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 de requérant:** William W. Fitzhugh  
**Adresse:** Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History  
332, 8th Street S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003  

**Nature de la demande:** Inventaire de la Basse Côte-Nord, de Blanc-Sablon jusqu’au Île de Mingan, Côte-Nord du Saint-Laurent.

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**Date d'impression:** 5 juillet 2001
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Cover Photo: Basque tiles eroding from the shore of the Petite Mécatina-3 site (EdBt-3).
Section 1:
Project Narrative, Interpretations and Recommendations
The Gateways Project 2001:
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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-Côte-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-Côte-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 “mariners” on a circuit to Newfoundland, Labrador, and home 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 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-Côte-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; Pintal 1989, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998; Pintal, 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; Pintal 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 Pitsidak, 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 ‘title’ fragments, possibly Basque, along its southern shore. With the skilled assistance of Parks Canada Ranger Charles Kavanagh, 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 Kégasha (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 Somecsynski 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 Île 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 Île 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
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 Barracholox Peche inlet; a rock feature on the shore a few meters north of Henri Puyjalon’s grave site on the south side of Ile a 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 Stubbert cache (EbCh-1) of Ramah chert bifaces recovered by Hugh Stubbert 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 cutcrop forming the southwest end of the beach is a likely area for prehistoric and historic sites.

Île 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 Île du Lac revealed the presence of an old boulder cache pile (EcCa-l) 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 Grosnawater 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 Grosnawater 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 Choix 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.

Baile 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 Mécateina 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 Stubbart 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 Tabutiere 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 "tattle" 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 (EiBi-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 (EiBi-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 (EiBi-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 18x6m, 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 entrance 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 Pintal (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 celts blanks while he was excavating the basement of his home in Brador (EiBi-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 ochre) 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 sluice way 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 bulldozed 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 Brouage 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 Minges 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 (EbD6-6), 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 Migan 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 Miagens 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, its 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 Poiret 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 Île Chécatic (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 Île Bilodeau (EhBf-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 or slate blanks imported from Newfoundland. The presence of Maritime Archaic long-houses, caches, and possibly burial mounds on the boulder beaches of southern Petite Mécatic 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 Stubbert 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 Maritime, 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 Grosario 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 Petit-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 Pintal and Pablo Somosynski for research assistance, and interns Saskia Wrausman and Valérie 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 Pitsululak 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 boatmanship 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 Labrador, 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.
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Rousseau, G.

Somcynski, P.

Taylor, W. E., Jr.

Wintemberg, William J.


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 Blace-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 Paleoeshkimo 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 bioreerves, 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.
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Havre Boulet
12 J/5

(12/07/15)

ARCHIPEL DUGROSS

Rocher des Cormorans

La Talaiaire

Ponta de la Galle

Ponta de l'Oiest

Ponta de la Goda

Ponta de l'Oiest

Beach

sand beach

soulet station

soulet trading station

soulet fishing station

115000 - 150000

Archipel Dugross
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<tr>
<td>Baie du Nord</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>neg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Saliets-1</td>
<td>EcBw-1</td>
<td>30m W of SW corner of foundation</td>
<td>50x50cm; 70 cm deep; glass, whale bone sled runner, wood, sawdust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Saliets-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>50x50cm; 20 cm deep; chert chip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Saliets-3</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>50x50cm; 60 cm deep; neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Saliets-4</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>50x50cm; 20 cm deep; Grosswater biface base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Mckinnon</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>neg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mélacina-1</td>
<td>EcBf-1</td>
<td>cache pits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mélacina-2</td>
<td>EcBf-2</td>
<td>longhouse, caches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mélacina-3</td>
<td>EcBf-3</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mélacina-3</td>
<td>EcBf-3</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; tile, bone, nails, glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mélacina-3</td>
<td>EcBf-3</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-2</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 30cm deep; neg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>30x30cm; 30cm deep; neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>30x30cm; 30cm deep; neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Boullet</td>
<td>Ebr-13</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-1</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-1</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-2</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-3</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-4</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-5</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-6</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; West side of Harbor, south of cabins</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Mistanoque-2</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; crescent boulder structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Chécatica</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; NE point of island in glassy area, in sod walled structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Chécatica</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; NE point of island in glassy area, in sod walled structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Verte</td>
<td>Ebr-6</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of island, in stabilized blowout</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Verte</td>
<td>Ebr-6</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of island, prominent terrace</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Verte</td>
<td>Ebr-6</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; East side of island, prominent terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Verte</td>
<td>Ebr-6</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep; boulder feature in upper beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Bédard-1</td>
<td>EhB-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep; Southern end of raised beach at the N end of Island</td>
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<td>EhB-1</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep; around TP-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile Bédard-1</td>
<td>EhB-1</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep; around TP-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Bédard-1</td>
<td>EhB-1</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep; around TP-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ile Bédard-1</td>
<td>EhB-1</td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep; around TP-1</td>
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<td>ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Ebr-50</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>50x50cm; 25cm deep; red berry house</td>
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<tr>
<td>ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Ebr-50</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>50x50cm; 25cm deep; in other structures near 'red berry' house</td>
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<td>ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Ebr-50</td>
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<td>ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
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<td>TP-6</td>
<td>50x50cm; 25cm deep; in other structures near 'red berry' house</td>
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<td>Site</td>
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<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-7</td>
<td>south of 'red berry' house</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-8</td>
<td>south of 'red berry' house</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EBlk-51</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>2nd compartment from S wall of 'longhouse'</td>
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<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EBlk-51</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>ridge between 2nd and 1st compartments of 'longhouse'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EBlk-51</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>L-3; NE of 'longhouse' in a depression</td>
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<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>EBlk-52</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>inside structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>EBlk-52</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>inside structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>EBlk-52</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>just outside the north 'wall'</td>
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<td>Ile Nell Tickle</td>
<td>EBlk-7</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>west end of beach ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Nell Tickle</td>
<td>EBlk-7</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>middle of beach ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Nell Tickle</td>
<td>EBlk-7</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>east end of beach ridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EBlk-14</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
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<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
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<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-19</td>
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<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
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<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-20</td>
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<td>TP-3</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-21</td>
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<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
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<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-22</td>
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<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
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<td>TP-5</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-23</td>
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<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
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<td>TP-6</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-24</td>
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<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-25</td>
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<td>survey route along terraces between EBlk-14 and EBlk-26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>EBlk-19</td>
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<td>surface inspection</td>
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<td>EBlk-20</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>middle of S-1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Havre des Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>EBlk-20</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>middle of S-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EBlk-7</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet</td>
<td>EBlk-47</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart Home</td>
<td>EBlk-41</td>
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<td>surface inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumulus du Brador</td>
<td>EBlk-59,60</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commanderies Courtemanche</td>
<td>EBlk-34</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtemanche Track</td>
<td>EBlk-126</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Section 4:
Test Pit Stratigraphy
Smithsonian 2007 LMS Subsurface Testing

**Ile Aux Noix**

TP-1, 2

- Surface Veg./Roots
- Peat
- Gravel

**Ile aux Bouleaux**

TP-1, 2, 3, 5, 8

- Surface Veg./Roots
- Peat/Black Soil
- Gravel

TP-4, 7

- Surface Veg./Roots
- Peat/Black Soil
- Blocks of Charcoal
- Gravel

**Ile aux Sauvages**

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

- Surface Veg./Roots
- Black Earth
- Limestone Pebbles/Cobbles

**Ile à la Chasse**

TP-1

- Sandy Soil
- Beach Cobbles

**Kegashka - Modern Ship Hauling Site**

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

- Surface Veg./Roots
- Sandy/Organic Soil
- Modern Refuse
Hudson's Bay Company Island
TP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Pointe Sealnet - 1
TP 1

Pointe Sealnet - 2
TP 1

Petit Mojotina - 3
TP 1, 2, 3, 4

Baie des Moutons - 3
TP 1, 2, 3, 4
Section 5:
Significant Photos
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.
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 (EhCh-1).
LNS.01.60. blanks stacked as they were found.

Hughie Stubbert Cache (EhCh-1).
LNS.01.61. biface blank.
Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.62. biface blank close-up.

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).

Havre Boulet (EeBr-13).
LNS.01.69. Basque site.
Baie des Moutons-3 (EdBl-3).
LNS.01.70. M.A. artifacts.

Ile Mistanoque-2 (EhBr-3).
LNS.01.71. crescent shaped boulder structure.
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 (EiBi-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.
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.
Ile du Havre, Mingan.
LNS.01.87. a-d: glass sherds; e-m: tile fragments.

Baie des Moutons-2 (EeBz-2).
LNS.01.88. a: slate celt bit; b: qtzte. mid-section; c: white qtzte. p.e.; d: red chert end-scaper e: red qtzte. tip.
Petit Meatin-3, TP-2 (EqlBt-3).
LNS.01.91. a,b: Basque tiles.

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 (EcBr-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 (Ed5t-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.

Havre des Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-20).
LNS.01.100. a,b: 19thc. glass sherds; c: 19th c. ceramic sherd; d,e: iron nails.
Ile Mistanoque-1 (EhBl-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, shelter surface collection (EdBr-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
Baie des Moutons-3, L-4 (EcBs-3).
LNS.01.89. a, e-h: qtz. p.e.; b-d: qtz. end scraper.

