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

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

December 2001
# Aide-mémoire aux archéologues

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

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

## Contenu du rapport de recherche archéologique

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

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

Date d'impression: 5 juillet 2001
Contents

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

Cover Photo: Basque tiles eroding from the shore of the Petite Mécatina-3 site (EdBt-3).
Section 1:
Project Narrative, Interpretations and Recommendations
The Gateways Project 2001:
Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore,
Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Mingan to Blanc Sablon

William W. Fitzhugh
Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

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

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

Certainly not all of these changes will be positive. One of the direct consequences will be an erosion of the most valuable assets that the Lower North Shore possesses – its relative isolation, its traditional lifestyles, its cultural diversity, and its long-held values about the land and its resources. Since nothing will stop the road, negative impacts will have to be managed by taking steps to protect the human and environmental values that give this region its unique character. One positive step would be an accelerated program of research and documentation to
gather and understand the region’s tangible and intangible values coordinated with communities and government to ensure broad dissemination of results for use in planning museums, interpretation centers, school curricula, and popular media.

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

Despite a need for more intensive research, Quebec’s Lower North Shore history, archaeology, ethnology, and natural history is by no means unknown. Early explorers and Jesuit priests chronicled its lands and peoples in the 16-18th centuries (Niellon 1996:155). The early French natural historian, Henri Puyjalon (1840-1905), who lived in the eastern Mingan Islands was one of the first scientists to begin systematically documenting its wildlife, botanical, marine resources, and geology, and the region was one of the early centers of paleontological research in North America. Recent decades have seen increased interest in geological, geographical, historical, and ethnographical studies; and archaeological research, in particular, has been conducted intensively in some areas, especially in Blanc Sablon (Levesque 1962, 1968, 1969a, 1969b, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976; Martijn 1972, 1974; 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 Palfoeskiimo cultures; the nature of Recent (1500-500 B.P.) and Intermediate (3500-1500 B.P.) Indian occupations; and the character of the earliest Indian settlements of the Maritime Archaic and/or Laurentian peoples. Types of sites, preferred settlement locales, dates, and associated features, and site conservation status was to be recorded, and general information on coastal uplift, paleoenvironment, local geology, and botany would be gathered. We also planned to
make contact with local residents who might be sources of information for oral history and archaeology.

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

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

The Mingan Islands  In order to avoid the poorer weather (more wind, rain, and fog) that lasts longer in the Straits than in the interior of the Gulf, we decided to work from west to east, beginning from Mingan, which we reached on 5 August. Because the mainland has already been surveyed extensively by Pablo Somcynski and others, and because our focus was primarily the islands and outer coast, we concentrated our work on the Mingan Islands rather than on the mainland shore. We were extremely grateful to Parks Canada's Mingan and Quebec regional offices for their consideration given to our request for an archaeological permit for the Mingan Park and for assistance noted below. One of the islands we surveyed that was not in the park, Mingan Harbor Island, had previously been studied by René Levesque, who located and excavated the Louis Jolliet post (1971) and reported having found 'tile' fragments, possibly Basque, along its southern shore. With the skilled assistance of Parks Canada Ranger Charles Kavanaugh, we spent a week surveying the Park's dramatic limestone archipelago for archaeological remains. Since our survey had to be rapid, we were only able to sample the coastal strip at prominent points, harbors, stream mouths, and narrows where evidence of dwelling structures or other constructions might most likely be found. Our principal goal was to
search for Paleoeskimo and Inuit traces on exposed points and headlands, as these locations have been shown to be primary settlement areas for these cultures. Should these groups have been present this far west in the gulf in the past, their remains might be visible to the type of cursory survey we were conducting. Unfortunately, no remains of certain Eskimo affiliation were found, and most of the rock features and dwelling foundations identified are more likely the remains of transient camps of relatively recent origin since they were found within a few meters of the modern shoreline. In the few instances where we were able to survey prominent exposed raised limestone shingle beaches, no evidence of prehistoric settlements was found, even though such sites are well represented on the mainland shore, where they are concentrated largely at or near the mouths of rivers and streams.

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

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

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

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

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

Kégashka This English-speaking village has been recognized as an important archaeological locale ever since Wintemberg's early survey of the Quebec North Shore. Of particular importance was his claim of finding Dorset artifacts and Iroquoian ceramics (Wintemberg 1928, 1942; both claims are now discounted: de Laguna 1946, Taylor 1964, and Martijn 1990, cited in Martijn and Pintal, in press). Recent surveys (Chism 180a, b, 1982; Chapdelaine and Chalifoux 1994) have identified numerous sites around the mouth of the Kégashka River and along the shore of the modern harbor to the east, and several local residents have private artifact collections. Our brief land survey was confined to the Kégashka Harbor peninsula, which did not produce any new sites. Our principal activity was an inspection and photography of the well-known 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 outcrop forming the southwest end of the beach is a likely area for prehistoric and historic sites.

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

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

Pointe Sealmun  This harp sealing location south of Watagheistic Island lived up to its placename by producing a range of sites, including several European structures with associated cultural deposits dating to the 19th and 20th centuries(EcBw-1). Among the interesting finds from
a small testpit in the heavily grass-covered European deposits west of the cement foundation of the old seal factory was a whalebone sled-shoe (drilled lashing holes but without counter-sunk basal lashing grooves, as is customary for most Inuit-made shoes). This piece is probably evidence of Inuit influence on LNS winter transport systems (Charest 1998) rather than of the presence of Inuit themselves. However, the find of a single dark chert notched biface knife of probably Groswater affiliation in a peat exposure (EcBw-2) overlooking the southern cove represented the first positive sign of this Paleoeskimo culture during our survey and indicated the likelihood of a Groswater settlement site nearby.

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

On the outer coast east of Havre de la 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.

**Baie Mouton** As in other areas to the west we had neither the time nor the capability, due to
the absence of sufficiently detailed charts, to survey the inner reaches of the LNS bays and river mouths between Petite Mécatina and Baie Mouton to the east. However, we found the latter to be rich in archaeological sites and remains and discovered that many inhabitants of this primarily English-speaking settlement had private collections that they had found while working their gardens or digging house footings or outhouse holes. A set of finds recovered by the Morencys at the north end of town about 27 feet above sea level (EeBs-1) included notched bifaces, large stemmed end scrapers, and a stemmed diagonal knife of Ramah and other types of chert that suggested a similar age (ca. A.D. 500-1000) as the Stubbert cache in Kégashka. The collection also contained a stemmed point of quartz that had been found at one of several high terrace sites from the hills surrounding Mouton Bay marked by the presence of large amounts of quartz flakes. The point appeared to be an Early Maritime Archaic style, which we later confirmed in visits to two of these sites (EeBs-2,3), situated at elevations of from 100-170 feet above sea level. While many of these sites have been damaged by local collecting, some appear intact and could be excavated. Finds included biface fragments of dark chert, quartz, and quartzite; quartz wedges and small circular end scrapers, the latter an early Maritime Archaic type. Rather than showing long linear distributions of flaking debris as found at Late Maritime Archaic sites in the Straits and Labrador, these sites form discrete clusters that suggest small dispersed dwelling structures or settlement loci, as found for Labrador Early and Middle Maritime Archaic period settlements. One of these locations contained a cluster of cobbles that appeared to represent a hearth (EeBs-3). Judging from the exposed materials, all of these sites have low tool/flake ratios; however this observation may result from a long history of local collecting.

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

Mistanoque and Chécatic Island 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 Chécatic Island several high sod-walled house foundations (EhBn-1) in a cove on the northeastern end of the island produced early European ceramics in a context that needs to be investigated further, since the presence of winter sod houses at such an exposed location next to a seal-hunting “rattle” raises the possibility that these constructions may be of historic period Inuit origin.

Vieux Fort As we drew nearer to Blanc-Sablon with a few days left in our schedule, it was possible to investigate a number of localities in the Vieux Fort region. Charles Martijn (1974) had worked here, and I had visited the area briefly in 1981. At Ile Verte we found a number of
boulder structures (EiBl-6) at 52-foot elevations on a boulder beach at the north end of the island. Some of the circular and sub-rectangular boulder pits were large enough to have been used as dwellings while others appeared to be the remains of open cache pits. No artifacts were noted. Nearby on Ile Bilodeau we found a small site (EhBl-1) containing chert flakes (Ramah, opaque, and tan) and a single non-diagnostic biface fragment that had a distinct Dorset appearance. On the nearby mainland, we located a small quartzite flaking concentration below a 19/20th century house foundation at Net Island Tickle (EiBl-7), about 2-3 meters above sea level. This site is quite likely late prehistoric Innu and is the only site of this type found during the survey; such sites seem to be rare in the outer coastal zone of the LNS. At the southeastern end of Ile de Vieux Fort we found large numbers of 19-20th century European sites (EiBk-50), and in Bussie’s Cove in a large grassy meadow, evidence of sod structures (EiBk-52), a seal factory, and at a few meters above sea level a barely-perceptible rectangular sod-walled structure measuring 18x 6m, with suggestions of room dividers (EiBk-51). To the wishful-thinking this site at first resembled a Viking long-house, but two small test pits produced no identifiable cultural remains. According to our botanist companion, Steven Young, this location was the first we had encountered along the outer coast where it would have been possible to graze cattle; and indeed, local residents spoke of Bussie’s Cove having been used as a pasture years ago. Further testing is needed here, even though the possibility of a Viking connection has to be exceedingly remote. Most likely, the long structure is a recent animal shed or barn.

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

Brador  The final region investigated was Brador, where for the past fifty years archaeological research has been conducted, first by Elmer Harp (1963, 1964) and later principally by René Levesque (1972, 1976) Jean-Yves 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 celt blanks while he was excavating the basement of his home in Brador (EiBh-41). The cache was found several feet under the surface on a relatively low beach a few hundred meters from the current shore. The twelve specimens found were large green-grey slate blanks, some of which had been prepared as gouges and others a ‘spuds’ (expanded bit axes), while others seem intentioned as adzes. None had been finished beyond the rough flaking stage, nor showed evidence of grinding. The impression left by the cache was that this was a trove of commercial products that had been prepared elsewhere (almost certainly in Newfoundland) and were awaiting transfer or final production. There was no indication (i.e. of red ocher) that the cache had been buried as part of a mortuary ceremony; but this possibility probably cannot be ruled out.

