



**The Gateways Project 2001:
Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore,
Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Mingan to Blanc Sablon**

William W. Fitzhugh
Arctic Studies Center
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution



December 2001

Aide-mémoire aux archéologues

Nom du requérant: William W. Fitzhugh
 Adresse: Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
 332, 8th Street S.E.
 Washington, D.C. 20003
 Année du permis: 2001
 Nature de la demande: Inventaire de la Basse Côte-Nord, de Blanc-Sablon jusqu'au
 Îles de Mingan, Côte-Nord du Saint-Laurent.

Contenu du rapport de recherche archéologique

	Cochez S.V.P.			Pages correspondantes
	Oui	Non	Non applicable	
1. Durée du séjour sur le terrain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 1, pg. 3</u>
2. Carte topographique au 1: 50 000 (localisation des sites)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 2</u>
3. Photographie aérienne (localisation des nouveaux sites)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 1, pg. 1</u>
- territoire prospecté (échelle)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 3</u>
- surface fouillée (échelle)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 3</u>
- sondages (échelle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Coupes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 4</u>
- stratigraphie de chaque site étudié				
6. Description	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 1, pg. 11, 12</u>
- techniques de fouille et/ou d'inventaire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 1, pg. 12</u>
- enrégistrement des données				
7. Traces d'établissement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
- plan général	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
- photos significatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
- niveau stratigraphique	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
- indications générales	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
- mesures de protection prises	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 1, pp. 12-15</u>
8. Interprétations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 1, pp. 4, 9, 10-14</u>
9. Recommandations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 6</u>
10. Catalogue des objets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 7</u>
11. Catalogue des photos				
En annexe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Section 8</u>
12. Relevés des notes, plans et dessins				

(Tiré de la Réglementation sur la recherche archéologique. Pour obtenir une copie complète du Règlement, communiquez avec le ou la responsable des permis de la Direction générale de l'Est du Québec)

Contents

- Section 1: Project Narrative, Interpretations and Recommendations
- Section 2: Topographic Maps
- Section 3: Surface Inspection and Test Pit Catalog
- Section 4: Test Pit Stratigraphy
- Section 5: Significant Photos
- Section 6: Artifact Catalog
- Section 7: Photo Catalog
- Section 8: Field Notes
- Section 9: Research Permits

Cover Photo: Basque tiles eroding from the shore of the Petite Mécatina-3 site (EdBt-3).

4 Dec 2001

The Gateways Project 2001: Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Mingan to Blanc Sablon

William W. Fitzhugh
Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

Section 1: Project Narrative, Interpretations and Recommendations

In August, 2000 the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center conducted a reconnaissance of a 550 km stretch of the Lower North Shore (Basse-Côte-Nord), from Mingan to Blanc Sablon, to assess the feasibility of undertaking a study of this region's cultural heritage, archaeology, and environmental history, especially of its little-known outer coast regions, to investigate the problem of the western penetration of Maritime Archaic, Paleoeskimo, and early Inuit cultures along the Lower North Shore and to associate its culture history more closely with Labrador and Newfoundland. An additional goal was to explore local interest in the preservation and interpretation of cultural lifeways, historic resources, and cultural landscapes as this region enters a period of rapid social and economic change. At present nearly 300 km of this rugged coast between Natashquan and Vieux-Fort is accessible only by steamer and small aircraft. In these regions the populace is sustained largely by community service activities, and local forestry, fishing, and hunting. Villages are small, with populations in the low hundreds, and people's lives remain governed largely by traditional ways of living and subsistence activities that have persisted since settlements became established here in the 17-18th centuries.

The pace of change, however, is accelerating. Within a few years Highway 108, which has been advancing into this remote coast from both the east and the west, will enable one to drive from Quebec across the Lower North Shore (Basse-Côte-Nord) to Newfoundland, the Gaspés, southern Labrador, and Goose Bay, and to return westward over the Labrador highway to Labrador City, Wabush, and south to Basé-Corneau on the Gulf. Alternatively, after reaching Blanc-Sablon, one may take the ferry to Newfoundland and travel south to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine. For many tourists, the reverse direction may be even more appealing, leading New Englanders and southern "mariners" on a circuit to Newfoundland, Labrador, and back via Quebec or vice-versa. In addition to benefiting tourists, interconnected circuit routes will stimulate local and regional business opportunities, reduce the local cost of products, and bring people into more direct contact with other regions than ever before.

Certainly not all of these changes will be positive. One of the direct consequences will be erosion of the most valuable assets that the Lower North Shore possesses - its relative isolation, its traditional lifestyles, its cultural diversity, and its long-held values about the land and its resources. Since nothing will stop the road, negative impacts will have to be managed by appropriate steps to protect the human and environmental values that give this region its unique character. One positive step would be an accelerated program of research and documentation to

4 Dec. 2001

**The Gateways Project 2001:
Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore,
Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Mingan to Blanc Sablon**

William W. Fitzhugh
Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

In August, 2000 the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center conducted a reconnaissance of a 550 km stretch of the Lower North Shore, known in Quebec as the *Basse-Cote-Nord*, from Mingan to Blanc-Sablon in the Strait of Belle Isle. The purpose of the project was to determine the feasibility of undertaking a study of this region's cultural heritage, archaeology, and environmental history, especially of its little-known outer coast regions, to investigate the problem of the western penetration of Maritime Archaic, Paleoeskimo, and early Inuit cultures along the Lower North Shore and to associate its culture history more closely with Labrador and Newfoundland. An additional goal was to explore local interest in the preservation and interpretation of cultural lifeways, historic resources, and cultural landscapes as this region enters a period of rapid social and economic change. At present nearly 300 km of this rugged coast between Natashquan and Vieux Fort is accessible only by steamer and small aircraft. In these regions the populace is sustained largely by community service activities, and local forestry, fishing, and hunting. Villages are small, with populations in the low hundreds, and people's lives remain governed largely by traditional ways of living and subsistence activities that have persisted since settlements became established here in the 17-18th centuries.

The pace of change, however, is accelerating. Within a few years Highway 138, which has been advancing into this remote coast from both the east and the west, will enable one to drive from Quebec across the Lower North Shore / *Basse-Cote-Nord* to Newfoundland, the Straits, southern Labrador, and Goose Bay, and to return westward over the Labrador highway to Labrador City, Wabush, and south to Baie Comeau on the Gulf. Alternatively, after reaching Blanc-Sablon, one may take the ferry to Newfoundland and travel south to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine. For many tourists, the reverse direction may be even more appealing, leading New Englanders and southern 'maritimers' on a circuit to Newfoundland, Labrador, and home via Quebec or vice-versa. In addition to benefitting tourists, interconnected circuit routes will stimulate local and regional business opportunities, reduce the local cost of products, and bring people into more direct contact with other regions than ever before.

Certainly not all of these changes will be positive. One of the direct consequences will be an erosion of the most valuable assets that the Lower North Shore possesses – its relative isolation, its traditional lifestyles, its cultural diversity, and its long-held values about the land and its resources. Since nothing will stop the road, negative impacts will have to be managed by taking steps to protect the human and environmental values that give this region its unique character. One positive step would be an accelerated program of research and documentation to

gather and understand the region's tangible and intangible values coordinated with communities and government to ensure broad dissemination of results for use in planning museums, interpretation centers, school curricula, and popular media.

Today, while the Upper North Shore from Charlevoix to Sept Isles is one of the jewels in the crowns of Quebec and Canada, even Quebecers have little knowledge of the beauty and heritage of the more distant and inaccessible Basse-Cote-Nord, despite the fact that this region was the historic 'gateway' of European entry into Canada and the North American continent. Better recognition will only come after its spectacular geography, its dramatic scenery, its natural habitats, its abundant terrestrial and marine wildlife, its 10,000 years of diverse native cultures, and its 400 years of European settlement become better known. The archaeological project reported here was designed to investigate only one of several subjects important for broader appreciation of the Lower North Shore. As has been demonstrated in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and elsewhere in Quebec, archaeology is especially well-suited to stimulate regional development by instilling a unique sense of regional cultural and historical identity.

Despite a need for more intensive research, Quebec's Lower North Shore history, archaeology, ethnology, and natural history is by no means unknown. Early explorers and Jesuit priests chronicled its lands and peoples in the 16-18th centuries (Niellon 1996:155). The early French natural historian, Henri Puyjalon (1840-1905), who lived in the eastern Mingan Islands was one of the first scientists to begin systematically documenting its wildlife, botanical, marine resources, and geology, and the region was one of the early centers of paleontological research in North America. Recent decades have seen increased interest in geological, geographical, historical, and ethnographical studies; and archaeological research, in particular, has been conducted intensively in some areas, especially in Blanc Sablon (Levesque 1962, 1968, 1969a, 1969b, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976; Martijn 1972, 1974; Pinal 1989, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998; Pinal, J.-Y. et D. Groison 1987). Some of this work has not been widely available outside Quebec because it has been conducted as contract, mitigation, or resource inventory projects and is not published. However, several monographs have appeared (Levesque 1971, 1976; Somcynski 1989; Pinal 1998). What is needed most of all today is a stronger research focus, building upon the extensive data recovered from contract efforts, that can better define archaeological complexes and integrate them into a broader regional perspective.

Research Goals

The "Gateways Project 2001" had a variety of goals, first among them being to conduct a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of this little-known region of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to determine the nature and extent of archaeological remains present in the region, particularly in the outer coastal areas. In addition to compiling information on cultural complexes, sites types, dating, and settlement and subsistence patterns, more specific questions to be investigated included the extent of western penetration by Maritime Archaic, Inuit, and Paleoeskimo cultures; the nature of Recent (1500-500 B.P.) and Intermediate (3500-1500 B.P.) Indian occupations; and the character of the earliest Indian settlements of the Maritime Archaic and/or Laurentian peoples. Types of sites, preferred settlement locales, dates, and associated features, and site conservation status was to be recorded, and general information on coastal uplift, paleoenvironment, local geology, and botany would be gathered. We also planned to

make contact with local residents who might be sources of information for oral history and archaeology.

The following is a preliminary field report covering results of a survey of the Lower North Shore conducted during a three-week period in August. While the brief survey nature of the project precludes conclusions to most of the questions raised above, it provides encouragement that more systematic surveys and excavations could contribute substantially to the goals expressed above.

Survey Narrative

The survey was conducted during August using the Smithsonian's research vessel *Pitsiulak*, which provides accommodation for 10-12 people and is skippered by Perry Colbourne from Lushes Bight, Notre Dame Bay, in northeastern Newfoundland. In addition to Colbourne, the project team included students Cristie Boone of the University of Washington in Seattle, Matthew Gallon, a recent graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, and Valerie Boudreault, a Laval University student of Innu heritage. Lynne Fitzhugh, an author and researcher specializing in Labrador, contributed her knowledge of regional history and archaeological survey talents; Selma Barkham participated in the early part of the survey and provided expertise on Basque history and whaling; René Levesque spent several days with the project while we were in Mingan and Natashquan and provided coordination with regional authorities; Steven Young participated as project botanist and accompanied the project from Harrington to Blanc-Sablon, together with his wife, Jan, a textile artist; and Will Richard, a photographer from Maine with experience in ecotourism and heritage programs in Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec served as project photographer. Our work would not have been possible without research and information assembled in advance by Smithsonian intern Saskia Wrausmann, who could not participate in the fieldwork but collected information on site distributions from the records of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs in Quebec City, and by Valerie Boudreault, who gathered information on previous research in the region and provided coordination and data on the project to LNS Native communities and local organizations.

The Mingan Islands In order to avoid the poorer weather (more wind, rain, and fog) that lasts longer in the Straits than in the interior of the Gulf, we decided to work from west to east, beginning from Mingan, which we reached on 5 August. Because the mainland has already been surveyed extensively by Pablo Somcynski and others, and because our focus was primarily the islands and outer coast, we concentrated our work on the Mingan Islands rather than on the mainland shore. We were extremely grateful to Parks Canada's Mingan and Quebec regional offices for their consideration given to our request for an archaeological permit for the Mingan Park and for assistance noted below. One of the islands we surveyed that was not in the park, Mingan Harbor Island, had previously been studied by René Levesque, who located and excavated the Louis Jolliet post (1971) and reported having found 'tile' fragments, possibly Basque, along its southern shore. With the skilled assistance of Parks Canada Ranger Charles Kavanaugh, we spent a week surveying the Park's dramatic limestone archipelago for archaeological remains. Since our survey had to be rapid, we were only able to sample the coastal strip at prominent points, harbors, stream mouths, and narrows where evidence of dwelling structures or other constructions might most likely be found. Our principal goal was to

search for Paleoeskimo and Inuit traces on exposed points and headlands, as these locations have been shown to be primary settlement areas for these cultures. Should these groups have been present this far west in the gulf in the past, their remains might be visible to the type of cursory survey we were conducting. Unfortunately, no remains of certain Eskimo affiliation were found, and most of the rock features and dwelling foundations identified are more likely the remains of transient camps of relatively recent origin since they were found within a few meters of the modern shoreline. In the few instances where we were able to survey prominent exposed raised limestone shingle beaches, no evidence of prehistoric settlements was found, even though such sites are well represented on the mainland shore, where they are concentrated largely at or near the mouths of rivers and streams.

Based on previous experience in Labrador and Newfoundland where similar islands are often found to have abundant Paleoeskimo and Inuit archaeological remains, the absence of early island maritime sites – even of transitory camps or brief seasonal occupations – among the Mingan Islands was surprising. This pattern suggested immediately that Paleoeskimo and Inuit people never reached the Mingan Islands, which seemed possible if Wintemberg’s statement of having found ‘Dorset’ artifacts at Kégashka (1928) had been correct (an observation that is now contested, see below). Apparently the use of the Mingan Islands by prehistoric people followed a similar pattern as that of the historic Innu, who used these islands and the surrounding waters primarily for waterfowl and seal hunting rather than for settlement. Judging from the many sites known along the mainland coast and the few sites reported from prior surveys by Somcynski and others on some of the Mingan islands, the mainland coast has been the primary loci of prehistoric and historic Indian settlement, with river fishing being the primary economic activity.

The major exception to this pattern is the presence of several important historic archaeological sites in the Mingan Islands. The most important is a large Basque site located in the harbor on the western shore of Ile Nue (EbDa-6), with intact ovens and work or habitation areas. This site has been known for several years and represents an important target for archaeological research; one hopes that excavation will be pursued here in the near future, especially as one of its oven (?) structures is currently being aggressively undercut by the sea and important artifacts (which we photographed but did not collect) were found below it on the beach. A second important site, which we discovered with Ranger Kavanaugh’s assistance after considerable effort in the thick second-growth spruce forest at the eastern end of Mingan Harbor Island, was the Jolliet trading post (EbCx-1) previously excavated by R. Levesque (1971; see Niellon 1996: 145). This island is privately held and is not part of the Mingan Park, and we had to obtain special permission for our visit from an agent of the owner. The Jolliet site needs new evaluation, preservation, and research, and could become a major attraction for heritage tourism if arrangements could be made with the land-owner and with the Mingan Band, which has special interest in this island immediately adjacent to their community. A third potentially-important European site is the residence of Count Henri Puyjalon (1840-1905), the pioneering French naturalist who was the first to study and describe this region of the coast and who had a seasonal residence on the south side of Ile à la Chasse. Although the location of his grave site is known, his summer residence, presumably located in the vicinity of the grave site, has never been found. This site would make a significant addition to the archaeological resources of the region, providing a third major historical component to the early European history of the Mingan

*Droain
1989*

Islands, one that would resonate with the interpretation of its recent and modern natural history.

Specific discoveries in Mingan Park included the identification of rock structures at ten locations: a small rock slab structure south of the Basque settlement on the western end of Ile Nue (EbDa-6); two tent rings on the western shore of Ile aux Bouleaux (EbDa-52); a large rectangular structure and possible other rock structures at Cap Seche on the eastern shore of Ile a Niapiskau (EbCw-56); a rock slab pavement at Ile du Quarry (EbCw-55); a rock structure at Pointe a l'Enclume on Ile du Havre; a stone feature at Pointe de Chasse on Ile du Havre; several rock structures on the west side of Ile St. Charles north of Barrachois Peche inlet; a rock feature on the shore a few meters north of Henri Puyjalon's grave site on the south side of Ile à la Chasse (EbCs-17); a rock feature on the western gravel beach on Petite Ile Ste. Genevieve (EbCs-16); and another rock feature on the slab beach at (Grand) Ile Ste. Genevieve (EbCs-18). None of these sites contained any artifacts or cultural remains (other than the structures themselves) that could be used to identify or date the structures; however, based on their proximity to the current shore, they probably belong to the past 500 years. The only artifacts we saw in the Mingan Island survey were a few fragments of Basque tiles and a piece of glazed earthenware which was eroding from the oven site on Ile Nue, and several small abraded remnants of brick or Basque tile noted along the southern shore of Mingan Harbor Island.

We also discovered an interesting location in a clearing at the top of Ile aux Sauvages. In a broad pasture-like clearing surrounded by spruce forest we found a moose feeding in a large open meadow of angelica and raspberries growing in rich black earth. Once again, testing failed to reveal artifacts, lithic debitage, or charcoal. Nevertheless, this unusual cleared, garden-like enclave should be investigated further as it seems unlikely to be a natural forest habitat. Perhaps it is the remains of an historic period garden, and in this case one would expect a European settlement site to exist somewhere in the vicinity.

Natashquan We were not able to survey the coast between Ile St. Genevieve and Natashquan. In the latter location, we spent a few hours ashore and saw a private collection that contained stemmed bifaces similar to Labrador late Maritime Archaic specimens, made of local quartzite. We also visited a location several miles north of the village where whale bones were eroding from a blowout approximately 200 feet above sea level.

Kégashka This English-speaking village has been recognized as an important archaeological locale ever since Wintemberg's early survey of the Quebec North Shore. Of particular importance was his claim of finding Dorset artifacts and Iroquoian ceramics (Wintemberg 1928, 1942; both claims are now discounted: de Laguna 1946, Taylor 1964, and Martijn 1990, cited in Martijn and Pintal, in press). Recent surveys (Chism 180a, b, 1982; Chapdelaine and Chalifoux 1994) have identified numerous sites around the mouth of the Kégashka River and along the shore of the modern harbor to the east, and several local residents have private artifact collections. Our brief land survey was confined to the Kégashka Harbor peninsula, which did not produce any new sites. Our principal activity was an inspection and photography of the well-known Stubbart cache (EbCh-1) of Ramah chert bifaces recovered by Hugh Stubbart while digging near his house "about 30-35 years ago". This remarkable cache, reported by Chism and Chapdelaine and Chalifoux above, and by Loring (1992:444-446, and in press), at the time of the

our visit contains 26 artifacts, 24 of which are semi-finished biface blanks, and the remainder include a single-notched Ramah biface and a schist grindstone. None of the implements are in the form of finished tools, although all had been carefully manufactured and were well-thinned, ready for fashioning into points, knives, or scrapers. Some specimens have polished arises, perhaps a result of transport 'bag wear'. The largest blank is nearly 35cm long, but most specimens are in the 20 cm range. The majority have squared bases and slightly out-flaring lateral sides, and several have slightly convex scraper edges prepared at the bases of the blades, with considerable rounding and use-wear. The low elevation of the site suggests a Middle Woodland period (Daniel's Rattle/Point Revenge period in Labrador) date ca. 800-1200 B.P. However, absence of diagnostic projectile points and radiocarbon dates makes a precise age and relationship difficult to determine. Mr. Stubbert pointed out that the cache was found in a muddy peat as a single dense cluster of finds with the blades stacked crib-like in layers, two or three blades per layer, each layer at right angles to the layer below. Other than the schist grindstone, the entire cache was composed of Ramah chert. Only a very few of the specimens are broken or have evidence of damage, despite being many hundreds of miles from the Ramah quarries in northern Labrador.

While in Kégashka we visited Lesley Foreman's salmon-fishing camp on the north side of the mouth of the Kégashka River a few miles west of the town. Several prehistoric sites have been recorded on his property, which is on a raised bank overlooking one of the best salmon-fishing locations on this part of the coast. North and east of the river mouth, a number of small sites have been recorded by Claude Chapdelaine during a survey along the 'winter road' along the top of the main beach terrace. We did not check these locations, and instead visited a small island in the river one hundred meters south of where the Hydro-Quebec lines cross the river. Mr. Foreman had told us a Hudson's Bay Company post had been located here once, but the site proved elusive.

La Romaine La Romaine is a large French-speaking village subdivided into European and Innu quarters. Our visit here was brief, and since the region had been previously surveyed (Pintal 1995, 1996) we did little more than note the presence of 18/19th century ceramics along the southwestern portion of the beach south of the post office. The adjacent shore near the rock outcrop forming the southwest end of the beach is a likely area for prehistoric and historic sites.

Ile du Lac We did not survey locations between Kégashka and La Romaine or between the latter and Cape Whittle. However, a brief reconnaissance of the eastern end of Ile du Lac revealed the presence of an old boulder cache pile (EbCa-1) near the passage to the open sea at a location that would likely have been an excellent seal-hunting spot.

Baie du Nord Surveys around the western and southern shore of Baie du Nord at the west end of Watagheistic Strait produced no sites, and a similar result was obtained from the point at the northwest corner of Watagheistic Island.

Pointe Sealnet This harp sealing location south of Watagheistic Island lived up to its place-name by producing a range of sites, including several European structures with associated cultural deposits dating to the 19th and 20th centuries (EcBw-1). Among the interesting finds from

a small testpit in the heavily grass-covered European deposits west of the cement foundation of the old seal factory was a whalebone sled-shoe (drilled lashing holes but without counter-sunk basal lashing grooves, as is customary for most Inuit-made shoes). This piece is probably evidence of Inuit influence on LNS winter transport systems (Charest 1998) rather than of the presence of Inuit themselves. However, the find of a single dark chert notched biface knife of probably Groswater affiliation in a peat exposure (EcBw-2) overlooking the southern cove represented the first positive sign of this Paleoeskimo culture during our survey and indicated the likelihood of a Groswater settlement site nearby.

Petite Mécatina The large south-jutting peninsula east of Harrington Harbor known as Petite Mécatina was the first location we surveyed that produced sites at outer coast locations and in densities comparable to that known for the Newfoundland and Labrador coast. The largest and most dramatic find was a huge 19th-20th century fishing enclave at Havre de la Croix, where the remains of scores of buildings and stages line this nearly land-locked harbor, and artifacts literally pave its shores and intertidal zone. Now abandoned, this fishing settlement could be studied historically and archaeologically, and extensive photographic and written documentation must be available. The site probably represents one of the most intensive expressions of the historic LNS inshore cod-fishing industry.

On the outer coast east of Havre de la Croix several sets of boulder beaches rise from the shore to elevations of from 40-80 feet above sea level. At elevations of ca. 40-55 feet on the two beaches we visited, we found large numbers of boulder structures, many of which appear to be caches (EdBt-1); however some of these features are large enough or contain structural clues such as the presence of thin slabs set among otherwise beach-rounded cobbles that suggest they might be burial mounds. At the crest of one beach at ca. 40-45 feet elevation we found a clearly-defined outline of a longhouse measuring 5x28 meters in length, containing five room segments, constructed in the boulder beach (EdBt-2). Caches and other boulder structures were noted at similar elevations on beaches nearby. The open nature of the boulders, lack of soil matrix, and approaching dusk made further study impossible, but it seems likely, based on the numbers of boulder structures and elevations noted, that the southern Petite Mécatina beaches harbor a number of Maritime Archaic sites that warrant survey, mapping, and excavation.

The importance of this region was attested further by one of the most significant finds of the summer, a large Basque site that appears to have been a major 16th century whaling station (EdBt-3). Located on the east coast of Petite Mécatina, this site contains large amounts of tile spread over hundreds of square meters in a dramatic physical setting surrounded by high hills. In addition to large amounts of tile, our tests produced an abundance of large nails, some extremely thin green glass shards, and bone remains. Heavy vegetation cover made it difficult to identify surface features such as ovens or structures, but the site is clearly of considerable size and importance. Part of the site is inside the drip-line of a high overhanging cliff, and these locations may provide for instances of unusual organic preservation. According to Selma Barkham (who was not with us during this portion of the survey) this site may be one of the few 'large' Basque sites yet to be identified along the Quebec coast.

Baie Mouton As in other areas to the west we had neither the time nor the capability, due to

the absence of sufficiently detailed charts, to survey the inner reaches of the LNS bays and river mouths between Petite Mécatina and Baie Mouton to the east. However, we found the latter to be rich in archaeological sites and remains and discovered that many inhabitants of this primarily English-speaking settlement had private collections that they had found while working their gardens or digging house footings or outhouse holes. A set of finds recovered by the Morencys at the north end of town about 27 feet above sea level (EeBs-1) included notched bifaces, large stemmed end scrapers, and a stemmed diagonal knife of Ramah and other types of chert that suggested a similar age (ca. A.D. 500-1000) as the Stubbert cache in Kégashka. The collection also contained a stemmed point of quartz that had been found at one of several high terrace sites from the hills surrounding Mouton Bay marked by the presence of large amounts of quartz flakes. The point appeared to be an Early Maritime Archaic style, which we later confirmed in visits to two of these sites (EeBs-2,3), situated at elevations of from 100-170 feet above sea level. While many of these sites have been damaged by local collecting, some appear intact and could be excavated. Finds included biface fragments of dark chert, quartz, and quartzite; quartz wedges and small circular end scrapers, the latter an early Maritime Archaic type. Rather than showing long linear distributions of flaking debris as found at Late Maritime Archaic sites in the Straits and Labrador, these sites form discrete clusters that suggest small dispersed dwelling structures or settlement loci, as found for Labrador Early and Middle Maritime Archaic period settlements. One of these locations contained a cluster of cobbles that appeared to represent a hearth (EeBs-3). Judging from the exposed materials, all of these sites have low tool/flake ratios; however this observation may result from a long history of local collecting.

At Boulet Harbor a short distance east of Baie Mouton we found another Basque site with large amounts of tile (EeBr-13). This site is much smaller than Petite Mécatina 3 and it has the disadvantage of having a considerable 19-20th century component. On the other hand, its fine small beach and multi-component history and its location close to Baie Mouton and La Tabatiere would facilitate excavation, interpretation, and visitation.

Mistanoque and Chécatica Islands These small islands east of Baie de Jacques Cartier provide harborage and settlement site locations in outer coast settings that facilitate maritime hunting and fishing activities. Mistanoque has a fine harbor, but is so heavily occupied by modern camps and middens that we could not test adequately for early sites. Its modern inhabitants could not be questioned about old sites because they had already departed, the salmon season having ended some weeks previously. At a cove on the southwestern side of the island we found several boulder caches, pits, and hunting blinds of unknown origin, and several probable European graves marked by small stone settings and alignments (EhBn-3). On Chécatica Island several high sod-walled house foundations (EhBn-1) in a cove on the northeastern end of the island produced early European ceramics in a context that needs to be investigated further, since the presence of winter sod houses at such an exposed location next to a seal-hunting "rattle" raises the possibility that these constructions may be of historic period Inuit origin.

Vieux Fort As we drew nearer to Blanc-Sablon with a few days left in our schedule, it was possible to investigate a number of localities in the Vieux Fort region. Charles Martijn (1974) had worked here, and I had visited the area briefly in 1981. At Ile Verte we found a number of

boulder structures (EiBl-6) at 52-foot elevations on a boulder beach at the north end of the island. Some of the circular and sub-rectangular boulder pits were large enough to have been used as dwellings while others appeared to be the remains of open cache pits. No artifacts were noted. Nearby on Ile Bilodeau we found a small site (EhBl-1) containing chert flakes (Ramah, opaque, and tan) and a single non-diagnostic biface fragment that had a distinct Dorset appearance. On the nearby mainland, we located a small quartzite flaking concentration below a 19/20th century house foundation at Net Island Tickle (EiBl-7), about 2-3 meters above sea level. This site is quite likely late prehistoric Innu and is the only site of this type found during the survey; such sites seem to be rare in the outer coastal zone of the LNS. At the southeastern end of Ile de Vieux Fort we found large numbers of 19-20th century European sites (EiBk-50), and in Bussie's Cove in a large grassy meadow, evidence of sod structures (EiBk-52), a seal factory, and at a few meters above sea level a barely-perceptible rectangular sod-walled structure measuring 18x 6m, with suggestions of room dividers (EiBk-51). To the wishful-thinking this site at first resembled a Viking long-house, but two small test pits produced no identifiable cultural remains. According to our botanist companion, Steven Young, this location was the first we had encountered along the outer coast where it would have been possible to graze cattle; and indeed, local residents spoke of Bussie's Cove having been used as a pasture years ago. Further testing is needed here, even though the possibility of a Viking connection has to be exceedingly remote. Most likely, the long structure is a recent animal shed or barn.

Middle Bay Surveys in the Havre des Belles Amours produced a number of interesting finds, including a rock feature that contained a piece of buried orange flagging tape. This site is probably one tagged in the Quebec inventory as EiBi-14 (Groison et al. 1985). Nearby on the high boulder terraces along the east side of the harbor peninsula we found a series of boulder depressions (caches?) at 34 and 80 foot elevations, with no clues as to cultural affiliation; but at an extension of the 34-foot terrace beneath and east of the 80-foot terrace, two clearly-defined rectangular structures were identified (EiBi-19): a two-roomed dwelling with overall dimensions of 4x4m adjacent to a single-roomed structure measuring 4x5m. Two small one-meter wide cache pits were positioned on opposite sides of the double-roomed structure. In the gathering dusk, surface inspection of the surrounding cobble beach produced no sign of cultural material, but the undisturbed nature of the interior floor, with a prepared gravel surface and absence of large open boulders suggests the possibility of a productive excavation. As suggested for the Belle Amours Peninsula to the east (see below), it seems likely that this site dates to the Intermediate Indian period, sometime between 3500-1500 B.P. A fourth site was found at the entry to the harbor on Pointe des Belle Amours (EiBi-20). Judging from the graveyard above the site that contained graves of 19th century Buckles, a family that had been prominent in the Middle Bay region as early as the 18th century, it seems likely that the 19/20th century foundations located on the terrace below belonged to a local branch of Buckles.

Brador The final region investigated was Brador, where for the past fifty years archaeological research has been conducted, first by Elmer Harp (1963, 1964) and later principally by René Levesque (1972, 1976) Jean-Yves Pinal (1989, 1994, 1998) and others. Large numbers of sites are known from this ecologically-rich area, whose complex and extensive series of raised beaches provide a means for isolating cultural components and dating assemblages. The Blanc Sablon is without question the richest archaeological region of the entire eastern Gulf,

Newfoundland, and Labrador, and in time it will become the cornerstone for the prehistory of this region, since at one time or another, depending on changes in climate and resources, it has attracted nearly all of the cultures of this diverse region.

Since this region is already well-known and is currently being investigated actively by Pintal, our purpose was limited to visiting a few sites that were already known or had been previously excavated, rather than to conduct new surveys. We were aided by Mr. Clifford Hart, a local fisherman and historical enthusiast whose interest in archaeology was stimulated by finding a cache of late Maritime Archaic gouge and celt blanks while he was excavating the basement of his home in Brador (EiBh-41). The cache was found several feet under the surface on a relatively low beach a few hundred meters from the current shore. The twelve specimens found were large green-grey slate blanks, some of which had been prepared as gouges and others a 'spuds' (expanded bit axes), while others seem intentioned as adzes. None had been finished beyond the rough flaking stage, nor showed evidence of grinding. The impression left by the cache was that this was a trove of commercial products that had been prepared elsewhere (almost certainly in Newfoundland) and were awaiting transfer or final production. There was no indication (i.e. of red ocher) that the cache had been buried as part of a mortuary ceremony; but this possibility probably cannot be ruled out.

During the day we drove along the coast highway back to Belles Amours Peninsula to a raised boulder beach on the northeast side of the peninsula, several hundred meters south of the highway. Here we inspected a large site (EiBi-7) containing a complex of cache piles, boulder pits and boulder-walled houses that had been reported by several archaeologists, including René Levesque (1968, 1969a,b, 1972, 1976), Charles Martijn (1972, 1974), and Rousseau (1982). We photographed several of these structures on the northernmost section of the exposed cobble beach (ca. 32 feet a.s.l.) that exists between the shore to the east and a small pond to the west of the beach crest. As noted at the Havre des Belles Amours sites, a variety of boulder constructions were present, including obvious cache pits (both opened and intact), and several styles of rectangular, oval, and rounded structures with single and double-tiered boulder walls that appeared to be dwellings, some with several internal room partitions, and some with caches built into the exterior walls. All appeared to date to a single cultural period and to consist of a small village or a location to which people returned periodically over the years, building new and slightly different structures over time. Several of the structures showed evidence of disturbance from haphazard excavations in the form of small burrow-pits into the boulder floors of the structures, but no systematic excavation appears to have ever been conducted here. None of the dwelling structures appear to have had internal paving, and no artifacts were observed in the houses or nearby boulders. However, in the sandy deposits north of the boulders small quantities of chert and quartz flakes were seen in eroded vehicle tracks and blowouts. This site would be interesting to investigate thoroughly and would make an interesting location for reconstruction and interpretation. I would guess that the culture and dating would be the Intermediate Indian period based on the elevation and lack of any observable Maritime Archaic or Recent Indian features. If this is correct, this site would represent an important component for a cultural history presentation as house remains from this period are not known from Newfoundland or Labrador.

The third location visited was a site previously identified (EiBh-47) at the head of Brador Bay, on the mainland north of Ile du Parasseux, where Clifford Hart has a small cottage. This location is in fact a complex of sites that was initially investigated by René Levesque (1968), who made some initial test excavations. Although the location has been visited by others, no systematic work seems to have been undertaken. South of Hart's cottage, between it and the shore, Levesque located what he considered to be a Basque component containing tiles, bricks, and a whalebone sluiceway or trough. We did not test this area, which today is covered with vegetation, but we inspected the shore and found no signs of tiles or other early materials. However, small fragments of red earthenware (tiles? brick?) were noticed around the north side of the Hart dwelling (elevation ca. 26 feet) in the vicinity of unusual indentations and lumps in the ground that may represent subsurface features. Fifty meters north of the house in a bulldozed clearing we found traces of Groswater artifacts in a small garden plot (30 feet a.s.l.), a cluster of brown quartzite flakes in the spur road leading to the Hart 'chalet', and along the access road leading west at the base of a rocky hillside, large quantities of flakes of red and green slate and various types of chert, including Ramah chert. Where the road passes the southeast corner of a rocky outcrop at the edge of the bull-dozed road, we recovered a small grindstone fragment at the same location (ca. 42 feet a.s.l.) where Hart had earlier recovered a cache of weathered slate gouges or celts. A few meters to the west we found a small-size stemmed point of Ramah and at a slightly lower elevation an end scraper made on a large linear flake of opaque chert. Thus within this locale of no more than a few hundred square meters we noted traces of at least five chronologically-discrete components: Basque or later European, Groswater, Saunders/Intermediate Indian, Recent Indian, and Late Maritime Archaic sites. It is not obvious why such a concentration of site components should occur at this location nor how much of this material still remains in situ and could be excavated.

We also briefly inspected three other locations: the two Early Maritime Archaic burial mounds (EiBh-59,60) excavated by Levesque (1969b, 1975), located on a high sand and gravel beach ridge about half a kilometer from Highway 138; the Courtemanche post (EiBh-34; Levesque 1968) in the middle of Brador just west of the highway; and the Courtemanche 'cart track' (EiBh-126), a roadbed beaten into the ground that can be seen ascending the hillside east of the highway a few hundred meters south of Brador town. Each of these sites could make important contributions to a local heritage and tourism program. The mounds, situated in a dramatic physical setting, need reconstruction and stabilization; the Courtemanche site is of great historic significance but has never been thoroughly mapped, excavated, and interpreted; and the cart road leading from the Courtemanche site northeast toward L'Anse au Clair provides a tangible human link with this early permanent settlement period, about which so much is known from the records of Charles Martel de Brouague who succeeded Courtemanche here in 1717.

Summary

Although of only three weeks' duration, our survey provided an opportunity to sample a number of localities in the 550 km of coast from the western Mingan Islands to Blanc-Sablon. This is the first time, at least in recent years, that the entire Lower North Shore has been inspected for archaeological sites at one time. The perspective taken for this project was from the outer coast rather than from the bays, river mouths, towns, and raised beaches of the mainland

shores which have been surveyed, extensively in some cases, in response to highway and development projects. Although we were able to visit a few villages, we did not attempt to survey bay and inshore regions because many of these are extremely complex regions with myriads of islands and uncharted waters. To work such areas requires investigation by parties traveling by small boat, and during this brief survey we did not have time for such an intensive operation. We also had neither funds nor time to engage local guides and inquire in detail with local residents about sites in or in the vicinity of their village areas.

The field techniques utilized were of a rapid survey nature. We selected target regions in areas of major island complexes and headlands. Where raised beaches were found in such locations we inspected them, but we found few such locations in most regions of the outer coast. Outer coast beaches were usually composed of boulders that lacked sandy deposits. Because of the cursory nature of the survey we did not conduct excavations and relied on surface indications such as rock structures, pits, and other visible features to provide indications and attributions of sites. Where such signs were absent in prospective locations we made shovel tests but rarely tested locations with units larger than 50x50cm test pits. For this reason we may have failed to identify sites that were present at some of these study locations. All artifacts, bones, charcoal, and other cultural materials were collected, and sites were photographed, sketch-mapped, located by GPS, and measured for elevation above sea level. This survey approach had all the shortcomings of a project that needed to sample a large, diverse region in a short period of time. Shore stops were brief, and there rarely was sufficient time to inspect prospective site locations thoroughly. Further complicating the process was the fact that in this region even outer coast locations tended to have heavy vegetation cover and few natural exposures.

Despite these difficulties the survey was highly successful. Ten new sites were discovered in the Mingan National Park territory and three important European sites that had been previously discovered or investigated were visited, these being the Ile Nue Basque site (EbDa-6), the Louis Jolliet residence (EbCx-1), and the Henri Puyjalon grave. While the newly recorded sites in this region consisted exclusively of rock structures and tent rings that did not contain indications of artifacts and cultural deposits and could not be identified as to age or culture, excavation might prove otherwise, particularly in the case of the structures at Cape Seche on Ile Niapiskau (EbCw-56). The relocation of the Jolliet site is important because this location may have other structures that were not excavated when Levesque conducted his work years ago, and because this site has the potential for development as a heritage site of special interest to the public. The Ile Nue Basque site would also be of major scientific and public interest and should be excavated and interpreted as soon as possible; and efforts should be made to find the dwelling of Henri Puyjalon on Ile à la Chasse and investigate the Ile aux Sauvages "moose garden". The newly recorded sites should also be investigated to see if subsurface remains exist that might clarify their age and identity. Overall, however, the Mingan survey suggests that these islands were not heavily utilized by native peoples or European settlers during either prehistoric or historic times. Rather they seem to have been used lightly and periodically by groups that maintained seasonal or permanent residences on the mainland, especially near the river-mouths, where previous surveys have identified considerable numbers of sites.

In the region between the Mingan Island and Blanc-Sablon we discovered and documented 26 sites, including two previously unknown Basque sites, several Maritime Archaic sites, a Paleoeskimo site (probably Groswater), several post-MA Indian sites, and several 19/20th century European sites. In addition we inspected and documented several private collections containing prehistoric Indian materials.

One of the goals of the project was to survey for signs of Inuit or Paleoeskimo culture sites along the Lower North Shore, which has been a matter of much discussion in the literature, especially for the historic period (Martijn 1980). Much to our surprise we found no evidence of the characteristic types of Inuit dwellings known from the Labrador coast anywhere in the survey area. While the large rectangular Cap Seche structure in the Mingans has the form of a rectangular 17-18th century Labrador Inuit dwelling, it lacked other diagnostic hearth features and contained (on the basis of surface inspection) no observable Inuit artifacts; although not excavated, it seems unlikely to be of Inuit origin since there is no other indication that historic Inuit ever reached this far west in the Gulf. Although we expected to find increasing sign of Inuit activity in the areas closer to Blanc-Sablon (e.g. Groison et al. 1985), in fact no certain sign of Inuit settlements appeared, even in areas like Vieux Fort and Middle Bay where historical sources and archaeological evidence (Dumais and Poirier 1994) indicate Inuit activity. Records suggest St. Augustin may have been frequented by Inuit, but we were not able to visit this region at all. In general our surveys were too cursory to be taken as anything other than general support for the existing view that Inuit activity in the eastern LNS was quite limited. Of the sites found, the most interesting prospect for possible Inuit occupation is the house foundations noted (but not adequately tested) on Ile Chécatica (EhBn-1). These large high-walled sod foundations seem unlikely to be of European origin primarily because of the site's exposed location, absence of a good harbor, and adjacency to a 'rattle' that would have been an ideal seal-hunting location. Although our survey produced little to change the status of current knowledge of Inuit penetration, settlement, and contacts in the eastern portion of the LNS, the subject still remains an important one for future archaeological research.

Although archaeological evidence of recent Inuit sites is rare, Paleoeskimo remains do exist in this region. It seems unlikely that Wintemberg found Dorset or Groswater artifacts at Kégashka in 1928 (de Laguna 1946; Taylor 1964; Pintal and Martijn, in press). Our survey failed to locate Dorset sites or artifacts in the regions we surveyed along the entire LNS, other than a small possible Dorset chipping station on Ile Bilodeau (EhBI-1). However, the discovery of what appears to be a Groswater biface base and flakes of the type of opaque southwestern Newfoundland chert of the type frequently used by Groswater culture suggests that this transitional Paleoeskimo culture occupied regions as far west as the St. Mary Islands west of Harrington. Groswater presence has also been documented in Blanc-Sablon (Pintal 1994).

In contrast to the absence of Inuit archaeology and minor Paleoeskimo traces, signs of Indian occupations were far more abundant, although by no means prevalent, in the outer coast region. Most of the prehistoric Indian sites found in previous contract surveys of the LNS have been from near the mouths of the rivers and streams and especially in the modern villages which tend to be located in these areas. Quartz sites with small rounded end scrapers dating to the Early or Middle Maritime Archaic periods seem to be more common in the eastern part of the outer

coast in the regions east of Harrington where high land occurs at the coast without an extensive island barrier. Late Maritime Archaic sites are indicated by small tapered stemmed points collected at sites at Natashquan, which may be near the western limit of the Maritime Archaic culture, and Brador Bay. The latter area in particular has huge Maritime Archaic sites of many different periods, including burial mounds and caches of slate blanks imported from Newfoundland. The presence of Maritime Archaic long-houses, caches, and possibly burial mounds on the boulder beaches of southern Petite Mécatina offers a chance to study these expressions in distinctly outer coast environment and is presently the southern and western limit known for this settlement type.

Our work confirms previous evidence for Indian occupations of the post-Maritime Archaic period ca. 3000-3500 B.P. Based on inspection of private collections in Mingan, Kégashka, Baie Mouton, and Brador, there is a substantial occupation of the LNS by peoples related to what has been called the Saunders Complex or Intermediate Indian on the central Labrador coast. Tool forms including round-based side-notched points and large end scrapers are similar to finds from Labrador dated to this period. While Labrador sites of this period are characterized by large 2-3 meter diameter cobble hearth floors at sandy sites with no suggestion of house types, so far there is no evidence for this settlement pattern on the LNS. For this reason it will be interesting to see if excavations at boulder pit-houses and related structures found in the vicinity of Havre des Belles Amours at 30-35 feet elevations date to the Intermediate period. These structures do not conform to Maritime Archaic types and seem to high to date to the late prehistoric period. Because structures of this type have not been found in Labrador or Newfoundland, where Early and Late Prehistoric Indian settlement types are better known, it makes some sense to consider that they may belong to the Intermediate period, ca. 3500-1500 B.P. For this reason, excavations of these sites might produce important new information if cultural materials and dating samples can be recovered from these sites.

Finally, with the exception of a small site at Net Island Tickle (EiBl-7) west of Vieux Fort, our survey revealed little prehistoric material from the Recent Indian or proto-Innu period ca. 1500-500 B.P. Data from this period seems to be more common at river mouth sites than from the outer coast, suggesting that outer coast maritime resources were not very important to these groups. What is unusual about this period is the large amount of Ramah chert noted in some collections, notably the Stubbart cache (EbCh-1) from Kégashka, if in fact this cache dates to this period. The large number of large, finely-made Ramah chert blanks in this collection makes it of special importance and provides evidence of the existence of extensive trade networks dating to this period. We have been accustomed to Ramah chert raw material and style tools related to the Daniel's Rattle and Point Revenge complexes of central Labrador appearing in Newfoundland, the southern Maritimes, and New England in Late Maritime Archaic and Middle Woodland contexts, but generally not at sites in the Gulf. The Kégashka cache and finds of Ramah chert in late prehistoric collections further west suggests more extensive western movement of Ramah than previously known, and more extensive contacts with Labrador at this time than in any other period in the region's prehistory. The presence of similar caches in Brador and southern Labrador suggests that these movements occurred along the coast rather than through the interior.

Summarizing the results above, the Gateways 2001 project sampled a variety of outer coastal regions along the LNS from Mingan to Blanc Sablon. The survey supports much of the evidence obtained during previous research in this region but adds significant knowledge of certain locations and problems. Evidence of Paleoeskimo and Inuit occupations of the western LNS appears non-existent, while the eastern areas as far west as Cape Whittle have seen at least limited settlement by Groswater and Dorset Paleoeskimo culture. Inuit penetration westward from Blanc Sablon is even more restricted and has left a minimal archaeological signature dating in the historical period. After peaking in the Maritime Archaic period, middle and late period prehistoric Indian use of the outer coast seems to have become less maritime-oriented through time. Of particular note is the scarcity of prehistoric sites in the Mingan Islands and in the outer island passages between Cape Whittle and Petite Mécatina that would appear to offer excellent settlement and resource prospects. Similar environments in Labrador were active settlement areas for both Indian and Eskimo/Inuit groups. Thus, while much of the physical environment and climate of the Quebec LNS resembles the coast of central and southern Labrador, conditions here did not provide the economic base to sustain the long-term cultural diversity, especially of Eskimo/Inuit cultures, that flourished in the more maritime regions to the east. On the other hand, contacts between the LNS and Labrador Indian groups appear to have been strong throughout prehistory, particularly during the Maritime Archaic and late prehistoric periods.

Acknowledgments

Our field project benefitted from the assistance of many people and organizations. I greatly appreciate the encouragement and assistance of the Quebec Ministry staff, including Gilles Samson and Claudine Giroux. René Levesque encouraged me to undertake this project and assisted in part of the planning and fieldwork. I would like to thank Jean-Yves Pinal and Pablo Somsynski for research assistance, and interns Saskia Wrausman and Valerie Boudreault who conducted research that helped familiarize me with the published literature and archaeological records. Valerie provided an important entrée to Innu communities. She, Cristie Boone, and Matthew Gallon were fine field assistants, and Perry Colbourne skippered the *Pitsiulak* with his usual skill and humor. We received important assistance from Parks Canada in Mingan, especially from Stéphane Marchand and Roberge Benoit, and from Pierre Drouin in the Parks Canada Regional Office in Quebec; I want to especially thank Park Warden Charles Kavanagh, whose intimate knowledge of the Mingan Islands, navigational skill, and expert boatsmanship greatly aided our work. RCMP officer Robert Veilleux also provided important assistance on a number of occasions. Selma Barkham accompanied the project from Newfoundland to Mingan and helped inform us on matters Basque. Other project members including photographer Will Richard, Steven and Janice Young, and Lynne Fitzhugh, brought much specialized knowledge and help. Clifford Hart and his wife Florence provided assistance in Brador, and innumerable others helped us elsewhere along the way by sharing information and allowing us to see private collections. I want to thank especially those who provided some of the financial support for the project, including the Arctic Studies Center, the National Museum of Natural History, and donors General Raymond Mason and Robert Malott. René Levesque also facilitated an important contribution via Patsy Kayes from La Société d'Aide aux Communautés de la Basse Côte Nord.

References Cited

- Barkham, S.
1980 A note on the Strait of Belle-Isle during the period of Basque contact with Indians and Inuit. *Études/Inuit/Studies* 4(1-2): 51-58.
- Beaudin, L., P. Dumais, and G. Rousseau
1987 Un site archaïque de la baie des Belles Amours, Basse-Côte-Nord. *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec* 17(2): 115-132.
- Chapdelaine Claude, and É. Chalifoux
1994 Inventaire archéologique. Route 138 Natashquan-Kégashka. Division des études environnementales est. Ministère des Transports, Québec.
- Charest, P.
1998 Les Inuit du Labrador canadien au milieu du siècle dernier et leurs descendants de la Basse-Côte-Nord. *Études Inuit Studies* 22(1): 5-35.
- Chism, James V.
1980a Études d'impact sur l'environnement, Route 138, Natashquan-Kégashka; analyse du milieu et localisation des corridors. MTQ, Service de l'Environnement, Ministère des Transports. Pp. 111-224.
1980b Notes sur le site EbCh-1. Report on deposit at the Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec.
1982 Étude d'impact sur l'environnement, Route 138, Natashquan-Kégashka; analyse du milieu et localisation des corridors. Service de l'Environnement, Ministère des Transports, Québec.
- de Laguna, Frederica
1946 The Importance of the Eskimo in Northeastern Archaeology. In *Man in Northeastern North America*, edited by F. Johnson, pp.106-142. Papers of the R. S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology 3, Philips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.
- Drouin, P. "Les baleiniers basques à l'île Nue de Mingan." *Journal canadien d'archéologie* 12: 1-15. 1998
- Dumais, P., and J. Poirier
1994 Témoignage d'un site archéologique Inuit, Baie des Belles Amours, Basse-Côte-Nord. *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec* 24(1-2):18-30.
- Groison et al.
1985 *Programme de recherches archéologiques. Municipalité de la Côte-Nord-du-golfe-St-Laurent, Activités 1984-1985.* Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Québec.

- Harp, Elmer, Jr.
 1963 Evidence of Boreal Archaic Cultures in Southern Labrador and Newfoundland. *National Museum of Canada Bulletin* 192(1): 184-261.
- 1964 The Cultural Affinities of the Newfoundland Dorset Eskimo. *National Museum of Canada Bulletin* 200, Ottawa.
- Levesque, R.
 1962 *Les richesses archéologiques du Québec*. La Société d'Archéologie de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke.
- Nielson, F.
 1968 *L'archéologie à Brador*. Preliminary report on file at la Société d'archéologie de la Côte-Nord.
- 1969a Rapport préliminaire officiel concernant les fouilles archéologiques de Brador. Report on file at Ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec.
- 1969b *Une tradition à tumulus au détroit de Belle-Isle*. Société d'archéologie de la Côte-Nord, Sherbrooke.
- 1971 *La seigneurie des îles et des îlets de Mingan*. Leméac, Montréal.
- 1972 Description préliminaire détaillée de quatre saisons de fouilles archéologiques dans le region de Blanc-Sablon, au détroit de Belle-Isle (1968-1971). Report on file at Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec.
- 1975 Excavation du tumulus 151-7 à Blanc-Sablon. Report on file at Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec.
- 1976 *Cadre géographique des gisements archéologiques de la region de Blanc-Sablon*. Master's thesis, University of Sherbrook.
- Loring, S.
 1992 *Princes and Princesses of Ragged Fame: Innu Archaeology and Ethnohistory in Labrador*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Massachusetts.
- Martijn, Charles A.
 1972 Archaeological Research on the St. Lawrence North Shore, Québec: St. Paul River and Old Fort- Summer 1972. Report on file at Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec.
- 1974 Archaeological research on the Lower Saint-Lawrence North-Shore, Québec. In *Archaeological Salvage Projects 1972*, edited by W. J. Byrne, pp. 112-130. Culturelles, Québec.

- Mercury Series Paper No. 15, Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa.
- 1980 La présence Inuit sur la côte-nord du Golfe St-Laurent à l'époque historique. *Etudes Inuit Studies* 4(1-2): 105-125.
- 1990 The Iroquoian Presence in the Estuary and Gulf of the Saint Lawrence River Valley: a Reevaluation. *Man in the Northeast* 40:45-63.
- Niellon, F.
1996 Du territoire autochtone au territoire partagé: le Labrador, 1650-1830. In *Histoire de la Côte-Nord*, edited by Pierre Frenette, pp.135-178. Les Presses de l'Université Laval, Québec.
- Pintal, J.-Y.
1989 Contributions à la préhistoire récente de Blanc-Sablon. In: *En Marche entre deux mondes: Préhistoire récente au Québec, au Labrador et à Terre-Neuve*, edited by Moira T. McCaffrey and P. Dumais. *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec* 19(2-3):33-44.
- 1994 A Groswater site at Blanc-Sablon, Quebec. In *Threads in Arctic Prehistory: Papers in Honour of William E. Taylor, Jr.* edited by D. Morrison and J.-L. Pilon, pp. 145-164. Mercury Series Paper No. 149, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa.
- 1995 Fouilles et inventaires archéologiques à Unamen Shipi, Basse-Côte-Nord, Québec. Report on file at Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, Québec.
- 1996 Inventaire archéologiques à Unamen Shipi, Basse-Côte-Nord, Québec. Report on file at Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, Québec.
- 1998 *Aux Frontières de la mer: La Préhistoire de Blanc Sablon*. Les Publications du Québec, Dossiers 102, Collection patrimoines et Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, Québec.
- 2000 Composante de l'Archéologie ancienne au Cap-de-Bon-Désir, Grandes Bergerronnes. *Archéologiques* 13:1-11.
- Pintal, J.-Y. et D. Groison
1987 Recherches en archéologie préhistorique sur la Basse-Côte-Nord: Région de Vieux-Fort et de Blanc-Sablon. Report on file at Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec.

- Pintal, Jean-Yves, and Charles A. Martijn
 in press Early Bird Archaeologists Among the Bake-Apples: a Quick Swoop Along Quebec's Lower North Shore. In *Honoring Our Elders: History of Eastern Arctic Archaeology. A Festschrift to Elmer Harp, Jr.*, edited by William W. Fitzhugh, Stephen Loring, and Daniel Odess. Contributions to Circumpolar Archaeology, 1. Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution. Washington: Arctic Studies Center.
- Plumet, P., C. Lascombes, V. Elliot, M. Laurent, and A Delisle
 1994 La question de la coexistence du paléoesquimau et de l'amérindien. *Paléo-Québec* 21. *Recherches Amérindiennes au Québec*, Montreal.
- Rousseau, G.
 1982 Inventaire et sauvetage archéologiques à Brador/Middle Bay, 1981. MAC, Report, p. 130.
- Somcynski, P.
 1989 *Reconnaissance archéologique sur le corridor d'étude du prolongement de la route 138 entre Havre-Saint-Pierre et rivière Pashashibou*, Conseil Attikamek-Montagnais, rapport déposé au ministère des Affaires culturelles, Québec.
- Taylor, W. E., Jr.
 1964 The Prehistory of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula. In *Le Nouveau-Québec: Contribution à l'étude de l'occupation humaine*, edited by J. Malaurie and J. Rousseau, pp.181-210. Bibliothèque Arctique et Antarctique 2. Mouton, Paris.
- Wintemberg, William J.
 1928 Notes: Saguenay and Duplessis Counties, Quebec. 2 vols. Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull.
 1936 Shell-Beads of the Beothuk Indians. *Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 3d ser., 30(2): 23-26.
 1942 The geographical Distribution of Aboriginal Potter in Canada. *American Antiquity* 8(2): 129-141.

Appendix I

The Smithsonian Lower North Shore Project, Quebec – 2001

During August, 2001, the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center will conduct an archaeological and environmental survey of the Lower North Shore in Quebec between Blanc-Sablon and Mingan. The project is being conducted in collaboration with Quebec archaeologists and with the assistance of students from the United States and Laval University.

The project will make an initial reconnaissance of this little-known region of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to determine the nature and extent of archaeological remains present in the region. We plan to compile an inventory of cultural complexes, sites types, settlement and subsistence patterns and will gather information on modern and past biological and geological features of the region. Among the archaeological questions to be investigated are the western limit of Inuit and Paleoeskimo sites; the nature of late Indian prehistory and of Intermediate Period (3500-1500 BP) Indian settlements; and the character of the earliest Indian settlements of the Maritime Archaic and/or Laurentian peoples. Types of sites, preferred settlement locales, dates, and associated features will be recorded. Information on paleoenvironment, local geology, and botany will be gathered. Contacts will be made with local residents, and information on history, oral history, and archaeology will be gathered.

One of the interesting problems for the LNS is the relationship of this region to the better-known archaeological regions of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Upper Gulf and southern Maritimes region. It is hoped that this survey will lead to further work linking the cultures of the northern Gulf of St. Lawrence into a broader picture of prehistory and historic settlement. Such a perspective is currently lacking because of the limited nature of archaeological research in the Lower North Shore region makes it almost impossible to understand cultural relations throughout the Lower Gulf region. It is also important to establish the relationship between Native Innu and other Indian groups with the early European settlements of this region, and the history of contact between Europeans and Native peoples during the past four hundred years.

The LNS Project will seek to integrate cultural and environmental perspectives into a synthetic view of cultural history and adaptations over a ten-thousand year period. Toward this end, the project will establish contacts with other research groups and will develop a plan for future research, publication, workshops, and collaboration. It is hoped that the information gained this year, and in future years if funds can be found to continue the project, will prove to be useful for community development, establishment of bio-reserves, tourism, and training of local residents in scientific studies. Special concern will be directed at involving native communities and residents of the LNS region in the research program, and in the future it may be possible to provide training opportunities for Native students and local LNS residents.

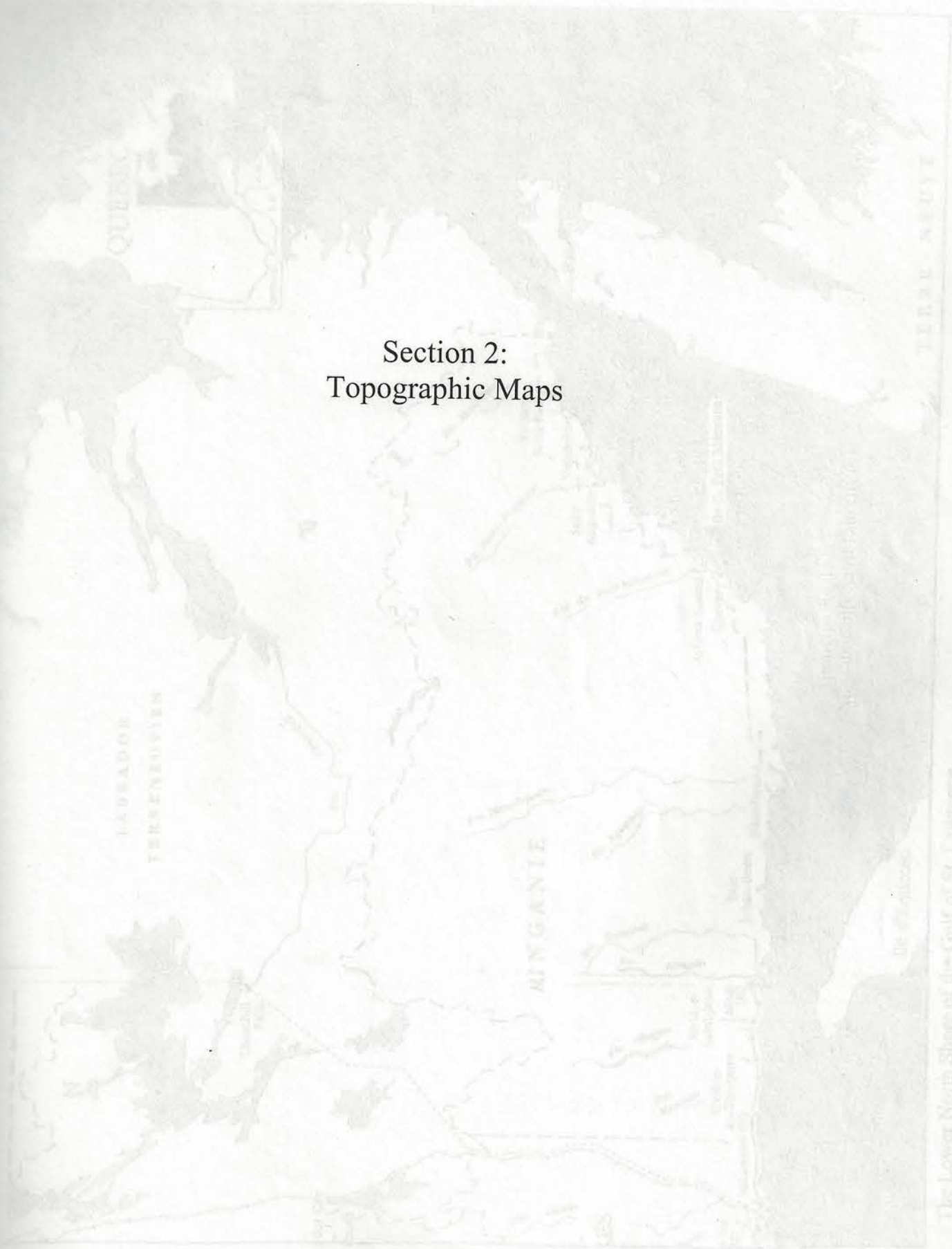
Appendix II.
Smithsonian 2001 LNS Site List

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Borden Number</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Ile Nue	EbDa-6	50-12.416N / 64-07.876W	West side, Ile Nue	Rock feature	unknown	near Basque site
Mingan Harbor Is. no #		50-17.136N / 64-00.890W	mid-north shore	tile/brick frags	Basque?	a few tiny fragments
Jolliet House	EbCx-1	50-16.729N / 63-59.440W	east end island	excavation	Jolliet	old excavation
Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	50-14.503N / 64-01.709W	west side of isl.	rock structure	unknown	2 tent rings
Ile Niapiskau	EbCw-56	50-13.340N / 63-44.352W	Cape Seche	rock structures	unknown	2 tent rings
Ile Quarry	EbCw-55	50-13.117N / 63-46.930W	east coast	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile du Havre-2	no #	50-13.644n / 63-39.085W	Pointe d'Enclume	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile du Havre-3	no #	50-13.644N / 63-39.085W	Pointe de Chasse	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile aux Sauvages	no #	50-12.062N / 63-11.977W	northern peninsula	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile St. Charles W.	no #	50-12.296N / 63-21.255W	no. Barrach. Hbr	garden clearing	European?	midden earth?
Ile à la Chasse	no #	50-12.460N / 63-08.438W	Puyjalon Grave	rock structures	unknown	rock features
P. Ile St. Geneviev	EbCs-17	50-14.960N / 63-05.345W	southwest beach	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
G. Ile St. Genev.	EbCs-16	50-15.417N / 63-04.310W	northwest beach	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Natashquan	no #	50-16.815N / 61-48.352W	no. of Natash.	whalebones	unknown	rock feature
Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	50-10.54 N / 61-15.55 W	Kégashka	artifact cache	geological	from blowout
Ile du Lac	no #	50-12.706N / 60-42.308W	southwest beach	19 th C. ceramics	Recent Indian	Ramah
Ile Ca-1	EbCa-1	50-11.415N / 60-03.730W	southeast corner	boulder cache?	European	ceramics eroding from beach
Pointe Sealnet-1	EbBw-1	50-20.233N / 59-48.672W	point s. of S. Pte.	seal factory	unknown	rock feature
Pointe Sealnet-2	EbBw-2	50-20.188N / 59-48.739W	point s. of S. Pte	blowout/surface	European settler	foundation/ middens
Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	50-32.579N / 59-19.528W	east of Hav. Croix	boulder features	Groswater	biface, flakes
Petit Mécatina-1	EdBt-1	50-32.579N / 59-19.528W	east of Hav. Croix	long-house etc.	early Indian	caches etc.
Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	50-33.737N / 59-18.120W	L'Anse du P. Méc.	large site	Maritime Archaic	boulder structure
Baie du Mouton-1	EeBs-1	50-46.618N / 59-02.122W	Michael Morency	artifact finds	Basque	tile, iron, whale
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2	50-46.497N / 59-01.480W	South of Reservoir	settlement site	prehistoric Indian	Int. Ind., M.A.
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	50-45.973N / 59-02.277W	west of bay	settlement site	Maritime Archaic	large high site
Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	50-46.774N / 58-59.929W	east of Baie Mout.	sealing place	Basque and later	tiles etc.
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	50-15.856N / 58-12.301W	Mistanoque harbor	summer settlement	European settler	historic
Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	50-15.482N / 58-12.714W	southwest M. is.	rock features	unknown	boulder str., grave
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	51-16.079N / 58-11.800W	southeast Chéc. Ile	sod foundations	Inuit? European?	3-4 foundations
Ile Verte	EiBl-6	51-20.252N / 57-56.200W	northern beach	rock structures	prehistoric Indian	many features
Ile Bilodeau	EhBl-1	51-19.575N / 57-55.069W	northern side	flake loci	prehistoric Dorset?	small flake scatter
Ile du Vieux Ft-1	EiBk-50	51-21.515N / 57-46.556W	southeast side	low sod found.	European settler	foundations., middens
Ile du Vieux Ft-2	EiBk-51	51-21.211N / 57-46.528W	Bussie's Cove	sod long-house?	European settler	low sod walls
Ile du Vieux Ft-3	EiBk-52	51-21.267N / 57-46.493W	Bussie's Cove	rectang. found.	European settler	low sod walls
Net Is. Tickle Pt.	EiBl-7	51-22.189N / 57-53.451W	Point w. of Net Is.	rock structure	prehist. Ind, Euro.	rock structure, midden
Hav. d. B. Amours	EiBi-14	51-27.534N / 57-27.409W	south shore of Hbr.	Rock feature	prehistoric?	Contained orange flagging tape
Belle Amours Pte.	EiBi-19	51-27.169N / 57-26.490W	east side of Penin.	Rock structure	prehistoric Indian	2 dwellings, caches
Havre B. Am. Pte	EiBi-20	51-28.121N / 57-26.882W	north point of Hbr	sod foundations	European settler	2 sod foundations

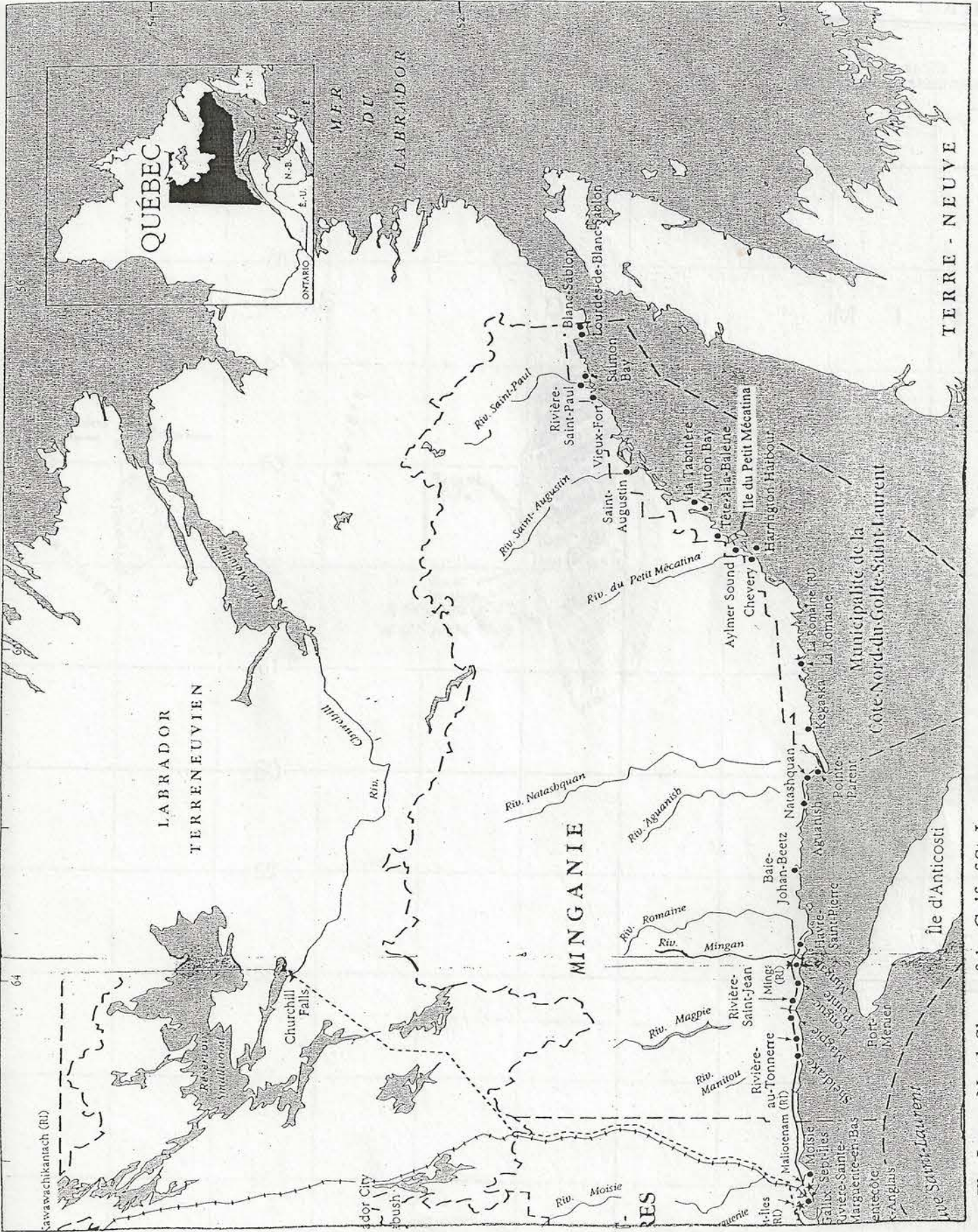
<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Borden Number</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pen des B. Amours	EiBi-7	51-28.396N / 57-24.912W	n. of pte. Rocheuse	rock structures	prehistoric Indian	
Cliff. Hart chalet	EiBh-47	51-29.924N / 57-15.747W	land n. Ile Paress.	settlement sites	Prehist., Basque	
Cliff. Hart home	EiBh-41	no GPS taken	in Brador town	buried feature	Maritime Archaic	celt/gouge blanks
Tumul. Brador 1,2	EiBH-59,60	51-28.348N / 57-13.903W	E. of Brador town	burial mounds	Maritime Archaic	Levesque excavation.
Courtemanche	EiBh-34	no GPS taken	in Brador town	stone, sod found.	Courtemanche 1704	Levesque
Court. cart track	EiBh-126	no GPS taken	s. of Brador town	indented roadbed	Courtemanche 1704	

Section 2:
Topographic Maps

Section 2:
Topographic Maps



The Lower North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
Scale: 1:50,000



The Lower North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 05'23

I L E S D E M I N G

C H E N
B O U L E A U X

Ile de la
Maison
Caye Noire
Ile du Wreck
AUX
P E R R O Q U E T S

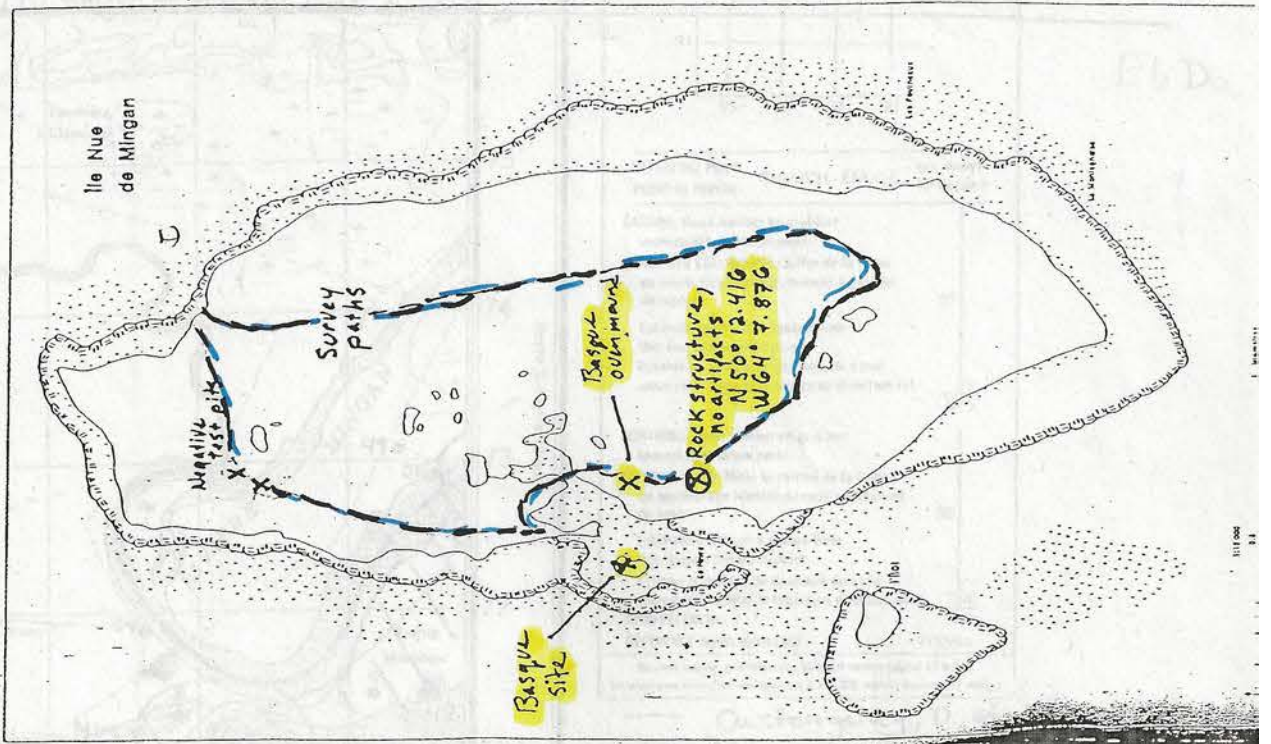
C H A N A L
A U X
P E R R O Q U E T S



Basque
site

Rock
Structure
N 50° 12.416
W 64° 7.876

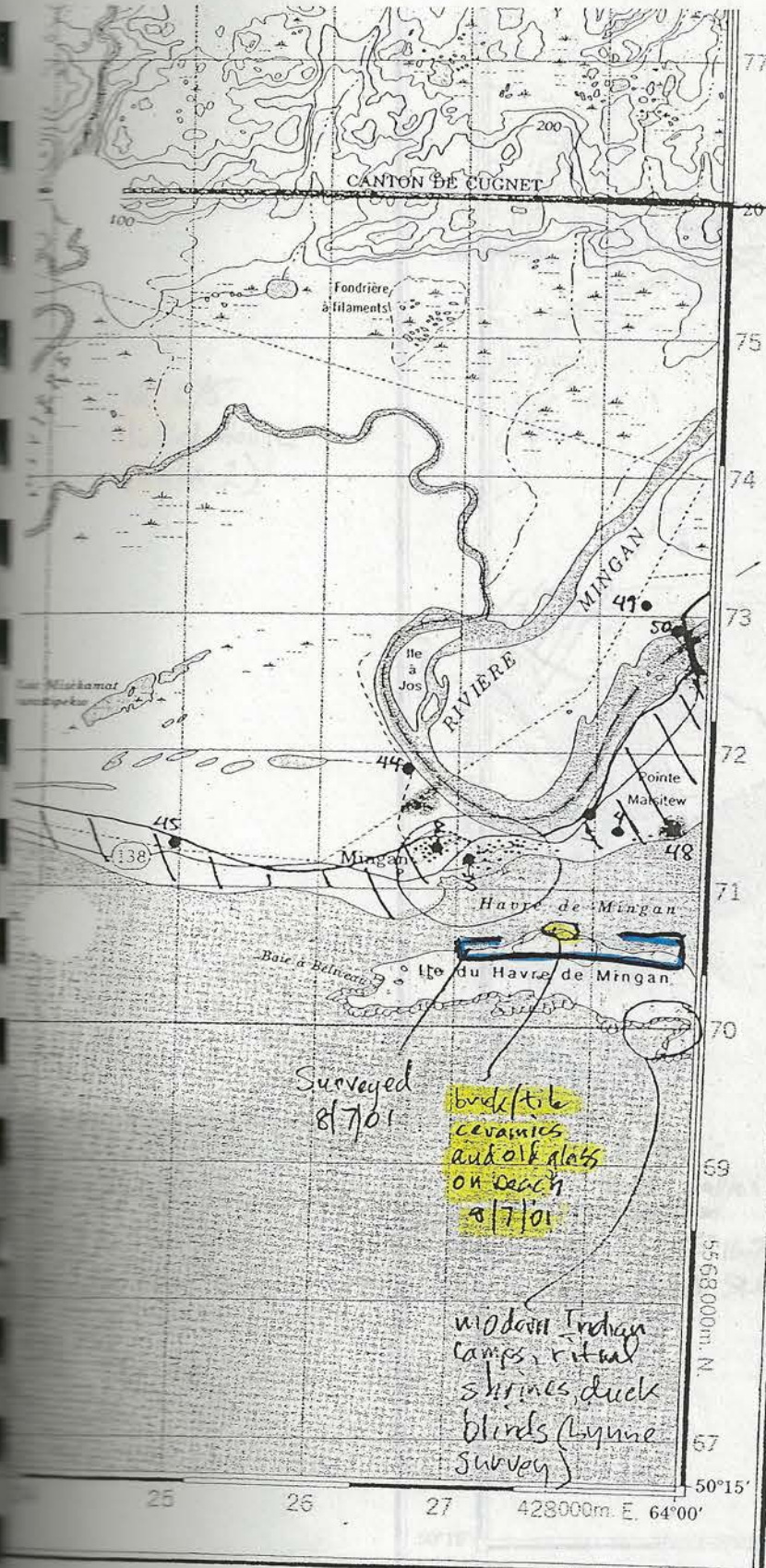
66
65
64
63
62
61
60
59
58
57
56
55



Enter Locality
 1994
 1994
 1994
 1994

1994	1994	1994
1994	1994	1994
1994	1994	1994

MINGAI



EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
 EXEMPLE DE LA MÉTHODE EMPLOYÉE POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS

99				
98				
97				
	95	96	97	98

REFERENCE POINT CHURCH - ÉGLISE (as above) (ci-dessus)
 POINT DE REPÈRE

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point.
 LONGITUDE EST: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère: 97

Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point.
 Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est: 5
 975

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point.
 LATITUDE NORD: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère: 98

Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point.
 Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord: 4
 984

GRID REFERENCE: 975984
 RÉFÉRENCE AU QUADRILLAGE:

Nearest similar grid reference 100 000 metres (about 63 miles)
 La prochaine référence similaire est à 100,000 mètres (environ 63 milles)

Eb Dc

- Castonguay, D. et Chevrier, P. 19
- Somcynsky, P. 1993a
- Roy, D. 1983
- Crête, S.A. 1978
- Ester Laforte, 1989
- Somcynsky, P. 1994
- Transit analysis 1994a
- Pintal, J-Y. 1996d
- Smithsonian 2001

TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE DU SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE

65°00'	63°30'	63°30'	
50°45'	22-1/10	22-1/9	12-1/12
	22-1/7	22-1/8	12-1/5
	22-1/2	22-1/1	12-1/4
50°00'	65°00'	63°30'	50°00'

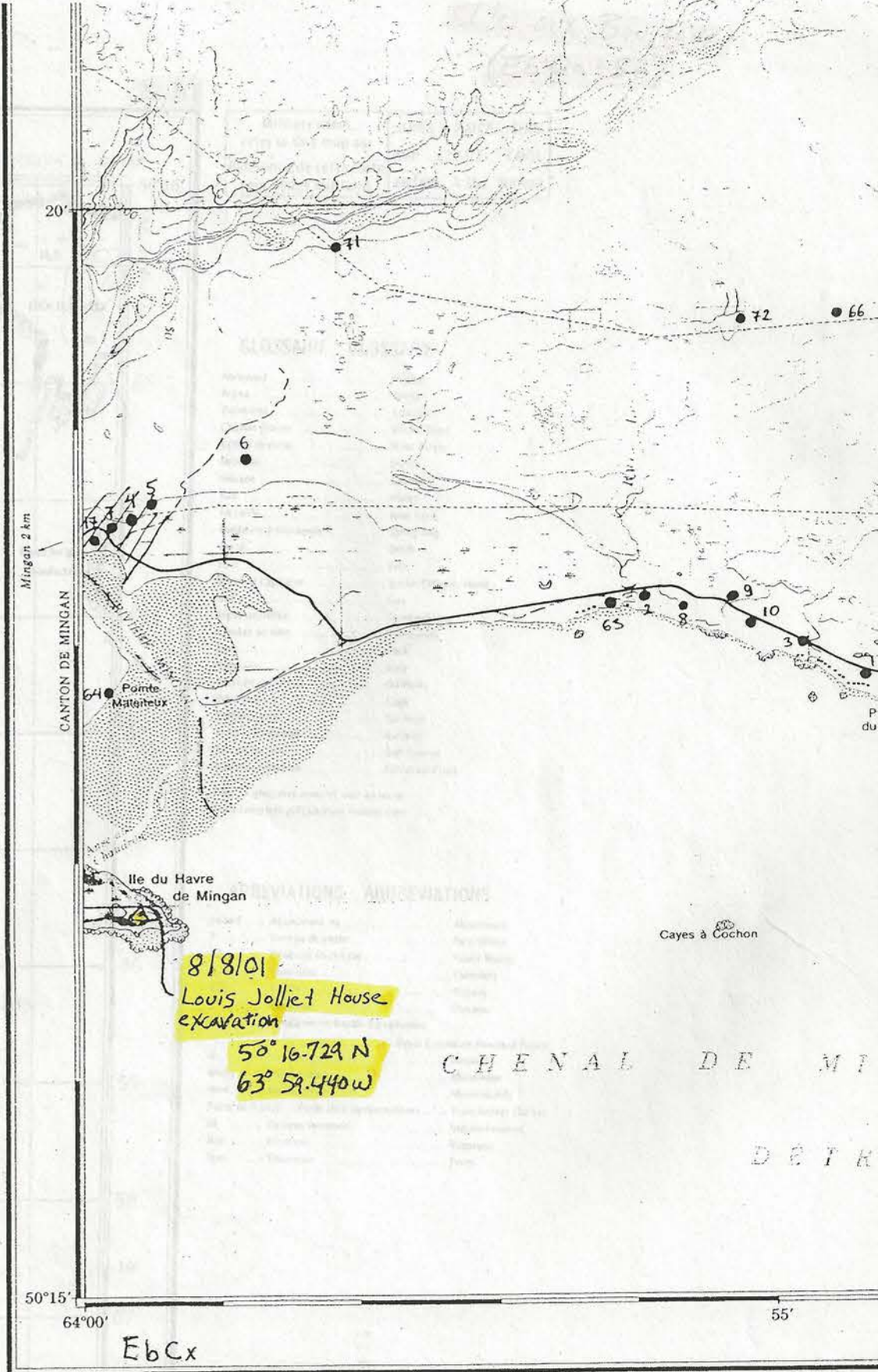
INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS OF THE NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVES ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1976. Vérification des ouvrages en 1977. Renseignements à jour en 1977.

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau des Cartes du Canada, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa, ou chez le vendeur le plus près.

© 1979. Sa Majesté La Reine du Chef du Canada. Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

12 L/5
Jolliet House
(Ebcx-1)



Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.
Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1976. Culture check
1977. Information current as of 1977.

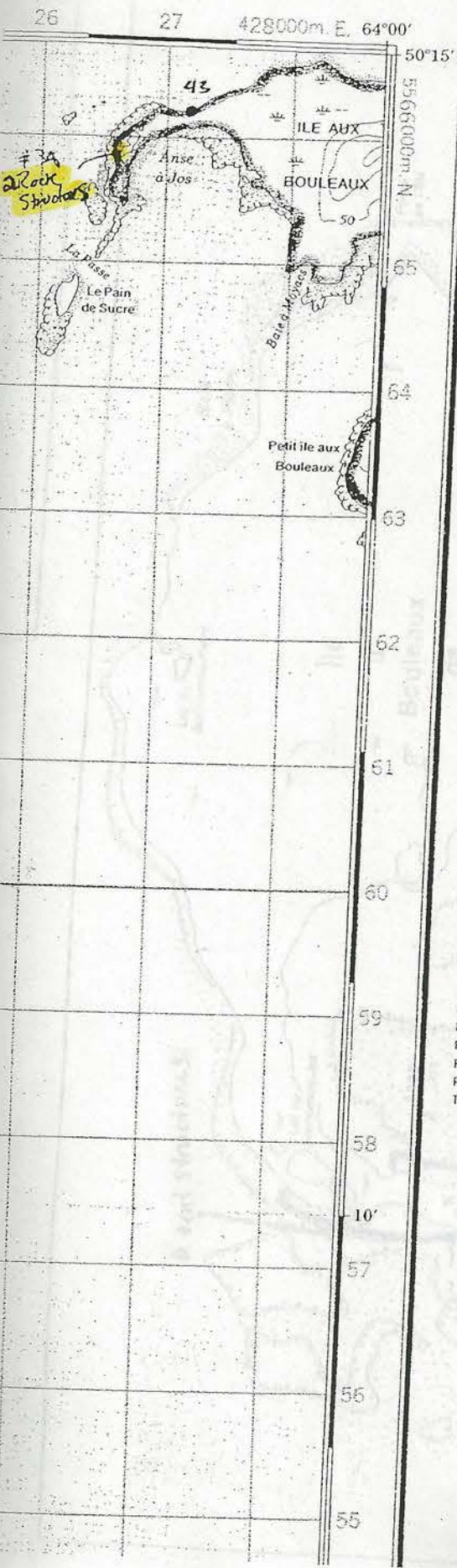
Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa,
or your nearest map dealer.