Baie des Moutons-3, L-2 (EcBs-3).
LNS.01.90. a: grey chert biface base; b: grey qtz. indented base; c: red qtz. stemmed biface; d: white chert biface midsection; e: white qtz. biface base; f: white qtz. biface tip.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Bro#: #</th>
<th>T.P. #</th>
<th>Plate #</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Artifact Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
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<td>Enhn-2</td>
<td>Enhn-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.101a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>thin shed</td>
<td>green curved glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mistateque-1</td>
<td>Enhn-2</td>
<td>Enhn-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.101b</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>thin shed</td>
<td>green curved glass</td>
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<td>LNS.01.87a</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass shed</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>4cm wide</td>
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<td>Basque?</td>
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<td>glass shed</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
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<td>LNS.01.87c</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass shed</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
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<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass shed</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
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<td>LNS.01.87e</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>life fragment</td>
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<td>Basque?</td>
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<td>life fragment</td>
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<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>4cm wide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.271</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbett</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>biface and berries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.272</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbett</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>biface and berries</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.273</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbett</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>biface and berries</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.274</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbett</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>biface and berries</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.275</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.276</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.277</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.278</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.279</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.280</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.281</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.282</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.283</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>close-up of biface</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.284</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3</td>
<td>L-2; MA rock structures with modern village in background</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.285</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3</td>
<td>MA rock structure</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.286</td>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EbIb-6</td>
<td>boulder beach w/ rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.287</td>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EbIb-6</td>
<td>boulder beach w/ rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.288</td>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EbIb-6</td>
<td>boulder rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.289</td>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EbIb-6</td>
<td>boulder rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.290</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>Christie and Valerie testing &quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.291</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot; view W</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.292</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.293</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.294</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.295</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.296</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot; view S</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>LNS.01.297</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot; view S</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.298</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.299</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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<td>LNS.01.300</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
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<td>LNS.01.301</td>
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<td>EbIb-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.302</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view E of beach terraces</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.303</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view E of beach terraces</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNS.01.304</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view E of beach terraces</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
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</table>
Section 8: Field Notes
SITE NAME: Isle 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 Isle 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
SITE NAME Isle Nue (Barren)
HEIGHT A.S.L.  
MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12' 44" W 000° 64° 07' 57" 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, at Mungon on raised line
gravel beach.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Circular arrangement of slabs, some covered partially in the interior by vegetation. Internally rocks could not be observed because of vegetation. No heart or old bone 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 dm in diameter
RAW MATERIALS None
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Loamy and gravel jumper

Basque ovens on 15/87 in background right.
Perhaps nothing will be found here, but the structure is the most prominent feature found on the exposed ground beneath the above west of the harbor area.

(x) glazed ceramic sherd
1. 2 encircling structures and fairly large
2. 2 m. diam. (inside) sod rock "oven" "beehive" shaped
3. 2.3 meter diam. "beehive" oven

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE YES
COLOR SLIDES YES
SURVEYED BY Pitcoulak / Fitchugh DATE 9 Aug 2001
Isle Nue

DESCRIPTION: In 1965, finds Basque tile fragments and the remains of a rendering site. We are told to go on the location with Selma Harvey, an ex-tire dresser for the tire firm, and several fragments of what she believes to be Basque tile. There is no evidence of the site being a rendering site. Nothing would be special about the site, so it is more likely that it was a rendering site.

ARRIVAL DATE: 7 Aug. 2001

COLLECTION: 10-10 fragments

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: Polaroid; COLOR SLIDES: Kodake
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 form 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
SITE NAME: Mingan Harbour Island  
CULTURE: Basque?  
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rendering ovens?  
SITE LOCATION: North side of Mingan Harbour Island, opposite the Mingan harbour 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 visited 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 on the beach. All were very small, fragnant and none could be identified precisely as tile, as opposed to brick. But no bricks were seen anywhere or somewhere else.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: So its more likely that there are Basque tiles.  
RAW MATERIALS: Tile, brick, old glass.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Beach deposit. Found in areas of the beach where the water shifted from 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

d) 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 till 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 currents would have been to cast. The rapids hide an area that begins several hundred meters west of the collection area.

The tile frags were found between 44° 00.98 W and 60° 00.89 W.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaview, color
COLOR SLIDES 1 slide

SURVEYED BY W. Fitzhugh, René Hackenberg
Selma Barkham and others, Pitsulak

DATE 8/7/61
SITE NAME: Louis Jolliet Site, Mingan Harbor Island
BORDEN #: EbCx-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 
LAT/LONG: 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 Seigneuries 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

DATE: 8 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME Louis Jolliet House Mungen Harbor

CULTURE European TENTATIVE DATING 1680

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Residence/House

SITE LOCATION In center 1/2 Service Woods
to S/W of small sandy beach area
at east end of Mungen Harbor Island.
The site is recognized by a large
pit with square trench walls.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE There visited this site
with Rene Herviere to locate the
Toliet house he excavated in 1966, but we had difficulties in
finding it until our Parks Canada colleague Charles Coonanagh
found the pit—now in very thick forest, and the four posts
and 1x1 meter hole that marked the site privy, which he and
his team had termed “The White House” because it was made
of a white canvas. We realized they had back-filled the site,
but if this is so, it was soon afterwards re-opened because
it appears as though the excavation had been just com-
cpleted with normal erosion and slumpage in

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 3.5 years

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Thick sedge/forb belt with
lots of young growth.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing excavated except a shovel scoop at
the western backdirt pile, still standing, and found
SAMPLS TAKEN chipped 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) ------

Potlatch House

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

Our attempt to relocate the site was thwarted - first by
expecting it to be closer to the core based on the published
photographs in R's book (Siegfried de Morgan), last by
losing my GPS batteries and difficulty getting a good
signal, and by failure of the last exposure in my Polaroid
film pack, so I could not get a clear shot of the site!

And what's more, R. 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 firs and

BLAKC AND WHITI

COLOR SLIDES 35mm, video

SURVEYED BY R. Levine, W. Smith, K. Bome DATE August 8, 2001

Matthew Galbra, Charles Kavanagh & Parks Canada
I reconstructed the following plan as best I could given the heavy vegetation cover and slumpage/collapse of the pit walls etc.

- Bedrock
- Fire pit 15 m
- Pit 3 m
- Walls pit
- White House 19 m
- Rotting poles in ground 4-5 ft high and a 1x1 m pit between them.

Coordinates 50° 16.724 N
63° 59.440 W

Site Name: Beaton
Borden = Edna 33
Harbert Island

Date: Aug 2001

Description: two tent structures outlined by 4-5 ft high rock debris features in a clear area about 25-30 ft from the shore. One more, they were over 4 ft high, but a large area of the site was not surveyed.

Areal extent: 5-10 m
Soil/vegetation: a clear area near shore, other places
Collection procedure: nothing in 2 m, 5-2, 1-0 S.

Samples taken: NA

Remarks: Limited potential—no one since lived here.

Photos: Black and white: potential color slides. 1 slide

Surveyed by: Plaintiff

Date: Aug 2001

Potentials: Limited potential—no one since lived here.
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 form 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: Fitisulak crew/ FitzHugh
DATE: 8 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Île aux Bouleaux

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

MILITARY GRID REF.: 55U 573 89 64 42 5 079

MAP REF.: 32 11/1

CULTURE: Unknown

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Two tent rings with rock hearth features

SITE LOCATION: At north end of shallow cove on west coast of Île aux Bouleaux about 1.5 km north of the point at the west penisula and north of the first pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Two tent structures outlined with field-drawn rock and internal hearth features in a clear area at about 25-30 meters from the shore. One at the northern end on a rocky ridge and the other in a low area to the south of quite clear structures, both with a large rock ring hearth.

VIEW SOUTH Toward tip of West Peninsula

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20 meters

RAW MATERIALS: K.A.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Dense mat of ground juniper and other plants.
nothing found in test pits, 20 cm sq.  

SAMPL*ES TAKEN: NA

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (sq ft 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 northern section 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 TA had sterile deposits.

Photos: Black and White

COLOR SLIDES: 1 Slide

SURVEYED BY: Physical Crew Pittsfield  

DATE: 8 AUG. 2001
SITE NAME: Ile à Niapisikau - 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 Niapisikau. 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 se such a find, em 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 Sédé
CULTURE: Possible Inuit
TENTATIVE DATING: 2-300 years AD?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rectangular tent rings

SITE LOCATION: Right out on gravel/cobble bar at the tip of Cape Sédé on northeast corner of Île à Samuel, Mingiskam. There is an old structure of beach cobbles and blades with well rocks and internal structure.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Large rectangular structure with an internal health 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 ft. small. 1. A second possible structure 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: Semi bare, semi covered.
Nothing Found

Nothing Collected

TENTATIVE FURTHER WORK (COUNT OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) This should be
mapped carefully and excavated.

ARKS (INCLUDING PREHISTORIC GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, SITE EXPOSURE, AND ORIENTATION) I do 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 mid 17th century Inuit summer house foundations of Labrador. There is a possible U-shaped hearth and a circular piece of hearthstone. Semi-rooms seem to have been removed from the west wall; gaps in east wall may be doorways.

See attached sketch map.

