

Intervention archéologique sur un site
historique du Ruisseau de la baie au
Saumon (EiBj 33), canton de Bonne-Espé-
rance, Basse-Côte-nord. Été 1987.

CANQ
TR
GE
PR
198

531692

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS

DIRECTION DE L'OBSERVATOIRE EN TRANSPORT
SERVICE DE L'INNOVATION ET DE LA DOCUMENTATION
700, Boul. René-Lévesque Est, 21^e étage
Québec (Québec) G1R 5H1

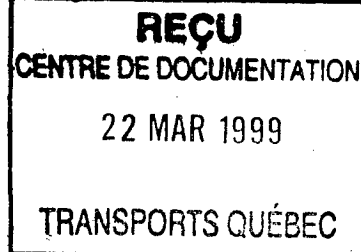
Intervention archéologique sur un site
historique du Ruisseau de la baie au
Saumon (EiBj 33), canton de Bonne-Espé-
rance, Basse-Côte-nord. Été 1987.

par

F. Niellon

Ministère des Transports du Québec
Direction de la planification routière
Service de l'environnement

novembre 1987



QTR

CANQ

TR

GE

PR

198

Intervention archéologique sur un site historique du
Ruisseau de la baie au Saumon (EiBj 33), canton de
Bonne-Espérance, Basse-Côte-nord. Été 1987.

1. L'intervention archéologique: contexte et étapes	1
2. Le site: données visuelles et historiques	3
3. L'intervention archéologique: buts et procédés	5
4. Les résultats	7
La première occupation	8
La deuxième occupation	12
5. La valeur du site	17

Tableau 1	Répartition de la collection archéologique en plan et par matériaux	18
Tableau 2	Activités représentées par la collection archéologique	19

Figure 1	EiBj 33-2: Diagrammes de la séquence événementielle	
Figure 2	Localisation du site EiBj 33 sur carte au 1/250 000	
Figure 3	Localisation du site EiBj 33 sur carte au 1/50 000	
Figure 4	Localisation du site EiBj 33 sur photo aérienne au 1/8 000	

- Figure 5 Plan du site EiBj 33 (1/250)
- Figure 6 Le site du bâtiment A: sondages et tranchées de fouille (1/50)
- Figure 7 EiBj 33-2C et EiBj 33-2D: coupes et vues en plan (1/10)
- Figure 8 Le site des bâtiments B et C: plan (1/50) et coupes (1/10)
- Figure 9 Ruisseau de la baie au Saumon: le pont en construction (C.4, #20)
- Figure 10 La route 138 en construction et son emprise nord défrichée (C.1, #19A)
- Figure 11 La pente extérieure du fossé de la route: son emprise sur la partie nord du site (C.9, #21)
- Figure 12 EiBj 33-2B: fosse à l'extérieur nord du bâtiment A (C.1, #12A)
- Figure 13 EiBj 33-2B: sondage contre la paroi sud de la fosse (C.2, #7)
- Figure 14 EiBj 33-2E: sondage dans la fosse à l'extérieur sud du bâtiment A (C.2, #11 et 12)
- Figure 15 EiBj 33-2D: l'interruption du renhaussement sud du bâtiment A (à l'arrière plan: la fosse EiBj 33-2E) (C.2, #17)
- Figure 16 EiBj 33-2D: vue d'ensemble de la tranchée transversale aux renhaussements sud et est du bâtiment A, en cours de fouille (au centre: perturbations dues à un terrier de marmotte) (C.7, #20)
- Figure 17 EiBj 33-2D: vue d'ensemble de la tranchée en fin de fouille; traces de la maison ayant précédé le bâtiment A (C.8, #17 et 16)
- Figure 18 EiBj 33-2D: stratigraphie de la paroi NO-NE (C.8, #6)
- Figure 19 EiBj 33-2D: stratigraphie de la paroi NE-SE (panorama) (C.8, #5-4, 1-2-3)

- Figure 20 E1Bj 33-2C: la fosse du caveau de la maison ayant précédé le bâtiment A, avant fouille (C.1, #13A)
- Figure 21 E1Bj 33-2C: sondage dans la fosse du caveau (C.2, #5)
- Figure 22 E1Bj 33-2C: le plancher du caveau au fond du sondage (C.2, #21A)
- Figure 23 E1Bj 33-2C: la cuvette constituant le fond du remblayage du caveau, après dégagement (partie sud) (C.7, #6)
- Figure 24 E1Bj 33-2C: le plancher en fond de caveau; au-dessus: couvercle de tonneau faisant partie du remblayage (C.7, #32)
- Figure 25 E1Bj 33-2C: stratigraphie de la paroi sud (C.7, #36)
- Figure 26 E1Bj 33-2C: stratigraphie de la paroi nord (C.7, #34)
- Figure 27 E1Bj 33-3: vue d'ensemble de la maison C (C.3, #24-25)
- Figure 28 E1Bj 33-3: vue d'ensemble de la maison B (C.3, #21)
- Figure 29 E1Bj 33-3B: sondage dans le caveau central de la maison B (C.2, #24)
- Figure 30 E1Bj 33-3B: sondage dans le caveau central de la maison B, en fin de fouille (C.3, #3)
- Figure 31 Artefacts: fer de pelle et plombs de filet (C.10, #8)
- Figure 32 Artefacts: fourchette en alliage cuivreux et cuillères en fer (C.10, #6)
- Figure 33 Artefact: chaudron en fonte (C.10, #10)
- Figure 34 Artefacts: tasse et soucoupe en terre cuite fine blanche vitrifiée; bol en terre cuite fine blanche (C.10, #11)
- Figure 35 Artefacts: fragments de bol, tasse et assiettes en terre cuite fine blanche (C.10, #1)

Figure 36 Artefacts: fioles à médicaments en verre à
lettrage imprimé, boutons et dés à coudre (C.10,
#16)

Figure 37 Artefacts: brûleur de lampe à kérosène, monnaie,
fragments de pipes et bille (C.10, #18)

Annexe: Transcription d'une entrevue avec Thomas Keats,
par Jacques Saint-Laurent (Rivière-St-Paul, 31
juillet 1987)

1. L'intervention archéologique: contexte et étapes

Les travaux routiers qui devaient être effectués en 1987 dans le cadre de la réfection de la route 138 entre Blanc-Sablon et Vieux-Fort impliquaient la construction d'un nouveau pont franchissant le Ruisseau au Saumon. L'analyse de la couverture aérienne du secteur au 1/8000 ayant permis de détecter des vestiges d'habitations historiques à proximité immédiate de l'ancrage est du futur pont, le ministère décidait de faire procéder à l'investigation archéologique du site. Un mandat à cet effet fut donc confié à l'auteur, par voie de contrat.

Les travaux se sont déroulés en trois étapes.

Une première intervention sur le terrain a été effectuée les 5 et 6 mai dernier par deux professionnels du ministère, sous la responsabilité du contractant. Elle avait pour but d'évaluer, par inspection visuelle du terrain, l'impact des travaux de construction sur le site et, par suite, de préciser les paramètres de l'intervention archéologique à venir. En outre, il s'agissait d'établir, par concertation active avec le personnel de l'entreprise de construction, les modalités pratiques de l'intervention.

L'inventaire archéologique du site a été effectué entre le 12 et le 19 juin, comprenant 6 jours consécutifs de travail sur le terrain. L'équipe se composait de trois personnes: l'archéologue professionnel du ministère (D. Roy), une étudiante en archéologie effectuant un stage d'été au ministère (M. Sicard) et le contractant chargé du projet.

Par la suite, au cours de la construction de la route

d'accès au pont, il s'est avéré que l'emprise des travaux déborderait de quelques mètres les prévisions initiales: une partie intégrante du site E1Bj 33 devait être détruite par le fossé de drainage de la route. Le Ministère dut alors assumer le sauvetage des informations archéologiques menacées en faisant effectuer une intervention d'urgence sur le terrain et le mandat initial du contractant fut modifié en conséquence.

Pour tenir compte de l'échéancier de la firme de construction, cette intervention a été effectuée du 3 au 9 août, soit sept jours de chantier consécutifs. Deux manoeuvres recrutés à Middle Bay et totalisant 7 jours/hommes ont constitué, avec le contractant à temps plein, l'équipe de travail sur le terrain.

Enfin, nous avons été à même d'organiser le 31 juillet une entrevue avec un informateur identifié en juin: Mr Thomas Keats, de Rivière St-Paul. Th. Keats, âgé de 80 ans, se souvient parfaitement avoir connu dans son enfance deux maisons sur ce site, qui étaient alors habitées; il a pu fournir à ce sujet maintes données très pertinentes. Cette entrevue a été enregistrée et transcrite. On en trouvera le texte en Annexe. Le tout a été effectué par un étudiant en anthropologie engagé dans le cadre de l'entente annuelle Municipalité de la Côte-nord du Golfe St-Laurent/Ministère des Affaires culturelles.

2. Le site: données visuelles et historiques

Le site se trouve sur la rive Est du Ruisseau au Saumon, à ca 6 km de son embouchure où est localisé le village d'été de Salmon Bay. Il occupe une terrasse sablonneuse de faible altitude (ca 4m NMM), qui surplombe d'environ 1m les eaux du Ruisseau à l'étale de la marée.

Un boisé d'épinettes circonscrit les périphéries nord, est et sud du site. Celui-ci était probablement à l'origine ouvert à l'ouest sur le Ruisseau, du moins dans sa partie nord; mais, à la suite de l'abandon des lieux, ce boisé tend à envahir également cette lisière.

Actuellement, le site est composé de deux clairières distinctes, séparées par environ 15 mètres de boisé. Ces clairières sont colonisées par une végétation de plantes arbustives basses et d'herbacées. La clairière nord est occupée par les vestiges d'un bâtiment (désigné "A") et la clairière sud par ceux de deux bâtiments (désignés "B" et "C").

Ces vestiges se présentaient sous la forme de bourrelets plus ou moins bien délimités, indiquant le périmètre de chacun des bâtiments; en outre, différentes fosses, de tailles et formes variées, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des trois périmètres, complétaient l'ensemble.

Ces caractéristiques indiquaient hors de tout doute qu'il s'agissait là de constructions d'origine euro-canadienne. En outre, d'après la prospection visuelle et la photo-interprétation du secteur effectuées par Denis Roy auparavant, il était clair que l'on retrouvait dans les

environs au moins une douzaine d'exemples de ce type de vestiges, isolés ou par groupes.

D'autre part, la documentation que nous avons accumulée depuis 7 ans sur l'occupation historique de cette région nous permettait d'exclure que ces vestiges soient antérieurs au 19^{ème} siècle et même, vraisemblablement, à ca 1850. En effet, jusque vers 1820, une seule famille réside en permanence dans ce secteur: les Lloyd-Chevallier à l'embouchure de la Rivière Saint-Paul. Par la suite, une population permanente de plus en plus nombreuse s'implantera progressivement dans le secteur (ca 100 personnes entre Vieux-Fort et la baie des Cinq Lieues en 1852 selon P. Fortin, Rapport des pêcheries 1853, p.11-12), mais seule nous est connue la localisation approximative de leurs postes de pêche, c'est à dire leur résidence d'été. Or, vu leur situation dans les terres, il était exclu que nos vestiges relèvent de ce genre de résidence. Nous ne disposons donc d'aucune donnée historique qui puisse leur être rapportée spécifiquement. En conséquence, il revenait à l'archéologie de documenter ce type d'occupation.

3. L'intervention archéologique: buts et procédés

L'intervention sur le terrain a donc eu deux objectifs distincts. Tout d'abord, il convenait d'inventorier le site de manière à en identifier, dans la mesure du possible, l'identité culturelle et le potentiel archéologique; par la suite, il s'agissait de recueillir le maximum d'informations sur les modes de construction et l'occupation du bâtiment A, dont nous savions qu'une partie serait détruite par le fossé de la route.

Pour atteindre le premier de ces objectifs, 33 sondages ont été pratiqués en mai sur le site. Orientés vers le nord magnétique, ils mesuraient normalement 50 x 50cm, exceptionnellement 30 x 30cm. Ils ont été répartis ainsi:

- 3 sondages dans l'emprise sud de la route, à ca 70m au nord du site, dans une zone où quelques artefacts avaient été découverts début mai au cours des travaux (fig.5: E1Bj 33-1A1 à 3). Un seul de ces sondages s'est avéré positif (1A1).
- 18 sondages sur le site du bâtiment A (fig.6):
 - 15 à l'extérieur du bâtiment (2A1, 2A3 à 14, 2B et 2E)
 - 2 à l'intérieur de celui-ci (2A2; 2C1, au centre de la fosse 1: cf. fig.21)
 - 1 prenant en coupe le renhausement sud du bâtiment (cf. fig.15)

Les sondages 2A4 à 2A8 et 2A10 à 2A14 se sont avérés négatifs

- 12 sondages sur le site des bâtiments B et C (fig.8)
 - 7 à l'extérieur des bâtiments, dans les zones de circulation supposées en fonction des ouvertures probables
 - 2 à l'intérieur du bâtiment C

- 3 à l'intérieur du bâtiment B, dont 1 (3B) situé dans l'angle sud-est du caveau central

Les sondages 3A1, 3A4 et 3A5 se sont avérés négatifs.

Puis, pour améliorer notre compréhension du bâtiment A dont la destruction partielle était devenue inéluctable, nous avons étendu en août les sondages 2C et 2D (cf. fig.7). A elles deux, ces tranchées de fouille ont couvert environ 10m².

4. Les résultats

Il est apparu que nous avons affaire à deux occupations similaires culturellement mais discontinues dans le temps.

Tout d'abord, seul le site du bâtiment A fut utilisé. On y construisit une maison, munie d'un caveau intérieur. Par la suite, après un abandon des lieux de quelques décennies semble-t-il, les maisons B et C furent construites et on réutilisa le site de la maison A pour y édifier un bâtiment non-résidentiel, dont l'enquête orale a permis de préciser la fonction.

