dinner. Hard to refuse! Later I showed Lauren how we clean this type of fish. Will broke out the Lamb's rum we had purchased at the Realm, the Tabatiere store, last night and we had a major fish fry supper. All the time the weather remained calm and clear.

Sunday, 15 August—Cumberland Harbor to Quirpon

Fig. 3.39: L'Anse aux Meadows site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

The night was completely still and when we got up to leave the sun was rising over our bakeapple fields on Place Merkit. We steamed out through the narrow entrance through a kind of rapids that develops on the ebb tide when the island waters from the islands exit into the Gulf. Outside, the conditions were not as pleasant as the light wind had suggested. Heavy swells were rolling in from two directions at once—the southwest and southeast, giving the boat a gyrating twist, both pitching and rolling at the same time. The situation improved a bit as we got farther from shore, but it was still uncomfortable, and certainly so for Will, who elected ("because I said I would") to cook a breakfast of bakeapple and blueberry-filled pancakes while doing a balancing act on the galley floor. The pancakes were great, as always, and no one got sick, so it was a complete success. As we headed east we became enveloped in increasingly dense fog banks, initially with the sun burning holes through, but when we reached Blanc Sablon we were in thick fog and much larger waves rolling in from astern, throwing our speedboat into a swerving tizzy. We finally had to pull her in close to the stern, which slowed us down but saves the speedboat. About this time we picked up the St. Barbe-Blanc Sablon ferry on radar crossing our bow, but a good mile away, and smells of fish in the water and strong email signals confirmed our radar picture that we were only a short distance from the town. Lauren immediately got

Fig. 3.40: L'Anse aux Meadows new sod wall. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.41: Bill Fitzhugh and Lauren Marr at L'Anse aux Meadows site. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

busy with her phone and had a long conversation from the deckhouse rook with her parents in DC. The run across the Strait took about six hours but was fairly uneventful, with only one big ship seen on radar, many sea birds, and no whale sightings. The fog lifted as we approached Cape Norman at the northern end of the Great Northern Peninsula, and we rounded the Cape and headed for Quirpon, arriving at the dock at 7:30 to find two sailboats tied up to the pier. One a fancy modern-looking sloop about 40 feet long with a 'for sale' sign on its side, and a much more interesting Dutch-style double-ender whose long-haired owner came immediately to take our shore lines. We had initially thought we were to become re-acquainted with the smelly, straggle-haired character and his three big dogs we had encountered a couple years ago in Cook Harbor, who rose to the occasion of our dawn departure by flashing a big double moon at us as we slipped by in the gloom. But no, this was a reputable fellow who has sailed this rig all around the world, and this summer as far north as Makkovik before he got discouraged by days on end of near flat calm conditions. He has a small motor but it barely manages to push is deep-draft ferro-concrete boat along. While we were talking with this fellow, Boyce Roberts rolled up with his car. Will had called ahead saying we were coming, but had left a message only, as he was out. So he called his daughter Jamie at the Norseman Restaurant and arranged for her to pick us up. In the end we had more transportation than we needed. Perry headed off for a shower at Boyce's, and Lauren, Will, and I to L'Anse aux Meadows to show Lauren the site, which was closed for the night, but we had a good walk-around visit. We all rendezvoused at the Norseman, where we had a fine dinner, with Jamie serving our table and Wade Hillier singing old Newfi melodies. Gina was off in St. John's but we had a nice chat with her chef-husband, Adrian. The food was great as usual, and prices—also as usual—steep for the region, but always worth it. Returning to the boat we saw several moose feeding unconcernedly right by the road. They looked up momentarily as we stopped to observe them and then continued munching grass. As we stopped, a car passed us honking. Turned out it was Boyce, on his way home. When we got to he place he upped the ante, saying after he passed us he found a moose waiting for him at his mailbox!

Fig. 3.42: Wilfred Richard at L'Anse aux Meadows site. Photo taken by Lauren Marr.

Tuesday, 16 August—Quirpon to Lushes Bight

We're 90 minutes later now, on Newfoundland time, so when dawn began to break peach-colored in the east it was already 6am. "Will," I called, "you've got another great dawn in Quirpon picture here!" By the time he was up the peach had passed and we were pulling in the lines, and by 6:30 we were out of the harbor and heading south down the coast. The sun rose as we passed west of the White Rocks—first a sliver, then a slice, then half and full. The majesty of the sun's

rise over this hard rock, first-American fishing place for Europeans, where Captain Cook and Lysaght recorded the appearance of Inuit coming to procure wood for their bows, and all the later history, was sobering and seemed to require a symphony or two, but all was empty and silent, except for the boate engine. There have been many dawns here before this.

The sea was completely calm as we ran south past St. Anthony, past the Grey Islands, Red Island, and all the way to the Horse Islands. At times the surface of the sea was simply a glassy curtain whose surface could only occasionally be registered optically by the presence of a patch of seaweed or detritus. Very few animals; a few birds, and in one instance a small spruce log with two Arctic terns taking a break from their incessant swooping. But we passed too close, and they took flight.

It breezed up a bit around the Grey Islands but calmed down again as we passed Cape St. Charles, where a couple of boats were fishing capelin. Green Bay slipped by fast and in a couple hours we were pulling up to the Lushes Bight pier and were greeted by Perry's mom, Nan, and his wife Louise. Will had started a Chinese-style dinner using our 'overdue' pork chops. Louise stayed for dinner and Perry's brother Dennis and his wife Sheila dropped in, making our little galley the lively place of former years when we had large crews. It's nice to be back as a safe harbor and finished with a great project, even though it had a rocky start. What is sad to see is the loss of the old way of life that many of these people grew up with which is now almost completely gone. Gone with the dropping fish stocks, increased regulation, and boats tied up with no work. We are lucky to be able to carry that old tradition on in a minor way by recreating some of that old history, using old methods of seafaring.

Wednesday, 17 August—Lushes Bight

The day began with grey threatening clouds, and by late morning a series of thunder storms swept through the harbor. By this time we had moved our collections and notes up to Perry shed and were beginning to inventory and prepare an excel chart of finds. Will opened the bags and laid out the artifacts on the find sheets; I photographed; and Lauren did data entry. It took most of the afternoon, and by evening we were able to pack the materials for shipping to Quebec. Frederic Simard, who will be cleaning the cataloguing the material, was willing to accept the shipment, and Frank Rochefort was informed of the plans. We prepared one box for the nails; one for the rusted mass of nails; and a third for the artifacts. Everything could be mailed from the Beaumont Post Office and would take about seven days, express post. By mid afternoon the storms had passed and clear skies returned. Perry and Louise cooked us a great lunch and dinner, which we ate on the veranda since the house was too hot for comfort. Perry had done loots of work on the house over the past year, including a new tin roof and siding, concrete steps, and inner concrete block walls for the cellar. He's also put a narrow hanging porch on the west side of the house with an access into the living room. What he's really proud of thought is his new big red Ford pick-up truck which has replaced a small mini-truck he had last year that was too small for almost every task, and about as much a gas guzzler as the big new machine, a Ford.

There was not much summer news from Lushes Bight, except that the recreational fishery had been successful and the codfish getting larger every year. The fishery was open for only five days. There will be a second opening of the same length in September. Perry's brother Stephen has bought a small fiberglass cabin boat with a powerful motor—a smaller version than the one owned by Uncle Jim Colbourne—and has been having a great time breaking it in. These

new recreational boats have started to give the Lushes Bight town dock the look of jet-setting southern marinas, a long shot from the old fisherman's piers of the past. It seems that the crab fishery was mostly a bust, with much of the quota remaining in the sea instead of in the boats. Some mackerel and capelin are running not, but not strongly.

Fig. 3.43: Socializing with the Colbourne clan. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 3.44: More socializing with the Colbourne clan. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Thursday, 18 August—Lushes Bight

Still another beautiful day with light winds and blue sky. It's like we're still in the middle of summer. Maybe this is the warm weather pattern that allowed Maritime Archaic and other Indian groups to move into the northern coasts of Labrador! I caught up on my email in the morning and in the afternoon we unloaded much of the gear from the boat, including the 'zodiac' which we washed and stored in the shed, and food which will keep until next year. Perry will take the boat down to Triton next Monday and have her hauled and put up for the winter. Seems such a shame when the boating weather remains so fine. Perhaps next summer we'll get more time on the water. In the evening we found Barbara and Maurice had lit up the "open" sign in the window of their 'club-house.' This apparently is a standard Thursday evening affair, and Louise got her self 'gussied up' and we all went over for some socializing, along with the bottle Lamb's Rum we had purchased in Tabatiere. We discovered Barb and Maurice and a local fisherman named Dawson Slade, who took on the role of evening bartender—a quite aggressive one at that, never letting our glasses dry out. A weiner roast was also laid on, and we had quite a good evening as the crowd grew to include Perry's mother, Nan, Melvin and his wife, Stephen and Goldie, Sheila (Dennis' wife), and our group.

Friday, 19 August—Lushes Bight to Port aux Basque

Everyone slept in a bit today, but by 9am we were up preparing our departure. Perry and I got the artifacts sent off in the post, and the last odds and ends were retrieved from the boat. After a lunch we said our goodbyes and took the 12am ferry, which had quite a line-up, now that the old ferry is back and can't handle as many vehicles as the previous temporary one. We reached Deer Lake about 3 o'clock and with some time on our hands, went to see the Deer Lake Insectarium just north of the Humber River on Route 430. This is a very interesting museum with a global collection of insects and spiders, and a delightful live butterfly room. A bit more natural history would help their program, which is dominated by a few too many similar examples of insect species from around the world and not enough presentation of the roles insects play. Detailed knowledge of Newfoundland's insect fauna goes back as early as the 1830-40s when—in the time of Darwin—a local naturalist began making collections and drawings, some of which are displayed. We stopped briefly at Gregg and JoAnne Wood's to retrieve a pair of sunglasses Hanul had left there, got Lauren settled into her "Bird's Nest" B&B, and had a 'last supper' with Lauren at Jungle Jim's Restaurant. She was delighted with the summer and had enjoyed

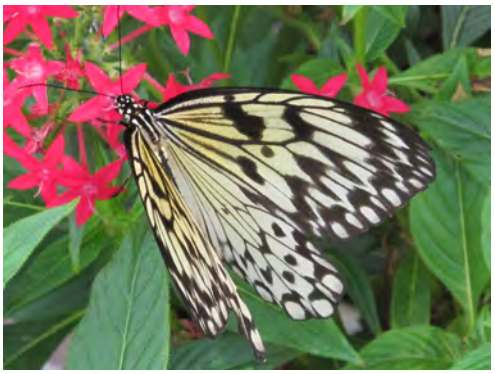


Fig. 3.45: Butterfly at the Deer Lake Insectarium. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

the archaeology more than she had expected. Maybe we'll make a convert of her from her first love—Italian studies, which she hopes to pursue in graduate school a year from now.

Will and I left Deer Lake about 5pm and drove to Port aux Basque, stopping for a beer at the "Pirates Rendezvous," a bar-restaurant in one of the small coastal villages south of Stephenville. Everything seemed in order at the ferry, which miraculously was set to leave on schedule. Lauren flies out early in the morning from Deer Lake to El Paso Texas, and drives to a girlfriend's wedding in New Mexico. We joked about the pink mini-dress and huge bouquet of flowers that is soon to replace her bug jacket and muddy coveralls.

Saturday, 20 August—Port aux Basque to Georgetown, Maine

The ferry *Caribou* left on schedule at 1:30am, and this time Will's car was in position to be one of the last off the boat—a bit of a nuisance considering the twisty single-lane road that you have to take until you reach a decent highway. We took seats in the big lounge and did our best to get comfortable, without too many people around us, but as the loading progressed we ended up surrounded by people crinkling bags of potato chips and a family whose five kids were on an unsupervised rampage for hours and whose father was happily ignorant, snoring. I did a bit of editing on this report but found it hard to sleep and eventually moved to a new location for serious sleepers. Will conked out almost immediately and stayed asleep until morning. His price—the loss of his Swiss Army knife, which somehow got loose, as my small memo book had done in this same lounge on the trip to Newfoundland last month. The sea was flat calm the entire eight hours. This would have been a good time for a Conne River Miq'maw canoe crossing, unlike the one that was filmed a decade ago, when the trip had to be aborted in mid-crossing due to high winds.

Once back on the road at the end of the huge vehicle train things went smoothly, if slowly, along. There was a bit of a flurry when Will tried to enter the loading side of the ferry parking lot in North Sidney when we got off the boat ramp. Apparently this was a security breach and an officer whose car we blithely passed, waving 'Hi', just about had a heart attack. Fortunately we figured it out before he starting shooting. We gassed and had lunch at the Canso Subway shop and then started the long haul across Nova Scotia—with the weather good and little traffic. There were a few showers in late afternoon before we entered New Brunswick. Just before dusk we rolled into Will's favorite roadside blueberry shop and stocked up. Will got four flats of berries; I got one-half a flat, a blueberry pie, some jam, and the best blueberry muffins in the world. We arrived at St Stephen's at 9pm just as the Ganong Chocolate factory outlet was closing and picked up some of their delectables, then crossed the border without having to reveal the sea of blueberries laid out in the back of the Volvo. Once again the agent castigated Will for the worn state of his passport ("sorry, it's perspiration"). Turning to me: "No artifacts with you?" "No sir." I had forgotten to mention the small piece of pyrites that I wanted a geologist at the SI to check; it had a flanged edge that made it look like it had been cast. After a long winding passage we arrived at Bangor and the Maine turnpike and by 11pm were back at Will's house drinking wine and snacking on cheese. Lindsay was away in Texas visiting her son. I had called Lynne earlier

in the day and she was willing to drive to Portsmouth, and Will offered to drive me there for the transfer, avoiding complicated bus connections for a meeting in Boston—definitely a poor plan for a mess of fresh blueberries! We would drive home to DC where she would spend a couple days before going back to Vermont.

Saturday, 21 August—Georgetown to Washington DC

The plan worked and Will and I met Lynne at the infamous state liquor store at the Portsmouth Circle on Route 1. By this time it was almost noon and a big traffic jam had developed on the Maine Turnpike. We parted company with Will, who was figuring back-country routes north to avoid the tangle. We headed south and found the traffic terrible all the way to Hartford, and sporadically bad on the New Jersey Turnpike. Everyone was either ending their vacation or taking their last summer fling. We arrived in DC about 9pm and could hardly make a path through the backyard, so high were the weeds and overgrown bean plants that started out as two tiny sprouts in mid-July.

Back home I contemplated the project's successful completion—but not for long. I had four days to get settled and organize for a trip to Iceland where I was to see Ragnar and his Basque whaling station, which is supposed to date about the same time as Hare Harbor. After that, a lecture cruise around Greenland on *The World*, which is slightly larger than *Pitsiulak,* where I would be a tour guide and lecturer, not master, treasurer, and sometimes chef!

Fig. 3.46: Foggy Grass. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

4 - 2010 Gateways Excavation Field Notes

This report documents 2010 fieldwork at Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), a site at the seaward end of Petit Mècatina Island on the Quebec Lower North Shore 250 km west of the Strait of Belle Isle which was occupied in the 16th century by Basque whalers and ca. 1700 by groups of Basque or European fishermen and Labrador Inuit. When initially investigated in 2002 Hare Harbor-1 appeared to be a small version of a 16th century Basque whaling station like Red Bay. However, its chronology and ethnic identity grew more complicated as excavations progressed during succeeding years. Early on, excavation of the midden deposit lying on the paved floor of what seems to have been a cookhouse (Structure 1) produced 16th century materials like clay roof tiles, large iron spikes, fragments of 'marmite' earthenware cooking vessels, and small amounts of baleen and whale bones similar to finds from Red Bay and other 16th century Basque whaling stations, although no try-works were present. However, also found in the same floor deposit were Normandy stoneware, clay pipes, glass beads, and other materials of late 17th century vintage. For several years we assumed the site was a ca. 1700 Basque cod fishing station, possibly the first archaeologically-known manifestation of the historically-documented return of Basques to the region decades after the collapse of their 16th century Grand Bay whale fishery.

Fig. 4.01: Site view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

However, new fieldwork and collection analysis reveal the site's European history to be more complex than initially envisioned. In part this complexity results from a lack of historical documentation and the presence of both 16th C. Basque collections and late 17th C. materials containing both Basque and later North European artifacts in what we interpreted as an unmixed floor deposit. The question of whether these floor deposits are a mixture of 16th and late 17th C. occupations or a 17th C. Basque occupation that included Iberian and North European objects remains to be determined and may not be answerable without finding historical evidence. Perhaps records will someday illuminate the two occupation periods and the identity of the later occupants.

Inuit artifacts are also found on the 17/18th C. occupation floor in S1. Before 2009, Inuit presence was documented only by a small number of artifacts scattered within European deposits in the cookhouse and smithy. However, the picture changed dramatically in 2009 when we found, and in 2010 excavated, a well-preserved Inuit winter dwelling containing large amounts of European artifacts (Fitzhugh 2010a,b). The presence of Inuit dwellings at a 16-18th century Basque/Euorpean site on the Quebec Lower North shore raises interesting questions about the nature of Inuit occupations of southern Labrador, northern Newfoundland, and the eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence (Fitzhugh 2009; Fitzhugh et al. in press).

Gateways Project History

In 2002, during the first season of excavations at Hare Harbor-1, a large fragment of an Inuit soapstone lamp and a portion of a rectangular Inuit cooking pot were recovered from the cookhouse floor (S1), and two pavement slabs carried blubber encrustations from having served as a lamp stand. Returning in 2009 to finish excavating this floor and investigate the possibility of sub-floor deposits we found more Inuit soapstone vessel fragments, including a small triangular lamp, all associated with the S1 floor. North of the cookhouse pavement, at a deeper level, we found an earlier horizon with several small circular hearths containing marmite cooking pot fragments and other types of charred and fragmented earthenware, but no 17-18th century material like that found on the cookhouse floor. In 2004 excavations in A2 (adjacent to and north of S1) produced a Basque iron oil lamp and glass beads, and an adjacent bog (Area 3) dug in 2005 produced gun parts, a hammer, and numerous barrel staves. These finds turned out to be a dump outside a second paved structure, S2, a blacksmith shop, in which we found materials like musket parts and anchor fragments as well as clay pipes and glass beads, but few sherds of ceramic vessels. When we removed the smithy pavement in 2007 we found immediately beneath it the burned, barrel-stave paved floor of a rectangular Inuit winter house (S3) with a south-facing entry tunnel. Finds associated with this Inuit winter house included several wooden wick-trimmers, small toy soapstone lamps, and the broken ends of two miniature Inuit-style hunting bows. This house had been burned and immediately after was paved over and converted into a blacksmith shop.

Fig. 4.02: Site view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

In 2008 removal of vegetation from the unexplored western end of the Hare Harbor-1 site revealed two more structures, S4 and S5. Structure 4 appeared to be a typical 17/18th century rectangular Labrador Inuit winter sod house foundation with a sunken south-facing entry. Tests revealed a rich floor deposit containing iron spikes and nails, and axe, home-fashioned lead sinkers and jiggers, glass beads, clay pipes, glass, and a variety of ceramic types including two types of stoneware, as well as glazed and unglazed earthenware. Many of these ceramics were similar to those found on the floors of the cookhouse and smithy. Meanwhile, excavation of underwater deposits in the ship anchorage adjacent to the land site in 2006-2008 produced large amounts of roof tile, a Basque ceramic porringer, Marmite cooking vessels, an Iberian olive jar, whale flipper bones and a concentrated layer of fish bone. The stratigraphy of the underwater deposits revealed three layers: a lower level of wood chips and tile; a middle level with whale bone and tile, and an upper level dominated by cod-fish bones processed for the commercial fishery (Phaneuf 2008; Fitzhugh et al. in press). Provisionally, we date the lower level to 16th century Basques and the intermediate and upper level to the late 17th or early 18th century structures, S1-5. These excavations have been documented extensively in annual field reports produced years from 2001-2010 and available at www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/publications, an reports published years since 2005 in the Newfoundland Provincial Archaeology Office reports at www.tcr.gov.nl.ca/tcr/pao/Newsletters.htm, and several journal articles (Fitzhugh 2006, 2009; and Fitzhugh et al. in press). A neutron Activation analysis

of glass beads has been conducted by Anja Herzog and Jean-François Moreau (2004, 2006), and a preliminary study of ceramics by A. Herzog (in press) and in Fitzhugh et al. in press). Analyses of the faunal remains recovered from include a DNA study of the whale remains by Brenda McLeod (in Fitzhugh et al. in press), a study of the fish remains by Sophia Perdikaris (in Fitzhugh et al. in press), and a study of the non-whale/fish fauna by Claire St.-Germaine (Appendix 2 in this report).

2010 Excavations

The Structure 4 Dwelling The 2010 season was devoted to excavating one of the two new structures (S4) and clarifying its ethnicity and relationship to Inuit S3 dwelling and to the Basque and later European occupations at S1, 2. We began by clearing the grass and alders from the structure so its walls and features could be mapped (Figure 1). This revealed a rectangular dwelling foundation whose rear wall had been excavated into the beach deposits that rise steeply at the base of the cliff behind the house. Several large bounders removed from the house pit had been dumped outside the southeast corner of the house while one remained embedded at the top of the north wall. A large flat slab sitting on the ground surface on top of the east wall of the house appears to have fallen to this position from the cliff after the house was abandoned. The east and south walls of the house were low and ill-defined, whereas the west wall was clearly seen as a ridge extending out perpendicular from the hill, ending in a large built-up pile of rock and gravel at the west side of the entryway. The meter-wide trough-like remains of an entry passage extended southwest four meters from the house wall. The rough dimensions of the structure are 3.0m x 10m, with the west end of the house being slightly wider that the east end. The west wall appeared to be a joint wall with Structure 5, adjacent to and west of S4.

Fig. 4.03: West wall. Photo by Bill Fitzhugh.

The site's surface vegetation consisted of tall grass and weeds with a few clusters of alder. We used a rotary trimmer to clear the ground vegetation and saws and axes to remove the alders. The humus layer was only 5-10 cm thick, and immediately below, in the central part of the house floor, was a cultural level consisting of black charcoal-rich soil containing tiles, iron nails, and other artifacts. This level lay directly upon a well-constructed slab-stone pavement. The rear part of the house was more complex, and below the thin humus and black soil levels were several lenses of grey or brown sand, sometimes containing artifacts, that had originated as beach sand or cliff erosion that had washed into the house. Almost everywhere inside the house at the base of the cultural layer we found 1-2 cms of nearly pure charcoal. At first we interpreted this charcoal as a result of clearing by fire of the spruce and brush which originally covered the entire site. However, near the walls in the southern part of the house the charcoal layer was as much as 10-20 cm thick, and the west and southeast walls of the house were found to have a thick layer of charcoal in their foundations. This charcoal had to have been produced before S4 was constructed and may have derived from an earlier phase of industrial activity in this area of the

site. This problem will be addressed further when we excavate S5 in 2011.

We began our excavations of Structure 4 in the entry tunnel and on the interior floor north of the door where our two 2009 test squares had been located. The entry passage contained about 40 cm of soil. At the base of the deposit was a 5-8 cm thick layer of hard-packed black soil containing sherds of stoneware and brown earthenware. Nails in this deposit were often rust-cemented to rocks or sherds and in some cases were in vertical position, suggesting they had been part of a wood-planked floor. No stone paving slabs were found in the passage. Above this level was a 10-15 cm thick deposit of loose charcoal-stained sand containing small pieces of tile and earthenware as well as nails and charcoal. These materials seem to have washed into the entry passage after the house was abandoned. No food bone was preserved, and the few pieces of whale bone encountered had been used for wall construction. The only rocks found in the entry had fallen in from the side walls. The outer end of the entry emerged at the surface of the ground while its interior end terminated against a large granite threshold slab that stepped up ca. 40 cm to the level of the house floor, serving effectively as a 'cold trap' to keep cold air from entering the house. The complete absence of faunal remains in and outside the entry passage, where Inuit middens collect, can be attributed to extremely poor conditions for preservation throughout the site. Only baleen and large whalebone fragments survived on the HH-1 land site.

The house interior had a level floor made of flat slabs. The pavement was most carefully constructed in the wider, western half of the house. Lying on the floor immediately north of the threshold was a mass of medium-sized nails that had rusted into a compact round lump 15cm in diameter whose shape suggested it had been contained in a cloth or leather bag or pouch. A few cms to the north lay a large iron axe, fragments of a large stoneware vessel, and a cache of 'home-made' lead fishing sinkers and cod-fish jiggers. The workmanship of the lead pieces together with a thick piece of lead sheet found nearby suggested that the residents knew how to melt and shape lead stock (ship sheathing?) into fishing gear. In the center of the floor east of the entry a large, thick slab of granite lay face-down on the pavement. Upon righting this slab we found an oval blubber encrustation indicating its use as a lamp stand. Two meters east of the hearth slab we found the side-wall fragment of a large rectangular Inuit soapstone cooking pot with a flanged rim decorated with a double-groove ornamentation around the outside of the rim and a single groove on top. A few glass beads similar to ones found in S1, 2, and 3 were found on the pavement one meter south of the hearth slab. The only other feature inside the house was a small rectangular enclosure of unknown function constructed of vertical slabs that had been built inside the eastern part of the south wall. The house pavement extended north from the south wall for two or three meters and north of this was replaced by mixed sandy deposits that rose to the steeply-banked rear wall of the structure. Normally this part of an Inuit house is where a stone-paved sleeping bench would be found, raised about 30-40 cm above the level of the house floor. In this case, however, there was no level bench or pavement and the inclined living floor sloping up from the north edge of the pavement did not have a black occupation level. Instead we found interleaved

Fig. 4.04: S-4 site excavation in progress west view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

sandy lenses that sloped upward and contained scattered nails, tiles, and other artifacts. The clue to the missing stone-paved sleeping platform is probably illustrated by nails which we found aligned parallel with the rear wall, suggesting an elevated platform planked with wood had been built on a wooden frame along the rear wall.

While it is too early for detailed comparisons, this structure appears to be a late 17th or early 18th century Inuit dwelling that followed the basic pattern of contemporary Inuit winter houses in central Labrador. Its shape was sub-rectangular, longer on its east-west axis, and it had been excavated into a rising beach and had a sub-surface entry passage on its south, down-slope side. Rather than being built of turf and rock, its foundation was made of rocks, gravel, turf, and—surprisingly—charcoal. A well-constructed slab pavement floored the south half of the house, and in the middle of this pavement a stone platform had been placed as an oil lamp stand, suggesting the house had been occupied by a single family. Most Labrador Inuit dwellings of this period have multiple lamp-stands, each associated with separate sleeping platforms. The Hare Harbor-1 dwelling has a shorter entry passage than Labrador houses of this period, and its passage was planked rather than paved with slabs. The complete absence of food bone, ivory, or wood was also anomalous, but this may result from a relatively brief occupation and a much warmer climate, combined with poor conditions for preservation in the sandy, well-drained soil existing in this part of the site. Other than a few pieces of whale bone used in wall construction, only one bone artifact was found: the foreshaft of a lance or spear point so poorly preserved it could not be recovered.

Excavation Narrative from WF Journal (2009 S4 tests pits and 2010 excavation)

(11 August 2009) *We laid out two test squares in the largest of the Inuit houses, Structure 4, one (TP1) at the outer end of the entrance passage and another in the center of the house (TP2) just inside the entrance. Within an hour Will had found in S4 several pieces of Normandy stone ware of a different type than we had recovered from Structure 1; the S-4 pieces had a grey interior but a pinkish exterior that was the same color as the paste. He also found a piece of plain earthenware with part of its strap handle attached. TP2 looked like it was going to be even more spectacular (see below). It looked like this house would produce lots of material and had a typical Inuit architectural construction, with an entrance passage, sod and rock walls, and paved floors.*

(12 August 2009) *In S-4, Will's TP1 produced part of a riveted iron knife or point blade and more sherds of grey stoneware. An important find came from the south wall of the entrance passage, in which a chunk of whale bone had been used as an architectural element, as so often occurs in Inuit houses further north. Hanul's and Vincent's square in the interior (TP2) produced amazing finds: a large iron axe was resting on the paving stones near the doorway, and next to it a large mass of iron that turned out to be a bag of iron nails—a treasure for any Inuit person. In addition, a large flat-bottomed stoneware vessel lay in pieces where it had been crushed by a head-sized boulder lying on the floor. Also found were two lead fishing jigger weights molded around the shanks of iron hooks, a coiled up strip of lead, a large fist-sized rectangular chunk of lead that had iron blades molded into lead in two places, and pieces of earthenware and stoneware. It is hard to imagine all this European material being left lying within a 2-meter area (still only partially excavated) on the floor of an Inuit winter house. If it was not for the architecture you certainly would not know it as an Inuit context. Much of this material seems*

to have originated with the Basque occupation, for roof tiles were used as paving stones and foundation shims. Still, other than the whale bones, we have not yet seen a single piece of seal bone or any other bone material. Apparently the acid soils, derived from sand and detritus from the granite and schist above, have eaten away any faunal material that may have been here.

(13 August) *Will's TP1 continued to produce grey stoneware and some earthenware and nails, and the structure of the outer part of the entrance passage was clear, whose west side wall rocks had collapsed into the passage onto a portion of pavement. However within the square, only one pavement stone was found, along the northern wall. Artifacts were quite plentiful and were found throughout the square. Tile and whale bone pieces had been used as building material in a several instances. S-4 revealed a well-made floor pavement with a couple areas of charcoal concentration. Hanul and Vincent spent most of the afternoon mapping the rock-built wall and floor pavement. At least two stoneware vessels can be partly reconstructed from the remains found. One appears to Vincent similar to containers used in his hometown today to store fat or grease. We also opened up a 2x2 m square (TP3) in the middle of the S-5 floor, immediately west of S4. Instead of a nice flat pavement we found a charcoal and sand layer resting directly on a pavement of small beach cobbles. The charcoal layers did not seem to have been from a house fire, and it contained a fair number of dispersed tile fragments and a few nails, not particularly indicative of domestic use and more like the type of soil and finds from Basque contexts. Beneath the cobbles, which may also be beach deposits, are sterile sand and cobbles. If this is an Inuit house, as it appears from its shared wall with S4, its apparent sleeping bench, and its boulder and sod front wall and entranceway, its floor and artifacts are not similar to S-4.*

(14 August) *Hanul and Vincent completed and mapped TP3 in S-5, finding a very rough type of cobble pavement but few artifacts other than tiles and nails. Perhaps this is not a dwelling but some other kind of structure relating to the Basque occupation. Will dug a test pit into the depression at the far western end of the site, a few meters west of S-5. This depression had a huge rock slab embedded into it at an angle and may be natural rock-fall, but the pit is man-made, and as soon as it was opened up we found the soil full of charcoal. Beneath the turf was black earth with small amounts of tile and a few artifacts, nails, part of a lenticular-shaped clear blue glass bead, and a tiny piece of very thin goblet glass. Below this was a layer containing large tiles overlaying 20-30 cms of almost pure charcoal, which often occurred in large chunks and extended beneath the rock slab to a depth of 50cm. It's possible that a large rock-fall event occurred midway through the site's occupation and may have covered some of the shore-side activities; but if so, there it still no evidence of blubber-encrusted tiles or rocks along the shore. Structure 4 and its adjoining 'room' will be interesting to explore, as they may represent some European industrial activities conducted by Inuit. Charcoal production would seem to be the obvious front-runner for the pit feature, but for what purpose? Black-smithing would seem most likely. We have found no remains of slag or iron forging, or furnaces. By the end of the day I had mapped all the areas we had excavated in 2002-9, and traced out the outline of the Inuit houses and nearby structures. It's not a contour map, but it illustrates the close physical relationship of the Basque and Inuit settlement areas, whether or not they were sequential or contemporary. Hanul mapped TP1 and 2 in S-4—a difficult task since the 2x2m units are literally paved with stone, and frequently stone-on-stone in the entrance passages and wall areas.*

Saturday, 31 July 2010—Hare Harbor

We set to work on the three squares we laid out yesterday. Will found the extension of the

floor pavement along the south side of 18N 18W, and the charcoal layer that was on top of the slabs. The pavement edge angled to the southeast, into Lauren's square (14N 14W) and north of it the charcoal lens, now with sterile gravel below, angled up toward the north wall of the square, where a large boulder was embedded in the ground along the house's north wall. Will cut a 30cm wide trench along the west wall to reveal the stratigraphy and found the charcoal lens sloping down gently from the north wall until it was 20 cm from the edge of the pavement; then it dropped more steeply, as though its front (south) edge might have been retained by a low wall. The sleeping bench was not paved, and the gravel surface that serves this purpose also slopes gradually to the south. He also trenched the east wall and found the same stratigraphy, though with less prominent charcoal lenses. At the edge of the paved floor he found several nails embedded in decayed wood—perhaps this had been a retaining wall at the front (south) edge of the platform. There were only a few nails on the gravel bench area. What I had thought was sleeping platform pavement under the gravel turned out to be tightly packed beach rocks. This was good news as it confirms that there is only one occupation, and one occupation horizon. Besides a few nails, the square produced only two sherds of thin grey stoneware. However there is more work to do here tomorrow.

Lauren's square (16N 16W) was more exciting. By the end of the day she had removed the sterile sod and black humus, as well as the brown pebbly gravel underlying it, and into the upper part of the charcoal-stained cultural level, where she found many nails, a lead sounding weight similar but without the basal iron sampling tube that was part of the one we found a couple years ago in the smithy. She also recovered a foot-long cylindrical rod of iron. Lots of the large rocks in the square are lying on the pavement or are above the cultural level, perhaps a result of roof-fall.

My square (14N 18/20W) in the entryway produced a wide variety of materials from the upper levels of a midden-like floor deposit containing small pieces of charcoal, bits of broken tile and charcoal in a sandy matrix laid down on the floor of the stone-walled passage. Most common were nails, which I also found in deposits around the top of the side walls, which were composed of head-sized rocks with beach pebbles and sand fill. A piece of whalebone rib or mandible jutted out from the left (west) side of the wall and a flat disc shaped piece of whalebone was found on one of the border rocks on the east side of the passage. Other artifacts included pieces of clay pipe stems, grey stoneware, and a few pieces of brown earthenware.

Sunday, 1 August—Hare Harbor

We made some good progress at the site today. Will finished his square (18N 18W) on the sleeping bench area, which turned out more complicated than I had thought. Its stratigraphy begins with coarse beach sands and gravel, with numerous fist-sized cobbles. When the house pit was first excavated into the hillside, this beach material seems to have been piled up to form the walls. This was followed throughout the areas we have seen in other squares by a fire which produced 2-3 cm layer of charcoal. Above this layer we find a fine brown layer sand that is several centimeters thick at the rear of the sleeping bench and lenses out as it approached the area of the paved floor. Will found several artifacts at the bottom of this layer, including a rectangular piece of a soapstone pot with two mending holes and a mending groove running from each of the holes. But other than a few nails, little else was found. Above the brown sand is another layer of charcoal about 1 cm thick. This layer also runs across the top of the platform, sloping down to meet the top of the paved floor. This seemed to be the major occupation layer,

but still few artifacts were found other than a few nails. This was overlain by the black humic earth that is capped by turf. Most of Will's finds were found on top of the floor pavement, and included four nails embedded in undecayed wood infused with rust. This is the source of the large encrustations found on many nails. Also on the pavement were some small fragments of glazed earthenware, and a thick sheet of lead with a punched perforation in its top, perhaps used as a fishing weight. We found no structure acting as a front wall for the sleeping bench; perhaps wood had been used.

Lauren also finished most of her square (16N 16W) except for removing the many rocks on the floor. This square is in the middle of the house. When we turned over the large stone slab in the middle of the square we found it encrusted with burned seal oil, having been used as a lamp stand. Three of the rocks below it also had oil stains. We also found the brown earth layer beneath the upper (floor) charcoal in this square, and below it, though we did not dig to this level (only a trowel probe) was a very thick layer of almost pure charcoal. We'll investigate this more when we finish the square. Many more nails were found, three of which were head-down and must have been embedded in a single (roof?) timber.

My square in the entrance tunnel (14N 20W) continued to produce lots of material, with finds increasing as I removed the upper midden material which had built up on the entry floor and consisted of sandy matrix packed with chunks of charcoal, small bits of roof time, small stones, and artifacts. In the upper levels these were mostly nails, but toward the bottom produced many fragments of grey stoneware from a single vessel, and pieces of soft brown earthenware (EW), mostly without glaze. I also found a lead sinker, a stone whetstone, a small whalebone knife handle(?), and many nails. At this point I've excavated about 20 cm of this undifferentiated deposit and found no paving slabs, but toward the bottom I am encountering more and more rocks, some of which had probably fallen into the passage from the sides of the walls, which were built with similar-sized rocks. Within this deposit, which looks like garbage swept from the house floor, I could not see any micro levels or periods of stability. The depth of the deposit suggests the house was occupied for quite a few years, and certainly not for a brief period. Nevertheless the majority of finds came from the very bottom of the deposit.

Monday, 2 August—Hare Harbor

Work at the site started fast and HOT. I don't think I've ever seen a morning quite as warm and still here as this one. Fortunately it was also too hot for bugs because we had some turfing to do on Lauren's square (14N 16W), and on the eastern side of the entry passage I've been working on (14N 18W). Lauren quickly got into some good materials, and by the end of the day seemed to be in the "boudoir," having pulled out our first two glass beads from S4, one with a maroon outer layer and a black inner, and a white and black spiral striped bead similar to another we've found at the cookhouse or blacksmith shop. A small thin shard of glass, a couple of clay pipe stems, a large piece of green glass from a square bottle, and a large boat hook also appeared. We've yet to figure out whether the pavement extends here.

Will contended with his square in the western wall, opening the whole square and then trenching along its southern and western sides to explore the thick layers of pure charcoal that begin just below the surface. The house wall runs through the middle of the square and is built of rounded beach rocks and sandy gravel. East of this, inside the house is the brown sand we found in 18N 18W, but west of the rocks the mounded wall seems to be composed of a thick bank of charcoal,

Fig. 4.05: S-4 18N 20W charcoal in house wall. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.06: S-4 18N 20W charcoal in house wall view to the east. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.07: Reworked soapstone tablet from 18N 18E. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 4.08: burned roof tile. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

which contains several lenses of gravel. Not many distinctive tools were found. Who would have produced all this charcoal? and what for? And why did it end up banked up on the side of the house?

I opened up the stone pile that at the eastern side of the door (14N 18W) and found four large iron spikes between the jumble of large boulders. They appear to have been cached there and had never been used, so they were not bulked up with wood-related encrustations. Otherwise this pile seemed free of artifacts or structure. I also excavated to the bottom of the outer part of the entryway and photographed and mapped the large number of grey stoneware and brown earthenware sherds that lay in the earliest occupation debris, a couple of cm above the sterile gravel. Most finds came from 170-178cm BT. Nails at this level had cemented rocks together and in one case were cemented to a stoneware sherd. Iron as glue is a new concept to me! I photographed the profusion of sherds and profiled a section across the entryway. The culture deposit here is 20-25cm thick, roughly from 150-175 cm BT with its upper deposits containing few artifacts compared to its rich lower level, which also had the greatest concentration of charcoal and roof tile fragments. Most of what I found were fragments of a grey interior (brown exterior) stoneware vessel and eroded pieces of plain earthenware, both seeming from single vessels. Nothing glazed was found. No bone at all other than a few scraps of whalebone were found, other than the materials used as construction materials in the walls. Some of the rocks in the passage deposit had fallen in from the side walls, and others have been placed inside, probably, to solidify the floor or keep down the muck. No flat paving stones were employed here throughout the duration of entryway use.

Tuesday, 3 August—Hare Harbor

Will finished 18N 20, making two trenches and retaining the boulder built wall, whose stones seem to have been set in soil composed almost exclusively of charcoal. When he excavated the inner house side of the wall it was not easy to see where the house floor intersected the wall, as it usually is in an Inuit winter house. I'm beginning to think that there may have been an earlier occupation of this area before the Inuit, to account for all the charcoal and lower level burning that is found below the house occupation level marked by paving stones.

Lauren completed excavating the upper level of 14N 16W and after photographing all the rocks in place she began removing the rocks resting on the pavement that appeared unrelated, perhaps having appeared as roof rocks—there seemed little rhyme or reason to their presence. Upon doing so she found many more paving stones below, and in the process recovered the intact base of a grey stoneware vessel and the bottom of a very large square-sided green bottle. Almost all of the artifacts in her square have come from a band in the southern central part of the square, and few in the bouldery south and north. A very large pink granite slab resting on the pavement has no obvious function, unlike a similar large slab of the same type of

granite in 16N 16W which had been used as an oil lamp stand.

Fig. 4.09: S-4 site view to the north. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

I finished prowling about in the eastern side of 14N 18W which seems to have been a rock dump with no cultural deposits other than a few large spikes. The western part of the square contained the inner end of the entry passage, and I was able to excavate the upper level of the midden deposits here. Most finds were nails, but a few pieces of white-glazed EW and a nice "last smoke" clay pipe that had been used down to its nub, which was faired down to hold easier with the lips. The bowl was broken off but the base had a nice flat facet. About halfway down in this deposit the soil changed from a sandy charcoal-stained matrix with bits of tile and small rocks to a soil filled with charcoal chunks resembling the soil at the base of the cultural deposits in the house. I also opened up a new square (18N 14W) that includes the middle of the rear wall of the house. A number of nails and a piece of sheet lead came from the upper black soil but I'm not deep enough to get much of a picture.

Wednesday, 4 August—Hare Harbor to Harrington

Work proceeded apace in the squares, largely in a set-up or clean-up mode. I got to the bottom of the deposits in the entry tunnel and found numerous nails, some vertical, heads up as though they may have been part of a wood plank floor, which makes sense since there were no paving stones present, as in most Inuit entryways. 'the very bottom of the passage had a great concentration of ceramics, brown earthenware and grey stoneware—but not more than a couple of pots' worth!—some lead bar stock and a possible lead fishing weight. I found a thin pure charcoal level about 1 cm thick beneath the cultural level and the sterile sandy gravel—more evidence of a fire episode between the excavation of the house pit and its construction. The profile, maps and photos of this entry features should represent this diagnostic feature of an Inuit dwelling. Without any bone or wood objects preserved because of the sandy, acid soils, with lots of summer rain, you could not tell this was an Inuit occupation otherwise. One of the most durable materials that should be present are soapstone vessels, which we've found in the cookhouse but so far not in the Inuit house.

Fig. 4.10: S-4 site view to the southwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Will finished his west wall square (18N 20W) with its prodigious amount of charcoal banked up against the outer wall, even being used as matrix for the beach rock wall construction. Other than a few nails, nothing of great interest was found on the 'sleeping platform portion of the square, and the paved floor from 18N 18W ends at the 20N line and does not extend directly into the wall rocks. Hopefully this will be further clarified when we clean up for making profiles.

Lauren cleared the "top rocks" from 16N 16W and made many interesting finds, including an excellent pavement in the northern part of the square. Among

Fig. 4.11: The bottom of the entryway at 14N 18W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

the artifacts were three 'large' glass beads: a black and white spiral, a black bead with red and white horizontal stripes, and a bead with black interior and maroon exterior; and a very tiny oblong bead-like piece no larger than a black fly that had a pink and a clear end and what looks like a tiny micro-pin hole. Earlier I had turned over the large pink granite slab in the center of the square and found an oil lamp stain with encrustations on the underside.

Thursday, 5 August—Harrington to Hare Harbor

I continued working down in 18N 16W, through the upper black zone with tiles and some large nails, into the brown sandy zone which cuts diagonally through the square NW-SE and seems to be a wall-related deposit. North of it, humus and black charcoal-rich soil with tiles and lots of small beach rocks occur. The conformity of the large nails, rocky black earth, and its junction with the brown sand may mark the position of dwelling's north wall foundation. Not much is found in the brown sand, which probably is the erosion product of the black schisty rock layer in the cliff-base.

Fig. 4.12: 16N 18W showing the rear wall of the house and contact with sleeping bench. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Lauren and Will began excavating their new squares, 16N 14W and 14N 14W, respectively. Both found nails in their upper deposits, but the real shocker came when Will called out, "Bill you're gonna really like this!" and held up the side of a large soapstone Inuit cooking pot that seemed to be embedded as a paving stone in the house floor. It's a great piece and has the characteristic flattened outside rim with two incised groove and a single groove in the rim-top. Its outside is blackened with soot and where it turns to the bottom, scaly fat encrustation. Near the break at the top corner was a suspension hole. Other than the find itself, which proves Inuit residence and gives us a stylistic date based on its rim decoration to ca. 1700, the timing of the find was unbelievable. The camera team had finished filming me and the rest of the site and wanted to shoot us digging, just sort of going through the motions. The big mystery now is whether this piece, or others we may recover, fit the pot fragments we found in the cookhouse previously.

Fig. 4.13: S-4 site view to the south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.14: Film crew at S-4 site. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Friday, 6 August—Hare Harbor

It rained furiously all morning but by 1pm the rain was down to a low mist and we decided to go to work. The site was drenched and several of the pits were full of water. Will's back-dirt pile happened to be in the cliff's

drip line and nearly half of it had vanished, its sand and charcoal washing down into Structure 5. It was a mucky dig; hard to see things in the muddy soil, and all we recovered were nails, except for a rim piece with the broken stub of a strap handle which indicated it was a marmite pot like many we've found in the Basque features. Since it was in the bank deposit and not on the Inuit floor it's hard to say if this was being used by Basques or Inuit. We found several large spikes at the bottom of the black earth layers, resting on sterile sand, and these may have been securing foundation beams. Unlike the blacksmith shop, there are no charred indications of foundation timbers in this structure. Most of the other finds of the day were nails, and a few were upright, suggesting they may have been in a plank floor. Perhaps this is why we are having trouble finding clear evidence of a level sleeping bench; it may have been a wooden platform, which would explain the lack of stone pavement or a level area of ground.

Saturday, 7 August—Hare Harbor
I spent the day digging a pretty boring square along the southern edge of the house site, but within what I thought originally was the south boundary of the dwelling. This is the one part of the house that was not clear from surface indications, as the mounded wall disappeared halfway down the east end wall, as thought it had been removed. Possibly this could be a result of using a wood-fronted wall, whereas the rest of the structure was either banked with sod, rock and charcoal like the east and west ends, or dug into the ground, like the north wall. But the excavation did not resolve the problem and did not identify a south wall. I did find an extension of the house floor pavement into the northern part of the square, and two sides of a right-angled feature made of two vertical slabs embedded in the floor, but is not a hearth or a storage niche, and I could not determine its function. A few of the normal artifacts appeared, nails and pipe stems, but nothing that gave meaning to the feature. Below the upper black earth was a deep deposit of pure charcoal which I did not bother to excavate since it has nothing to do with the Inuit structure which succeeded it at this location.

Sunday, 8 August—Hare Harbor
Today seemed like a puttering day at the site because we spent most of our time clearing 'top rocks' and digging around in the squares to find missing pavement, most of which had disintegrated and had been mistaken as soil by the excavator. In the process I found a small cache of large iron nails and five strange lead objects just south of the 16N 18W mark. One of the lead pieces was a coin-like stub with several chisel cuts; two were about the size of gum balls and had grooves cut into their sides as if to attach to lines as sinkers; one was bent into a loop with a hole on one side and a gash on the other; a fifth was more less a round ball. They gave the impression of someone experimenting with simple metal technology, with a plentiful supply of easily-worked lead, and the most likely function was probably fishing line or net sinker weights. This concentration of lead objects also included two sounding leads and a re-formed fishing jigger.

We were successful in locating many slabs in areas where upper level rocks had obscured them, perhaps the result of falling rook rocks. But there are many gaps also, and some of these had been occupied by rocks that had rotted away. Usually you know if you had dug through the Inuit house floor level because you encountered a thin layer of charcoal before hitting sterile gravel. But in some cases there was no sterile gravel and you found a bottomless layer of pure charcoal, sometimes with tiles fragments and nails. This seems to be the result of an earlier Basque (?) occupation involving massive production of charcoal. The end result is an Inuit dwelling that has some of the key features of prehistoric and early historic Inuit houses up north, like the sunken

entry and heavily mounded walls, soapstone heating and cooking vessels, and impromptu lead technology, but with features like an indistinguishable sleeping bench (because of using a wood frame bench?), absence of Inuit bone and ivory technology (because of the warm environment), and extensive use of European-produced iron nails, knives, and ceramics, and absence of a midden revealing subsistence information. Another peculiarity of this site is the fact that the pavements don't tie in with the rectangular walls that we assumed were the outlines of the Inuit house. Possibly the Inuit re-occupied a rectangular, sod-walled Basque structure, but in the south and east wall areas we have no good evidence of an Inuit paved floor reaching the mounded sod walls. All in all I think the wall structure is Inuit and its lack of pavements and clear wall-floor demarcation is a result of their use of wooden sleeping benches around the west, north, and east walls. This conforms closely with the arrangement of Inuit structures in central Labrador, which had stone-paved sleeping benches around the rear and side walls.

> **General comparisons:** Things missing in S4 that are present in the 'Basque' cook-house and smithy structures include: flint fire-starters and gunflints, grey-on-grey stoneware; entrance passages, improvisational lead technology, very little glassware. Common to S4 and the others are: grey stoneware, glazed and unglazed earthenwares, nails and spikes, similar types of glass beads, iron knives, pyrites nodules, soapstone vessels, and lamp stains. Present in S4 Inuit house but missing in S1 and 2 are: improvisational lead technology, subsurface entry passages, grey and brown stoneware.

Monday 9 August—Hare Harbor

After yesterday's mob-scene with three of us working in one square, 18N 18W, removing 'upper' rocks and mopping up unexcavated areas I decided we needed to split forces. I continued with that square and succeeded in finding more floor slabs as well as the boundary between the Inuit floor and the sub-floor charcoal level. This is also where I found most of the artifacts, including another sounding lead with iron inclusions, several large spikes, a fragmented sandstone grindstone, and one of those tiny tubular pink beads like Lauren found, so small it's hard to see the hole. I also found a floor-level nail with wood adhering, with its grain oriented the same direction as the house rear and 'sleeping bench'—perhaps indication of a wood platform along the rear wall in lieu of a paved sleeping bench. Also, right at the junction between the cultural level and the sterile gravel, was a badly-decayed but recognizable whalebone foreshaft with the rusted remains of an endblade fastened at one end. The proximal end had decomposed, but the remaining portion was about 20 cm long, 18 cm of foreshaft and 4 cm of the remnant blade. The shaft was too decomposed to be saved, but we photographed it and recovered the remains of the blade. I still have no idea how the cooking arrangements worked. The large granite slab we found in the middle of this square has a circular oil stain from a lamp, but this rock was not in situ. However two of the other rocks, more or less round ones, also had stains that suggest they had been associated with the hearth, and they may have been used to support the main slab lamp base.

Fig. 4.15:Circular oil stain from lamp in 18N 18W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Will took on digging the northwest quadrant of

12N 12W to complete the inner portion of the house. He found only a few nails, all in the black midden earth, and below that he encountered a think level of pure charcoal, some in very large pieces, varying in depth from 10 cm in the eastern part of the quad to 25 in the west. He excavated to sterile sand below the charcoal, which contained no artifacts or tiles. The inside of the 'house' wall construction was also evident, made of piled-up beach cobbles and sand. The mounded-up east wall is a conspicuous feature of the site, but the Inuit occupation does not seem to reach this wall. However, without pavement stones it's hard to tell. This wall may be a Basque feature that the Inuit used for building their own place. The huge amount of charcoal we found under the Inuit floor in several places suggests this area may have been used as a charcoal production facility by Basques or others. Part of this quad and the NW part of 12N 14W could not be excavated because the surface was blocked by a large slab of granite too large for us to move that had fallen onto the site from the cliff.

Lauren opened up the NE quad of 12N 16W to see if we could learn anything more about the rectangular slab feature I had found in 12N 14W but found only a large pile of rocks overlying a thick layer of charcoal, with no apparent relation to the alcove feature to the east; but she did find a long square shaft of iron and a pipe stem, in addition to several nails. This square was not excavated to sterile because it would have required removing many rocks. It appears this feature, house wall or whatever, was not inside the Inuit habitation.

Toward the end of the day we started on profiles and elevations. Lauren made a sketch of the squares we excavated and Will began shooting elevations at one-meter resolution around the excavation grid and along its balks. Lauren and I profiled the 14N east-west line across the length of the site, from the entry door to the NW corner of the house.

Tuesday 10 August—Hare Harbor to Harrington to Hare Harbor
At the site, Will continued his elevation readings while Lauren and I prepared a profile along the south side of the 16N line. Then Lauren and Will starting excavating the 14N balk while I did some other profiles. Balk excavations sometimes produce interesting finds, and we had one—half of a blue seed bead that Lauren found on the 16N line. The other finds were mostly nails.

Wednesday, 11 August—Hare Harbor
We headed off to the site after a batch of Lauren's French toast and got to work excavating balks and making profiles. Gradually the weather improved, and by mid-day it was sunny and warm, without flies. Lauren and I worked on profiles, and by the end of the day we had completed all those that were needed, including three north-south and two east-west profiles. I also did one of the 22W wall where charcoal had been banked up against the house wall, and another running up the middle of the entryway, across the floors and up the back wall. Will spent quite a bit of time on the large deposit of big iron spikes and nails just south of 18N 16W, most falling within the balk. Unlike the cache of small nails inside the house door, these nails were spread out over a 30x50 cm area right on the floor pavement. Most had large encrustations and must have been in wood beams, but why they should be concentrated in a small area was not clear. There were too many nails to have been used for securing timbers in this area, so they much have been gathered from somewhere, and they were not bundled up like the pouch of small nails. A couple of pipe stems were found in their midst.