UNION: BLACK AND WHITE VERYPoor DEVELOPED
COLOR SLIDES 1-2 close + video

REVELED BY PHYSICAL CREW 4 + AUGUST 4, 2001
Sketch Map of Pointe Sèche 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: Ile Quarry  
BORDEAN #: EbCw-55  
HEIGHT A.S.L: ca. 2 m  
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.1177N 63° 46.930W  
MAP REF: 12 1/4  
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
SITE NAME: Stony Island  
BORDEN NO.: EB20 46 55

HEIGHT A.S.L.: ca. 5' a.s.l.  
MILITARY GRID REF.: B 87, 46, 171, 06 N  
MAP REF.: 1/4

CULTURE: Unknown  
TENTATIVE DATING: ?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rock structure / tent ring

SITE LOCATION: About 5' above the sandy 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 carved up from the beach. Generally circular in shape. Some of the slabs, which were 15 cm in diameter, were covered with vegetation beneath which I took the photo. No cultural material was found on the surface, but to north of picture was an accumulation of wood that seemed to record 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
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 1/4
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
SITE NAME: Pointe à l'Échoue, Île du Havre

BORDEN NO.:

HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore

MILITARY GRID REF.: 50°31.044'00'' N 43°39.065'00''

MAP REF.: 7/4

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 it is possible this is an ice or storm surge deposit - but unlikely. No cultural material noted on the gravel surface.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 10 m.

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: barren beach gravel.
we did not have time to check on the brush 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.
SITE NAME: Pointe de Chasse, Ile du Havre
BORDEN #: none
HEIGHT A.S.L.: just above sea level
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 nigrum
SAMPLES: nothing taken
POTENTIAL: probably not
REMARKS: NA
PHOTOS: polaroid; color 35mm.

SURVEYED BY: Pitsulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 9 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Point de Chasse, Île du Havre

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 6'4"

MILITARY GRID REF.: 50°13'01.80" N 63°30'45.78" E

CULTURE: Unknown

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rock alignment

SITE LOCATION: At the very point of the Point, buried partly in black beech (Fagus sylvatica) at its upper side of the storm beach. At south end Cape du Quev, NW corner Grand Anse.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Alignment 9-10-15

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
PROCEDURE(S) collected

APPLES TAKEN: Nothing Found

FUTURE WORK (NO. OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT, ETC.)

NOTES (INCLUDING PREHISTORIC GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, SITE EXPOSURE AND ORIENTATION)

COLOR SLIDES

DATE 9 August 2001

REVIEWED BY: Pitsilugal Team [Signature]
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 at 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 the 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
SITE NAME: Île aux Sauvages  
BORDEN NO: 

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 3244 (above sea level) MILITARY GRID REF.: 50°12.062 00 N 63°11.977 00 E 
MAP REF.: 12 4/3

CULTURE: Unknown - it may not be a cultural site. 
TENTATIVE DATING: 

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: 
Is it a site? 

SITE LOCATION: 
Top of the limestone strata on Île aux Sauvages 
SW end of Île à la Chasse on the northern peninsula of the island

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: A 3 km view from center and followed a game trail from the west shore of the peninsula to the top of the island. An unbroken stand of raspberries, cow parsnips, grass and other 'human' impact vegetation at the top of the peninsula. The area of the clearing 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 10 cm of high garden quality. But contained no cultural material. 

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 x 50 m. 

RAN 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 near 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.

Residential moose in this area.

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE  Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES  35 mm + video

SURVEYED BY  D. H. Sivuluk / 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 I/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. Situated 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
SITE NAME: Île St. Charles West

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 5-10 m (measured)

CULTURE: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rock structure, unknown purpose


DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Île à la Baleine. Scattered arrangement of non-local (i.e., not limestone) rock - hard granite, etc. - partly buried in the limestone gravel. Patches of grasses and berries. No other 'beach' 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 with patches of vegetation.
Nothing found

Nothing collected

The site could be excavated. Some of the structures are buried deeply. There may be artefacts also buried.

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

Barachois harbour
25 km to south

Holes: Black and White
Color slides: One black, white
Diary by: Service crew
Date: 11 August 2001
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 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 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 signs 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 this region.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: no

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 12 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Pugjelun Bay

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: cobble rock feature - possible tent/earth lodge

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: 3-7 meter diameter ring of granite and other hard rock cobbles visible at edge of forest vegetation. Two pits were excavated in the "ceiling" 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: species, moss, shrubs.
According to Charles Karamegh, Puyjalon lived here but his home site has not been located. As the first scientist after Captain Cook (?), he explored (lost some) 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.

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Notes: Black and White

Color Slides

Surveyed by: Petrovich Pachl

Date: Aug 12, 2001
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 one across the strait 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
SITE NAME: Isle St. Genevieve

CULTURE: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Partially 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 Ancre 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. Evidence of use indicates a fair antiquity, at least it is not a modern feature. No cultural material found on the surface.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: View to west

MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Barren beach.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)  Pinta

APPLES TAKEN  No

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)  Not much

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

Given the excellent deep water and good protection, it is strange that the beach area and tidal access to the Strait of Juan de Fuca Island did not have more archaeological materials. We found two small post foundations and a slab rock heater 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 have been some suggestions that Boque sites 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. John Island Strait, which look like they would be ideal Boque site areas, islands with both protection and deep water. On the other hand, there is no good coastal harbor here and the Strait is exposed to the southwest.  

Notes: Black and White Polaard

COLOR SLIDES 15

SURVEYED BY  P. Schmid/Fitzhugh  DATE 12 August 2001
SITE NAME: Ile Sainte-Geneviève (Grande)
BORDEN #: EbCs-18
HEIGHT A.S.L: est. 5-6 m.
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 Barriault 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
SITE NAME: St. Geneviève Isle (Big)

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 15.6 m.

MILITARY GRID REF: D301547

D301547

03 N 0643035000

CULTURE: Unknown

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Slab rock feature

SITE LOCATION: Upper exposed beach, directly at NE end of the St. Gen. Is. Beach. Located in an exposed area of beach gravel about 200 meters SW of the NE end of the beach.

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

Areal Extent of Site: 5 meters diam.

Raw Materials: Slab rocks

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Barren

There is supposed to be this somewhere on St. Geniver. Is on an island mainland by impact of St. Maurice & St. Roger Barron. It has St. Geniver, but we found no trace of either of the islands.

Mt. St. Genevière
See comment for little St. Genevieve survey.

We walked along the entire beach from the NE point to just north of where Pablo and Somcynsky found ECS-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.

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

JUENED BY

DATE

Aug 12, 2001

Mount...
SITE NAME: Natashquan (whalebone site)  
BORDEN #: none assigned  
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 200 ft a.s.l.  
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 Jocelynn 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
SITE NAME: Whalebone Site - Natchikamu  
BORDEN NO.  
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 420  
MILITARY GRID REF.: E 116875  
N 614432700  
MAP REF.: 12 61/5  
TENTATIVE DATING: Jean-Claude Landry  
SUMMER: 1986  
FOSSIL: 39  
NATCHIKAMU  
ST. JAMES 1983  
WINTER: 1986  
FOSSIL: 28  
GEO 262  
GEO 262  
CULTURE: Geology  
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Beached (or sunken?) whale  
SITE LOCATION: In blownout about 6.5 miles north of Natchikamu town, to east of the gravel road. Spur track runs east from the native camp used for salmon fishing.  
At the end of the moraine spur, blownout is just south of the bank from where the highest terraced end of the spur descends.  
Located by Jean-Claude Landry, a local fisherman who lives here in summer and in Sept. Isles in winter. He had some bone chunks (said not to date) and took them here with me. The site, in the bottom of the blownout, has found more bone remains buried in the sand - left them in situ. No large bones sticking on surface, just small white chips, but more larger chunks were just below the surface, around the small settlement seen here.  
AREA EXTENT OF SITE: 10 ft.  
RAW MATERIALS:  
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Sand, moss  

![Moraine Spur](image)
Elevation is not certain as my GPS was not calibrated. It read 225' asl, but on returning to sea level it read 63'. Best the plot of location puts the site at about 100-200 feet contour, between the high moraine and the lakes south of the site.

Assist with development is uplift curve

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Photos: Black and White

35mm slide taken to south over site from top.

Surveyed by: Jean-Claude Laviole

Date: 13 Aug 2021
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 bases. 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 (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° 16.538 W.

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
SITE NAME: Kegashka

HEIGHT A.S.L. at shore: [ ]

MILITARY GRID REF.: 61°10.849.05 N 61°16.257.05 E

MAP REF.: 12 K/3

CULTURE: Inuit (?)

TENTATIVE DATING: 18th Century?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Possible Inuit Winter Village

VIEW: NNE from west side of

SITE LOCATION:

On small bay about 2 km.

South of Kegashka Harbor bridge

On west side of Ki Island

Possible tent ring: 50°10.015'N

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: 61°16.538'W

We were not able to test pit this possible

14 Aug Note:

We revisited this “site” on 14 August and tested it extensively—nothing found but modern materials. And Wesley Foreman, whose house and store were (is seen in the background (yellow in real life) and this beach used to be wide.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 50 yards + disturbance uncharted.

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIGENTS/VEGETATION COVER: beach grass, cow parsley, raspberries.
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
SITE NAME: Hudson's Bay Company Island

MILITARY GRID REF:

MAP REF:

CULTURE: Euro-American

TENTATIVE DATING:

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Post

SITE LOCATION: This site is said by Lester Ferrigan to have been on the island below the first rapids falls on the Kougarok River.

SITE LOCATION: 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. 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 after. Numerous small blemishes from pits were dug in the area 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 200 meters across. The southern part is marsh and sedge.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Thick spruce.
Some historic documentation could help a future search.