Dans un cas comme dans l'autre, il s'est agi d'occupations familiales. En outre, étant donné la localisation du site dans les terres, en terrain relativement abrité, à proximité de lieux propices à la chasse et à la trappe ou de voies d'accès faciles à de tels lieux, il ne peut s'agir que d'un site occupé l'hiver, ses occupants se déplaçant au printemps sur le littoral de la terre-ferme ou des îles, à faible distance des fonds de pêche.

Familiales, saisonnières et hivernales, telles sont les caractéristiques essentielles de ces occupations. Elles sont reliées à un cycle d'exploitation des ressources disponibles bien documenté en Basse-Côte-nord et pratiqué depuis les débuts du peuplement permanent de la région, soit à partir de ca 1820. Jusques assez récemment, ces habitats d'hiver étaient largement dispersés; ce n'est qu'avec l'implantation de services communs (télégraphe, poste, école, lieux de culte) que s'effectua leur concentration progressive en villages. Après avoir démantelé leurs bâtiments, les habitants déménagèrent alors aux nouveaux emplacements. Dans

le cas du village de Rivière-St-Paul, cette concentration était achevée il y a environ 20 ans, avec la fermeture l'hiver de l'établissement de Salmon Bay.

La première occupation

Précisons tout d'abord qu'il s'agit là de la première occupation euro-canadienne du site, celui-ci ayant été selon toute vraisemblance utilisé auparavant par des Autochtones: un fragment de microlame en chert gris foncé a été retrouvé dans le remblais renchaussant le bâtiment A et les terres de ce remblais ont certainement été prélevées sur les lieux mêmes. Il n'en demeure pas moins que cet artefact étant resté totalement isolé, le centre de l'occupation autochtone devait être situé quelque peu à l'extérieur.

Phase Ia: la construction

Ayant choisi un emplacement ne nécessitant pratiquement pas de défrichage, les premiers occupants édifièrent leur maison selon les modes de construction traditionnels de la région: pose des madriers formant la base du carré directement sur le sol, murs en bois rond local (logs) parfois recouverts de planches, renhaussement des côtés du périmètre les plus exposés aux vents hivernaux par un remblais de terre, cheminée de poêle en brique; à l'intérieur: excavation d'un caveau à légumes dont les parois étaient ou non planchéiées selon la compacité naturelle du sol et auquel on accédait par une trappe et une échelle.

La maison dont nous avons retrouvé traces dans les unités de fouille 2C et 2D paraît bien correspondre à ces normes.

Nous en ignorons les dimensions en plan, n'en ayant repéré

que les limites sud et est. Néanmoins, la localisation du caveau qui lui est associé et la configuration du creusage des terres dans la partie nord de ce dernier nous incitent à penser que cette première maison s'étendait plus au nord que le bâtiment qui lui a succédé.

Les tracés sud et est du carré de la maison (fig.7a et 17) étaient concrétisés archéologiquement sur le terrain par deux interruptions linéaires de l'humus superficiel original et du sable lessivé sous-jacent, formant un angle droit: nous interprétons ces interruptions comme l'empreinte des madriers constituant la fondation du carré. Leur largeur est d'environ 30cm. Une troisième empreinte, perpendiculaire à la limite extérieure du tracé Est, pourrait représenter l'emplacement de la paroi sud d'un tambour donnant accès à la porte d'entrée de la maison.

Les renhaussements extérieurs, exclusivement constitués de "terres" rapportées, n'excédaient probablement pas ca 70cm de largeur; leur hauteur originale nous est inconnue par suite des modifications ultérieures. Les "terres" composant ces remblais peuvent avoir été fournies, en partie du moins, par l'excavation du caveau d'une part, l'excavation de quelques-unes des fosses qui environnent le bâtiment A d'autre part. Ces fosses, outre qu'elles fournissaient les matériaux nécessaires au renhaussement des murs, peuvent aussi avoir servi d'abri aux chiens: une telle pratique est du moins attestée par la tradition orale partout en Basse-Côte-nord. Provenant de creusages, les renhaussements sont composés d'un mélange des sols constituant la stratigraphie naturelle locale: sable limoneux, sable lessivé, humus superficiel.

Quant au caveau central, son fond était recouvert d'un

plancher de bois (fig.7b et 24) reposant directement sur le sable limoneux du sous-sol et se trouvait à 85cm sous l'humus superficiel; si l'on estime à ca 25cm l'épaisseur des lambourdes supportant le plancher de la maison, le caveau se trouvait donc avoir environ 1,10m de profondeur sous ce dernier. Les planches du caveau couvraient une surface d'1,65m est-ouest par 0,66 nord-sud. Nous les avons trouvées dans un assez bon état de conservation et laissées sur place. Malgré la présence d'un fragment de planche orienté est-ouest et non nord-sud comme les éléments du plancher, nous pensons que les parois latérales du caveau n'ont jamais été planchéifiées: nous n'avons trouvé aucune trace des poteaux verticaux nécessaires à la fixation de telles cloisons; le sol avait donc été jugé suffisamment compact pour prévenir tout écoulement.

Communiquant avec le caveau, un creusage latéral moins profond est peut-être à mettre en relation avec son accès: étant donné l'exiguité des lieux, un décentrement de la descente pourrait avoir été préféré à une trappe avec échelle mobile surplombant à la verticale le plancher; mais il peut également s'agir d'une sorte de niche augmentant l'espace d'entreposage.

Phase Ib: l'occupation

Nous n'avons aucune trace archéologique in situ de celle-ci, en raison des événements subséquents.

Néanmoins, la quasi-totalité de la collection provenant d'EiBj 33-2, soit tous les artefacts retrouvés dans les remblais constitués lors de la deuxième occupation, sont inéluctablement attribuables à l'occupation précédente. Or ces artefacts sont suffisamment abondants et variés (cf.

tableaux 1 et 2) pour nous permettre de situer celle-ci dans le temps et pour nous donner un aperçu des biens dont disposait alors une famille de pêcheurs dans cette région.

Les dates de fabrication des objets les mieux identifiables à cet égard (vaisselle, lampe, arme à feu, monnaie, clous) se situent dans le 3ème quart du 19ème siècle. Si l'on tient compte de la durée de vie des objets qui, malgré un approvisionnement régulier disponible au magasin Whiteley à Bonne-Espérance, devait excéder notablement nos normes actuelles, on peut estimer que le site dût être occupé dès ca 1870 et jusque vers la fin du siècle.

Phase II: l'abandon

Les raisons qui poussèrent cette famille à choisir un autre lieu de résidence hivernale nous échappent évidemment, mais une telle décision cadre avec la grande mobilité de la population à cette époque.

On procéda, comme il était également habituel, au démantèlement complet de la maison, de façon à en récupérer tous les matériaux de construction et bien sûr tout le mobilier réutilisable. Seul le plancher du caveau échappa à cette entreprise. En outre, restèrent sur les lieux vaisselle et vitres cassées, clous tordus et menus objets égarés durant l'occupation ou lors du déménagement.

Dans les années qui suivirent, intempéries et repousse de la végétation provoquèrent un certain étalement des renhaussements du périmètre et l'affaïssement des parois du caveau resté à ciel ouvert (cf. fig.1).

La deuxième occupation

Les informations fournies par Th. Keats (cf. Annexe), situent les débuts de cette 2ème occupation vers 1915. Aucun indice archéologique n'est venu contredire cette donnée et le seul plan historique dont nous disposons (Terres et Forêts, plan d'arpentage du Ruisseau au Saumon par Geo Leclerc), va dans ce sens: en 1910, date du relevé, aucune maison ne figure à cet emplacement.

Phase III

Deux familles, très vraisemblablement apparentées, construisent alors deux maisons côte à côte à une quinzaine de mètres au sud de l'emplacement précédemment occupé. Sur ce dernier, elles édifient un bâtiment de service dont l'usage leur est commun.

La première opération nécessita probablement un certain défrichage et les maisons furent, selon toute apparence, bâties suivant les méthodes utilisées par la génération précédente: pose de la base du carré directement sur le sol, renhaussement du périmètre par un remblais de terre, interrompu seulement par la porte du tambour donnant accès à l'entrée de la maison, creusage d'un petit caveau central destiné à la conservation des légumes et autres denrées à protéger du gel.

Le caractère limité de notre intervention en E1Bj 33-3 ne nous autorise guère qu'à donner des maisons B et C un aperçu d'ensemble.

La première mesurait environ 5m par 6m et était flanquée à l'Est par un tambour de ca 2,70 par 2m, ouvrant au sud;

l'autre mesurait environ 4,50 par 7,50m, flanquée au nord par un tambour de ca 3,50 par 1,75m, ouvrant vers l'est. Cette disposition a-t-elle été voulue pour assurer aux occupants une certaine intimité, les sorties et entrées des uns ne pouvant être visuellement perçues des autres? Un tel souci ne cadre guère avec ce que nous transmet notre informateur de Rivière St-Paul sur leurs relations de voisinage (cf. Annexe).

Le sondage pratiqué dans l'un des deux caveaux (cf. fig.8, maison B) indique que, comme dans le cas précédent, les parois devaient être en terre franche et le fond planchéié. Toutefois, de ce plancher, ne subsistaient que quelques traces archéologiques: deux niveaux noirs séparés par trois pièces de bois fragmentaires dont une seulement probablement en place; ces traces indiquent peut-être une structure plus complexe qu'en 2C: des planches reposant sur de petites solives en bois rond. Les dimensions originales de ces caveaux ne peuvent avoir excédé 1m par 1m, voir 1m par 0,75m dans le cas de la maison C. Le fond du caveau de la maison B se trouve à ca 90cm sous la surface actuelle, mais seulement à 70cm sous l'humus superficiel original; si les lambourdes du plancher de la maison reposaient bien sur ce dernier, la profondeur du caveau sous plancher n'excédait donc pas ca 90cm.

Les renhaussements des murs mesurent actuellement environ 40cm de hauteur par 40 de largeur. Faute de temps mais aussi par souci de préserver l'intégrité du site, nous n'en n'avons pas testé par coupe la structure et ne pouvons donc préciser davantage.

En revanche, il était clair que la toiture des deux bâtiments était recouverte de papier goudronné: d'assez

nombreux fragments de ce matériau ont été retrouvés ici et là dans les sondages et, du reste, c'est bien ce qu'indique Thomas Keats (cf. Annexe).

En même temps que la construction de leur maison ou peu après, les deux familles du site EiBj 33-3 décidèrent d'utiliser l'emplacement de la maison d'EiBj 33-2 pour y bâtir un hangar (a store).

La première opération (fig.1, phase IIIa) consista à combler la dépression du caveau (couche 9) et à niveler les renhaussements du bâtiment précédent quelque peu écroulés (fig.7a, couche 2b). C'est au cours de cette opération que se trouvèrent enfouis les artefacts-vestiges de la première occupation, jusqu'alors dispersés: ils furent en partie jetés dans la cuvette de l'ancien caveau, mais aussi pris dans le remblais.

Dans un deuxième temps (phase IIIb), fut construit le bâtiment A. Nous ne connaissons de son périmètre que la portion renhaussée alors par un remblais de terre (cf. fig. 6). La configuration de celui-ci ne nous permet d'évaluer que la seule largeur nord-sud du bâtiment, soit environ 4m. Dans l'autre sens, il est possible que sa longueur ait coïncidé avec celle du renhaussement nord (soit ca 7,30m), mais il est également possible que ce dernier ait été interrompu avant l'angle nord-ouest du bâtiment. Peut-être aussi l'interruption du renhaussement sud, à ca 2m de l'angle intérieur sud-est, indique-t-il l'emplacement de la porte d'entrée, mais tout aussi bien il ne s'agit que de l'endroit où une protection contre les intempéries fut jugée inutile.

En effet, l'enquête orale précise que ce type de bâtiment servait principalement à entreposer les aliments ne

craignant pas le gel: farine, viande salée, nourriture des chiens....; c'est pourquoi un caveau intérieur était sans raison et le renchaussement extérieur édifié plus contre la neige que contre le froid. Nourriture et équipements divers (harnais et attelages des chiens par exemple) devaient être posés directement sur le sol naturel, non planchéié et le bâtiment ne comportait très probablement pas de fenêtre. Il était vraisemblablement recouvert, comme les maisons B et C, de papier goudronné (cf. tableau 1: les quelques fragments retrouvés en E1Bj 33-2C).

Cette deuxième occupation n'a laissé aux deux emplacements que fort peu d'artefacts.

Sur le site des maisons B et C, nous n'avons guère recueilli qu'une bouteille à vin en verre vert foncé, un chaudron en fonte d'une contenance de 4 gallons, fabriqué à Wednesbury par E. Puch & Co, des clous tréfilés et les fragments de deux ou trois objets en céramique (cf. tableau 1: 3A et 3b). Sur le site du bâtiment A, seul un fer de pelle recueilli en surface dans la fosse 2E peut être attribué quasi certainement à cette deuxième occupation.

Phase IV: l'abandon définitif des lieux

Les informations fournies par Thomas Keats ne nous permettent pas de préciser la date de cet abandon. Mais il est très probable qu'un supplément d'enquête y parviendrait, le fait ne devant pas remonter au-delà d'une cinquantaine d'années.

Archéologiquement, il est clair que les trois bâtiments furent intégralement démantelés, matériaux et biens meubles étant tous déménagés. Le terrain donne donc l'impression

d'avoir été quasiment nettoyé.

Ce démantèlement provoqua peu à peu un glissement de terrain dans le caveau de la maison B, le tassement des renhaussements, la repousse de la végétation herbacée et l'envahissement d'une partie du site par le boisé périphérique. En particulier, la lisière ouest de la maison B et la lisière nord des maisons B et C tendent maintenant à disparaître sous les épinettes. Certains arbres ont même poussé sur les renhaussements et quelques uns à l'intérieur de leur périmètre; nous en avons prélevé quelques échantillons à fin de datation, ce qui devrait à tout le moins fournir un terminus ante quem pour l'abandon du site. Enfin, la faune locale a repris possession des lieux, en particulier les marmottes: un terrier à couloirs multiples a notablement perturbé la stratigraphie en EiBj 33-2D (cf. fig.7a et 16).

