Canadian Archaeological Association
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

NEWSLETTER

Volume 26 (2) 2006
Fall Issue

In this issue….

Archaeological investigation of an 18th century house at Ferryland

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ISSN 1711-876X
Published by the Canadian Archaeological Association

CAA / ACA

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Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

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A Message from the President

Over the past several years, previous presidents have noted several problems that the CAA faces: declining (and aging) membership; the under-representation of CRM archaeologists, Quebec archaeologists, and students; and the apparent disinterest among Aboriginal people in entering the archaeological profession. These factors have a profound effect on our credibility as a lobbying group and as a voice of authority to speak to and about archaeological issues.

Archaeology and society have changed substantially since the CAA came into being in 1968. Back then, archaeology was a solely academic profession; archaeologists were employed by either universities or museums. There were no government archaeologists, there were no consulting companies. Even though most archaeology investigated the history of the indigenous people of Canada, contemporary Aboriginal people played no role in archaeology or in any other aspect of society.

Both archaeology and our society have changed substantially in the past 40 years. The introduction of provincial heritage acts and the requirement for environmental and heritage impact assessment and mitigation have opened up new fields of employment—those who regulate (government archaeologists) and those who do (CRM companies). Now, rather than being a university-based research discipline, most archaeology is conducted as CRM studies, and most university graduates are employed by CRM companies. Canada has changed, too. We are no longer a white, Euro-Canadian, Christian-derived society. We have become multi-cultural, multi-faith, and to a certain extent, multi-lingual. At the same time as our population has diversified, Aboriginal people have taken action to control their destinies, including activities that affect their heritage such as the reinterment of human remains and associated grave goods, the repatriation of sacred and ceremonial objects, and involvement in the design and implementation of research projects.

Does the CAA of 2006 reflect these changes? To what extent is our declining membership linked to our degree of relevance to both the archaeological profession and society in general? Moore, in a recent issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record*, noted that the SAA experienced a membership decline in the 1980s when CRM archaeology changed from a research agenda to a preservation agenda (Moore 2006: 31). He argues that the needs and values of the two types of archaeology are different, and when the preservation-oriented archaeologists felt that the SAA was not serving their needs, they abandoned it. It was only when the SAA adopted a more preservation-oriented focus that CRM archaeologists began returning to the Association. Are the same factors at play here in the CAA?

The CAA has made a first step towards partnership with First Nations with its Statement of Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal People, but we can hardly claim that Aboriginal students are flocking to the archaeological profession as a result. That brings me to my next point: things are changing "out there." Moore (2006: 32-33) also points out that now intellectual debates are focusing more on ethics than preservation vs research. Furthermore, diversity, inclusion, and building cultural bridges are the new values that attract and keep people involved in organizations (Hampson 2006: E8). Resolution No. 20 of the Assembly of First Nations recognized the need to work cooperatively with the CAA in order to develop national legislation that protects Aboriginal sites (AFN 2004). How will the CAA respond to this invitation to work in partnership to protect our heritage?

Which brings me to my agenda for the next two years. My decision to let my name stand as a presidential candidate wasn't based simply on a question of whether or not I wanted to be president, but rather how I might be able to contribute to the strengthening of this organization if I were elected. In this past year, I've had time to

contemplate what we might accomplish in the next two years. In the end, I came to the conclusion that there is too much before us to tackle piece meal. In addition to patchy representation in our membership, we have committees that exist on paper but have had neither chair nor direction for several years, suggestions for new committees (such as public education), and a web site that could be used more effectively. The CAA is facing other issues: the lack of federal Heritage legislation; whether or not to create a "Professional Archaeologist" status and registry analogous to RPA in the USA; whether or not archaeology should be recognized under NAFTA to allow Canadian archaeologists to work in the US; and the curation of artifacts and documents, to name only a few.

We have the potential to be an effective advocate for archaeology. We cannot be that advocate if we are not inclusive of all segments of the archaeological profession and if we do not work in partnership with others, especially Aboriginal people, who also have an vested interest in archaeology. Since the CAA is the only national association with the specific goal of furthering archaeology, we have to find a way to realize that potential.

Perhaps I have worked in government far too long, but it seems to me that the CAA needs a strategic plan so that we can direct our energies and funding effectively. The new Executive, together with committee chairs, will begin drafting this plan in the fall. We will also be inviting other CAA members, especially those who are now under-represented in the CAA administration—Aboriginal, CRM, and Quebec archaeologists, as well as students—to participate in these discussions. I hope that we will be able to present a draft at next year's meeting for your review and comments.

In the meantime, we will also attempt to address immediate concerns including federal heritage legislation, the appointment of new editors for the CJA and the Newsletter to be effective next year, and re-activating dormant committees. This is ambitious, and to make it happen, you may be getting a phone call from me asking you to participate. I hope you will say, yes.

Thanks are due to several people for their contributions to the Association:

- Gary Coupland, now Past President, and Farid Rahemtulla, the former Vice-President, for guiding the CAA through these past two years.

- George Nicholas who, over the past six years, has developed the CJA into a tremendous professional journal; he will be stepping down as editor once Vol. 30 has been published.

- Caroline Phillips, who has chaired the Weetelukuk Award committee since time immemorial. She actually resigned last year, but by default accepted students' submissions for the 2006 conference.

- Holly Martelle, who has revitalized the Newsletter which will now be available on the CAA web site in the members-only section. Holly will be resigning as Newsletter Editor in 2007.

- Last, but most definitely not least, Gary Coupland, Max Friesen, Andrew Stewart, and all the students who actually did the work of organizing the Toronto 2006 Annual Meeting. Well done. Thanks also to all those who presented papers.

Finally, I want to welcome Susan Jamieson as Vice-President and welcome back Jeff Hunston as Secretary-Treasurer. Jeff has already demonstrated his considerable talents at keeping the affairs of the CAA in order, and we are very fortunate that he has agreed to continue in his role for another three-year term. I think we have a very interesting year ahead of us, and I am certainly looking forward to working with all of you.

References cited:

Assembly of First Nations 2004 Resolution No. 20. http://www.afn.ca/article.asp?id=1128 accessed 18 May, 2006.

Hampson, Sarah 2006 The New Donor Class: They're Young, Diverse and Brash. And they're the last ones with any cash left to give. But they'll only do it their way. Globe and Mail, Saturday 15 April., pp E6, E8, E9.

Moore, Lawrence E. 2006 CRM: Beyond its Peak. The SAA Archaeological Record: 30 -33.

The 40th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held at the Fairmont Hotel, St. John's Newfoundland and Labrador from May 16-20, 2007. The organizers invite you to participate in the conference as a session organizer, presenter of a paper or poster or simply by attending the conference.

Sessions and papers on all areas of interest to the Canadian archaeological community may be submitted. Given that this conference will take place in Newfoundland and Labrador we would like to encourage participants to submit sessions, papers or posters that reflect the interplay between Native cultures, between First Nations and European newcomers and among European settlers. These topics are particularly appropriate for Newfoundland and Labrador, a province rich in First Nations history and the scene of some of the first European landfalls in the New World.

Check out the website for further information on submitting a session, abstract or poster, to see what is on the program, book accommodation, get information on the book room or other matters.

Important Deadlines:

January 31, 2007	Receipt of session proposals
February 28, 2007	Receipt of abstracts
April 15, 2007	Conference pre-registration and guarantee of hotel room

*****Accommodation in St. John's on the conference weekend is scarce as there are several different groups holding meetings. To ensure you have a room please book as early as possible.**

CAA Executive News

The CAA Executive has drafted the following policy with respect to the purpose and content of the Newsletter. The policy is meant to provide clear guidelines to the Newsletter Editor, CAA members and both members and non-members wishing to submit material. This draft policy was approved by the Executive this October and will need to be passed by the membership at the annual meeting in St. John's next May.

Canadian Archaeological Association
***CAA Newsletter* Policy**

Purpose

The *CAA Newsletter* assists the CAA in achieving its goal of disseminating knowledge of archaeology in Canada by:

- informing its members of activities of the organization and its members
- informing its members of CAA policy statements, protocols, and official reports
- informing its members of other activities and events of interest
- providing a forum for discussion
- providing a medium

The *CAA Newsletter* is published electronically twice a year (Spring and Fall) and is available to all paid-up individual and institutional members in the Members and Institutional Members sections of the CAA web site.

Content

The *CAA Newsletter* will publish the following types of articles, subject to review by the Editor for suitability and length:

- Field work summaries from each of the provincial and territorial agencies
- Communications from the CAA Executive
- Communications from CAA standing committees
- Opinion statements from CAA members
- Current events that affect archaeology
- Obituaries, letters, commentaries, requests for information
- Notices of awards offered by the CAA and by other archaeological associations
- Notices of conferences and other special events
- News from provincial archaeological societies
- Other items as approved by the Editor

Guidelines

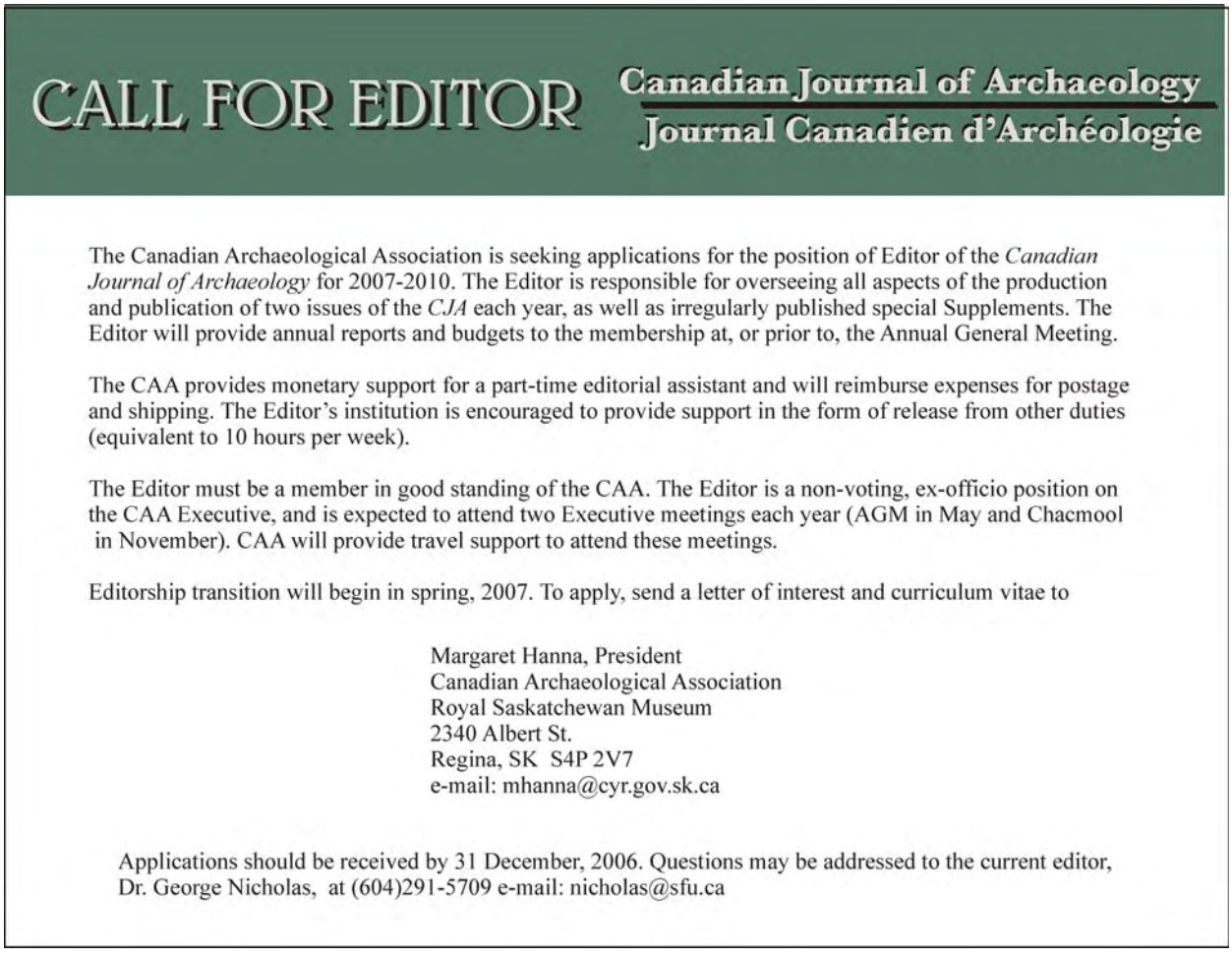
- Deadline for receipt of submissions is:
  - **February 15** for the Spring issue
  - **September 15** for the Fall issue
- Articles shall be submitted as .rtf files or as e-mail messages.
- Photographs shall be submitted as digital files at a minimum resolution of no less than 200 dpi.
- In accordance with the CAA's *Statement of Principles for Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples*, photographs of graves, grave goods, human remains (including X-rays), and sacred objects will be published only if written consent of the relevant First Nations/Metis/Inuit/EuroCanadian community is submitted with the article. The author of the article is responsible for obtaining written permission.

Advertisements:

Advertisements will be posted directly on the CAA Web site. Contact the Webmaster at webeditor@canadianarchaeology.com for further information and rates.

Approved:

CAA Executive: 13 October, 2006
Membership:



CALL FOR EDITOR

Canadian Journal of Archaeology
Journal Canadien d'Archéologie

The Canadian Archaeological Association is seeking applications for the position of Editor of the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* for 2007-2010. The Editor is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the production and publication of two issues of the *CJA* each year, as well as irregularly published special Supplements. The Editor will provide annual reports and budgets to the membership at, or prior to, the Annual General Meeting.

The CAA provides monetary support for a part-time editorial assistant and will reimburse expenses for postage and shipping. The Editor's institution is encouraged to provide support in the form of release from other duties (equivalent to 10 hours per week).

The Editor must be a member in good standing of the CAA. The Editor is a non-voting, ex-officio position on the CAA Executive, and is expected to attend two Executive meetings each year (AGM in May and Chacmool in November). CAA will provide travel support to attend these meetings.

Editorship transition will begin in spring, 2007. To apply, send a letter of interest and curriculum vitae to

Margaret Hanna, President
Canadian Archaeological Association
Royal Saskatchewan Museum
2340 Albert St.
Regina, SK S4P 2V7
e-mail: mhanna@cyr.gov.sk.ca

Applications should be received by 31 December, 2006. Questions may be addressed to the current editor, Dr. George Nicholas, at (604)291-5709 e-mail: nicholas@sfu.ca

News & Announcements

J. Norman Emerson, left, and Paul Sweetman, at the Ault Park site in 1957 (Emerson Archaeological Photographic Archives, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto; catalogue # BgFr-1-17)

Paul Sweetman, 2006 Recipient of the James and Margaret Pendergast Award
By William Fox

Paul was born in Toronto some 90 years ago, the grandchild of an Irish immigrant. Following a notorious career at Runymede Collegiate, he attended the University of Toronto, University College, and obtained a B.A. Paul then graduated from the Ontario College of Education and began his career as a high school music teacher. His first experience in archaeology occurred in 1948, when he was invited to participate on the Ososssane Ossuary excavation by Ken Kidd, then of the Royal Ontario Museum. There he met the famous avocational archaeologist, Frank Ridley, and a young student of archaeology named Bill Taylor. Frank undertook a variety of field surveys and site inspections at the behest of the Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board during the 1950s and 60s; many of them in remote areas of Northern Ontario. Paul assisted Frank on many of these surveys, honing his field skills on canoe trips along the Michipicoten and Moose Rivers.

Paul joined the nascent Ontario Archaeological Society in 1954 and became President during 1957 and '58. It was during his tenure that the first printed reports were produced – Frank Ridley's Boys and Barrie sites. In 1959, Paul joined Frank on a Canadian delegation to mainland China, which was a diplomatic coup and aired as a documentary on the CBC. He was able to visit famous sites at Loyang and the "Peking man" discovery site. They returned via Moscow and were able there to visit the National Museum. Paul continued his work with Frank, but was developing a reputation of his own. There were precious few professional archaeologists working in Ontario at the time, so that universities, museums, and the Ontario government often turned to the expertise of avocationals to investigate reported finds. So it was that Professor McIlwraith, chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, asked Paul to document some petroglyphs in the Peterborough area. This famous site was subsequently protected as a provincial park, based on his report. The 1950s provided numerous opportunities for fieldwork, and it was in 1957 on the Ault Park site that Paul met a young Bruce Trigger, establishing a friendship which continues to this day.

During the 1960s, Paul undertook numerous field surveys in the Trent valley and Prince Edward County. His reports to the Archaeological and Historic Sites Board remain in the Ontario Archives

and have provided guidance to subsequent researchers. His record of publication includes 12 articles in journals, such as *Ontario History*, *Ontario Archaeology*, and *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*. Perhaps, his most famous article was published in 1967, concerning the Bristow site on Thorah Island in Lake Simcoe. William Ritchie visited Paul in the company of Frank Ridley to view his Thorah Island assemblage and ended up citing Paul in his seminal volume, *Archaeology of New York State*. Finally, Paul also offered a Saturday morning archaeology class at Northern Secondary School – the first "public archaeology" program in Ontario; graduates of which include Frances Stewart and Roberta O'Brien.