Thursday 12 August—Hare Harbor

Fig. 4.16: North view of pavement and reconstructed north wall. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

With all the profiles done yesterday the major task left was mapping all the rocks and photographing the squares, using the 2x2 meter wood frame with 50cm grid lines we had constructed. By noon I had half the site mapped, and the rest came quickly because the eastern squares had fewer rocks and slabs. One "green" surprise caught my eye—a small folded piece of sheet copper that had escaped attention. It's the first piece of copper we've come across at this structure, and it seem odd that so little should be present, considering all the iron and lead. Lauren also found a couple of interesting finds while cleaning between the slabs—a large black bead with white crosses on its circumference, and a small blue seed bead. Lauren and Will removed the last of the balks, and after I finished the map we all trouped around the site with the 2 m grid frame while Will shot each square from above, using his tripod as an 'arm extender." This would be a back-up for the mapped squares. About 4pm we had completed all we could do, and so began back-filling the squares that were outside the core area of the structure. To keep the earth from eroding, we built stone retaining walls at the base of the slopes in the rear of the structure.

Friday, 13 August—Hare Harbor to Mutton Bay

Last day at Hare Harbor. The first order of business was a round of photographs from all angles, and then backfilling to the limits of the pavement, utilizing virtually all of our backfill dirt. Lauren collected the rusted mass of nails from the doorway area, and fortunately they were not cemented to the underlying paving stones. We sodded over the backfill and then made another round of photographs. We finished and were loading gear on the boat by ten. Before leaving shore Will and I took a ritual dive into the harbor—a chilling relief after the sweaty, dirty work. That was the last of Hare Harbor for this year, and perhaps forever. There still is a mystery about Structure 5, immediately to the west of S4, but having discovered the huge amount of charcoal in this area of the site, I'm not sure I want to pursue this final excavation, even though it would make sense in terms of full completion of the site history.

Fig. 4.17: Pavement and north wall; site stabilized. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.18: View of pavement, site stabilized view northwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.19: View of site northeast view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.20: View of site southwest view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Structure 4 Square Notes

Fig. 4.21: View of site southeast view. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Two 2x2m test pits were excavated in Structure 4 in 2009, one in the outer end of the short entrance passage (TP1= 12N 20W) and another (TP2 = 16N 18W) inside the house in the middle of the floor area just inside the door in the southwest wall. Structures 5 and 6 lie to the northwest of S4, and test pits were excavated in these structures as well (see 2009 report, Fitzhugh 2010: 54). The 2009 square excavations are reproduced here (in italics) while the non-italic font describes work on these and other units in August 2010.

12N 12W (exc. by W. Richard 10 August)

Turf was removed from the northern half of this square but only its NW quad was excavated completely. Not finding any black earth interior midden layer in the NE quad, we decided that this portion of the square was probably in the wall. The cut-line where the soil had been excavated to create the house floor lay 30-50cm west of the 12W line. Only three nails were found, all in the NW quad east of the large rock-fall slab. The absence of artifacts, pavement, or a defined inner house midden layer suggests this end of the house may have been fitted with a one meter wide planked sleeping platform.

12N 14W (exc. by W. Fitzhugh 9 August)

This square is located at the southern corner of the east end of the house. It is here that the low-mounded SW wall of the foundation turns NW, although the evidence for this wall or for a depression that might indicate the inner floor of the dwelling was not well-defined. What best defined this wall was the change between a inner house black earth deposit containing numbers of nails and other objects and a sandy exterior deposit with numerous small beach cobblestones. The NE part of the square could not

Fig. 4.22: 12N 12W view to the Southeast. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

be excavated because a large stone slab ca.1m in diameter, too heavy to move, had fallen from the cliff sometime after the occupation and was embedded in the upper sod, extending into the NW quad of 12 12W. The northern half of 12N 14W had a carefully-laid slab pavement, and it was on this surface that most of the artifacts were found. The NW quad also contained a feature formed by two vertical stone slabs set at a slightly obtuse angle, creating a niche inside the house foundation wall. To the west and south of these slabs we found rounded wall rocks embedded in sand and charcoal; inside and to the north were paving slabs. This pavement ended about 60cm west of the eastern edge of the square and did not extend under the fallen rock. These unpaved areas, extending into 12N 12W may have served as a planked sleeping platform, as artifact distribution dropped off in these unpaved areas. Artifacts from this square included nails, a pipe and pipe stem, several clay tiles, pyrites nodules, glass, a stamp-impressed marmite sherd, and white and blue glazed EW. Most artifacts were found below the upper black earth humus in a charcoal-stained sandy black soil 95-105cm below datum (BD). Tiles were lying flat and occurred from the top to the bottom of this level. The vertical slab niche did not contain any artifacts and was only partially paved. In the southern half of the square where there was no pavement excavation 20-30cm below this level produced a deposit of almost pure charcoal, similar to that found in the NW foundation wall.

Fig. 4.23: Excavation with slabs. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

12N 16W (exc. by L Marr, 9 August)

The SW wall of the house ran diagonally through this square and we only excavated its NE quad as our time in the field was running out. We had hoped the vertical niche in 12N 14W might extend in this direction, but it did not. Instead, all we found were rounded beach rocks set into a charcoal-filled sandy soil with few artifacts. In the excavated NE quad we found a pipe stem, nails, EW with a white salt-glaze like finish, a pot bottom of yellow-glazed EW, a fragment of blue glaze, and a long iron nail or shaft with a square cross-section, all found along the NE wall of the square at ca. 95-105cm BD. This area seems to have been inside the house, but other areas of the square were probably part of the wall or outside it.

Fig. 4.24: 12N 14W square view to the southwest. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 4.25: Balk at 12N 14W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Structure 4, TP1 (exc. by Will Richard, 12-14 August)
This TP was located in the outer part of the gap in the center of the southwest wall of this structure, which was certainly its doorway but less certainly a typical Inuit 'entrance passage'. Rather it was more or less an 'extended doorway' through the thick southwest wall, which was composed of angular, blocky stones, whalebone fragments, turf, and roof tiles. It was impossible to excavate completely because many of the wall stones had fallen into the doorway depression, and its lateral walls had slumped in, narrowing the opening. We did not want to remove the lateral wall rocks and sods in this test excavation, and this made it impossible to fully expose the base of the entry and the paving stones that we found buried below wall material in the northern (inner) and southern (outer) parts of the square. Nevertheless the presence of slabs indicates the likihood of a full entryway pavement as would be common for an Inuit house dating to the 17/18th century. Most of the artifacts found were recovered from the N-S depression between the slumped wall rocks although some were found embedded in the wall construction material; toward the south side of the unit the artifact distribution fanned out to the southeast—an expected pattern for an Inuit midden outside an entry. The soil deposit consisted of a thin turf level and dark humic soil 5-10 cm thick with a cultural layer immediately below formed of sandy, charcoal-rich BE containing many artifacts. The actual cultural level was thin but, being filled with many fallen cobbles, it was difficult to gauge its real thickness. This layer rested on sterile beach deposits. The shallow, well-drained sandy soil may be responsible for the absence of any bone material except for whale bones. We found no evidence of a bone-rich midden which would have been another typical feature outside an Inuit winter dwelling. Immediately below the sod we began finding rather large and well-preserved fragments of brown EW and Normandy Stoneware vessels, nails, pieces of iron (a possible knife blade). The square was difficult to map because of the many blocky rocks. This square will need full excavation in the future to further define the entry and recover artifacts that could not be reached under the collapsed walls. The find distribution of the 44 artifacts suggests this distribution extends down-slope to the southwest.

No new work was done on this square in 2010, other than back-filling when the excavation was finished. The cobble-filled deposit, and absence of a well defined floor deposit or paving slabs, such as found in 14N 20W and 14N 18W, suggests this square lay outside the entrance passage. The large amount of artifacts found probably results from its use as a midden dump such as is commonly found outside Inuit winter house passage entries. Absence of bone materials can be attributed to poor conditions for preservation.

14N 12W (exc. by L. Marr 8 August)
This unit falls at the NE corner of the dwelling, where a large amount of beach deposit had been excavated from the rising slope in order to prepare a level floor, which appears only in the western portion of the square. All artifacts except a single nail were found along the western wall and most were at elevations from 90-110cm BD. A single nail from the NE corner of the square lay at 69 BD, 20-30cm above this floor level. All finds were nails except for a single knife-blade fragment, a piece of mica, and a green shard of glass.

14N 14W (exc. by W. Richard 5-7 August)
This unit lay at the eastern end of the house pavement and was paved throughout except in its NW quad, although even this area may possibly once have had a pavement of mica schist or brown sandstone rock that has disintegrated. A large beach rock was embedded in the center of

Fig. 4.26: Soapstone pot inside fragment in situ *14N 14W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.*

Fig. 4.27: Soapstone pot outside fragment from 14N 14W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

the unit. Most of the artifacts came from the floor deposit and had elevations from 88-110 cm BD, although several large iron spikes were found at ca. 80-90cm BD. A large fragment of an Inuit rectangular soapstone cooking pot was found embedded as one of the floor slabs at the northern edge of the pavement. Other finds included seven iron pyrites nodules, lead sheeting, a square green bottle bottom, a clay pipe bowl, a brown EW rim sherd, and a blue glass bead. The large number of pyrites nodules (possibly used as fishing weights?) and Inuit soapstone vessel wall were especially notable.

14N 16W (exc. by L. Marr 5-7 August)

Fig. 4.28: 14N 14W top view north is to the left. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

This unit is located inside the front wall of the dwelling whose SW wall runs diagonally through the SW quadrant of the square. Several large paving slabs in the NE quad had iron stains where spikes or nails had adhered to the rocks. Most nails were concentrated in the foundation wall in the SW and along the square's west boundary. A large sandstone grindstone lay in the SE quad and two linear alignments were found running N-S parallel to each other, one of pipe stem fragments, and along of glass beads. The eastern portion of the square also had six pyrites nodules, being part of a larger concentration of nodules including the seven from 14N 14W. Other finds included green bottle glass, EW, a thin goblet glass sherd, part of a possible iron key, blue and white EW, an iron boat hook, glass beads (spiral black-and-white, fragments of a knife with a riveted handle, the base of a large green glass square bottle bottom, a grey stoneware vessel bottom, black bead with red and white stripes, blue seed bead), and a piece of sheet copper. This is the largest concentration of glass beads in the site, perhaps indicating a woman's work area or the loss of a string of beads. The string of pipe fragments was also an interesting feature of this square.

14N 18-22W (exc. by W. Fitzhugh 31 July to 4 August)

These two units form the upper and lower respective portions of the entry tunnel. Most of the southern part of 14N 18W consisted of a large pile of beach rocks that had been extracted from digging the house pit and had been piled up east of the entrance to form a platform for supporting

Fig. 4.29: 14N 16W top view to north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

roof timbers. Among these rocks we found several large iron spikes that had been lost or cached here, since they were not encrusted or clenched. The western side of the pile formed the squared-up eastern wall of the entryway. The entryway consisted of a well-defined walled structure made of squared blocks resting 3-4 rocks high, with the top of the highest rock serving as the eastern 'door-post' at 80cm BD. The entryway was about 90cm wide and begins at the 12N line and ends at the inner end with a double-tiered rock threshold that steps up from 167 to 125cm BD. The outer end basal floor level was at 180cm BD, and passage length was 2.6m. A similar rock pile existed on the western side of the entry, with a 'door-post' platform about the same elevation as the eastern post.

The top of the midden in the entry passage began at 142cm BD in the inner end and 157cm BD in the middle. Most of the upper midden consisted on sandy black earth derived from blown-in sand and charcoal and material washed down from the upper slopes and from inside the house. In large rainstorms and snowmelts, down-slope run-off from the cliff face can be severe. This upper black earth deposit had no floors or slab pavement and artifacts found here (in 14N 18W) were medium and small sized nails, a handle of a folding pocket-knife, white-glazed EW, a pipe stem and bowl. Below 160cm BD the deposit changed to a harder-packed dark black earth with little sand or chunks of charcoal, but was heavily charcoal-stained and had some small paving stones. This level seems to have been the occupation level and contained roof tile, nails, pyrites nodules, and in the lowest levels, ca 175cm BD, large amounts of undecorated EW, a lead sinker, blue and white glazed EW. The western and lower portion of the entry in 12N 20W (SE quad) produced similar materials: a rectangular whetstone, grey stoneware, brown EW, roof tiles, a whalebone pocket-knife handle, pipe stems, and a lead fishing weight. As in the other area of the passage most of the ceramics were at the bottom of the deposit. The large number of nails and lack of paving stones suggest that the earliest occupation level in the passage was floored with wood planks. Several small pieces of whale bone had been used as structural material in building the

Fig. 4.30: 14N 18W entry passage. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.31: 14N 18W entry passage view to the northeast. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.32: 14N 18W entry passage in excavation. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 4.33: 14N 18W top view entry floor with sherds of Normandy stoneware. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

rock-pile for the western part of the entry and doorway.

16N 14W (exc. by L. Marr 5 August)

Like 14N 12W this unit is located along the steeply-sloping rear wall of the dwelling which has several large boulders at its top in the in situ beach deposits in the NE portion of the square. These rocks had been left in place when the builders excavated the house pit into the rising beach deposits, which contain many small beach cobbles and no evidence of house deposits. There were no paving stones in the 'floor' area in the SW quad which extends from the NW to the SE corner of the unit, although a few rounded rocks were found. If there was a sleeping bench constructed in this area it must have extended south into 14N 14W, but there is little solid evidence for such an extension other than the absence of cultural materials, most of which are medium-sized nails, which might have been used in a wood platform construction. Two large rim fragments of brown EW and a grindstone fragment were found in the surface turf and recent humic deposits in the upper part of the wall. A pipe stem, mica pieces, and pyrites nodule as well as nails and a cluster of roof tiles were found on the floor level.

16N 16W (exc. by L. Marr 30 July)

This square is located in the center of the center of the dwelling and marked the division, from its NW to SE corners, between the floor pavement (to the SW) and the sleeping bench (to the NE). The edge of the pavement was very clearly defined. A large square block of granite about 20cm thick was lying on top of the pavement in the SE quad. When turned over, this slab was found to have a clearly-marked oval stain of charred oil or blubber. Three rounded beach cobbles with oil encrustations were also lying near this slab, suggesting that they may have served as props supporting the granite slab. A large beach cobble lying west of the slab may have been a post-occupation arrival rather than a part of the floor. 50cm north of the 14N line on the 16W line a nail in a fragment of wood that was aligned with the supposed front of the sleeping platform provides some supporting information for the existence of a bench feature. A rectangular grindstone was found lying on the pavement in the center of the square. Many artifacts were found and most were located in the SE and NW portions of the square. Two sounding weights, a glass bead, glass, a piece of grindstone, and two pipe stems were found in the bench area. Several of the nails were positioned upside-down as though they had been embedded in a large roof or bench timber and had fallen and rotted. Iron fragments, a pyrites nodule, mica, lead sheet, a pipe stem, Normandy stoneware, and a long rounded iron rod were recovered from the SE and south areas. The NW corner yielded a hug collection of medium and large iron nails (many rusted

Fig. 4.34: 16N 16W top view. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.39: 16N 16W top view to south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.35: 16N 16W hearth slab. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.36: 16N 16W artifacts. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.37: 16N 16W lead artifacts. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.38: 16N 16W north profile. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

directly on to pavement rocks they rested on), 5 grooved lead sinkers, an iron sinker, a lead fishing jigger, a piece of thin green glass, brown EW, and two pipe stems. This cluster of finds, which extended 10-20cm into the NW quad of 16N 18W occurred at the edge of the pavement and may have been enclosed in a storage niche, as such features occur frequent under the front edge of Thule and Labrador Inuit winter houses sleeping platforms. Near the center of the unit, on the pavement was a most unique find: a whale bone arrow foreshaft with the remains of an iron point riveted to its end. The bone and iron were too poorly preserved to be recovered, but they were photographed. This and the soapstone pot fragment were the two most "Inuit-like" artifacts found in Structure 4.

Square 16N 18W (TP2 exc. by Hanul Kim and Vincent Delmas, 11-14 August, 2009)

This unit (first labeled TP 2) was located about 2m north and slightly east of TP1, just inside the S4 southwest wall, northeast of the inner door in the NW part of the house interior. The turf here was very thin, less than 5cm thick and transitioned immediately to a 10-15cm thick sandy, charcoal-filled deposit with artifacts directly underlain by a slab floor pavement. We did not excavate below the pavement or into the slumped inner walls of the dwelling. North of this unit there is a suggestion of a raised sleeping platform that has been mostly covered with slumpage

from the north wall. The general topography suggests that the builders excavated into the rising slope of the beach to use the in situ soil as the rear wall of the house, and used the excavated material to build its lateral and front (southwest) walls. Some of the large boulders and rock-fall southeast of the structure may have been moved there when the house site was being cleared. A thick concentration of charcoal was found on the floor crossing from NW to SE and may be the remains of a charred roof beam. Artifacts were very numerous and included large fragments of two types of NS, one a thin grey type like that found in S1 and a second lighter-colored type with a beige or pink interior paste. Bases and other parts of two NS vessels were found smashed beneath a large cobble on the floor pavement in the eastern side of the unit. Also found were large pieces of roof tile, a large iron axe, and a fist-sized mass of nails that must have rusted in place inside a bag or some type of container that did not survive. Other significant finds include two lead cod jiggers, a large hand-sized piece of lead that appears to have been fashioned by Inuit into a peculiar type of knife with small inset iron blades, a rolled sheet of lead, a few sherds of faience. Clay pipe fragments, part of an iron pot, green and aqua-marine colored bottle glass, and lead bullets. The large amount of lead formed into implements was surprising, and some of this material appears to have been melted and cast locally by the inhabitants. Overall, there was a feeling of destruction and rapid abandonment of this house as indicated by the abundance of loose charcoal, a charred timber lying across the floor, large vessel fragments, valuable items like masses of nails, an iron ax, jiggers, and other materials left behind.

Fig. 4.40: 16N 18W top view north is up. Photo by Wilfred

Fig. 4.41: 16N 18W view to south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

In 2010 we cleared the back-fill from this square and excavated between the paving stones, recovering two nails in the center of the square and found many medium and large nails and several tile fragments on the slab pavement along the NE edge of the square. This concentration of finds was an extension of the large concentration found in the NW quad of 16N 16W, which also included several lead sinkers. We also retrieved the 20-cm diameter clump of rusted nails which had been encrusted to a paving slab inside the house door. The concentrated mass and shape suggests these nails had originally been contained in a cloth or skin bag.

Fig. 4.42: 16N 18W iron finds. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.43: 16N 18W iron finds detail. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

16N 20W (not exc.)

This unit could not be excavated because our datum triangle was located in the middle of the square and could not be moved. However, it would appear that the west wall of the house runs N-S through the eastern half of the unit and turns east to meet the western post of the entryway.

18N 16W (exc. by W. Fitzhugh 3 August)

This unit, like 16N 14W and 14N 12W, straddled the NE-facing rear wall of the dwelling. The SW half of the square lay totally within the unpaved part of the house and was probably occupied by a wood-paved sleeping bench which would have terminated at the NW-SE diagonal and from there the rear wall rose steeply to the undisturbed soil to the north. This portion of the square had a thin black midden/humic and turf level in which we found only a few nails, a pipe stem, and a lead sinker. The 'floor' to the SW produced a line of nails oriented NW-SE paralleling what we interpret as the junction between the sleeping bench and the rear house wall. Many of these nails were large clenched spikes, appropriate for foundation timber fastenings. The bank area of the wall and NE area of the bench had a layer of brown sandy soil above the floor deposits. This level had few artifacts or charcoal and seems to be the eroded remains of the schist rock washed down from the cliff above.

Fig. 4.44: 18N 16W view north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

18N 18 W (exc. by W. Richard 30 July)

This unit straddles the paved floor cutting diagonally across the square's SW quad and a rock-free slightly inclined deposit to the NE that was part of the dwelling's sleeping bench. The edge of the pavement was constructed of carefully-fitted slabs. Most of the artifacts were associated with the pavement area and consisted of nails, along with pieces of grey Normandy stoneware, white-glazed EW, a pipe stem, a piece of lead sheet with a square hole (probably used a fishing

Fig. 4.45: 18N 16W Profile west end of north wall. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.46: 18N 16W Top view to south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.49: 18N 20W charcoal profile view north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.47: 18N 16W Top view to north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.48: 18N 20W square view north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 4.50: 18N 20W knife blade. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

sinker), and pieces of iron (a knife blade?). The unpaved northern portion of the unit sloped up to the steeply-inclined rear wall excavation; this sleeping bench area produced a pipe stem, mica, and a rectangular piece of soapstone with two drilled holes and lashing grooves, reworked from a soapstone vessel. The stratigraphy began with a humic black earth upper layer over a black sandy soil (in the bench area) over a clean brown sandy soil (eroded from the cliff), and upon the pavement, a 1-2cm layer of charcoal on top of the pavement. See profiles for a fuller picture.

18N 20W (exc. by W. Richard 2 August)

This square is located at the NW corner of the dwelling where the foundation wall turns south to form the west end of the structure. The western edge of the floor pavement was found in the eastern part of the SE quadrant, and the house wall, consisting of beach cobbles and layers of almost pure charcoal ran N-S through the middle of the unit. We excavated a trench along the west wall of the square to determine the nature of the wall and found it to be built up from beach sands filled with small and large cobbles, with some thick layers of nearly pure charcoal. This material must have been derived from some other location that produced large amounts of charcoal. In this regard this wall stratigraphy resembles that of the eastern end of the house's front wall. The sleeping bench area of the square produced two pipe stems and a pyrites nodule and the floor pavement a whetstone, roof tile paving slabs, a cylindrical lead sinker, green bottle glass, iron sheet fragments and the blade of a rivetted knife or spear point.

Fig. 4.51: Pipe with "EB" Stamp (EdBt-3: 4005). Photo by Frédéric Simard.

Fig. 4.52: "EB" stamp on pipe (EdBt-3: 4005). Photo by Frédéric Simard.

Fig. 4.53: Rubbing of "EB" stamp. Photo by Frédéric Simard.

While cataloging Structure 4 artifacts Frédéric Simard came across an inscription on a pipe stem (artifact EdBt-3: 4005) found in 12N 14W. This pipe was produced in Germany by a British industrial named Edward Bird. The letters EB are the mark brand of his company. At the age of 20, Mr. Bird immigrated from Amsterdam in 1630. He started his own pipe shop in 1638. He died in 1665 and his son continued to run the enterprise. However, his son failed keep the business and sold the pipe shop at the end of the 17th century. This label ''EB'' seems to disappear approximately at 1700. The absolute dating of the structure-4 must be between 1638 and 1700. Other pipe fragments found on the site seems to date of the same period and must be from the same provenence.

5 - Conclusions

Excavations at Hare Harbor-1 in 2009 produced the first detailed and incontrovertible excavated evidence for an Inuit winter occupation in the northern Gulf west of Brador and the Strait of Belle Isle (see also Martijn 1974; Martijn 1980; Martijn and Clermont 1980; Dumais and Poirier 1994; Fitzhugh 2006, 2009; Fitzhugh et al. in press). The architecture of Structure 4 at HH-1 compares closely to 17th/18th century Inuit sod dwellings known from the Central Labrador coast, including features like a south-facing sunken entrance passageway, cold trap entry, rectangular-shaped house outline, walls of turf, rock, and gravel, oil lamp stand with a blubber encrusted stain, floor pavement, and a rear sleeping platform. While most of the artifacts recovered were of European origin, diagnostic Inuit artifacts included a wall fragment of a large soapstone cooking pot with double-grooved rim ornamentation and a bone or ivory lance with a metal blade. Other notable artifact finds included Normany stoneware, undecorated earthenware, fragments of marmite cooking pots, blue-and-white glazed earthenware, glass beads and bottle fragments, a large iron axe, and lead codfish jiggers, net weights, and a European-style nautical sounding weight, also of lead. No faunal remains other than structural whale bone was found due to poor soil conditions for preservation, but also probably indicative, along with the thin floor deposits and an absence of a thick external midden, of a relatively brief occupation. Many of the finds are identical in type to materials found in the site's S1 cookhouse and smithy, suggesting that this dwelling may have been occupied concurrently with the later occupation of the site by Basques or other Europeans in the late 17th or early 18th century. It therefore seems reasonable to suggest that the two groups were engaged in a joint venture in which the Inuit provided hunting and fishing assistance to the Europeans in exchange for material goods, and probably served as site guards during the period when the Europeans returned home for the winter. No remains of European winter dwellings have been found at the site.

Fig. 5.01: Structure 4 view to the north. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

In addition to scientific work the Gateways Project participated in festivals and educational activities in Harrington Harbor and Chevery to increase public awareness of the early history of the Quebec Lower North Shore. Our research is helping to establish an archaeological record that can be used for cultural heritage, tourism, and economic development at the community level. Increasing numbers of tourists are now reaching the Lower North Shore and are expressing interest in learning about its history and cultures. We have worked closely with the local Harrington Harbor Heritage Association and its Rowsell House Museum, and we regularly give lectures on our research and host visitors at our site. In 2009 we prepared a series of 1x2 meter panels documenting our research results and had them installed in Rowsell House. In July 2010 we presented our research results at the Chevery Arts and Culture Festival.

The Collections

The artifacts from Structure 4 may be briefly described (see also Herzog, in press; Fitzhugh et

Fig. 5.02: 16N 18W nail pile. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 5.03: Lauren Marr with nail pile. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 5.04: Bone lance head. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

al. in press). Most common were roof tiles (which were sometimes used as floor paving stones or as wall construction elements) and large and medium size iron spikes and nails. Ceramics included two types of stoneware: thin-walled, highly-fired grey Normandy stoneware and a thicker, less highly-fired variety with grey interior and brown exterior. The former occurred in quantity in S1 while the latter was absent. Small amounts of blue and white glazed earthenware were present, but the bulk of the ceramics consisted of undecorated, poorly-fired brown earthenware. Most of the earthenware was thin, but a few pieces of thicker-walled marmite cooking vessels were also present. Clay pipe bowls and broken stems were abundant, and several stub ends of 'last smoke' pipes were found faired down for easier gripping in the mouth. A few small colored glass seed beads were found, but most were medium-sized beads (blue, black-and-white spiral, black bead with red and white lengthwise stripes) similar to those found in Structures 1 and 2 and which have been dated chemically to ca. 1700 (Herzog and Moreau 2004, 2006). Fragments of bubbly green bottle glass were common, including the base of a large square bottle. A few thin pieces of goblet glass were also present. Among the more peculiar finds were large numbers of iron pyrites nodules and a group of lead jiggers and grooved fishing weights, many of which were found in a cache-like deposit at the front edge of the sleeping platform north of the house door. All appeared to have been manufactured on-site; a large piece of lead sheeting may represent the original raw material. A musket ball and a lead sounding weight similar to one from S2/3 were also recovered. No soapstone molds were found. Small sheets of mica were encountered frequently throughout the house floor deposits, but their function could not be determined. Most nails had thick, bulbous encrustations in their heads or shanks, indicating they had been embedded in wood, which retained moisture and promoted the growth of these corrosion products. Nails without such features (such as those found in the doorway rock pike, were generally free of encrustation. Thus almost all nails (except for those found in the doorway cache) found in S4 had been used in house building. Except for nails, iron was poorly preserved, but small flat pieces were frequently found associated with the rotted remains of knife handles. In only instance we found the remains of a bone or ivory lance with an iron blade that was too disintegrated to recover. The single large intact iron artifact found was a large axe from our 2009 test pit. The single piece of an Inuit soapstone cooking vessel has already been described. An interesting feature of these collections was the clustered nature of some finds: the bag of nails and iron axe just inside the door entry;

Fig. 5.05: Soapstone pot rim. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

the cluster of lead jiggers and net weights about a meter to the north, and the glass beads which came from a small area one meter south of the lamp stand.

Almost all of these materials (axe, glass beads, grey Normandy stoneware, marmite and thinner brown earthenware, clay pipes, and Inuit soapstone cooking vessels) have direct parallels in the S1 cookhouse floor deposit—except for the thick brown and grey Normandy stoneware. The rectangular Inuit soapstone vessel wall fragment is nearly identical to the pot fragment from the cookhouse, and at first it seemed they might be from the same vessel. However, the S4 piece is a stylistically later version with double-grooved rim decoration whereas the S1 fragment is a slightly earlier type with only a single rim groove. The axes from S1 and S4 are nearly identical styles, and most of the S4 beads replicate types from S1. As in S1, the S4 beads are few in number, indicating that they probably fell from clothing rather than having been a trade commodity. In fact, none of the collections from S4 or any of the Hare Harbor-1 contexts were present in quantities or contexts that might suggest their presence as trade items. Rather all appear to have been working materials associated with the daily lives of the site occupants. The close correspondence in material culture types suggests the S4 Inuit house and S1 cook-house were occupied at the same time, and about the same time as the blacksmith shop (S2) and the Inuit house (S3) that immediately preceded it.

Although a layer of pure charcoal on the S4 house floor slabs found in our 2009 test pit at first suggested the destruction of the structure by catastrophic fire, full excavation does not support this interpretation. While patches of pure charcoal were present on the stone floor, this was not present in most squares, although charcoal was found always beneath the pavement stones. The complete absence of bone and organic materials, attributed to unfavorable soil conditions, makes direct reconstruction of the economy impossible, and no human remains were found. If walrus or whaling had been important aspects of the S4 economy, the bones of these large animals certainly would have been preserved, but they were not present. A few whale bones were found in the structure's walls, but there was no baleen, walrus bone, or ivory. This circumstantial evidence and the presence of a thick layer of cod-fish bones in the upper component of the underwater midden, as well as the presence of numerous lead cod-fish jiggers and fishing weights in S4 suggest that the Inuit occupants were involved in a joint cod fishery with European partners who supplied them with large amounts of European material.

Fig. 5.06: Site backfilled view west. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

The Gulf/LNS Seal Fishery Collapse

When we arrived at Hare Harbor to begin our work we found the remains of a young harp seal wedged in the rocks at the shore. A few days later this carcass had disappeared, and later we found a chunk of blubber wedged under a paving slab in our excavation where it had been stashed by a weasel or a raven. When we remarked upon this to our friends during our next visit to Harrington Harbor we learned that the 2009-10 winter harp seal hunt had failed. These individuals universally attributed this failure to the absence of pack ice. Other than the loss of a major source of traditional food and income from the sales of pelts, they also remarked on deaths of thousands of seal pups that drowned or were stranded and abandoned along the coast of the Lower North Shore. Phil Vatcher of Mutton Bay, who had a long career as a federal fisheries officer here, provided us with many details both about the recent seal disaster and the bakeapple "crash," both of which he attributed to aberrant weather. The scarcity of bakeapples he and others attribute to last winter's unusual warmth and lack of snow followed by a cold spring. There are some berries, more in inland locations than on islands, but far fewer than normal, and even the plants themselves do not look healthy. His theory about the failure of the harp seal hunt echoed what we had heard from others in Harrington Harbor: the absence of sea ice in this part of the Gulf. This year's ice was slushy slob ice, not the usual hard firm variety of recent years. Harps require stable ice for birthing, and if this is not present they give birth in the water, in which case the pups drown immediately, or they go ashore. When they pup on shore, the slightest disturbance can cause them to abandon their pups. For this reason this spring there were frequent radio broadcasts urging people not to disturb the young seals which were being found all along the shore where their white coats made them noticeable.

Fig. 5.07: Site backfilled view southeast. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

White-coats are born with only about a centimeter of blubber, but with a diet of mothers' milk –one of the richest in fat of any mammal—they gain weight rapidly and build blubber rapidly. When born their they have a thick fluffy coat of white fur that keeps them warm until their blubber thickens. After several weeks, when their white fur is replaced by adult seal hair, they can swim, eat, and take care of themselves. Before this, they are too buoyant to dive, and when they try to follow their mothers they pop up to the surface, unable to stay submerged because of the air held in their thick fur. Vatcher and others also report that a hard ice surface is also important for molting, when the young begin to lose their white coats and become ragged-jackets or "raggedy-jacks." When the white-coats get ready for the water, they roll and turn on the ice, and this helps remove the white fluffy hair, leaving short, dark, bristly hair that gives protection and helps absorb solar radiation when basking. Vatcher reported seeing hundreds of white-coats dead or starving along the shore in the Mutton Bay area and supposes that many thousands died elsewhere in the Gulf this spring as a direct result of the lack of a suitable ice platform for whelping. After a number of such years the harp population will decline markedly and the herd would be forced to abandon its pupping areas in the Gulf where they congregate especially around the Magdalen Islands, Lower North Shore, and Newfoundland.

Fig. 5.08: Site overview. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 5.09: Site backfilled. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

A seal crisis has long been considered as a possible cause for the ca. AD 600-700 Dorset abandonment of Newfoundland, where its largest sites, like Port aux Choix, owe their existence to the large population of harp seals available near this shore in spring (Harp 1964; Fitzhugh 1980, Tuck and Fitzhugh 1987; Renouf and Bell 2009). It has been thought that the Harp population might whelp on one side of the Gulf or the other, perhaps shifting from western Newfoundland to the North Shore, depending on prevailing winds or other factors. This idea has never been documented and remains theoretical. However, the events of the past two winters suggests a more proximate cause for a rapid Dorset decline and abandonment of Newfoundland—the harp loss of the Gulf as a birthing and whelping territory in response to the absence of a suitable sea ice platform. If current trends continue, it should be possible to document such a scenario in the coming years, in which case we may have a more forceful model for Groswater and Dorset culture movements and a strong motivating force for Thule/ Labrador Inuit expansion into southern Labrador and the northern Gulf.

Project Summary

As a brief conclusion to this journal, I can simply say that the 2010 project, while being narrow in scope, made a major contribution to the site's history by establishing conclusive residence by an Inuit extended family, probably over a period of one or a few years. The architecture of the dwelling, which follows the pattern of semi-subterranean Inuit winter dwellings on the Labrador coast dating to ca. 1700, includes a well-defined stone-lined subsurface entry passage, an external (bone-less) midden, and an interior space that was sub-rectangular, had walls constructed of earth, sod, stone, and charcoal, and had been excavated into the rising hillside at the rear of the house. The interior working spaces along the downhill, south side of the dwelling were paved with stone slabs and a large stone slab perched on three other rocks served as a stand for an oil lamp, whose burned oil left distinct encrustations on the slab. The north, west, and east side of the interior were not paved, but sloped gradually up and merged with the steeper slope of the excavated walls. These areas of the house had few artifacts other than nails and probably had been fitted with wood-plank sleeping platforms. Almost all the artifact recovered came from the paved areas and from the entryway, which was unpaved, but had nails and probably therefore had a plank floor. There was no cold trap per se, but a large threshold rock at the inner end of the entry blocked cold air from entering the house, and this entry may have been fitted with a wood or hide door. Caches of nails, lead objects, a large iron axe, and large pieces of Normandy stoneware were found just inside the door, and one square south of the hearth area contained all of the glass beads recovered. The structure was underlain by a layer of charcoal. At first this seemed to have been a result of burning to remove tree and brush cover in preparation

for constructing the house. However, in some places this charcoal was 20-30 cm or more thick and may have been the result of purposeful charcoal production, an activity that must have preceeded construction of S4 and is probably related to activities yet to be explored in Structure 6 and areas farther west.

Fig. 5.10: Site overview. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

The artifacts found in S4 relate closely to those found in the cook-house upper level, and the large side piece of an Inuit soapstone pot on the floor of S4 may be part of the same vessel whose end portion was found on the cook-house floor. Similar stoneware, similar types of glass beads, clay pipes, roof tiles, identical iron axes, pyrites, and other material all suggest the Inuit house and cook-house were occupied at the same time, as part of a joint Inuit-Basque/European fishing station. Although finds in 2009 suggested a catastrophic termination of the S4 occupation, full excavation does not support destruction by fire. The complete absence of bone and organic materials due to unfavorable soil conditions makes reconstruction of the economy impossible, and no human remains were found. However, if walrus or whaling were important aspects of the S4 economy those bones would have been preserved, but not. Some pieces of whale bone were found in the wall construction, but there was no baleine or walrus bone nor ivory present. This circumstantial evidence, the presence of a thick layer of cod-fish bones in the underwater midden, and the presence of jiggers and numerous lead fishing weights in S4 suggests the occupants were involved in a joint cod fishery with European partners who were supplying them with large amounts of material culture.

Future Work

Discovery of thick layers of charcoal chunks in the foundation walls of S4 and under some of its paving stones indicate substantial charcoal production activity taking place in the vicinity of this structure. This charcoal production activity needs to be investigated, and the nature of the unexcavated structure, Structure 5, located adjacent to S4, sharing its west wall, needs to be determined by full excavation. This work should also investigate the large pit full of charcoal and large stone slab found in that pit west of S5. Finally a thorough search for the remains blubber furnaces needs to be made among the cliff rock-fall debris west of S5. We have found pieces of Basque tile beneath some of these large blocks, and it is possible that the 'missing' furnaces one should expect to find supporting the 16th century Basque component at the site might be buried beneath the rock-fall.

6 - Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) Maps

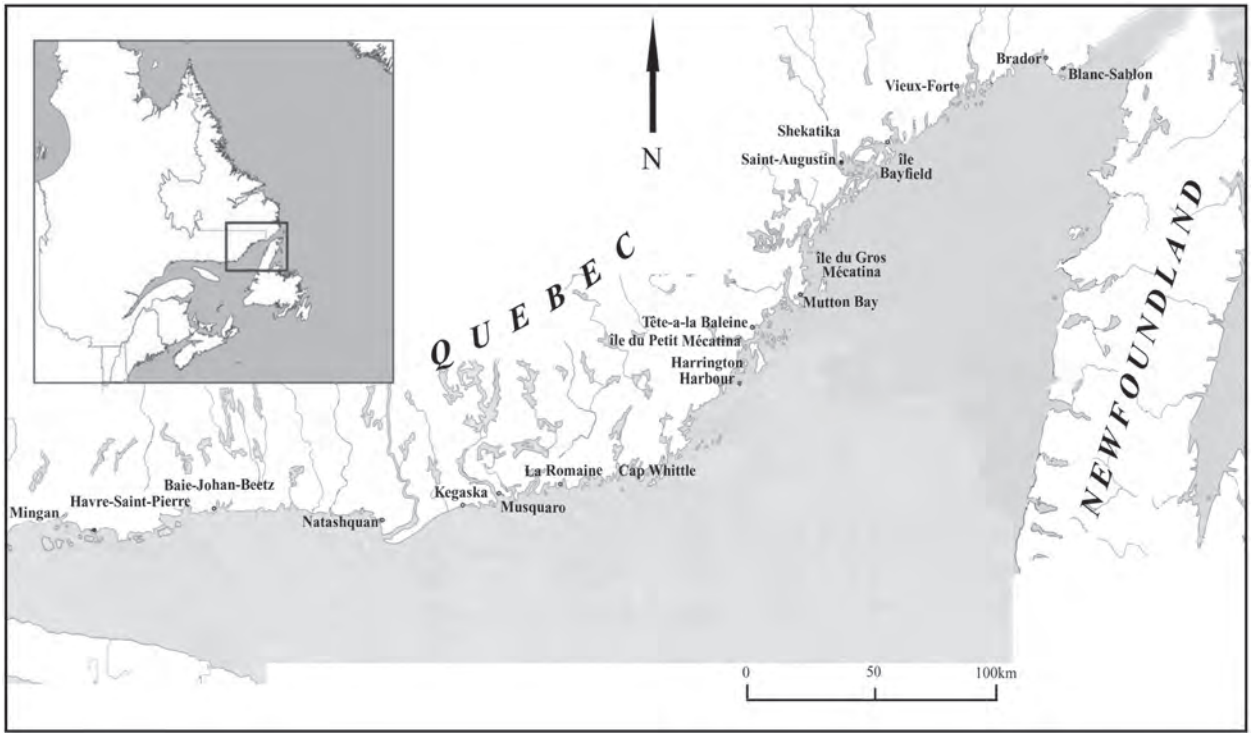


Fig. 6.01: Area of research on Quebec Lower North Shore, 2001-2010.

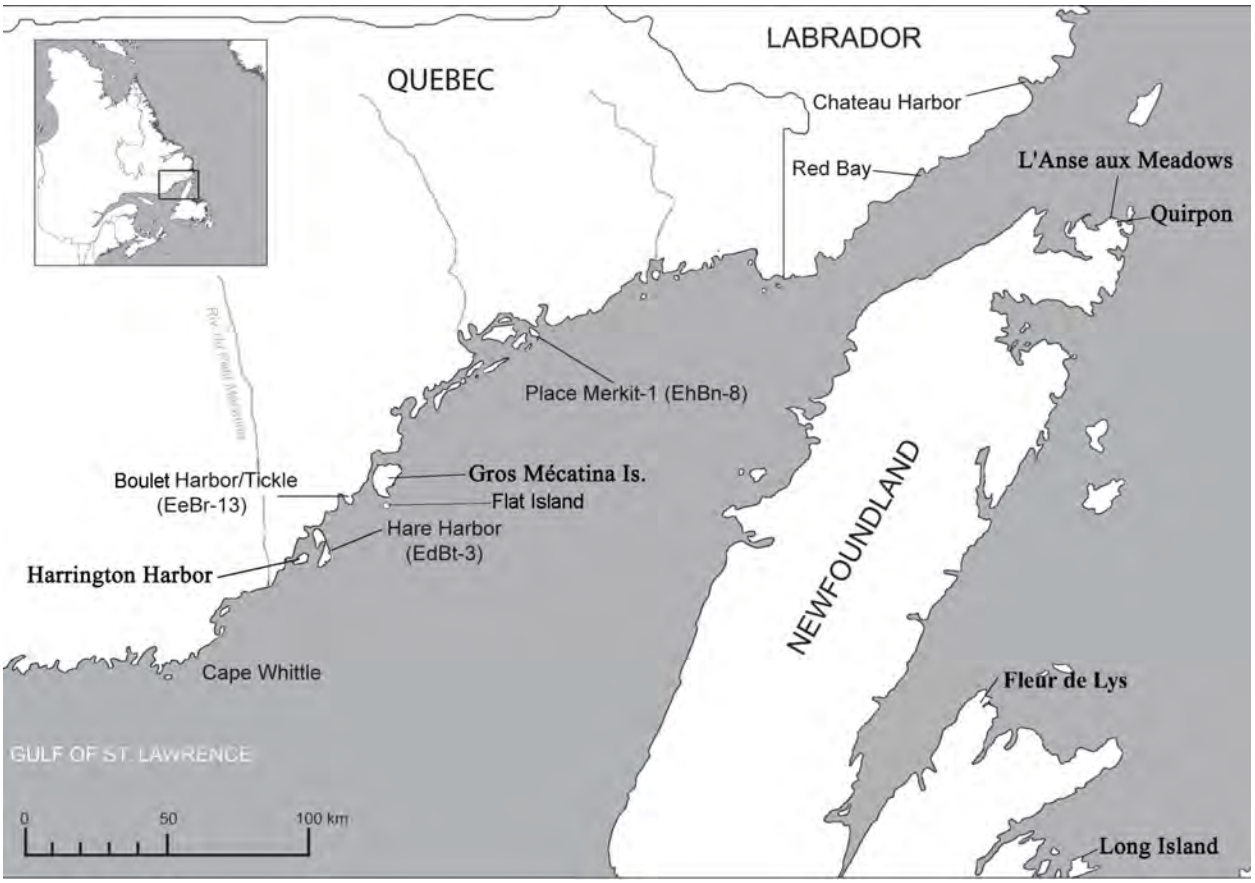


Fig. 6.02: Map of areas visited on 2010 voyage.

Hare Harbor-1

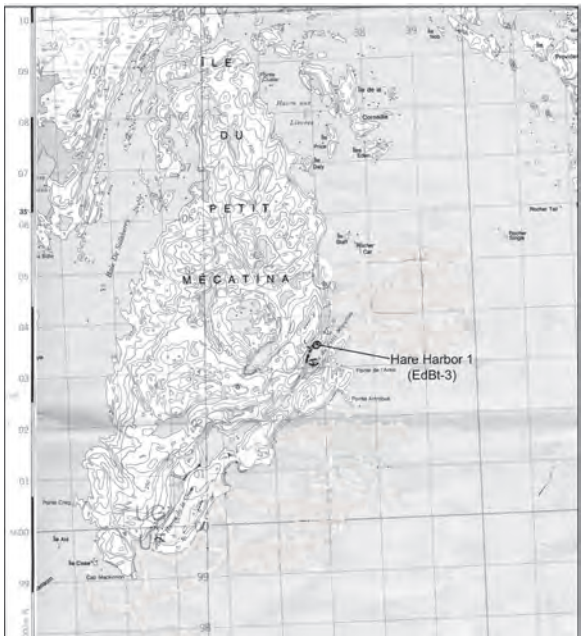


Fig. 6.03: Map of Petit Mécatina Hare Harbor-1 site. Section of map 12 J/11.

Borden Number: Ed Bt-3
Height ASL: ca. 9.14 meters
Military Grid Ref.: 50º 33.73' N 59º 18.12'W
Culture(s): Groswater, Dorset, Basque, European.
Tentative Dating: 2400 B.P., 16-18th ca.
Areal Extent of Site: The entire area from the stone outcrop shelter to the southern ledge to the shore contains cultural materials. The area along the shore also contains cultural materials-the extent of this area has yet to be determined.
Nature of Soils/Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Grassy, alders, and some juniper under the dry areas of the shelter. There is drainage through Area 2 from the boggy area (A3) down to the shore. Spruce clusters cover the boggy area in the eastern part of the site.
Collection Procedure: Controlled excavation-piece-plotted except for small pieces of tile, test pits of underwater deposit. Samples taken are now at Goverment Archaeological Laboratory, Quebec for analysis, preservation, and cataloging by Anja Herzog and Frederic Simard.
Excavated By: William Fitzhugh, 2010 *Pitsiulak* crew.
Dates Excavated: July 24 - August 13, 2010

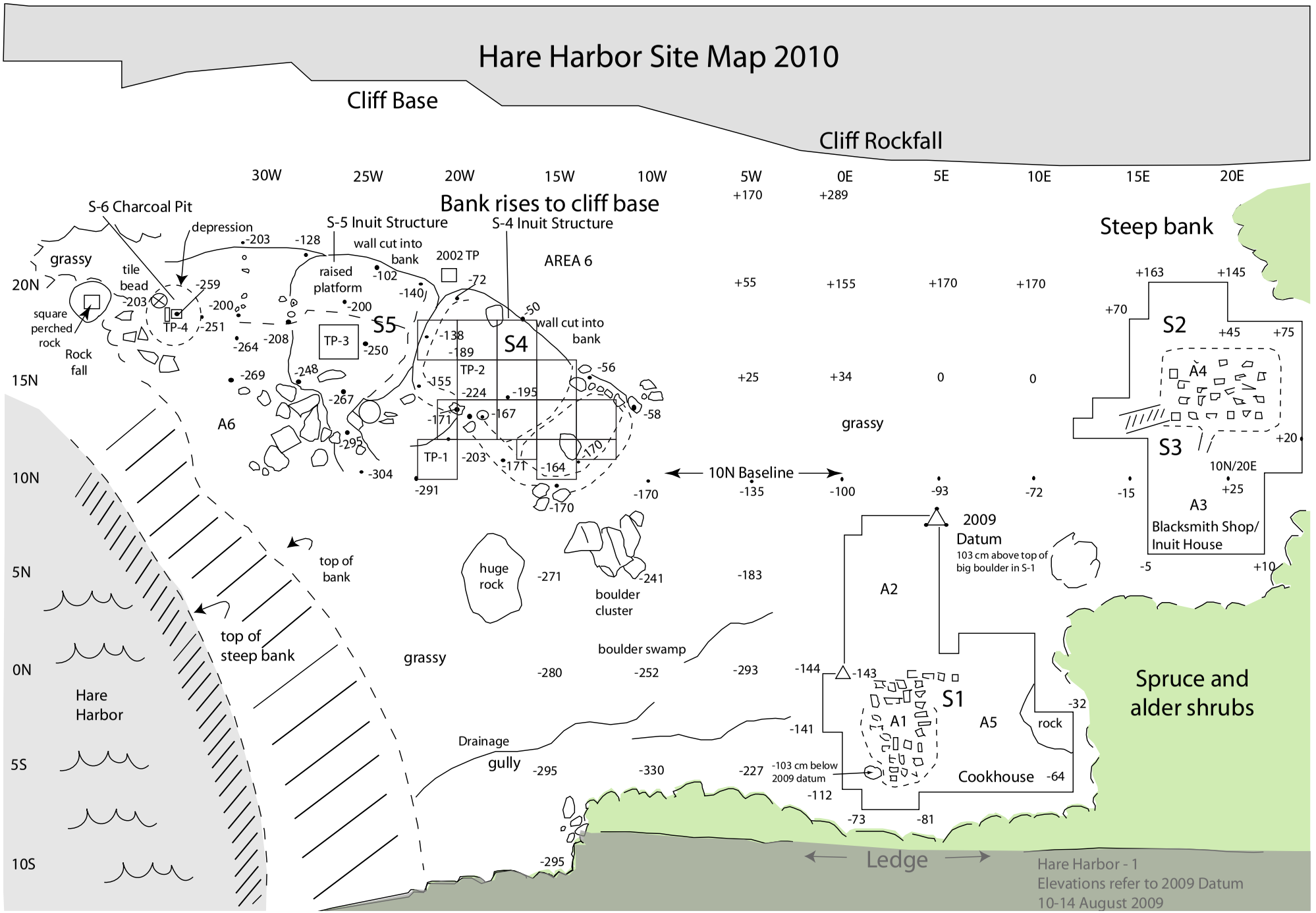


Fig. 6.04: HH-1 areas of excavation 2002-2010.