During the day we drove along the coast highway back to Belles Amours Peninsula to a raised boulder beach on the northeast side of the peninsula, several hundred meters south of the highway. Here we inspected a large site (EiBi-7) containing a complex of cache piles, boulder pits and boulder-walled houses that had been reported by several archaeologists, including René Levesque (1968, 1969a,b, 1972, 1976), Charles Martijn (1972, 1974), and Rousseau (1982). We photographed several of these structures on the northernmost section of the exposed cobble beach (ca. 32 feet a.s.l.) that exists between the shore to the east and a small pond to the west of the beach crest. As noted at the Havre des Belles Amours sites, a variety of boulder constructions were present, including obvious cache pits (both opened and intact), and several styles of rectangular, oval, and rounded structures with single and double-tiered boulder walls that appeared to be dwellings, some with several internal room partitions, and some with caches built into the exterior walls. All appeared to date to a single cultural period and to consist of a small village or a location to which people returned periodically over the years, building new and slightly different structures over time. Several of the structures showed evidence of disturbance from haphazard excavations in the form of small burrow-pits into the boulder floors of the structures, but no systematic excavation appears to have ever been conducted here. None of the dwelling structures appear to have had internal paving, and no artifacts were observed in the houses or nearby boulders. However, in the sandy deposits north of the boulders small quantities of chert and quartz flakes were seen in eroded vehicle tracks and blowouts. This site would be interesting to investigate thoroughly and would make an interesting location for reconstruction and interpretation. I would guess that the culture and dating would be the Intermediate Indian period based on the elevation and lack of any observable Maritime Archaic or Recent Indian features. If this is correct, this site would represent an important component for a cultural history presentation as house remains from this period are not known from Newfoundland or Labrador.
The third location visited was a site previously identified (EiBh-47) at the head of Brador Bay, on the mainland north of Ile du Parasseux, where Clifford Hart has a small cottage. This location is in fact a complex of sites that was initially investigated by René Levesque (1968), who made some initial test excavations. Although the location has been visited by others, no systematic work seems to have been undertaken. South of Hart’s cottage, between it and the shore, Levesque located what he considered to be a Basque component containing tiles, bricks, and a whalebone sluiceway or trough. We did not test this area, which today is covered with vegetation, but we inspected the shore and found no signs of tiles or other early materials. However, small fragments of red earthenware (tiles? brick?) were noticed around the north side of the Hart dwelling (elevation ca. 26 feet) in the vicinity of unusual indentations and lumps in the ground that may represent subsurface features. Fifty meters north of the house in a bulldozed clearing we found traces of Groswater artifacts in a small garden plot (30 feet a.s.l.), a cluster of brown quartzite flakes in the spur road leading to the Hart ‘chalet’, and along the access road leading west at the base of a rocky hillside, large quantities of flakes of red and green slate and various types of chert, including Ramah chert. Where the road passes the southeast corner of a rocky outcrop at the edge of the 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 Brouague who succeeded Courtemanche here in 1717.

Summary

Although of only three weeks’ duration, our survey provided an opportunity to sample a number of localities in the 550 km of coast from the western Mingan Islands to Blanc-Sablon. This is the first time, at least in recent years, that the entire Lower North Shore has been inspected for archaeological sites at one time. The perspective taken for this project was from the outer coast rather than from the bays, river mouths, towns, and raised beaches of the mainland
shores which have been surveyed, extensively in some cases, in response to highway and
development projects. Although we were able to visit a few villages, we did not attempt to
survey bay and inshore regions because many of these are extremely complex regions with
myriads of islands and uncharted waters. To work such areas requires investigation by parties
traveling by small boat, and during this brief survey we did not have time for such an intensive
operation. We also had neither funds nor time to engage local guides and inquire in detail with
local residents about sites in or in the vicinity of their village areas.

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

Despite these difficulties the survey was highly successful. Ten new sites were
discovered in the Mingan National Park territory and three important European sites that had
been previously discovered or investigated were visited, these being the Ile Nue Basque site
(EbDa-6), the Louis Jolliet residence (EbCx-1), and the Henri Puyjalon grave. While the newly
recorded sites in this region consisted exclusively of rock structures and tent rings that did not
contain indications of artifacts and cultural deposits and could not be identified as to age or
culture, excavation might prove otherwise, particularly in the case of the structures at Cape
Seche on Ile Niapiskau (EbCw-56). The relocation of the Jolliet site is important because this
location may have other structures that were not excavated when Levesque conducted his work
years ago, and because this site has the potential for development as a heritage site of special
interest to the public. The Ile Nue Basque site would also be of major scientific and public
interest and should be excavated and interpreted as soon as possible; and efforts should be made
to find the dwelling of Henri Puyjalon on Ile a la Chasse and investigate the Ile aux Sauvages
“moose garden”. The newly recorded sites should also be investigated to see if subsurface
remains exist that might clarify their age and identity. Overall, however, the Mingan survey
suggests that these islands were not heavily utilized by native peoples or European settlers
during either prehistoric or historic times. Rather they seem to have been used lightly and
periodically by groups that maintained seasonal or permanent residences on the mainland,
especially near the river-mouths, where previous surveys have identified considerable numbers
of sites.
In the region between the Mingan Island and Blanc-Sablon we discovered and documented 26 sites, including two previously unknown Basque sites, several Maritime Archaic sites, a Paleoeskimo site (probably Groswater), several post-MA Indian sites, and several 19/20th century European sites. In addition we inspected and documented several private collections containing prehistoric Indian materials.

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

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

In contrast to the absence of Inuit archaeology and minor Paleoeskimo traces, signs of Indian occupations were far more abundant, although by no means prevalent, in the outer coast region. Most of the prehistoric Indian sites found in previous contract surveys of the LNS have been from near the mouths of the rivers and streams and especially in the modern villages which tend to be located in these areas. Quartz sites with small rounded end scrapers dating to the Early or Middle Maritime Archaic periods seem to be more common in the eastern part of the outer
coast in the regions east of Harrington where high land occurs at the coast without an extensive island barrier. Late Maritime Archaic sites are indicated by small tapered stemmed points collected at sites at Natashquan, which may be near the western limit of the Maritime Archaic culture, and Brador Bay. The latter area in particular has huge Maritime Archaic sites of many different periods, including burial mounds and caches of slate blanks imported from Newfoundland. The presence of Maritime Archaic long-houses, caches, and possibly burial mounds on the boulder beaches of southern Petite Mécatina offers a chance to study these expressions in distinctly outer coast environment and is presently the southern and western limit known for this settlement type.

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

Finally, with the exception of a small site at Net Island Tickle (EiBl-7) west of Vieux Fort, our survey revealed little prehistoric material from the Recent Indian or proto-Innu period ca. 1500-500 B.P. Data from this period seems to be more common at river mouth sites than from the outer coast, suggesting that outer coast maritime resources were not very important to these groups. What is unusual about this period is the large amount of Ramah chert noted in some collections, notably the 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 Maritimes, and New England in Late Maritime Archaic and Middle Woodland contexts, but generally not at sites in the Gulf. The Kégashka cache and finds of Ramah chert in late prehistoric collections further west suggests more extensive western movement of Ramah than previously known, and more extensive contacts with Labrador at this time than in any other period in the region’s prehistory. The presence of similar caches in Brador and southern Labrador suggests that these movements occurred along the coast rather than through the interior.
Summarizing the results above, the Gateways 2001 project sampled a variety of outer coastal regions along the LNS from Mingan to Blanc Sablon. The survey supports much of the evidence obtained during previous research in this region but adds significant knowledge of certain locations and problems. Evidence of Paleoeskimo and Inuit occupations of the western LNS appears non-existent, while the eastern areas as far west as Cape Whittle have seen at least limited settlement by Groswater and Dorset Paleoeskimo culture. Inuit penetration westward from Blanc Sablon is even more restricted and has left a minimal archaeological signature dating in the historical period. After peaking in the Maritime Archaic period, middle and late period prehistoric Indian use of the outer coast seems to have become less maritime-oriented through time. Of particular note is the scarcity of prehistoric sites in the Mingan Islands and in the outer island passages between Cape Whittle and Petite Mecatina 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 Somsynski for research assistance, and interns Saskia Wrausman and Valerie Boudreault who conducted research that helped familiarize me with the published literature and archaeological records. Valerie provided an important entrée to Innu communities. She, Cristie Boone, and Matthew Gallon were fine field assistants, and Perry Colbourne skippered the Pitsiulak with his usual skill and humor. We received important assistance from Parks Canada in Mingan, especially from Stéphane Marchand and Roberge Benoit, and from Pierre Drouin in the Parks Canada Regional Office in Quebec; I want to especially thank Park Warden Charles Kavanagh, whose intimate knowledge of the Mingan Islands, navigational skill, and expert boatsmanship greatly aided our work. RCMP officer Robert Veilleux also provided important assistance on a number of occasions. Selma Barkham accompanied the project from Newfoundland to Mingan and helped inform us on matters Basque. Other project members including photographer Will Richard, Steven and Janice Young, and Lynne Fitzhugh, brought much specialized knowledge and help. Clifford Hart and his wife Florence provided assistance in Brador, and innumerable others helped us elsewhere along the way by sharing information and allowing us to see private collections. I want to thank especially those who provided some of the financial support for the project, including the Arctic Studies Center, the National Museum of Natural History, and donors General Raymond Mason and Robert Malott. René Levesque also facilitated an important contribution via Patsy Kayes from La Société d’Aide aux Communités de la Basse Côte Nord.
References Cited

Barkham, S. 

Beaudin, L., P. Dumais, and G. Rousseau

Chapdelaine Claude, and É. Chalifoux

Charest, P.

Chism, James V.

1980b Notes sur le site EbCh-1. Report on deposit at the Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Québec.


de Laguna, Frederica

Dumais, P., and J. Poirier
Harp, Elmer, Jr.

Levesque, R.
1971 *La seigneurie des îles et des îlets de Mingan.* Léméac, Montréal.

Loring, S.

Martijn, Charles A.


Niellon, F.


Pintal, J.-Y.


1998  *Aux Frontières de la mer: La Préhistoire de Blanc Sablon*. Les Publications du Québec, Dossiers 102, Collection patrimonies et Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, Québec.


Pintal, J.-Y. et D. Groison

Pintal, Jean-Yves, and Charles A. Martijn


Plumet, P., C. Lascombes, V. Elliot, M. Laurent, and A Delisle


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 Blanc-Sablon and Mingan. The project is being conducted in collaboration with Quebec archaeologists and with the assistance of students from the United States and Laval University.

