

6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards

ARROWHEADS

Arrowheads have been found along the northern part of Labrador and are believed to have been used by the Palaeo-Eskimo peoples. The Palaeo-Eskimo lived in the Arctic before the Thule, who are the ancestors of the Inuit.

The earliest artifacts belonging to the Palaeo-Eskimo date back as far as **3,800 years ago** and were found in **Saglek Bay** in northern Labrador. More arrowheads have also been found near **Cow Head, N.L.**, and **Red Bay, N.L.**



6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts

POINTES DE FLÈCHE

Des pointes de flèche ont été découvertes dans la partie nord du Labrador et on croit que les Paléoesquimaux s'en servaient. Les peuples Paléoesquimaux vivaient en Arctique avant les Thuléens, les ancêtres des Inuits.

Les plus anciens artéfacts appartenant aux Paléoesquimaux remontent à **3800 ans** et ont été découverts dans la **baie Saglek**, dans le nord du Labrador. On a aussi découvert d'autres pointes de flèche près de **Cow Head**, en T.-N.-L., et **Red Bay**, en T.-N.-L.



6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



BEOTHUK ARTIFACTS

The Beothuk were an Indigenous people who lived on the island of Newfoundland. With the arrival of Europeans in the 16th century, the Beothuk took advantage of abandoned European fishing outposts, skillfully turning metal objects like spoons and scissors into useful tools that better suited their traditional hunting practices. However, as European settlements grew larger on the island, the Beothuk population was pushed to the margins and rapidly dwindled. The last known Beothuk, Shanawdithit, died in **St. John's, N.L., in 1829.**

6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts



ARTÉFACTS BÉOTHUKS

Les **Béothuks** sont un peuple autochtone qui vivait sur l'île de Terre-Neuve. Avec l'arrivée des Européens au 16^e siècle, les Béothuks se sont servis de postes de pêche éloignés abandonnés par les Européens et ont habilement transformé des objets de métal, comme des cuillères et des ciseaux, en outils utiles qui convenaient mieux à leurs méthodes de chasse traditionnelles. Toutefois, avec la croissance des établissements européens sur l'île, la population béothuque a diminué rapidement. La dernière Béothuque connue, Shanawdithit, est morte à **St. John's, en T.-N.-L., en 1829.**

6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



WHALING

During the 16th century, **whaling** was a popular industry off the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Basque whalers, who came from France and Spain, profited from hunting right whales and bowhead whales for more than 50 years.

In **Red Bay, N.L.**, located about 1,000 kilometres north of **St. John's**, multiple artifacts have been discovered from the Basque whalers. Tools, such as knives and harpoons, from this lucrative industry have been found in shipwrecks and shore station sites in and around the Red Bay area.

6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts



CHASSE À LA BALEINE

Au 16^e siècle, la **chasse à la baleine** était une industrie populaire au large de la côte de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador. Les baleiniers basques, originaires de France et d'Espagne, ont fait la chasse à la baleine franche et à la baleine boréale pendant plus de 50 ans.

À **Red Bay, en T.-N.-L.**, à environ 1000 kilomètres au nord de St. John's, plusieurs artéfacts des baleiniers basques ont été découverts. Des outils de cette industrie lucrative, comme des couteaux et des harpons, ont été trouvés dans des épaves et dans des postes côtiers à Red Bay et aux alentours.

6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



CURRENCY

The **currency** of a place or region can provide a lot of insight into its history, regardless of where you live in the world. On **Dec. 10, 1894**, Newfoundland and Labrador experienced a bank crash, which had resulted from a struggling fishing industry. The day that the Union Bank of Newfoundland and the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland closed their doors for the last time is remembered as **Black Monday**.



The closures of these banks resulted in the influx of several Canadian banks, with Newfoundland and Labrador **adopting Canadian currency**.