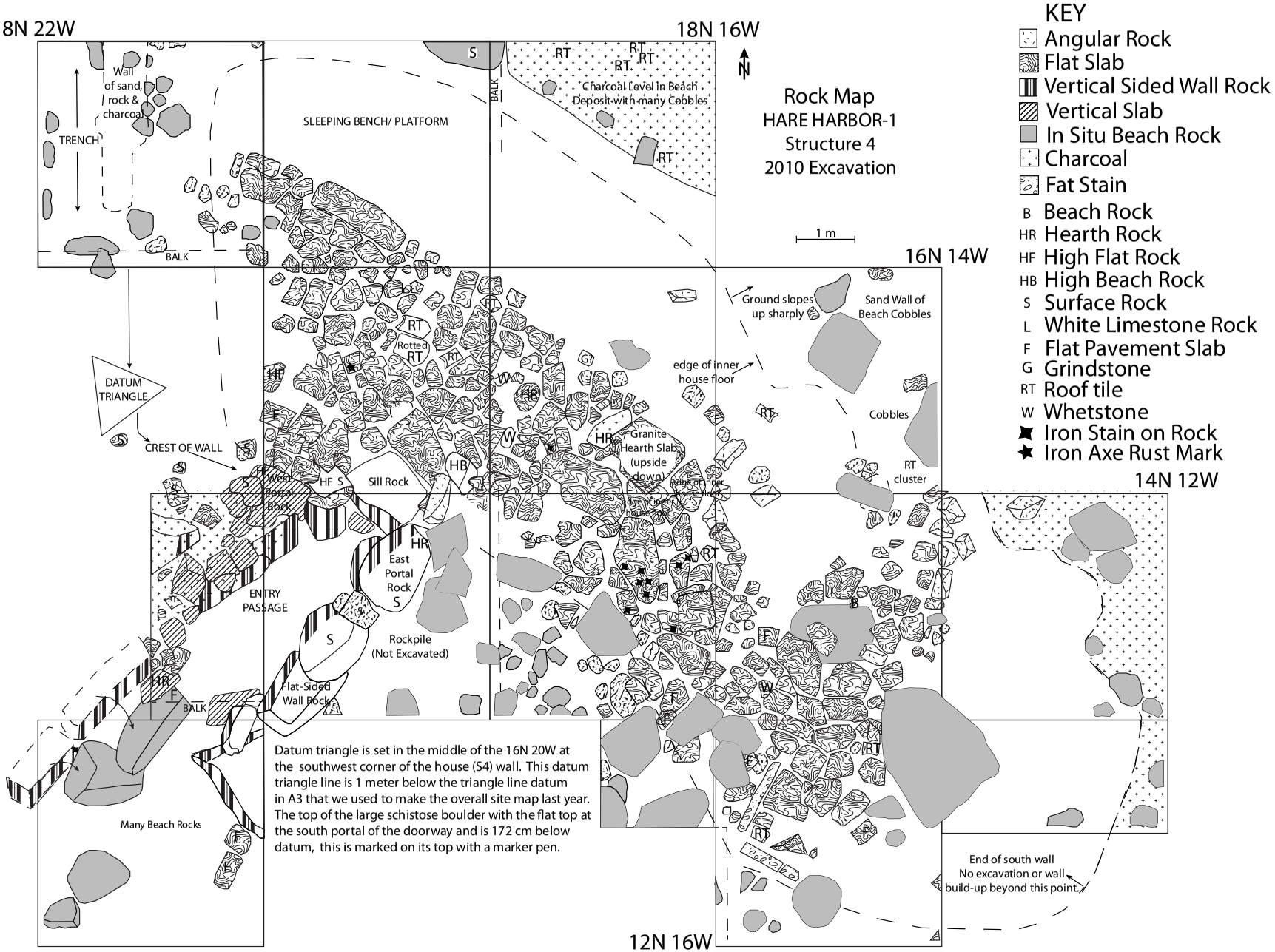


Fig. 6.05: Structure 4 rock map

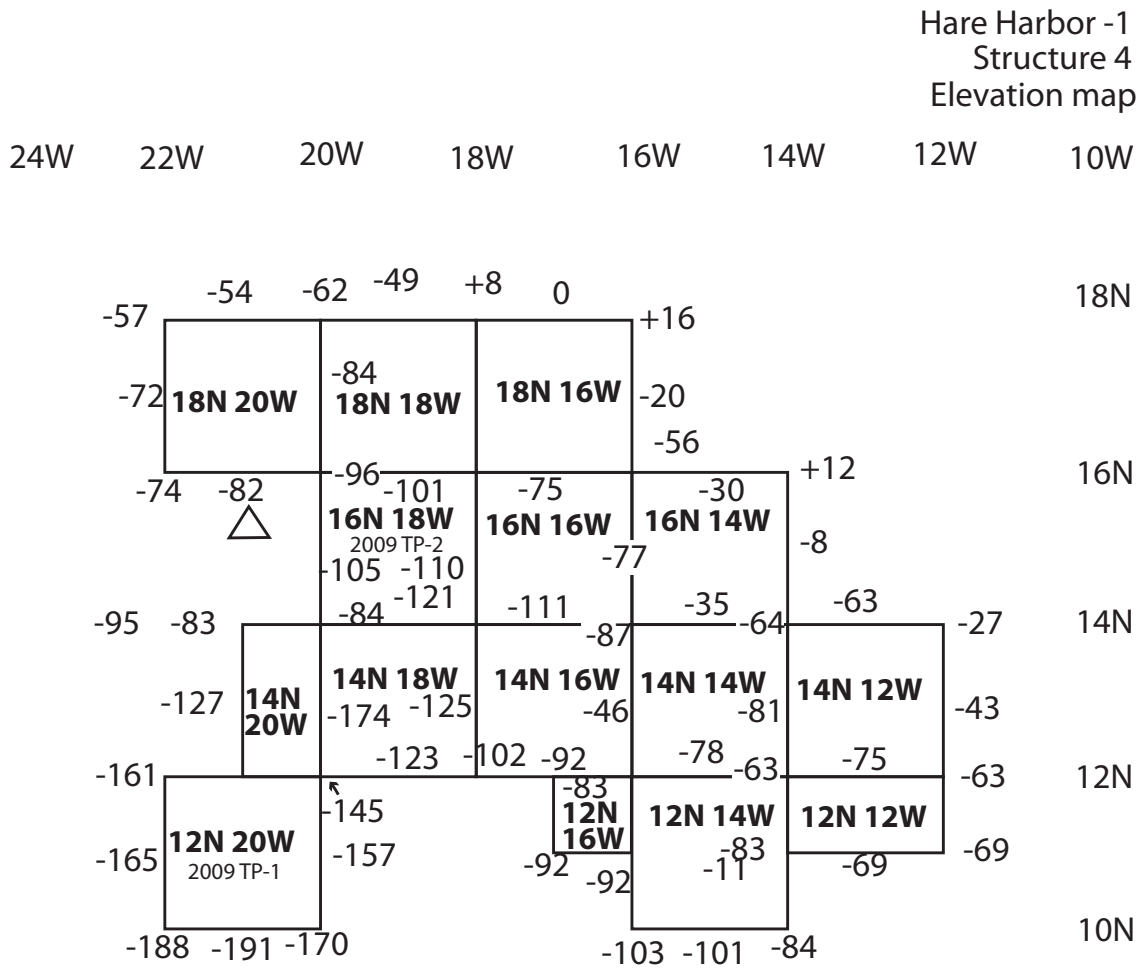


Fig. 6.06: Structure 4 elevation map

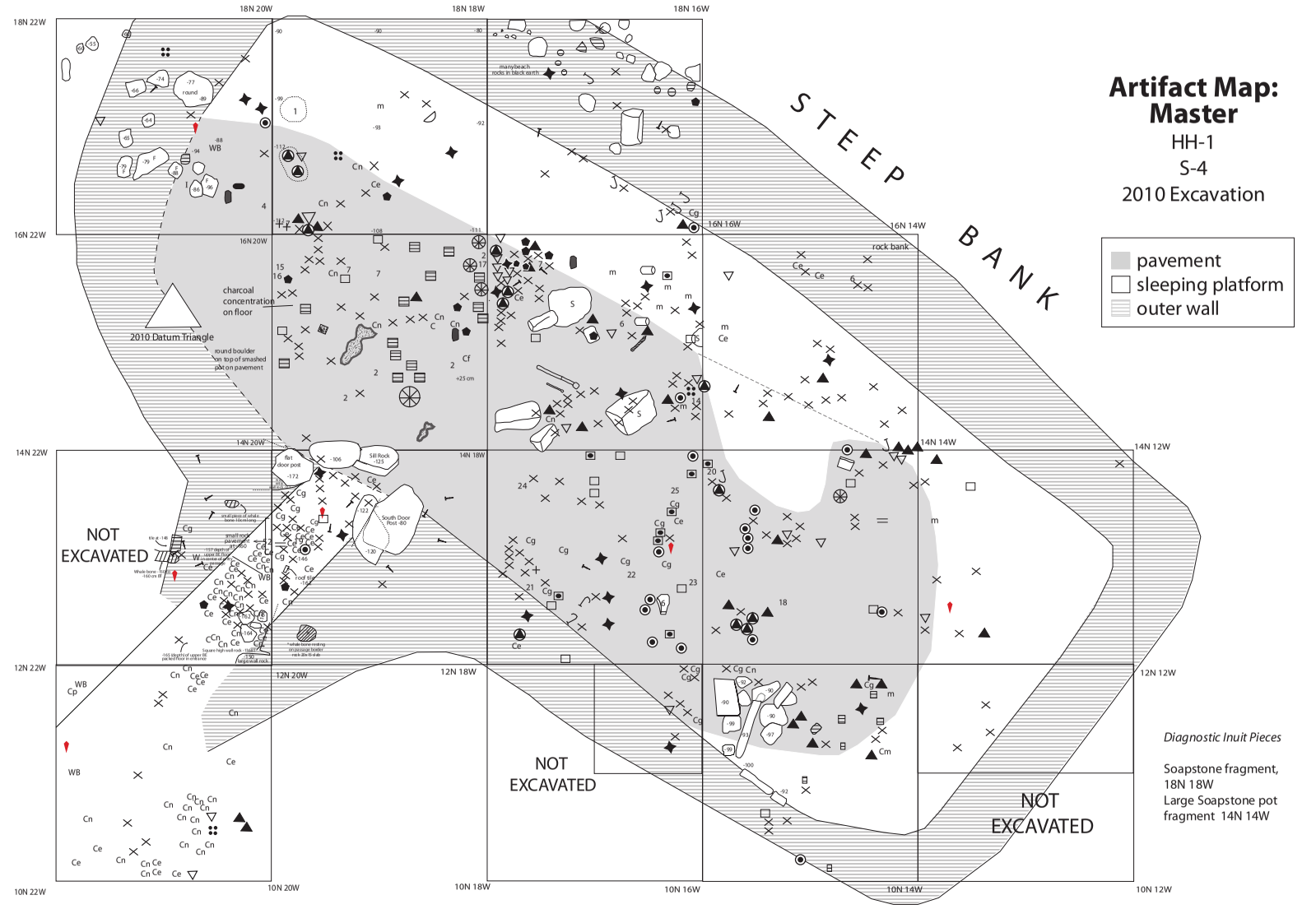
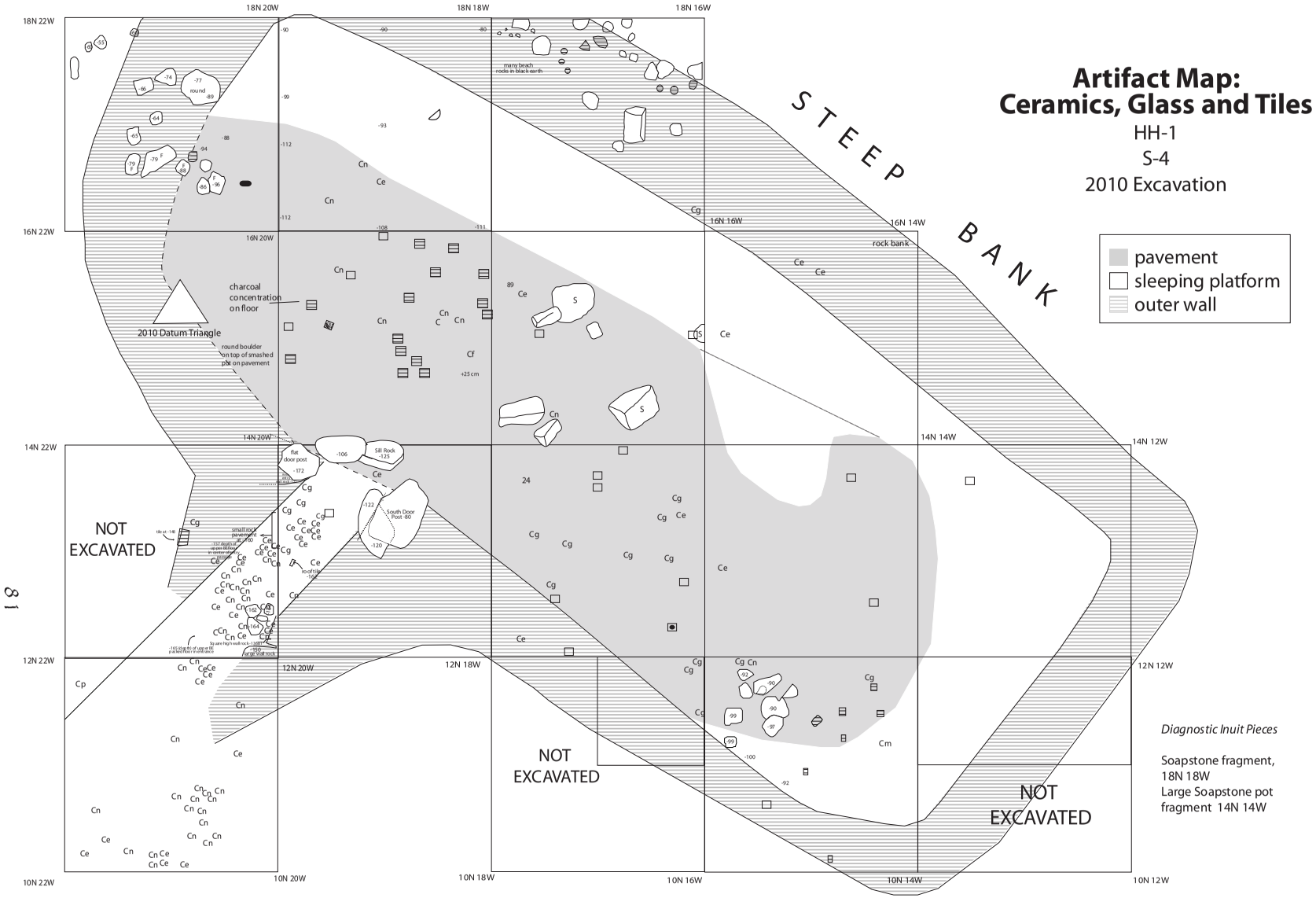


Fig. 6.07: Structure 4 overall artifact site map.



KEY

C - ceramic
Ce - earthenware
Cf - faience
Cj - majolica
Cm - marmite
Cn - normandy stoneware
- pyrite
- iron nail on wood
Cg - white glaze earthenware
WB - whalebone

Cp- plain sherds
B- bone
SS- sandstone
- iron nail head
m-mica
F- flint
- knife blade
- large whalebone piece
- Large soapstone vessel fragment

W- whetstone
I - iron
- iron plate
- iron spike
- iron axe
- iron fragments
- pipe stem
- small nail w/o orientation
- soapstone fragment

- nail/ spike
- iron hook/ bent nail
- nail w/o orientation
- Balk Line
- glass
- glass bead
- quartz fragment
- Brown sand lens
- Whale bone shaft with riveted iron blade remnant

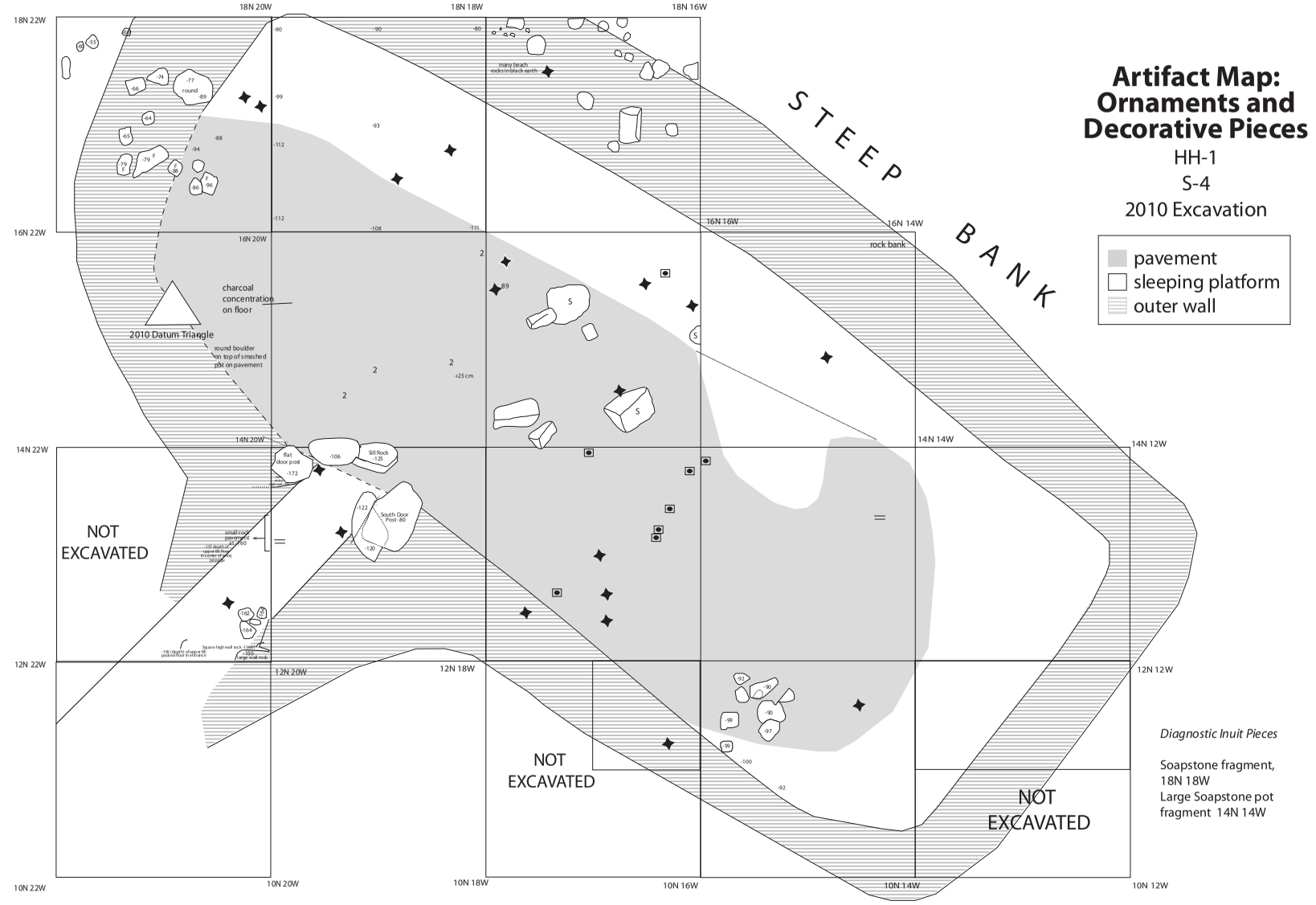
- tile
- barrel stave/wood
- baleen
- sounding weight
- tile dump hearth
- wood vestiges
- lead sinker
- long round iron rod w/ encrustations
- frag of round iron rod w/ encrustations

- clay pipe piece
H- hearth
- Large soapstone cooking pot wall
- Lead jigger
- Nail cache
1- charcoal
2- clay pipe bowl
3- decayed wood handle
4- thick green bottle
5- gunflint

6- grindstone
7- lead bullet
8 - limestone ballast
9 - oil encrusted soil & sherds
10 - pumice abrader
11- round pebble
12 - sandstone grindstone
13 - hearth base with oil & charcoal
14 - bent sheet of lead
15 - Metal iron pot fragment
16 - semi-circle shaped piece of Iron

17-mussel shell
18 - corroded lead in organic material
19 - lead rod
20 - folded iron
21- Iron key frag
22 - bone handle
23 - large green glass bottle base
24 - grey stoneware vessel base
25 - folded copper

Fig. 6.08: Structure 4 ceramics, glass and tiles artifact map.



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- iron nail head
m-mica
F- flint
- knife blade
- large whalebone piece
- Large soapstone vessel fragment

W- whetstone
I - iron
- iron plate
- iron spike
- iron axe
- iron fragments
- pipe stem
- small nail w/o orientation
- soapstone fragment

- nail/ spike
- iron hook/ bent nail
- nail w/o orientation
- Balk Line
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15 - Metal iron pot fragment
16 - semi-circle shaped piece of Iron

17-mussel shell
18 - corroded lead in organic material
19 - lead rod
20 - folded iron
21- Iron key frag
22 - bone handle
23 - large green glass bottle base
24 - grey stoneware vessel base
25 - folded copper

Fig. 6.09: Structure 4 ornaments and decorative pieces artifact map.

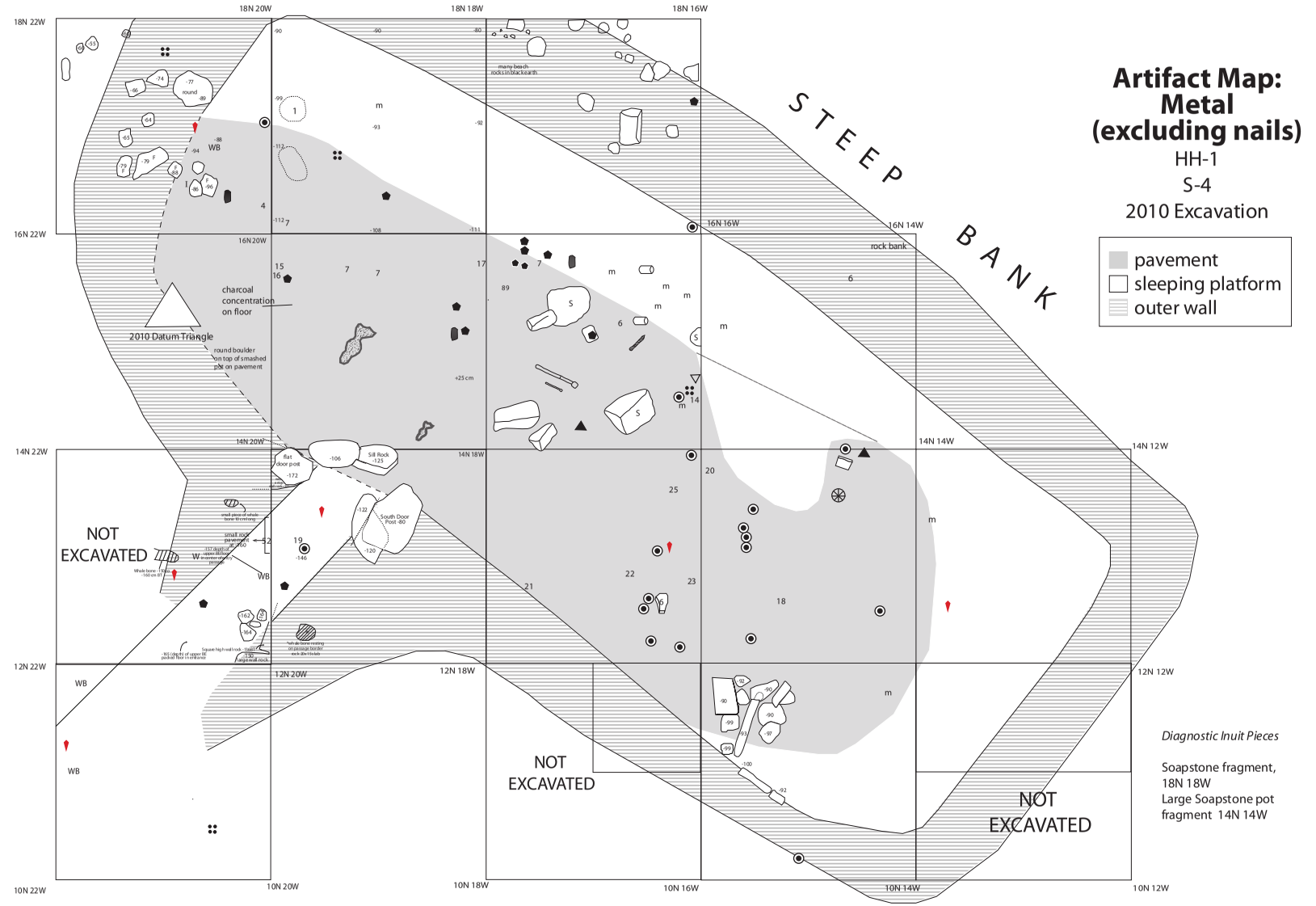
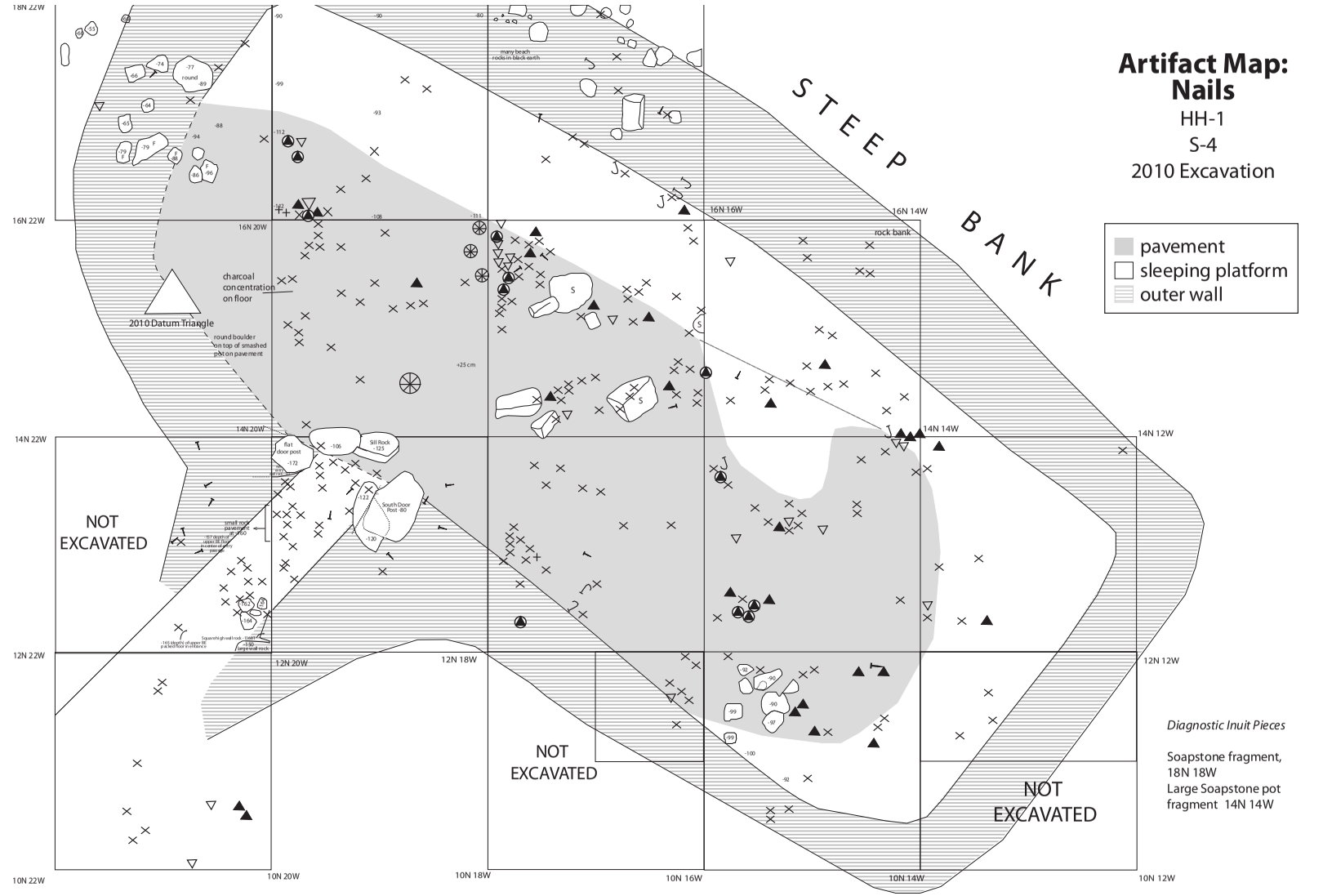


Fig. 6.10: Structure 4 metal excluding nails artifact map.



KEY

C - ceramic
Ce - earthenware
Cf - faience
Cj - majolica
Cm- marmite
Cn - normandy stoneware
- pyrite
- iron nail on wood
Cg - white glaze earthenware
WB - whalebone

Cp- plain sherds
B- bone
SS- sandstone
- iron nail head
m-mica
F- flint
- knife blade
- large whalebone piece
- Large soapstone vessel fragment

W- whetstone
I - iron
- iron plate
- iron spike
- iron axe
- iron fragments
- pipe stem
- small nail w/o orientation
- soapstone fragment

- nail/ spike
- iron hook/ bent nail
- nail w/o orientation
- Balk Line
- glass
- glass bead
- quartz fragment
- Brown sand lens
- Whale bone shaft with riveted iron blade remnant

- tile
- barrel stave/wood
- baleen
- sounding weight
- tile dump hearth
- wood vestiges
- lead sinker
- long round iron rod w/ encrustations
- frag of round iron rod w/ encrustations

- clay pipe piece
H- hearth
- Large soapstone cooking pot wall
- Lead jigger
- Nail cache
1- charcoal
2- clay pipe bowl
3- decayed wood handle
4- thick green bottle
5- gunflint

6- grindstone
7- lead bullet
8 - limestone ballast
9 - oil encrusted soil & sherds
10 - pumice abrader
11- round pebble
12 - sandstone grindstone
13 - hearth base with oil & charcoal
14 - bent sheet of lead
15 - Metal iron pot fragment
16 - semi-circle shaped piece of Iron

17-mussel shell
18 - corroded lead in organic material
19 - lead rod
20 - folded iron
21- Iron key frag
22 - bone handle
23 - large green glass bottle base
24 - grey stoneware vessel base
25 - folded copper

Fig. 6.11: Structure 4 nails artifact map.

Hare Harbor-1 S-4 Profiles

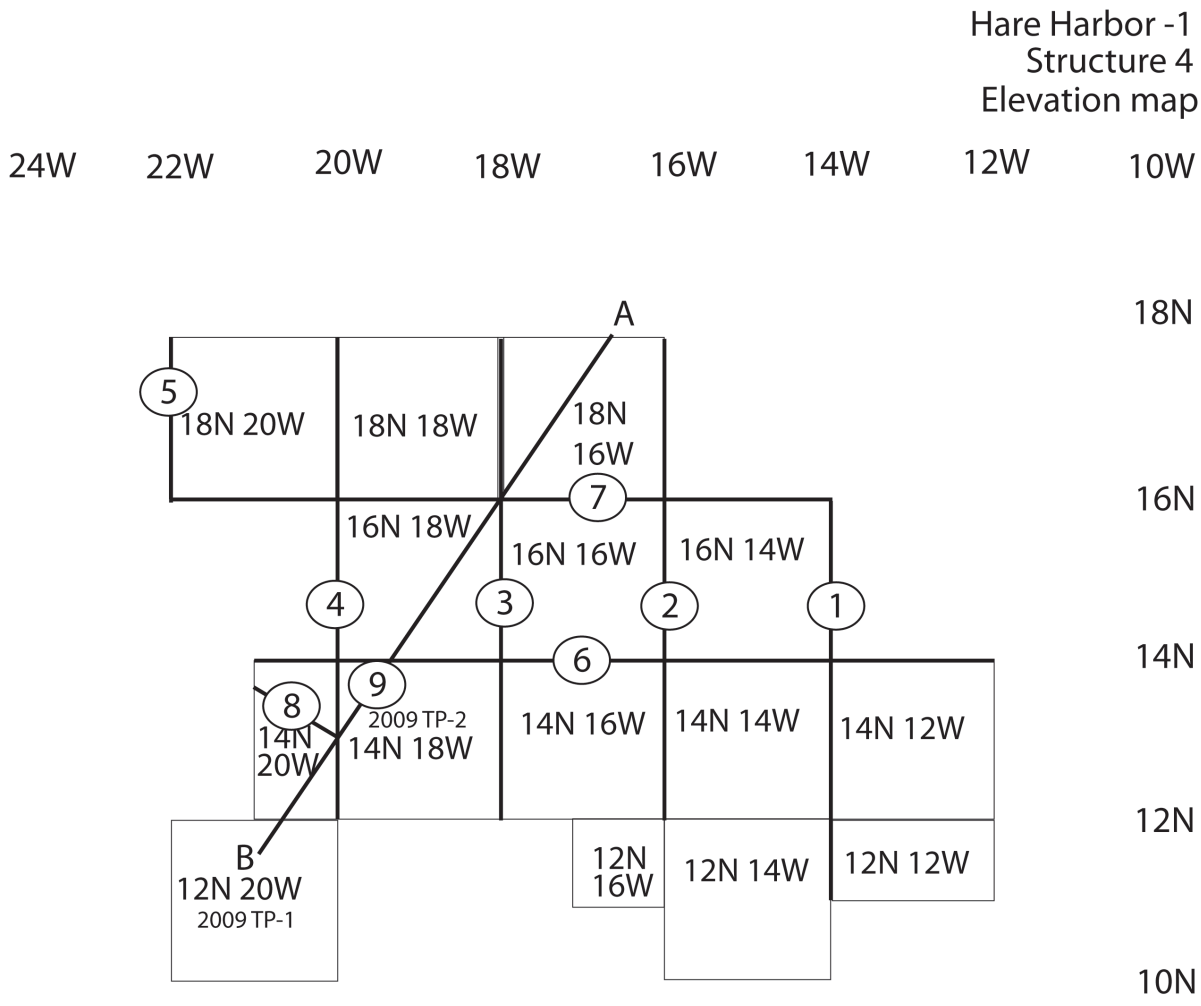
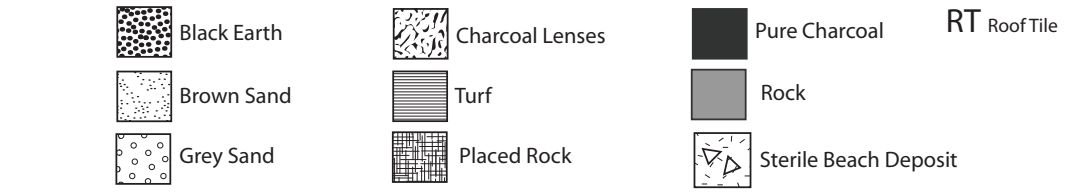


Fig. 6.12: S-4 Profile map



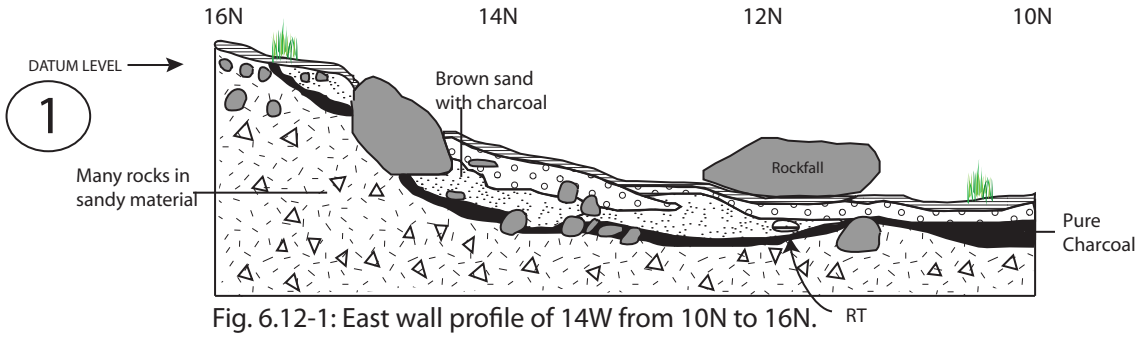


Fig. 6.12-1: East wall profile of 14W from 10N to 16N.

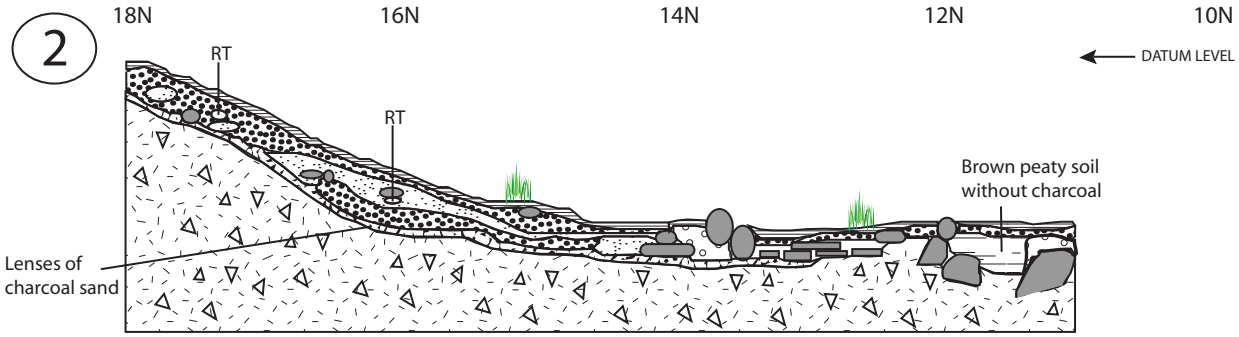
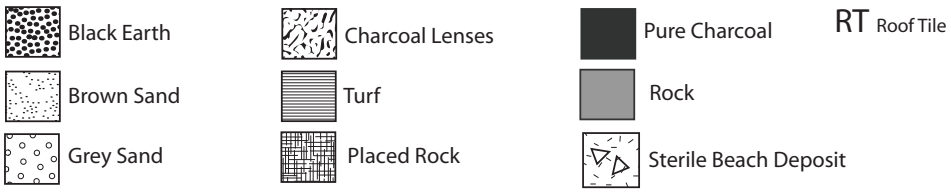


Fig. 6.12-2: East wall profile of 16W from 10N to 18N.



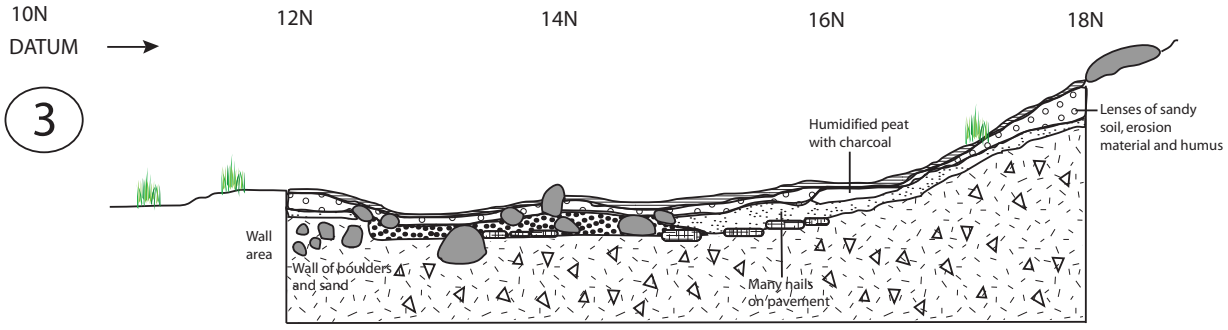


Fig. 6.13-1: West Wall Profile at 18W from 12N to 18N

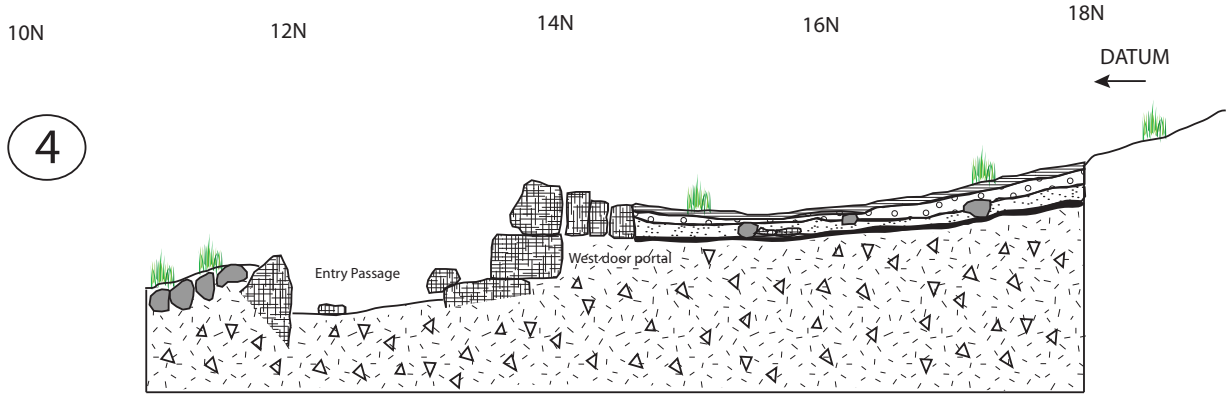


Fig. 6.13-2: West Profile at 20W from 11N to 18W

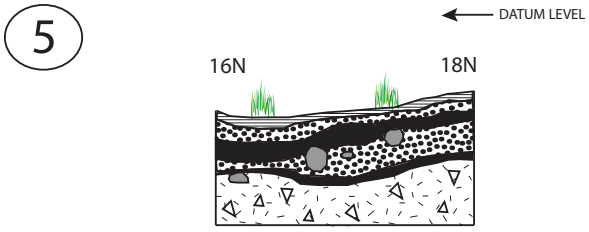


Fig. 6.13-3: West Profile at 22W from 16N to 18N

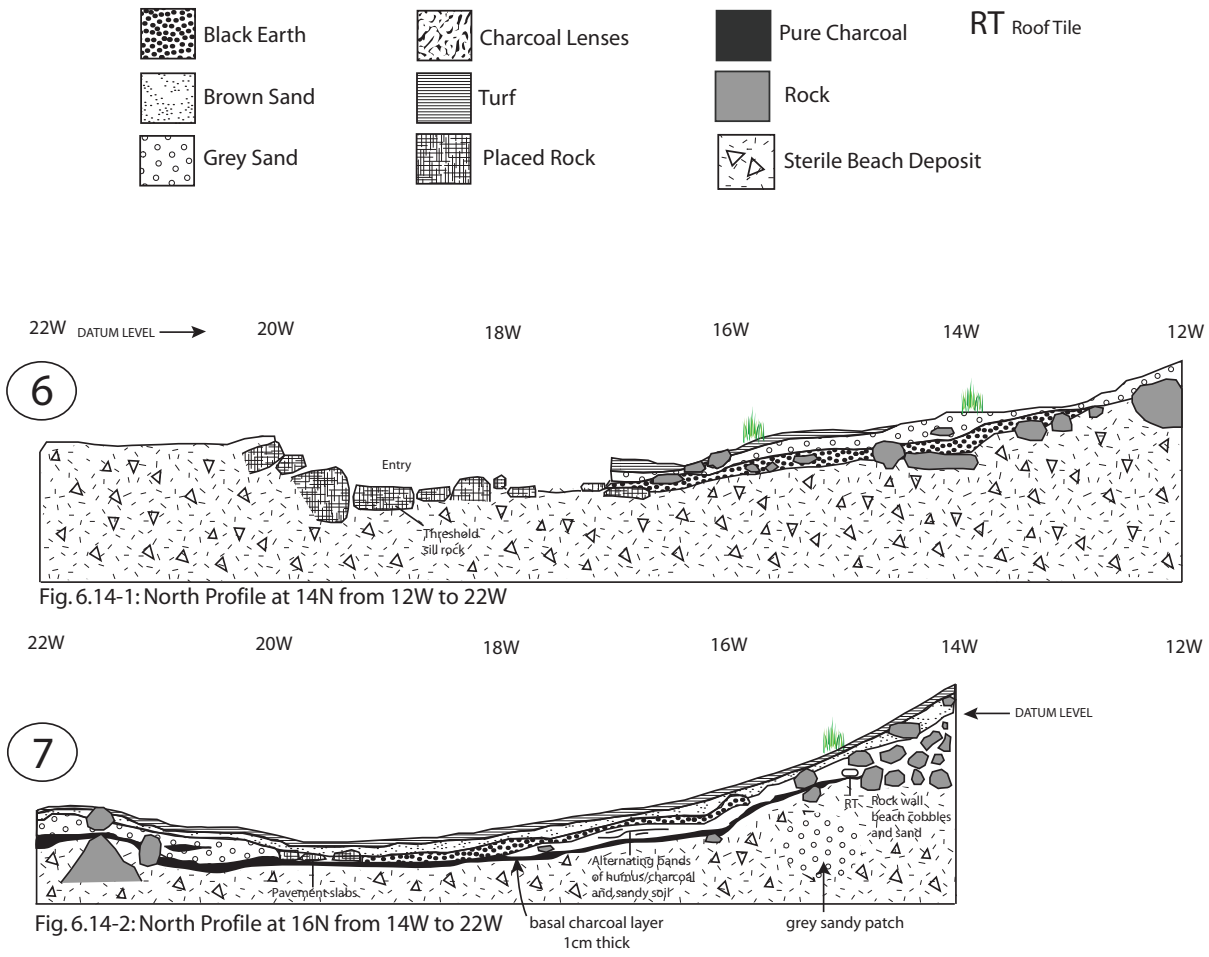


Fig 6.14-3: Photos of full north wall profile. Photos by Wilfred Richard

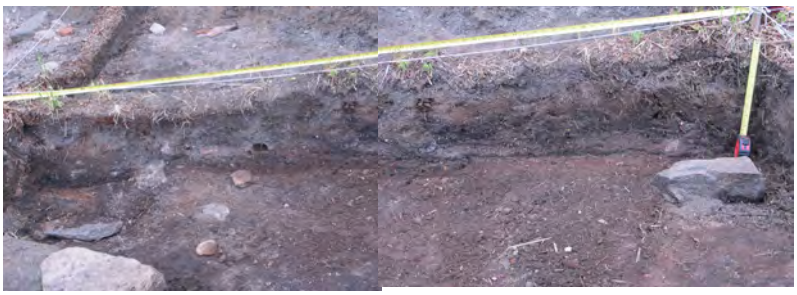
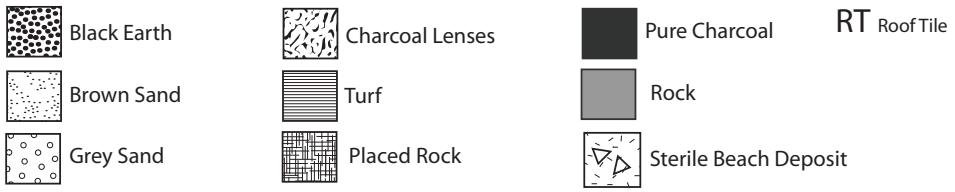


Fig 6.14-4: Photos of North wall profile. Photos by Wilfred Richard



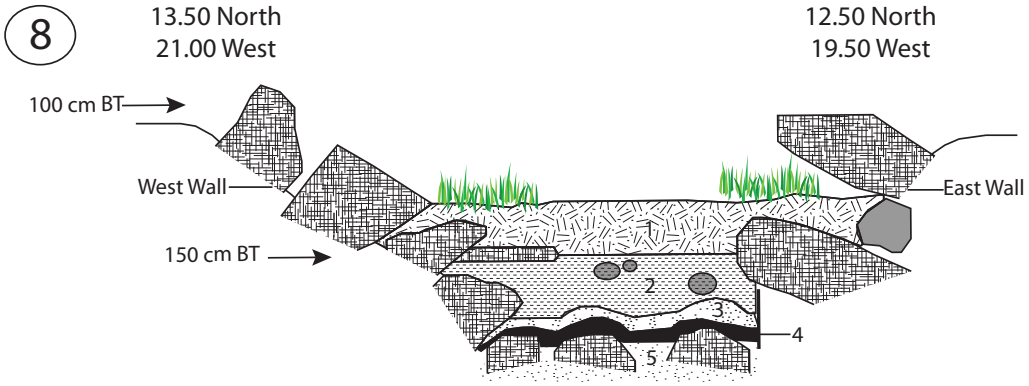


Fig. 6.14-4: Northeast view of entrance passage from 13.5N 21W to12.5N 19.5W.

1. Turf and upper black charcoal-rich soil with no artifacts.
2. Midden floor: sand, charcoal, tile fragments, few artifacts.
3. Fine sand, darker level with charcoal tiles, artifacts are more common.
4. Charcoal rich sandy gravel with many pieces of grey stoneware and sherds of brown earthenware.
5. Sterile beach sand, gravel, boulders.

Note: Cultural deposit begins at the upper level of floor/midden deposit and reaches down

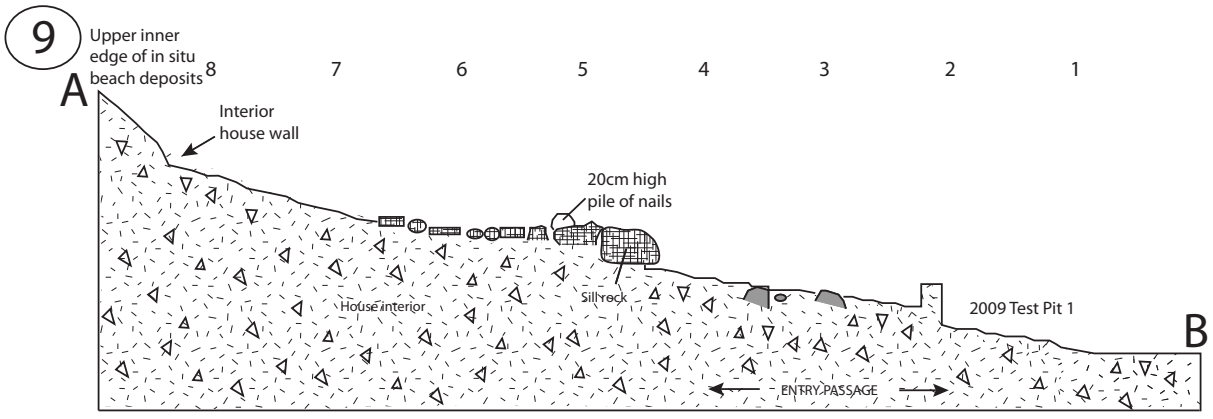


Fig. 6.14-5: Entry and Floor Profile.