© 1979. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada.
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Ile aux Bouleaux
(Eb Da-52)

22-I/1

Military users, refer to this map as:	SERIES 2 MCE SÉRIE
Référence de cette carte pour usage militaire:	MAP 22-I/1 CARTE
	EDITION A 761 ÉDITION



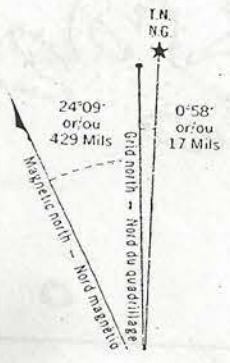
GLOSSAIRE GLOSSARY

Abreuvoir	Dugout
Arena	Arena
Belvédère	Lookout
Chemin d'hiver	Winter Road
Déblai de mine	Mine Waste
Dépotoir	Dump
Douane	Customs
Eau	Water
Ferraille	Junk Yard
Fondrière à filaments	String Bog
Fosse	Ditch
Four	Kiln
Foyer de l'âge d'or	Senior Citizens Home
Gaz	Gas
Ligne arpentée	Surveyed Line
Limites de ville	City Limits
Parc	Park
Patinoire	Rink
Puits de pétrole	Oil Wells
Réservoir	Tank
Station de ski	Ski Area
Terrain d'aviation	Airfield
Terrain de golf	Golf Course
Usine de filtration	Filtration Plant

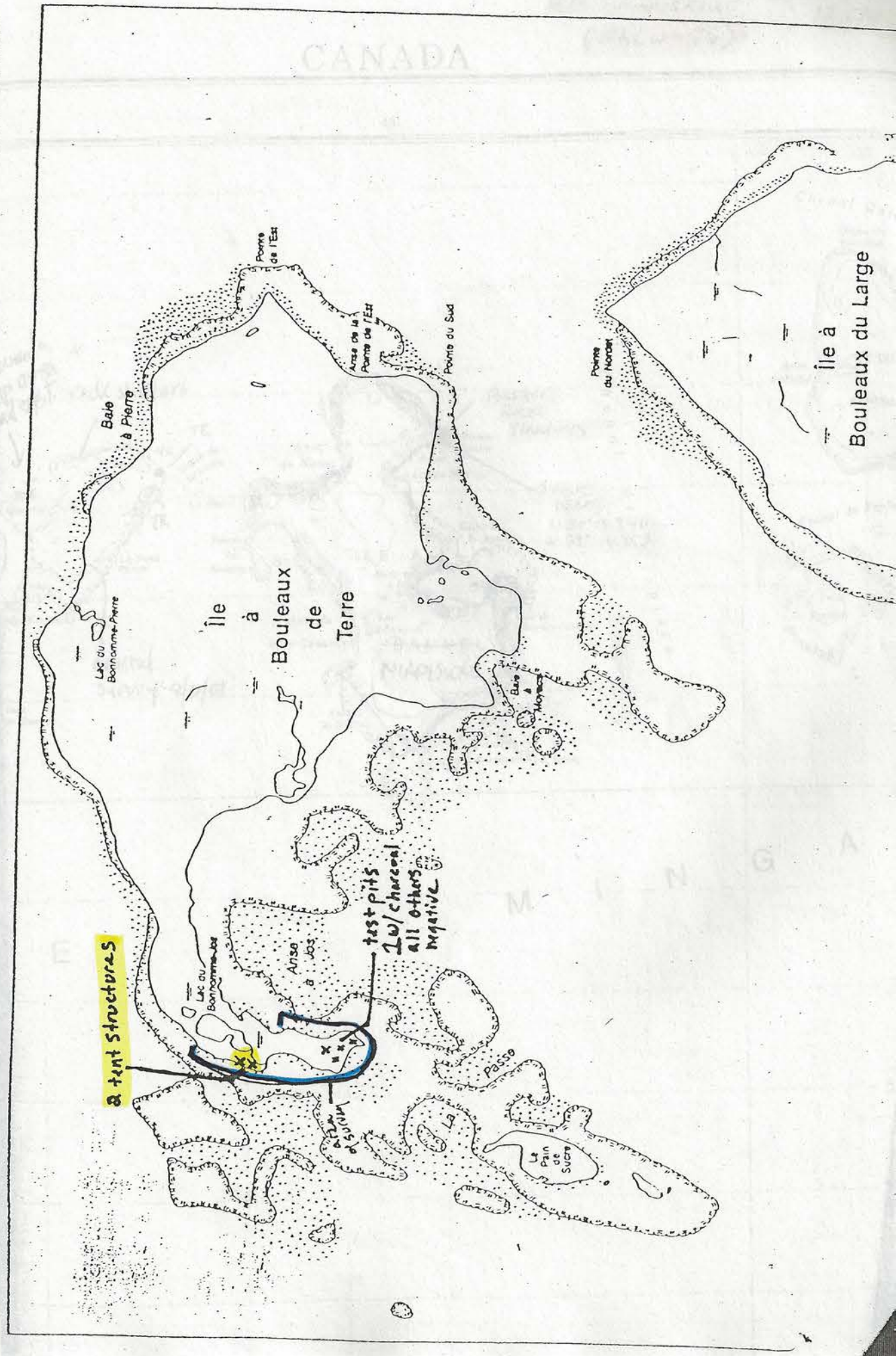
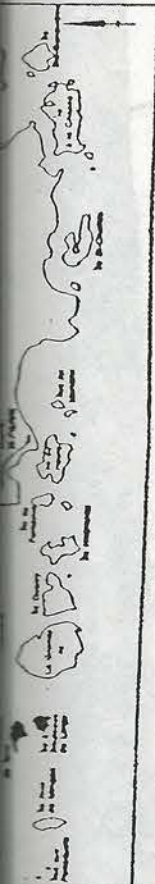
Pour un glossaire complet, voir au verso
For a complete glossary see reverse side

ABRÉVIATIONS ABBREVIATIONS

Aband	Abandonné, ée	Abandoned
P	Bureau de poste	Post Office
CÉ	Centrale électrique	Power House
C	Cimetière	Cemetery
CTÉ	Comté	County
É	Élévateur	Elevator
GRC	Gendarmerie Royale Canadienne	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
H	Hôpital	Hospital
Micro	Micro-ondes	Microwave
Mun	Municipalité	Municipality
Poste de transf	Poste de transformateurs	Transformer Station
RI	Reserve indienne	Indian Reserve
Res	Réservoir	Reservoir
Trav	Traversier	Ferry



CANADA



2 tent structures

test pits
2w/charcoal
all others
negative

CANADA

Ile Niapiskau
(Ebcw-56)

12 L/A

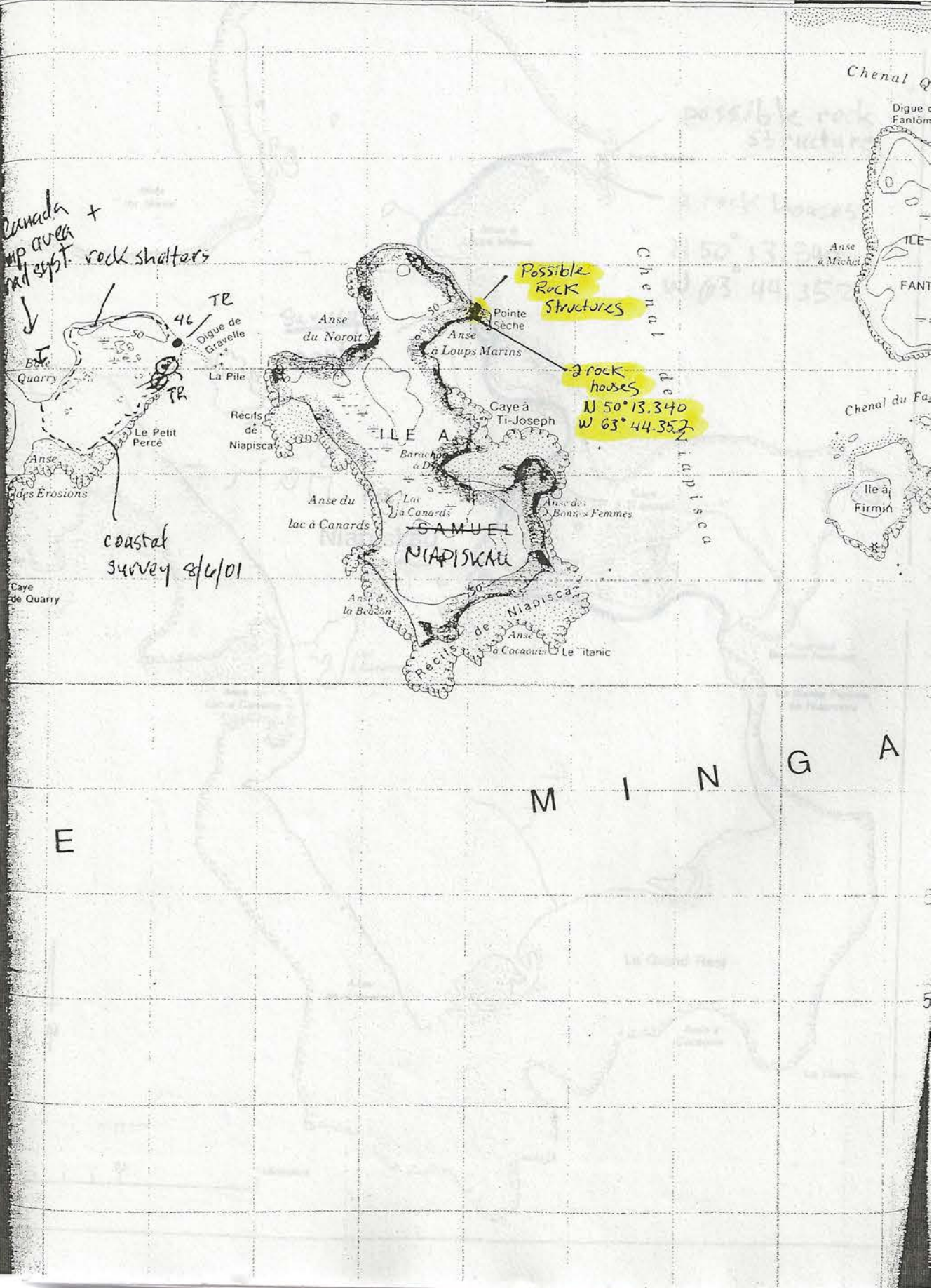
45°

Canada +
map avec
red syst. rock shelters

46
Digue de
Gravelle
La Pile
Le Petit
Perce
Anse
des Eroston
Caye
de Quarry
coastal
survey 8/6/01

Possible
Rock
Structures

2 rock
houses
N 50° 13.340
W 63° 44.352



possible rock structure

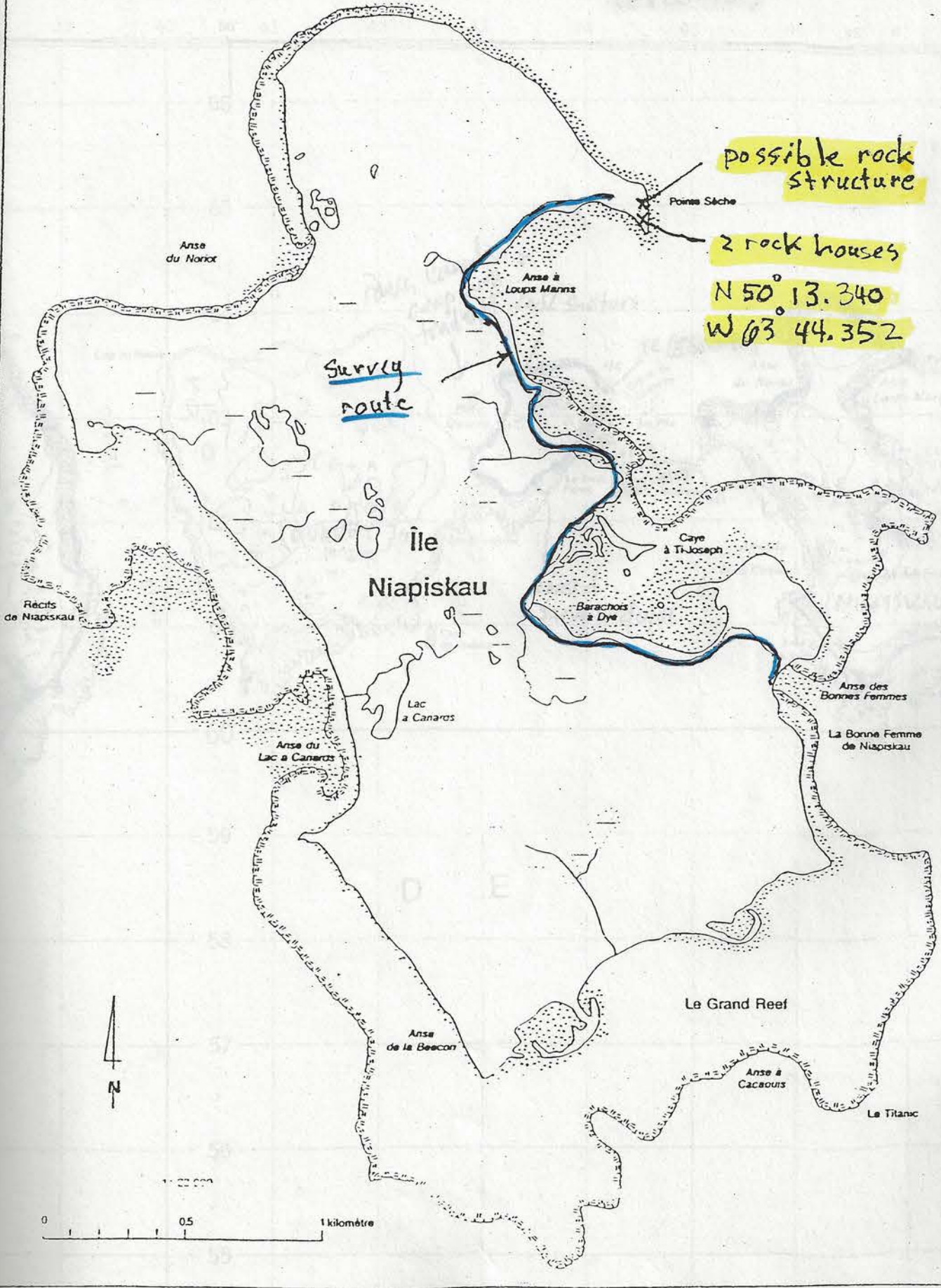
2 rock houses

N 50° 13.340

W 03° 44.352

Survey route

Île Niapiskau



0 0.5 1 kilomètre

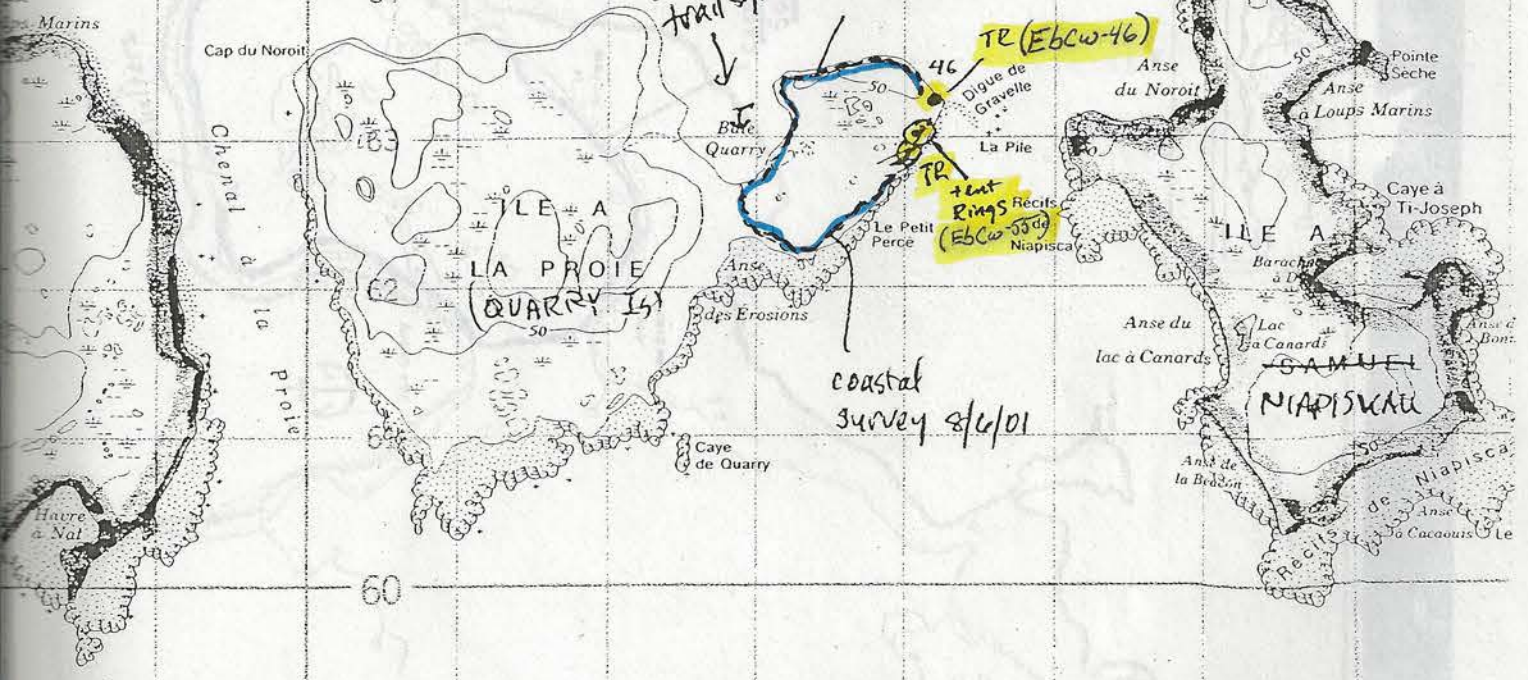


L/4

Ile Quarry 12 6/4
(Ebcw-55) CANADA
(Ebcw-46)

39 40 50' 41 42 43 44 45 45' 47 48

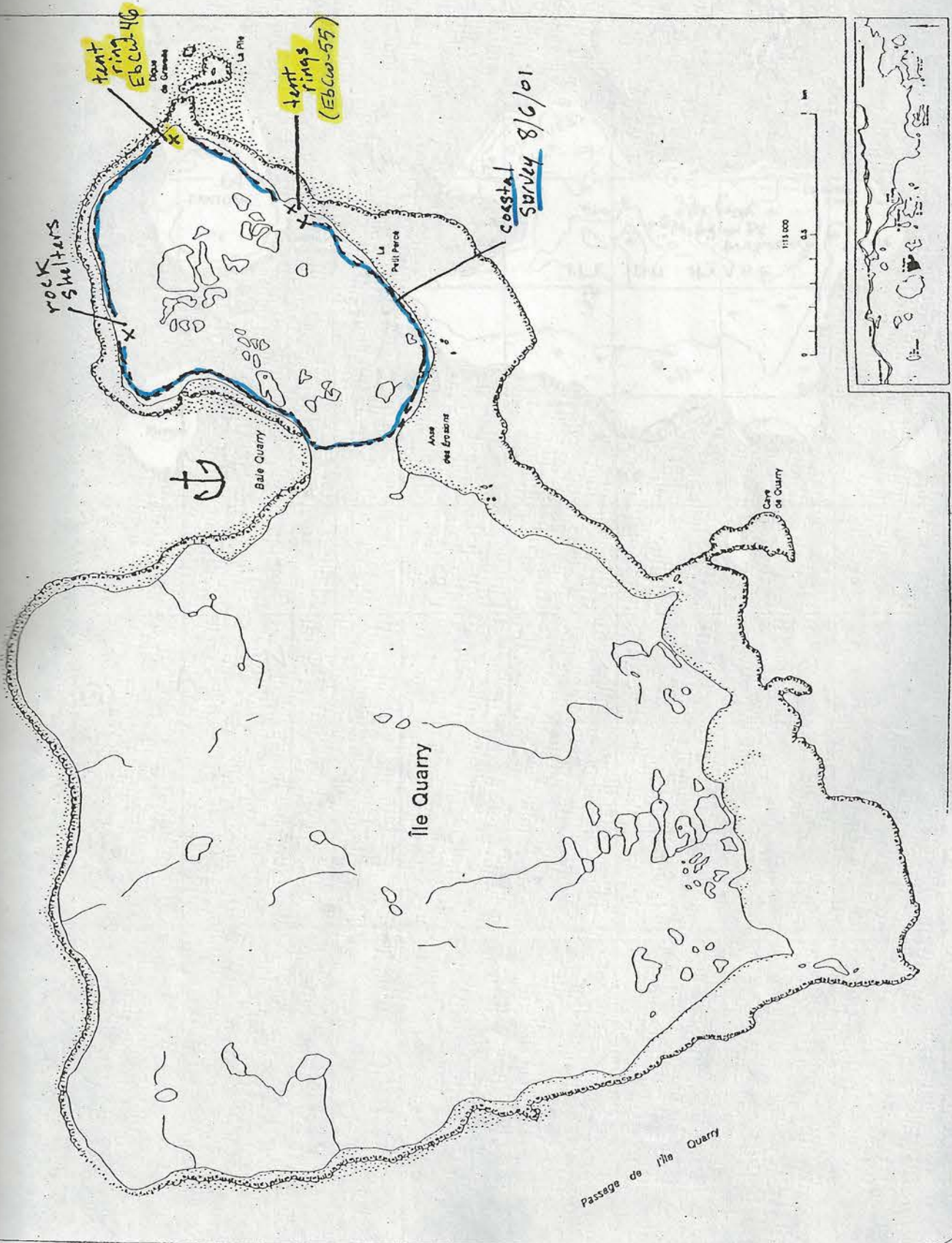
66
65
64
63
62
61
60
59
58
57
56
55



D E

M

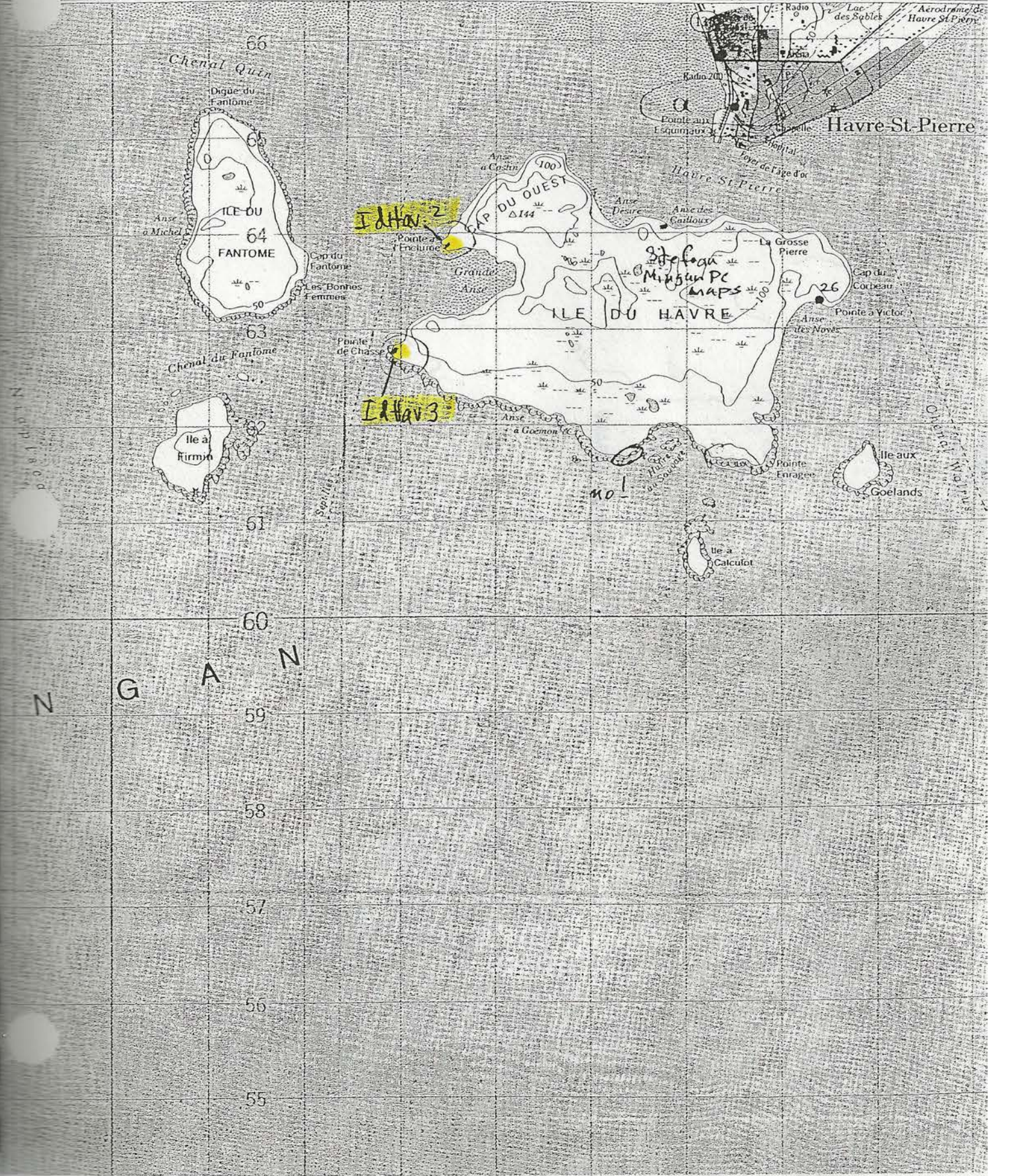
ÎLE QUARRY



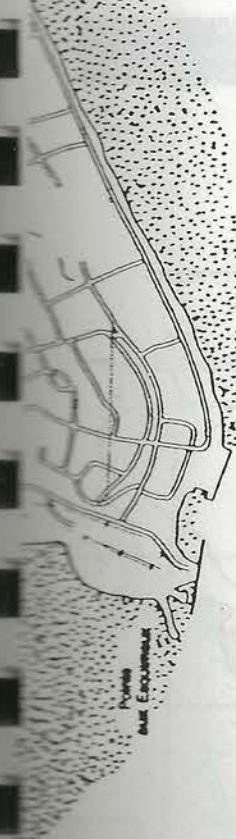
FBCV

Mingan 35 km

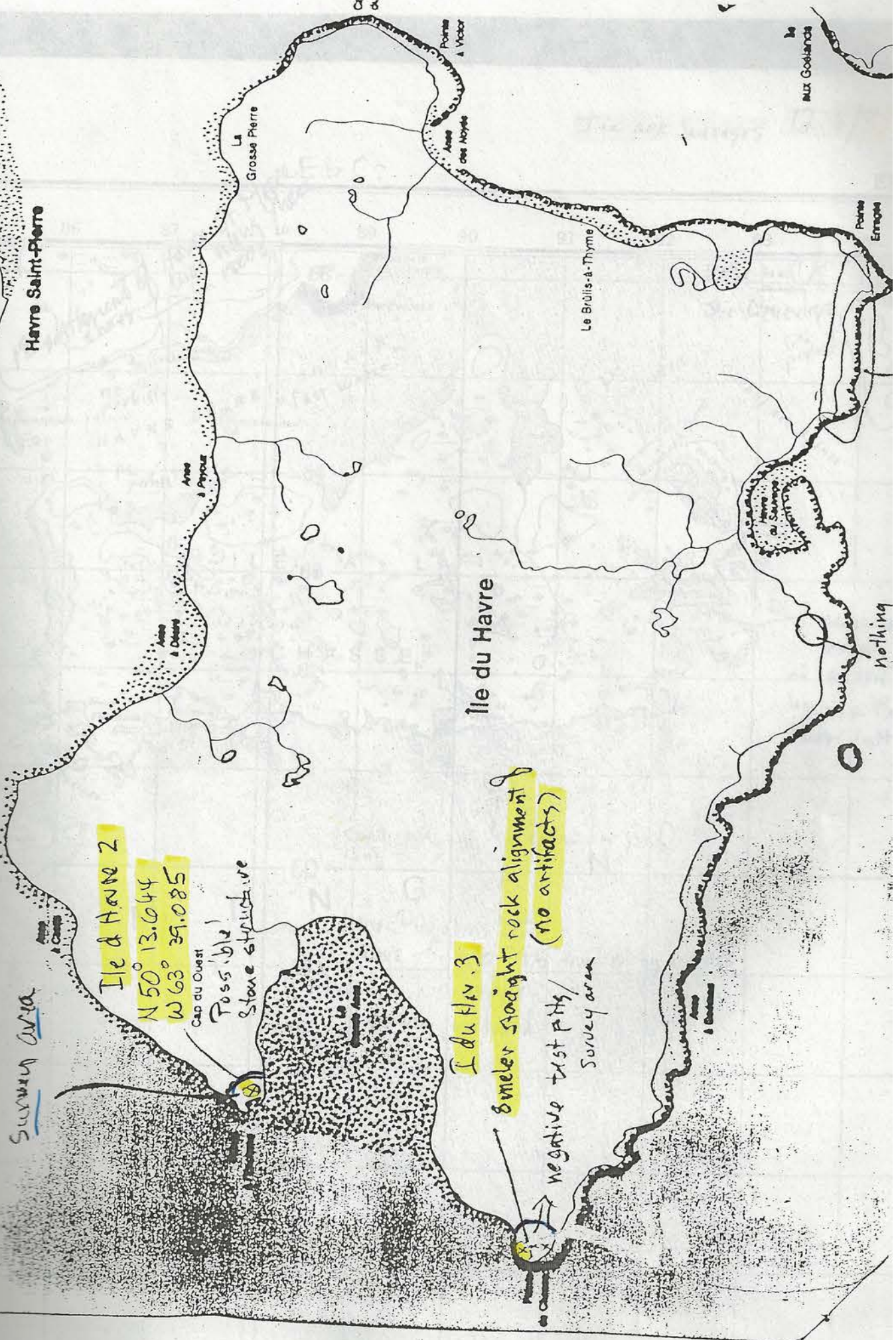
50 51 52 40' 53 54 55 56 CANTON DE TERNET 58 35' 59



N G A N



Havre Saint-Pierre



Survey Area

Ile d'Havre 2

N 50° 13.644
W 63° 39.085

Cap du Ouest

Possible Stone structure

I du Hav. 3

Smaller straight rock alignment
(no artifacts)

negative test pits
Survey area

nothing

Le aux Godlands

Pointe Errope

Le Brûlis-à-Thyme

Ile du Havre

La Grosse Pierre

Pointe des Moines à Victor

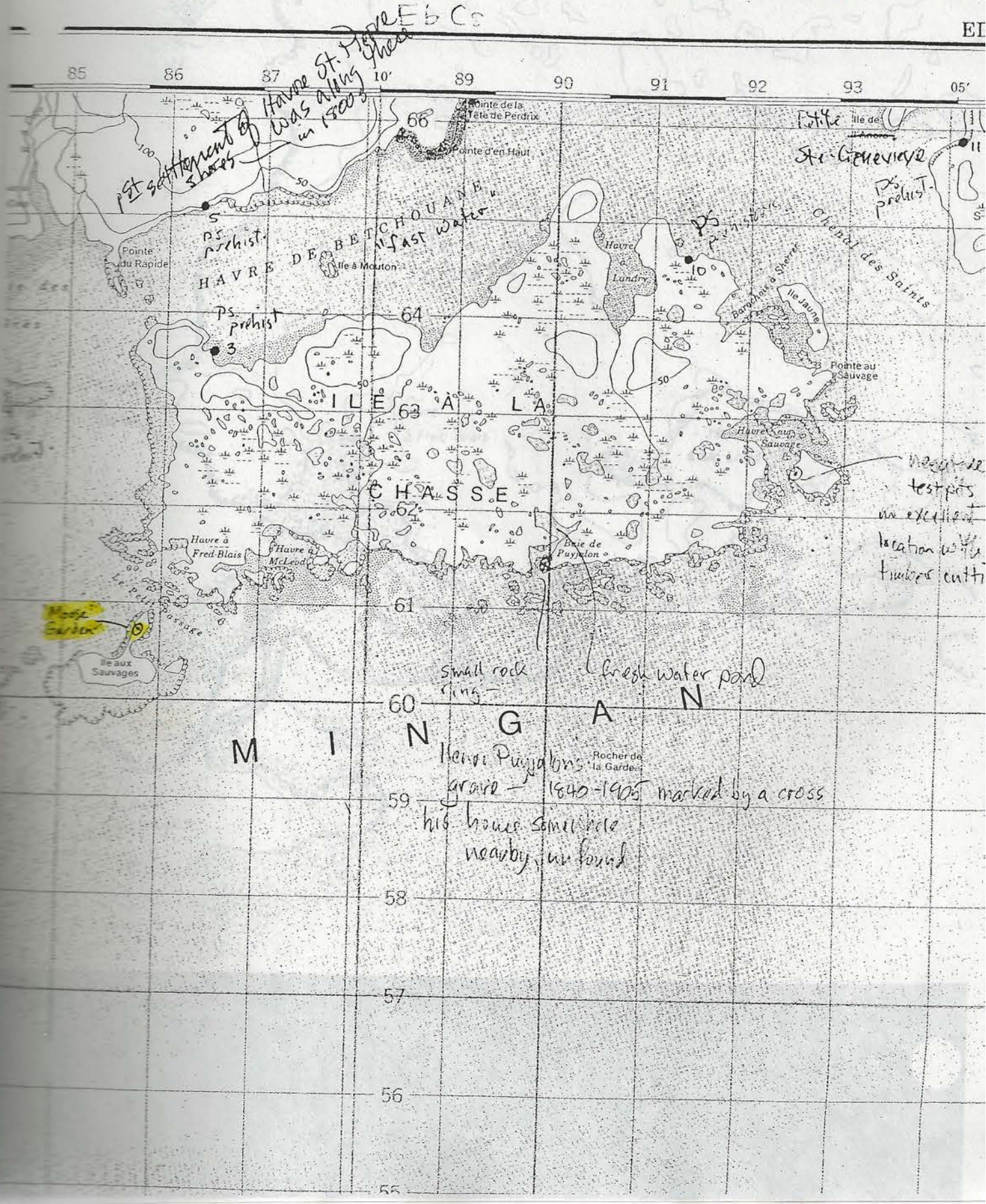
Anse à Approux

Anse à Oubert

Anse à Capelle

Havre au Sauvage

Anse à Goussier



1st settlement of St. Pierre was along shore in 1500s

HAVRE DE BETCHOY
FAST WATER

ILE AUX SAUVAGES
CHASSE

Small rock ring

fresh water pond

M I N G A N
Henry Puyalons grave - 1840-1905 marked by a cross
his house some note nearby in forest

massive test pits in excellent location as the timber cutti

Île à la
Chasse

Havre
à Frec-Blais

Havre
à Mc Load

Petit passage

"Moose
Garden"

area of
survey

Île aux
Sauvages



Ile St. Charles

124/3

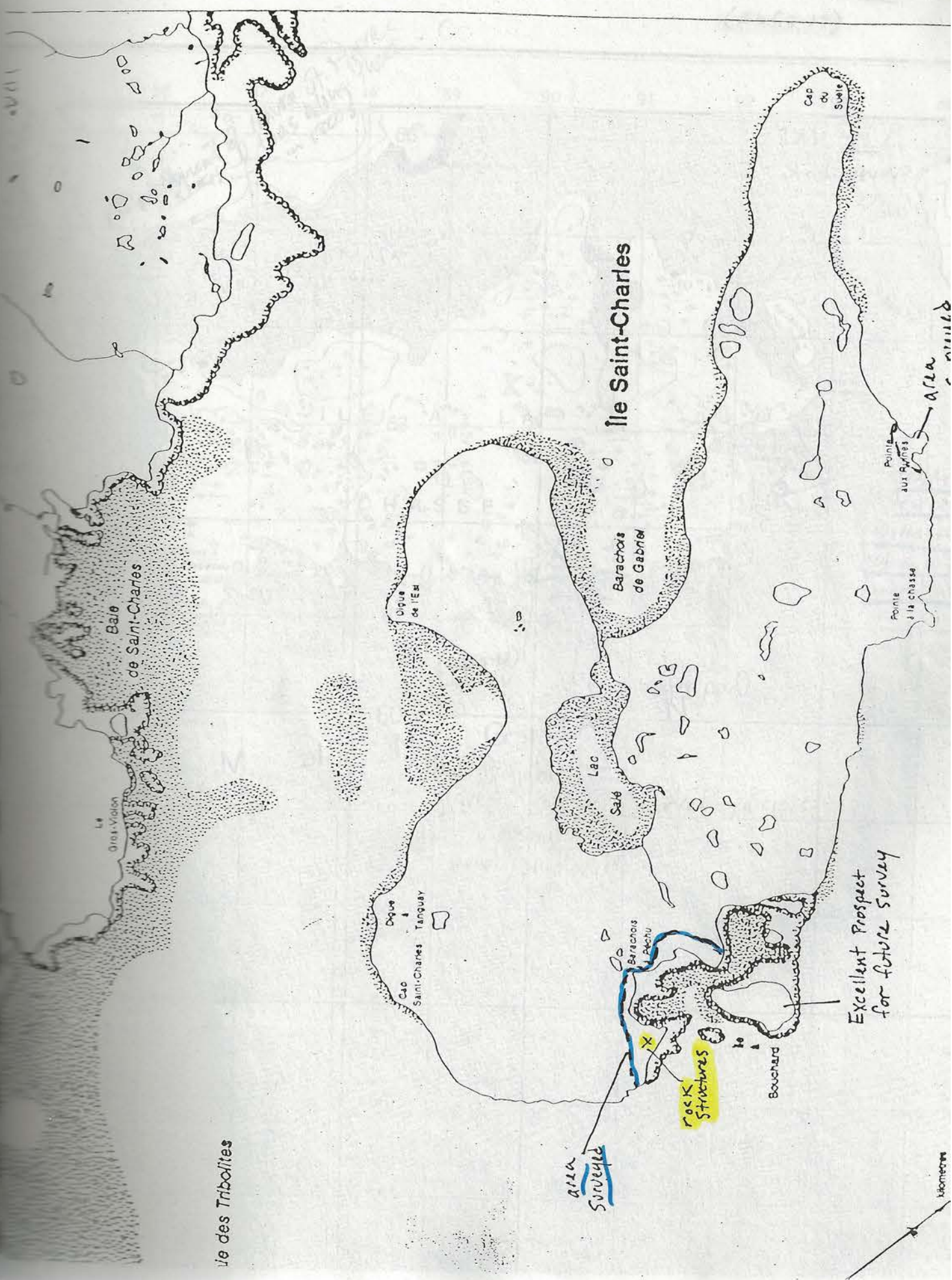
EBC: (Somcynsky sites)

CANADA

1990



Ile des Tribolites



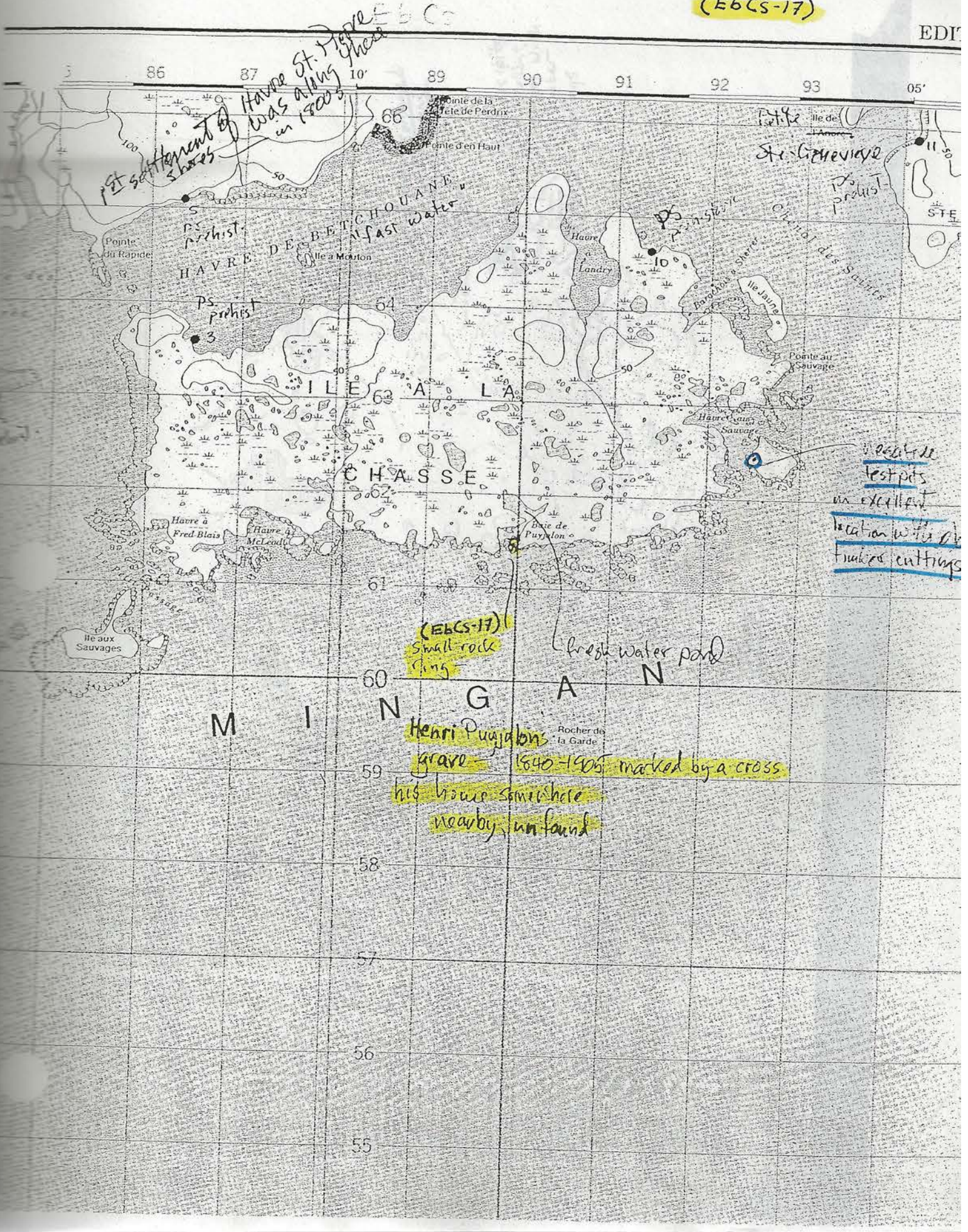
Ile Saint-Charles

Excellent Prospect for future survey

Area Surveyed

Rock Structures

Kilometres



M I N G A N

settlement of
shores
Havre St. Yvore
was along coast
in 1800's

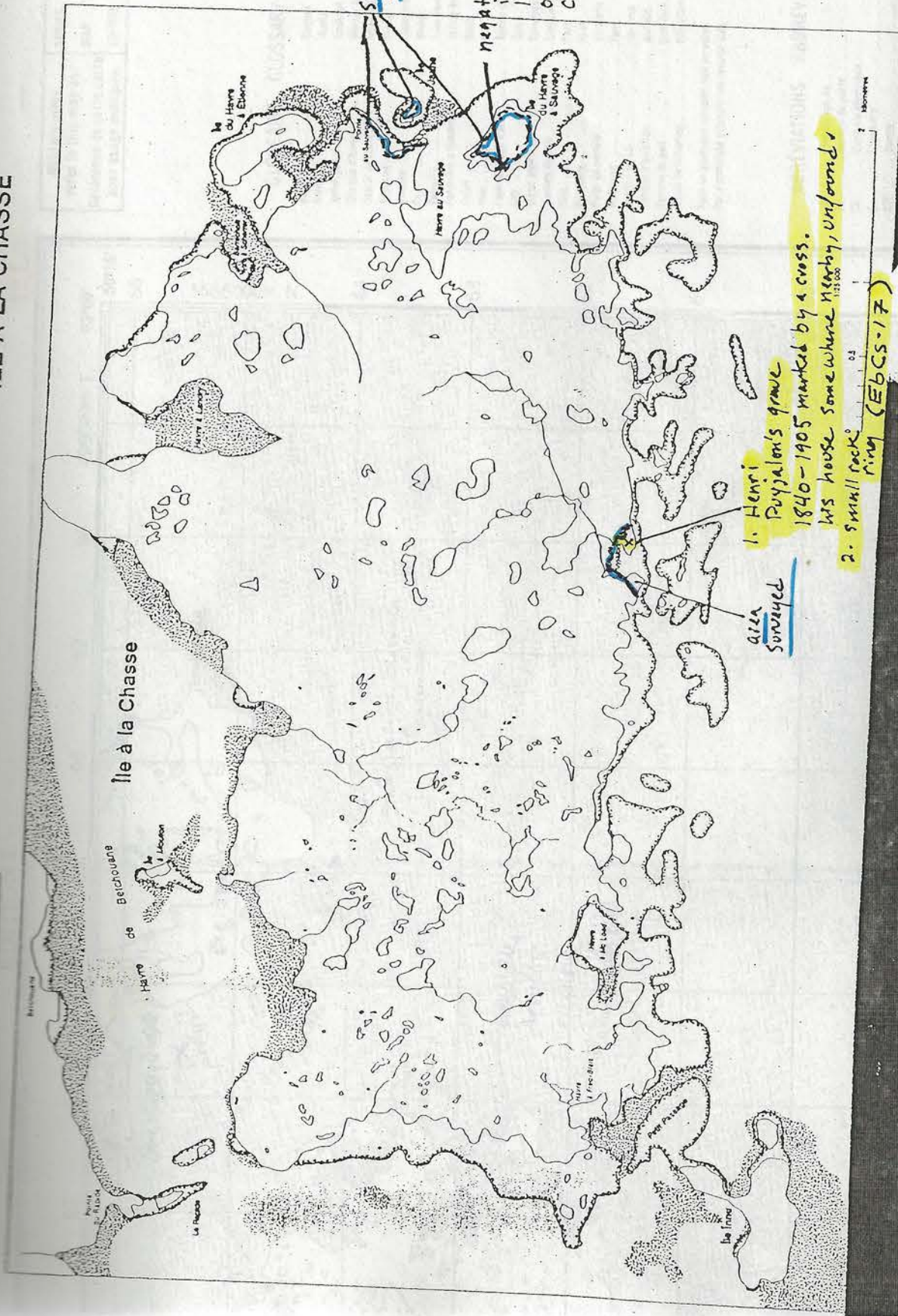
(E6CS-17)
small rock
ring

fresh water pond

Henri Pujalon
grave - 1840-1906 marked by a cross
his house somewhere
nearby, unfound

possible
test pits
in excellent
location with
further cuttings

ÎLE À LA CHASSE



Surveyed Areas

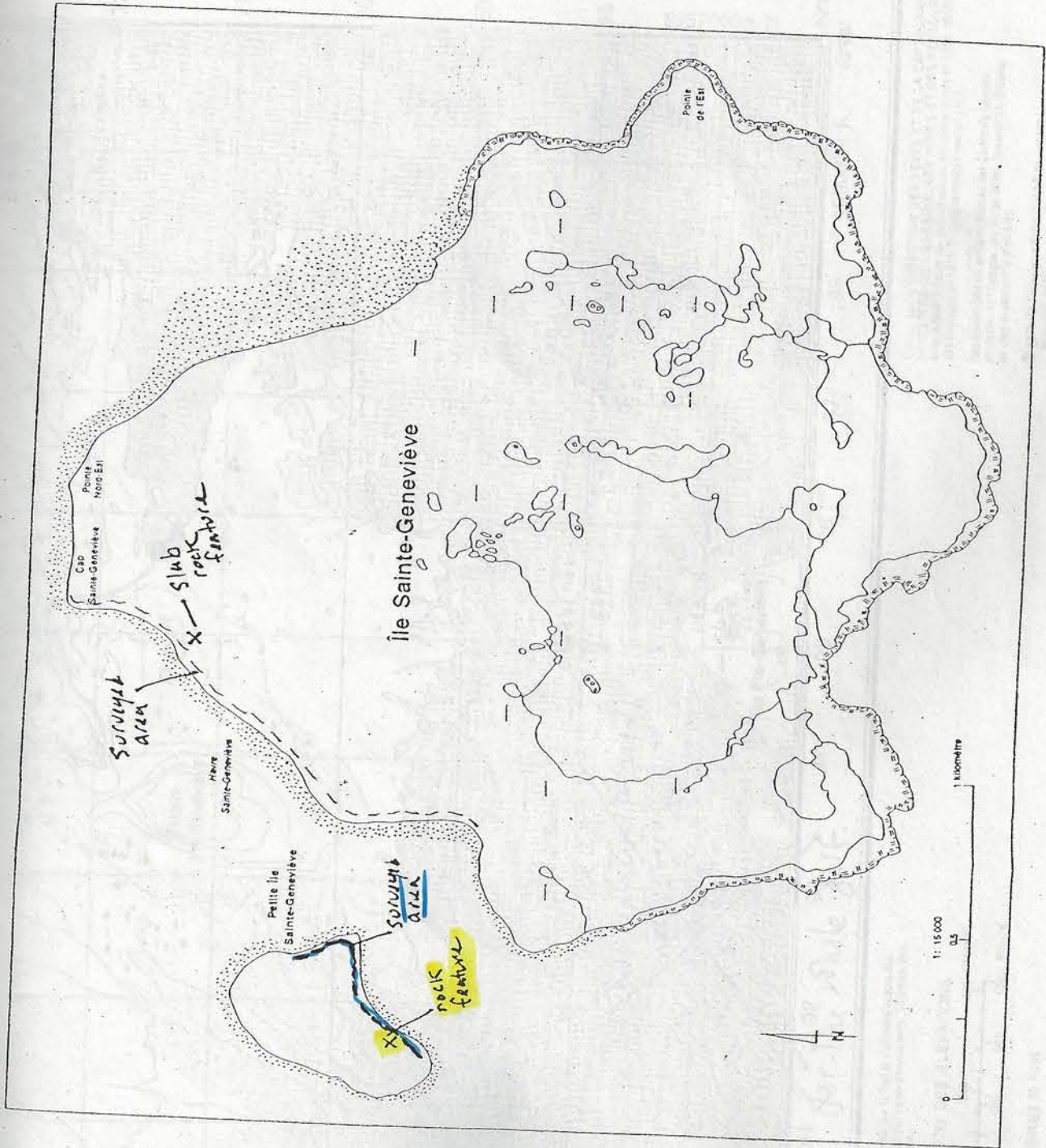
negative test pits in excellent location with old timber cuttings

- 1. Henri Pujalon's grave 1840-1905 marked by a cross. His house somewhere nearby, unfound.
- 2. Small rock ring (EBCS-17)

area surveyed

1000m

Petite Ile Sainte-Geneviève



*Grande Ile Ste-Genevieve
(E6CS-18)*

*Samson, Gilles - 19
Someynsky, P. - 19
Smithsonian - 200*

Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point.
Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est.

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point.
LATITUDE NORTH: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère.

Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point.
Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord.

GRID REFERENCE: 984
RÉFÉRENCE AU QUADRILLAGE: 975984

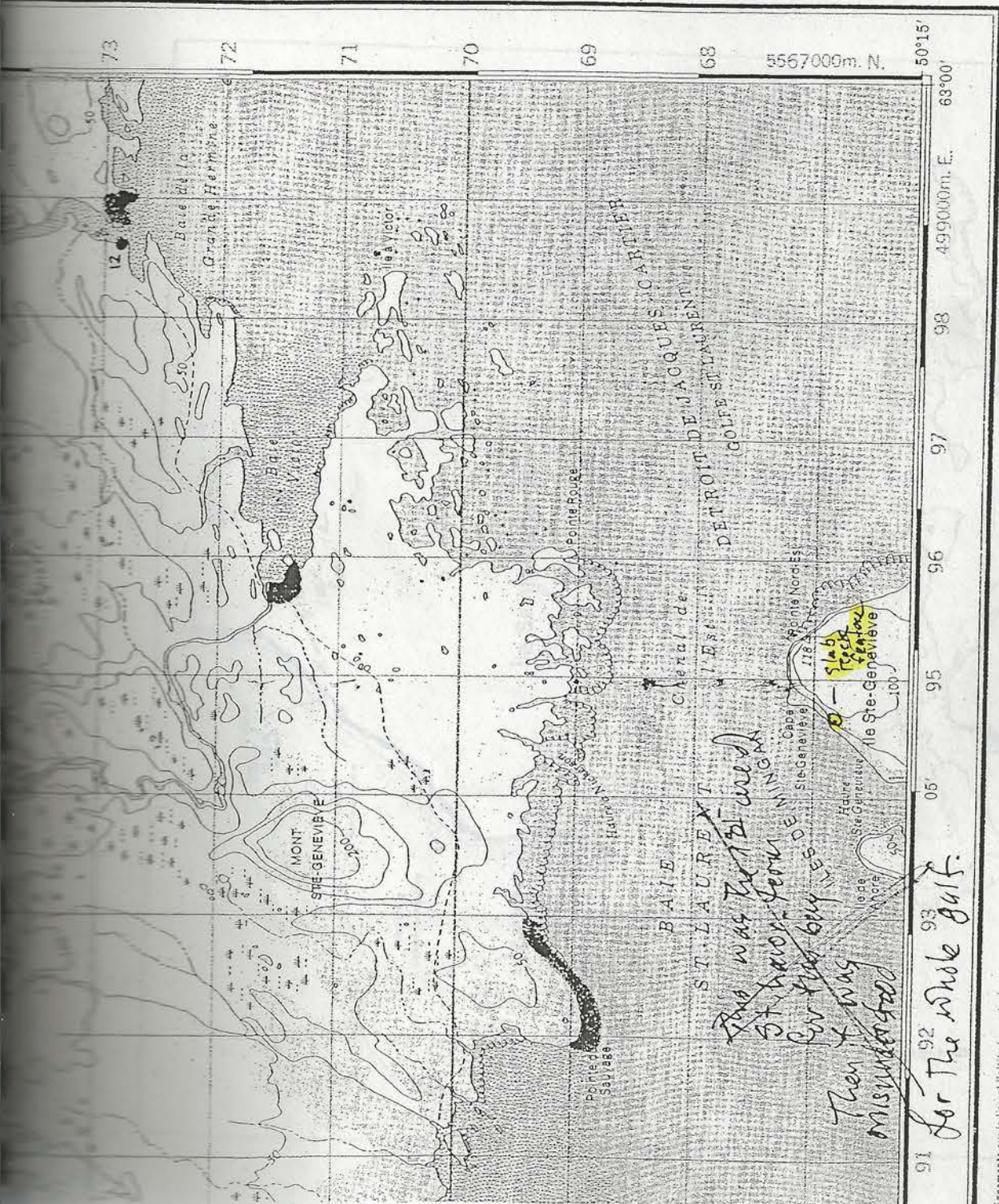
Nearest similar grid reference: 100,000 metres (about 63 miles)
La prochaine référence similaire est à 100,000 mètres (environ 63 milles)

TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE DU SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE

12 L/12	12 L/11	12 L/10
12 L/5	12 L/6	12 L/7
12 L/4	12 L/3	

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS OF THE NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

LAC À LOURS
12 L/6
EDITION 2



Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1976. Vérification des ouvrages en 1977. Renseignements à jour en 1977.

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau des Cartes du Canada, Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa, ou chez le vendeur le plus près.

© 1979, Sa Majesté La Reine du Chef du Canada. Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

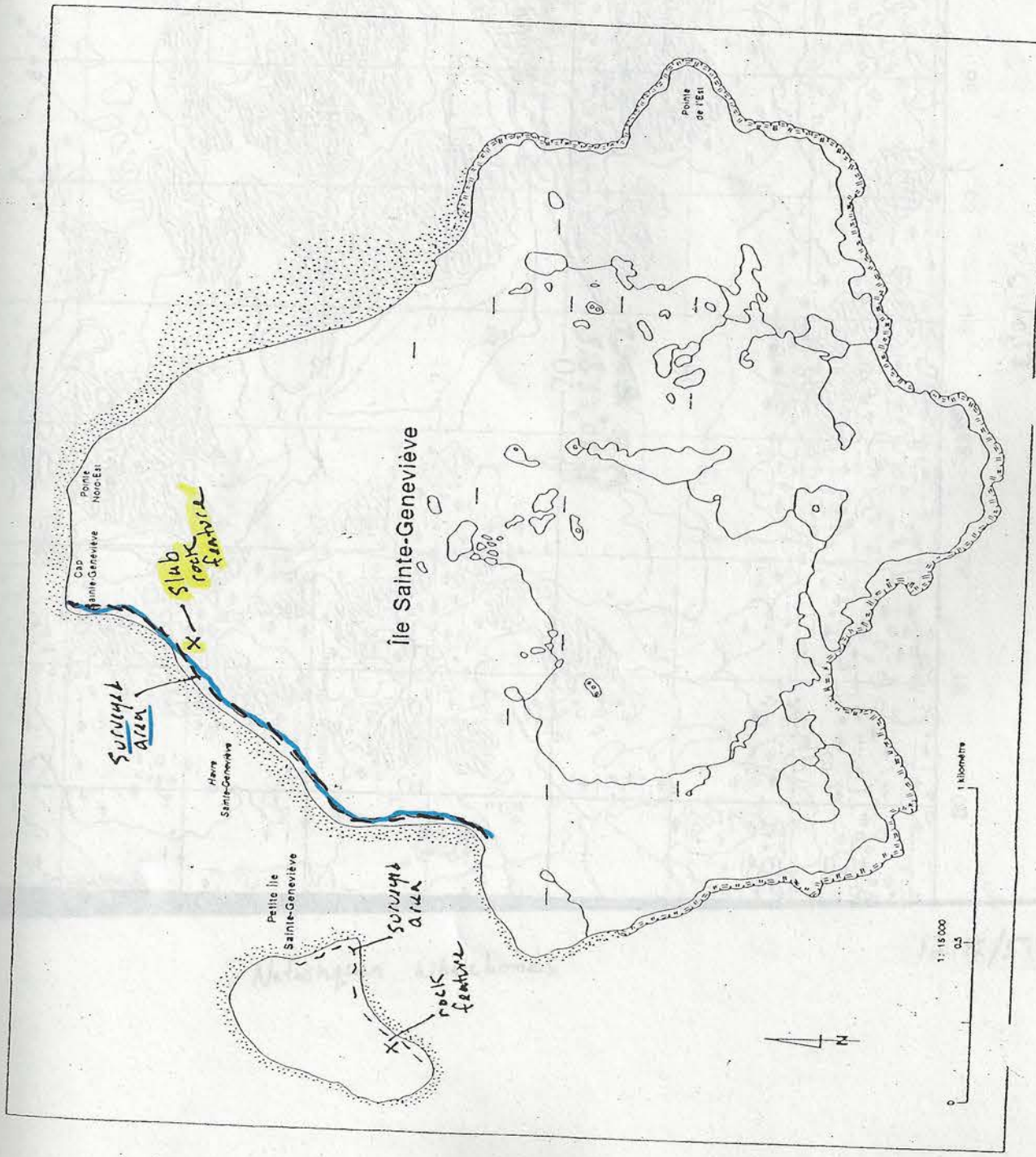
Figements sur le lieu et l'altitude exacte des i écrivants aux Levés géodésiques, Direction des i é, Ottawa.

VERSION DES ELEVATIONS

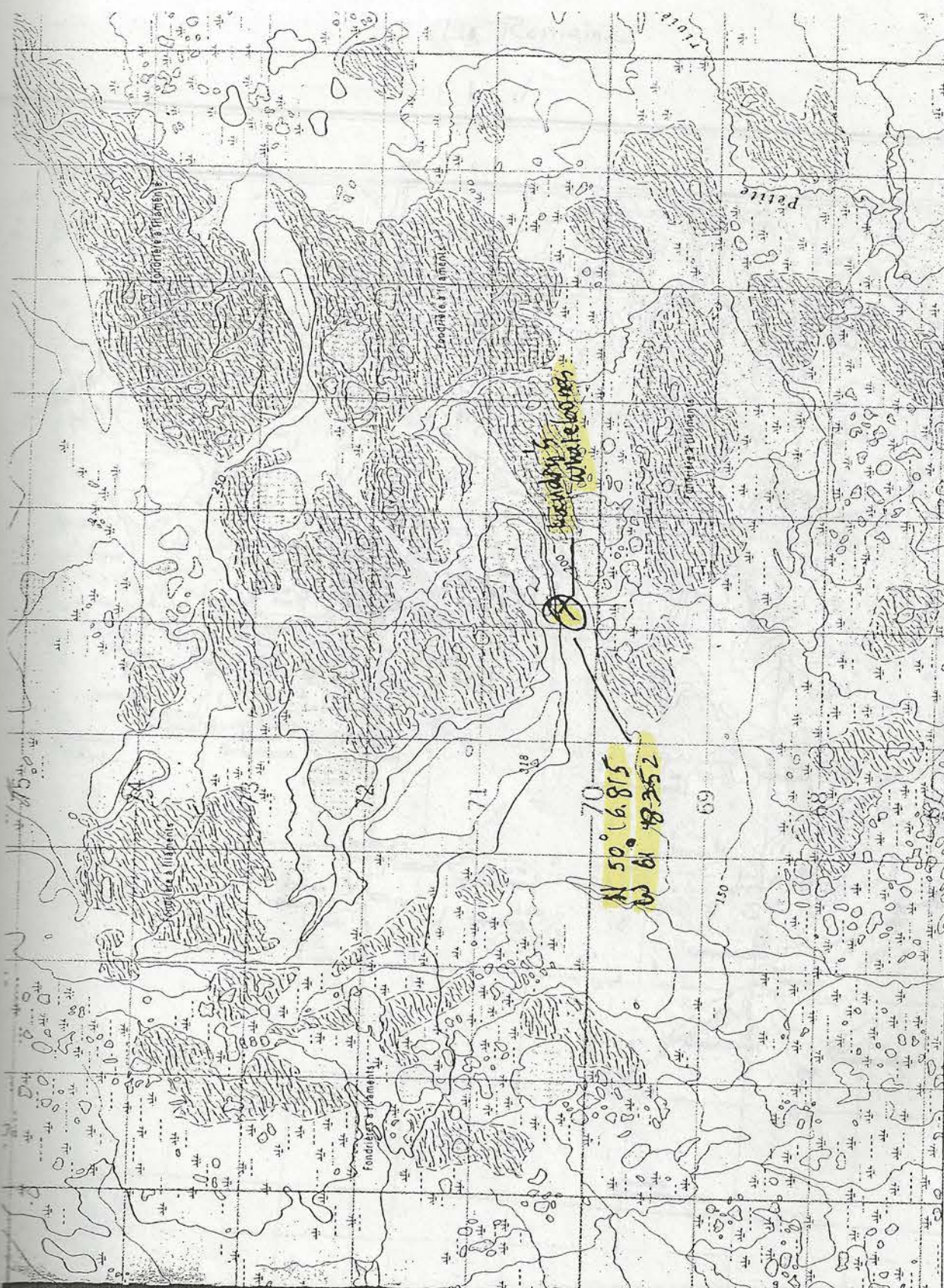
DES COURBES 50 PIEDS
i-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Géodésique nord-américain, 1927
Transverse de Mercator

réserve de parc national de
Mingan Archipelago national

ÎLES SAINTE-GENE



LAC PAIMPO

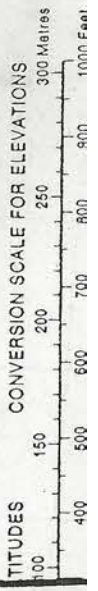


Natasquan Whalebones

12 K/5

6141.372

80 81 82 83.50 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

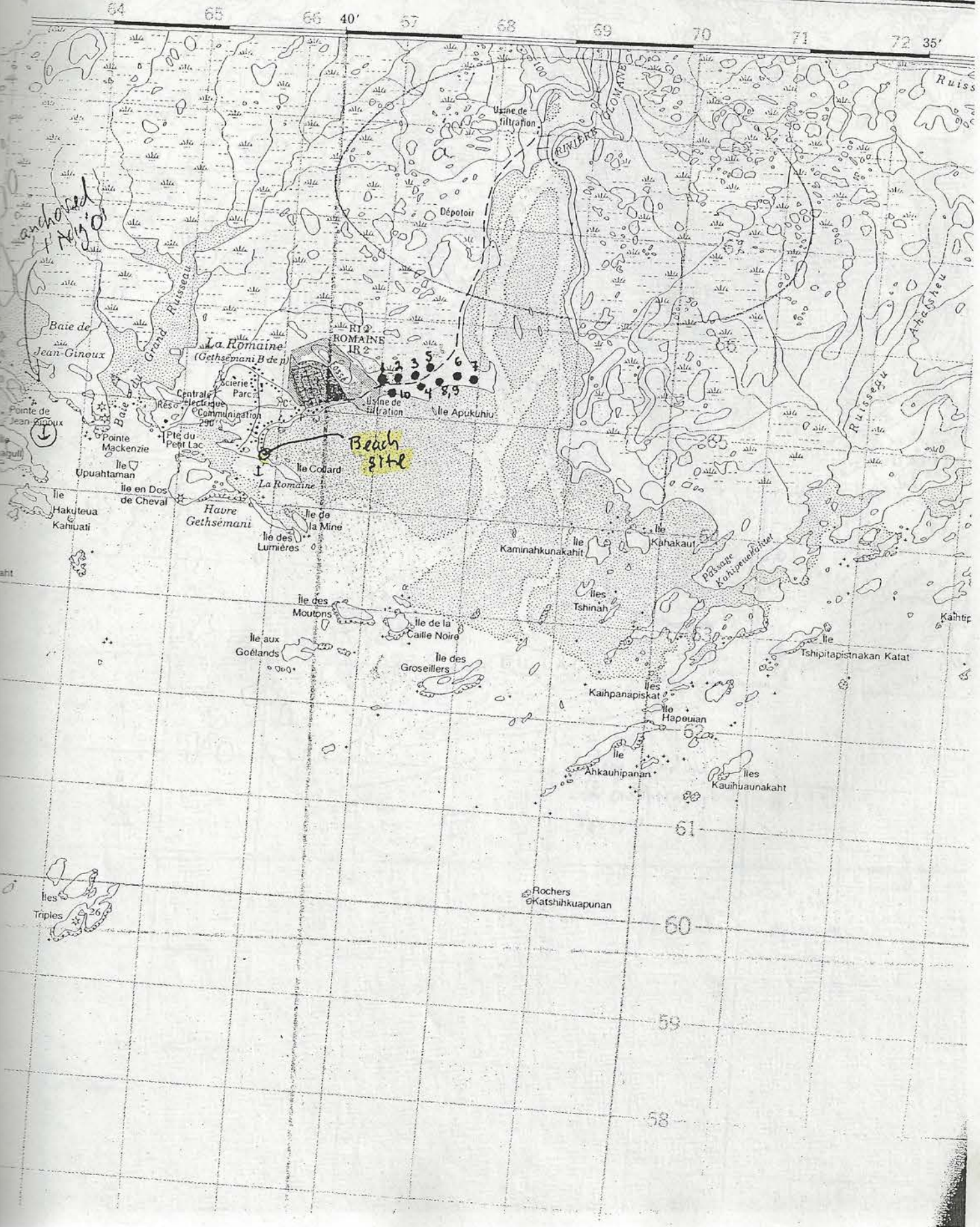


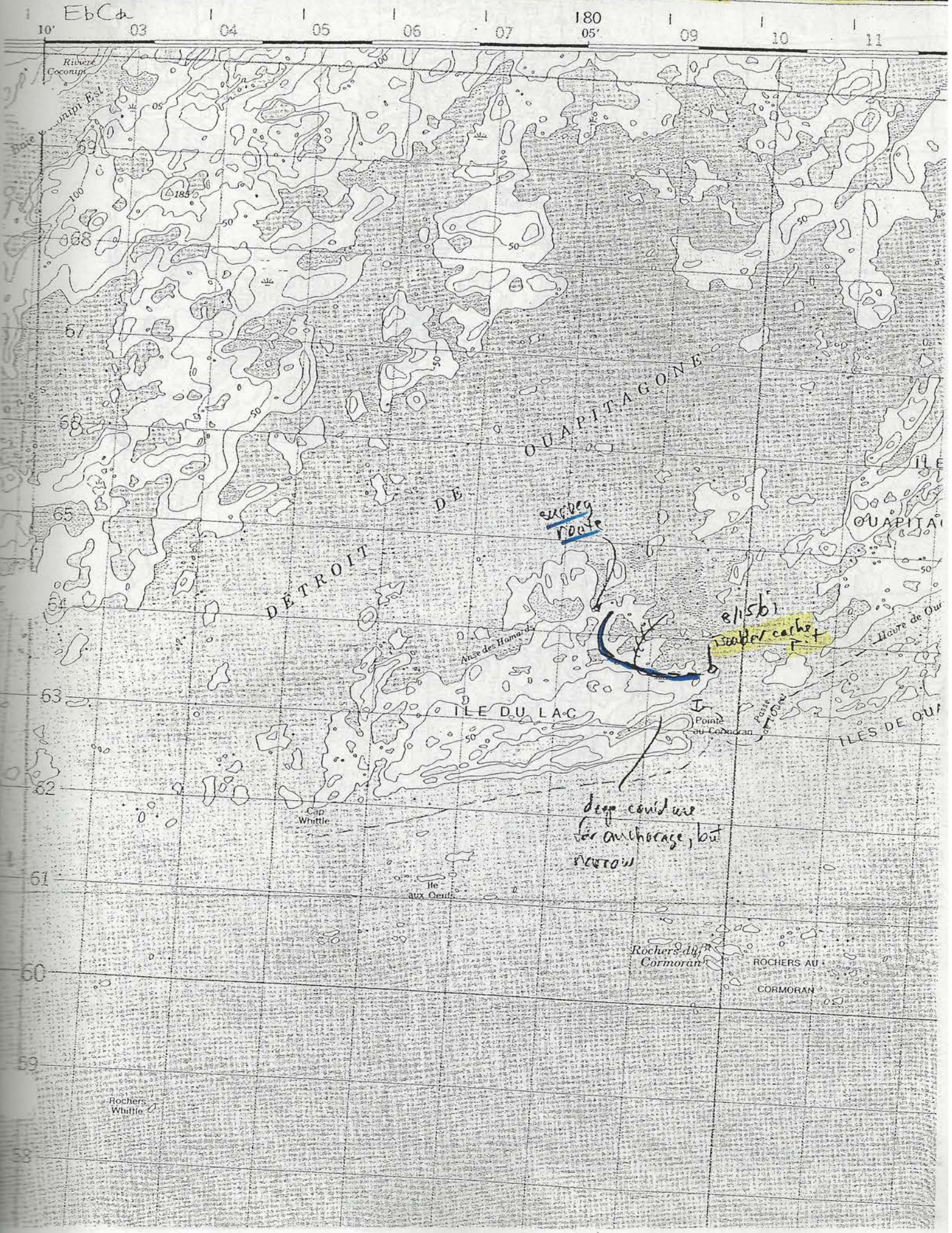
LAC PAIMPO.
 COMTE UGUENAY
 QU. BEC

La Romaine

EBCD

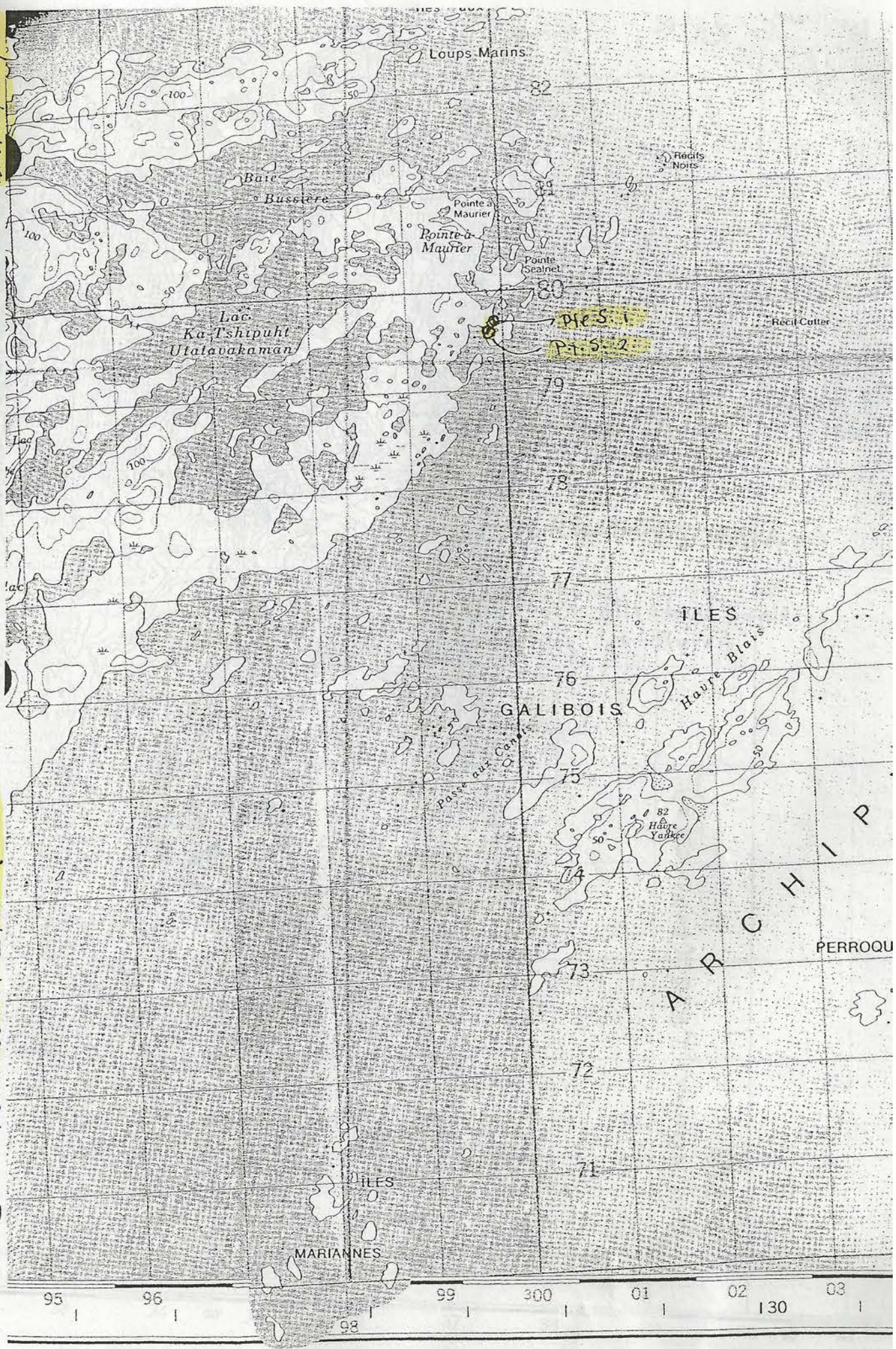
12 K/2
EDI



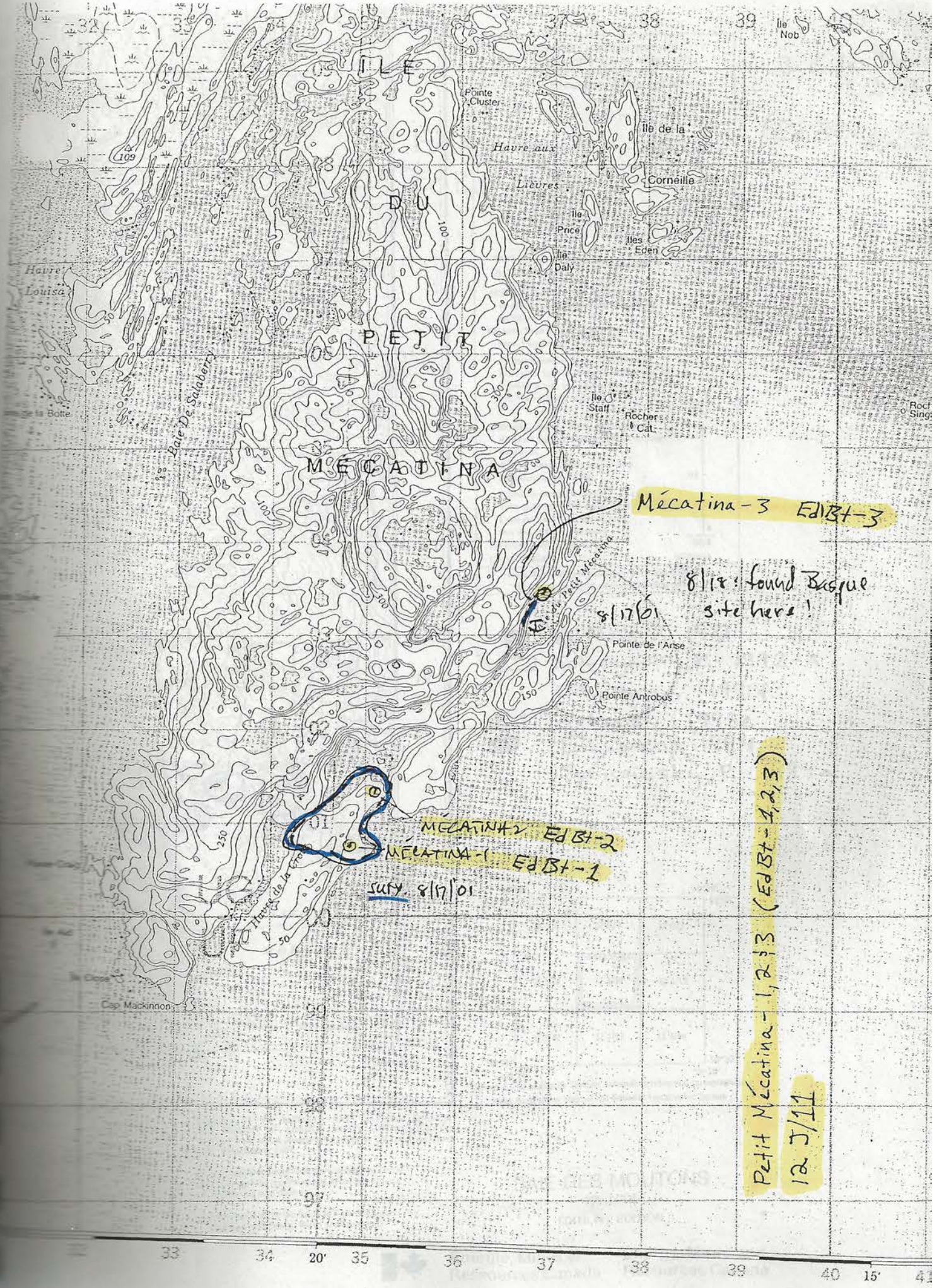


12 J/5 & 12 J/6

Pointe Sealnet 1 & 2 (Ec BW - 172)



95 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103



Mecatina-3 EdBT-3

8/18 found Basque site here!

Mecatina-2 EdBT-2

Mecatina-1 EdBT-1

sury 8/17/01

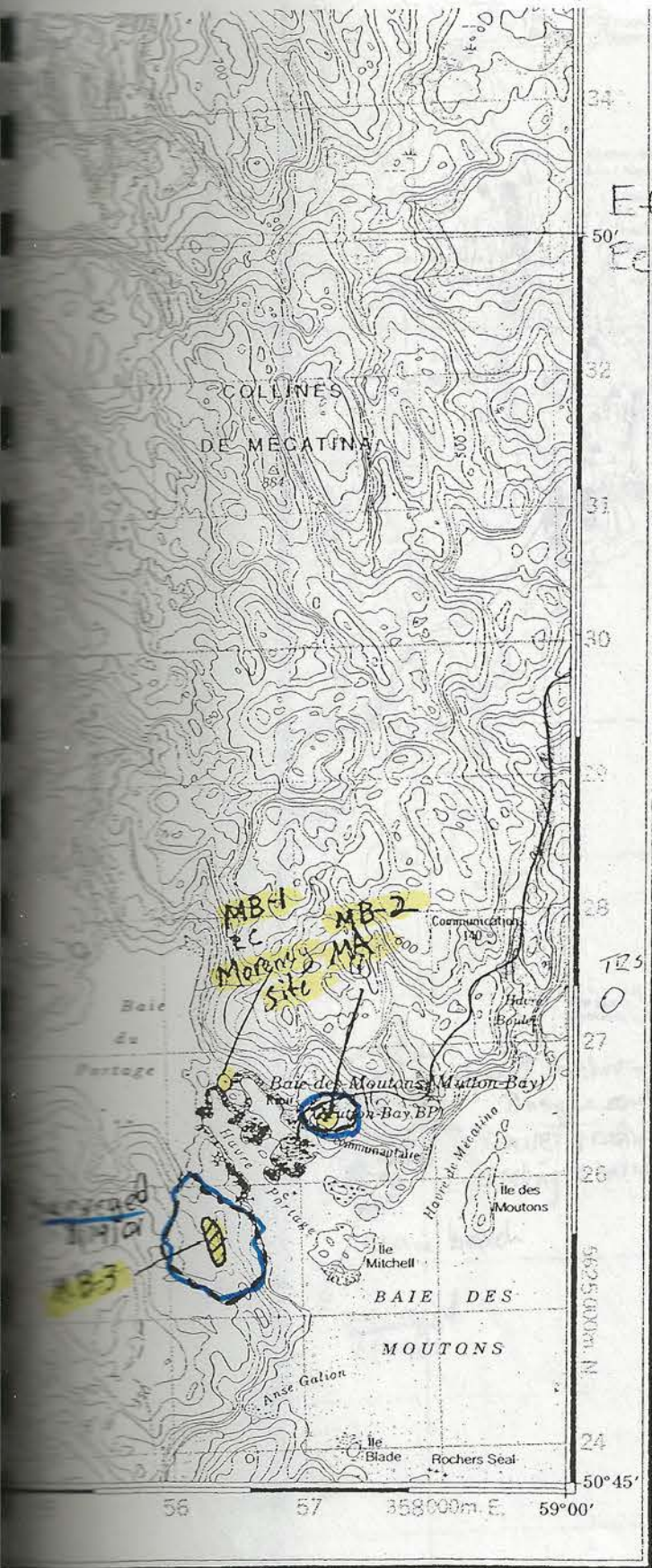
Petit Mécatina - 1, 2, 3 (EdBT-1, 2, 3)

12 J/11

12 J/14

Baie des Moutons
1, 2 & 3

(Ee Bs-1,2,3)



EXEMPLE DE LA METHODE EMPLOYÉE
POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS
EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED
TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES

POINT DE REPÈRE ÉGLISE - CHURCH (ci-dessus)
REFERENCE POINT (as above)

ABSCISSE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère:
EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point: 97

Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est:
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point: 5

ORDONNÉE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en dessous du repère:
NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point: 98

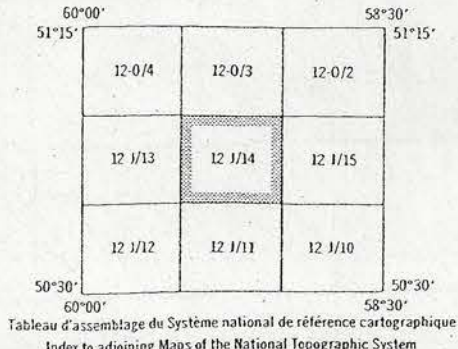
Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord:
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point: 4

REFERENCE AU QUADRILLAGE: 984
GRID REFERENCE: 975984

La prochaine référence similaire est à 100 000 mètres
Nearest similar grid reference 100 000 metres

- Du Mais, P. 1981
- Somcynsky, P. 1992-A
- Ethnoscop, 1991f.
- Arkeos 1993e
- Ethnoscop 1994j
- Somcynsky, P. 1994a

① MA 5/10/80



Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.
Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1981. Culture check
1982. Published in 1984.

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa,
or your nearest map dealer.

© 1984. Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada.
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

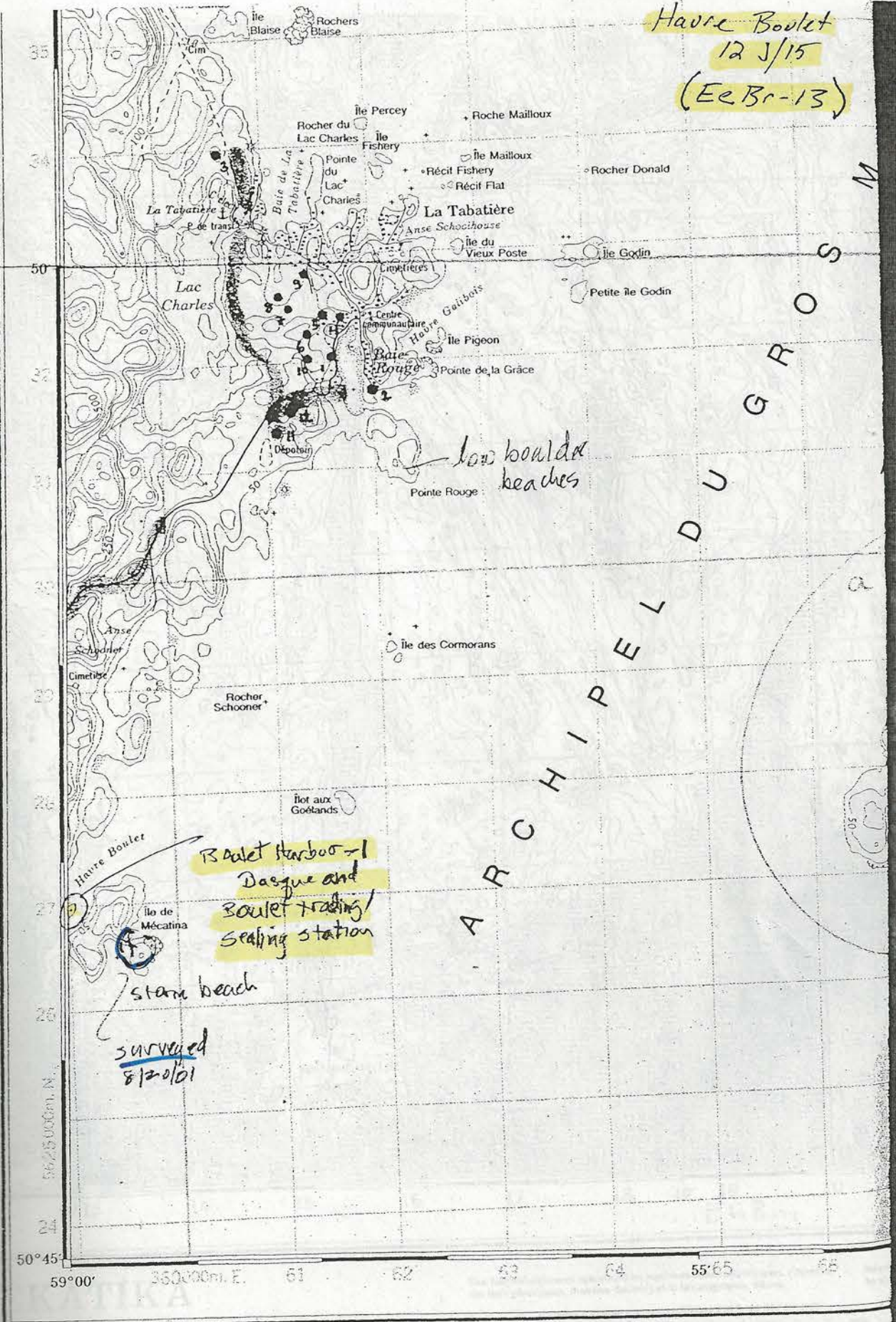
BAIE-DES-MOUTONS
12 J/14
ÉDITION 2 EDITION



Énergie, Mines et
Ressources Canada Energy, Mines and
Resources Canada

Havre Boulet
12 J/15
(EeBr-13)

f Br
Ee Br



Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE,
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES.
Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1981. Vérification
des ouvrages en 1982. Publiée en 1984.

Ces cartes sont en vente au Bureau des Cartes du Canada,
ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa,
ou chez le vendeur le plus près.