6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts

Source : (en haut) Par le gouvernement de Terre-Neuve - Autodiagnostic, domaine public, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1412847>;
(en bas) Par T. Olivero - Auto-scanné, domaine public, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1412867>



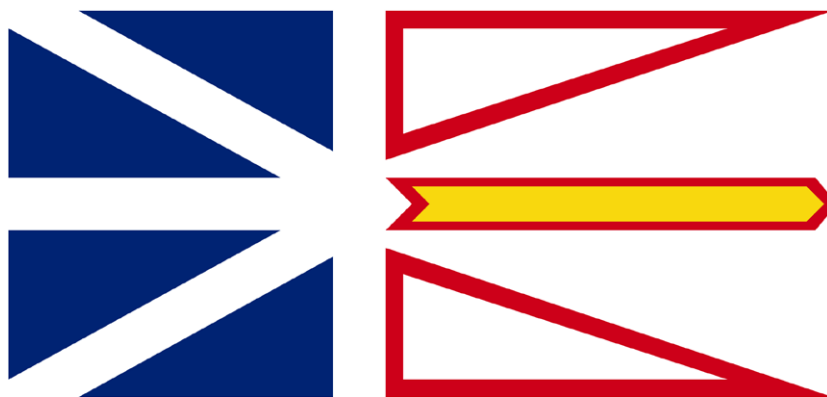
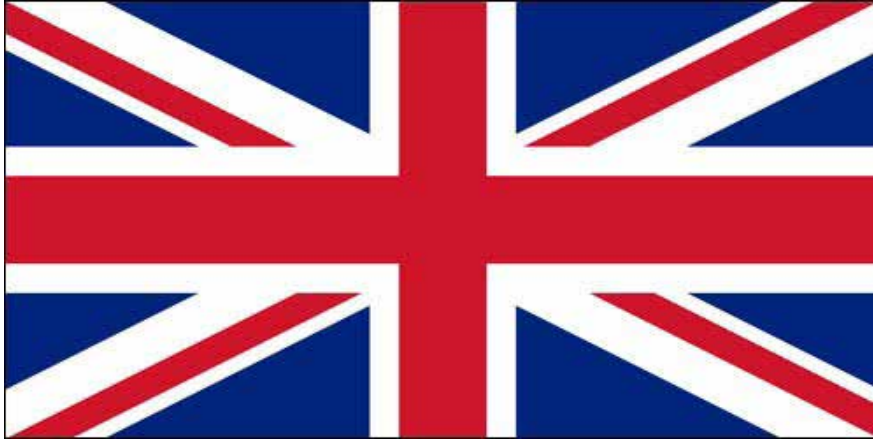
ARGENT

La monnaie d'un lieu ou d'une région peut révéler beaucoup de choses sur son histoire, peu importe où vous vivez sur la planète. Le 10 décembre 1894, il y a eu une crise bancaire à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador en raison de difficultés dans l'industrie de la pêche. Le jour où la Union Bank of Newfoundland et la Commercial Bank of Newfoundland ont fermé leurs portes s'appelle aujourd'hui Black Monday (le lundi noir).

La fermeture de ces banques a entraîné l'arrivée de plusieurs banques canadiennes et l'adoption par Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador de la monnaie canadienne.