Hare Harbor-1 Artifact Inventory

Flat Island

Fig. 6.15: Flat Island. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.15-1: Flat Island ceramic artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Structure 4

Fig. 6.15-2: Structure 4 excavation in progress, view to the north. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

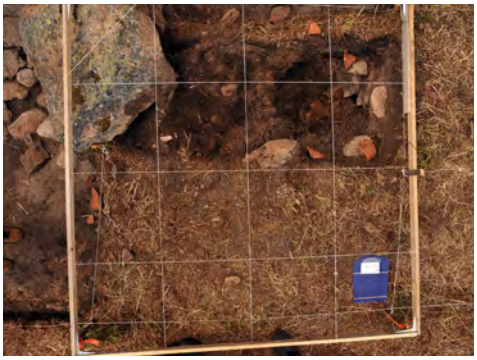


Fig. 6.16: view of 12N 12W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.17: Nails from 12N 12W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.18: 12N 14W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.19: Artifacts from 12N 14W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.20: Nails from 12N 14W. Photo by William

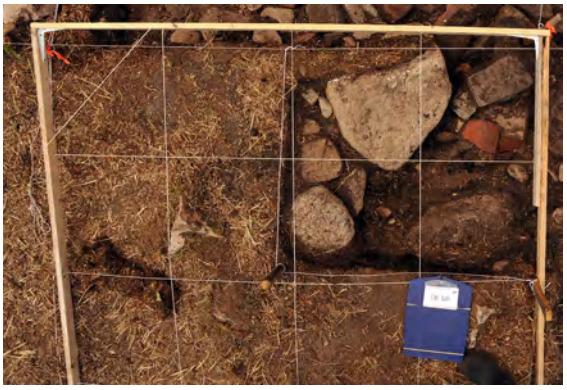


Fig. 6.21: View of 12N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.22: 12N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.23: 12N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.24: 14N 12W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.25: 14N 12W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.26: 14N 12W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.27: 14N 14W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.28: 14N 14W soapstone pot fragment. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.29: 14N 14W spikes. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.32: 14N 14W Pyrite nodules. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.30: 14N 14W misc artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.31: 14N 14W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.33: 14N 16W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.34: 14N 16W pottery and glass bottle fragments. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.35: 14N 16W key fragment. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.36: 14N 16W beads. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.37: 14N 16W hook. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.38: 14N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.39: 14N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.4: 14N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.41: 14N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

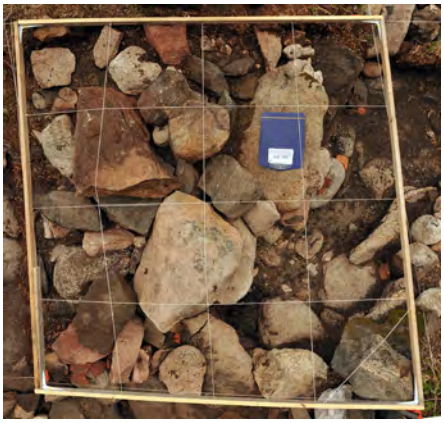


Fig. 6.42: 14N 18W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.43: 14N 18W knife fragment. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.44: 14N 18W lead sinkers. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.45: 14N 18W misc artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.46: 14N 18W spikes. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.47: 14N 18W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.48: 14N 20W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.49: 14N 20W ceramic fragments. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.50: 14N 20W ceramic fragments. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.51: 14N 20W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.52: 14N 20W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.53: 16N 14W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.54: 16N 14W misc artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.55: 16N 14W misc artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.56: 16N 14W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

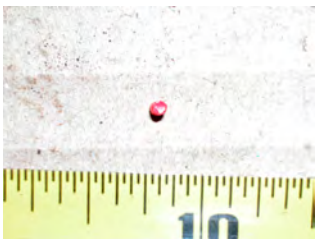


Fig. 6.57: 16N 16W bead. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.58: 16N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.59: 16N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

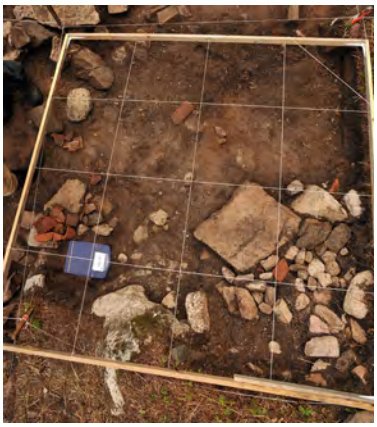


Fig. 6.60: 16N 16W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.61: 16N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.62: 16N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.63: 16N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.64: 16N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.65: 16N 16W sinkers. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

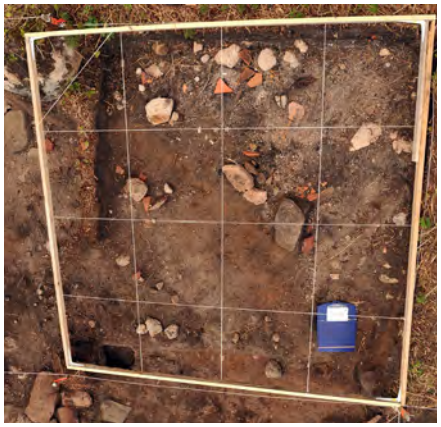


Fig. 6.66: 18N 16W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.67: 18N 16W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.68: 18N 16W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.69: 16N 18W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.70: Nail cache found in 16N 18W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.71: 18N 18W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.72: 18N 18W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.73: 18N 18W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.74: 18N 18W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

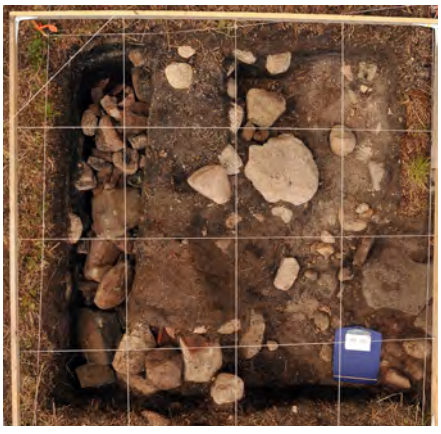


Fig. 6.75: 18N 20W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.76: 18N 20W misc. artifacts. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig. 6.77: 18N 20W nails. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

HH-1 Structure 4 Top Views

Fig. 6.78: HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 14W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.79: HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 12W. Photo by Wilfred

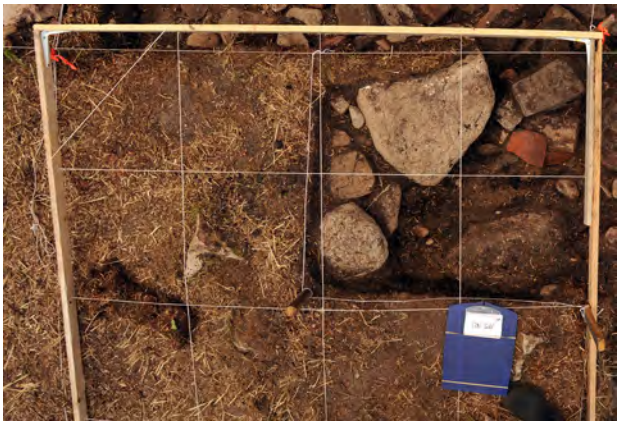


Fig. 6.80: HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.81 HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 12W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.82: HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.83: HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 18W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig. 6.84: 14N 14W square. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.85: HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 20W south at top. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.86: HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 14W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

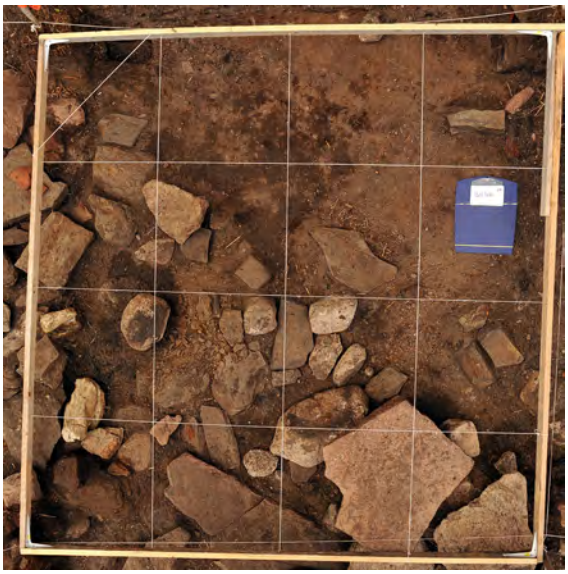


Fig 6.87: HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

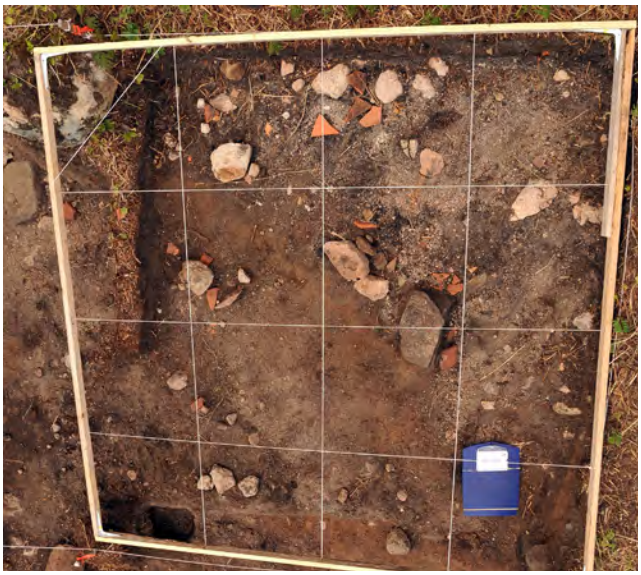


Fig 6.88: HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

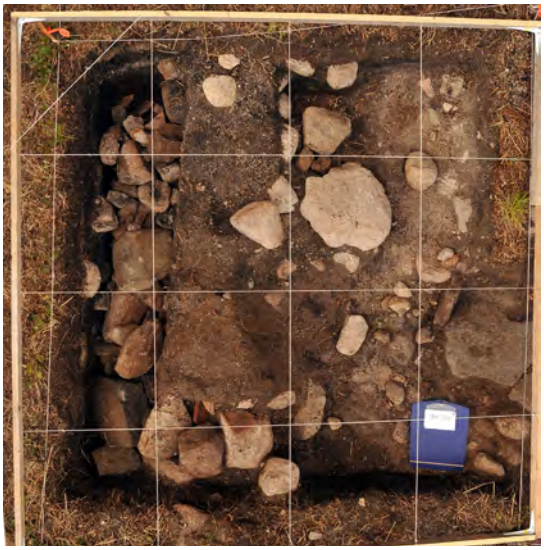


Fig 6.89: HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 20W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

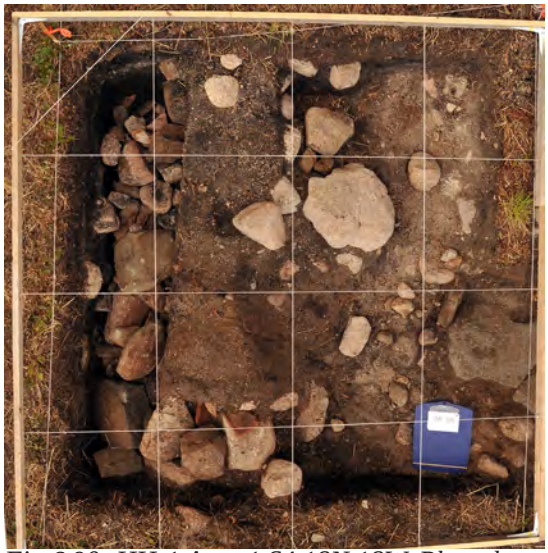


Fig 6.90: HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 18W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.91: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.92: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.93: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.94: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.95: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the west. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.96: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.97: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northeast. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.98: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the north. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.99: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0010: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the west. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0012: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the west. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0013: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0014: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the southwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0015: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the southwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0016: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the southwest. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0017: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0018: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the east. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0019: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northeast. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0020: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the west. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0021: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the southwest. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0022: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the southwest. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0023: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0024: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0025: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the southeast. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0026: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the northeast. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0027: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the east. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0028: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0030: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the south. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0029: HH-1 Area 1 S4 view to the east. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Artifact Gallery

Fig 6.0031: Beads found in Structure 4 14N 16W and 16N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

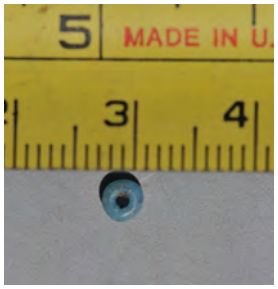


Fig 6.0032: bead found in Structure 4 14N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0033: bead found in Structure 4 14N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

Fig 6.0034: sounding weight found in Structure 4 16N 16W. Photo by Wilfred Richard.

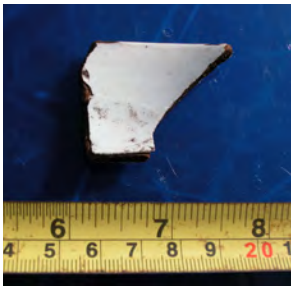


Fig 6.0035: glazed pottery fragment found in Structure 4 14N 16W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0036: Misc artifacts from 14N 14W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0037: Misc artifacts from 14N 16W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0038: pipe stems found in Structure 4 12N 14W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0039: soapstone pot fragment found in Structure 4 14N 14W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.004: ceramic and glass found in Structure 4 14N 16W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

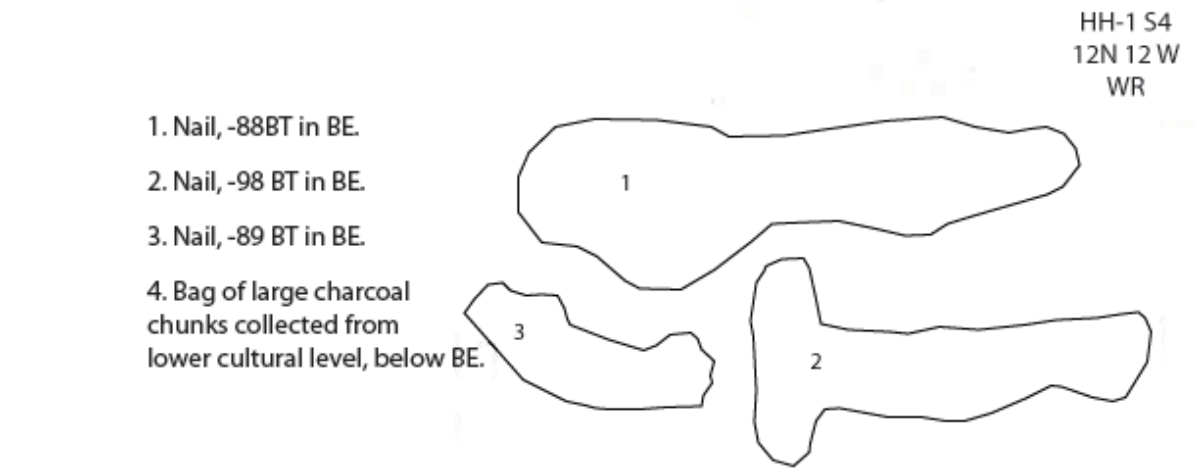
Fig 6.0041: misc artifacts found in 14N 16W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0042: Misc artifacts from 14N 18W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0043: knife blade found in 14N 18W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

Fig 6.0044: stoneware found in found in 14N 20W. Photo by William Fitzhugh.

HH-1 Artifact Drawings, By Square



HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 12W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
12N 14W
WF

1. Thin, green-blue (drinking?) glass, - in 100 BT

2. Pipe -95 in upper BE just below turf.

3. Nail, -93 in BE.

4. Nail, -96 BT in upper BE.

5. Nail, -100 BT in upper BE, with wood remains on head.

6. Nail, -100 BT in upper BE.

7. Nail, -100 BT in upper BE.

8. Pyrites nodule, -102 BT

9. Nail, -100 BT.

10. Nail head, -99 BT

11. Nail Shank, -94 BT.

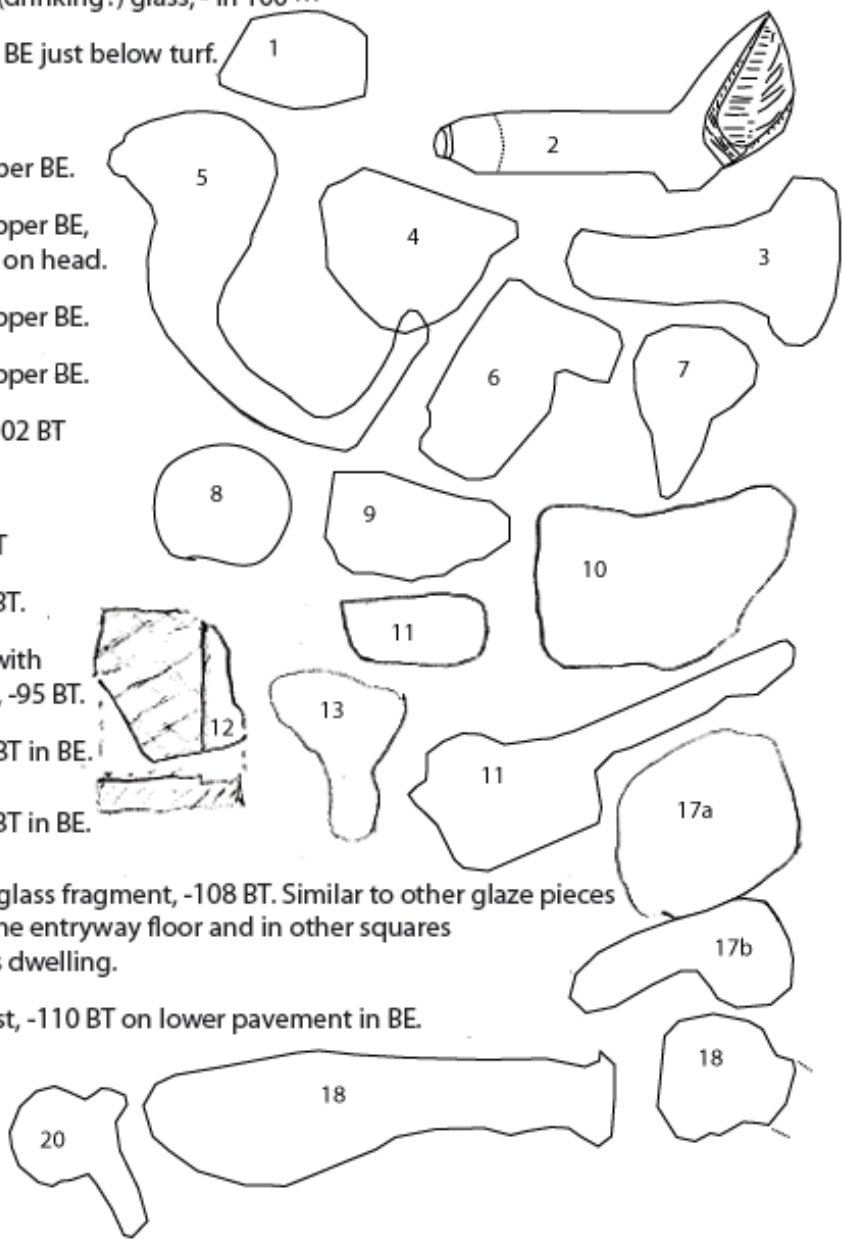
12. Marmite sherd with roller/check design, -95 BT.

13. Nail head, -103 BT in BE.

14. Nail shaft, -104 BT in BE.

15. White and blue glass fragment, -108 BT. Similar to other glaze pieces (white/blue) from the entryway floor and in other squares associated with this dwelling.

16. Nail head to west, -110 BT on lower pavement in BE.



17. Nail on lower pavement, -114 BT. Cemented on pavement.

18. Nail head on lower pavement -113 BT with wood remains.

19. Nail at -94 BE in upper rockpile 17 cm above pavement.

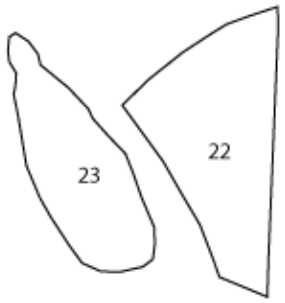
HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 14W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
12N 14W
WF

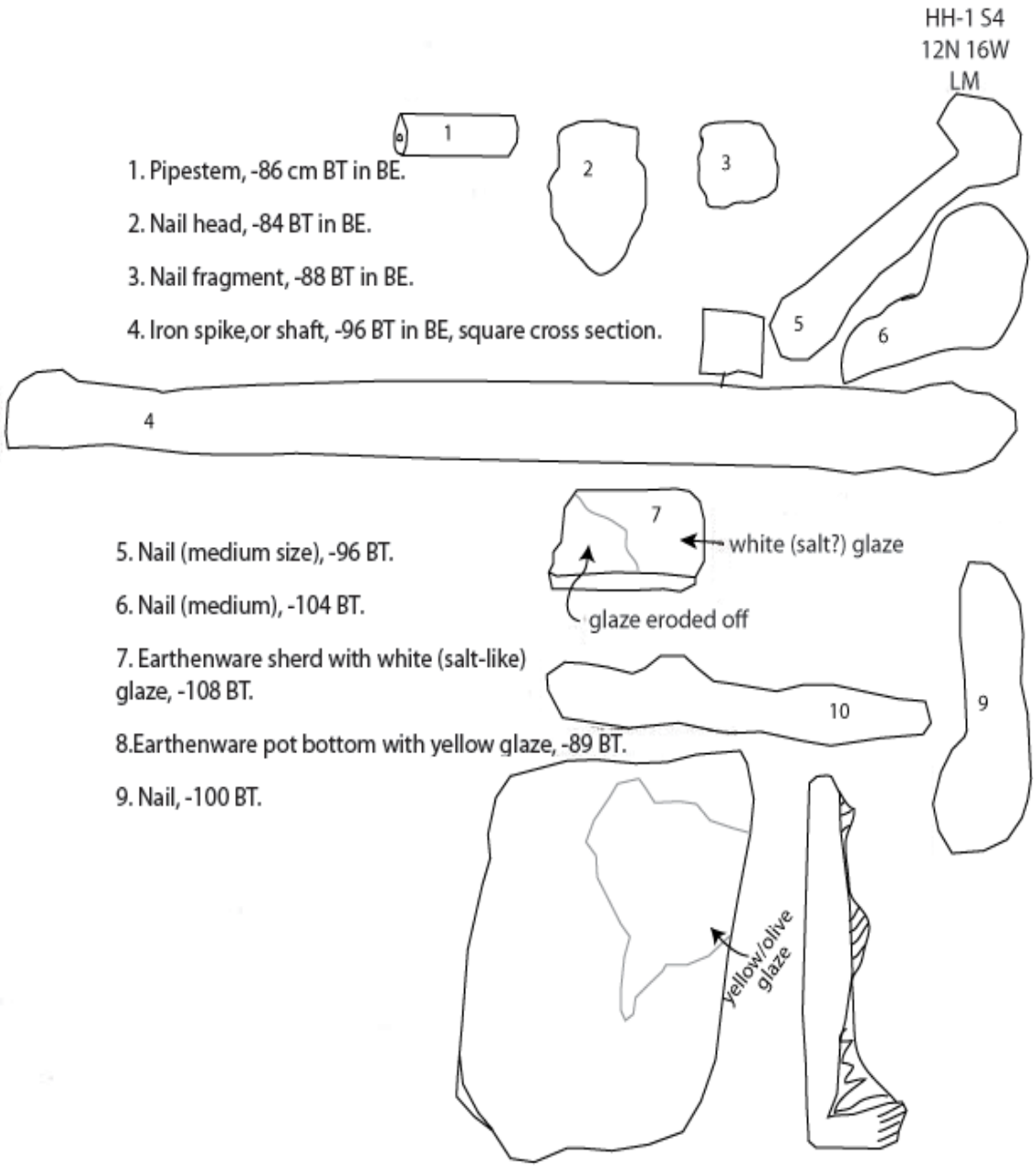
21. Blue and white glazed fragment, -108 BT.

22. Stoneware sherd, -109 BT.

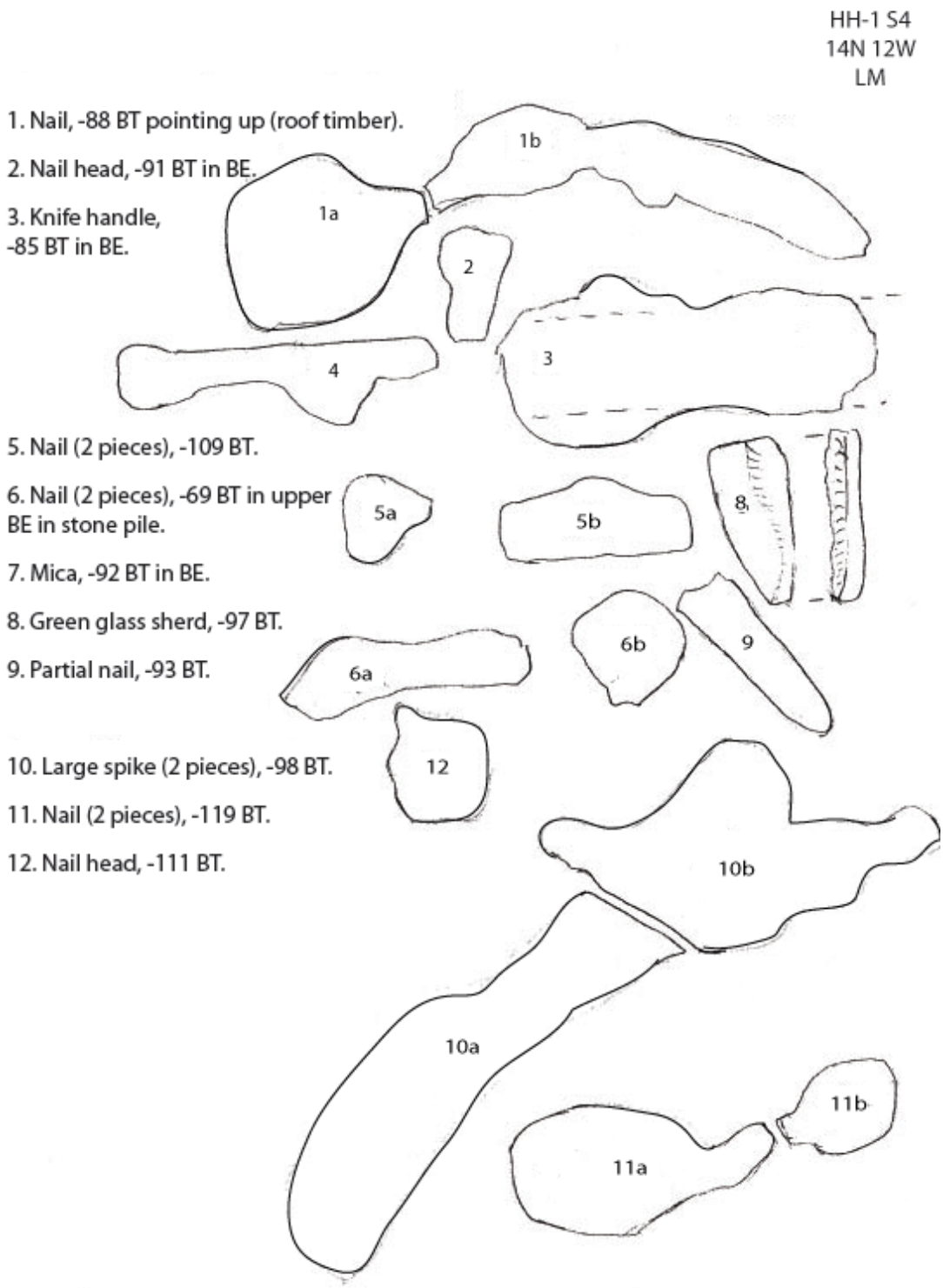
23. Nail, -97 BT.



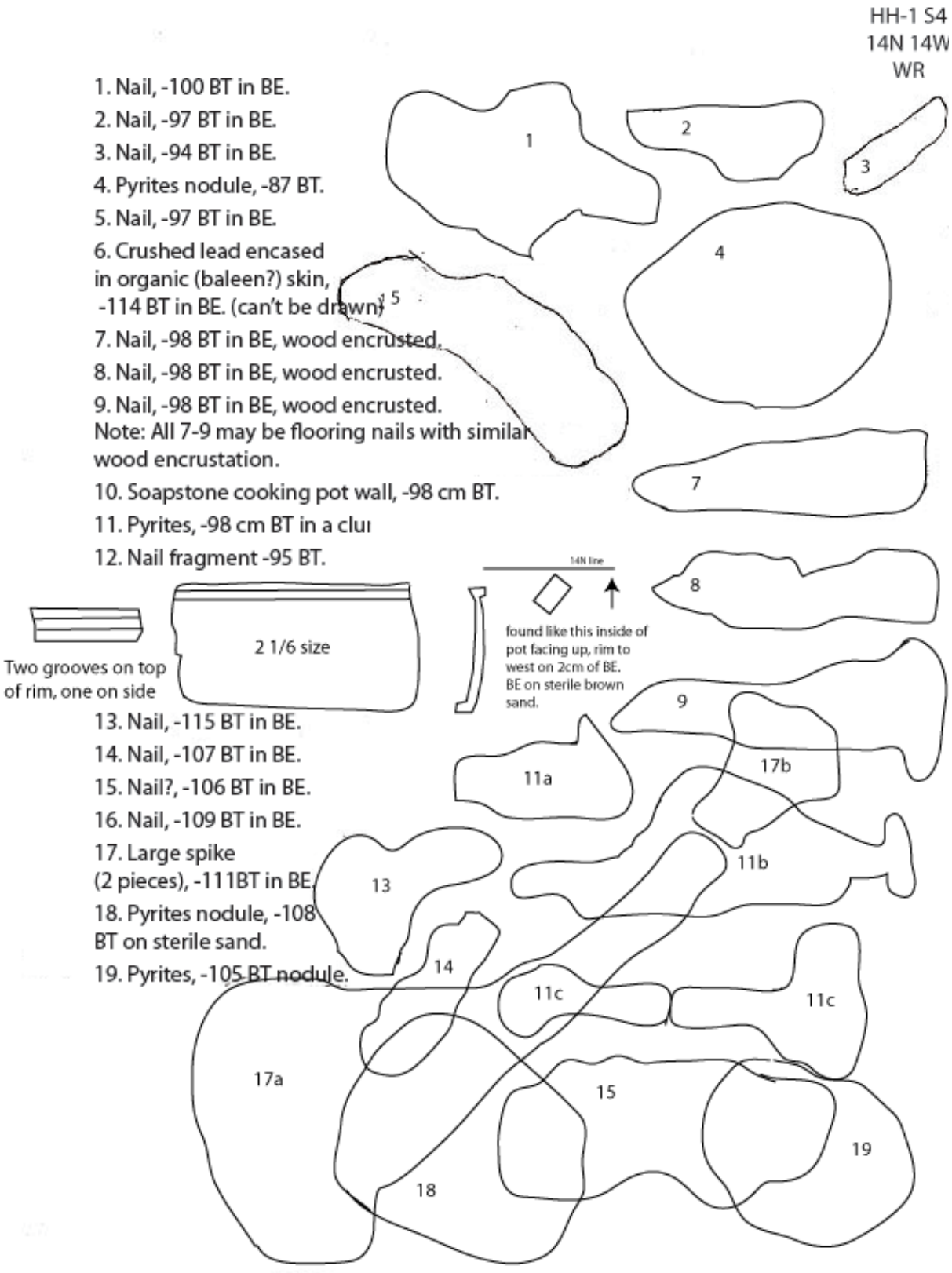
HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 14W artifact drawings.



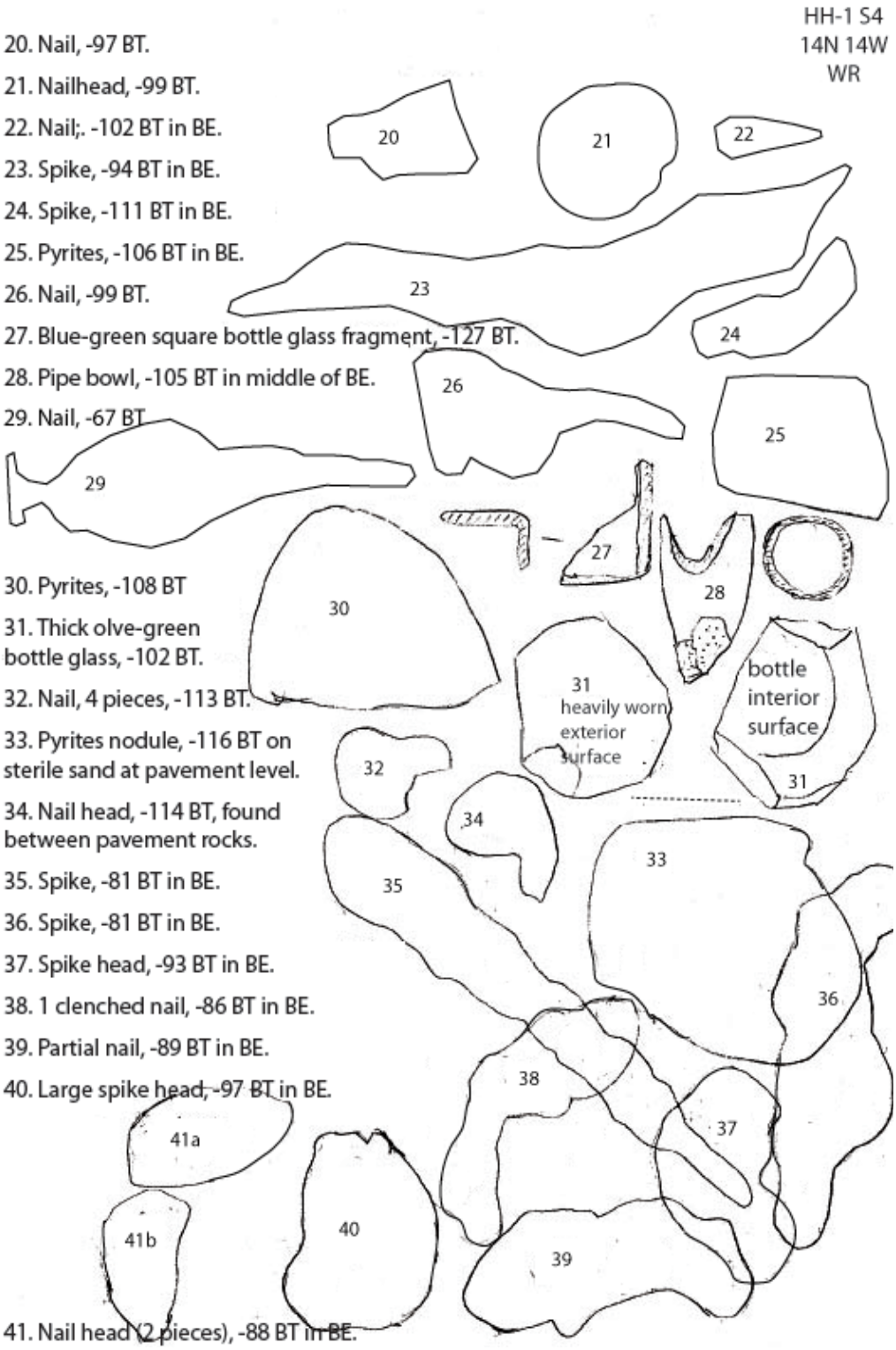
HH-1 Area 1 S4 12N 16W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 12W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 14W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 14W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 14W
WR

Bulk excavations

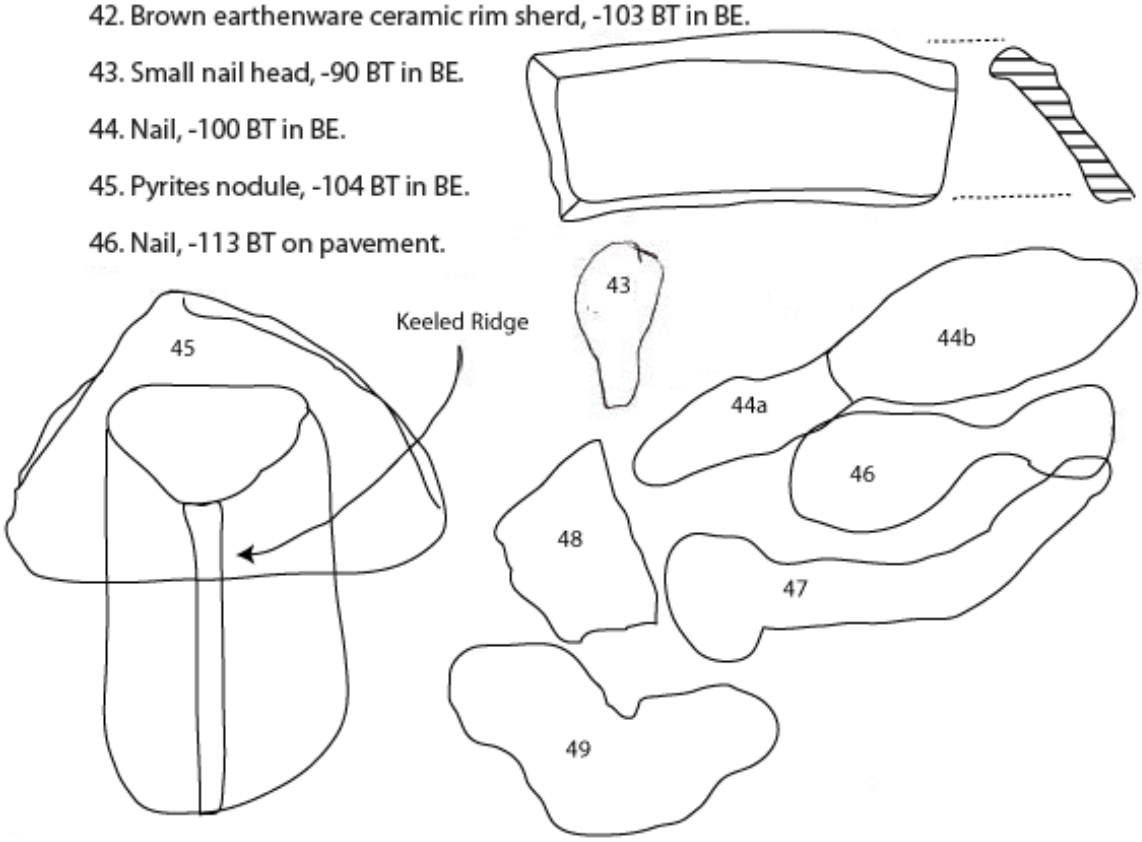
42. Brown earthenware ceramic rim sherd, -103 BT in BE.

43. Small nail head, -90 BT in BE.

44. Nail, -100 BT in BE.

45. Pyrites nodule, -104 BT in BE.

46. Nail, -113 BT on pavement.



47. Bent nail, -106 BT.

48. Folded iron piece, -108 BT.

49. Nail with wood grain, -108 BT.

50. Blue glass bead, -102 BT.

HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 14W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 16W
LM

1. Nail, -116 BT in upper BE.

2. Spike, -106 BT.

3. Green bottle glass, -102 BT in upper BE (square/rectangular shape).

4. Nail, -102 BT in BE.

5. Bent nail, -98 BT in BE.

6. Earthenware sherd, -110 BT.

7. Sandstone grindstone, -105 BT. Large block (8cm long, 4cm thick), not collected.

8. Glass bead, maroon outer, black interior,-113 BT.

9. Thin glass sherd (clear), -113 BT.

10. Earthenware sherd with white glaze -113 BT.

11. Iron key(?) fragment, -113 BT.

12. Clay pipestem, -110 BT.

13. Fragment of blue glaze, -112 BT.

14. Iron boat hook, -111 BT.

15. Pipestem, -103 BT in BE.

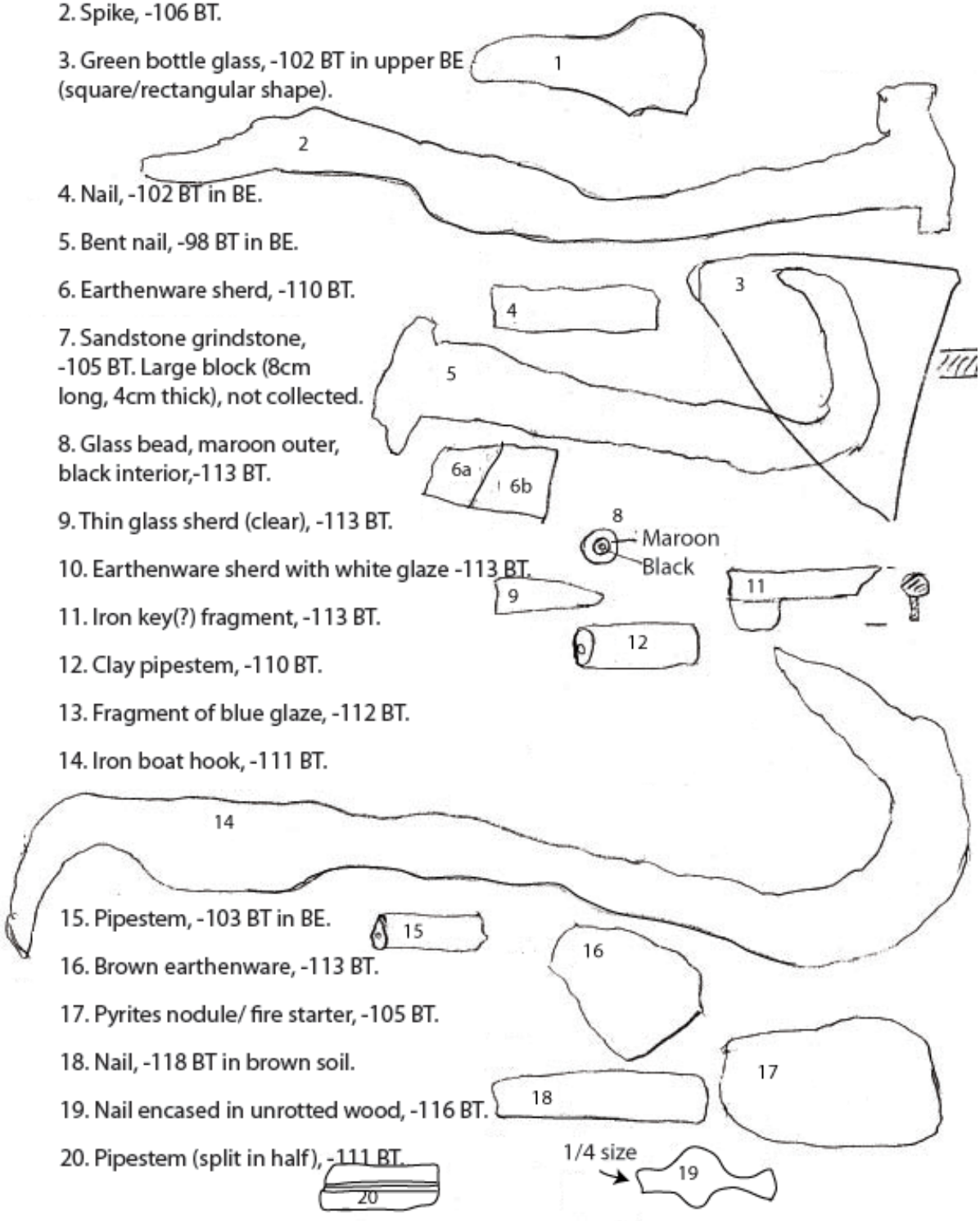
16. Brown earthenware, -113 BT.

17. Pyrites nodule/ fire starter, -105 BT.

18. Nail, -118 BT in brown soil.

19. Nail encased in unrotted wood, -116 BT.

20. Pipestem (split in half), -111 BT.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 16E
LM

21. Glass bead, black & white spiral (half section), -109 cm BT.

22. Nail, -120 BT.

23. Small nail, -124 BT.

24. Nail, -127 BT.

25. Nail fragments, -120 BT.

26. Nail, -117 BT.

27. Green glass shard, -106 BT in BE.

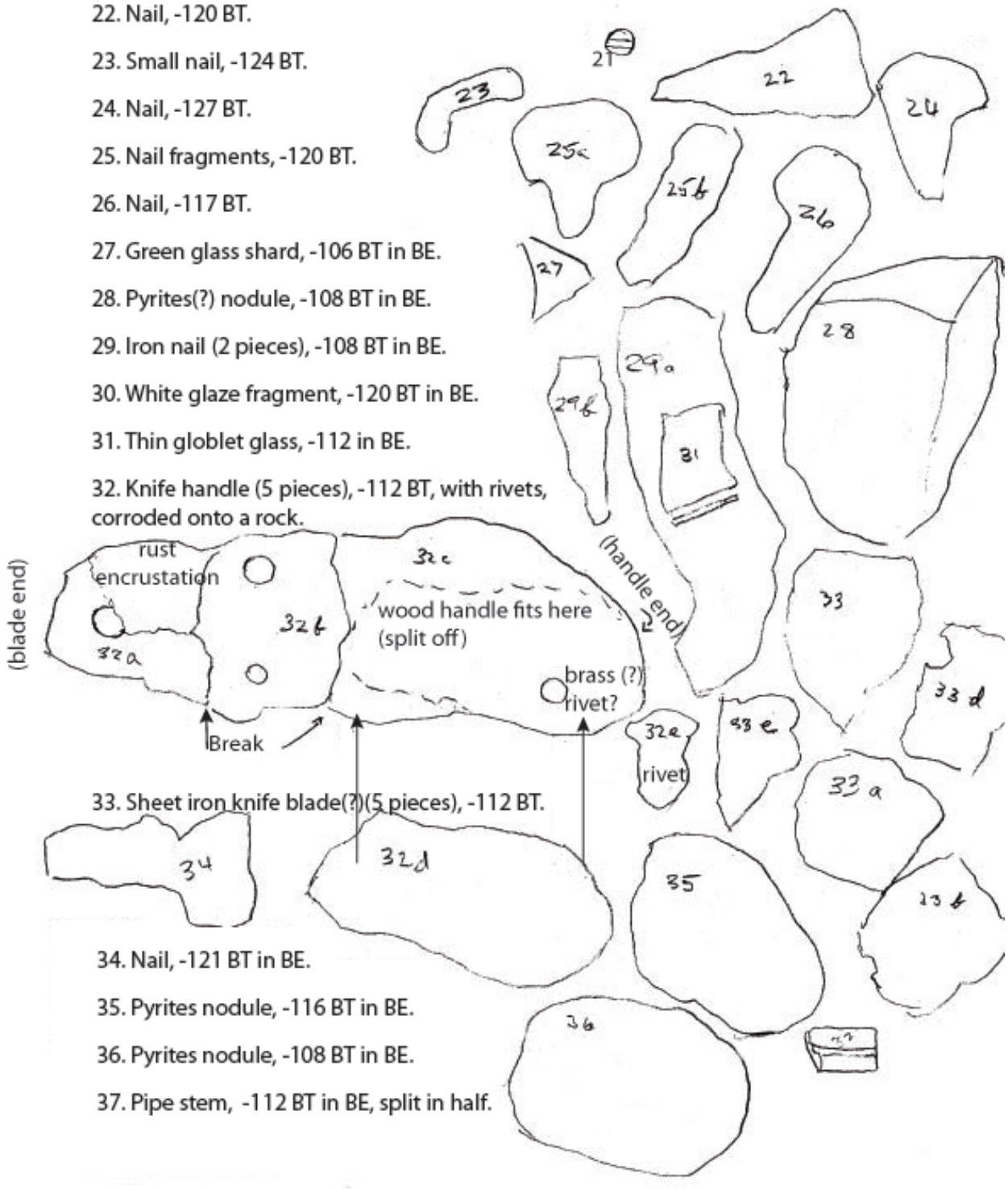
28. Pyrites(?) nodule, -108 BT in BE.

29. Iron nail (2 pieces), -108 BT in BE.

30. White glaze fragment, -120 BT in BE.

31. Thin globlet glass, -112 in BE.

32. Knife handle (5 pieces), -112 BT, with rivets, corroded onto a rock.



34. Nail, -121 BT in BE.

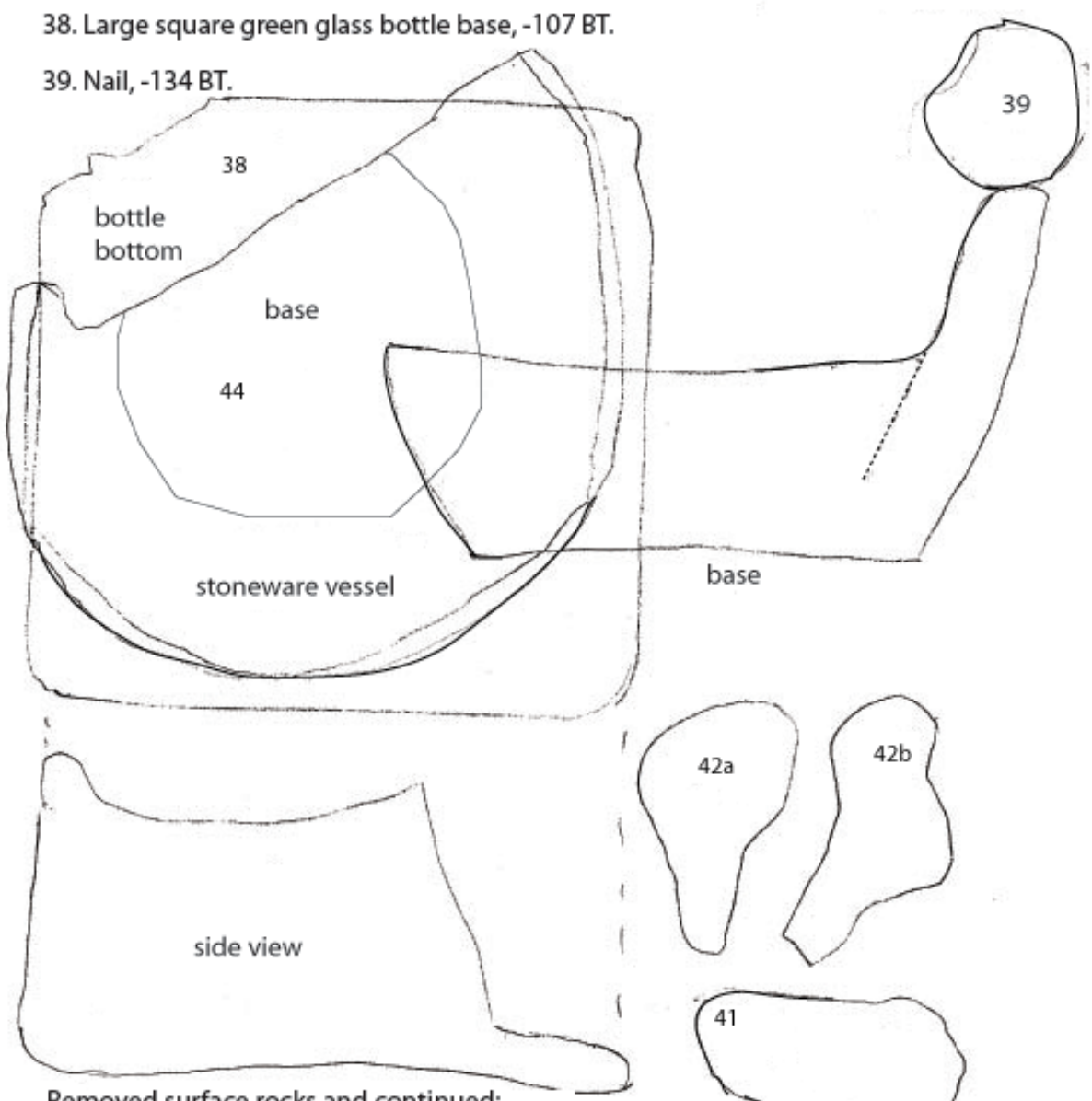
35. Pyrites nodule, -116 BT in BE.

36. Pyrites nodule, -108 BT in BE.

37. Pipe stem, -112 BT in BE, split in half.

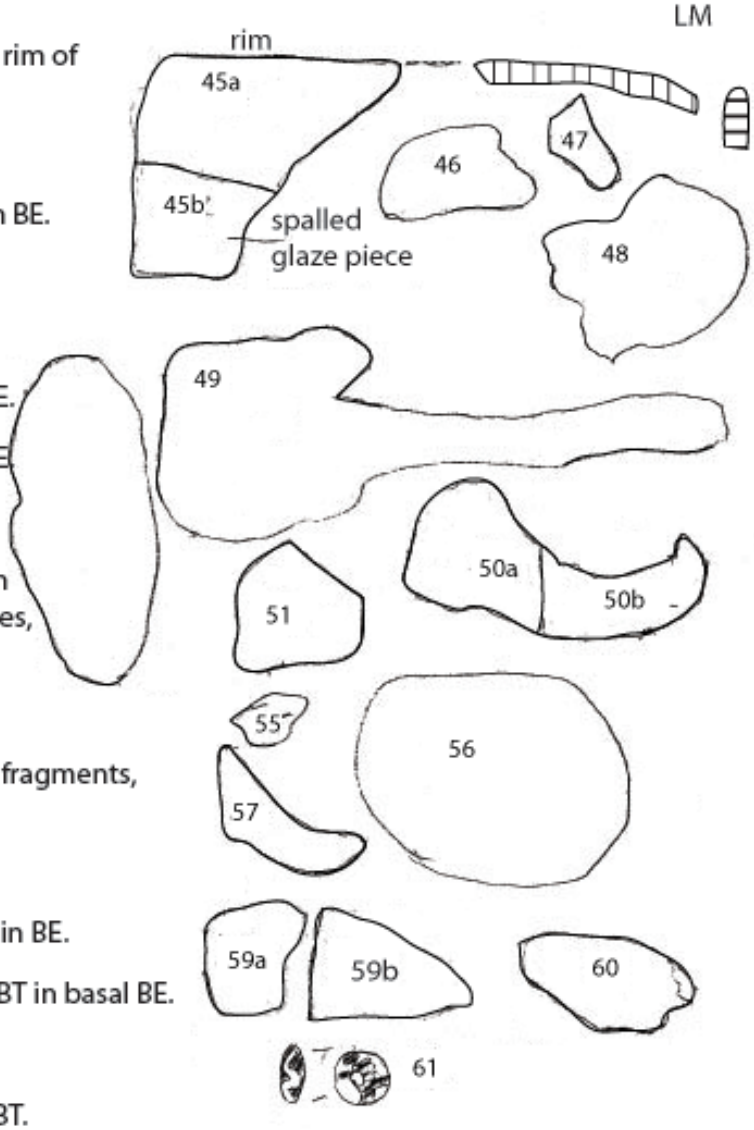
HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 16W
LM



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 16W
LM



45. White glazed earthenware, rim of bowl or cup, -126 BT.

46. Nail in BE, -130 BT.

47. Clear glass shard, -124 BT in BE.

48. Nail, -122 BT in BE.

49. Nail, -123 BT in BE.

50. Nail (2 pieces), -129 BT in BE.

51. Nail (2 pieces), -129 BT in BE.

52. Nail, -132 BT.

53. 1/2 of black glass bead with lengthwise red and white stripes, -117 BT.