© 1984. Sa Majesté La Reine du Chef du Canada,
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

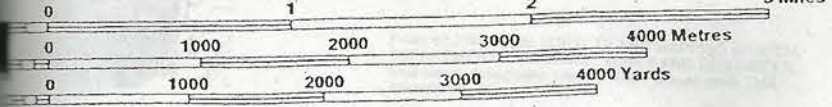
Havre Boulet
12 J/15



SHEKATIKA

QUÉBEC

Echelle 1:50 000 Scale

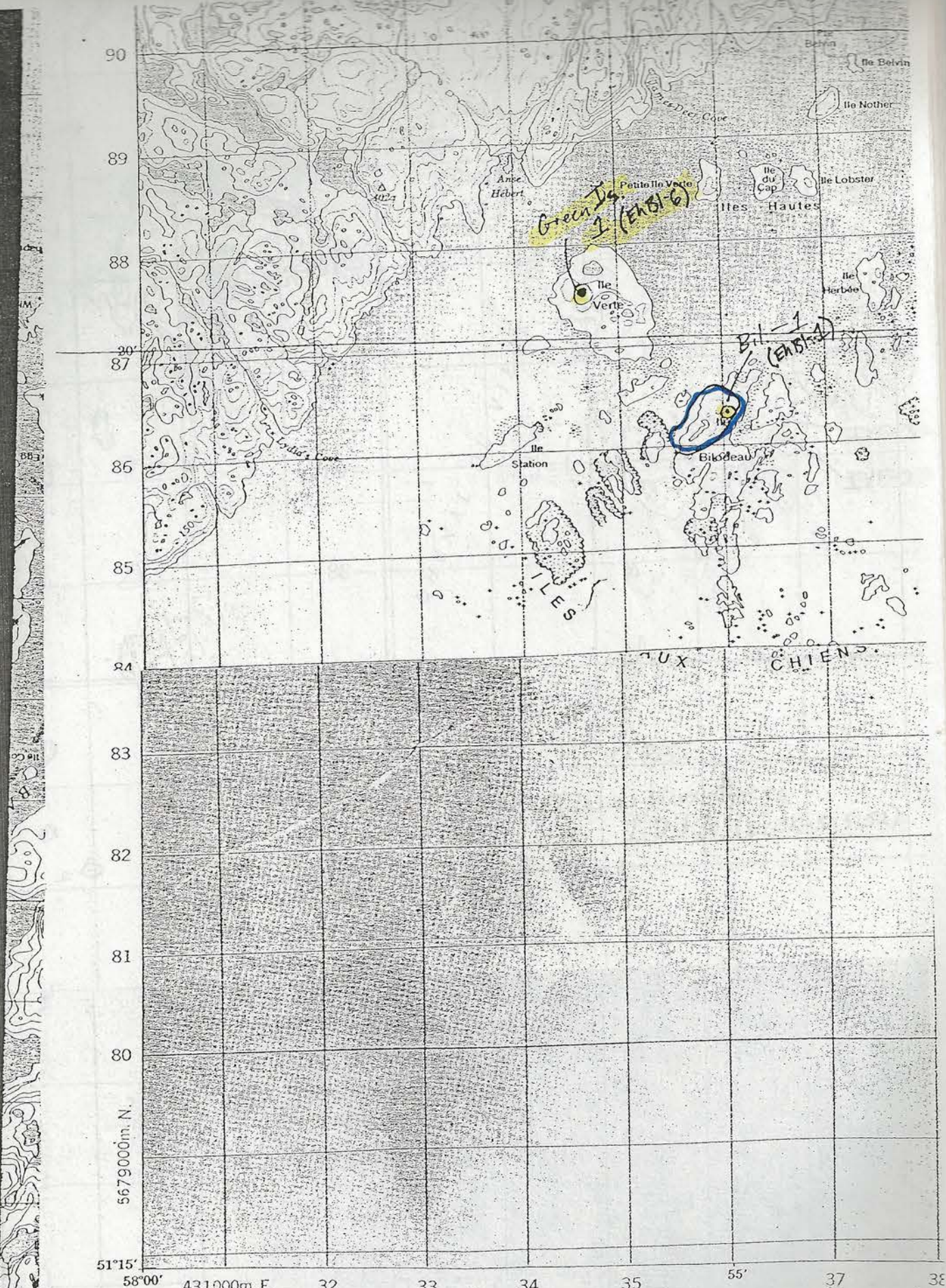


Pour tout renseignement concernant les repères et bornes altimétriques, s'adresser aux levés géodésiques, Direction des levés et de la cartographie, Ottawa. Information concerning altimetric markers and benchmarks can be obtained from the Geodetic Survey, Ottawa.

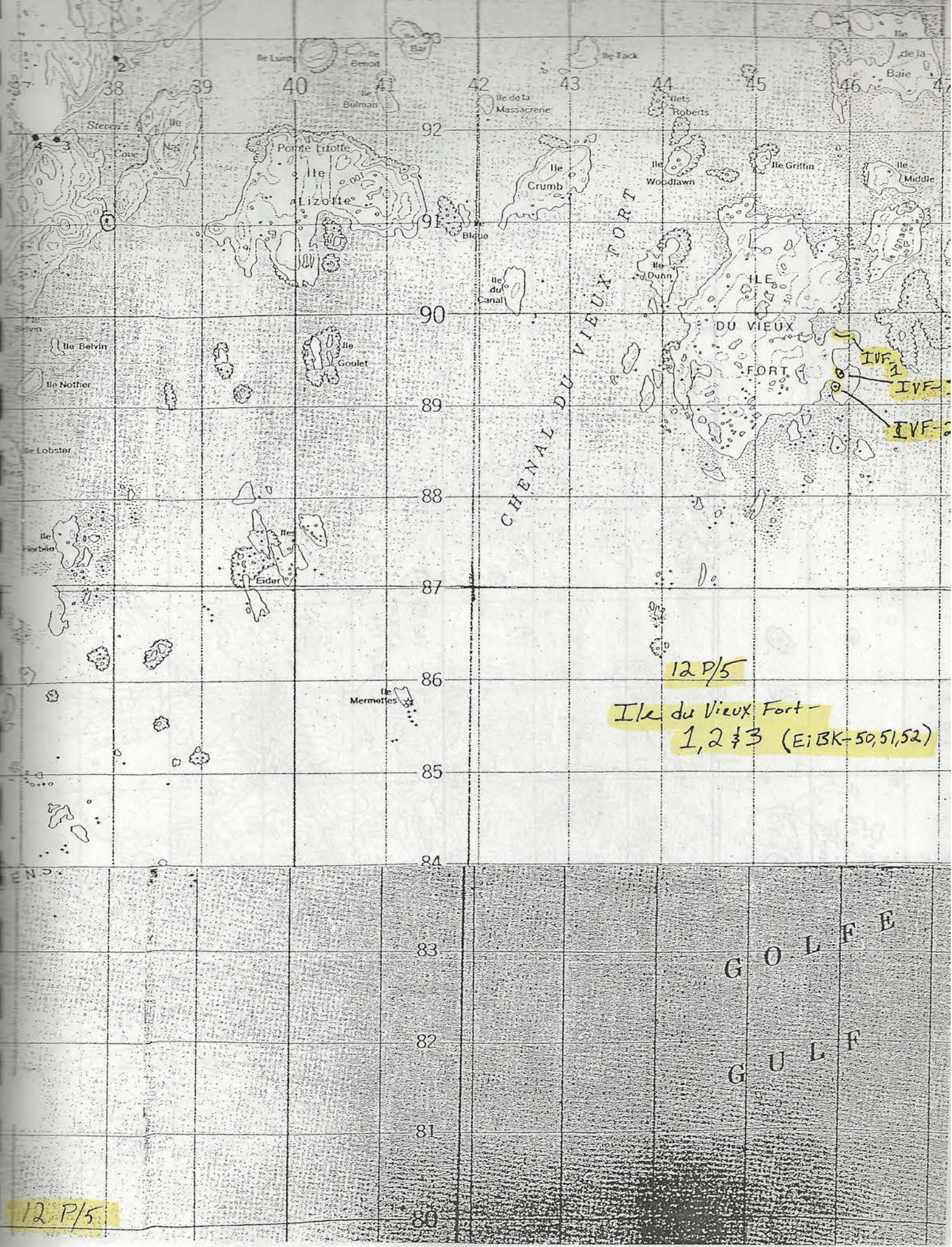


Ile Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1)
 Ile Mistanogque-1;2 (EhBn-2,3)

12 018



12 P/5
 Ile Verte - 1 (EiBI-6)
 Ile Bilodeau - 1 (EhBI-1)



CHENAL DU VIEUX FORT

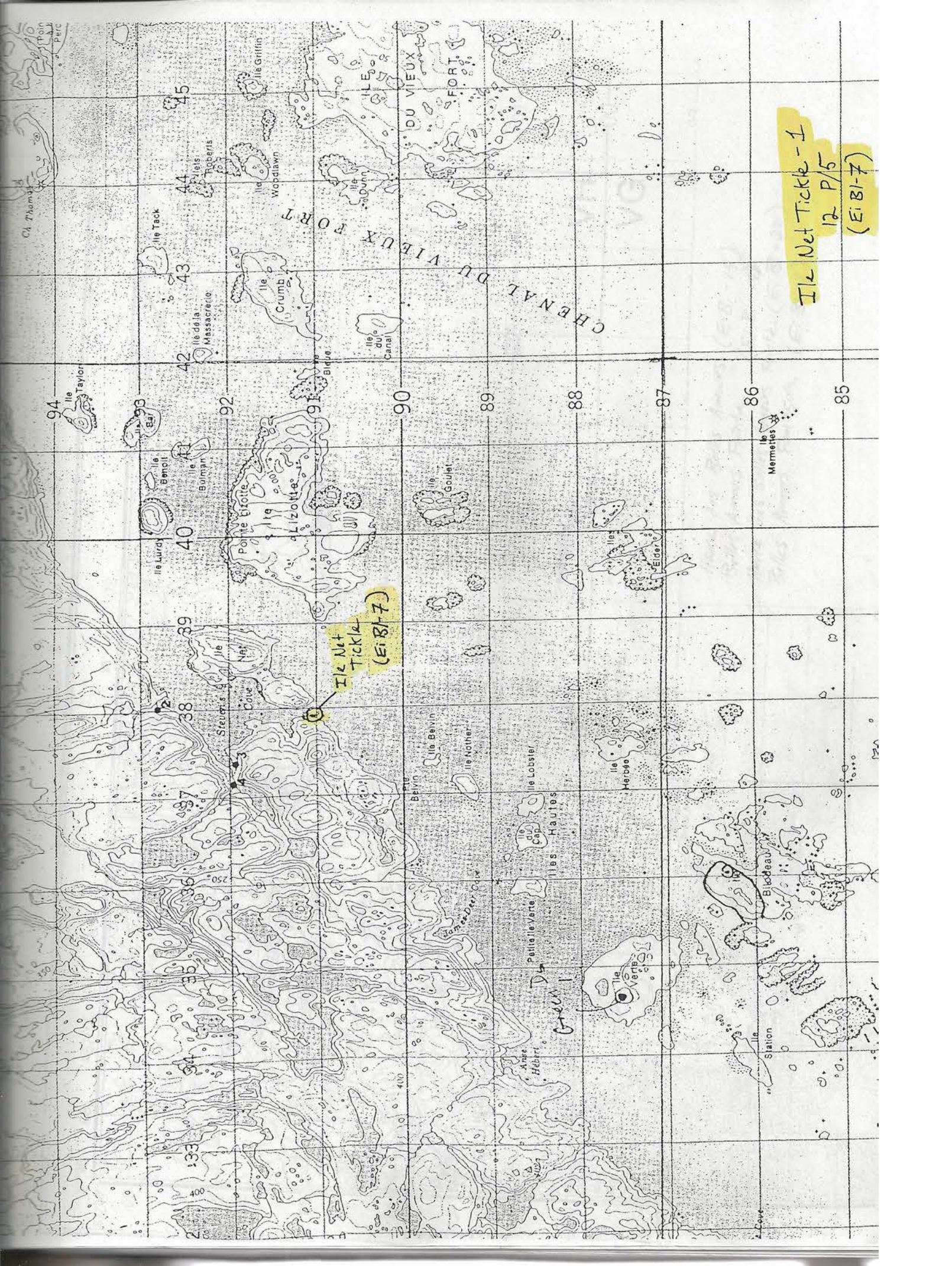
G O L F E
G U L F

IVF 1
IVF 2
IVF 3

12 P/5

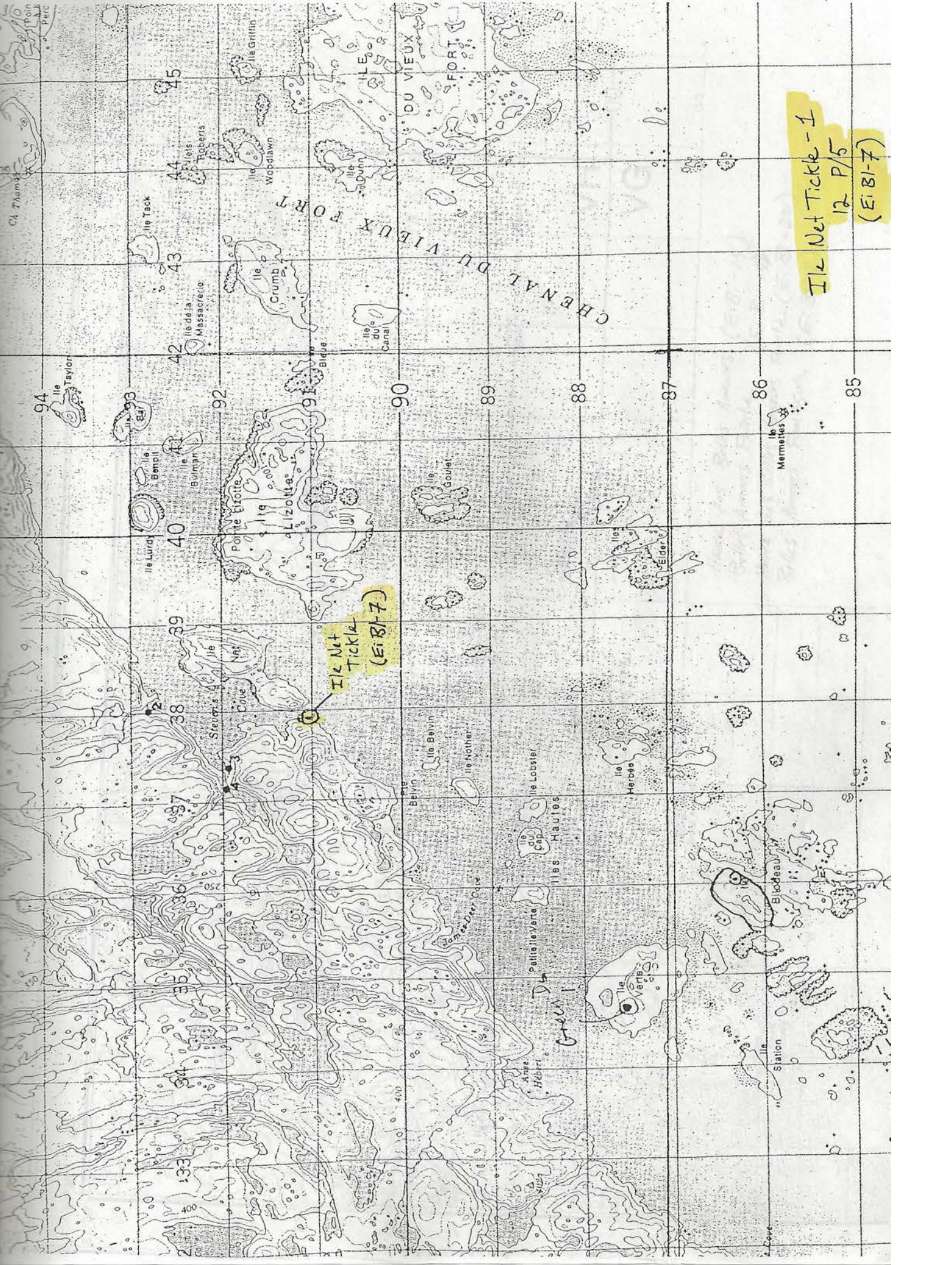
Ile du Vieux Fort -
1, 2 & 3 (EIBK-50, 51, 52)

12 P/5



Ile Net Tickle - 1
(E1B1-7)

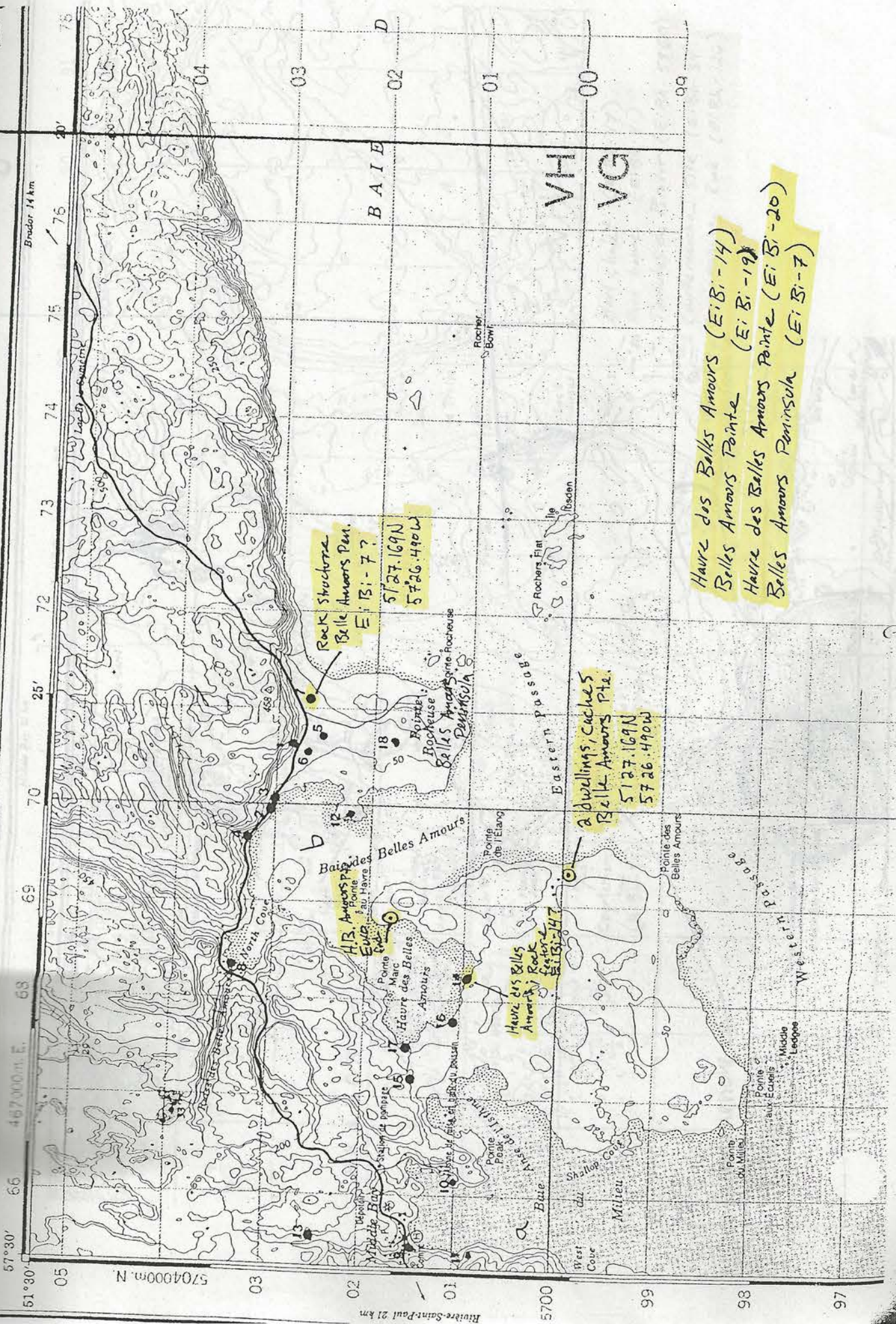
Ile Net Tickle - 1
12 P/5
(E1B1-7)



ELBL

ÉDITION 2

E



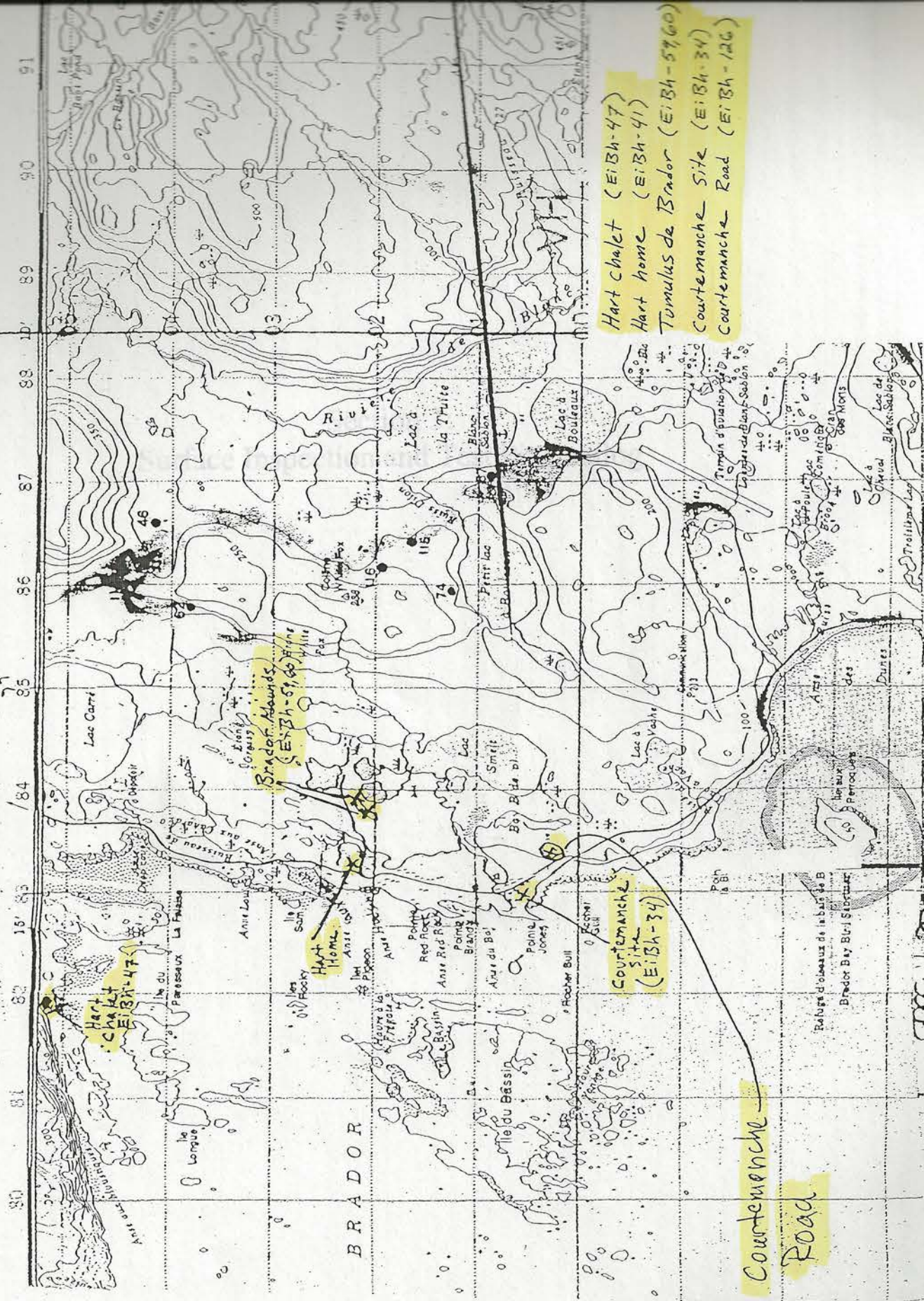
Haut des Belles Amours (E: B1-14)
 Belles Amours Pointe (E: B1-19)
 Haut des Belles Amours Pointe (E: B1-20)
 Belles Amours Peninsula (E: B1-7)

12 P/6

Canada

EiBg

Middle Bay 21 km



Hart chalet (EiBh-47)

Hart home (EiBh-41)

Tumulus de Brador (EiBh-5760)

Courtemanche Site (EiBh-34)

Courtemanche Road (EiBh-126)

Courtemanche Site (EiBh-34)

Courtemanche Road

Refuge d'oiseaux de la baie de Brador Bay Brador Storm

Section 3: Surface Inspection and Test Pit Catalog

Site	Block #	TP	Location	Notes	Remarks
St. Mark	E10-1	TP1	N end of island		100
		TP2	N end of island		100
St. Mark	E10-1	surface inspection	W side of island		100
		surface inspection	South on E side of island		100
		TP1		20m 20m deep	100
		TP2		20m 20m deep	100
		TP3		20m 20m deep	100
		TP4		20m 20m deep	100
		TP5		20m 20m deep	100
		TP6		20m 20m deep	100
		TP7		20m 20m deep	100
		TP8		20m 20m deep	100
St. Mark	E10-2	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-3	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-4	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-5	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-6	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-7	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-8	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-9	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-10	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-11	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-12	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-13	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-14	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-15	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-16	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-17	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-18	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-19	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100
St. Mark	E10-20	surface inspection			100
		TP1			100
		TP2			100
		TP3			100
		TP4			100
		TP5			100
		TP6			100
		TP7			100
		TP8			100
		TP9			100

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Surface Inspection and Test Pit Catalog

Site	Brdn. #	TP	Location	Size	Results
Ile Nue		TP-1	N end of island	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Nue		TP-2	N end of island	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Nue	EbDa-6	surface inspection	W side of island		
Mingan Harbor Island		surface inspection	Beach on N side of island		
Jolliet House	EbCx-1	surface inspection			tile+glass frags.
Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	TP1	S-2	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	TP2	S-2	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	TP3	S-1	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Bouleaux		TP4	South point	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	charcoal
Ile aux Bouleaux		TP5	South point	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Bouleaux		TP6	South point	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Bouleaux		TP7	South point	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Bouleaux		TP8	South point	30x 30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile Niapiskau	EbCw-56	surface inspection			rock structure
Ile Quarry	EbCw-55	surface inspection	south east coast		tent ring
Ile Quarry	EbCw-55	surface inspection	eastern most point		tent rings
Ile du Havre-2		surface inspection			rock feature
Ile du Havre-3		surface inspection			rock feature
Ile aux Sauvages		TP1	"moose garden"	30x30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Sauvages		TP2	"moose garden"	30x30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Sauvages		TP3	"moose garden"	30x30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Sauvages		TP4	"moose garden"	30x30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Sauvages		TP5	"moose garden"	30x30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile aux Sauvages		TP6	"moose garden"	30x30cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Ile St. Charles West		surface inspection			rock structures
Ile à la Chasse, Baie de Puyjalon	EbCs-17	TP1	tent/hearth site	30x30cm; 10 cm deep	neg.
Petite Ile Ste. Genevieve	EbCs-16	surface inspection			rock feature
Grande Ile Ste. Genevieve	EbCs-18	surface inspection			rock feature
Natashquan		surface inspection			whalebone
Kegashka		TP1	modern ship hauling site	30x30cm; 40 cm deep	modern refuse
Kegashka		TP2	modern ship hauling site	30x30cm; 40 cm deep	modern refuse
Kegashka		TP3	modern ship hauling site	30x30cm; 40 cm deep	modern refuse
Kegashka		TP4	modern ship hauling site	30x30cm; 40 cm deep	modern refuse
Kegashka		TP5	modern ship hauling site	30x30cm; 40 cm deep	modern refuse
Kegashka		TP6	modern ship hauling site	30x30cm; 40 cm deep	modern refuse
Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	photographed			
Hudson's Bay Company Island		TP1		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Hudson's Bay Company Island		TP2		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Hudson's Bay Company Island		TP3		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Hudson's Bay Company Island		TP4		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Hudson's Bay Company Island		TP5		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.

La Romaine		surface inspection				glass and ceramics
Ile du Lac	EbCa-1	surface inspection				boulder cache?
Baie du Nord		surface inspection				neg.
Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	TP-1	30m W of SW corner of foundation		50x50cm; 70 cm deep	glass, whale bone sled runner, wood, sawdust
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	TP-1			50x50cm; 20 cm deep	chert chip
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	TP-2			50x50cm; 60 cm deep	neg.
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	TP-3			50x50cm; 20 cm deep	Groswater biface base
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	TP-4			50x50cm; 20 cm deep	neg.
Cap Mackinon		surface inspection				
Petit Mécatina-1	EdBt-1	surface inspection				cache pits
Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	surface inspection				longhouse, caches
Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1	2.5m/ 250° from datum		30x30cm; 20cm deep	tile
Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	6.7m/ 210° from datum		70x60cm; 20 cm deep	tile, bone, nails, glass
Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-3	16.5m/ 290° from datum		30x30cm; 20cm deep	tile
Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-4	30.0m/ 315° from datum		30x30cm; 20cm deep	tile
Baie des Moutons-2	EhBn-2	surface inspection				representative lithics
Baie des Moutons-3	EhBn-3	TP-1	below L-2		30x30cm; 30cm deep	neg.
Baie des Moutons-3	EhBn-3	TP-2	below L-2		30x30cm; 30cm deep	neg.
Baie des Moutons-3	EhBn-3	TP-3	below L-2		30x30cm; 30cm deep	neg.
Baie des Moutons-3	EhBn-3	TP-4	below L-2		30x30cm; 30cm deep	neg.
Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	TP-1	level ground W of cabin		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	TP-1	E side of Harbor, E of cabins		30x30cm; 20cm deep	
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	TP-2	E side of Harbor, E of cabins		50x50cm; 30cm deep	Al strip salmon scale and glass
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	TP-3	E side of Harbor, E of cabins		50x50cm; 30cm deep	
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	TP-4	E side of Harbor, E of cabins		30x30cm; 20cm deep	
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	TP-5	E side of Harbor, E of cabins		30x30cm; 20cm deep	
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	TP-6	W side of harbor, south of cabins		30x30cm; 20cm deep	shell midden
Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	TP-1	crescent boulder structure		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	NE point of island in grassy area, in sod walled structure		30x30cm; 20cm deep	brick and annular ware
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-2	NE point of island in grassy area, in sod walled structure		30x30cm; 20cm deep	undiagnostic ceramic
Ile Verte	EiBl-6	TP-1	E side of island, in stabilized blowout		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Verte	EiBl-6	TP-2	E side of island, on prominent terrace		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Verte	EiBl-6	TP-3	E side of island, on prominent terrace		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Verte	EiBl-6	TP-4	boulder feature in upper beach		30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile Blodeau-1	EhBl-1	TP-1	southern end of raised beach at the N end of Island		50x50cm; 15cm deep	flakes and biface
Ile Blodeau-1	EhBl-1	TP-2	around TP-1		30x30cm; 15cm deep	neg.
Ile Blodeau-1	EhBl-1	TP-3	around TP-1		30x30cm; 15cm deep	neg.
Ile Blodeau-1	EhBl-1	TP-4	around TP-1		30x30cm; 15cm deep	neg.
Ile Blodeau-1	EhBl-1	TP-5	around TP-1		30x30cm; 15cm deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-1	red berry house'		50x50cm; 25cm deep	cut nails and glass
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-2	in other structures near 'red berry' house		30x30cm; 25cm deep	iron stove parts
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-3	in other structures near 'red berry' house		30x30cm; 25cm deep	nails, ceramics, glass
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-4	in other structures near 'red berry' house		30x30cm; 25cm deep	nails, ceramics, glass
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-5	in other structures near 'red berry' house		30x30cm; 25cm deep	nails, ceramics, glass
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-6	south of 'red berry' house		30x30cm; 25cm deep	neg.

Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-7	south of 'red berry' house	30x30cm; 25m deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-8	south of 'red berry' house	30x30cm; 25m deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	TP-1	2nd compartment from S wall of 'longhouse'	50x50cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	TP-2	ridge between 2nd and 1st compartments of 'longhouse'	50x50cm; 35cm deep	neg.; soil sample taken
Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	TP-3	L-3; NE of 'longhouse' in a depression	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	TP-1	inside structure	50x50 cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	TP-2	inside structure	50x50 cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	TP-3	just outside the north 'wall'	50x50 cm; 20cm deep	piece of leather
Ile Net Tickle	EiBk-7	TP-1	west end of beach ridge	1x1m; 35cm deep	Euro nails and glass with a lower prehistoric component
Ile Net Tickle	EiBk-7	TP-2	middle of beach ridge	50x50cm;25cm deep	Euro ceramics, nails
Ile Net Tickle	EiBk-7	TP-3	east end of beach ridge	50x50cm;25cm deep	Euro nails and ceramics
Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	TP-1		1x1m; 25cm deep	qtz. flake, charcoal and flagging tape
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-1	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-19	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-2	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-20	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-3	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-21	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-4	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-22	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-5	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-23	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-6	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-24	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-7	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-25	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area		TP-8	survey route along terraces between EiBi-14 and EiBi-26	30x30cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-19	surface inspection			2 rectangular boulder structures
Havre des Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	TP-1	middle of S-1	30x30cm; 20cm deep	nail, sq. glass, bottle, bone
Havre des Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	TP-2	middle of S-2	30x30cm; 20cm deep	iron nail, bone
Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	surface inspection			flakes
Clifford Hart Chalet	EiBh-47	surface inspection			lithics and tiles
Clifford Hart Home	EiBh-41	surface inspection			inspected known MA feature
Tumulus du Brador	EiBh-59,60	surface inspection			inspected known MA burial mounds
Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	surface inspection			inspected known structures
Courtemanche Track	EiBh-126	surface inspection			inspected known feature

Ile aux

TP-1,2

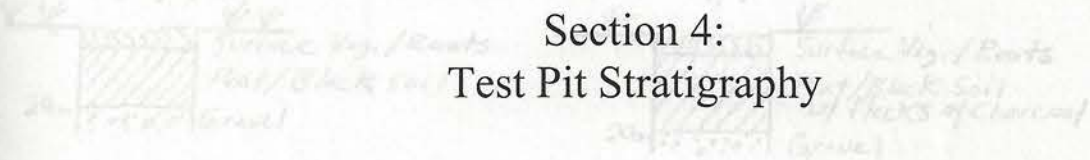


Ile aux Bouleaux

TP-1,2,3,5,8

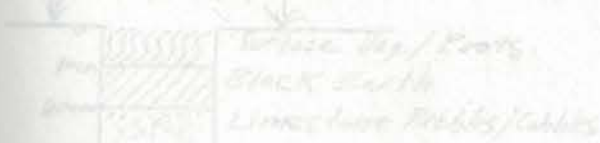
TP-4,7

Section 4:
Test Pit Stratigraphy



Ile aux Sauvages

TP-1,2,3,4,5,6



Ile à la Chasse

TP-1



Kagashka - Modern Ship Hauling Site

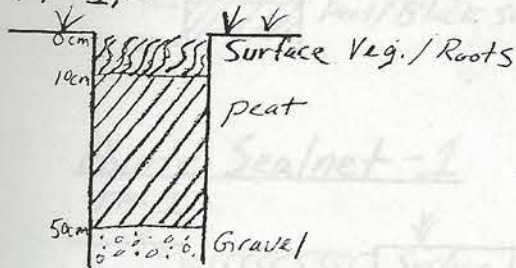
TP-1,2,3,4,5,6



Smithsonian 2001 LNS Subsurface Testing

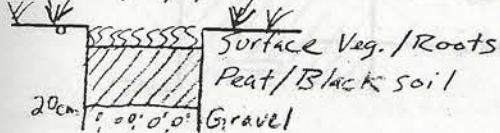
Ile Nue

TP-1, 2

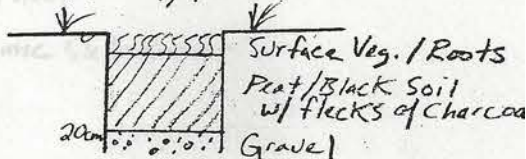


Ile aux Bouleaux

TP-1, 2, 3, 5, 8

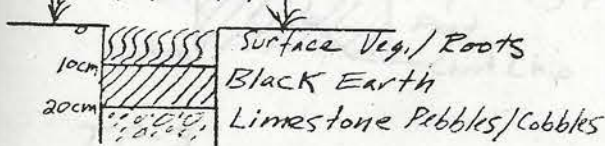


TP-4, 7



Ile aux Sauvages

TP-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



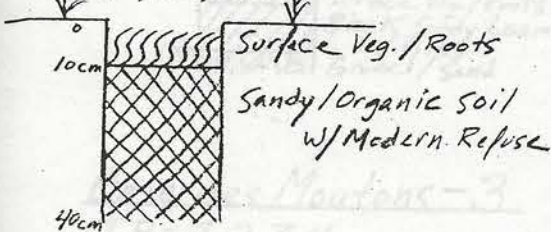
Ile à la Chasse

TP-1

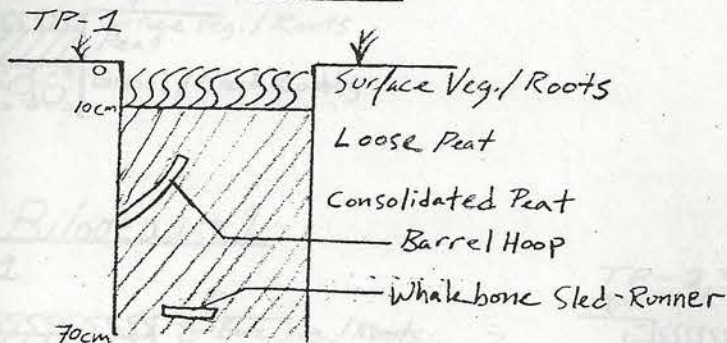


Kegashka - Modern Ship Hauling Site

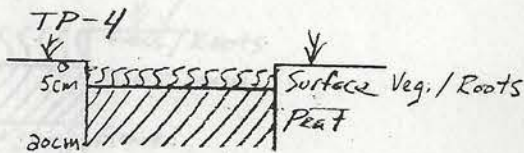
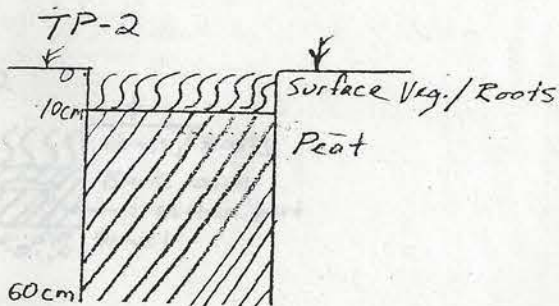
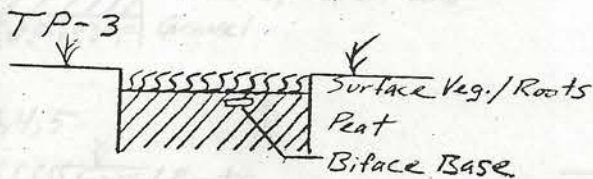
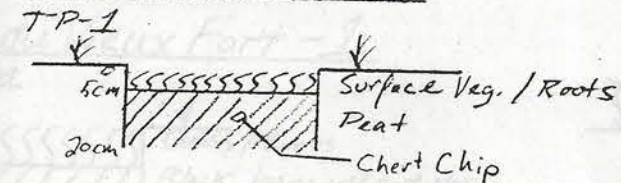
TP-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6



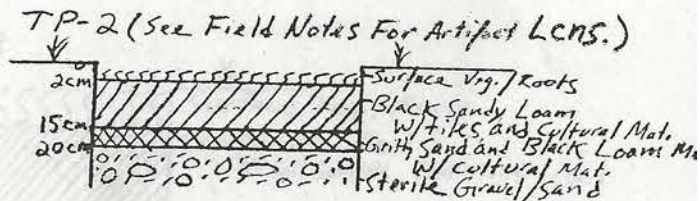
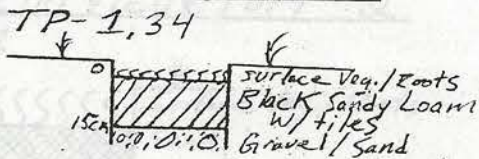
Pointe Sealnet-1



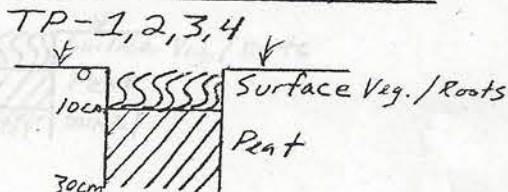
Pointe Sealnet-2



Petit Mécatina-3

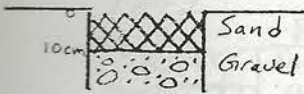


Baie des Moutons-3

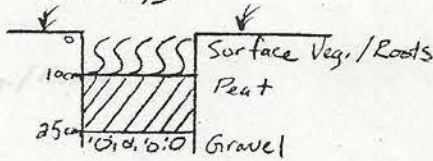


Ile Verte

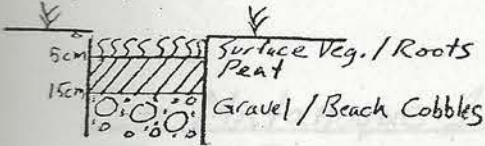
TP-1



TP-2,3



TP-4

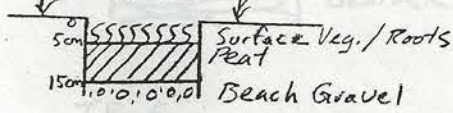


Ile Bilodeau-1

TP-1

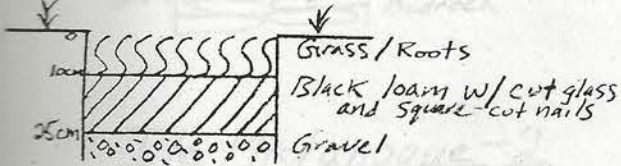


TP-2,3,4,5

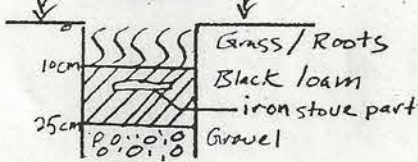


Ile du Vieux Fort - 1

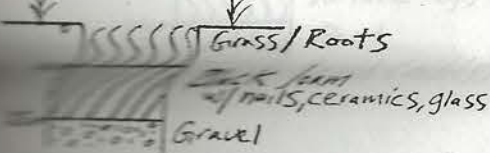
TP-1



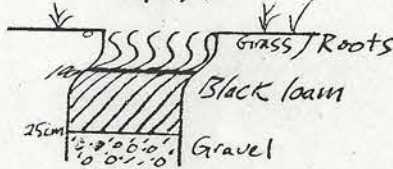
TP-2



TP-3,4,5

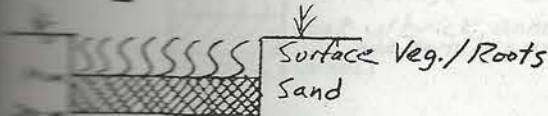


TP-6,7,8

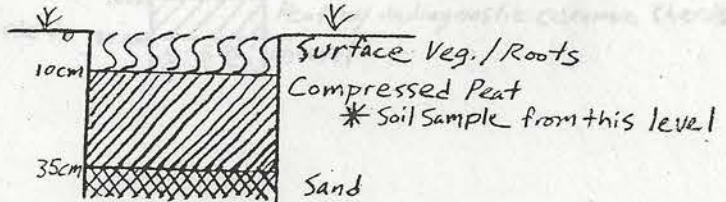


Ile du Vieux Fort - 2

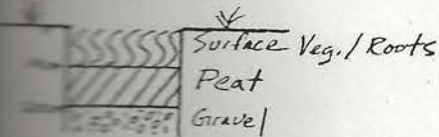
TP-1



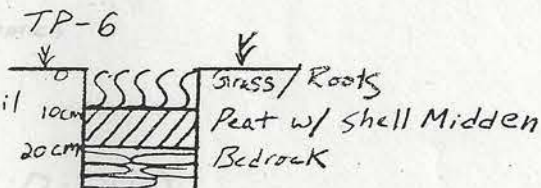
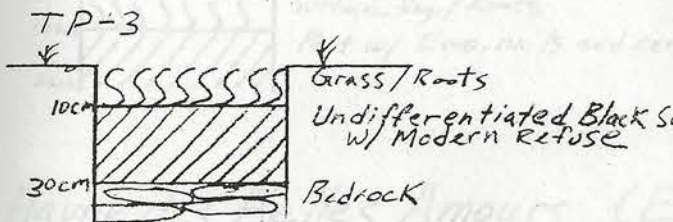
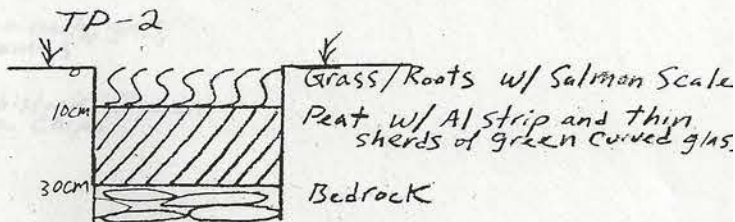
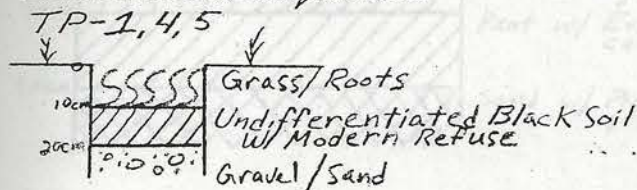
TP-2



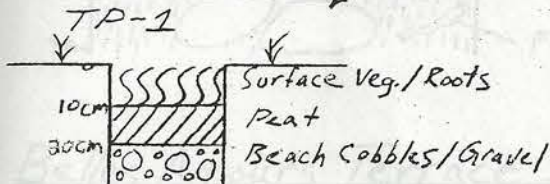
TP-3



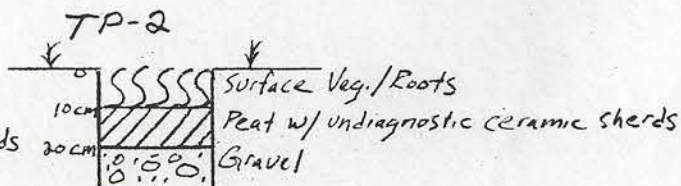
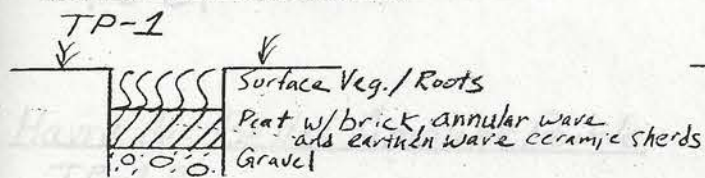
Ile Mistanoque-1



Ile Mistanoque-2

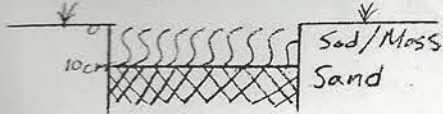


Ile Chécatika

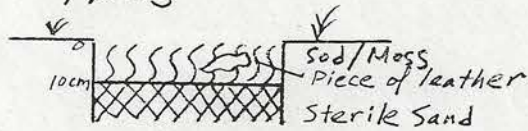


Ile du Vieux Fort - 3

TP-1,2

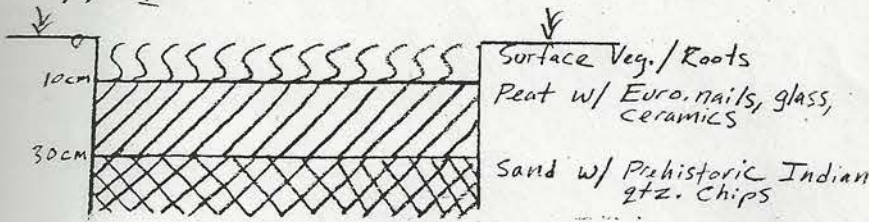


TP-3

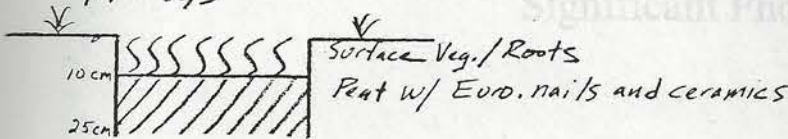


Ile Net Tickle

TP-1

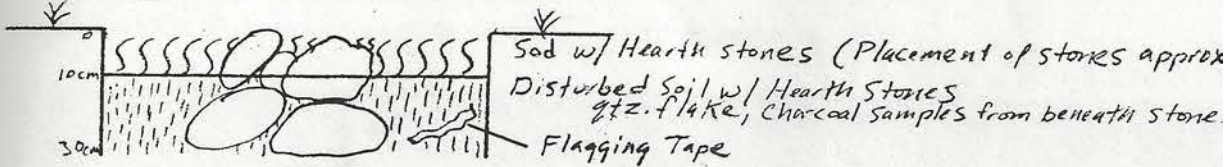


TP-2,3



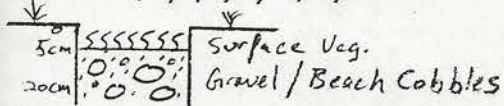
Havre des Belles Amours (EiBi-14)

TP-1



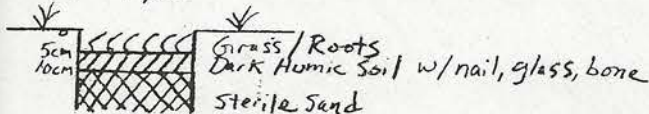
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area

TP-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8



Havre des Belles Amours Pointe

TP-1,2



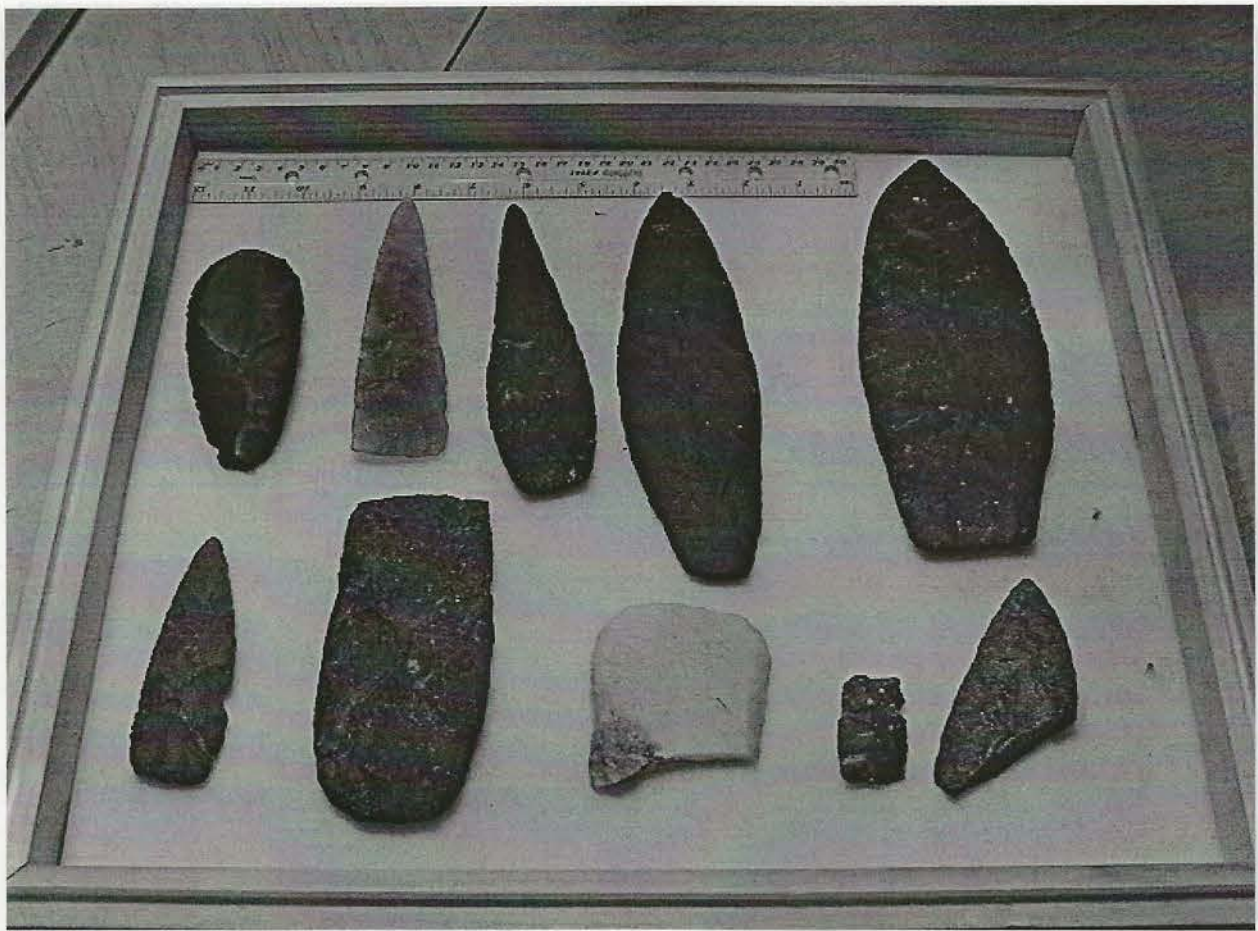
Section 5:
Significant Photos

Pierre Cousteau/Gratia Maloney collection.

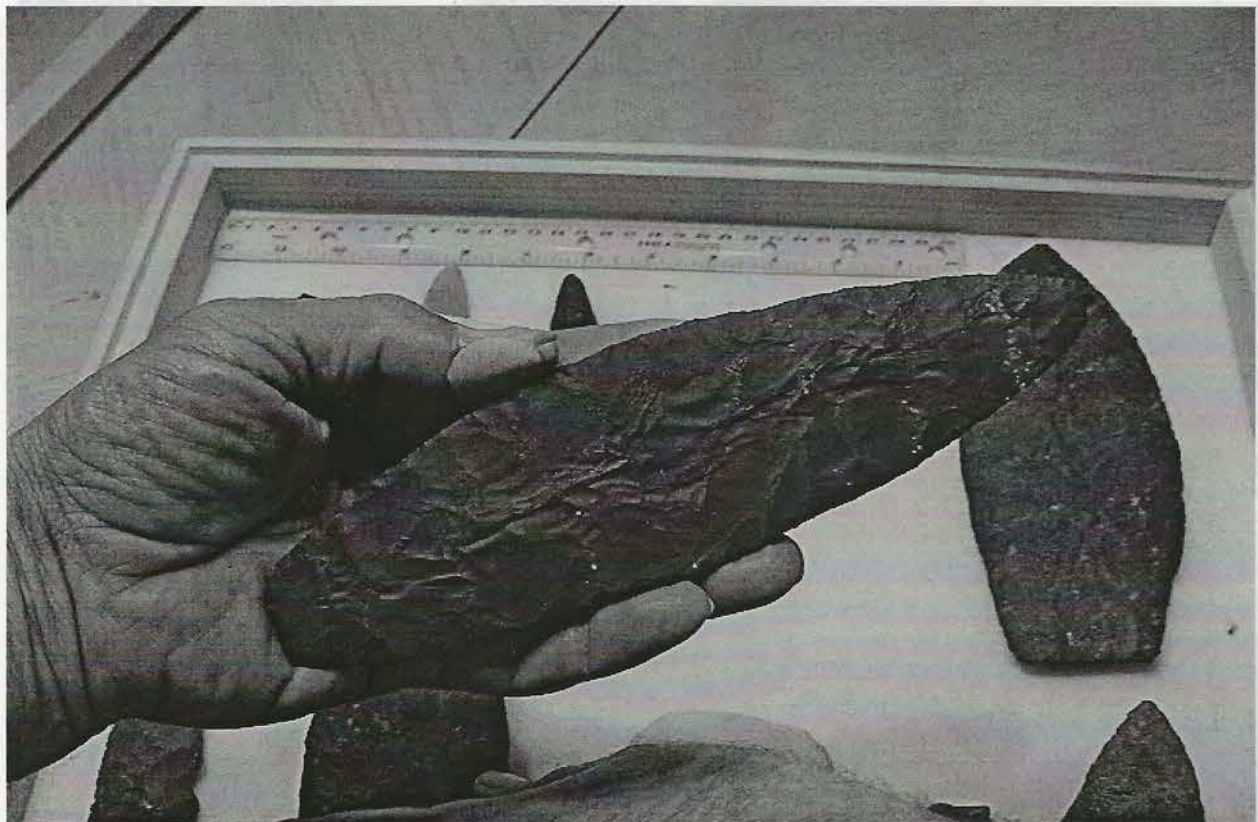
LNS.01.50. Mangan surface collection from beach (private collection).

Pierre Cousteau/Gratia Maloney collection.

LNS.01.51. Mangan surface collection from beach (private collection).



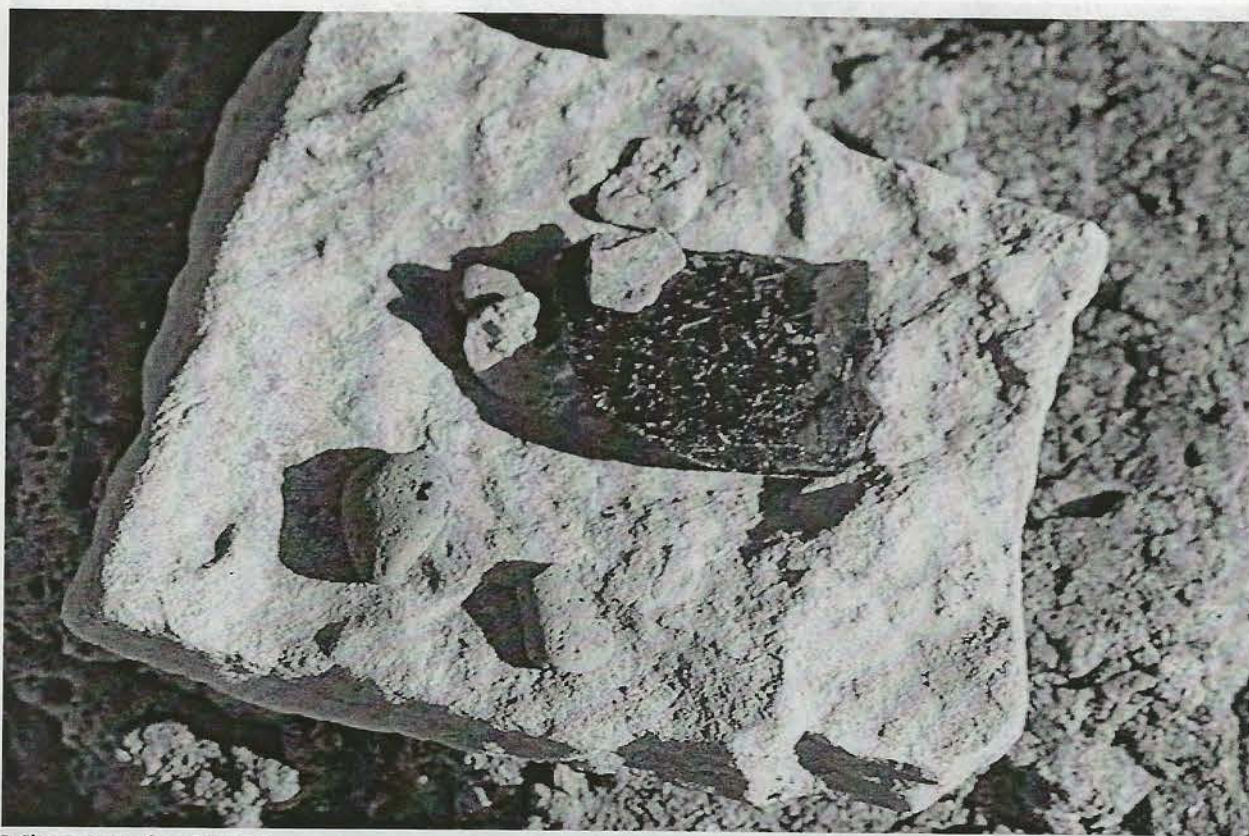
Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection.
LNS.01.50. Mingan surface collection from beach (private collection).



Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection.
LNS.01.51. Mingan surface collection from beach (private collection).



Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection.
LNS.01.52. Mingan surface collection from beach (private collection).



Mingan Harbor Island.
LNS.01.53. tiles/brick and glass. *Barque Amers*



Ile Nue.
LNS.01.54. Basque tile.



Ile Nue. (EbDa-6)
LNS.01.55. Selma Barkham near Basque furnace.



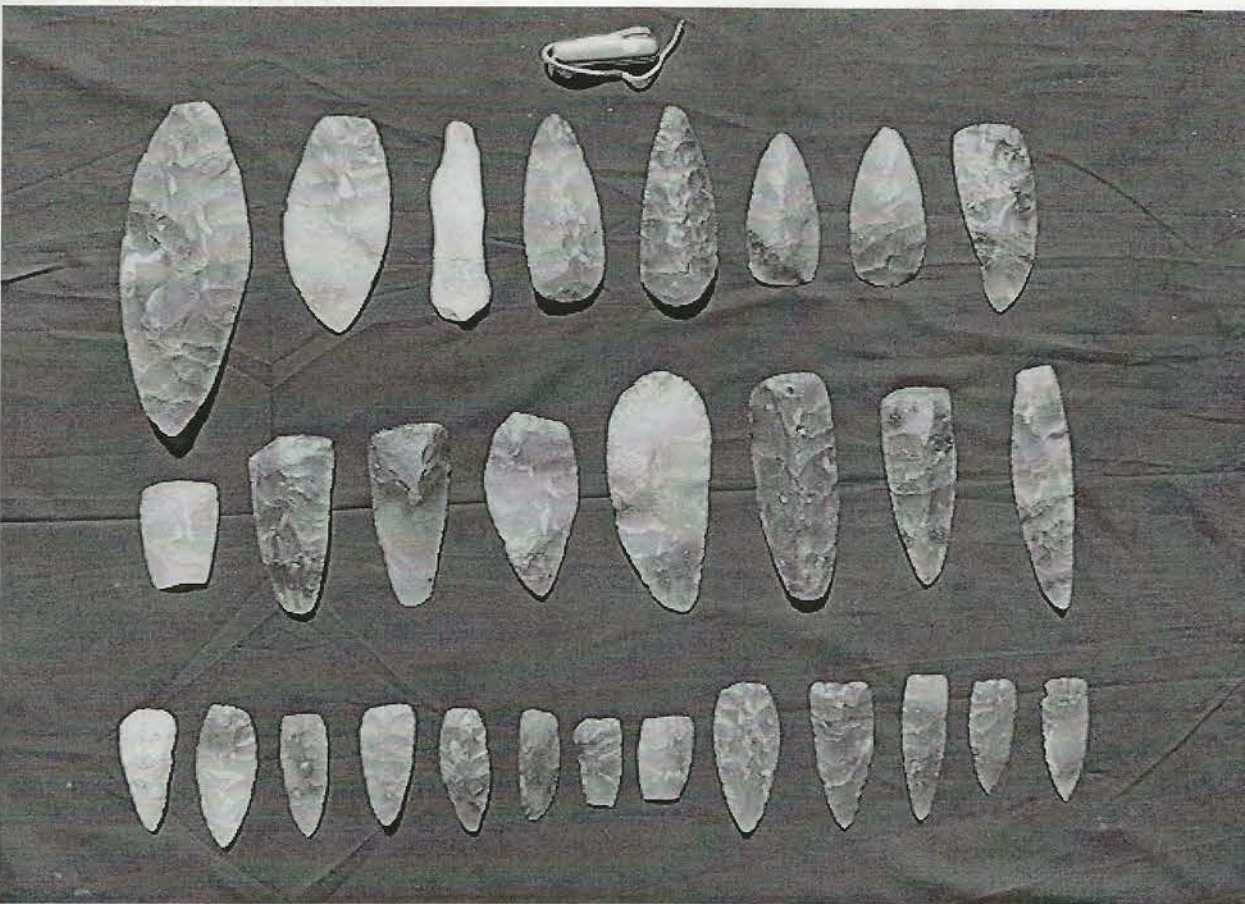
Ile du Havre-1, Pointe a l'Enclume.
LNS.01.56. rock alignment.



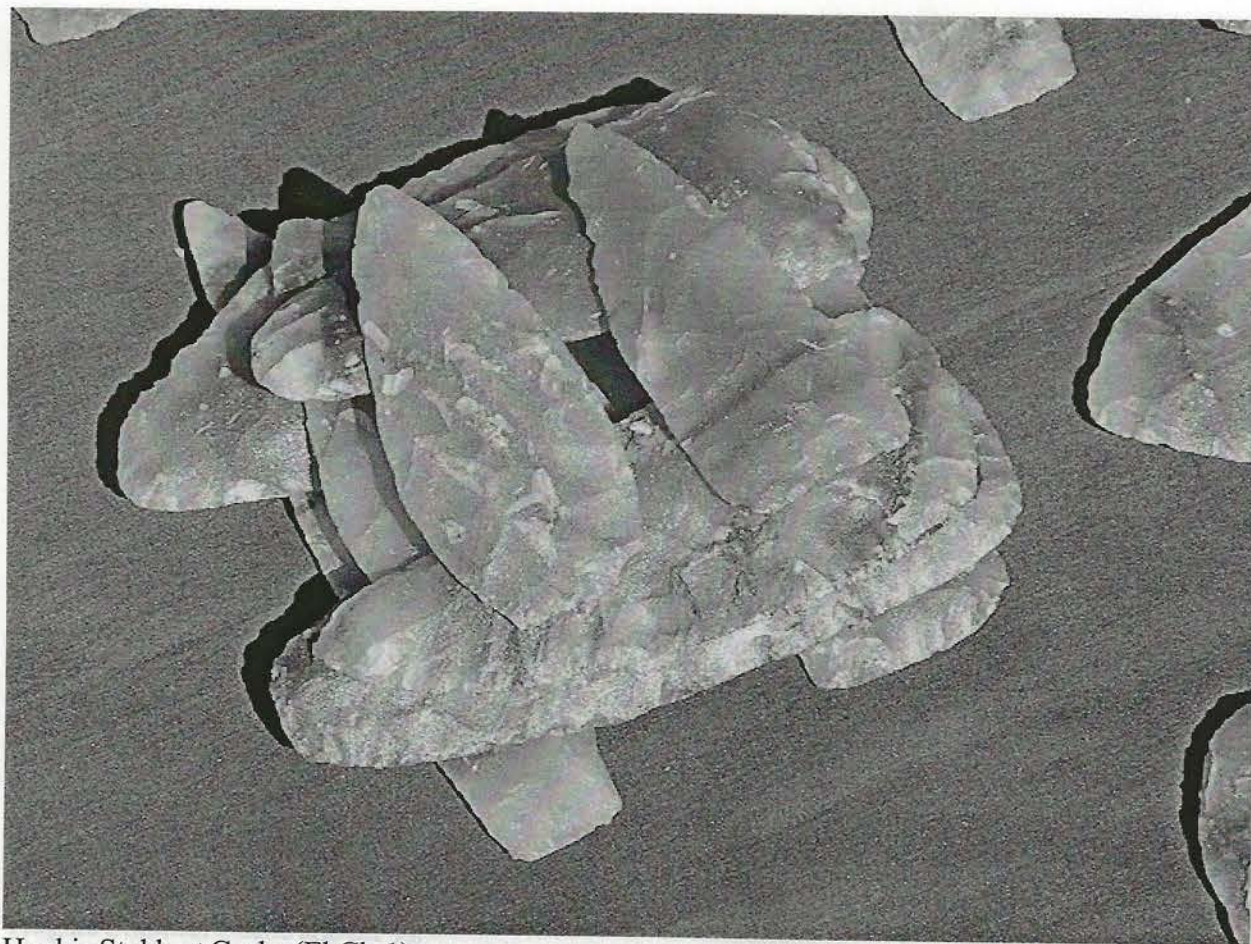
Ile du Havre-2, Pointe de Chasse.
LNS.01.57. rock alignment.



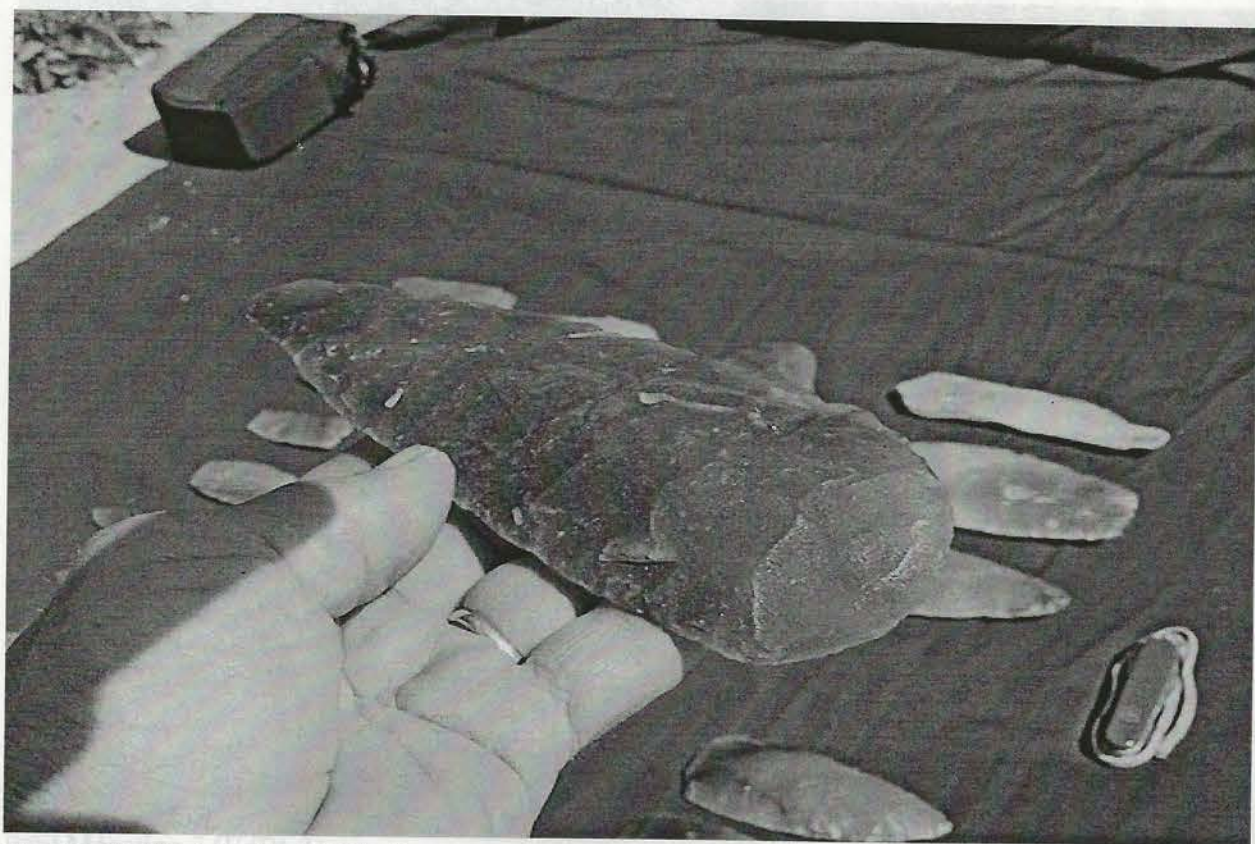
Ile St. Charles West.
LNS.01.58. structural rocks on beach.



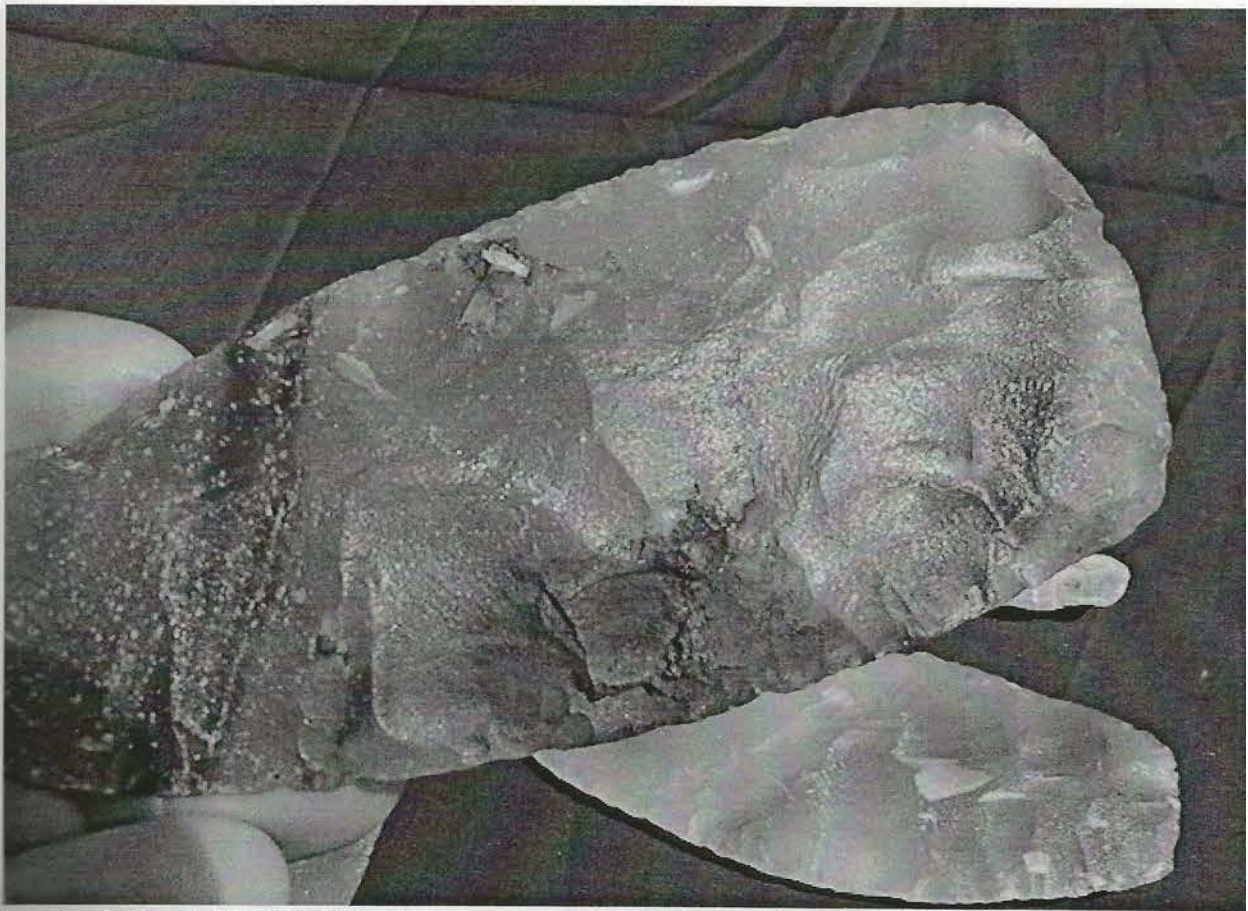
Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.59. Kegashka.



Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.60. blanks stacked as they were found.



Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.61. biface blank.



Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.62. biface blank close-up.



Four Micačina-3 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.63. Basque tiles.



Baie des Moutons-2 (EdBt-2).
LNS.01.64. M.A. site.



Baie des Moutons-3 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.65. M.A. site.



Baie des Moutons-1 (EeBs-1).
LNS.01.66. Morency collection.



Baie des Moutons-1 (EeBs-1).
LNS.01.67. Morency collection- "fish spear."



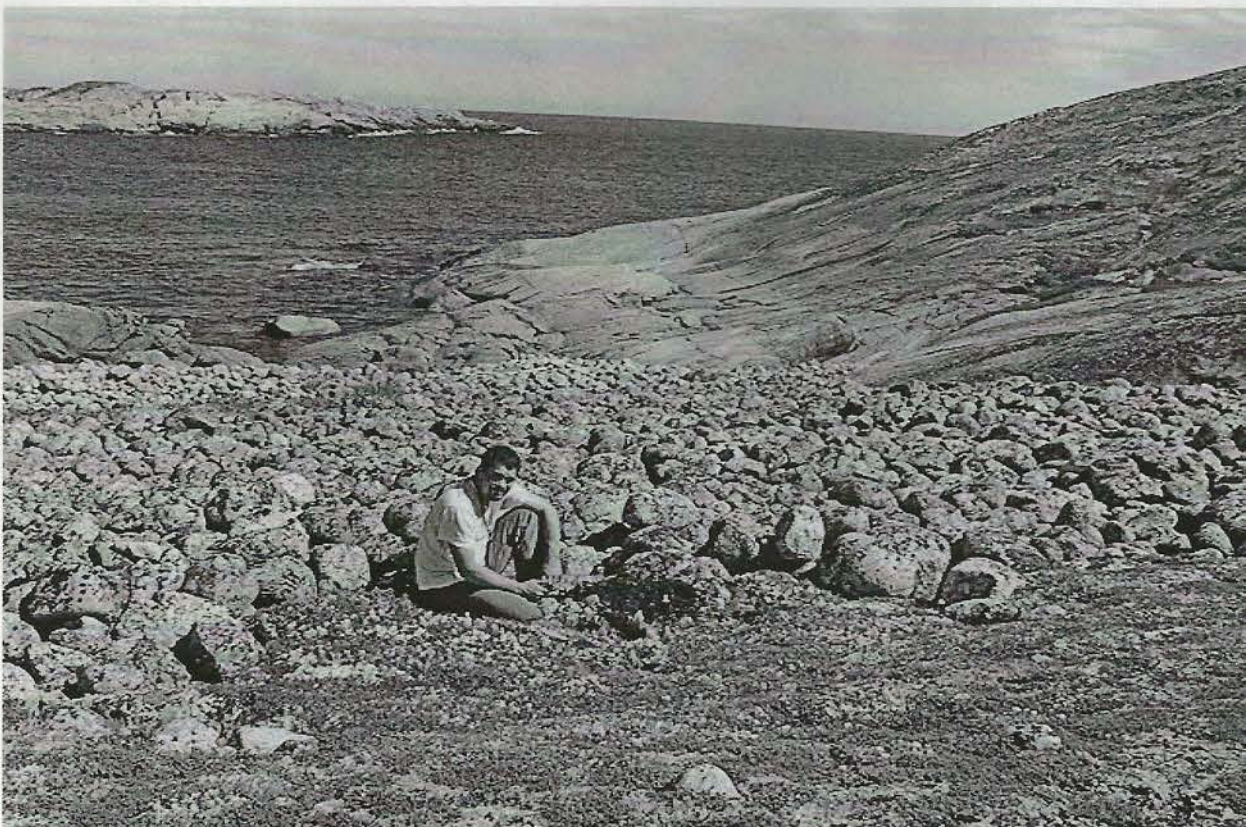
Baie des Moutons-1 (EeBs-1).
LNS.01.68. Morency home (site in area around trees).



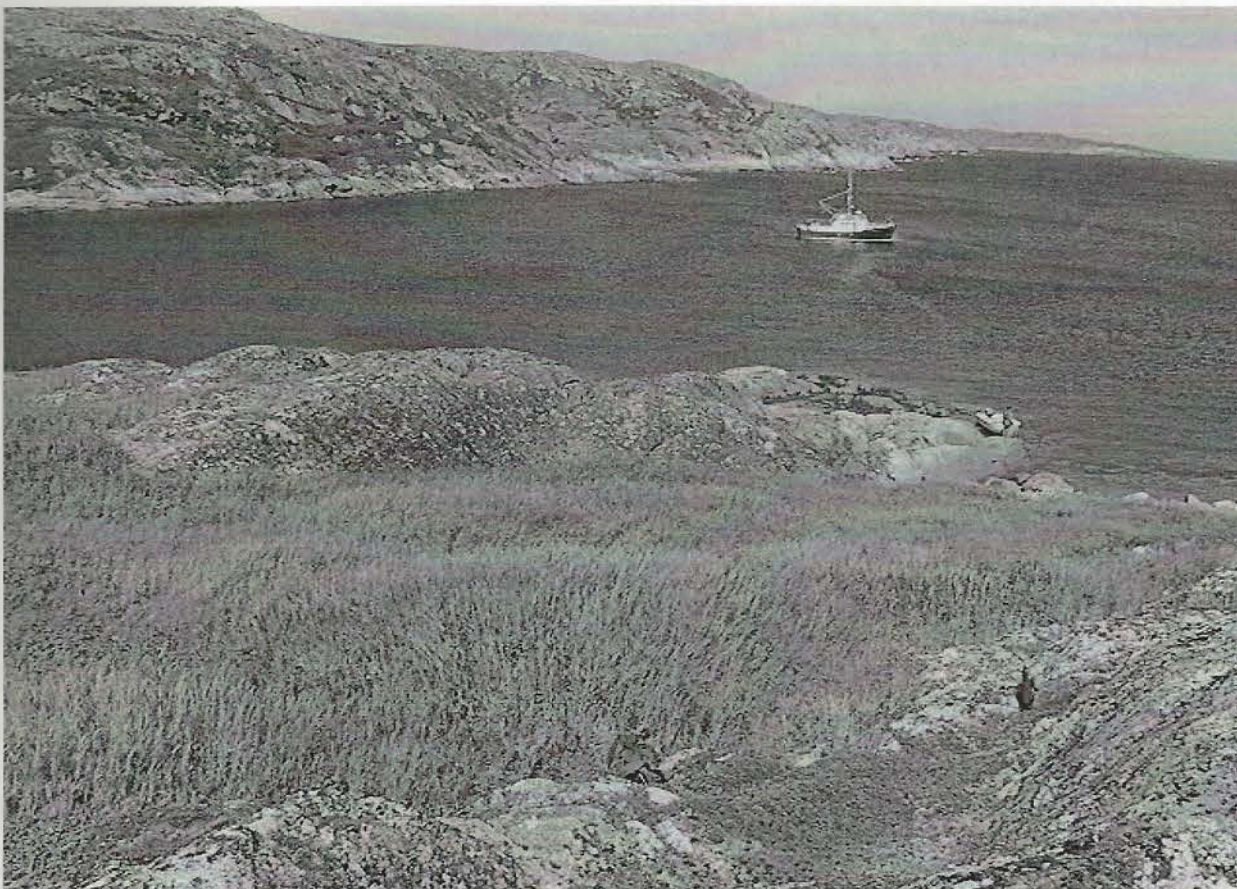
Baye Boulet (EeBr-13).
LNS.01.69. Basque site. ~~and boulder structure.~~



Baie des Moutons-3 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.70. M.A. artifacts.



Ile Mistanoque-2 (EhBn-3).
LNS.01.71. crescent shaped boulder structure.



Ile Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1).
LNS.01.72. sod foundations.



Ile du Vieux Fort-2 (EiBk-51).
LNS.01.73. 'longhouse'??



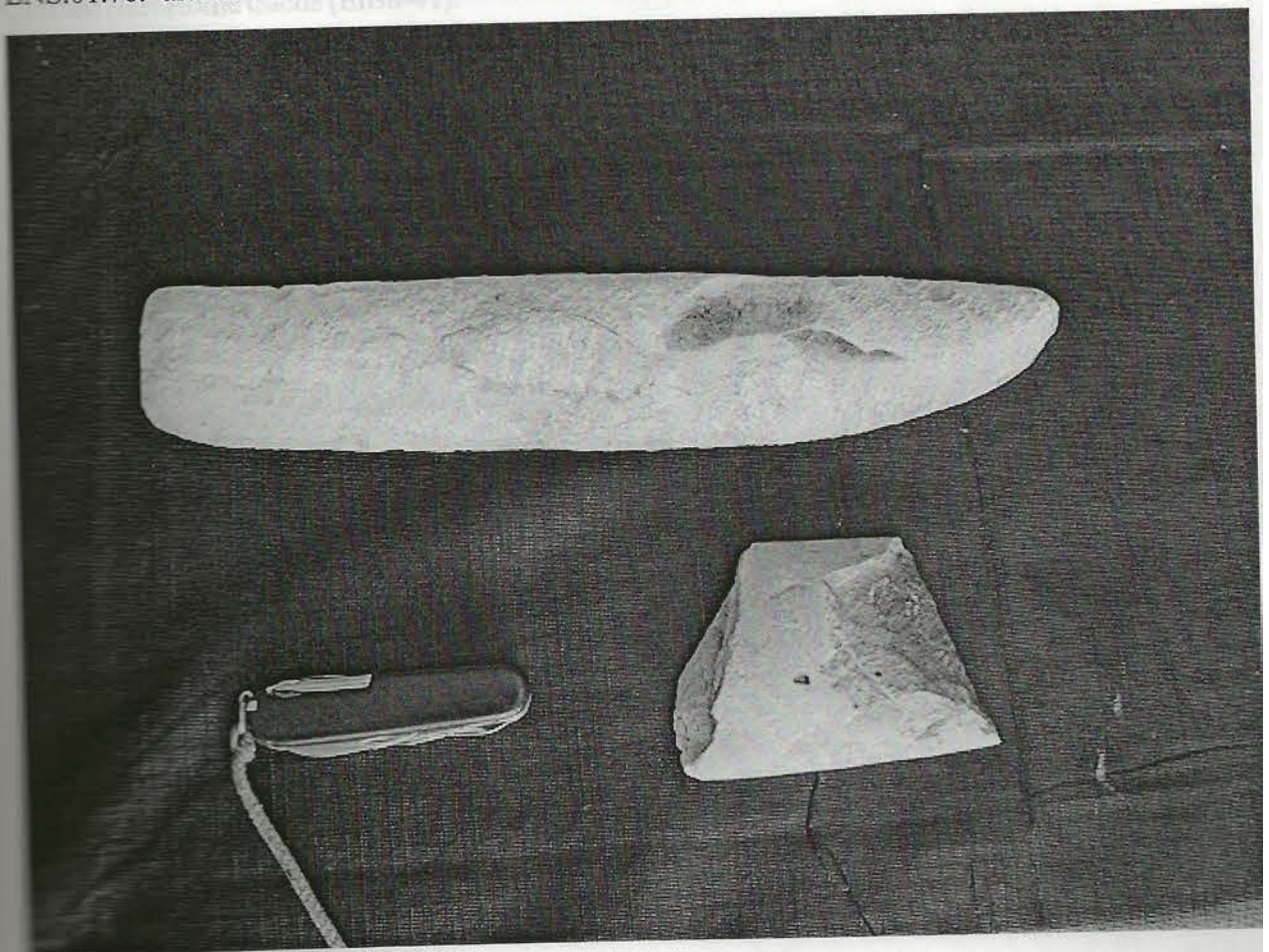
Havre des Belles Amours (EiBi-14).
LNS.01.74. previously excavated hearth.