Museum Archaeologist Wins Award For Distinguished Service

Gatineau, Quebec, July 19, 2006 -

Dr. Patricia Sutherland, Curator of Eastern Arctic Archaeology at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, received the Award of Distinguished Service from the Canadian Museums Association in May 2006. Dr. Sutherland directs the Helluland Archaeology Project at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, investigating the question of contact between the Norse and the aboriginal occupants of the eastern Canadian Arctic in the centuries around AD 1,000.

After receiving the award, Dr. Sutherland commented, "Museums stand for the creation and preservation of knowledge. It is a privilege to contribute to that knowledge and to make it accessible to a wide audience." She added, "To be recognized by colleagues in the museum community is a special honour."

In 1997, Dr. Sutherland was a recipient of the Canadian Museums Association Award for Outstanding Achievement in Research, and in 2005 she received the Lowell Thomas Award from the Explorer's Club of New York for her accomplishments in field research and scientific exploration in the north. The Award of Distinguished Service is a new honour established by the Canadian Museums Association to recognize the significant contribution of museum professionals to the museum sector in Canada throughout the course of their careers.

President and CEO of the Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation, Dr. Victor Rabinovitch congratulated Dr. Sutherland for this latest honour: "Pat's work is a stellar achievement. It is the tip of the iceberg in terms of the expert research that is fundamental to the Museum's work and so significant to our understanding of how the country developed. Her current research has the potential to rewrite an entire chapter of Canadian history."

ANNOUNCEMENT

At the 2006 CAA Annual General Meeting in Toronto, Morgan Tamplin, on behalf of the Trent University Archaeological Research Centre (TUARC) proposed that the 2008 Annual meeting be held at Trent University. We can now announce that Trent University Conference Services has reserved Gzowski College for the CAA meeting from May 7-11, 2008.

Recently opened on Trent's main Symons campus, this architecturally striking venue is an impressive memorial to the late Peter Gzowski, a renowned CBC broadcaster and former Trent Chancellor.

Overlooking the Ontonabee River on the east bank, the hotel-style residence has 250 air-conditioned rooms, with double beds and full elevator access.

Full Conference facilities and services will be provided on campus with additional accommodation and events in the town of Peterborough and surrounding region.

We will soon be setting up a CAA 2008 website with links from the main CAA site {www.canadianarchaeology.com} and TUARC [www.trentu.ca/TUARC} where further information will be posted.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS AWARDS FOR 2006

The CAA presents annual awards to acknowledge outstanding contributions in public communication that further insight and appreciation of Canadian Archaeology. These awards recognize contributions by journalists, film producers, professional archaeologists and institutions.

We are looking for material in the following categories produced or published in 2006:

High Quality Magazine or Newspaper Articles

Pamphlets, Brochures, Books or Other Publications Aimed at the General Public

Television or Radio Shows

Electronic Publishing (CD-Roms and Websites)

For further information, please check the CAA website or contact committee chair,

David Denton
Tel: (819) 825-9603
Fax: (819) 825-6892
Email: ddenton@lino.com

For submissions, please send six (6) copies of materials for consideration to:

David Denton
CRA– Archaeology
50 Boul. Lamaque, Suite 101
Val-d'Or, QC
J9P 2H6

Deadline for 2006 Submissions: Feb. 15, 2007!

PRIX DE LA COMMUNICATION PUBLIQUE POUR 2006

Depuis 1985, l'A.C.A. a décerné des prix pour des réalisations exceptionnelles dans le domaine de l'archéologie canadienne, et qui avancent la compréhension et l'appréciation du grand publique en ce qui concerne ce sujet. Ce prix reconnaît les contributions, entre autres, de journalistes, de cinéastes, d'archéologues professionnels et d'institutions.

Nous sollicitons des oeuvres réalisées ou publiées en 2006 dans les catégories suivantes :

ARTICLES DE GRANDE QUALITÉ DE REVUE OU DE JOURNAL

DÉPLIANTS, BROCHURES, LIVRES ET AUTRES PUBLICATIONS VISANT LE GRAND PUBLIQUE

ÉMISSIONS DE RADIO OU DE TÉLÉVISION

PUBLICATIONS ÉLECTRONIQUES (CD-ROM, SITE WEB)

Pour de plus amples informations, visitez le site web de l'ACA ou communiquez avec monsieur David Denton, président du comité :

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DATE LIMITE POUR LES SOUMISSIONS DE 2006 : LE 15 FÉVRIER, 2007 !

Natural Resources Canada to Cease Production of Paper Topographic Maps

As of January 2007, Natural Resources Canada will discontinue the printing of paper topographic maps and will close the Canada Map Office. Our government wants to get out of the business of producing maps.

Many Canadians place a priority on the paper map service the Government currently provides. Natural Resources Canada's digital mapping policy will effectively cut off access to the majority of Canadians. However, our politicians see this issue as a minor one. ACMLA, which represents both the public and research communities, would like to convince them otherwise. This policy will have an enormous impact on the Canadian public and our map users. The Minister of Natural Resources has a responsibility to listen to our point of view. This is not a minor policy amendment but a major change that has implications not just for map librarians but for the ordinary Canadian who is looking for a map for their cottage or who wants to go snowmobiling or hiking. Canada can be a vast and unforgiving country without a map in hand.

How you can help? This is a political issue and we must get the message out to as many Canadians and organizations as soon as possible. An independent website has been set up to lobby and inform Canadians. ACMLA asks its members to support this initiative by sending emails to inform associations, university departments, schools, individuals, etc. of the Government of Canada's decision to abandon printing paper topographic maps. Let your M.P. and your Minister of Natural Resources know what their constituents think of this decision. Support Access to Maps for Canadians www.mapsforcanadians.ca.

Heather McAdam GIS Coordinator Maps, Data and Government Information Centre Carleton University Library

Update from Minister Gary Lunn, our Minister of Natural Resources, October 12, 2006: Federal Government Stays in the Paper Map Business... Your Letters and Emails Did Make a Difference

On the morning of October 11, 2006 the Map Uses Advisory Committee was contacted by Kathleen Olson, Acting Director of Communications to the Minister of Natural Resources. Ms. Olson wanted to make key stakeholder groups aware of Minister Lunn's recent decision to keep the Canada Map Office open. According to Ms. Olson, "as soon as this was brought to Minister Lunn's attention he recognized the need to continue this service to stakeholders and Canadians".

ACMLA is proud to have played a part in bringing this critical issue to the attention of interested Canadians and to the Government of Canada. We look forward to continuing to work with Minister Lunn and the Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure that Canadians have access to printed topographic maps.

Thank you to all who have supported this and to Minister Gary Lunn for listening.

Heather McAdam
Chair, Map Users Advisory Committee, Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives (Carleton University Library, Ottawa, Ontario)

Books Available for Review September 2006

The *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* publishes reviews of books dealing with any aspect of Canadian archaeology or by Canadian archaeologists, books on other areas that would be of interest to a considerable number of Canadian archaeologists, and books of general interest dealing with archaeological issues, theory, or methods. Members interested in doing reviews should check the CAA website occasionally, as the list of books available will be updated periodically. Contact the book review editor (Alan McMillan) at mcmillan@sfu.ca with requests or questions. Reviews can be submitted by email attachment, in Word format. Check recent issues of the journal for organization and format. Reviewers should plan to complete and submit their reviews within a maximum of six months to allow for timely publication in the journal.

Books Available for Review

Arneborg, Jette and Bjarne Grønnow 2006. *Dynamics of Northern Societies: Proceedings of the SILA/NABO Conference on Arctic and North Atlantic Archaeology.* Greenland Research Centre, National Museum of Denmark, Studies in Archaeology and History Vol. 10, Copenhagen.

Bintliff, John (editor) 2006. *A Companion to Archaeology*. Blackwell, Malden, MA.

Gates St. Pierre, Christian 2006. *Potières du Buisson: La Céramique de Tradition Melocheville sur le Site Hector- Trudel.* Collection Mercure Archéologie Numéro 168, Musée Canadien des Civilisations, Gatineau, Québec.

Gowland, Rebecca and Christopher Knüsel (editors) 2006. *Social Archaeology of Funerary Remains.* Oxbow Books, Oxford, UK.

Hall, Martin and Stephen W. Sillman (editors) 2006. *Historical Archaeology.* Blackman, Malden, MA.

Hutt, Sherry, Marion P. Forsyth, and David Tarler 2006. *Presenting Archaeology in Court: Legal Strategies for Protecting Cultural Resources.* AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

Johnson, Jay K. (editor) 2006. *Remote Sensing in Archaeology: An Explicitly North American Perspective.* University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Khlobystin, Leonid P. 2006. *Taymyr: The Archaeology of Northernmost Eurasia.* Contributions to Circumpolar Anthropology 5, University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

Lilley, Ian (editor) 2006. *Archaeology of Oceania: Australia and the Pacific Islands.* Blackwell, Malden, MA.

Mizoguchi, Koji 2006. *Archaeology, Society and Identity in Modern Japan.* Cambridge University Press, New York.

Mrozowski, Sephen A. 2006. *The Archaeology of Class in Urban America.* Cambridge University Press, New York.

Scarre, Chris and Geoffrey Scarre 2006. *The Ethics of Archaeology: Philosophical Perspectives on Archaeological Practice.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Sofaer, Joanna R. 2006. *The Body as Material Culture: A Theoretical Osteoarchaeology.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Sprague, Roderick 2005. *Burial Terminology: A Guide for Researchers.* AltaMira Press, Landham, MD.

Unfreed, Wendy J. and Stanley Van Dyke 2005. *Archaeological Investigations at the Junction Site (DkPi-2).* Occasional Papers of the Archaeological Society of Alberta, Calgary.

Vitelli, Karen D. and Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh 2006. *Archaeological Ethics* (2nd edition). AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.

Vrdoljak, Ana Filipa 2006. *International Law, Museums and the Return of Cultural Objects.* Cambridge University Press, New York.

Canadian Archaeologists Abroad

Editor: Helen Haines

For many years Canadian archaeologists have been contributing to a vast array of projects in many parts of the world. While many of these of projects are independent endeavours, many others are collaborative efforts that strive to build connections between Canadian and foreign institutions.

This new column focuses on those archaeologists at Canadian institutions whose prime area of research lies outside the boarders of our country. This inaugural column introduces two archaeologists who work in opposite parts of the world and who focus on vastly different time periods. Dr. Chen Shen, from the Royal Ontario Museum, specialises in the Paleolithic period of Northern China, while Dr. Leigh Symonds, at Trent University, studies medieval cultures on the Isle of Mann, UK.

It is my hope that more 'foreign' archaeologists will see this and wish to be introduced to the broader CAA membership. If you would like to contribute please contact me, Helen R. Haines, at helenhaines@trentu.ca I would love to hear from my fellow "foreigners".

Chen Shen
Bishop White Curator of Far Eastern Archaeology, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto

Dr. Chen Shen obtained his Ph.D. in 1997 at the University of Toronto. Previously he had studied at the University of Tulsa where he obtained his Masters degree in 1992. Dr. Shen's Received a Bachelor's degree in archaeology from Wuhan University in China, in 1987.

Dr. Shen's research foci are lithic technology (particularly in use-wear analysis) and Palaeolithic archaeology of northern China. He has been actively engaged in archaeological fieldwork in China since 1997, and currently runs three long-term research projects on Pleistocene archaeology in different parts of northern China. The first focuses on the Early Pleistocene lithic technology and hominid behaviour in the Nihewan Basin. The second investigates the Lower Palaeolithic settlements of the Middle Pleistocene in the Luonan Basin, while the third addresses questions of microlithic technology and the Upper Palaeolithic cultural interactions at the end of Late Pleistocene in the Shandong Peninsula. These three projects are integrated, bringing new interpretations on technological development in the Middle to Lower Valley of the Yellow River during the entire Pleistocene era. These projects have been supported by research grants from Royal Ontario Museum Heritage Governor, Canada's Social Sciences and Humanity Research Council, US Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, and Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Shen has co-written several publications based on this research including *Current Research of Chinese Pleistocene Archaeology*, *Lithic Technological Variability of the Middle Pleistocene at the Eastern End of the Nihewan Basin, Northern China*, and *Shandong Microblade Industries and Re-Evaluation of Fenghuangling Culture.*

Between May and August, 2006, Dr. Shen excavated two archaeological sites: Dongxigou and Maliang, in the Nihewan Basin, Hebei province, in northern China. Collaborating with the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, this ROM-China archaeological project aims at searching for evidence of the earliest hominid existence in East Asia. The project started in 1998 excavating the Xiaochangliang site (dated to 1.36 million years

ago), and continued excavating the Donggutuo site in 2000, and 2001 (dated to 1.1 mya). The most exciting discovery came in the fall of 2001 when the project team found a site (now named Guodi) that dated to 1.66 mya. The Guodi site is now potentially the oldest archaeological site with unambiguous evidence for hominid on-site activities found in East Asia.

Chen Shen at the Donggutuo Site

This field session was supported by US Wenner-Grant Foundation for Anthropological Research's International Collaborative Research grant and the Royal Ontario Museum Heritage Governor research grant. One of the two sites being excavated, Dongxiguo, was newly identified and probably dates to earlier then 1.6 million years ago based on relative palaeomagnetic lithiostratgraphy. The other site, Maliang, was first excavated in the 1980s, and the 2006 excavation was only the second to be carried out on this important site. Due to advances in field techniques we were able to retrieve additional valuable information about the site. The data from this field session will continue to furnish us with evidence for earliest hominid behaviour in northern China, and shed light on palaeoenvironment and lithic technology of the Early Pleistocene in East Asia.

Leigh Symonds, Assistant Professor
Trent University
Research Associate, Trent University
Archaeological Research Centre

Dr. Symonds received her undergraduate degree from the University of Toronto where she specialized in Anthropology with a minor in Celtic Studies. She then completed both her Masters and Doctorate degrees at the University of York in the U.K, concentrating on urban and regional landscapes in Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian England.

Dr. Symonds is currently investigating early medieval landscapes and socio-religious conversion on the Isle of Man. Religious conversion from paganism to Christianity and the consolidation of geo-polities into nation states were at the foundation of many of the social changes which occurred during early medieval period. Her research considers the importance of personhood, identity and gender in these larger issues and how they manifested themselves in material social practices and spatial understandings.

Key to this understanding is the cultural interaction between the Manx people, their Irish Sea neighbours and the Scandinavian (Viking) colonists. With current information is difficult to understand the nuances of Manx involvement in the politics of the Irish Sea province and Dr. Symonds (in conjunction with the Manx Museum) is developing a project to do isotopic analysis (strontium and oxygen) and AMS dating on individuals dating from the early medieval period in order to clarify questions regarding the character of social interaction in the Irish Sea region c. A.D. 500-900 as well as the nature of the Scandinavian migrations to the Isle of Man beginning in the tenth century.

Furthermore, Dr. Symonds is investigating possibilities for an international fieldschool project run in conjunction with the Centre for Manx Studies, University of Liverpool. This is still in the early stages of development, but will focus on further understanding early medieval settlement on the Isle of Man of which, presently, little is known.

Her recent publications on the subject include 'Puzzling the Pieces: Interdisciplinary research in the early medieval period, Isle of Man', co-authored with Nick Johnson (forthcoming), 'Moving through a vision: thoughts on contextual GIS', in Kelly Fennema and Hans Kamermans (eds.) *Making the connection to the Past CAA99*. (2004), 'Territories in Transition: the construction of boundaries in Anglo-Scandinavian Lincolnshire', *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* (2003, volume 12, 28-37), *Landscape and Social Practice: the production and consumption of pottery in tenth century Lincolnshire*, (2003, British Archaeological Reports, British Series 345), and 'Traveling Beneath Crows: Representing socio-geographical concepts of time and travel in early medieval England', a co-authored work with Rik Ling, (2002, *Internet Archaeology*, volume 13).

CALL FOR EDITOR

Canadian Archaeological Association
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie

CAA NEWSLETTER

The Canadian Archaeological Association is seeking applications for the position of Editor of the *CAA Newsletter* for 2007-2009. The Editor is responsible for overseeing all aspects of the production of two issues of the *Newsletter* each year and for working with the CAA Webmaster to post the *Newsletter* on the CAA web site. The Editor will provide annual reports and budgets to the membership at, or prior to, the Annual General Meeting.

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Editorship transition will begin in spring, 2007. To apply, send a letter of interest and curriculum vitae to

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Royal Saskatchewan Museum
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Regina, SK S4P 2V7
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Applications should be received by 31 December, 2006. Questions may be addressed to the current editor, Holly Martelle, at (519)641-7222 or hmarte0567@rogers.com.