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

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

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

#### Smithsonian 2001 LNS Site List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Borden Number</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Île Nue</td>
<td>EbDa-6</td>
<td>50-12.416N/64-07.876W</td>
<td>West side, Île Nue</td>
<td>Rock feature</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>near Basque site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Is.</td>
<td>no #</td>
<td>50-17.136N/60-00.890W</td>
<td>mid-north shore</td>
<td>tile/brick frags</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>a few tiny fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolliet House</td>
<td>EbCx-1</td>
<td>50-16.729N/63-59.440W</td>
<td>east end island</td>
<td>excavation</td>
<td>Jolliet</td>
<td>old excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île aux Bouleaux</td>
<td>EbDa-52</td>
<td>50-14.503N/60-01.709W</td>
<td>west side of îsl.</td>
<td>rock structure</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>2 tent rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Niapiskau</td>
<td>EbCw-56</td>
<td>50-13.340N/63-44.352W</td>
<td>Cape Seche</td>
<td>rock structures</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>2 tent rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Quary</td>
<td>EbCw-55</td>
<td>50-13.117N/63-46.930W</td>
<td>east coast</td>
<td>rock structure</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Havre-2</td>
<td>no #</td>
<td>50-13.644N/63-39.085W</td>
<td>Pointe d'Enclume</td>
<td>rock structure</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Havre-3</td>
<td>no #</td>
<td>50-13.644N/63-39.085W</td>
<td>Pointe de Chasse</td>
<td>rock structure</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île aux Sauvages</td>
<td>no #</td>
<td>50-12.062N/63-11.977W</td>
<td>northern peninsula</td>
<td>garden clearing</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>midden earth?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île à la Chasse</td>
<td>EbCs-17</td>
<td>50-12.460N/63-08.438W</td>
<td>Puyjalon Grave</td>
<td>rock structure</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>rock features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Île St. Geniev</td>
<td>EbCs-16</td>
<td>50-14.960N/63-05.345W</td>
<td>southwest beach</td>
<td>rock structure</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>rock features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Île St. Geniev.</td>
<td>EbCs-18</td>
<td>50-15.417N/63-04.310W</td>
<td>north west beach</td>
<td>whalebones</td>
<td>geographical</td>
<td>from blowout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natashaquin</td>
<td>no #</td>
<td>50-16.815N/61-48.352W</td>
<td>no. of Natasha</td>
<td>geological</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>ceramics eroding from beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>50-10.54N/61-15.55W</td>
<td>southwest beach</td>
<td>19th C. ceramics</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>no #</td>
<td>50-12.706N/60-42.308W</td>
<td>southeast corner</td>
<td>boulder cache?</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>foundation/ midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Lac</td>
<td>EbCa-1</td>
<td>50-11.415N/60-03.730W</td>
<td>point s. of S. Pte.</td>
<td>seal factory</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>foundation/ midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EbBr-1</td>
<td>50-20.233N/59-48.672W</td>
<td>point s. of S. Pte.</td>
<td>blowout/surface</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>foundation/ midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EbBr-2</td>
<td>50-20.188N/59-48.739W</td>
<td>east of Hav. Croix</td>
<td>boulder features</td>
<td>early Indian</td>
<td>caches etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petié Mécatina 2</td>
<td>EbBt-1</td>
<td>50-32.579N/59-19.528W</td>
<td>east of Hav. Croix</td>
<td>boulder features</td>
<td>Maritime Archaic</td>
<td>boulder structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-1</td>
<td>EbBt-1</td>
<td>50-46.618N/59-02.122W</td>
<td>L'Anse du P. Méc.</td>
<td>large site</td>
<td>Maritime Archaic</td>
<td>boulder structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-2</td>
<td>EbBt-2</td>
<td>50-46.497N/59-01.480W</td>
<td>Michael Morency</td>
<td>artifact finds</td>
<td>Maritime Archaic</td>
<td>boulder structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EbBt-3</td>
<td>50-45.973N/59-02.277W</td>
<td>South of Reservoir</td>
<td>settlement site</td>
<td>Maritime Archaic</td>
<td>boulder structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>EbBr-13</td>
<td>50-46.774N/58-59.929W</td>
<td>west of bay</td>
<td>settlement site</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>basalt and laterites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistanque-1</td>
<td>EbBn-2</td>
<td>50-15.856N/58-12.301W</td>
<td>east of Baie Mout.</td>
<td>sealing place</td>
<td>European?</td>
<td>basalt and laterites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistanque-2</td>
<td>EbBn-3</td>
<td>50-15.482N/58-12.714W</td>
<td>Mistanque harbor</td>
<td>rock features</td>
<td>European settler</td>
<td>historical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Chécaticia</td>
<td>EbBn-1</td>
<td>51-16.079N/58-11.800W</td>
<td>southwest M. is.</td>
<td>rock features</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>boulder str., grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EbBn-6</td>
<td>51-20.252N/57-56.200W</td>
<td>southeast Ch. Île</td>
<td>rock foundations</td>
<td>Inuit?</td>
<td>3-4 foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Bilodeau</td>
<td>EbBn-1</td>
<td>51-19.575N/57-55.069W</td>
<td>northern beach</td>
<td>rock structures</td>
<td>prehistoric Indian</td>
<td>many features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Ft-1</td>
<td>EbBk-50</td>
<td>51-21.515N/57-46.556W</td>
<td>southeast side</td>
<td>rock structures</td>
<td>prehistoric Dorset</td>
<td>small flake scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Ft-2</td>
<td>EbBk-51</td>
<td>51-21.211N/57-46.528W</td>
<td>low sod found.</td>
<td>rock structures</td>
<td>European settler</td>
<td>foundations., midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Ft-3</td>
<td>EbBk-52</td>
<td>51-21.267N/57-46.493W</td>
<td>Bussie's Cove</td>
<td>rectang. found.</td>
<td>European settler</td>
<td>low sod walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre B. Am. Pte</td>
<td>EbBi-20</td>
<td>51-28-121N/57-26.882W</td>
<td>north point of Hbr</td>
<td>sod foundations</td>
<td>European settler</td>
<td>2 sod foundations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Borden Number</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliff. Hart home</td>
<td>EIBH-41</td>
<td>no GPS taken</td>
<td>In Brador town</td>
<td>Buried feature</td>
<td>Maritime Archaic</td>
<td>Celtic/gouge blanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtemanche</td>
<td>EIBH-34</td>
<td>no GPS taken</td>
<td>In Brador town</td>
<td>Stone, sod found</td>
<td>Courtemanche 1704</td>
<td>Levesque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court. cart track</td>
<td>EIBH-126</td>
<td>no GPS taken</td>
<td>S. of Brador town</td>
<td>Indented roadbed</td>
<td>Courtemanche 1704</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2:
Topographic Maps
EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES

REFERENCE POINT
POINT DE REPÈRE

EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point.
LONGITUDE: Lire le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère.
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point.

NORTING: Read number on grid line immediately below point.
LATITUDE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en dessous du repère.
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point.

GRID REFERENCE: 975984
REFERENCE À LA CARTE: 975984

CLOSEST SIMILAR GRID REFERENCE 100,000 METRES (ABOUT 63 MILES)

REFERENCE À LA CARTE ÉGAL À 100,000 MÈTRES (ENVIRON 63 MILES)

CASTONGUAY, D. et Chevrier, P. 1977
Somczynsky, P. 1993a
Roy, D. 1983
Crête S.A. 1978
Ester Laforge, 1989
Somczynsky, P. 1994
Paul Task analysis 1994a

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS OF THE NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

MINING
EDITION 2
Jolliet House (Ebcx-1)

8/18/01
Louis Jolliet House excavation
50° 16.72'N
63° 51.440'W

CENAI DE MI
DEIE

Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.
Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1976. Culture check
Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa,
or your nearest map dealer.
© 1979 Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
possible rock structure
2 rock houses
N 50° 13.340
W 63° 44.352
**EXEMPLE DE LA MÉTHODE EMPLOYÉE POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS**

**EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES**

**POINTE DE REPÈRE**

**REFERENCE POINT**

**ÉGLISE - CHURCH**

**ABSCISSE**

**EASTING**: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point.

**Estimez le nombre de dixièmes de carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est.**

**Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point.**

**ORDONNÉE**

**NORTHING**: Read number on grid line immediately below point.

**Estimez le nombre de dixièmes de carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord.**

**Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point.**

**GRID REFERENCE**

**REFERENCE QUADRIPILE**

**La première référence similaire est à 1 000 000 mètres.**

**Nearest similar grid reference is 1 000 000 metres.**

---

**Tableau d'assemblage du Système national de référence cartographique**

**Index to adjoining Maps of the National Topographic System**

**NAD 83 (WGS 84)**

**Colonne 0,22'**

**Hauteur 3,09'**

**Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH.**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.**

**Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1981. Culture check 1982. Published in 1984.**

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

© 1984 Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.
Pour tout renseignement concernant les repères et bornes triangulaires, s'adresser aux bureaux géodésiques, Direction des levés et de la cartographie, Ottawa.

Information concernant la conversion des altitudes.

ÉCHELE DE CONVERSION DES ALTITUDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mètres</th>
<th>Poids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHEKATIKA
QUÉBEC