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

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

**Keyshka River mouth**  is excellent salmon fishing and small boat refuge, up to Viking size.

**MacGough Bay**

**Notes:** BLACK AND WHITE

**DON**

**Surveyed by:** Pitkivich

**Date:** Aug 14, 2001
SITE NAME: La Romaine Beach
BORDEN #: none assigned
HEIGHT A.S.L.: sea level
LAT/LONG: 12.706N 60° 42.308W
MAP REF: 12 K/2
CULTURE: European objects
DATING: 19th century
SITE TYPE: 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.

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

RAW MATERIALS: European ceramics

VEGETATION COVER: midden or eroded material on beach

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: the bank should be checked here

REMARKS: none

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: Polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh
DATE: 2 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: La Romaine Beach  
CULTURE: European objects  
CULTURE: 19th century  
SITE LOCATION: At the southwest corner of the La Romaine beach, several houses built at this location and just north of the edge 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 "midden" vegetation, too tall to allow one to get an idea of the ground's surface. But this area is a prime candidate for the best location for getting mud, locals ashore, and may have been an early post or other site. The banks and terrace next 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: Midden or eroded material on beach.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): Small surface collection of some representative ceramics and glass.

APPEALS TAKEN: Yes.

FUTURE WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?): The bank above the section of beach should be cleared.

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): There are many choice settlement areas in this 50' 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 ha. Reavence area for sites of the recent past. The terrace here is about 10'-15' (at above sea level (I did not measure it precisely).
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
SITE NAME: Ile du Lac (Cape Wittle Island)  BORDEAUX NO. E6Ca-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4 meters a.s.l.  MILITARY GRID REF. 50 11 465 DD N 66 03 730 E
MAP REF. 12 K/1 + 14
CULTURE: Unknown  TENTATIVE DATING: Last few hundred yrs

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

SITE LOCATION: First point north of the entry passage between ile du Lac and Ile de Cuapitagon. On narrow 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 human pit. The 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: Buarre au Nord, Watagheister Strait
BORDEN NO: —

HEIGHT A.S.L.: — MILITARY GRID REF.: — DD N — DD E —
MAP REF.: —

CULTURE: — TENTATIVE DATING: —

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: —

SITE LOCATION: Surveyed southern end and west end
Bue au Nord in western Watagheister Strait
No cultural evidence.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Same for the small point on the
Watagh Island

We saw nice and many carnivorous plants here.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: —
RAW MATERIALS: —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: —
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 20° and some 19° 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 20° 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
SITE NAME: Pointe Sealnet

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 45 meters

MILITARY GRID REF: 50° 20'.23700N 6° 14'.48672W

MAP REF: D27.711

CULTURE: Qeew-Cdndn

TENTATIVE DATING: 10.7

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: L-17 Sealing Station

SITE LOCATION: L-2 camp/ledqat?

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

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 winter camps here if they lived in the area. There is evidence 20-30 cm of wood and bone debris scattered over a wide area, and in the sand wash. 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:

High grass, raspberries etc.

Disturbed vegetation with minor enrichment: wet deposit.

VIEW ENE test pit site

VIEW NORTH

L-7 corner foundations
SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

Yes - glass, whalebone sled runner, wood

Yes - scale sled runner, 1 cm wide

POSSIBILITY FOR FURTHER WORK (L II, SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

Excellent for sealing station in 18th century house - maybe earlier

SUGGESTIONS (Including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

The test pit produced large amounts of wood, sandstone and the upper 50 cm, including a barrel hop, 3 urn (not collected and left in situ). Toward the bottom, about 60-70 cm downward, 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 U.S. This could be an Inuit specimen, but it did not have the countersunk holes. On the 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 19th and 20th century.

Inuit and Greaser/Sider's may be found in the European area.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES 4X5 35 mm.

SURVEYED BY: [Signature]  [Date: 9/8/11]
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: Fitzsimon / Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Pointe Seadnet 2
BORDEN NO.: Ec 8w-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 0-12 meters
MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 20.158 DO N 59° 46.739 EN
MEASURED

CULTURE: Gooswater (Dorset)
TENTATIVE DATING: 2,200 BP EST.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Uncertain

SITE LOCATION: Peat blowout
exposure above south axe
at Seadnet site on SW side
of the peninsula

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Lyne or Pit
found a small amount of channel block in a peat blowout
north of a low ledge and south of a spruce thicket

AREA EXTENT OF SITE: 10-20 acres

RAN MATERIALS: Gooswater, Potam, Hilt, hilt

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: deep peat, Blackberry.
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 area, 500 ft. to the east. There is a good chance of finding a good site here with some careful testing. You don't leave a tool by itself!
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 
POSSIBILITY: 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
Survey this exposed point at Site 2 Petit Macatin.

Boulder beers and thick peat. No subsurface tests made and no obvious signs of boulder structures.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

VEGETATION COVER: none. Most boulders were along the same site (tend-sorted) and...

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(s): more

SAMPLES TAKEN:

REMARKS: Finally we have found some evidence of Maritime Archaic activity (which is about the same elevation)

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER
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: Pittsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Metamora 1

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING: ca. 4000 BP?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY:
cache pits and various structures

SITE LOCATION:
In large 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 with fishing stages and old wooden cabins. From the hill we could see the large boulder fields and marked over, heading 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 in 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 pit features included what looked like cache pits. No longhouses seen on this beach.

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. Kerby Young noted that there were clear signs of heat shrinkage (drying up) on the places it had formerly covered the muskegs in the country south of the lake.
Collecting Procedure(s): Nothing collected

Apples Taken: None found

Potential for Further Work (J of Squares, Depth of Deposit?) This mound may be an MA burial or an unroofed cist?

Notes (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): Finally we have found some evidence of Maritime activity (presumed as thin spit by the end of a longhouse on the neighboring beach to the south, at about the same elevation.

Photos: Black and White

Color Slides

Surveyed by:  

Date:  

(Handwritten text on the page is not legible.)
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: I-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: Mealinga 2

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 42'-45'

INFORMATION GRID REF: 50° 32.579' 00 W 99° 14.328' 00

MAP REF: 12 J I 11

CULTURE (Note 3): Maritime Archaic
TENTATIVE DATING: 3500-4500 B.P.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Longhouse, cache, and other features

SITE LOCATION: On the highest beach ridge on the southern boulder beach cove one east of the head of the l'Arbre de la Grippe.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: We had only a few minutes to check the beach at the end of the day and quickly found the longhouse on the uppermost beach. At first we noticed several large cached 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 covered the floor 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 center 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

AREA EXTENT OF SITE: 

RAW MATERIALS: 

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: 

Midden covered boulders/cobbles.
SAMPLING

PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

ARTICLES TAKEN nothing sampled

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK (1 OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT) excellent potential

but with possible boulder beach excavation - not the most fun.

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

It is a promising location for an LHA lighthouse site as it may have sites in a sandy soil. This would seem to be as good or better location with 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, the last and these are roughly consistent with topo elevations, just under 50-foot contour.

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PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY

DATE
A very interesting beach with higher beach terraces, unsurveyed, lies just to the south of this boulder cave.

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

View to North

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

NE 2 Hu Loughouse or other features/structures that seem to have been altered or truncated by this large house - at least they are not clearly loughouses - may be individual room structures.
Depression behind upper beach that seems to be either a house because of its flat floor and only part of which is shown here.

NE 2 the loughouse and other features/structures that seem to have been altered or truncated by this large house - at least they are not clearly loughouses - may be individual rooms/structures.

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

5km

View to North

Lake

Macat. 1 beach area

NE beach area not surveyed

coast turns NNW about 100m to SE of lough
down photo

East end of

112

27.5

PAGE 3
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, viburnam, 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 spills- 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
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
SITE NAME: Meeating-3  BOUNDARY NO: Ed 81-3
HEIGHT M.S.L.: 6-12 meters  MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 33’ 7.37”W N 54° 18’ 12”E
MAP REF: 1/3, 1/4
CULTURE: Basque Station  TENTATIVE DATING: 16th Century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Basque whaling or cod fishing site
SITE LOCATION: Northeast side of Bay and Petit Meeating, on a small promontory or headland just inside the entrance of the bay. Site extends from the small cove shore shelf at the western end of the headland to at least the crest of the cliffs and up to the cliff overhanging that forms along the north side of the head.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: The site area is made prominent by the presence of a large 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 form the past. The shore up to the overhanging which extends for several hundred meters and is formed by beds eroded alike that strikes back into the hill behind. We found that leading from the shore immediately at the cove (Valerie Bourdouret spotted them first among the red granite) and we soon found them up in the shelter area. Above are the best pits 1 and 2. EP 3, 4 also had tile remains directly under these.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: On the 1st 10.20 cm grid - (Site 1 Site 2) or about one

RAW MATERIALS: Knapped 8 meters, bone at shelter & Southern ridge. We did not test east over the crest of the beach.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDMENTS/Vegetation COVER: pebbles, gravel, very bone, heavy grass, raspberry, viburnum, tree weed, alder, iris, patches of spruce and deciduous, now persimmon. Under the shelter there was not much growing but juniper (ground juniper).
This was an important discovery since few Basse sites are known archaeologically on the Colorado Plateau. This is a good big site with late material and good preservation of least in the top area, where the Basse may have existed some hundred years before 1820. It contained files, glass, iron nails, bone material etc. The high vegetation makes it hard to determine the site features such as whether or not they are present, but we did not see any large structures. We found a lot of rock fall scattered around the site making walking in the bushy growth unpredictable. A large amount of the site is seen leading from the cave margin and NTS-9 files are among the Ariel Markwash.