5. La valeur du site

A notre avis, la valeur principale du site est d'être un témoin évident d'un type d'occupation jadis très répandu et maintenant disparu: l'habitat d'hiver dispersé. Il constitue donc une partie intégrante du patrimoine culturel des habitants actuels de la région.

Jusqu'à présent à l'écart de l'unique voie routière, les travaux effectués dans le secteur par le Ministère ont rendu le site accessible. Cette accessibilité peut contribuer à resserrer les liens des usagers avec leur passé et à renforcer leur sentiment d'appartenance à une communauté. En ayant créé cette route et provoqué une intervention archéologique répétée, le Ministère a manifestement sensibilisé à cet élément de son patrimoine la population de Rivière St-Paul et Middle Bay. De ce fait, il a créé une attente quant à l'avenir du site et cette attente demande qu'un suivi soit donné à ce dossier.

Le creusage du fossé de la route a détruit une petite partie du site du bâtiment A (cf. fig.2). Néanmoins, le potentiel de mise en valeur du site a été préservé et il nous paraît que son entretien et sa signalisation au public pourraient facilement être assurés. En outre, la collection d'artefacts réunie au cours de l'intervention archéologique mérite également, par sa qualité de témoignage sur un mode de vie, d'être rendue accessible au public. Une exposition des artefacts les plus significatifs, complétés par d'autres types de documents, constituerait également une mesure souhaitable et dont l'accueil serait certainement fort positif.

Tableau 1: Répartition de la collection archéologique
d'EiBj 33 en plan (sous-opérations) et par
matériaux (nombre de fragments)

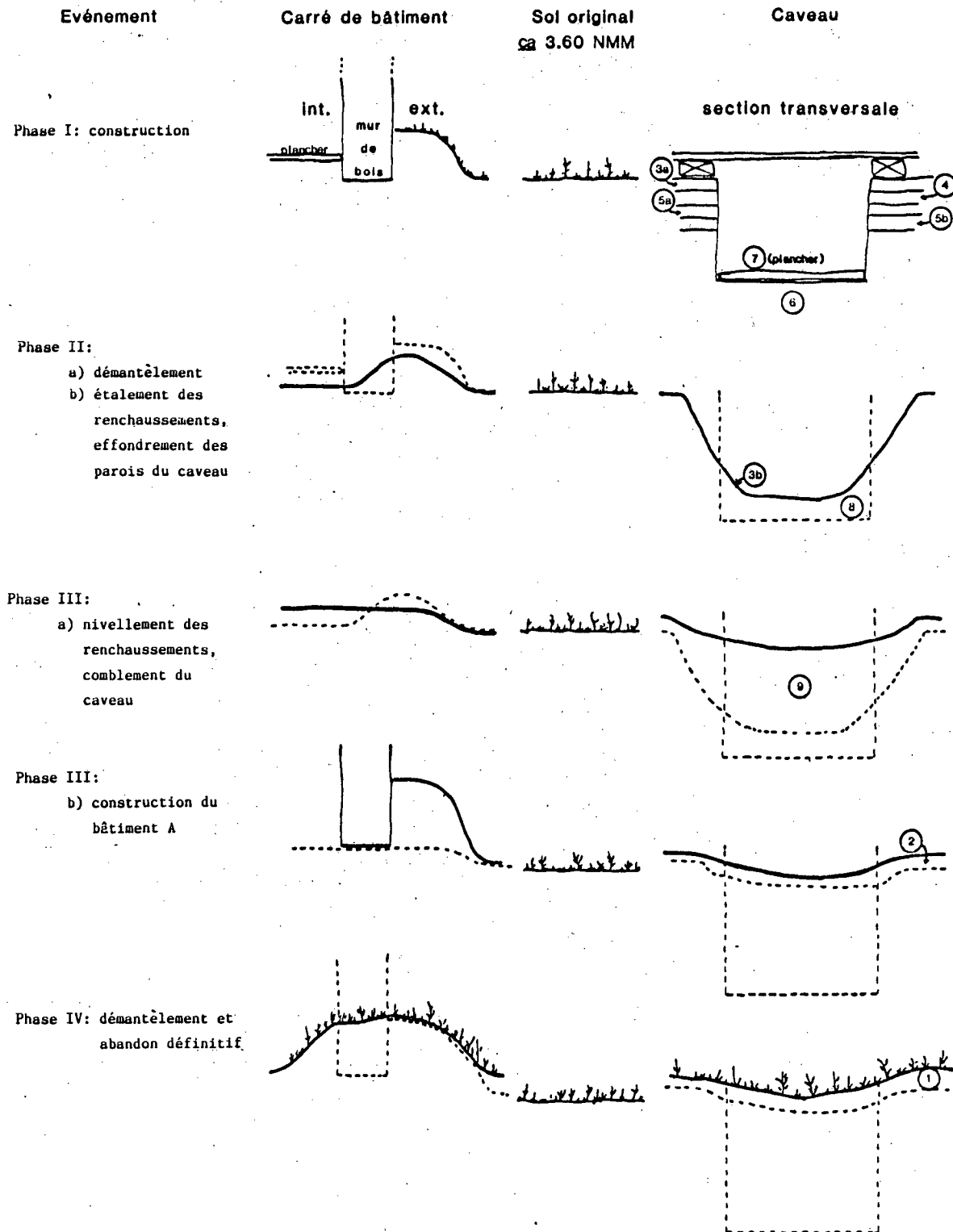
Sous-op..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	3A	3B	TOTAL
Matériaux	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Céramique	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TCR	.	.	.	47	1	.	.	.	48
TCFB	31	23	5	120	100	21	27	.	327
TCFBV	.	3	.	7	1	.	2	2	15
TCG	.	20	.	1	.	.	.	.	21
TCCh	.	.	.	2	11	.	.	.	13
brique	.	25	.	18	.	.	.	.	43
pipe	.	6	.	34	7	1	.	.	48
Verre	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
à vitre	.	.	.	17	37	.	.	.	54
à btlle	.	5	.	27	5	.	26	.	63
autre	.	2	.	68	4	.	.	.	74
Métal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
clou	.	13	1	123	88	2	18	9	254
fer autre	.	2	.	56	8	1	3	8	78
déchet.	.	.	1	75	4	.	6	.	86
Pb et Cu	1	.	.	6	7	.	.	.	14
Divers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
cuir/tissu.	.	.	.	19	12	.	.	1	32
pap. goudr.	.	.	.	3	.	.	14	.	17
bois ouvré.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2
pierre ouv.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Os	.	20	.	14	1	.	.	.	35

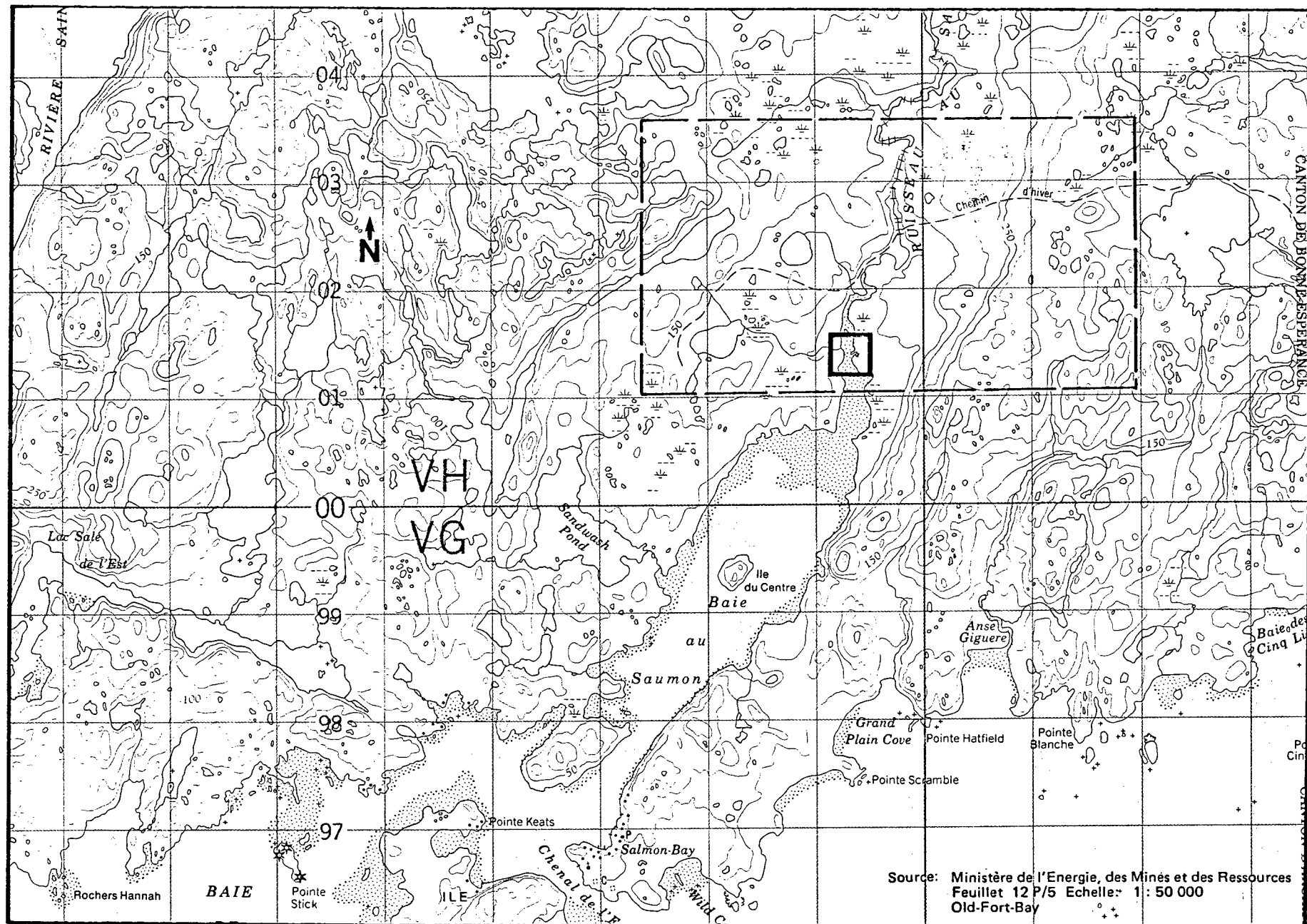
Tableau 2: Activités représentées par la collection
archéologique d'EiBj 33

Travail sur la matière:	outils [pelle, marteau] (fig.31)
Acquisition:	chasse [fusil à percussion, balle] pêche [plombs de filet] (fig.31)
Construction:	assemblage [clous] toiture [papier goudronné] charpente [bois ouvré] cheminée [briques] calfeutrage ou calfatage [étoupe]
Alimentation:	cuisson [chaudron en fonte] (fig.33) consommation - céramique [bols, tasses, soucoupes, assiettes, pichets] (fig.34 et 35) - métal [fourchette, cuillères] (fig.32) conservation [bouteilles à boisson, bouteilles à sauce, tonneau] (fig.24)
Habillement:	boutons [verre, métal] (fig.36) chausson [feutre, semelle cuir] semelle chaussure tissu [lainage] dés à coudre (fig.36)

Soins du corps:	fioles à médicaments (fig.36)
Aménagement intérieur:	éclairage [lampe à kérosène: brûleur et cheminée] (fig.37) poignée de porte
Communication:	écriture [encrier]
Commerce:	monnaie (fig.37)
Loisirs:	bille (fig.37) pipes (fig.37)