6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



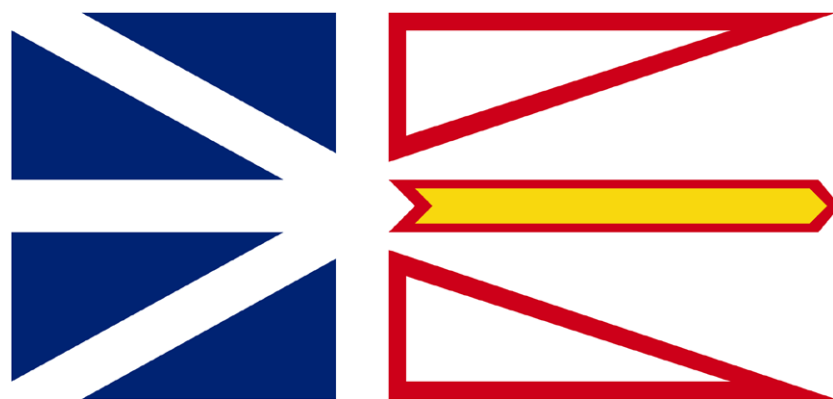
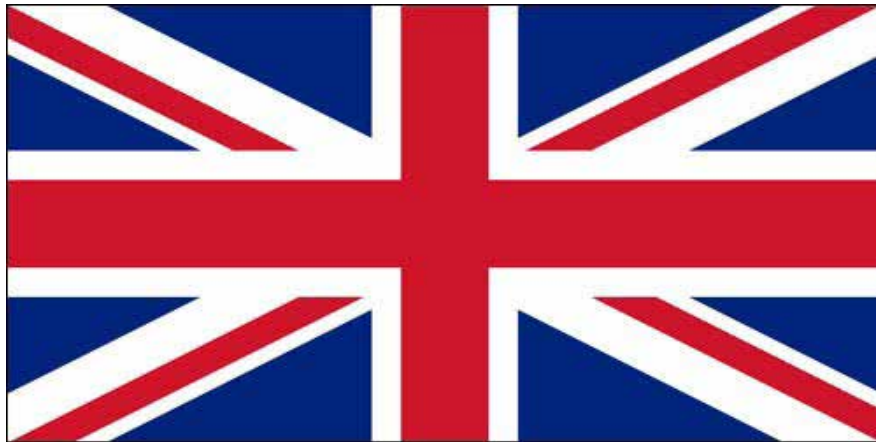
FLAGS

The current flag of Newfoundland and Labrador has only been around since the 1980s. The different versions that came before it act as a gateway into Newfoundland and Labrador's history and culture.

- **Union Jack** - This was the **traditional** flag flown by all British Colonies.
- **Governor's Flag** - In 1870, the governor general adopted a new flag, known as a defaced Union Jack. This flag was used until **1904**.
- **The current flag** was designed by a Newfoundland and Labrador artist by the name of Christopher Pratt. It was flown over the provincial government buildings for the first time on **June 24, 1980**.

6 HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts



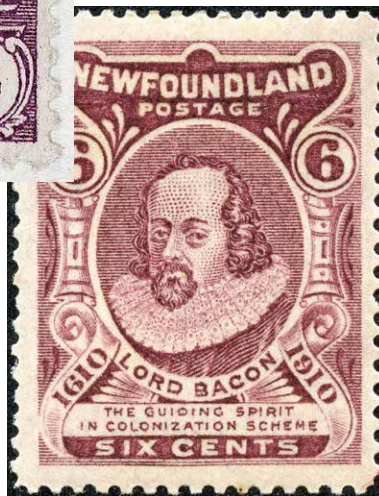
DRAPEAUX

Le drapeau actuel de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador existe seulement depuis les années 1980. Les différentes versions qui l'ont précédé sont comme une fenêtre sur l'histoire et la culture de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador.

- **Union Jack** — C'était le drapeau **traditionnel** de toutes les colonies britanniques.
- **Drapeau du gouverneur** — En 1870, le gouverneur général adopte un nouveau drapeau, un Union Jack modifié. On l'utilise jusqu'en 1904.
- Un artiste de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, Christopher Pratt, a conçu le **drapeau actuel**. Il a flotté pour la première fois sur les édifices gouvernementaux de la province le **24 juin 1980**.

6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



STAMPS

Postage stamps usually highlight a key event or commemorate a person connected with the country or place the stamp is issued from. For example, in 1933, a man named Lord Northcliffe offered a £10,000 prize to the person who could cross the Atlantic non-stop in an air machine. Newfoundland became the centre for most attempts and issued special stamps with a surcharge for the occasion.

The first postage stamp used in Newfoundland and Labrador was in 1857. After Newfoundland and Labrador joined the Confederation, they stopped using their own stamps and adopted the stamps used by Canada.