The overhang creates a shelter under the voa all along the NW shore from the site area to where it intersects the road. A long distance from the site and not marked to beyond the square block (reading 14). Polaroid scan poor.

Photographs: Black and white
Color slides: Several of site & type
Surveyed by Pittsuck

Date: Aug 18, 1981
view from east end of shelter toward head of bay, overlooking Northern part of the site. Tiles found among rocks fall under the overhang and in situ in soil within the dry zone.

Tiles also found in TR 3-4 and around the cove margin, so they are essentially everywhere in the area.
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°
10.2 Stratigraphy - UNEOlation only 1-2 cm

2 4-10 cm Black sandy loam with tiles and cultural material
10/15-20 gritty sand mixed w/ black loam + cutt.
20- Sicrobial gravelly sand, pebbles

[Diagram]

C tall
3 cm
10 cm
2 cm
depth

Small tile frags not cut plotted
MEC-3, TP 2.1
Bone fragment
Thickness: 1.93 cm
Max Width: (5.51 cm)
Max Length: (4.55 cm)

MEC-3, TP 2.2
Bone
Length: (4.67 cm)

MEC-3, TP 2.3
Bone
Length: 3.5 cm
Width: 2.7 cm

MEC-3, TP 2.4
Bone
Length: 2.62 cm

MEC-3, TP 2.5
Bone
Length: 1.6 cm

MEC-3, TP 2.6
Bone
Length: 2.2 cm
SITE NAME Mecatina 3

MEC-3, TPA-1
Til Fragment

Thickness: 8.5 cm
Max. width: 17.3 cm
Max. length: 15.4 cm
MEC-3, TR2.2
file fragment
thickness: 1.26 cm
max width: 15.4 cm
max length: (8.4 cm)
MEC-3 TP2.3
Tile fragment
Thickness: 1.35 cm
Max. Width: 10.49 cm
Max. Length: 7.56 cm

MEC-3 TP2.4
Tile fragment
Thickness: 1.47 cm
Max. Width: 9.81 cm
Max. Length: 8.03 cm

MEC-3 TP2.5
Tile fragment
Thickness: 1.63 cm
Max. Width: 9.83 cm
Max. Length: 8.36 cm
MEC-3, TP2.12
Iron nail
Length: 8.43 cm
Shank width: 0.8 cm

MEC-3, TP2.13
Iron nail
Length: 8.05 cm
Shank width: 0.8 cm

MEC-3, TP2.14
Iron nail
Length: 8.54 cm
Shank width: 0.8 cm

MEC-3, TP2.15
Iron nail
Length: 5.31 cm

MEC-3, TP2.16
Glass fragment (Green)
Thickness: 0.140 cm
Length: 1.2 cm

MEC-3, SC.1
Worked bone
Thickness: 1.16 cm
Max width: 3.78 cm
Max length: 3.14 cm

MEC-3, SC.2
Worked bone
Thickness: 1.16 cm
Max width: 3.01 cm
Max length: 3.01 cm

RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, white-patinated chert

COLLECTION PROCEDURES: Worked bone samples were collected using various tools and techniques.

LOCATION: The site is located near the coast, in a gravelly field.

DATE: 19 Aug. 2002

OTHER WORKS: The site is similar to other sites in the area, with similar artifacts and materials.

SITE NAME: Meedatnta 3

MAP: [Map reference]

CULTURE: Intermediate/ Saqqaq

LAT/LONG: 66° 46.08'N 02° 12.21'W

DATING: 1000 BP

DESCRIPTION: The site consists of a large area with several pieces recovered from the surface. The artifacts include iron nails, a glass fragment, and worked bone samples.
SITE NAME: Baie des Moutons-1
BORDEN #: EeBs-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 27 ft. (by GPS and altimeter)
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 Morecys 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
SITE NAME: Mutton Bay -1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 27 ft

MILITARY GRID REF. S0°46.618 DD N 59°02.122 DD E

MEASURED GPS + altimeter MAP REF. 12 1/4

CULTURE: Intermediate / Saunders

TENTATIVE DATING: 3000 BP

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Cache finds around their home.

SITE LOCATION: Michael Merency 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 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 its upper blade; a diagonal piece of white squared flint; and a large stemmed end scraper (the latter for?) re. They had a small ripple-based point! A quartz tool was found at one of the high hut sites across the bay; and a fish spear of a very elaborate sort, found in the sand wash ups the river.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Unlimited.

RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, white patinated chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Grass, birch, alder, moss

fireweed etc.
Potential for further work (sq ft, depth of deposit?)

Sounds like there is potential for excavation—be aware of septic field.

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

Except for the sandy gravel, point dume material is intermediate Indian or IB equivalent. It's interesting that so much IF material is showing up along this coast and that RC plays such an important role in site technology. Saunder's/Indian labrador is not heavily RC oriented.

Photos: Black and White Polaroid

Color Slides: 35mm + Video

Surveyed by Pitsulak crew | Fitzhugh

Date 19 Aug 2001
SITE NAME: Mutton Bay - 2
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 150-125
MILITARY GRID REF.: 56° H647 DD N 59° 61.442 HH E
GPS/Param.

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
TENTATIVE DATING: 5600 BP

Shawn Macdonald, Michael Merron, & Kristin M.
Bay 47, Mutton Bay, Que. 600-200

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Coastal Settlement

SITE LOCATION: South Q road and lagoon reservoir in a weedy raised
area between granite
outcrops, about 100 m. SE
of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Large quantities
of quartz debitage, erosion
from decomposing peat and
vegetation that once covered
much of the glacially-shaped
view to NW

granite. Deposits occur throughout the small basin seen in
photo, ending as a small stream draining the lower area
that tumbles steeply downhill in between two outcrops. Some possible
structural rocks in middle of basin "march." This is not a
'dry' beach site like those in Labrado. Post-occupation veget.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Growth has altered extent. This marsh/bay is wet.
See sketch

RAW MATERIALS: Map for size and dimensions of site

Quartz, red and purple quartzite, one piece of Raroch slate.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION: Cover a very degraded/leached soil.
Small amount of patinated light colored chert. 95% quartz.
Veg: heathy soil, marsh grass + sedge.
SELECTED PROCEDURE(S) Surface collection

SMAPLES TAKEN 57 representative sherd.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (1 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 Moroney, who took us to the site, some areas had been disturbed near the ponded areas, but mostly they turned up the cores and dirt at the leading edges of the core granite. Two large areas of broken bedrock seem to have 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 quiet, processing camp more than a living site, but we saw no nearby pottery or campfire, no bone and no charcoal was noted, but no test pits were excavated.

See Matt Gallen's sketch map for general site geography. The upper part of the site was at 150' asl, 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 Pitsonak/Sutliffe
DATE 19 Aug, 2001
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 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 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: Pitsulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 19 Aug. 2001
Mutton Bay - 2
Site area sketched by Matthew Galton.
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
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 765-167 ft. a.s.l. MILITARY GRID REF: 50°45'9''73 G0 N 59°02'277 E
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
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 an elevation of north.
DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
Five loci: 2 quartz (and other) finds, mostly on the crest (L-1)
Granite ridge:
L-1 (50°45'9''73 G0 N 59°02'277 E) at 167 feet (40.5) or 177 (altitude)
This site was noted by St. John's, fairly small locus with a couple stones in the ground. Quartz2 quartzite. No collection made.
L-2 (N 50°45'9''73 G0 N 59°02'277 E) 153 ft. EWS, 170 (altitude). Boulder boulder
Along with a long line in addition to ridge top rock cluster (hearth zone)
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Spotty loci extend over 500 meters.
RAW MATERIALS:
Quartz, slate, small amounts of chert, chert, chert.
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER:
Decaying moss, retracting ground cover, drying up surface peat vegetation.

Are these chronologically sequential occupations or simply different locations during one settlement period? Why ridge-top locations?
SELECTED PROCEDURE(s) -- Surface collection for representative lithic types.

NOTES TAKEN:

YES.

EVALUATE AND CONCLUDE:

Yes, L2 especially.

OTHERS MAY HAVE NO ARTIFACTS.

INTERN (INCLUDING prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

L3, a small area, 7 qt, debitage at crest of ridge where 4 wedges have broken up the surface cover. No GPS data taken, 10 m. north.

L4, lowest and northwest loc 1, at N35°46.060, W59°27.21' at 110' (ft?) and 105' (gps) elevation, second GPS reading gave elev. 97'. No tools except a possible endscraper.

Pieces equilatera. Quartzite. 5-10 meters deep for distribution.

Peculiar settlement pattern. 101 L3 H only quartz debitage. L2 only possible dwelling or structure? Feature evidence, and the only Scraper should mean Early MT. Plane tool producing a few tools fragments.