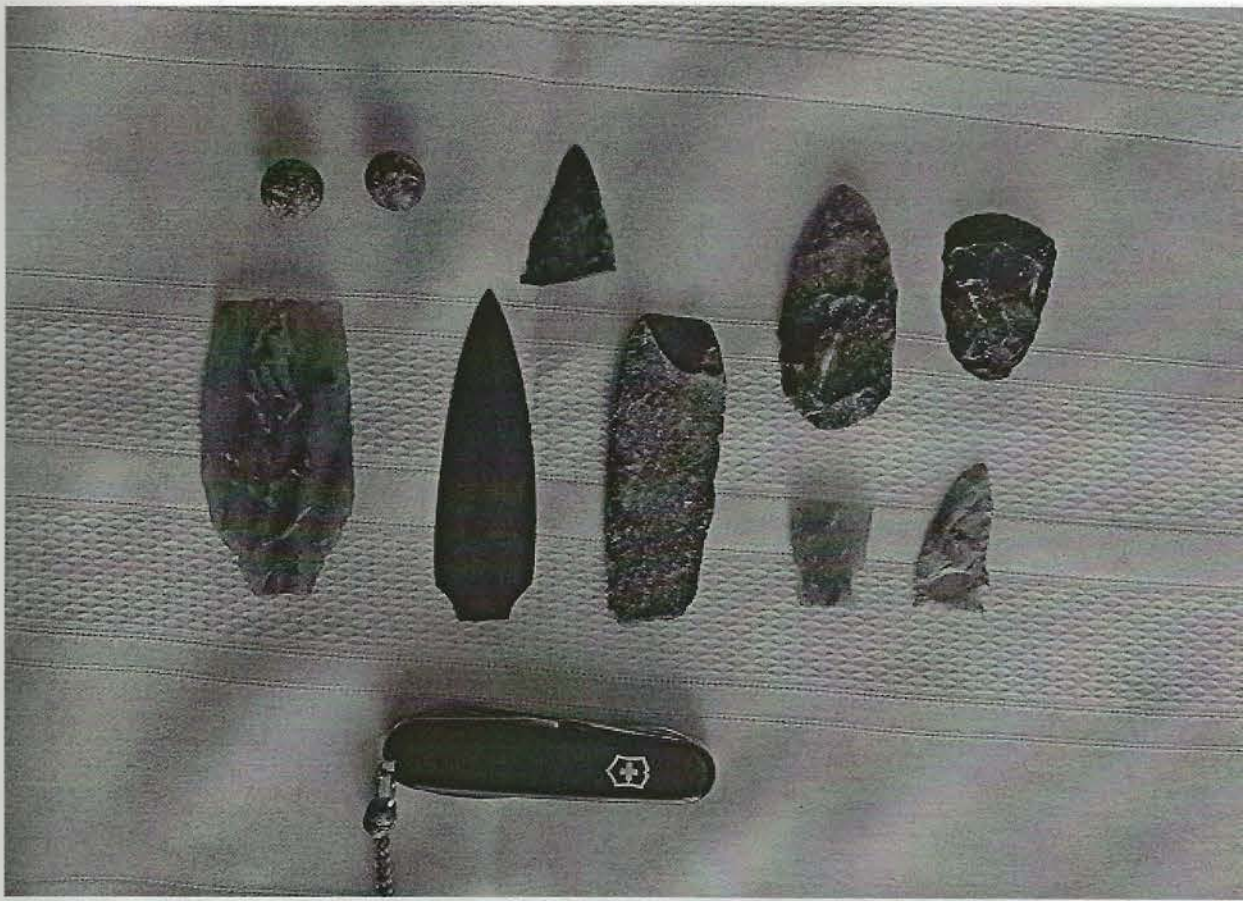
Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-19).
LNS.01.75. 2 rectangular boulder structures.



Clifford Hart Home Cache (EiBh-41).
LNS.01.76. artifacts from basement excavation in Brador.



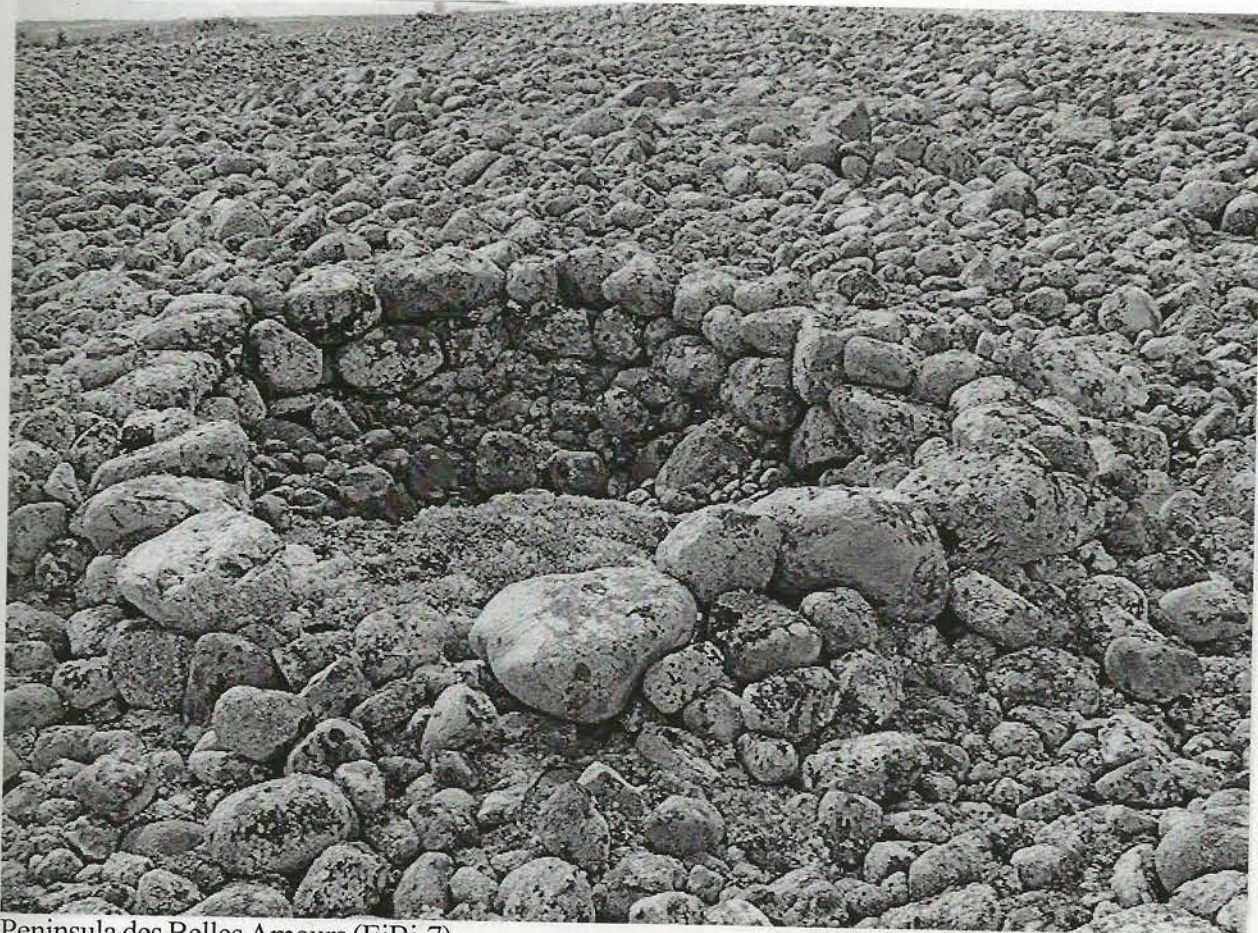
Clifford Hart Chalet Cache (EiBh-47).
LNS.01.77. NW of Brador.



Clifford Hart Home Cache (EiBh-41).
LNS.01.78. Brador.



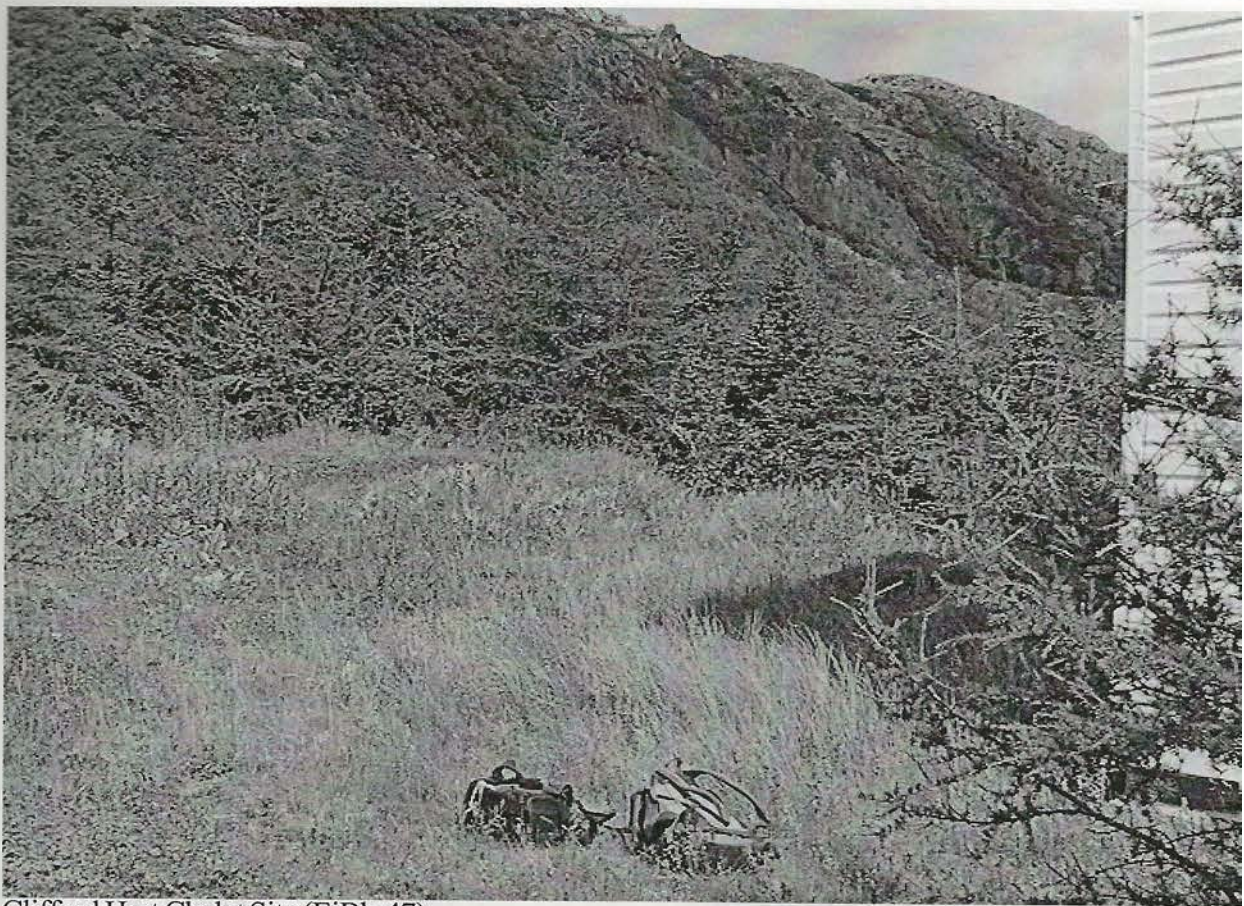
Peninsula des Belles Amours (EiBi-7).
LNS.01.79. boulder structures.



Peninsula des Belles Amours (EiBi-7).
LNS.01.80. boulder structure.



Clifford Hart Chalet site (EiBh-47).
LNS.01.81. M.A. burial mound



Clifford Hart Chalet Site (EiBh-47).
LNS.01.82. Basque area?



Tumulus de Brador (EiBh-59,60).
LNS.01.83. M.A. burial mound.



Commanderie Courtemanche (EiBh-34).
LNS.01.84. Brador.



Commanderie Courtemanche (EiBh-34).
LNS.01.85. Brador.



Courtemanche Cart Track (EiBh-126).
LNS.01.86. Brador.

Monte des Montois-7 (EiBh-2).

LNS.01.88. a: slate celt bit; b: trite. mid-section; c: white quartz. p.c.; d: red chert end-scraper
or red quartz. tip.



Ile du Havre, Mingan.
 LNS.01.87. a-d: glass sherds; e-m: tile fragments.

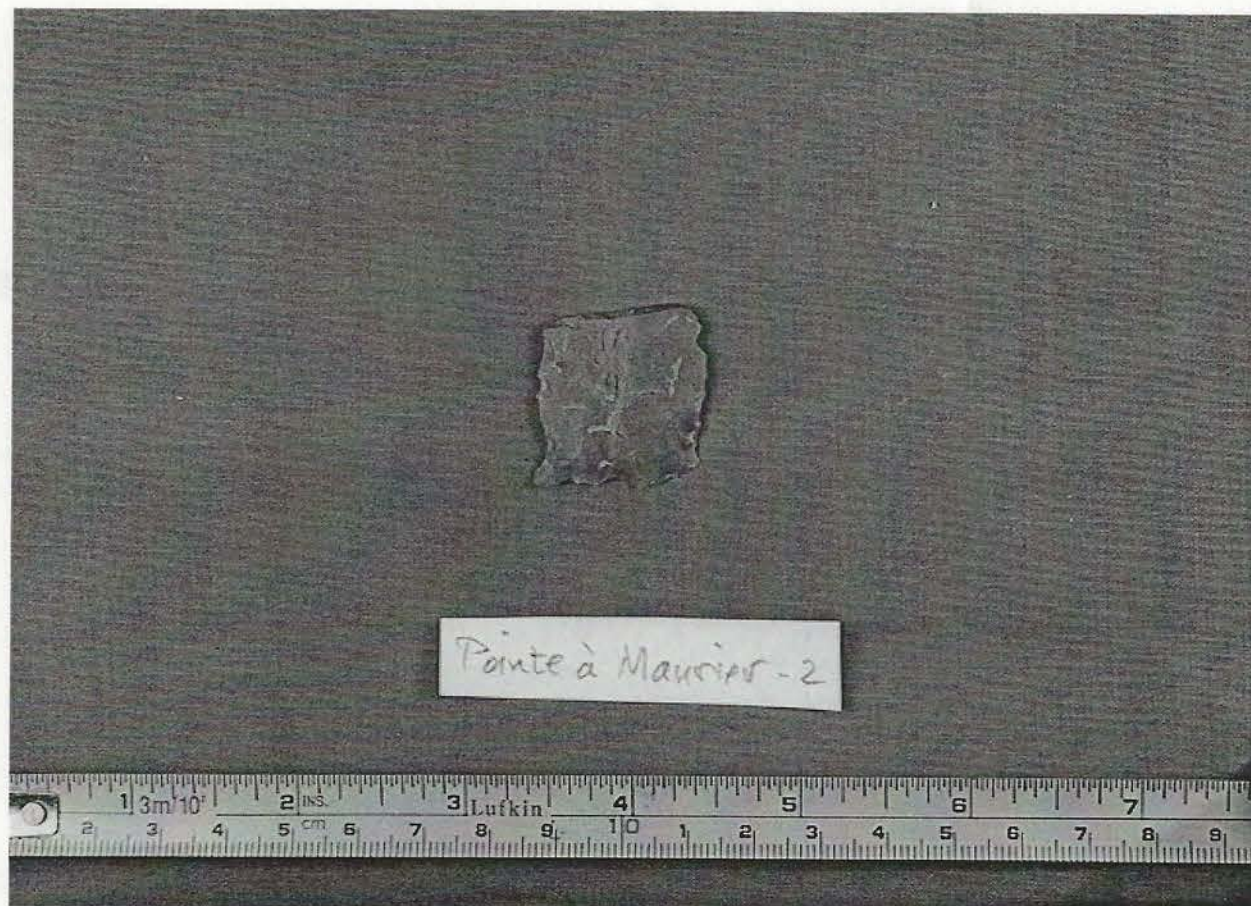


Baie des Moutons-2 (EeBs-2).
 LNS.01.88. a: slate celt bit; b:qtzte. mid-section; c: white qtzte. p.e.; d: red chert end-scraper
 e: red qtzte. tip.



Petit Mécatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.91. a,b: Basque tiles.

LNS.01.93. 3-4 19th c. ceramic sherds; j-w: 19th c. glass sherds.



Pointe Sealnet-2 (EcBw-2).

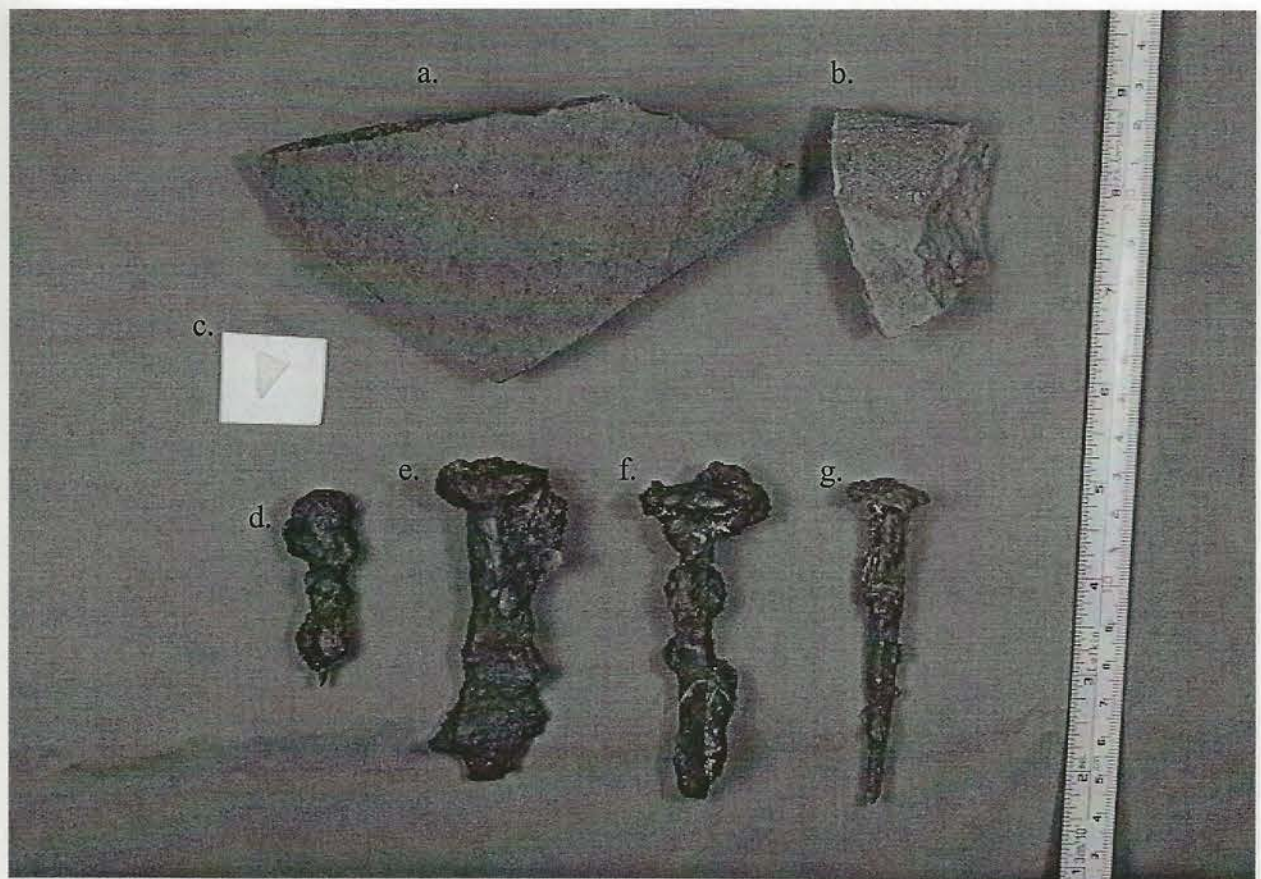
LNS.01.92. Groswater bifacial knife base.



La Romaine.
 LNS.01.93. a-i: 19thc. ceramic sherds; j-n: 19thc. glass sherds.

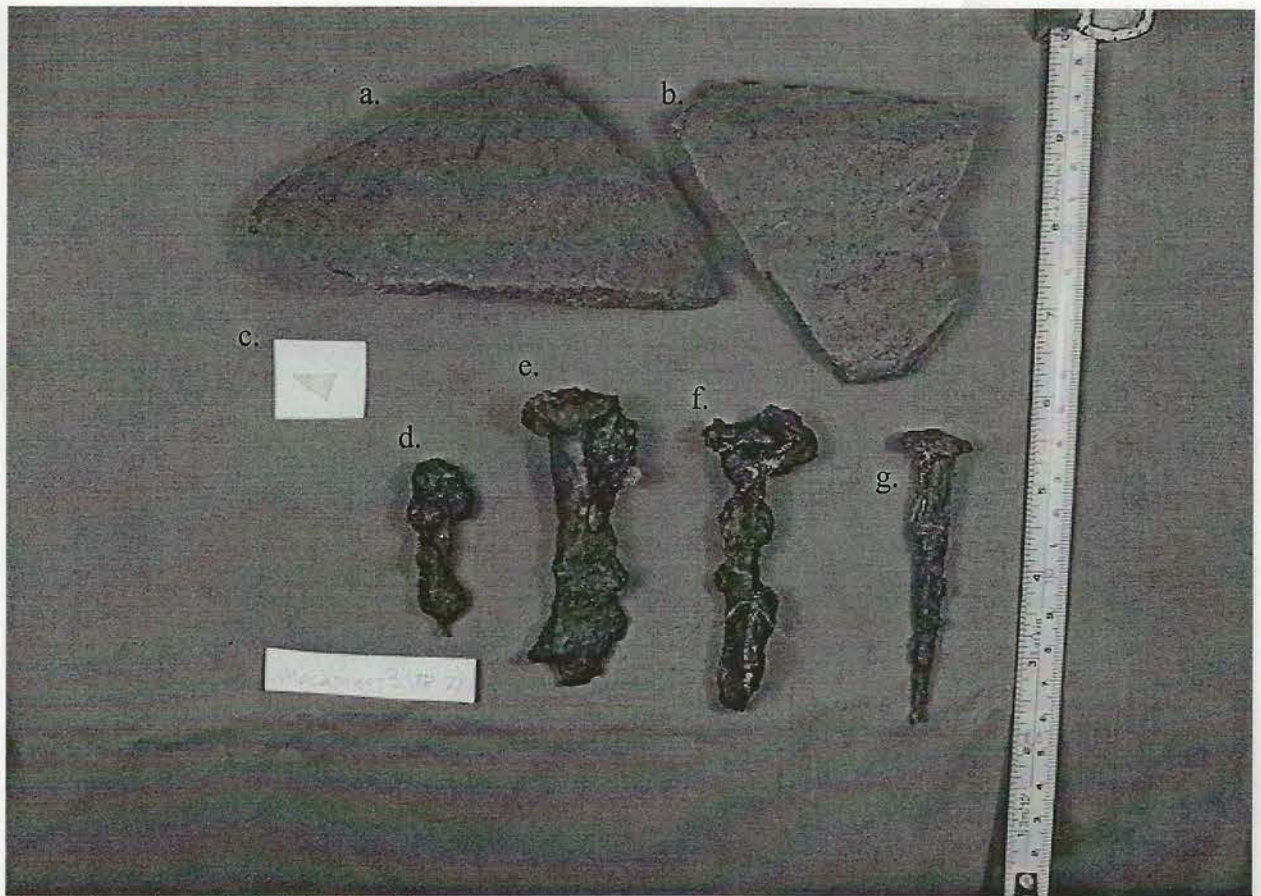


Havre Boulet (EeBr-13).
 LNS.01.94. Basque tile.



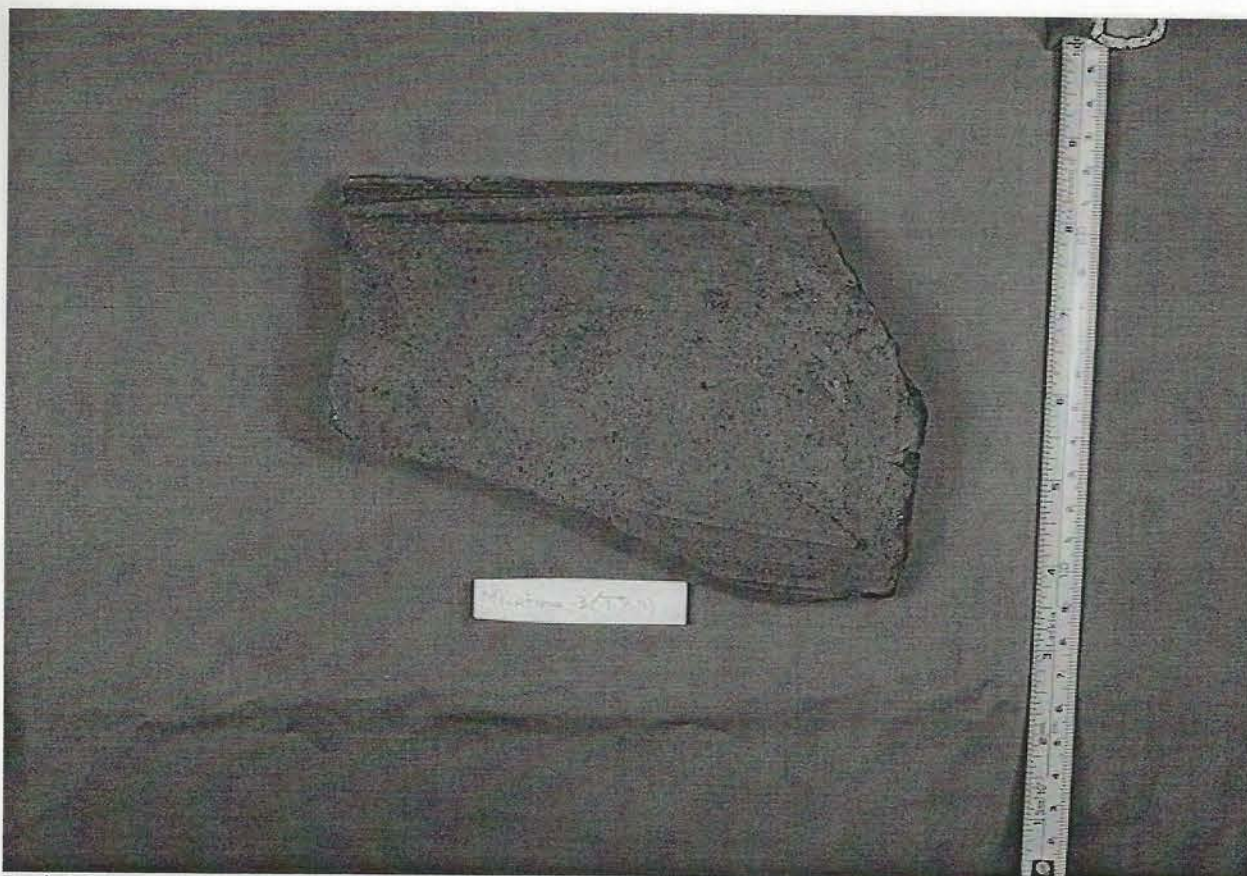
Petit Mecatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).

LNS.01.95. a,b: Basque tiles; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails.

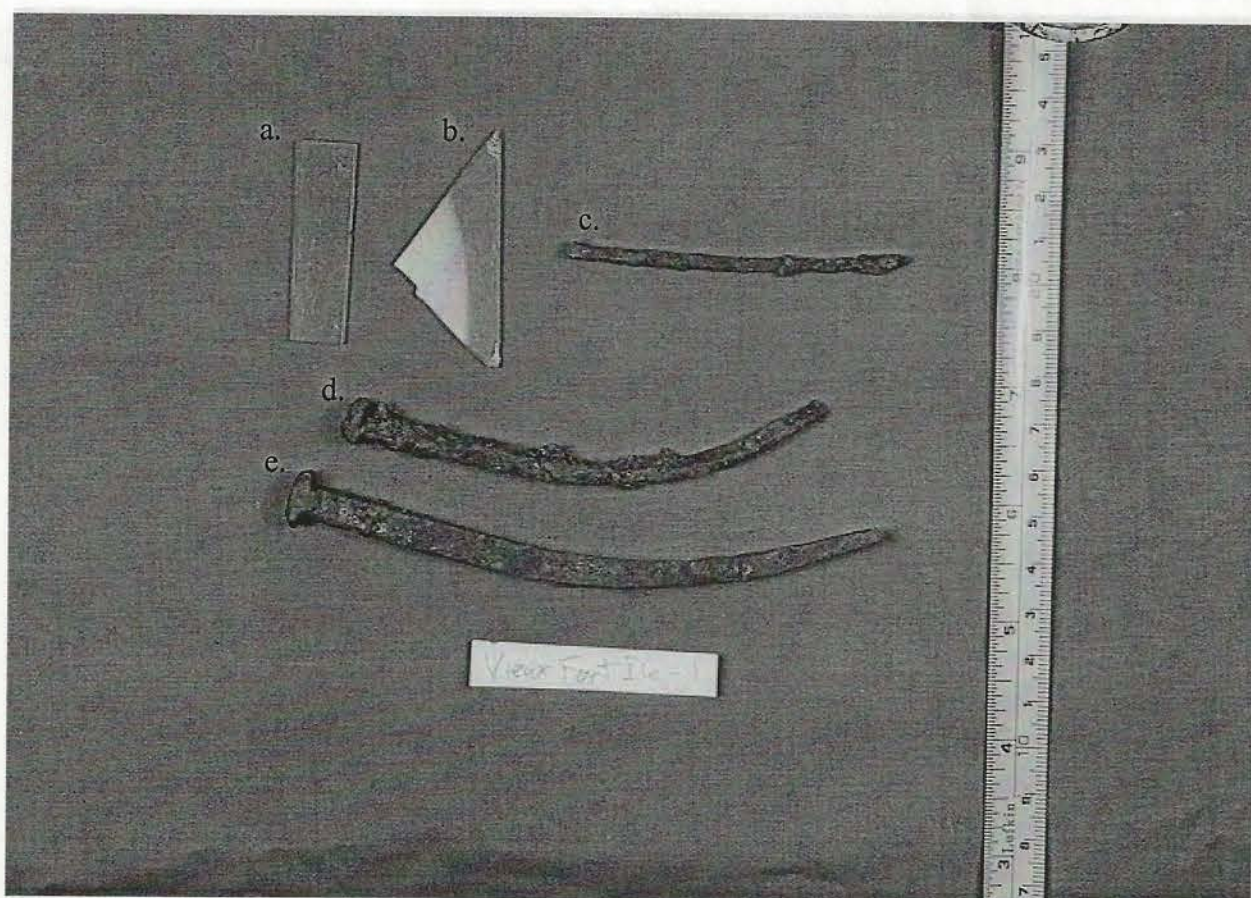


Petit Mecatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).

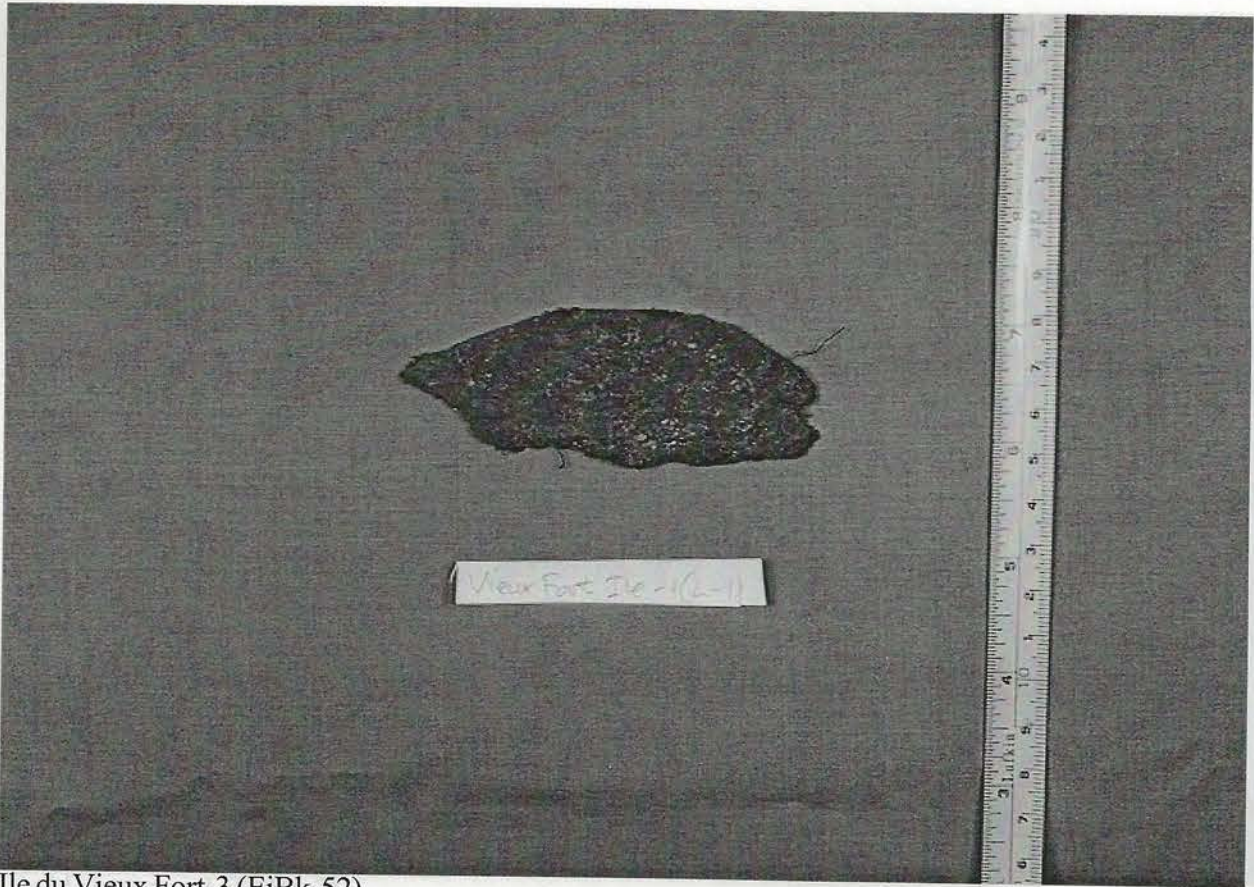
LNS.01.96. a,b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails.



Petit Mecatina-3, TP-4 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.97. Basque tile sherd.

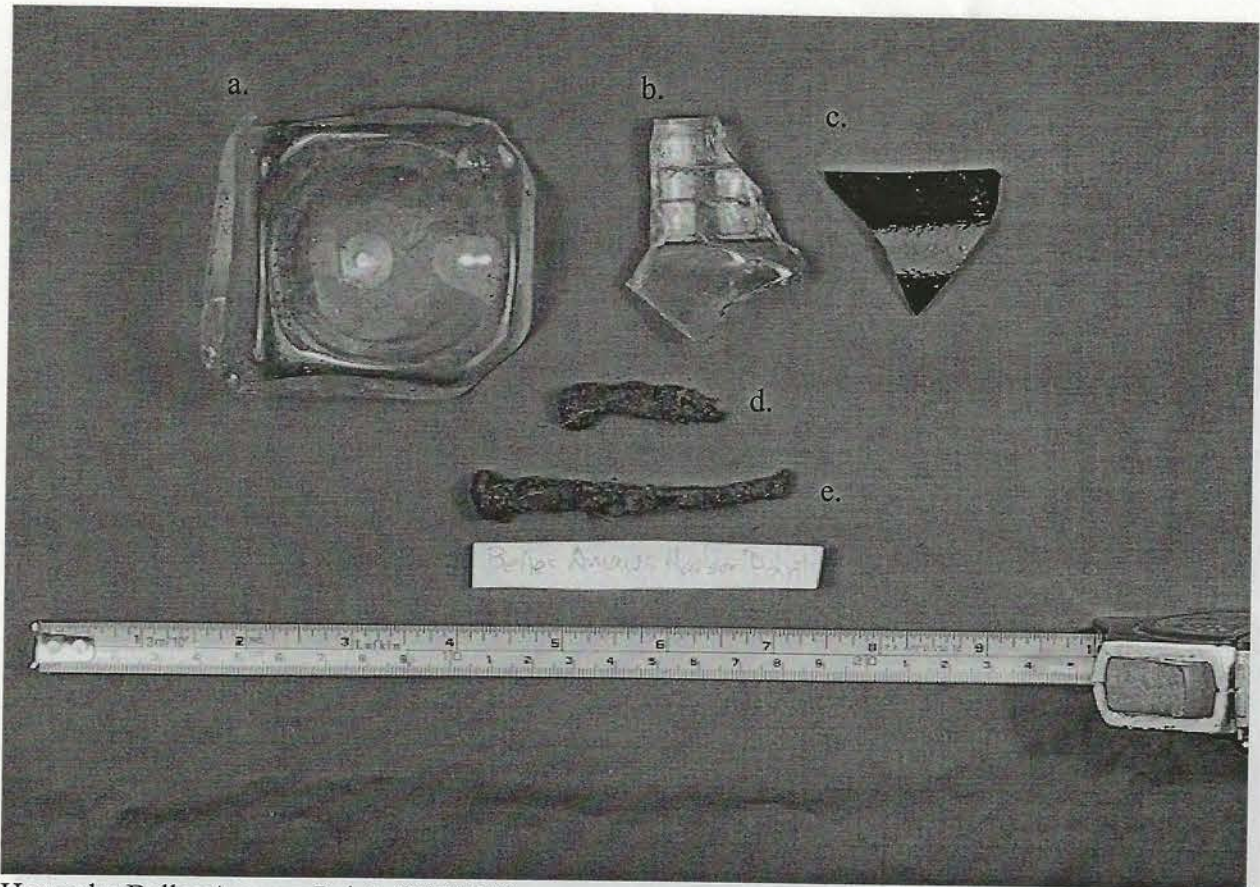


Ile du Vieux Fort-1 (EiBk-50).
LNS.01.98. a,b: glass sherds; c-e: iron nails.



Ile du Vieux Fort-3 (EiBk-52).

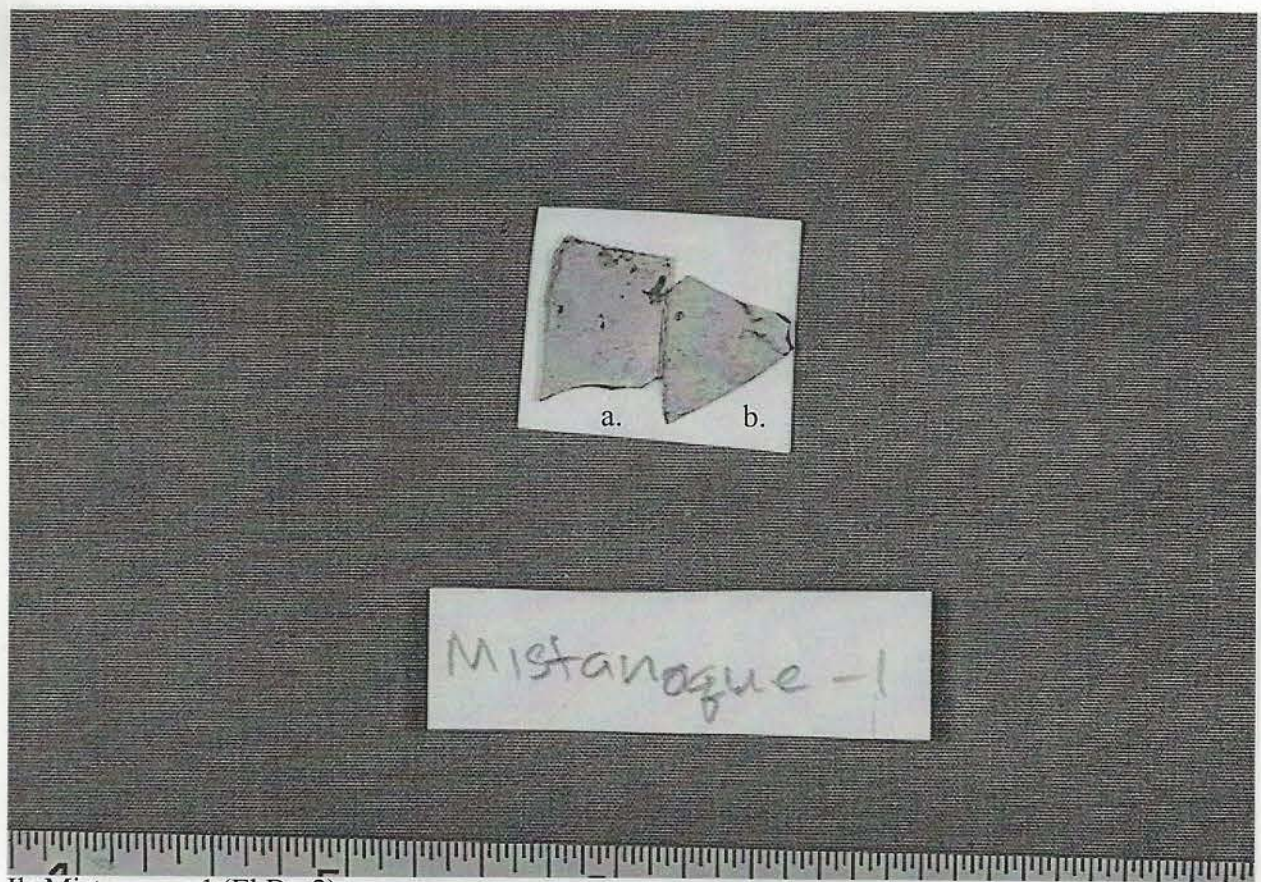
LNS.01.99. piece of leather. *of glass curved glass*



Havre des Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-20).

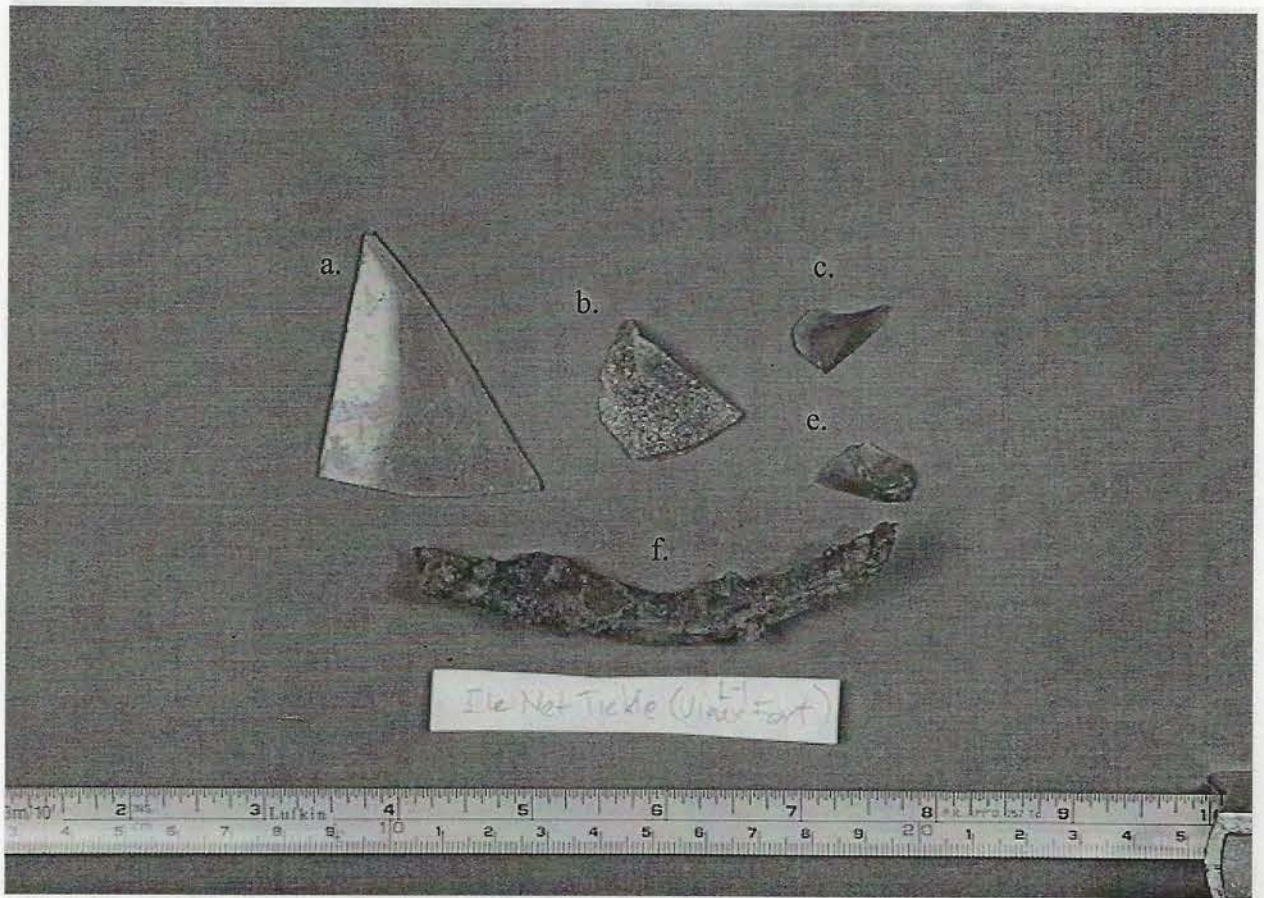
LNS.01.100. a,b: 19thc. glass sherds; c: 19th c. ceramic sherd; d,e: iron nails.

LNS.01.102. a: European glass sherd; b-c: Prehistoric fishes; d: European cut nail.



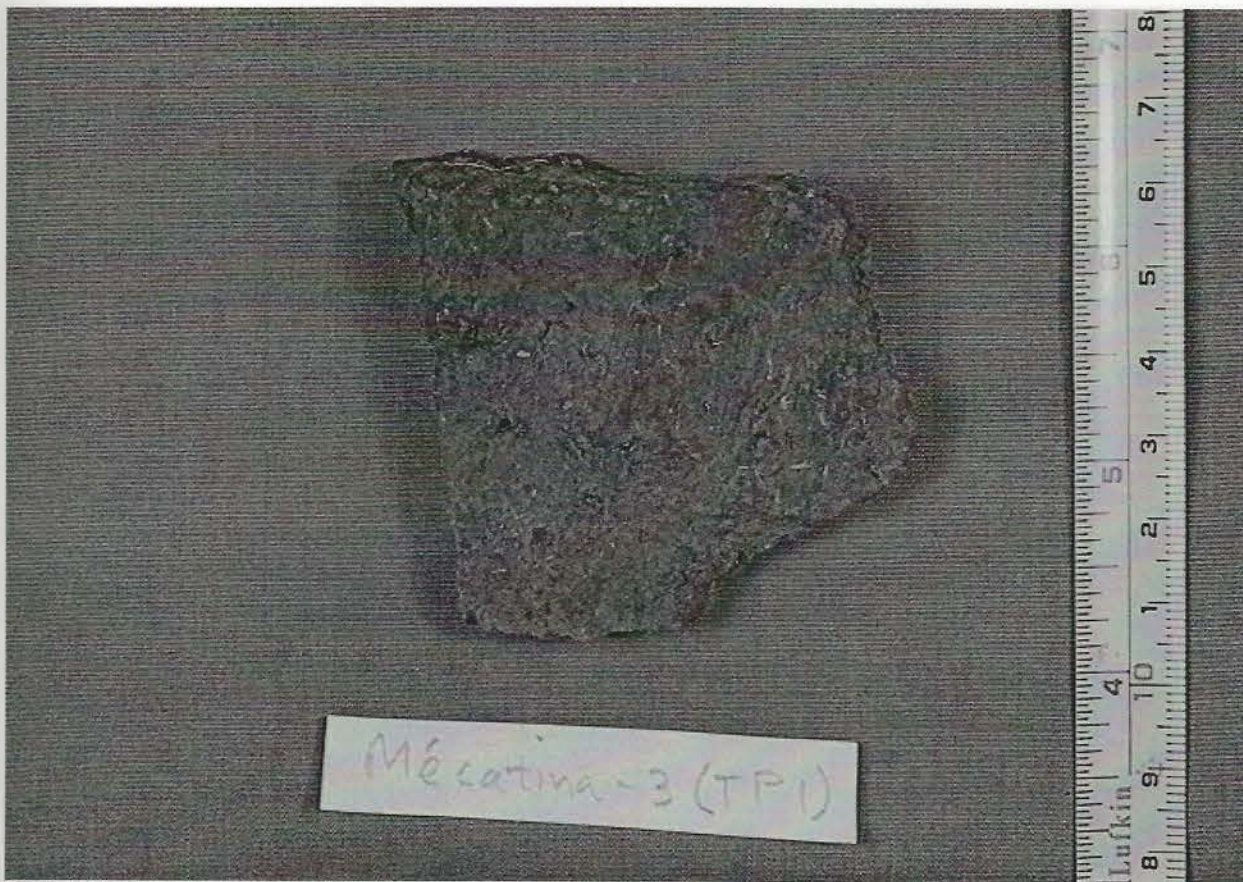
Ile Mistanoque-1 (EhBn-2).

LNS.01.101. a,b: thin sherds of green curved glass.

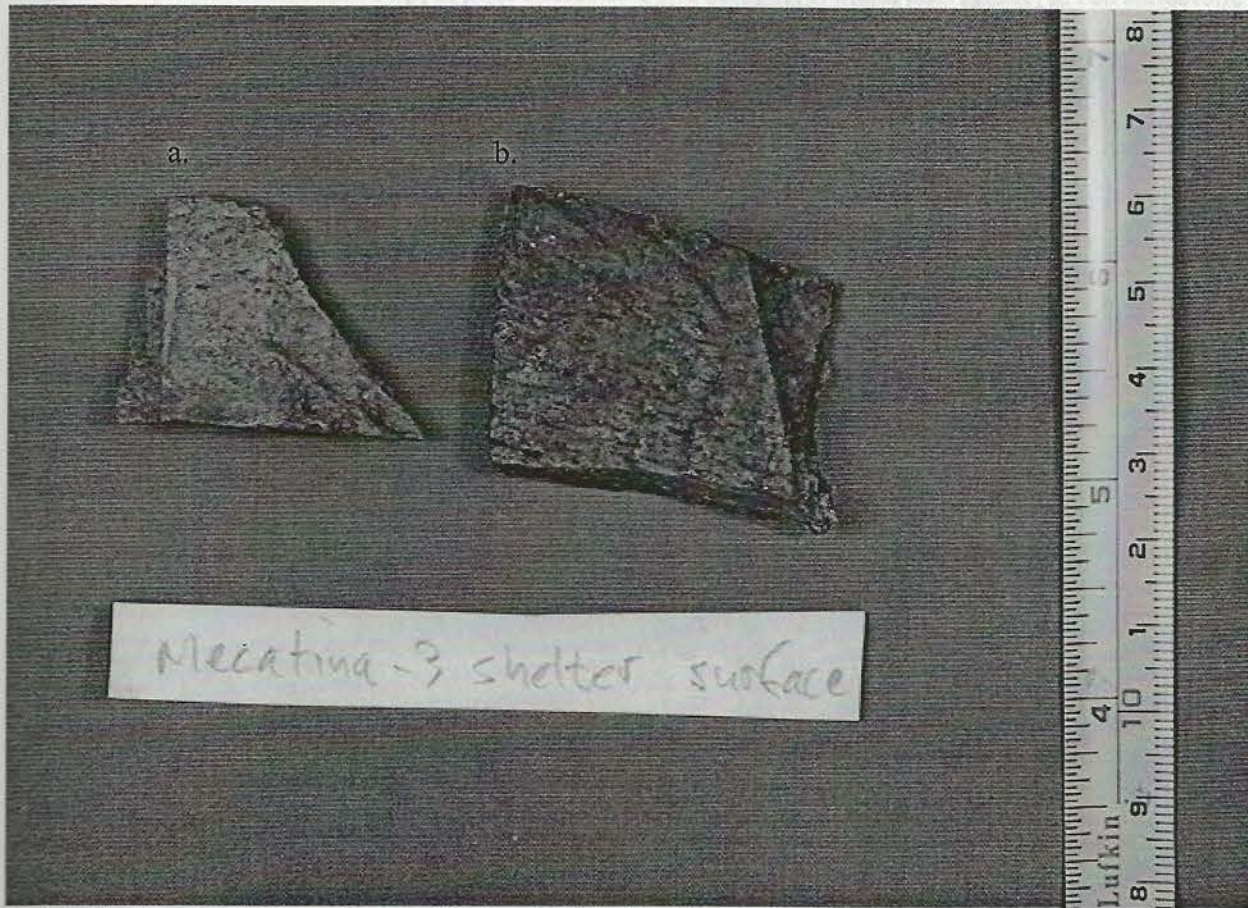


Ile Net Tickle, L-1 (EiBl-7).

LNS.01.102. a:European glass sherd; b-e: Prehistoric flakes; f: European cut nail.



Petit Mécatina-3, TP1 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.103. Basque tile.



Petit Mécatina-3, shelter surface collection (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.104. a,b: cut whalebone.



Clifford Hart Chalet (EiBh-47).

LNS.01.105. a: MA Ramah chert stemmed point; b: weathered green slate flake; c: ground red slate chip; d: Groswater biface knife tip; e: pink chert flake end scraper; f: black chert flake; g: red sandstone grindstone; h: grey chert flake.



Ile Chécatika (EhBn-1).

LNS.01.106. a-c: annular ware sherds; d, f-h: earthenware spalls; e: undiagnostic ceramic sherd.

Section 6:
Artifact Catalog

Monks-3, L-4 (Belle-3)

a, e-h qtz, psl; b-d qtz, end scraper

Monks-3, L-2 (Belle-3)

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, aa, ab, ac, ad, ae, af, ag, ah, ai, aj, ak, al, am, an, ao, ap, aq, ar, as, at, au, av, aw, ax, ay, az, ba, bb, bc, bd, be, bf, bg, bh, bi, bj, bk, bl, bm, bn, bo, bp, bq, br, bs, bt, bu, bv, bw, bx, by, bz, ca, cb, cc, cd, ce, cf, cg, ch, ci, cj, ck, cl, cm, cn, co, cp, cq, cr, cs, ct, cu, cv, cw, cx, cy, cz, da, db, dc, dd, de, df, dg, dh, di, dj, dk, dl, dm, dn, do, dp, dq, dr, ds, dt, du, dv, dw, dx, dy, dz, ea, eb, ec, ed, ee, ef, eg, eh, ei, ej, ek, el, em, en, eo, ep, eq, er, es, et, eu, ev, ew, ex, ey, ez, fa, fb, fc, fd, fe, ff, fg, fh, fi, fj, fk, fl, fm, fn, fo, fp, fq, fr, fs, ft, fu, fv, fw, fx, fy, fz, ga, gb, gc, gd, ge, gf, gg, gh, gi, gj, gk, gl, gm, gn, go, gp, gq, gr, gs, gt, gu, gv, gw, gx, gy, gz, ha, hb, hc, hd, he, hf, hg, hh, hi, hj, hk, hl, hm, hn, ho, hp, hq, hr, hs, ht, hu, hv, hw, hx, hy, hz, ia, ib, ic, id, ie, if, ig, ih, ii, ij, ik, il, im, in, io, ip, iq, ir, is, it, iu, iv, iw, ix, iy, iz, ja, jb, jc, jd, je, jf, jg, jh, ji, jj, jk, jl, jm, jn, jo, jp, jq, jr, js, jt, ju, jv, jw, jx, jy, jz, ka, kb, kc, kd, ke, kf, kg, kh, ki, kj, kk, kl, km, kn, ko, kp, kq, kr, ks, kt, ku, kv, kw, kx, ky, kz, la, lb, lc, ld, le, lf, lg, lh, li, lj, lk, ll, lm, ln, lo, lp, lq, lr, ls, lt, lu, lv, lw, lx, ly, lz, ma, mb, mc, md, me, mf, mg, mh, mi, mj, mk, ml, mm, mn, mo, mp, mq, mr, ms, mt, mu, mv, mw, mx, my, mz, na, nb, nc, nd, ne, nf, ng, nh, ni, nj, nk, nl, nm, nn, no, np, nq, nr, ns, nt, nu, nv, nw, nx, ny, nz, oa, ob, oc, od, oe, of, og, oh, oi, oj, ok, ol, om, on, oo, op, oq, or, os, ot, ou, ov, ow, ox, oy, oz, pa, pb, pc, pd, pe, pf, pg, ph, pi, pj, pk, pl, pm, pn, po, pp, pq, pr, ps, pt, pu, pv, pw, px, py, pz, qa, qb, qc, qd, qe, qf, qg, qh, qi, qj, qk, ql, qm, qn, qo, qp, qq, qr, qs, qt, qu, qv, qw, qx, qy, qz, ra, rb, rc, rd, re, rf, rg, rh, ri, rj, rk, rl, rm, rn, ro, rp, rq, rr, rs, rt, ru, rv, rw, rx, ry, rz, sa, sb, sc, sd, se, sf, sg, sh, si, sj, sk, sl, sm, sn, so, sp, sq, sr, ss, st, su, sv, sw, sx, sy, sz, ta, tb, tc, td, te, tf, tg, th, ti, tj, tk, tl, tm, tn, to, tp, tq, tr, ts, tt, tu, tv, tw, tx, ty, tz, ua, ub, uc, ud, ue, uf, ug, uh, ui, uj, uk, ul, um, un, uo, up, uq, ur, us, ut, uu, uv, uw, ux, uy, uz, va, vb, vc, vd, ve, vf, vg, vh, vi, vj, vk, vl, vm, vn, vo, vp, vq, vr, vs, vt, vu, vv, vw, vx, vy, vz, wa, wb, wc, wd, we, wf, wg, wh, wi, wj, wk, wl, wm, wn, wo, wp, wq, wr, ws, wt, wu, wv, ww, wx, wy, wz, xa, xb, xc, xd, xe, xf, xg, xh, xi, xj, xk, xl, xm, xn, xo, xp, xq, xr, xs, xt, xu, xv, xw, xx, xy, xz, ya, yb, yc, yd, ye, yf, yg, yh, yi, yj, yk, yl, ym, yn, yo, yp, yq, yr, ys, yt, yu, yv, yw, yx, yy, yz, za, zb, zc, zd, ze, zf, zg, zh, zi, zj, zk, zl, zm, zn, zo, zp, zq, zr, zs, zt, zu, zv, zw, zx, zy, zz



Baie des Moutons-3, L-4 (EeBs-3).

LNS.01.89. a, e-h: qtz. p.e.; b-d: qtz. end scraper.



Baie des Moutons-3, L-2 (EeBs-3).

LNS.01.90. a: grey chert biface base; b: grey qtzte. indented base; c: red qtzte. stemmed(/) biface; d: white chert biface midsection; e: white qtzte. biface base; f: white qtz. biface tip.

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Artifact Catalog

Site Name	Brdn. #	T.P. #	Plate #	Culture	Age	Artifact Type/ Name	Material	Dimensions
Mistanoque-1	EhBN-2		LNS.01.101a	European		thin sherd	green curved glass	
Mistanoque-1	EhBN-2		LNS.01.101b	European		thin sherd	green curved glass	
Mistanoque-1	EhBN-2			European			aluminum	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87a	Basque?	16th c.	glass sherd	glass	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87b	Basque?	16th c.	glass sherd	glass	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87c	Basque?	16th c.	glass sherd	glass	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87d	Basque?	16th c.	glass sherd	glass	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87e	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87f	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87g	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87h	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87i	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87j	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87k	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87l	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Mingan Harbor Island			LNS.01.87m	Basque?	16th c.	tile fragment	clay	
Natashquan				geological		whalebone	bone	
Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	L-2		Euro-Canadian		sled runner fragment	whalebone	
Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	L-2		Euro-Canadian		pieces	wood	4cm wide
Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	L-2		Euro-Canadian		sherds	glass	
Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	L-2		Euro-Canadian		seal jaw-bone	bone	
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2		LNS.01.92	Groswater	2200 BP (est.)	bifacial knife base	Port au Port chert	
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2			Groswater	2200 BP (est.)	chip	Port au Port chert	
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2		LNS.01.88c	MA	5000 BP	p.e.	white quartzite	
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2		LNS.01.88d	MA	5000 BP	end scraper	red chert	
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2		LNS.01.88e	MA	5000 BP	tip	red quartzite	
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2		LNS.01.88b	MA	5000 BP	mid-section	quartzite	
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2		LNS.01.88a	MA	5000 BP	celt bit (flaked)	slate	
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2			MA	5000 BP	flakes	quartz, red and purple quartzite, Ramah, slate of a very degraded/ leached sort, patinated light colored chert	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2	LNS.01.90b	MA	5000-7000 BP	indented base	grey quartzite	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2	LNS.01.90a	MA	5000-7000 BP	biface base	grey chert	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2	LNS.01.90e	MA	5000-7000 BP	biface base	white quartzite	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2	LNS.01.90d	MA	5000-7000 BP	biface mid-section	white chert	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2	LNS.01.90c	MA	5000-7000 BP	stemmed (?) biface	red quartzite	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2	LNS.01.90f	MA	5000-7000 BP	biface lip	white quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-2		MA	5000-7000 BP	celt 'stub' (used up)	slate	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89a	MA	5000-7000 BP	p.e.	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89e	MA	5000-7000 BP	p.e.	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89f	MA	5000-7000 BP	p.e.	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89g	MA	5000-7000 BP	p.e.	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89h	MA	5000-7000 BP	p.e.	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89b	MA	5000-7000 BP	end scraper	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89c	MA	5000-7000 BP	end scraper	quartz	
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	L-4	LNS.01.89d	MA	5000-7000 BP	end scraper	esquille quartz	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-1	LNS.01.102e	European	18th(?) - 20th c.	cut nail	iron	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-1	LNS.01.102a	European	18th(?) - 20th c.		glass	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-1	LNS.01.102c	Prehistoric Indian		flake	tan qtzite, SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert?	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-1	LNS.01.102b	Prehistoric Indian		flake	tan qtzite, SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert?	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-1	LNS.01.102d	Prehistoric Indian		flake	tan qtzite, SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert?	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-2	LNS.01.102d	European	18th(?) - 20th c.	sherds	tan ceramics	

Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EIBI-20	S-2	European Settler	19th-20th c.		bone
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-1	Dorset/ Groswater?		biface tip	grey-blue chert
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-2	MA/ Intermediate?		flake end scraper	pink chert
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-3	MA	5000 BP	stemmed point	Ramah chert
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-4	MA	5000 BP	grindstone	red sandstone
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-2	MA	5000 BP	chip	ground red slate
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47				flake	lustrous black chert
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-4	MA	5000 BP	flake	grey chert
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-4	MA	5000 BP	celt/gouge fragments	weathered slate
Clifford Hart chalet	EIBh-47	L-4	MA	5000 BP	celt/gouge fragments	weathered slate
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	annular wear sherd	ceramic
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	annular wear	ceramic
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	annular wear	ceramic
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthen ware
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthenware
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthenware
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthenware
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	fragment	brick
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-2	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	undiagnostic ceramic	
Ile Bilodeau	EhBI-1		Dorset?		fragment of a biface	
Ile Bilodeau	EhBI-1		Dorset?		flakes	Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert

Section 7:
Photo Catalog

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Photo Catalog

Photo Cat#	Site Name/ Location	Brick #	Subject	Format
LNS 01 1	Ile Nan	EB04-0	view N, rock wall structure with trapezoidal piers on left in background right	Polaroid
LNS 01 2	St. Jean Harbor Jet.		view E	Polaroid
LNS 01 3	Louis J. Hall House	EB04-1	0-5m row elevated area	Polaroid
LNS 01 4	Ile aux Bouleaux	EB04-2	view S toward tip of W peninsula, S-1 and S-2	Polaroid
LNS 01 5	Fort Missequan	EB04-3	S-1	Polaroid
LNS 01 6	La Quatre	EB04-4	view N, rock structure	Polaroid
LNS 01 7	Ile du Havre, Pointe à l'Enclume		rock alignment	Polaroid
LNS 01 8	Ile du Havre, Pointe de Chasse		rock alignment	Polaroid
LNS 01 9	Ile aux Bouleaux		view SE from center of clearing	Polaroid
LNS 01 10	La St. Charles W.		view S	Polaroid
LNS 01 11	Ile à la Chasse	EB04-17	view SW	Polaroid
LNS 01 12	P. St. Germain	EB04-18	view W	Polaroid
LNS 01 13	G. de St. Germain	EB04-19	view NE, Crustle in feature	Polaroid
LNS 01 14	Matsanguan		view N showing massive spur	Polaroid
LNS 01 15	Pogouka		modern site behind site	Polaroid
LNS 01 16	La Pointe		view North at SW edge of beach	Polaroid
LNS 01 17	Ile du Lac	EB04-1	rock cache	Polaroid
LNS 01 18	Pointe Saalnet-1	EB04-1	view North, L2, L1 and Concrete foundation	Polaroid
LNS 01 19	Pointe Saalnet-1	EB04-1	view ENE, east pit site	Polaroid
LNS 01 20	Pointe Saalnet-2	EB04-2	view NNE, W Fecharis TP	Polaroid
LNS 01 21	Pointe Saalnet-2	EB04-2	view ENE, location of bifacial chip and W Fecharis TP	Polaroid
LNS 01 22	Pointe Saalnet-1	EB04-1	view toward	Polaroid
LNS 01 23a	Petit Mercaline-2	EB04-2	view E North, W end of MA long house	Polaroid
LNS 01 23b	Petit Mercaline-2	EB04-2	view S North, W end of MA long house	Polaroid
LNS 01 23c	Petit Mercaline-2	EB04-2	view to North, E end of MA long house	Polaroid
LNS 01 24	Petit Mercaline-3	EB04-3	view SW, linear alignment	Polaroid
LNS 01 25a	Petit Mercaline-3	EB04-3	view SW, TP 3 and tile erosion area	Polaroid
LNS 01 25b	Petit Mercaline-3	EB04-3	view SW, TP 2, TP 3 and datum	Polaroid
LNS 01 26	Petit Mercaline-3	EB04-3	view SW, 70° from rear datum rock, TP 1 and TP 2	Polaroid
LNS 01 27	Bas des Moutons-2	EB04-2	view NW, area containing quartz debris	Polaroid
LNS 01 28	Bas des Moutons-3	EB04-3	view North, L3 and L4	Polaroid
LNS 01 29	Bas des Moutons	EB04-3	view NE	Polaroid
LNS 01 30	La Malanque-1	EB04-2	view W	Polaroid
LNS 01 31	La Malanque-2	EB04-3	view NE, possible surface and possible European built	Polaroid
LNS 01 32	La Malanque-2	EB04-3	view NE, Chestnut pit	Polaroid
LNS 01 33a	Chasseille March-1	EB04-1	view NE	Polaroid

Section 7:
Photo Catalog

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Photo Catalog

Photo Cat.#	Site Name/ Location	Brdn. #	Subject	Format
LNS.01.1	Ile Nue	EbDa-6	view N, rock slab structure with basque ovens on islet in background right	Polaroid
LNS.01.2	Mingan Harbor Isl.		view E	Polaroid
LNS.01.3	Louis Jolliet House	EbCx-1	overgrown excavated area	Polaroid
LNS.01.4	Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	view S toward tip of W peninsula, S-1 and S-2	Polaroid
LNS.01.5	Ile à Niapisikan	EbCw-56	S-1	Polaroid
LNS.01.6	Ile Quarry	EbCw-55	view N, rock structure	Polaroid
LNS.01.7	Ile du Havre, Pointe à l' Enclume		rock alignment	Polaroid
LNS.01.8	Ile du Havre, Point de Chasse		rock alignment	Polaroid
LNS.01.9	Ile aux Sauvages		view SE from center of clearing	Polaroid
LNS.01.10	Ile St. Charles W.		view S	Polaroid
LNS.01.11	Ile a la Chasse	EbCs-17	view SW	Polaroid
LNS.01.12	P. Ile Ste. Genevieve	EbCs-16	view W	Polaroid
LNS.01.13	G. Ile Ste. Genevieve	EbCs-18	view NE, Cristie in feature	Polaroid
LNS.01.14	Natashquan		view N showing moraine spur	Polaroid
LNS.01.15	Kegashka		modern ship hauling site	Polaroid
LNS.01.16	La Romaine		view North at SW edge of beach	Polaroid
LNS.01.17	Ile du Lac	EbCa-1	rock cache	Polaroid
LNS.01.18	Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	view North, L2, L1 and Concrete foundation	Polaroid
LNS.01.19	Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	view ENE, test pit site	Polaroid
LNS.01.20	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	view NNE, W. Fitzhugh TP	Polaroid
LNS.01.21	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	view ENE, location of biface, chip and W. Fitzhugh TP	Polaroid
LNS.01.22	Petit Mécatina-1	EdBt-1	burial mound	Polaroid
LNS.01.23a	Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	view to North, W end of MA longhouse	Polaroid
LNS.01.23b	Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	view to North, middle of MA longhouse	Polaroid
LNS.01.23c	Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	view to North, E end of MA longhouse	Polaroid
LNS.01.24	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view SW, under overhang	Polaroid
LNS.01.25a	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view SW, TP 3 and tile erosion area	Polaroid
LNS.01.25b	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view SW, TP 2, TP 1 and datum	Polaroid
LNS.01.26	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view ca. 70° from near datum rock, TP 1 and TP2	Polaroid
LNS.01.27	Baie des Moutons-2	EeBs-2	view NW, area containing quartz debitage	Polaroid
LNS.01.28	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	view North, L3 and L4	Polaroid
LNS.01.29	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	view NE	Polaroid
LNS.01.30	Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	view W	Polaroid
LNS.01.31	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	view NE, boulder caches and possible European burials	Polaroid
LNS.01.32	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	view NE, Crescent pit	Polaroid
LNS.01.33a	Chécatika Island-1	EhBn-1	view NE	Polaroid
LNS.01.33b	Chécatika Island-1	EhBn-1	view NE, TP 2	Polaroid
LNS.01.33c	Chécatika Island-1	FhRn-1	view F, TP 1 Pitsuilak in background	Polaroid

LNS.01.34	Ile Verte	EiBi-6	view E, boulder features/ structures	Polaroid
LNS.01.35	Ile Bilodeau	EhBi-1	TP/ flaking station	Polaroid
LNS.01.36	Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	view E, rectangular structure	Polaroid
LNS.01.37	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view NE	Polaroid
LNS.01.38	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view NW	Polaroid
LNS.01.39	Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	view N, sand/ sod foundation	Polaroid
LNS.01.40	Net Isl. Tickle	EiBi-7	view W, L1, L2, L3	Polaroid
LNS.01.41	Net Isl. Tickle	EiBi-7	view NE, L1	Polaroid
LNS.01.42	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	view S with flagging	Polaroid
LNS.01.43	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	overhead view of excavated hearth	Polaroid
LNS.01.44	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	view N, rock structure	Polaroid
LNS.01.45	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	view S, rock structures	Polaroid
LNS.01.46	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	view S, rock structures	Polaroid
LNS.01.47	Clifford Hart Chalet	EiBh-47	view North from next to chalet	Polaroid
LNS.01.48	Clifford Hart Chalet	EiBh-47	view South,	Polaroid
LNS.01.49	Tumulus de Brador 1&2	EiBh-59,60	MA burial mounds	Polaroid
LNS.01.50	Mingan		Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	Digital
LNS.01.51	Mingan		Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	Digital
LNS.01.52	Mingan		Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	Digital
LNS.01.53	Mingan Harbor Isl.		tiles/brick and glass	Digital
LNS.01.54	Ile Nue	EbDa-6	basque tile	Digital
LNS.01.55	Ile Nue	EbDa-6	Selma Barkahm near Basque Furnace	Digital
LNS.01.56	Ile du Havre-2		rock alignment	Digital
LNS.01.57	Ile du Havre-3		rock alignment	Digital
LNS.01.58	Ile St. Charles West		structural rocks on beach	Digital
LNS.01.59	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	blanks stacked as they were found	Digital
LNS.01.60	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank	Digital
LNS.01.61	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	Digital
LNS.01.62	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	Basque tiles	Digital
LNS.01.63	Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	MA site	Digital
LNS.01.64	Baie des Moutons-2	EdBt-2	MA site	Digital
LNS.01.65	Baie des Moutons-3	EdBt-3	MA site	Digital
LNS.01.66	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency collection	Digital
LNS.01.67	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency collection- "fish spear"	Digital
LNS.01.68	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency home	Digital
LNS.01.69	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	Basque site	Digital
LNS.01.70	Baie des Moutons-3	EdBt-3	MA artifacts	Digital
LNS.01.71	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	crescent shaped boulder structure	Digital
LNS.01.72	Ile Chécatika	EhBn-1	sod foundations	Digital
LNS.01.73	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	longhouse ??	Digital
LNS.01.74	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	hearth	Digital

LNS.01.75	Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-19	2 rectangular boulder structures	Digital
LNS.01.76	Clifford Hart Home Cache	EiBh41	lithics from basement excavation	Digital
LNS.01.77	Clifford Hart Chalet Cache	EiBh-47		Digital
LNS.01.78	Clifford Hart Home Cache	EiBh-41		Digital
LNS.01.79	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBt-7	boulder structures	Digital
LNS.01.80	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBt-7	boulder structure	Digital
LNS.01.81	Clifford Hart Chalet site	EiBh-47		Digital
LNS.01.82	Clifford Hart Chalet site	EiBh-47		Digital
LNS.01.83	Tumulus de Brador 1&2	EiBh-59,60	MA burial mounds	Digital
LNS.01.84	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34		Digital
LNS.01.85	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34		Digital
LNS.01.86	Courtemanche Cart Track	EiBh-126		Digital
LNS.01.87	Ile du Havre, Mingan		a-d: glass sherds; e-m: tile fragments	Digital
LNS.01.88	Bate des Moutons-2	EeBs-2	a: slate celt bit; b:qtzte. mid-section; c: white qtzte. p.e.; d: red chert end-scraper; e: red qtzte. tip	Digital
LNS.01.89	Baie des Moutons-3 (L-4)	EeBs-3	a, e-h: qtz. p.e.; b-d:qtz. end scraper	Digital
LNS.01.90	Baie des Moutons-3 (L-2)	EeBs-3	a:grey chert biface base; b: grey qtzte. indented base; C: red qtz. stemmed(?) biface; d: white chert biface midsection; e:white qtzte. biface base; f: white qtz. biface tip	Digital
LNS.01.91	Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-2)	EdBt-3	a,b: Basque tiles	Digital
LNS.01.92	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	Groswater bifacial knife base	Digital
LNS.01.93	La Romaine		a-i: 19thc. ceramic sherds; j-n: 19thc. glass sherds	Digital
LNS.01.94	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	Basque tile	Digital
LNS.01.95	Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-2)	EdBt-3	a,b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails	Digital
LNS.01.96	Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-2)	EdBt-3	a,b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails	Digital
LNS.01.97	Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-4)	EdBt-3	Basque tile	Digital
LNS.01.98	Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	a,b: glass sherds; c-e:iron nails	Digital
LNS.01.99	Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	piece of leather	Digital
LNS.01.100	Havre des Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	a,b: 19thc. glass sherds; c:19th c. ceramic sherd; d,e: iron nails	Digital
LNS.01.101	Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	a,b: thin sherds of green curved glass	Digital
LNS.01.102	Ile Net Tickle (L-1)	EiBl-7	a:European glass sherd; b-e: Prehistoric flakes; f: European cut nail	Digital
LNS.01.103	Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-1)	EdBt-3	Basque tile	Digital
LNS.01.104	Petit Mécatina-3 (srf. coll.)	EdBt-3	a,b: cut whalebone	Digital
LNS.01.105	Clifford Hart Chalet	EiBh-47	a: MA Ramah chert stemmed point; b: weathered green slate flake; c: ground red slate chip; d: Groswater biface knife tip; e: pink chert flake end scraper; f: black chert flake; g: red sandstone grindstone; h: grey chert flake	Digital
LNS.01.106	Ile Chécatiga	EhBn-1	a-c: annular ware sherds; d, f-h: earthenware spalls; e:undiagnostic ceramic sherd	Digital
LNS.01.107	La Romaine		SW beach	slide: 1-15
LNS.01.108	La Romaine		from Peninsula SW beach	slide: 1-22
LNS.01.109	La Romaine		SW beach site area	slide: 1-24
LNS.01.110	La Romaine		SW beach/ town	slide: 1-25

LNS.01.111	Kegashka				pseudo-site: boat hauling area	slide: 1-34
LNS.01.112	Ile Quarry		EbCw-55		N pointe rock shelter	slide: 1-35
LNS.01.113	Ile Quarry		EbCw-55		Mingan Park	slide: 1-36
LNS.01.114	Mingan Town				Mingan town from Mingan Harbor Island	slide: 2-4
LNS.01.115	Mingan Harbor Island				View E	slide: 2-7
LNS.01.116	Ile Nue		EbDa-6		Basque furnace	slide: 2-9
LNS.01.117	Ile Nue		EbDa-6		Basque furnace	slide: 2-10
LNS.01.118	Ile Nue		EbDa-6		Basque furnace	slide: 2-11
LNS.01.119	Joliet House		EbCx-1		Joliet House pit	slide: 2-14
LNS.01.120	Joliet House		EbCx-1		Louis Joliet site	slide: 2-15
LNS.01.121	Joliet House		EbCx-1		Louis Joliet site	slide: 2-16
LNS.01.122	Joliet House		EbCx-1		Louis Joliet site	slide: 2-17
LNS.01.123	Joliet House		EbCx-1		Louis Joliet site; house pit	slide: 2-18
LNS.01.124	Joliet House		EbCx-1		Mingan harbor Island; E end approach to Joliet site	slide: 2-19
LNS.01.125	La Grande Ile				Barachois; fish drying platform	slide: 2-27
LNS.01.126	Ile Niapiskau		EbCw-56		Cap Seche site	slide: 2-28
LNS.01.127	Ile Niapiskau		EbCw-56		Cap Seche- rectangular structure	slide: 2-29
LNS.01.128	Ile Niapiskau		EbCw-56		Cap Seche site	slide: 2-30
LNS.01.129	Ile Niapiskau		EbCw-56		Cap Seche	slide: 2-31
LNS.01.130	Ile Niapiskau		EbCw-56		Cap Seche	slide: 2-32
LNS.01.131	Ile Niapiskau				E coast	slide: 2-33
LNS.01.132	Ile du Havre-2				Pte. Eclume, W coast	slide: 2-34
LNS.01.133	Ile du Havre-3				Pte. De Chasse	slide: 2-35
LNS.01.134	Ile du Havre-3				Pte. De Chasse	slide: 2-36
LNS.01.135	Mingan				Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	slide: 3-01
LNS.01.136	Mingan				Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	slide: 3-02
LNS.01.137	Mingan Harbor Island				marker	slide: 3-03
LNS.01.138	Ile Nue		EbDa-6		Basque furnace	slide: 3-04
LNS.01.139	Ile Nue		EbDa-6		rock structure	slide: 3-05
LNS.01.140	Joliet House		EbCx-1		site excavation area	slide: 3-08
LNS.01.141	Joliet House		EbCx-1		site excavation area	slide: 3-09
LNS.01.142	La Grande Ile				Barachois fish drying site	slide: 3-13
LNS.01.143	Ile du Havre-3				Pointe du Chasse	slide: 3-19
LNS.01.144	Ile St. Charles W.				west end structures	slide: 3-25
LNS.01.145	Ile aux Sauvages				moose garden	slide: 3-29
LNS.01.146	Ile a la Chasse				Puyjalon grave	slide: 3-30
LNS.01.147	Ile a la Chasse				Puyjalon grave	slide: 3-31
LNS.01.148	Grande Ile Ste. Genevieve		EbCs-18		structure	slide: 3-32
LNS.01.149	Natashquan				whalebone site interior Natashquan	slide: 4-16
LNS.01.150	Cache de Stubbert		EbCh-1		cache artifacts	slide: 4-20
LNS.01.151	Cache de Stubbert		EbCh-1		cache artifacts	slide: 4-22

LNS.01.152	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-23
LNS.01.153	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-24
LNS.01.154	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-25
LNS.01.155	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-26
LNS.01.156	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-27
LNS.01.157	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-29
LNS.01.158	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-30
LNS.01.159	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-31
LNS.01.160	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-32
LNS.01.161	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts	slide: 4-33
LNS.01.162	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts and berries	slide: 4-35
LNS.01.163	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts and berries	slide: 4-36
LNS.01.164	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts and berries	slide: 4-37
LNS.01.165	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache artifacts and berries	slide: 4-38
LNS.01.166	Ile du Lac	EbCa-1	cache	slide: 5-09
LNS.01.167	Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	view N w/ Pt.S-1 in background	slide: 5-10
LNS.01.168	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	Groswater site	slide: 5-11
LNS.01.169	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	Groswater site	slide: 5-12
LNS.01.170	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	Groswater site	slide: 5-13
LNS.01.171	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque site	slide: 5-16
LNS.01.172	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque site	slide: 5-17
LNS.01.173	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque tiles	slide: 5-18
LNS.01.174	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque tiles	slide: 5-19
LNS.01.175	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency collection	slide: 5-20
LNS.01.176	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency collection	slide: 5-21
LNS.01.177	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency bros.- 'fish spear'	slide: 5-22
LNS.01.178	Baie des Moutons-2	EeBs-2	M.A. site	slide: 5-23
LNS.01.179	Bai des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency hosue/ site locale	slide: 5-25
LNS.01.180	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	Basque site	slide: 5-26
LNS.01.181	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	"viking" longhouse	slide: 5-30
LNS.01.182	Net Isl. Tickle	EiBl-7	site area w/ TP-1	slide: 5-33
LNS.01.183	Havre des Belles Amours Terraces		cache pit	slide: 5-34
LNS.01.184	Havre des Belles Amours Terraces		view to NW toward lagoon	slide: 5-35
LNS.01.185	Clifford Hart Home cache	EiBh-41	M.A. cache from his basement excavation	slide: 5-36
LNS.01.186	Clifford Hart Home cache	EiBh-41	M.A. cache from his basement excavation	slide: 5-37
LNS.01.187	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque site	slide: 6-1
LNS.01.188	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque site	slide: 6-2
LNS.01.189	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque site; TP-2	slide: 6-3
LNS.01.190	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque site; TP-2	slide: 6-4
LNS.01.191	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency private collection	slide: 6-17
LNS.01.192	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency private collection	slide: 6-18

LNS.01.193	Baie des Moutons-2	EeBs-2	M.A. site		slide: 6-19
LNS.01.194	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	toward Morency home		slide: 6-20
LNS.01.195	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	M.A. site L-2		slide: 6-26
LNS.01.196	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	M.A. site L-2		slide: 6-27
LNS.01.197	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	M.A. site L-2		slide: 6-28
LNS.01.198	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	M.A. site L-2		slide: 6-29
LNS.01.199	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	Basque site		slide: 6-30
LNS.01.200	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	cache/structure		slide: 6-38a
LNS.01.201	Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	sod house area		slide: 6-38b
LNS.01.202	Clifford Hart chalet cache	EiBh-47	hart collection, Brador		slide: 7-01
LNS.01.203	Clifford Hart Home cache	EiBh-41	Clifford and Mary hart and MA collection		slide: 7-02
LNS.01.204	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	boulder structure		slide: 7-03
LNS.01.205	Courtemanche track	EiBh-126	Brador Courtemanche road		slide: 7-05
LNS.01.206	Courtemanche track	EiBh-126	Brador Courtemanche road		slide: 7-06
LNS.01.207	Ile du Vieux Fort		Bussie's Cove big pits		slide: 8-1
LNS.01.208	Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	rectangular sod foundation		slide: 8-2
LNS.01.209	Ile du Vieux Fort-2,3	EiBk-51,52	overview looking NNW		slide: 8-3
LNS.01.210	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view NW		slide: 8-4
LNS.01.211	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view SW		slide: 8-5
LNS.01.212	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	longhouse area		slide: 8-6
LNS.01.213	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view NNW		slide: 8-7
LNS.01.214	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	previously excavated hearth		slide: 8-9
LNS.01.215	Havre des Belles Amours		raised beach terraces		slide: 8-10
LNS.01.216	Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-19	pits		slide: 8-11
LNS.01.217	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-15
LNS.01.218	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-16
LNS.01.219	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-17
LNS.01.220	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-18
LNS.01.221	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-19
LNS.01.222	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-20
LNS.01.223	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-21
LNS.01.224	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	rock structure		slide: 8-22
LNS.01.225	Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	prehistoric site		slide: 8-23
LNS.01.226	Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	Basque(?) area		slide: 8-24
LNS.01.227	Tumulus de Brador	EiBh-59,60	Cliff. Hart at Levesque mound (SW)		slide: 8-25
LNS.01.228	Tumulus de Brador	EiBh-59,60	Brador Mond view S		slide: 8-26
LNS.01.229	Tumulus de Brador	EiBh-59,60	Brador mound NE of other mound		slide: 8-27
LNS.01.230	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site-Brador		slide: 8-28
LNS.01.231	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site view E		slide: 8-29
LNS.01.232	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site view S		slide: 8-30
LNS.01.233	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site view E		slide: 8-31

LNS.01.234	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site	slide: 8-32
LNS.01.235	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site	slide: 8-33
LNS.01.236	Commanderie Courtemanche	EiBh-34	Courtemanche site	slide: 8-34
LNS.01.237	Courtemanche track	EiBh-126		slide: 8-35
LNS.01.238	Ile Mistanogue-2	EhBn-3	overview of boulder beach	WR slide
LNS.01.239	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	WR slide
LNS.01.240	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	WR slide
LNS.01.241	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	WR slide
LNS.01.242	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	WR slide
LNS.01.243	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	WR slide
LNS.01.244	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	WR slide
LNS.01.245	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.246	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.247	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.248	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.249	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.250	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.251	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.252	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.253	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.254	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.255	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.256	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.257	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.258	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.259	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.260	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.261	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.262	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.263	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blanks stacked as they were found	WR slide
LNS.01.264	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	Hughie Stubbert	WR slide
LNS.01.265	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	Hughie Stubbert with William Fitzhugh	WR slide
LNS.01.266	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.267	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	polarized close-up of biface blank	WR slide
LNS.01.268	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.269	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.270	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	cache	WR slide
LNS.01.271	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	bifaces and berries	WR slide
LNS.01.272	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	bifaces and berries	WR slide
LNS.01.273	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	bifaces and berries	WR slide
LNS.01.274	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	bifaces and berries	WR slide

LNS.01.275	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.276	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.277	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.278	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.279	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.280	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.281	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.282	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.283	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	close-up of biface	WR slide
LNS.01.284	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	L-2; MA rock structures with modern village in background	WR slide
LNS.01.285	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	MA rock structure	WR slide
LNS.01.286	Ile Verte	EIBI-6	boulder beach w/ rock structures	WR slide
LNS.01.287	Ile Verte	EIBI-6	boulder beach w/ rock structures	WR slide
LNS.01.288	Ile Verte	EIBI-6	boulder rock structures	WR slide
LNS.01.289	Ile Verte	EIBI-6	boulder rock structures	WR slide
LNS.01.290	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	Cristie and Valerie testing "longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.291	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse" view W	WR slide
LNS.01.292	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.293	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.294	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.295	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.296	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse" view S	WR slide
LNS.01.297	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse" view S	WR slide
LNS.01.298	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.299	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.300	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.301	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EIBk-51	"longhouse"	WR slide
LNS.01.302	Havre des Belles Amours		view E of beach terraces	WR slide
LNS.01.303	Havre des Belles Amours		view E of beach terraces	WR slide
LNS.01.304	Havre des Belles Amours		view E of beach terraces	WR slide

SITE NAME: Ile Nue (Barren)

CORDEN #: Eb17a-6

HEIGHT A.S.L.:

LAT/LONG: 50° 12.416N 64° 07.876W

MAP REF: 12D/1

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Rock slab structure, about 50 meters south of 2 Parks Canada study plot markers

SITE LOCATION: West side of Ile Nue de Mingra on raised rim

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Circular arrangement of slabs covered by vegetation. Internal rocks could not be observed because of vegetation. Old bones were found and there was a special form to the structure circular. No sketch map was made.