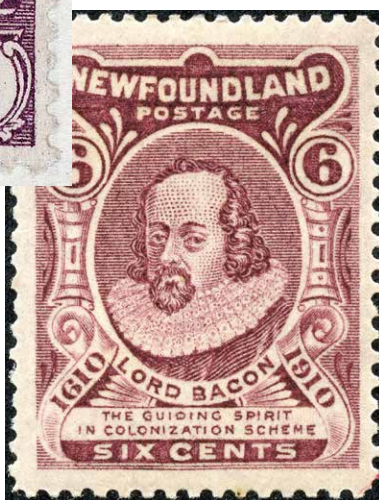
6 HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts

TIMBRES

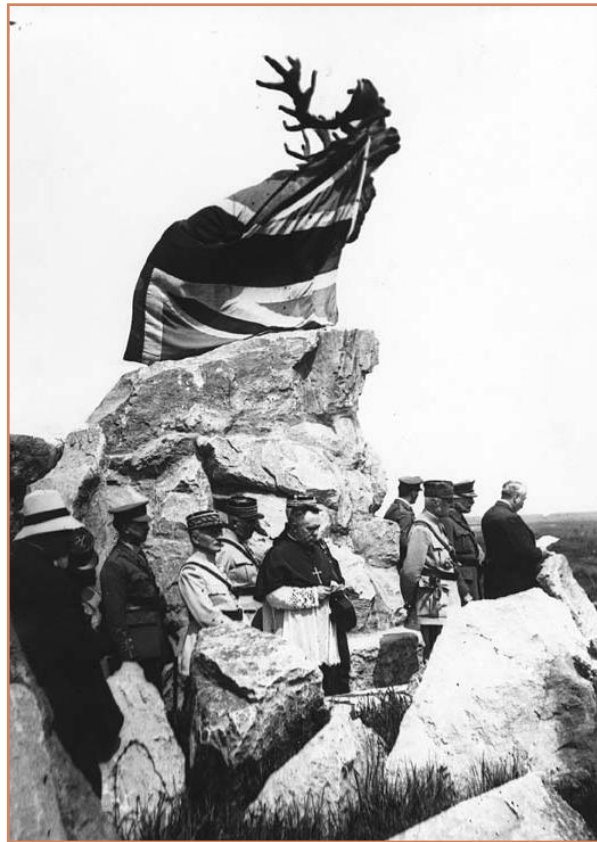
Habituellement, les **timbres-poste** soulignent un événement important ou commémore une personne du pays ou du lieu qui a émis le timbre. Par exemple, en 1933, un homme du nom de Lord Northcliffe a offert une récompense de 10 000 livres à la personne qui pourrait traverser l'Atlantique sans escale dans une machine volante. La plupart des tentatives se sont faites à partir de Terre-Neuve et la province a émis des timbres spéciaux avec supplément pour l'occasion.

Le premier timbre-poste à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador a été utilisé en 1857. Après s'être jointe à la Confédération, Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador a arrêté d'utiliser ses propres timbres et a adopté les timbres du Canada.



6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



BEAUMONT-HAMEL MEMORIAL

The first day of the **Battle of the Somme** in the First World War had a devastating impact on the people of Newfoundland and Labrador. When the war broke out, more than 12,000 Newfoundlanders joined the army, forming the Newfoundland Regiment. At the **Beaumont-Hamel battle on July 1, 1916**, they suffered a devastating loss of most of their Newfoundland Regiment.

Today, there is a memorial located in **northern France**, commemorating the Newfoundland Regiment's actions at Beaumont-Hamel (there are also three other monuments in France and a fourth in Belgium). The centrepiece of the memorial is a bronze caribou, the emblem of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. A replica of the caribou can be found in downtown **St. John's, N.L.** To this day, this battle is thought of as the loss of an entire generation.



6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts



MÉMORIAL DE BEAUMONT- HAMEL

Le premier jour de la **Bataille de la Somme** pendant la Première Guerre mondiale a eu un effet dévastateur sur les gens de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador. Quand la guerre a été déclenchée, plus de 12 000 Terre-Neuviens se sont enrôlés dans l'armée et ont formé le Régiment de Terre-Neuve. À la **Bataille de Beaumont-Hamel, le 1^{er} juillet 1916**, le Régiment de Terre-Neuve a subi des pertes dévastatrices.