Excavate this one!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY

DATE 8/19/01

P. MULLER-ST Fithburgh
L-2 (selected specimens)

- Undated base may be accidental
  - Grey quartzite
- Grey chert biface base
- White g.3 biface base
- White chert biface midsection
- Red g.2i biface (2)
- White g.2 biface tip
- Slade celt "stab" (used up)

gt3 end scraper

- Gt3 scraper
L-2 (selected specimens)

- Indented base may be accidental (grey quartzite)
- Grey chert biface base
- White gite biface base
- White chert biface midsection
- Red gite stemmed (?) biface
- White gite biface tip
- G3 end scraper
- G3 pe
- G3 end scraper

Side cel? "stab" (used up)
SITE NAME: Havre Boulet  
BORDEN #: EeBr-13  
HEIGHT A.S.L: 3-5 m.  
LAT/LONG: 50°46.774N 58°59.929W  
MAP REF: 12 J/15  
CULTURE: Basque and later French  
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
SITE NAME: Boulet Harbor

HEOHT A.S.L.: 3 - 5 m

CULTURE: Basque and later French post

SITE LOCATION: On small peninsula on mainland opposite Little Nanisina Island - 2nd island east of Motion Bay

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
There is an old cement foundation on the crest of this small peninsula, jutting NE, and lots of recent (19th century) fishing, boating gear like wind, broken down buildings, etc. This was once a sealing station and trading post that was started by Yvoe "the uncle of a Boulet acc. one Motion Bay resident. Probably a line of European Quebec stations, beginning with a Basque operator. We found files extending from the bank west of the cement foundation and lots of files in the level ground in the middle of the photo above.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Several hundred meters. Grass and enhanced vegetation extends west of the point away from shore for several hundred meters.

RAW MATERIALS: Vegetation extends west of the point away from shore for several hundred meters.

NATURAL OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: High (5 ft.) grass, fireweed and other "culturally" influenced vegetation.

NOTE: Basque tiles
Excavate a shovel test only in level ground west of the cabin standing on the point.

Samples taken: 3 or 4 examples at Bosque Alto.

Potential for further work (1 of squares, depth of deposit?): Excellent potential for Bosque and late pre-Contact/Late Spanish occupation.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation):

The site like the little Micatina site is not obvious, because there are few features in the landwash, and because of the heavy vegetation and mountains of later European occupations. But the area with many sites on the northern point seems relatively undisturbed and a good bet for excavation. There is a nice bay and small landing beach on the north side of the point.

PUBLIC FILE

Photos: Black and White

Color Slides: 1 or 2, video

Received by: Pete Swada, Jack Fitch

Date: 12/20/01

The Beach of Micatina is about 200 meters.
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
SITE NAME: Mistawasis Island

HEIGHT A.S.L: 4.6 Meters  
MILITARY GRID REF: 616° 15.856 DD N 86° 12.301 DD

CULTURE: European  
TENTATIVE DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: midden

SITE LOCATION: Mistawasis Harbour, eastern side, on grassy area, east of the eastern-most house.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Modern fishing camp around Mistawasis Harbour.

We tested the western and eastern sides of the harbour. Western Harbour only with short test which produced quantities of fish fins (2-3). Several test pits and short tests in the eastern settlement group, east of the last houses. WF TD produced alluvium and Seaweed scale in black gravel (1-3 cm; thin shreds) on Barned grass in 10-20 cm in the upper peat layer. Sediment basemend at 25-30 cm deep.

OTHER TESTS: produced lots of modern refuse

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 m x 100 m along shore

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Heavy grass cover, fen midland soil enrichment.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) test pit in eastern area.

SAMPLES TAKENYES WF test pit

EXPECTED FOR FURTHER WORK (NO. OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?)

might produce some interesting material for post Basque times.

MARKS (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 core area was not sampled well as we only could make a brief test pit at our location.

The site was surveyed by C. R. Poole and M. Fitzhugh.

DATE 2/26/01
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 pits 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  
SITE NAME: Mistakenque-2

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 35.40 est.

CULTURE: American

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Boulder caches & possible burial (European)

SITE LOCATION: On beach east between central and eastern areas on the south side of Mistakenque 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 human pits first noticed by Bonnie Fitchburg on a beach pass cresting about 35-40 feet a.s.l. That Gallyn tested the crest and pit at upper side of middle beach—negative. Several other circular pits may be caches or houses or boulders.

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

1. View NE in disturbed pit(s)
2. NE view / exposed pit (Mar)
No cultural signatures that I could identify.

Photos: Black and White

Color slides 1-35 mm / video

Surveyed by: Patrushek / Fitzhugh

Date: Aug. 21, 2001
SITE NAME: Île Chécatika
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 Chékatika 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
CULTURE European / Inuit?
TENTATIVE DATING 17-18°C

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Settlement Site with sod structures and midden.

SITE LOCATION At narrows with Chakatika and mainland, on NE point of ice island in a grassy vegetated area.
This is an excellent Inuit area where ice is likely to 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 sketch best test site locations Test Site 1 and 2. There are several sod structures with preformed walls which are not typical of European sites. Artifacts from Site 1 included banded annular ware and "H" bowl.
SELECTED PROCEDURE(S): 2 gravel tests - both later produced 17th C.
19 th century materials in sod-walled structures.

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes- annular ware and brok en jar
with undiagnostic ceramic (grey floor?

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 Baguesse (no tiles in my brief test) and is off late 17-20C. at least. In which time settlement seems to have shifted to the more protected anchorage at Mistawasis. 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 - nor other cultural materials in the landfill.

![Diagram of fragments and artifacts] (Flat surface chunk of brick.
Glass mocha with brown stripes on background.
Buff glazed fragment.
Small frag mocha.)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid.
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm and brief video.

SURVEYED BY: Ed Hugh Patriddeh

DATE: Aug 24, 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 longhouse were also imagined but could not be defined in detail. No tools or lichics 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
SITE NAME  Green Island

HEIGHT A.S.L.  52' above

MILITARY GRID REF.  51° 20.252  DO N  67° 20.200  DO E

MAP REF.  12 P/6

CULTURE  Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING  Late Algonquin

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

b) Boulder fractures 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 x 6 meters in diameter and seem to have been used as

houses, while others were more likely cache pits and other

functions. Several possible loughouses 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

some success. Also no ridge south of the central pond over ridge.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE  150 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  grassy, mossy in vegetated areas

bare, boulder beach in first area.
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Detailed surveys of the site show it to be a typical prehistoric village site, with several buildings and a central plaza.

The area surrounding the village is rich in archaeological artifacts, including stone tools and pottery.

Potential for future work (j of squares, depth of deposit?)

Limited opportunities, but the houses should be labeled.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES
SURVEYED BY
DATE Aug 25, 2001

BEDROCK: bedrock features
COMPLETED: completed
TOOL GROUP: tool group
TESTED: tested
FEATURE: feature
PICTURES: pictures
BLOWOUT: blowout
VACANT: vacant
PITS: pits
PHOTO: photo
IMAGES: images
STAND: stand
COASTAL: coastal
ISLAND: island
REDUCTION CHAIN: reduction chain
REMARKS: remarks
PLACEMENT: placement
DEPARTURE: departure
REALIGN: realign
ENTRY: entry
SITE NAME: Ile Bikodeau
BORDEN #: EhBi-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40 ft.
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 Bikodeau, 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: Pitsulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 22 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Bilodeau Island

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40 feet

CULTURE: Dorset ?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Small fishing station

SITE LOCATION: Near southern end of Birodeau Island, west of the cluster of beaches across the outlet; Someone had disturbed some of the beakers on the more exposed north and west end of the beach. The south end had more sandy deposits and I found a small piece of Ranch hand china, a large glass bowl, and a tiny fragment of a bottle. Excavating the area around this site produced no more evidence. This must be a very small, temporary fishing locale.

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 beaches across the outlet, someone had disturbed some of the beakers on the more exposed north and west end of the beach. The south end had more sandy deposits and I found a small piece of Ranch hand china, a large glass bowl, and a tiny fragment of a bottle. Excavating the area around this site produced no more evidence. This must be a very small, temporary fishing locale.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 12 square inches.

RAW MATERIALS: Ranch hand, opaque (blue) chert, flint chert.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIFERTS/VEGETATION COVER: Cliffs, mussel, barnacles.

TENTATIVE DATING: unknown.

MAP REF.: 12 P/5
**COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)**

Best pit

**SAMPLES TAKEN**

Flakes, no charcoal

**CRITICAL FOR FURTHER WORK (NO. OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)**

So far nothing

**Diagnosis**

**ARKS** (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Frustrating site. Probably excavation would produce a tool or two!

**PHOTOS:** Black and White

**COLOR SLIDES:** Yes, 35mm

**SURVEYED BY:** D. Greenidge/ R. Zhivich

**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.
POSSIBILITY 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

HEIGHT A.S.L. 3.4 meters

MILITARY GRID REF. N 51° 21.5' W 5° 46.5' MGRS 51

MAP REF. 12 3/4

CULTURE Late Settler

TENTATIVE DATING 19/20th C.

VIEW EAST

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Summer Fishing Camp

SITE LOCATION West side of Old Fort Island on first promontory south of Fregate 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 near grassy 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 1) boundary. It produced cast glass and some large square nails and were older than the other settlements.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

About 10 x 15, 'red berry' house (above). The two coves covered several hundred meters.

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

Field grass, cow parsley, grasses, berried. The 'red berry' house is covered with birch and lichen and is bordered to south with cracker berries.
We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing captured.

APPLES TAKEN: Only from red-berry bushes. Cat hairs.

REMARKS: I'm not sure what you're testing concerning the early and mid 20th century activity and finds.

We also tested the raised bench south of the EH-1 and found no signs of cultural activity.

One structure (2) had a perfect cast iron stove in its bed, covering it, and the floor beneath.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES: Some slides + 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitskelah Fitzhugh
DATE: 8/2/91
SITE NAME: Île 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 emetram.
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 Île 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 Île 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
We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing trapped.