Section 8: Field Notes

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 5-6 m dia

RAW MATERIALS: none

VEGETATION COVER: berry and ground juniper

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: This feature could be excavated but the lack of artifacts might not be productive.

REMARKS: Perhaps nothing will be found here, but the structure feature found on the exposed gravel beaches above and east of the

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : yes

COLOR SLIDES: yes

SURVEYED BY: Pitsootik / Fitzhugh

DATE: 9 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Ile Nue (Barren) BORDEN NO. EBD

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.416 N 64° 07.876 W

SITE NAME: Ile Nue (Barren)

BORDEN #: EbDa-6

HEIGHT A.S.L.: _____

LAT/LONG: 50° 12.416N 64° 07.876W

MAP REF: 12I/1

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Rock slab structure, about 50 meters south of 2 Parks

Canada study plot markers

SITE LOCATION: West side of Ile Nue de Mingan on raised limestone gravel beach.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Circular arrangement of slabs covered partially in the interior by vegetation. Internal rocks could not be observed because of vegetation. No chert or old bones were found and there was no special form to the structure which was roughly circular. No sketch map was made.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 5-6 m diameter

RAW MATERIALS: none

VEGETATION COVER: berry and ground juniper

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: This feature could be excavated but the lack of artifacts so far suggests it might not be productive.

REMARKS: Perhaps nothing will be found here, but the structure is the most prominent feature found on the exposed gravel beaches above and east of the harbor area.

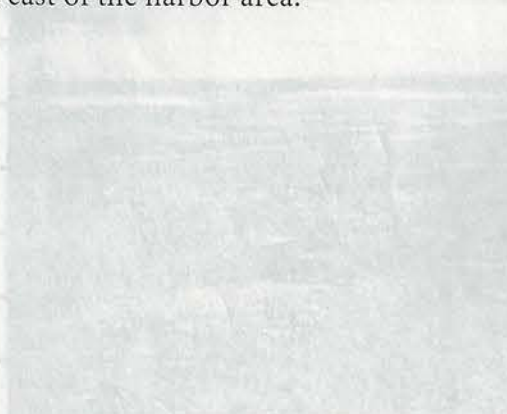
PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : yes

COLOR SLIDES: yes

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 9 Aug. 2001

No sketch map was made.



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5-6 m diameter view north

RAW MATERIALS none Basque areas in background

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER berry and ground juniper

SITE NAME Isle Nue (Barren)

BORDEN NO. E6 Da - 6

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____

MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.456 N 64° 07.876 W

MAP REF. 12 I/1

CULTURE Unknown

TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Rock slab structure, about 50 meters south of 2 Parks Canada study plot markers.

SITE LOCATION West side of Isle Nue de Mungun on raised lime gravel beach.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Circular arrangement of slabs covered partially in the interior by vegetation. Internal rocks could not be observed because of vegetation.

No chert or old bones were found and there was no special form to the structure which was roughly circular. No sketch map was made.



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5-6 m diameter View north

RAW MATERIALS none

Basque ovens on islet in background right.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER berry and ground juniper

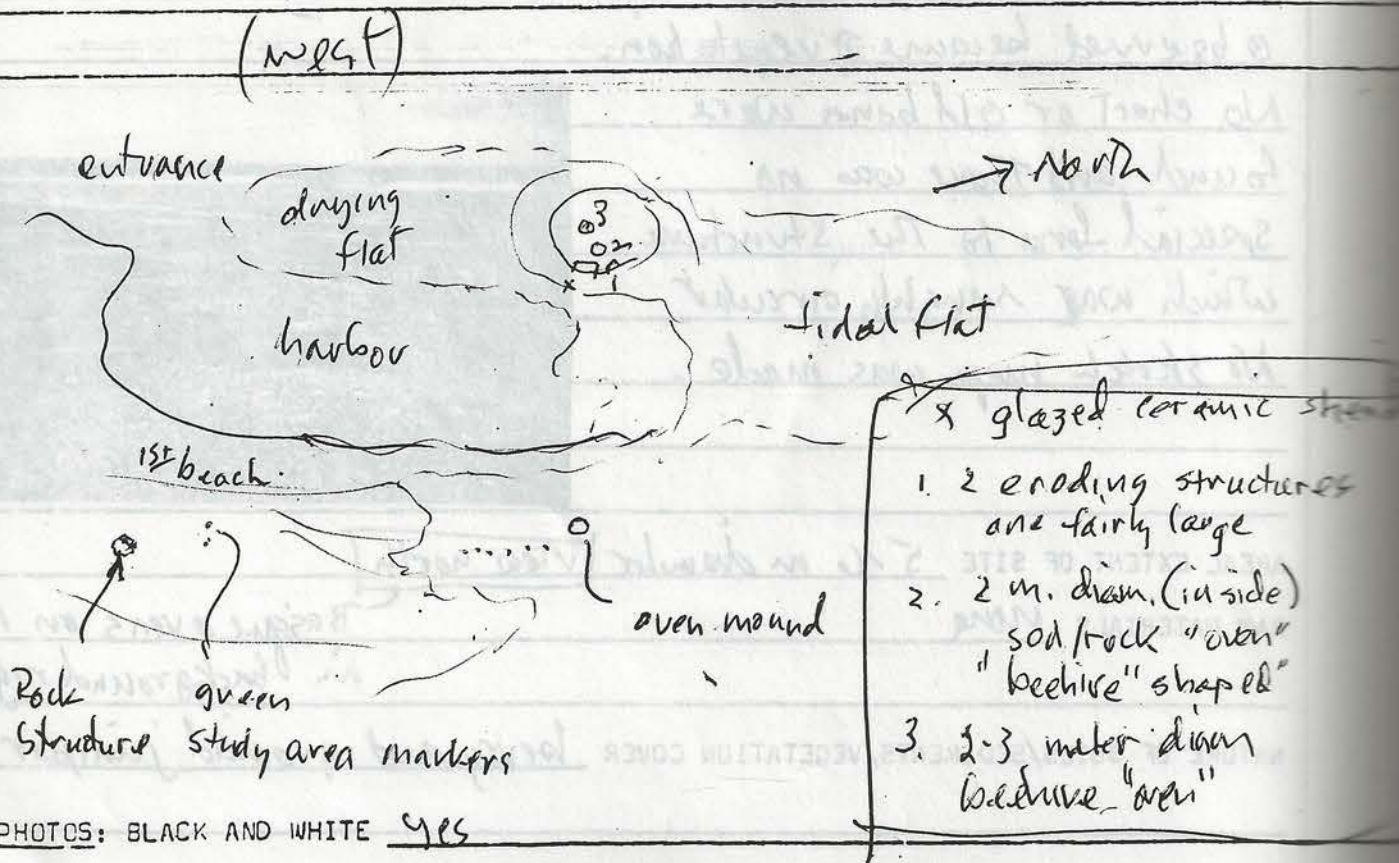
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

SAMPLES TAKEN none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) feature could be excavated but without signs of artifacts so far it might not be prod

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Perhaps nothing will be found here, but the structure is the most prominent feature found on the exposed ground beaches at the above east of the harbor area.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE yes

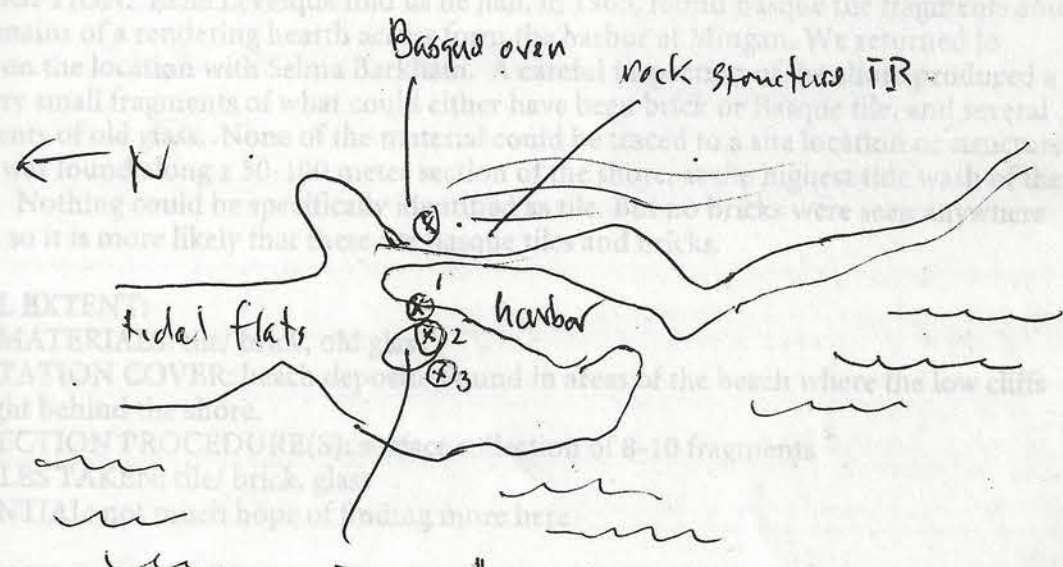
COLOR SLIDES yes

SURVEYED BY Pitsikulak / Fitzhugh

DATE 9 Aug. 2001

GRID: none assigned
 HEIGHT A.S.L.: slope line
 COORDINATE: 50° 17.136N 64° 00.890W
 MAP REF: 22 1/8
 CULTURE: Basque?
 ALTITUDE: 1000
 SITE TYPE: Rendering overal
 LOCATION: Midway along the north side of Mingan Harbor Island, opposite Mingan Harbor wharf, on the gravel beach.

DESCRIPTION: René Lévesque told us he had, in 1963, found Basque tile fragments and the remains of a rendering hearth at this location with Selma Barkham. We returned to check on the location with Selma Barkham in 2001. We collected a few very small fragments of what could either have been Basque tile or Basque brick, and several fragments of old brick. None of the material could be traced to a site location or any other location along a 50 m transect. The highest tide wall was on the beach. Nothing could be specifically identified as Basque bricks were more common elsewhere, so it is more likely that these were Basque tiles and bricks.



AREAL EXTENSION: none
 RAW MATERIALS: none
 VEGETATION COVER: none
 COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 4-10 fragments
 SAMPLES TAKEN: tile/brick, glass
 POTENTIAL: none

REMARKS: It is unlikely that this site was used for a Basque whale oil rendering site, because of its excellent window facilities. The water alongside the north shore of the island is deep, but furnaces would have been east of the rapids/ tide rip area that begins several hundred meters west of the collection area. The tile fragments were found between 64° 00.78W and 60° 00.89W.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: Polaroid, video
 COLOR SLIDES: 1 slide

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh, R. Lévesque, S. Barkham and others from the Pitulokak
 DATE: 7 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME: Mingan Harbor Island

BORDEN #: none assigned

HEIGHT A.S.L.: shoreline

LAT/LONG: 50° 17.136N 64° 00.890W

MAP REF: 22 I/8

CULTURE: Basque?

DATING: 1600s

SITE TYPE: Rendering ovens?

LOCATION: Midway along the north side of Mingan Harbor Island, opposite Mingan Harbor wharf, on the gravel beach

DESCRIPTION: René Levesque told us he had, in 1965, found Basque tile fragments and the remains of a rendering hearth across from the harbor at Mingan. We returned to check on the location with Selma Barkham. A careful inspection of the shore produced a few very small fragments of what could either have been brick or Basque tile, and several fragments of old glass. None of the material could be traced to a site location or structure and it was found along a 50-100 meter section of the shore, at the highest tide wash of the beach. Nothing could be specifically identified as tile. But no bricks were seen anywhere either, so it is more likely that these are Basque tiles and bricks.

AREAL EXTENT:

RAW MATERIALS: tile/ brick, old glass

VEGETATION COVER: beach deposit. Found in areas of the beach where the low cliffs rise right behind the shore.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): surface collection of 8-10 fragments

SAMPLES TAKEN: tile/ brick, glass

POTENTIAL: not much hope of finding more here

REMARKS: It seems likely that this area might have been used for a Basque whale oil rendering site, because of its excellent harbor facilities. The water alongside the north shore of the island is deep, but furnaces would have been east of the rapids/ tide rip area that begins several hundred meters west of the collection area.

The tile fragments were found between 64° 00.98W and 60° 0089W

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : Polaroid, video

COLOR SLIDES: 1 slide

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh, R. Levesque, S. Barkham and others from the Pitsiulak

DATE: 7 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: bricks but no bricks were seen

RAW MATERIALS: so its more likely that these are Basque tile/brick, old glass

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: beach deposit. Fr areas of the beach where the low cliffs rise right the shore

SITE NAME Mingan Harbor Island BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. Shoreline MILITARY GRID REF. 64°-00.890 N 58°-17.136 W

MAP REF. 22 I/8

CULTURE Basque? TENTATIVE DATING Basque? 16th c.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _____

Rendering ovens?

SITE LOCATION North side of
Mingan Harbor Island, opposite
the Mingan harbor wharf, on
the gravel beach



DESCRIPTION OF SITE René Levesque reported finding some tile
fragments and the remains of a rendering hearth across from
the harbor at Mingan in 1955. We returned to check on
the location with Selma Barkham. A careful inspection of
the shore produced a few very small brick/tile fragments
and several fragments of possibly old glass. None of the
material could be traced to a site location and it was
found along about 50-100 meter section of the shore, at
the highest tide wash of the beach. All were very small frag
and none could be identified precisely as tile, as opposed to

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE brick. But no bricks were seen anywhere else.

RAW MATERIALS so its more likely that these are Basque tiles.
tile/brick, old glass

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER beach deposit. Found in
areas of the beach where the low cliffs rise right behind
the shore.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) we collected what small pieces we found -

only 8 or 9 pieces

SAMPLES TAKEN tile / birch, glass

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) not much hope
of anything

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

It seems likely that this area was used very briefly for a Basque whale oil rendering site, perhaps before the Isle Nue site was established. This location is the type of place Basque would have first been attracted to - a harbor island protected site. There is a good harbor and access to the whaling areas. The water alongside the north shore of the island is deep, but furnaces would have been to east of the rapids / tide rip area that begins several hundred meters west of the collection area.

The tile frags were found between $64^{\circ} 00.98' W$ and $60^{\circ} 00.89' W$.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid, video

COLOR SLIDES

1 slide

SURVEYED BY

W. Fitchugh, René Lavoisgue,

DATE

8/7/01

Selma Barkham and others in Pitsiulak

SITE NAME: Louis Jolliet Site, Mingan Harbor Island

BORDEN #: EbCx-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.:

LAT/LING: 50° 16.729N 63° 59.440W

MAP REF: 12 L/5

CULTURE: European

DATING: 1680

SITE TYPE: Residence/ house

SITE LOCATION: In center of spruce woods about equidistant from south and north shore of the island, southwest of small sandy cove at northeast end of Mingan Harbor Island. The site is recognized as a large pit with square trench walls. We had considerable trouble locating the site as we had thought it existed just at the shore, rather than inland.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: We visited the site with René Levesque in order to locate the Jolliet house he excavated in 1966, but we had difficulties in finding it until our Parks Canada colleague Charles Kavanagh found the unfilled excavation pit, which is now in thick forest. We also located the four still-standing posts and 1x1 meter hole that marked the site privy, which R. Levesque and his team had termed "the white house" because it was made of white canvas. He recalled they had back-filled the site, but must have been mistaken because it appears as though the excavation had been just completed, with only a small amount of erosion and slumping in 35 years.

AREAL EXTENT: 1000 square meters

RAW MATERIALS:

VEGETATION COVER: Thick spruce/ fir forest with lots of young growth.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): Nothing was excavated during our visit, but we found charcoal in a pile of backdirt which we found still mounded up near the site.

SAMPLES TAKEN: None

POTENTIAL: Native American artifacts were found in the lower strata of the site and presumably extend beyond the Jolliet house. This could be an attractive tourist site if the excavation was back-filled and the forest was cleared and a reconstruction completed.

REMARKS: Our attempt to relocate the site was jinxed- first by expecting it to be closer to the northern cove based on the published photograph in RL's book, *Les Seigneurie des Mingan*, but the failure of my GPS batteries, heavy forest cover, and lack of Polaroid film made it impossible to make good records of this site.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm, video

SURVEYED BY: R. Levesque, W. Fitzhugh, Cristie Boone, Matthew Gallon, Charles Kavanagh of Parks Canada.

DATE: 8 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Louis JOLLIET HOUSE Mingan Harbor BORDEN NO. E6 CX-1

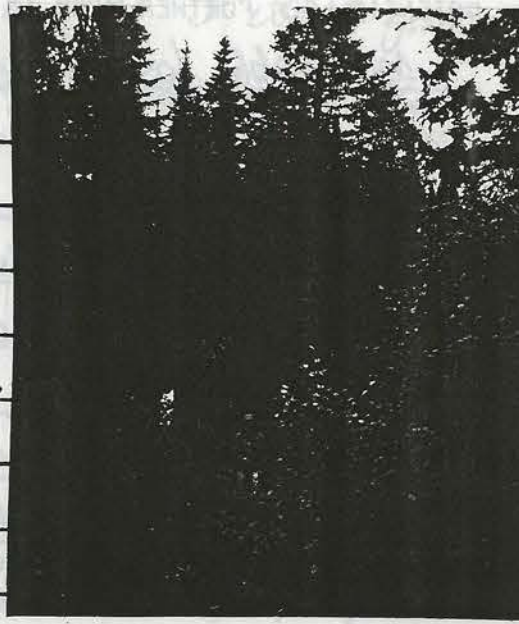
HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 16.729 N 63° 59.440 W

MAP REF. 12 L/5

CULTURE European TENTATIVE DATING 1680

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Residence / house

SITE LOCATION In center of spruce woods
to southwest of small sandy beach cove
at east end of Mingan Harbor Island.
The site is recognized by a large
pit with square trench walls.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE We revisited the site
with René Hévesque to locate the
Jolliet house he excavated in 1966, but we had difficulties in
finding it until our Parks Canada colleague Charles Kavanagh
found the pit - now in very thick forest, and the four posts
and 1x1 meter hole that marked the site privy, which R. and
his team had termed "The White house" because it was made
of white canvas. René recalled they had back-filled the site,
but if this is so it was soon afterwards reopened because
it appears as though the excavation had been just com-

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE plotted - with normal erosion and stampage in
RAW MATERIALS 35 years.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Thick spruce/fir forest with
lots of young growth.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing excavated except a shovel sweep at
the western backdirt pile, still standing, and found
SAMPLES TAKEN charcoal in that dirt.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) Site was excavated
in 1966 but Native American strata extend beyond the

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
Tolliet house

This could be an attractive tourist ~~exc~~ site if the excavation
was stabilized and the forest cleared.

Our attempt to relocate the site was jinxed - first by
expecting it to be closer to the cove based on the published
photograph in RL's book (Séquence de Mingan), but the
failure of my GPS batteries and difficulty in getting a good
signal, and by failure of the east-exposure on my Polaroid
film pack, so I could not get a clear shot of the site!

And what's more René is not convinced this is the site he
 dug! But I think it can be no other!

See sketch of site attached

Very thick tree growth, so that you cannot get a
revealing photo of the pit for the growth of alders
fir and birch + spruce.

QS: BLACK AND WHITE

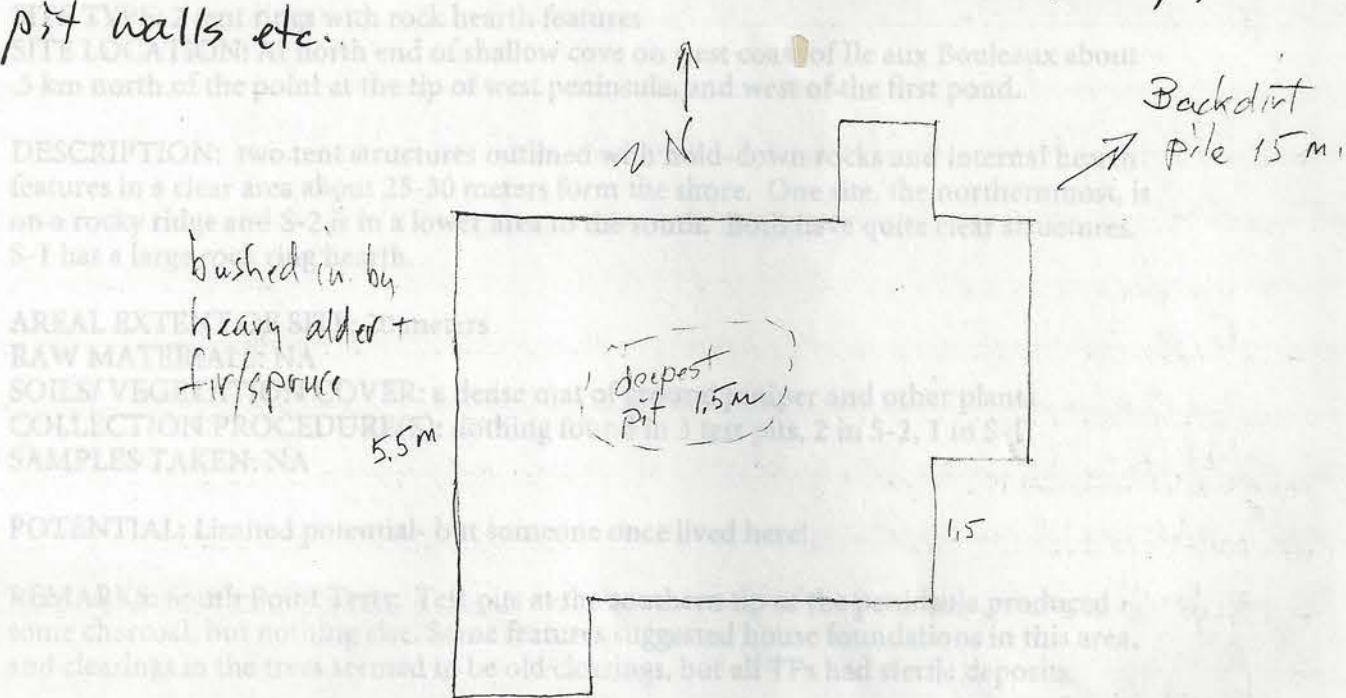
COLOR SLIDES 35 mm, video

SURVEYED BY R. Levesque, W. Fitzhugh, Kristy Boone DATE August 8, 2001
Matthew Galton, Charles Kavanagh of Parks Canada.

Coordinates 50° 16.724 N
63° 59.440 W

Jolliet home
Mingan Harbor Island
8 Aug. 2001

I reconstructed the following plan as best I could given the heavy vegetation cover and slumpage/collapse of the pit walls etc.



bushed in by heavy alder + fir/spruce

5.5m

deepest pit 1.5m

Backdirt pile 15m

1.5

3m

Back dirt pile

privy "White House"
19 meters
4 rotting poles in ground 4-5ft high and a 1x1 m pit between them.

SITE NAME: Ile aux Bouleaux

BORDEN #: EdBa-52

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 1-2 meters

LAT/LONG: 50° 14.503N 64° 01.709W

MAP REF: 22 I/1

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: 2 tent rings with rock hearth features

SITE LOCATION: At north end of shallow cove on west coast of Ile aux Bouleaux about .5 km north of the point at the tip of west peninsula, and west of the first pond.

DESCRIPTION: two tent structures outlined with hold-down rocks and internal hearth features in a clear area about 25-30 meters from the shore. One site, the northernmost, is on a rocky ridge and S-2 is in a lower area to the south. Both have quite clear structures. S-1 has a large rock ring hearth.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20 meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: a dense mat of ground juniper and other plants

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing found in 3 test pits, 2 in S-2, 1 in S-1.

SAMPLES TAKEN: NA

POTENTIAL: Limited potential- but someone once lived here!

REMARKS: South Point Tests: Test pits at the southern tip of the peninsula produced some charcoal, but nothing else. Some features suggested house foundations in this area, and clearings in the trees seemed to be old clearings, but all TPs had sterile deposits.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 1 slide

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak crew/ Fitzhugh

DATE: 8 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Ile aux Bonheurs

BORDEN NO. E6 Da- 56

HEIGHT A.S.L. 1-2 meters

MILITARY GRID REF. 56 14 503 05 N 64 01.704

MAP REF. 22 I/1

CULTURE unknown

TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

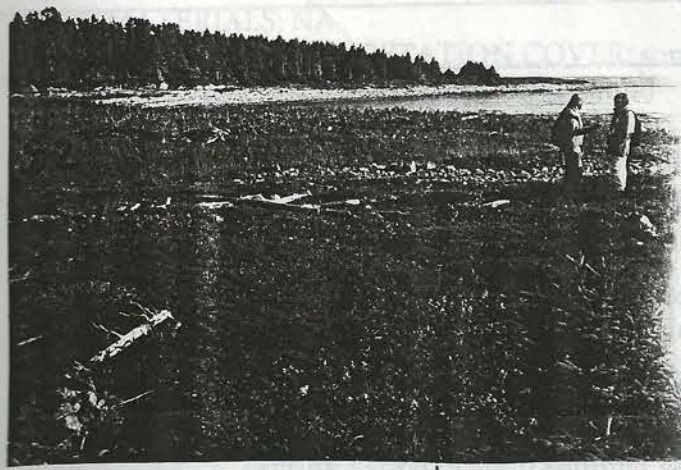
2 tent rings with rock hearth features

SITE LOCATION

At north end of shallow cove on west coast of Ile aux Bonheurs about 15 km north of the point at the west peninsula, and ^{west} north of the first pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Two tent structures outlined with hold-down rocks and internal hearth features in a clear area at about 25-30 meters from the shore. One S1, the northern one is on a rocky ridge and S2 is in a lower area. The south quite clear structures, both. S1 has a large rock ring hearth.



view south toward tip of west peninsula

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

20 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NA

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

A dense mat of ground juniper and other plants

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

nothing found in 3 test pits, 2 in S2

SAMPLES TAKEN

N/A

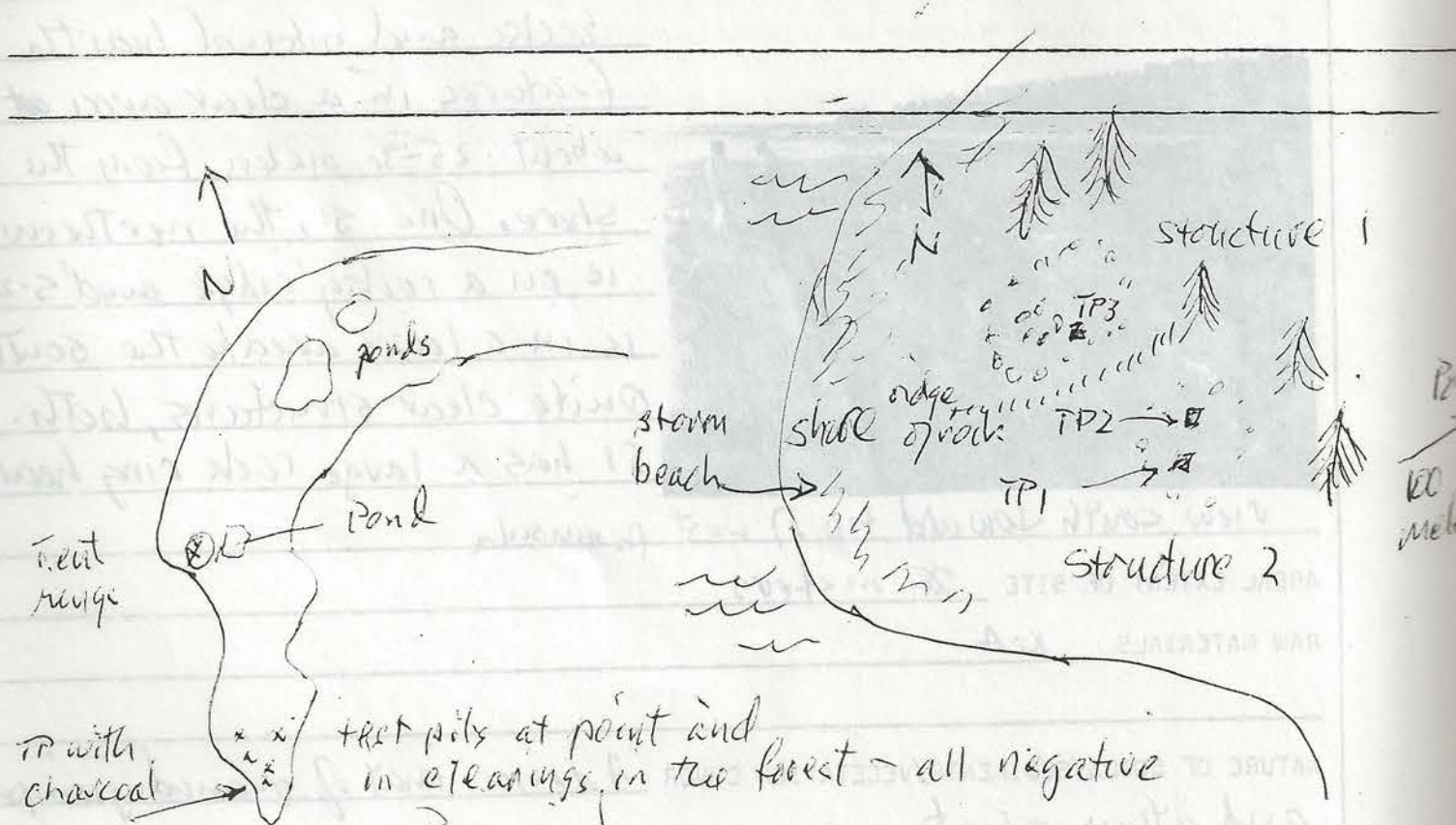
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

limited potential - but someone once lived here!

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

South Point Tests

Test pits at the southern tip of the peninsula produced some charcoal, but nothing else. Some features suggested house foundations in this area, and clearings in the trees seemed to be old clearings, but all TPs had sterile deposits.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Color

COLOR SLIDES

1 slide

SURVEYED BY

Piscataway Creek Fitzhugh

DATE

8 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME: Ile à Niapiskau- Cape Sèche
BORDEN #: EbCw-56
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 3 meters above storm beach
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.340N 63° 44.352W
MAP REF: 12 L/4
CULTURE: Amerindian? (historic period)
DATING: 2-300 years old?
SITE TYPE: rectangular tent rings

LOCATION: Right out on gravel/ cobble bar at the tip of Cape Sèche on northeast corner of the Ile à Niapiskau. It is an old structure of beach cobbles and blocks with wall rocks and internal structure.

DESCRIPTION: Large rectangular structure (S-1) with an internal hearth structure and other features. Exposed beach cobbles, no surface vegetation except for a clump of brush. Some driftwood logs have washed in. The dimensions of the larger and clearest structure south of the vegetation clump is more or less 8x4 m. size with (possibly) two side rooms and a central (east) side entrance. The internal structure is not very clear except for the circular hearth. Lots of jumbled rocks here. No artifacts at all were noted among the rocks at the surface.

AREAL EXTENT: 10x5 for structure 1. A second possible structure may exist to north on the other side of a clump of vegetation. It's covered with moss and brush.

RAW MATERIALS: NA

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: some barren, some covered.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing found

SAMPLES TAKEN: nothing taken

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: This should be mapped carefully and excavated since it is one of the clearest of any structures we found during our survey of selected regions of the Mingan Islands.

REMARKS: We did not notice much 'contaminated' modern material. The site is not recent and cannot be very old because of the low elevation. There is a possible U shaped hearth and circular pavement hearth base. Some rocks seem to have been removed from the west wall; gaps in east wall may be doorways. It most closely resembles to me the 17th century Inuit summer house foundations of Labrador. This structure looked at first like a 17th century Labrador Inuit summer house, but its form was too deranged to be sure. After we continued our survey and found no other signs of Inuit anywhere along the LNS west of Vieux Fort it seemed unlikely that this could be

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : very poor polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 1-2 shots and video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak crew/ Fitzhugh

DATE: 9 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Isle à Samuel - Cape Sèche ^{Niapiškuan} BORDEN NO. EBCW-56

HEIGHT A.S.L. 4 meters asl (3 - just above storm beach) MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.348 00 N 6344.352 00 E W
MAP REF. 12 L/4

CULTURE Possible Inuit TENTATIVE DATING 2-300 years old?
(historic period)

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Rectangular tent rings

SITE LOCATION Right out on gravel/cobble bar at the tip of Cape Sèche on northeast corner of Ile à Samuel Niapiškuan. There is an old structure of beach cobbles and boulders with wall rocks and internal structure.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Large rectangular structure⁽⁵¹⁾ with an internal



hearth structure and other features. Exposed beach cobbles some driftwood logs washed in. More or less 8 x 4 m. size with (possibly) two side rooms and a central (east) side entrance. The internal structure is not very clear except for the circular

hearth

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 x 5 for struct. 1. A second possible structure

RAW MATERIALS may exist to North on the other side of a clump of vegetation. It's much covered with moss and brush.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Some barren, some covered.

Between beach and placed rocks.

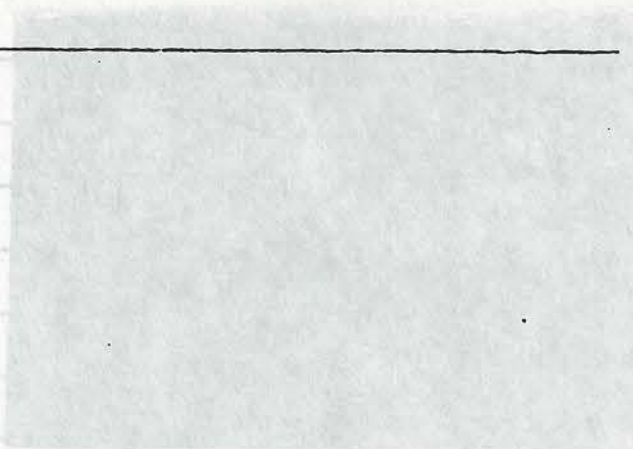
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing found

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing collected

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) This should be mapped carefully and excavated.

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
We did not notice much 'contaminated' modern material. The site is not recent and cannot be very old because of the low elevation. It most closely resembles to me the 17th century Inuit summer house foundations of Labrador. There is a possible flint shaped hearth and a circular paved hearth base. Some rocks seem to have been removed from the west wall; gaps in east wall may be doorways.

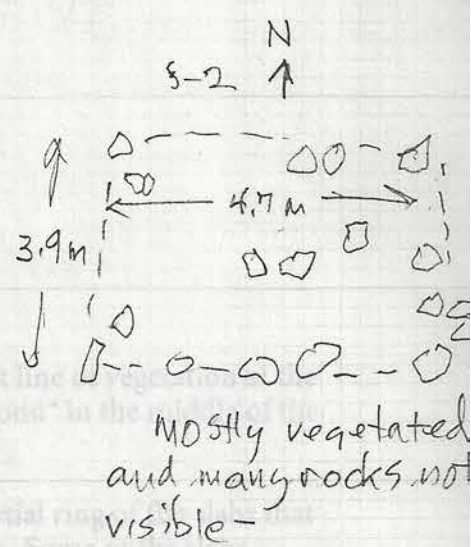
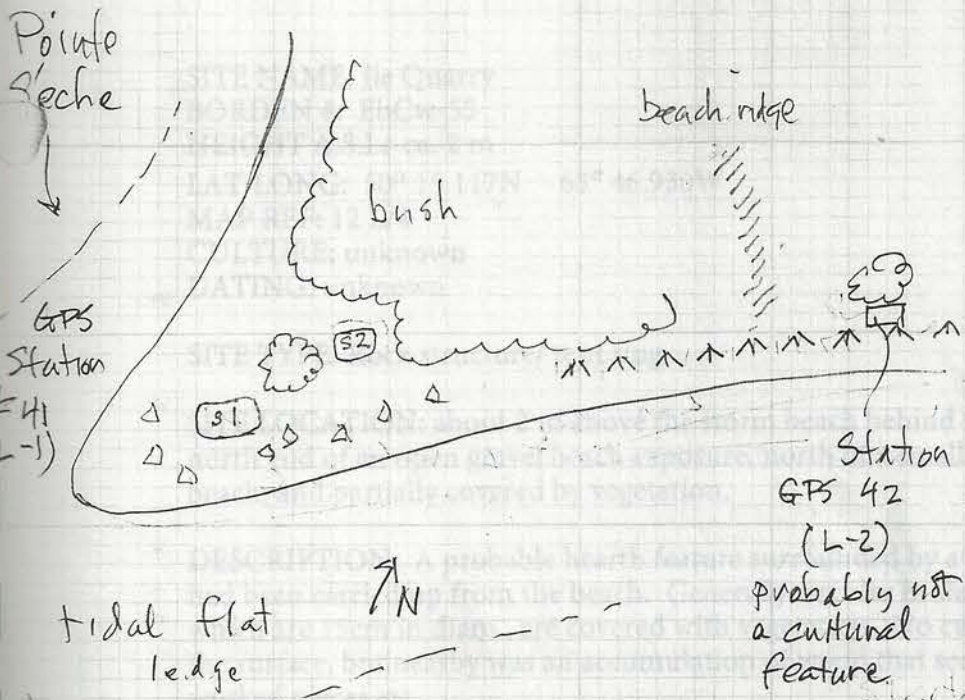
see attached sketch map



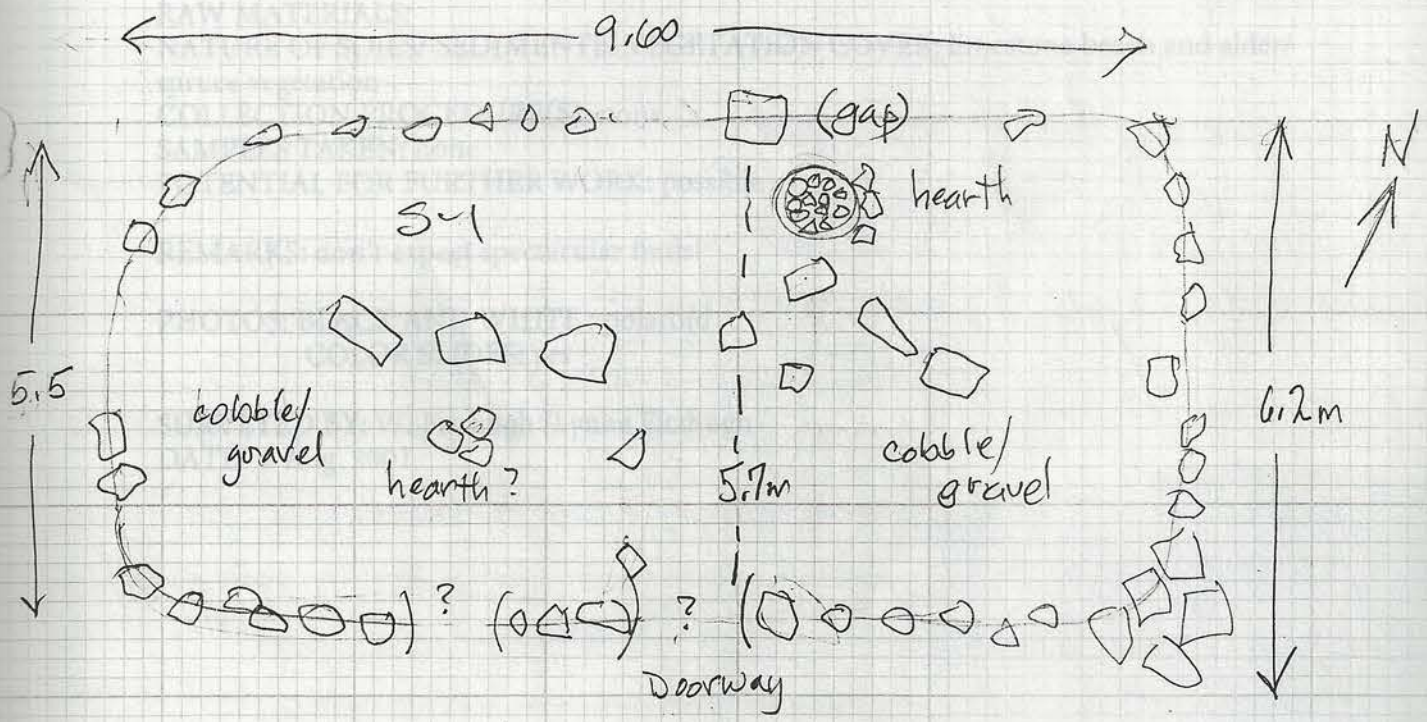
COLOURS: BLACK AND WHITE very poor Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES 1-2 sheets + video

REVIEWED BY Pitsiulak crew / F. F. F. DATE 9 August 2001



Sketch Map - raining - can't do a careful drawing



Sketch Map of Pointe Seche structures - it was raining and a careful map could not be drawn in the field

This diagram is too regularized and does not convey the ambiguity of the real structure! But there is a clear distinction between beach and 'placed' rocks.

SITE NAME Ille Quarry BORDEN NO. 566

HEIGHT A.S.L. ca 5' AOV MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.117N 63° 46.93W

CULT. MAP REF. 12 L/4

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY TENTATIVE DATING

SITE NAME: Ille Quarry
BORDEN #: EbCw-55
HEIGHT A.S.L.: ca. 2 m
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.117N 63° 46.930W
MAP REF: 12 L/4
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Rock structure/ tent ring

SITE LOCATION: about 2 m above the storm beach behind first line of vegetation at the north end of an open gravel beach exposure, north of a small "pond" in the middle of the beach, and partially covered by vegetation.

DESCRIPTION: A probable hearth feature surrounded by a partial ring of flat slabs that had been carried up from the beach. Generally circular in shape. Some of the slabs, which are 15cm in diam., are covered with vegetation. No cultural material was found on the surface, but nearby was an accumulation of wood that seemed of recent origin, worked pieces etc.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 4-5 meters

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: limestone beach and alder/spruce vegetation

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: possible

REMARKS: don't expect spectacular finds!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh /Lynne Fitzhugh

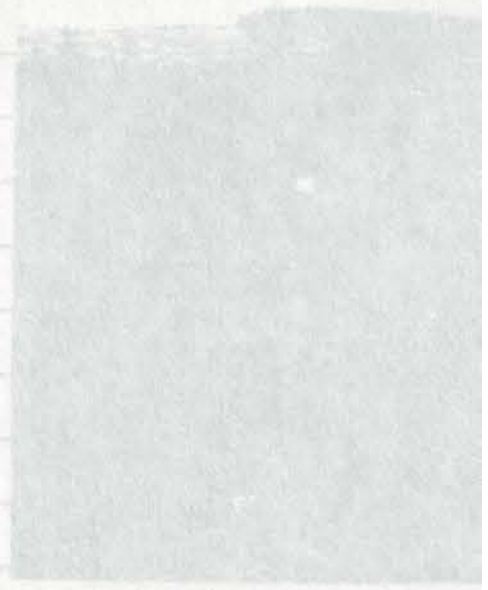
DATE: 6 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 4-5 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

limestone beach and alder/spruce vegetation



SITE NAME QUARRY ISLAND BORDEN NO. EBCW-46, 55

HEIGHT A.S.L. ca 5' ASL MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.11700 N 46.930 ^W 00-E

MAP REF. 12 4/4

CULTURE Unknown TENTATIVE DATING ?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Rock structure / test ring

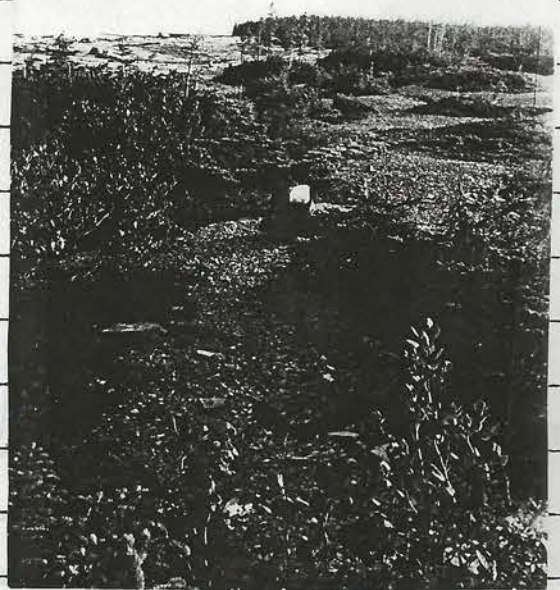
SITE LOCATION About 5' above the storm beach behind first line of vegetation at the north end of an open gravel beach exposure, north of the shore "pond." Partially covered in vegetation at near (north) end of the picture below.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE A probable hearth feature surrounded by a partial ring of flat slabs carried up from the beach, generally circular in shape. Some of the slabs, which are 15 cm in diam., are covered with vegetation beneath where I took the photo. No cultural material was found on the surface, but to right of photo was an accumulation of wood that seemed of recent origin, worked pieces etc.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 4-5 meters

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER limestone beach and alder/spruce vegetation



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) _____

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES yes

SURVEYED BY W. Fitzhugh / Lyone Fitzhugh DATE 10 August 2001

SITE NAME: *Pointe à l'Enclume, Ile du Havre-2*
SITE NAME: Pointe à l'Enclume, Ile du Havre-2

BORDEN #: none assigned

HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore

LAT/LONG: 50° 13.664N 63° 39.085W

MAP REF: 12 L/4

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Rock alignment (possibly house wall)

LOCATION: in base of small cove to the south of the point at the edge of the forest cover

DESCRIPTION: Alignment of rocks with several large (50-100 cm) heavy narrow rocks making a wall about 8m. long. No "side" or front wall seen, and it's possible this is an ice or storm surge deposit, but seems unlikely. No cultural materials were noted on the gravel surface.

AREAL EXTENT: 10m.

VEGETATION: Barren beach gravel

COLLECTION: Nothing collected

SAMPLES: None

POTENTIAL: Unlikely

REMARKS: We did not have time to check in the bush behind the wall to see if the structure extended in that direction, but it appeared that there were many storm thrown rocks that were definitely non-cultural.

PHOTOS: polaroid; 35mm color

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak crew

DATE: 9 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 m

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____

barren beach gravel

SITE NAME Pointe à l'Enclume, Ile du Havre BORDEN NO. —

HEIGHT A.S.L. at shore MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.644 03 N 03° 39.085 00 E

MAP REF. 12/4/4

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Rock alignment (possibly house wall)

SITE LOCATION in base of small cove to the south of the point, at the edge of the forest cover.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Alignment of rocks with several large 50-100 cm heavy narrow rocks making a wall about 8 m. long. No "side" or front wall seen, and its possible this is an ice or storm surge deposit - but unlikely.



No cultural materials noted on the gravel surface.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 m.

RAW MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren beach gravel

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

nothing found

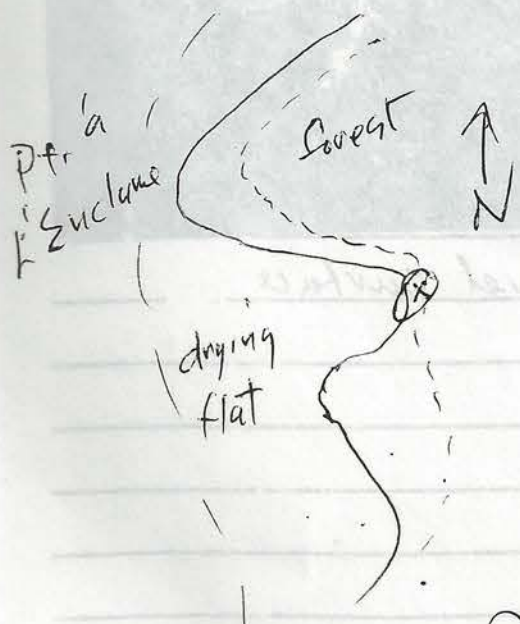
SAMPLES TAKEN _____

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

probably not

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

we did not have time to check in the bush behind the wall to see if the structure extended in that direction, but it appeared that there were many storm thrown rocks that were definitely non-cultural.



COPIES: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm

RECORDED BY Rtsiulak / Smithsonian team. DATE Aug 9, 2001
Fitzhugh

SITE NAME Pointe de Chasse, Ile du Havre BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. just above sea MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.644N 63° 39.085W

SITE NAME: Pointe de Chasse, Ile du Havre

BORDEN #: none

HEIGHT A.S.L.: just above sea level

CULTURE LAT/LONG: 50° 13.644N 63 39.085W°

MAP REF: 12 L/4

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: rock alignment

LOCATION: at the very tip of the point, buried partly in black berry (*Empetrum*) at the upper side of the storm beach. At south end of Cape du Ouest. NW corner of Grand Anse.

DESCRIPTION: This alignment of 10-15 rocks does not seem to have been produced by wave throw. No other cultural materials were noted. Possibly this is not a site, but the presence of this alignment is suspicious because no other such rocks we found.

AREAL EXTENT: 15-20 meters

VEGETATION: *Empetrum migrum*

SAMPLES: nothing taken

POTENTIAL: probably not

REMARKS: NA

PHOTOS: polaroid; color 35mm.

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 9 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 15-20 meters

CULTURAL MATERIALS _____

VEGETATION COVER *Empetrum migrum*

SITE NAME Point de Chasse, Ile du Harve BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. just above sea level MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13. ⁶⁴⁴ ~~070~~ 03 N 63° 39. ⁰⁸⁵ ~~578~~ 00 E

MAP REF. 12 L/4

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY rock alignment

SITE LOCATION at the very point of the Point buried partly in blackberry (empetrum) at the upper side of the storm beach. At south end of Cape du Ouest, NW corner of Grand Anse.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Alignment of 10-15 rocks that do not seem to have been produced by wave throw. No other cultural material was noted. Possibly not a site but the presence of this alignment is suspicious because no other such rocks were found.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 15-20 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER empetrum nigrum

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none collected

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing found

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) probably not

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

alignment not sketched

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES yes

REVEYED BY Pitsulak team / Fitzhugh DATE 9 August 2001

SITE NAME: Ile aux Sauvages ("Moose Farm")
BORDEN #: none assigned
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 30-40' (not measured)
LAT/LONG: 50° 12.062N 63° 11.977W
MAP REF: 12 L/3
CULTURE: unknown- it may not be a cultural site
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: Is it a site?

SITE LOCATION: Top of the limestone strata on Ile aux Sauvages SW end of Ile à la Chasse; on the northern peninsula of this island, in a broad clearing in the forest at the top of the island.

DESCRIPTION: Valerie Boudreault and I followed a game (moose) trail from the west shore of the peninsula to the top of the island and surprised a moose grazing on the luxuriant stand of raspberries, cow parsnips, grass and other 'human' impact vegetation the top of this peninsula. The area of the clearing is about 100x50 meters, surrounded by forest and sloping slightly down to the south. It's hard to see how this clearing and vegetation could occur naturally. The soil in the 5-6 test pits I dug was about 20-30 cm deep, black earth upon a limestone bedrock and of high garden quality. But it contained no cultural material that I could find.

AREAL EXTENT: 100x50m.
RAW MATERIALS: nothing
SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: garden weeds and rich black soils over a limestone bedrock. This soil type reminded me of the soil at Phillips Garden East at Port au Choix.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): several test pits excavated
SAMPLES TAKEN: nothing found

POTENTIAL: very curious site. Perhaps it is just a recent garden site. But if so, where is their dwelling? We did not have time to survey the northern or eastern shores of the peninsula.

REMARKS: Perhaps there is a dwelling site somewhere on the peninsula- especially on or near the low beach neck to the north. We did not have a chance to test pit any other locations, although we walked the region of the low isthmus and parts of the northern peninsula shore. There is a big resident moose in this area!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm, video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 11 Aug. 2001

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: garden weeds and rich black soils over a limestone bedrock.

SITE NAME Ile aux Sauvages "Moose Farm" BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. 30-40 (not meas.) MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.062 03 N 63° 11.977 00 E

MAP REF. 12 4/3

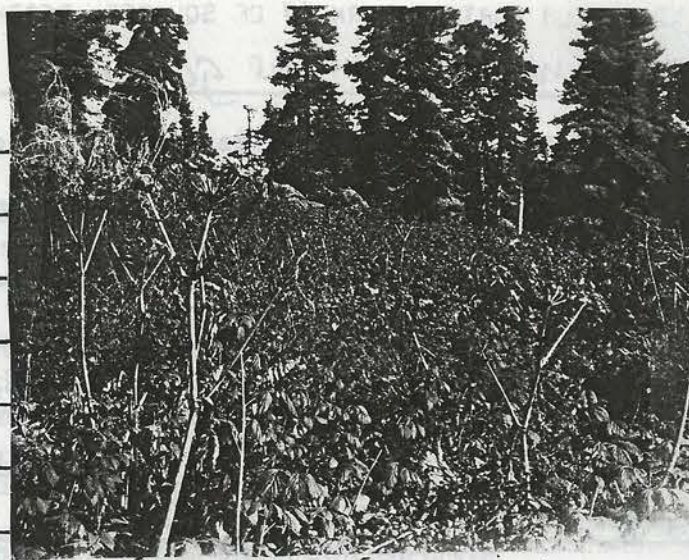
CULTURE Unknown - it may not TENTATIVE DATING _____

be a cultural site

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _____

Is it a site?

SITE LOCATION Top of the limestone
strata on Ile aux Sauvages
SW end of Ile à la Chasse, on
the northern peninsula of this
islet.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Valerie Boudrault SE view from center
and followed a game trail from of clearing
the west shore of the peninsula to the top of the island
and surprised a moose grazing on the luxuriant stand of
raspberries, cow parsnips, grass and other 'human' impact
vegetation at the top of this peninsula. The area of the clear
is about 100 x 50 meters, surrounded by forest. It's hard
to see how this could occur naturally. The soil in the 5 to
test pits I dug was about 20-30 cm deep, black earth
of high garden quality. But contained no cultural material

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 100 x 50 m.

RAW MATERIALS nothing

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER garden weeds and rich black
soils over a limestone bedrock.

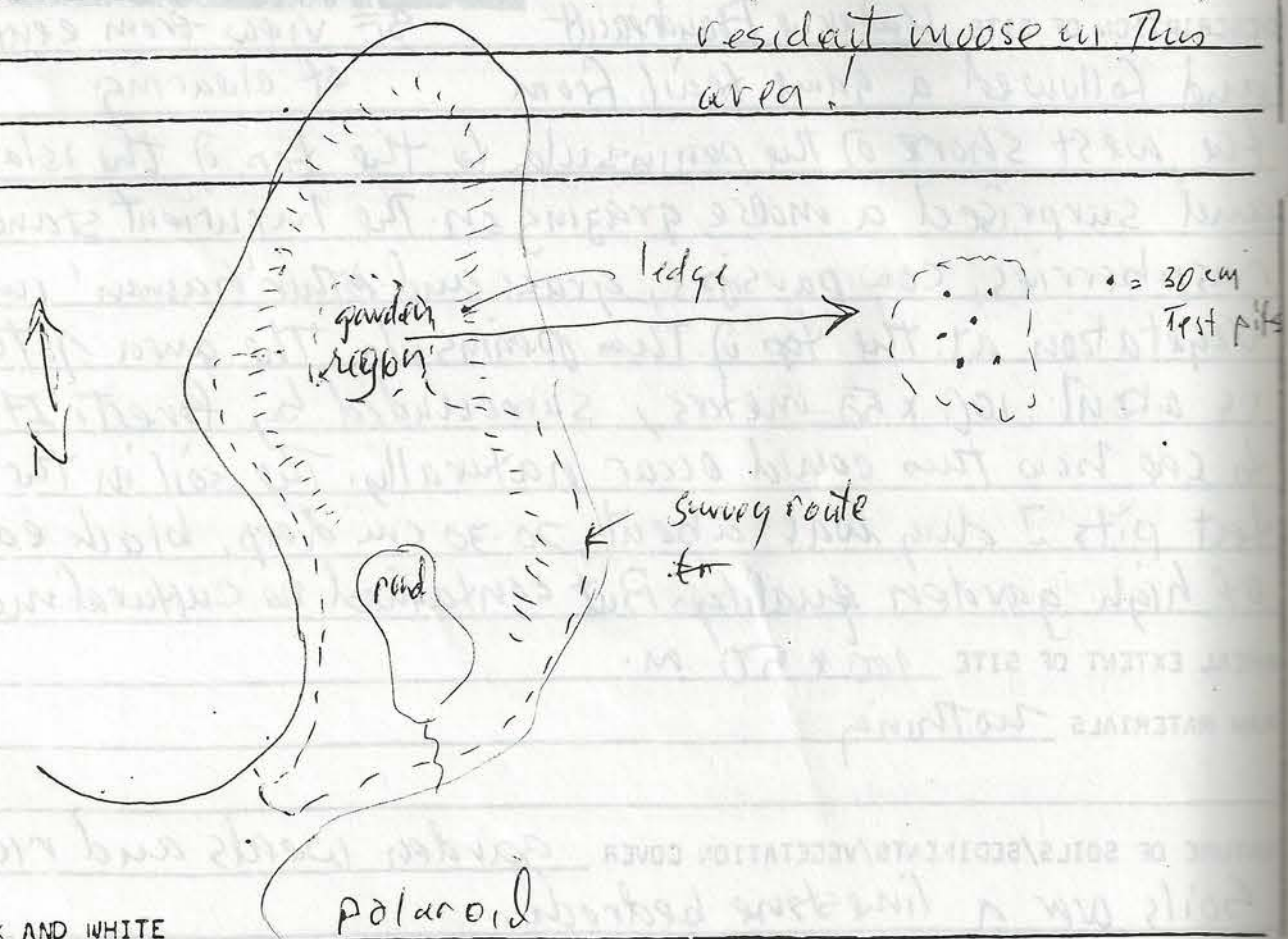
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Several test pits excavated

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing taken.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) Very curious site. Someone must have gardened up here. Where is their site?

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

Perhaps there is a dwelling site somewhere on the peninsula - especially on or near the low beach neck to the north. We did not have a chance to test pit any other locations, although we walked the region of the low ~~to~~ isthmus and parts of their northern peninsula shore.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm + video

SURVEYED BY PI Simlak / Fitzhugh DATE 11 August 2001

SITE NAME: Ile St. Charles West
BORDEN # :
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 5-10 m. (not measured)
LAT/LONG: 50° 12.296N, 63° 21.255W
MAP REF: 12 L/3
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: rock structure of unknown purpose

LOCATION: West side of Ile St. Charles about 500m. north of the Barachois Péchu inlet
Situating on exposed gravel beaches north of the spruce vegetation, and about 20-30 meters from the cliff coast.

DESCRIPTION: Scattered arrangement of non-limestone rocks - (hard granites etc.) partly buried in the limestone gravel amidst patches of mosses and berries. No other 'hard' stones were found elsewhere on this exposed limestone bench.

AREAL EXTENT: 30x40 meters with a single cluster shown here

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS / VEGETATION COVER: barren limestone gravel with patches of vegetation.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing found

SAMPLES TAKEN: nothing collected

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: This site could be excavated. Some of the structure rocks are buried deeply. There may be artifacts also buried, although none were found on the surface.

REMARKS: This site is not obvious in terms of structures or function. Presumably there are some dwellings involved, but there are no other material remains, at least on the surface. Something happened here- but what?

PHOTOS: polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: one 35mm, and video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 11 Aug. 2001

plot to south

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 30 x 40 meters, with a single cluster

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren limestone w/ patches of vegetation.

SITE NAME Ile St. Charles west

BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. 5-10 m. (not measured) MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.246 00 N 63° 21.255 00 E

MAP REF. 12 L/3

CULTURE unknown

TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

rock structure of unknown purpose

SITE LOCATION west side of St. Charles about 500 m. north of the Barachois Pêche inlet. Situated on exposed gravel beaches north of the spruce vegetation. About 20-30 meters from the cliff coast.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Ile à la Baleine

Scattered arrangement

of non-local (i.e. not limestone) rock - hard granites etc.) partly buried in the limestone gravel. Patches of mosses and berrins. No other 'hard' rock stones elsewhere in beach.

view to south

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 30 x 40 meters with a single cluster shown here

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

barren limestone w/ patches of vegetation.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing found

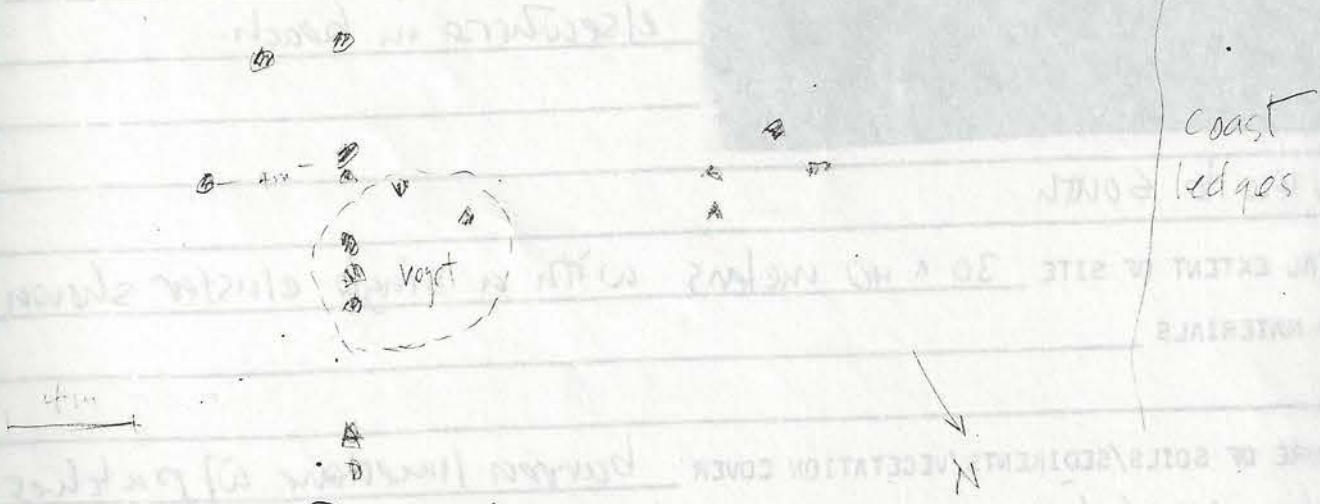
SAMPLES TAKEN nothing collected

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) this site could be excavated. Some of the structure rocks are buried deeply.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
There may be artifacts also buried.

This site is not obvious in terms of structures or function. Presumably there are some dwellings involved, but there is no other material remains, at least on the surface. Something happened here - but what?

Barachois cirque
.25 km to south



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES one 35mm, video

SURVEYED BY Pitsiavik crew DATE 11 August 2001

SITE NAME

Puyjalon Bay

MAP NO.

5

HEIGHT A.S.L.

MILITARY GRID REF.

50 12 70 02 W 02 05

SITE NAME: Ile à la Chasse, Baie de Puyjalon

BORDEN #: EbCs-17

HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore

LAT/LONG: 50° 12.460N 63° 08.438W

MAP REF: 12 L/3

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: cobble rock feature- possible tent/ hearth site

LOCATION: 10 meters from corner of tidal pond and about 50 m. north of Henri Puyjalon's grave.

DESCRIPTION: 3-4 meter diameter ring of granite and other hard rock cobbles visible edge of forest vegetation. Test pits were excavated in the "center" of the feature but no charcoal or cultural material was found. We could only spend 30 minutes at this area and had little time to check within the forested areas, but I did look a bit around the point to the west of the inlet, opposite the P. grave, and in the forest there, hoping to see some site of Puyjalon's house. No luck.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: a few meters

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: berries/ moss/ shrubs

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): shovel test did not show any cultural signs.

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: not much likely potential

REMARKS: According to Charles Kavanagh, Puyjalon lived here but his home site has not been located. As the first scientist after Captain Cook (?), who explored at least some of these shores, it would be important to locate and excavate Puyjalon's house and interpret his accomplishments - this could be a key objective of future work aimed at new studies in this region.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: no

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 12 Aug. 2001

EXTENT OF SITE

a few meters

SOILS

SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

berries, moss, shrubs

SITE NAME Puyjalon Bay BORDEN NO. E6CS-17

HEIGHT A.S.L. at Shore MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.460 03-N 63° 08.438 00-E

MAP REF. 12 4/3

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY cobble rock

feature - possible tent/hearth site

SITE LOCATION 10 meters from corner of tidal pond and about 50 m. north of Henri Puyjalon's grave.



Site de la Chasse view to SW

DESCRIPTION OF SITE 3-4 meter diameter ring of granite and other hard rock cobbles visible at edge of forest vegetation. Test pits were excavated in the "center" of the feature but no charcoal or cultural material was found.

We could only spend 30 minutes at this area and could not check within the forested region.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE a few meters

RAW MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Sentinel moss/shrubs

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) shovel test did not show any cultural signs.

SAMPLES TAKEN none

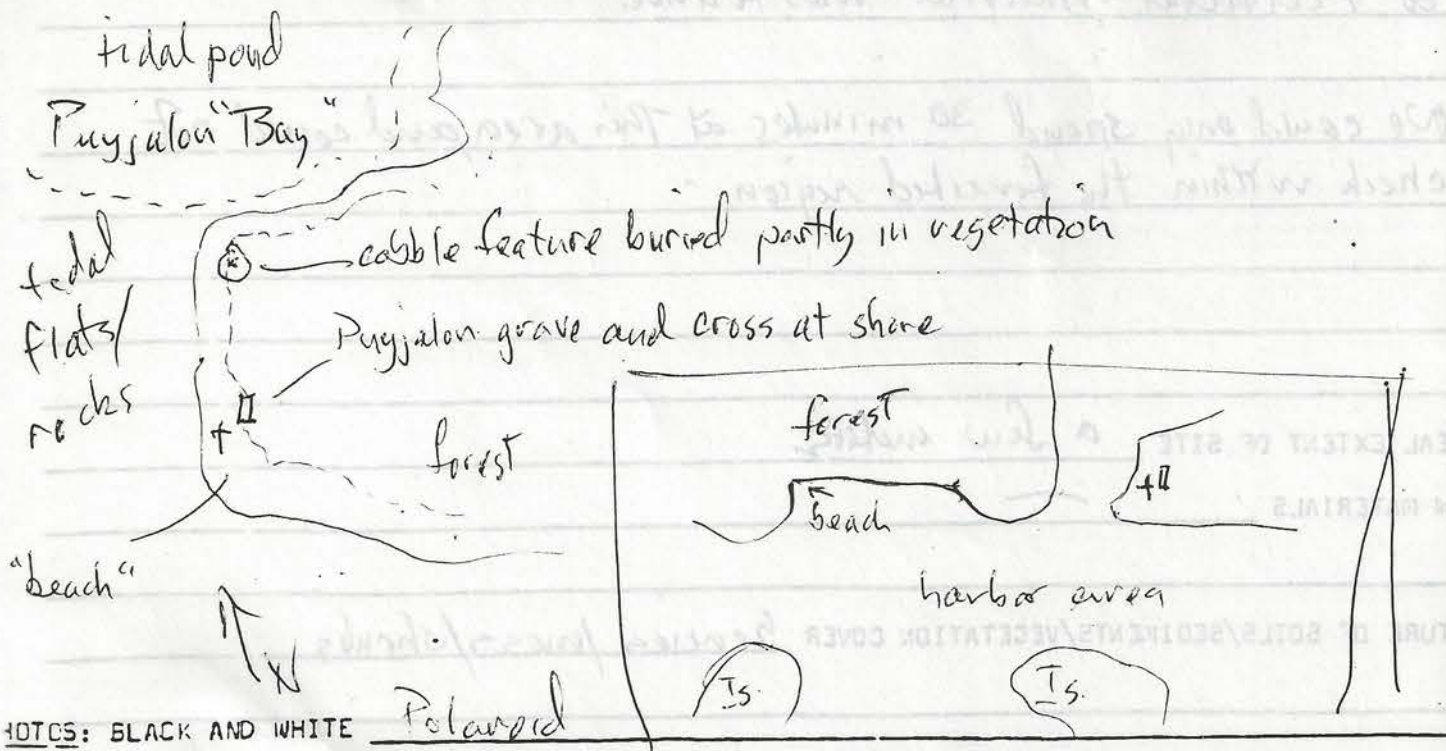
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

not much likely potential

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

Note

According to Charles Karamaghi Puyjalon lived here but his home site has not been located. As the first scientist after Captain Cook (?) who explored at least some of these shores, it would be interesting and important to locate and excavate his house and interpret his accomplishments - this could be a key objective of future work aimed at new studies of this region.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES no

INVESTIGATED BY Pitsimlak / Fitzhugh

DATE Aug 12, 2001

1414
Ile St. Genevieve
SITE NAME: Petite Ile Sainte-Geneviève

BORDEN #: EbCs-16

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 8 feet

LAT/LONG: 50° 14.960N 63° 05.345W

MAP REF: 12 L/6

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Partly excavated beach shingle with slab pavement

LOCATION: west end of the cobble/slab beach at south west side of Petite Ile Ste. Geneviève (former Ile Ancre).

DESCRIPTION: The inner (uphill) side of the upper storm beach had been dug out by the builders and some small slabs were placed on the inside of the excavated area, and others on the shore side of the feature. Possibly this is a duck blind, but it is not in a good place for shooting. Lichen covering indicates a fair antiquity- at least its not a modern feature. No cultural material was found on the surface.

AREAL EXTENT: a few meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

VEGETATION COVER: Barren beach

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: not much!

REMARKS: Given the excellent deep water approach it is strange this beach area and the across the straight on Ile Sainte-Geneviève (grande) did not have more archaeological material. We found two small post foundations and a slab rock hearth base near the beach point but no other disturbances on the beach and brief checks in the level areas in the forested regions nearby did not show cultural evidence. There are some suggestions that Basques may have been here - rumors of tiles found here or on the mainland shore opposite, but we saw no such sign on the beach areas of the Ste. Gen. Strait, which look like they would be ideal Basque site areas- islands with both protection and deep water. On the other hand, there is no good boat harbor here and the strait is exposed to the south/SW.

PHOTOS: polaroid

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 12 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE *view to west*

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER *barren beach*

petite
SITE NAME Ile St. Genevieve BORDEN NO. E6CS-16
HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. 50. ^{14.960'} ~~50.177~~ 03 N ^{05.345} ~~63.47~~ 00-E W
MAP REF. 12 ~~4/6~~ 4/3

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Partly excavated beach shingle with slab pavement

SITE LOCATION west end of the cobble/slab beach at south west side of Little St. Genevieve Island (former Ancore Ile).

DESCRIPTION OF SITE The inner (uphill) side of the upper storm beach has been excavated and some small slabs have been placed on the inside of the excavated area, and others on the shore side of the feature. Possibly a duck blind, but it is not in a good place for shooting. Lichen covering indicates a fair antiquity - at least its not a modern feature. No cultural material found on the surface.



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE view to west

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren beach

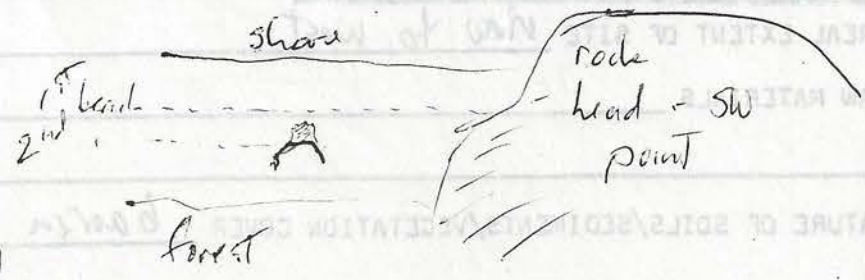
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) photo

SAMPLES TAKEN no

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) not much!

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

Given the excellent deep water and good protection it is strange this beach area and that across the strait on large St. G. Island did not have more archaeological material. We found two small post foundations and a slab rock hearth base near the beach point but no other disturbances on the beach and brief checks in the level areas in the forested regions nearby did not show cultural evidence. There has been some suggestions that Basques may have been here - some rumors of tiles found here or on the mainland shore opposite, but we saw no such sign in the beach areas of the St. G. Island Strait, which look like they would be ideal Basque site areas, islands with both protection and deep water. On the other hand, there is no good boat harbor here and the strait is exposed to the south/SW.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES no

INVESTIGATED BY Pittsmeach/Fitzhugh DATE 12 August 2001

SITE NAME St. Genevieve Isle (Big) BORDEN NO. EbCs

HEIGHT 5-6 m MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 15.417' 63° 04.310'

SITE NAME: Ile Sainte-Geneviève (Grande)

BORDEN #: EbCs-18

HEIGHT A.S.L: est. 5-6 m.

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

LAT/LONG: 50° 15.417N 63° 04.310W

MAP REF: 12 L/6

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: slab rock feature

SITE LOCATION: upper exposed beach terrace at NE end of the Ile Ste. Gen. strait. Located in an area of beach gravel about 200 meters SW of the NE end of beach.

DESCRIPTION: About 8-10 slab rocks arranged in a cluster with no comparable natural occurrence elsewhere on the beach, thus there must be culture placement. But whether this represents a tent site, a hearth or some other feature is not clear. No cultural material associated. There are supposed to be tiles somewhere on Ste. Gen. Is. according to a report of someone to Roger Barrieult of Havre St. Pierre, but we found no trace on either of the islands.

AREAL EXTENT: 5 meters diam.

RAW MATERIALS: slab rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: barren gravel beach

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: probably not

REMARKS: See remarks for Petite Ile Ste. Geneviève survey. We walked along the entire beach for the NE point to just north of where Pablo Somcynski found EbCs-11 and saw no rock features of any significance. Seems strange since this is a very approachable location. There is fairly good exposure on the beach gravels.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 12 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5 meters diam

RAW MATERIALS slab rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren



Christy in features, view

SITE NAME St. Genevieve Isle (Big) BORDEN NO. EBCS-18

HEIGHT A.S.L. est. 5-6 m. MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 15.417 03 N 63° 04.310' 00 E

MAP REF. 12L/6

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY slab rock feature

SITE LOCATION upper exposed beach terrace at NE end of the St. Gen. Is. strait. Located in an exposed area of beach gravel about 200 meters SW of the NE end of beach.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE About 8-10 slab rocks arranged in a cluster with no comparable natural occurrence elsewhere on the beach - these five must be cultural placement. But whether this represents a tent site, a hearth or some other feature is not clear. No cult. material associated.

There is supposed to be tiles somewhere on St. Genevieve Is. on the mainland by report of someone to Roger Barriault of Harve St. Pierre, but we found no trace on either of the islands.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5 meters diam.

RAW MATERIALS slab rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren



Christy in feature, view NE

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

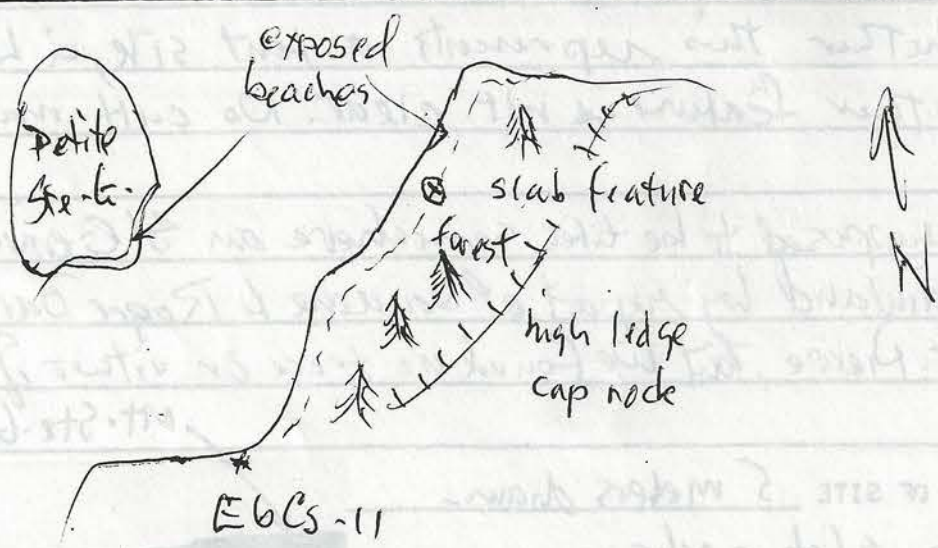
SAMPLES TAKEN none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) none, probably

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

See comment for Little Ste. Genevieve survey.

We walked along the entire beach from the NE point to just north of where Pablo ~~Som~~ Somcynsky found EBCs-11 and saw no rock features of any significance. Seems strange since this is a very approachable location. There is fairly good exposure on the beach gravels.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh DATE Aug 12 2001

SITE NAME: Natashquan (whalebone site)

BORDEN #: none assigned

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 200 ft a.sl.

LAT/LONG: 50° 16.815N 61° 48.352W

MAP REF: 12 K/5

CULTURE: geological

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Beached (or sunken?) whale

LOCATION: The sandy blowout where these bones have been found is about 6.5 miles north of Natashquan town, to the east of gravel road. A car track runs east from the native camp used for Innu Passion festival campsite, east along the moraine spur. The blowout is just south of the sand ridge from where the highest terraced end of the moraine spur ends and dips.

DESCRIPTION: I was taken to site by Jean-Claude Landry, a local fisherman who lives here in summer and in Sept. Isles in the winter. He had some bone chunks (gave me one to date) and took René Levesque and I to see the site. In the bottom of the blowout we found more bone remains buried in the sand, but I left them in situ. No large bones showing on surface, just small white chips, but larger chunks were just below the surfaces, around a small spruce seedling.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 10 ft. diam.

RAW MATERIALS:

VEGETATION COVER: sand, moss

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S):

SAMPLES TAKEN: one fist-sized chunk of bone

POTENTIAL: more bones could be found here

REMARKS: Elevation is not certain because my GPS did not seem reliable here. It read 225' a.s.l., but on returning to sea level it read 63 ft. However, the plotted location puts the site at about the 200-220 foot contour, between the high moraine and the lakes south of the site. This site should assist in developing an uplift curve for this locality.

Jean-Claude and Jocellynn Landry

P.O. Box 39 Natashquan

GOG 2EO, Quebec

Summer 418-726-3370

Winter 418-962-1510

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm shot taken to south over site from top of a moraine,
(video also)

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh, R. Levesque, Jean-Claude Landry

DATE: 13 Aug. 2001

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

Sand moss

map north

SITE NAME Whalebone Site - Natashquan BORDEN NO. —

HEIGHT A.S.L. 200 ft a.s.l. MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 16.815 00 N 61° 46.352 00 E

SITE NAME Whalebone Site MAP REF. 12 K/5 + Tricelium

CULTURE geological TENTATIVE DATING Jean-Claude Landry

Summer 418-726-3370 P.O. Box 39 Natashquan

St. Isles winter 418-962-1510 GOG 2EO Quebec

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Beached (or sunken?) whale

SITE LOCATION In blowout about 6.5 miles north of Natashquan town, to east of the gravel road. Spar track runs east from the native camp used for St. Mary's(?) festival, to near the end of the moraine spur. Blowout is just south down the bank from where the highest terraced end of the spur

DESCRIPTION OF SITE of moraine ends and dips.

Located by Jean-Claude Landry, a local fisherman who lives here in summer and in St. Isles in winter. He had some bone chunks (gave me one to date) and took Rene hevesque and I to see the site. In the bottom of the blowout we found more bone remains buried in the sand - left them in situ. No large bones showing on surface, just small white chips, but more larger chunks were just below the surface, around the small scattering seen here.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 ft diam.

RAW MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER sand, moss



view north

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

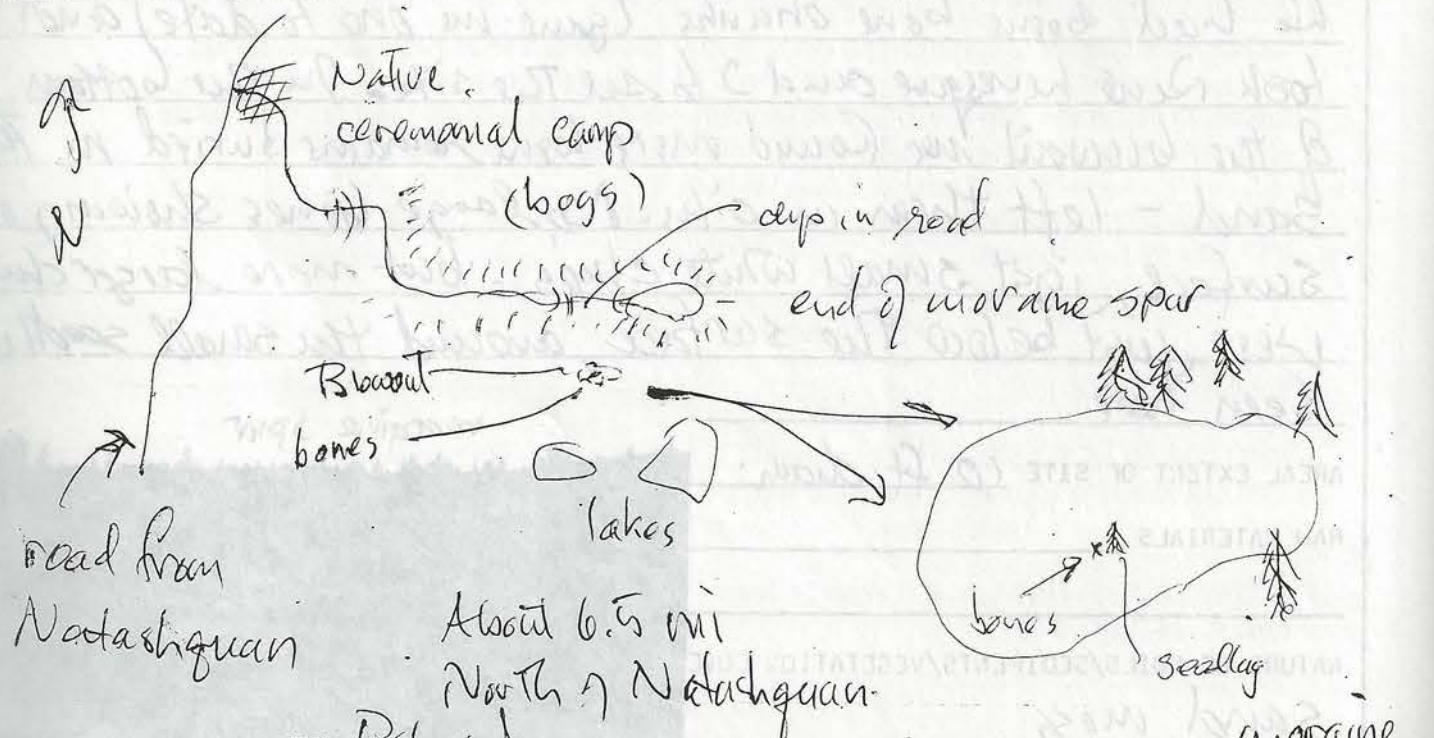
SAMPLES TAKEN one fist-sized chunk of bone

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Elevation is not certain as my GPS was not calibrated. It read 225' asl, but on returning to sea level it read 63 ft. But the plotted location puts the site at about the 200-220 foot contour, between the high moraine and the lakes south of the site.

Assist with development of uplift curve —



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY

René Hévesque (video also)
Jean-Claude Landry
1995

DATE 13 Aug 2001

Polaroid 35 mm shot taken to south over site from top of moraine

SITE NAME: Stubbert Cache
BORDEN #: EbCh-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 8 ft ?
LAT/LONG: 50° 10.54N 61° 15.55W
MAP REF: 12 k/3
CULTURE: Intermediate Indian
DATING: 3000-3500 B.P. (?)
SITE TYPE: cache
LOCATION: South of the main road leading out of the Kegashka wharf, behind the house of Hughie Stubbert.

DESCRIPTION: This is a well-known cache of Ramah chert bifaces that was recovered by Hughie Stubbert while digging near his house "about 30-35 years ago." This remarkable cache contains 26 artifacts, 25 of which are semi-finished Ramah bifaces, and a single schist grindstone. None of the implements is in the form of a completed tool, and only one had any hafting modification (a unilateral broad corner notch), although all had been carefully manufactured and were well-thinned, ready for fashioning into points or knives or scrapers. Some specimens had highly polished arises. The largest blank is nearly 35 cm long, and a large number of specimens are in the 20 cm long range. Most have flat bases with slightly out-flaring edges, and several have rounded scraper edges prepared at the bases of these blades, with considerable rounding use-wear evident. At first impression the form of the blades and presence of large scraper edges suggested to me that the cache should date to the period ca. 3000-3500 B.P, but the low elevation and the similarity of this cache to bifaces found in the northern straits region of southern Labrador suggests a Late Indian period. Mr. Stubbert pointed out that the cache occurred as a single dense cluster with blades stacked crib-like in layers, two or three blades per layer, with each layer at right angles to the layer below. Other than the schist grindstone, the entire cache was composed of Ramah chert, and all specimens were completely free of damage or breakage

SITE EXTENT: A spot find
RAW MATERIALS: Ramah chert, schist
VEGETATION: grass, scrub, peat
PROCEDURE(S): I photographed the collection and video-taped Hughie Stubbert
SAMPLES: none taken
POTENTIAL: some testing should be done in the vicinity of the find

REMARKS: Mr. Stubbert appreciates the value of this collection and is keeping it carefully. It's well-known around town. I urged him to think of donating it to the Quebec Gov't at some time in the future, to preserve it for the future. He was quite specific about how the materials were found, a meter or so deep, stacked up like a log crib.

PHOTOS: 35mm slides, video tape and stills
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 14 Aug, 2001

SITE NAME: Kegashka BORDEN #:
HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore MILITARY GRID REF.: 50° 10.899N 61° 6.325 W
MAP REF.: 12 k/3 TENTATIVE DATING: 18th Century

SITE NAME: Kegashka (boat ramp)
BORDEN #: none assigned
HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore
LAT/LONG: 50° 10.899N 61° 6.325 W
MAP REF.: 12 k/3
CULTURE:
DATING: modern

SITE TYPE: At first we thought this might be a possible Inuit winter village site, but because of the earthworks, but local informants identified it as a modern ship hauling site.

SITE LOCATION: on small cove about 200 m. south of Kegashka Harbor bridge on west side of Kegashka Island. A possible tent ring was also located out near the southwestern point at: 50° 10.615N 61° 16.538W.

DESCRIPTION: We revisited this location on 14 August and tested it extensively but found nothing but modern materials. Lester Foreman, whose house and former sawmill are nearby said this beach was used for hauling boats out, hence the mounds and disturbances noted.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE:

RAW MATERIALS:

VEGETATION COVER: Beach grass, cow parsnips, raspberries

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 6 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN: only modern materials found

POTENTIAL: none

REMARKS: none

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 14 Aug. 2001

SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

beach grass, cow parsnip
raspberries

SITE NAME Kegashka BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. at shore MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 10.509 23 N 61° 16.325 00 E

MAP REF. 12 K/3

CULTURE Inuit ??? TENTATIVE DATING 18th Century?