Atlantic Fieldwork News

Editor: Stephen Hull

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Stephen LORING - Smithsonian Institute - Smithsonian Research in Labrador, Summer 2005

Central Coast of Labrador Community Archaeology Program

Stephen Loring (Smithsonian) and Beatrix Arendt (University of Virginia) co-directed a sixth summer of the Central Coast of Labrador Community Archaeology Project. Since 1999 the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center and a suite of collaborative entities in Newfoundland, Labrador and the States, has been conducting an annual summer field-school centered about the Inuit-Metis community of Makkovik on the central Labrador coast. In addition to conducting important archaeological research the community goals of the program include 1) working in conjunction with the Labrador Integrated School Board and local schools to develop a program on archaeology as an integral feature of High School curriculum; 2) providing training and employment opportunities for Inuit students and young people in the field of archaeology; 3) working with local communities and historical societies to identify archaeological and historical resources in the vicinity of the community; and 4) help to foster pride in Labrador culture and heritage.

The 2003 field-season saw the completion of the fieldwork anticipated at the mid-18th century Labrador Inuit winter-house settlement (GgBq-1) at Long Tickle/Adlavik Harbour. The excavated materials are currently under-going analysis and conservation by a team of American and Canadian researchers in consultation with community elders. A small book about the site, designed for use in Labrador's grade-school curriculum, *Anguti's Amulet: Archaeology at Adlavik, Labrador* (co-authored by Stephen Loring, Leah Rosenmeier and the Makkovik student archaeologists) was published in 2005. By all respects the project has been a great success. Local community and Labrador Inuit Association (LIA) supporters were encouraging about a continuation of the CCLAP program. Having witnessed the success of the Makkovik project Loring was approached by LIA members to continue the archaeology program at another site that might facilitate extending the program to include the Inuit community at Hopedale. Both Hopedale and Makkovik have local museums that are desirous to display materials derived from earlier paleoeskimo sites. Towards that end it was decided to conduct a preliminary investigation of a Middle Dorset paleoeskimo site situated near the Inuit community of Hopedale, to assess its significance as the loci for a subsequent multi-year research project.

Archaeology at Windy Tickle

In the island archipelago south of the entrance to Windy Tickle –just north of Hopedale--, Smithsonian researchers in 1973 discovered a pair of Middle Dorset winter sites with semi-subterranean sod-houses: Napatalik North-1 (GjCc-6) and the Hettasch Dorset site (GjCb-1). Situated at the southern boundary of the Dorset culture in Labrador, in an area of known marine mammal and fish abundance, the Windy Tickle sites were thought to have the potential to address a number of intriguing questions about Dorset subsistence and the nature of Dorset social interactions (between Dorset groups in northern Labrador and Newfoundland and resident Indian populations along the central Labrador coast).

It was anticipated that field work at Windy Tickle would present an opportunity to explore the role of trade in providing a unifying dimension to Dorset cultural identity, as the Windy Tickle sites are uniquely situated at the southern limit of Labrador Dorset which in turn makes these sites among the closest to Dorset groups on Newfoundland and

Indian groups in between. The Dorset families at Windy Tickle had access to important outcrops of steatite (for lamps) and nephrite (for burin and end-blade manufacture) and perhaps served as the middlemen for distribution of Ramah chert from northern Labrador which figures significantly in Newfoundland Dorset and intervening Indian sites.

The 2005 fieldwork on Napatalik was concentrated at the site of Napatalik North-1 (GjCc-6) on the excavation of one of two Middle Dorset houses that had been previously located. In the course of fieldwork our team (composed of Inuit students from Makkovik and Hopedale) was able to completely excavate one of the two houses and excavate a majority of that house's midden. House-2 proved to be a shallow, oval, semi-subterranean structure about 6x4 meters with a central box-hearth made of opposing pairs of vertically set stone slabs. A modest stone tool assemblage of several hundred artifacts was recovered. Interestingly the assemblage was characterized by heavily used, exhausted and broken stone tools and a relatively small amount of Ramah chert debitage. Steatite and nephrite tools were recovered but not in significant amounts given the proximity of the site to both known and presumed lithic source outcrops. A very preliminary impression of the assemblage is that it is derived from a relatively short-lived occupation, perhaps a single season, by a group under some logistical constraints. A suite of six radiocarbon dates cluster about 1200-1500 B.P (uncorrected).

North Coast Survey: Moravian Mission Stations and Ramah Chert

At the conclusion of the Napatalik fieldwork Loring and Arendt, along with Kevin McAleese of the Newfoundland Museum (who joined them at Nain) teamed-up with MUN colleague Derek Wilton (professor in the Earth Sciences Department) and Altius –a mineral exploration company based in St., John's, Newfoundland—to charter a locally owned boat for a cruise to Ramah Bay. The two research objectives for the Smithsonian party were to 1) conduct a detailed assessment of the geological deposits containing Ramah chert (a lithic raw material of tremendous significance for the Indian and Inuit inhabitants of Labrador and the Maritime Northeast for over 7000 years) and, 2) conduct research on the nature of the social, economic and ideological interaction between the Moravian Mission and Labrador Inuit communities in the late-19th century. In consideration of the later, during the course of the northward voyage, the party made detailed assessments of the now abandoned Moravian-Inuit communities at Zoar, Okak, Hebron and Ramah. A multi-year research program at Moravian and Inuit sites like Hebron and Ramah, has the potential to significantly expand an awareness and appreciation of the 19th century Inuit and Moravian tenure in northern Labrador.

Anguti's Amulet, Makkovik

Loring arrived back in Makkovik on August 24th in time to participate in the celebrations surrounding the launch of the book *Anguti's Amulet* , a community archaeology publication detailing the results of the fieldwork (1999-2004) at the 18th century Labrador Inuit village site at Long Tickle in the Adlavik Islands south of Makkovik. The booklet had been written by the entire archaeology team with significant input by the student archaeologists, community representatives and the archaeology co-directors Stephen Loring and Leah Rosenmeier as part of a commitment to community interests as part of the Central Coast of Labrador Archaeology Project. The story, based on oral histories, Moravian Mission accounts, and archaeology was crafted by our archaeology team during stormy weather when we could not work at the site. The booklet was prepared as course curriculum material for Inuit students in Labrador and is the first publication in Labrador Inuktitut prepared for classroom use. Generous grants from the Labrador School Board, the Arctic Studies Center and the International Grenfell Association enabled us to distribute the book throughout the Labrador school system. Copies of the booklet can be acquired from Joan Andersen (White Elephant Museum, Makkovik, Labrador AOP 1J0) or from Stephen Loring (Smithsonian Institution, NMNH MRC-112, PO Box 37012, Washington DC 20013-7012).

Tshikapisk Archaeology: with the Innu at Kamishtashtin

In September Stephen Loring rendezvoused with Innu colleagues from the Tshikapisk Foundation (an Innu experiential education program) and flew into Kamishtashtin (in Innu-aimun "the place where the wind blows everything off the ground") where he conducted an archaeological training program with a group of Innu youth. The genisis for the research at Kamishtashtin comes directly from the Innu community of Sheshatshit, specifically from the Sheshatshit Band Council and the Tshikapisk Foundation. The project combines Loring's long-term research interests in Innu history, archaeology and culture with a research and training program geared to provide training and opportunities for Innu students. The Tshikapisk Foundation, an Innu educational initiative centered in Sheshatshiu, is committed to developing the Kamishtashtin camp as part of an experiential education program aimed at providing land-based Innu culture-centered training and experiences for Innu young people. An applied side of this program seeks to provide employment opportunities for Innu living in the country as research fieldworkers, fishing guides and leaders in adventure tourism ininitiatives. Integral to the archaeological research at Kamishtastin is its commitment to training Innu students in the full-range of cultural resource preservation and management and provide instruction in cultural heritage, geology, and environmental studies that would enable Innu guides to lead subsequent visitors to the region while assuring that cultural and ecological resources were not severely impacted.

Innu archaeological research at Kamishtashtin began in 1999 and has continued to the present day. Under the co-direction of Anthony Jenkinson (Tshikapisk Foundation, Sheshatshit) and Stephen Loring more then 30 archaeological and historical site localities have been identified in the country surrounding the lake. This fall a brief archaeological reconnaissance and testing program provided documentation on several sites that appear to represent some of the oldest known Maritime Archaic sites in Labrador. As well, the first trace of a paleoeskimo presence in the interior was documented by Jenkinson who found a Late Dorset stemmed biface on a beach near the outlet of the lake. Made of an unusual banded grey chert that is not at all common on the Labrador coast had us speculating that perhaps the artifact originated in Ungava. Loring has long suspected that there must have been some sort of trading and/or interaction between Middle and Late Dorset and ancestrial-Innu groups on the Labrador coast. Perhaps – and its all speculation at this point—with the arrival of the Inuit in northern-most Labrador and the disruption to former relationships predicated on Ramah chert procurement may have led to social alignments stretching from the interior of Labrador north to Ungava Bay.

Another exciting aspect of the fall research program at Kamishtashtin was a brief stint of helicopter support provided by Altius (here a conspicuous note of thanks to Altius president Roland Butler and the head of the Labrador operations, Wayne Broomfield) which enabled us to conduct archaeological surveys to the south of Kamishtashtin, in the country between Kamishtashtin and Border Beacon, where Tshikapisk survey teams had previously identified several significant Maritime Archaic sites, and to the north of Kamishtashtin at Long Pond, an important point on the Innu travel route between the George River and Emish (Voisey's Bay). At Long Pond we were able to relocate the old Innu camp where, in 1910, William Brooks Cabot photographed the skull of a bear that the Innu had placed in a ceremonial fashion upon a long wooden pole. Recent analysis of the Cabot photograph has led Stephen Loring and Arthur Spiess to make a tentative identification of it as having belonged to a barrenground grizzly bear. Stephen Loring concluded his summer's fieldwork on the 14th September with the arrival, at Kamishtashtin, of the first phalanx of the George River caribou herd, as over 7000 animals passed by (and sometimes over) the archaeological sites.

John ERWIN – Memorial University of Newfoundland & Donald HOLLY - Eastern Illinois University - Birchy Lake Survey

With the assistance of Shannon Lewis of Baie Verte, a shoreline survey of Birchy Lake was conducted by John Erwin and Donald Holly Jr. from June 12 to June 24th, 2005. The survey, which encompassed the whole of the lake, was conducted by foot, kayak and speedboat. Since it is known that lake levels are variable in this area, and that partially-submerged sites have been reported, particular attention was be paid to areas of the lake bed that were exposed. From this work, six sites prehistoric were discovered, and an existing site re-visited. Of the six new sites, three contained Maritime Archaic materials, one Groswater Palaeoeskimo, and two were of unidentified cultural origin. Of particular significance was our discovery of Birchy Lake 9 (DiBd-1), a low-lying Groswater site that contained some remaining in-situ deposits that had escaped the erosion of changing lake levels. Surface collection and test excavation of this site resulted in the collection of 16 artifacts and 67 flakes. The re-visit of Birchy Lake 3 (DiBe-3) also confirmed its cultural origin as Groswater Palaeoeskimo, and the presence of remaining in-situ deposits. The results from this survey are intended to direct our continued research in 2006 along the waterways which link the east and west coasts of the island across the Baie Verte Peninsula. This research is intended to identify and explore the nature of the relative subsistence and settlement schedules, mobility patterns and resource use of the various prehistoric groups who utilized Newfoundland's interior.

John ERWIN – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Fleur de Lys Archaeological Project

The Fleur de Lys Archaeology Project welcomed back the field component of the Memorial University of Newfoundland Archaeology Field School for the fourth consecutive year from July 1 to July 31, 2005. The focus of the field school was the continued excavation of a multi-component Palaeoeskimo site known as Cow Cove 3 (EaBa-16) located in the Town of Coachman's Cove. These investigations represent a continuation of the Fleur de Lys Archaeological Project that began in 1997, and which was responsible for the discovery of Cow Cove 3, in addition to a number of other Palaeoeskimo sites in the vicinity of the Town of Coachman's Cove. Returning students, Derrick LeGrow Jr., and Jennifer Squires, assisted as crew chiefs in excavation, which focused on activity areas surrounding a single house structure, which we identified during the 2003 field season.

As in previous years, hundreds of artifacts and thousands of waste chert and rhyolite waste flakes of were recovered. The location of these materials suggests functionally-discreet activity areas around the house and adjacent ancient raised beach ridges, which represented the water's edge, during the Palaeoeskimo occupations. The results of the 2005 field program have also helped to clarify the relationship between the Groswater and Dorset occupations at Cow Cove, and in particular, are useful in distinguishing the spatial boundaries of each occupation. While there is limited evidence for Dorset scavenging of earlier Groswater materials, there is now sufficient evidence of a Groswater occupation of this site.

Gerald PENNEY – Gerald Penney & Associates Limited

Gerald Penney Associates Limited held four research permits in 2005; two for projects in Labrador, one on Newfoundland’s northeast coast, and one in the capital city. In Labrador we assessed uranium diamond drill operations for Altius Minerals near Postville, and assessed, with Gary Baikie of Thule Consulting Inc., a proposed garnet quarry operation at the Iron Strand in the Torngat Mountains region of northern Labrador. On the Island we surveyed at Wigwam Point, near Botwood, for a proposed aboriginal peoples interpretation centre. In St. John’s we monitored construction activities associated with an extension to the Anna Templeton Centre on Duckworth

Street, the former Commercial Bank, built in 1848. In addition we are continuing our historic and cartographic documentation and analysis in preparation for a three-phase laying of a two kilometer interceptor sewer pipe along Water Street and Harbour Drive as part of the harbour clean-up project.

Anna Templeton Centre testing

Peter POPE – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Clears Cove, Fermeuse Bay, Newfoundland (CfAf-23)

Peter Pope and a small crew of students from Memorial University of Newfoundland and Université de Montréal carried out test excavations this past summer of 2005 at Clears Cove (CfAf-23) , in Fermeuse Bay, about 100 km south of St John's, Newfoundland. On the basis of James Yonge's map of 1663 and our survey in 2002, we suspected that this was the site of a 17th-century fishing plantation, or permanent settlement. The one-month dig was designed to determine if this was, in fact, so and also to assess the site as a possible topic for graduate research. In the end, our hopes were surpassed.

We excavated a 1 x 6 m test trench in a raised plateau surrounding the remains of a root cellar, where we had recovered early straw green window glass fragments in 2002. This test trench revealed a series of stone features reaching back from the late 19th century to the early 18th, including a thick beach cobble deposit dating about 1800, which seems most likely to be a lane to access the beach from a house site further inland. In part of this test excavation we uncovered a square-timber floor frame. A complete Barnstaple-style pipe bowl in situ suggested that this feature burned about 1700, perhaps as a result of d'Iberville's attack in 1696. This floor feature overlies another square-timber floor frame. These each very likely relate to successive 17th-century planter houses, on the basis of the framing technique and associated material culture, including diamond pane window glass and North Devon slip-decorated coarse earthenware. Underlying these features we found remains of a spruce-fir post and wattle construction, likely relating to the migratory fishery. We did not reach sterile soil in this excavation.

We also excavated a 1 x 2 m test a little below the house plateau, in the adjacent boggy area. Under another cobble fill of c. 1800, we found a lot of wood debris and then a thick layer of wood chips, datable from associated artifacts to the first half of the 17th century. Digging through this layer of wood chips was like digging through a 4 inch thick piece of Aspenite -- but it served a purpose, sealing the deposit below in a matrix of wet peat. Here we uncovered the corner of a well-preserved spruce-fir pole structure, with a pole floor, dated by association to about 1600-1625. Several North Devon gravel-tempered coarse earthenware cook pots turned up in this structure. Given these finds and the architecture of the feature, we have interpreted it as a migratory fisher's cook room. These have rarely (if ever) survived in archaeological contexts, making this a site of great interest for further research on the transition from the migratory fishery to the permanent European occupation of Newfoundland.

Our test excavations were supported by SSHRC through the Newfoundland Archaeological Heritage Outreach Program, in cooperation with the Town of Port Kirwan and the Brothers family, owners of the

property. Our special thanks are due Kathy Ledwell (Brothers), whose tranquility we disturbed, the field team of Mathilde Plante St-Arnaud, Peter Simms and Janine Williams and, in the lab, Regeena Psathas.

Feature 436: Remains of a spruce-fir pole and wattle structure, dating about 1600-1625, at Clears Cove (CfAf-23).

Lisa RANKIN - Memorial University of Newfoundland - Porcupine Strand Archaeology Project: Summary of 2005 Field Season

The Porcupine Strand Archaeology Project returned to Snack Cove, Huntingdon Island, Labrador for the purposes of excavating a third house at the contact period Inuit site of Snack Cove 3 (FkBe-3).