SITES TAKEN: Only from Red-Berry house. Cut marks.

POSSIBLE FOR FURTHER WORK (1 OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) No great, but nevertheless interesting concerning the early- and mid-20th-century fishing economy and canoe use.

REMARKS (INCLUDING PREHISTORIC GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, SITE EXPOSURE AND ORIENTATION)

We also tested the raised bench south of EF1 and found no signs of cultural activity.

One structure (18) had a perfect cast of an old iron stove in fill sediments covering it, and the stove beneath it.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35 mm

SURVEYED BY: Rischitelli, Ritchie
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 emetram.

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: Pitsulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Old Fort Island - 2 (L2 longhouse)  
BORDER NO.: 1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 meters  
MILITARY GRID REF.: 521620.85  
DO N 527217.10

CULTURE: Longhouse  
TENTATIVE DATING: Early 19th C.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY:  
God's Fortifications

SITE LOCATION: L2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to Bay

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: See sketch maps.  
Steps on facing pointed this site 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 floor, and a well defined south, east, and west side wall. 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 5E wall being.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE:  
Essentially the ridge itself.

RAW MATERIALS:  
Nothing found in two 50 cm test pits, one in the 2nd compartment from south wall, and on ridge between it and the first compartment.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDAENTS/VEGETATION:  
Sandly beach soil with grass, blackberry, carpet grass.
SELECTED PROCEDURE\(s\) 2 test petrology

SAMPLES TAKEN one sample of band soil horizon (compressed peat)
in TP4

INITIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (12 SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Test very soft, but merits further work because? Thir Norse type?

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

Structural outline and the excellent grazing on the swampy
meadows at this. Pt. Copeau/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
Scandinavian Norsemen. The east side of Old Fort Island is
protected by skerries that make it's shores fairly protected
even through open to the SW. However, the sign so far does
not appear to be Norse and the reason for it's peculiar structure
is unexplained. The bow tests did not give a positive identification
for charcoal or a cultural floor - rather aburnt
soil horizon profile as though the structure was created
naturally, as a series of rectangular bluffs and the
wall function of the beach ridges. All, it should be tested
further.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES YES and VIDEO
SURVEYED BY Pittsulack / Fitzhugh
DATE 8/22/01
At one time the residence (Fenquets) used to have a cow in residence here, acc. David Bridge.
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 5: 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
SITE NAME: Isle du Vieux Fort (Bessie's Cove)

CULTURE: European?

TENTATIVE DATING: 19/20th C

SITE LOCATION:
- 50 meters South of Foquet Graveyard on upper terrace
- Bessie's Beach ("Welcome to Bessie's Beach" painted on a rock in the seaward

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
- Small, raised, sandy structure with 3 or 4 sides, missing a
- month wall. We dug two test pits, one in the structure and
- one outside. The supposed northeastern wall area, sterile sand
- was found right under the sediments. Only find was a piece
- of hide leather (or rope? paper?). Dimensions: The wall
- was 3.5 x 4.5 inside dimension, walls were about 50 cm wide.

REAL EXTENT OF SITE

MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER
TIME OF SAMPLING 12.50 - 13.00 (not 13.45 as shown on A.G. notes)

3.4 x H.P. 367 cm.

SAMPLES TAKEN

- yes, TP. 3

EXTENT OF SITE (c. squares, depth of deposit?)

Not much

EXCAVATIONS (including geohistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

This was a disappointment since the structure was quite distinct & not to find cultural deposit. But sure here would be more here, of European and recent date. It seems the hemipetrenum cover and lack of grasses suggest a fairly old age for the walls.

OLD (no grave, but vegat. pattern suggests there ever was a fence present)

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes, video

SURVEYED BY: Fitzmaurice/Fitzmaurice

DATE: 22 August 2001
SITE NAME: Ile Net Tickle (Vieux Fort)
BORDEN #: Eibl-7
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 2-3 meters est.
LAT/LONG: 51° 22.189'N 57° 53.451'W
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: Pitsulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 23 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Net Island Ticks (View East)

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 2-3m. 661

MILITARY GRID REF.: 87° 22.18990.6 N 67° 53.43190.6

MAP REF.: 12 P/5

CULTURE: European 1870-20°C. TENTATIVE DATING: Prehistoric Indian

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Settlement, seal netting

SITE LOCATION: On low, narrow neck of southern entrance to Steven's Cove, across from Net Island.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Several levels of finds were identified, but the site may have finds throughout the length of the beach. It is at the west end and had European (natural material) and associated with it a rectangular boulder foundation. 4.7 x 3.5 meters, up against the hillside. A lower component was Prehistoric, with flakes of tan.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Quarter acre, 30-ft. drift, and tan drift. No tools, 014

RAW MATERIALS: L2 (the apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron nails, L3 nails. Some nails and ceramics from 18th e.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION: Cover grass, etc.


**NAMES TAKEN**
1. artifacts: flakes, cut sample for future component.
2. type ceramic, brown glazed earthy ware, milk
3. iron nails

**TENTATIVE 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 period, and related to Little Passage and River's View, but mostly with local items being used. The distribution of artifacts seems stronger toward the SW side of the first square.

**COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)**
We excavated this section to see if there was any cultural material located near the location of the wood. The survey was not continued.

**SERVED BY:** Pitcairn
**DATE:** Aug. 23, 2001

**COLOR SLIDES**
25 May, video

**BY:** Pitcairn
**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: Harpe des Belles Amours

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 21 feet a.s.l.

MILITARY GRID REF.: E14 27°34'00" N 60° 27°40'43"

MAP REF.: 12 P6

CULTURE: Unknown - Amerindian?

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: hearth

SITE LOCATION: This may be E14-14 from earlier surveys. Southern end of H. B. A. on the first major terrace on path just north of hill outcrop. We found a piece of orange flaking.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Heavy buried at the base of the feature. Feature is about 6". Flaking is small pieces of orange flaking.

E14-14 looks close to our first find.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 1x1m

RAW MATERIALS: stone rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION: Cover tundra
LEONARD: Procedure (s) collected charcoal sample from beneath rocks In situ. What culture it dates is a good question!

Files taken: charcoal

Essential for further work (? of squares, depth of deposit ?) None

MARKS: (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 EI 31 square). We found one minuscule quartz flake in the excavation, no other material except charcoal.

In the terrace on which this feature was found has a number of blowouts but nothing was found in any of them.

Blowouts

Haut de Belles Amours

Logan

Notes: Black and White

Color slides 35 mm video

Signed by Fitglade, Fitzhugh

Date 6/25/91
SITE NAME: Pointe des Belle Amour
BORDEN #: ElBi-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 wall. 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, cobbled 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: Fitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 23 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Belle Amour Point  
BORDEN NO.: E:Bi-19

HEIGHT A.S.L. 42' (GPS + Mtn)  
MILITARY GRID REF. E71 27, 169 DN 57 57 472 57

CULTURE: Unknown (TBD)  
TENTATIVE DATING: Not known

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Beach site, structures

SITE LOCATION: Located on a line from the eastern peak to the highest terrace of the peninsula and the southern end of the lagoon & east

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Two dwelling structures. Northern one measures 4 x 3 meter with N-S axis. The longest. The northern floor is intact with most and southern half clear, showing small cobbles for flooring in contact with the larger rocks in the beach. Two small test pits were noticed, one to NW and one to SE of a structure, about 1 meter from the walk. A second structure foundation exists to south, immediately adjacent, with 5 x 4 meter, also rectangular, with its longer axis perpendicular to the shore. Nothing seen on the surface. Nothing excavated. It was dark and only the video could record the site 110 m.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE:

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Bare cobbled beach.
SALVATION PROCEDURE(S)  

APPEALS TAKEN:  

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (SURFACES, DEPTH OF DEPOSITS?)  

YES - this could be interesting to excavate  

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

Is there an MA elevation?  

There is one site found in our survey, the eastern portion (center). This is a peninsula that is unequivocally a dwelling structure, as opposed to cache pits. None of these cache pits associated with a structure that looks like a dwelling. S-2 may or may not be contemporaneous with S-1.
SITE NAME: Pointe au Havre (Belles Amours)
BORDEN #: E6B-20
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 11 feet
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: Pitsulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 25 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Harbour Point - Belles Anours
BORDEN NO.: E81-20
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 11 feet
MILITARY GRID REF.: S1 28.24
GRID REF.: 12746
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 Anours Peninsula about 50 feet from the shore.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: We had only a few minutes ashore before leaving for Blainec Sablon. Lynne Fitchugh climbed the graveyard on the Torrence just at the south end of the point. Buckles were buried there in the 19th Century in large rectangular foundations. Sediment is present, and possibly stones. Also a deep trench, south 52.

REAL EXTENT OF SITE: Several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS: Glass, ceramic, iron

NATURAL COVER: Thin moss/Grass; Cultural material in the upper (thick) grey sand.
Sample from 51, 52 test pits

VAPES TAKEN: 51 square glass bottle, green glass, bone, nail
52 iron nail, bone

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER WORK (size of squares, depth of deposit?)

The Buckleys were an important early Labourer Family from Middle Bay.

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

The site might have some interesting material from the 19-20th century. The inner house deposits are very thin, with 2-3 cm of turf (grass) 2-3 cm of dark brown soil and then sterile sand.