Échelle 1:50 000 Scale

Ile Chécatic - 1 (EhBn-1)
Ile Mistanouge - 1/2 (EhBn-2,3)
Ile du Vieux Fort
1, 2, 3 (E18K-50, 51, 52)
Section 3:
Surface Inspection and Test Pit Catalog
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Brdn. #</th>
<th>TP</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ile Nue</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>N end of island</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Nue</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>N end of island</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Nue</td>
<td>EbDa-6</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beach on N side of Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>tile + glass frags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolliet House</td>
<td>EbCx-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td>EbDa-52</td>
<td>TP1</td>
<td>S-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td>EbDa-52</td>
<td>TP2</td>
<td>S-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td>EbDa-52</td>
<td>TP3</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP4</td>
<td>South point</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep charcoal</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP5</td>
<td>South point</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP6</td>
<td>South point</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP7</td>
<td>South point</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP8</td>
<td>South point</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Napiaskau</td>
<td>EbCw-56</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Quarry</td>
<td>EbCw-55</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>tent rings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Havre-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Havre-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP1</td>
<td>&quot;moose garden&quot;</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP2</td>
<td>&quot;moose garden&quot;</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP3</td>
<td>&quot;moose garden&quot;</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP4</td>
<td>&quot;moose garden&quot;</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP5</td>
<td>&quot;moose garden&quot;</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP6</td>
<td>&quot;moose garden&quot;</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile St. Charles West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile à la Chasse, Baie de Puyjalon</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP1</td>
<td>tent/hearth site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 10cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petite Ile Ste. Genevieve</td>
<td>EbCs-16</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Ile Ste. Genevieve</td>
<td>EbCs-18</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natashquan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td>whalebone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP1</td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 40cm deep</td>
<td>modern refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP2</td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 40cm deep</td>
<td>modern refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP3</td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 40cm deep</td>
<td>modern refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP4</td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 40cm deep</td>
<td>modern refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP5</td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 40cm deep</td>
<td>modern refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP6</td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>30x30cm; 40cm deep</td>
<td>modern refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>photographed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson's Bay Company Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP1</td>
<td></td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson's Bay Company Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP2</td>
<td></td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson's Bay Company Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP3</td>
<td></td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson's Bay Company Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP4</td>
<td></td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson's Bay Company Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP5</td>
<td></td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Location Details</td>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Artifacts/Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>glass and ceramics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Lac</td>
<td>EbCa-1</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>boulder cache?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Nord</td>
<td></td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBw-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>30m W of SW corner of foundation</td>
<td>50x50cm; 70cm deep</td>
<td>glass, whale bay, runner wood, sawdust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>50x50cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>chert chip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-3</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>50x50cm; 60cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-4</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>50x50cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>Grosseau biface base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-5</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>50x50cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap Mackinon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cache pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Métécalina-1</td>
<td>EdBt-1</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>longhouse, caches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Métécalina-2</td>
<td>EdBt-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lalkegounder, caches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Métécalina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>2.5m/250° from datum</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Métécalina-4</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>6.7m/210° from datum</td>
<td>70x60cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>tile, bone, nails, glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Métécalina-5</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>16.5m/290° from datum</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Métécalina-6</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>30.0m/315° from datum</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-2</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>representative lithics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>below L-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-4</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>below L-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie des Moutons-5</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>below L-2</td>
<td>30x30cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>Eebr-13</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>level ground W of cabin</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistenique-1</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>E side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
<td>30x50cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>Al strip salmon scale and glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistenique-2</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>E side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
<td>50x50cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistenique-3</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>E side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
<td>50x50cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistenique-4</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>E side of Harbor, E of cabins</td>
<td>50x50cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistenique-5</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>W side of Harbor, south of cabins</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>shell midden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Mistenique-6</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>crescent boulder structure</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Chécalica</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>NE point of island in grassy area, in sod walled structure</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>brick and annular ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Chécalica</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>NE point of island in grassy area, in sod walled structure</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>undiagnostic ceramic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EBl-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>E side of island, in stabilized blowout</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EBl-6</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>E side of island, on prominent terrace</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EBl-6</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>E side of island, on prominent terrace</td>
<td>50x50cm; 30cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>EBl-6</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>boulder feature in upper beach</td>
<td>30x30cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Blodeau-1</td>
<td>EBl-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>southern end of raised beach at the N end of Island</td>
<td>50x50cm; 15cm deep</td>
<td>flakes and biface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Blodeau-2</td>
<td>EBl-1</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>around TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Blodeau-3</td>
<td>EBl-1</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>around TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Blodeau-4</td>
<td>EBl-1</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>around TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île Blodeau-5</td>
<td>EBl-1</td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>around TP-1</td>
<td>30x30cm; 15cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>red berry house</td>
<td>50x50cm; 25cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>other structures near 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30cm; 25cm deep</td>
<td>iron stove parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>other structures near 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30cm; 25cm deep</td>
<td>nails, ceramics, glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-4</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>other structures near 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30cm; 25cm deep</td>
<td>nails, ceramics, glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-5</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>other structures near 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30cm; 25cm deep</td>
<td>nails, ceramics, glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>EBlk-50</td>
<td>TP-6</td>
<td>south of 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30cm; 25cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site/Feature</td>
<td>E/Bi Code</td>
<td>Analysis Type</td>
<td>Location Details</td>
<td>Depth (cm)</td>
<td>Context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>E/Bi-50</td>
<td>TP-7</td>
<td>south of 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30; 25m deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>E/Bi-50</td>
<td>TP-8</td>
<td>south of 'red berry' house</td>
<td>30x30; 25m deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>E/Bi-51</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>2nd compartment from S wall of 'longhouse'</td>
<td>50x50; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>E/Bi-51</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>ridge between 2nd and 1st compartments of 'longhouse'</td>
<td>50x50; 35cm deep</td>
<td>neg.; soil sample taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>E/Bi-51</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>L-3; NE of 'longhouse' in a depression</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>E/Bi-52</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>inside structure</td>
<td>50x50 cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>E/Bi-52</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>inside structure</td>
<td>50x50 cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>E/Bi-52</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>just outside the north 'wall'</td>
<td>50x50 cm; 20cm deep</td>
<td>piece of leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>E/Bi-7</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>west end of beach ridge</td>
<td>1x1m; 35cm deep</td>
<td>Euro nails and glass with a lower prehistoric component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>E/Bi-7</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>middle of beach ridge</td>
<td>50x50; 25cm deep</td>
<td>Euro ceramics, nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>E/Bi-7</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>east end of beach ridge</td>
<td>50x50; 25cm deep</td>
<td>Euro nails and ceramics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>E/Bi-14</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>1x1m; 25cm deep</td>
<td>qtz. flake, charcoal and flagging tape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-19</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-20</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-21</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-22</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-23</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-6</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-24</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-7</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-25</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>TP-8</td>
<td>survey route along terraces between E/Bi-14 and E/Bi-26</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>neg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>E/Bi-19</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>2 rectangular boulder structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>E/Bi-20</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>middle of S-1</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>nail, sq. glass, bottle, bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>E/Bi-20</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>middle of S-2</td>
<td>30x30; 20cm deep</td>
<td>iron nail, bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>E/Bi-7</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>flakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet</td>
<td>E/Bi-47</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>lithics and tiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart Home</td>
<td>E/Bi-41</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>inspected known MA feature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumulus du Brador</td>
<td>E/Bi-59,60</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>inspected known MA burial mounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>E/Bi-34</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>inspected known structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtemanche Track</td>
<td>E/Bi-128</td>
<td>surface inspection</td>
<td>inspected known feature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 4:
Test Pit Stratigraphy
Smithsonian 2001 LNS Subsurface Testing

**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 w/ flecks 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 Cobble

**Kegashka - Modern Ship Hauling Site**
- **TP-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6**
- Surface Veg./Roots
- Sandy/Organic soil w/ Modern Refuse
Havre Boulet

TP-1

Surface Veg./Roots
Peat
Gravel

Tile Mistanoque-1

TP-1, 4, 5

Grass/Roots
Undifferentiated Black Soil w/ Modern Refuse
Gravel/Sand

TP-2

Grass/Roots w/ Salmon Scale
Peat w/ Al split and thin sherd of green curved glass
Bedrock

TP-3

Grass/Roots
Undifferentiated Black Soil w/ Modern Refuse
Bedrock

TP-6

Grass/Roots
Peat w/ Shell Midden
Bedrock

Tile Mistanoque-2

TP-1

Surface Veg./Roots
Peat
Beach Cobble/Gravel

Tile Checatika

TP-1

Surface Veg./Roots
Peat w/ brick, annular wavy and earth wavy ceramic sherd
Gravel

TP-2

Surface Veg./Roots
Peat w/ undiagnostic ceramic sherds
Gravel
**Ile du Vieux Fort - 3**

TP-1, 2

- 10cm: Sod/Moss
- Sand

TP-3

- 10cm: Sod/Moss
- Piece of leather
- Sterile Sand

**Ile Nettie Tickle**

TP-1

- 10cm: Surface Veg./Roots
- Peat w/ Euro. nails, glass, ceramics
- Sand w/ Prehistoric Indian flint, chips

TP-2, 3

- 10cm: Surface Veg./Roots
- Peat w/ Euro. nails and ceramics

**Havre des Belles Amours (EiBi-14)**

TP-1

- 10cm: Sod w/ Hearth stones (Placement of stones approx.)
- Disturbed soil w/ Hearth Stones
- Flint flakes, charcoal samples from beneath stones,
  Flagging Tape

**Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area**

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

- 5cm: Surface Veg.
- 10cm: Gravel/Beach Cobble

**Havre des Belles Amours Pointe**

TP-1, 2

- 5cm: Grass/Roots
- Dark Humic Soil w/ nail, glass, bone
- Sterile Sand
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 à l’Enclume.
LNS.01.56. rock alignment.

Ile du Havre-2, Pointe de Chasse.
LNS.01.57. rock alignment.
Ile St. Charles West.
LNS.01.58. structural rocks on beach.

Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.59. Kegashka.
Hughie Stubbert Cache (EbCh-1).
LNS.01.60. blanks stacked as they were found.

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

Petit Mécakina-3 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.63. Basque tiles.
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 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.70. M.A. artifacts.

Ile Mistanoque-2 (EhBn-3).
LNS.01.71. crescent shaped boulder structure.
Ile Chécatika-1 (EhBn-1).
LNS.01.72. sod foundations.

Ile du Vieux Fort-2 (EiBk-51).
LNS.01.73. ‘longhouse’??
Havre des Belles Amours (EiBi-14).
LNS.01.74. previously excavated hearth.

Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-19).
LNS.01.75. 2 rectangular boulder structures.
Clifford Hart Home Cache (EiBh-41).
LNS.01.76. artifacts from basement excavation in Brador.

Clifford Hart Chalet Cache (EiBh-47).
LNS.01.77. NW of Brador.
Clifford Hart Home Cache (EiBh-41).
LNS.01.78. Brador.

Peninsula des Belles Amours (EiBi-7).
LNS.01.79. boulder structures.
Peninsula des Belles Amours (EiBi-7).
LNS.01.80. boulder structure.

Clifford Hart Chalet site (EiBh-47).
LNS.01.81.
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 (EeBs-2).
LNS.01.88. a: slate celt bit; b: qtzte. mid-section; c: white qtzte. p.e.; d: red chert end-scraper c: red qtzte. tip.
Baie des Moutons-3, L-4 (EeBs-3).
LNS.01.89. a, e-h: qtz. p.e.; b-d: qtz. end scraper.

Baie des Moutons-3, L-2 (EeBs-3).
LNS.01.90. a: grey chert biface base; b: grey qtzte. indented base; c: red qtzte. stemmed(/) biface; d: white chert biface midsection; e: white qtzte. biface base; f: white qtz. biface tip.
Petit Mécattina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.91. a,b: Basque tiles.

Pointe Scalnet-2 (EcBw-2).
LNS.01.92. Groswater bifacial knife base.
La Romaine.
LNS.01.93. a-i: 19thc. ceramic sherds; j-n: 19thc. glass sherds.

Havre Boulet (EeBr-13).
LNS.01.94. Basque tile.
Petit Mecatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.95. a,b: Basque tiles; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails.

Petit Mecatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.96. a,b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails.
Ile du Vieux Fort-1 (EiBk-50).
LNS.01.97. Basque tile sherd.

Petit Mecatina-3, TP-4 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.97. Basque tile sherd.
Ile du Vieux Fort-3 (EiBi-52).
LNS.01.99. piece of leather.

Havre des Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-20).
LNS.01.100. a,b: 19th c. glass sherds; c: 19th c. ceramic sherd; d,e: iron nails.
LNS.01.101. a, b: thin sherds of green curved glass.

LNS.01.102. a: European glass sherd; b-e: Prehistoric flakes; f: European cut nail.
Petit Mécatina-3, TPI (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.103. Basque tile.