~~Inuit ???~~
Modern hauling
ship site

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY View NNE from west side of
Possible Inuit Winter Village

SITE LOCATION
On small cove about 200 m.
South of Kegashka Harbor bridge
on west side of K. Island
Possible tent ring: 50° 10.615 N
DESCRIPTION OF SITE 61° 16.538 W



Kegashka Is. toward harbor bridge

We were not able to test pit this possible

14 Aug Note

We re-visited this "site" on 14 August and
tested it extensively - nothing found but modern
materials. And Wesley Foreman, whose house and
Somers sawmill is seen in the background (yellow
in real life) said this beach used to be used

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE for hauling boats out, hence the
RAW MATERIALS mounds + disturbances noted.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER beach grass, cow parsnips
raspberries

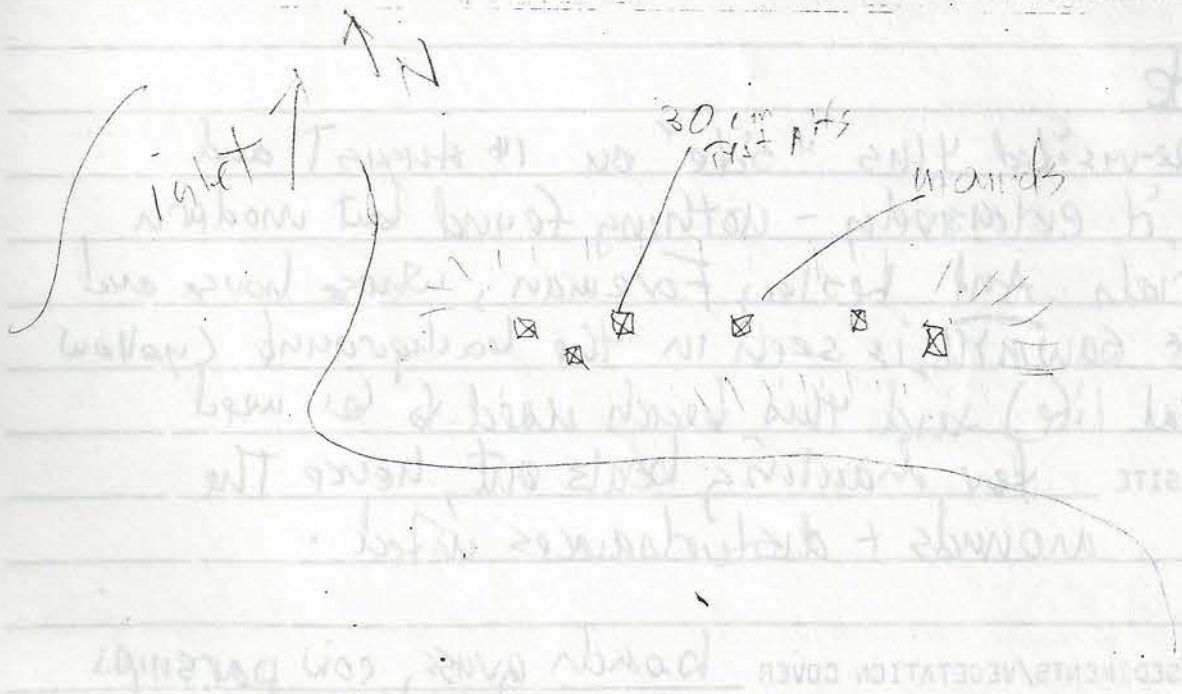
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

BRIDGE



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY Pitsock / Fitchugh

DATE _____

SITE NAME: "Hudson's Bay Company Island" - Kegashka River

BORDEN #:

HEIGHT A.S.L.:

LAT/LONG: 10.85N 61° 22.2W

MAP REF.: 12 K/3

CULTURE: Euro-American

DATING:

SITE TYPE: Trading post

SITE LOCATION: This HBC site is said by Lester Foreman to have been on the island below the first rapids/ falls on the Kegashka River, the island with a stand of spruce trees.

DESCRIPTION: We visited the island with the assistance of Lester's grandson-in-law who had never been there before. Lester seemed sure the post was on the island, but recalls seeing it grown over. He is 86 years old today. We hunted all over and could not find a trace of the post. There is an old telegraph wire across the island that might date to the post, but it could be before or later. Numerous small 50cm test pits were dug in the more or less flat area in the middle of the trees at the center of the island, but no sign was detected.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: the forested part of the island is about 100 meters across.

RAW MATERIALS:

VEGETATION COVER: The southern part of the island is marsh, the rest is thickly covered with spruce.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: Some historical documentation would help a future search.

REMARKS: It's hard to see how there could be so little evidence of a post if this is the correct location. There is not even any sign of tie-up bolts etc. in the rocks along the shore. Above this island, where the hydro lines run across the river, numerous Amerindian sites have been found, just below the rapids on an elevated promontory on both sides of the river. The Kegashka River mouth is an excellent salmon fishing and small boat refuge, up to Viking size!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : no

COLOR SLIDES: no

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 15 Aug. 2001

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION: dense thick spruce

SITE NAME "Hudson's Bay Company Island" BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. Kegashka River MILITARY GRID REF. 56° 10.85 00 N 61° 22.2 00 E

MAP REF. 12 K/3

CULTURE Euroamerican TENTATIVE DATING _____

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Post

SITE LOCATION This HBC site is said by Lester Foreman to have been on the island below the first rapids/falls on the Kegashka River the island with a stand of spruce trees.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE We visited the island with the assistance of Lester's grandson-in-law who had never been there before. Lester seemed sure the post was on the island, but recalls only seeing it grown over. He is 86 years old today. We hunted all over the island and could not find any trace of the post. There is an old telegraph wire across the island that might date to the post, but it could be before or later. Numerous small 50 cm test pits were dug in the more or less flat area in the middle of the trees at the center of the island, but no sign was detected.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE The forested part of the island is about 100 meters

RAW MATERIALS across. The southern part is marsh and sedge.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER thick spruce

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing

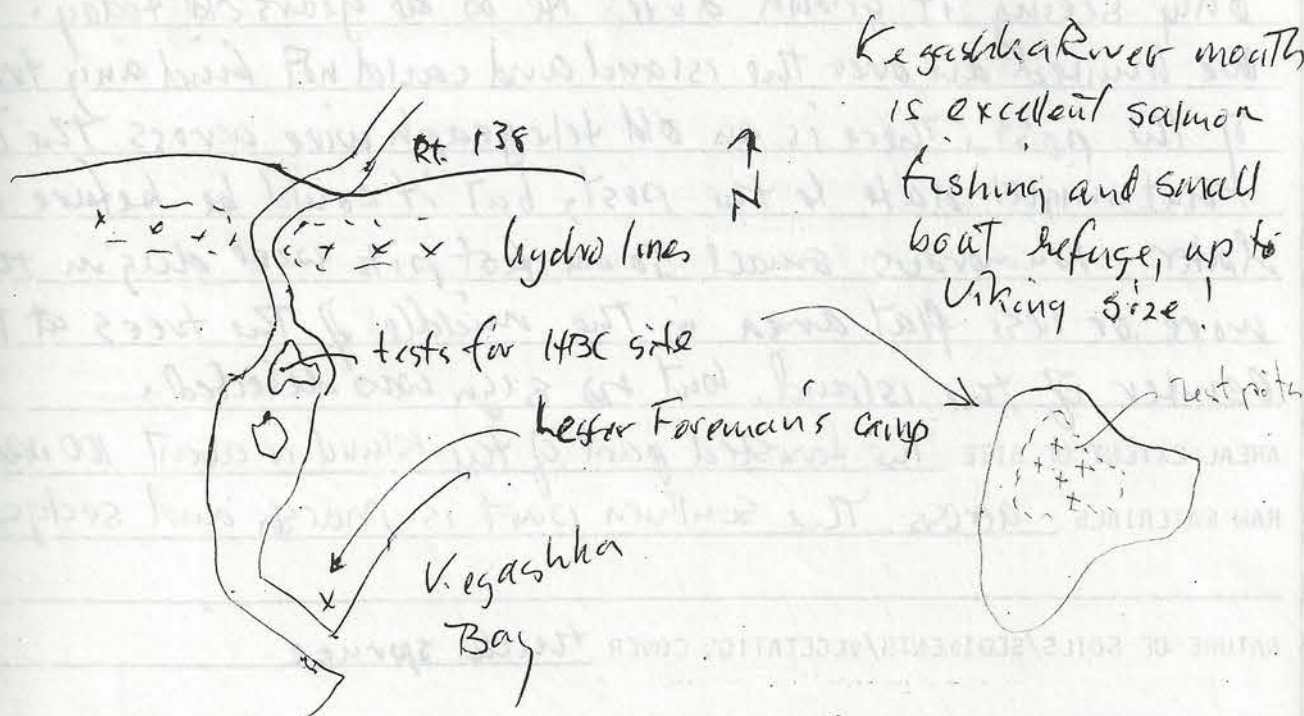
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

Some historic documentation would help a future search.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

It's hard to see how there could be so little evidence of a post if it is at this location. There is not even any sign of tie-up bolts etc in the co rocks along the shore.

Just above this island the hydro lines run across the river where numerous Amerindian sites have been found, just below the rapids on an elevated promontory on both sides of the river.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES no

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE Aug 14, 2001

SITE NAME La Romaine Beach BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT at sea level MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.706N 60° 42.308W

SITE NAME: La Romaine Beach

BORDEN #: none assigned

HEIGHT A.S.L.: sea level

CULTURE LAT/LONG: 12.706N 60° 42.308W TENTATIVE DATING 19 century

MAP REF: 12 K/2

CULTURE: European objects

DATING: 19th century

SITE TYPE: unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY unknown

SITE LOCATION: At the southwest corner of the La Romaine beach below the first house built at this location and just north of the ledge which borders the beach.

SITE DESCRIPTION: A considerable amount of ceramics, glass and other materials were found in the sand in the intertidal zone. This material seems to be eroding from the bank which is covered with a thick growth of "midden" vegetation, too tall to allow one to get an idea of the ground's surface. But this area is a prime location for a sheltered boat landing and may have been an early post or other site. The banks and terrace south of the house here might have some interesting sites.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20-30 meters

DESCR RAW MATERIALS: European ceramics big amount of ceramics, glass and

VEGETATION COVER: midden or eroded material on beach intertidal zone. This

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): small surface collection of some representative ceramics and glass area is covered

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes one

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: the bank should be checked here getting small

REMARKS: none and may have been an early post or

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : Polaroid reference most south of the house

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm now North at SW edge of beach

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh

DATE: 2 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 20-30 meters

RAW MATERIALS European ceramics

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER midden or eroded material on beach



SITE NAME La Romaine Beach BORDEN NO. —

HEIGHT A.S.L. at sea level MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.706 DS N 40° 42.308 DE E W

MAP REF. 12 K/2

CULTURE European objects TENTATIVE DATING 19 Century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Muknawa

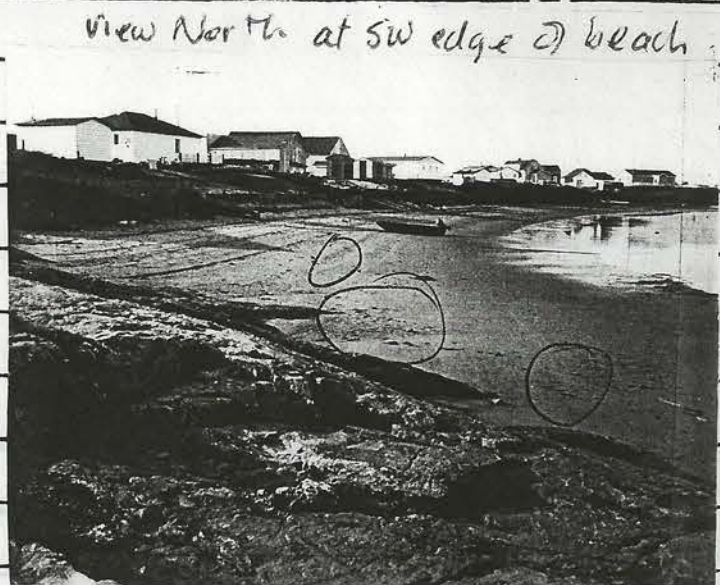
SITE LOCATION At the southwest corner of the La Romaine beach series below the first house built at this location and just north of the ledge which borders the beach.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE A considerable amount of ceramics, glass and other materials in the sand in the intertidal zone. This material may be eroding from the bank which is covered with a thick growth of "midgen" vegetation, too tall to allow one to get an idea of the ground's surface. But this area is a prime if not the best location for getting small boats ashore and may have been an early post or other site. The banks and terrace west south of the house here might have some interesting sites.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 20-30 meters

RAW MATERIALS European ceramics

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER midgen or eroded material on beach.



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Small surface collection of some representative
ceramics and glass.

SAMPLES TAKEN yes -

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

The bank above this section of beach should be checked

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

There are many choice settlement areas in the SW
beach area, beneath the rock outcrop, that have probably
been used in the past for settlement areas - This
may be one of the best areas in the La Romaine area
for sites of the recent past. The terrace here is about
10-15 feet above sea level (I did not measure it
precisely)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Processed

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm.

INVESTIGATED BY

Ben Fitzhugh

DATE

August 2, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile du Lac (Cape Wittle Island) BORDEN #: EbCa-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4 meters a.s.l. MILITARY GRID REF.: 50° 11.415' 00" N 60° 03.730' 00" W

SITE NAME: Ile du Lac (Cape Wittle Island)

BORDEN #: EbCa-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4 meters a.s.l.

LAT/LONG: 50° 11.415N 60° 03.730W

MAP REF: 12 K/1 and J/4

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: last few hundred years

SITE TYPE: Rock cache (or house pit?)

SITE LOCATION: First point north of the entry passage between Ile du Lac and Ile du Quapitagone. On narrows between the islands.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: 4 meter diameter boulder pit with low walls and vegetated interior. Obviously an old feature. Most likely a seal meat cache, but possibly an impromptu house pit. This outer island location and lack of other evidence from our survey here of settlement sites suggests a seal cache is more likely.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Ten square meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: tundra

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: of limited interest if a meat cache.

REMARKS: Low enough to be of historic age. Not culturally diagnostic, at least as a surface structure. We surveyed across the eastern end of Ile du Lac and found nothing but overripe bake-apples. Our trenching shovel died and we were not able to do any subsurface testing; but no surface indications existed for sites. The islands seem devoid of Inuit sites, which should be here if they lived in this region.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: no

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 15 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER

Tundra



SITE NAME Ile du Lac (Cape Wittle Island) BORDEN NO. EBCa-1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 4 meters asl MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 11.415 00 N 60° 03.730 ^W 00 E

SITE NAME: Ile du Nord, Watagh-latic Str MAP REF. 12 K 11 + J 4

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING last few hundred yr

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Rock cache (or house pit?)

SITE LOCATION First point north of the entry passage between Ile du Lac and Ile de Ouapitagone. On narrows between the islands.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE 4 meter diameter boulder pit with low walls, and vegetated interior - obviously an old feature. Most likely a seal meat cache but possibly an impromptu house pit. This outer island location and lack of other evidence from our survey here of settlement sites suggests a seal cache is more likely.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE _____

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER tundra



SITE NAME Baie du Nord, Wataghieistic Strait BORDEN NO. —

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ 00 N _____ 00 E _____

MAP REF. _____

CULTURE _____ TENTATIVE DATING _____

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _____

SITE LOCATION _____

Scanned southern and west end of
Baie du Nord in western Wataghieistic Strait.
No cultural evidence.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE _____

Same for the small point on the
Watagh. Island

We saw mice and many carnivorous plants here!

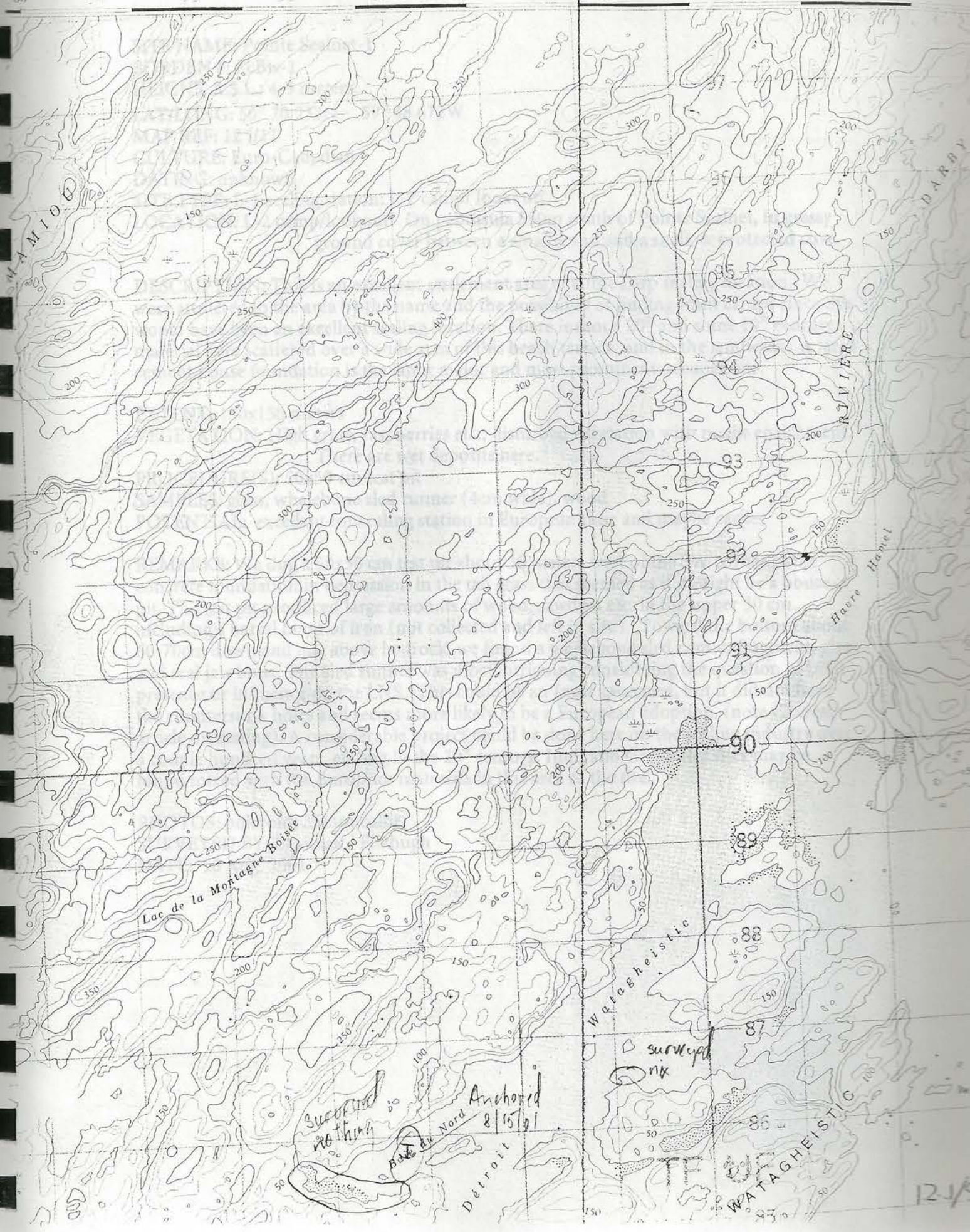
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE _____

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____

120

50'



12/5

SITE NAME Pointe Sealnet-1 BORDEN NO. EcBw-1
HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-5 meters MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 20.2330 N 59° 48.672 W

SITE NAME: Pointe Sealnet-1
BORDEN #: EcBw-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 meters
LAT/LONG: 50° 20.233N 59° 48.672W
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: Euro-Canadian
DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: L-1 sealing station; L-2 camp/ lookout?
LOCATION: L-2 camp/lookout? On peninsula 550m south of Pointe Sealnet, in grassy ground cover between a small pond and a shallow protected cove.

DESCRIPTION: This is an excellent settlement area at a fine harp sealing location. We were attracted to the area by the name and the possibility of finding Inuit camps since this would have been an excellent sealing location. There is much 20th and some 19th century material here scattered over a wide area of this beach terrace, and in the landwash. A large cement house foundation is the latest major and most prominent occupation.

EXTENT: 150x150 meters
VEGETATION: High grass, raspberries etc.; disturbed vegetation with major enrichment. There are wet deposits here.

PROCEDURE(S): 50x50 cm test pit
SAMPLES: glass, whalebone sled runner (4cm wide), wood
POTENTIAL: excellent for sealing station in European time and maybe earlier

REMARKS: We dug a 50x50 cm test pit about 30 meters west of the SW corner of the concrete foundation in depression in the tall grass that seemed as if it might be a house pit. The test pit produced large amounts of wood, sawdust etc. in the upper 50 cm., including a barrel hoop of iron (not collected and left in situ). Toward the bottom about 60-70cm down and just above bedrock, we found a whalebone sled runner fragment, glass and seal jaw bone. The sled runner was most intriguing considering the question of Inuit presence or influence on the LNS. This could be an Inuit specimen, but it did not have the countersunk holes and seems more likely to be a European adoption. (note Charest article on sealing). A considerable project could be done here on the sealing industry over a couple hundred years, ending in the 20th century. Inuit and Groswater sites may be found mixed with the European materials in this area of the site.

PHOTOS: polaroid; 35mm color
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 16 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 150 x 150 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER
High grass, raspberries etc.
disturbed veget. with major
enrichment - wet deposit.



View ENE test pit site

SITE NAME Pante Sealnet - 1

BORDEN NO. Ec Bw-1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-5 meters

MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 20.23700 N 59° 48.672 W

SITE NAME Pante Sealnet - 1 MAP REF. 12 I/11

CULTURE Swat Canadian L-1

TENTATIVE DATING _____

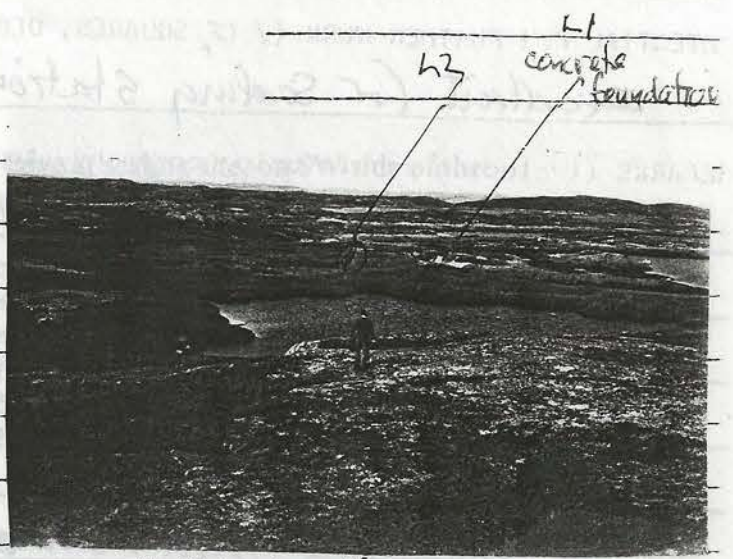
~~Swat Canadian L-1~~

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _____

L-1 Sealing Station

SITE LOCATION L-2 camp/lodbut?

On peninsula 500m south of Pante Sealnet, in grassy ground cover between a small pond and a shallow protected cove.



view north

DESCRIPTION OF SITE _____

Excellent settlement area at a fine harp seal hunting location. We were attracted to the area by the name and possibility of Inuit camps here if they lived in this area. There is much 20th and some 19th c material here scattered over a wide area, and in the landwash. A large cement house foundation is the latest major occupation. We dug a 50x50 cm test pit about 30 meters west of the SW corner of the foundation, in a small "hole" in the tall grass that seemed as if it might be a house pit. →

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 150 x 150 meters

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____


tall grass, raspberries etc
disturbed veget. with major
enrichment. Wet deposit.



view ENE test pit site

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 50 x 50 cm test pit

SAMPLES TAKEN yes - glass, whalebone sled runner, wood

 1/6 scale sled runner 4cm wide

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

excellent for sealing station in European time + maybe earlier

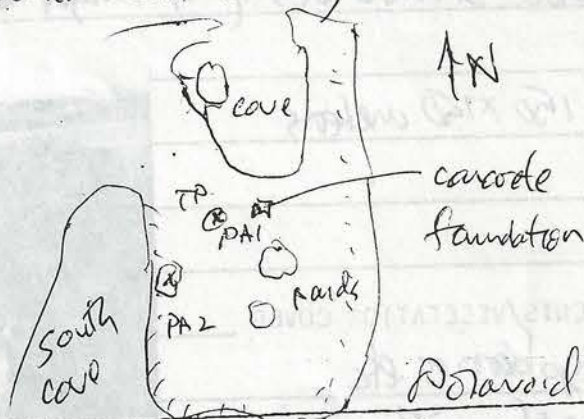
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

The test pit produced large amounts of wood, sandust etc in the upper 50 cm., including a barrel hoop of iron (not collected and left in situ). Toward the bottom, about 60-70 cm down and just above bedrock, were the sled runner fragment, glass and seal jaw bone.

The whalebone sled runner was most intriguing considering the question of Inuit presence or influence on the LWS. This could be an Inuit specimen, but it did not have the countersunk holes. On other hand the holes were not necessarily drilled.

A considerable project could be done here on the sealing industry over a couple hundred years, ending in the mid 20th century.

Inuit and Grosewater sites may be found in the European area.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

yes 35 mm.

SURVEYED BY

B. S. S. / Fitzhugh

DATE

8/16/01

SITE NAME Pointe Sealnet-2

BORDEN NO. EcBw-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 6-12 meters

MILITARY GRID REF. SP 20 188 DD 4 59 4

SITE NAME: Pointe Sealnet- 2

BORDEN #: EcBw-2

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 6-12 meters (measured)

LAT/LONG: 50° 20.188N 59° 48.739W

MAP REF: 12 J/11

CULTURE: Groswater (Dorset)

DATING: 2200 BP (est.)

SITE TYPE: uncertain

LOCATION: Peat blowout exposure above south cove at sealing site, on SW side of the peninsula.

DESCRIPTION: Lynne Fitzhugh found a small amount of charred blubber in a peat blowout north of a low rock ledge and south of a spruce thicket, overlooking the southern cove. We dug four small test excavations into the south side of the exposure against the ledge, and Matthew Gallon found the base of a Groswater bifacial knife, and Lynne a chip- both of Port au Port-like chert. I dug a 50x50 test pit in north end of peat exposure to arms depth without any finds. Where is the site?

EXTENT: 10-20 meters?

RAW MATERIALS: Groswater Port aux Port chert

VEGETATION: deep peat! blackberry

SAMPLES: charcoal, biface and chip

POTENTIAL: excellent but will take some more site prospecting

REMARKS: We could not localize the site in this area, but it may still be in the blowout or just above the ledge; or in the flat vegetated ground, sw of the pond to the east. At any rate there is a very good chance of finding a good GWD site here with some careful testing.

PHOTOS: polaroids; 35mm color

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 17 Aug. 2001

also the south side of the ledge against the ledge and Matthew Gallon the base of a Groswater knife, and Lynne a chip - both Port au Port chert. I dug a 50x50 test pit in south end north end of peat

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10-20 meters to arms depth so can walk

RAW MATERIALS Groswater Port aux Port chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER deep peat! Blackberry

SITE NAME Pointe Sealnet -2 BORDEN NO. Ec Bw-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 6.12 meters MILITARY GRID REF. 50°20.188 00 N 59°48.739 00 E

SITE NAME measured MAP REF. 12 I/11

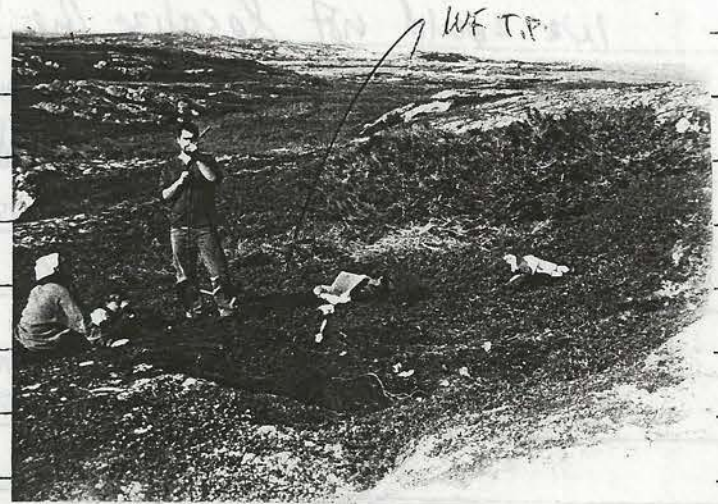
CULTURE ~~Gooswater~~ TENTATIVE DATING 2200 BP est

Gooswater (Dorset)

view NNE

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY. uncertain

SITE LOCATION Peat blowout exposure above south end of Sealing site, on SW side of the peninsula



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Lynne Fitzhugh

found a small amount of charred blubber in a peat blowout 8 north of a low ledge and south of a spruce thicket.

View ENE WF TP

We dug 4 small test excavations into the south side of the exposure against the ledge and Matthew Galton found the base of a Gooswater bifacial knife, and Lynne a chip - both of Port au Port chert. I dug a 50x50 TP in south end north end of peat exposure



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10-20 meters? to arms depth so can with not find.

RAW MATERIALS Gooswater Port aux Port chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER deep peat! Blackberry.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

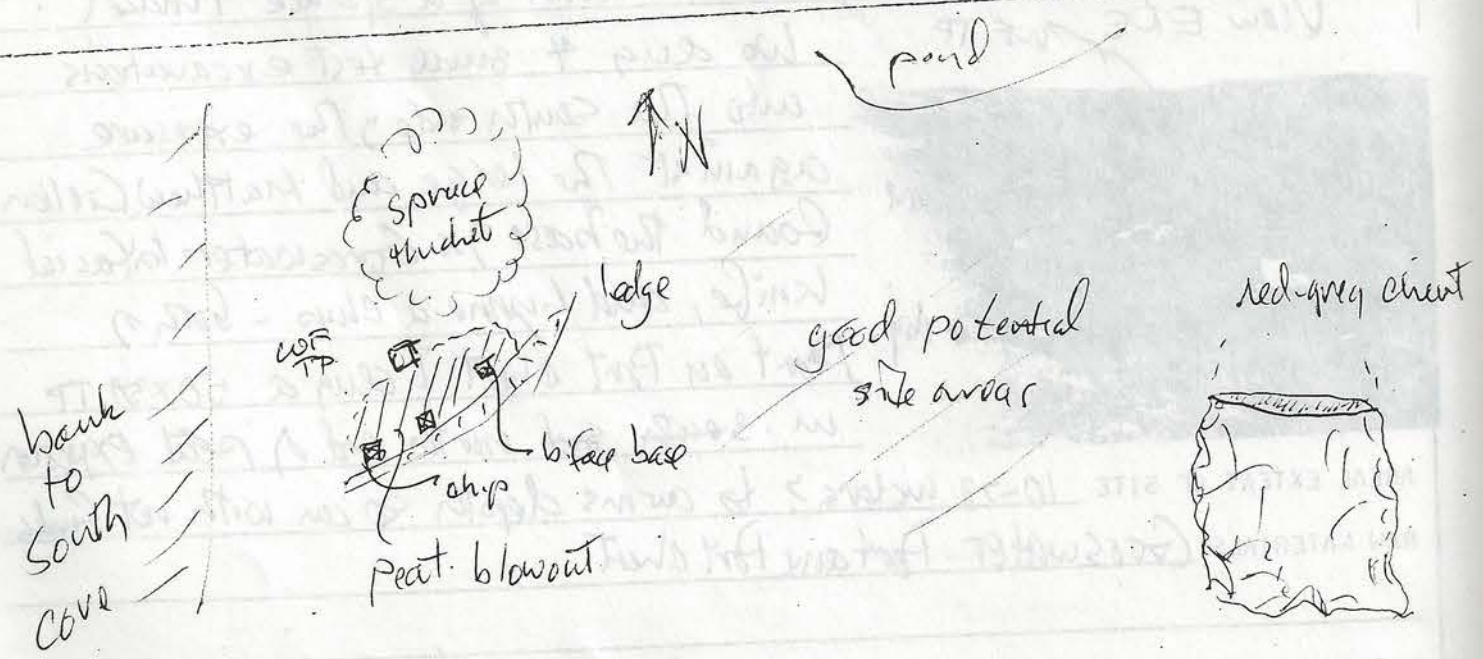
SAMPLES TAKEN charcoal, biface + chip

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) _____

We could not localize the site in this area, but it may still

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) _____

be in the blowout or just above the ledge; or in the flat vegetated ground SW of the pond to the east. Very good chance of finding a good GWS site here with some careful testing. You don't leave a tool by itself!



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm

SURVEYED BY P. Sivilich

DATE 8/17/01

SITE NAME *Cap Mackinon - So. point of Petit Mecatina* BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ DD. H. _____

SITE NAME: Cap Mackinon- So. Point of Petit Mecatina

BORDEN #:

HEIGHT A.S.L.:

LAT/LONG:

MAP REF: 12 J/11

CULTURE: NA

DATING: NA

SITE TYPE: NA

SITE LOCATION: I surveyed this exposed point at tip of Petit Mecatina and found boulder beaches and thick peat. No subsurface tests were made, and no obvious signs of boulder structures were seen.

DESCRIPTION: NA

AREAL EXTENT: NA

RAW MATERIALS: NA

VEGETATION COVER: Exposed boulders in lower elevations and peat vegetation in upper beaches. A good fresh water pond at the crest. Might be a great Groswater site location.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): NA

SAMPLES TAKEN: NA

POTENTIAL: NA

REMARKS: A wrecked small boat had been thrown up on the storm beach.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : none

COLOR SLIDES: none

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh

DATE: 17 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

SITE NAME: Mecatina-1 BORDEN #: EdBt-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 250 ft. MILITARY GRID REF: 50 32 579 59 19528
MAP REF: 12 J/11
TENTATIVE DATING: ca 4000 BP

SITE NAME: Petit Mecatina-1
BORDEN #: EdBt-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 250 ft.
LAT/LONG: 50° 32.579N 59° 19528W
MAP REF: 12 J/11

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
DATING: ca. 4000 BP?
SITE TYPE: cache pits and various boulders structures
LOCATION: In huge boulder field between the small cove and lake; widely scattered in the upper flatter areas.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: We surveyed the east shore of Havre de la Croix and found it full of fishing stages and old fallen cabins. From the hill we could see the large boulder fields and walked over, finding them to continue to the lake shore. Some small features were noted in the western side of the upper boulder field, but the largest number of pits, and perhaps a burial mound (Polaroid photo) with a large flat slab in its top was near the eastern end of the upper terrace where the outlet to the lake/ or bay existed. The mound was only 50 cm or so higher than the surrounding field, but was clearly cultural. Other features included what looked like cache pits. No longhouses were seen here.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: boulder features were seen over several hundreds of meters

RAW MATERIALS: no-boulders only

VEGETATION COVER: none. Most boulders were about the same size (head-sized) and rounded. Where they all originated from is an interesting question. Steven Young noted that there were clear signs of peat shrinkage (drying up) on the places it had formerly covered the rocks in the country south of the lake.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: This mound may be a MA burial- or an unopened cache!

REMARKS: Finally we have found some evidence of Maritime Archaic activity (which is presumed at this site by the find of a longhouse on the neighboring beach to the south at about the same elevation).

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION: none. Most boulders were the same size (head-sized) and rounded. Where they originated is an interesting question. Steven Young noted there were clear signs of peat shrinkage (drying up) on places it had formerly covered the rocks in the country south of the lake.

SITE NAME Mecatina-1BORDEN NO. ED 131-1HEIGHT A.S.L. ~~455~~ ~~4045~~MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 32.579 00 N 59° 19.628 00 E~ 50'MAP REF. 12 J/11CULTURE Maritime ArchaicTENTATIVE DATING ca 4000 BP?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

cache pits and ~~lots~~ various structures

SITE LOCATION

In huge boulder field between the small cove and lake; widely scattered in the upper flatter areas.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

We surveyed the east shore of Havne de la Croix and found it full of fishing stages and old fallen cabins. From the hill we could see the large boulder fields and walked over, finding them to continue to the lake shore. Some small features on the western side but the larger number of pits, and perhaps a burial mound (seen above) with a large flat slab on its top was near the lower eastern side where the last outlet to the lake/or bay at that time probably existed. The mound was only 50 cms or so higher than the surrounding field, but clearly cultural. Other features included what looked like

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

cache pits. No longhouses seen on this beach.

RAW MATERIALS

No - boulders only.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

none. Most boulders were about the same size (head-sized) and rounded. Where they all originated is an interesting question. Seven young noted that there were clear signs of peat shrinkage (drying up) on the places it had formerly covered the rocks in the country south of the lake.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

SAMPLES TAKEN none found

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) this mound may be an NIA burial - or an unopened cache!

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Finally we have found some evidence of Maritime arctic activity (presumed at this site by the find of a longhouse on the neighboring beach to the south, at about the same elevation.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY

DATE

SITE NAME: Petit Mecatina-2
BORDEN #: EdBt-2
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40-45 ft. a.s.l.
LAT/LONG: 50° 32.579N 59° 19.528W
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: (Late?) Maritime Archaic
DATING: 35-4500 B.P.
SITE TYPE: Longhouse, caches, and other features.

LOCATION: L-1 On the highest beach ridge of the southern boulder beach cove immediately east of the head of Havre de la Croix's inner end; L-2 is to about 100 meters east of the eastern edge of the boulder beach at the same level above sea level as L1 and is found in a level area, covered with tundra vegetation, overlooking the outer coast beach. We "scratch-tested" a few locations and found some sandy soil- not just cobbles, so this should be a good area to prospect for sites in the future.

DESCRIPTION: We had only a few minutes to check this set of raised boulder beaches at the end of the day and quickly found the longhouse on the upper-most beach. At first we noticed several large cache pits, and then in the middle of the beach a 5-room structure 27.5 meters long and about 5 meters wide. The structure was clear due to the smaller cobbles that marked the floors of the rooms, which seemed to have been created by clearing out the larger upper beach rocks. The external walls were only slightly higher than the beach around it. The centers of the rooms had a raised ridge of cobbles running from front to back through the middle of the room, with a raised center that is likely the hearth area, in the middle of the room. No tools or debitage were noted, but we had hardly a minute to search the floors and did not remove any boulders to search for cultural materials.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Several hundreds of square meters.
VEGETATION COVER: lichen covered boulders/ cobbles.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL: excellent

REMARKS: L1 looks like a well-preserved boulder beach longhouse, with associated cache pits and other outlying structures. L-2 is a promising location to look for other MA longhouse sites since it has sandy soil. We did not get visual elevations for either this or Mec.-1 beach, but the GPS for Mec.-1 was 50 ft. and for Mec.-2, was 46 ft., and these are roughly consistent with the topo elevations, since the site locations plot out just under 50-foot contour on the map.

PHOTOS: polaroids, video still

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Mecatina 2

BORDEN NO. Ed B1-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 40-45'

MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 32.579 00 N 59° 19.528 00 E

L-1

MAP REF. 12 J/11

CULTURE (Late?) Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING 35-4500 B.P.

L-2 upper terrace facing

the gulf.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Longhouse, caches, and other features

SITE LOCATION

(L-1) On the highest beach ridge on the southern boulder beach core due east of the head of the Havre de la Croix inner end. (L-2) is to east of the boulder beach - a level and vegetated flat surface overlooking the coast beach. We "scratch tested" a few locations and found some sandy soil - not just cobbles

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

We had only a few minutes to check this beach at the end of the day and quickly found the longhouse on the uppermost beach. At first we noticed several large cache pits, and then in the middle of the beach a 5-room structure 27.5 meters long and about 5 meters wide. The structure was clear due to the smaller cobbles that marked the floors of the rooms, which seemed to have been created by clearing out the larger upper beach rocks. The external walls were only slightly higher than the beach around it. The centers of the rooms had a raised ridge of cobbles running from front to

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

back through the middle of the room, with a raised

RAW MATERIALS

center that is likely the hearth area, in the middle of the room. No tools or debitage were noted, but we had hardly

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

a minute to search the floors. Lichen covered boulders/cobbles.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

(2)

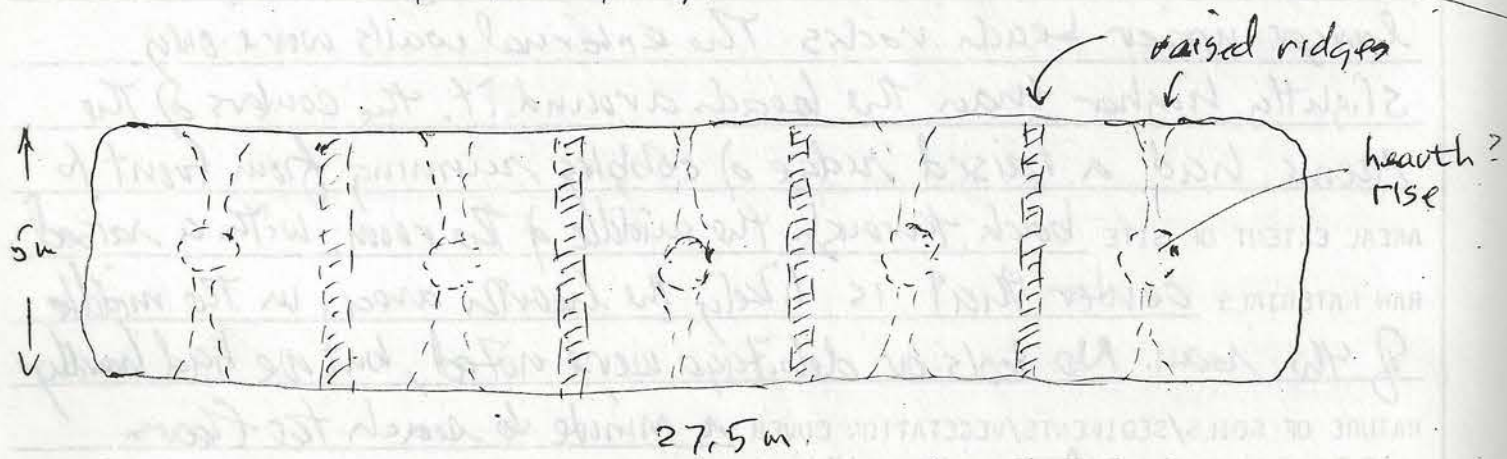
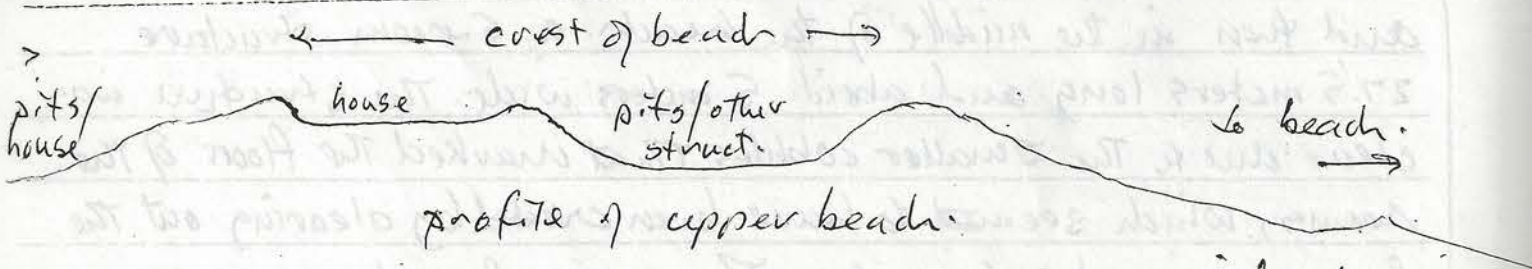
SAMPLES TAKEN nothing sampled

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT) (L-1) excellent potential
but with involve boulder beach excavation - not the most fun.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

L-2 is a promising location for an MA longhouse site as it may have sites in a sandy soil. This would seem to be as good or better location than the cobble beach, depending on the seasonal requirements.

We did not get leveled elevations for either this or Mec. 1 beach. but GPS for Mec. 1 was 50' and for Mec. 2, 46 feet, and these are roughly consistent with the topo elevations, just under 50-foot contour.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY _____

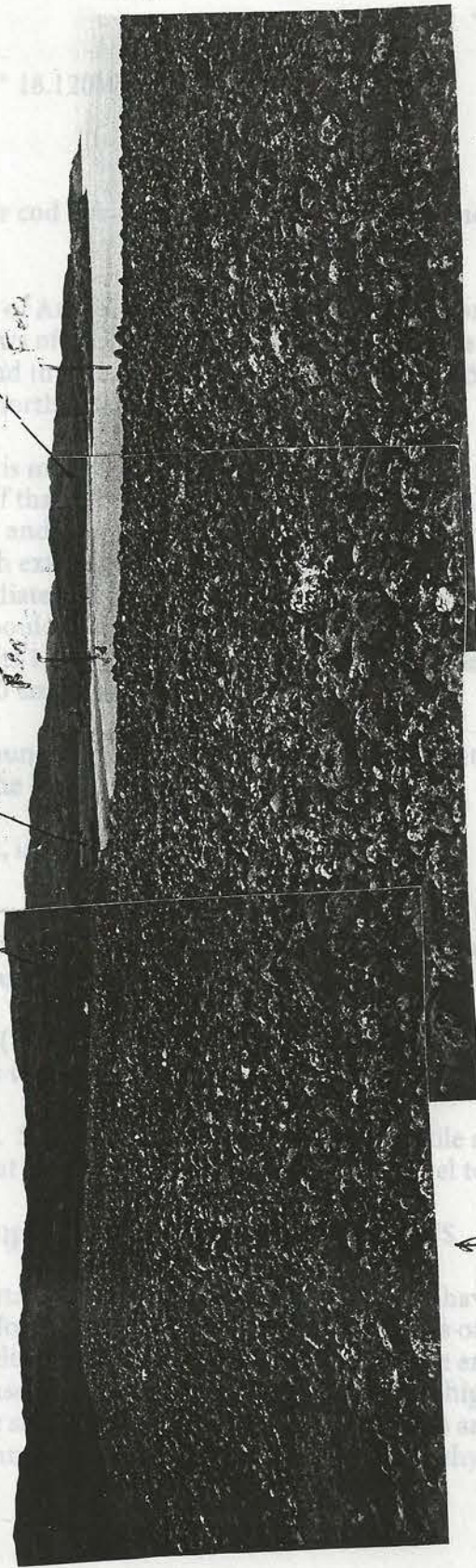
DATE _____

A very interesting beach with higher beach terrace sequences, unsurveyed, lies just to the south of this boulder cove.

5 km ←
View to North

There is another interesting raised beach to the north of this cove complex in addition to unsurveyed northeast beach of this cove.

Mecat. 1 beaches NE beaches not surveyed



(coast terrace L2 about 100m to SE of photo)

↑
5
Depression behind upper beach that seems to be either a house because of its flat floor area, only part of which is shown here.

3

Rim 2

Room 1

↑

East end of 27.5 M. STRUCT.

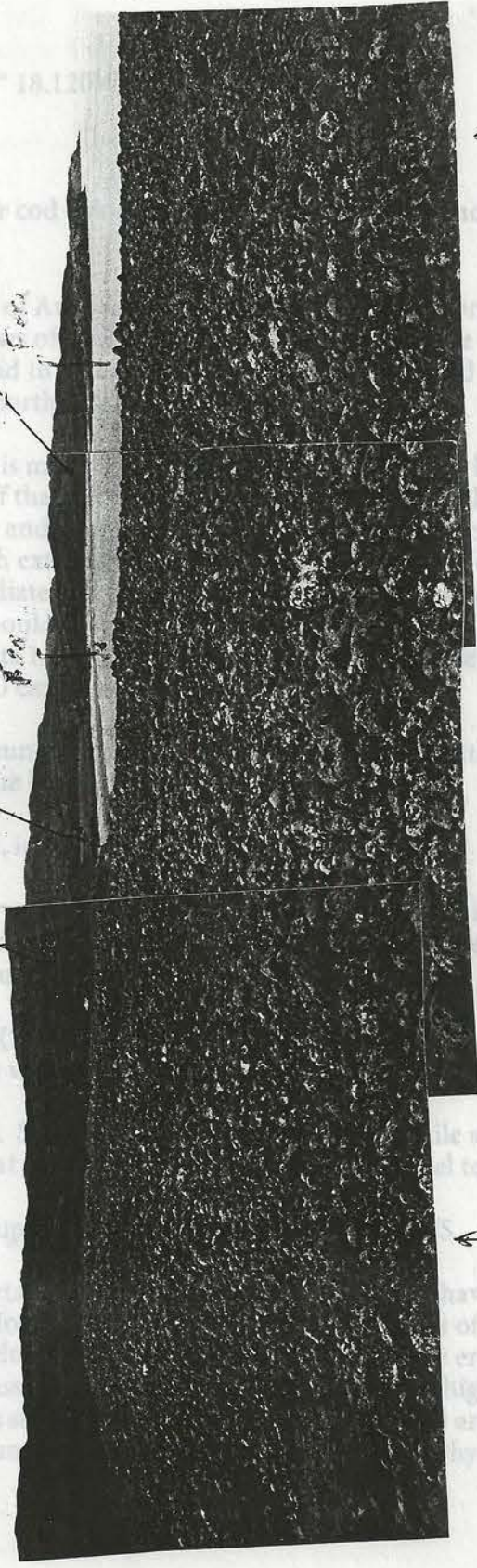
NE of the longhouse are other features/structures that seem to have been altered or truncated by the longhouse - may be individual rooms/structures.

A very interesting beach with higher beach terrace sequences, unsurveyed, lies just to the south of this boulder cove.

5 km ← View to North

There is another interesting raised beach to the north of this cove complex in addition to unsurveyed northeast beach of this cove.

Mecat. 1 beaches NE beaches not surveyed



(coast terrace L2 about 100m to SE of this photo)

↑ 5 Depression behind upper beach that seems to be either a house because of its flat floor area, only part of which is shown here.

4

Rim 2

Room 1

NE of the longhouse are other features/ structures that seem to have been altered or truncated by this large house - at least they are not clearly longhouses - may be included as structures.

↑ East end of 27.5 m. structure

SITE NAME: Petit Mecatina-3
BORDEN #: EdBt-3
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 5-12 meters
LAT/LONG: 50° 33.737N 59° 18.120W
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: Basque
DATING: 16th century
SITE TYPE: Basque whaling or cod fishing site (since no ovens were noted, perhaps it is a fishing station)

SITE LOCATION: North side of Anse du Petit Mecatina, on a small promontory or headland just inside the narrows of the bay. The site extends from the small cove shore at the western end of the headland to at least the crest of the isthmus and up to the cliff overhang that runs along the north side of the harbor.

DESCRIPTION: The site area is made prominent by the presence of a huge rock shelter formed by an overhanging cliff that runs along the north side of the inlet. The best access to this shelter is from the cove and grassy/ bushy ground west of the headland, and from here up to the overhang, which extends for several hundred meters. We found tiles eroding from the shore immediately at the cove (Valerie Boudreault spotted them first among the red granite beach boulders), and we soon found tiles at the base of the overhang where we dug test pits 1 and 2. Test pits 3 and 4 also had tile remains directly under the sod in the first 10-20 cm of soil.

AREAL EXTENT: about one hundred meters, from cliff shelter to southern ridge. We did not test east over the crest of the beach.

RAW MATERIALS: tiles, glass, iron, bone.

VEGETATION COVER: Heavy grass, raspberry, viburnum, fire weed, alder, iris, patches of spruce, juniper and low birch, cow parsnips. Under the shelter there was not much growing but juniper (ground juniper).

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): Collected a few tiles from the beach erosion. Materials found in test pits 1-4 materials were saved: tile charcoal, iron, bone. . .

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes, above. Saved all except some of the small tile spalls- TP-2 was the only square (70x60 cm) that was excavated. TP 1,3,4 were shovel tests.

POTENTIAL: excellent - an important new Basque site for Gulf LNS

REMARKS: This was an important discovery since few Basque sites have been discovered in this section of the Quebec North Shore. This is a big site with lots of material and good preservation, at least in the shelter area, where the Basques may have erected some huts, judging from the TP 2 tiles, glass, iron nails, bone material etc. The high vegetation makes it hard to determine the site's features- such as whether ovens are present. Quite a lot of rock-fall is scattered around the site making walking in the bushy growth

SITE NAME: Macleod - 3

MILITARY GRID REF. 50 33 757 00 N 59

unpredictable. A large amount of tiles are seen eroding from the cove margin and lots of tiles are among the tidal landwash. The overhang creates a shelter under the rock all along the NW shore - a long distance. We did not investigate the entire area due to heavy rain.

PHOTOS: polaroid, 35mm, video and video still

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 18 Aug. 2001

Basque whaling or seal fishing site
(Some old bones were noted, perhaps it was a whaling site)

SITE LOCATION: *North side of Point on Point Macleod, on*
Peninsula, a headland just inside the margins of the
Site, extends from the small cove shore side at the
end of the headland to at least the crest of the overhang
up to the cliff overhang that runs along the north side.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: *The site area is made prominent by the*
of a large rock shelter formed by an overhanging cliff on
west side of the small bay. The best access to this is
from the cove and grassy/bushy ground from this point
shove up to the overhang which extends for several metres
and is formed by and eroded ledge that stretches back into
land. We found tiles eroding from the shore immediately
Cove / V. Baird spotted them first among the rocks but
we soon found them up on the shelter area. There are
tiles 1 and 2 - TP 3, 4 also had tile remains directly in
area extent of site in the 1st 10-20 cm of soil - 50cm wide
and trenches 10-15cm deep, from cliff shelter to
ridge. We did not visit east over the crest of the beach.

NATURE OF VEGETATION: *Common plants: tiles, glass, iron, to*
be seen, grass, sedge, viburnum, low weed, alder, moss, etc.
of spruce, but low bush, some pot soup. Under the shelter
was not much growing, but juniper (ground juniper).

SITE NAME Micatina - 3 BORDEN NO. Ed B1-3
HEIGHT A.S.L. 5-12 meters MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 33.737 00 N 59° 18.120 W
MAP REF. 12 J/11
CULTURE Basque Station TENTATIVE DATING 16th Century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Basque whaling or cod fishing site
(Since no bones were noted, perhaps it is a fishing station)

SITE LOCATION North side of Anse au Petit Micatina, on a small
promontory or headland just inside the narrows of the bay.
Site extends from the small cove ~~shore~~ shore at the western
end of the headland to at least the crest of the isthmus and
up to the cliff overhang that runs along the north side of the beach

DESCRIPTION OF SITE The site area is made prominent by the presence of
a huge rock shelter formed by an overhanging cliff along the
north side of the small bay. The best access to this shelter is
from the cove and grassy/bushy ground from this part of the
shore up to the overhang which extends for several hundred meters
and is formed by an eroded dike that strikes back into the hill
behind. We found tiles ending from the shore immediately at the
cove (Valerie Bourdault spotted them first among the red granite) and
we soon found them up in the shelter area where we dug test
pits 1 and 2. T-P 3, 4 also had tile remains directly under the soil

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE in the 1st 10-20 cm of soil. — size of site ~~several~~ ^{about one}

RAIN MATERIALS hundreds of meters, from cliff shelter to southern
ridge. We did not test east over the crest of the beach.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER finds: tiles, glass, iron, bone
Heavy grass, raspberry, viburnum, pine wood, alder, iris, patches
of spruce ^{juniper} and dog brush, cow parsnip. Under the shelter there
was not mud growing but juniper (ground juniper)

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Collected a few tiles from the beach erosion.
 Test pits 1-4 materials were saved: tile, charcoal, iron, bone
 SAMPLES TAKEN yes, above. Saved all except some of the small tile
 frags - TP 2 was the only squares (370x600 cm) excavated. Others
 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (% OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) 1/34 were shovel tests.

Excellent new Basque site for Guit LNS

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
 This was an important discovery since few Basque sites are
 known archaeologically on the Quebec N Shore. This is a good base
 site with lots of material and good preservation at least in the
 shelter area, where the Basque may have erected some huts since
 TP 2 contained tiles, glass, iron nails, bone material etc. The high
 vegetation makes it hard to determine the sites features - such
 as whether ovens are present, but we did not see any large structures
 like this. Quite a lot of rock-fall scattered around the site making
 walking in the bushy growth unpredictable. A large amount of tiles
 are seen eroding from the cove margin and lots of tiles are
 among the tidal landwash.

View SW



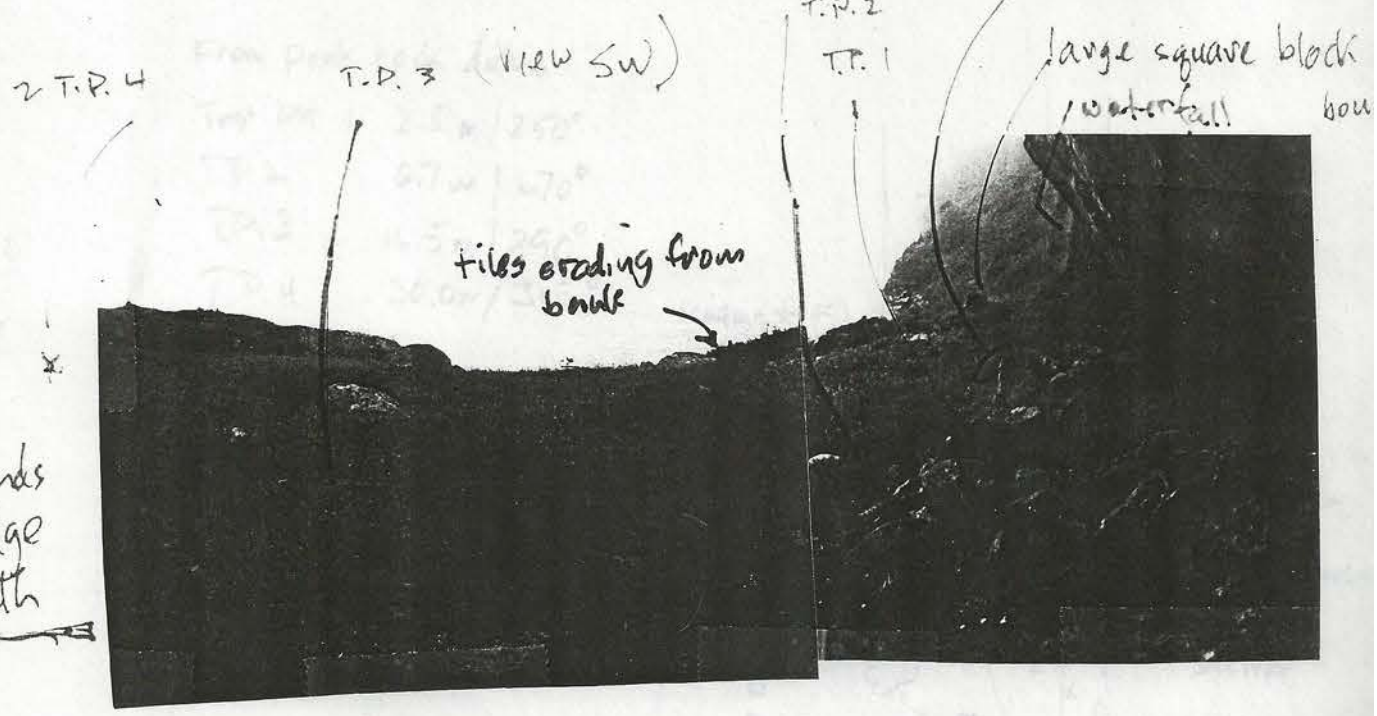
The overhang creates a shelter
 under the rock all along the
 NW shore from the site area
 to where → indicates its end.
 A long distance. We did not
 investigate it beyond the square block

(raining !!)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid - poor
 COLOR SLIDES several of site + TPs
 SURVEYED BY Pitsimuk DATE Aug. 18, 2001

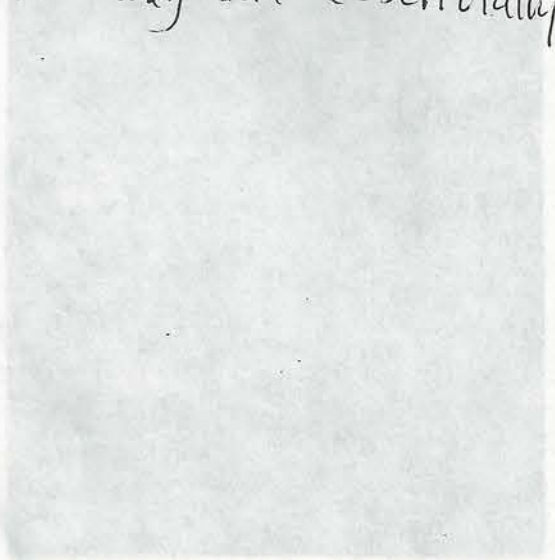
SITE NAME Mecating - 3 Basque

PAGE _____



view from east end of shelter toward head of bay, overlooking Northern part of the site. Tiles found among rock fall under the overhang and in sites in soil within the dry zone.

Tiles also found in T.P. 3, 4 and around the cover margin so they are essentially everywhere in the area.



view at 070° from near datum road

Mecatina-3

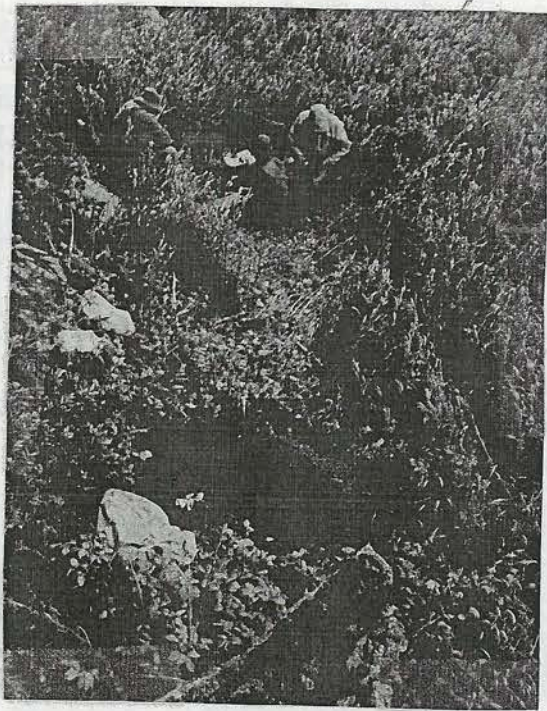
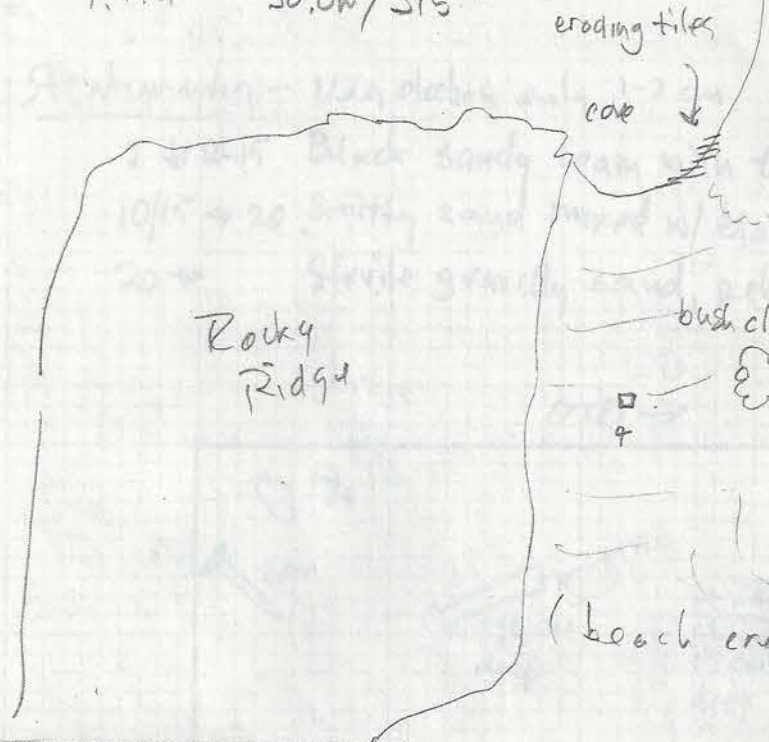
From peak rock datum:

Test Pit 1 2.5 m / 250°

T.P. 2 6.7 m / 270°

T.P. 3 16.5 m / 290°

T.P. 4 30.0 m / 315°



Test Pit 2

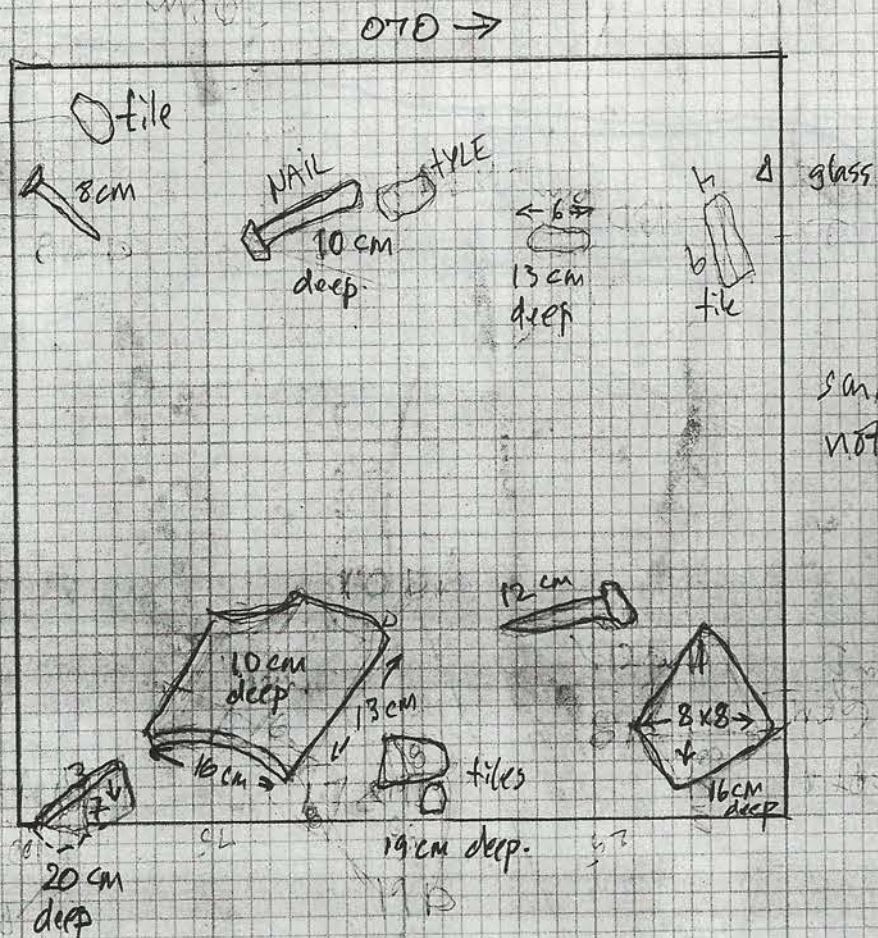
Test Pit 1

Spruce
bog

View ca. 070° from near datum rock

T.D.2 Stratigraphy - Vegetation only 1-2 cm

- 2 to 10-15 Black sandy loam with tiles and cultural material
- 10/15 to 20 Britty sand mixed w/ black loam + cult.
- 20 to Sterile gravelly sand, pebbles



small tile frags
not all plotted

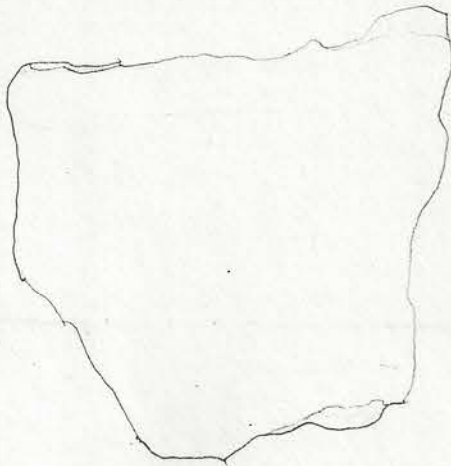
MEC3, TP1.1

tile fragment

thickness: 1.93cm

max width: (5.51cm)

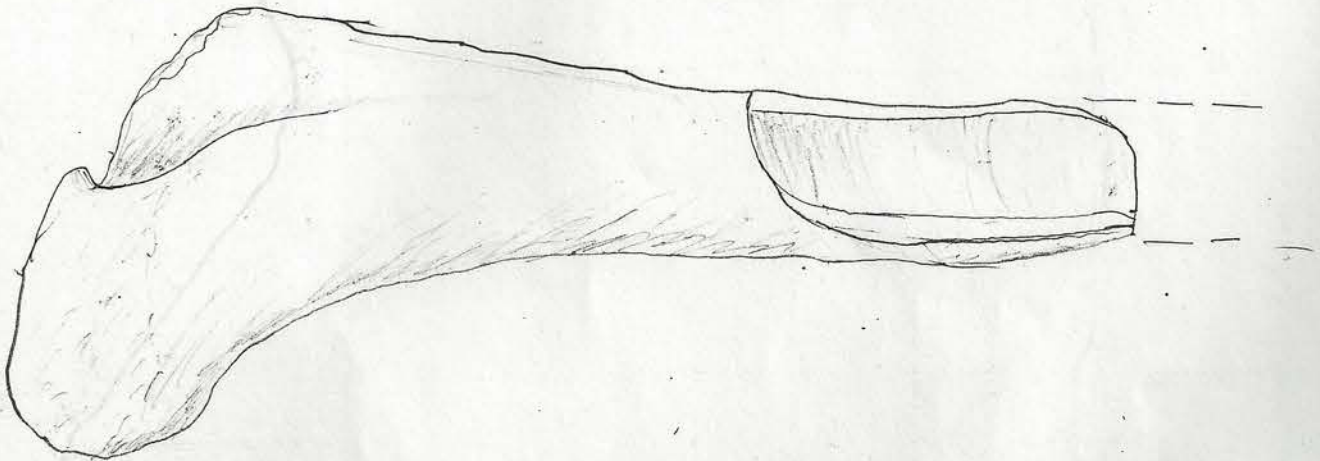
max length: (5.53cm)



MEC-3, TP1.2

Bone

length: (14.67cm)

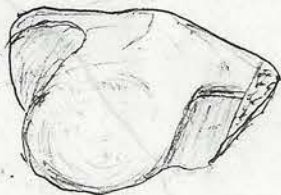


MEC-3, TP1.3

Bone

length: 3.5cm

width: 2.7cm



MEC-3, TP1.5

Bone

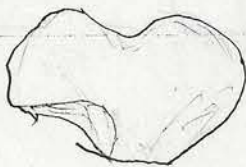
length: 1.6cm



MEC-3, TP1.4

Bone

length: 2.62cm



MEC-3, TP1.6

Bone

length: 2.2cm



SITE NAME Mecatina 3

PA

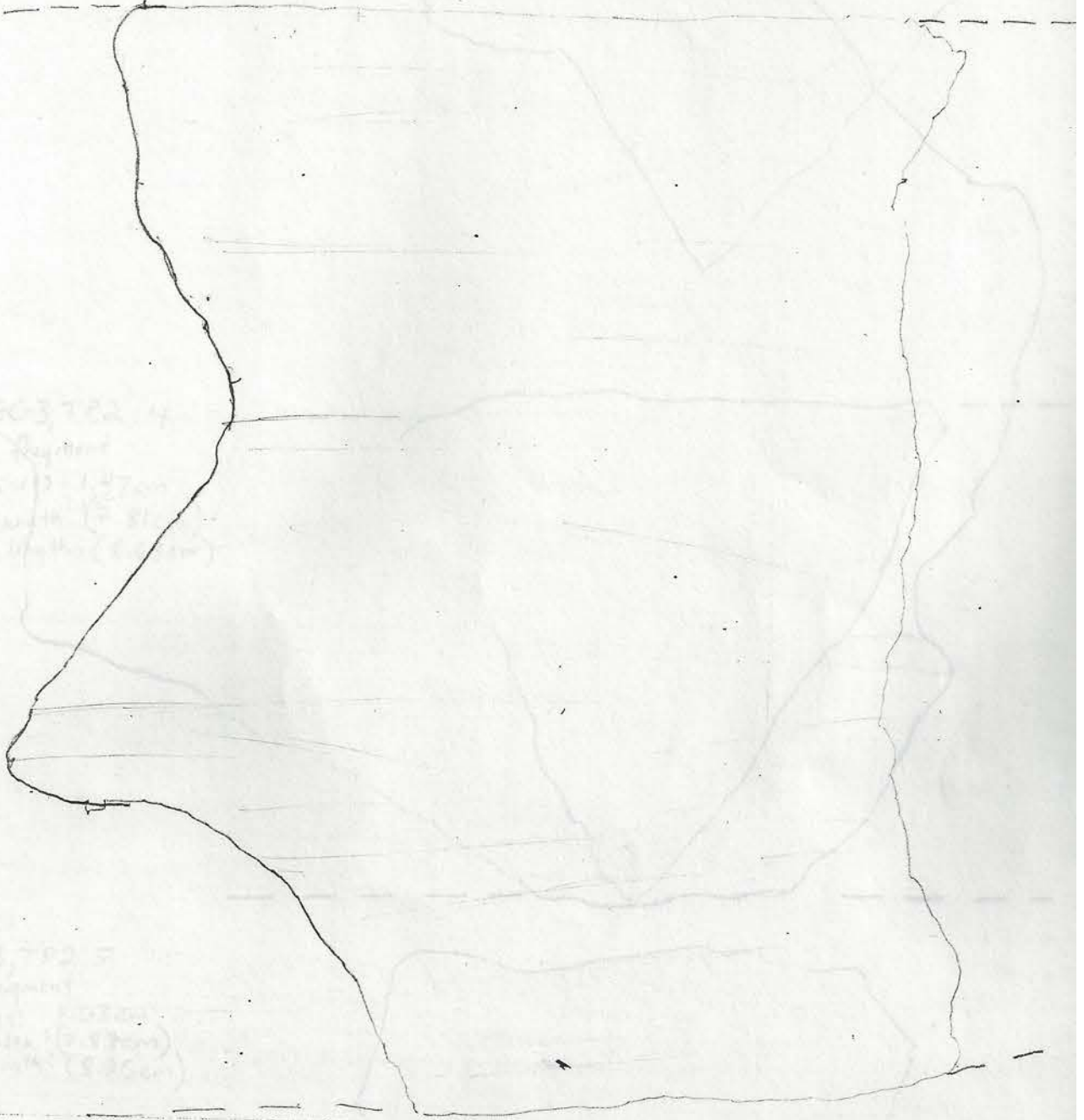
MEC-3, TPA 1

tile fragment

thickness: 2.5 cm

max width: 17.3 cm

max length: (13.4 cm)



MEC-3, TPA 4

tile fragment

thickness: 2.5 cm

max width: 17.3 cm

max length: (13.4 cm)

MEC-3, TPA 5

tile fragment

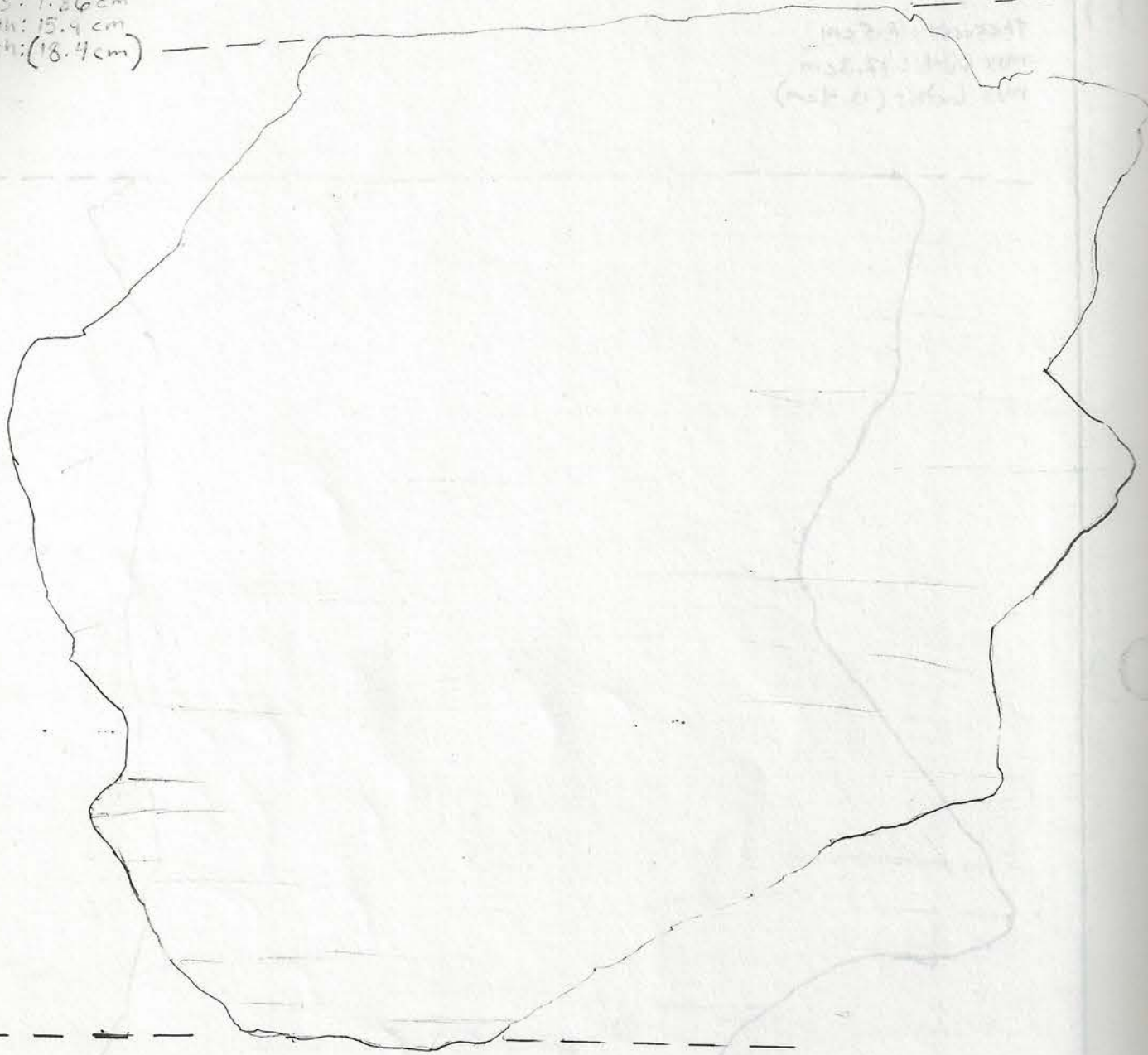
thickness: 2.5 cm

max width: 17.3 cm

max length: (13.4 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.2
tile fragment
thickness: 1.86 cm
max width: 15.4 cm
max length: (18.4 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.2
tile fragment
thickness: 1.86 cm
max width: 15.4 cm
max length: (18.4 cm)



MEC-3, TP2.3

tile fragment
thickness: 1.35cm
max width: (9.94cm)
max length: (7.66cm)

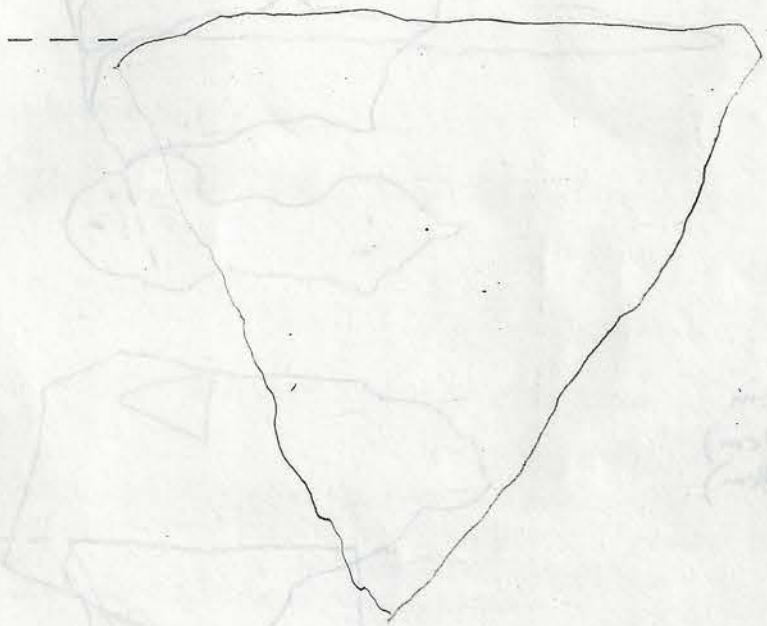


MEC-3, TP2.3

tile fragment
thickness: 1.35cm
max width: (9.94cm)
max length: (7.66cm)

MEC-3, TP2.14

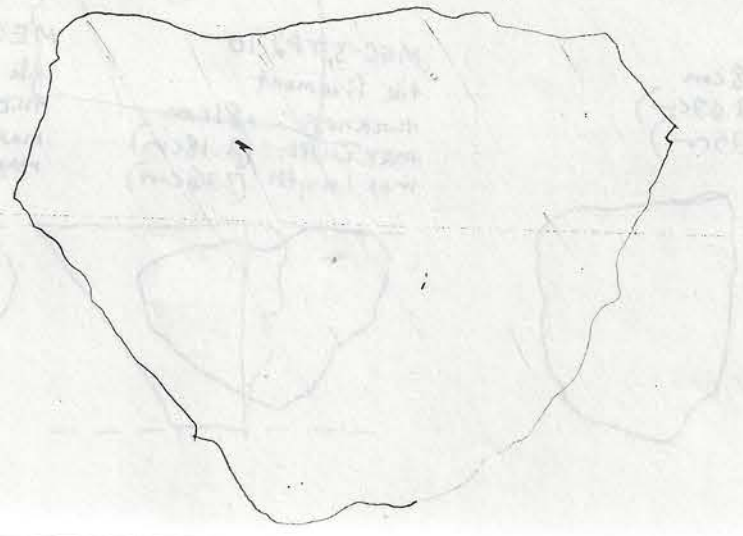
MEC-3, TP2.14
tile fragment
thickness: 1.47cm
max width: (7.81cm)
max length: (8.63cm)



MEC-3, TP2.16

MEC-3, TP2.5

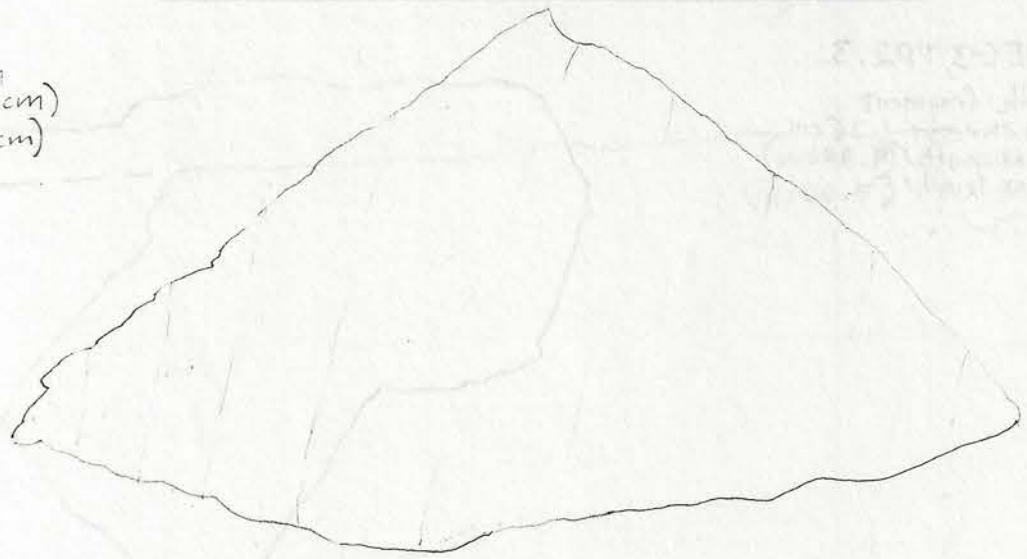
MEC-3, TP2.5
tile fragment
thickness: 1.63cm
max width: (7.83cm)
max length: (8.26cm)



MEC-3, TP2.5
tile fragment
thickness: 1.63cm
max width: (7.83cm)
max length: (8.26cm)

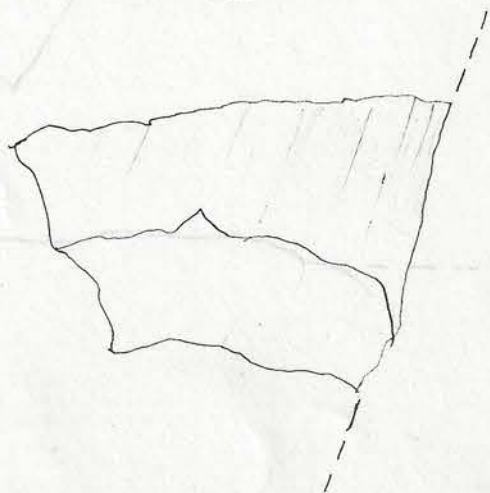
MEC-3, TP2.6

tile fragment
thickness: 1.62cm
max width: (13.52cm)
max length: (8.27cm)



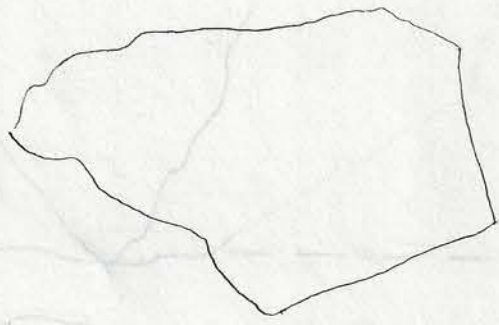
MEC-3, TP2.7

tile fragment
thickness: 2.04cm
max width: (5.86cm)
max length: (4.15cm)



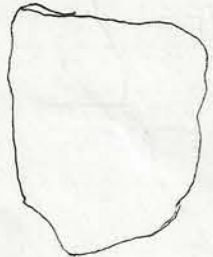
MEC-3, TP2.8

tile fragment
thickness: 1.24cm
max width: (6.37cm)
max length: (3.82cm)



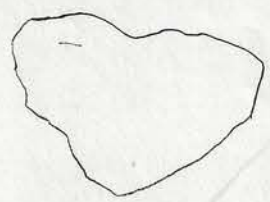
MEC-3, TP2.9

tile fragment
thickness: .48cm
max width: (2.62cm)
max length: (3.25cm)



MEC-3, TP2.10

tile fragment
thickness: .81cm
max width: (2.18cm)
max length: (3.26cm)



MEC-3, TP2.11

tile fragment
thickness: .74cm
max width: (1.56cm)
max length: (2.58cm)

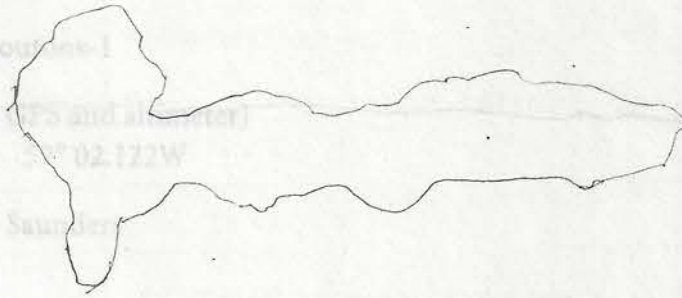


MEC-3, TP2.12

Iron Nail

length: 8.43cm

Shank width: \approx .8cm



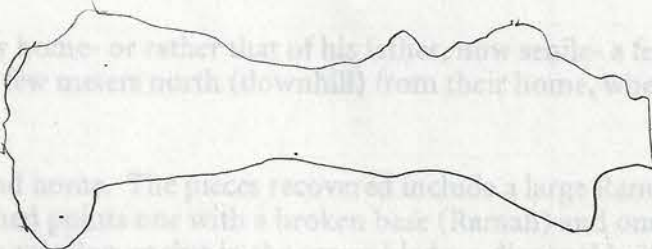
MEC-3, TP2.13

iron nail

length: 8.65cm

Shank width: \approx 1.3cm

[shank flattens at end]



MEC-3, TP2.14

iron nail

length: 8.54cm

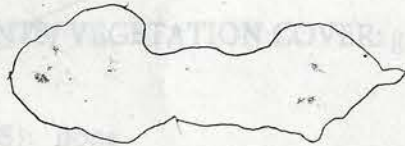
Shank width directly below head: .71cm



MEC-3, TP2.15

iron nail

length: 5.31cm



MEC-3, TP2.16

Glass fragment (Green)

thickness: .140 cm

length: 1.21 cm



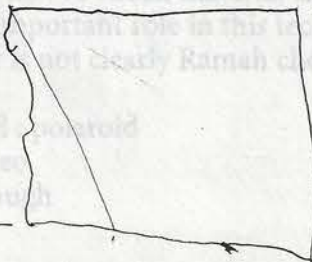
MEC-3, SC.1

worked whale bone

thickness: 1.11cm

max width: 3.38cm

max length: (3.94cm)



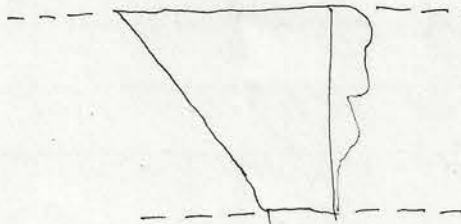
MEC-3, SC.2

worked whale Bone

thickness: 1.16cm

max width: (2.70cm)

max length: (3.01cm)



MEC-3, TP4.1

tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (12.12 cm)
max length: (16.4 cm)

MEC-3, TP4.1

MEC-3, TP4.1
tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (12.12 cm)
max length: (16.4 cm)

MEC-3, TP4.2

tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (12.12 cm)
max length: (16.4 cm)

MEC-3, TP4.2

MEC-3, TP4.2
tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (12.12 cm)
max length: (16.4 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.1

tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (16.37 cm)
max length: (3.22 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.1

MEC-3, TP2.1
tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (16.37 cm)
max length: (3.22 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.2

tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (2.33 cm)
max length: (3.37 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.2

MEC-3, TP2.2
tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (2.33 cm)
max length: (3.37 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.10

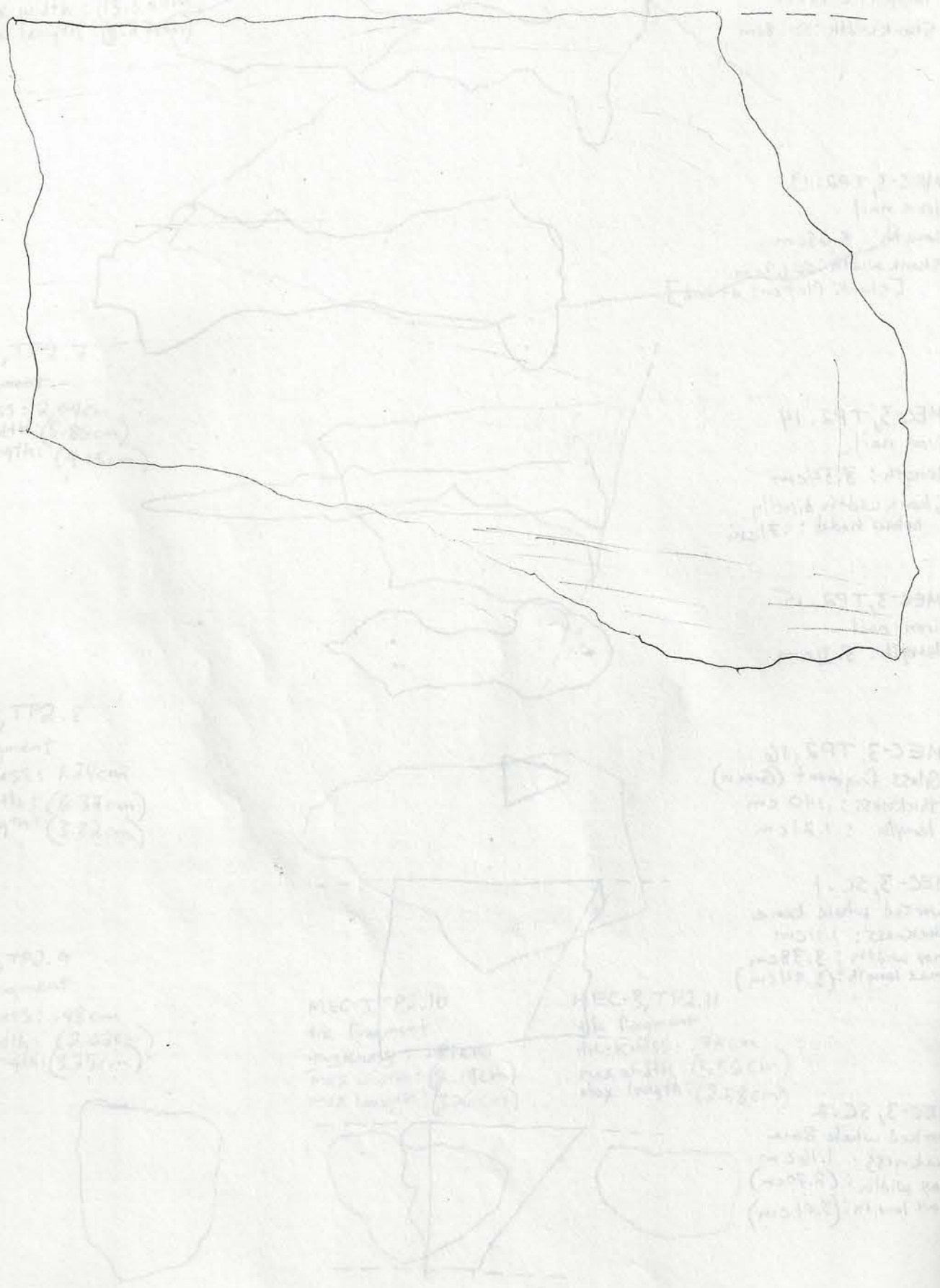
tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (2.11 cm)
max length: (2.11 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.11

tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (3.23 cm)
max length: (3.23 cm)

MEC-3, TP2.1

MEC-3, TP2.1
tile fragment
thickness: 1.78 cm
max width: (1.78 cm)
max length: (1.78 cm)



SITE NAME: Mutton Bay - 1 BORDEN NO. _____
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 27 ft MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 46.618 00 N 59°
SITE TYPE/ SEASONALITY: Chance finds around their ho
SITE NAME: Baie des Moutons-1
BORDEN #: EeBs-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 27 ft. (by GPS and altimeter) TENTATIVE DATING: 3000 BP
LAT/LONG: 50° 46.618N 59° 02.122W
MAP REF: 12 J/4
CULTURE: Intermediate/ Saunders
DATING: EST 3000 BP

SITE TYPE/ SEASONALITY: Chance finds around their house

SITE LOCATION: Michael Morency home- or rather that of his father, now senile- a few artifacts were found in the ground a few meters north (downhill) from their home, when digging a septic field.