EIBJ 33-2
 DIAGRAMMES
 DE LA
 SEQUENCE EVENEMENTIELLE





LOCALISATION DU SECTEUR DU RUISSEAU AU SAUMON

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS DU QUÉBEC

SERVICE DES RELEVÉS TECHNIQUES

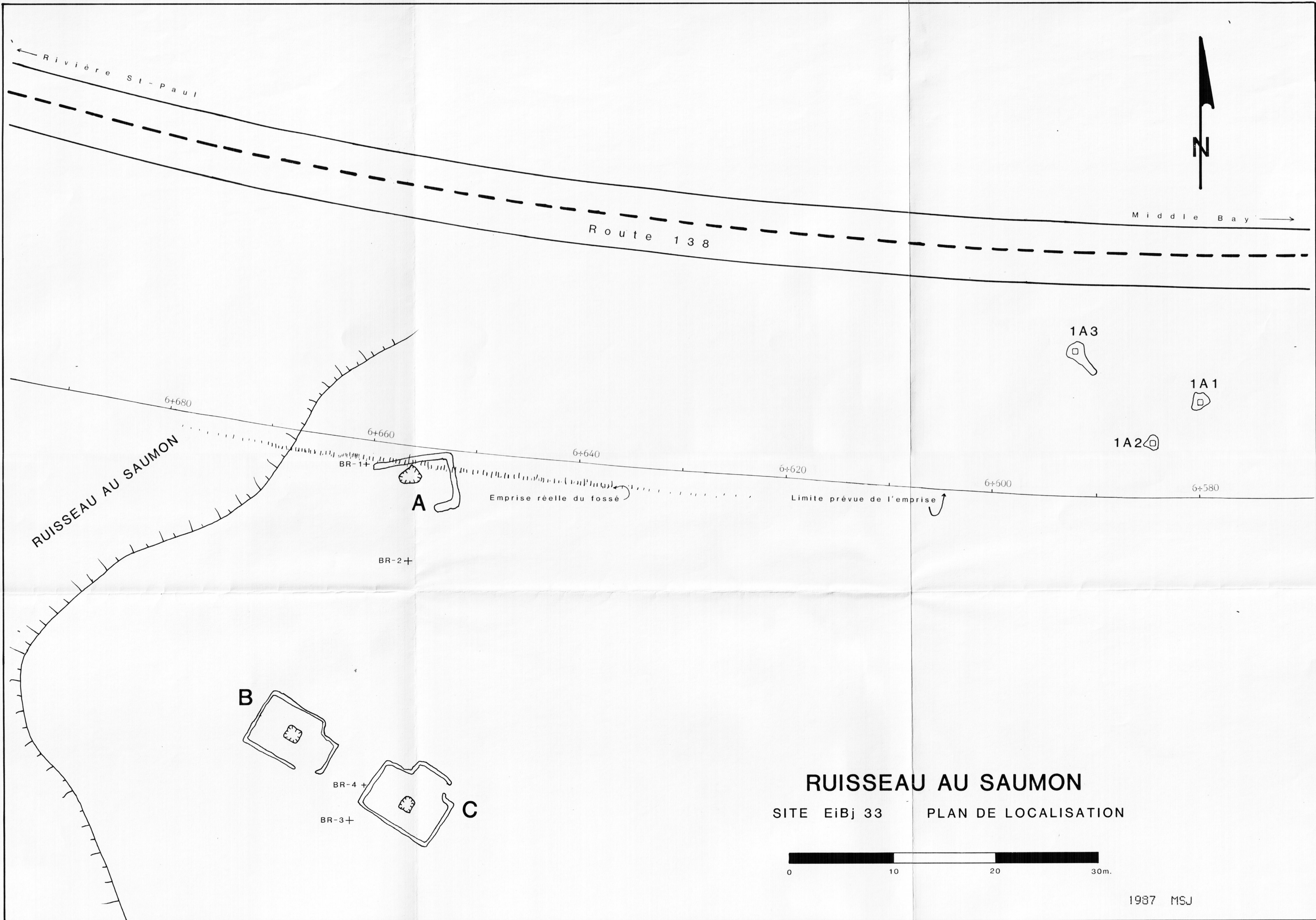


L 7

1.8000

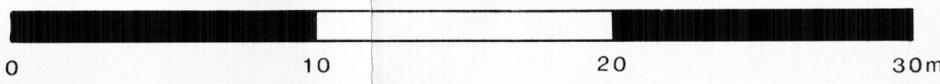
MTQ-7806

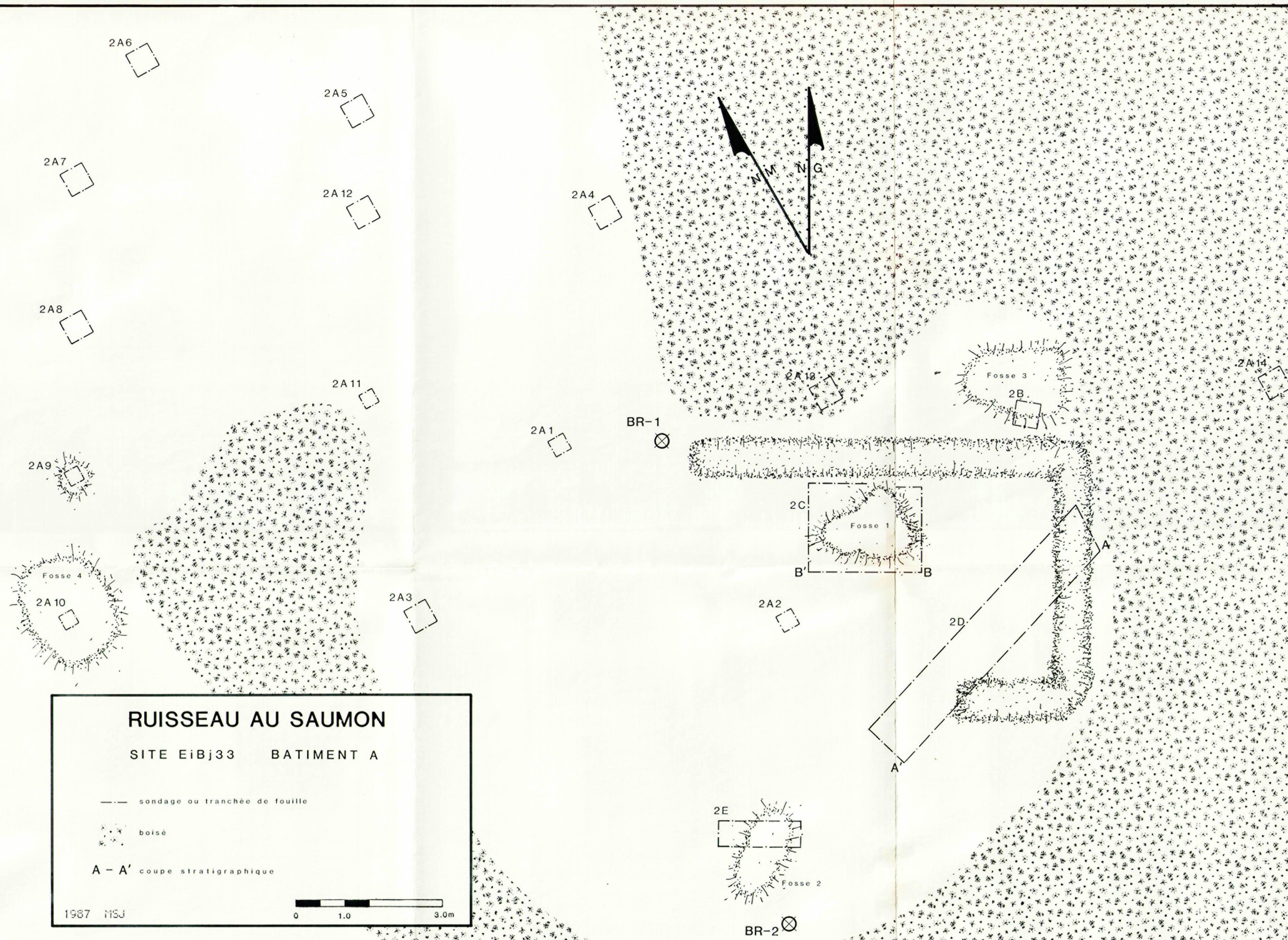
74

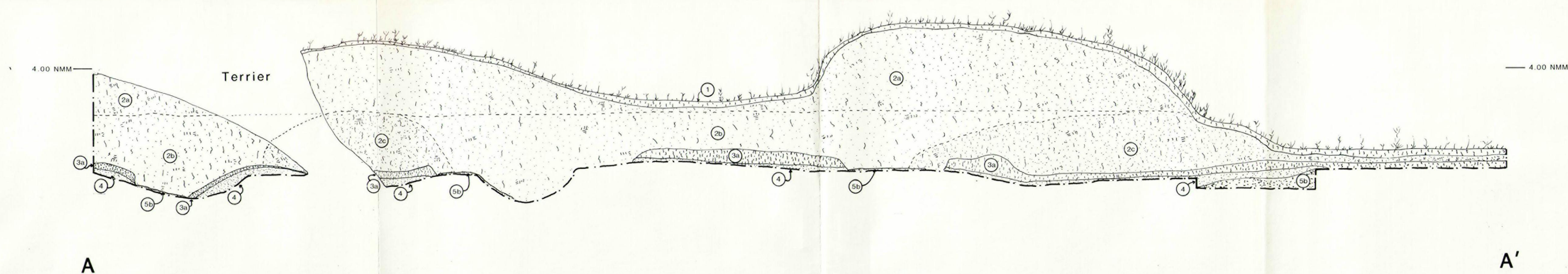


RUISSEAU AU SAUMON

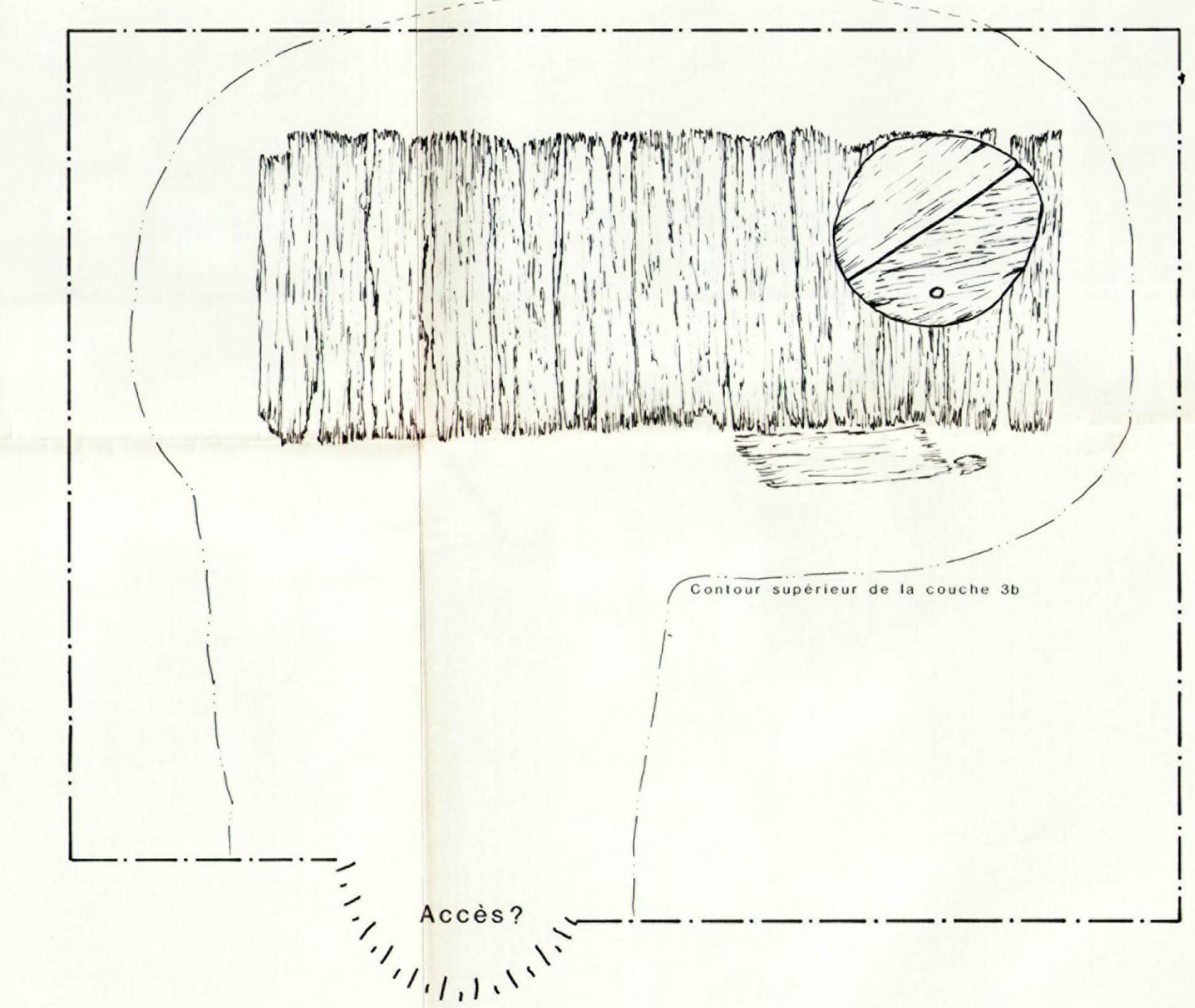
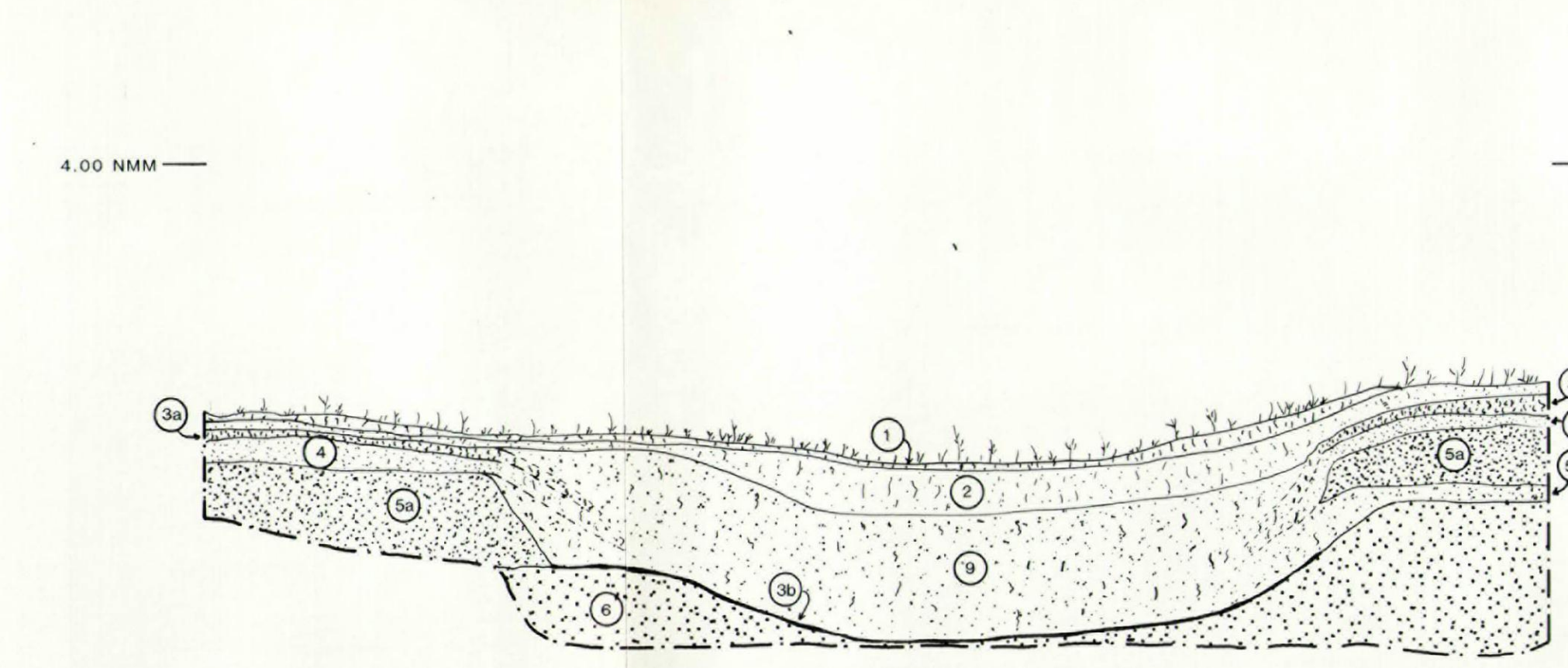
SITE Eibj 33 PLAN DE LOCALISATION