Snack Cove 3 is a fairly extensive Inuit settlement on a quiet cove facing the mainland. So far we have recorded the presence of seven houses here and various other associated features. House three, like the previous two houses we have excavated, was a semi-subterranean sod house with a rock pavement flanked by upright slabs and included a very long entrance passage. Similar to Houses one and two, House three included several thousand faunal remains and very few artifacts. The artifacts included stone tools, worked bone, clay pipe fragments and iron. Analysis of the faunal remains is underway, but we are expecting that they will represent a fall/winter assemblage similar to that found in the other houses. Carbon samples were collected and have been submitted for dating. Other samples taken from other houses at the site have returned dates between AD 1590 and AD 1650, suggesting an early settlement for the Inuit in southern Labrador.

Another element of this year's field season was the integration of Labrador Métis Nation youth as field assistants and a very successful community day. During the community day our very energetic crew cooked hot dogs and hamburgers, and gave tours of the site to greater than 50 visitors that made the 1½ hour journey by boat from Cartwright. Stories and reminiscences about Snack Cove were eagerly exchanged between locals and crew in what truly was a very enjoyable day.

A final element of the 2005 field season was a trip to Nulliak Cove and surrounding areas in northern Labrador to establish the framework for an upcoming survey in the region. Collections were made at the site which is still producing spectacular artifacts, and several nearby coves were examined. Apart from high winds which made for some interesting events on our boat, this element of the project was also enjoyable!

House Three Plan view

Ken REYNOLDS – Provincial Archaeology Office, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador - Notre Dame Bay 2005

Three trips to Notre Dame Bay were undertaken during the spring and summer of 2005. The objectives were to locate historically documented Beothuk campsites, discover new sites and check on the condition of known ones. In May investigations focused on four areas: Indian Cove, Charles Brook pond and Winter Tickle in the Bay of Exploits and South Arm in New Bay. In 1792 Lt. George Pulling visited Indian Cove with the furrier Richard Richmond and recorded that there were the remains of 7 or 8 wigwams at this location. Previous testing by Thomson in 1980 and Schwarz in 1992 failed to find any evidence of this site. With the permission of the land owner, Mr. William Finn of Grand Falls-Windsor, 18 test pits were dug in what was the most likely area for this site to have been located. Five of the tests were positive, but only one produced an object of aboriginal manufacture. However, the patinated flake recovered was not culturally diagnostic. Gardening and cabin development would seem to have obliterated most of the Beothuk presence at this site.

The Dorset site Little Bay Islands2 (DjAw-12)

A few kilometers to the northward lay Charles Brook pond, another well documented Beothuk campsite. Again sections of the pond had been surveyed by Thomson and Schwarz. The author had also previously made brief trips to this pond. 2005 saw the western side explored for the first time, again with negative results. As with Indian Cove these late Beothuk campsites appear to leave scant traces for the archaeologist to find.

Winter Tickle, slightly north of Charles Brook, was investigated due to a 1934 report by Diamond Jenness which shows a picture of a headland at Winter Tickle under which the caption reads "Winter Tickle Notre Dame Bay. A rifled grave lay under the high cliff, and near the water's edge was a Beothuk camp-site containing fragments of iron stolen from the hut of the first settler in the neighbourhood". A search for the grave and the Beothuk campsite was undertaken. Though neither was found, the area shown in the photograph in Jenness 1943 was relocated and therefore a Borden number (DiAt-13) was assigned.

Both Charles Brook and Winter Tickle are strategically located at narrow necks of land separating the Bay of Exploits from New Bay. Both locations had "Indian paths" connecting the two bays; these paths were undoubtedly used for centuries prior to the coming of Europeans. The South Arm site (DiAt-09) in New Bay is only 3.350 km west of Winter Tickle 1 (DiAt-05), a Maritime Archaic and Dorset site. A Palaeoeskimo designation has been given to this site based on the recovery of microblades. However, a second culture is a possibility due to the presence in one test pit of Ramah chert flakes in a bone mash. There are also two linear mounds which haven't been tested; it is unknown

whether they are of cultural or natural origins. However, a test pit excavated at the base of a tree fall 50cm away from the largest mound produced a scraper, a small fragment of quartz crystal and 20 flakes. In total, eight test units have been excavated at this site, five in 2003 and three this past summer.

Later in the summer a visit was made to western Notre Dame Bay to check on the condition of two Dorset sites on Little Bay Island. As well, the once large multi-component site at Brighton Tickle Island (DjAv-04) was also investigated. Unfortunately this site appears to have been totally destroyed due to gravel quarrying. One of the Little Bay Island sites has also been disturbed. A boardwalk has been built through DjAw-12 and stripping of sod and apparent potting has taken place. The site was threatened again this past fall when the Town of Little Bay was planning to upgrade the trail and excavate for a privy. They halted their plans once the PAO contacted them and told them of the presence of the site. In the short period of time spent at this site a fragment of a soapstone vessel, an endblade, microblade and one large retouched flake, all from disturbed contexts, were recovered. This site should be further investigated as large undisturbed portions likely remain; salvaging of the disturbed areas should be undertaken. Little Bay 1, DjAw-11, was found to be undisturbed; this site also holds potential for future work.

Another site whose status is unknown, but the worst is feared is Robert's Arm 1 (DiAw-01), a Groswater site located on the south side of Pilley's Island. Unfortunately this site was situated on private property and a road and cabin was constructed on top of the site. A letter was sent to the owner asking for permission to investigate the area, but a response was never received.

In eastern Notre Dame Bay the Dorset site, DjAq-14, at Dildo Run Provincial Park was visited and appears, at least on the surface, to be in good condition. Sod removal and looting did occur here in the early 1980s so it is unknown just how much damage was done to this site. A small, possible Palaeoeskimo site, DhAr-05, was found on a tombolo beach at the entrance to Loon Harbour; nearby was a probable historic European foundation, DhAr-06. A few kilometers to the west at Campbellton a Beaches point made from Ramah chert was discovered in a road cut during upgrading activities in that community.

Notre Dame Bay holds great promise for new sites, while a number of known ones are considered to hold good research potential. However, the disturbance and destruction of sites is a problem that is not easily remedied. Alerting community leaders, organizations and individuals of the sites in their area is one way the PAO can hopefully deter this from happening in the future.

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Stephen HULL & Delphina MERCER - Provincial Archaeology Office, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador - Miscellaneous Field Trips to the Northern Peninsula, Southern Labrador and Avalon Peninsula

In June 2005, the authors (PAO Staff) traveled across the island en route to southern Labrador. While driving over the bridge at St. Paul's Inlet (on the north side) we saw the new wharf expansion that the PAO approved earlier in the year and noticed how the land around the wharf was heavily disturbed. Knowing that there was a site close to the expansion and seeing the disturbance we decided to check on the condition of the site above. We immediately noticed flakes eroding from a high bank next to the road to the wharf. On the higher terrace where the site is located we found a ~60 m long, 1-1.5 m wide and ~1m deep trench dug from near the saltwater back to the woods near the highway. Most of the southern half of the trench contained out of context lithics including a lot of black and grey chert as well as a lot of other fine

grain chert pieces and a few pieces of pink quartzite. We also noted a lot of fire-cracked rock, calcined bone, some of which was thick, possibly from caribou long bones, as well as charcoal. All of which we think came from at least two hearths, visible in the trench wall. It is possible that there was just one long hearth. In either case, the indications of a hearth were visible for about 4-5m in the trench. Of the lithic material we collected there were no formal artifacts beyond flakes and cores.

Pinware Provincial Park plans to expand their current services to include a larger area for motor homes and an expanded turn-around area. The PAO was asked to survey the areas to be expanded. During recent work within the park on washroom facilities, the park employees recovered pipe stems, ceramics and flakes during the digging. We tested the area around the washrooms and found no further material. Further archaeological work within the Park included:

- 30-40 test pits in the area to be used for an expansion to accommodate motor homes
- ~30 test pits in the area around the current warden's cabin to be used for further expansion
- We also tested an area inside the park to be used for new campsites.

In the latter two areas, we encountered heavy frost just under the topsoil. No historic resources were found in any of the areas.

We finished our work in the park by testing an area known locally as 'House of Frost'. The site has mounds of earth indicating the foundation for a small building that was 6.3m x 3.6m on the inside; apparently, the house was so cold during the winter that the house gained the name 'House of Frost'. One earth-mounded wall on the east (grid direction) was 4.2 m long and at least 85 cm high. On the west side there was an L shaped wall that was 4.5 m long along its long axis and 2.1m long on the short axis and was just 25cm high. Ray Flynn of L'Anse au Loup Labrador told us that when he was growing up in southern Labrador it was common practice to pile up earth, boughs or snow on the windward side of a house to block the predominant wind from penetrating the house. We believe that this was what the occupants of the House of Frost were doing.

We also took advantage of an offer to go across the Pinware River. We spent a day surveying the massive sand dunes on the eastern side of the river and recovered several biface fragments and noted several small flake scatters.

The 85cm high earthen mound at the House of Frost site

While completing our park work one of the park rangers, Bert Hudson, said he had 'arrowheads' at home that he had collected locally. They included a large Maritime Archaic Indian stemmed red quartzite point with a serrated blade, a small side-notched point of fine grain red-brown chert, two small Ramah chert stemmed arrowheads, an incomplete nipple based point, three more incomplete points and a small slate axe.

While in Pinware, we briefly surveyed the hill below the Pinware Hill site (EjBe-10). We found several new sites and revisited a known site. Interestingly, we noted how the lithic material changed

as we increased elevation. Most consisted of little more than small flake and shatter scatters. The first and lowest elevation site had lithic material consisting entirely of grey & light grey chert, typical of Intermediate or late Maritime Archaic Indian occupations. Further up the hill the material was now clear quartz and quartzite flakes; this site was close to Pinware Knob (EjBe-73). Across the road from Pinware Knob, and at a slightly higher elevation, we saw more clear quartz and quartzite flakes. This material had a yellowish cast, similar to material we recovered from Pinware Hill (EjBe-10) two years ago. Finally, we reached what we believe is the Pinware Hill (EjBe-10) site and saw a large flake scatter of clear quartz and quartzite flakes spread over an area of ~ 6 m long and 2-3 m wide. The cultural material is eroding from the edges of the massive blowout just under the sod in a light grey sand layer. We collected an excellent charcoal sample mixed directly with many flakes, shatter and chunks of quartz and quartzite. We also collected several biface fragments. The charcoal was radiocarbon dated (with extended counting) to 7400 +/- 130 BP (Beta – 210314).

For part of an afternoon, we visited and test pitted the possible remains of Pierre Constantine's Fort (EjBe-60) in West St. Modeste. Local collectors have disturbed the fort on numerous occasions in the past. We dug five test pits both outside and what we thought was inside the possible fort. The probable interior test pits had very little material in them. The exterior test pits contained coal, a pit or seed, possibly from some form of fruit such as a plum, red brick and iron fragments. One test pit, several metres away from the Fort, contained the most material we found in any of the test pits. It included a gun flint, a rusted pair of scissors, coarse earthenware with orange fabric and a yellow glaze on the inside, 20-25 pieces of iron, a pipe stem and bowl fragment, apparent case bottle glass, glass, burnt bone and a few other pieces of ceramic. In all cases, the material recovered was ~15-20 cm below the surface just under and in the bottom of the sod and just above a dense brownish-grey pug layer.

We also visited L'Anse au Diable where we found one new site and revisited another. The new site is near the cemetery in L'Anse au Diable and consisted of grey and white chert with several very large chunks (some larger than the palm of your hand). This material had recently eroded from the sod.

After searching in the L'Anse au Diable area we went back to L'Anse au Loup to search an area near L'Anse au Loup Brook that the town wants to develop for housing. We walked the east side of the brook following a very old trail. The trees are very dense and this will be a trying area to survey. However, it will need to be properly surveyed prior to the town's planned development. Half way back along the trail, we revisited a site and saw quartzite and grey chert flakes on the surface, as well as a few fire-cracked rocks. We then went to L'Anse au Clair, walked the Over Falls Brook trail and revisited the Over Falls Brook site.

On our return trip to St. John's, we stopped at Parson's Pond Town Hall for a pre-planned meeting with Adelaide Shears, town clerk, and three or four other residents all of whom had artifacts. Ms. Shears had seen recent reports of the excavation in Woody Point and wanted to discuss a similar excavation of sites in her town.

Most of the artifacts we saw at Parson's Pond Town Hall turned out to be Dorset, except for one large Beaches point and an unusual wooden carving found by a woman in her yard. It appears to depict a person of African descent in a kneeling position. The opposite end looks like a knife. The object is very unusual and its exact function is unclear, although it is certainly not of local origin.

Later in the summer, we also visited Ship Cove and the Cape St. Mary's Bird Sanctuary on the Avalon Peninsula. Our brief stop was done at Ship Cove was done to check on the condition of Ship Cove 1 (CgAm-01). Unfortunately, the PAO first investigated this site in January 1998 and the probable house pit that makes up the site was not visible.

Our stop at the Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve was a little longer in duration and we noted several probable house/structural depressions.

Mr. Stan Tobin of Ship Cove reported Ship Cove 1 (CgAm-01) to the PAO in 1998; the site is on his land. According to Mr. Tobin, the first known settlers of Ship Cove were John and Alice Skerry in 1794. Their daughters married Patrick Tobin and James Brennan. It is very unlikely that the depression we investigated dates to that age. It likely dates to the later occupants of the cove, from the mid-to-late 19th or early 20th century. The depression is about 12m long by 6-7m wide and has a hole at one end. Otherwise, the probable structure is little more than a large depression in a field. A brief search of the depression and an area of disturbed soil revealed little of archaeological value beyond recent debris and a few brick fragments.

Ship Cove (CgAm-01) (Hull)

Tony Power, the manager of the Cape St. Mary's Ecological Reserve, brought the archaeological site at Cape St. Mary's (CeAn-01) to the attention of the PAO. He had contacted the PAO about depressions that were in the area of the reserve. Test pits we not allowed because we were in an Ecological Reserve.

The fishing grounds off Cape St. Mary's have been known of and in use by European fisherman for centuries and for just as long the storms and fog off Cape St. Mary's have claimed many fishermen and their boats. The mid 19th century saw the construction of the first lighthouse at Cape St. Mary's in an attempt to rectify this situation. It is possible the depressions we noted were related to one of the early versions of the lighthouse or one of its outbuildings.

One of the depressions was oval in outline and had stones visible all around its edge. The soil removed to create the depression was piled just on the south edge of the depression. The western side of the depression had several tiers of rock that seemed to form a loose stonewall. The base of the depression was loose stone. We noted no cultural material within this or any of the other depressions. The depression was about 5m long by 1.2-1.5m wide. This depression was certainly man made, but its purpose is uncertain. According to Mr. Power, its location was never part of the earlier lighthouse infrastructure. Historically the earlier lighthouses and related outbuildings were located on the site of the current lighthouse, which is a considerable distance from the depression. Therefore, given that information and the height above sea level of the depression (several hundred feet), its function is unclear.

On August 16, 2005, the authors revisited the Bordeaux Head sites that are located just outside the community of Arnold's Cove (CkAm-04, 05). Urve Linnamae found the sites in 1970 and since their discovery, they had only been revisited once. The goal of the work was to relocate the sites and assess their condition.

Linnamae found the Bordeaux sites while she was on contract with the National Museum of Canada carrying out an archaeological survey of Placentia Bay. In total, she located 12 sites that summer. Bordeaux East produced just 13 pieces of cultural material in total. This material came from surface

collections and the excavation of one trench in which she found one dark soil lens, but she did not think it was an occupation layer. Bordeaux West was much more productive for Linnamae (163 artifacts) with an undisturbed occupation layer in her excavation trench that included a probable hearth. The area also produced a surface collection of lithic artifacts. Most of the material she collected came from the north end of the beach. A charcoal sample from the hearth returned a date of 1090 ± 90 GaK-3275, the latest date for a Dorset site on the Island.

On the north end of the beach, where Linnamae recovered most of her material, we did not find any material. In fact, we could see no trace of her excavation. We did surface collect from the beach between the pond and Placentia Bay (on the saltwater side) just one possible artifact, a water worn axe or adze preform. Other than this possible artifact, we could find no trace of the site. We suspected the site was destroyed.

The surface collected water worn axe or adze preform

The south side of the beach turned out to be a different matter. We collected 15 flakes, both from the beach and from an eroding bank. They range in colour from the typical white/grey patinated chert to very dark grey. Some are water worn while others look very fresh and new. One has possible retouch/ use-wear.

With our investigation of Bordeaux West complete, we returned to the trail and to the area of Bordeaux East. While we found no trace of the latter site, we were sure we were in the right area.

When we found and searched the area of Bordeaux West, we were a little surprised to find no cultural material on the surface. We suspected that we were in the wrong area or, more likely, that the site had been destroyed. Upon returning to the PAO, we went over Linnamae's report again. She records that the material she recovered was 10-12 inches under the ground. We suspect that this was why we found no surface material in the site area. In addition, after comparing her photos showing the site area to the photos we took, we are sure that we were in the right area. Judging by the photos, this small site looks to be mostly intact.