55. White-glazed earthenware fragments, -130 BT.

56. Pyrites nodule, -125 BT.

57. Green bottle glass, -111 BT in BE.

58. Blue glass seed bead, -126 BT in basal BE.

59. Pyrite object, -128 BT.

60. Folded copper piece, -117 BT.

61. Black & white patterned bead found on pavement, -114 BT.

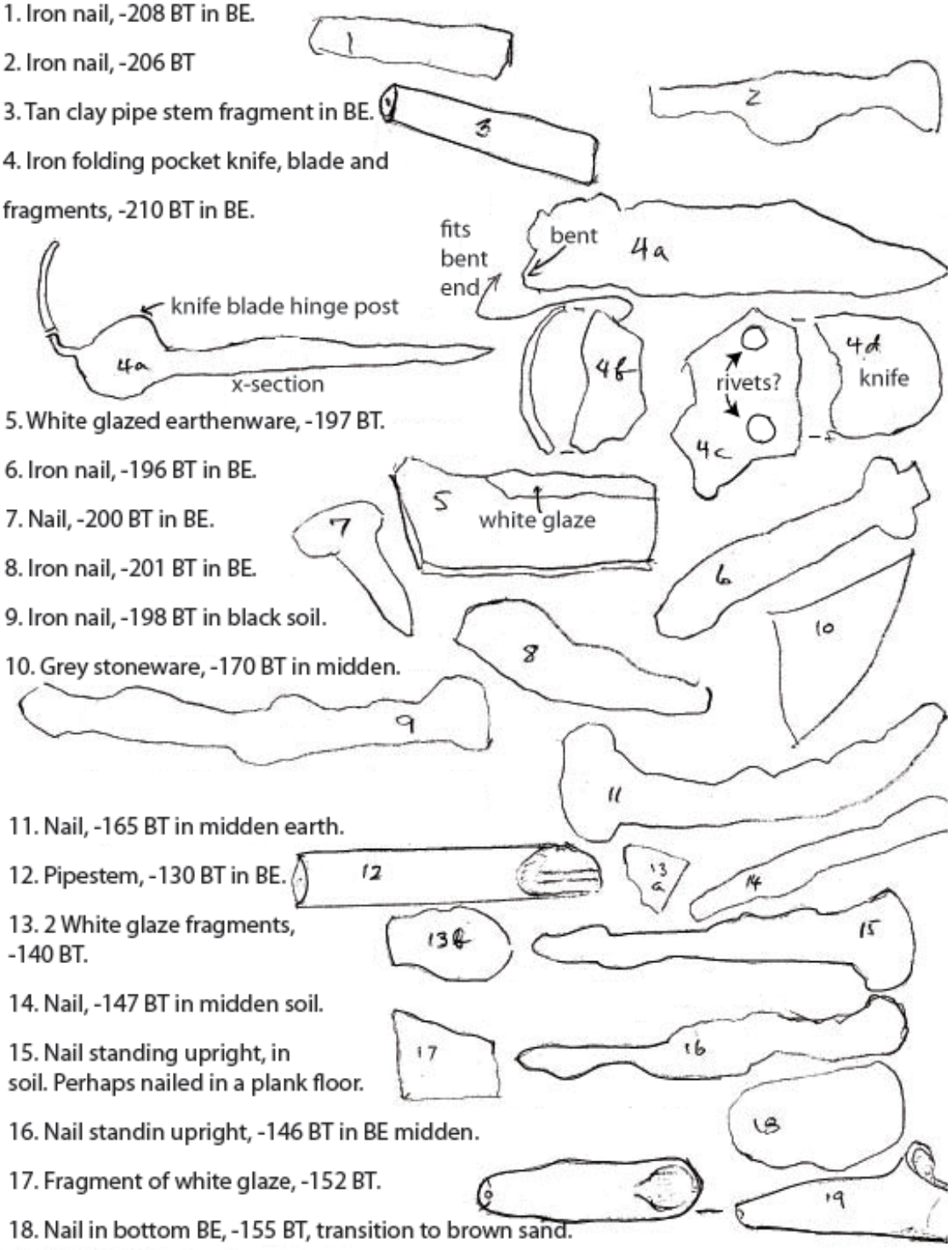
62. Blue glass bead b/w pavement, -110 BT

63. White glaze b/w pavement, -111 BT.

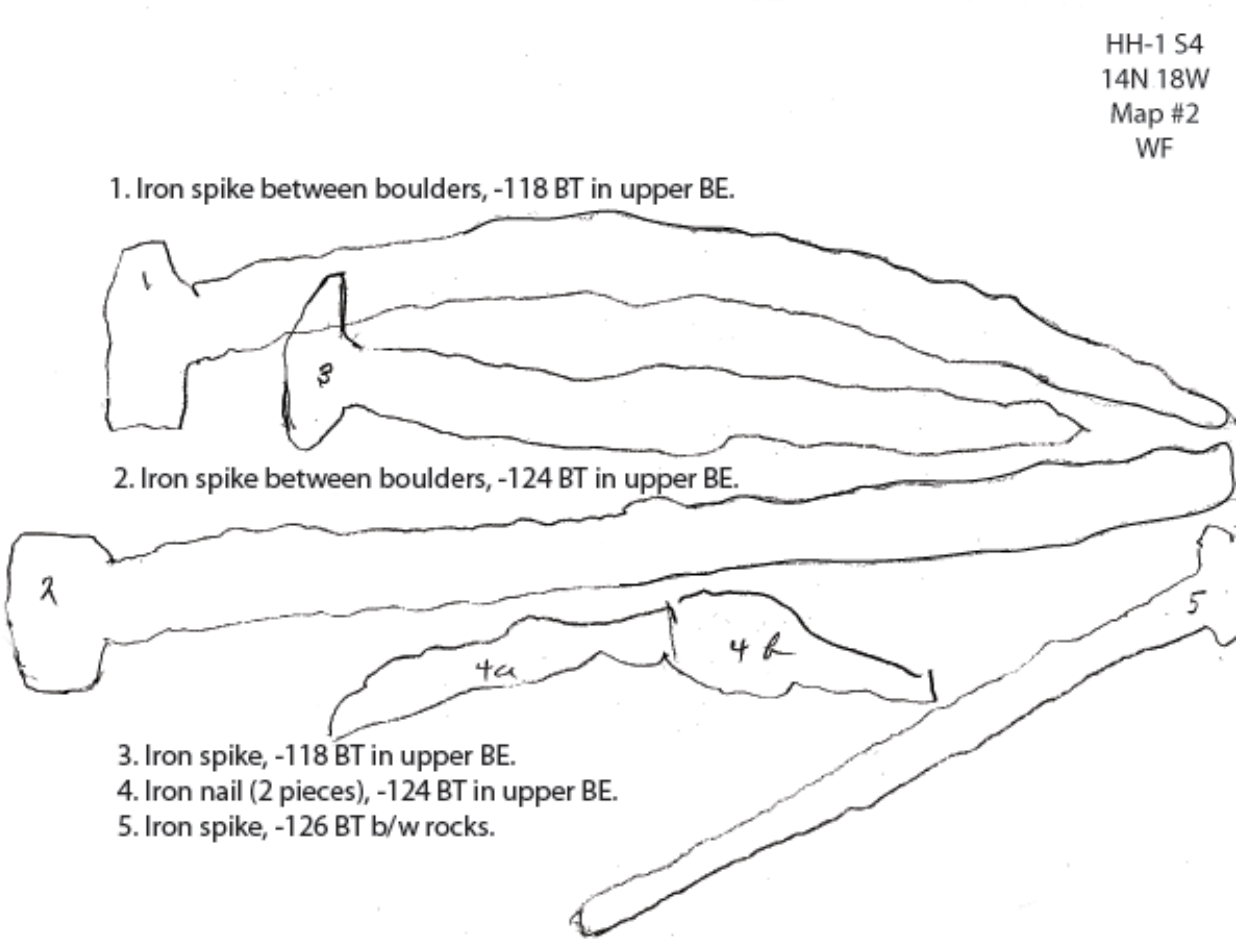
HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 18W
WF

1. Iron nail, -208 BT in BE.
2. Iron nail, -206 BT
3. Tan clay pipe stem fragment in BE.
4. Iron folding pocket knife, blade and fragments, -210 BT in BE.
5. White glazed earthenware, -197 BT.
6. Iron nail, -196 BT in BE.
7. Nail, -200 BT in BE.
8. Iron nail, -201 BT in BE.
9. Iron nail, -198 BT in black soil.
10. Grey stoneware, -170 BT in midden.
11. Nail, -165 BT in midden earth.
12. Pipestem, -130 BT in BE.
13. 2 White glaze fragments, -140 BT.
14. Nail, -147 BT in midden soil.
15. Nail standing upright, in soil. Perhaps nailed in a plank floor.
16. Nail standin upright, -146 BT in BE midden.
17. Fragment of white glaze, -152 BT.
18. Nail in bottom BE, -155 BT, transition to brown sand.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 18W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 18W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 18W
WF

20. Tan earthenware with white glaze, -158 BT. Badly eroded. (too soft to draw 5-6 pieces & pieces of loose glaze)

21. Nail, -154 BT in BE, under fallen roof rock.

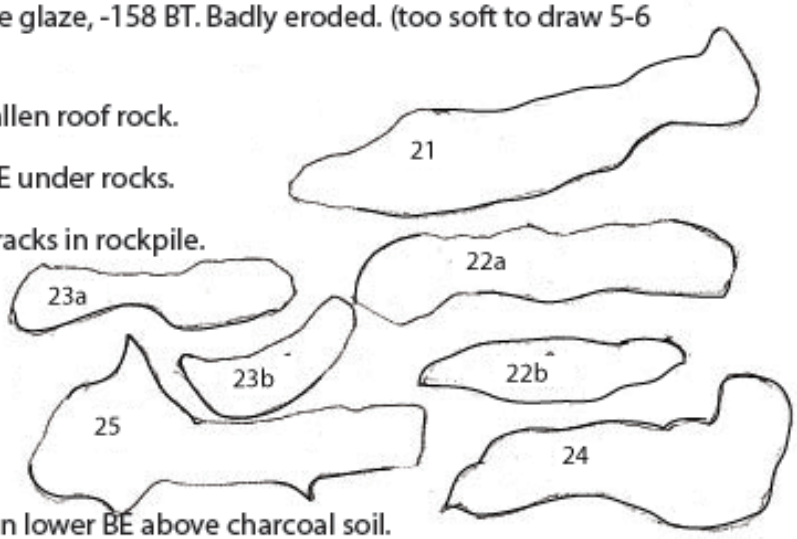
22. Nail (2 pieces), -150 BT in BE under rocks.

23. Nail (2 pieces), -130 BT in cracks in rockpile.

24. Nail, -156 BT in BE.

25. Nail, -155 BT in BE.

26. Large spike (21cm long) -161 BT in BE.



27.Bubbly clear glass, -164 BT in lower BE above charcoal soil.

28. Nail, -158 BT, 2 pieces in BE.

29. Nail, -160 BT in Black midden.

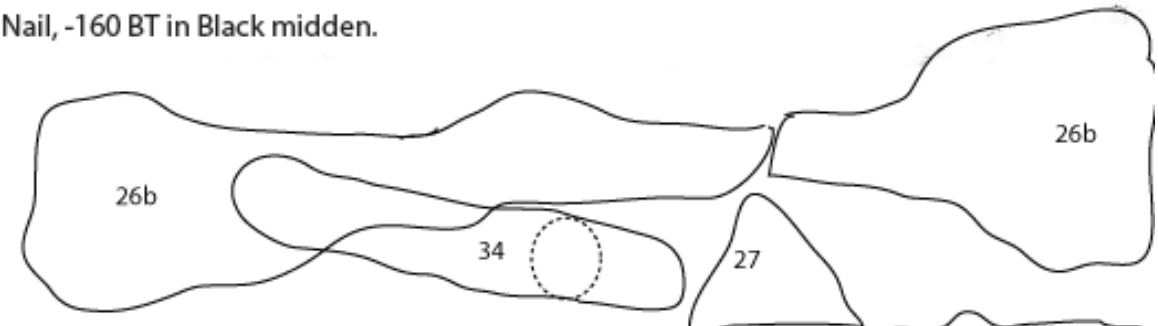


Photo of passsage at 160 BT at small rock pavement level--still in upper BE midden soil, these small rocks were not mapped.

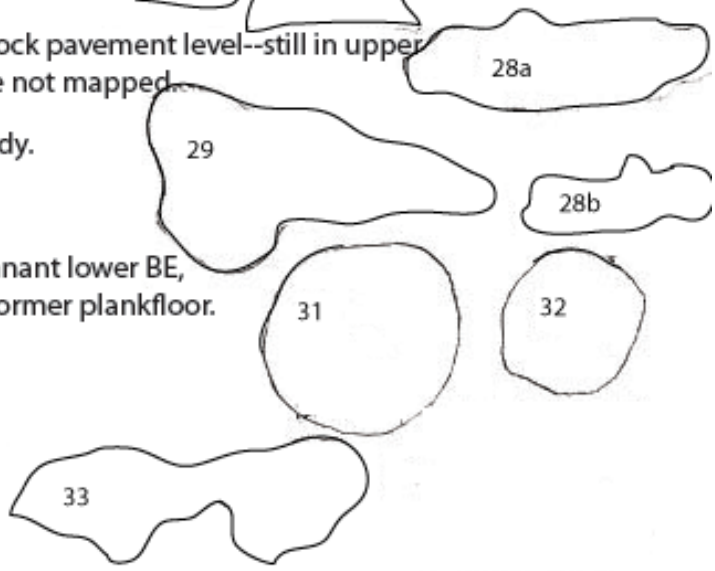
30. Nail, -163 BT in lower BE, more sandy.

31. Pyrites nodule, -168 in lower BE.

32. Iron nail, -172 BT in woodfloor remnant lower BE, a small portion may be remnant of a former plankfloor.

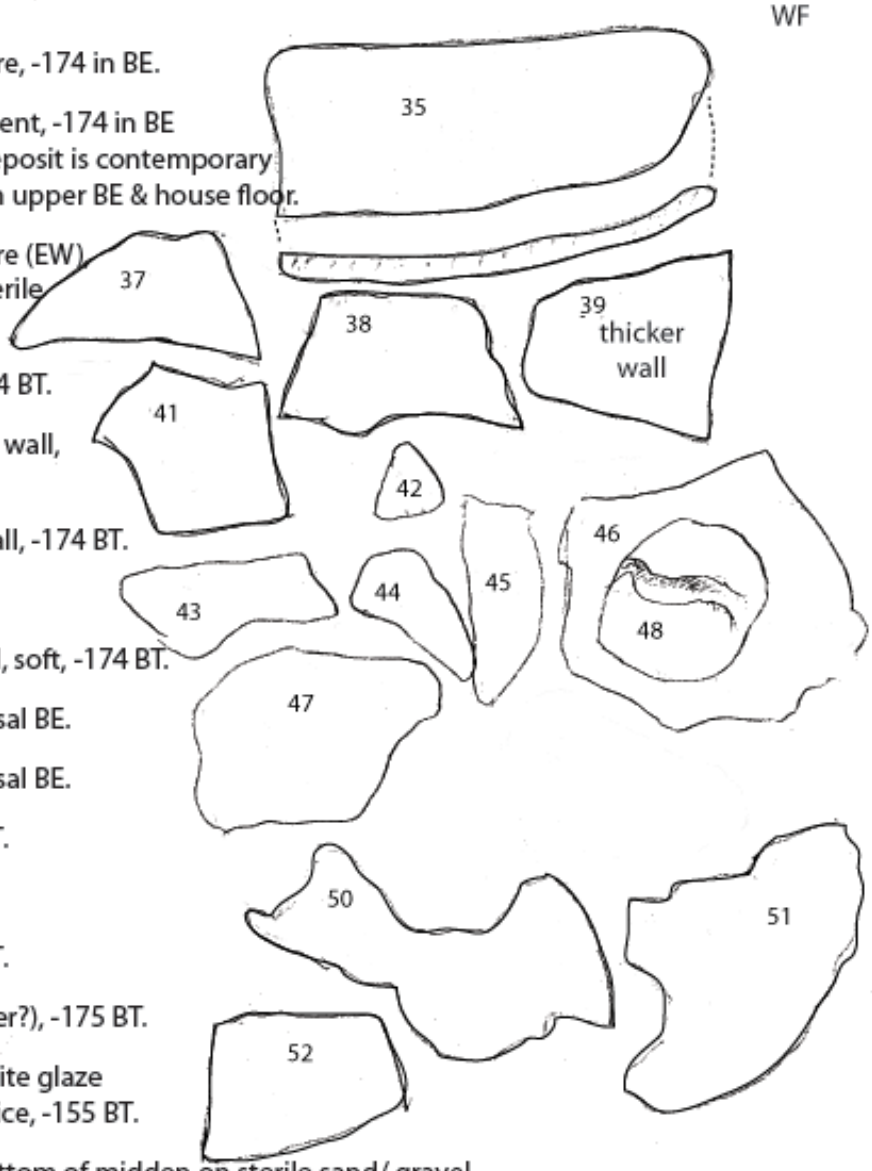
33. Iron nail, -172 BT in BE.

34. Lead rod, -174 BT in BE.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 18W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 18W
WF



35. Brown earthenware, -174 in BE.

36. White glaze fragment, -174 in BE therefore all of this deposit is contemporary since this ceramic is in upper BE & house floor.

37. Brown earthenware (EW) -174 BT basal BE in sterile sand, (thin wall).

38, 39. Brown EW, -174 BT.

40. Brown EW, thicker wall, -174 BT.

41. Brown EW, thin wall, -174 BT.

42. Brown EW, eroded, soft, -174 BT.

43. Nail, -174 BT in basal BE.

44. Nail, -174 BT in basal BE.

45. Brown EW, -175 BT.

46. Nail, -175 BT.

47. Brown EW, -175 BT.

48. Lead nodule (sinker?), -175 BT.

49. Light blue and white glaze fragment in rock crevice, -155 BT.

50. Nail, -167 BT in bottom of midden on sterile sand/ gravel.

51. Nail, -167 BT in bottom of midden on sterile sand/ gravel.

52. Brown EW, -167 BT on sterile sand.

HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 18W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 20W
WF

1. Iron knife handle, -216 BT in black sandy upper soil.

2. White glaze flake, -190 BT in BE.

3. Nail, -170 BT.

4. Nail, -180 BT.

5. Nail, -190 BT.

6. Nail, -205 BT.

8. Nail, -205 BT.

9. Spike/nail, -149 BT in BE associated with tiles.

10. Rectangular whetstone, -156 BT in BE, associated with tiles.

11. Small nail, -165 BT in upper BE.

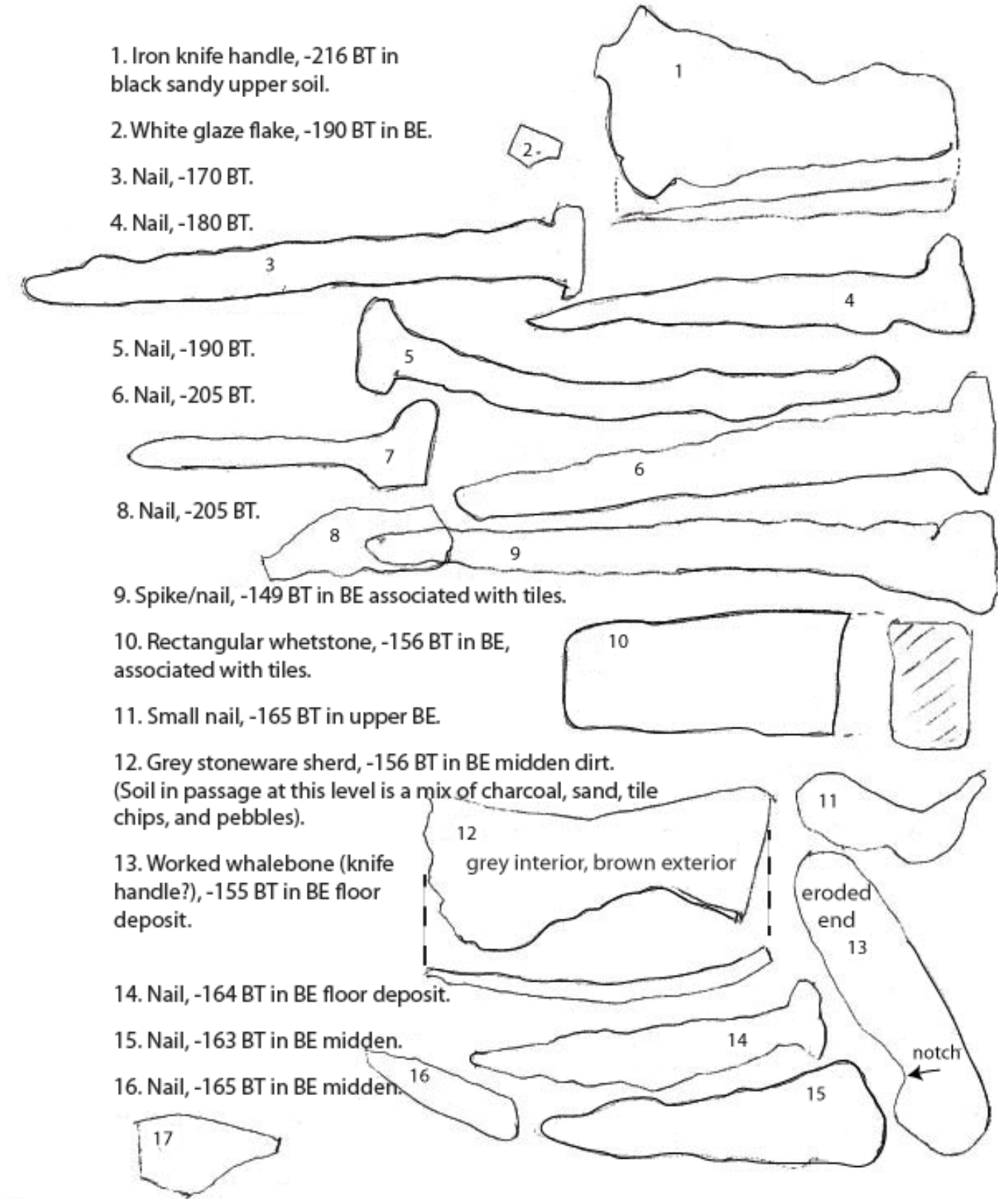
12. Grey stoneware sherd, -156 BT in BE midden dirt. (Soil in passage at this level is a mix of charcoal, sand, tile chips, and pebbles).

13. Worked whalebone (knife handle?), -155 BT in BE floor deposit.

14. Nail, -164 BT in BE floor deposit.

15. Nail, -163 BT in BE midden.

16. Nail, -165 BT in BE midden.



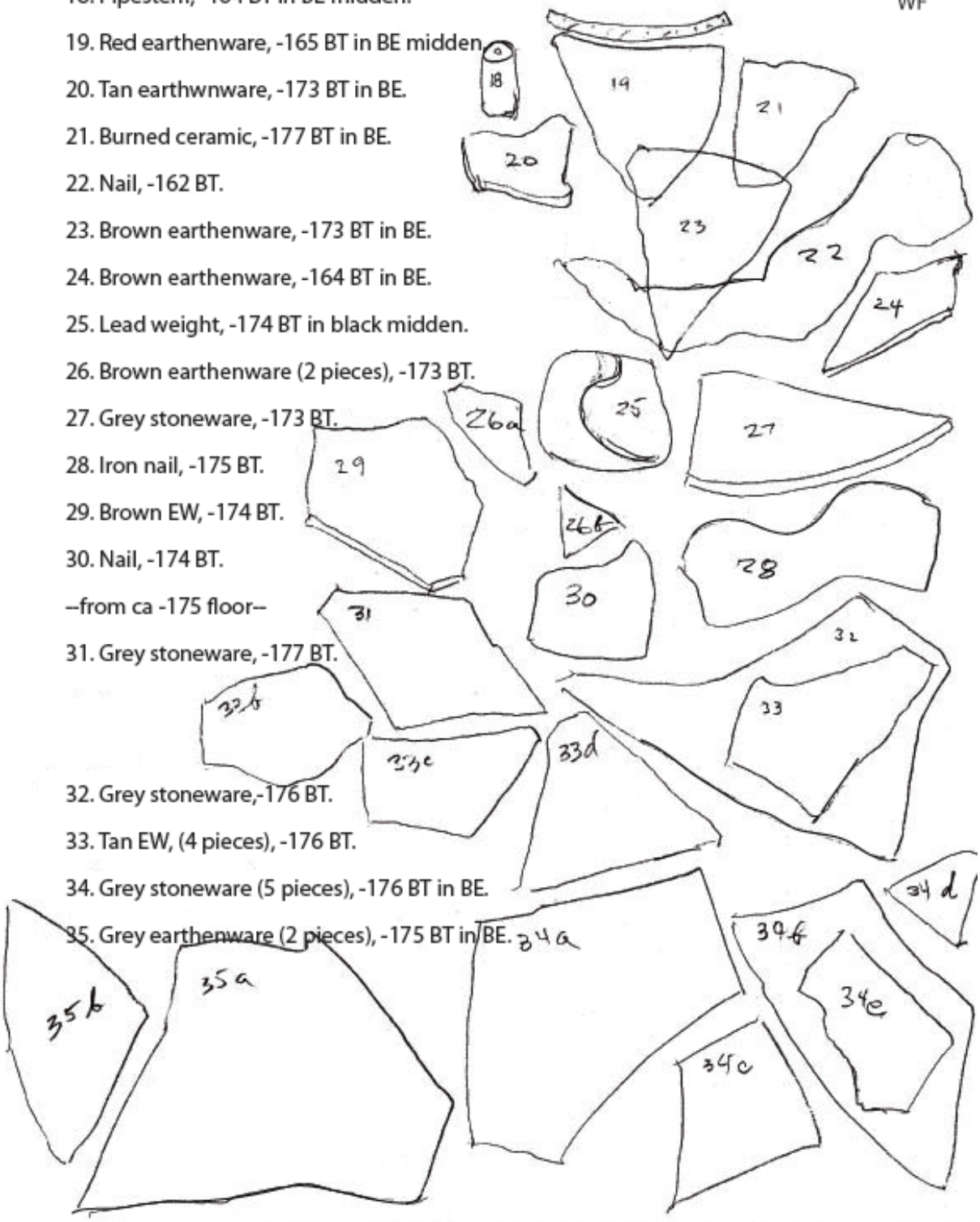
HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 20W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 20W
WF

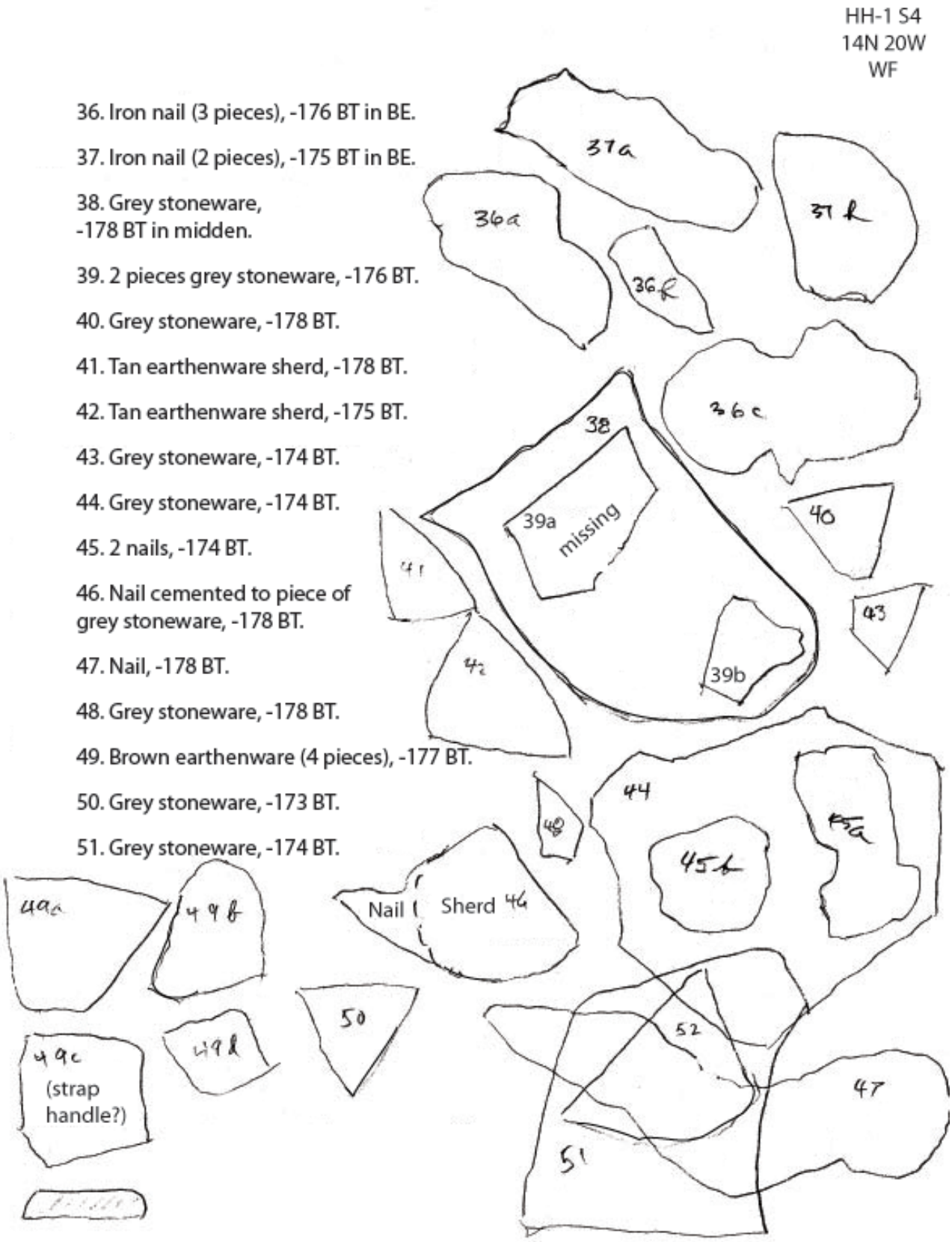
18. Pipestem, -164 BT in BE midden.
19. Red earthenware, -165 BT in BE midden.
20. Tan earthwnware, -173 BT in BE.
21. Burned ceramic, -177 BT in BE.
22. Nail, -162 BT.
23. Brown earthenware, -173 BT in BE.
24. Brown earthenware, -164 BT in BE.
25. Lead weight, -174 BT in black midden.
26. Brown earthenware (2 pieces), -173 BT.
27. Grey stoneware, -173 BT.
28. Iron nail, -175 BT.
29. Brown EW, -174 BT.
30. Nail, -174 BT.

--from ca -175 floor--

31. Grey stoneware, -177 BT.
32. Grey stoneware,-176 BT.
33. Tan EW, (4 pieces), -176 BT.
34. Grey stoneware (5 pieces), -176 BT in BE.
35. Grey earthenware (2 pieces), -175 BT in BE.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 20W artifact drawings.



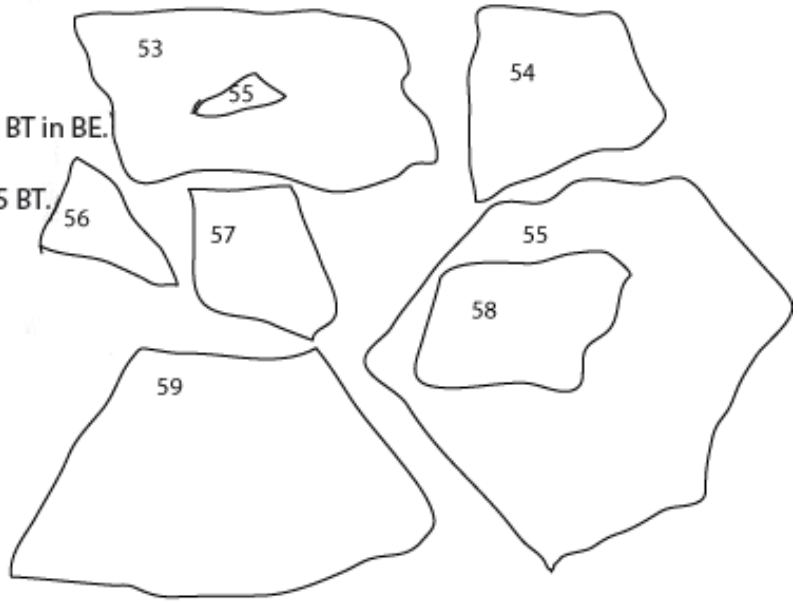
HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 20W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
14N 20W
WF

53-56. Brown earthenware,
-175 BT in BE.

57-58. Grey stoneware, -175 BT in BE.

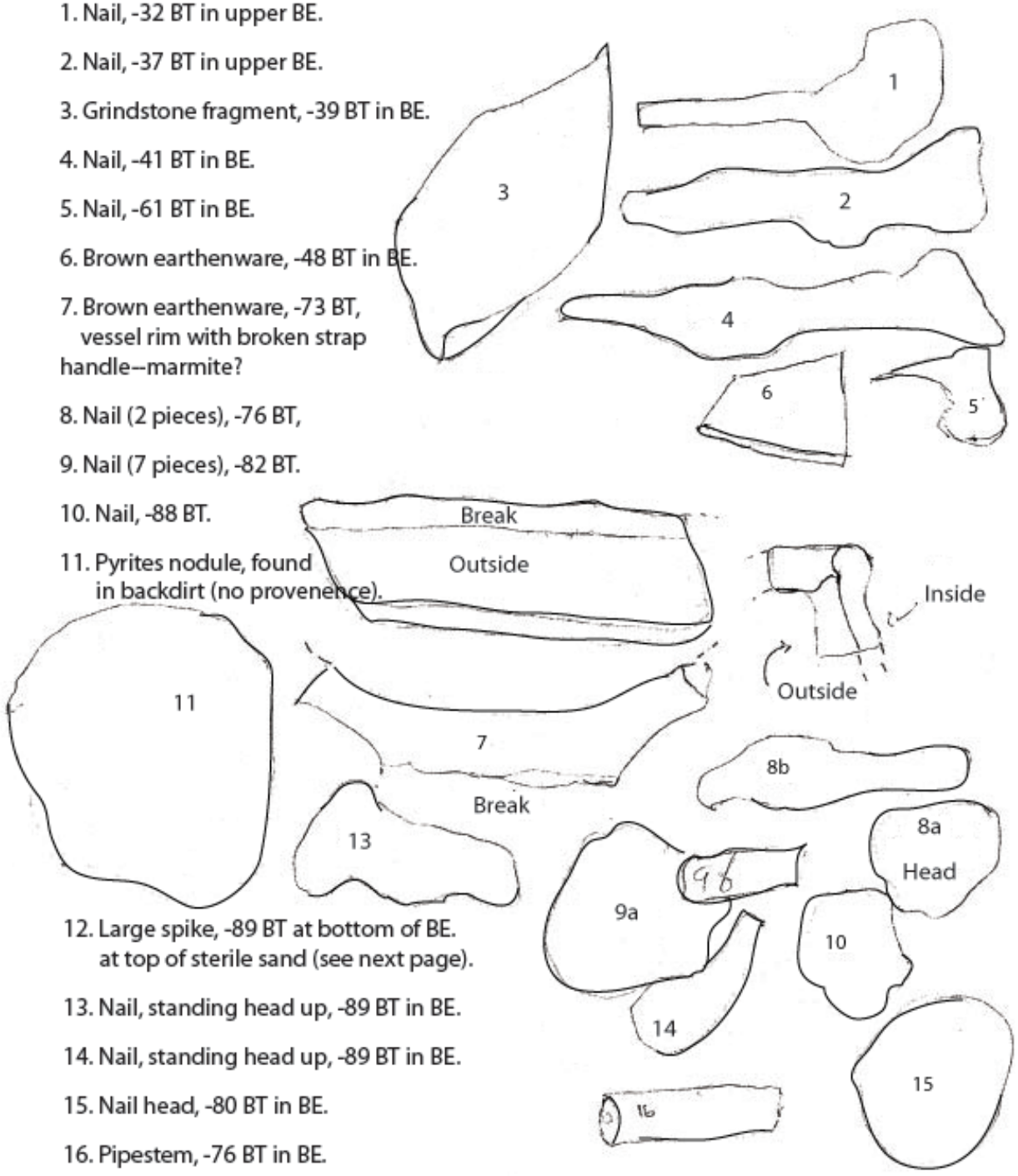
59. Brown earthenware, -175 BT.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 14N 20W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
16N 14W
WF

1. Nail, -32 BT in upper BE.
2. Nail, -37 BT in upper BE.
3. Grindstone fragment, -39 BT in BE.
4. Nail, -41 BT in BE.
5. Nail, -61 BT in BE.
6. Brown earthenware, -48 BT in BE.
7. Brown earthenware, -73 BT, vessel rim with broken strap handle--marmite?
8. Nail (2 pieces), -76 BT,
9. Nail (7 pieces), -82 BT.
10. Nail, -88 BT.
11. Pyrites nodule, found in backdirt (no provenence).
12. Large spike, -89 BT at bottom of BE. at top of sterile sand (see next page).
13. Nail, standing head up, -89 BT in BE.
14. Nail, standing head up, -89 BT in BE.
15. Nail head, -80 BT in BE.
16. Pipestem, -76 BT in BE.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 14W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
16N 14W
LM

17. Nail (2 pieces), -81 BT in BE.

18. Nail, -88 BT.

19. Nail, -88 BT in BE.

20. Nail, -83 BT in BE.

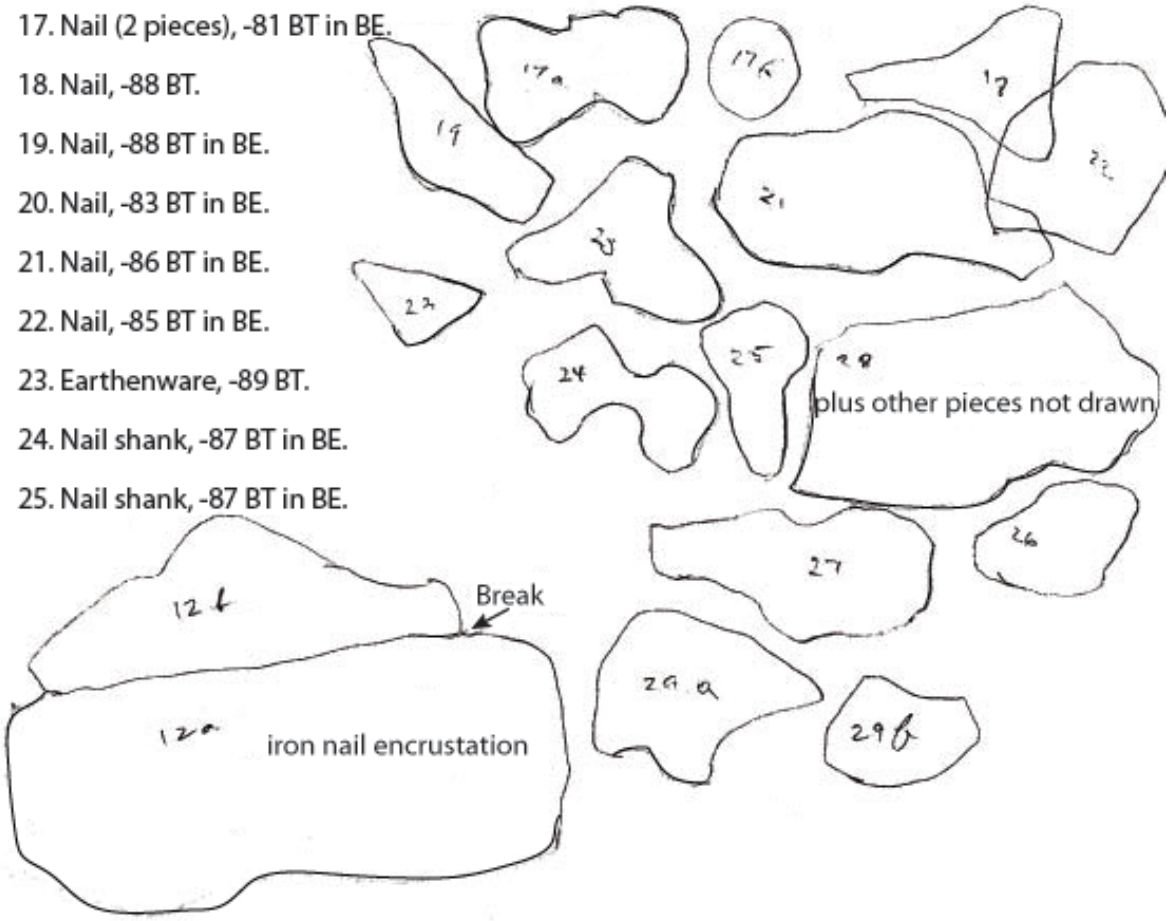
21. Nail, -86 BT in BE.

22. Nail, -85 BT in BE.

23. Earthenware, -89 BT.

24. Nail shank, -87 BT in BE.

25. Nail shank, -87 BT in BE.



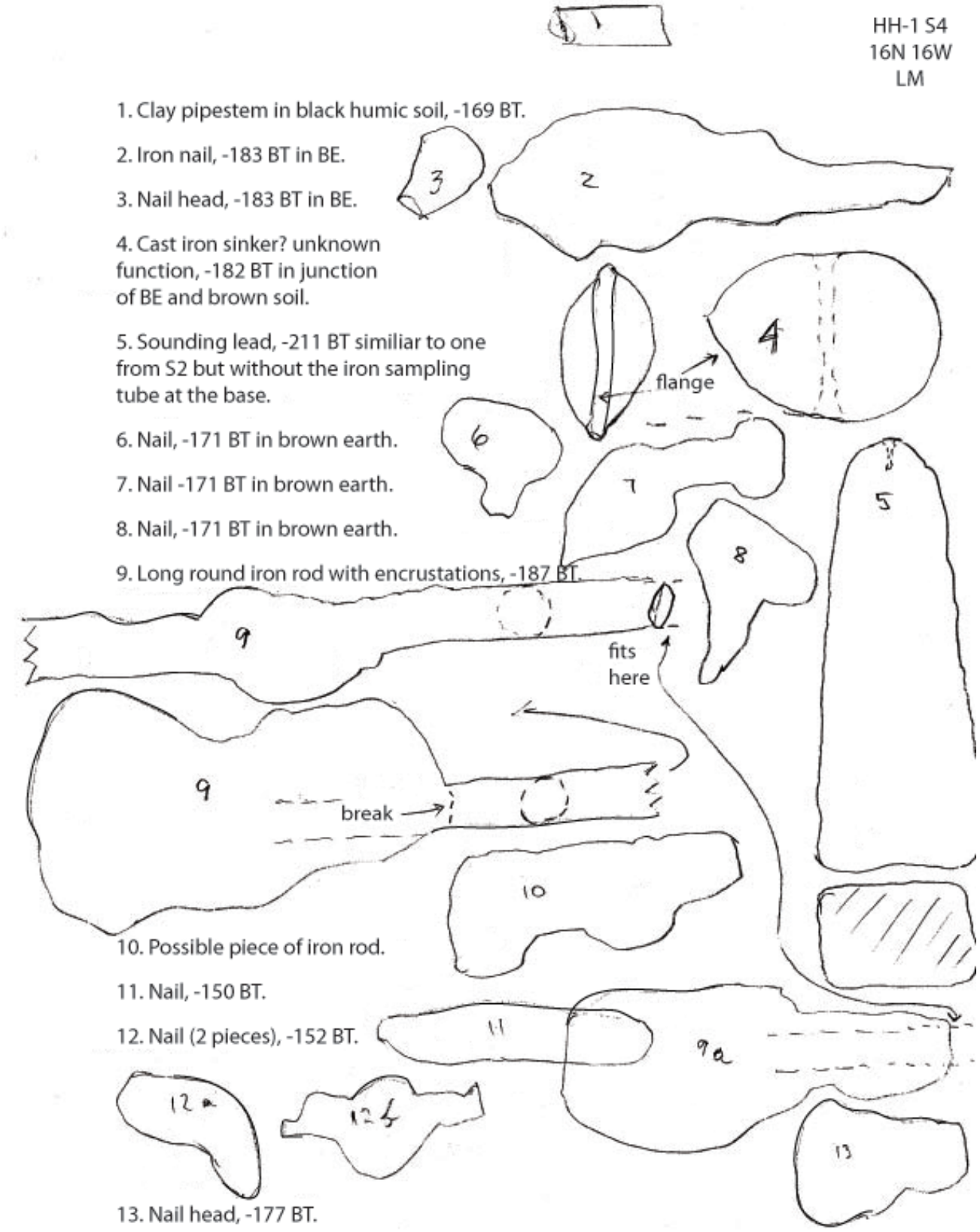
26. Nailhead, -98 BT in BE.

27. Nail pointing NE, -98 BT in BE.

28. Mica (2 pieces), -94 BT in BE.

29. Nail (2 pieces), -109 BT.

HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 14W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
16N 16W
LM

From here on add 70 cm to all elevations to conform to East site datum in A2.

14. Nail fragment, -112 BT in BE.

15. Nail head, -112 BT in BE.

16. Nail, vertical, with head down at -110 BT and top at -98 BT. May have been part of a fallen roof beam ie. upside down,vertical.

17. Upside down nail next to #16.

18. Upside down (2 pieces) next to #16.

19. Nail, -99 BT.

20. Pipestem, -92 BT.

21. Nail, -38 BT under rock.

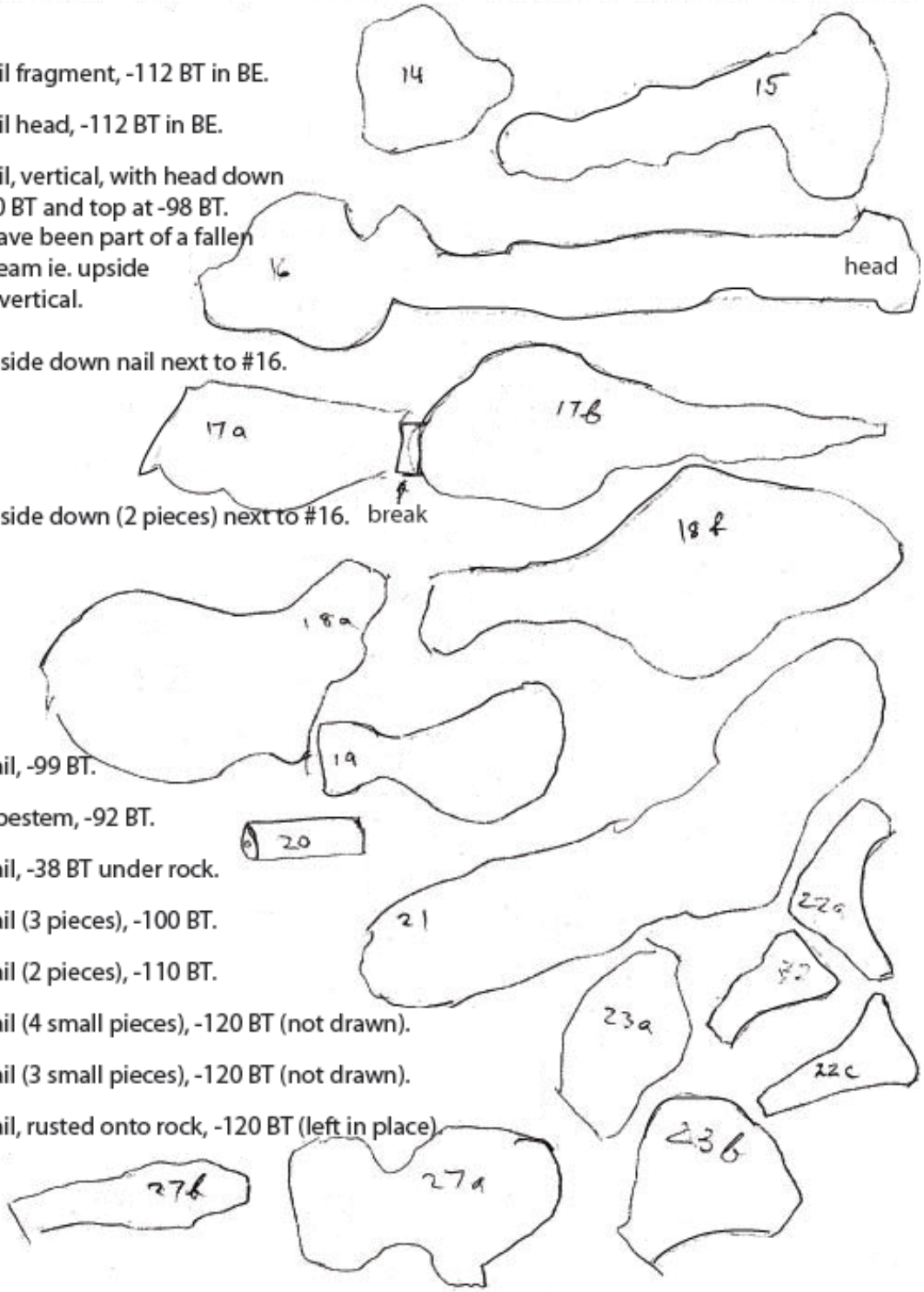
22. Nail (3 pieces), -100 BT.

23. Nail (2 pieces), -110 BT.

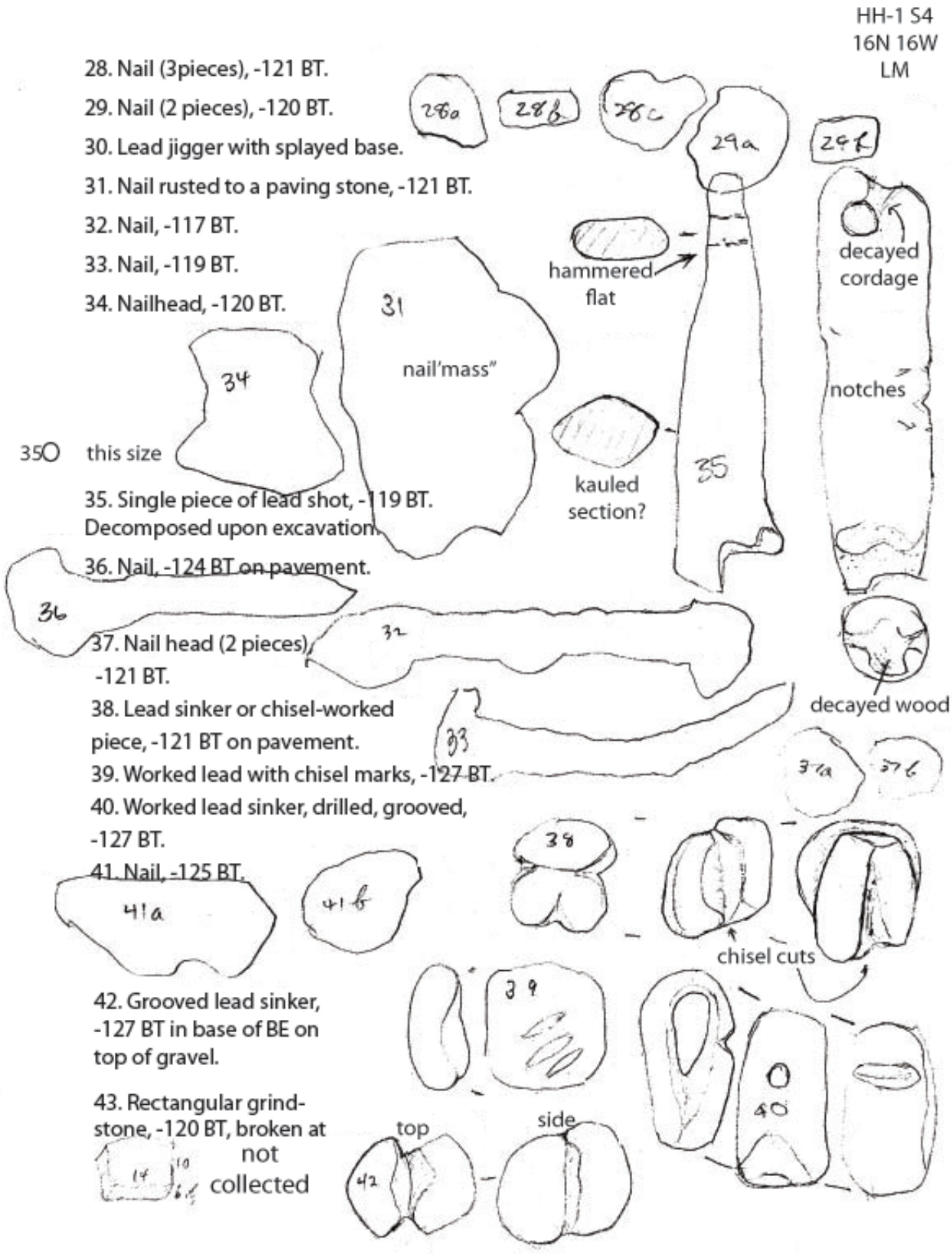
24. Nail (4 small pieces), -120 BT (not drawn).

25. Nail (3 small pieces), -120 BT (not drawn).

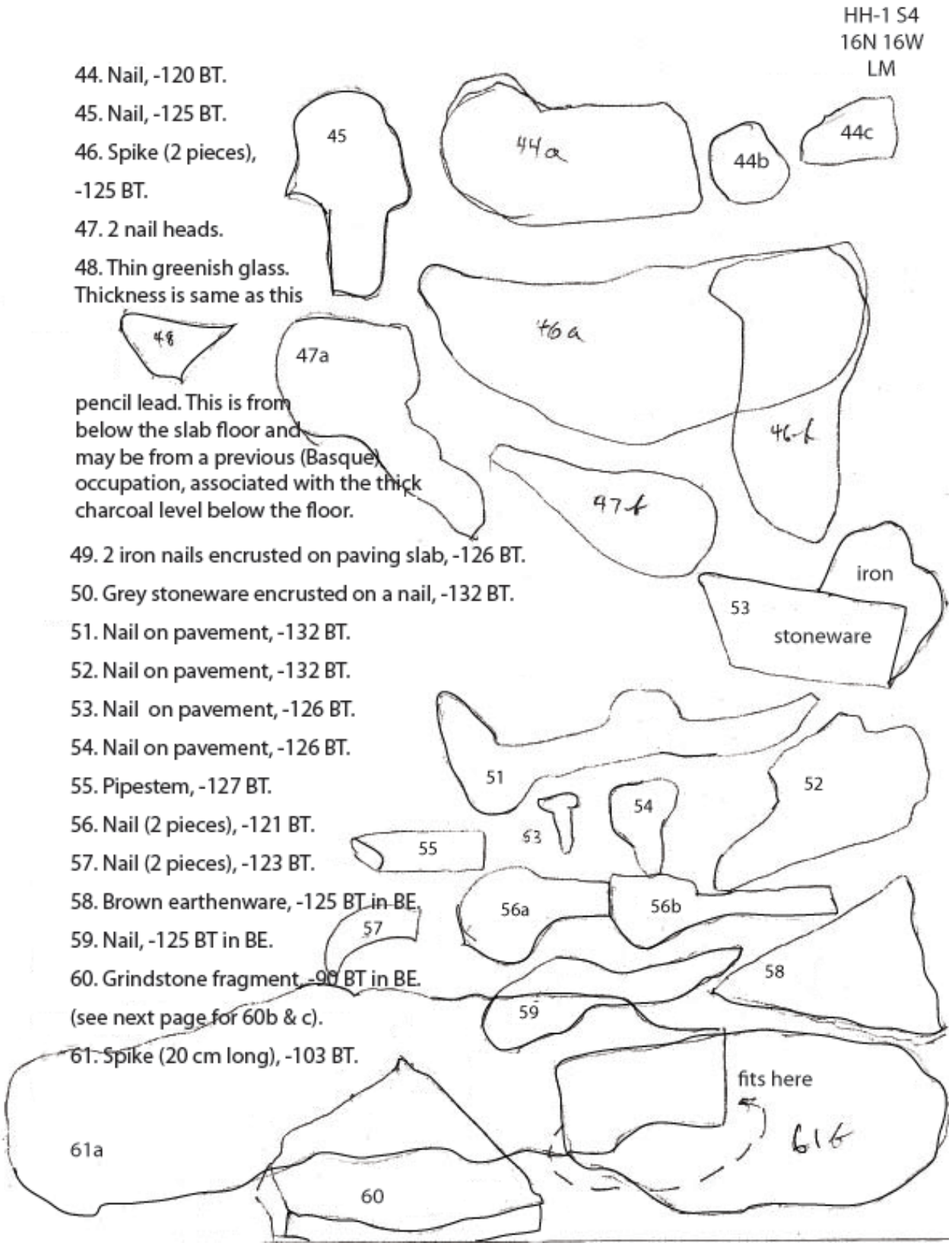
26. Nail, rusted onto rock, -120 BT (left in place).



HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
16N 16W
LM

62. Tiny pink cylindrical glass bead, -99 BT.

63. Nail, -104 BT in BE.

64. Sounding weight, -101 BT at base of BE on sterile gravel.

65. Nail in BE, -100 BT, in interface with sterile sand.

66. Nail encrusted on slab at -112 BT (not collected).

67. Bubbly green-blue glass shard, -112 BT.

68. Mica sheet, bottom of BE, top of brown sand, -102 BT.

69. Mica sheet, -100 BT, top of brown sand, bottom of BE.

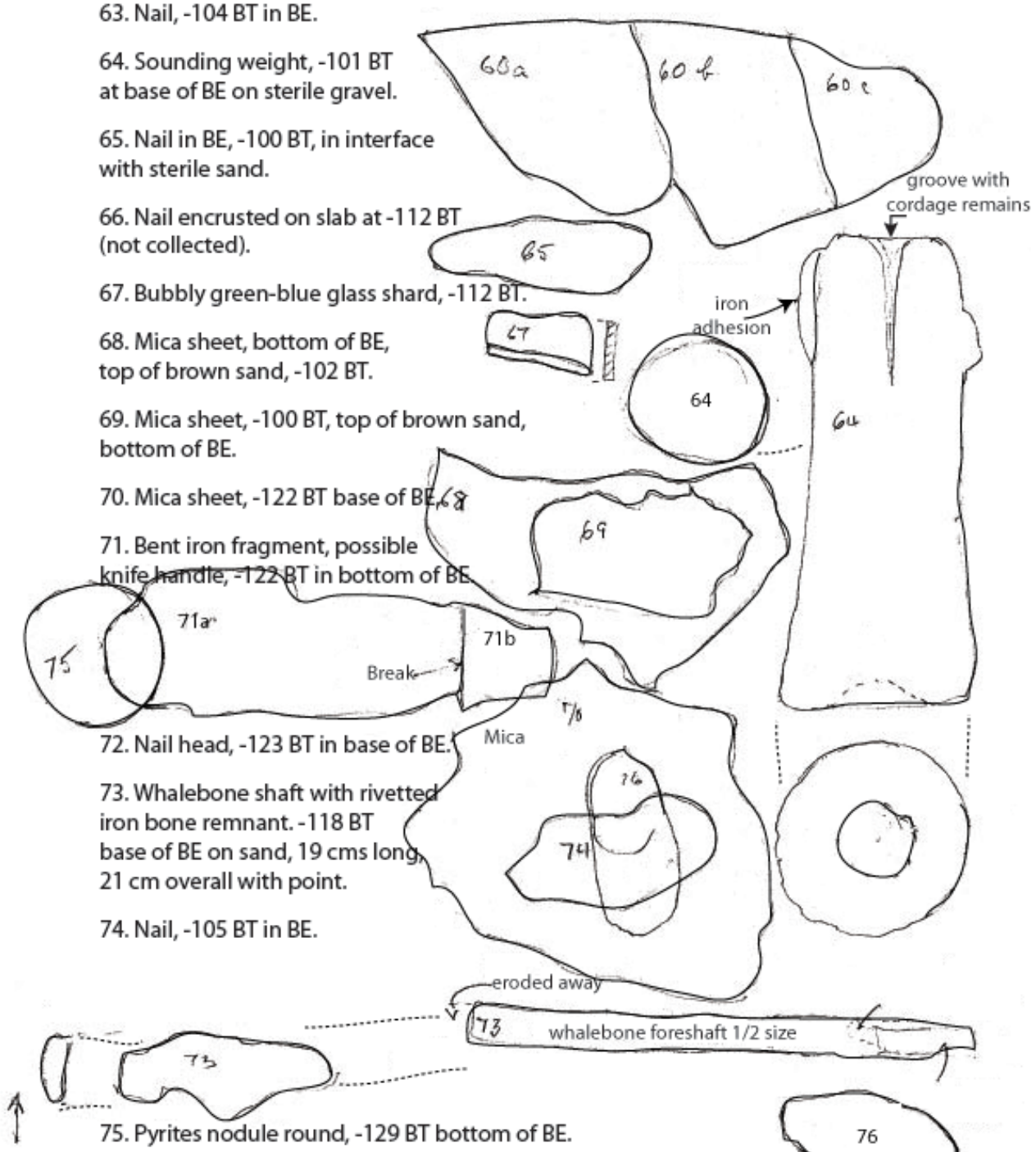
70. Mica sheet, -122 BT base of BE.

71. Bent iron fragment, possible knife handle, -122 BT in bottom of BE.

72. Nail head, -123 BT in base of BE.

73. Whalebone shaft with rivetted iron bone remnant. -118 BT base of BE on sand, 19 cms long, 21 cm overall with point.

74. Nail, -105 BT in BE.



75. Pyrites nodule round, -129 BT bottom of BE.

76. Bent sheet of lead, -119 BT on gravel.

HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
16N 16W
LM

77. Spike (3 pieces) with adhering wood, -119 BT. Possibly the edge of sleeping bench since the wood grain was oriented to southeast.

78. Nail, -122 BT in BE.

79. Nail, -120 BT in BE.

80. Nail, -131 BT in BE.

81. Spike (4 pieces), -124 BT.

82. Spike, -125 BT encrusted on a rock.

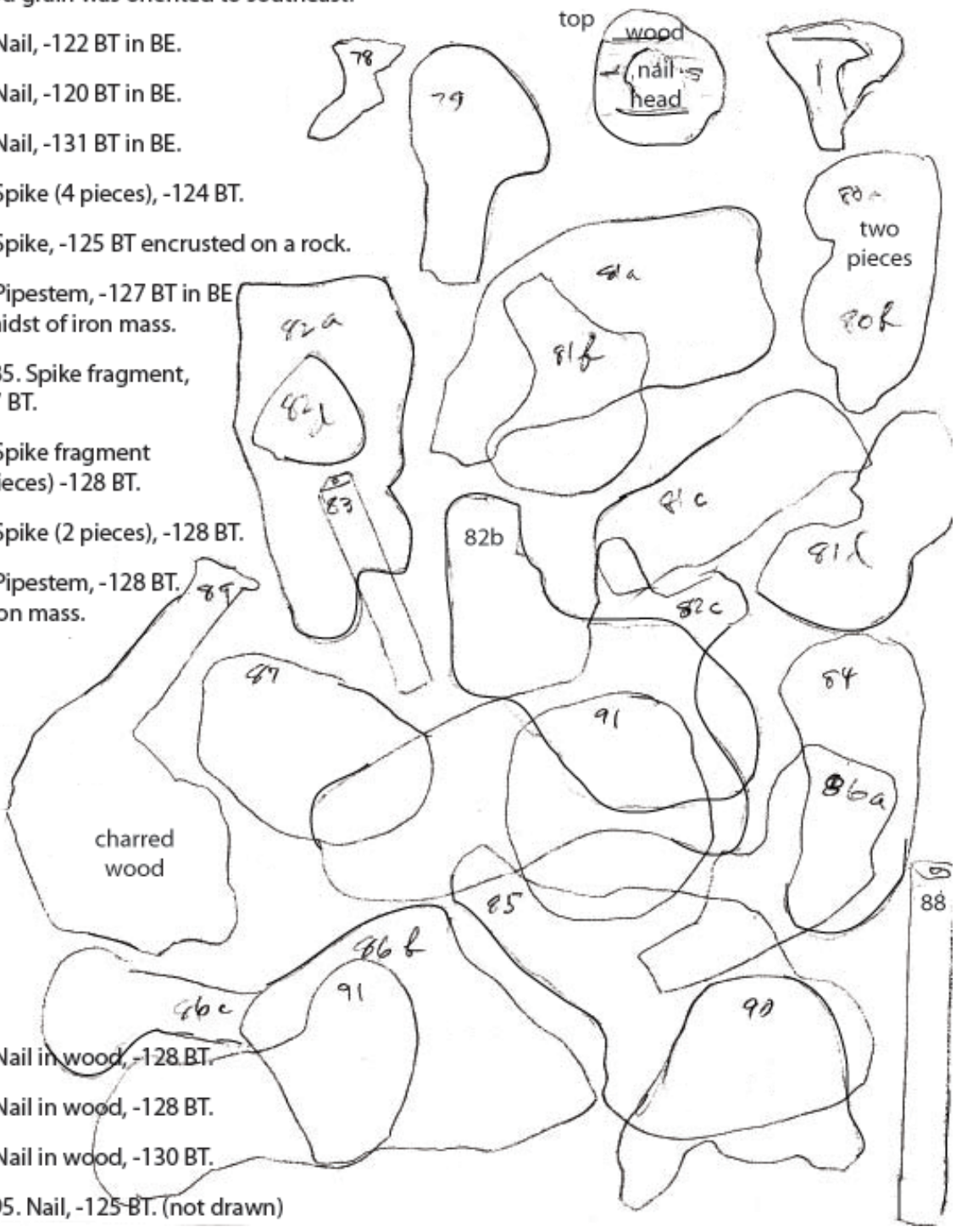
83. Pipestem, -127 BT in BE in midst of iron mass.

84-85. Spike fragment, -127 BT.

86. Spike fragment (3 pieces) -128 BT.

87. Spike (2 pieces), -128 BT.

88. Pipestem, -128 BT. in iron mass.



89. Nail in wood, -128 BT.

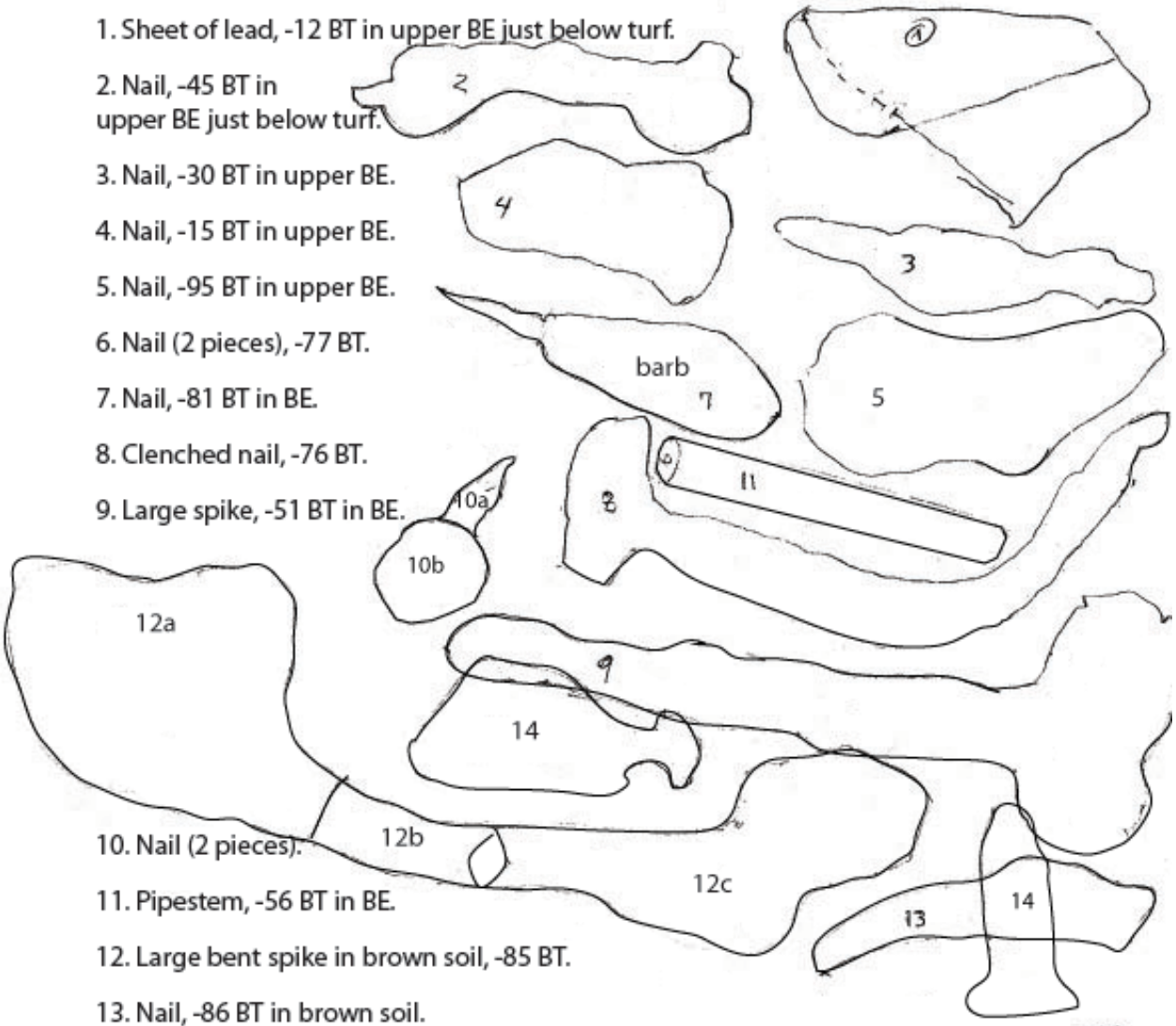
90. Nail in wood, -128 BT.

91. Nail in wood, -130 BT.

92-95. Nail, -125 BT. (not drawn)

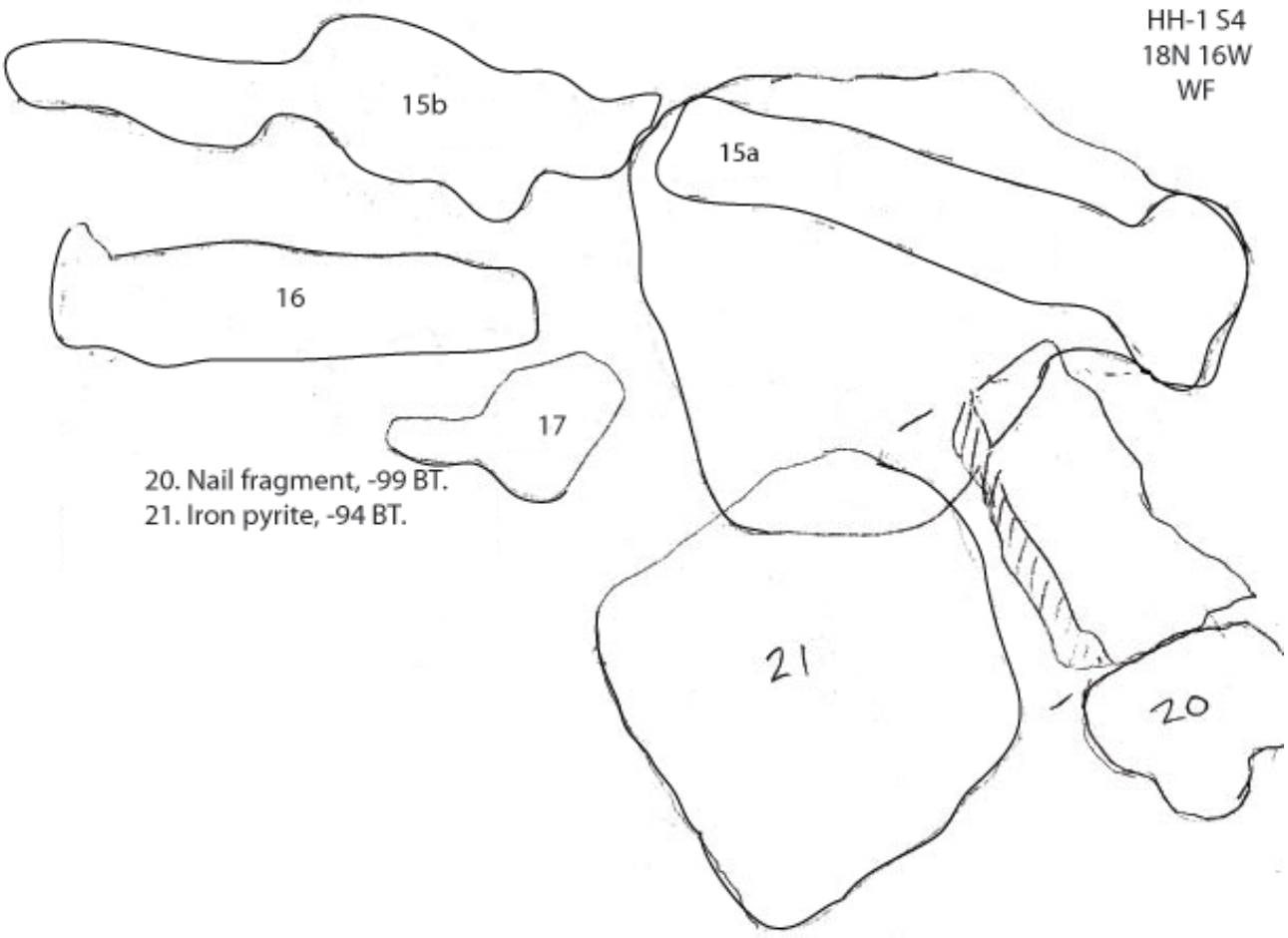
HH-1 Area 1 S4 16N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
18N 16W
WF



1. Sheet of lead, -12 BT in upper BE just below turf.
2. Nail, -45 BT in upper BE just below turf.
3. Nail, -30 BT in upper BE.
4. Nail, -15 BT in upper BE.
5. Nail, -95 BT in upper BE.
6. Nail (2 pieces), -77 BT.
7. Nail, -81 BT in BE.
8. Clenched nail, -76 BT.
9. Large spike, -51 BT in BE.
10. Nail (2 pieces).
11. Pipestem, -56 BT in BE.
12. Large bent spike in brown soil, -85 BT.
13. Nail, -86 BT in brown soil.
14. Nail, -85 BT in top of lower BE, under brown soil.
15. Spike at bottom to lower BE (2 pieces), -85 BT on top of sterile sand.
16. Spike at bottom to lower BE
17. Nail, -75 BT on top of sterile gravel.
18. Spike, -49 BT in bottom to upper BE on top of sterile gravel.
19. White glazed earthenware, glazed inside and out., -0 BT in upper black earth.

HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 16W artifact drawings.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 16W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
18N 18W
WR

1. Iron nail, -160 BT.

2. Iron nail, -160 BT.

3. Grey Normandy stoneware, -183 BT on floor slabs.

4. Large spike, -178 BT.

5a. Iron nails in rotted wood, -178 BT below brown sand on charcoal level, resting on paving stones.

5b. Nail in wood, 15 cm SE of 5a.

6. Iron nail head, -186 BT.

7. Iron nail on pavement, -193 BT.

8. Iron nail on pavement, -193 BT.

9. Grey Normandy stoneware, -190 BT.

10. Nail, -190 BT.

11. White glazed earthenware, -106 BT below burn level in brown sand, 2 cm above floor pavement. Also a flake of blue & white glaze.

12. Pipestem, -105 BT in brown sandy soil, above charcoal level on top of pavement.

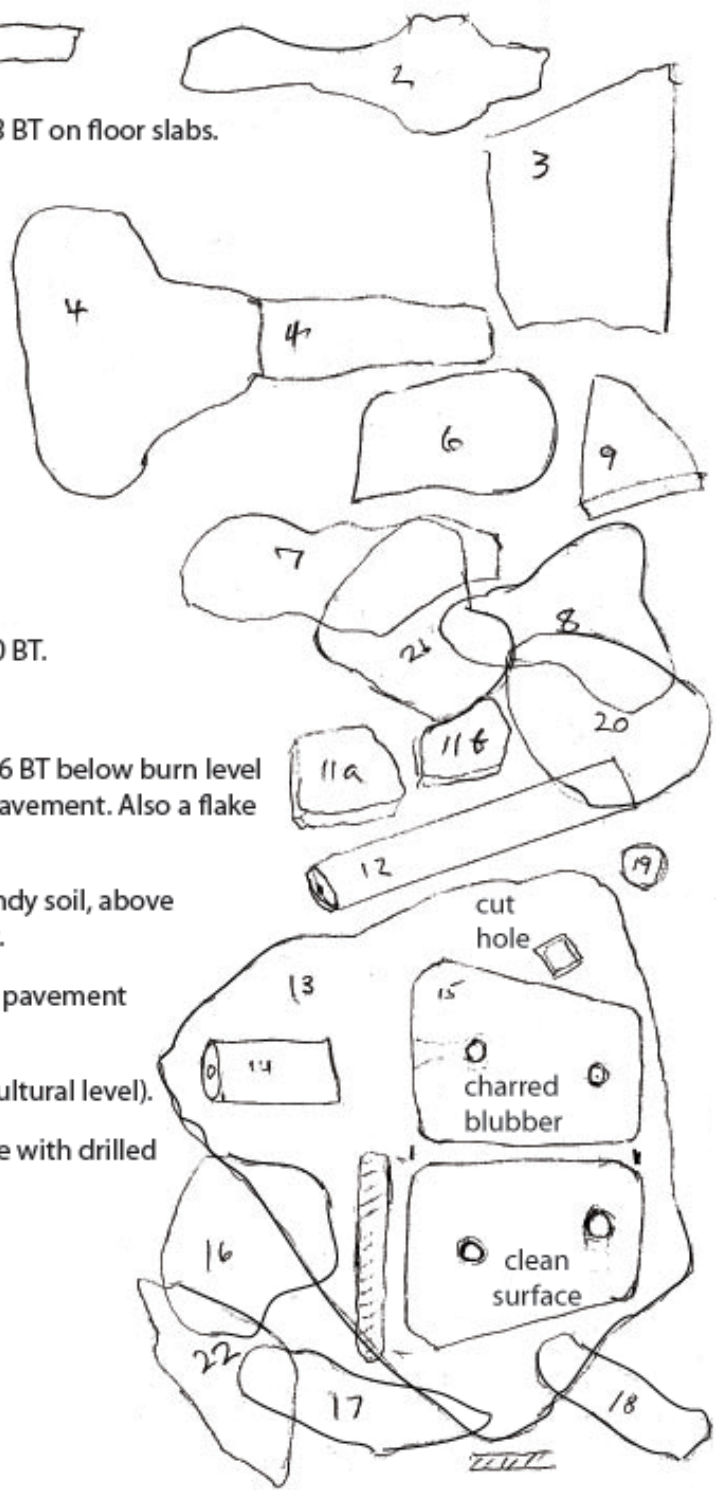
13. Piece of lead sheet, -113 BT on pavement (fishing sinker?)

14. Pipestem, -98 BT in charcoal (cultural level).

15. Rectangular piece of soapstone with drilled holes and lashing grooves.

16. Nail head, -119 BT.

17. Nail, -113 BT.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 18W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
18N 18W
WR

23. Nail (3 pieces), -120 BT between pavement stones.

24. Nail (2 pieces), -120 BT on pavement.

HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 18W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S4
18N 20W
WR

1. Iron in upper BE, -68 BT. (knife blade?)

2. Nail, -75 BT in upper BE.

3. Iron spike in brown/ charcoal soil on wall crest, -79 BT.

4. Whetstone (sandstone), -98 BT in BE.

5. Nail, -94 BT in BE.

6. Quartz strike-a-light, -107 BT.

7. Cylindrical lead sinker (?), -112 BT.

8. Iron sheet, -101 BT in black/ brown soil.

9. Pipe stem, -99 BE just above sterile sand.

10. Knife blade, encrusted, and rivet (2pieces), -100 BT in sandy BE.

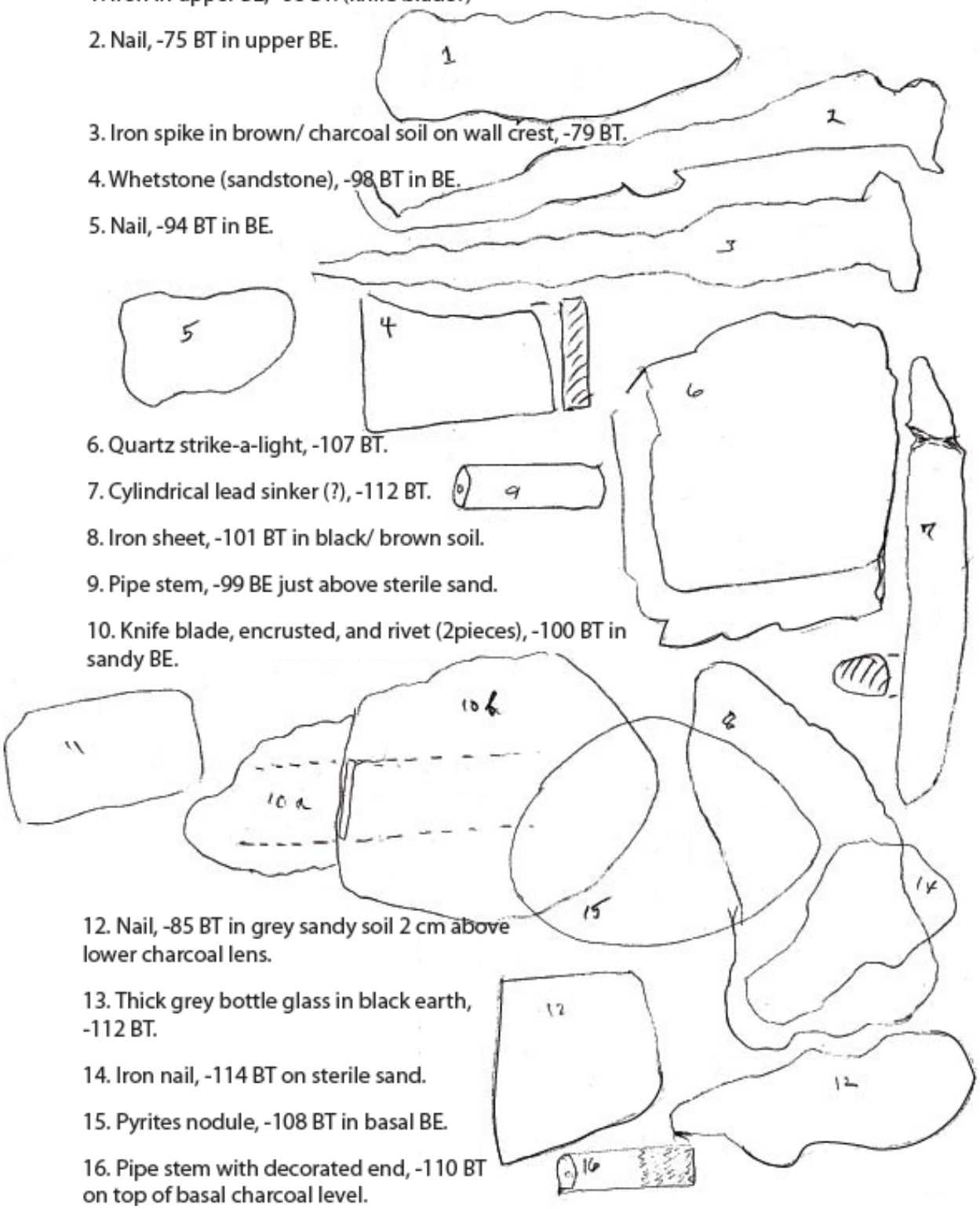
12. Nail, -85 BT in grey sandy soil 2 cm above lower charcoal lens.

13. Thick grey bottle glass in black earth, -112 BT.

14. Iron nail, -114 BT on sterile sand.

15. Pyrites nodule, -108 BT in basal BE.

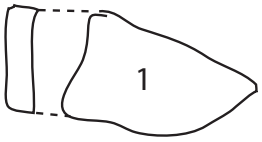
16. Pipe stem with decorated end, -110 BT on top of basal charcoal level.



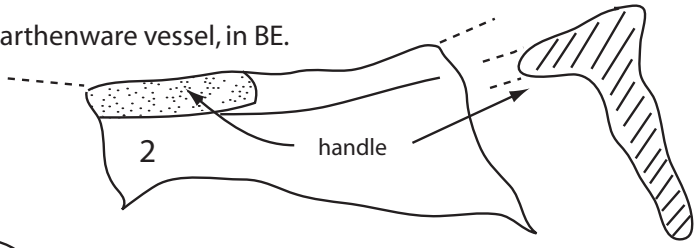
HH-1 Area 1 S4 18N 18W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S-4
TP 1
11-12 August 2009

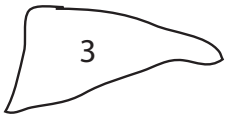
1. Brown earthenware, in BE with charcoal fragments.



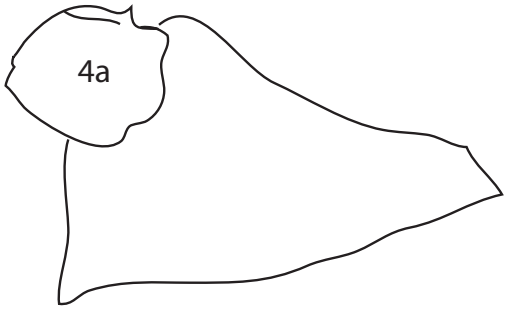
2. Rim and handle portion of a plain brown earthenware vessel, in BE.

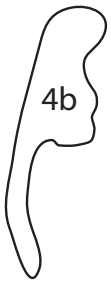


3. Small gray earthenware.

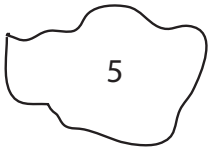


4. Gray earthenware with protrusion. (base for handle?)



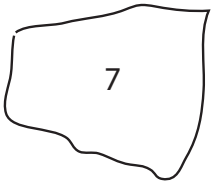


5. Iron nail fragment.

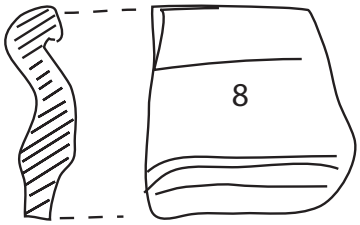


6. Iron nail fragment.

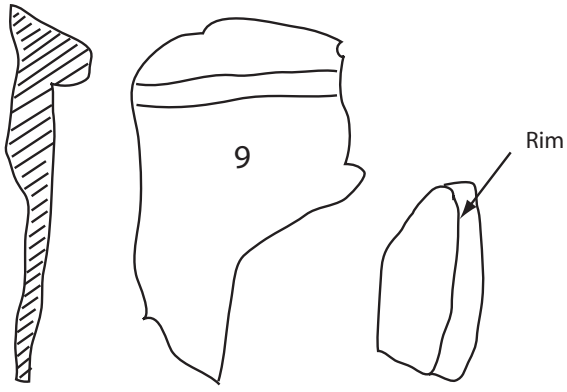
7. Gray stoneware



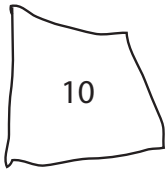
8. Plain ware in BE



9. Gray Stoneware



10. Gray Stoneware



HH-1 Area 1 S4 2009 TP1 2010 12N 20W artifact drawings.

HH -1 S-4
TP 1
12 August 2009

11. Gray Stoneware.

12. Iron knife blade (2 pieces), with rivets.

13 & 14. Whale bone.

15. Iron nail fragment.

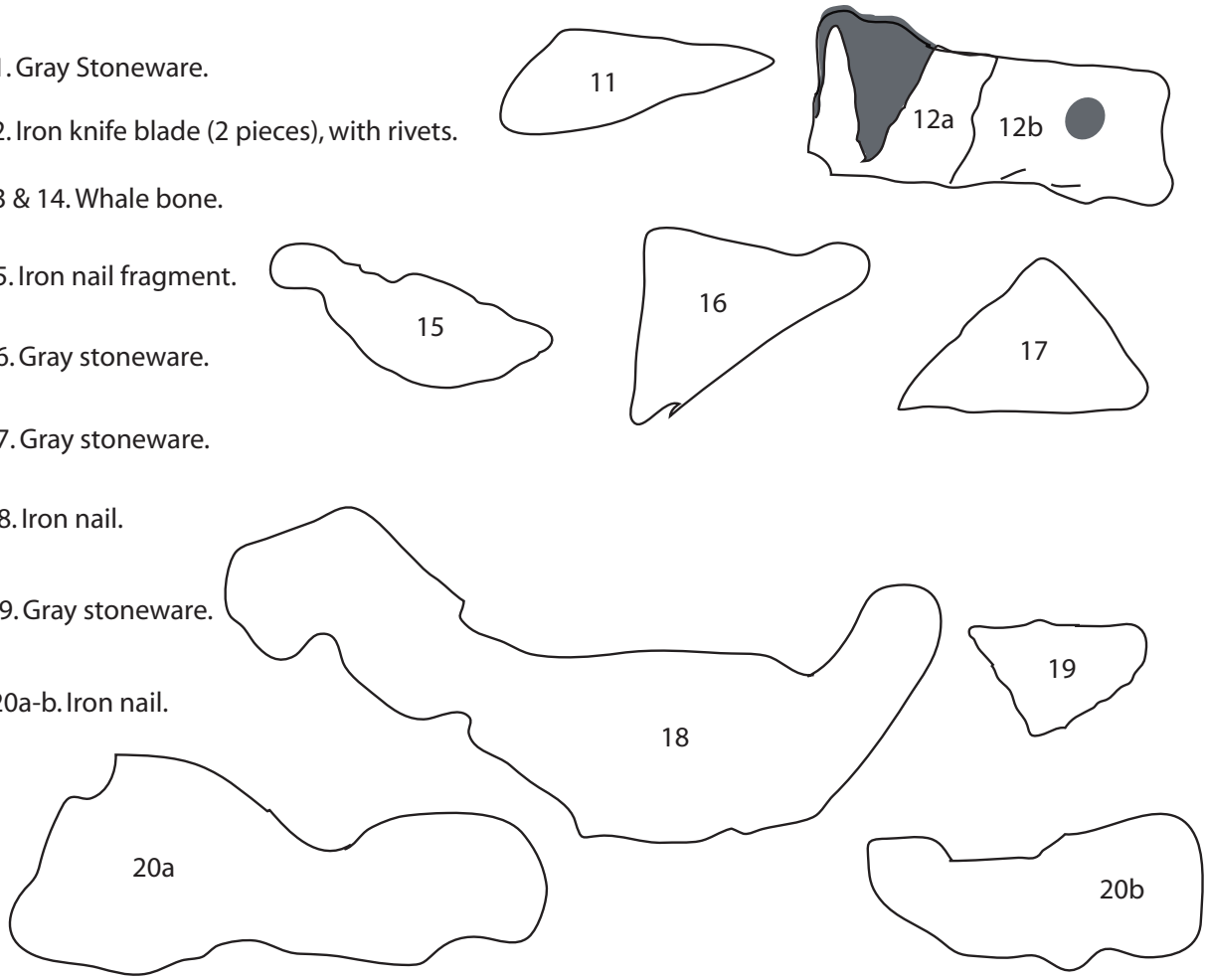
16. Gray stoneware.

17. Gray stoneware.

18. Iron nail.

19. Gray stoneware.

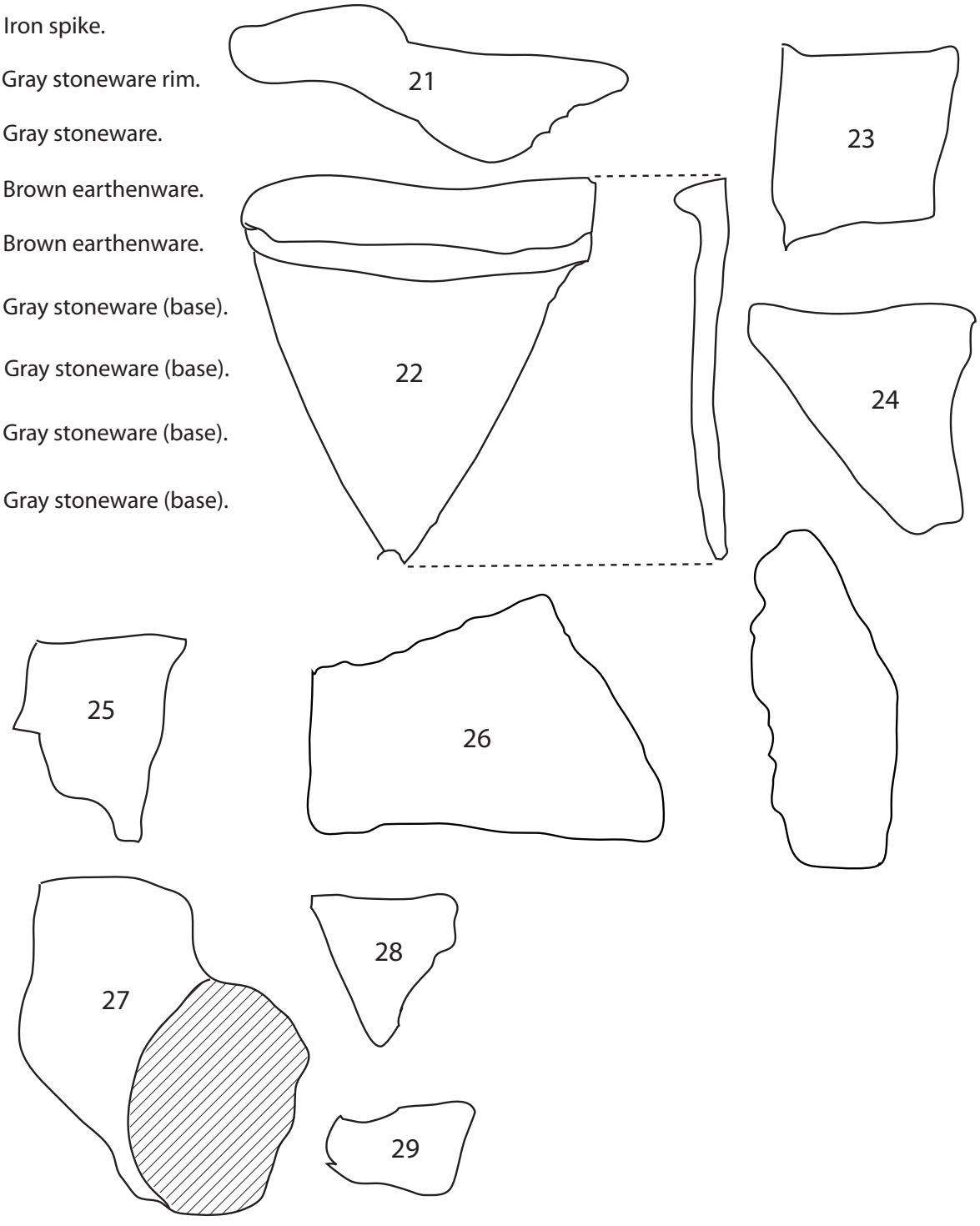
20a-b. Iron nail.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 2009 TP1 2010 12N 20W artifact drawings.

HH-1 S-4
TP 1
12 August 2009

21. Iron spike.
22. Gray stoneware rim.
23. Gray stoneware.
24. Brown earthenware.
25. Brown earthenware.
26. Gray stoneware (base).
27. Gray stoneware (base).
28. Gray stoneware (base).
29. Gray stoneware (base).



HH-1 Area 1 S4 2009 TP1 2010 12N 20W artifact drawings.

29. Iron nail oxidized fragment.

30. Iron fragment.

31. Iron spike.

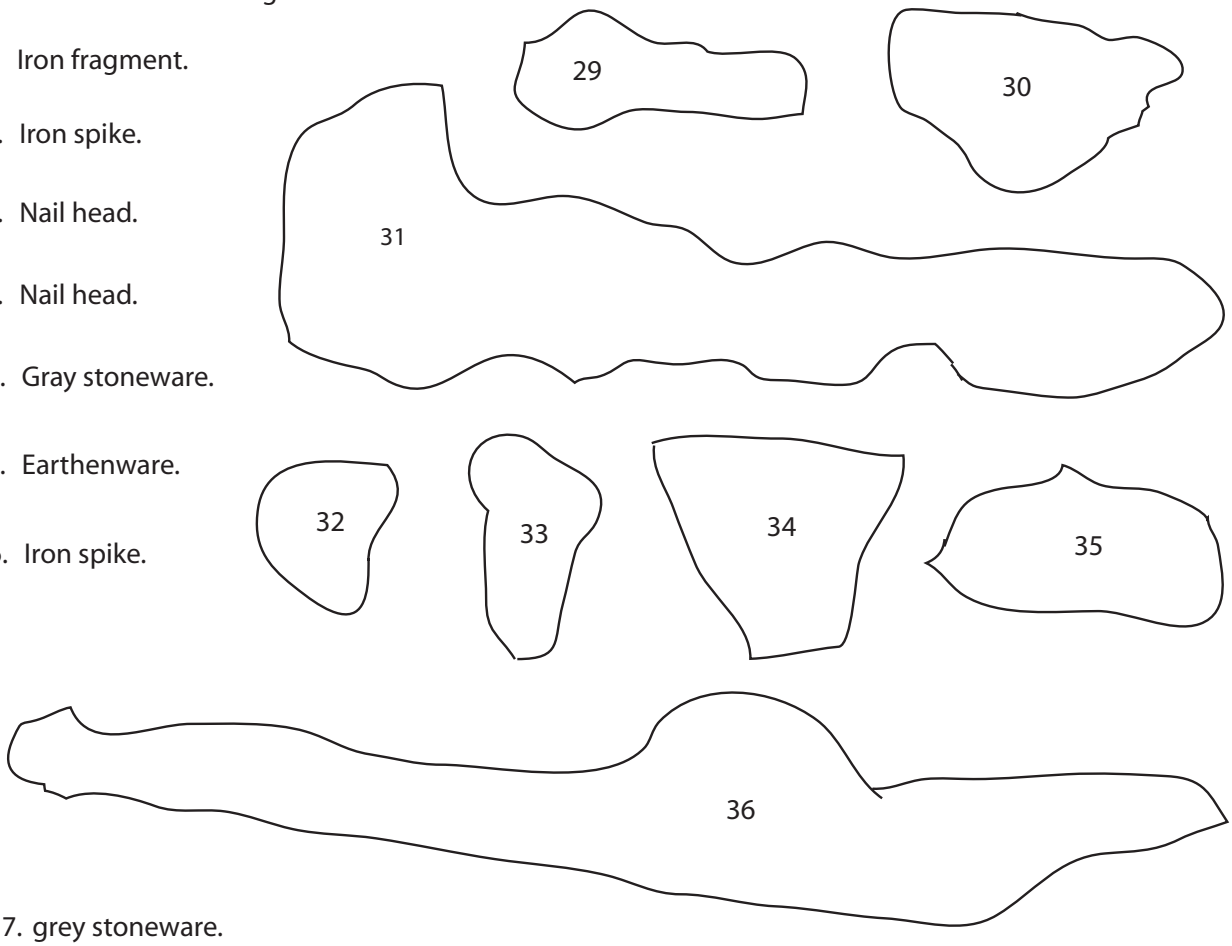
32. Nail head.

33. Nail head.

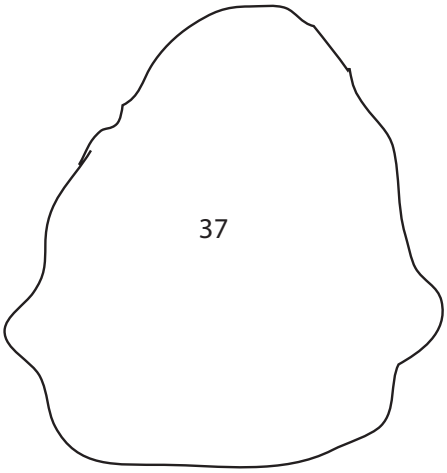
34. Gray stoneware.

35. Earthenware.

36. Iron spike.



37. grey stoneware.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 2009 TP1 2010 12N 20W artifact drawings.

38. Gray stoneware.

39. Gray stoneware.

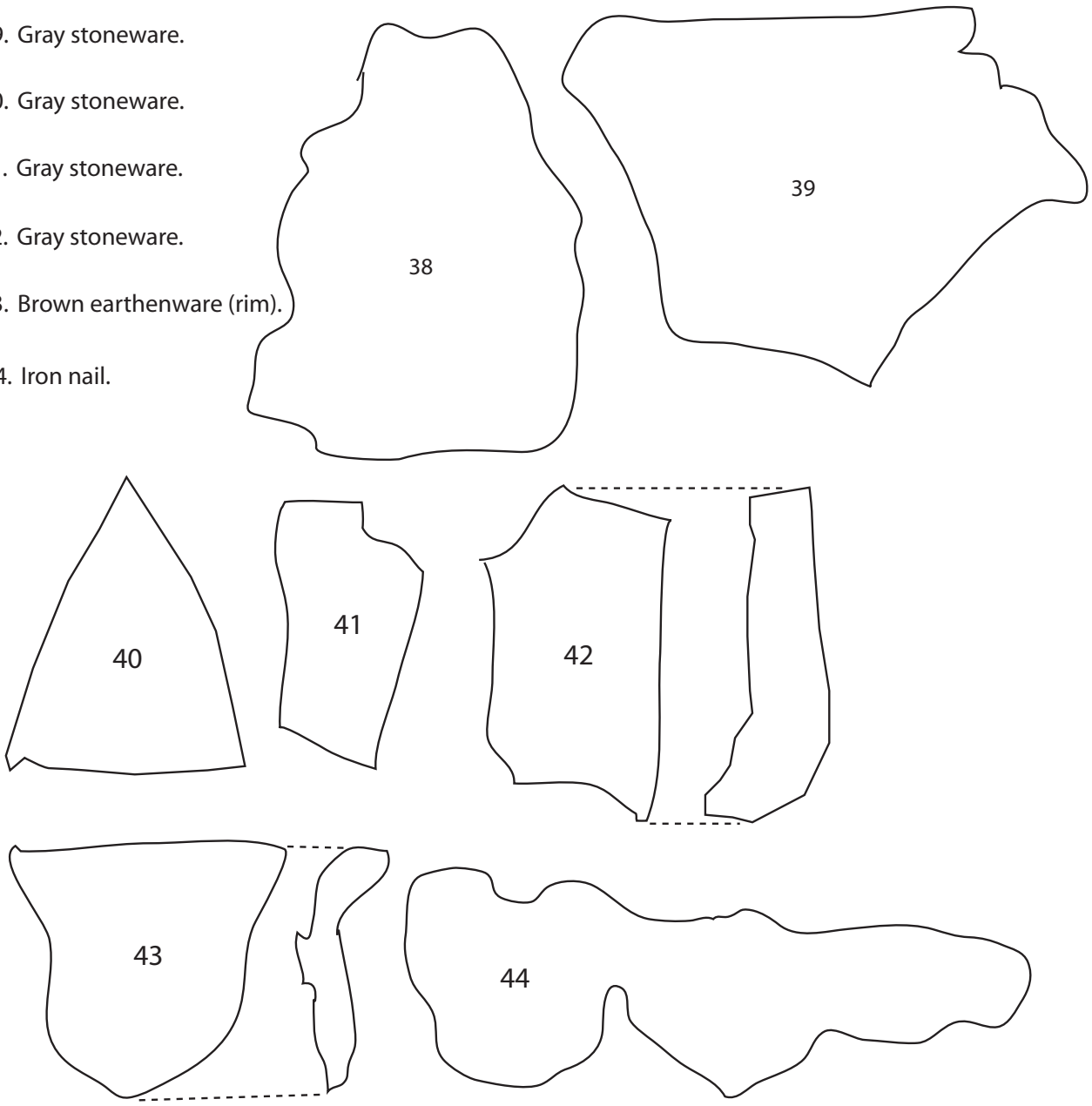
40. Gray stoneware.

41. Gray stoneware.

42. Gray stoneware.

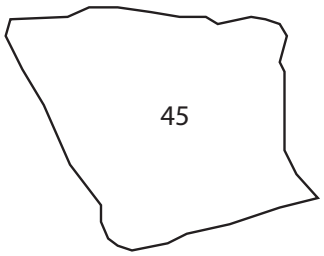
43. Brown earthenware (rim).

44. Iron nail.



HH-1 Area 1 S4 2009 TP1 2010 12N 20W artifact drawings.

45. Brown earthenware.



Note:

There is a tunnel entrance with paving at northeast & southeast ends of grid. In between, in the grid square, the east and west walls are collapsed, burying most of the paved tunnel entrance. Cultural layer is beneath these boulders as demonstrated by presence of roof tiles.

1. Clay pipe stem in BE. Larger stem and hole than those in Basque structures.

2. Metal (iron pot) fragment, in BE.

3. Iron nail, in BE.

4. Iron nail, in BE.

5. Semi-circle shaped piece of iron, in BE.

6. Rectangular piece of wood.
burned on one side, in BE. 1 cm thick.

7. Iron nail, in BE.

8. Iron nail, in BE.

9. Triangular piece of Basque tile, in BE. ~2 cm thick.

10. Piece of Basque tile. semi-pentagon shaped, in BE. ~ 2 cm thick.

11. Piece of Basque tile. semi-ellipse shape, in BE. ~1.5 cm thick.

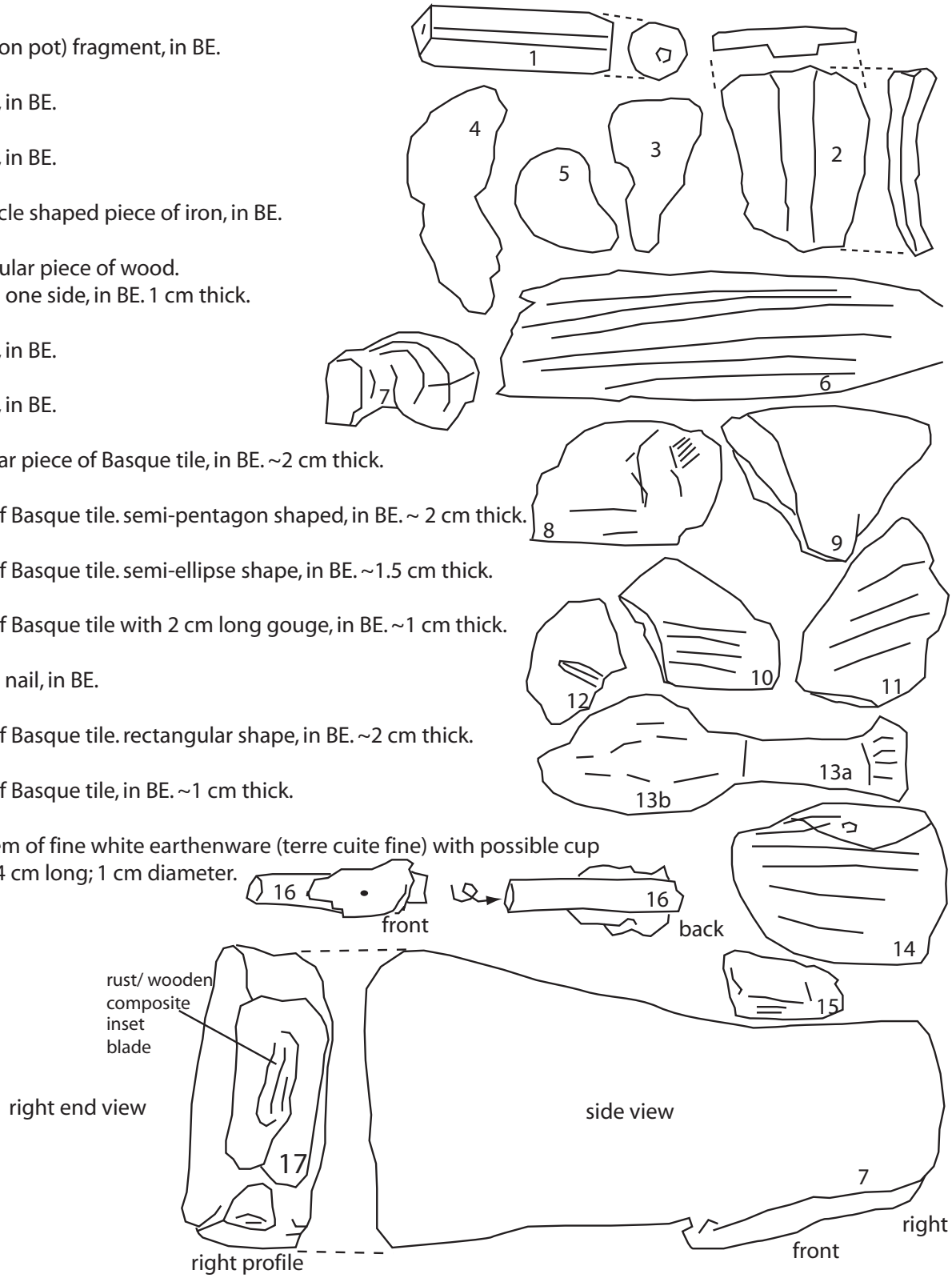
12. Piece of Basque tile with 2 cm long gouge, in BE. ~1 cm thick.

13a-b. Iron nail, in BE.

14. Piece of Basque tile. rectangular shape, in BE. ~2 cm thick.

15. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. ~1 cm thick.

16. Pipestem of fine white earthenware (terre cuite fine) with possible cup bottom. ~4 cm long; 1 cm diameter.



17. Lead handle with rust/wooden composite. possible axe blade or knife sharpener found lying atop entrance passage rocks. 2-4 cm thick.

HH-1 S4 2009 TP2 2010 16N 18W artifact drawings.