- LEGENDE
- 1- Humus superficiel actuel
 - 2- Terre sablonneuse brune
 - 3a- Terre organique noire
 - 3b- Niveau organique noir
 - 4- Sable lessivé gris clair
 - 5a- Sable limoneux compact, brun foncé
 - 5b- Sable orangé
 - 6- Sable limoneux compact, gris clair, verdâtre, avec nodules d'ochre indurés et stries de sable orangé
 - 7- Plancher de bois du caveau
 - 8- Même couche que 6, légèrement continuée par 4 et 5
 - 9- Mélange des couches 3, 4, 5 et 6



EiBj 33-2D Coupe A-A' et vue en plan

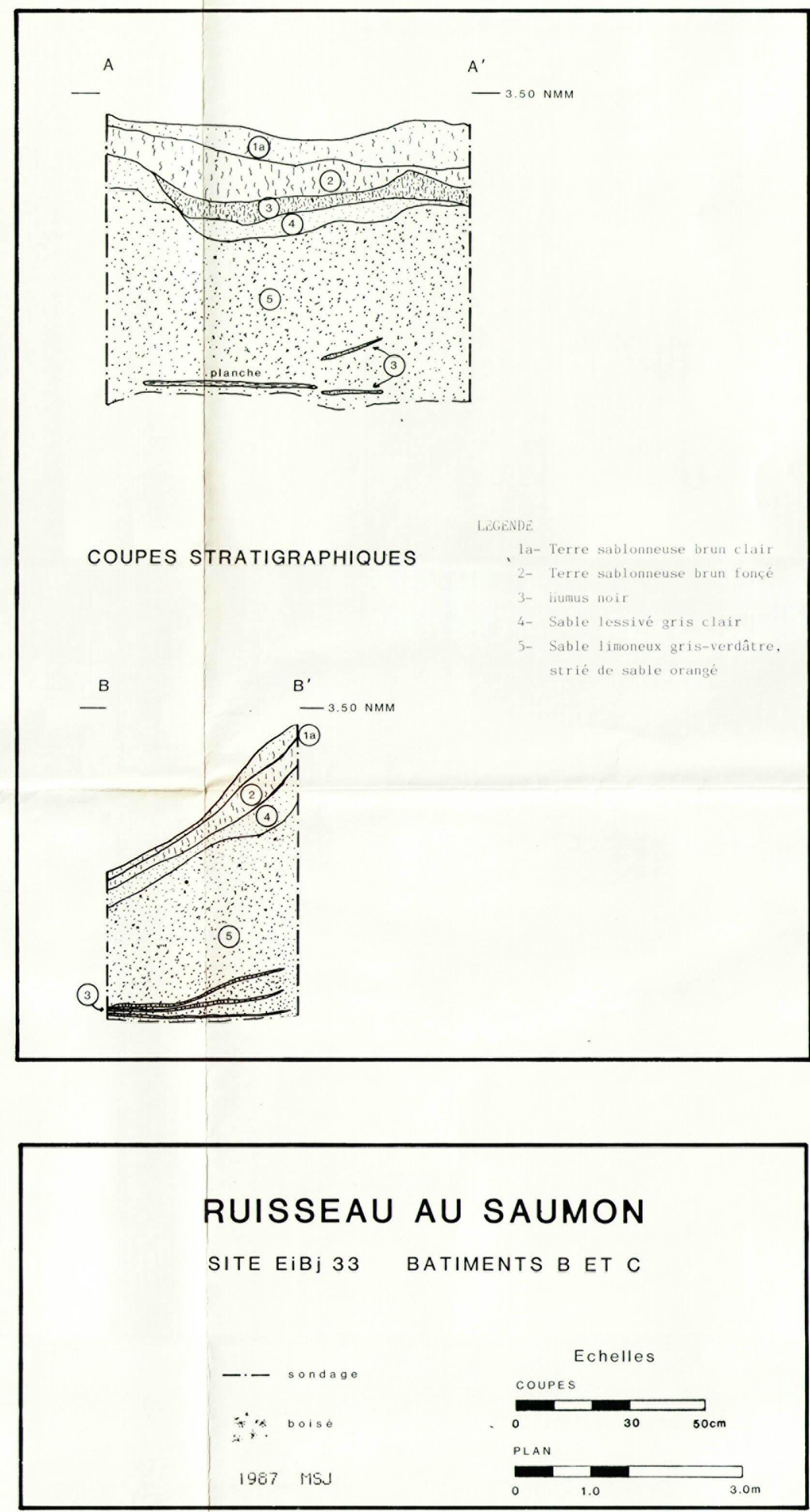
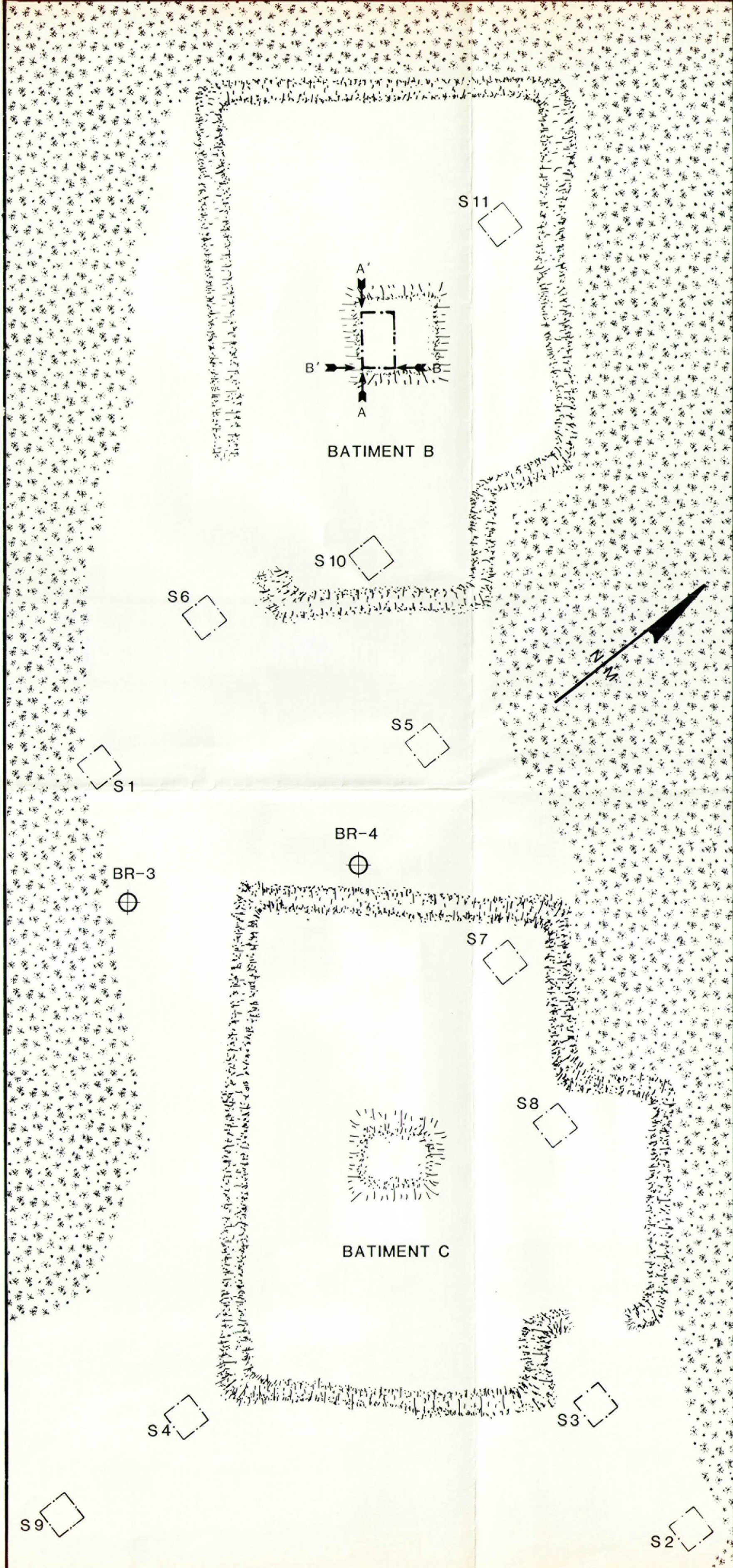
EiBj 33-2C Coupe B-B' et vue en plan