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

LNS.01.106. a-c: annular ware sherds; d, f-h: earthenware spalls; e: undiagnostic ceramic sherd.
Section 6:
Artifact Catalog
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Bdn. #</th>
<th>T.P. #</th>
<th>Plts. #</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Artifact Type</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mistanoque-1</td>
<td>EnBN-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.101a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>thin sherd</td>
<td>green curved glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistanoque-1</td>
<td>EnBN-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.101b</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>thin sherd</td>
<td>green curved glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistanoque-1</td>
<td>EnBN-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>European</td>
<td></td>
<td>aluminum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87a</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass sherd</td>
<td>class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87b</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass sherd</td>
<td>class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87c</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass sherd</td>
<td>class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87d</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>glass sherd</td>
<td>class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87e</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87f</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87g</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87h</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87i</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87j</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.87m</td>
<td>Basque?</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natashquan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>geologic</td>
<td></td>
<td>whalebone</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBW-1</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.92</td>
<td>Euro-Canadian</td>
<td></td>
<td>sled runner fragment</td>
<td>whalebone</td>
<td>4cm wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBW-1</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Euro-Canadian</td>
<td></td>
<td>pieces</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBW-1</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Euro-Canadian</td>
<td></td>
<td>sherds</td>
<td>class</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBW-1</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seal jaw-bone</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBW-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.92</td>
<td>Grosswater</td>
<td></td>
<td>bifacial knife base</td>
<td>Port au Port chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBW-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grosswater</td>
<td></td>
<td>chip</td>
<td>Port au Port chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-2</td>
<td>EeBS-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.88c</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartzite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-2</td>
<td>EeBS-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.88d</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>end scraper</td>
<td>red chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-2</td>
<td>EeBS-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.88e</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>tip</td>
<td>red quartzite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-2</td>
<td>EeBS-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.88b</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>mid-section</td>
<td>quartzite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-2</td>
<td>EeBS-2</td>
<td></td>
<td>LNS.01.88a</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000 BP</td>
<td>celt bit (flaked)</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90b</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>indented base</td>
<td>grey quartzite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90a</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>biface base</td>
<td>grey chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90c</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>biface base</td>
<td>white quartzite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90d</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>biface mid-section</td>
<td>white chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90c</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>stemmed?</td>
<td>biface</td>
<td>red quartzite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90f</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>biface tip</td>
<td>white quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90g</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>cell 'stub' (used up)</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.90h</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90a</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90b</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90g</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90h</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90b</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90c</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie du Mouton-3</td>
<td>EeBS-3</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.90d</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>5000-7000 BP</td>
<td>o.e.</td>
<td>quartz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>Ebl-7</td>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>LNS.01.102a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>18th(?)-20th c.</td>
<td>cut nail</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>Ebl-7</td>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>LNS.01.102a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>18th(?)-20th c.</td>
<td>cut nail</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>Ebl-7</td>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>LNS.01.102c</td>
<td>Prehistoric Indian</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td>tan, tztc., SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>Ebl-7</td>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>LNS.01.102b</td>
<td>Prehistoric Indian</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td>tan, tztc., SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>Ebl-7</td>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>LNS.01.102d</td>
<td>Prehistoric Indian</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td>tan, tztc., SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>Ebl-7</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.102d</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>18th(?)-20th c.</td>
<td>sherders</td>
<td>tan ceramics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>EeBr-7</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>18th(?)-20th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>brown glazed earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>EeBr-7</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>18th(?)-20th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile Net Tickle</td>
<td>EeBr-7</td>
<td>L-3</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>18th(?)-20th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-1</td>
<td>LNS.01.103</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.93cm; max width: (5.51cm); max length: (5.53cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-1</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>length: (14.57cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-1</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>length: 3.5cm; width: 2.7cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-1</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>length: 2.62cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-1</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>length: 1.6cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-1</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>length: 2.2cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.91b</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 2.5cm; max width: 17.3cm; max length: (13.4cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.85cm; max width: 15.8cm; max length: (18.4cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.96b</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.35cm; max width: (9.94cm); max length: (7.66cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.47cm; max width: (7.81cm); max length: (8.63cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.95d, LNS.01.96d</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.63cm; max width: (7.63cm); max length: (8.26cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.95b</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.62cm; max width: (13.52cm); max length: (8.27cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.95b</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 2.04cm; max width: (5.86cm); max length: (4.15cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.95b, LNS.01.96f</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>length: 8.43cm; shank width: 8cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>length: 8.65cm; shank width: 8cm (shank flattens at end)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>LNS.01.95d, LNS.01.95f</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>length: 8.54cm; shank width: 7.1cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>length: 5.31cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>fragment</td>
<td>green glass</td>
<td>thickness: 1.40cm; length: 1.21cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-2</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>worked whale bone</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>thickness: 1.11cm; max width: 3.38cm; max length: (3.94cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3 TP-4</td>
<td>LNS.01.97</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td>thickness: 1.16cm; max width: (2.70cm); max length: (3.61cm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93b</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93c</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93d</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93c</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93c</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93e</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93f</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93f</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93f</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td>LNS.01.93g</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>Eebt-13</td>
<td>LNS.01.94</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>Eebt-13</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>Eebt-13</td>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16th c.</td>
<td>tile fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Eebk-50</td>
<td>LNS.01.96c</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Eebk-50</td>
<td>LNS.01.96d</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>large square-cut nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Eebk-50</td>
<td>LNS.01.96e</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>large square-cut nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Eebk-50</td>
<td>LNS.01.97a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>Eebk-50</td>
<td>LNS.01.97a</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>Eebk-52 TP-3</td>
<td>LNS.01.99</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>piece of shoe?</td>
<td>leather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>Eebi-20</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>European Settler</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>bottle neck sherd</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>Eebi-20</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>European Settler</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>square bottle sherd</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>Eebi-20</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>European Settler</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>sherd</td>
<td>ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>Eebi-20</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>European Settler</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>Eebi-20</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>European Settler</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>Eebi-20</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>European Settler</td>
<td>19th-20th c.</td>
<td>nail</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Style/Type</td>
<td>Culture/Period</td>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Color/Texture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havre Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>EIBh-20</td>
<td>S-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>Dorsal Groswater</td>
<td>biface tip</td>
<td>Grey-blue chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>MA Intermediate?</td>
<td>flake and scraper</td>
<td>Pink chart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-3</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>stemmed point</td>
<td>Ramah chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>pendant</td>
<td>Red sandstone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-5</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>chip</td>
<td>Ground red slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-6</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td>Lustrous black chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-7</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>flake</td>
<td>Grey chart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-8</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>celt/gouge fragments</td>
<td>Weathered slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EIBh-47</td>
<td>L-9</td>
<td>MA 5000 BP</td>
<td>celt/gouge fragments</td>
<td>Weathered slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-1</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Annular wear sherd</td>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-2</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Annular wear</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-3</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Spall</td>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-4</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Spall</td>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-5</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Spall</td>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-6</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Spall</td>
<td>Earthenware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-7</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Fragment</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Chéticika</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-8</td>
<td>Inuit? European?</td>
<td>Ground red slate</td>
<td>Weathered slate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ille Bilodeau</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>TP-9</td>
<td>Dorsal?</td>
<td>Fragment of a biface</td>
<td>Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7: Photo Catalog
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Cat.#</th>
<th>Site Name/ Location</th>
<th>Brdn. #</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.1</td>
<td>Ile Nue</td>
<td>EbDa-6</td>
<td>view N, rock slab structure with basque ovens on islet in background right</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.2</td>
<td>Mingan Harbor Isl.</td>
<td></td>
<td>view E</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.3</td>
<td>Louis Jolliet House</td>
<td>EbCx-1</td>
<td>overgrown excavated area</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.4</td>
<td>Ile aux Bouleaux</td>
<td>EbDa-52</td>
<td>view S toward tip of W peninsula, S-1 and S-2</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.5</td>
<td>ile à Niapiskan</td>
<td>EbCw-56</td>
<td>S-1</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.6</td>
<td>Ile Quarry</td>
<td>EbCw-55</td>
<td>view N, rock structure</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.7</td>
<td>Ile du Havre, Pointe à l’Enclume</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock alignment</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.8</td>
<td>Ile du Havre, Point de Chasse</td>
<td></td>
<td>rock alignment</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.9</td>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages</td>
<td></td>
<td>view SE from center of clearing</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.10</td>
<td>Ile St. Charles W.</td>
<td></td>
<td>view S</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.11</td>
<td>Ile a la Chasse</td>
<td>EbCs-17</td>
<td>view SW</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.12</td>
<td>P. Ile Ste. Genevieve</td>
<td>EbCs-16</td>
<td>view W</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.13</td>
<td>G. Ile Ste. Genevieve</td>
<td>EbCs-18</td>
<td>view NE, Christie in feature</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.14</td>
<td>Natashuan</td>
<td></td>
<td>view N showing moraine spur</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.15</td>
<td>Kegashka</td>
<td></td>
<td>modern ship hauling site</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.16</td>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>view North at SW edge of beach</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.17</td>
<td>Ile du Lac</td>
<td>EbCa-1</td>
<td>rock cache</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.18</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBw-1</td>
<td>view North, L2, L1 and Concrete foundation</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.19</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBw-1</td>
<td>view ENE, test pit site</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.20</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>view NNE, W. Fitzhugh TP</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.21</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>view ENE, location of bifase, chip and W. Fitzhugh TP</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.22</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-1</td>
<td>EdBt-1</td>
<td>burial mound</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.23a</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-2</td>
<td>EdBt-2</td>
<td>view to North, W end of MA longhouse</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.23b</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-2</td>
<td>EdBt-2</td>
<td>view to North, middle of MA longhouse</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.23c</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-2</td>
<td>EdBt-2</td>
<td>view to North, E end of MA longhouse</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.24</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>view SW, under overhang</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.25a</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>view SW, TP 3 and tile erosion area</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.25b</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>view SW, TP 2, TP 1 and datum</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.26</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>view ca. 70° from near datum rock, TP 1 and TP2</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.27</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-2</td>
<td>EeBs-2</td>
<td>view NW, area containing quartz debitage</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.28</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3</td>
<td>view North, L3 and L4</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.29</td>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>EeBr-13</td>
<td>view NE</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.30</td>
<td>Ile Mistanoque-1</td>
<td>EhBn-2</td>
<td>view W</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.31</td>
<td>Ile Mistanoque-2</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>view NE, boulder caches and possible European burials</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.32</td>
<td>Ile Mistanoque-2</td>
<td>EhBn-3</td>
<td>view NE, Crescent pit</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.33a</td>
<td>Chécatika Island-1</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>view NE</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.33b</td>
<td>Chécatika Island-1</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>view NE, TP 2</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.33c</td>
<td>Chécatika Island-1</td>
<td>EhBn-1</td>
<td>view E, TP 1, Pitsiulak in background</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Feature/Structure</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.34</td>
<td>Île Verte</td>
<td>view E, boulder features/structures</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.35</td>
<td>Île Bilodeau</td>
<td>TP/ flaking station</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.36</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>view E, rectangular structure</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.37</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>view NE</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.38</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>view NW</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.39</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>view N, sand/ sod foundation</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.40</td>
<td>Île du Tickle</td>
<td>view W, L1, L2, L3</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.41</td>
<td>Île du Tickle</td>
<td>view NE, L1</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.42</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view S with flagging</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.43</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view N, rock structure</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.44</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view S, rock structures</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.45</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view North from next to chalet</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.46</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view South</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.47</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet</td>
<td>MA burial mounds</td>
<td>Polaroid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.48</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet</td>
<td>MA artifacts</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.49</td>
<td>Tumulus de Brador 1&amp;2</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.50</td>
<td>Mingan</td>
<td>Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.51</td>
<td>Mingan</td>
<td>Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.52</td>
<td>Mingan</td>
<td>Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.53</td>
<td>Mingan Harbor Isl.</td>
<td>tiles/brick and glass</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.54</td>
<td>Île Nue</td>
<td>basque tile</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.55</td>
<td>Île Nue</td>
<td>Selma Barkham near Basque Furnace</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.56</td>
<td>Île du Havre-2</td>
<td>rock alignment</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.57</td>
<td>Île du Havre-3</td>
<td>rock alignment</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.58</td>
<td>Île St. Charles West</td>
<td>structural rocks on beach</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.59</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>biface blank</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.60</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>biface blank close-up</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.61</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.62</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.63</td>
<td>Petit Mecatina-3</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.64</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-2</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.65</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.66</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.67</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.68</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.69</td>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>MA site</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.70</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3</td>
<td>MA artifacts</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.71</td>
<td>Île Mistanouque-2</td>
<td>crescent shaped boulder structure</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.72</td>
<td>Île Chécatika</td>
<td>sod foundations</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.73</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>longhouse ?</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.74</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>hearth</td>
<td>Digital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.75</td>
<td>Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>EIBy-19</td>
<td>2 rectangular boulder structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.76</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Home Cache</td>
<td>EIBy-41</td>
<td>Lithics from basement excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.77</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet Cache</td>
<td>EIBy-47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.78</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Home Cache</td>
<td>EIBy-41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.79</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EIBy-7</td>