18. Iron nail with rust extensions onto rock, in BE.

19. Iron nail- cracked, in BE.

20. Iron nail, in BE.

21. Iron nail (2 pieces), in BE.

22. Green bottle glass shards (2 pieces), in charcoal layer, lying on sand.

23. 3 Iron nails in BE

24. Piece of green bottle glass. ~1.5 cm thick.

25. Lead bullet in BE. ~2 cm diameter.

26. Iron nail. connected to rocks by rust, in BE.

27. Iron nail, in BE.

28. Iron axe head, head pointing NE, found lying on pavement stones. 29 cm length; 12 cm width (at widest point).

29. Shard of black stoneware, found atop pavement stones. ~1 cm thick.

30. Piece of Basque tile, found in BE. ~1 cm thick.

31. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. 1 cm thick.

32. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. 1~2 cm thick.

33. Roll sheet lead sinker (possibly for nets), found in BE ~1 cm above pavement stones. 2 cm diameter.

34. Lead bullet, in BE. ~2 cm diameter.

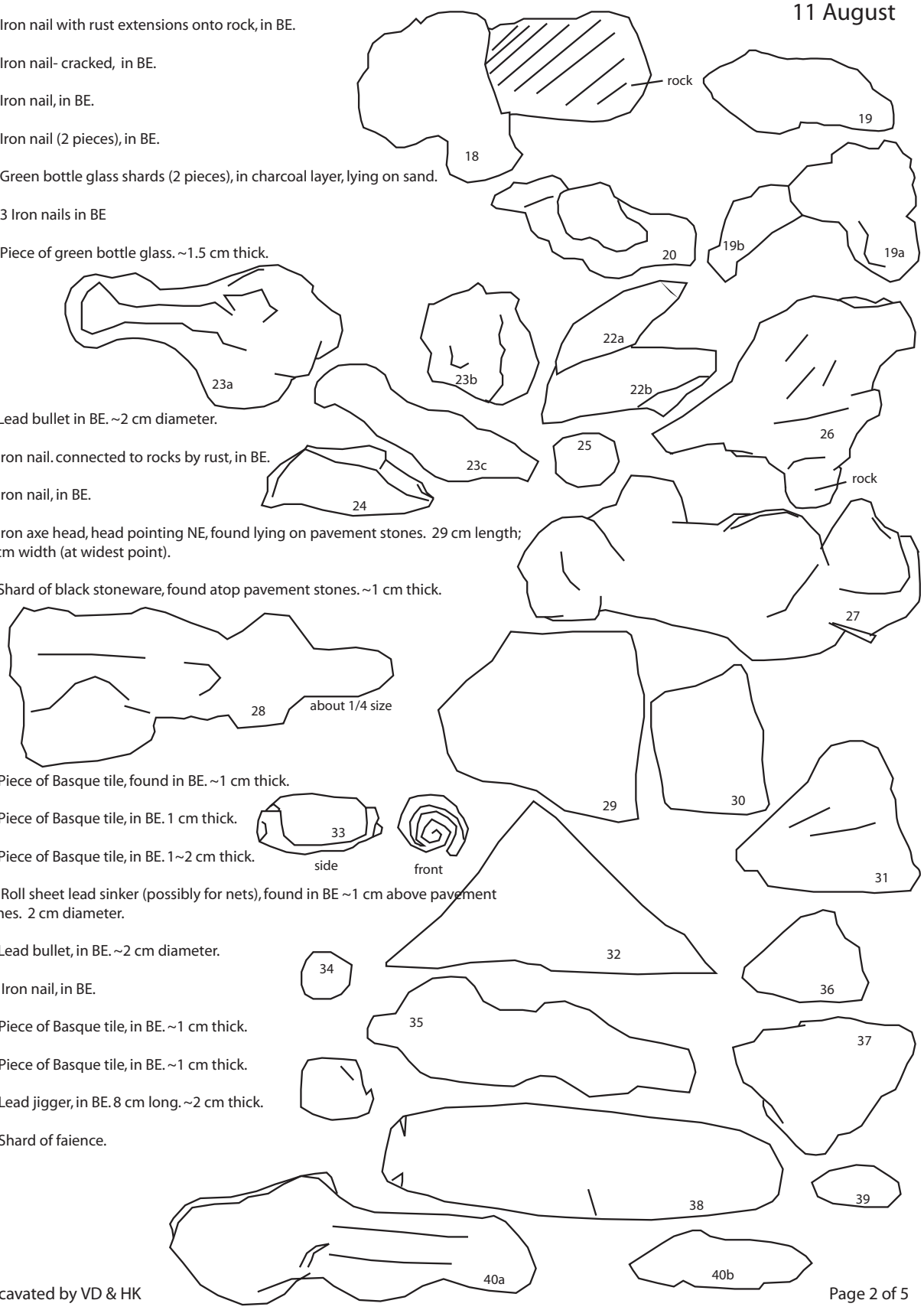
35. Iron nail, in BE.

36. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. ~1 cm thick.

37. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. ~1 cm thick.

38. Lead jigger, in BE. 8 cm long. ~2 cm thick.

39. Shard of faience.



Excavated by VD & HK

HH-1 S4 2009 TP2 2010 16N 18W artifact drawings.

41. Iron nail, in BE.

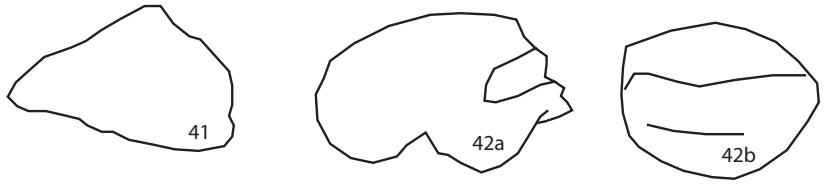
42. Iron nail (5 pieces), in BE.

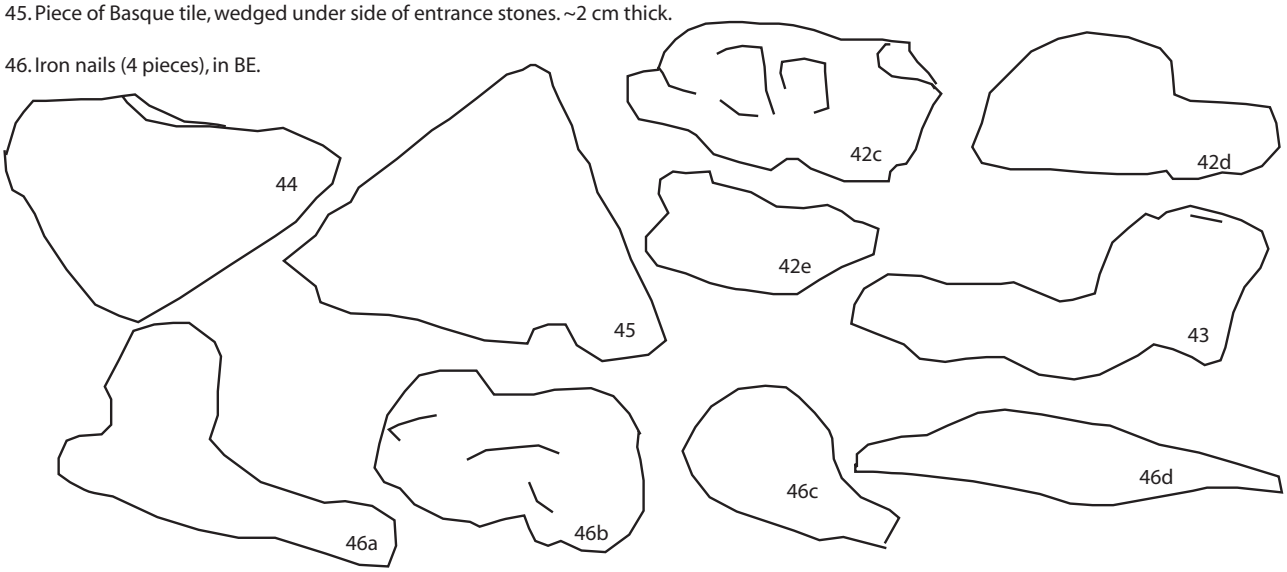
43. Iron nail, in BE.

44. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. ~0.5 cm thick.

45. Piece of Basque tile, wedged under side of entrance stones. ~2 cm thick.

46. Iron nails (4 pieces), in BE.

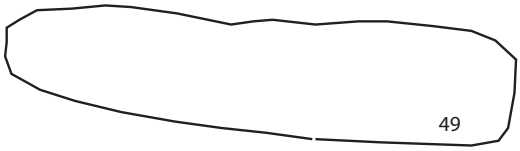


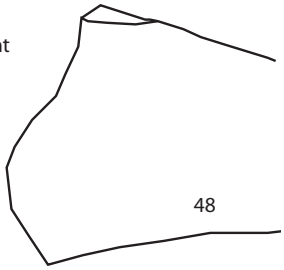


47. Ceramic (terre cuite blanche) pipestem, in BE under entrance stones, above pavement stones. ~1 cm diameter; ~2 cm length. (new bag)

48. Piece of Basque tile, in BE. ~1 cm thick.

49. Lead jiggerweight, in BE atop pavement stones. ~1cm diameter; 8 cm length.

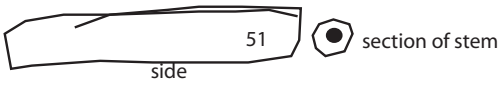


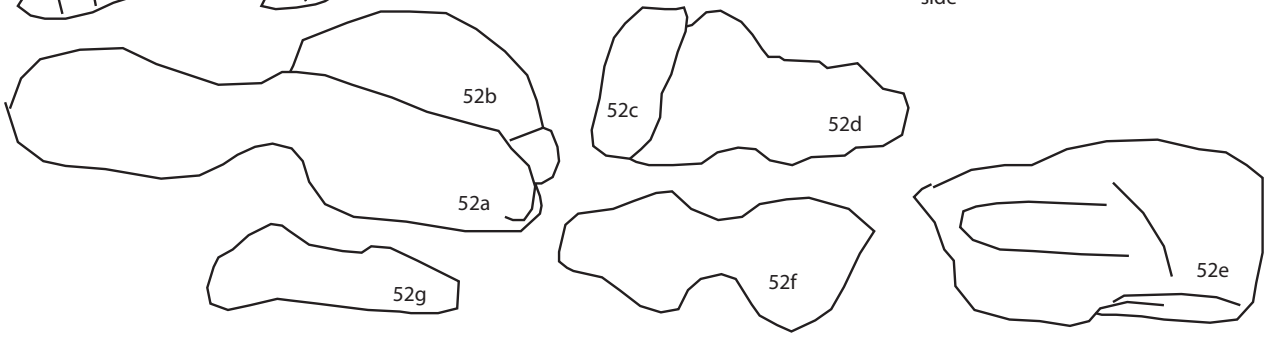


50. Piece of mussel shell, in BE. ~2 cm length.

51. Ceramic (terre cuite blanche) pipestem, found in BE. ~1 cm diameter; 5 cm length.

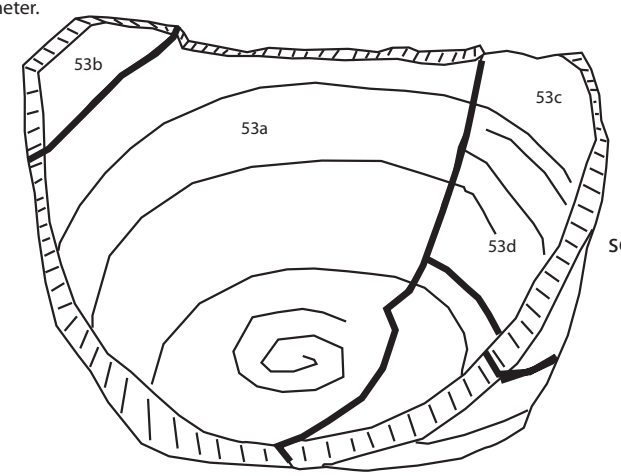
52. Iron nails (7 pieces), in BE.





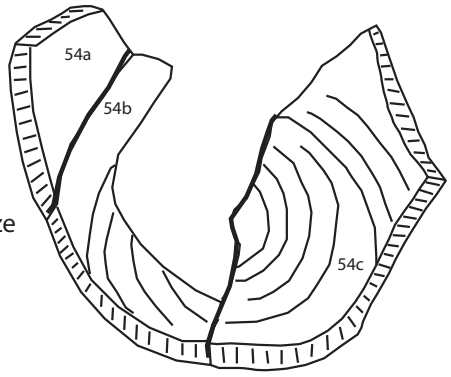
HH-1 S4 2009 TP2 2010 16N 18W artifact drawings.

53. Brown-grey stoneware (4 pieces). pieces fit to form bottom of pot. Found in BE under entrance passage rocks, above pavement stones. ~9 cm diameter.

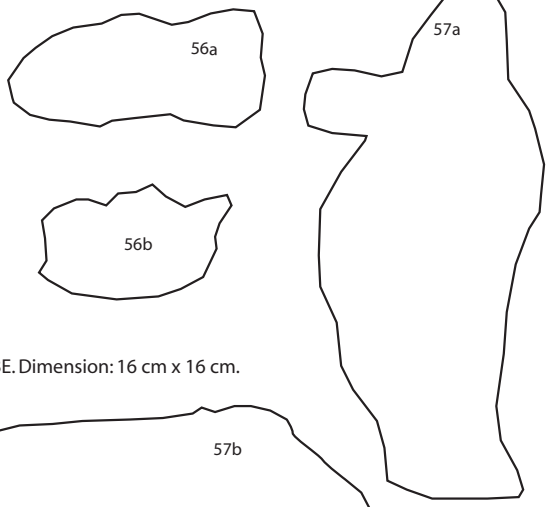


scale: 1/2 size

54. Brown-grey stoneware (3 pieces). pieces fit to form bottom of pot. Found in BE under entrance passage rocks, above pavement stones. ~9 cm diameter.



ca.1/2 size

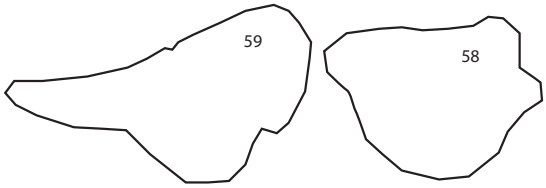


55. Pile of nails, location spans from above pavement to under pavement in BE. Dimension: 16 cm x 16 cm.

56. 2 Iron nails, in BE under pavement stones.

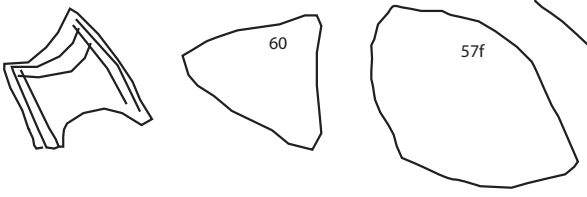
57. 6 Iron nails, in BE.

58. Iron nail, in BE under entrance passage rock.



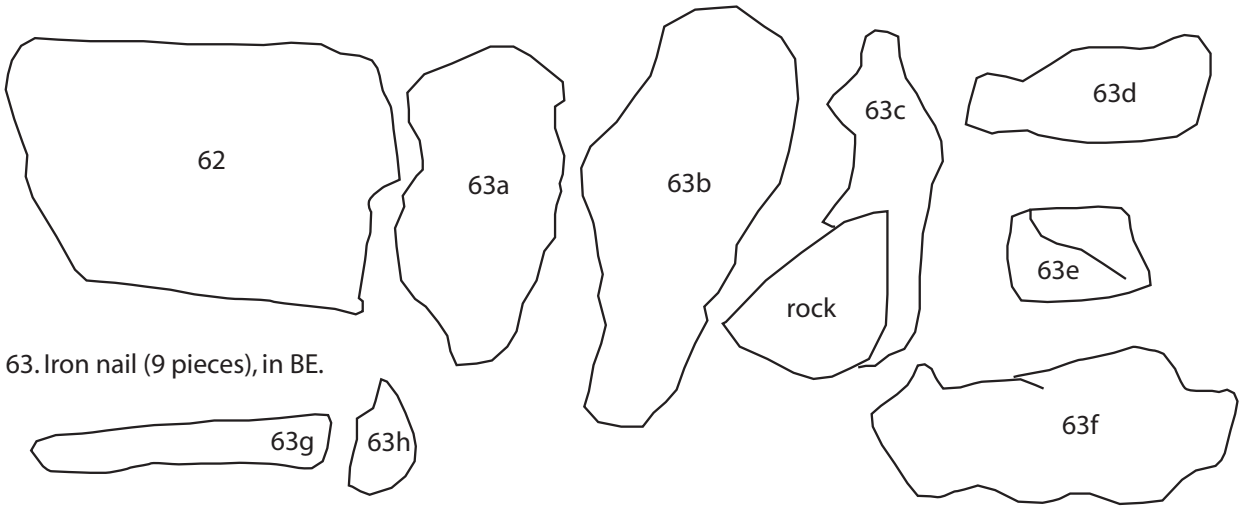
60. Piece of stoneware, in BE b/w pavement stones. ~0.5 cm thick.

61. Aquamarine bottle glass shard, in BE b/w pavement stones.



HH-1 S4 2009 TP2 2010 16N 18W artifact drawings.

62. Pot rim shard, in BE under entrance passage stones. same color as Basque tiles. ~1 cm thick.



63. Iron nail (9 pieces), in BE.

7 - 2010 Flat Island

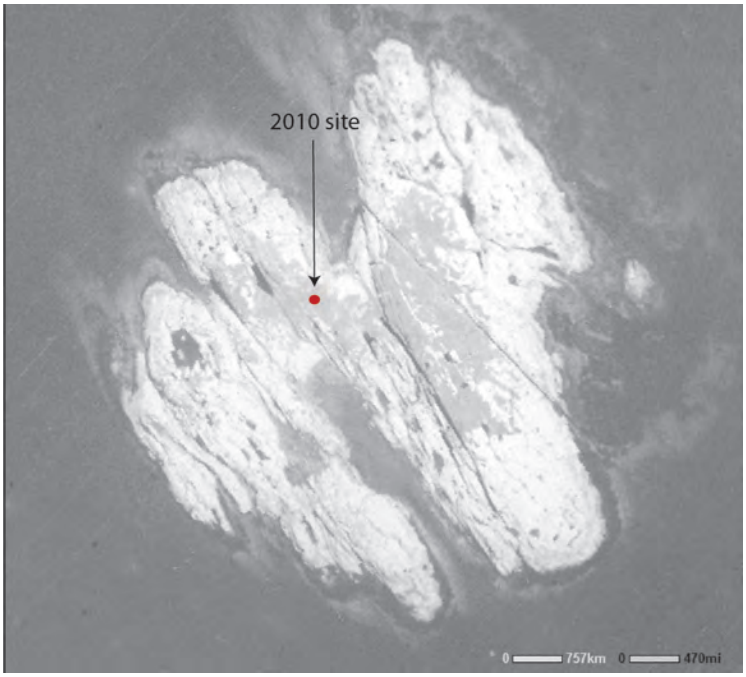


Fig. 7.01: Map of Flat Island (EeBq-1).

Site Name: Flat Island
Borden Number: EeBq-1
GPS: N50-45.301', W58-45.408'
Map Ref.: 12J/15 1:50,000
Culture: European (French?)
Tentative Dating: 18th - 19th c? unknown
Areal Extent of Site: 20x100 meters
Site Type/Seasonality: Summer/ fall?
Site Location: Nn ridge crest between SW and NE harbor coves, overlooking NE cove, about 50m from shore and 15m above sea level. This site was pointed out to us by Wilson Evans of Harrington Harbor, Quebec. Who knew the location from his wildlife surveys. We originally thought his report of 'rectangular structures' on an island far off-shore might indicated an Inuit settlement, so we went to inspect and found it to be European.
Description of Site: Six roughly square small sod dwelling foundations (see sketch map) covered with grass and tundra vegetation. Structures arranged along an east-west line at the ridge-top, with S-1 to S-6 from west to east. Crest-to-crest dimensions: S1 is 3x4m; S2 is 4.5x5m; S3 is 3.6x3.8m; S4 is 4x3.8m; S5 is 4x3.1m; S6 is 3.5x3.1m. 40x40cm test pits were excavated in S1 (empty); S4 (empty), and S6 had 18/19C ceramics, rotten wood floor, and charcoal. Structures appear to have had wood planked floors and probably wood sides, excavated into the ground 20cm deep and insulated with sods around outside of walls.
Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Peaty soil about 20-30cm from surface to house interior floor.
Vegetation: Surface vegetation is tundra and grass.
Raw Materials: ceramics, wood, charcoal in S6 only.
Collection Procedure: Test pits excavated by trowel.
Samples Taken: Yes, collected ceramics from S6
Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit ?): excellent single short one-season occupation by a group of fishermen/families. The site is undisturbed and would be easy to excavate.
Color slides: digital photos of structures, surroundings and artifacts.
Surveyed by: William Fitzhugh, Lauren Marr, Perry Colbourne
Date: 14 August 2010

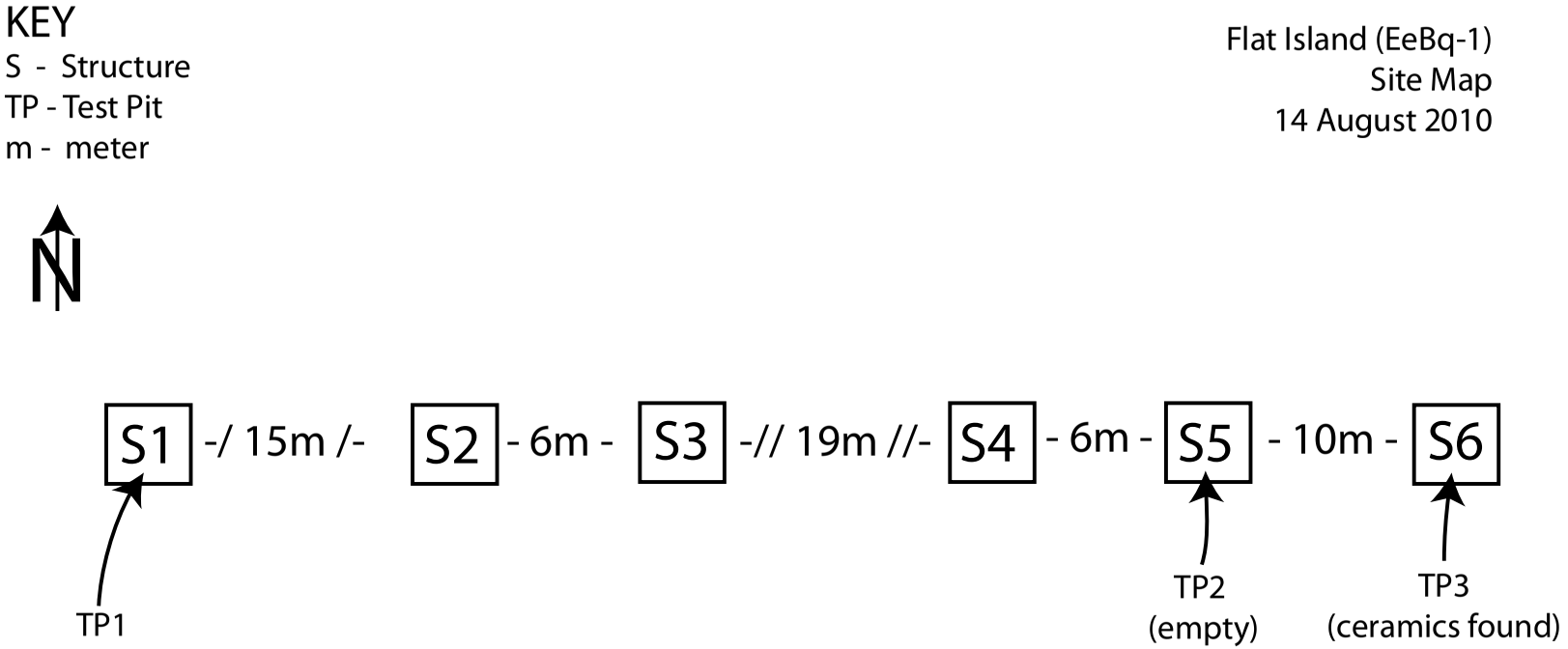


Fig. 7.02:Flat Island site map.

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Appendix 1:
LNS 2010 Artifact Catalog

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbour 1
Borden Code No.: EdBt-3
Date of Collection: 2010-08
Date of Inventory: 2011-03

Provenience	Classification Number	Object Name	Picture Number	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness (cm)	Weight (g)	Remarks	Field Number	Specific treatment and analysis
12N 12W	EdBt-3:4002	3 Nails		3						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4003								from below inuit floor	Charcoal Sample	
12N 14W	EdBt-3:4004	thin green blue glass	4004				0.15		drinking glass?	1	
	EdBt-3:4005	Pipe	4005-1, 4005-2, 4005-3, 4005-4			3.00 x 1.2 (dia)				2	Typological analysis recommended
	EdBt-3:4006	Pyrite nodule	4006			3.8 x 3.7		80		8	
	EdBt-3:4007	Marmite sherd	4007-1, 4007-2				0.45		with roller check design	12	
	EdBt-3:4008	Blue and white glaze fragment	4008						similar to other glaze pieces (white/blue) found in entryway and other square associated with the dwelling	15	
	EdBt-3:4009	Blue and white glaze fragment	4009						#14 on bag	21	
	EdBt-3:4010	Stoneware sherd	4010				0.4			22	
	EdBt-3:4011	Nails/nail fragments	4011	16 nails and fragments						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4012	Charcoal Sample								Charcoal Sample	
12N 16W	EdBt-3:4013	Pipestem	4013							1	
	EdBt-3:4014	earthenware sherd	4014				0.85		with white salt like glaze	7	
	EdBt-3:4015	earthenware pot bottom	4015-1, 4015-2			1.3 x 1.5 (dia)			with yellow glaze	8	
	EdBt-3:4016	Blue glaze fragment	4016							11	
	EdBt-3:4017	7 Nails	4017	7						Nails	
14N 12W	EdBt-3:4018	Knife blade	4018			7.5 x 3.5		15		3	
	EdBt-3:4019	Mica	4019						2 pieces	7	
	EdBt-3:4020	Green glass sherd	4020				0.45			8	
	EdBt-3:4021	9 nails	4021	13 pieces						Nails	
14N 14W	EdBt-3:4022	soapstone cooking pot	4022-1, 4022-2					1495	found on the 14N line inside of pot facing up rim to the west on 2cm of BE, under BE is sterile; two grooves on the top of the rim one on the side.	10	
	EdBt-3:4023	Pyrite nodule	4023							4	
	EdBt-3:4024	Pyrite nodule	4023 to 4028-1, 4023 to 4028-2, 4023 to 4028-3							18	
	EdBt-3:4025	Pyrite nodule	4023 to 4028-1, 4023 to 4028-2, 4023 to 4028-3							19	
	EdBt-3:4026	Pyrite nodule	4023 to 4028-1, 4023 to 4028-2, 4023 to 4028-3							25	
	EdBt-3:4027	Pyrite nodule	4023 to 4028-1, 4023 to 4028-2, 4023 to 4028-3							30	
	EdBt-3:4028	Pyrite nodule	4023 to 4028-1, 4023 to 4028-2, 4023 to 4028-3							33	
	EdBt-3:4029	Pyrite nodule (taken to smithsonian for sampling)								45	
	EdBt-3:4030	corroded lead							encased in organic skin (baleen?)	6	
	EdBt-3:4031	blue green glass sherd	4031				0.28		square bottle fragment	27	
	EdBt-3:4032	pipe bowl	4032			3.8 x 1.75				28	
	EdBt-3:4033	thick olive green bottle glass	4033				1.0			31	
	EdBt-3:4034	Brown earthenware ceramic with rimsherd	4034-1, 4034-2				0.62			42	
	EdBt-3:4035	folded iron piece								48	
	EdBt-3:4036	Blue glass bead	4036			0.4	0.2	0.02		50	
	EdBt-3:4037	35 nails (42 pieces)	4037	42 pieces						Nails	X-Ray analysis for biggest concretions
14N 16W	EdBt-3:4038	grey stoneware vessel base	4038-1, 4038-2, 4038-3, 4038-4						grey exterior brown interior	44	
	EdBt-3:4039	glass bottle base	4039-1, 4039-2, 4039-3, 4039-4						large square green glass; no marks	38	
	EdBt-3:4040	Knife blade	4040						not photographed too fragmented	32	
	EdBt-3:4041	Knife handle	4041						not photographed too fragmented/ 6 pieces	33	
	EdBt-3:4042	fragment of blue glaze							not photographed too decayed	13	
	EdBt-3:4043	white glaze EW fragment					0.45		not photographed too decayed	55	
	EdBt-3:4044	Not an artifact	4044						not an artifact; previously thought to be a bead	54	
	EdBt-3:4045	green glass bottle	4045				0.45		square rectangle shape	3	
	EdBt-3:4046	earthenware sherd	4046 a-b						2 pieces (a-b)	6	
	EdBt-3:4047	grindstone							sandstone large block 18 cm long 4 cm thick (not collected)	7	
	EdBt-3:4048	glass bead	4048			0.8	0.7	0.45	maroon outer black interior	8	
	EdBt-3:4049	thin glass sherd	4049				0.18		clear	9	
	EdBt-3:4050	earthenware sherd							with white glaze	10	
	EdBt-3:4051	iron key fragment	4051			3.0 x 1.3		2.4	possibly a key	11	
	EdBt-3:4052	clay pipestem	4052			2.05 x 0.8 (dia)				12	
	EdBt-3:4053	fragment of blue glaze	4053				0.1		5 pieces: 2 white + 3 blue	13	
	EdBt-3:4054	iron boat hook	4054			19.5 x 1.9 (dia)		120		14	
	EdBt-3:4055	pipestem	4055			2.3 x 0.7 (dia)				15	
	EdBt-3:4056	Brown earthenware					0.8			16	
	EdBt-3:4057	Pyrite nodule	4057					208		17	
	EdBt-3:4058	pipestem	4058			2.25 x 1 (dia)				20	
	EdBt-3:4059	glass bead	409			0.9	0.7	0.35	1/2 black and white	21	
	EdBt-3:4060	green glass sherd					0.4			27	
	EdBt-3:4061	pyrite nodule	4061					160		28	
	EdBt-3:4062	white glaze fragment								30	
	EdBt-3:4063	thin goblet glass	4063							31	
	EdBt-3:4064	pyrite nodule	4064					71		35	
	EdBt-3:4065	pyrite nodule	4065					100		36	

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbour 1
Borden Code No.: EdBt-3
Date of Collection: 2010-08
Date of Inventory: 2011-03

Provenience	Classification Number	Object Name	Picture Number	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness (cm)	Weight (g)	Remarks	Field Number	Specific treatment and analysis
	EdBt-3:4066	pipestem	4066-1, 4066-2			1.3 x 1 (dia)				37	
	EdBt-3:4067	clear glass sherd	4067							40	
	EdBt-3:4068	white glazed earthenware	4068-1, 4068-2, 4068-3				0.45			45	
	EdBt-3:4069	clear glass sherd								47	
	EdBt-3:4070	glass bead	4070			1.65	0.4	1.80	1/2 black glass bead with lengthwise red and white stripes	53	
	EdBt-3:4071	white glazed earthenware	4071							55	
	EdBt-3:4072	Pyrites nodule	4072					100		56	
	EdBt-3:4073	green bottle glass	4073				0.8			57	
	EdBt-3:4074	blue glass seed bead	4074			0.3	0.2	0.1	1/2 blue glass	58	
	EdBt-3:4075	pyrite fragments	4075					18	2 pieces	59	
	EdBt-3:4076	folded copper piece	4076			2.7 x 1.5		2.8		60	
	EdBt-3:4077	black and white pattern bead	4077-1, 4077-2			1.2	0.7	1.25	found on pavement/ complete ceramique bead	61	
	EdBt-3:4078	Blue glass bead	4078			0.4	0.2	0.5	found between pavement/ complete glass bead	62	
	EdBt-3:4079	white glaze	4079			1.1 x 0.6			found between pavement	63	
	EdBt-3:4080	21 nails	4080	30 pieces						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4081	tan clay pipe stem fragment	4081			4.35 x 0.8 (dia)			found in black earth	3	
	EdBt-3:4082	pocket knife	4082			8.3 x 1.8			iron folding pocket knife, blade and fragments	4	
	EdBt-3:4083	white glazed earthenware	4083				0.8			5	
	EdBt-3:4084	grey stoneware sherd	4084				0.4		found in midden earth	10	
	EdBt-3:4085	pipe stem	4085			6.05 x 1.05 (dia)			found in black earth	12	
	EdBt-3:4086	white glaze fragments	4086 a-b, 4086-4087	2					2 pieces (a-b)	13	
	EdBt-3:4087	white glaze fragment	4087, 4086-4087							17	
	EdBt-3:4088	clay pipe	4088			4.2 x 1.2 (dia max)			"last smoke" with faired downstem in black soil	19	
	EdBt-3:4089	tan earthenware with white glaze	4089-1, 4089-2				0.65		badly eroded	20	
	EdBt-3:4090	clear glass fragment	4090						bubbly in lower black earth above charcoal soil	27	
	EdBt-3:4091	pyrite nodule	4091						found in lower black earth	31	
14N 18W	EdBt-3:4092	lead rod	4092					40	found in black earth	34	
	EdBt-3:4093	brown earthenware sherd	4093				0.7			35	
	EdBt-3:4094	white glaze fragment								36	
	EdBt-3:4095	Brown earthenware sherd	4095							37	
	EdBt-3:4096	Brown earthenware sherd	4096							38	
	EdBt-3:4097	Brown earthenware sherd	4097							39	
	EdBt-3:4098	Brown earthenware sherd	4098							40	
	EdBt-3:4099	Brown earthenware sherd	4099							41	
	EdBt-3:4100	Brown earthenware sherd	4100							42	
	EdBt-3:4101	Brown earthenware sherd	4101							45	
	EdBt-3:4102	Lead nodule (sinker?)	4102					53		48	
	EdBt-3:4103	light blue and white glaze fragment	4103							49	
	EdBt-3:4104	brown earthenware sherd	4104							52	
	EdBt-3:4105	32 nails	4105-1, 4105-2	35 pieces						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4106	Charcoal Sample								Charcoal Sample	
14N 20W	EdBt-3:4107	iron knife handle								1	
	EdBt-3:4108	white glaze flake	4108-1, 4108-2							2	
	EdBt-3:4109	whetstone (rectangular)	4109-1, 4109-2			5.7 x 2.6 x 1.8				10	
	EdBt-3:4110	grey stoneware sherd	4110				0.5		grey interior brown exterior	12	
	EdBt-3:4111	worked whalebone knife handle	4111			6.9 x 2.0 x 1.0			with notch	13	
	EdBt-3:4112	grey stoneware sherd	4112-1, 4112-2				0.4			17	
	EdBt-3:4113	pipestem	4113							18	
	EdBt-3:4114	brown earthenware sherd	4114							19	
	EdBt-3:4115	brown earthenware sherd	4115				0.5			20	
	EdBt-3:4116	scorched ceramic	4116				0.65			21	
	EdBt-3:4117	brown earthenware sherd	4117				0.45			23	
	EdBt-3:4118	brown earthenware sherd	4118				0.5			24	
	EdBt-3:4119	lead weight	4119-1, 4119-2					41		25	
	EdBt-3:4120	brown earthenware sherds	4120 a, 4120 b	2 pieces						26	
	EdBt-3:4121	grey stoneware sherd	4121				0.4			27	
	EdBt-3:4122	brown earthenware	4122				0.45			29	
	EdBt-3:4123	grey stoneware sherd	4123				0.5			31	
	EdBt-3:4124	grey stoneware sherd	4124-1, 4124-2				0.5			32	
	EdBt-3:4125	brown earthenware	4125 a, 4125 d				0.75			33	
	EdBt-3:4126	grey stoneware sherd	4126 a-b-c-d-e	5 pieces			0.5			34	
	EdBt-3:4127	grey stoneware sherd	4127 a-b	2 pieces			0.35			35	
	EdBt-3:4128	grey stoneware sherd	4128				0.45			38	
	EdBt-3:4129	grey stoneware sherd	4129	2 pieces			0.5		39a is missing; 39b is a rock (not an artifact)	39	
	EdBt-3:4130	grey stoneware sherd	4130							40	
	EdBt-3:4131	brown earthenware sherd	4131				0.5			41	
	EdBt-3:4132	brown earthenware sherd	4132				0.45			42	
	EdBt-3:4133	grey stoneware sherd	4133				0.45			43	
	EdBt-3:4134	grey stoneware sherd	4134				0.45			44	
	EdBt-3:4135	nail cemented to a piece of grey stoneware	4135							46	
	EdBt-3:4136	grey stoneware sherd	4136				0.35			48	
	EdBt-3:4137	brown earthenware sherds	4137a, 4137 b	4 pieces			0.6			49	
	EdBt-3:4138	grey stoneware sherd	4138				0.4			50	
	EdBt-3:4139	grey stoneware sherd	4139-1, 4139-2				0.5			51	
	EdBt-3:4140	brown earthenware sherd	4140				0.6			52	

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbour 1
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Provenience	Classification Number	Object Name	Picture Number	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness (cm)	Weight (g)	Remarks	Field Number	Specific treatment and analysis
	EdBt-3:4141	brown earthenware sherd	4141				0.5			53	
	EdBt-3:4142	brown earthenware sherd	4142				0.55			54	
	EdBt-3:4143	brown earthenware sherd	4143 a, 4143 a-b, 4143 b				0.85			55	
	EdBt-3:4144	brown earthenware sherd	4144				0.5			56	
	EdBt-3:4145	grey stoneware sherd	4145				0.4			57	
	EdBt-3:4146	grey stoneware sherd	4146				0.65			58	
	EdBt-3:4147	brown earthenware sherd	4147							59	
	EdBt-3:4148	18 nails	4148	19 pieces						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4149	grindstone fragment	4149-1, 4149-2, 4149-3				1.65			3	
	EdBt-3:4150	brown earthenware sherd	4150-1, 4150-2				0.5			6	
	EdBt-3:4151	brown earthenware sherd	4151-1, 4151-2, 4151-3			6.0 (long)	0.7		vessel rim with broken strap handle?	7	
16N 14W	EdBt-3:4152	pyrite nodule	4152-1, 4152-2, 4152-3, 4152-4					420		11	
	EdBt-3:4153	pipestem	4153			3.65 x 0.95				16	
	EdBt-3:4154	brown earthenware sherd					0.45			23	
	EdBt-3:4155	mica	4155							28	
	EdBt-3:4156	22 nails	4156	25 pieces						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4157	clay pipestem	4157			2.45 x 0.9				1	
	EdBt-3:4158	iron sinker	4158-1, 4158-2			6.2 x 3.4 x 2.2		85		4	
	EdBt-3:4159	sounding lead	4159-1, 4159-2			5,2 x 3.8 x 3.0		650		5	
	EdBt-3:4160	long iron rod with encrustations								9	
	EdBt-3:4161	piece of iron rod?								10	
	EdBt-3:4162	pipestem	4162			2.25 x 0.8 (dia)				20	
	EdBt-3:4163	thin greenish glass	4163				0.08			48	
	EdBt-3:4164	gray stoneware encrusted to a nail	4164			5.3 x 3.4		15.2	fabric components included	50	
	EdBt-3:4165	pipestem	4165			2.8 x 1.0 (dia)				55	
	EdBt-3:4166	brown earthenware sherd	4166				0.5	25		58	
	EdBt-3:4167	grindstone fragment	4167 a-b-c-1, 4167 a-b-c-2				1.2			60	
	EdBt-3:4168	lead jigger	4168-1, 4168-2, 4168-3, 4168-4, 4168-5			5.5 x 2.5 x 2.0		160	this is fabric components in the attach hole of the jigger weight	30	
	EdBt-3:4169	lead sinker or chisel worked piece	4169-1, 4169-2, 4169-3			2.5 x 2.5 x 2.0		70		38	
	EdBt-3:4170	worked lead with chisel marks	4170			2.6 x 2.4 x 2.0		35		39	
	EdBt-3:4171	worked lead sinker?	4171-1, 4171-2, 4171-3, 4171-4			3.7 x 2.1 x 2		60	drilled and grooved	40	
16N 16W	EdBt-3:4172	grooved lead sinker	4172			2.6 x 2.5 x 1.7		40		42	
	EdBt-3:4173	rectangular grindstone							broken at SE end not collected	43	
	EdBt-3:4174	tiny pink bead	4174				0.2	0.02	is there a plastic bead?	62	
	EdBt-3:4175	sounding weight lead	4175			6.25 x 4.0 (dia)				64	
	EdBt-3:4176	bubbly green blue glass	4176				0.25			67	
	EdBt-3:4177	mica sheet	4177-4178-4179							68	
	EdBt-3:4178	mica sheet	4177-4178-4179							69	
	EdBt-3:4179	mica sheet	4177-4178-4179							70	
	EdBt-3:4180	bent iron fragment	4180							71	
	EdBt-3:4181	whalebone shaft with riveted iron blade remenant	4181			4.3 x 1.7		3		73	
	EdBt-3:4182	pyrite nodule	4182				3 (dia)	60		75	
	EdBt-3:4183	bent sheet of lead	4183					4.1		76	
	EdBt-3:4184	pipestem	4184			4.5 x 0.8 (dia)				83	
	EdBt-3:4185	pipestem	4185			3.8 x 0.75				88	
	EdBt-3:4186	Charcoal sample								Charcoal Sample	
	EdBt-3:4187	64 nails	4187-1, 4187-2, 4187-3, 4187-4	84 pieces						nails	
	EdBt-3:4188	Sheet of lead	4188-1, 4188-2, 4188-3					25		1	
	EdBt-3:4189	Pipestem	4189			6.2 x 1.0				11	
18N 16W	EdBt-3:4190	Earthenware sherd	4190, 4190 a-b-1, 4190 a-b- 2				0.45		white glazed inside and out	19	
	EdBt-3:4191	Iron pyrite	4191					400		21	
	EdBt-3:4192	16 nails	4192	18 pieces						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4193	grey normandy stoneware	4193				0.5			3	
	EdBt-3:4194	grey normandy stoneware	4194				0.5			9	
	EdBt-3:4195	white glazed earthenware	4195						with blue and white glaze	11	
	EdBt-3:4196	pipestem	4196			5.15 x 0.8				12	
18N 18W	EdBt-3:4197	lead sheet piece	4197					165		13	
	EdBt-3:4198	pipestem	4198			1.8 x 1.0				14	
	EdBt-3:4199	rectangular piece of soapstone	4199-1, 4199-2			3.8 x 3.0 x 0.7			with dilled holes and lashing grooves	15	
	EdBt-3:4200	musket ball	4200			0.9		3.15		19	
	EdBt-3:4201	Charcoal sample								Charcoal Sample	
	EdBt-3:4202	14 nails	4202	18 pieces						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4203	iron piece (knife blade?)	4203-1, 4203-2			7.2 x 2.3		32		1	
	EdBt-3:4204	sandstone/whetstone	4204-1, 4204-2			3.8 x 2.8 x 0.6				4	
	EdBt-3:4205	Quartz strike a light						95		6	
	EdBt-3:4206	cylindrical lead sinker	4206			9.3 x 1.3		28		7	
	EdBt-3:4207	Iron sheet	4207-1, 4207-2			8.2 x 4.3		53		8	
18N 20W	EdBt-3:4208	pipe stem	4208			2.9 x 1.6		2.7		9	
	EdBt-3:4209	knife blade	4209-1, 4209-2			a) 3.5 x 3 b) 6.4 x 5.6		a) 15 b) 88		10	
	EdBt-3:4210	thick green bottle glass fragment	4210				0.35	21		13	
	EdBt-3:4211	pyrite module	4211			6.5 x 4.9		197		15	
	EdBt-3:4212	pipe stem with decorated end	4212			2.8 x 1		3.05		16	
	EdBt-3:4213	nails	4213	7						Nails	
	EdBt-3:4214	Charcoal sample								Charcoal Sample	
Added	EdBt-3:4300	brown earthenware sherd	4300				0.55		numbered as 54 but this number was already taken for the same kind of artifact but they don't match as 2 parts of the same object		

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbour 1
Borden Code No.: EdBt-3
Date of Collection: 2010-08
Date of Inventory: 2011-03

Provenience	Classification Number	Object Name	Picture Number	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness (cm)	Weight (g)	Remarks	Field Number	Specific treatment and analysis
Added	EdBt-3:4301	iron nails in wood pieces	4301						numbered as 5 in 18N 18W	5	
Added	EdBt-3:4302	Charcoal sample							from 16N 16W	Charcoal Sample	
Added	EdBt-3:4303	Charcoal sample							12N-14W	Charcoal Sample	
Added	EdBt-3:4304	Charcoal sample							12N-12W	Charcoal Sample	
Added	EdBt-3:4305	Pyrite nodule	4305					200	unumbered at the field Packed with 16N 14W		
Added	EdBt-3:4306	Charcoal sample							"from back dirt" mentionned on the bag		
Added	EdBt-3:4307	Nails and concretions	4307-1, 4307-2						from 16N 18W		X-Ray analysis for biggest concretions
Added	EdBt-3:4308	Nails	4308						Many nails corroded together		

Appendix 2:
Faunal Analysis of Finds 2002-2009
(by Claire St. Germaine, Osteological Laboratory, Laval University)

Introduction by William W. Fitzhugh

Claire St.-Germaine has made an analysis of all zooarchaeological remains found to date at Hare Hare-1. Most of these remains come from Structure 2/3 (blacksmith/Inuit dwelling) which included small clusters of calcined bones from the floor of the burned Inuit S3 structure. Faunal remains from the S1 cookhouse pavement and Basque occupation below and to the east of the S1 floor consisted largely of baleen fragments. Bone was poorly preserved in this structure and the Basque hearth and midden area below, as well as on th floor of the blacksmith shop, S2. The open beach work area, S2, had no bone preservation. Baleen and whale bones from the land site were submitted for DNA identification, but was too poorly preserved to be of use. However whale bones from the underwater site were well-preserved, as was all bone that was concentrated in a distinct bone midden stratum at the top of the underwater deposits. This layer consisted mostly of fish bone, predominantly cod. But bird and mammal bone was also found in small quantities in this level. Thus the materials analysed by St.-Germaine includes primarily calcined bone material from the S3 Inuit house and mammal and bird bone from the underwater site. For studies of the underwater whale bones and fish, see Brenda McLeod's DNA study of the underwatere whale remains and Sophia Perdikaris' study of the fish remains (Fitzhugh, Herzog, Perdikaris, and McLeod, in press).

St.-Germaine's report is a careful, meticulous study of calcined, difficult-to-identify, highly fragmented remains from S2/3, and well-preserved faunal remains from several underwaster excavation units located in the midst of a group of ballast rocks 20-50 meters offshore from the Hare Harbor 1 landing area. The S2/3 materials display a high percentage of Phoca species not identifiable at higher levels, among which a few are indentifiable to Phoca groenlandica (harp seal), a December migrant in the northern Gulf. No European domestic species are present. Caribou, carnivore (dog or wolf), and a Cervidae (probably moose) are present in trace amounts. It is quite likely that many unidentifiable seal remains are groenlandica (harp seal). All of these remains and the absence of birds would be most consistent with a fall-winter site occupation, which is also suggested also by the winter-style architectural remains of the dwelling with its distinct sunken entry passage.

On the other hand, the mammal and bird remains found in the underwater deposit include a wide array of marine birds like gulls, puffins, auklets, ducks, geese and other large mirgrants, partridge, a few seals, a fox, as well as domestic pig and other unidentifiable large mammal remains. These species are consistent with a summer-early fall occupation by Europeans engaged in marine exploitation. To this group of finds must be added the whales (almost all identified as bowhead) and fish (predominantly cod processed for a European market).

The Hare Harbor fauna provide a consistent picture of a land occupation ast S2/3 during late fall and winter by an Inuit family supporting themselves largely by hunting seals and a few other terrestrial forest mammals (moose, caribou wolf/dog), with an absence of European species, and a European ship-board community resident in summer and fall engaged in whaling, commercial fishing, while also utilizing a wide range of marine avifauna in their diet. The presence of swans and geese suggest a fall seasonality while many of the other marine avifauna are resident year round.

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IDENTIFICATION DE RESTES FAUNIQUES DU SITE PETIT MÉCATINA 3 /HARE HARBOR 1 (EdBt-3), BASSE-CÔTE-NORD, QUÉBEC, CANADA

Codex canadensis/Louis Nicolas

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

Rapport no 284
Janvier 2011

Fiche signalétique

Code Borden : **EdBt-3**

Nom du site : Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : occupation basque (post 1550); occupation inuit et/ou française (post 1650 à 1740)

Affiliation culturelle : Européenne et/ou Inuit (historique)

Nombre de restes analysés = **985**

Avant-propos

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

La compilation des données et la rédaction de l'analyse
ont été réalisées par Claire St-Germain.
Michelle Courtemanche a collaboré à la révision du rapport.

Référence à citer :
Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. 2011. *Identification de restes fauniques du site Petit Mécatina 3/Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Basse-Côte-Nord, Québec, Canada*. Auteur : Claire St-Germain. Rapport inédit no 284 réalisé pour Anja Herzog et William Fitzhugh.

PRÉSENTATION

Les données contenues dans ce rapport proviennent de l'analyse de restes fauniques du site Petit Mécatina 3 /Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3) sur la Basse-Côte-Nord de la Province du Québec. Le site se localise sur la côte est de l'Île du Petit Mécatina, sur la rive nord-est d'une petite baie nommée l'anse de Petit Mécatina, entre Harrington Harbor et Tête-à-la-Baleine. Les restes squelettiques analysés proviennent du site terrestre (Aires 1, 2, 3, 6 et proximité du surplomb rocheux) et de contextes subaquatiques. Deux périodes chronologiques ont été reconnues sur le site : une occupation associée aux Basques et à des pêcheurs français au tournant du XVIIe siècle (post 1550, probablement fin XVIe siècle et première moitié du XVIIe siècle); une occupation inuite et/ou européenne (française) au tournant du XVIIIe siècle (post 1650 à 1740 maximum). Des structures inuites ont également été repérées sur le site (surplomb rocheux).

Un total de **985** restes squelettiques a été examiné pour cette analyse; de ce nombre, 214 sont écrus et 771 sont blanchis. À l'exception des restes de Poissons des contextes subaquatiques, ces restes fauniques analysés correspondent à l'échantillon complet récolté sur le site.

Toutes les données primaires ont été inscrites sur les fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, localisation squelettique, latéralité des pièces anatomiques et informations d'ordre taphonomique — altérations et traces). Elles ont été saisies à l'aide de fichiers Excel conçus suivant le modèle des fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque. La quantification des ossements (et dans certains cas, des pièces anatomiques par taxon) a été réalisée grâce au décompte des restes osseux (NR). Lorsque les pièces anatomiques présentes le permettaient, l'évaluation de la contribution relative des taxons a aussi été estimée par le calcul du

nombre minimal d'individus de fréquence (NMI)[1]. Les codes utilisés pour l'enregistrement des informations sont présentés dans l'Annexe 1 du rapport; les fiches d'identification sont présentées dans l'Annexe 2. Enfin, les noms latins des espèces animales n'apparaissent qu'une fois dans le rapport, soit dans le texte, soit dans les tableaux.

Nota bene :

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

* Gros Mammifères : taille caribou, orignal, ours, phoque

* Gros Oiseaux : taille oie, cormoran

* Oiseaux moyens-gros : taille goéland

* Oiseaux moyens : taille canard, guillemot

[1] Le NMI a été estimé uniquement pour les trois principaux taxons (selon le NR).

Catégories taxinomiques

Mammifères marins	Incluent Cétacés, Odobénidés (morse) et Phocidés (phoque *spp*.)
Cétacés	Comprend Odontocètes (Cétacés à dents) et Mysticètes (Cétacés à fanons)
Carnivores	Incluent Carnivores terrestres et marins
Artiodactyles	Comprend Cervidés, Bovidés (bœuf, mouton et chèvre) et Suidés
Cervidés	Comprend caribou des bois, cerf de Virginie, orignal
Suidés	Comprend sanglier et porc domestique
Anatidés	Comprend cygne *spp*., Ansérinés (oie *spp*.), canards
Canards	Comprend les canards barboteurs et les canards plongeurs (Sous-famille Anatinés)
Phasianidés	Comprend dinde *spp*., Tétraoninés (espèces autochtones), Phasianinés (espèces introduites par les Européens)
Laridés	Comprend Larinés (goéland *spp*. et mouette *spp*.), Sterninés (sterne *spp*.), Larinés (guillemot *spp*.)

RÉSULTATS

EdBt-3

NR examinés = 985 (214 frais, 771 calcinés)

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE DU SITE

— Deux Classes animales repérées : les Mammifères (NR= 827; 84 %) et les Oiseaux (NR= 154; 15 %).
— Autres restes attribués à la Classe indéterminée (NR= 4; < 1,0 %) (Tableau 1).