RUISSEAU AU SAUMON

SITE EiBj 33 BATIMENT A

1987 MSJ

0 .50 1.00m



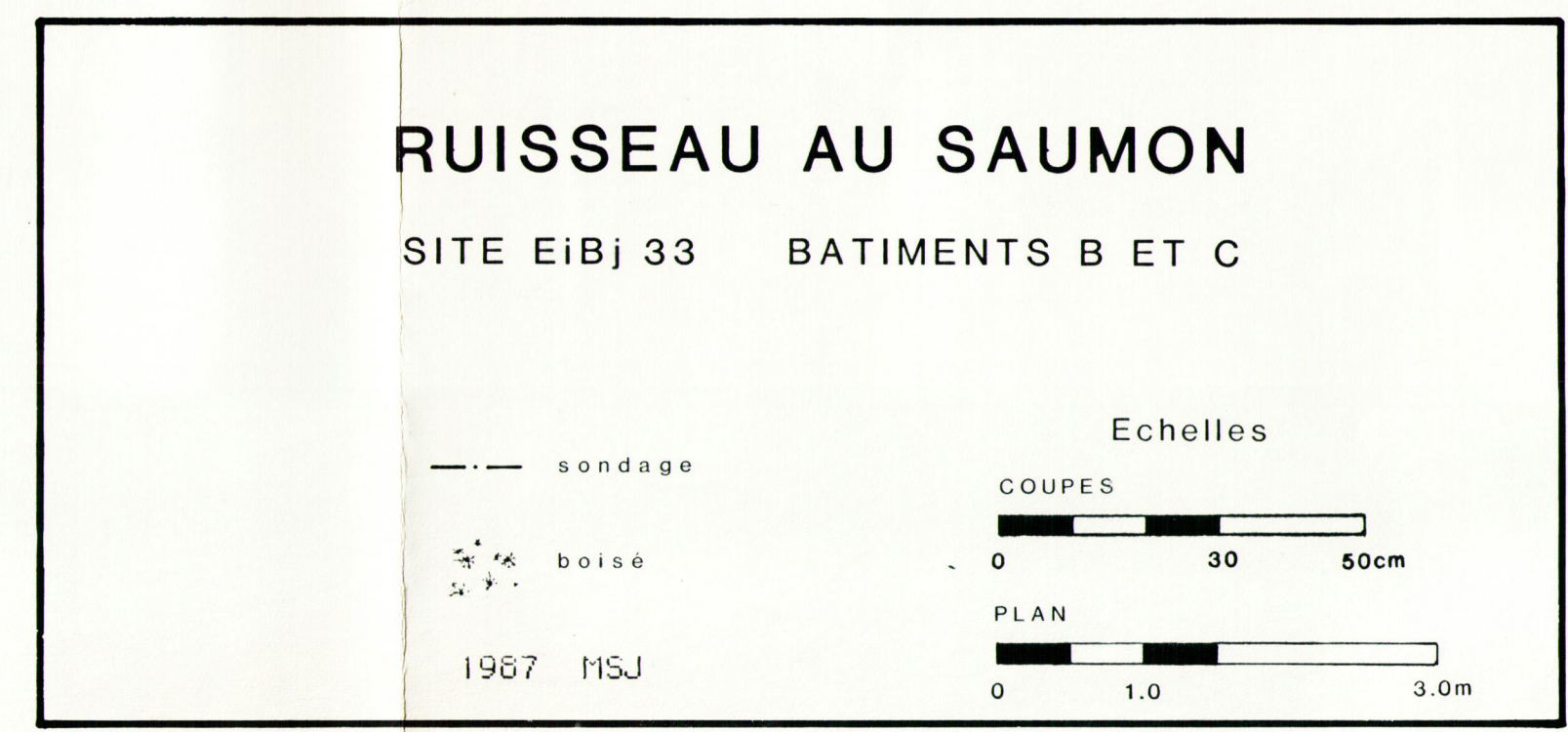
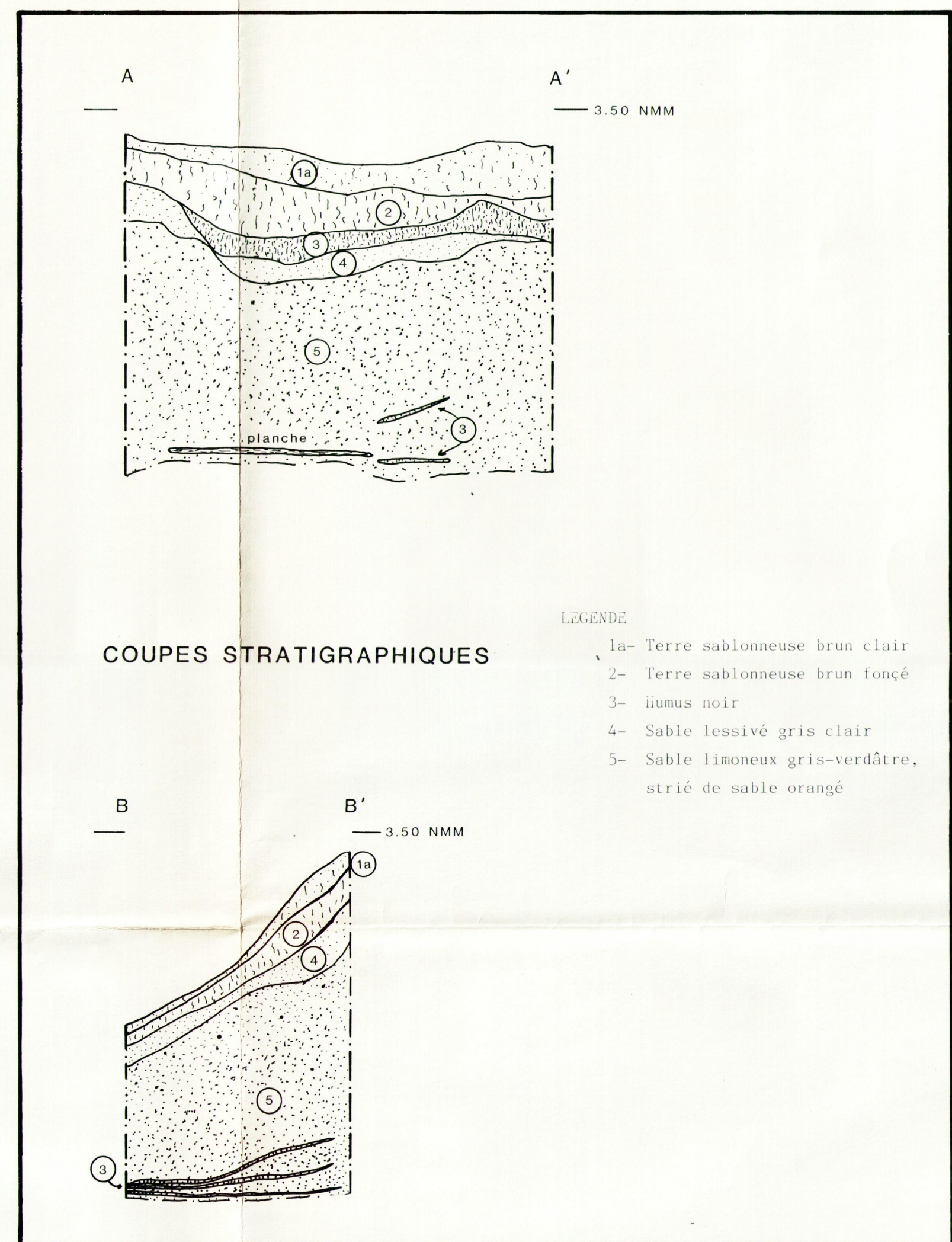
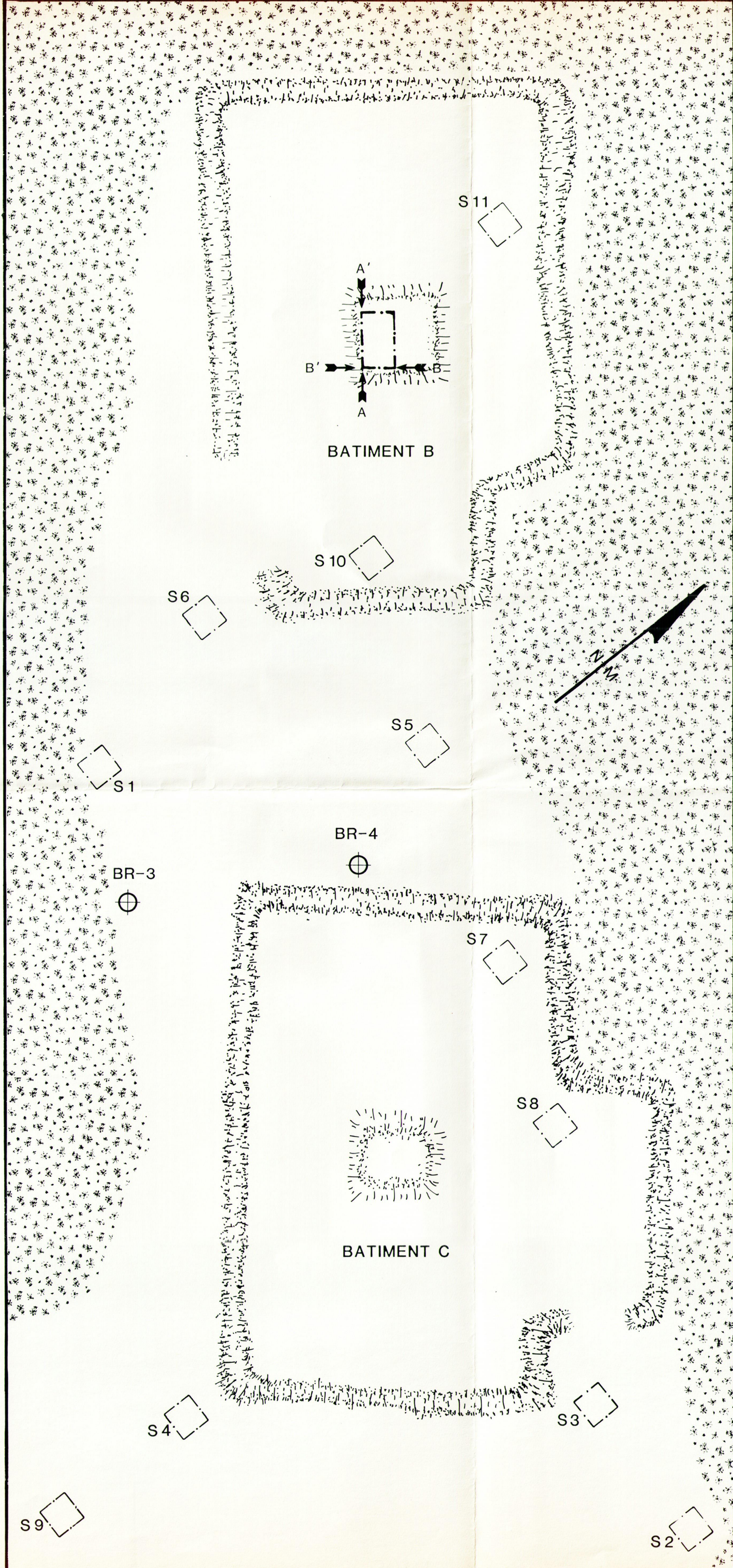




Figure 9 Ruisseau de la baie au Saumon: le pont en construction



Figure 10 La route 138 en construction et son
emprise nord défrichée



Figure 11 La pente extérieure du fossé de la
route: son emprise sur la partie
nord du site



Figure 12 Eibj 33-2B: fosse à l'extérieur nord
du bâtiment A



Figure 13 Eibj 33-2B: sondage contre la paroi
sud de la fosse



Figure 14 EiBj 33-2E: sondage dans la fosse à
l'extérieur sud du bâtiment A (paroi
nord)



Figure 15 E1Bj 33-2D: l'interruption du renhaussement sud du bâtiment A (à l'arrière-plan: la fosse E1Bj 33-2E)



Figure 16 E1Bj 33-2D: vue d'ensemble de la tranchée, en cours de fouille (au centre: perturbations dues à un terrier de marmotte)



Figure 17 E1Bj 33-2D: vue d'ensemble de la tranchée en fin de fouille; traces de la maison ayant précédé le bâtiment A



Figure 18 E1Bj 33-2D: stratigraphie de la paroi NO-NE



Figure 19 E1Bj 33-2D: stratigraphie de la paroi NE-SE (panorama)



Figure 20 E1Bj 33-2C: la fosse du caveau, avant fouille



Figure 21 E1Bj 33-2C: sondage dans la fosse du caveau



Figure 22 E1Bj 33-2C: le plancher
du caveau au fond du
sondage



Figure 23 E1Bj 33-2C: la cuvette
constituant le fond du
remblayage du caveau,
après dégagement (par-
tie sud)



Figure 24 E1Bj 33-2C: le plancher
en fond de caveau; au-
dessus: couvercle de
tonneau faisant partie
du remblayage



Figure 25 E1Bj 33-2C: stratigraphie de la paroi sud



Figure 26 E1Bj 33-2C: stratigraphie de la paroi nord



Figure 27 E1Bj 33-3: vue d'ensemble de la maison C



Figure 28 E1Bj 33-3: vue d'ensemble de la maison B



Figure 29 E1Bj 33-3B: sondage dans le caveau central de la maison B, en cours de fouille



Figure 30 E1Bj 33-3B: sondage dans le caveau central de la maison B, en fin de fouille



Figure 31 Fer de pelle et plombs de filet de pêche



Figure 32 Fourchette en alliage cuivreux à décor de volutes et cuillères en fer



Figure 33 Chaudron en fonte marqué E. PUGH & Co, Wednesbury



Figure 34 Tasse et soucoupe en terre cuite fine blanche vitrifiée à décor géométrique bleu; bol en terre cuite fine blanche unie



Figure 35 Bol décoré de carreaux à l'engobe bleu; tasse à décor imprimé brun; assiette à décor "flown blue"; assiette décorée à l'éponge en rouge; assiette à motif "Willow"; assiette à décor "shell edge" bleu



Figure 36 Fiole cylindrique à lettrage imprimé [JOHNSON'S/
AMERICAN/ANODYNE/LINIMENT] et fiole octogonale à
lettrage imprimé [..INFALL..]; dés à coudre en
cuivre; boutons en verre blanc à 2 et 4 trous, en
verre noir à facettes et en métal à décor floral



Figure 37 Brûleur de lampe à kérosène; monnaie [Half Penny
Token/Upper Canada Bank/1852]; tessons de tuyaux
et fourneaux de pipes; bille en verre bleu marbrée

A N N E X E

THOMAS KEATS

CASSETTE 1 - A

"WINTER HOUSES"

- Can I use my tape for the audience? It is just so that I won't forget nothing and I'll be able to write it down later.

- That's good

- If it's OK with you!

- Show you. So put the questions and I'll show you my best

- Well I don't have a lot of questions, all I need to know, approximately, is about those houses we were talking...

Patronym

- That would be Lewis Kats - well now that's not a Keats - that's a Kats, K.a.t.s.

- K.a.t.s.?

- Yes, K.a.t.s., just same with the girl Kate. So they are Kats and we are Keats' - no relation at all. And those other guys that call them Kates, they are town-boys... they are Sweep's

- Yes?

- Yes, the mother was a Keats and the father didn't marry, didn't marry the mother of those children. Did he marry another girl in the same family? You know how those things happen, hey! So that's why there is Kate and Keats, and were Keats and the other guy are Kates. So there is Kates, Keats and Sweeps. Now the houses that you are referring to...

- Yes, 2 or 3 houses

- Two

- I saw - I went there a few minutes ago and I saw 3 places

- Three places

- Yes 3 places where there was houses

- Right out there where they are building...

- Building the new bridge

- Yes, well there might have a little store there, or they might have build a one house and then build another one...

Infrastructures

- Build another one 'cause the other one was too old or...

- One little bigger - or something else, but there was just the two families there, them Marlin Kates father and Bobby - who got store here, he is dead

Winter-houses

- OK. And, they where winter houses?

- Winter houses?

- Specifically winter houses!

- Yes, when them houses was built I was about 7 years old

Dates

- So that means in which year approximately?

- Well, approximately 7 years old, I was 7 when I came in there. So, 1915, the first year war...

- And the people who lived in those houses, they were fishermen, hey? And during spring and summer times, they went over the Island - is it true or am I mistaking?

- Yes; summer time - there is no Island there it is all main land. They moved out to the south, they moved 3 miles south-west down Salmon-Bay.

Déplacements
saisonniers

- OK

x - That's were the fishing places was. And one time before that, just south now where the road comes down the hill, on across that bridge, there was a good many families, probably may be 8 or 10 - I am not sure, probably more houses there. People lived up there but that was before

Habitations

- Along the river, a little bit further down?

- On both sides of that brook, but the most of them were on the east side of the brook

- OK. So you saw those houses?

- I saw the one, that's the last ones that was built, the one that Bobby's father built and Marlin Kates father built. The 2 other ones, I didn't seen but I know where the houses were; 'cause my grand-parents and uncle Louie Keats, got ashore, they moved right where they were

Winter-houses

- Could you describe those houses?

- Not the one that was there before...

- No, but the one that you saw I mean...

- Yes, little bungalows, small bungalows - one story...

- One story...

- Just one story - little bungalows, with a little place, with kitchen where they eat and had a stove and did their cooking. And then there was, just the same home had a partition - partition non across so that the people would have privacy in the bedroom

Winter-houses
(intérieur)
- Was it a pointy roof?

Winter-houses
(architecture)
- Pardon...! Ho! not really pointy, but a little bit, a little raised but mostly flat
- OK! So...! was there a basement, a trap on the floor?
- Well, I couldn't tell you, but, I don't think... But! there might have a hole out there - where for they put the vegetables. Was there a hole there!?
- Yes there is
- Well they had their vegetables there

Winter-houses
(chauffage)
- How were they heated? Was it wood or coal?
- All wood; there is no such thing as... never heard of coal - well I heard 'cause of steamers, but now the ships don't burn coal
- Yes but not in the houses...
- Not in the houses, no such things. Long time there was any coal burn in the wood stove. That there was a wreck, and people got the coal out of the ships, they used to get the coal that was left

Naufrage
- OK but, what did the people do during the winter?
- During the winter, they hunted, they trapped foxes

Trappage
- For fur?
- For fur. And there was no fresh meat, the fresh meat was all got with their guns
- Caribou?
- Caribou - There was not too many by the time that they was living there - They was the caribous was scared, was far to reach. But there was rabbits and pemicans, the partridge and the grouse partridge and the grouse partridge - Small grouse you know - then there was the hesser grouse and other grouses, that what we call faisan, but it is just a different kind - but they didn't get too many of them. But the smaller ones, the partridge, what they called the spruce partridge and the white partridge, and the rabbits they had

Chasse

- Did they also hunted for muskrats?