<td>Boulder structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.80</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EIBy-7</td>
<td>Boulder structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.81</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet site</td>
<td>EIBy-47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.82</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet site</td>
<td>EIBy-47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.83</td>
<td>Tumulus de Brador 1&amp;2</td>
<td>EIBy-59,60</td>
<td>MA burial mounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.84</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>EIBy-34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.85</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>EIBy-34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.86</td>
<td>Commanderie Cart Track</td>
<td>EIBy-126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.87</td>
<td>Île du Havre, Mingan</td>
<td>EeBs-2</td>
<td>a-d: glass sherds; e-m: tile fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.88</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-2</td>
<td>EeBs-2</td>
<td>a: slate celt bit; b: qtz. mid-section; c: white qtz. p.e.; d: red chert end-scraper; e: red qtz. tip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.89</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3 (L-4)</td>
<td>EeBs-3</td>
<td>a, e-h: qtz. p.e.; b-d: qtz. end scraper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.90</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-3 (L-2)</td>
<td>EeBs-3</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.91</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-2)</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>a, b: Basque tiles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.92</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>Groswater bifacial knife base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.93</td>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>a-i: 19thc. ceramic sherds; j-n: 19thc. glass sherds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.94</td>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>EeBr-13</td>
<td>Basque tile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.95</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-2)</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>a, b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherds of thin glass; d-g: iron nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.96</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-2)</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>a, b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherds of thin glass; d-g: iron nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.97</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-4)</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque tile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.98</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-1</td>
<td>EIBy-50</td>
<td>a, b: glass sherds; c-e: iron nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.99</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>EIBy-52</td>
<td>Piece of leather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.100</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>EIBy-20</td>
<td>a, b: 19thc. glass sherds; c: 19thc. ceramic sherds; d, e: iron nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.101</td>
<td>Île Mistanoké-1</td>
<td>EbBn-2</td>
<td>a, b: thin sherds of green curved glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.102</td>
<td>Île Net Tickle (L-1)</td>
<td>EIBy-7</td>
<td>a: European glass sherd; b-e: Prehistoric flakes; f: European cut nail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.103</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3 (TP-1)</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque tile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.104</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3 (srf. coll.)</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>a, b: cut whalebone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.105</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Chalet</td>
<td>EIBy-47</td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.106</td>
<td>Île Chécatia</td>
<td>EbBn-1</td>
<td>a-c: annular ware sherds; d, f-h: earthenware spalls; e: undiagnostic ceramic sherd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.107</td>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>SW beach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.108</td>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>from Peninsula SW beach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.109</td>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>SW beach site area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.110</td>
<td>La Romaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>SW beach/ town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.111</td>
<td>Kegashka, pseudo-site: boat hauling area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.112</td>
<td>Ile Quarry, EbCw-55, N pointe rock shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.113</td>
<td>Ile Quarry, EbCw-55, Mingan Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.114</td>
<td>Mingan Town, Mingan town from Mingan Harbor Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.115</td>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island, View E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.116</td>
<td>Ile Nue, EbDa-6, Basque furnace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.117</td>
<td>Ile Nue, EbDa-6, Basque furnace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.118</td>
<td>Ile Nue, EbDa-6, Basque furnace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.119</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, Joliet House pit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.120</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, Louis Joliet site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.121</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, Louis Joliet site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.122</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, Louis Joliet site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.123</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, Louis Joliet site; house pit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.124</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, Mingan harbor Island; E end approach to Joliet site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.125</td>
<td>La Grande Ile, Barachois; fish drying platform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.126</td>
<td>Ile Niapiskau, EbCw-56, Cap Seche site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.127</td>
<td>Ile Niapiskau, EbCw-56, Cap Seche- rectangular structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.128</td>
<td>Ile Niapiskau, EbCw-56, Cap Seche site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.129</td>
<td>Ile Niapiskau, EbCw-56, Cap Seche</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.130</td>
<td>Ile Niapiskau, EbCw-56, Cap Seche</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.131</td>
<td>Ile Niapiskau, E coast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.132</td>
<td>Ile du Havre-2, Pte. Eclume, W coast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.133</td>
<td>Ile du Havre-3, Pte. De Chasse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.134</td>
<td>Ile du Havre-3, Pte. De Chasse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.135</td>
<td>Mingan, Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.136</td>
<td>Mingan, Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.137</td>
<td>Mingan Harbor Island, marker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.138</td>
<td>Ile Nue, EbDa-6, Basque furnace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.139</td>
<td>Ile Nue, EbDa-6, rock structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.140</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, site excavation area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.141</td>
<td>Joliet House, EbCx-1, site excavation area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.142</td>
<td>La Grande Ile, Barachois fish drying site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.143</td>
<td>Ile du Havre-3, Pointe du Chasse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.144</td>
<td>Ile St. Charles W, west end structures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.145</td>
<td>Ile aux Sauvages, moose garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.146</td>
<td>Ile a la Chasse, Puyjalon grave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.147</td>
<td>Ile a la Chasse, Puyjalon grave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.148</td>
<td>Grande Ile Ste. Genevieve, EbCs-18, structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.149</td>
<td>Natashquan, whalebone site interior Natashquan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.150</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert, EbCh-1, cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.151</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert, EbCh-1, cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document ID</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Context</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.152</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.153</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.154</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.155</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.156</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.157</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.158</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.159</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.160</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.161</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.162</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts and berries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.163</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts and berries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.164</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts and berries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.165</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbert</td>
<td>EbCh-1</td>
<td>cache artifacts and berries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.166</td>
<td>Île du Lac</td>
<td>EbCa-1</td>
<td>cache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.167</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-1</td>
<td>EcBw-1</td>
<td>view N w/ Pt.S-1 in background</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.168</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>Groswater site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.169</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>Groswater site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.170</td>
<td>Pointe Sealnet-2</td>
<td>EcBw-2</td>
<td>Groswater site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.171</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.172</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.173</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.174</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque tiles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.175</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1</td>
<td>Morency collection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.176</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1</td>
<td>Morency collection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.177</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1</td>
<td>Morency bros.- ‘fish spear’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.178</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-2</td>
<td>EeBs-2</td>
<td>M.A. site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.179</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1</td>
<td>Morency hose/ site locale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.180</td>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>EeBr-13</td>
<td>Basque site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.181</td>
<td>Île du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>“viking” longhouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.182</td>
<td>Net Isl. Tickle</td>
<td>EIBI-7</td>
<td>site area w/ TP-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.183</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours Terraces</td>
<td>cache pit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.184</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours Terraces</td>
<td></td>
<td>view to NW toward lagoon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.185</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Home cache</td>
<td>EIBh-41</td>
<td>M.A. cache from his basement excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.186</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Home cache</td>
<td>EIBh-41</td>
<td>M.A. cache from his basement excavation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.187</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.188</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site; TP-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.189</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site; TP-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.190</td>
<td>Petit Mécatina-3</td>
<td>EdBt-3</td>
<td>Basque site; TP-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.191</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1</td>
<td>Morency private collection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.192</td>
<td>Baie des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1</td>
<td>Morency private collection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Slide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.193</td>
<td>Baide des Moutons-2</td>
<td>EeBs-2 M.A. site</td>
<td>slide: 6-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.194</td>
<td>Baide des Moutons-1</td>
<td>EeBs-1 toward Morency home</td>
<td>slide: 6-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.195</td>
<td>Baide des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3 M.A. site L-2</td>
<td>slide: 6-26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.196</td>
<td>Baide des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3 M.A. site L-2</td>
<td>slide: 6-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.197</td>
<td>Baide des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3 M.A. site L-2</td>
<td>slide: 6-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.198</td>
<td>Baide des Moutons-3</td>
<td>EeBs-3 M.A. site L-2</td>
<td>slide: 6-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.199</td>
<td>Havre Boulet</td>
<td>EeBr-13 Basque site</td>
<td>slide: 6-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.200</td>
<td>Ile Missanoque-2</td>
<td>EhBn-3 cache/structure</td>
<td>slide: 6-38a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.201</td>
<td>Ile Chéaticca</td>
<td>EhBn-1 sod house area</td>
<td>slide: 6-38a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.202</td>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet cache</td>
<td>EiBh-47 hart collection, Brador</td>
<td>slide: 7-01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.203</td>
<td>Clifford Hart Home cache</td>
<td>EiBh-41 Clifford and Mary hart and MA collection</td>
<td>slide: 7-02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.204</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 boulder structure</td>
<td>slide: 7-03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.205</td>
<td>Courtemanche track</td>
<td>EiBh-126 Brador Courtemanche road</td>
<td>slide: 7-05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.206</td>
<td>Courtemanche track</td>
<td>EiBh-126 Brador Courtemanche road</td>
<td>slide: 7-06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.207</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort</td>
<td>EiBi-14 previously excavated hearth</td>
<td>slide: 8-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.208</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-3</td>
<td>EiBk-52 rectangular sod foundation</td>
<td>slide: 8-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.209</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2,3</td>
<td>EiBk-51,52 overview looking NNW</td>
<td>slide: 8-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.210</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EiBk-51 view NW</td>
<td>slide: 8-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.211</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EiBk-51 view SW</td>
<td>slide: 8-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.212</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EiBk-51 longhouse area</td>
<td>slide: 8-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.213</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EiBk-51 view NNW</td>
<td>slide: 8-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.214</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-14 previously excavated hearth</td>
<td>slide: 8-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.215</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-19 raised beach terraces</td>
<td>slide: 8-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.216</td>
<td>Belles Amours Pointe</td>
<td>EiBi-19 pits</td>
<td>slide: 8-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.217</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.218</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.219</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.220</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.221</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.222</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.223</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.224</td>
<td>Peninsula des Belles Amours</td>
<td>EiBi-7 rock structure</td>
<td>slide: 8-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.225</td>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EiBh-47 prehistoric site</td>
<td>slide: 8-23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.226</td>
<td>Clifford Hart chalet</td>
<td>EiBh-47 Basque(?) area</td>
<td>slide: 8-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.227</td>
<td>Tumulus de Brador</td>
<td>EiBh-59,60 Cliff. Hart at Levesque mound (SW)</td>
<td>slide: 8-25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.228</td>
<td>Tumulus de Brador</td>
<td>EiBh-59,60 Brador Mond view S</td>
<td>slide: 8-26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.229</td>
<td>Tumulus de Brador</td>
<td>EiBh-59,60 Brador mound NE of other mound</td>
<td>slide: 8-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.230</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>EiBh-34 Courtemanche site-Brador</td>
<td>slide: 8-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.231</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>EiBh-34 Courtemanche site view E</td>
<td>slide: 8-29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.232</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>EiBh-34 Courtemanche site view S</td>
<td>slide: 8-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.233</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche</td>
<td>EiBh-34 Courtemanche site view E</td>
<td>slide: 8-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.234</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche, Eibh-34, Courtemanche site</td>
<td>slide: 8-32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.235</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche, Eibh-34, Courtemanche site</td>
<td>slide: 8-33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.236</td>
<td>Commanderie Courtemanche, Eibh-34, Courtemanche site</td>
<td>slide: 8-34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.237</td>
<td>Courtemanche track, Eibh-126</td>
<td>slide: 8-35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.238</td>
<td>Ile Mistanoque-2, EbBn-3, overview of boulder beach</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.239</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blank close-up</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.240</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blank close-up</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.241</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blank close-up</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.242</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blank close-up</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.243</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blank close-up</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.244</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, polarized close-up of biface blank</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.245</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, polarized close-up of biface blank</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.246</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, polarized close-up of biface blank</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.247</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, polarized close-up of biface blank</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.248</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, polarized close-up of biface blank</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.249</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.250</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.251</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.252</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.253</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.254</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.255</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.256</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.257</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.258</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.259</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.260</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.261</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface blanks stacked as they were found</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.262</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, Hughie Stubbart</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.263</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, Hughie Stubbart with William Fitzhugh</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.264</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.265</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, polarized close-up of biface blank</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.266</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.267</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.268</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.269</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, cache</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.270</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface and berries</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.271</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface and berries</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.272</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface and berries</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.273</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface and berries</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.274</td>
<td>Cache de Stubbart, EbCh-1, biface and berries</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
</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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.286</td>
<td>Ile Verte</td>
<td>EIBI-6</td>
<td>boulder beach w/ rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.287</td>
<td>Ile Verte</td>
<td>EIBI-6</td>
<td>boulder beach w/ rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.288</td>
<td>Ile Verte</td>
<td>EIBI-6</td>
<td>boulder rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.289</td>
<td>Ile Verte</td>
<td>EIBI-6</td>
<td>boulder rock structures</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.290</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>Cristie and Valerie testing &quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.291</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot; view W</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.292</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.293</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.294</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.295</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.296</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot; view S</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.297</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot; view S</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.298</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.299</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.300</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.301</td>
<td>Ile du Vieux Fort-2</td>
<td>EIBk-51</td>
<td>&quot;longhouse&quot;</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.303</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view E of beach terraces</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNS.01.304</td>
<td>Havre des Belles Amours</td>
<td>view E of beach terraces</td>
<td>WR slide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 8:
Field Notes
SITE NAME: Ile Nue (Barren)
BORDEN #: EbDa-6
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 
LAT/LONG: 50° 12.416N 64° 07.876W
MAP REF: 121/1
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: Rock slab structure, about 50 meters south of 2 Parks Canada study plot markers
SITE LOCATION: West side of Ile Nue de Mingan on raised limestone gravel beach.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 5-6 m diameter
RAW MATERIALS: none
VEGETATION COVER: berry and ground juniper
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL: This feature could be excavated but the lack of artifacts so far suggests it might not be productive.