DESCRIPTION: Grassy area around home. The pieces recovered include a large Ramah blade with a flat base, two side-notched points one with a broken base (Ramah) and one made of patinated white chert with a solution pocket in the upper blade; a diagonal knife with wide squared tang; and a large stemmed end scraper- the later two of Ramah chert. The Morencys also had a small nipple based point of quartz that was found at one of the high MA sites across the bay, and a fish spear of a very elaborate sort, found in the land wash "up the river."

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: unknown

RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, white patinated chert

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: grass, birch, alder, moss, fireweed etc.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: sounds like there is potential for further excavation- beware of septic field!

REMARKS: Except for the stemmed quartz point, all this material is Intermediate Indian or its equivalent. It's interesting that so much material is showing up along this coast and that Ramah chert plays such an important role in this technology. Saunders/ Intermediate Indian in Labrador is not clearly Ramah chert oriented.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm and video
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 19 Aug. 2001

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: grass, birch, alder, fireweed etc.

SITE NAME Mutton Bay - 1

BORDEN NO. E-BS-1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 27 feet

MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 46.618 00 N 59° 02.122 00 E

measured GPS + altimeter MAP REF. 12 J/14

CULTURE Intermediate/Saunders

TENTATIVE DATING 3000 BP

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Chance finds around their house.

SITE LOCATION

Michael Morancy home - or rather that of his father, now senile, - a few artifacts were found in the ground a few meters north (down hill) from their home, when digging for a septic field.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Grassy area around house. The pieces recovered include a large Ramah^{blade} with a flat base, two side-notched points one with a broken base (Ramah) and one made of patinated white chert with a solution pocket in the upper blade; a diagonal knife with wide squared tang; and a large stemmed end scraper the latter two of Re. They had a small nipple-based point of quartz that was found at one of the high MA sites across the bay; and a fish spear of a very elaborate sort, found in the "sand wash" up the river."

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

Unknown.

RAW MATERIALS

Ramah, white patinated chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

grass, birch, alder, moss
fireweed etc.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

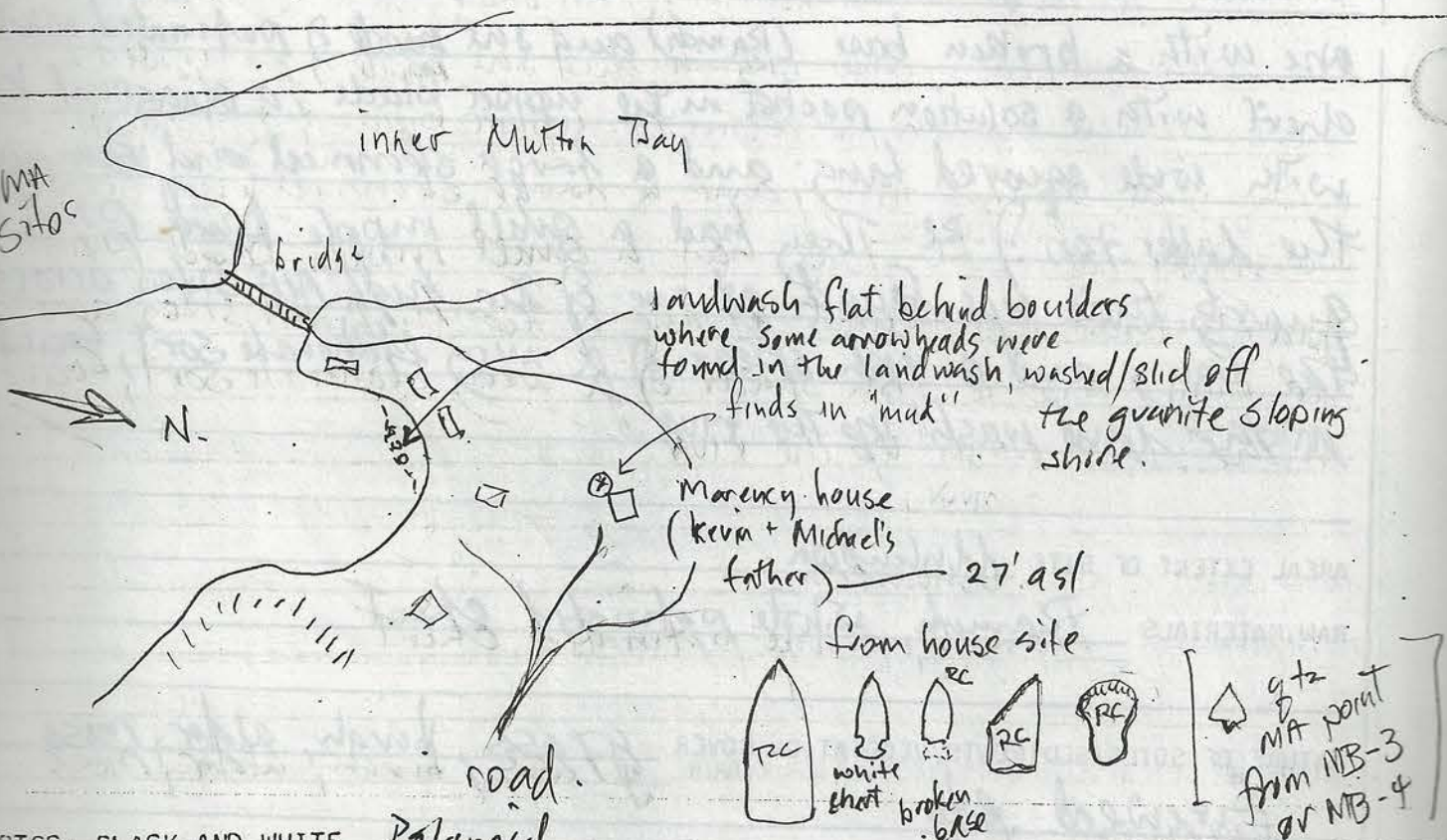
SAMPLES TAKEN none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

Sounds like there is potential for excavation - beware of septic field!

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Except for the stemmed quartz point, all this material is Intermediate Indian or its equivalent. It's interesting that so much I/I material is showing up along this coast and that RC plays such an important role in its technology. Saunders/Int. Indian in Labrador is not heavily RC oriented.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm + vides

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulik crew / Fitzhugh

DATE 19 Aug 2001

SITE NAME Mutton Bay - 2 BORDEN NO. Ec Bs - 2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 150-125 MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 46.447 00 N 59° 01.480 00 E

SITE NAME GPS/Baran MAP REF. 12 J/14

CULTURE Maritime Archaic TENTATIVE DATING 5000 BP

Shown to us by Michael Morency + Kevin M.

Box 47, Mutton Bay, Que. G0G 2C0

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Coastal Settlement

SITE LOCATION South of road and town reservoir in a boggy raised
cove between granite
outcrops, about 100 m. SE
of the road.



view to NW

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Large quantities
of quartz debitage eroding
from decomposing peat and
vegetation that once covered
much of the glacially-sculpted

granite. Deposit occurs throughout the small basin seen in
photo, ending as a small stream draining the lower area
tumbles sharply downhill in between two outcrops. Some possible
structural rocks in middle of basin "marsh". This is not a
'dry' beach site like those in Labrador. Post-occupation veget.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE growth has created the marsh/bog. - see sketch.

RAW MATERIALS map for size and dimensions of site

Quartz, red and purple quartzite, one piece of Ramah, slate of

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER a very degraded/leached soil,
small amount of patinated light colored chert. 95% quartz.

Veg: boggy soil, marsh grass + sedge.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) surface collection

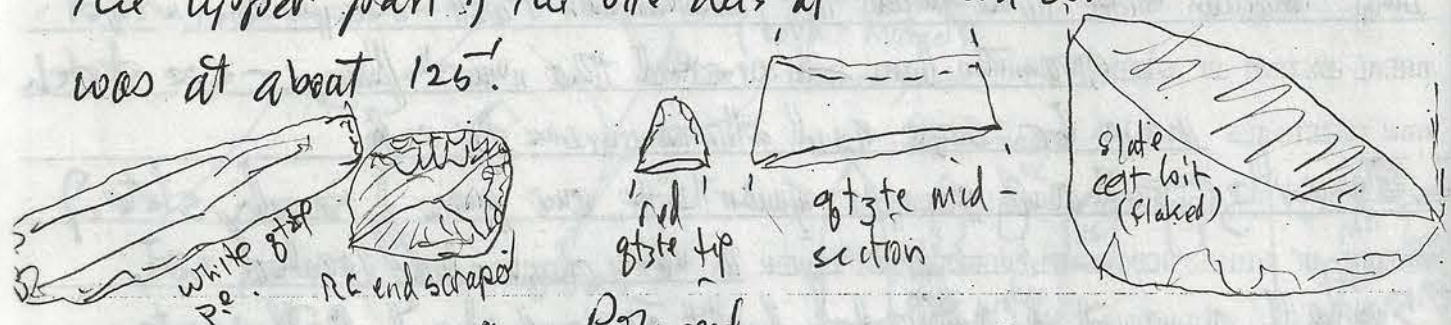
SAMPLES TAKEN of representative lithics.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)
Yes but very few artifacts would be found.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)
The town boys used to come here and dig to find "arrowheads" when they were young, said Michael Morency, who took us to the site. Some areas had been disturbed near the ponded areas, but mostly they turned up the moss and dirt at the eroding edges of the bare granite. Two ~~bro~~ areas of broken bedrock seem to be blasting holes for a planned phone or electric line.

We collected no diagnostic tools here - only a few worked pieces. No scrapers found. Seems like a quartz processing camp more than a living site, but we saw no nearby quartz outcrops; no bone and no charcoal was noted, but no test pits were excavated.

See Matt Ballon's sketch map for general site geography - The upper part of the site was at 150' a.s.l and the lowest was at about 125'.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE yes - Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES color slides & video but it was very windy

SURVEYED BY P. Pitsulak / Smithyman

DATE 19 Aug 2001

Mutton Bay - 2
Site area sketch

SITE NAME: Baie des Moutons-2

BORDEN #: EeBs-2

HEIGHT A.S.L: 150-125 ft. (GPS and Barometer altim.)

LAT/LONG: 50° 46.497N 59° 01.480W

MAP REF: 12 J/ 14

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic

DATING: 5000 BP

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Coastal Settlement

SITE LOCATION: South of road where it passes town reservoir, in a boggy raised cove between granite outcrops, about 100 m. SE of the road

DESCRIPTION: Large quantities of quartz debitage was eroding from decomposing pe and vegetation that once covered much of the glacially-sculpted granite. Deposit occur throughout the small basin seen in photo, ending as a small stream draining the lower area, tumbles sharply downhill in between two outcrops. Some possible structural rock in middle of basin "marsh." This is not a 'dry' beach site like those in Labrador. Post-occupation vegetation growth has created the marsh/bog.

AREAL EXTENT: approx. 26x 70 m.

RAW MATERIALS: Quartz, red and purple quartzite, one piece of Ramah, slate of a very degraded or leached sort, small amount of patinated light colored chert. 95% quartz.

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: boggy soil, marsh grass and sedge.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): surface collection

SAMPLES TAKEN: of representative lithics.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: Yes, but very few artifacts would be found.

REMARKS: The town boys used to come here and dig to find "arrowheads" when they were young, said Michael Morency, who took us to the site. Some areas had been disturbed near the ponded areas, but mostly they turned up the moss and dirt at the eroding edges of the bare granite. Two areas of broken bedrock seem to be blasting hole for a planned phone or electric line. We collected no diagnostic tools here- only a few worked pieces. No scrapers found. Seems like a quartz processing camp more than a living site, but we saw no nearby quartz outcrops; no bone and no charcoal was noted, but no test pits were excavated.

Michael Morency and Kevin M. showed us the site
Box 47, Mutton Bay Que. GOG 2CO

PHOTOS - BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm and video, but it was very windy

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 19 Aug. 2001

Mutton Bay - 2
Site area sketched
by Matthew Galbraith

SITE NAME: Mutton Bay - 2
BOARD: [unclear]
HEIGHT: [unclear]
LAT/LONG: 50° 45.973N 59° 02.177W
MAP REF: 12 J/14
CULTURE: Maritime Arctic
DATING: EST 5-7000 BP
SITE TYPE/ SEASONALITY: [unclear]

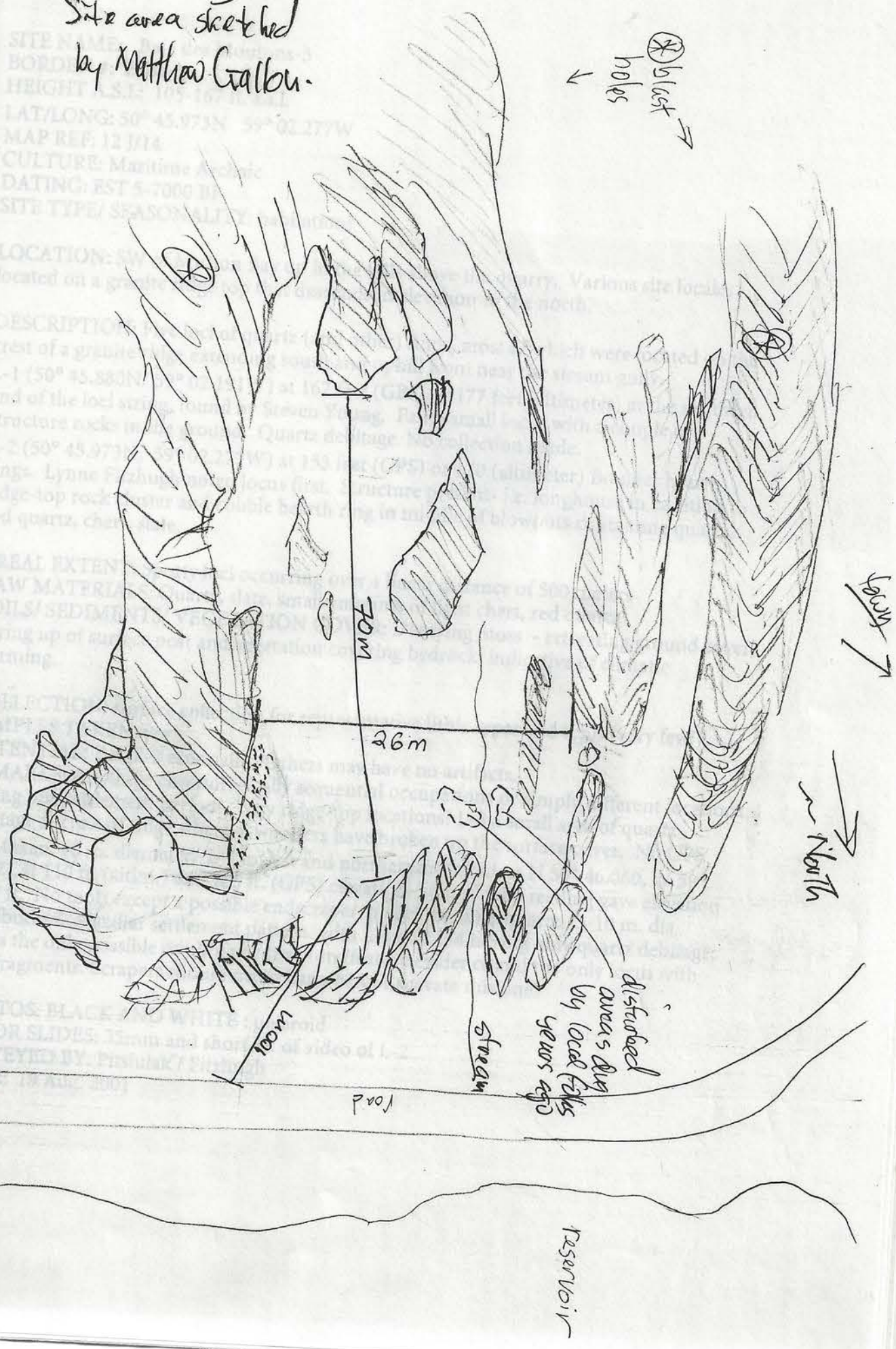
LOCATION: SW
located on a granite
crest of a granite
L-1 (50° 45.883N
end of the local
structure rocks
L-2 (50° 45.973N
rings- Lynne
ridge-top rock
red quartz, char

AREAL EXTEN
RAW MATERIA
SOILS/ SEDIM
drying up of
warming

COLLECTIO
CAMP
REFER
REMA
L-2 as the
tool fragments

PHOTOS PLACE
COLOR SLIDES
INVESTIGATED BY: PHILIP

⊗ blast
holes
↓



105-167 ft. a.s.l. MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 45.880N 59° 02.271W
SITE NAME: Baie des Moutons-3
BORDEN #: EeBs-3
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 105-167 ft. a.s.l.
LAT/LONG: 50° 45.973N 59° 02.277W
MAP REF: 12 J/14
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
DATING: EST 5-7000 BP
SITE TYPE/ SEASONALITY: habitation?

LOCATION: SW of Mutton Bay up in the hills above the quarry. Various site locales located on a granite ridge top that descends in elevation to the north.

DESCRIPTION: Five loci of quartz (and other) finds, most of which were located on the crest of a granite ridge extending south and uphill from near the stream gully.

L-1 (50° 45.880N/ 59° 02.191W) at 167 feet (GPS) or 177 feet (altimeter) at the southern end of the loci string, found by Steven Young. Fairly small locus with a couple of structure rocks in the ground. Quartz debitage. No collection made.

L-2 (50° 45.973N, 59° 02.277W) at 153 feet (GPS) or 170 (altimeter) Boulder hearth rings. Lynne Fitzhugh noted locus first. Structure present- i.e. longhouse in addition to ridge-top rock cluster and cobble hearth ring in middle of blowouts containing quartz, red quartz, chert, slate.

AREAL EXTENT: Spotty loci occurring over a linear distance of 500 meters

RAW MATERIALS: Quartz, slate, small amounts of light chert, red quartz

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: Decaying moss - retreating ground cover, drying up of surface peat and vegetation covering bedrock, indicative of climatic warming.

COLLECTION: surface collection for representative lithic types and tools (very few!)

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes

POTENTIAL: Yes, L-2 especially. Others may have no artifacts.

REMARKS: Are these chronologically sequential occupations or simply different locations during one settlement period? Why ridge-top locations? L-3 a small area of quartz debitage at crest of ridge where 4-wheelers have broken up the surface cover. No GPS data taken. 10 m. diameter. L-4 lowest and northernmost loci, at N 50° 46.060, W 59° 02.271 at 110 ft. (altim.) and 105 ft. (GPS) elevation- second GPS reading gave elevation of 97 ft. No tools except a possible endscraper, pieces esquillee quartz. 5-10 m. dia. distribution. Peculiar settlement pattern, with L-3 and L-4 having only quartz debitage; L-2 as the only possible dwelling or structure/feature evidence and the only locus with tool fragments. Scrapers should mean Early MA. Excavate this one!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm and short bit of video of L-2

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 19 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Mutton Bay - 3

BORDEN NO. EcBS-3

HEIGHT A.S.L. 105-167 ft. asl. MILITARY GRID REF. 50°45.973 00 N 59°02.277

MAP REF. 12 J/14

CULTURE Maritime Archaic

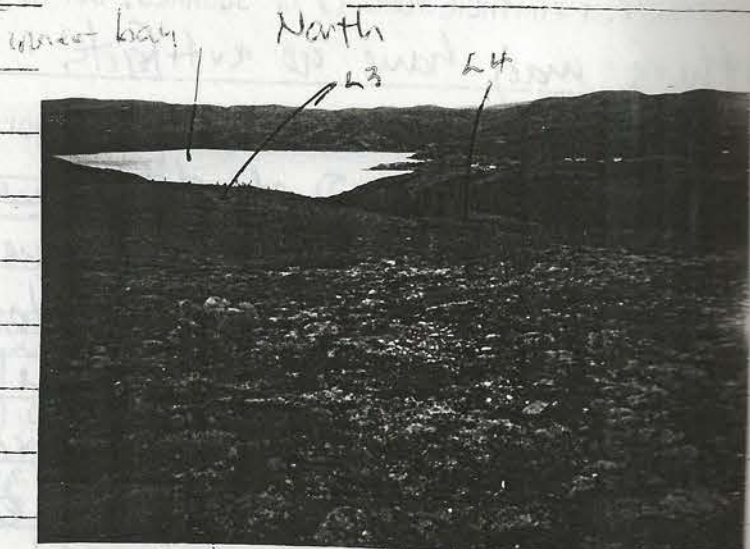
TENTATIVE DATING 5-7000 BP

5 ~~4~~ locales

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

habitation?

SITE LOCATION SW of Mutton Bay
up in the hills above the quarry.
Sites located on a granite
ridge top that descends ~~to~~
in elevation to north.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE

L2 locale with hearth rock ring

Five loci of quartz (and other) finds, mostly on the crest of a
granite ridge.

L-1 (50°45.840 N / 59°02.191 W) at 167 feet (GPS) or 177 (altimeter)
noted first by Steven Young. Fairly small locus w/ a couple struc
rocks in the ground. Quartz debitage. No collection made

L-2 (N 50°45.973, W 59°02.277) 153 ft GPS, 170 altim. Boulder hearth
rings Lynne Fitzhugh noted locus first. Structure present - 10-
long house in addition to ridge-top rock cluster + hearth ring
in middle of blowout containing gtz, red gtz, chert, slate.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Spotty loci extend over 500 meters

RAW MATERIALS Quartz, slate, small amounts of light chert, red gtz.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER decaying moss + retreating ground
cover, drying up of surface peat + vegetation.

Are these chronologically sequent occupations or simply different
locations during one settlement period? Why ridge-top locations?

5 meter wide area

20-30 meter area

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) surface collection for representative lithic types

Tools (how?)

ARTIFACTS TAKEN yes

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Yes, L2 especially

Others may have no artifacts

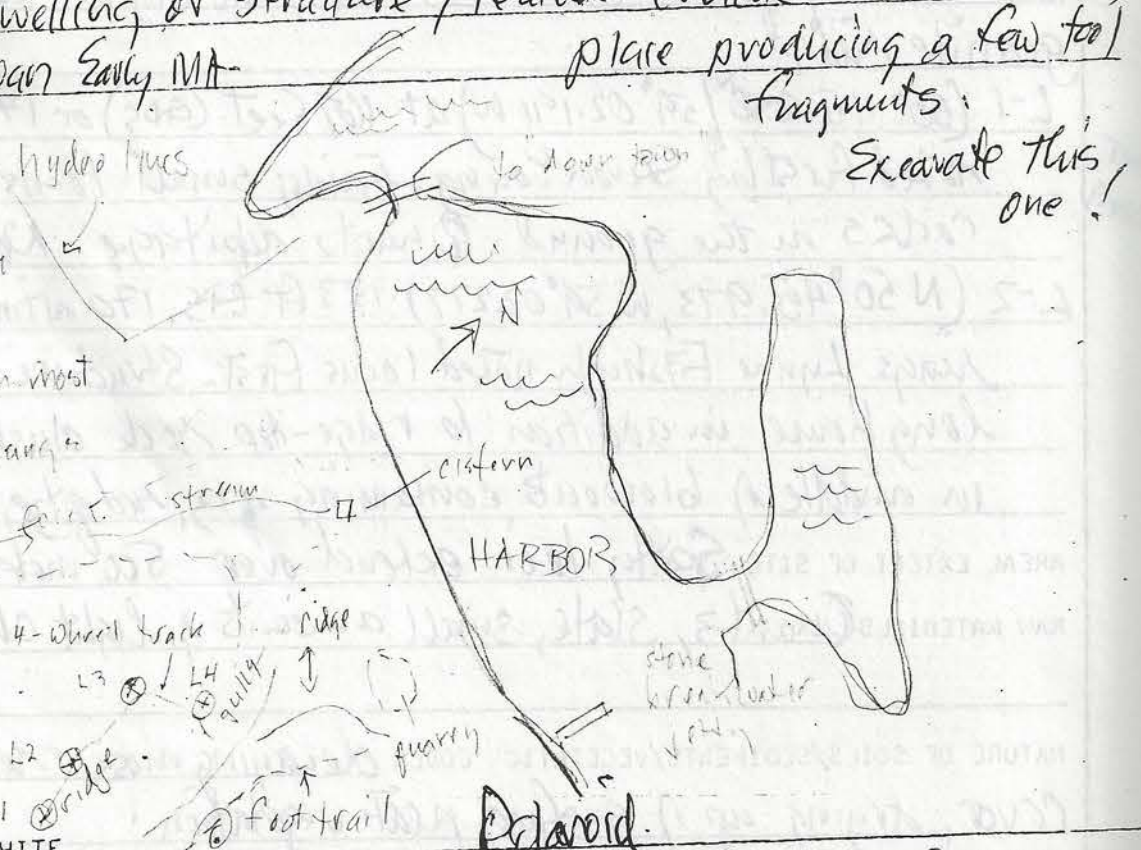
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

L3 a small area of qtz debitage at crest of ridge where 4 wheelers have broken up the surface cover. No GPS data taken. 10 m. diameter

L-4 lowest and northernmost loc., at N 50° 46.060, W 59° 02.271 at 110' (altim.) and 105' (GPS) elevation - second GPS reading gave elev. of 97'. No tools except a possible endscraper, pieces esquillea. Quartz - 5-10 meters diameter distribution

Peculiar settlement pattern, w/ L3, 4 only quartz debitage, L2 only possible dwelling or structure / feature evidence and the only scrapers should mean Early MA - place producing a few tool fragments.

- L-1 Stone Young
- L-2 Linnæus Fitzhugh
- L-3
- L-4 lowest, northernmost
- L-5 south of S. Bangs
- at ridge
- overlooking gully



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES

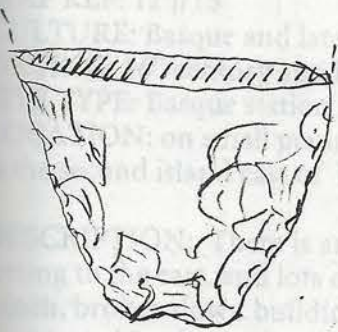
SURVEYED BY Fitzhugh/SI

slides + short bit of video of L2

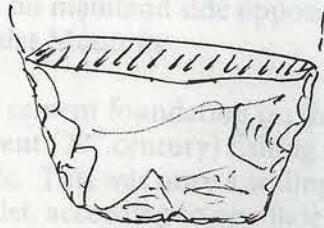
DATE 05/19/01

dug 2 bars

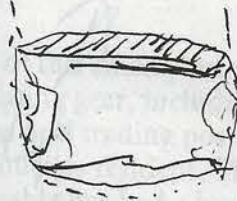
L-2 (selected specimens)



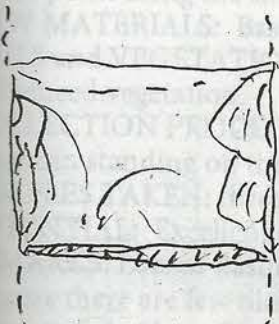
indented base
may be accidental
(grey quartzite)



grey chert
biface base



white gtzite
biface base



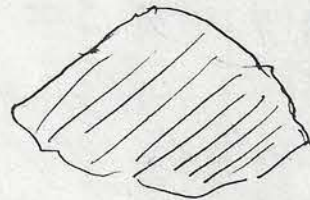
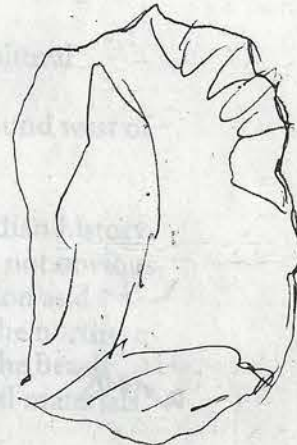
white chert
biface midsection



red gtzite
stemmed (?)
biface



white gtz
biface tip



slate celt "stub"
(used up)



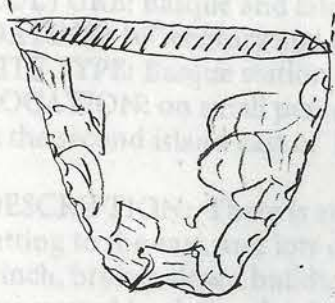
gtz pe



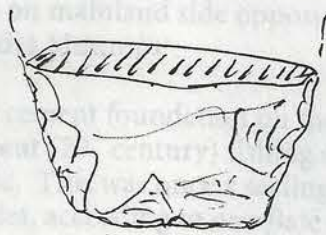
gtz
end scraper

gtz end
scraper

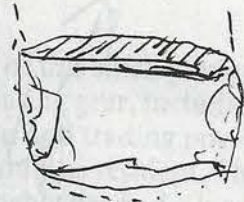
L-2 (selected specimens)



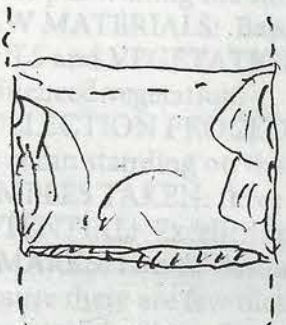
indented base
may be accidental
(grey quartzite)



grey chert
biface base



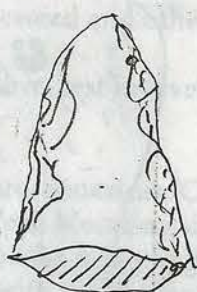
white gtz
biface base



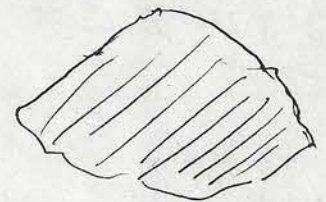
white chert
biface midsection



red gtz
stemmed (?)
biface



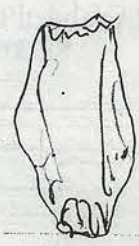
white gtz
biface tip



slate celt "stab"
(used up)



gtz end
scraper



gtz pe



gtz
and scraper

SITE NAME: Boulet Harbor

BORDEN #. EeBr-13

HEIGHT A.S.L. 3-5 m

MILITARY GRID REF. 50 46 774 00 N 58 09 900 W

SITE NAME: Havre Boulet

MAP REF. 12 J/15

BORDEN #: EeBr-13

TENTATIVE DATING: 16th Century and later

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 3-5 m. and later

LAT/LONG: 50° 46.774N 58° 59.929W

MAP REF: 12 J/15

CULTURE: Basque and later French

view NE

DATING: 16th century and later

SITE TYPE: Basque station and later sealing post

LOCATION: on small peninsula on mainland side opposite Petit Mecatina Island, which is the second island east of Baie des Moutons

DESCRIPTION: There is an old cement foundation on the crest of this small peninsula jutting to the east, and lots of recent (20th century) fishing and boating gear, including a winch, broken down buildings etc. This was once a sealing station and trading post that was started by the uncle of a Boulet, according to one Baie des Moutons resident. The area, which has a fine landing cove to the north of the point, probably has had a long line of European/Québec sealing stations, beginning with a Basque operation. We found tiles eroding from the bank west of the cement foundation and lots of tiles in the level area between the ledge outcrop and the old decaying shed at the eastern point of the peninsula.

AREAL EXTENT: several hundreds meters. Grass and enhanced vegetation extends west of the point along the shore for several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS: Basque tiles

SOILS and VEGETATION COVER: High (5 ft.) grass, fireweed and other 'cultural' influenced vegetation.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): Excavated a shallow shovel test in level ground west of the cabin standing on the point.

SAMPLES TAKEN: three of four examples of Basque tiles.

POTENTIAL: Excellent potential for Basque and later Euro-American/Canadian history.

REMARKS: Lots of Basque tiles. This site like the one at Petit Mecatina site is not obvious, because there are few tiles in the land-wash, and because of the heavy vegetation and 'mountains' of later European occupations. But the area with many tiles on the northern point seems relatively undisturbed and is a good bet for excavation. I tested the beach area north of the site ridge and found nothing, but there must be archeological materials here since this is the most protected location for settlement, keeping boats etc.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: one or two; video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 20 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT: several hundred meters. Grass and enhanced vegetation extends west of the point along the shore for several hundred meters.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: High (5 ft.) grass, fireweed and other 'cultural' influenced vegetation

lots of Basque tiles

SITE NAME Boulet Harbor BORDEN NO. EcBr-13

HEIGHT A.S.L. 3-5 m. MILITARY GRID REF. 50°46.774 00 N 58°59.929 00 E

MAP REF. 12 J/15

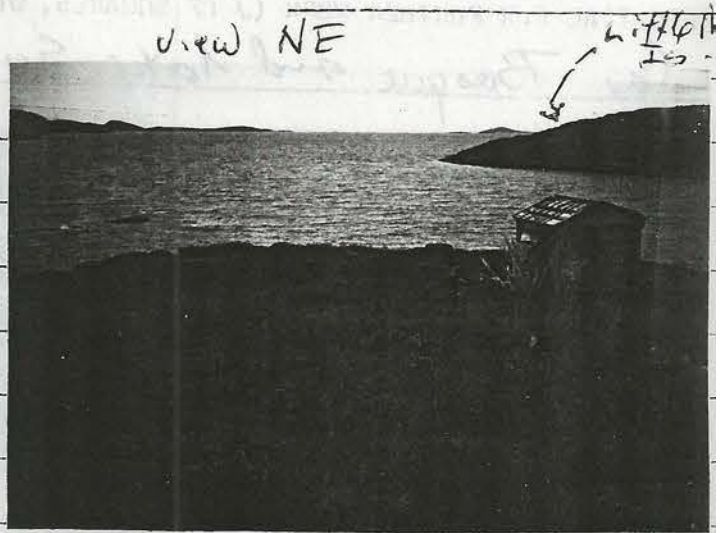
CULTURE Basque and later TENTATIVE DATING 16th Century and later
French post

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Basque Station + later sealing

SITE LOCATION post

On small peninsula on main-
land side opposite Little
Mecatina Island - 2nd island
east of Mutton Bay.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE

There is an old cement foundation on the crest of this small peninsula jutting NE, and lots of recent (20th century) fishing, boating gear like winch, broken down buildings etc. This was once a sealing station and trading post that was started by the uncle of a Boulet acc. one Mutton Bay resident. Probably a late line of European/Quebec stations, beginning with a Basque operation. We found tiles eroding from the bank west of the cement foundation and lots of tiles in the level ground in the middle of the photo above.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Several hundred meters. Grass and enhanced
RAW MATERIALS veget extends west of the point along the shore for
several hundred meters

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER tall (5 ft!) grass, fireweed
and other 'cultural' influenced vegetation

lots of Basque tiles

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

Excavated a shovel test only in level ground west of the cabin standing on the point.

SAMPLES TAKEN

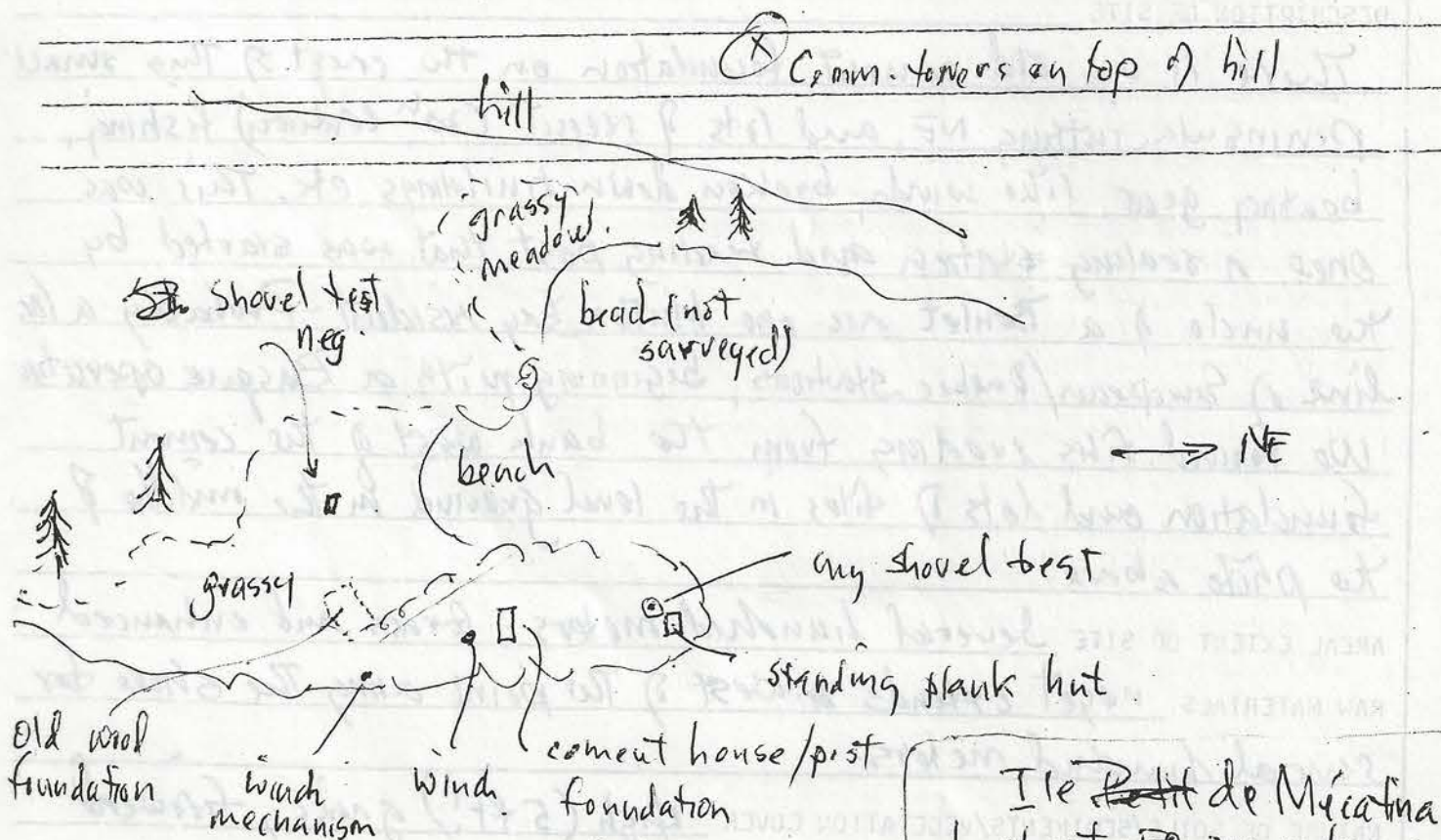
3 or 4 examples of Basque files

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

Excellent potential for Basque and later Euro-American/Can. history.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

This site like the Little Mecatina site is not obvious, because there are few files in the sandwash, and because of the heavy vegetation and "mountains" of later European occupations. But the area with many files on the northern point seems relatively undisturbed and a good bet for excavation. There is a nice but small landing beach on the north side of the point.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

1 or two; video

SURVEYED BY

Potsiulak Fitzhugh

DATE 8/20/01

SITE NAME: Ile Mistanoque-1

BORDEN #: EhBn-2

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-6 meters

LAT/LONG: 50° 15.856N 58° 12.301W

MAP REF: 12 O/8

CULTURE: European

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: midden

LOCATION: Havre Mistanoque, eastern side, in grassy area east of the eastern-most house

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: There are several modern fishing camps around Havre Mistanoque. We tested the western and eastern sides of the harbor. Western harbor only with shovel test which produced quantities of shellfish (L-1). Several test pits and shovel tests in the eastern settlement group east of the houses. WF's test pit produced aluminum and salmon scale beneath the thick grass cover in black loam 0-10 cm; thin shards of green curved glass in 10-20 cm in the upper peat layer; bedrock basement at 25-30 cm deep. Other test pits produced lots of modern refuse.

AREAL EXTENT: 100 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS:

SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: heavy grass cover from modern soil enrichment.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): test pits in eastern area.

SAMPLES TAKEN: Yes, WF test pit

POTENTIAL: This area might produce some interesting material for post-Basque times. It's a beautiful protected harbor.

REMARKS: I had expected to find some Basque material at this island harbor- a very likely Basque site location -- but we found only recent material. The western cove area was not sampled well as we only could make a brief shovel test at one location, on the grassy bank south of the house and rear shed.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 100 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/VEGETATION COVER heavy grass cover from modern soil enrichment

SITE NAME Mistanoque Island - 1

BORDEN NO. Eh Bn-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-6 metres

MILITARY GRID REF. 60° 15.856 00 N 58° 12.301 W

SITE NAME: IN MISTANOQUE-2

BORDEN NO. EHN-3

MAP REF. 12 0/8

CULTURE European

TENTATIVE DATING Unknown

MAP REF. 12 0/8

CULTURE: UNKNOWN

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

midden

SITE LOCATION Mistanoque Harbor,
eastern side, in grassy area
east of the eastern-most house.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Modern Fishing

Camps around Mist. Harbor.

We tested the western and eastern side of the harbor. Western
harbor only with shovel test which produced quantities of shellfish
(A-1). Several test pits and shovel tests in the eastern settlement
group, east of the last houses. WF TP. produced aluminium and
Salmon scale in black grass loam 0-10 cm; thin shards of green
curved glass in 10-20 cm in the upper peat layer; Bedrock basement
at 25-30 cm deep.

Other TPs produced lots of modern refuse.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 100 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER heavy grass cover from modern
soil enrichment.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) test pit. in eastern area.

SAMPLES TAKEN yes WF test pit

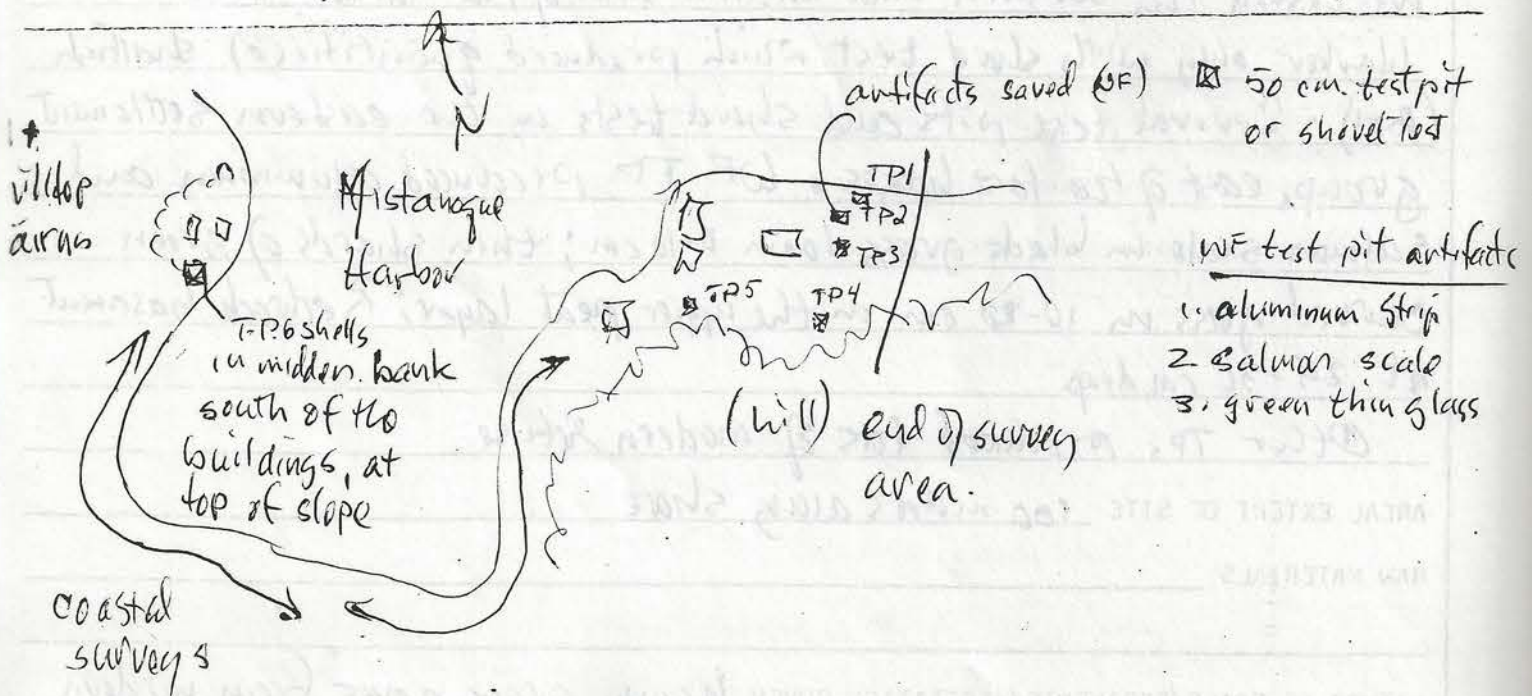
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

might produce some interesting material for post Basque times.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

I had expected to find some Basque material at this island harbor - a very likely Basque site location. But we found only recent material.

The western cove area was not sampled well as we only could make a brief shovel test at our location.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid.

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY P. Siakab / Fitzhugh

DATE 8/21/01

SITE NAME: Ile Mistanoque-2

BORDEN #: EhBn-3

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 35.40 ft. (est.)

LAT/LONG: 50° 15.482N 58° 12.714W

MAP REF: 12 O/8

CULTURE: Amerindian; European

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Boulder caches; and possible burial (European)

SITE LOCATION: On beach crest between central and eastern coves on the south side of Ile Mistanoque: boulder caches on east side of crest and the possible European graves just over the crest of the beach on west side.

DESCRIPTION: Several boulder caches and possible house pits first noticed by Lynne Fitzhugh on a beach pass cresting about 35-40 ft. a.s.l. Matt Gallon tested the crescent pit at upper side of middle beach- negative. Several other circular pits may be caches or housed in boulders. Lynne noticed two small rectangular cobble settings on the northern beach area that may be children's' burials, outlined in small stones. Not tested!

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: several hundred square meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

VEGETATION COVER: tundra

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: limited

REMARKS: No cultural signatures that I could identify. The two burial areas were quite intriguing, with small rectangular enclosures 2 by 3 feet in size with adjacent cobblestone lines

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 1-35mm/ video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001



SITE NAME Mistanoque-2 BORDEN NO. Eh Bn-3

HEIGHT A.S.L. 35.40¹ est. MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 15.482 00 N 58° 12.714 W

MAP REF. 12 of 6

CULTURE Amerindian TENTATIVE DATING unknown

European.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Boulder caches i possible burial (Europe

SITE LOCATION On beach crest between central and eastern coves on the south side of Mistanoque Island, the boulder caches on east side of crest and two possible European graves on west side.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Several boulder caches and possible house pits first noticed by home Fitzhugh on a beach pass cresting about 35-40 feet asl. Mat Gallon tested the crescent pit at upper side of middle beach - negative. Several other circular pits may be caches or houses, in boulders.

Home noticed two rectangular small cobble arrangements in the northern beach area that may be children's burials, outlined in small stones. Not tested!

(1) view NE in damaged photo



(2) NE view / crescent pit (Mat)



possible European graves

AR
RA
T
M

ER

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) no

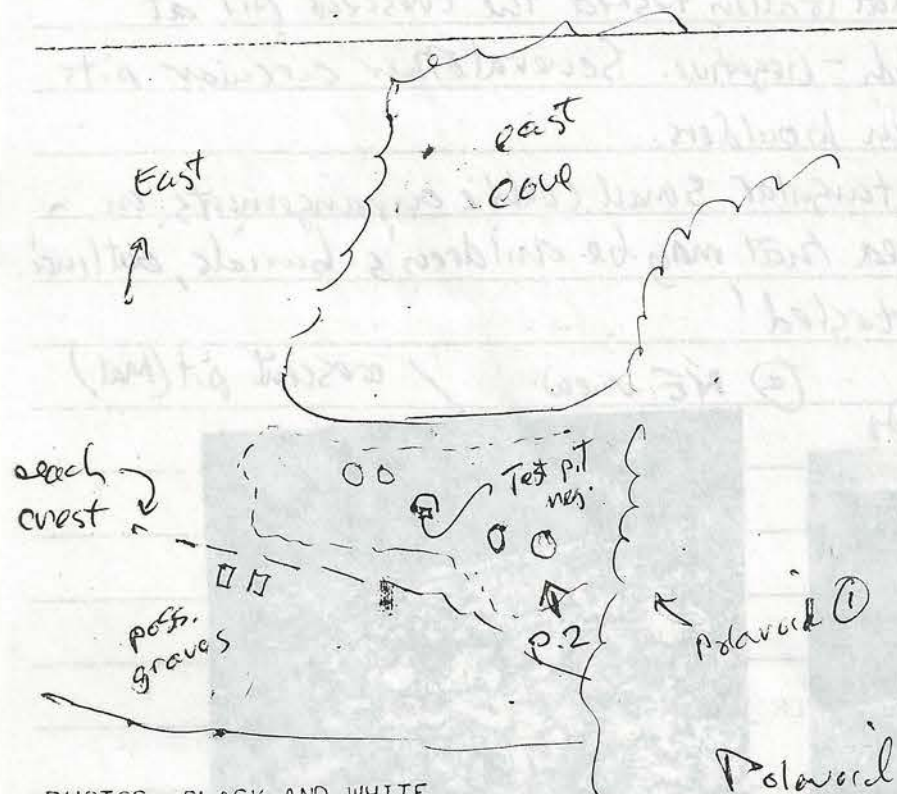
SAMPLES TAKEN no

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

Limited

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

No cultural signatures that I could identify.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 1-35 mm / video

SURVEYED BY Pitschke / Fitzhugh

DATE Aug. 21, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Chécatica

BORDEN #: EhBn-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 5-15 m. a.s.l.

LAT/LONG: 50° 16.079N 58° 4.800W

MAP REF: 12 O/8

CULTURE: European (and Inuit?)

DATING: 17-18th century

SITE TYPE: Settlement site with sod structures and midden

LOCATION: At narrows with Chécatika and mainland, on NE point of the island in a grassy vegetated hillslope area. This is an excellent "Inuit" area because it is an area where it is not likely that ice would form in winter and is not a European-type protected harbor

DESCRIPTION: Very grassy, enhanced vegetation. I had only a few minutes to survey and could only shovel test two locations. Test pit 1 and 2. There are several high-walled sod structures which are not typical of European sites. Artifacts from TP- included banded annular ware and brick.

AREAL EXTENT: Several hundred square meters across the eastern side of the grassy slope

RAW MATERIALS: ceramics

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: grass

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): two shovel tests- both produced 17/18th century materials in sod-walled structures.

SAMPLES TAKEN: Yes, annular ware and brick from TP-1; while undiagnostic ceramic from TP-2.

POTENTIAL: Very interesting site and one that should be looked into closely in the future.

REMARKS: We had been looking for possible Inuit and Early European sites on the LNS and this site seems to be post-Basque (no tiles in my brief tests) and is not late 19-20th century at least, by which time settlement seems to have shifted to the more protected anchorage at Mistanoque. This site has no safe boat anchorage and seems to have sod constructions that might be Inuit. The grass and raspberries were so high I could not determine exactly the topography of the site. The two tests were inside structures with pronounced near walls and seemed to have had cobble floors. No tiles or other cultural materials were prominent in by quick inspection of the landwash.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35 and brief video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Chekatika Island - 1 BORDEN NO. Eh Bn-1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 15 m. asl MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 16.0790 N 58° 4.800

CULTURE European / Inuit? MAP REF. 12 0/8 TENTATIVE DATING 17-18th c

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Settlement site w/ sod structures and midden

SITE LOCATION At narrows with Chekatika and mainland, on NE point of the island in a grassy vegetated area. This is an excellent Inuit area where its not likely that ice would form in winter and is not a European-type protected harbor.

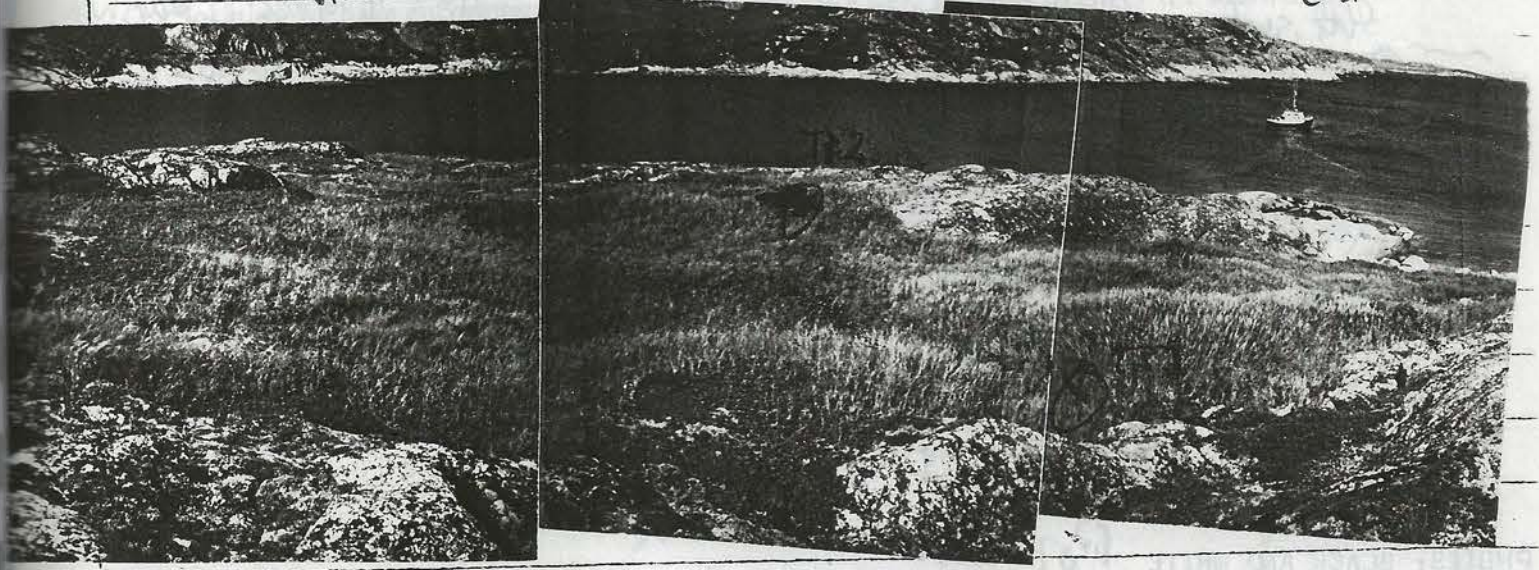
DESCRIPTION OF SITE Very grassy, enhanced vegetation. I had only a few minutes to survey and only could shovel test two locations Test pit 1 and 2. There are several sod structures with pronounced walls which are not typical of European sites. Artifacts from TP 1 included banded annular ware and TP 2 bricks. T.P. 1

view NE

↓

↓

East



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 2 shovel tests - both ~~bricks~~ produced

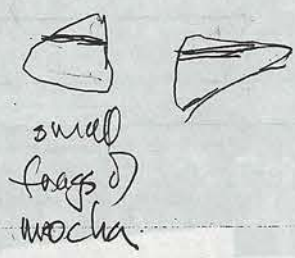
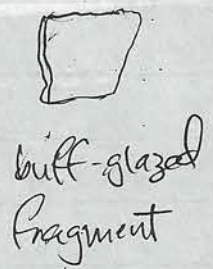
17/18th century materials in sod-walled structures.

SAMPLES TAKEN yes - annular ware and brick from TP 1
white undiagnostic ceramic from TP 2

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Very interesting
site and one that should be looked into closely in the future.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

We have been looking for possible Inuit and Early European sites on the LNS and this site seems to be post-Basque (no tiles in my brief test) and is not late 19-20 c. at least, by which time settlement seems to have shifted to the more protected anchorage at Mistanogae. This site has no safe boat anchorage and seems to have sod constructions that might be Inuit. The grass and raspberries were so high I could not determine exactly the topography of the site. The two tests were inside structures with pronounced near walls and seemed to have had cobble floors. No tiles were seen or other cultural materials in the landwash.



plus 4 frags of earthenware spalls

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES 35. and brief video

SURVEYED BY Fitzhugh / Pitschalak DATE Aug 21, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Verte
BORDEN #: EiBl-6
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 52 ft. (altimeter)
LAT/LONG: 51° 20.252N 57° 56.200W
MAP REF: 12 P/5
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic??
DATING: late MA if not later
SITE TYPE: boulder beach structures
LOCATION: On the boulder beach on high shores of Ile Verte

DESCRIPTION: A large number of boulder features and structures were noted on the eastern side of Ile Verte, overlooking the large fresh water pond at the northeastern end of the island. Several were 5-6 meters in diameter and seem to have been used as houses, while others were more likely cache pits and other functions. Several possible longhouses were also imagined but could not be defined in detail. No tools or lithics were seen, but lots of gulls were nesting here now. We tested the adjoining beaches with no success. Also tested the ridge south of the pond at the island crest and the beach ridge to the east of this pond.

AREAL EXTENT: 150 meters

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS / VEGETATION COVER: grassy/ mossy in vegetated areas, barren boulder beach in that area.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: Quite a bit of excavation could be done on the boulder houses.

REMARKS: It's hard to know what to do with this site other than dig a couple of the 'house' pits and see what they contain. Elevation is compatible with middle MA. It was strange that there were not more signs of prehistoric or historic occupation on this sandy island. Good resources available, water, game etc. This is the first truly sandy location we have encountered since Natashquan. We were not able to check the southern parts of the island.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: video and 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 150 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS / VEGETATION COVER grassy/mossy in vegetated
barren boulder beach in

SITE NAME Green Island

BORDEN NO. E. 131-6

HEIGHT A.S.L. 52' altimeter

MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 20.252 00 N 57° 56.200 00 E

SITE NAME De Blondeville

MAP REF. 12 P/5

CULTURE Maritime Archaic ??

TENTATIVE DATING late MA if not later

LAT/LONG 51° 19.31N 57° 56.14W

MAR 1965

STATION 1000

DATE

View east.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

boulder beach structures

SITE LOCATION On the boulder beach
on high shores of Green Island
in western Old Fort area.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE A large number

of boulder features and structures were noted on the eastern side of Green Island, overlooking the large fresh water pond at the eastern end. Several - as the one illustrated here - were 5-6 meters in diameter and seem to have been used as houses, while others were more likely cache pits and other functions. Several possible longhouses were also imagined but were not very specific. No tools or lithics found. Lots of gulls nesting here now. We tested the adjoining beaches with no success. Also no ridge south of the central pond and ridge to

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 150 meters.

east to

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

grassy/mossy in vegetated areas
barren boulder beach in that area.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

SAMPLES TAKEN none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

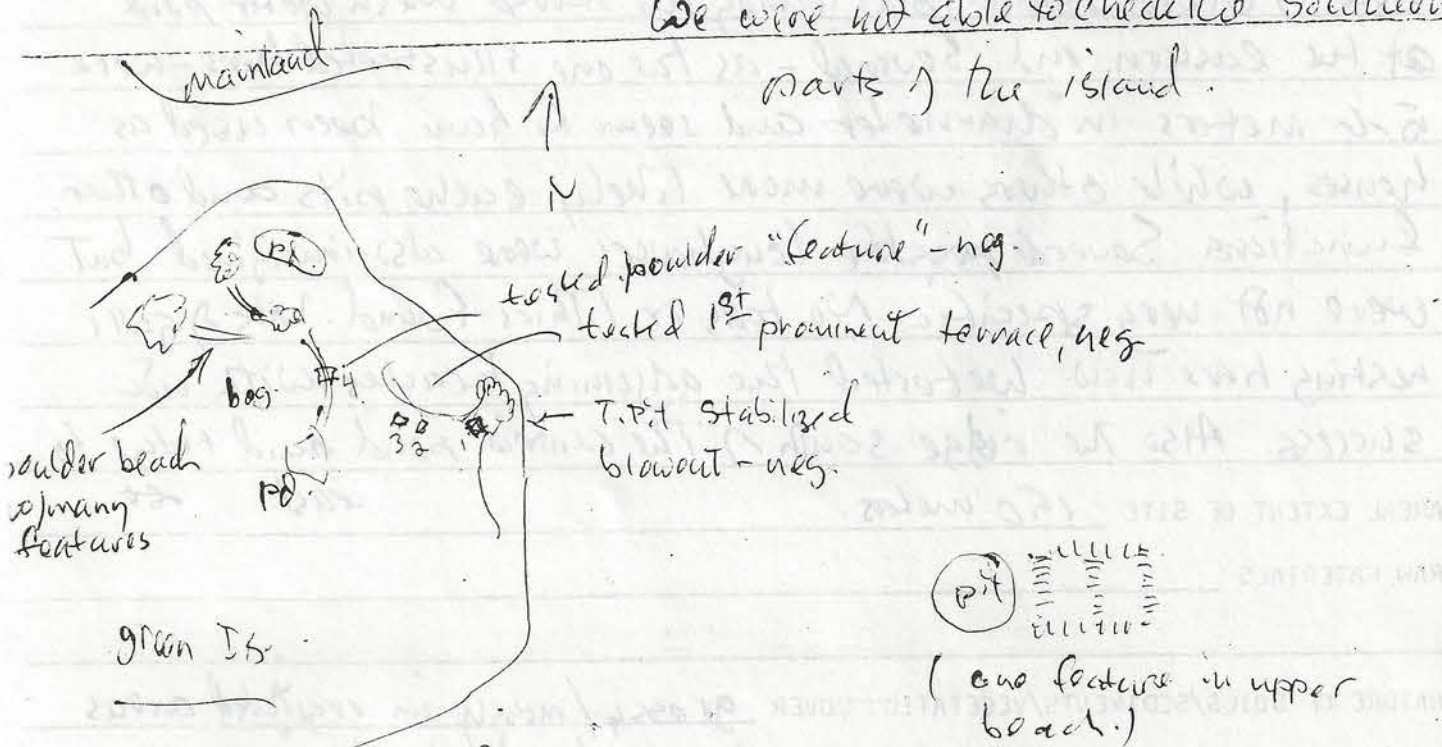
limited opportunities, but the 'houses' should be checked

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Hard to know what to do with this site other than dig a couple of the 'house' pits and see what they contain. Elevation is compatible with middle AIA.

Strange that there was not more signs of prehistoric or historic occupations on this sandy island. Good resources available, water, game etc. This is the first truly sandy location with extensive level terraces between here and the mainland.

We were not able to check the southern parts of the island.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm. Video

SURVEYED BY

Pitcauld crew / Fitzhugh

DATE Aug 21, 2001

SITE NAME: Bilodeau Island - 1 BORDEN NO. Eh BI-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40 feet MILITARY GRID REF. 57 19.575 00 W 27 55 069

SITE NAME: Ile Bilodeau
BORDEN #: EhBI-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40 ft.

MAP REF. 12 P/5
TENTATIVE DATING unknown

LAT/LONG: 50° 19.575N 57° 55.069W
MAP REF: 12 P/5
CULTURE: Paleoeskimo
DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: small flaking station
SITE LOCATION: Near southern end of the highest raised beach at northern end of Ile Bilodeau, east of the long pond.

DESCRIPTION: An early morning survey produced a small prehistoric site at the southern end of the highest beach pass on the north end of Ile Bilodeau west of the cluster of houses across the inlet. Someone/thing had disturbed some of the boulders on the more exposed north end of the beach, but the south end had more sandy deposits and I found a small flake of Ramah here. Cristie excavated this test pit and recovered a small handful of flakes, and a tiny fragment of a biface. Testing all around the TP produced no more evidence, so this must be a very small temporary locale.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 1-2 square meters!
RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert
SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: thin moss, berries
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): test pit
SAMPLES TAKEN: flakes, no charcoal
POTENTIAL: nothing diagnostic

REMARKS: This is a frustrating site! Probably excavation would produce a tool or two, but it seems unlikely to provide tools or a structure.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: yes, 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 1-2 square meters!
RAW MATERIALS Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER thin moss, berries

SITE NAME Bilodeau Island - 1 BORDEN NO. Eh BI-1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 40 feet MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 19.575 00 N 57° 55.069 W

SITE NAME Bilodeau Island - 1 MAP REF. 12 P/5

CULTURE Dorset ?? TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

small flaking station

SITE LOCATION Near southern end of the highest raised beach at northern end of Bilodeau Island, east of the long pond.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Early morning survey produced a small prehistoric site at the southern end of the highest beach pass on the north end of Bilodeau Island west of the cluster of houses across the inlet. Some one thing had disturbed some of the boulders on the more exposed north end of the beach, but the south end had more sandy deposits and I found a small flake of Ramah here. Chris Cristy excavated this test and recovered a small handful of flakes, and a tiny fragment of a biface. Testing all around this TP produced no more evidence, so this must be a very small temporary flaking locale.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 102 square meters!

RAW MATERIALS Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER clim moss, berries

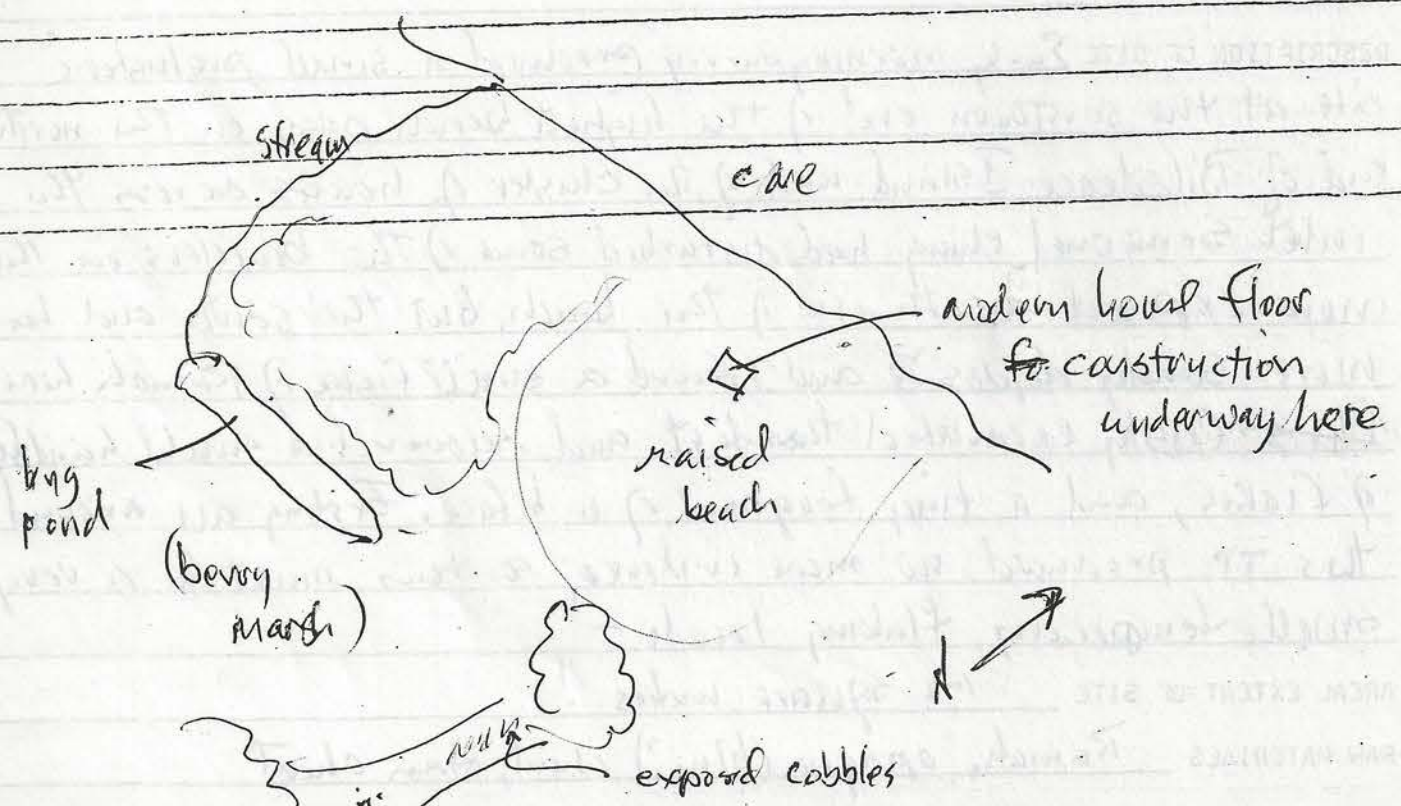
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) best part

SAMPLES TAKEN flakes, no charcoal

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) so far nothing diagnostic

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

Frustrating site! Probably excavation would produce a tool or two!



chert flakes - we marked this T.P. with 3 small rocks
(• = negative 20x20 T.P.s) Polerord so it would be found again

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm

SURVEYED BY Pitcauld / Fitzhugh

DATE 22 Aug 2001

SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-1

BORDEN #: EiBk-50

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 3-4 meters

LAT/LONG: 51° 21.51N 57° 46.556W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: European settler

DATING: 19/20th century

SITE TYPE: summer fishing camp

SITE LOCATION: East side of Ile du Vieux Fort on first peninsula south of Passe Fequet's, on south side of cove.

DESCRIPTION: Two settlement areas, one in the foreground above (see field Polaroid shot) and a second area over the rock ridge in the northernmost cove. Several test pits in different foundations produced glass shards, ceramics, nails, iron stove parts, pieces of metal etc. A large rectangular area at the southwest side of the second cove in from the point was different in being clear of grass and recent enrichment and was larger and had rear wall of earth and a front (north) wall of boulders. It produced cut glass and some large square-cut nails and seemed older than the other settlements.

AREAL EXTENT: About 10x15 ft. The two coves covered several hundred meters.

RAW MATERIALS: glass, ceramics, metal...

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: tall grass, cow parsnips, raspberries. The 'red-berry' house is covered with birch and lichen and is bordered to south with cracker berries.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing mapped.

SAMPLES TAKEN: Only from 'red-berry' house. Cut nails.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: Not great, but nevertheless interesting sites concerning the early-mid 20th century fishing economy and some 19th century.

REMARKS: We also tested the raised beach south of IVF-1 and found no signs of cultural activity. One structure had a perfect cast of an old iron stove in the sod overlying it and the stove beneath.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: some video and 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Old Fort Island - 1

BORDEN NO. E1BK-50

HEIGHT A.S.L. 3-4 meters MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 21.515' 00" N 57° 46.556' 00" E

MAP REF. 12 P/5

CULTURE White Settler

TENTATIVE DATING 19/20th C.

view east

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Summer fishing camp

SITE LOCATION East side of Old Fort Island on first peninsula south of Fequet's Pass, on south side of cove.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Two settlement areas, one in the foreground above and a second area over the rock ridge in the northernmost cove. Several test pits in different foundations produced glass shards, ceramics, nails, iron stove parts, pieces of metal etc. A large rectangular structure seen above was different in being clear of grass and recent enrichment and was larger and had a rear wall of earth and a front (north) wall of boulders. It produced cut glass and some large square nails and seemed older than the other settlements.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE About 10x15' 'red berry' house (above). The

RAW MATERIALS two coves covered several hundred meters

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER fall grass, cow parsnips, raspberries. The 'red-berry' house is covered with birch and lichen and is bordered to south with checker berries.

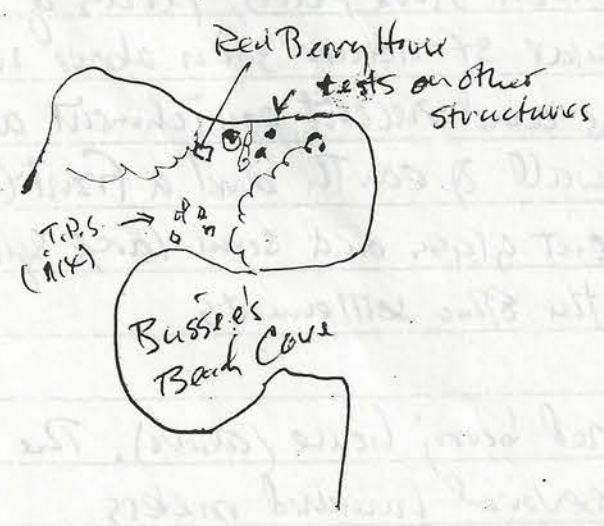
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing wrapped.

SAMPLES TAKEN Only from red-berry house. Cut necks.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) No great, but nevertheless interesting concerning the early-mid 20th (fishing economy + some 19th C.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) We also tested the raised beach south of OFB-1 and found no signs of cultural activity.

One structure (c) had a perfect cast of an old iron stove in the soil overlying it, and the stove beneath—



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES some video + 35 mm

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak/Fitchugh

DATE 8/22/01

SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-2 ('longhouse')

BORDEN #: EiBk-51

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 meters but not measured

LAT/LONG: 51° 21.211N 57° 46.528W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: L-1 small rectangular structure; L-2 'Longhouse' site

DATING: L-1 20th century; L-2 ?

SITE TYPE: sod foundations

LOCATION: L-2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to the cove.

DESCRIPTION: Steven Young pointed this site (L2) out to me based on its similarity to Viking longhouses. The structure is composed of a series of rooms separated by raised wall dividers that rise 20-30 cm. higher than the floors and a well defined south and east sidewall. The interior of the structure was defined well by grass, but not much compared to other recent occupations. The structure is built into the existing beach ridges with SE wall being essentially the ridge itself.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 square meters

RAW MATERIALS: Nothing found in two 50cm test pits, one in the 2nd compartment from south wall, and the other on the ridge between the 2nd and 1st compartment.

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: sandy beach soil with grass, blackberry, empetrum.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 2 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN: one soil sample taken from the buried soil horizon (compressed peat) in TP-2.

POTENTIAL: Test neg. so far, but merits further work because of the Norse type structure outline and the excellent grazing area.

REMARKS: The grassy meadows at this Pt. Capston/ Bessie's Beach area and other places on south and eastern Ile du Vieux Fort are also unique features of this area that would have made it attractive to a small group of Norsemen. The east side of Ile du Vieux Fort is protected by skerries that make its shores fairly quiet even although they open to the sea to the SW. However, the site so far does not appear to be Norse and the reason for its peculiar structure is unexplained. Our tests did not give a positive identification for charcoal or a cultural floor- rather a buried soil/ humus profile as though the 'structure' was created naturally, as a series of rectangular blowouts and the walls function of the beach ridges. Still, it should be tested further.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes, and video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

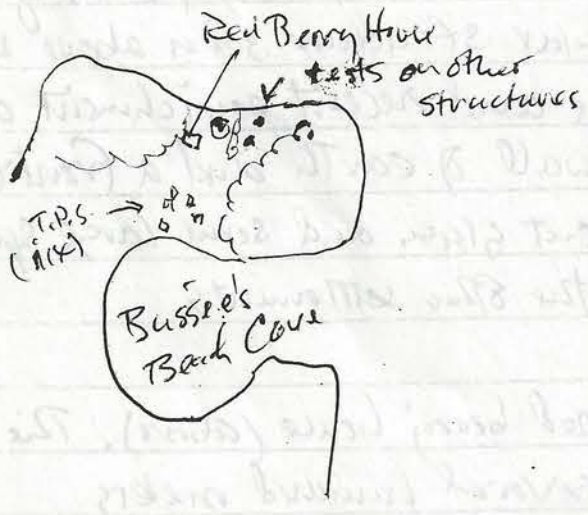
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing wrapped.

SAMPLES TAKEN Only from red-berry house. Cut necks.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) No great, but nevertheless interesting concerning the early-mid 20th (Fishing Economy + some 19th C.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) We also tested the raised beach south of OFB-1 and found no signs of cultural activity.

One structure (e) had a perfect cast of an old iron stove in the soil overlying it, and the stove beneath—



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES some video + 35 mm

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulik/Fitchard DATE 8/12/01

SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-2 ('longhouse')

BORDEN #: EiBk-51

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 meters but not measured

LAT/LONG: 51° 21.211N 57° 46.528W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: L-1 small rectangular structure; L-2 'Longhouse' site

DATING: L-1 20th century; L-2 ?

SITE TYPE: sod foundations

LOCATION: L-2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to the cove.

DESCRIPTION: Steven Young pointed this site (L2) out to me based on its similarity to Viking longhouses. The structure is composed of a series of rooms separated by raised wall dividers that rise 20-30 cm. higher than the floors and a well defined south and east sidewall. The interior of the structure was defined well by grass, but not much compared to other recent occupations. The structure is built into the existing beach ridges with SE wall being essentially the ridge itself.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 square meters

RAW MATERIALS: Nothing found in two 50cm test pits, one in the 2nd compartment from south wall, and the other on the ridge between the 2nd and 1st compartment.

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: sandy beach soil with grass, blackberry empetrum.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 2 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN: one soil sample taken from the buried soil horizon (compressed peat) in TP-2.

POTENTIAL: Test neg. so far, but merits further work because of the Norse type structure outline and the excellent grazing area.

REMARKS: The grassy meadows at this Pt. Capston/ Bessie's Beach area and other places on south and eastern Ile du Vieux Fort are also unique features of this area that would have made it attractive to a small group of Norsemen. The east side of Ile du Vieux Fort is protected by skerries that make its shores fairly quiet even although they open to the sea to the SW. However, the site so far does not appear to be Norse and the reason for its peculiar structure is unexplained. Our tests did not give a positive identification for charcoal or a cultural floor- rather a buried soil/ humus profile as though the 'structure' was created naturally, as a series of rectangular blowouts and the walls function of the beach ridges. Still, it should be tested further.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes, and video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME ^{L1 & du} Old Foot Island - 2 (L2 longhouse) BORDEN NO. Ei BK-51
 HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-5 meters MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 21' ²¹ 257 00 N 57° 47' ⁴⁶ 447 00 E
 "Benson's Beach" MAP REF. 12 P/5
 CULTURE L1 Rectangular structure TENTATIVE DATING 20th C L1
 → L2 'Longhouse' site View NE ?? C2

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

god foundations

SITE LOCATION L2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to the cove.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE See sketch maps.

Stephen Young pointed this site out to me based on its similarity to Viking longhouses. The structure is composed of a series of rooms



View NW

separated by raised wall dividers that rise 20-30 cm higher than the floors, and a well defined south and east side wall. The interior of the structure was defined well by grass, but not much compared to other recent occupations, and the structure is built into the existing beach ridges with SE wall being essentially the ridge itself.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE essentially the ridge itself.