Teal HRANKA – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Archaeology of an Eighteenth-century house at Ferryland (cover photos)

At the end of the 2004 field season, Dr. James Tuck and his crew uncovered the remains of several new structures at Ferryland (CgAf-2). Two of these structures yielded dates indicating that they had been in use during the early 17th-century period of colonization at the site. The southeast corner of a third structure was also uncovered, which appeared to have utilized two of the stone walls from these earlier structures. Evidence strongly suggested that this structure demonstrated a post-destruction occupation, following the French raid in 1696 and the consequential abandonment of Ferryland into 1697. With the help of Dr. James Tuck, Dr. Barry Gaulton and the field and lab crews of the Colony of Avalon, I was able to successfully carry out the field

component of my MA research this summer, which focused upon the excavation of this third stone structure. The overall aim of my research is to develop an understanding of the English colonial experience at Ferryland during the transitional resettlement period following the raid in 1696.

Excavations revealed that the building is a domestic structure measuring 12 by 24 feet. The southern and eastern borders of the structure are indeed defined by two preexisting and partially demolished stone walls from earlier, pre-raid 17th century structures. In spite of modern disturbances to the northern and western walls, the northwest corner of the structure is clearly defined by foundation remains. Excavations of the house yielded not one, but two levels of occupation. The first occupation is represented by a well-preserved wooden floor, supported by three vertical joists set at 4-foot intervals. This occupation features a large hearth at the southern end of the house, as well as a brick oven built into the southern wall. Artifacts associated with this level, such as the Staffordshire mug depicted, date the occupation of the house to the early 18th century. The period of occupation seems to end by the 1720s. Beneath the wooden floor were the remains of an earlier occupation. This second floor is comprised of a thick, very compact layer of charred gravel. This floor features a much smaller hearth directly beneath the later broader hearth, and otherwise shares the same dimensions and structural characteristics of the later occupation. Artifacts associated with the gravel floor date to the turn of the 18th century. The house lies directly overtop a 17th-century cobblestone courtyard, which exhibits obvious signs of destruction likely associated with the French attack.

We know from the historical record that on September 21, 1696, Ferryland was subjected to a highly destructive attack by French and Native forces, which resulted in the enforced abandonment of the site for the winter of 1696-1697. Settlers returned the following spring to reestablish the colony. It prevailed through a number of continued attacks in the early part of the 18th century. There were direct attacks on the south Avalon again in both 1705 and 1708. Evidence from this year's excavations suggests that this structure represents the resettlement period of Ferryland at the turn of the 18th century. Information about the early 18th-century component of Ferryland is rare, and so this structure provided a chance to understand the development of the colony into the 18th century, and to help us understand the ways in which the raid and the sequence of events following the raid changed the social and economic context of life at Ferryland.

Jim WOOLLETT - Université Laval -
Oakes Bay 2005

For three weeks in August, 2005, a multidisciplinary team lead by Jim Woollett (Université Laval) and Cynthia Zutter (Grant-MacEwan Community College) conducted an excavation project at the site of Oakes Bay 1 (HeCg-08), approx. 35 km east of Nain. The weatherproof and durable six-person field crew included Juliana Lidd (Nain), Claire Allum, Carleen Knight (Bowdoin College), Guillaume Leclerc (U. Laval), and Kerrie Holstead and Ashlee Pigford, in addition to Woollett and Zutter.

The site is an Inuit winter settlement on Dog Island, known historically as Parngnertok, which consists of six to seven visible sod house ruins. The site was tested initially, in very limited fashions, by J. G. Taylor and again by William Fitzhugh's survey project of 1984 (Kaplan 1985). Moravian Mission records reported by Taylor (1974) indicate that the site was occupied in the mid 18th century, apparently up until the winter of 1771-1772. Three structures are very large "communal houses" seen widely in Labrador during the 18th to early 19th century, while the others are smaller and accordingly may pre-date the 18th century.

In 2000 and 2002, Susan Kaplan (Peary- MacMillan Arctic Museum and Arctic Studies Center, Bowdoin College) and Woollett excavated sondages in the interiors of two communal houses and a large portion of a floor and sleeping platform of a smaller (and potentially older) sod house ruin. Midden

areas associated with these houses were also tested; somewhat curiously, soil core testing showed that the areas with the most substantial midden accumulations were consistently located adjacent to the eastern entrance passage walls, suggesting a common type of disposal practice over time. While relatively few artifacts were recovered, the communal houses and the smaller sod houses and their middens contained some European trade goods, such as intact and reworked iron nails, lead and copper alloy objects, highly fragmented stoneware fragments and glass beads. Organic remains were also very well preserved in wet and permafrost conditions, as animal hide, hair, worked wood, baleen fragments and quantities of animal bones were collected.

Guillaume Leclerc at work in a midden excavation outside a communal house

The 2005 excavation project continued the earlier program and stressed the recovery of well-preserved ecofacts from wet and frozen conditions in houses and in middens. The floor and sleeping platform areas of three further houses (two communal houses and one smaller house) were tested with trenches spanning the sleeping platform and floor, intended to orient the architectural plan of these houses and to recover artifacts for dating purposes, and plant macrofossils and insect remains for palaeoecology, land use and site formation analyses. In particular, these trenches allowed the sampling of layers of artifacts and ecofacts accumulated on the sleeping platform and on house floors. Similar architectural features were observed in all of these trenches, with floors paved in closely-fitted flat stones, the sleeping platform bounded by a low retaining wall built of stacked rock or timber, and the platform itself covered by layers of turf and brush. A lamp stand marked by a mass of solidified and burned fat was also identified in one house. Extensive wood remains, comprising long and substantial timbers were also uncovered within the houses. These remains overlaid the intact floor deposits and were oriented roughly parallel and perpendicular to the houses' long axes, much as similar remains observed in the excavation of House 4 at Oakes Bay 1 in 2002. These wood remains certainly represent the well-preserved remains of the collapsed roof structures.

In addition to house interiors, four midden areas were also tested, including middens associated with communal houses and smaller houses. Three of these middens had a variety of organic remains well preserved in wet and/or permafrost conditions, including quantities of animal bones, wood and plant macrofossils, hide, hair and baleen. Preliminary examinations of the recovered faunal remains suggest that seals (including ringed seals and some harp and bearded seals) were consistently of primary economic importance. Nevertheless, baleen and whale bone fragments recovered also suggest that whales may have been a more important resource in the Nain region than previously thought, even if collected as scavenged carcasses, as suggested by Taylor (1974). Animal bones, artifacts, and plant macrofossils and insect remains recovered in bulk sediment samples are currently being analysed by Jim Woollett and Allison Bain at U. Laval and by Cynthia Zutter at Grant MacEwan Community College. With the 2005 field season, substantial samples of faunal remains and other ecofacts have been recovered from the midden of each house at the site and the majority of houses themselves. It is now possible therefore to

reconstruct winter land use patterns for the complete occupational history of Parngnertok and to relate changing modes of land use to local landscape histories reconstructed through ecofact studies and to existing high-resolution palaeoenvironmental studies pertinent to the Nain region. This reconstruction of long-term subsistence economies for the Dog Island locality will be instrumental for developing a long-term perspective on economic change and its association to landscape and climate change in the Nain region and throughout northern Labrador in general.

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Stuart BARNABLE – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Excavations at Rattling Brook 1 (DgAt-1)

The existence of a large Dorset site at the mouth of Rattling Brook has been known for over two decades, yet little research has been completed on this site. Rattling Brook belongs to a group of Dorset sites situated around the head of Exploits Bay in locations that suggest that they may be summer fishing stations. Rattling Brook 1 appears to be the largest of these sites. The site is located approximately 60 km from the open sea on the south end of the Bay of Exploits, near the community of Norris Arm.

In June of 2005 we began excavations, with crew assistance from a JCP and the Town of Norris Arm. During these excavations we exposed two areas deemed the best for answering our research questions pertaining to Dorset warm season adaptations. The first, Area 1, revealed the remnants of a tent ring structure as well as several unidentified features that are most likely hearth features and middens. The artifact assemblage was dominated by microblades, which may have been used in the preparation of fish resources. As well, a large amount of slate was recovered around the structure; most likely either a slate floor within the structure, or possibly an area for preparing and drying the salmon. As well, on the north east side of the site there was a cache, or cooking pit. This pit was visible from the surface but once excavated it became clear that it was a stone lined pit with an associated stone cairn to the north and a burn layer surrounding both. Artifacts recovered from the burn layer included a thumbnail scraper and a large piece of a bone femur; most likely from a large ungulate such as a caribou.

Area 1 Tent Ring

The second area excavated, Area 3, contained what appear to be the remnants of a hearth feature. Unfortunately, due to time constraints we were unable to excavate more of this area. It is possible that feature may be associated with another structure, although it may be that there is a line of fire pits associated with the first structure. Due to the high frequency of pits associated with the structure found in area 1, it appears more likely that

there is another structure in proximity to Area 3. Area 3 was not as artifact rich as Area 1, although several pieces of soapstone vessels were found.

It would appear that there are quite a number of structures at Rattling Brook 1(DgAt-1). Most likely it is a case of an annual return to the site during the warm season months to harvest the salmon and other marine resources. The site may also act as a base point for forays into the interior of the Island as calcined bone deposits were found in Area 2 as well as the cache pit. Further work is being done to determine if the Dorset occupants of Rattling Brook would have used a fish weir. Rattling Book is ideal for this type of situation. The river is relatively shallow, the current is fast enough to make the weir function properly and the river held an abundance of resources.

Peter Whitridge – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Summary of 2005 fieldwork at Nachvak Fiord

In July and August 2005 Peter Whitridge (Memorial University of Newfoundland) and a crew from MUN and Nain (Andrew Chapman, David Dicker Jr., Erin Glavine, John Higdon, Irena Jurakic, Richard Maggo, Sheena Merkeratsuk, Lindsay Swinarton) continued with the project of survey and excavation at Nachvak Fiord, northern Labrador (N59°04' W63°53') which begun in 2003. Excavation was conducted at two Inuit winter sites, several Paleoeskimo, Thule, and historic Inuit sites were revisited, and some new Paleoeskimo sites were located. Finds and photographs were exhibited at an open house in Nain at the end of the season.

The first part of the summer was spent at the late Thule/early historic Inuit winter site of Nachvak Village (IgCx-3), situated on a 15 m ASL grassy terrace overlooking the junction of Tallek and Tasiuyak Arms, over 30 km from the mouth of the fiord. In 2004 a 26 m^2 excavation area was opened over a small sod house in the centre of the terrace (H.6), and a 38 m^2 area opened over a bilobate house (H.12) that is part of a group of four adjoining houses at the front of the terrace. The excavations were partially backfilled at the end of last season. In 2005 these features were reopened so that wall, tunnel and subfloor deposits could be investigated. These produced rich ground stone and faunal assemblages; the only European manufactured material was a small amount of metal. Two wooden dolls recovered from H.6 revealed details of Labrador Thule clothing, including a distinctive style of peaked hood like that depicted in a German woodcut from1567.

Wooden doll from IgCx-3 and 1567 German woodcut of a Labrador Inuit woman and child.

During the second half of the season excavations resumed at the late 18th/early 19th century winter village of Kongu (IgCv-7). As only one of three 2004 tests there had been excavated to sterile soil, the remaining two 1x3 m trenches were reopened and another 1x3 was excavated in midden next to a

dwelling in the southwestern part of the house group. Early nineteenth century European manufactured goods (ceramics, nails and other metal objects, glass, beads) and Inuit artifacts of wood and whale bone were abundant in most units, while slate tools were extremely rare. Many of the ceramics showed evidence of repair, suggesting intense curation of trade goods in the decades before the arrival of the Moravian mission and Hudson's Bay Company in this part of northern Labrador. A trench in the central-rear area of the site reached a carefully prepared but lightly-used floor of colourful flagstones adjoining a bench. This kashim-like feature, not revealed by a surface depression, appears to have been deliberately in filled with large animal bones and boulders, hinting at a destructive abandonment perhaps related to the suppression of kashim activities during the early contact era.

Scott NEILSEN – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Archaeology Beyond the Horizon: Pre-Contact Land Tenure in Labrador West

In summer 2005 Jamie Brake, Jodie Ashini and I conducted a feasibility survey on a portion of the Ashuanipi Lake watershed in western Labrador. The purpose of this survey was to familiarize myself with western Labrador and to judge the suitability of the region for my PhD research.

Initially we spent a few days getting to know Labrador City. Ed and Joyce Montague, instrumental in attracting us to this region, were a great help. They showed us around and provided space at the Labrador Gateway Museum for our use. Ed also went over maps with us and made sure we were prepared for the interior. The next week was spent surveying Ashuanipi River, between Menihek Lake and Ashuanipi Lake. The highest potential areas were heavily disturbed from camp construction and no sites were identified during the surficial survey. Having said this, there are sites present north of the river on Menihek Lake and south of the river on Ashuanipi Lake, and I would not bet against their presence along the river.

The following week was spent on Menihek Lake, between its confluence with the McPhadyen River and Esker. The purpose of this leg was to visit known sites, recorded by Moira McCaffrey, at the MacPhadyen/Menihek confluence. Sites on the southern side of the river were visited and surface collections were made where encountered. Rather than continuing north on the Menihek (to visit more known sites) we decided to return downstream, visiting selected locations along the way. Innu ethnographic sites were identified among the caribou trails on the south side of the confluence of Menihek Lake and the Clarke Lake outlet, and a monument was recorded on the north side. Only limited testing was undertaken at this site and no definite pre-contact resources were identified. However, as with the Ashuanipi River, I would not rule out the possibility of their occurrence. Returning towards Esker a stop was made at the unnamed island immediately east of Esker. A surface collection of flakes was made on the sand point/beach extending from the southwestern end of the island and an Innu ethnographic site was recorded on the northern end.

Ashuanipi Lake Innu ethnographic site

Besides time in Lab City, the remaining two weeks of the field season were spent on Ashuanipi Lake. Beginning at a boat landing southwest of the airstrip we preceded to the known site of Ferguson Bay 1, at the northern limit of Ferguson Bay. A surface collection of flakes was made on the beach in front of the site, while flakes and heavily corroded iron fragments were recovered in test pits north of the earlier investigation boundaries, and the disturbance caused by construction of 20th century cabins (one existing and at least one earlier). This is also the purported site of Fort Naskapis, a possible trading location, between French and Innu, from the 1690s. Needless to say, this area warrants further investigation. From here, our goal was to visit the Innu cemetery at the southern limit of the Lake, noting high potential areas along the way. Proceeding south along the west side of the lake we began stopping at likely locations and quickly realized that time would not allow us to meet our original goal. Virtually every landing encountered surface visible resources, either flakes or Innu ethnographic sites, and sometimes both. Almost without looking, eleven new sites were recorded and the boundaries of an existing site were expanded. As with Ferguson Bay 1, many of the new sites warrant further investigation and the remainder of the Lake, or at least selected regions, need investigations as well.

All in all, it was a very successful season. The initial goals were met and far superseded. It is indubitable that western Labrador and the Ashuanipi watershed are suitable for PhD research, and we plan to return for further investigations next summer. This time focusing solely on Ashuanipi Lake.

Roy SKANES – Anvil Consulting Incorporated - Summary of 2005 Fieldwork

In 2005 two Stage 1 Assessments, one Stage 2 and an Archaeological Monitoring project were completed for various developments on the Island. At Goose Pond and Little Goose, and along a narrow stretch of shoreline on Deer Lake where housing developments were proposed, no findings of historic resources significance were identified. At Ship Cove on the Burin Peninsula, where a number of shipwreck components were dredged from the seabed during wharf construction in 1999, archaeological monitoring was required during an additional phase of shoreline development. Over the course of the project, a number of fractured plank and framing components were unearthed, all of which were reburied onsite adjacent to the recently constructed wharf cribbing. Despite the fact that the cove had been used for shipbuilding over a period approximately 200 years, no articulated remains were unearthed.

In early 2005, a Stage 2 Detailed Impact Assessment was completed at Trinity, Newfoundland, in relation to a water and sewage project. The research involved the excavation of building remains on Admiral's Beach, Fort Point, thought to be a fisheries-related storehouse/cookhouse or seasonal dwelling dating to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century, but with an occupation that may have extended to the latter part of the nineteenth or early twentieth century. The building would have been predominately wooden with stone chimneys at either end, one of which was constructed into a bedrock outcrop. Due to impacts proposed for that location, once excavation and recording was completed, the majority of *in situ* building remains were dismantled. Other work completed in relation to the Stage 2 Assessment involved excavation and recording of a narrow brick drain dating to c. 1833 situated in front of the Lester-Garland House in Trinity. In that case, the corridor of the waterline leading to the Rising Tide Arts Centre was excavated and an approximately 1 m long section of drain that would be impacted was cleaned of earth, photographed and dismantled.