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: yes
COLOR SLIDES: yes

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 9 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME 1516 Nue (Barrey)
BORDEN NO. E6-DA-G

HEIGHT A.S.L. MILITARY GRID REF. 5° 12.116 60 N 64° 07.876 00
MAP REF. 12 T/1

CULTURE Unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

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

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5.6 m diameter [view north]

RAW MATERIALS None
Basque ovens on 1516 in background right.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER beaver and ground juniper
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)  None

SAMPLES TAKEN  None

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH & DEPOSIT ?)  Feature cannot be excavated but without signs of artifacts so far it might not be productive

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

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

(west)

![Diagram]

- Entrance
- Staying flat
- Harbour
- Tidal flat
- 1st beach
- Rock
- Green structure study area markers
- Even mound
- Crossed ceramic sherd
  1. 2 ending structures are fairly large
  2. 2 m. diam. (inside) sod/rock "oven" and "beehive" shaped
  3. 2-3 meter diam. "beehive oven"

COLOR SLIDES  Yes

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE  Yes

SURVEYED BY  Pittsulake / Fitzhugh

DATE  9 Aug 2001
SITE NAME: Isle Nue

- Basque oven
- Rock structure (R)
- Tidal flats
- Harbor
- "Basque ovens"
SITE NAME: Mingan Harbor Island  
BORDEN #: none assigned  
HEIGHT A.S.L.: shoreline  
LAT/LONG: 50° 17.136N  64° 00.890W  
MAP REF: 22 I/8  
CULTURE: Basque?  
DATING: 1600s  
SITE TYPE: Rendering ovens?  
LOCATION: Midway along the north side of Mingan Harbor Island, opposite Mingan Harbor wharf, on the gravel beach

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

AREAL EXTENT:  
RAW MATERIALS: tile/brick, old glass  
VEGETATION COVER: beach deposit. Found in areas of the beach where the low cliffs rise right behind the shore.  
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): surface collection of 8-10 fragments  
SAMPLES TAKEN: tile/brick, glass  
POTENTIAL: not much hope of finding more here

REMARKS: It seems likely that this area might have been used for a Basque whale oil rendering site, because of its excellent harbor facilities. The water alongside the north shore of the island is deep, but furnaces would have been east of the rapids/tide rip area that begins several hundred meters west of the collection area. The tile fragments were found between 64° 00.98W and 60° 0089W

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

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh, R. Levesque, S. Barkham and others from the Pitsiulak  
DATE: 7 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Mingan Harbour Island
BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L.: Shoreline

MILITARY GRID REF.: 04-00-890

MAP REF.: 22 1/8

CULTURE: Basque?

TENTATIVE DATING: 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:

Benoit Levesque reported finding some tile fragments and the remains of a rendering hearth across from the harbor at Mingan in 1955. We returned to check on the location with Selma Barkham. A careful inspection of the shore produced a few very small brick/tile fragments and several fragments of possibly old glass. None of the material could be traced to a site location and it was found along about 50-100 meter section of the shore, at the highest tide wash of the beach. All were very small frag and none could be identified precisely as tile, as opposed to brick. But no brick was seen anywhere at.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE:

Tile/brick, old glass

RAW MATERIALS:

So it's more likely that these are Basque tiles.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER:

Beach deposit. Found in areas of the beach where the low cliffs rise right behind the shore.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)  we collected what small pieces we found -

only 10 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 9th Nue site was established. This location is the type of place Basque would have first been attracted to - a harbor island protected site. There is a good harbor and access to the whaling areas. The water alongside the north shore is deep, but furnaces would have been to east of the rapids. It is rip area that begins several hundred meters west of the collection area.

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE  Polaroid, video

COLOR SLIDES  1 slide

SURVEYED BY  L. Fitzhugh, René Lavoie

DATE  8/7/01

Selma Barkham and others in Pitsulka
SITE NAME: Louis Jolliet Site, Mingan Harbor Island
BORDEN #: EbCx-I
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 
LAT/LING: 50° 16.729N 63° 59.440W
MAP REF: 12 L/5
CULTURE: European
DATING: 1680
SITE TYPE: Residence/ house

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

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

AREAL EXTENT: 1000 square meters
RAW MATERIALS:

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: None

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

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

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

DATE: 8 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME  Long Toilette House Mingan Harbor
HEIGHT A.S.L.  
CULTURE  European
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY  Residence/House
SITE LOCATION  In center 1) spruce woods to southwest 2) small sandy beach at east end of Mingan Harbor Island
The site is recognized by a large pit with square trench walls.
DESCRIPTION OF SITE  We visited the site with René Lowesque to locate the Toilette house he excavated in 1966, but we had difficulty in finding it until our Parks Canada colleague Charles Hovancik found the pit - now in very thick forest, and the four posts and 1 x 1 meter hole that marked the site privy, which R.L and his team had termed "The White House" because it was made of white canvas. R.L received 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-
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE  35 years.
RAW MATERIALS  
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  Thick spruce/fir forest with lots of young growth.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing excavated except a shallow scrape at
the western backdirt pile, still standing, and found
SAMPLES TAKEN chemical in that dirt.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (if 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) 

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

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

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

see sketch of site attached

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

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm, video

SURVEYED BY R. Levesque, Whitby, Ontario, Date August 8, 2001
Matthew Gallo, Charles Kavanagh & Parks Canada.
Coordinates 50° 16' .724 N
63° 59' .440 W

i. Elliott home
Mugan Harbor Island
8 Aug, 2001

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

- Bushed in by heavy alder + fir/spruce
- Depest pit 1.5m
- 5.5m
- 3m
- 1.5m
- Backdirt pile 15m

- Privy ± White House
19 meters
4 rotting poles in ground 4-5ft high and a 1x1m pit
between them.
SITE NAME: Ile aux Bouleaux
BORDEN #: EdBa-52
HEIGHT A.S.L: 1-2 meters
LAT/LONG: 50° 14.503N  64° 01.709W
MAP REF: 22 I/1
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: 2 tent rings with rock hearth features
SITE LOCATION: At north end of shallow cove on west coast of Ile aux Bouleaux about .5 km north of the point at the tip of west peninsula, and west of the first pond.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20 meters
RAW MATERIALS: NA
SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: a dense mat of ground juniper and other plants
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing found in 3 test pits, 2 in S-2, 1 in S-1.
SAMPLES TAKEN: NA

POTENTIAL: Limited potential- but someone once lived here!

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

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

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak crew/ Fitzhugh
DATE: 8 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Ille au Breillioux

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

CULTURE: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: 2 tent rings with rock hearth features

SITE LOCATION: At north end of shallow cove on west coast, Ille au Breillioux about 15 km north of the point at the tip of west peninsula, and west of the first pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Two tent structures outlined with rock/dwelling rocks and small hearth features in a clearing about 25-30 meters from the shore. One site, the northernmost one, is on a rocky ridge and the second is in a lower area to the south. Quite clear structures, both. Site 1 has a large rock ring hearth.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20 meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: A dense mat of ground junipers and other plants.
COLLECTION, PROCEDURE(S) nothing found in 3 test pits, 2 in SE
SITES TAKEN: A, A

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) limited potential - but someone once lived here!

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

Test pits at the northern southern tip of the peninsula produced semi charcoal, but nothing else. Some features suggested house foundations in this area, and clearings in the kris seemed to be old clearings, but all TP's had sterile deposits.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Color Slides 1 Slide

SURVEYED BY: Trowbridge Crew Michael DATE 8 Aug 2001
SITE NAME: Ile à Niapiskau- Cape Sèche
BORDEN #: EbCw-56
HEIGHT A.S.L: 3 meters above storm beach
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.340N  63° 44.352W
MAP REF: 12 L/4
CULTURE: Amerindian? (historic period)
DATING: 2-300 years old?
SITE TYPE: rectangular tent rings

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

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

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

RAW MATERIALS: NA
SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: some barren, some covered.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing found
SAMPLES TAKEN: nothing taken

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

REMARKS: We did not notice much ‘contaminated’ modern material. The site is not recent and cannot be very old because of the low elevation. There is a possible U shaped hearth and circular pavement hearth base. Some rocks 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: Île à Samuel, Cape à Séchéne

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 95 feet (just above sea level)

MILITARY GRID REF.: 56° 13' 34" 03' N, 63° 44' 35" 00' E

BORDEN NO.: EB0-56

CULTURE: Possible Inuit (historic period)

TENTATIVE DATING: 2-300 years old?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rectangular tent rings

SITE LOCATION: Right out on gravel/cobble bar at the tip of Cape Sèché, on northeast corner of Île à Séchéne. Map: Shetland, there is an old structure of beach cobbles and boulders with wall rocks and internal structure.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Large rectangular structure with an internal hearth structure and other features. Exposed beach cobbles, some driftwood logs washed in, more or less 8 x 4 m. Size with (possibly) two side rooms and a central (east) side entrance. The internal structure is not very clear except for the circular hearth.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 10 x 5 ft. for Str. 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.