RAW MATERIALS Nothing found in two 50cm test pits, one in the ^{2nd} compartment from south wall, and on ridge between it and the first compartment.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER sandy beach soil with grass, blackberry, empetrum.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 2 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN one sample of buried soil horizon (compressed peat)
in TP2.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Test neg so far,
but merits further work because of the Norse type of

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

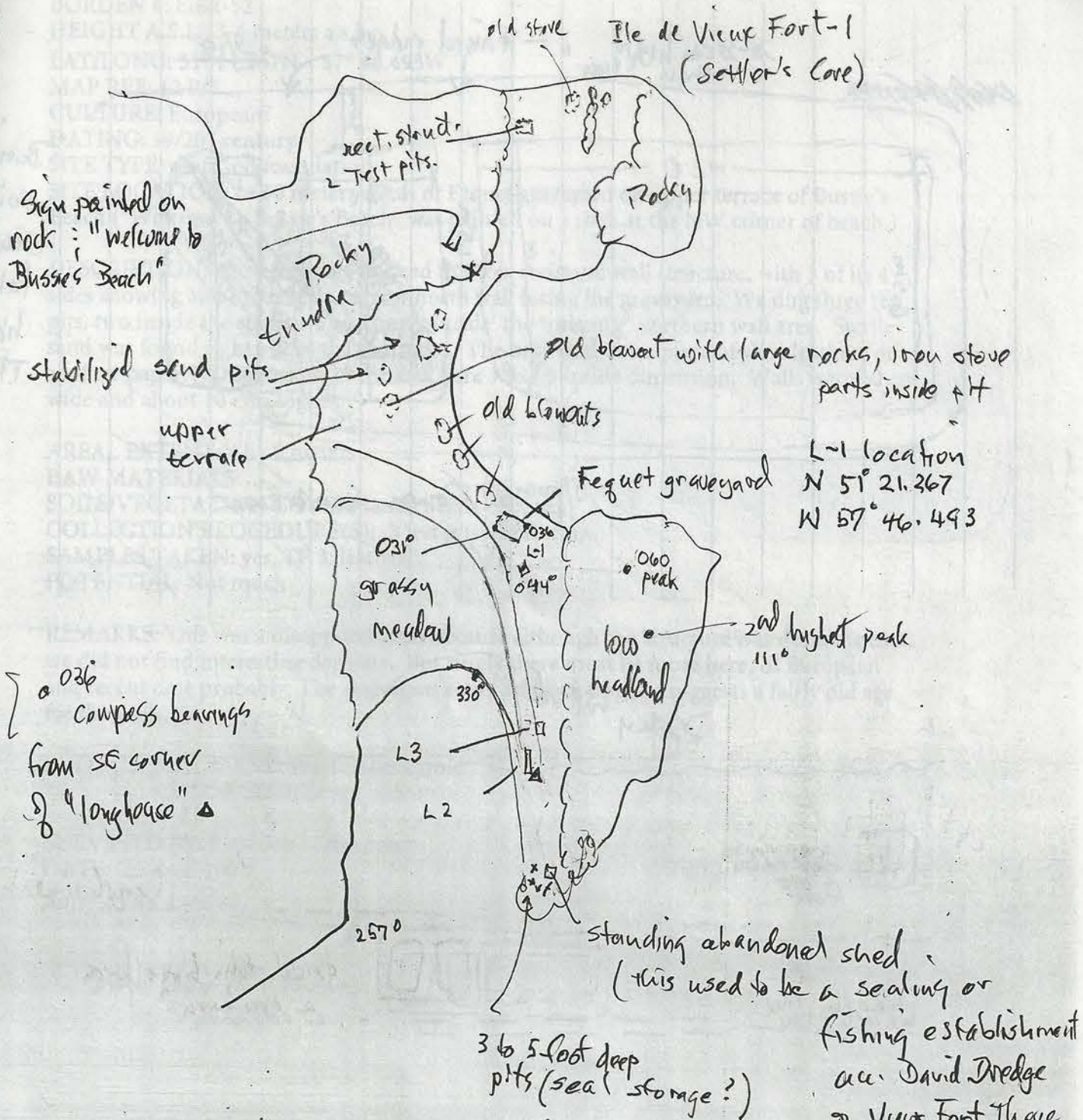
structural outline and the excellent grazing on the grassy
meadows at this Pt. Capstan / Bessie's Beach area and
other places on eastern Old Fort Island are also unique
features of this area that would have made it attractive to a
small group of Norsemen. The east side of Old Fort Island is
protected by skerries that make its shores fairly protected
even though open to the SW. However, the site so far does
not appear to be Norse and the reason for its peculiar structure
is unexplained. The Duv tests did not give a positive identifica-
tion for charcoal or a cultural floor - rather a buried
soil/humus profile as though the "structure" was created
naturally, as a series of rectangular blowouts and the
walk function of the beach ridges. Still, it should be tested
further.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid's

COLOR SLIDES yes, and video

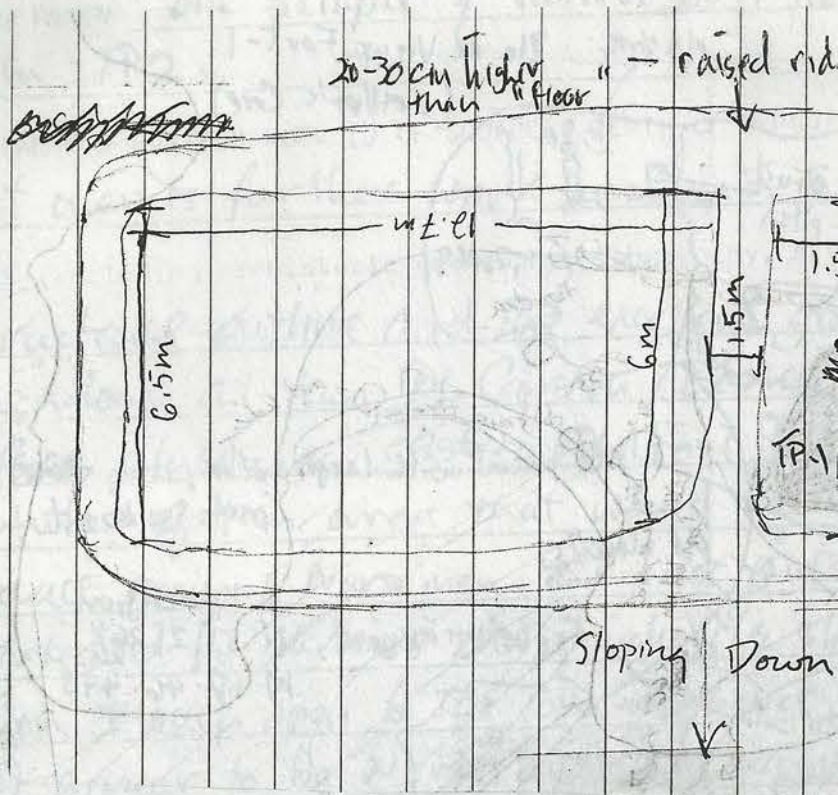
SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE 8/22/01



At one time the residents (Feguets) used to have a cow in residence here, acc. David Dredge.

once were three buildings, only one stands now.)



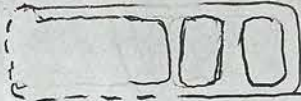
Rocky hillside

U3



depression floor?

leach line



SITE NAME Ile du Vieux Fort (Bussie's Cove) BORDEN NO. EiBk-52
HEIGHT A.S.L. 3-4 m. 45 MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 21.267 N 57° 46.493 W

SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-3 (Bussie's Cove)

BORDEN #: EiBk-52

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 3-4 meters a.s.l.

LAT/LONG: 51° 21.267N 57° 46.493W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: European?

DATING: 19/20th century

SITE TYPE: sand/sod foundation

SITE LOCATION: ca 50 meters south of Fequet graveyard on upper terrace of Bussie's Beach ("Welcome to Bussie's Beach" was painted on a rock at the NW corner of beach.)

DESCRIPTION: Steven Young noticed this low sod/sand wall structure, with 3 of its 4 sides showing and missing its narrow north wall facing the graveyard. We dug three test pits, two inside the structure and one 'outside' the "missing" northern wall area. Sterile sand was found right under the sod/moss. The only find was a piece of shoe leather (or roof tar paper?) Dimensions of the wall here 3.5x4.5 inside dimension. Walls were 50 cm wide and about 10 cms high.

AREAL EXTENT: 4 by 5 meters

RAW MATERIALS:

SOILS/VEGETATION COVER: sandy beach deposits

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 3 test pits 40x40 cm.

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes, TP 3: leather?

POTENTIAL: Not much

REMARKS: This was a disappointment because although the structure was quite distinct, we did not find interesting deposits. But surely there must be more here, of European and recent date probably. The *empetrum* cover and lack of grass suggests a fairly old age for the walls.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes, video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

SITE NAME Isle du Vieux Fort⁻³ (Bessie's Cove) BORDEN NO. EiBK-52
HEIGHT A.S.L. 3-4 m. asl. MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 21.267 00 N 57° 46.493 00 E

CULTURE European? MAP REF. 12 P/5
TENTATIVE DATING 19/20th C

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY
sand/sod foundation

SITE LOCATION
ca 50 meters south of Foguet
cemetery on upper terrace
of Bessie's Beach ("Welcome to
Bessie's Beach" was painted on a
rock in ~~the~~ NW beach)



DESCRIPTION OF SITE
Steven Young noticed this
low sod/sand wall structure, with 3 of 4 sides - missing a
north wall. We dug three test pits, two in the structure and
one 'outside' the supposed northern wall area. Sterile sand
was found right under the sod/moss. Only find was a piece
of shoe leather (or roof tar paper?). Dimensions of the wall
were 3.5 x 4.5 inside dimension. Walls ~~was~~ were 50 cm wide.

REAL EXTENT OF SITE _____

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____

DATE 12 August 2001

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 3 test pits 40x40 cm.

SAMPLES TAKEN yes. TP. 3! leather?

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) not much

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

This was a disappointment since the structure was quite distinct (i.e. not to find cultural deposits). But surely there would be more here, of European and recent date it seems. The ~~to~~ empetrum cover and lack of grass suggests a fairly old age for the walls.

old graveyard

(no fence, but veget. pattern suggests there once was a fence present)

Rocky hill

upper terrace

middle terrace



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

yes, video

SURVEYED BY

Pitsolek / Fitzhugh

DATE

22 August 2001

SITE NAME Ile Net Tickle (Vieux Fort) BORDEN NO. 4

HEIGHT A.S.L. 2-3m est. MILITARY GRID REF. 57° 22.18900 N 57° 53.45100 W

SITE NAME: Ile Net Tickle (Vieux Fort)

BORDEN #: EiBl-7

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 2-3 meters est.

LAT/LONG: 51° 22.189N 57° 53.451W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: Prehistoric Indian; European

DATING: 16th century?; 18th (?) - 20th century

SITE TYPE: settlement, seal netting

LOCATION: On low, narrow neck at southern entrance to Steven's Cove, across from Ile Net.

DESCRIPTION: Several loci of finds were identified, but the site may have finds throughout the length of the beach. L-1 is at the west end and had European materials, (cut nail and glass) associated with a rectangular boulder foundation measuring 4.7x3.5 meters, situated up against the hillside; a lower component was prehistoric, with flakes of tan quartzite, SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert. No tools. C14 sample.

L-2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron nails

L-3 nails. Some nails and ceramics - seems like 18th century.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 meters long

RAW MATERIALS: iron, glass, ceramics, tan quartzite, SW Nfld. chert, tan chert.

VEGETATION COVER: grass, low shrubs etc.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 3 test pits and a collection from the beach.

SAMPLES TAKEN: L-1 artifacts/ flakes, C14 sample for native component. L-2 tan ceramic, brown glazed earthen ware, nails; L-3 iron nails

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: yes- but not a large or spectacular site

REMARKS: It was surprising to find European materials and a small native component in such a low and small site, only a few meters above sea level. The native component seems likely to be a late prehistoric Indian one related to Little Passage or Pt. Revenge, but mostly with local lithics being used. The distribution of lithics seemed stronger toward the SW side of the 1x1 meter test square.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: video and 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 23 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE granite, SW Nfld chert, and tan chert

RAW MATERIALS L-2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics

nails, L-3 nails. Some nails and ceramics seem 18

NATURE OF SOILS/SLOPES/VEGETATION COVER grass, etc

SITE NAME Net Island Ticks (View East) BORDEN NO. E:BI-7

HEIGHT A.S.L. 2-3m, 651 MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 22.18900 N 57° 53.451 ⁰⁰ E

MAP REF. 12 P/5

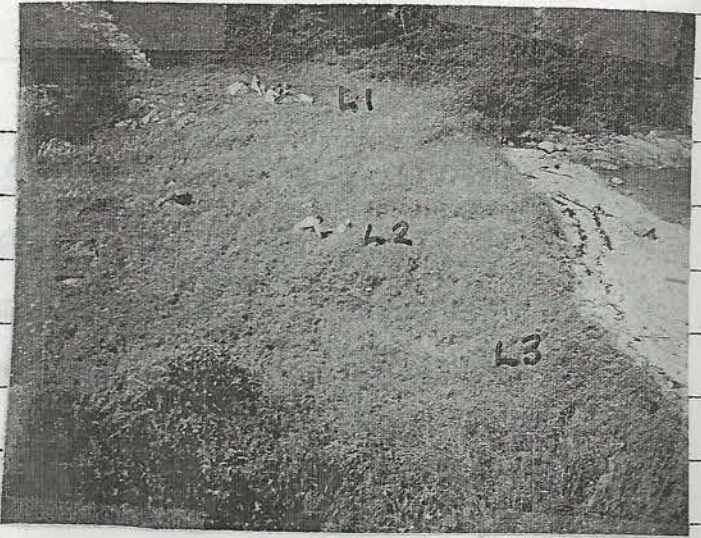
CULTURE European 18th(?) - 20th C. TENTATIVE DATING 18th - 20th C.

Prehistoric Indian View West

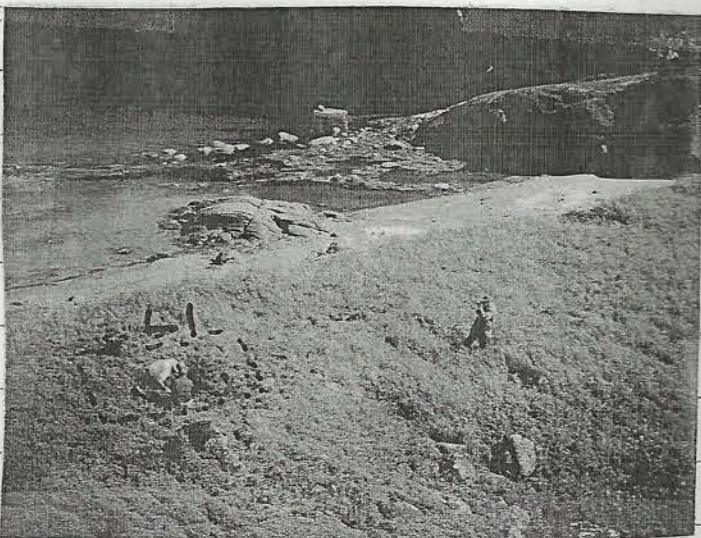
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

settlement, seal netting

SITE LOCATION On low, narrow neck at southern entrance to Steven's Cove; across from Net Island.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Several loci of finds unidentified, but the site may have finds throughout the length of the beach. L1 is at the west end and had European materials, associated with a rectangular boulder foundation 4.7 x 3.5 meters up against the hillside; a lower component was prehistoric, with flakes of tan quartzite, sea wtd chert, and tan chert. No tools, C14



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE quartzite, sea wtd chert, and tan chert. No tools, C14

RAW MATERIALS L2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron nails; L3 nails. Some nails and ceramics seen 18th C.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER. grass, etc -

35 mm wide

one Aug. 23, 2001

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 3 test pits and a collection from the beach.

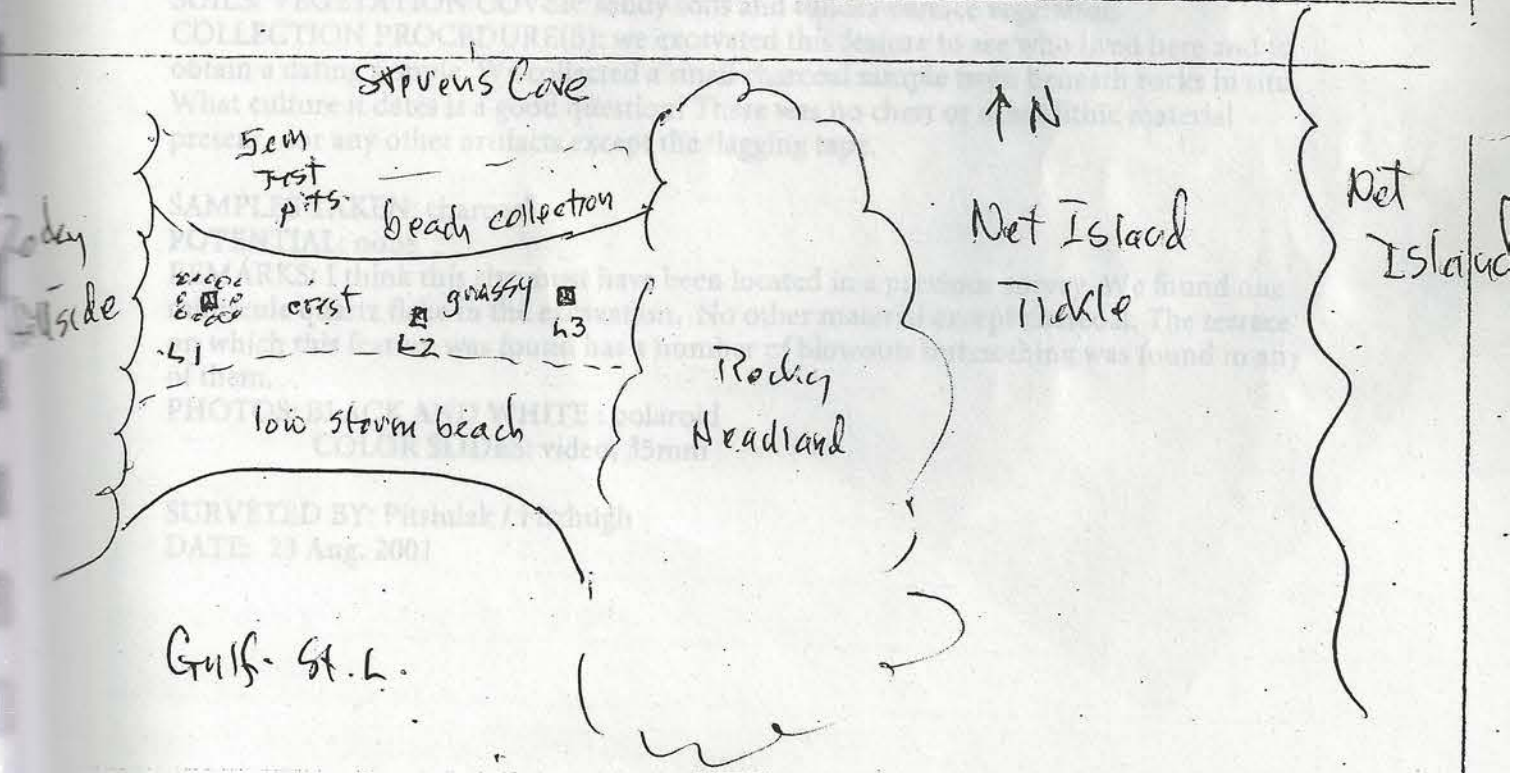
SAMPLES TAKEN L1, artifacts/flakes, clay sample for Native component.

L2 tan ceramic, brown glazed earthenware, nails; L3: iron nails

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) yes - but not a large or spectacular site

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

It was surprising to find European materials and a small native component in such a low and small site, only a few meters above sea level. The Native component seems likely to be a late prehistoric Indian one related to Little Passage or Pt. Revenge, but mostly with local lithics being used. The distribution of lithics seemed stronger toward the SW side of the test square.



BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm video

BY Pitoculak/Fitzhugh

DATE Aug. 23, 2001

SITE NAME: Havre des Belles Amours

BORDEN #: EiBi-14

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 21 feet a.s.l.

LAT/LONG: 51° 27.434N 57° 27.409W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: unknown. Possibly Amerindian

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: hearth

LOCATION: This may be EiBi-14 from earlier surveys! The site lies at the southeast end of a clearing on the broad, open second terrace above the shore, just beneath a prominent hill to the south and only a meter north of a beaten foot and vehicle track, before the track enters the forest scrub. General location is the southern end of Havre des Belles Amours, a hundred meters west of the creek which drains the south area of the shore.

DESCRIPTION: It was not a good sign when we excavated this hearth protruding from the surface and found a piece of orange flagging tape buried at the base of the feature. Location of the previously-recorded Quebec record EiBi-14 looks close to our find. A rock showing through the surface vegetation signaled this site. We excavated a 1x1 m. square and found a tight hearth feature with stratigraphic disturbance that only made sense when we found the buried orange flagging.

AREAL EXTENT: 1x1m.

RAW MATERIALS: beach cobble hearth rocks

SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: sandy soils and tundra surface vegetation

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): we excavated this feature to see who lived here and to obtain a dating sample. We collected a small charcoal sample from beneath rocks in situ. What culture it dates is a good question! There was no chert or other lithic material present, nor any other artifacts except the flagging tape.

SAMPLES TAKEN: charcoal

POTENTIAL: none

REMARKS: I think this site must have been located in a previous survey. We found one miniscule quartz flake in the excavation. No other material except charcoal. The terrace on which this feature was found has a number of blowouts but nothing was found in any of them.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: video, 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 23 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Haure des Belles Amours

BORDEN NO. EiBi-14

HEIGHT A.S.L. 21 feet a.s.l.

MILITARY GRID REF. 57° 27.34' 00" N 57° 27.409' 00" E

MAP REF. 12 7/6

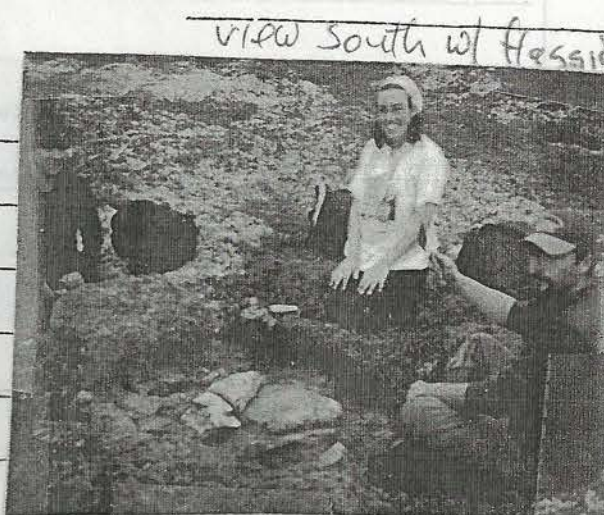
CULTURE Unknown - Amerindian?

TENTATIVE DATING Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

hearth.

SITE LOCATION This may be EiBi-14 from earlier surveys! Southern end of H. B. A. on the first major terrace on path, just north of hill outcrop



view south w/ Hessian

We found a piece of orange flagging

DESCRIPTION OF SITE tape buried at the base of

the feature, location of Quebec record

EiBi-14 looks close to our best find.

A rock showing through the surface

vegetation signalled this site. We

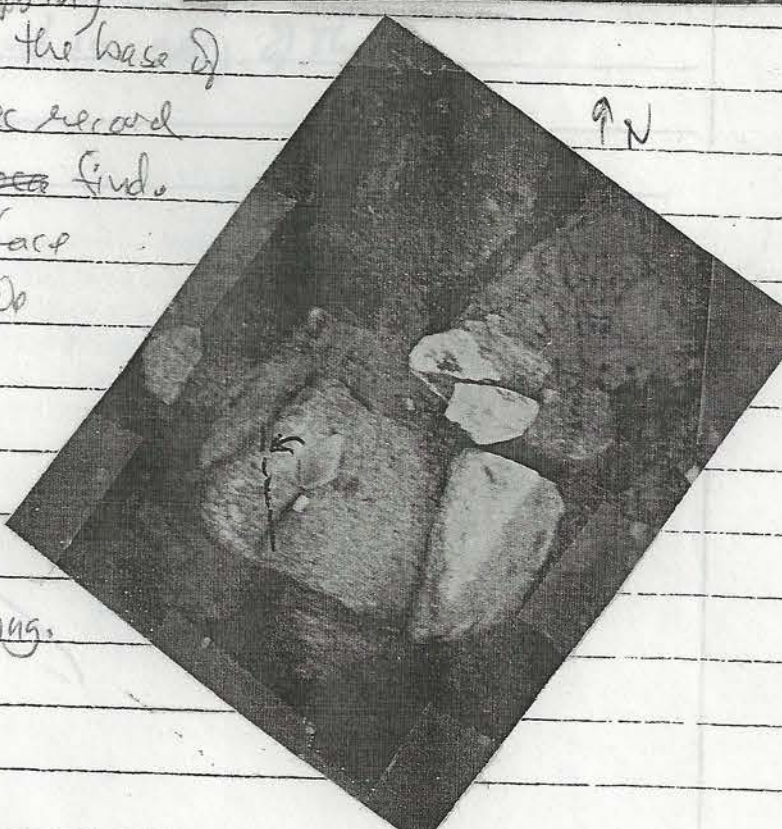
excavated a 1x1 m. square and

found a tight hearth feature

with stratigraphic disturbance

that made sense when we

found the buried orange flagging.



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 1x1 m.

RAW MATERIALS hearth rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER tundra

75 mm video

Pits, etc. / etc.

DATE 8/25/01

LECTION PROCEDURE(S) collected charcoal sample from beneath rocks - In situ. What culture it dates is a good question!

PLES TAKEN charcoal

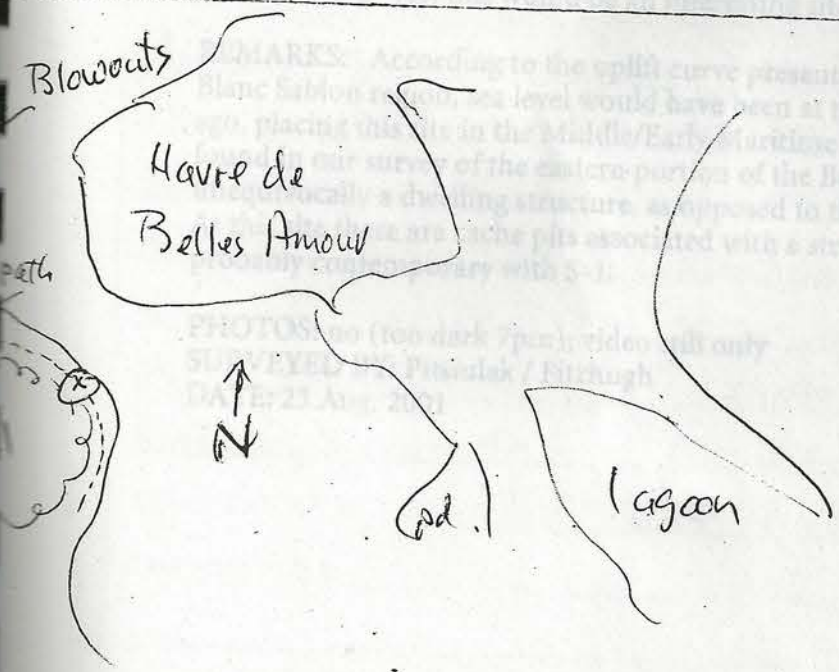
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (% OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) none

SPARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

I think this site must have been located in a previous survey (our records do not include the FIBi square).

We found one minuscule quartz flake in the excavation, no other material except charcoal.

The terrace on which this feature was found has a number of blowouts but nothing was found in any of them.



BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm, vided

ED BY Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE 8/23/01

SITE NAME Belle Amour Point

BORDEN NO. 19

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 42' (GPS + Altim.)

MILITARY GRID REF. 51 27.169 00 N 57

SITE NAME: Pointe des Belle Amour

BORDEN #: EiBi-19

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 42 ft. (GPS and Altim.)

LAT/LONG: 51° 27.169N 57° 26.490W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: unknown (TBP)

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: boulder beach structure

LOCATION: on a line from the eastern peak of the highest terrace of the peninsula and the southern end of the lagoon to east.

DESCRIPTION: Two dwelling structures. The northern one measures 4x4 meters with its N-S axis being slightly longer than the E-W dimension. The northern floor is vegetated with moss and southern half clear, showing small cobbles for flooring, in contrast with the large rocks in the beach. Two small cache pits were noticed, one to NW and one to SE of structure, about 1 meter from the walk. A second structure foundation exists to south, immediately adjacent, measuring 5x4 m., also rectangular, with its longer axis perpendicular to the shore. Nothing seen on the surface. Nothing excavated. It was dusk and only the video still could record this site.

EXTENT: 15 by 20 m.

VEGETATION: bare cobble beach

PROCEDURE(S): nothing dug

SAMPLES: nothing taken

POTENTIAL: yes, this would be an interesting site to excavate

REMARKS: According to the uplift curve presented by Jean-Yves Pintal (1998) for the Blanc Sablon region, sea level would have been at the 13m elevation about 6-7000 years ago, placing this site in the Middle/Early Maritime Archaic period. This is the only site found in our survey of the eastern portion of the Belles Amours Harbor peninsula that is unequivocally a dwelling structure, as opposed to the several cache pits that we noticed. At this site there are cache pits associated with a structure that looks like a dwelling. S-2 is probably contemporary with S-1.

PHOTOS: no (too dark 7pm); video still only

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 23 Aug. 2001

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE the site is 10 m.

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER bare cobble beach

SITE NAME Belle Amour Point

BORDEN NO. EiBi-19

HEIGHT A.S.L. 42' (GPS + Altim.)

MILITARY GRID REF. 51 27,169 00 N 57 490 00 E

CULTURE Unknown (TISP)

MAP REF. 12 P/6

TENTATIVE DATING Not known

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Boulder Beach structure.

SITE LOCATION Located on a line from the eastern peak of the highest terrace of the peninsula and the southern end of the lagoon to east.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Two dwelling structures. Northern one measures 4x3 meter with N-S axis the longest. The northern floor is resurfaced with moss and southern half clear, showing small cobbles for flooring in contrast with the larger rocks in the beach. Two small test pit cache pits were noticed, one to NW and one to SE of structure, about 1 meter from the walls. A second structure foundation exists to south, immediately adjacent, with 5x4 m. size, also rectangular, with its longer axis perpendicular to the shore. Nothing seen on the surface. Nothing excavated. It was dusk and only the video could record

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE the site // 10 m.

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER bare cobble beach.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) no

SAMPLES TAKEN no

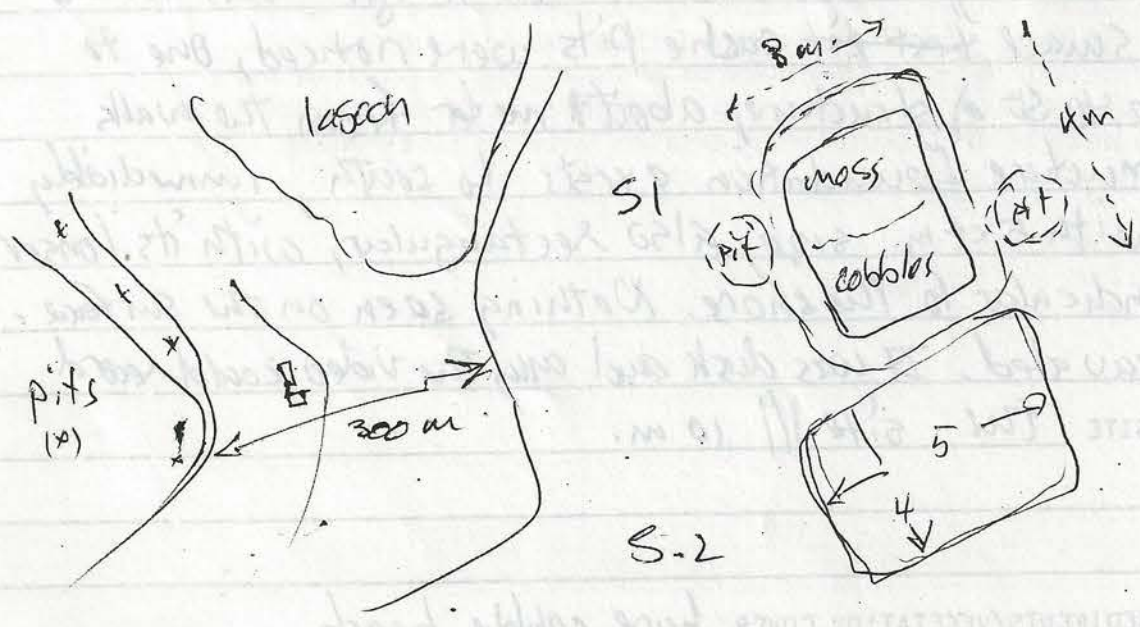
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

yes - this could be interesting to excavate

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Is this an MA elevation?

This is ~~one~~ the only site found in our survey of the eastern portion of this peninsula that is unequivocally a dwelling structure, as opposed to cache pits. Now we know cache pit associated with a structure that looks like a dwelling. S-2 may ~~be~~ not be contemporaneous with S-1.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE video only

COLOR SLIDES too dark (7 PM)

SURVEYED BY Fitzhugh

DATE 8/23/01

SITE NAME Harbor Point, Belles Amours

BORDEN NO. EiBi-20

HEIGHT A.S.L. 11 feet

MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 28.14N

GRID N 57° 26.882W

SITE NAME: Pointe au Havre (Belles Amours)

BORDEN #: EiBi-20

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 11 feet

LAT/LONG: 51° 28.14N 57° 26.882W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: European

DATING: 19th century

SITE TYPE: European settlement, probably of the Buckle family.

LOCATION: On west side of the sandy point at north end of Belles Amours Peninsula about 50 ft. from the shore.

DESCRIPTION: We had only a few minutes ashore before leaving for Blanc Sablon. Lynne Fitzhugh checked the graveyard on the terrace at the south end of the northern sea level terrace. Buckles were buried there in the 19th century. Two large rectangular foundations of sod/turf are present, and possibly others. Also a deep trench south of S-2.

AREAL EXTENT: several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS: glass, ceramic, iron.

VEGETATION: thin moss/grass. Cultural material in the upper (thin) gray sand.

PROCEDURE(S): sample from S-1, S-2 test pits

SAMPLES: From S-1: Square glass bottle, green glass, bone, nail; From S-2, iron nail, bone.

POTENTIAL: The Buckles were an important early Labrador family from Middle Bay.

REMARKS: This site might have lots of interesting material from the 19-20th century. The inner house deposits are very thin, with 2-3 cm of turf (grass etc.) 2-3 cms of dark humic soil and then sterile sand.

PHOTOS: 35mm only.

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 25 Aug. 2001

EXTENT OF SITE Several hundred meters

MATERIALS glass, ceramic, iron

VEGETATION COVER thin moss/grass
CULTURAL MATERIAL in the upper (thin) gray sand

SITE NAME Harbor Point - Belles Amours BORDEN NO. E:Bi-20

HEIGHT A.S.L. 11 feet MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 28.121 00 N 57° 26.582 00 E

MAP REF. 12 P/6

CULTURE European TENTATIVE DATING 19th century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY European settlement, possibly of the Buckle family.

SITE LOCATION on west side of the sandy point at north end of Belles Amour Peninsula about 50 feet from the shore.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE We had only a few minutes ashore before leaving for Blanc Sablon. Lynne Fitzhugh checked the graveyard on the terrace just at the south end of the point. Buckles were here buried there in the 19th century. Two large rectangular foundations of sod/turf are present, and possibly others. Also a deep trench, south of 52.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS glass, ceramic, iron.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER thin moss/grass. Cultural material in the upper (thin) grey sand.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Sample foran # 51, 52 test pits.

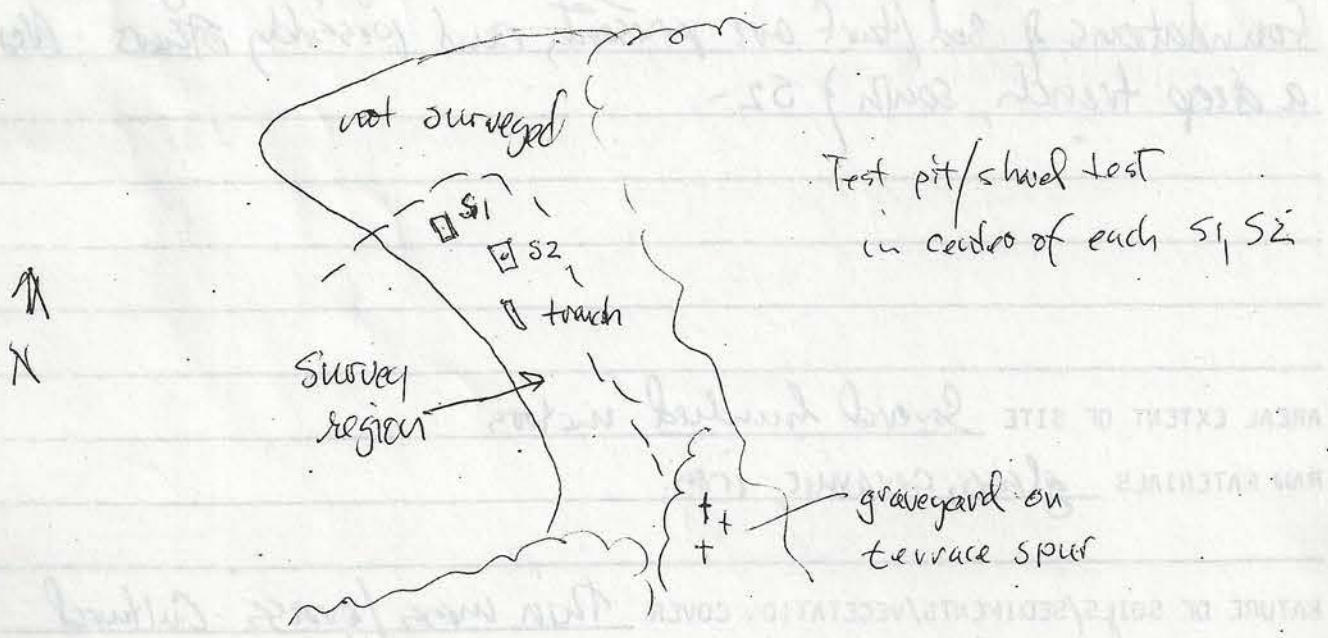
SAMPLES TAKEN 51 square glass bottle, green glass, bone, nail
52 iron nail, bone

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

The Buckles were an important early Labrador family, from Middle Bay

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

This site might have lots of interesting material from the 19-20th century. The inner house deposits are very thin, with 2-3 cm of turf (grass etc) ~~2-3 cms~~ 2-3 cms of dark humic soil and then sterile sand.

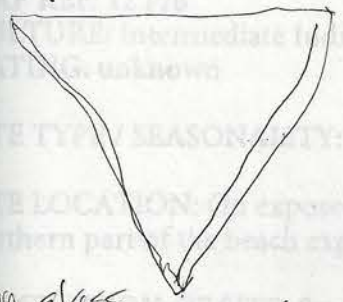


PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

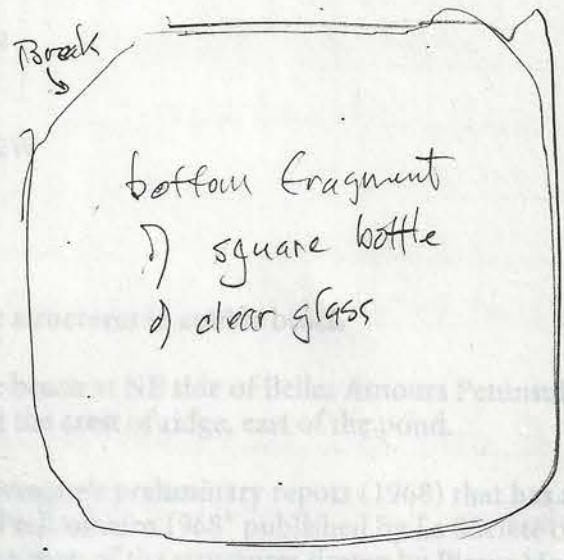
COLOR SLIDES Yes

SURVEYED BY W. Fitzhugh / Clifford Hart DATE 25 August 2001
Pitsulak team

Structure 1 Test pit

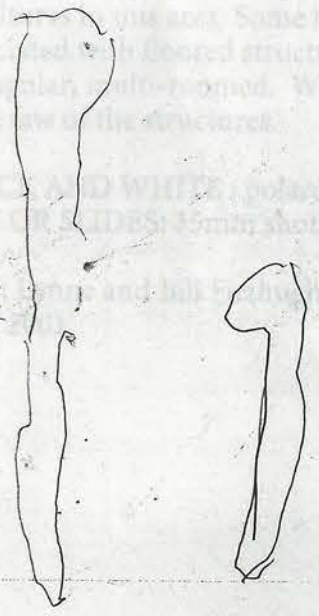


brown glass sherd



neck frag, square bottle

Structure 2 TP



small piece of bone

Pointe du Belles Amours
SITE NAME: Belles Amours Peninsula

BORDEN #: EiBi-7

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 32 ft

LAT/LONG: 51° 28.396N 57° 24.912W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: Intermediate Indian?

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE / SEASONALITY: Boulder structures in cobble beach

SITE LOCATION: On exposed cobble beach at NE side of Belles Amours Peninsula, in northern part of the beach exposure at the crest of ridge, east of the pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: See René Levesque's preliminary report (1968) that has a section on these structures ("Rapport Preliminaire 1968" published by La Société d'Archéologie de la Côte Nord). He has a map of the structures drawn by Pierre McKenzie.

AREAL EXTENT: 200 meters along the crest of the ridge

NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: exposed cobbles

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing collected

SAMPLES TAKEN: no

POTENTIAL: Excellent. Some of these structures are very well preserved and could be excavated. They are among some of the most distinctive cobble beach structures I have seen.

REMARKS: René Levesque or Pierre McKenzie seem to have dug into the houses in a few places, and these locations can be seen by the black lichen cover and absence of the long-growing green lichen on the rocks. These are some of the most interesting house forms for post-MA cultures in this area. Some have internal features and well-defined floors. Cache pits associated with floored structures suggest that the latter are clearly houses. Some are rectangular, multi-roomed. We could not map the area in detail and only photographed a few of the structures.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm shots of some houses; some video stills

SURVEYED BY: Lynne and Bill Fitzhugh and Clifford Hart

DATE: 26 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Pointe du Belles Amours Belle Amours Peninsula BORDEN NO. Ei Bi-7

HEIGHT A.S.L. 32 ft MILITARY GRID REF. 51°28.396 00 N 57°24.912 00 E

MAP REF. 12 P/6

CULTURE Unknown TENTATIVE DATING Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Boulder Structures in cobble beach

SITE LOCATION On exposed cobble beach at NE side of Pointe du Belle Amour, in northern part of tree beach exposure at crest of ridge, east of the pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE See Reche hevesque's preliminary report (1968) that has a section on these structures "Rapport Preliminaire 1968" published by la Société d'Archéologie de la Côte Nord. It has a map of the structures drawn by Diane McKenzie.

A few flakes were found in the road tracks north of the boulders, in sandy deposits, suggesting possibility some sites in this area. Lynne Fitzhugh walked to the south of the boulder houses and around the pond but found only a few flakes.

EXTENT OF SITE 200 meters along the crest of the ridge

MATERIALS NA

SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER exposed cobbles

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

nothing collected

SAMPLES TAKEN

— no

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

Some of these

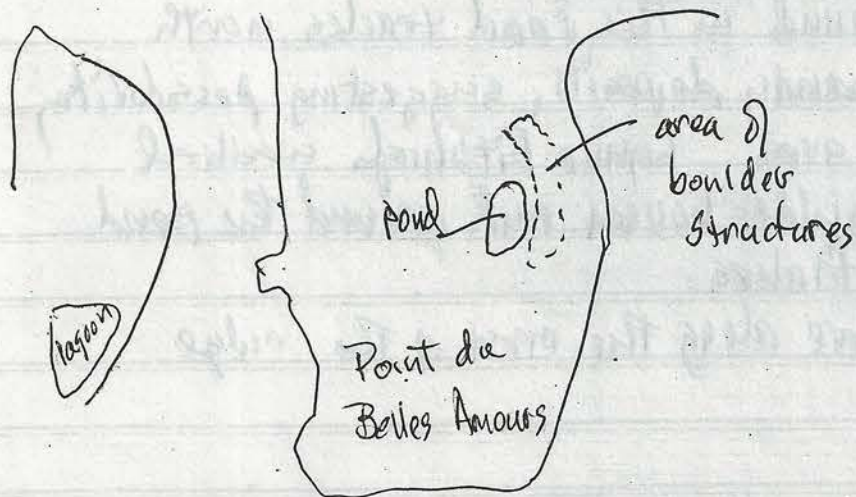
structures were very well preserved and could be excavated

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Rene Levesque or McKenzie seem to have dug into the houses in a few places, but these locations can be seen by two black lichen cover and absence of the long growing green lichen on the rocks.

There are some of the most interesting house forms for post-MA cultures here—some with internal features and well-defined floors. Cache pits associated with floor structures are clearly houses. Some are rectangular, multi-roomed. We could not map the area in detail and only photographed a few of the structures.

138 highway



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm shots of some houses, some video stills

SURVEYED BY

Fitzhugh

DATE

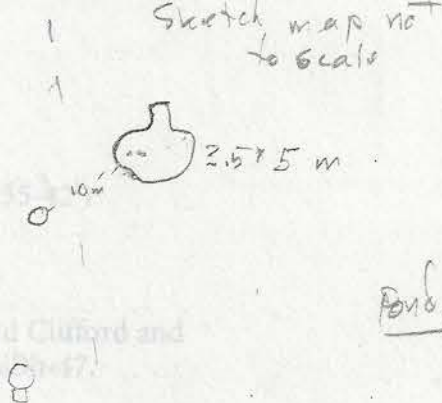
Aug. 26

view north



[C = cache pit]

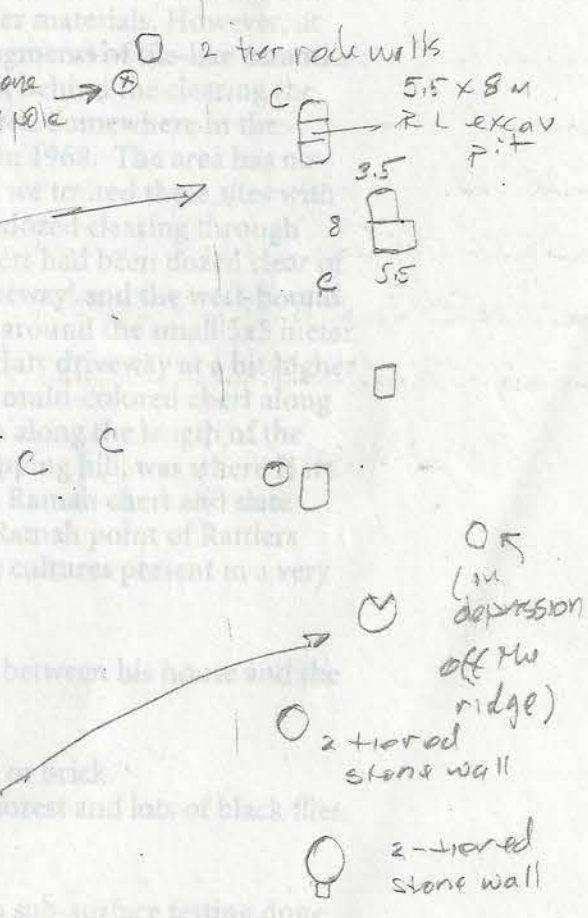
Sketch map not to scale



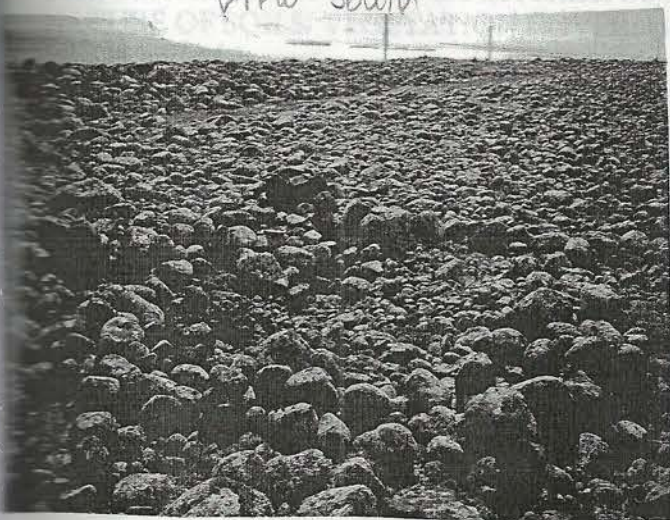
view south



telephone line pole



view south



ridge crest

not all structures are plotted

SITE NAME: Clifford Hart Chalet

BORDEN #: EiBh-47

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 26-42 ft.

LAT/LONG: 51° 29.924N 57° 15.747W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: European (26-35' -Basque/Post-Basque?); Amerindian (35-42')

DATING: various, see below

SITE TYPE: whaling site; settlement and possible cache location

LOCATION: Mainland north of Ile de Paresseux, immediately behind Clifford and Florence Hart's "chalet" or country place. Probably the same site as EiBh-47.

DESCRIPTION: We did not do sub-surface tests at the lower elevations below the Hart house where Levesque had found whalebones, bricks and other materials. However, at about 26 ft. near the back of the Hart house we found tiny fragments of tile-like ceramic. Further up-hill, toward the back of the 'lawn' and in the forest behind the clearing the ground is 'lumpy', perhaps concealing ovens or other structures. Somewhere in the vicinity of the house Levesque uncovered a whalebone chute in 1968. The area has no open exposures now. We did not have a shovel with us when we toured these sites with Cliff Hart. Beyond the forest patch north of the yard is a bull-dozed clearing through which the access road passes. A large area about 100x100 meters had been dozed clear of trees down to the upper peat, and here between the Hart 'driveway' and the west-bound dirt road we found evidence of Groswater flakes and artifacts around the small 5x5 meter garden planted by Florence Hart, buff quartzite flakes in the Hart driveway at a bit higher elevation, evidence of Saunders-like Intermediate debitage in multi-colored chert along the gully in the western area of the clearing, and MA materials along the length of the road. At the east end of this upper area, just below the outcropping hill, was where Hart had found a cache of several weathered slate celts and gouges. Ramah chert and slate flakes were seen frequently and we found a contracting stem Ramah point of Rattlers Bight at the western edge of the hill outcrop. A lot of different cultures present in a very small area. Why concentrated here? is the big question.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Several hundred square meters in between his house and the bulldozed area behind it.

RAW MATERIALS: I saw but did not collect fragments of tile or brick.

NATURE OF SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: Heavy spruce forest and lots of black flies, even at end of August.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): surface collections only. No sub-surface testing done.

SAMPLES TAKEN: none taken from the 'European' area; but a few pieces and flakes were taken from the upper prehistoric settlement area.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: This could be a very important early European settlement site - whether it is Basque or later - and it should be tested fully in the near future. Clifford Hart and his wife seem very eager to support scientific work here.

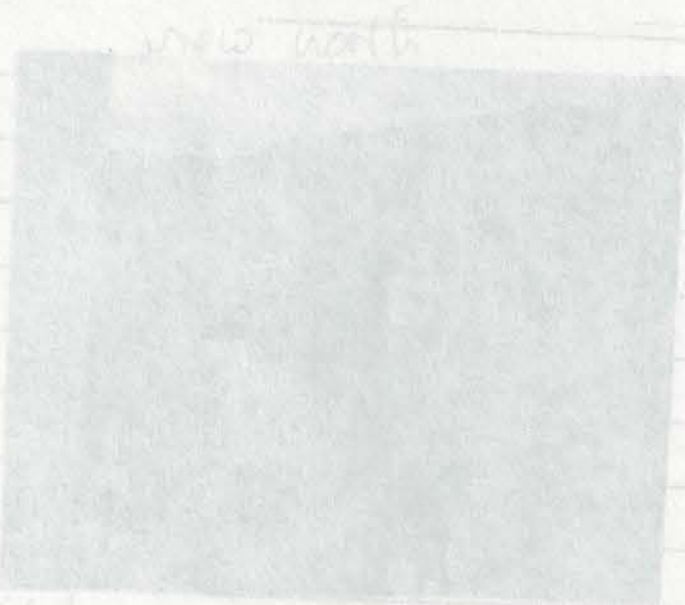
REMARKS: There is something important about this location that has attracted lots of prehistoric and early historic settlement - certainly the protected coves, entrance of a large river, and off-shore islands made it is a great harbor area with protection for small boats.

A.S.L. 26-42 ft MILITARY GRID REF. N 9 29, 924 00 N 27 15, 747 10 E

This is also a location where the Innu used to come out of the country in the spring to the coast, according to local people who used to have good relations with the Innu here.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: no
COLOR SLIDES: yes and color polaroid

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh and Clifford Hart
DATE: 25 Aug. 2001



Location: Mainland north of
du Parvissau, inland
behind Cliff Hart and
Cliff Hart's house is
a very place. Probably the
location of site. Same site as in Dr. 41
at road about 20 feet is

fragments of brick fragments, whale bones and other material
been found in the past by Rene Levesque and perhaps others
more recent times. We did not do test surface tests, but
fragments of tile-like material were found. The ground
back of the house is 'bumpy' and a whalebone chute was
collected here by Levesque in 1961. The area has been open
since now. We did not have a shovel with us as in
tramped sites with Cliff Hart.

CONTENT OF SITE: Several hundred years meters in between
houses. His house and the land dug over behind it
but did not collect fragments of tile or brick

SOIL S/S (SEDIMENTS)/VEGETATION COVER: Heavy spruce forest
lots of black flies

SITE NAME (Clifford) Hart Site BORDEN NO. E106-47

HEIGHT A.S.L. 26-42 ft MILITARY GRID REF. N 51° 29.924 00 N 57° 15.747 00 E

MAP REF. _____

CULTURE European (26-35') TENTATIVE DATING _____

Amerindian (35-42')

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _____

view north



SITE LOCATION Mainland north of Isle du Parvessaux, immediately behind Clifford and Florence Hart's 'chalet' or country place. Probably the

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Same site as E106-47

lowest level about 26 feet is where tiles or brick fragments, whale bone and other material has been found in the past by Rene Levesque, and perhaps others in more recent times. We did not do subsurface tests but a few fragments of tile-like material were found. The ground in the back of the house is 'lumpy' and a whalebone chute was excavated here by Levesque in 1968. The area has no open exposures now. We did not have a shovel with us when we toured sites with Cliff Hart.

REAL EXTENT OF SITE Several hundred square meters in between

MATERIALS his house and the bulldozed area behind it. I saw but did not collect fragments of tile or brick.

ATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Heavy spruce forest lots of black flies

DATE 25 August 2001

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Nothing collected in this part of the site

Levesque has photos and notes

SAMPLES TAKEN not from European area

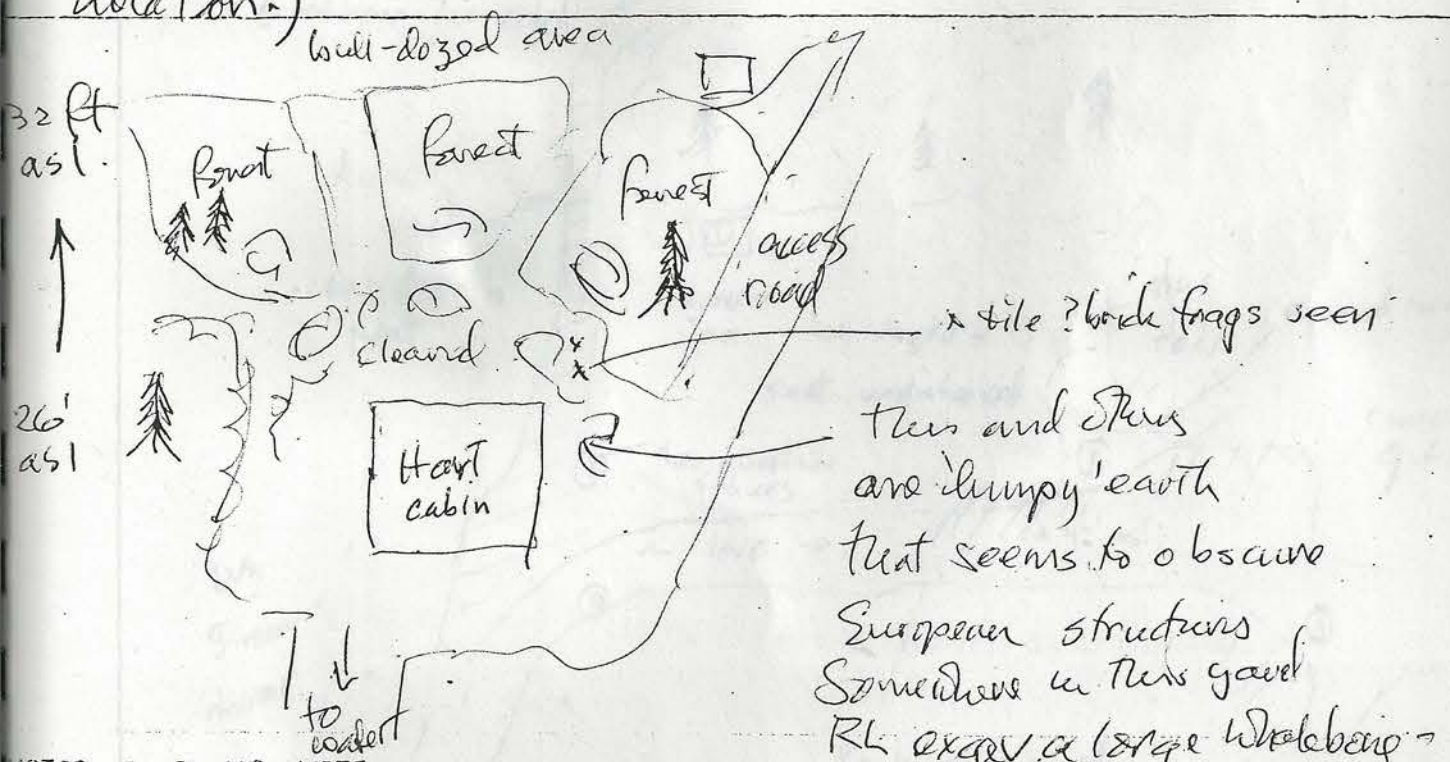
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

Yes - could be very important site - Basque or later

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Should be tested right away. Cliff Hart and his wife would be interested in supporting scientific work here.

There is something important about this location that has attracted lots of prehistoric and some early historic settlement - The protection for small boats; access to or from the interior etc (see comments on Native sites about Archaic exits from the interior at this location.)



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES yes

lined sluiceway or channel

SURVEYED BY Fitchugh

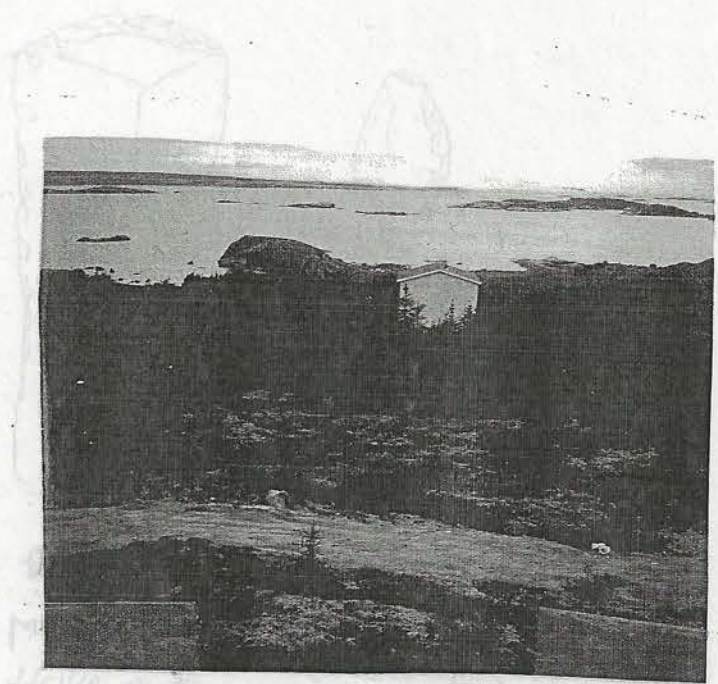
DATE 25 August 2001

Native American Sites

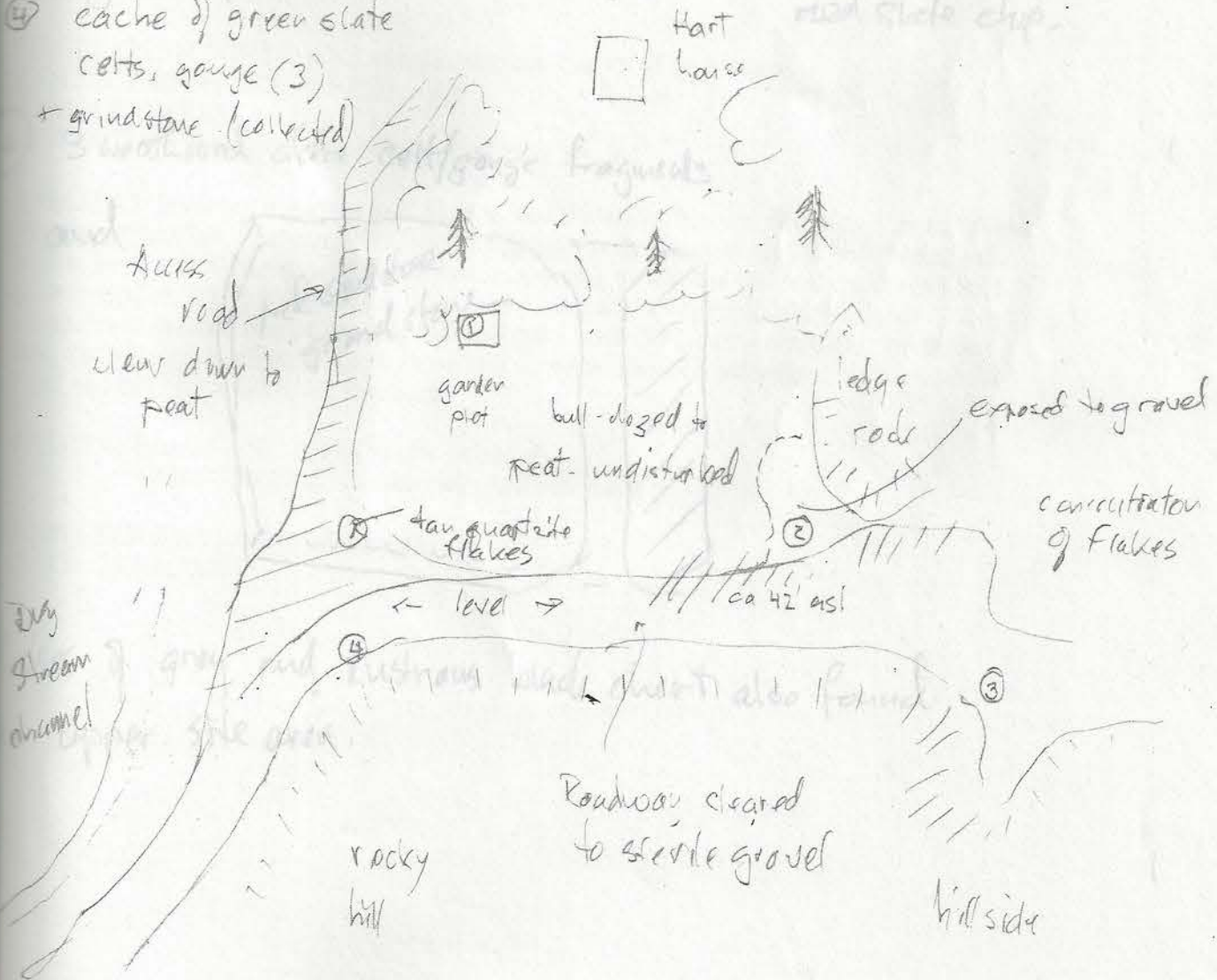
37 ft. asl - 42 ft

N 51° 29,945

W 57° 15,754

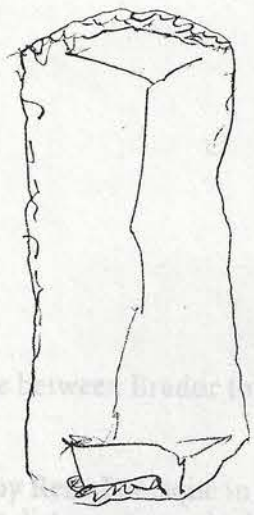


- ① Groswater biface ca 30' asl
- ② Late MA material - red slate, green slate, Ramoth + others
- ③ Ramoth chert small stemmed point - Late MA ca 42' asl
- ④ cache of green slate celts, gouge (3) + grindstone (collected)





① grey-blue knife tip
chert -
Dorset or Grosvenor
from Florence Hart
garden plot



② feathered
pink chert
flake end
scraper

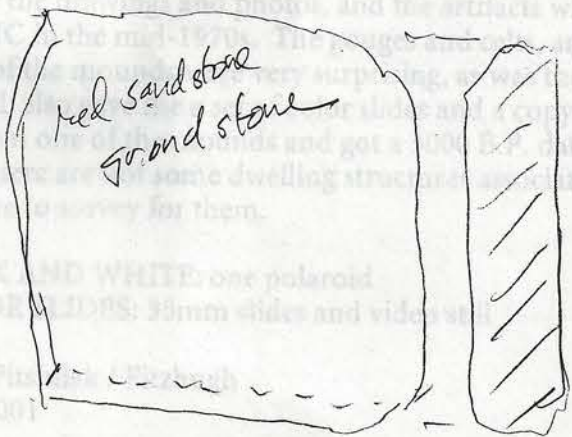


③ Ramah chert
stained point
late MA

These were also
found near
flakes of green slate
and a ground
red slate chip.

④ 3 weathered slate cell/gouge fragments

and



Flakes of grey and lustrous black chert also found
in upper site area.

SITE NAME: Tumulus de Brador 1, 2

BORDEN #: EiBh-59, 60

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 106 ft.

LAT/LONG: 51° 28.348N 57° 13.903W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic

DATING: 7500 B.P.?

SITE TYPE: Burial Mounds

SITE LOCATION: On sand and gravel ridge between Brador town and a set of lakes to the east.

DESCRIPTION: Burial mounds excavated by René Levesque in 1960s (or early 1970s?). Access by road from Rt 138 and only a short distance from the highway. The western mound is partly back-filled, the eastern, at the end of the beach eminence seems not to have been backfilled and is a very large pit. According to Clifford Hart, who viewed these excavations when they were completed, René Levesque had them done up "very nicely, with everything showing neatly."

AREAL EXTENT: Each mound is about 10x10 meters based on the pit size. Original rock features were somewhat smaller.

VEGETATION COVER: sand and slab surface, barren of vegetation

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: Clean-up and site reconstruction needed

REMARKS: I saw the drawings and photos, and the artifacts when RL loaned them to Jim Wright at the CMC in the mid-1970s. The gouges and celts, and nipple-based triangular points from one of the mounds were very surprising, as was the internal chamber-like slab rock structure. RL also gave me a set of color slides and a copy of his draft thesis. I dated some charcoal from one of the mounds and got a 3000 B.P. date- seemingly much too late. I wonder if there are not some dwelling structures associated with these mounds but I did not have time to survey for them.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: one polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm slides and video still

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 26 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Bradore Mound

BORDEN NO. E1B4
B1-59,60

EIGHT A.S.L. 106'

MILITARY GRID REF. 51°28'³049 00 N 57°13,903 00 E

MAP REF. 12 P/6

CULTURE Maritime Archaic

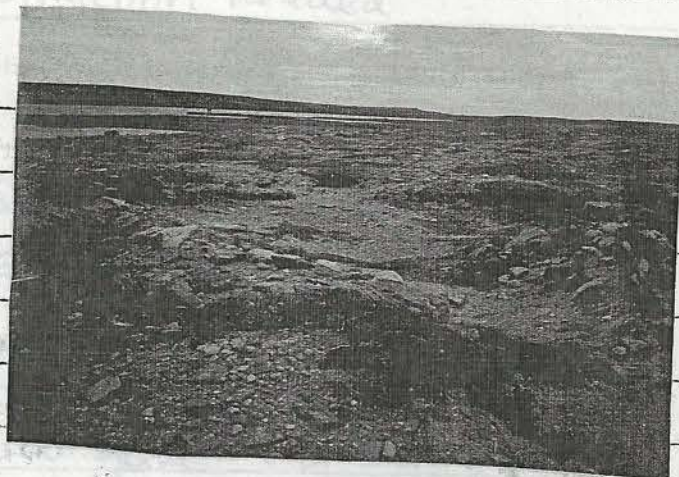
TENTATIVE DATING uncertain

3500-7500 B.P.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Burial Mounds

SITE LOCATION on sand and gravel ridge between Bradore town and a set of lakes to the east



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Burial mounds excavated by René Levesque

in 1960s (or early 1970s). Access by road from 138 and only short distance from the highway. The western mound is partly back-filled, the eastern, at the end of the beach eminence seems not to have been backfilled and is a very large pit. According to Clifford Hart, who viewed these excavations when they were completed, "He had them done up" very nicely, with everything showing neatly."

APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF SITE Each mound is about 10x10 meters

EXCAVATED MATERIALS based on the pit size. Original rock features were somewhat smaller.

TYPE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren of veget

DATE 24 August 2001

TAKEN ND

FOR FURTHER WORK (% OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

Clean-up and site reconstruction needed

(including prehistoric, geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

Saw the drawings and photos, and the artifactsin RL loaned them to Jim Wright at the CMIC.gouges and cets from and incipient nipple-basedangular points from one of the mounds were verysurprising, as was the internal chamber-likerock structure. RL also gave me a set oftheir poor color slides and a copy of his draftthesis. I dated some charcoal from one of the moundsand got a 3000 BP date - seemingly much too late.I wonder if there are not some structures -including structures associated with these moundsthat I did not have time to survey for them.

hundred meters south of the stone house site. Seen as a U-shaped, 2-meter wide
trench in the ground, it can be traced eastward rising up the hill for some distance.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: no

COLOR SLIDES: yes and video stills

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh w/ Clifford Hart

DATE: 26 Aug 2001

BLACK AND WHITE One PolaroidCOLOR SLIDES slides 35 mm and video stillFitzhughDATE 26 August 2001

SITE NAME: Courtemanche Site

BORDEN #: EIBh-34

HEIGHT A.S.L.: not measured but not far above sea level

LAT/LONG: 51° 2728N, 57° 1444W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: European/ French

DATING: 1703-1709

SITE TYPE: stone-walled house foundation and sod-walled out-buildings

SITE LOCATION: In the back (sea-side) of (I never got the owner's name) residence, whose house ends at west side only a few meters from the east wall of the Courtemanche stone foundation. The ground around here, in high grass, is full of foundations of other associated buildings, and extends for 200 meters. This is a major site!

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Cement-mortared foundations and sod foundation structures. Levesque excavated the interior of the stone house. Nothing else seems to have been touched. The land-owner is very wary of the presence of this site on their property and is somewhat reluctant to have visitors, fearing their property and privacy might be forfeit. We called and received permission to come by and I took some photos, but it is hard to see much since the area is heavily-covered with grass and weeds.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 meters

VEGETATION COVER: grass and weeds

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing collected, nothing tested

SAMPLES TAKEN: no

POTENTIAL: There is much work to do here

REMARKS: This site would be one of the major historic attractions of the Blanc Sablon region if it were excavated and interpreted. The Courtemanche cart track is clearly seen in the ground east of the 138 road, cutting into the ground as it rises over the rocky ledge a few hundred meters south of the stone house site. Seen as a U-shaped, 2-meter wide trough in the ground, it can be traced eastward rising up the hill for some distance.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : no

COLOR SLIDES: yes and video stills

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh w/ Clifford Hart

DATE: 26 Aug. 2001

MATERIALS

SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER grass and weeds

SITE NAME Courtemanche Site BORDEN NO. EiBh. 34

HEIGHT A.S.L. not measured MILITARY GRID REF. not taken 00 E
but near sea. MAP REF. 12 P/6

CULTURE European / French TENTATIVE DATING 1703-1709

~~This~~ This may be plotted as E1Bh-34

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Stone-walled foundation and sod-walled foundation

SITE LOCATION In the back (sea-side) of (never got name) residence, whose house ends at west side only a few meters from the east wall of the Courtemanche stone foundation. The ground around here, in high grass, is full of foundations of other associated buildings, and extends for 100 meters.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Cement-mortared foundations and sod-foundation structures. Hevesque excavated the interior of the stone house. Nothing else seems to have been touched. The land-owner is very wary of the presence of this site on their property and is somewhat reluctant to have visitors, fearing their property and privacy might be forfeit. We called and received permission to come by and I took some photos, but it's hard to see much since the area is heavily-covered with grass and weeds.

REAL EXTENT OF SITE 2 to 100 meters

MATERIALS

ATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER grass and weeds.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) NO

SAMPLES TAKEN NO

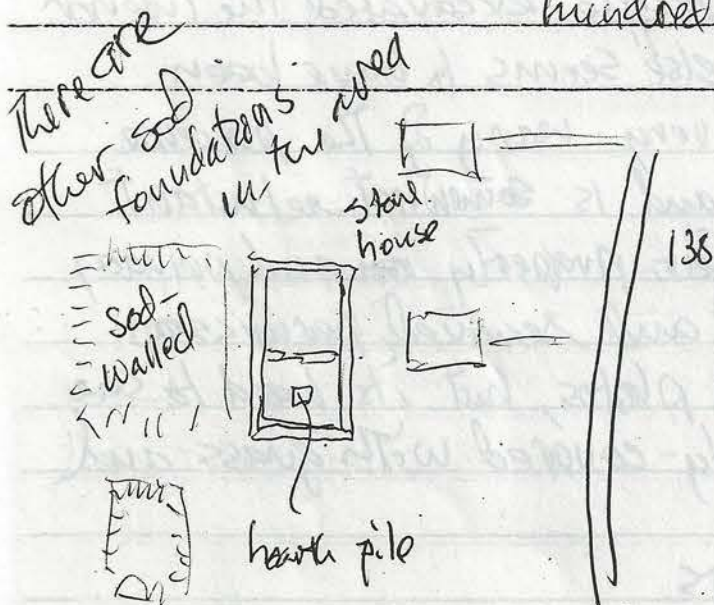
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

There is much work to do here

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

Eventually this site would be one of the major historic attractions of the Blanc Sablon region, if it were excavated and interpreted.

The Courtemanche cart track is clearly seen in the ground east of the 138 road, rising cutting in to the ground as it rises over the rocky ledge a few hundred meters south of the stone house site. Seen as a U-shaped



shaped \approx 2 meter wide trough in the ground. It can be traced east of the ledge for some distance.

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE ~~no~~

COLOR SLIDES

yes + video still

SURVEYED BY

Fitzhugh w/ Clifford Hart

DATE Aug 26, 2001

Québec, le 6 juillet 2001

Monsieur William W. Fitzhugh
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
332, 8^e Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20560

Section 9:
Research Permits

Monsieur,

Faisant suite à l'avis de la Commission des biens culturels, le ministère de la Culture et des Communications a le plaisir de vous émettre un permis de recherche archéologique effectif en date du 5 juillet 2001 pour l'intervention suivante 01-FITZ-01 :

Inventaire de la Basse Côte-Nord de Blanc-
Sablon jusqu'aux îles Mingan, Côte Nord du
Saint-Laurent

Nous vous souhaitons bon succès dans vos recherches et vous prions d'agréer Monsieur, l'expression de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Gilles Samson
Archéologue

mb

PJ

Direction de la Capitale Nationale

225, Grande Allée Est
Rue de la Université, Bloc C
Québec/Quebec, Q1R 5G5
Téléphone : (418) 589-2346
Télécopieur : (418) 380-2347
C. Alec. dir@mc.gc.ca

Titulaire no: 01-FITZ-01
(à l'usage du titulaire)

Québec, le 6 juillet 2001

Monsieur William W. Fitzhugh
Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
332, 8th Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Monsieur,

Faisant suite à l'avis de la Commission des biens culturels, le ministère de la Culture et des Communications a le plaisir de vous émettre un permis de recherche archéologique effectif en date du 5 juillet 2001 pour l'intervention suivante **01-FITZ-01** :

Inventaire de la Basse Côte-Nord de Blanc-Sablon jusqu'aux Îles Mingan, Côte Nord du Saint-Laurent.

Nous vous souhaitons bon succès dans vos recherches et vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Gilles Samson
Archéologue

/mb

p.j.

Direction de la Capitale-Nationale

225, Grande Allée Est
Rez-de-chaussée, Bloc C
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Téléphone : (418) 380-2346
Télécopieur : (418) 380-2347
C. élec.: dcn@mcc.gouv.qc.ca

Le ministre de la Culture et des Communications

Denis D'Amboise

Directeur général de l'action régionale de l'ERB du Québec

Dossier no :	01-FITZ-01
	(à l'usage du ministère)

AVIS

PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

- au rapport de recherche archéologique

Après étude et sur la base des documents et renseignements fournis, la ministre émet un permis valide pour un an

à compter du : 25 juillet 2001

Monsieur William Fitzhugh

Le détenteur du permis est autorisé à effectuer la recherche archéologique aux endroits suivants:

inventaire de la Basse Côte-Nord de Blanc-Sablon jusqu'aux Iles de Mingan, Côte Nord du
Saint-Laurent.

Le détenteur du permis doit effectuer la recherche archéologique conformément à sa demande de permis et au règlement sur la recherche archéologique.

Les études et les vérifications préalables à l'émission de ce permis ont été faites sous la responsabilité de

Gilles Samson, archéologue

Le permis est délivré à Québec, ce 5^e jour de juillet 2001

La ministre de la Culture et des Communications

Par : Denis Delangie

Denis Delangie
Directeur général de l'action régionale de l'Est du Québec

25, Grande Allée Est
Bureau de Québec, Bloc C
Québec (Québec) G1R 5Z5
Téléphone : (418) 538-2364
Télécopieur : (418) 538-2367
C. 4001 dorval@culture.gouv.qc.ca

AVIS

Ajout d'un résumé au rapport de recherche archéologique

L'Association des Archéologues du Québec (AAQ) publie depuis 1983 un recueil intitulé « Recherches Archéologiques au Québec » qui regroupe des résumés d'activités archéologiques. Il a été décidé de transformer cette publication de format papier à un format électronique, qui sera accessible à partir du site Internet de l'AAQ.

L'actuel Règlement sur la recherche archéologique ne fait pas mention de la remise d'un résumé avec le rapport annuel. L'AAQ suggère que ces résumés fassent obligatoirement partie des rapports qui suivent les interventions archéologiques. L'inclusion d'un résumé à votre rapport archéologique simplifierait grandement la collecte de ceux-ci et serait grandement apprécié.

Idéalement, les résumés ne devraient pas dépasser une page de texte et pourraient être accompagnés d'une carte de localisation du site ou du lieu de l'intervention archéologique et, si possible, d'une illustration.

Nous vous remercions de votre collaboration et vous prions d'agréer l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Direction de la Capitale-Nationale

225, Grande Allée Est
Rez-de-chaussée, Bloc C
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Téléphone : (418) 380-2346
Télécopieur : (418) 380-2347
C. élec.: dcn@mcc.gouv.qc.ca



PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ET/OU DE COLLECTES SCIENTIFIQUES

PARTIE I

Permissionnaire

Organisme parrain

Monsieur William W. Fitzhugh
Institut Smithsonian
Washington, D.C.
29650

Centre des Études Arctiques
Institut Smithsonian

Tél. bureau : (202) 357-2682
fax: (202) 357-2684

Institut de recherche privé

Autres permissionnaires

René Lévesque,
William Richard
Valérie Boudreau
Selma Barkham

Description de la recherche

Número du permis :	Mingan 2001-02
Titre du projet :	Projet de la Basse Côte-Nord de l'institut Smithsonian
Domaine de recherche :	Archéologie
Type de recherche	Ponctuelle
Mots clés :	Archéologie, Innu, Basques, Vikings
Statut de la demande de recherche :	Acceptée
Date de la décision :	2001-08-06
Date d'ouverture du dossier :	2001-08-06
Date de fermeture du dossier :	

Définition du projet

Le projet vise à échantillonner certains sites des îles de la Réserve de parc national de l'Archipel-de-Mingan en vue de déterminer la nature et l'étendue des restes archéologiques présents. Ce projet s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'étude "The Smithsonian Lower North Shore Project, Quebec-2001". L'objectif visé par ce projet pour 2001 est d'effectuer une reconnaissance sommaire de sites d'intérêt. Les fouilles seront limitées à des sondages ponctuels sur les sites identifiés.

Portée de l'autorisation

Le permis autorise le titulaire et ses collaborateurs à circuler sur le territoire de la Réserve de parc national de l'Archipel-de-Mingan (RPNAM) et à procéder à la prise de données pour rencontrer les objectifs du projet en suivant un protocole accepté par les deux parties. Le permissionnaire doit cependant respecter les conditions générales mentionnées dans le permis ainsi que les clauses supplémentaires énoncées ci-après.

L'étude se déroulera sur les îles suivantes: Toutes les îles de la RPNAM. Les propriétaires d'îles privées devront être contactés par le titulaire afin d'obtenir son autorisation.

Aucun sondage ne sera permis sur les îles suivantes: N/A

Détails sur la nature des prélèvements

Aucun prélèvement de charbons de bois, pour des fins de datation, aucun prélèvement ne sera autorisé.

PRÉLÈVEMENTS AUX SITES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES

PRÉLÈVEMENTS DES ÎLES SOUS LA LOI DE LA LOI SUR L'INDIGÈNE

Un représentant du service de la conservation devra accompagner le permissionnaire de façon à évaluer les impacts négatifs sur le milieu.

PARTIE II

Analyse sommaire des impacts

IMPACTS ANTICIPÉS

DOMMAGES À LA VÉGÉTATION

DÉRANGEMENT DES VISITEURS

POLLUTION DU SITE

DÉRANGEMENT DES OISEAUX

Périmètre des oeufs ou des jeunes

DOMMAGES AUX SITES

ARCHÉOLOGIQUES

RESPECT DES ÎLES SOUS

MORATOIRE AUTOCHTONE

Une copie des règlements sera remise aux titulaires du permis de recherche afin de s'assurer du respect de ceux-ci. Un représentant du service de la conservation devra accompagner le permissionnaire de façon à minimiser les impacts négatifs sur le milieu.

MESURES DE MITIGATION

Éviter les colonies de plantes d'intérêt lors des déplacements. Effectuer les déplacements à des endroits permettant de minimiser la dégradation. Respecter les directives données par le représentant du service de la conservation lors des travaux sur les îles.

Éviter les secteurs fréquentés les visiteurs. Dans l'éventualité où des sites archéologiques seraient localisés dans de tels secteurs, procéder à l'échantillonnage à des périodes où le site n'est pas fréquenté. Afin que le personnel de la RPNAM soit en mesure de répondre aux questions des visiteurs, aviser le service à la clientèle ainsi que le service de la conservation et de la mise en valeur des écosystèmes des secteurs échantillonnés à chaque jour de terrain.

Ramener tous les déchets.

Porter une attention particulière lors des déplacements pour éviter les oeufs et les jeunes goélands. Éviter les secteurs de nidification des sternes lors des déplacements.

Lors des sondages, toutes les strates étant excavées devront être déposées temporairement sur une toile de plastique en vue d'être remises dans le même ordre lorsque le trou sera refermé.

Aucun sondage ne sera autorisé sur les îles aux Bouleaux (de Terre et du Large) ainsi que sur les îles de la Romaine (Grosse et Petite) sans qu'un consentement verbal ou écrit ne soit donné par le Conseil de bande de la communauté de Mingan. Le Conseil de bande pourrait demander l'ajout de clauses supplémentaires pour les fouilles sur ces îles.

PARTIE III

Clauses supplémentaires

Le présent permis est valide également pour toute personne membre de l'équipe de travail et exécutant des tâches dans le cadre de ce projet.

Le garde en chef du parc, ou son représentant, devra être tenu au courant de tous les déplacements du personnel affecté à cette recherche. Une planification des travaux d'inventaire sur le terrain, incluant les dates approximatives et les lieux de réalisation des relevés devra lui être présentée.

Toute modification aux procédures, sites d'échantillonnage ou collaborateurs devra être soumise à l'attention du garde en chef, ou son représentant, pour son approbation.

Aucune marque permanente ne doit être mise en place. Les marqueurs temporaires doivent être récupérés.

Aucun prélèvement de matériel n'est autorisé. Les coupes d'arbres, d'arbustes ou de branches sont interdites.

Le garde en chef pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, émettre des restrictions sur l'accessibilité de certaines zones à fortes préoccupations de gestion.

Sauf dans le cas des ententes avec les autorités locales de Parcs Canada, tout matériel et équipement de même que l'organisation logistique et le transport sont à la charge du titulaire ou de l'organisme parrain.

Aucun déchet ou autre matière pouvant nuire à la qualité environnementale ou visuelle des lieux ne sera laissé sur le territoire du parc.

Les membres de l'équipe de travail au terrain devront être clairement identifiés au nom de l'organisme parrain. Ils devront avoir en leur possession le permis de recherche et être en mesure de le présenter en tout temps sur demande du personnel du parc.

Le garde en chef peut, en tout temps, ajouter d'autres conditions particulières s'il juge qu'elles deviennent nécessaires pour assurer une protection adéquate du milieu, le respect des règlements du parc ou un meilleur contrôle des activités.

Ce permis n'est valide que pour la période indiquée. Toute planification pour d'autres travaux ultérieurs dans le cadre du même projet devra faire l'objet d'un autre permis.

Le permis n'est valide que s'il est approuvé par le garde en chef. Le permissionnaire devra rencontrer ce dernier avant le début des travaux de terrain.

La réglementation concernant la loi sur les parcs nationaux devra être respectée, sauf pour les conditions particulières énoncées dans le présent permis.

Les travaux devront immédiatement être arrêtés si des restes humains ou vestiges de sépulture sont découverts de façon fortuite ou accidentelle.

PARTIE IV

Disposition des spécimens

Les charbons de bois recueillis pourront être détruits une fois datés.

Echéancier

Permis valide :

2001/08/07 au 2000/08/12

Protocole d'ententes particulières concernant la logistique

N/A

Rapports demandés

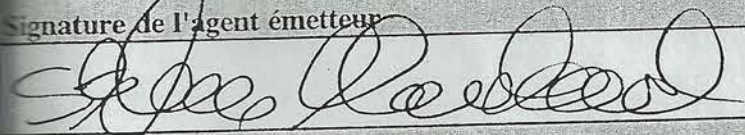
Compte-rendu de terrain: Il s'agit de la liste et de la localisation des sites échantillonnés ainsi que des spécimens archéologiques éventuellement trouvés à chacun de ces sites.

Echéancier: 2001/11/30

Rapport final : Il s'agit de l'ensemble des résultats obtenus. Cela comprend les données brutes, mais aussi les conclusions qui seront formulées.

Echéancier: 2001/12/31

Signature de l'agent émetteur



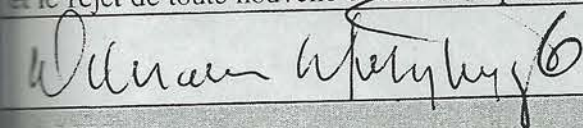
01/08/07

Stéphane Marchand, garde en chef, int.
Conservation et mise en valeur des écosystèmes

Date

Signature du permissionnaire

J'ai compris les conditions attenantes à ce permis. Je réalise que l'inobservation de ces conditions et/ou des règlements en vigueur dans cette région pourrait éventuellement amener sa suspension, son annulation et le rejet de toute nouvelle demande de permis.



01/08/07

Permissionnaire

Date