- The what?... Ho! the muskrats, that was some of their firm business, they moved in about where they caught them rats

- They made money with it? They sold the furs?

- Ho! sure... that help them through the winter you know. They could'nt always buy what they needed. First thing you bought, you bought flour. And then, next to the flour there was molasses that used to come in puncheons then...

- Iron hey!

- Tea, molasses, tea, flour

Alimentation

- Tobacco?

- Ho! tobacco... lots of it. Leaf tobacco. Bales, 25 pounds bales. One of them old Kates there, the Sweep fellow there...

- Rhum may be, or whiskey or alcool?

- Not - Well the only time when they had rhum, was the old guys had rhum! If they had rhum, it was if they had a bottle, it was on the last trip of the merchant coming from Nova-Scotia or Quebec, the old captain brought them a bottle of rhum... that rhum was kept for Christmas

Alcool

- Special day only?

- Special day; you had all those gentlemen in the houses there and he gaved you a drink of rhum on that Christmas day...

- And all those people who lived there in the winter houses, I guess they visit each other by travelling with sleigh dogs, or, ... there must of been a winter road?

Chemin
d'hiver

- Ho! Yes. The only winter road, yes... Right up the hills, with no roads on them! to get to Salmon-Bay, to get up to Salmon brook where lived those gentlemen, before this ice was good here, - this part of the river - the small river here was for the travellers. Up in the bay, next bay up the river here, next big bay I guess, - that bay would be good. The ice would be good, the ice would be good in that bay... there is fresh water up there so it frozed quicker. Well then we just go up there, as soon as we just go - where at the new school is and the clinic up there in that cove there, - they heading up and turn east to go across the big hills you can see from here, and then we'd go up and we'd come right out, right out to Salmon-Bay brook where the road was down the hill, - that what we called "wind cock-head trail" and we'd come down that trail and it was the brook where the houses were... Salmon brook

Chemin d'hiver
(nom)

- And we were talking a few minutes ago of what they did during winter time...

- What they did during winter times?

- Yes, except hunting and trapping, did they cut lumber?

- They trapped foxes, they trapped muskrats in the month of september, about the end of september then you wouldn't get any muskrats, they go in for the winter

Occupations
hivernales

- Was there wolves?

- There was wolves, lots of them further back, but they never ever got no wolves, they didn't bother the wolves

- They didn't bother for the fur wolves... too wise!

- They couldn't sell them. My father told me he caught one once, there was "Loup" traps too, he didn't had it set for wolves, he had it set for a fox... and... the wolf got caught in it. But, the wolf went out with it, but he told me he didn't go very far 'cause he beat the trap right clean up! Brand new trap; the jaws pulled it out right out of it, all he picked up was his trap... the wolf was gone

- And did they cut lumber those people?

- Pardon?

- Did they cut wood?

Coupe de bois

- All the fire wood, all the fire wood was cut near Salmon brook, there was lot of it, lots of wood there, yes. They cut their fire wood right there. But the logs of their cabin, their little houses, it was logs

- It was logs!?!?

- It was logs, but it wasn't board. No! I think I am a little bit wrong, no... it wasn't, it was board. But, they cut their logs up the river and they saw it with a "pit-saw". That's a man underneath and a man on top - a guy guiding it -, and a guy pulling up and down under... I did lots of that!

Coupe de madrier
à la "(châse)"

- So it wasn't round logs cabins?

Architecture
"Winter-houses"

- No, No, Well you could have 12 and 8 feet, something like that, that would make a 20 foot you know, they (the logs) joined up the boards, but that was rough boards

- **Rough boards?**

- Rough boards sawed. And, under roof, it would be tar paper, not felt tar paper and that is all

- **No cedar on the roof?**

Toiture
"Winter-houses"

- No shingles? no; well some peoples that had sharp good houses of 2 stories for instance, they had cedar shingles, but otherwise it wasn't, it was tar paper. And later years, they got what they call the felt

- **What's that?**

- That's the heavier king of tar paper, a more rubberized stuff. But, first, it was all tar paper, what they called "tar paper shacks"

- **OK - But do you remember if there was, beside those houses, well not beside those 3 houses, but a little bit further there must have been other houses also along the river?**

Autres
habitations

- Up the brook, but that was from years before that

- **And you didn't see no pictures of them?**

- No, No, ... that was yeard. That was wher when my father was born, up in the narrow river, up and down the hill there, on both sides there - that's where my father was born, high up there on the Salmon brook - were out for the fishes, Salmon-Bay and Salmon-Bay brook. Because that's where the people was; there was even people, family from St-Augustin who lived there. And all the Griffin's families - the Griffin's that was there - I'd say one time there was just as many people, probably more, living in the Salmon-Bay brook than there was living in the St-Paul's river

Patronymes

- **As much as that?**

- Yes, Sir

- **So there must have been a lot of houses in those times?**

- So one time, up above, there was quite a few; we had not that many because there wasn't many families. They probably had all the Dunn families all together. There was a Chevalier family. That's the first settle ever heard in the river I guess. There was people called Loyd, owner, but they passed it over to the Chevalier's. But then there was the "Globerd's", "Ficket's" and "Griffins". And the "Ficket's" and the "Globerd's" and the "Nauther's" and "Springle's" were about the first families who was living there, first in this river

Patronymes

- In these houses over there...

- And there was "Griffin" living - the one who just finished down a little fishery in Middlebay here, well these "Griffin's" they used to live in Salmon Bay brook - in the winter time they moved up from down there and they lived in Salmon Bay brook. And there was only one family living in Middlebay in those days, where the village is now... it was a family of "George", Frank, we pronounce "Goerge", "Goere" or something...

- These people living in those winter houses, in which months were they there?

Cycle
saisonnier

- In which month were they where there, I'll tell you, they never, I don't think that they never passed the 10th of October before they went back 'cause other wise, they won't get back, 10th of October in them years, it was frozen over here too

- Till...?

- Well, sometimes they moved back in April, with the dog team, they moved back to their summer houses, and got back for the fishing time

- Cod fishing...

Techniques
de pêche

- Yes, cod. There was no school, no traps at those times, all hand-line and what we call cod-seine

- Yes

- Sure seine, all fish; sure, seine...

Where did they leave their boats during winter time?

- During the winter, the boats were all way up in Salmon Bay. Have you gone to Salmon Bay yet?

- Never

- When you go to Salmon Bay, right over there is a cove caught in the bay, you know, you've been up in the bound of Salmon Bay, the British cove there, hey!

- Yes!?

- Well if you go down South/west, you land right down in Salmon Bay and you could see houses right down in Salmon Bay, and you could see little houses right down, and not a little Island in the middle of the bay, about a mile from where the houses were, up in the bay where they stayed in the winter. But you go down about 3 miles that bay, and there was that levelled plain right ahead of you, and that's where the boats were hauled up on the plain, 'cause there was

a lot of people along there in the summer time. And when they hauled their boats up, they had to use all those men out there; 'cause of the sails those boats (barges) were heavy boats, they had to be heavy for the sail you know...

- Long boats I suppose?

- No, about the same, I have an idea of about 30-25 feet long, 3 sails

- Ballast?

- Ballast right in the center, the ballast locker

- Which was made of rocks...

- They put the stones all around

- And why did the people went in those winter houses, was it because it was warmer, less wind?

Raison d'être
des Winter-house

- Warmer, much warmer, water, plenty of fresh water, - brook -, other wise out to Salmon Bay...

- Salt water!

- There was fresh water there, but no source of fresh in the winter

- OK

- They had to go up to Salmon Bay - much better - but, they lived for years and years in other places too

- But was there other reasons; I mean for hunting, also to have meat and wood to heat I suppose?

- Right; the wood was close, and meat and shelter

- And money to make with the furs?

- With the furs, besides, but they made a lot. Not, not exactly there for furs, because they caught just as much fur in the outside. The most of the furs that was caught was foxes, foxes. And up there you get a mink or an otter. But, foxes was mostly, on the outside, the best place for the foxes...

- What kind of foxes do we have around here?

- Well we have: silver, light silver, dark silver, the red fox, and the patch fox, you know that's a cross between the red and the black or whatever - it is - you know. And once in a while somebody got an Artic fox

Faune

- A white one?

- I saw them come - boy - by the thousand

- Was there some bears?

- Black bears, but, occasionally Polar bears

- In those houses, as I saw, they were quite small, only one story as you said?

Architecture
Winter-Houses

- They were not very big, one story, with a partition right across the middle to make a place for the room, for the sleep. The rest was all where you eat and where you eat, the cooking stove

- And the flour and the food...?

- Sometimes, if you've seen a little hut somewhere, that could have been for flour, and corn meal for the dogs, and stuff that the frost didn't harm

- HO, Yes!

- That was it is for. There is one here you saw, the little place built like that, that was to put your salted pork and salted beef in

- Wich the cold didn't affect...

- Near the house you know... And sometimes they would have a "join" on to the house

- I saw, I told you a few minutes ago that I saw 3 places, OK, there was 2 houses beside each one another, and, about 15 feet further, there was a smaller one

Provision
Store

- That was for the store, that was just what it was. Because if it was there, I can't remember seeing that, but I guess those houses would like to have a little store. At my age then, I wouldn't mind resting in that little store, but that's what it was, that little store

- I gess so?!

- That's just what it is mister

- Because the 2 houses were like this (drawing) and it seems as if there was a door here, and, there is another house about 5 feet from this one, exactly like this, the same. And about 20 feet at the south side there was another one like this, square

- You know what this is... there are the 2 dwelling houses, 2 separate houses there. This one there is the store and they used the same

Winter-houses

store. That's where they had their salt meat and the dog's food. But, they might had an other, they might have a - I dont know if that would have been burned, just what we called a "scaffold pull-up" with logs you know, to pull up so high, and then when you had sometimes the fish that you got and they where no good for, they where "come spoiled", when you took it out of the water, and they wher no good for the sell, well you kept all that stuff for the dog's food, and, I used to have a scaffold there. And when the dog-fish, herring, there was, no, what the call, squid... not squid..., Mackerel! there was no Mackerel, I can't remember! Mackerel I'm talking about - but I've seen them since - but the herring that been on the scaffold for the dogs who eat it raw, what we called the raw food, cod's head, saved all heads, we saved them, put salt on, bring them in and bring them out to a brook like lake Sully and cut our own ice and put a barrel out there and leaved them there for a few days and bring them here and put them on our scaffold, and they kept all the winter, and we'd go get some, and the dogs easily eat

Cache à
nourriture

- OK - Is it possible that some of those houses have been moved, changed places somehow, that people moved them?
- No, the last 2 houses that was there...
- They have been thrown down?
- They just took them down, I guess they use them outside 'cause they built houses out there - in here - you see...
- But those houses never moved in other places... on water or somehow?
- No; when they were built first, they stayed there till they gave them up. What they did the last time, the houses that were there, they didn't live in them too long - those 2 families - 'cause as soon as we moved in here, like I said I was 7 years old and I had a brother that was about 10 years old and he got drowned in this river and a sister, when I was big enough to go to school, he was big enough to go to school. Dad moved in them houses, about I was 7 years old then, but those people I'm talking about, instead of coming here they went out there where he lived, when they were [?] their parents lived. So they built a house there and the first thing you know they had children that was almost old as me and they wasn't going to school, so, then they came down and built their house in here
- And in those houses, since there was somekind of a pointy roof, a little bit pointy, I suppose there was an attic?
- A little bit pointy that's true, and, now you got there, that's the shape here, that little pointy so that the water would run off. Now you've got it, and there was a window and windows on the sides

Grenier
Winter-houses

- And was there an attic where they could put things in it?
- No, No; I guess you might put-there was an hatch of 3 or 4 feet of raise or whatever the raise was, they just stuff somethings up there women put things up there to chear up for the kids. But if they had somethings, they just, you know, they just took it up the other way!
- So I guess that in those houses there was a lot of people who lived there, big families even if those houses were small?
- Ho! yes, sometimes 7 or 8 children
- They must have been squeezed up?!
- Yes, about 6 in bed, 3 at the foot, 2 at one end, 3 at the other end. And if there was another one, he was somewhere - cross way somewhere. All bundelled up. But usually the boys in one bed and the girls in the other bed you know, and they used to have a parti-tion on the side of the wall, not when they were real small but when some girls got older there was a partition and the girls were on that side.
- And that was it!
And the older houses we were speaking, would it be possible that they had been built of logs - the other ones?
- I can't remember logs houses because Dad's house, I can't remember the house in which I was born in at all, I can't see why, but I ima-gine it was lumber and it came from Quebec and Nova-Scotia. Captain Jo Blais and Captain Mergy from Quebec, and then there was some mar-chants in Nova-Scotia.
- There people during summer time, I guess they - am I mistaking by saying that those people worked, sold their fish to a company called Whiteley?
- It is over there son, I'll show you a picture of one of those fellow now, this is Jack Whiteley and he is the grand-son of old W. Henry the one here, he is dead now. W.H. Whiteley was the man that built at "Bon Espérance".
- Must have been a big factory?
- Well it wasn't going first, it was in Salmon-Bay. But, before the Whiteley's came in Salmon-Bay, about half across on the east side as you leave where I am to [?] there was a big room out there but it wasn't Whiteley's, there was a big room out there, and when they gave up the business, and, they sold the business to the Whiteley's. So Whiteley moved from that side of Salmon-Bay and they hauled up across the "travois" where Norman Roberts lives now. They landed there, and that's where they started their business there. And then after that, they moved up to "Bonny Brook" on the "Goder's", so, John, the great grand-father of the Goder's, "Gerry Mall" he's been born on the Island and so he sold up to the Whiteley's, built up their nest in Bon-Espérance. That's french! what does that mean?