— Seize taxons déterminés (dont une espèce mammalienne et une espèce aviaire) sont présents dans l'assemblage du site : neuf taxons aviaires et sept taxons mammaliens. Toutes Classes confondues, les taxons déterminés sont par ordre d'importance numérique : les Phocidés (NRD= 130), les Alcinés (NRD= 40), les Laridés (NRD= 35), les Ansérinés (NRD= 9), les Carnivores (NRD= 6), les Anatidés et les Suidés (NRD= 4 respectivement), les Artiodactyles (NRD= 3), les grand corbeau et les Cervidés (NRD= 2 respectivement) et, les Cormoran *spp*., les Canards, les Phasianidés, les Phasianinés, les Renard *spp*. et le caribou des bois (NRD= 1 respectivement).

— Aussi :

- Mammifères marins : dont vingt probablement Phocidés, trois peut-être baleine (dont deux côtes?), quatre appartenant à de gros Mammifères marins (baleine ou morse) et sept appartenant probablement à de gros Mammifères marins;
- Mammifères terrestres (os longs);
- Gros Mammifères : la plupart probablement Phocidés; deux fragments indéterminés peut-être de Mammifères marins;
- Mammifères indéterminés : dont plusieurs peut-être Phocidés;

- Gros Oiseaux (dont un peut-être Ansérinés), Oiseaux moyens-gros (dont un peut-être Larinés) et Oiseaux moyens (dont plusieurs peut-être Alcinés);
- Oiseaux indéterminés : dont l'étui corné bien conservé d'un bec d'Alcinés (?) ou de Sterninés (?);
- Classe indéterminée.

— Taux de détermination : 24,5 % (NRD= 241/985 restes déterminés à un taxon inférieur à la Classe animale c.-à-d. à l'Ordre, à la Famille, au Genre ou à l'espèce)[2].

[2] Les catégories Mammifères marins et Mammifères terrestres sont exclues.

Tableau 1 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique)

Taxon	*Nom latin*	Code	NRE	NRB	NRT	%
Oiseaux			**154**		**154**	**15,6 %**
Cormoran *spp*.	*Phalacrocoracidae*	phad	1		1	
Anatidés	*Anatidae*	anad	4		4	
Ansérinés	*Anserinae*	ansn	9		9	
Canards indéterminés		ani	1		1	
Phasianidés	*Phasianidae*	phsd	1		1	
Phasianinés	*Phasianinae*	phsn	1		1	
Laridés	*Laridae*	lard	35		35	
Alcinés	*Alcinae*	alcn	40		40	
Grand corbeau	*Corvus corax*	cor	2		2	
Gros Oiseaux		ogr	4		4	
Oiseaux moyens-gros		omg	7		7	
Oiseaux moyens		omy	15		15	
Oiseaux indéterminés		io	34		34	
Mammifères			**56**	**771**	**827**	**84,0 %**
Carnivores	*Carnivora*	cv		6	6	
Renard *spp*.		ren	1		1	
Phocidés	*Phocidae*	ph	5	125	130	
Artiodactyles	*Artiodactyla*	ar	3		3	
Cervidés	*Cervidae*	cr	2		2	
Caribou des bois	*Rangifer tarandus*	rt	1		1	
Suidés	*Suidae*	suid	4		4	
Mammifères marins		mmm	21	26	47	
Mammifères terrestres		mmt	2		2	
Gros Mammifères		mgr	2	62	64	
Mammifères indéterminés		mi	15	552	567	
Indéterminés			**4**		**4**	**0,4 %**
Classe indéterminée		i	4		4	
Total			**214**	**771**	**985**	**100,0**

NRE= nombre de restes écrus; NRB= nombre de restes blanchis; NRT= nombre total de restes.

Nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et représentation squelettique pour les trois principaux taxons

Phocidés

— Nombre minimal d'individus total pour le site est de deux (NMI= 2). Toutefois, cette estimation comprend la diaphyse d'ulna droit écru appartenant probablement à un jeune

animal et provenant d'un contexte subaquatique (EdBt-3 : 1576) et deux fragments d'ulna droits calcinés (probablement le même os) de l'Aire 3 (EdBt-3 : 1570).

Les 125 restes squelettiques calcinés de Phocidés n'ont pas permis de dénombrer plus d'un individu (NMI=1).

— Quelques éléments crâniens calcinés de Phocidés pourraient être Phoque du Groenland (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*) (mandibules, os du crâne).

Représentation squelettique pour les Phocidés (NRDt= 130) :

— crânien : NR= 43; 33 % (1 frais; 42 calcinés);

— axial postcrânien : NR= 11; 8 % (1 frais; 10 calcinés);

— appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 19; 15 % (2 frais; 17 calcinés);

— appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 31; 24 % (1 frais; 30 calcinés);

— appendiculaire indéterminé : NR= 26; 20 % (tous calcinés).

Alcinés

— Nombre minimal d'individus total pour le site est de cinq volatiles (NMI= 5), dont trois seraient de la taille du guillemot marmette (*Uria aalge* – anciennement marmette de Troïl) et deux seraient des Alcinés de plus petite taille que ce dernier.

Deux sternums appartiennent fort probablement au guillemot marmette.

Représentation squelettique pour les Alcinés (NRDt= 40) :

— crânien : NR= 5; 12,5 %;

— axial postcrânien : NR= 12; 30,0 %;

— appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 9; 22,5 %;

— appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 14; 35,0 %.

Laridés

— Par les éléments anatomiques, le nombre minimal d'individus total pour le site est de trois oiseaux (NMI= 3). Toutefois, cette estimation pourrait s'élever à quatre (NMI= 4) puisqu'au moins trois Laridés seraient des Larinés et au moins un Laridé serait de l'Alciné.

La plupart des restes osseux de Laridés appartiendraient à la sous-famille des Larinés (goélands/mouettes), probablement à du goéland (taille goéland argenté – *Larus argentatus* et/ou goéland marin – *Larus marinus* — anciennement goéland à manteau noir). Trois ossements de Laridés sont probablement des Alcinés.

Représentation squelettique pour les Laridés (NRDt= 35) :

— crânien : NR=3; 9 %;

— axial postcrânien : NR= 4; 11 %;

— appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 13; 37 %;

— appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 15; 43 %.

ÉTAT DE LA COLLECTION DU SITE EdBt-3

Restes calcinés

— Plusieurs restes squelettiques présentent les traces de leur passage au feu (os calcinés de la colonne COLLB des fiches d'identification). La plupart d'entre eux sont très cassants et fragmentés, et ils présentent une coloration attestant une combustion ayant généralement atteint le stade de postcarbonisation (grisâtre) et de calcination complète (blancs); certains restes sont entièrement émoussés par la combustion et poudreux.

— Les restes calcinés se retrouvent presque exclusivement dans l'Aire 3 (dont Phocidés, Carnivores et Mammifères marins); un reste calciné de Mammifères indéterminés a été retrouvé dans l'Aire 6 (peut-être une côte de Phocidés – EdBt-3 : 1568) et un reste

calciné de Mammifères indéterminés a été retrouvé dans le Sondage 3 des fouilles subaquatiques (EdBt-3 : 1576).

Restes à l'état frais

— Les restes qui ne présentent aucune trace apparente d'altération par la combustion sont inscrits dans la colonne COLL des fiches d'identification (écrus ou à l'état frais). La plupart d'entre eux sont altérés : écaillés, craquelés, émoussés; ces altérations sont l'effet de leur exposition aux intempéries et au ruissellement (*weathering*) et/ou à des facteurs édaphiques (acides humiques, racines et radicelles).

— Les restes osseux d'Oiseaux sont tous à l'état frais. Ils sont généralement bien conservés, mais quelques-uns exhibent une texture poreuse : soit qu'ils appartiennent à de jeunes volatiles, soit qu'ils ont été altérés extérieurement par un agent indéterminé; certains présentent même l'apparence d'os digérés (cortex externe dissous). Puisque les restes aviaires proviennent exclusivement des contextes subaquatiques, cette texture poreuse résulterait plus vraisemblablement d'une altération due à leur séjour dans l'eau du fleuve. La présence de jeunes volatiles n'est toutefois pas à exclure. Il en va de même pour les restes osseux de Suidés qui montrent une altération très similaire (texture poreuse) et qui proviennent tous des contextes subaquatiques. Une diaphyse d'ulna (EdBt-3 : 1576) et une côte presque complète (EdBt-3 : 1578) de Phocidés récoltées dans les contextes subaquatiques présentent aussi une texture poreuse; toutefois, dans leurs cas, il s'agit probablement d'animaux jeunes.

— Les os à l'état frais se retrouvent majoritairement dans les contextes subaquatiques. On en retrouve également dans les contextes terrestres : sondage S1 (2001), sous le surplomb rocheux et dans les Aires 1, 2; quelques restes osseux écrus se retrouvent également dans l'Aire 3 (Cervidés, caribou, Artiodactyles, Mammifères terrestres et Mammifères indéterminés — EdBt-3 : 1573 — et un fragment de Mammifères marins — EdBt-3 : 1407).

Indices de saisonnalité des captures

Mammifères

En ce qui concerne les Mammifères sauvages, aucun indice de saisonnalité n'est fourni par les taxons représentés. Le caribou des bois, les Cervidés[3] de même que les Renards sont des animaux actifs à l'année qu'il est possible de chasser à tout moment. Dans l'éventualité d'une capture des renards pour leurs fourrures, la période favorable se situe en automne alors qu'ils se préparent à l'hiver avec l'augmentation des propriétés thermiques de leurs poils.

Neuf restes squelettiques calcinés de Phocidés pourraient être du Phoque du Groenland, seule espèce présentant un comportement saisonnier permettant d'inférer des indices sur la saison de sa capture. Le phoque du Groenland est présent dans la région à l'étude au cours de deux périodes : en hiver et au printemps jusqu'à la fonte des glaces, ainsi qu'à la fin de l'automne et au début de l'hiver[4]. Après la mise bas sur les glaces à la fin du printemps (fin février à mi-mars), les phoques du Groenland migrent vers leur aire d'alimentation estivale dans les eaux arctiques[5]. S'il s'agit bien de phoque du Groenland (rappelons que l'estimation du NMI pour les restes calcinés ne donne pas plus d'un individu), il aurait pu être capturé soit au printemps, soit à l'automne. Une saison de capture printanière pourrait être corroborée par la présence d'une diaphyse d'ulna (EdBt-3 : 1576) et d'une côte presque complète (EdBt-3 : 1578) de Phocidés qui appartiennent vraisemblablement à du jeune phoque. Toutefois, ces deux restes sont écrus et ils proviennent des contextes subaquatiques (S3) alors que les restes pouvant être du Phoque du Groenland sont calcinés et ils ont été récoltés dans l'Aire 3.

Oiseaux

Quelques taxons aviaires identifiés dans l'assemblage livrent des informations sur la saisonnalité des captures.

[3] L'autre espèce de Cervidés qui fréquente la région est l'orignal (*Alces americanus*), mais sa densité y serait toutefois plus faible que dans le sud du Québec.

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

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

Les Cormorans viennent nicher dans la région au cours de la période estivale; il en va de même pour plusieurs espèces de canards ainsi que pour la bernache du Canada (*Brenta canadensis*)[6]. La Famille des Anatidés comprend également des espèces migratrices, dont les Oies, pouvant être capturées au printemps et à l'automne lors de leurs déplacements migratoires[7].

Les Alcinés fréquentent la région de la Côte-Nord lors de leur nidification estivale; ils quittent la région dès le début de l'automne pour amorcer leur dispersion hivernale[8].

En ce qui a trait aux Laridés (probablement Larinés), les goélands sont surtout des oiseaux nicheurs migrateurs fréquentant la Côte-Nord au cours de la période estivale, mais ils peuvent également être observés à l'année[9].

Les autres volatiles, c.-à-d. le grand corbeau et les Phasianidés (probablement Tétraoninés), sont des nicheurs résidants ou sédentaires[10].

Remarques sur l'Aire 3

— À l'exception de deux os de Mammifères indéterminés, tous les restes squelettiques calcinés se retrouvent dans cette aire.

— Les restes de Phocidés (calcinés) se concentrent dans cette aire (dont les quelques restes cf phoque du Groenland – NMI= 1).

— Aucun Oiseau ni aucun animal domestique présent dans ce secteur du site.

— Taxons répertoriés (restes à l'état frais) : caribou des bois (NR= 1), Cervidés (cf caribou) (NR= 2), Artiodactyles (cf Cervidés – caribou) (NR= 1), Mammifères marins (NR= 1), Mammifères terrestres (NR= 1) et Mammifères indéterminés (NR= 1).

— Taxons répertoriés (restes calcinés) : Phocidés, Carnivores, Mammifères marins, gros Mammifères et Mammifères indéterminés; pour ces trois derniers taxons, plusieurs restes seraient du Phocidé.

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

TRACES (EdBt-3)

— EdBt-3 : 1407 (Aire 3) : un fragment écru de Mammifères marins de grande taille (Cétacés) présente plusieurs traces : coupé avec trace de hache/couperet à une extrémité; probablement coupé à l'autre extrémité; une douzaine de cupules rondes sur une face (érosion par l'eau?, traces d'utilisation comme support à vilebrequin?)[11].

— EdBt-3 : 27 (Sous replat rocheux) : un fragment écru de Mammifères marins (côte de baleines?) a été coupé sur trois, et peut-être sur quatre faces de façon à produire un petit bloc rectangulaire; une des faces découpées porte la marque de l'outil qui a été utilisé pour la découpe (trace de hache/couperet).

— EdBt-3 : 28 (Sous replat rocheux) : un fragment écru de Mammifères marins (côte de baleine?) a été coupé sur une face (avec trace de hache/couperet visible) et probablement sur deux autres faces; cette action a produit un petit bloc plus ou moins rectangulaire similaire à celui du no 27.

— EdBt-3 : 1607 (Aire 1) : deux fragments écrus de Mammifères marins, dont un provenant d'un animal de grande taille (Cétacés, morse), exhibent des traces équivoques puisqu'elles pourraient être récentes (incisions perpendiculaires au bord du fragment); un des deux fragments a été coupé à une extrémité.

— EdBt-3 : 1608 (Aire 1) : un fragment écru de Mammifères marins de grande taille (côte ou os long; Cétacés, morse) pourrait avoir été ouvragé; une extrémité semble avoir été aménagée et amincie de façon à obtenir un contour globalement arrondi.

— EdBt-3 : 1609 (Aire 1) : un fragment écru de Mammifères indéterminés (Mammifères terrestres?) a probablement été ouvragé (une extrémité amincie en pointe?).

[11] Ces nombreuses cupules ressemblent fort aux cupules résultant des prélèvements pour tests d'ADN.

— EdBt-3 : 1566 (Aire 1) : un fragment écru de Mammifères indéterminés (os long de Mammifères terrestres ou de Phocidés) a peut-être été aminci en pointe (usure d'utilisation?); toutefois, cet amincissement résulte d'un émoussé qui pourrait aussi être d'origine naturelle.

— Éléments anatomiques écrus d'Oiseaux (SA) avec traces de dépeçage (os coupés, fractures avec traces d'impact, traces fines ou marques d'outils) :

- Alcinés : furculum, sternum, coracoïde, scapula, humérus, coxal et synsacrum fusionnés, tibiotarse;
- Laridés : coracoïde, scapula, humérus, coxal, tibiotarse, tarsométatarse;
- Anatidés : sternum;
- Ansérinés : carpométacarpe;
- Oiseaux moyens-gros (Larinés?) : vertèbre cervicale.

— Éléments anatomiques écrus de Mammifères (SA) avec traces de dépeçage (os coupés, coupe avec traces de hache/couperet, traces fines) :

- Suidés[12] : atlas, sacrum, coxal;
- Artiodactyles (cf Suidés) : fémur.

— Éléments anatomiques écrus de Mammifères avec traces de découpe (fracture en spirale, traces d'impact) :

- Artiodactyles (EdBt-3 : 2, S1) : humérus;
- Mammifères terrestres (EdBt-3 : 1567, Aire 2) : os long.

— EdBt-3 : 1574 (SA) : quatre traces ventrales apparaissent sur le fragment dorso-crânial de sternum écru de Cormoran *spp*.; les quatre incisions rectangulaires et perpendiculaires entre elles pourraient correspondre à des marques d'outils, ou encore, être récentes (altérations postdépositionnelles).

[12] Tous les ossements de Suidés portent des traces de découpe bouchère.

— EdBt-3 : 1599 (SA) : un fragment de fémur écru d'Oiseaux moyens-gros présente une perforation proximale (marque de dents de carnivores?).

— EdBt-3 : 1591 (SA) : un fémur droit écru de Canards indéterminés exhibe quelques traces fines proximo-crâniales qui pourraient correspondre aux traces de dents d'un petit rongeur.

— EdBt-3 : 1575 (SA) : un fragment distal écru de tarsométatarse d'Alcinés montre une légère excroissance osseuse (pathologie?).

ANNEXE 1

LISTE DES CODES UTILISÉS

CODES SUR L'INTÉGRITÉ (INTEG)

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

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

SYMBOLES ANATOMIQUES (IDANA)

atl	atlas
azt	arcade zygomatique du temporal
bec	bec (étui corné)
buty	bulle tympanique
ca	carpe
cal	calcanéus
camc	carpométacarpe
car	os carré
cata	carpe ou tarse
cnta	central du tarse
co	côte
cor	coracoïde
cox	os coxal
cr	crâne
cv-vt	corps vertébral de vertèbre
cv-vtcy	corps vertébral de vertèbre coccygienne
fe	fémur
fi	fibula
fr	os frontal
fur	furculum
hu	humérus
i	indéterminé
il	ilium
man	mandibule
max	maxillaire
mc	métacarpe
mcmt	métacarpe ou métatarse
mnmx	mandibule ou maxillaire
mt	métatarse

oinc	os incisive (prémaxillaire)
ol	os long
pat	patella
pha	phalange
pham	phalange moyenne
phap	phalange proximale
ra	radius
rac	racine de dent
rdca	radial du carpe
sac	sacrum
sca	scapula
sp	os sphénoïde
ster	sternum (sternèbre)
syns	synsacrum
ta	tarse
tal	talus
tamt	tarsométatarse
ti	tibia
tifi	tibia-fibula
tita	tibiotarse
ul	ulna
vt	vertèbre
vtce	vertèbre cervicale
vtlo	vertèbre lombaire
vtth	vertèbre thoracique
zy	zygomatique

SYMBOLES DE LA POSITION ANATOMIQUE

APAX

p	appendiculaire
x	axial
i	indéterminé

CRTPV

c	crânien
o	postcrânien
i	indéterminé
p	pelvien
t	thoracique

DRGH

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

CODES SUR L'ÉTAT DES OS (ALTER)

Marques d'outils et fracture

cp	os coupé
fr	fracture (naturel ou anthropique)
frs	fracture en spirale (naturel ou anthropique)
mo	marque d'outil indéterminé
ou	os ouvragé
thc	trace de hache/couperet
ti	trace d'impact

Marques de dents d'animaux

Md	marques de dents indéterminées
Mdcv	marques de dents de carnivores
Mdro	marques de dents de rongeurs

Traces de combustion

be	beige (pré ou postcarbonisation)
bl	blanc (calcination)
em (co)	émoussé par la combustion

Autres altérations

br	bruni (pré-carbonisation ou sol)
cr	craquelures (érosion climatique)
di	traces de digestion gastrique
ec	os écaillé (exfoliation par érosion climatique)
em	émoussé
pa	pathologie
'pe'	surface externe petassée (cupules)
rad	radicelles
tf	trace fine (naturelle ou découpe)

CODES DE LOCALISATION DES ALTÉRATIONS (LOALT)

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

ca	caudalement
cr	crânialement
dia	sur la diaphyse
do	dorsalement
dt	distalement
en	entièrement
et	surface externe
ext	extrémité
la	latéralement
lo	longitudinalement
m	mésialement
me	médialement
pr	proximalement
ro	rostralement
ve	ventralement
+	plus d’une localisation ou plus d’une trace

SYMBOLES POUR L’ÂGE

je	jeune

ANNEXE 2

FICHES D'IDENTIFICATION

		EdBt-3								Analyste: Claire St-Germain						
No Cat	**Année**	**Aire fouille**	**Sondage**	**IDZQ**	**INTEG**	**IDANA**	**APAX**	**CRTPV**	**DRGH**	**ALTER**	**LOALT**	**LIANA**	**COLL**	**COLLB**	**MOX**	**REMARQUES**
EdBt-3:27	2001	Sous rep roc	n/d	mmm	f	i	i	i	i	cp (1: + thc)	3 faces		1			côte baleine?; coupé sur 3 et peut-être 4 faces
EdBt-3:28	2001	Sous rep roc	n/d	mmm	f	i	i	i	i	cp+thc; cf cp	1 face; 2 faces		1			côte baleine?; comme 27
EdBt-3:2	2001		S1	ar	fd(d)	hu	p	t	g	cr+ec; frs; cf cp; em	et; pr; dt; dt		1			très em dt; Rt petite taille ou porc gracile
EdBt-3:3	2001		S1	ph	fdla	fe	p	p	d				1			
EdBt-3:4	2001		S1	mmm	fd	ol	p	i	i				1			cf fémur Phocidés
EdBt-3:5	2001		S1	ph	cp-	phap	p	t	i	cr+'pe'	et		1			
EdBt-3:6	2001		S1	mmm	f	i	i	i	i				1			
EdBt-3:1407	2007	3		mmm	f	i	i	i	i	cp+thc;cf cp;cupules	1 ext;autre ext;et		1			gros Mmm (baleine); + 11 cupules (érosion?, vilbrequin?)
EdBt-3:1566	2003	1		mi	f	i	i	i	i	ou?; très em	dt; en		1			cf ol Mmt/Ph; émoussé en pointe (usure ou nat?)
EdBt-3:1567	2004	2		mi	f	i	i	i	i				1			pelure' du même os?
EdBt-3:1567	2004	2		mmt	fdi	ol	p	i	i	frs; ti; ec	1 ext; 1 ext; et		1			frs à 1 ext et ti à autre ext
EdBt-3:1568	2005	6		mi	f	i	i	i	i					1		côte Mmm (Ph?)
EdBt-3:1569	2006	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i	em	en			2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		cv	f	rac	x	c	i					4		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		cv	f	rac	x	c	i					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	f	cv-vt	x	o	-					3		cf Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	fdo	vt	x	o	-					5		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	fdola	vt	x	o	-					7		Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	fepi	vt	x	o	-					6		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	f	cr	x	c	i					7		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	fepi	vt	x	o	-					2		Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	fdo	vt	x	o	-					6		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	f	cr	x	c	i					10		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mgr	fm	co	x	o	i					8	1: 2 mox	cf Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mi	f	ol	p	i	i					1	2 mox	cf Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					347		plus. probmt Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					108		plus. cf Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	f	cv-vt	x	o	-					3		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	f	cv-vt	x	o	-					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	fdo	vt	x	o	-					1		cf Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	fdola	vt	x	o	-					4		Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	f	cv-vtcy	x	o	-					1		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	fe	ol	p	i	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	f	i	p	i	i					3		Ph
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	f	i	i	i	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		mmm	f	i	x	i	i					1		Ph?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	cv-vtcy	x	o	-					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	cv-vt	x	o	-					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	ta4	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	pat	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	cnta	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	rdca	p	t	g					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	ra	p	t	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fed	ti	p	p	g					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fep	ti	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	cata	p	i	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	ep	phap	p	i	i					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	ep	pham	p	i	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fla	buty	x	c	g					1		P. Groenland?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fca	azt	x	c	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	cr	x	c	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp(-)	cv-vtcy	x	o	-					1	2 mox	
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fpove	max	x	c	d					1		P. Groenland?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fdo	cr	x	c	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	mt	p	p	d	em (co)	en			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fed(cp-)	mt	p	p	i	em (co)	en			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp-	pham	p	t	i	em (co)	en			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	pham	p	p	i	em (co)	en			2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	phap	p	i	i	em (co)	en			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fe	ol	p	i	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	i	p	i	i					5		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	flado	vtth	x	o	-					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	flacr	vtlo	x	o	-					1		

		EdBt-3									Analyste: Claire St-Germain						
No Cat	**Année**	**Aire fouille**	**Sondage**	**IDZQ**	**INTEG**	**IDANA**	**APAX**	**CRTPV**	**DRGH**	**ALTER**	**LOALT**	**LIANA**	**COLL**	**COLLB**	**MOX**	**REMARQUES**
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	mc4	p	t	g	em (co)	en			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp(-)	mc3	p	t	d	em (co)	en			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	ca#1	p	t	g					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	ta3	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp(-)	cal	p	p	d					1	2 mox	
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	tal	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	mt1	p	p	d					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp-	mt5	p	p	g					1	2 mox	
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	mc1	p	t	g					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp-	phap	p	t	i	em (co)	en			2		très em
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	mt	p	p	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	phap	p	p	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	phap	p	i	i	très em				1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	mcmt	p	i	i	très em				1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp-	pha	p	i	i	très em				1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	phap	p	p	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	pham	p	p	i					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fm	pha	p	p	i					4		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	ul	p	t	d			**??		1	2 mox	
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fm	ul	p	t	d			**??		1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fdi	ra	p	t	g					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fm	hu	p	t	i	très em	et			1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fdi	fi	p	p	i					2		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fdi	ol	p	i	i	très em + ec	et			1	2 mox	
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fdi	ol	p	i	i	très em				10		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fd	pha	p	i	i	très em				1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp-	man	x	c	d					1	4 mox	cf P. Groenland
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fpodo	man	x	c	g					1		cf P. Groenland
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fpo	man	x	c	g					1	2 mox	cf P. Groenland
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fm	man	x	c	g					1	2 mox	avec racines
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fm	man	x	c	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fro	mnmx	x	c	i					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fro	oinc	x	c	d + g					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	cot	x	c	d	très em				1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	cot	x	c	g	très em				1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp-	zy	x	c	d					1		cf P. Groenland
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	zy	x	c	g					1		cf P. Groenland
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	sp	x	c	-					1		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	cp	azt	x	c	g					1		Groenland?
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	cr	x	c	i					11		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	f	buty	x	c	i					4		
EdBt-3:1570	2006	3		ph	fp	co	x	o	i					1		
EdBt-3:1571	2006	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					25		plusieurs cf Mmm (Ph?)
EdBt-3:1571	2006	3		mmm	f	i	i	i	i					1		
EdBt-3:1571	2006	3		mmm	fp	ol	p	i	i					2		cf tibia Ph
EdBt-3:1571	2006	3		mmm	f	ol	p	i	i					3		Ph
EdBt-3:1571	2006	3		ph	fpme	hu	p	t	g					1		
EdBt-3:1571	2006	3		ph	fpcr	tifi	p	p	g					1		
EdBt-3:1572	2006	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					4		
EdBt-3:1572	2006	3		ph	fp	ul	p	t	g			*?		1	2 mox	
EdBt-3:1572	2006	3		ph	fp	ul	p	t	i			*?		1		
EdBt-3:1573	2006	3		ar	fdi	hu	p	t	g	cr+ec	en		1			très altéré et friable; cf Cr (Rt)
EdBt-3:1573	2006	3		cr	fd	ol	p	i	i	cr+ec	en		1			
EdBt-3:1573	2006	3		cr	fdme	hu	p	t	i				1			Rt
EdBt-3:1573	2006	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i				1			
EdBt-3:1573	2006	3		mmt	fdi	ol	p	i	i				1			
EdBt-3:1573	2006	3		rt	fd	hu	p	t	d	cr+ec; em	en; dt		1		2 mox	petite taille
EdBt-3:1574	2006	SA	n/d	io	f	i	i	i	i				1			
EdBt-3:1574	2006	SA	n/d	phad	fdocr	ster	x	o	-	4 traces	ve		1			4 inc rectang ⊥= récentes?, marques outils?; altéré ou je
EdBt-3:1575	2006	SA	S3	alcn	fd	tamt	p	p	g	fp érodé (cp?); pa?	m		1		2 mox	pa? = légère excroissance
EdBt-3:1575	2006	SA	S3	io	cp	pham	p	p	i				1			cf Alcinés; texture poreuse (altéré ou je)
EdBt-3:1576	2006	SA	S3	i	f	i	i	i	i				1			coquille (Ois/Mollusque)
EdBt-3:1576	2006	SA	S3	mi	f	i	i	i	i	be+bl				1		

		EdBt-3								Analyste: Claire St-Germain							
No Cat	**Année**	**Aire fouille**	**Sondage**	**IDZQ**	**INTEG**	**IDANA**	**APAX**	**CRTPV**	**DRGH**	**ALTER**	**LOALT**	**LIANA**	**COLL**	**COLLB**	**MOX**	**REMARQUES**	
EdBt-3:1576	2006	SA	S3	ph	di	ul	p	t	d				1			je - très poreux	
EdBt-3:1577	2006	SA	S3	io	cp	phap	p	p	i				1			très poreux (cf je) - pourrait être Alcinés	
EdBt-3:1578	2006	SA	S3	alcn	cp-(fro)	man	x	c	d+g				1				
EdBt-3:1578	2006	SA	S3	ph	cp-	co	x	o	g				1			poreux cf je	
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	cp	cr	x	c	d+g				1				
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	cp	man	x	c	d+g				1				
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	cp	ster	x	o	-				1		2 mox	cf G. marmette	
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	cp	car	x	c	g				1			cf G. marmette	
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	fp(cp-)	tita	p	p	g				1				
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	cp	fe	p	p	g				1				
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	alcn	cp	fe	p	p	d				1				
EdBt-3:1579	2006	SA	S4	i	f	i	i	i	i				1				
EdBt-3:1580	2006	SA	S6	lard	fd	hu	p	t	d	fr (+ti?)	pr		1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté/G. marin)	
EdBt-3:1581	2006	SA	S6	ccor	cp-	cox+syns	*x*	*o*	d+g				1			altéré	
EdBt-3:1581	2006	SA	S6	io	f	i	i	i	i				6				
EdBt-3:1581	2006	SA	S6	ogr	fm	il	p	p	g				1			Ansn?	
EdBt-3:1581	2006	SA	S6	ogr	cp	vtce	x	o	-				1				
EdBt-3:1582	2007	3		mmm	f	i	i	i	i					1		cf vt Ph	
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		mi	fm	co	x	o	i					1		Mmt ou Ph	
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		mi	fdi	ol	p	i	i					5		Ph?	
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					14			
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		mmm	f	vt	x	o	-					2		cf Ph	
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		ph	cp-	vtth	x	o	-					1	5 mox		
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		ph	f	cv-vt	x	o	-					1			
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		ph	fdi	ti	p	p	d					1			
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		ph	fdi	fi	p	p	i					2			
EdBt-3:1583	2007	3		ph	fpca	ul	p	t	d					1			
EdBt-3:1584	2007	3		mi	fdi	ol	p	i	i					5	1: 2 mox	Ph?	
EdBt-3:1584	2007	3		ph	fm	fi	p	p	d					1	2 mox		
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		mgr	f	buty	x	c	i					8		cf Ph	EdBt-3:1585 = 8 gravillons
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		mi	f	cr	x	c	i					1		Ph?	
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					20		env.	
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		ph	fdoro	fr	x	c	d+g					1		pourrait être P. Groenland	
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		ph	f	cr	x	c	i					1			
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		ph	f	buty	x	c	i					1			
EdBt-3:1585	2007	3		ph	f	cr	x	c	i					1			
EdBt-3:1586	2007	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					2			
EdBt-3:1587	2007	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					3		cf buty Ph	
EdBt-3:1588	2007	3		mi	f	i	i	i	i					12		cf buty Ph	
EdBt-3:1588	2007	3		ph	f	buty	x	c	i					5			
EdBt-3:1589	2007	SA	S B-1	suid	fca	cox	p	p	g	cp; cp + thc	cr; me (pu)		1			gracile; texture poreuse= altéré ou je	
EdBt-3:1590	2007	SA	S B-1	ansn	cp	tita	p	p	d	altéré (rad?); em	dt; dt		1				
EdBt-3:1590	2007	SA	S B-1	lard	cp	tamt	p	p	d				1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté/G. marin)	
EdBt-3:1590	2007	SA	S B-1	ren	cp	fe	p	p	g	br; em	et; pr + dt		1				
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	ani	cp	fe	p	p	d	tf+++; altéré	prcr; pr + dt		1			env 3 tf= md petit Ro?; altéré= poreux; gros c. plongeur?	
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	ccor	fd	tita	p	p	d				1				
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	io	f	i	i	i	i				1				
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	lard	cp	cor	p	t	d	altéré	et		1			cf Larinés; altéré comme 'di'	
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	lard	cp-	max	x	c	d + g				1			cf Larinés (taille G. marin)	
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	lard	cp	car	x	c	d				1			cf Larinés	
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	lard	cp(-)	cr	x	c	d + g				1			cf Larinés (taille G. marin)	
EdBt-3:1591	2007	SA	S B-1	phsd	fdocr	ster	x	o	-	très altéré	et		1			altéré (surf ext 'petassée'): di?, érosion?; **Tétraoninés**	
EdBt-3:1592	2007	SA	S B-1	ansn	fd	hu	p	t	d				1			taille grosse ois sauv/oie dom	
EdBt-3:1592	2007	SA	S B-1	ansn	cp	pha2	p	t	d				1				
EdBt-3:1592	2007	SA	S B-1	lard	fd	fe	p	p	d				1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté/G. marin)	
EdBt-3:1593	2007	SA	S B-2	suid	fla	sac	x	o	d	cp; tf++; ec	lo; vero; do	cf***	1			2 tf //s= thc	
EdBt-3:1593	2007	SA	S B-2	suid	fla	sac	x	o	d	cp; ec	lo; do	cf***	1				
EdBt-3:1594	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp-	cox+syns	*x*	*o*	d + g	tf++	docr		1		2 mox	2 tf //s et ⊥ (détachement bloc os); taille G. marmette	
EdBt-3:1594	2007	SA	S B-2	ansn	cp	fur	x	o	-				1			cf oie des neiges	
EdBt-3:1594	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fdocr	ster	x	o	-				1			gros Larn?	
EdBt-3:1594	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fp	tita	p	p	d				1			cf Larinés	
EdBt-3:1595	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	tita	p	p	g				1			env taille G. marmette	
EdBt-3:1595	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	fe	p	p	g				2			env taille G. marmette	

		EdBt-3									Analyste: Claire St-Germain						
No Cat	**Année**	**Aire fouille**	**Sondage**	**IDZQ**	**INTEG**	**IDANA**	**APAX**	**CRTPV**	**DRGH**	**ALTER**	**LOALT**	**LIANA**	**COLL**	**COLLB**	**MOX**	**REMARQUES**
EdBt-3:1596	2007	SA	S B-2	ansn	fp	camc	p	t	g	cp	dt		1			
EdBt-3:1596	2007	SA	S B-2	i	f	i	i	i	i				2			
EdBt-3:1596	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fmla	cox	p	p	d	mo?	do		1		2 mox	Larinés
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fp	hu	p	t	g	fr	dt		1			G. marmette
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	tita	p	p	g				1			env taille G. marmette
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	tamt	p	p	g	poreux	pr + dt		1			2 ext poreuses: je?
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fla	ster	x	o	d	tf+++...			1			écrasé; plusieurs tf //s= mdro?
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	io	f	i	i	i	i				6			
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	fe	p	p	g				1			cf Larinés (taille G. marin)
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fp	hu	p	t	g	frs	dt		1			cf Larinés (taille G. marin)
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp(-)	tamt	p	p	d	cp	pr		1			Larinés
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fd	tamt	p	p	g				1			
EdBt-3:1597	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp-	cox	p	p	d				1			cf Larinés
EdBt-3:1598	2007	SA	S B-2	mi	f	i	i	i	i				1			je?; hyoïdien?, sternèbre?
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp-(fcr)	sca	p	t	g	tf++ (mo); altéré	crve; en		1			toute dia altérée (poreux) (racines?)
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	fur	x	o	-				2			
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	cor	p	t	d				1			cf G. marmette
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	cor	p	t	g				1			cf G. marmette
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fp	hu	p	t	d	cp?	dt		1			≥ G. marmette
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp(-)	ster	x	o	-				1		2 mox	cf G. marmette
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	anad	flado	ster	x	o	d	cp; tf++	ve (lo); la		1			très gros canard/très petite oie; 2 longues stries fines rect
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	anad	fdocr	ster	x	o	-				1			texture poreuse (cf altéré)
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	ansn	cp	fe	p	p	g				1			taille grosse ois sauv/oie dom
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	io	f	i	i	i	i				8			
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	io	f	i	i	i	i				3			
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp-(fcr)	sca	p	t	d	cp	cr		1			cf Larinés; dia altérée
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp-(fcr)	sca	p	t	g	cp?	crdo		2			cf Larinés; dia altérée ('piquetée')
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fdo	fur	x	o	g				1			cf Alcinés
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fp	hu	p	t	d	fr (cf cp)	dt		2			cf Larinés
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	cor	p	t	d				1			cf Larinés (≥ G. marin)
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	cor	p	t	g				1			cf Larinés (≥ G. marin)
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp(-)	cor	p	t	g	altéré	pr + dt		1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté); altéré comme 'di'
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp(-)	ster	x	o	-				1			cf Larinés
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	tita	p	p	g	tf++ (mo)	mcr (dia)		1			cf Larinés (≥ G. marin)
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp(-)	tita	p	p	g				1			Larinés
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omg	cp	pha	p	p	i				2			
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omg	fm	fe	p	p	i	pe' (mdcv?)	pr		1			
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omg	cp-	vtce	x	o	-	cp	ca		1			Larinés?
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omy	cp	co	x	o	i				1			
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omy	cp-	tamt	p	p	d				1			cf Alcinés
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omy	cp	vtce	x	o	-				8			Alcinés? (en liana?)
EdBt-3:1599	2007	SA	S B-2	omy	cp	vt	x	o	-				3			Alcinés? (en liana?)
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fd	cor	p	t	d	fr (cf cp)	pr		1			
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fve	fur	x	o	-	mo + cp	dola (g)		1			
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	tita	p	p	g	mo	dtcr		1			G. marmette
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fd	tita	p	p	g	5 tf (mo)	mca (dia)		1			5 tf ± //s; ≤ G. Marmette
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	io	f	i	i	i	i				3			
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	io	cp-	bec	x	c	-				1			étui corné bec (Alcinés?, Sterninés?)
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	fe	p	p	d				1			cf Alcn
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	tamt	p	p	d				1			cf Larinés (≥ G. marin)
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	cor	p	t	d	tf (mo?); cf cp	prcr; prca		1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté/G. marin)
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp-	cor	p	t	g				1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté/G. marin)
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fdocr	ster	x	o	-				1			cf Larinés (taille G. argenté/G. marin)
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	ogr	cp-	co	x	o	g				1			
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	ogr	cp	co	x	o	i				1			
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	omy	cp	vtce	x	o	-				1			
EdBt-3:1600	2007	SA	S B-2	phsn	cp	tamt	p	p	d				1			
EdBt-3:1601	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fcr	cox+syns	*x*	*o*	d + g	cp	ca		1			
EdBt-3:1601	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	vtth	x	o	-				2			
EdBt-3:1601	2007	SA	S B-2	ansn	cp	pha#1	p	t	g	altéré	et		1			qqs traces probmt naturelles (vers, radicelles...)
EdBt-3:1601	2007	SA	S B-2	io	f	i	i	i	i				1			
EdBt-3:1601	2007	SA	S B-2	omg	cp	co	x	o	i				3			
EdBt-3:1601	2007	SA	S B-2	omy	cp	vtth	x	o	-				1			

		EdBt-3									Analyste: Claire St-Germain						
No Cat	**Année**	**Aire fouille**	**Sondage**	**IDZQ**	**INTEG**	**IDANA**	**APAX**	**CRTPV**	**DRGH**	**ALTER**	**LOALT**	**LIANA**	**COLL**	**COLLB**	**MOX**	**REMARQUES**
EdBt-3:1602	2007	SA	S B-2	ar	fed	fe	p	p	g	cf cp; em	cr; en		1			cf Suid; texture poreuse comme je ou altéré
EdBt-3:1602	2007	SA	S B-2	suid	fla	atl	x	o	g	cp	lo		1			gracile; texture poreuse comme je ou altéré
EdBt-3:1603	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	tita	p	p	d				1			≤ G. Marmette
EdBt-3:1603	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	cor	p	t	g				1			G. marmette
EdBt-3:1603	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	fp	hu	p	t	d	frs + ti; tf (mo)+++	dt; mme (dia)		1			+ 1 tf mca (dia); ≥ G. marmette
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	cox+syns	*x*	*o*	d + g				1			G. marmette
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	sca	p	t	g				1			G. marmette
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	tita	p	p	g	trace	dtcr (dia)		1			traces de dérapage couteau sur dia; ≤ G. Marmette
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp-	fur	x	o	-				1			G. marmette
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	alcn	cp	fe	p	p	d				1			≤ G. Marmette
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	anad	cp	ul	p	t	g				1			très gros canard/très petite oie
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	anad	cp	tita	p	p	d				1			très gros canard/très petite oie
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	ansn	cp	fur	x	o	-	altéré	ve		1			grosse; taille oie dom
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	ansn	fp	hu	p	t	g	très altéré et em	et		1			grosse; taille oie dom
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	io	f	i	i	i	i				2			
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	tita	p	p	g				1			cf Alcinés
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	cp	tita	p	p	d				1			cf Larinés
EdBt-3:1604	2007	SA	S B-2	lard	fd	tita	p	p	d	très altéré	et		1			cf Larinés; poreux
EdBt-3:1605	2007	SA	S Z-1	alcn	cp	cr	x	c	d + g				1			G. Marmette
EdBt-3:1606	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i	très ec	et		2			gros Mmm (baleine, morse); très friables
EdBt-3:1606	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i				7			cf gros Mmm; très friables
EdBt-3:1607	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i	cp; trace	1 ext;		1			gros Mmm (baleine, morse); trace= incision ⊥ bord (récente?)
EdBt-3:1607	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i	2 traces			1			traces= incisions perp bord (récentes?)
EdBt-3:1608	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i	ou?	1 ext		1			gros Mmm (baleine, morse) - côte/os long; amincie?
EdBt-3:1608	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i				1			
EdBt-3:1609	2003	1		mi	f	i	i	i	i	cf ou; ec+em	1 ext; et		1			Mmt?; amincie en pointe?
EdBt-3:1610	2003	1		mgr	f	i	i	i	i				2			Mmm?; altérés et friables
EdBt-3:1610	2003	1		mi	f	i	i	i	i				10			Mmm?; friables
EdBt-3:1610	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i				1			très altéré
EdBt-3:1611	2003	1		mmm	f	i	i	i	i				2			
EdBt-3:1611	2003	1		ph	fla	buty	x	c	d				1			
												Total	**214**	**771**	**985**	

Appendix 3:
Gateways Research Posters

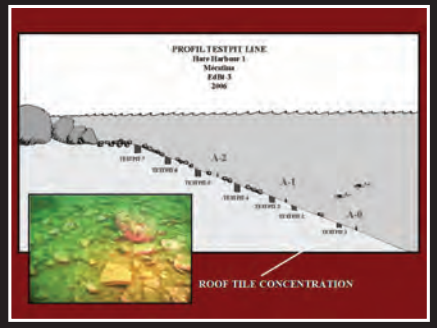
HARE HARBOUR MARINE EXCAVATION

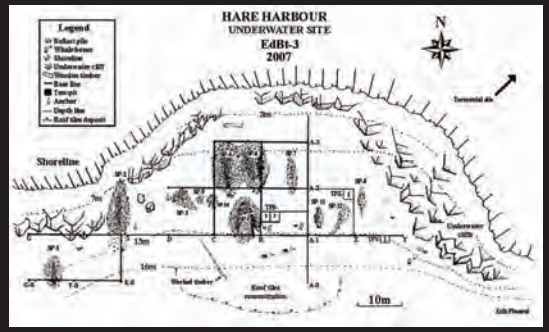
After Wilson Evans of Harrington Harbour found ballast piles and Basque artifacts on the sea floor at Hare Harbour, Smithsonian archaeologists began excavations to explore this new source of information. Such finds tend to be better preserved by constantly frigid seawater than by seasonal changes on land. Mapping revealed several large rock piles where ships unloaded ballast rock while taking on whale oil, fish, and perhaps timber. The deepest levels contained wood chips, possibly the residue of site construction. The second level contained large whale bones, marking a period when whales were caught and processed. The third level, the top-most, was full of codfish bones. After whales had declined, people turned to processing fish for the commercial market in Europe. The deepest levels contained wood chips, butchered whale bones, and Basque pottery and other artifacts remaining from a 16th century Basque whaling station. An upper level was full of cod-fish bones processed for the European commercial market.

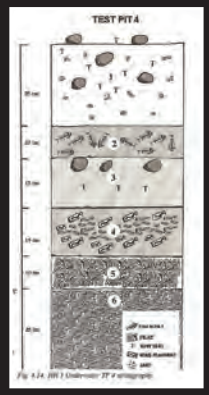
Diver inspecting pile of ship ballast

Marilyn Girard-Rheault with dredge

Wilson Evans reporting Basque finds after first dive

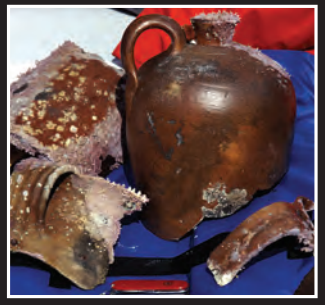






Test pit stratigraphy

Whale vertebra in lower level with cod-fish bones in upper level.



Artifacts from Wilson's first dive included 17th century Basque pots and large 19th century jug

F. Simard with porringer
E. Phaneuf with storage vessel

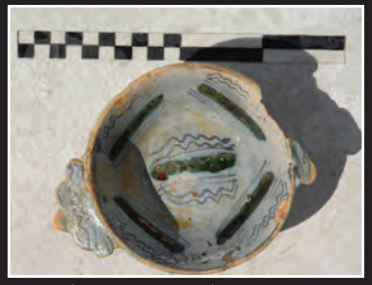
Skipper Colbourne positioning dive crew; Pitsiulak in background

2007 dive crew

Christie Leece & Bill Fitzhugh measuring whale flipper bone

Otoliths - codfish earbones

Codfish bones from test pit



16th century Basque majolica porringer

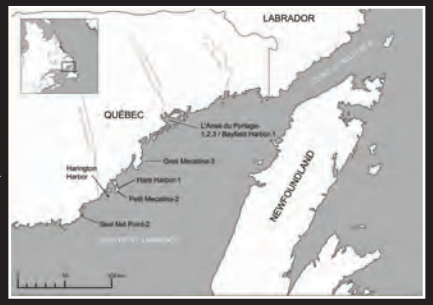
Molded glass fragments

17th - 18th century Iberian olive jar

SMITHSONIAN GATEWAYS PROJECT

BASQUES, OTHER EUROPEANS AND NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
PETIT MÉCATINA HARE HARBOUR EXCAVATION

Basque whalers appeared in the Western Atlantic within a few decades of John Cabot's discoveries. Having already learned to hunt large whales in the Bay of Biscay in the 13th through 15th centuries, Basques began arriving in the rich whaling grounds of southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the 1520s and by the 1530s had established whaling stations throughout the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By 1600 Basque fortunes had declined as the center of commerce and whaling shifted to arctic regions. Basque whalers then shipped out with Dutch whaling expeditions to Greenland and Spitsbergen, Norway. Following Basque departure from the Gulf, other groups from northwestern France and England arrived to utilize the region's rich fisheries and fur resources.



In the late 1500s Basque ships established a whaling and fishing station at Hare Harbor on Petit Mécatina Island on the Quebec Lower North Shore (LNS) near Harrington Harbor. Smithsonian archaeologists found Basque roof tiles here in 2001, and between 2002-2008 excavated the remains of a Basque whaling and fishing station. In the lower level of the site they found a 16th Basque occupation with numerous hearths, baleen, metal fishhooks, and ceramics. Underwater finds included large piles of ship ballast rock, butchered whale bones, wood debris, and Iberian-style ceramics. Ca. 1700-1730, Europeans—probably Basque—returned and built a cookhouse and a blacksmith shop. In addition to European artifacts, the cookhouse contained Inuit soapstone lamp and pot fragments. Beneath the blacksmith shop nearby, archaeologists found the burned remains of an Inuit winter house, and a second Inuit house containing Inuit and European/Basque artifacts was found in 2009. Hare Harbor's complicated history suggests Basques returned to hunt and fish in the Gulf in the late 17th century with the assistance of Inuit field and camp assistants, and winter site guards.

COOKHOUSE


Cook House excavation from south ridge


Ornamented clay pipe stem


Glass trade beads


Basque oil lamp with spout


Smithsonian ASC/Harrington Harbour crew 2003

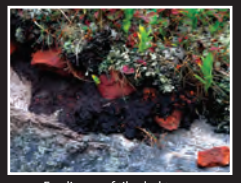

Normandy stoneware jar

ARCTIC STUDIES CENTER
SMITHSONIAN MUSEUM OF
NATURAL HISTORY
Field Seasons 2001 - 2009

SITE OVERVIEW


Hare Harbour, Basque site and Pitsiulak


Hare Harbour site map

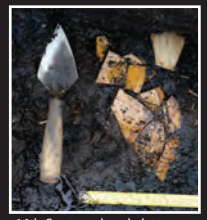

Eroding roof tiles led to site discovery in 2001


Blacksmith shop excavation

BLACKSMITH SHOP


Excavating north wall of blacksmith shop


Bill, with iron spike


16th Century glazed platter


Remnants of roof pole


Anchor fluke


European flint stock used for fire-starters and gun-flints


Navigator's lead sounding weight with sediment sample tube attached

INUIT AND INNU ON THE LOWER NORTH SHORE

1. MARITIME ARCHAIC CULTURE

Smithsonian surveys along the Lower North Shore reveal evidence of a long history of Native American occupation, beginning with the Maritime Archaic Indian culture between 8000-3500 years ago, followed by Innu, Inuit, Basques and other European groups. Maritime Archaic longhouses with multiple family rooms have been found at Mecatina Cove.

ARCHAEOLOGY BRINGS NEW DISCOVERIES to the region of the Lower North Shore (LNS) of the Canadian Province of Québec in a chronology of three phases:

Maritime Archaic 8000 - 3500 years ago
Groswater Paleoeskimos - 2500-2300 years ago
Innu, Basque, and Inuit - 300 – 1900 AD

Groswater Dorset tool assemblage from Seal Net Point

3. GROSWATER DORSET (INUIT)

About 2500 years ago cold climate brought the first Inuit peoples into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Early Eskimo groups, known as Groswater Dorset, occupied many sites along the LNS, and as far west as Cape Whittle. With warming climates these Eskimo groups retreated north and were replaced with Innu peoples.

Iron point, Inuit ivory needle case, stone bead, whale bone sled runner
[Hart Chalet site, Brador]

4. LABRADOR INUIT

In the 1500s when Basque whalers were active in southern Labrador, Inuit from the north raided the Basque sites to get iron, boats, and other European materials. However, Inuit remained living in central and northern Labrador. After Basques departed in the 1580s, Inuit began moving south, establishing permanent settlements in the Straits and Gulf. By 1700 Inuit seem to have been working in partnership with European (possibly Basque) fishermen at Petit Mécatina.

2. EARLY INNU CULTURE

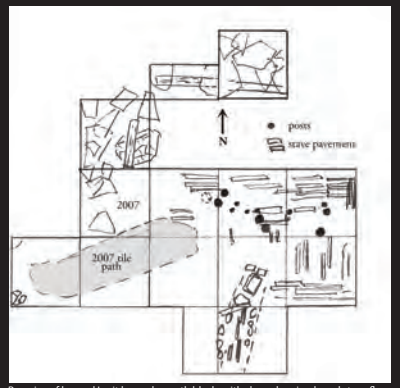
At Kegaska a cache of stone blades found by Hughie Stubbert indicates that early Innu peoples living here ca. 1000 AD were in contact with peoples of Ramah Bay in northern Labrador.

Ramah chert
Kegaska, Québec

Translucent quality of chert

5. MÉCATINA INUIT TRAGEDY

In 2008-9 we found the burned remains of early 18th century Labrador Inuit winter houses at the Hare Harbor site. These remains suggest that by 1700 groups of Inuit had settled permanently along the Lower North Shore and in some cases were employed as camp assistants at European fishing stations. A report in 1729 by Marcal de Brouague notes that in 1728 Inuit living at Mecatina were attacked by Indians and French, who killed everyone except a woman and young boy, who were sent west to Quebec. The charred Inuit houses at Hare Harbor may be the remains of this attack, whose purpose was to expel the Inuit from traditional Indian territories in the Gulf. Later, in the 18-19th centuries, other Inuit families migrated from the Central Labrador and settled in St. Augustine and neighboring towns along the Lower North shore, where their descendants continue to live today.



Remains of burned Inuit house beneath blacksmith shop, showing barrel stave floor pavement and entrance passage at bottom.

Excavated Inuit house with Basque barrel staves on house and entrance tunnel floors

An entry tunnel leading into the Inuit house is paved with worked Basque wood, much of it apparently from wooden barrels used by Basques to store rendered oil. At the inner end of the entrance tunnel, a European-style tool box was found inverted on the floor where it had been placed for use as a step up onto the house floor

Basque tool box - tunnel floor

Fragment of full-sized Inuit soapstone lamp

Tip of Inuit child's shooting bow

Inuit girl's toy soapstone lamp fragment

Complete toy soapstone lamp

Inuit girl's toy soapstone lamp fragment with wick trimmer

Fragment of full-sized Inuit woman's soapstone cooking pot

CREDITS

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