Fred SCHWARZ and Roy SKANES – Black Spruce Heritage Services - Archaeological Assessment at DjBl-04, Woody Point, Bonne Bay

In the spring of 2005, the Town of Woody Point commenced construction of an access road, bus parking area and an automobile parking lot in the

downtown heritage district of that community. Due to concerns of possible historic resources being present, Ken Reynolds of the Provincial Archaeology Office (PAO) visited the site in April 2005 and determined that precontact deposits, along with historic materials, were present at the site, designated Woody Point 2, (DjBl-04). The PAO issued a Stop Work Order pending completion of a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Historic Resources Impact Assessment (HRIA) to determine whether the project could proceed as originally designed. In June of 2005, Fred Schwarz and Roy Skanes were retained by the Town of Woody Point to undertake a Stage 1 assessment of the access road and parking lot, and a Stage 2 assessment in the form of small test excavations in the area of DjBl-04 traversed by the proposed access road. This area, and the site itself, had previously been disturbed by trenching for the installation of an underground fibre optic cable through the center of the known archaeological deposit.

Stage 1 and Stage 2 Assessments at DjBl-04 in June, 2005

Archaeological assessment at Woody Point began with the Stage 1 assessment of the proposed access road and parking area west of DjBl-04. Testpitting programs established that significant remains were not present along the access road west of DjBl-04 or within the proposed parking area. Testing results indicated that DjBl-04 is at least 30m wide east-west (in the proposed development area), and at most 45m wide. Stage 2 assessment at DjBl-04 consisted of two excavation units, one suboperation to the north of the fibre optic trench and one to the south. Both suboperations consisted of three 2x2m units separated by 20cm-wide north-south baulks. The southern suboperation was later extended by $3m^2$ to the south in an attempt to verify a possible tent-ring structure. Thus, in all, some $12m^2$ (minus baulks) was excavated to the north, and $15m^2$ (minus baulks) to the south of the trench.

Excavation in the northern suboperation revealed extensively-disturbed deposits, with recent rocky overburden directly overlying subsoil in places. Elsewhere, overburden overlay a deposit of yellow builder's sand which in turn overlay a thick, compressed deposit of livestock manure with straw, associated with a barn and chicken run formerly present in the area. Prehistoric materials, interestingly, were most abundant on and above the buried manure, which also yielded the majority of the historic pieces. The historic component at the site does not appear to predate the third quarter of the nineteenth century, which corresponds well to the beginning of permanent European settlement at Woody Point.

The view north east across the Stage 2 test excavations at DjBl-04

Excavation in the southern suboperation revealed a much simpler, relatively undisturbed stratigraphy, and yielded by far the richest concentration of prehistoric materials on the site. Prehistoric artifacts include thousands of pieces of debitage, principally of vitreous west coast cherts, with slate and small amounts of quartzite. Quartz was rare and Ramah extremely rare. The predominant artifact types were slate blanks and preforms, blades, flake cores,

bifaces, ground slate axes, retouched and utilized flakes, and slate bayonets and lances. Less common were slate and chert projectile points, blade cores, chert blanks/preforms, scrapers, punches, hammerstones and abraders. One steatite bowl fragment was recovered. The steatite, one biface, one blade core and some of the blades likely pertain to the Early Palaeo-Eskimo period. The vast majority of the assemblage pertains to the Maritime Archaic period. Three features were noted, the most interesting being a curving line of large stones found directly atop the subsoil in the eastern and central portion of the southern suboperation. This feature is identified as a possible tent ring *ca*. 5m in diameter. Though no hearth has yet been located, and time constraints did not allow us to confirm this as a prehistoric habitation structure, the deposits here are nevertheless largely undisturbed and rich, and certainly hold the potential to contain structural remains.

In addition to the Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments of DjBl-04, we received permission to test other properties in the surrounding area, and collect information about artifacts that have been found in the area in the past. The results appear to indicate that DjBl-04 extends at least 150m north-south parallel to the shore behind Water Street, with the 2005 assessment area lying at the northern end. Since DjBl-04 measures 30-45m east-west in the 2005 assessment area, the site is probably some 4500-6800m^2 in total size. The site is thus large, and, where we have testing or excavation data, appears relatively rich in cultural material, particularly of the Maritime Archaic period. The site is multi-component, with both Maritime Archaic and Early Palaeo-Eskimo material recovered. And results from adjoining properties suggest that the Maritime Archaic and Early Palaeo-Eskimo occupations may occur as somewhat spatially-discrete components.

The public significance of the site appears to be extraordinarily high. Its location close to Water Street already makes the site highly visible and the assessment team received many visitors, even though the tourist season had not yet begun in earnest.

Subsequent Monitoring in August, 2005

As a result of the HRIA results, development plans were amended to limit impacts to the apparently-disturbed northern portion of DjBl-04 and in August, 2005, Fred Schwarz returned to monitor mechanical excavation of the revised access road corridor and associated utility lines. The road corridor was divided into a series of provenience units and each was mechanically excavated in lots 10cm deep to subsoil, the back dirt from each bucket lift being trowel-excavated after removal.

Generally-speaking, the collection resulting from the monitoring work was comparable to that recovered during the Stage 1 and Stage 2 HRIA. The vast majority of diagnostic artifacts may be assigned to the Maritime Archaic component, with a smaller number of Groswater pieces. Generally, these appeared to derive from disturbed contexts. However, in one provenience unit, a significant and distinctive concentration of quartzite artifacts and debitage was encountered during mechanical excavation revealing a small localized area of *in situ* deposit. The remainder of this deposit, amounting to approximately 1m^2 was excavated manually. No well-defined hearth was found in association with this quartzite concentration.

Michael DEAL – Memorial University of Newfoundland - Torbay Area Downed World War II Aircraft Survey
Summary of 2005 Fieldwork

In the spring of 2005 a project was initiated to re-locate and identify downed World War II aircraft crash sites in the vicinity of St. John's (formerly Torbay) Airport. The work was sponsored by the Avalon Historic Aircraft Recovery Association, as the first stage in the management of aviation resources on the Avalon Peninsula. The goal of the survey is to create an accurate inventory of resources, and to report on the condition of existing wrecks in order to assess their potential for recovery

and possible use in restoration and public display. To date, two sites have been identified and associated with known crashes. The first aircraft recorded is a Westland Lysander that crashed near Pouch Cove, and the second is a Lockheed Ventura that crashed near Windsor Lake on August 5, 1943. The Lysander was almost completely salvaged by the military after the crash. However, the Ventura (#2169) exploded upon impact with a low rise of land and is represented today as a burned area with a debris field, surrounded by low juniper bushes and small spruce trees. We know from the accident report that four servicemen were killed by the crash, which was attributed to pilot error under poor flying conditions.

Surface recovery of artifacts from Ventura 2169 crash site.

A local resident, Tom Kearsey, who was 13 years old at the time, visited the site on the morning of the crash. A military guard was set up to keep onlookers away from the wreck while the site was being investigated. A road was bulldozed into the site in order to salvage larger portions of the aircraft, but souvenir hunters still walked away with many fragments.

In November of 2005 a small crew from Memorial University and the Avalon Historic Aircraft Recovery Association returned to the site to make a surface collection. A metal detector was used to isolate the main area of the crash and investigate a small mound to the east of the burned area. A datum point was established and an East-West baseline was set up across the burned area. Artifacts were then collected from a 31 square metre grid. Portable metal drawing frames were used to mark collection locations and artifacts were bagged and recorded in 20 square centimetre units. Even though the collection was limited to diagnostic pieces, a total of 1,430 specimens were recovered in two days. These materials were taken to the Conservation Lab at the Archaeology Unit, where Cathy Mathias and intern Karin Kierstead sorted the artifacts and identified items that required conservation. Some of the iron and composite materials are being stabilized using AGELESS oxygen scavengers. The artifacts have also been catalogued with the new Borden designation CjAe-61. Currently, individual artifacts are being identified with the help of Tony Jarvis and Paul Squires of the Ventura Memorial Association (Alberta) and entered into a computer database.

The Lockheed Ventura was a twin engine patrol bomber, with a distinctive gun turret on the rear dorsal section of the fuselage. Ventura 2169 was armed with six depth charges and 3,300 rounds of ammunition for 50 and 30 calibre machine guns. The materials recovered at the site include pieces of the aluminum skin of the fuselage, instrument parts, and exploded ordnance. Many different raw materials are represented, including rubber, glass, aluminum, and iron. From an archaeological perspective this site represents a worst case scenario, that is, an aircraft that exploded and burned on impact, followed by salvage and looting. Even so, a great number of identifiable specimens were recovered, along with information on the preservation of a wide range of materials.

Latonia HARTERY – University of Calgary -

The Bird Cove - Plum Point Archaeology Project
Summary of 2005 Fieldwork

The 2005 season of the Bird Cove - Plum Point Archaeology Project involved an attempt to balance out the project's research focus. Since Reader's initial 1997 survey the majority of scholarly undertakings have been based on the pre-contact sites in Bird Cove. However, the historic sites of Bird Cove - Plum Point are equally as interesting as their earlier counterparts.

In the 1960s, the construction of roadways reduced the number of historic sites by physically plowing through them, both to clear land for the road itself and to acquire raw materials for road building. Casualties of this process can be found at Front Point, Brig Bay and French Cove, Bird Cove. In contrast, Old Ferolle Island in Plum Point, which is accessible only by boat, has numerous features intact, disturbed only by the inherent ravages of time. Most of the sites here are related to the Basque and French migratory cod fishery.

Historic documents make it clear that Old Ferolle (now officially known as Plum Point) has had an eventful past. According to Pierres Detcheverry's 1677 Basque publication of west coast Newfoundland sailing directions, the Old Ferolle area was initially called Etchaire Portu by Spanish Basques. By 1602, maps showed the location as Ferrol Çaharra after Ferrol, Galicia in NW Spain, since both areas shared the common trait of having a safe harbour with deep water. In addition to Basque cod fishing, there are a number of documents that describe the French fishery at Old Ferolle. When combined with Captain Cook's 1768 publication which charts Old Ferolle Island (based on Cook's 1764 survey in the area), and Miot's photos of French fisherman on the island, the written and photographic records provide a solid base to begin archaeological research. Even more impressive, is the view that a simple boat ride around Old Ferolle Island affords as it reveals a coastline strewn with stone footings of structures, bread ovens, and stone cut pathways/partitions.

The 2005 season solely concentrated on surveying the southwest portion of Old Ferolle Island at Old Ferolle Beach (EgBf-5). Before test pitting, we relocated the 23 features recorded by Jacques Whitford Environment Limited (JWEL), who briefly surveyed the island in 1993. Most features were covered with thick overgrowth, still visible and indicative of future finds. Once these features were accounted for, we added a few new ones to the list. Amidst our research team was a young Basque anthropologist, Iraitz Aguire Araugurea. Her in-depth knowledge of Basque culture history, and incredible efficiency in playing Basque cultural music, put our research into perspective and made the ties between our two geographically-separated regions less a product of the past.

Stone pathways/partitions on Old Ferolle Island

The 1993 survey revealed materials such as Normandy stoneware, brown faiënce holloware, and possible French-Basque coarse earthernware. Our survey was carried out to the east of Thomson's test pits in a natural dip in the otherwise level topography of the island, which the locals call "The Hollow". The ceramics, mostly Normandy stone-

ware, and pipes we recovered expanded on previous research and dated activity in this area of the island to c. 1750-1850, and perhaps before 1800 since no refined earthenware was found.

The historical documents and artifactual evidence indicates that Old Ferolle Island was used as a fishing station by mariners from the Basque region of Spain and France in the late 16th century, and later, from the Normandy area of France. The majority of remains recovered by JWEL, and now by the Bird Cove-Plum Point Archaeology Project, are largely related to the French presence on the island. Additional archival research in Europe, Newfoundland & Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence region is necessary if we are to fully understand the history of use of this island and area. In addition, comparisons need to be made between the research results from Old Ferolle with other results garnered by active researchers who are focusing on the French Shore in Newfoundland.

Bill GILBERT - Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation - Baccalieu Trail Archaeology 2005

During 2005 the Baccalieu Trail Heritage Corporation conducted excavations at Cupids and New Perlican and survey work at Hant's Harbour and Harbour Grace.

Cupids

Work at Cupids started on July 4 and continued for twelve weeks. During this time we conducted excavations at both the north and south ends of the site.

To the north we uncovered the north side of a seven foot (2.13 m) deep pit that was dug for a cellar, built on the site sometime around 1800. We dug in this area to determine the amount of damage caused to the seventeenth-century site when the cellar was constructed and to see if the seventeenth-century deposits extend any farther north. It appears that the site does not extend north beyond this point. Indeed, the nineteenth-century cellar seems to have been constructed using stone scavenged from a two foot (60 cm) wide wall that originally formed part of the north wall of the enclosure built by John Guy in 1610.

On the south side of the site we excavated the southern half of a shallow seventeenth-century pit that was first discovered three years ago. This pit, located just southwest of the south end of the dwelling house, is roughly two feet (60 cm) deep and about fifteen feet (5.2 m) wide and was filled with rubble made up of stone and seventeenth-century brick. At first we thought that the pit may have been dug to provide a solid footing for another seventeenth-century building. However, no evidence of a building was found and at this time the exact nature of the pit remains unknown. Perhaps the colonists had planned to erect a building in this area but for some reason changed their minds and filled the pit back in. Whatever its purpose, those artifacts recovered from the pit that can give us some idea of when the pit was filled in suggest that this happened sometime in the first half of the seventeenth century. All of the pipe stems recovered from the pit have 8/64 bores diameters suggesting a date of sometime between 1620 and 1650. Also recovered from the pit were several fragments of a Werra slipware dish. Dishes of this type were made in Germany between about 1590 and 1625.

Just south of the pit we uncovered two ten inch wide seventeenth-century post holes. These post holes are six feet (1.82 m) apart and form a line that runs east to west and parallel to the south end of the dwelling house. Like the stone wall at the north end of the site, these posts appear to have been part of the original 1610 enclosure. Several other features discovered along the boundaries of the site over the past few years also appear to be part of the 1610 enclosure. In 2002 part of a builders' trench was found running from east to west along the northern boundary of the site just east of the stone wall mentioned above, and in 2003 two more post holes were found running north to south along the eastern boundary of the site. These post holes, which are also ten inches wide, are eight feet (2.44 m) apart

and form a line that runs parallel to the eastern end of the storehouse.

These features are enabling us to construct a much clearer picture of the original plantation and the enclosure which surrounded it. Just as John Guy recorded in his letter of May 16, 1611, the enclosure was 90 feet (27.4 m) wide (from north to south) and the dwelling house and storehouse were built inside it. If, as seems likely, these features were all part of the original enclosure, then the southern wall of the enclosure was 18 feet (5.48 m) south of the dwelling house, the eastern wall was 18 feet (5.48 m) east of the storehouse, and the north wall was 25 feet (7.62) north of the dwelling house. The southern and eastern walls consisted of a wooden palisade but at least a portion of the north wall, facing the harbour, was of stone construction. If John Guy was correct and the enclosure was 120 feet (36.57 m) long, then it must extend west for approximately another 56 feet (17 m) beyond the current excavation.

New Perlican

Excavations at Cupids ended on September 23 and on September 26 our crew moved on to the Hefford Plantation in New Perlican where we conducted five weeks of excavations. This season we worked in two areas at this site: Area C and Area D.

Area C is located in the southwest corner of the site near the edge of the bank above the beach. In 2004 we uncovered part of a rubble filled, seventeenth-century pit in Area C and in 2005 we continued excavating this pit. To date roughly two thirds of the pit has been excavated down to a layer of burnt timbers located below the rubble. The pit is ten feet (3.04 m) wide and roughly three feet (91 cm) deep and appears to have been part of a building that burnt sometime late in the seventeenth century. While we may never know for sure, this building may have been burned by D'Iberville during his attack on New Perlican on February 8, 1697.

Many artifacts were recovered from this pit but one of the most interesting is a Spanish American silver one real coin manufactured in Potosi in what is now Bolivia. According to Paul Berry, the Curator of the Canadian Currency Museum, this coin probably dates to the 1650s. What appears to be a letter 'E' can be seen on the reverse side of the coin and this is probably the mark of Antonio de Ergueta the assayer who worked at Potosi between 1651 and 1678. The numeral '3' also can be seen on the reverse of the coin where the date would normally be located. This suggests that the date of the coin may be 1653.

Area D is located on the western side of the site between a bedrock outcrop to the east and the bank above the beach to the west. It appears to have been a popular spot to have a smoke in the late seventeenth century. The area is producing a wide range of artifacts, but by far the most common items recovered from Area D to date are clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls. Literally thousands of pipe stems and dozens of bowls have been recovered from an area measuring roughly 3 m x 3 m. Located in the lee of the bedrock outcrop and with an excellent view of the harbour, Area D would have been an ideal place for a smoke break.