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES: Yes

SKEWED BY: W. Fitzgerald, Clifford Hart

DATE: 25 August 2001

Pitsideak farm
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 or 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 Aineurs

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 32 ft

MILITARY GRID REF.: S1°29.346' 00 N 57°24.912' 00 E

MAP REF.: 12 P160

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 Belles Aineurs, in northern part of the beach exposure at crest of ridge, east of the pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: See René Hevesiq's preliminary report (1968) that has a section on these structures. "Rapport Preliminaire 1968" published by the Société d'Archéologie de la Côte Nord. He has a map of the structures drawn by Pierre McKenzie.

A few flakes were found in the road tracks north of the boulders in sandy deposits, suggesting possibility of some sites in this area. Before FitzHugh walked to the south of the boulder house 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 cobblebed.
nothing collected

APPLES TAKEN

- no

TENTATIVE FOR FURTHER WORK (if 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 the black lichen cover and absence of the long growing green lichen on the rocks.

There were some of the most interesting house forms for post-MA cultures here—some with internal features and well-defined floors. Cache pits associated with floored structures are clearly houses. Some were rectangular, multi-roomed. We could not map the one in detail and only photographed a few of the structures.

138 hours

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

POLAROID

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh

DATE: Aug 26
Next to the site was a small, enclosed area behind it. The site was not a very good example of a stone wall, and it was not a very good example of a stone structure. The site was located in a protected area, close to a large area of water with protection for small boats.

Only a few structures were plotted.
SITE NAME: Clifford Hart Chalet

BORDEN #: E1Bh-47
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 île de Paresseux, immediately behind Clifford and Florence Hart’s “chalet” or country place. Probably the same site as E1Bh-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-dozered 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 celt’s 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 a great harbor area with protection for small boats.
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.

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh and Clifford Hart
DATE: 25 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME (Clifford) Hart Site

HEIGHT A.S.L. 26-42 ft

CULTURE European (Bagno/Net-Design?)

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

SITE LOCATION: Mainland north of Île du Paves ogloue, immediately behind Clifford and Flower's Hart's 'chalet' or country place. Probably 14th-16th century. The site is about 260 feet south of the road.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: The site is a rectangular area about 26 feet by 40 feet. The area is surrounded by trees and brush.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: The site was searched for artifacts and materials, but no significant finds were made. The area was covered with brush and undergrowth.

DESCRIPTION OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Heavy spruce forest with underbrush and blackflies.

PRELIMINARY DATING: 14th-16th century.

SITE CONDITION: Good. The site is well-preserved and visible from the road.

SITE STATEMENT: The site is located in a remote area and is well-preserved. It is important for understanding the history of the region.

DATE: 25 August 1966

MAP REF.: 26-35

A.R. 77/147

BORDEN NO. EI 6647
REFLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Nothing collected in this part of the site.

SAMPLING Has photos and notes.

MATERIALS TAKEN Not from European area.

EVALUATION 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 Hunt and his wife would be interested in supporting scientific work here.

There is something important about this location that has attracted both prehistoric and some early historic settlement. The protection for small boats, access to or from the interior etc. (see comments on Native sites about inland exits from the interior at this location.)

Black and white

Notes: Black and white

COLOR SLIDES: Yes.

Surveyed by: [signature]

DATE: 25 August 2001
Native American Sites

37 fl. asl - 42 ft
N 51° 29.945
W 57° 15.754

1. Granodiorite biface, ca 30 asl
2. Late Miocene material - Red slate, green slate, sand shale, others
3. Remains of early small stream point, late Miocene, ca 42 asl
4. Cache of green slate, slabs, green, (3)

- groundwater channel
- clear flat bottomed point
- granite block?
- hill, slightly disturbed
- river gravel
- exposed river gravel
- cutline
- rocky hillside
- rock outcropping
- river gravel
- hillside
1. grey-blue knife tip
celt -
Dorset or Groswade
Dorset Flintwork

garden plot

2. weathered pink celt
Hackle end

Flakes of green slate
and a ground red slate chip.

3. weathered slate Celt/gouge fragments

Red sandstone
ground stone

Flakes of grey and lustrous blade celt also found
in upper site area.
SITE NAME: Tumulus de Brador 1, 2
BORDEN #: EiiH-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: Brador Mound

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 106'

MILITARY GRID REF.: 5° 3' 28.5" W, 59° 00' 43.6"

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING: Uncertain

3500-7500 BP.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Burial Mounds

LOCATION: On sand and gravel ridge between Bradore town and a set of lakes to the east

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Burial mounds excavated by Paul Levacque in 1940 (or early 1940s). Access by road from 138 and only a short distance from the highway. The western mound is partly back-filled, the eastern, at the end of the beach excavation. Seems not to have been back-filled and is a very large pit. According to Clifford Hart, who viewed these excavations when they were completed, RH had them done up "very nicely, with everything showing neatly."

ENVIRONMENT: Each mound is about 10x10 meters. Based on the pit size, original size features were somewhat smaller.

SITE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Barren ofvegetation.
Clean-up and site reconstruction needed

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

Saw the drawings and photos, and the artifacts

asked Ralph to give them to Jim Wright at the CAC.

gouges and etchings and interpretative nipple-head
angular points from one of the mound's interior
features, as well as the internal chamber-like
rock structures. He also gave me a set of
Their color slides and a copy of his draft thesis. I dated some charcoal from one of the mounds
and got a 300 BP date - seemingly much too late.

I wonder if there are not some structures
adjoining structures associated with these mounds
I did not have time to survey for them.
SITE NAME: Courtemanche Site

BORDEN #: EiBh-34
HEIGHT A.S.L.: not measured but not far above sea level
LAT/LONG: 51° 27'28"N, 57° 14'44"W
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
SITE NAME: Courtemanche Site
BORDEN NO.: E/B4.

HEIGHT A.S.L.: not measured

MILITARY GRID REF.: not taken

CULTURE: European/French

TENTATIVE DATING: 1703-1709

NOTES: This may be plotted as E/B1-39?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY:
Stone-walled foundation and sod-walled

LOCATION:
In the back (sea side) of the Courtemanche property, whose house ends at west side only a few meters from the east coast of the Courtemanche stone foundation. The ground around here is high grass, invisible foundations of other associated buildings, and extends for 100 meters.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
Concrete-mortared foundations and sod foundations. Levee excavated the interior of the stone house. Nothing else seems to have been touched. The landowner 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 took some photos, but it is hard to see much since the area is heavily covered with grass and weeds.

REAL EXTENT OF SITE: 200 meters

MATERIALS:

DESCRIPTION OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: grass and weeds.
ELECTION PROCEDURE (S)  

APPLES TAKEN:  

EVALUATION FOR FURTHER WORK (? OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSITS ?)  

There is much work to do here.  

CIR.CONS. (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)  

Eventually this site would be one of the major historic attractions of the Black Scott Bay region, if it were excavated and interpreted.

The Courtemanche cart track is clearly seen in the ground through the CS road, forming a curve in the ground as it rises over the rocky ledge. A few 100 meters south of the stone house site, seen as a U-shaped feature that penetrates the ground. It can be traced east of the ridge for some distance.

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE  

COLOR SLIDES: yes + video still  

SURVEYED BY: Tim Hughes  

DATE: Aug 26, 2001
Section 9: Research Permits
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 :


Nous vous souhaitons bon succès dans vos recherches et vous prions d’agréer, Monsieur, l’expression de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Gilles Samson
Archéologue

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@mec.gouv.qc.ca
PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

au rapport de recherche archéologique

à compter du : 25 juillet 2001

Monsieur William Fitzhugh

Le détenteur du permis est autorisé à effectuer la recherche archéologique aux endroits suivants :

entaire de la Basse Côte-Nord de Blanc-Sablon jusqu'aux Îles 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.

Gilles Samson, archéologue

Le permis est délivré à Québec, ce 5e jour de juillet 2001

La ministre de la Culture et des Communications

Par : Denis Delanglo

Directeur général de l'action régionale de l'Est du Québec
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 appréciée.

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.: dcm@mcc.gouv.qc.ca
**PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ET/OU DE COLLECTES SCIENTIFIQUES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permissionnaire</th>
<th>Organisme parrain</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 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**
- **Numéro 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
- **Date 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 (RPAN) 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 RPAN. 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

sur des charbons de bois, pour des fins de datation, aucun prélèvement ne sera autorisé.
PARTIE II

Analyse sommaire des impacts

IMPACT S ANTICIPÉS

DOMMAGES À LA VÉGÉTATION

DÉRANGEMENT DES VISITEURS
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.

POLLUTION DU SITE
Ramener tous les déchets.

DÉRANGEMENT DES OISEAUX
Porter une attention particulière lors des déplacements pour éviter les œufs et les jeunes goélands. Éviter les secteurs de nidification des sternes lors des déplacements.

DOMMAGES AUX SITES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES
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.

RESPECT DES ÎLES SOUS MORATOIRE AUTOCHTONE
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.

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.
Clauses supplémentaires

1. 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.

2. 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 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.

**Échéancier**

| Permis valide | 2001/08/07 au 2000/08/12 |

**Protocole d'ententes particulières concernant la logistique**

V/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.

Échéancier: 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.

Échéancier: 2001/12/31

**Signature de l'agent émetteur**

Stephane Marchand, garde en chef, int.
Conservation et mise en valeur des écosystèmes

**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.

**Date**

01/08/07

**Permissionnaire**

01/08/07