Démographie
famille

Importation
de matériaux

Compagnie
Whiteley

- Bon-Espérance means to have good faith in something that will some how arrive - in what you are doing. Have faith in success.
- Someone told me "Bone's of experience"!!!!
-! It's someone who wishes in success - to achieve something great
- Good hope
- That's it
- Those houses close to each other, you told me different names when we started our conversation
- Yes, Sweet's, Kates, Keits...
- So it wasn't same families who built their houses close to each other?
- Different families, because the Kates and the Keits are not even related. But the way to pronounce their names, there was a lot of New-Foundlander's there, New-Foundlander's pronounce "e" like "a", and the Keits became Kates. But there was Kates too, their name spelled K.a.t.e.s., Kates. And our name Keats, that's an old English name. And so it wasn't the same family, we are no relation at all, that's Keits and Kates
- OK, and, those people they lived close by probably because they managed together during winter time to do the lumber, go hunting in the same area and thing's like that?
- And close, 'cause the men were always away, so the 2 families were close together and they almost ended up like one family, 'cause one woman in the day time she had all the kids in her house and the next day, they went all over on the next house. They all ended like a big family.
- They helped each other
- Help each other, that's the only way they survived, by helping one another. Everything you had to do, you had to get that other guy to help you at that time. You had to, a little boat to pull out, you didn't had to go out for the neighbour, he used to come out and help you ove.
- How did, they had oil lamps in those houses?
- Kerozene oil
- Kerosene oil
- That's what they used for light.

Solidarité
"Winter-houses"

Eclairage

THOMAS KEATS

CASSETTE 1 - B

"WINTER HOUSES"

- How many houses where built near the Salmon river?

"Winter-houses"
Situation
géographique

- Well, I can't tell you how many was there, both there was some on both sides of the brook. There is some on this side, and, but the most of them were on the east side.

- On the east side!

- They called it a depot around there you know

- OK and when you say the "most of them", you have an idea of how much there could...

- How many families was there?

- Yes, or how many houses was there approximately?

Patronyme

- Couldn't tell you how many houses, but I guess there must of have a house for every family. There was a "Dunn" family, there was a Dunn who lived there but he wasn't the Dunn that was from Salmon-Bay, he was a Dunn from Old-Fort, John' Dunn from Old-Fort.

- OK

- And he lived right down Pierce Neddel lives now

- OK

- His name was John Dunn, but he was first cousin to those Dunn's that lied out to Salmon-Bay. So he never ever moved out, he always stayed in Old-Fort. There was Edward Dunn, Mathew Dunn.

- Dunn, D.u.n.n.?

- D.u.n.n., there was Edward Dunn, Mathew Dunn - they called him "Old-Mat", Jerry Dunn, all those families lives there - MacAlister's

- MacAlister's, that was Irish?

- Irish name, he was an Irish man too

- OK

- And when, then there was Jerry Dunn, Mat Dunn, Edward Dunn and Larry MacAlister and this John Dunn from "Old-Fort". And there was Israël Griffin form "five-lakes", that would be other Griffin's Grand-father

- From where?

- From "five-lakes", he lived down there some many time too, long time, always those places, on both sides people lived in the winter.

Géographie
locale

So, they were there and then there was those Griffin's, Israël Griffin's family. And then there was Griffins who lived in the area, Eric Griffin, Alexandre Griffins, there was all the boys who are all gone... dead now, - used to lived right there the next house, just east of "Al Speagy", Al Speagy built there and the Griffins lived here... couldn't really with that "Al" gentlemen. They lived out there and there must have been a...

- A few other ones?

- About 8 or 10 families living right there, and then there was some Dunn's there, Edward Dunn, I don't know, I think he always stayed outside, in the "teckel", what they call "families teckel"

- Yes, he stayed during winter time with his family?

- With his family, right there, I don't think he ever was up there at all. I don't think, far as I know I don't think. I never heard them talking about them at all up there, none from my Grand-mother and nobody

- But all those people over there, all those men who lived in the winter houses, they were all stricktly fishermen I suppose?

- All fishermen, nothing else but fishermen and trappers

Pêche

- And hunters

- There was no cod's traps in them days

- Yes, OK

- There was cod seines, the people who was living here didn't have no cod seines, 'cause the people who had the cod seines were "Maritimes"

- What's that, what's that cod seines?

- A cod seine? You never seen - I never seen a cod's seine, it's just like a big seine that they use for use to get "lants" and "baits"

- Yes

- And you throw it from the land and you go out around with a schooner fish

- Yes, Yes

- And then they haul it in. Now there was a big "Mesh" and all where the fish couldn't get out - like a 5 inches mesh or 6 inches mesh - but when I got back then there was the pump, the mesh was to small, so you haul it in, haul it on the shore and you dried it up on the sun. And that was cod seine, then they got the fish by cod seines.

Pêche
technologie

[?] it was the, an other hook, one hook with a small head on, that was some called a "flicker". And you get in about 5, 6 span of water, that much long, you throw it along near the little [?], the port there, throw it out and the fish got caught out of the water, you catch it, and haul it in, I remember flicking.

- OK

- I was more or less playing, but I saw that cod fishing

Traineaux
à chiens

- Those that mean that all those houses, all those families they had their own dogs?

- Yes, their own dogs

Déplacements

- Sleigh's?

- Sleigh's

- Each of them had team dogs?

- Everyone had no less than six

- And those dogs during the winter, they stayed outside or in a small shed?

- They slept in the snow banks

- Nothing else?

- You know, if they were well fed

- They were OK

- And that's raw food for them

- Yes

- What kept them really good and kept them clean, it was kept in the cod fish, - the liver of the cod fish

- They gaved it to them?

- No, well in a way we did. All the liver was sold on time. The liver soaked in barrels, like a flour barrel or a pork barrel, some old barrel of 200 pounds of pork or something like that. Well we got that barrel sawed half, little more than half of the barrel left 3/4 more or less. So we patch that under or splitting tables, there was a hole there and when soon we take that liver outside, then it went inside this cuvel.

- OK

- Well then after going into that cuvel, when you were done and all the fish clean, may be you had two or three barrels of them liver sometime, you had a lot of fish all day cleaning the fish. Well there was molasses who used to come in 100 gallons puncheons. So, after the molasses was gone, you take this cuvel and you leave it into the puncheons, you see, and the puncheons could hold about 100 gallons of liver. And then after the sun had come out passing by, [?] the oil ran out, you know the sun with drawed out this all out so that the liver...

Extraction de
l'huile de
foie de morue

- Went down...

- And there blubber got in the bath of the puncheons, the liver will come up

- OK

- Now the puncheons liver was good fat livers - you get 45 at least, 45 gallons would cut off

- OK

- Not, Not refined oil, but fine oil

- But still it was OK

- So we sealted it in drums, you know in cast, wooden cast

- OK

- But the puncheons would hold about a 100 gallons from eighty to a 100 gallons of liver. Sometimes we had a lot of fish, that's 10 or 12 of those puncheons full of liver. So we had a lot of brewed. Now, what was left of that liver, what did run out of, that was the blubber and that was the greatest thing of the world for dogs

- Yes

- What was left then, we used to have a barrel or 2 of that stuff, blubber, so you just pat it right down, just at from your house and near the bushes, and, the path of dogs, they didn't eat much but they licked it, and it kept them with a nice shiny coat of hair, and it kept them clean, and if you didn't have old blubber's you would not have a good team dogs

Importance
et
pitance pour
les chiens

- OK, that was great...

- That was great for the dogs

- Yes

- The "blubber barrel", that what they called it, "blubber barrel"
- Did those people went and get the wood out of the forest with their dogs?
- With their dogs
- With the dogs!
- And their boats too, all the drag you got for your boats was cut with them saw!
- OK
- But you didn't go as far up the river as we go now. You'd go up two, three rapids or so, and go to this forest. You'd go to the bank of them rapids, and you'd go up to the little river or what is called "Bay-Cause" or "lost-bay" and "lost river point" Chemin d'hiver
- What happened with those dogs during summer time?
- They just went wild
- They went wild!!
- No... they stay home, they just stayed home right in their place, right in their place...
- At the winter houses?
- No; in the summer you took your dogs with you. You moved down Salmon Bay, 3 miles down Salmon Bay, you'd put your dogs in the boat But down Salmon Bay, I don't think they had to, I think their dogs would just follow the boat down - they had row boats at them times, and the dogs just ran down on side coast. And, when I first came here it was the same thing. If I had to bring them from Salmon Bay. I bring my dogs in the boats, lots of times, they never got any farther than the - you turn the point there outside the water, over the point Déplacements
- Over there...
- Just over there about 3 miles out there, on that side, they go out-board and got across the water, lots of them would, the old one, the younger one won't, the old one had go. And when I got here, they be here to meet me
- They were waiting for you
- Ran over them hills and swimm across from there, right across here and they were here waiting for me to come in. And sometimes I managed to keep them in the boat [?] and they fought from that area

every team - that was 4, 5 teams - and it was the free-for-all till they got their own place. And when they got here, there is 2 houses from here to Mr Nadeau over there, they made their own land and stand for it. Exactly the same way, if they got on that side of me, they stick their cares out there, good team, just like the wolves.

They got up there across the water here, the 2 beams got as close to me as the dogs 'cause when she got is nech across the border she is all in. Who was the best team of them. The other one was dead, boy, and, got on the other side of the border or it killed it right there. If he didn't get you, he was a dead dog.

- **A dead dog!**

- A dead dog, he would kill him just like the wolves, they sware at one another. And if there was a kill made, right up the Chevalier's now [?], it always happened the night time and you'd heard them howe down here in the village. They came all down around, and soon as they stopped, might took 2 minutes, and went from there to there, and when that howl start down again... there was a kill up there

- **Yes**

- Ho! Yes, there was a kill and the rews was send right throught the village. You could be sure if you'd here that howling coming down the right time, that meant that you've lost a dog on one or another, in the center or something. I used to wonder why they used to do it for - but, reading books or everything, that's what it means. And feeding around on and out, that was their bounder. And if a stanger got across over the border...

- **He was done?**

- Not always, but sometimes he may get a poor reception until you went to meet the gentlemen or ever what he was. You'd took it in... he's alright there! What you accepted, they accepted.

- **And those houses!... I guess that all the floor in those houses...**

"Winter-Houses"
Architecture

- Rough boards

- **They were sawed?**

- Rough boards. But there was 2 or probably 3 floors, at least 2 'cause you couldn't do it with one flooring, you know. Well there, there may not be anything put on top but there be another board, double floor, 2 boards...

- **At least to be a little bit warmer**

- Yes, but in my days, mostly we was getting that kind of lumber in you know, cash lumber. But you know, way back in my time was pretty

good as it 'cause there was some rich to go ashore. Ship going ashore, loaded with lumber, number one lumber and everything. People loved to have nice houses to live in, but they were rich, ship going ashore, specially sown on around "Forteau" or in that area up there. Lots of rich there, they get a lot stuff from rich sometimes. That helped to built a bit, and the log - I know Dad lived inside one, the one that I remember was right up the end. That was what they called a dwell, probably 20 feet long and 20 feet wide. Ships coming down from Montreal and rack down here or around "Longue-Point" or "Forteau", somewhere about there and brought a lot of lumber on ships. Everybody down there could get that kind of good.

Classes
sociales

- OK and do you think that would be possible, if I looked around those places, ...would it be possible that those houses had also a back-house to go and shit. There must have been one

Infrastructures

- Yes, usually it was done where you clean the fish. There is a little house, but the water wash it away. In the winter you couldn't get down there, but they had a pail, they had a pail

- A pail is somekind of a bucket?

Moeurs

- A pot or something made of China, and the lady's do it in the bucket and the men do it outside the door and go down in the backhouse or in the snow. But it didn't last very long

- I guess not

- That was the favorite of dog's, no matter how much they're fed'... Honest, these dogs eat anything, they eat this stuff

- And it was wooden stove you said...

- Iron, it was iron stove and it was burn all wood

- OK and so that means that they had cheminy, was it ordinary pipes or...

Architecture
détails

- Ordinary, ordinary, ordinary tin pipes. Sometimes you'd have galvanized, it last longer. But most of it was ordinary stove pipes, tin pipes

- No rock cheminy?

- No rock cheminy, no; but some of them had a cheminy built on top of the roof, but, it was outside, on the roof

- Just a few feet...

- Over the top, a few feet of cheminy, but most of them was a pipe on the roof, nothing long to.

Winter-houses
(détails)

- OK and the houses that you saw, was it vertical?
- No vertical, horizontal board (outside)
- Do you remember if they had a small gallery near the door?
- In front, they had a gallery, you stepped outside and there was a small one with a step. At the door there was a little corner house and they used to come in there, shut that door and walk 2 feet and then open the door and you came in. They called it a storm door.
- And them houses, before building those houses, as I saw, they dugged a hole...
- That was for the cellar
- Was the house built on earth?
- Right over the hole
- Was there some stones put all around?
- I guess so
- I didn't saw any stones, but I saw pack of earth all around...
- I'll tell you what you see. We have them houses like those over there. They packed them houses half way up the window to prevent the frost.
- OK, can you give me some information about, in the basement, I saw holes of about 4 feet square for the vegetables, you said!...?
- Yes that's stock
- What did they put in those holes; vegetables with sand?
- They were in the bags
- Sand sometimes?
- Sometimes there was a form down there, and sometimes straight like that. There was a trap to go down and there it was.
- And it kept good?
- Great, that's why they had a basement to keep the vegetables
- That's all, thanks for the help Mr Keats.

4 cartes pliées en pochette

MINISTERE DES TRANSPORTS



QTR A 132 546