All of the pipe bowls recovered from Area D appear to date from between roughly 1670 and 1700 but some of the other artifacts are of an earlier date. These include a small copper thimble from the first half of the seventeenth century and an Elizabethan silver thruppence (three pence) bearing the date 1573. Given the context in which they were found, it seems likely that these objects were lost around the same time that the pipes were discarded: the coin had clearly been in circulation for a long time and the thimble could have been in someone's possession for many years. However, it is also possible that these artifacts relate to an earlier chapter in the history of New Perlican.

Survey Work

In addition to our work at Cupids and New Perlican this year our crew spent one day (November 2) conducting further survey work at Hant's Harbour and another day (November 4) conducting some

initial survey work on the south side of Harbour Grace.

Elizabethan silver thruppence (three pence) minted in 1573 and found in Area D, Hefford Plantation, New Perlican.

Hant's Harbour

In 2004 we conducted a survey of Hant's Harbour and discovered a site on the neck leading out to Custer's Head on the eastern side of the harbour. The site produced both aboriginal and European material. The aboriginal material appears to be Recent Indian and the European material is late seventeenth and early eighteenth-century English. We spent two days surveying the Custer's Head site in 2004 and in 2005 we returned for another day of testing. Three 1m x1m units were dug at Custer's Head on November 2, 2005. More Recent Indian and English material was recovered. We also uncovered what may be the footing for a late seventeenth-century building.

Harbour Grace

At Harbour Grace we conducted extensive testing on the south side of the harbour where the marina now stands. Prior to the construction of the marina this area was the location of a large natural salt water pool formed by a barachois beach. The fact that both the Cupids and Ferryland sites are located next to very similar salt water pools led us to wonder if the Bristol's Hope Plantation, established in Harbour Grace in 1618, might not have been located in this area. Over fifty test pits were dug from east to west on the bank behind and running parallel to the marina but no evidence of an occupation dating to before 1800 was found. Exactly where within the boundaries of present day Harbour Grace the Bristol's Hope Plantation was located remains a mystery but it now seems clear that it was not located in the vicinity of the marina.

Steve MILLS - Aardvark Archaeology Ltd.

Archaeologists from Aardvark Archaeology Ltd were involved with five heritage projects in 2005 including four historic resource impact assessments and an interpretative program for Signal Hill National Historic Site. The assessments were carried out at Powers Cove, Collier Point, Renews and Pasadena.

Powers Cove

The project at Powers Cove, in Mortier Bay on the Burin Peninsula involved an assessment of an area proposed for a new marine center to service offshore oil vessels. Although Mortier Bay has a long and rich cultural history dating back thousands of years, no significant cultural resources were evident in the study area, or along the access route leading from the highway to the coast. Powers Cove is in an exposed part of the bay and the water is especially deep. Storm surges are common in the cove during foul weather. Informants from the area reported that the cove was primarily used for pasturing animals and berry picking. It appears that nearby harbours and coves, notably Mooring Cove and Marystown, were preferred over Powers Cove as a place to settle in historic times. Whereas Paleoeskimo sites have been recorded in the outer parts of the bay, there were no signs of Aboriginal habitation on the coast this deep in the bay.

Collier Point

An historic resources impact assessment was carried

on the east side of Collier Point, near Long Cove in Trinity Bay. Other than ephemeral signs of recreational camping, no significant discoveries were made in the project area. Informants reported that this section of shoreline offers little in the way of protection from the easterly gales and nor is there decent anchorage in the project area. Although important archaeological sites are located on nearby Dildo Island, within a view of Collier Point, this area apparently did not witness permanent settlement until the mid-nineteenth century when fishing families moved into the adjacent and better protected communities of Long Cove and Norman's Cove, slightly deeper into Chapel Arm.

Renews

Aardvark archaeologists investigated a small section of the Mount, in Renews during the summer of 2005. Located some 90km south of St. John's harbour, Renews is one of the earliest European settlements in Newfoundland. Archaeological investigations on and near the Mount between 1993 and 2003 recorded numerous features, house foundations and gun batteries dating from the sixteenth century onwards. Renews is also situated along the East Coast Hiking Trail and a rest area for the trail was proposed for the Mount as it provides a particularly scenic vista of the harbour. Although the 2005 project area was relatively limited in size (measuring just 7m by 8m), significant archaeological resources were located within metres of the proposed rest area.

Three trenches excavated during the assessment uncovered a small assortment of ceramic and glass artifacts dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These included Westerwald stoneware, Italian marbled slipware, and refined earthenwares from Britain. Other than a few wrought nails, there were no structural signs of buildings in the project area. The artifacts were evenly distributed within a single stratum beginning just beneath the sod. It is common to find cultural material in a "sheet scatter" on sites that were intensively occupied for long periods. Previous excavations within 30m of the study area uncovered a planter's house from the 1660s and gun batteries and associated structures from the 1770s. House and root cellar depressions from the late-eighteenth century and nineteenth century planters have also been recorded nearby. In all likelihood, the cultural material recovered from the 2005 assessment relate to these planter occupations.

Pasadena

A short salvage project was carried out at the South Brook Park site (DgBj-3), an early Maritime Archaic encampment within the town of Pasadena on the southwest shore of Deer Lake. David Reader conducted investigations at this site in 1993, 1994 and 1998 where he discovered what could be the earliest cultural evidence on the island of Newfoundland (Reader 1994, 1995 and 1999). Reader and his crews found two broken quartz projectile points, stylistically dated to between 8800-8000 BP and a full channel gouge believed to date between 7000-6500 BP. The projectile points are near matches to ones recovered by Dr. Robert McGhee and Dr. James Tuck at the Cowpath and Pinware Hill sites in southern Labrador (McGhee and Tuck, 1975). Similar full channel gouges were also found on southern Labrador sites dating between 7000-6500 BP. Of the hundreds of fragments of lithic debitage collected during Reader's investigations, most of them are quartz and quartzite. This predominance of quartz and quartzite is also typical of early Paleo Indian sites in southern Labrador. Similar amounts of quartz or quartzite debitage have yet to be discovered in archaeological contexts elsewhere on the island part of the province. One charcoal sample from the site was carbon collected and dated in 1998, producing a date of 5140±50 BP.

Unfortunately, the South Brook Park site has suffered considerably both from natural erosion, and recent encroachments from the camp ground park where the site is located. A road cut has destroyed the west side of the site and trailer camping lots have impacted much of the eastern section of the site. Excavation of a waterline to the lake and construction of a pump house caused additional subsurface damage. Mostly, this damage occurred

prior to 1993, the year that the site was discovered.

The 2005 archaeological assessment saw the excavation of an additional 5.5m in the most productive part of the site and a program of test pits elsewhere on the site. Two hundred and thirty-eight artifacts were recovered; all but one of them flakes, including one utilized flake and a hammer stone. Sixty per cent of the flakes were quartz or quartzite while forty per cent were cherts. This ratio of quartz/quartzite to chert closely matches the findings from Reader's investigations.

The program of controlled test pitting suggests that the most productive part of the site is restricted within an area measuring approximately 10m square. One of the objectives of the 2005 assessment was to retrieve a charcoal sample that could be used to secure another dating devise for the site. However, this objective was not achieved. Nevertheless, the South Brook Park site remains to be an important resource for the province as it apparently represents the earliest evidence of humans in this part of North America.

Signal Hill National Historic Site

Aardvark Archaeology Ltd produced an interpretation program of the archaeological resources on Signal Hill National Historic Site in St. John's. This pilot project collated all of the known archaeological resources investigated at the site since the mid-1960s. Archaeologists Edward Jelks and Robert Ferguson each conducted major archaeological projects on Signal Hill in the 1960s and 1980s. Karlis Karklins in 1969 and Bill Gilbert in the 1990s conducted small-scale investigations at the site. Primarily, these projects focused on the many military-related structures and defensive positions built between 1795 and 1945. These include barracks, hospitals, gun and mortar batteries, magazines, canteens and storehouses from the British era (1795-1870) and even American gun batteries and machine gun nests from the Second World War. American soldiers occupied Signal Hill between 1941 and 1945 and gun positions were built there to protect St. John's.

Archaeologist Edward Jelks standing by the excavated ruins of the 1835 canteen at Ladies Lookout in 1966. (From Jelks 1973)

This archaeological interpretative piece will be used in the production of "History at Your Feet", a tour program designed to provide participants with a more personal and in-depth experience than what is currently offered at the site. Using a variety of resources including excavation photographs, historic documents, artist's conceptions and actual artifacts, the participants will experience how archaeological investigations are conducted and how these resources are combined to interpret the military and social history of the site. It is anticipated that this program will be in place for the 2006 visitation season.

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M.A.P. RENOUF, P. WELLS, M. PENNEY and A. COGSWELL – Memorial University of Newfoundland - The Northern Peninsula Archaeology and Landscape History Program 2005 Field Season

The Northern Peninsula Archaeology and Landscape History Program includes the Port au Choix Archaeology Project and the Conche Archaeology Project. This report outlines the results of the 2005 excavations at Phillip's Garden (EeBi-1) in Port au Choix, and Chest Head (EfAx-2) in Conche.

Port au Choix: Phillip's Garden

As part of continuing research into Dorset Palaeoeskimo dwelling construction at Phillip's Garden, the Port au Choix Archaeology Project concentrated 2005 excavations on a large house feature, House 18. This house had been tested by Elmer Harp in 1963 and dated by him to 1683 +/-49 BP (P-736). Site supervisor was Patty Wells. The aim of the excavation was to compare House 18 to House 2, previously excavated by Harp and re-tested by us in 2004. We found that House 2 was larger then reported, with a footprint of 94 m^2, and that it was more substantially constructed, with two large and deep central post-holes. We interpreted at least two stages of dwelling construction.

In 2005 we excavated 76 m² of House 18 which did not include the entire dwelling. However, the area was sufficient to indicate elements of dwelling construction and internal features. Organic preservation was excellent and we recovered a large faunal sample and a variety of organic artifacts. Preliminary results indicate that House 18 was quite large, comparable to House 2, but less well-defined. One large post-hole was associated with the central axial feature and several smaller post-holes outlined the central depression; possibly there was a second large post-hole in the rear of the dwelling. It is also possible that there was more than one stage of construction. Final interpretation of the dwelling is the basis of Ainslie Cogswell's MA thesis.

Other features associated with the construction and use of the house included a poorly defined and roughly paved axial feature (Feature 120, measuring 3.12 m long by .80 cm wide, with a pit at each end (Features 119 and 121); the length measurement includes the pits. A large square pit (Feature 123), 55 cm wide, was located at the rear or south end of the dwelling; a number of large, slab-like rocks slumping into the feature suggested that these may have functioned as capstones. We interpreted Feature 123 as a storage pit. Relatively shallow midden deposits occurred on and near the interior perimeter of the dwelling; each had a number of dumping episodes, perhaps in the clean-up of the center of the house. Material in these deposits included bone, tools, debitage and charcoal as well as large stones. A total of 1566 artifacts were recovered, bringing the total number of artifacts from House 18 to 3449.

House 18 excavated to the top of Level 4 and with axial feature (Feature 120) removed. Note the central pit which is a deep post-hole (Feature 119) and the rear pit which is the dismantled storage pit (Feature 123). This photograph shows the distinction between a central rock-filled area and a comparatively rock-free perimeter. Note scale and north arrow in the central area.
Photo: PAC Archaeology Project.

Artifacts recovered this summer and those that Harp collected reflect a range of hunting, ritual and processing activities. These include a number of skin processing tools such as slate scrapers, chert endscrapers, nephrite burin-like tools, and bone or needles and awls. Hunting tools include harpoon heads, endblades and bone or antler points. A variety of amulets was also recovered, most of which are schematic and realistic representations of animals. Faunal remains are consistent with other house features at the site with seal dominating the assemblage followed by some bird, fish and a small amount of terrestrial mammals, in this case including caribou.

We would like to thank the 2005 Phillip's Garden crew: Patty Wells, site supervisor, Ainslie Cogswell, crew chief, and crew members Hannah Dean, Dominique Lavers, Mary Melnik, Meghan Negrijn, Angela Noseworthy, and John Shea.

Conche: Chest Head

In the summer of 2005, the Conche Archaeology Project returned to the Conche area on the northeast coast of the Northern Peninsula. Site supervisor was Mark Penney. The research project at Conche focused on Chest Head (EfAx-2) a large Dorset Palaeoeskimo site situated at the southern end of town. Initial survey at EfAx-2 in 2003 and intensive shovel testing in 2004 revealed that Chest Head was comparable in size to Phillip's Garden at Port au Choix but was very disturbed by historic and modern land-use in the form of root cellars, house foundations, gardens, and sod cutting. However, heading into the 2005 field season, we felt that despite the disturbance factors, the site still had good archaeological potential. More specifically, we believe that the Chest Head site would form a solid data basis for a comparison between Dorset material culture and life ways on the east and west coasts of the Northern Peninsula. The major goals of 2005 at EfAx-2 were to excavate undisturbed Dorset contexts, collect a large representative sample of Dorset material culture, and to collect materials that would allow us to date the prehistoric occupation at Chest Head.

The site overlooks Conche Harbour and extends from Flynn's Beach on a lower terrace to the upper terrace which is a grassy meadow. The site extends over this meadow and terminates at the forested perimeter. Along the upper terrace an ATV path bisects the site. The majority of 2005 testing and excavation took place between the ATV path and the upper terrace edge. This narrow strip of land containing high and dense growth of grass was relatively untested in previous seasons, and there were no visible signs of disturbance. Furthermore, we thought that the terrace edge might be a favoured location for Dorset occupation based on experience elsewhere.

The crew consisted of three Conche residents, Marg Lewis, Sharon Foley, and Kelly Elliot and two summer students from the French Shore Historical

Society, Justin Foley and Tony Gardner. Fifteen test pits between the ATV trail and the terrace edge revealed a high volume of Dorset materials in both disturbed and undisturbed contexts and this area became the focus of our excavations. Area A (8 m^2) produced a large number of Dorset artifacts. The test pits and excavations indicated an historic disturbance in the upper portion of the strata but suggested an undisturbed layer of Dorset remains underneath. The sod layer and the lower Level 2 contained Dorset lithics and a mix of recent historic remains in the form of bottle glass, iron scraps, and pottery. Level 3 was distinct and consisted of a dark and rich peaty matrix and contained large amounts of burnt sea-mammal fat and charcoal. The upper half of Level 3 continued to show signs of disturbance with the occasional intrusion of an historic period artifact. However, the level contained a uniform lens of rock rubble that showed no patterns or purposeful arrangement. Underneath this rubble lens Level 3 continued but the presence of historic materials ceased. Here we found increasing amounts of lithics and broken soapstone vessels, fat residue and disintegrated bone, and the texture of the matrix became greasier. This along with volumes of stone tools, many of which were broken, and the disorganized nature of the artifacts and rocks, let us to conclude that this was a Dorset refuse area or midden.

Area B was established a few meters to the west of Area A, again in the vicinity of productive test pits, and for its excavation we had the addition help of Memorial archaeology students Angela Noseworthy and Dominique Lavers. A total of 5 m^2 was excavated in a checkerboard pattern and the upper stratigraphy was similar to that of Area A. This area was different than the previous, however, in that the Level 3 soil matrix was not as black or organically rich and it was quite a bit thinner. The area did produce a large number of artifacts and it appears that very different activities were taking place at this location.

The 2005 field season accomplished the goals that were set out at the beginning. The test pits and excavation units produced about 800 Dorset artifacts and a number of excellent charcoal samples. Although any further attempts to locate undisturbed portions of the site would likely be hampered by having to slowly excavate a thick section of disturbed strata, excavations have strengthened the argument that Chest Head was indeed an important site for Dorset people on the east coast of the Northern Peninsula. Although no direct evidence of habitation has been discovered in the form of a dwelling feature, the large, thick midden and large numbers of soapstone vessel fragments suggest that Dorset people had established a residence for at least part of the cold season. The very high proportion of endblades and endblade preforms suggests that they were here to exploit the harp seal populations that are known to occur in this area. The large number of artifacts and the large size of the site suggest that site occupation was fairly intensive.

Laurie MCLEAN - Burnside Heritage Foundation Inc - 2005 Archaeology

The BHF continued excavating and monitoring a number of sites within its study area in 2005. Monitoring consists of evaluating the effects of natural erosion and human activity on sites. This is important for the Burnside region as many sites are under attack from rising sea levels and, to a lesser degree, from hikers, boaters and cabin owners. The Beaches site, lying about 13 km north of Burnside on the coast, and the Sailor South site, in the community of Salvage, were the primary localities for this year.