Aujourd'hui, il y a un mémorial dans le **nord de la France** où l'on commémore les actions du Régiment de Terre-Neuve à Beaumont-Hamel (il y a aussi trois autres monuments en France et un en Belgique). La pièce maîtresse du mémorial est un caribou de bronze, l'emblème du Régiment royal de Terre-Neuve. On peut trouver une réplique du caribou dans le centre-ville de **St. John's, en T.-N.-L.** À ce jour, cette bataille est vue comme la perte d'une génération entière.



6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards

Source: (Top) Public Domain/Courtesy of the Geography Department, Memorial University of Newfoundland (http://collections.mun.ca/cdm/singleitem/collection/arch_geog/id/3557/rec/10); (bottom) By Parsonsphotography, bp [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)], from Wikimedia Commons



DORY

A **dory** is a small boat with a simple design. Its flat bottom and sharp sides make it ideal for both the open ocean and coastal waters. For **centuries**, this shallow boat was used as the **traditional fishing boat** in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Fisherman would travel by larger ships, such as schooners, to locations known for having an abundance of fish. They would anchor the ships near the shore and then launch dories, with two to three fishermen per boat. Dories were popular because they were easy to build and stack together.

6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts



DORIS

Un doris est un petit bateau de forme simple. Son fond plat et ses côtés raides font qu'il est idéal pour la haute mer ou les eaux côtières. Pendant des siècles, ce bateau peu profond a servi de **bateau de pêche traditionnel** à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador.

Les pêcheurs se déplaçaient dans de plus grands bateaux, comme des goélettes, jusqu'à des eaux riches en poissons. Ils jetaient l'ancre près du rivage et sortaient ensuite les doris, avec deux ou trois pêcheurs par bateau. Les doris étaient populaires, car ils étaient faciles à construire et à empiler.



6. WHAT DIGS?

Artifact cards



L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS

Today, **L'Anse aux Meadows** is a **National Heritage Site** and a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**, thought to be the only authenticated Viking site in North America. Historically, this site was the first point of contact for a European presence in the Americas.

Located at the **tip of Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula**, this site has yielded the discovery of many artifacts, including the remains of buildings, stone oil lamps, part of a spindle, and a bronze fastening pin.



6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts



L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS

Aujourd'hui, **L'Anse aux Meadows** est un **lieu historique national** et un **site du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO**. On croit qu'il s'agit du seul site Viking authentifié en Amérique du Nord. Sur le plan historique, on y trouve les premières traces de la présence européenne dans les Amériques.

Situé à la **pointe de la péninsule Great Northern de Terre-Neuve**, ce site compte de nombreux artéfacts, y compris les vestiges d'édifices, des lampes à l'huile de pierre, une partie d'un fuseau et une broche en bronze.



6. WHAT DIGS? Artifact cards

THE FISHERMEN'S ADVOCATE.

Published in the Interest of the Fishermen's Protective Union.

Vol. 3, No. 30. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1911. PRICE—1 CENT.



EDITOR'S NOTES.

There are certain forms of nature which remain dormant and apparently lifeless for many months, or perhaps years. Recently they have been accumulating during the time of dormancy the energy and power which can transform the water and vegetation of the world into a wonderful and varied life. It is a power which is the source of all life.

There are some forms of nature which remain dormant and apparently lifeless for many months, or perhaps years. Recently they have been accumulating during the time of dormancy the energy and power which can transform the water and vegetation of the world into a wonderful and varied life. It is a power which is the source of all life.

The President Tendered a Great Reception at Joe Ball's Arm and Barr'd Islands.

Union Fishermen's Advocate.

The Hon. J. H. G. Ball, M.P., will be a very long remembered day for a demonstration at Joe Ball's Arm and Barr'd Islands. The Hon. J. H. G. Ball, M.P., will be a very long remembered day for a demonstration at Joe Ball's Arm and Barr'd Islands. The Hon. J. H. G. Ball, M.P., will be a very long remembered day for a demonstration at Joe Ball's Arm and Barr'd Islands.

What's What!

We met Mrs. A. E. Stovon, who was taking a different train to her Mother and an outing at the Credit Union.

The South Prince Co. has been taking from Fort-Louis Bay 12,000 bushels of herring preserved in salt brine.

Mr. T. J. L. Stovon, who is at the General Store, has been taking from Fort-Louis Bay 12,000 bushels of herring preserved in salt brine.

The women belonging to the St. John's Fishermen's Union, who were at the fish sale, were at the fish sale, were at the fish sale, were at the fish sale.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Newspapers have been around in Canada since the 1750s but were used more in Newfoundland and Labrador throughout the later half of the 19th century. This was due to the growth in population on the island of Newfoundland, advances in the printing technology and the move towards more professionalized jobs, like an editor or journalist.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Vol. I. PRICE—ONE CENT. ST. JOHN'S, N.F., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1879. \$3.20 PER ANNUM. No. 8.

Latest by Telegraph.

Italy and the Occupation of Roumelia!!

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE NECESSARY!!!

THE PLAGUE at ST. PETERSBURG.

The Betrothal of King Alfonso!

The "London Times" on the Letelier Matter!!

HALIFAX, April 12.

Italy having refused to take part in the mixed occupation of Roumelia, the powers have abandoned breaking a pane of glass in the shop window on the previous evening. John was requested to pay a fine of \$1.50.

Drunk and Disorderly—Michael Caddy and James Kelly were hilariously delighted on Wednesday evening, so much so indeed that Sergeant Bartlett deemed it necessary to remove them with them, and he did so in as gentle a manner as possible under the circumstances. Having been to the seal fishery, they were celebrating their safe return to their loved ones, and their worship, who are kind-hearted men, after considering the case and its surroundings, very generously allowed them to depart in peace, not, however, without a little wholesome admonition.

Gone Down at Sea.

THE LOSS OF THE GEORGES FISHING FLEET OF GLOUCESTER—THE MISSING VESSELS.

FOR SALE.

20 Brels ONIONS, 10 PRIME CANADIAN CHEESE, 17 Brels LIONS, 36 Brels P. M. POKE 50 Tubs BUTTER.

Ap 12 JOHN S. SIMMS.

O'Mara's Drug Store.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

JUST RECEIVED from Glasgow, via Halifax, via St. John's, a full assortment of GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Ap 12 JOHN T. O'MARA.

Current Events.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The total present strength of the regular army is about 200,000 of which

The first newspaper, the Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser, was published in 1806. It was approved by the governor of the colony and printed mainly proclamations, notices and advertisements. The first independent newspaper was published around 1815, which more closely resembled the type of free press we are familiar with today. Newspapers in the 19th century covered international news, local and community events, births and deaths, reports on industries, etc.

The Twillingate Sun

AND NORTHERN WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. TWILLINGATE, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880. No. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWILLINGATE HIGH SCHOOL.

(Institution by the Governor in Council.)

VISITOR'S LECTURER: THE REV. R. TEMPLE, R.D. MASTER: MR. J. H. GLASS, S.B.C.

The Course of Instruction includes the higher branches of English, Practical Mathematics, Drawing, Music, French, Latin, &c., &c.

Particulars and Prospectus may be obtained on application to the Master.

June 24.

Mark Chaplin,

TAILOR & CLOTHIER,

130 Water Street, St. John's, N.F.

Orders in the above line executed in a good and workmanlike manner, and with promptitude and despatch.

Ladies' HATS, STERS and CLOAKS a specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"NEWS FROM HOME."

When the heart is very dear,
Growing daily more and dear,
Of the home that long I love,
Like a bird in wicker dove,
Come a messenger most dear,
Though it be a letter only
That to Mother wears her "dove,"
For it brings "News from home."
"News from home!" Oh welcome letter!
Strong in power to break such fetter
That enthralls him who labors
Far away from all his dear,
Yet it proves the poorest truly,
Tells that joy and grief on neighbor,
For, from eyes that glow warmly,
Shower words a glowing tear.