BHF archaeological teams have visited the Beaches site each year since 1989, conducting a number of excavations and measuring ongoing erosion which has washed away 31,000 m^2 of the 35,000 m^2 reported there in 1872. A 90 m long retaining wall erected by the BHF in 1995 has not stopped erosion at the site, prompting construction of a new wooden barrier in 2004. The six-meter long wall built in 2004 utilized squared lumber instead of round logs and proved to be much more resistant to the effects

of rising sea level. In 2005, we built another six-metre long wall section, consisting of squared lumber, in front of a severely eroding piece of the site's southern border. This year's breakwater was built where erosion had exposed aboriginal hearth remains in the bank during the 2004 field season. The two new retaining walls lie 48 meters apart and we hope to build a new breakwater in front of the remainder of the over-100 meter long eroding bank over the next few years.

When we returned to the Beaches on July 29, 2005 we observed many fire-cracked rocks and rhyolite chips, debris from tool-making, lying on the beach in front of the bank where the hearth remains were noted in 2004. We cleaned up the soil and cultural material that had fallen to the tidal level before pegging off the section to be excavated. 104 stone artifacts recovered through this exercise included 102 flakes and 2 fire-cracked rocks. The majority of the flakes, 96 in all, were rhyolite, the raw material aboriginal people obtained in Bloody Bay Cove which lies eight kilometers south of the Beaches. The Bloody Bay Cove quarry was discovered during the 1989-90 BHF field seasons and we have conducted a number of excavations there since then.

Our goal was not to excavate the entire hearth at the Beaches this year as we did not know how many meters it proceeded inwards from the bank and we did not have time to determine its complete area before building the retaining wall. Rather, we excavated minimal strips along the bank, between 16 and 75 cm wide, in order to leave a straight edge that would facilitate installing the proposed barrier. The 5.5 meter long excavated strip produced 4456 stone artifacts that primarily consisted of rhyolite flakes (87%; n = 3874). Another 338 flakes of white quartz and four of chert raised the total flakes to 4216, 94.6% of the recovered artifacts. Although seven rhyolite bifaces, partly finished implements, were recovered among the 240 non-flake items, they did not indicate the cultural group responsible for the hearth. The majority of non-flake artifacts, n = 194, consisted of white quartz cores which appear to have had small chips/flakes hammered from their surface. The absence of finished tools and additional bone, other than three small fragments recovered, is attributable to our digging only part of the hearth and the loss of culturally diagnostic artifacts through erosion.

Excavating hearth remains (note fire-cracked rocks) in the Beaches' eroding bank.

A charcoal sample was collected from a cluster of fire-cracked rocks and charcoal located approximately in the centre of the excavation. The sample was radiocarbon dated to 560 $\pm$ 40 years ago, telling us that the Beothuks ancestors living at the Beaches a few generations before the onset of Newfoundland's historic period made and used this hearth. This would be the people named the Little Passage complex by archaeologists. Particular types of stone arrow heads, spear heads, knives, and other stone artifacts associated with these people have been found at the Beaches site. Changes to the Little Passage way of life during the historic period resulted in the Beothuk adaptation.

Once we had straightened the bank, profiled and photographed it, we could build the retaining wall. The completed structure is 20' long x 33" high. The westernmost 4' adjoin the rest of the wall at a 45^{o} angle to protect the 70 cm wide corner at the western end of the excavation. The finished breakwater east of the 45^{o} extension is not perfectly straight due to the presence of bedrock under thin beach gravel which did not permit placing post holes where we would have preferred. Finally, long planks fixed the breakwater to large trees on the bank.

Other Artifacts Collected Along The Eroding Bank

As mentioned above, the Beaches' total eroding edge is over 100 meters long, actually close to 150 meters. Stone flakes and other artifacts are commonly found along this exposed face. Unfortunately, we did not have sufficient time and resources to build a barrier in front of this entire surface in 2005. Sustained erosion during 2005 and 2006 will result in sections of bank falling to the beach with countless artifacts and associated information being lost. Therefore, we decided to salvage endangered sections of the bank by collecting fallen clumps of sod/soil, recording their location according to our grid and carrying them back to Burnside. These were screened when rain or wind did not permit travelling to the Beaches. Once the slumped soil had been cleaned up, we cut sections of the overhanging bank that were about to collapse, recorded their locations and carried the earthen clumps back to Burnside for screening.

This salvage exercise recovered 967 stone artifacts from 35 collection points along 80 meters of eroding bank. 626 of the objects were made on Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite, 298 were white quartz, with a few chert, Ramah Chert, quartz crystal, sandstone and granite items also present. 847 (88%) of the sample consisted of flakes, including 606 rhyolite and 211 quartz examples, but a basal fragment of a Beaches Indian stone projectile point, a biface, an endblade, two endscrapers and 104 cores also were present. The types of artifacts present and their distribution along the bank add to our plotting of important areas at the site and indicate where the next protective measures might be best employed.

Excavations at Sailor South (Deaj-5)

BHF worker Marg Dyke discovered rhyolite flakes on the surface of an ATV path on Salvage's "Back Side" during the 2002 field season. Test excavations during 2002 and 2003 produced 1574 stone artifacts pertaining to the Dorset Paleoeskimo people. This preliminary examination of the Sailor South site did not reveal the presence of a hearth, house or other feature that would provide much more information about the nature of this Dorset occupation. Therefore, in 2005 we undertook further sampling of Sailor South, looking for such material. This site is accessible via a short walk which enabled us to work here on windy days that were unsuitable for travelling by boat to the Beaches site.

A 1 x 6 metre long trench was excavated this year, encompassing part of the ATV path where artifacts were initially found here. The trench is located in a small level area five to six meters from the shoreline and suggests an attractive location for a campsite. We recovered 1635 stone artifacts and four recent historic items from the trench. Following the pattern among most Bonavista Bay aboriginal sites, the majority of items were made on rhyolite from Bloody Bay Cove. Four endblades, which are stone points for spear heads, three unfinished endblades, referred to as preforms, an endscraper and a thumbnail scraper from the trench are evidence for Dorset Paleoeskimos.

Artifacts increased in number throughout the trench's six squares, moving southwards. Charcoal present in the southeast corner of S11 E0 continued into S12 E0 where it is associated with a few fire-cracked rocks lying near the 43 cm high bedrock. This suggests a small Dorset hearth built against the low bedrock backdrop. Charcoal was collected, but has not been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Surface Collections In 2005

The Sailor Site (DeAj-1)

As mentioned earlier, rising sea level is gradually destroying many sites around Burnside. 100 meters north of the Sailor South locality, a small Paleoeskimo deposit is all that remains of a multi-component occupation called the Sailor site (DeAj-1). Early in the 1950s, excavation of gravel pit that provided fill for the highway being built from Eastport to Salvage destroyed much of this site. The remaining portion is eroding along a low 15 meter long sod baulk.

Salvage residents have collected artifacts from the road and tidal area where the pit was dug. BHF teams visit the Sailor site each year, looking for cultural material on the surface. 156 stone items and one historic potsherd (refined white earthen-ware) were recovered this year from the beach and the eroding bank. Stone objects include 148 flakes, six cores, a biface and an asymmetric knife. 139 of the artifacts were made on Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite.

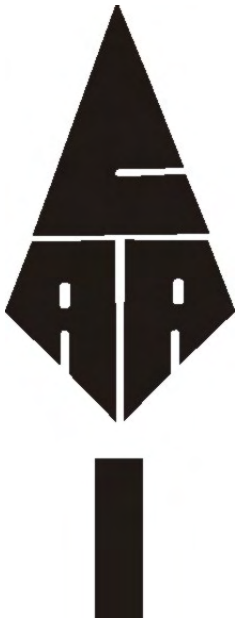
Bloody Bay Cove

Since identifying the Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite quarry in 1989-90, BHF archaeological teams have found nine sites within this complex. Bloody Bay Cove-1 (DeAl-1), discovered by Paul Carignan in 1970, is another lithic station associated with the quarry, raising the total number of Bloody Bay Cove sites to 10. Partial excavation of some of these activity areas and rhyolite outcrops since 1993 have recorded over 16,000 stone artifacts with hundreds of thousands of rhyolite flakes waiting further analysis.

We had planned to excavate part of Bloody Bay Cove-3 (DeAl-5) in 2005, but time did not permit this. BHF workers made a number of visits to the quarry on boat tours and for archaeological surface appraisals. 11 artifacts were collected at the Charlie site (DeAl-11), the quarry's largest outcrop-activity area and 24 were recovered from the surface of Bloody Bay Cove-2 (DeAl-6), a reduction centre. Samples of Bloody Bay Cove rhyolite were delivered to the Geo Centre on Signal Hill. Eight items were identified at Bloody Bay Cove-1 and 39 rhyolite artifacts were collected at the Bloody Bay Cove Summit (DeAl-9). A brief visit from Irish archaeologist Gabriel Cooney helped identify a number of discrete knapping episodes at the Summit site. Flakes from one of these encapsulated activity areas were subsequently refitted to form parts of two cores.

Plans For 2006

If all goes well, the BHF will carry our further salvage excavations and continue expanding the retaining wall at the Beaches site in 2006. We will also keep looking for diagnostic cultural evidence at the Bloody Bay Cove quarry. If time permits, we would like to accelerate our surveying of the coast-line around Burnside, an activity that has fallen in scope over the past two seasons. The Burnside interpretation centre will be open daily and boat tours will be provided to the Beaches and Bloody Bay Cove. We hope to see you in Burnside.



Coming Soon to Pointe-à-Callière

St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People

From November 7, 2006 to May 6, 2007, Pointe-à-Callière will be presenting St. Lawrence Iroquoians, Corn People, an exhibition devoted to a people who mysteriously disappeared in the 16th century. Some 130 artifacts from archaeological sites in Quebec, Ontario and New York State will bring to life these early horticulturalists who first grew maize, or corn, in the St. Lawrence valley. The exhibition is sure to intrigue curious visitors and delight everyone with the singular beauty of the items on display. This is definitely a part of our history worth discovering.

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Pointe-à-Callière

Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent, peuple du maïs

Du 7 novembre 2006 au 6 mai 2007

Les Iroquoiens de la vallée du Saint-Laurent, une partie de notre histoire à découvrir.

Qui sont les Iroquoiens au 16e siècle ?
À l'époque, les groupes de langues iroquoiennes du nord regroupent environ 120 000 personnes qui se répartissent au sein de 25 nations, dans un territoire de 230 000 km2 – l'équivalent de la Grande-Bretagne - qui s'étend de chaque côté du fleuve Saint-Laurent, dans l'est des Grands Lacs et dans le nord de l'État de New York actuel. Ces Iroquoiens sont essentiellement des horticulteurs qui cultivent principalement le maïs.

La raison d'être de l'exposition
L'exposition Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent porte sur une partie seulement de ce vaste territoire et s'intéresse aux Iroquoiens qui habitaient alors les rives du Saint-Laurent entre le 14e et le 16e siècle. On y découvre leur mode de vie, leur structure sociale et l'art de la poterie qu'ils pratiquent alors avec une signature qui leur est spécifique.

Jacques Cartier décrit les nombreux villages qu'il voit le long du fleuve lors de ses voyages en 1535 et 1541 estime alors la population des Iroquoiens du Saint-Laurent à 10 000 habitants Cependant, lorsque Samuel de Champlain arrive 60 ans plus tard, ce peuple a quitté les rives du Saint-Laurent. L'anthropologie et l'archéologie permettent d'entrevoir une succession d'événements mettant en scène des déplacements de population. C'est ce que l'exposition vous convie à venir découvrir à travers quelque 130 artefacts qui font revivre ce peuple d'horticulteurs qui a introduit la culture du maïs dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent.

Provincial Organizations

Nova Scotia Archaeology Society

On October 24, 2006 The Nova Scotia Archaeology Society presented an illustrated talk on *Public Archaeology at Louisbourg: Experiential Travel and Public Interaction.*

On November 28, 2006 Jonathan Kyte of Seahorse CRM Services will speak on *The Prospect Vessel: Excavation of an Eighteenth Century Shallop.*

Upcoming lectures:

Jan. 23, 2007 *Archaeological Reconnaissance Results from the Chain Lakes Area*, Terry Deveau.

Feb. 27, 2007 *Leif Eriksson Slept Here: Situating L'Anse aux Meadows in the Vinland Sagas*. Birgitta Wallace Ferguson.

Mar. 27, 2007 *The Woodside Vessel: Excavation of a War of 1812 Brig.* Mike Sanders and Darryl Kelman, CRM Group.

Apr. 24, 2007 *A Land of Two Families: Finding Acadia in Planter Oral Tradition.* Sara Beanlands.

May 22, 2007 *Exploring the Landscape of Slavery in Post Revolutionary Nova Scotia.* Katie Cottreau-Robins.

All lectures are held at 7:30 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax, N.S.

Nova Scotia
Archaeological Society
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The Ontario Archaeological Society

The annual symposium of The Ontario Archaeological Society was held in London, Ontario on October 27 and 28, 2006. This year, an entire session was organized to honour Dr. Michael Spence who is retired from the position of Lawson Chair in Ontario Archaeology at the University of Western Ontario. Dr. Spence's research and contributions to Ontario and Mesoamerican archaeology were highlighted in the day-long session. Other papers presented covered such topics as the history (and future) of avocational archaeology in Ontario, site preservation and heritage planning, contract archaeology, Paleoindian sites in the Great Lakes region, and Early Woodland and Archaic Sites in Southern Ontario. Saturday's sessions were followed by a tour through the recently renamed Museum of Ontario Archaeology (formerly the London Museum of Archaeology and Museum of Indian Archaeology). The organizers put together a fabulous event that was enjoyed by all who attended.

This year was also a year for celebration. We honoured many 25 and 50 year members, the latter group of distinguished honourees including Bill Donaldson, Dean Axleson and Stanley Vanderlaan. Bill and Dean were active on the Society's executive in its early years and have made significant contributions to our organization through the years. We also honoured OslerBrook Golf and Country Club, who received our Heritage Conservation Award for their outstanding efforts in preserving a 17th century Petun (Iroquoian) ossuary and village site in the Town of Collingwood, Ontario.

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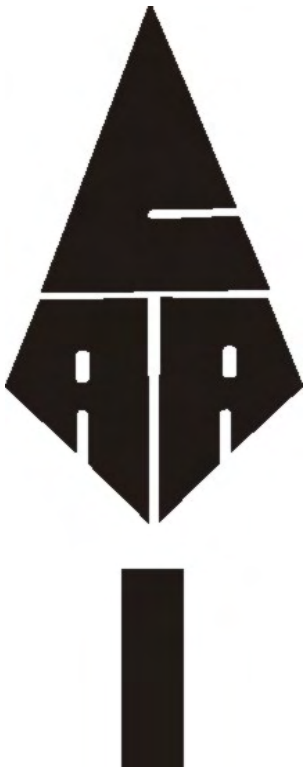

Please send submissions as .rtf attachments or (for short announcements and classifieds) as email messages directly to the *Newsletter* editor (hmartelle@tmhc.ca) or to your regional fieldwork news editor, listed below. Items can also be sent on diskette to:

Holly Martelle, *CAA Newsletter* Editor
Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants Inc.
205 Oxford Street East, Suite 203A
London, Ontario N6A 5G6

Illustrations are gladly accepted either as hardcopy to the above address, or as .jpeg attachments via email. All photographs and drawings will be returned. Please provide a caption for each image.

Deadlines:

Spring Issue (Fieldwork News)
February 15 to the Regional Fieldwork News Coordinators

Fall Issue (CAA News and announcements)
September 15 to the *Newsletter* Editor.

In 2006, the *Newsletter* will be available online and can be accessed from the CAA website.

Regional Fieldwork News Editors

Atlantic Region Stephen Hull	Provincial Archaeology Office, Newfoundland <shull@gov.nl.ca>
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Nunavut Doug Stenton	Government of Nunavut, <dstenton1@gov.nu.ca

The *Newsletter* of the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) is published twice a year as Spring and Fall issues. Subscription is free with membership in the CAA. Contents of the *Newsletter* may not reflect the viewpoint of the CAA. Your membership in the CAA is due on January 1, 2006. In order to receive your two issues of the Newsletter, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, and maintain your logon account on the CAA Bulletin Board, you should establish or renew your membership as soon as possible.

Le Bulletin de l'association canadienne d' archéologie est publié deux fois par année: au printemps et à l'autonne. Le matériel publié dans *le Bulletin* ne représente pas nécessairement l'opinion oficielle de l'Associasion canadienne d'archéologie. Votre cotisation annuelle à l'Associasion canadienne d'archéologie arrive à terme en date du 1 er janvier 2006. Afin de recevoir les deux prochains bulletins et le noveau numéro du *Journal canadien d' archéologie*, et pour continuer d'avoir accès au Babillard électronique, nous vous encourageons à renouveler votre adhesion, pour l'année 2006, le plus tôt possible.

Student/Étudiant ($35.00)
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Memberships can now be renewed and acquired over our "secure" web site via credit card (VISA and Mastercard accepted)/Vous pouvez dorénavant revouveler votre adhésion à l'ACA en ligne grâce à notre nouveau service d'accès sécuritaire. Nous acceptons les cartes VISA et Mastercard.