Present sorrows, wings are taking,
Present sorrows are waking,
And Life's Sun beacons with gladness,
Yet the tragedy that's hidden,
In those lines so sweet and tender,
Makes the tears run on unending,
O'er the welcome "News from home."

Mark, when the time is ripe,
To act, or think, or say,
The joyous moment comes,
Before it pass away,
If you are slow in act, or loath,

WEDDING-CUSTOM OF THE TOWKANS.

In Central America is a country called Towkans, and without doubt the Towkans, wherever else they may be, are the jolliest people in the world at a wedding. They appear to be much an ignorant race as to be children, except in a manner somewhat similar to that adopted by Robinson Crusoe with his natchee post for an attendant. The Towkans, however, do not meet their children. They hang round their necks, at birth, a string with one bead on, and at expiration of a year they add another bead, and so on, the main object being to signify that there may be no mistake when the young people arrive at a marriageable age. When a girl another fifteen beads she is marriageable; but the young man possesses a necklace of twenty beads, he is regarded capable of taking on himself no serious responsibility. But the wedding-ceremony is strange. The invited guests assemble on who answers to our village green, and set in their midst to a dance, the property of the bridegroom, listening with pain when, overpowered with honey and thickened with sweetened cream. The drinking-cups are calabashes, which are set floating in the fragrant liquor, and, nested round it, the couple, of ten or a dozen of polished wood, set to float, out of as many calabashes that have been drunk out of by somebody else, possible. It should be mentioned, here,

DOMESTIC.

To wash man members.—Hair brushes, however dirty, may be washed and kept good for years, without loss of stiffness, by putting a small handful of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is washed, put in the ironrod, stir it about till clean. Rinse it in cold water, and dry in the sun, or by the fire. The quicker it dries, the longer the brush will be.

FLAVORING.—Of all flavorings, salt is the cheapest and the most wholesome. Children may be used to like their food flavored with a just as well as with sugar. Fresh salt added to give a relish to food at the moment of eating, is altogether different, both in taste and wholesomeness, from salted provisions, or salt added in the process of cooking. Salt is suitable to all kinds of porridge, whether with milk or without. Some persons who wish to adopt the use of salt, find it disagreeable when there, have acquired the difficulty by adding a very little salt.

SOCIAL IS AN EXPENSIVE ARTICLE IN A FAMILY; but wool in moderation by those who use it, it is not as all objectionable a thing, where it is found hard to obtain a sufficient quantity of soft wool, equal in bulk, upon something to be used with the greatest care. Superior only in soft class given to infants and in woolens, as well as the most extravagant that could be desired.

Today, newspaper articles make excellent primary sources for research because they can provide more details than can be interpreted from an artifact or image.

6. HISTOIRE D'ARTÉFACTS

Fiches d'artéfacts

ARTICLES DE JOURNAUX

Les journaux existent au Canada depuis les années 1750, mais c'est plutôt vers la deuxième moitié du 19^e siècle qu'ils sont utilisés à plus large échelle à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador. Cela s'explique par la croissance de la population sur l'île de Terre-Neuve, par les progrès des technologies d'impression et par un mouvement vers des emplois de nature plus professionnelle, comme rédacteur ou journaliste.

Le premier journal, le Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser, a été publié en 1806. Il avait été approuvé par le gouverneur de la colonie et publiait avant tout des proclamations, des avis et des publicités. Le premier journal indépendant a été publié vers 1815 et il ressemblait davantage au genre de presse libre que nous connaissons aujourd'hui. Les journaux au 19^e siècle couvraient les nouvelles internationales, locales et communautaires, les naissances et les décès, l'industrie, etc.

Aujourd'hui, les articles de journaux sont d'excellentes sources primaires pour la recherche, car ils peuvent offrir plus de détails que ce qu'un artéfact ou une image peut révéler.