RAW MATERIALS: May exist to north on the other side of a clump of vegetation. It's much covered with moss and brush. So is sheet, semi covered.
LECTIO* procedure(s) Nothing found

PLIES TAKEN Nothing collected

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

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

see attached sketch map

COLOR SLIDES 1-2 shots + index

EYED BY Potamela Greenfield DATE 9 August 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 place of rocks.
SITE NAME: Île Quarry
BORDEN #: EbCw-55
HEIGHT A.S.L: ca. 2 m
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.117N 63° 46.930W
MAP REF: 12 L/4
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Rock structure/ tent ring

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 4-5 meters
RAW MATERIALS:
NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: limestone beach and alder/
spruce vegetation
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: possible

REMARKS: don’t expect spectacular finds!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: yes

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh /Lynne Fitzhugh
DATE: 6 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: QUARRY ISLAND

HEIGHT A.S.L.: ca 5' a.s.l.
MILITARY GRID REF.: 60 13 1789 N 66 46 93 98 W

MAP REF.: 12 6/4

CULTURE: Unknown
TENTATIVE DATING: 

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Rock structure / test ring

SITE LOCATION: About 5' above the estuarine 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 rear (north) end of the pictures below.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 4-5 meters

RAW MATERIALS: 

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Limestone beach and alder/spruce vegetation.
SITE NAME: Pointe à l'Enclume, Ile du Havre-2
BORDEN #: none assigned
HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.664N 63° 39.085W
MAP REF: 12 L/4
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: Rock alignment (possibly house wall)
LOCATION: in base of small cove to the south of the point at the edge of the forest cover

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

AREAL EXTENT: 10m.
VEGETATION: Barren beach gravel
COLLECTION: Nothing collected
SAMPLES: None
POTENTIAL: Unlikely

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

PHOTOS: polaroid; 35mm color
SURVEYED BY: W.Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak crew
DATE: 9 Aug. 2001
Description of Site

A protracted history of development is suggested by the

The picture below shows the situation and conditions at the site.

About 50 m above the shoreline, the beach begins to form.

Site Type/Seasonality

Tentative Dating

Culture

Map Ref.

WEIGHT AT MORT.

MILITARY GRID REF.

GEOLOGICAL REF.

SITE NAME
SITE NAME: Pointe à l'Enclume, Ile du Havre-2
BORDEN #: none assigned
HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore
LAT/LONG: 50° 13.664N 63° 39.085W
MAP REF: 12 L/4
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: Rock alignment (possibly house wall)
LOCATION: in base of small cove to the south of the point at the edge of the forest cover

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

AREAL EXTENT: 10m.
VEGETATION: Barren beach gravel
COLLECTION: Nothing collected
SAMPLES: None
POTENTIAL: Unlikely

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

PHOTOS: polaroid; 35mm color
SURVEYED BY: W.Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak crew
DATE: 9 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Pointe d'Enclume, Ile du Havre
BORDEN NO.: 

HEIGHT A.S.L. 14 ft

MILITARY GRID REF. 50°13.644 DDN 43°39.067 DDW

MAP REF. 2/1/1

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 "sides" or front wall seen, and it's 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
LECTIO PROCEDURE(S)  nothing collected
                      nothing found

SAMPLES TAKEN

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

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

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

COLOR SLIDES  Yes  35 mm

EYED BY  Fitzsimullah / Sim. District Team DATE  Aug 9, 1981

Polaroid
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: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 9 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Point de Chasse, Ile du Havre

BORDEN NO.: 6M

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 644 ft above sea level

MILITARY GRID REF.: 56 13 030 00 N 63 37 578 00 E

MAP REF.: 12 L 4

CULTURE: Unknown

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: rock alignment

SITE LOCATION: At the very point of the Point buried partly in bluffs being (Empetrum) at the upper side of the storm beach. At south end of Cape au D'est, NW corner of Grand Anse.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 15-20 meters

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Empetrum nigrum
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)  _none-collected_

SAMPLES TAKEN  _nothing found_

TEXTUAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)  _probably not_

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ___

alignment not sketched

DIGS: BLACK AND WHITE  _Peavrod_

COLOR SLIDES  _yes_

PERFORMED BY  _Pitscullah team / Fitzhugh_  DATE 9 AUGUST 2001
SITE NAME: Ile aux Sauvages ("Moose Farm")
BORDEN #: none assigned
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 30-40' (not measured)
LAT/LONG: 50° 12.062N  63° 11.977W
MAP REF: 12 L/3
CULTURE: unknown - it may not be a cultural site
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: Is it a site?

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

DESCRIPTION: Valerie Boudreault and I followed a game (moose) trail from the west shore of the peninsula to the top of the island and surprised a moose grazing on the luxuriant stand of raspberries, cow parsnips, grass and other 'human' impact vegetation 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 or near the low beach neck to the north. We did not have a chance to test pit any other locations, although we walked the region of the low isthmus and parts of the northern peninsula shore. There is a big resident moose in this area!

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

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 11 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Ile aux Sauvages  
MUSEUM: Borden N°  

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 30-40 ft (10 m)  
MILITARY GRID REF.: 50° 12.062 00 N 63° 11.977 00 E  
MAP REF.: 12 2/3  

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 Ile aux Sauvages  
SW end of Ile à la Chasse, on the northern peninsula of this islet.  

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:  
Valérie Bouffard and followed a game 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 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 5-6 test pits I dug was about 20-30 cm deep, black earth of high garden quality. But contained no cultural material.  

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 x 50 m.  
RAW MATERIALS: Nothing  

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

Marks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): Perhaps there is a dwelling site somewhere on the peninsula - especially on or near the low, beachside, 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.

Resident moose in this area.

Notes: Black and White

Color Slides: 35 mm - video

Surveyed by: Pitseolak Fitzhugh

Date: 11 August 2001
SITE NAME: Ile St. Charles West  
BORDEN #:  
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 5-10 m. (not measured)  
LAT/LONG: 50° 12.296N, 63° 21.255W  
MAP REF: 12 L/3  
CULTURE: unknown  
DATING: unknown  

SITE TYPE: rock structure of unknown purpose  

LOCATION: West side of Ile St. Charles about 500m. north of the Barachois Péchu inlet. 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  Ille St. Charles west

HEIGHT A.S.L.  6-10 m. (measured)

MILITARY GRID REF.  W0 12.796, 09 N  63° 31.285, 09 E

MAP REF.  12 1/3

CULTURE  unknown

TENTATIVE DATING  unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY  rock structure 7) unknown purpose

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE  Ille à la Baleine  Scattered arrangement of non-local (i.e. not limestone) rock, hard gravels etc. partly buried in fine limestone gravel. Patches of uses and berries. No other 'hard' rock stones elsewhere in beach.

VIEW TO SOUTH

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

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  barren limestone 0) patches of vegetation.
LECTIO Procedure(s) Nothing found

Samples taken Nothing collected

Potential for further work (# of squares, depth of deposit?) This site could be excavated. Some of the structure walls are buried deeply.

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

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

Barachois Creek

25 pm (20 km)

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES One Some video

INVESTIGATED BY

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 sign 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 of this region.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: no

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

CULTURE: unknown
TENTATIVE DATING: unknown

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: 3-4 meter diameter ring of granite and other hard rock cobbles visible at edge of forest vegetation. Test pits were excavated in the "center" of the feature but no 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: grasses, moss/shrubs.
SELECTION PROCEDURE(S) | showed first did not show any cultural signs.
"TILES TAKEN" | none

FUTURE FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) | not much likely potential

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) | [Handwritten note]

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

COLOR SLIDES | [Polarized]
PREVIEWED BY | [Handwritten signature]
DATE | Aug 12, 2001

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

PHOTOS: polaroid
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 12 Aug. 2001
Given the excellent deep water and good protection it is strange the beach area and that across the strait on large St. Croix Island did not have more archaeological material. We found two small post foundations and a slab rock hearth near the beach point but no other disturbance on the beach and brief checks in the level areas in the forested regions nearby did not show cultural evidence. There has been some suggestions that Basques may have been here - some rumors I think found here or on the mainland shore opposite, but we saw no such sign in the beach areas or the St. Croix Island strait which look like they would be ideal Basque site areas, islands with both protection and deep water. On the other hand, there is no good boat harbor here and the island is exposed to the south/southeast.

The diagram shows the layout of the beach area with the forested region marked and the point of interest.

ICOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polavoid
COLOR SLIDES 4
JEVED BY Pittsburgh / Pittsburgh DATE 12 August 2001
SITE NAME: Île 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 Île 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 Île 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. Genevieve Isle (Big)

HEIGHT A.S.L. est. 5-6m. MILITARY GRID REF. 58°15.417 03N 63°04.330 00E

MAP REF. 12L/6

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Slab rock feature

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

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

There is supposed to be sites somewhere on St. Genevieve Is. on the mainland by report of someone to Roger Barriere. At Have St. Pierre, but we found no trace on either of the islands.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5 meters diam.

RAW MATERIALS Slab rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren

Christy in feature, near NE
PROCEDURE(S)  none

SAMPLES TAKEN  alone

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

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

See comments for Little St. Genevieve survey.

We walked along the entire beach from the NE point to just north of where Pablo Segur Semenosky found EGCs-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 grains.

[Map diagram showing locations and features]

COLOR SLIDES  Black and White, Polaroid

REVIEWED BY  Pitsinale/Fitzhugh

DATE  Aug 12 2001
SITE NAME: Natashquan (whalebone site)
BORDEN #: none assigned
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 campsites, 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SITE NAME</strong></th>
<th>Whalebone Site, Naskapi</th>
<th><strong>BORDER NO.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEIGHT A.S.L.</strong></td>
<td>220 ft a.s.l.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILITARY GRID REF.</strong></td>
<td>E0 116.815 DO N 61° 46.352 DO E</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAP REF.</strong></td>
<td>12 K/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TENTATIVE DATING</strong></td>
<td>Jean-Claude Lecondy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summer 416.726 - 3570</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Isidore winter 416.762 - 1510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY</strong></td>
<td>Reached (or sunk?) Whale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE LOCATION</strong></td>
<td>In blowout about 0.5 miles north of Natashquan town, to east of gravel road. Snow track runs east from the Native camp used for St. Mary's (3) festival, to near the end of the moraine spur. Blowout is just south down the bank from where the highest terraced end of the spur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION OF SITE</strong></td>
<td>A moraine end and cliffs. Located by Jean-Claude Lecondy, a local fisherman who lives here in summer and in St. Isidore in winter. He had some bone chunks (gave me four to date) and took me here a few years before I saw the site. In the bottom of the blowout we found more bone remains buried in the sand - left them in situ. No large bones showing on surface, just small white chips, but more larger chunk were just below the surface, around the small scuttling seen here.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AREAL EXTENT OF SITE</strong></td>
<td>40 ft drain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAW MATERIALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER</strong></td>
<td>Sand, moss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>View north</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ELECTION PROCEDURE(S)

APPLES TAKEN: one fist-sized chunk of bone.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER WORK (SIZE OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

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

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

Assist with development of uplift curve —

---

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm shoot taken 100 south over site from top.

SURVEYED BY: René Bernèsque (video also) DATE: 13 Aug 2001

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

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

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

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

PHOTOS: 35mm slides, video tape and stills
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 14 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Kegashka (boat ramp)  
BORDEN #: none assigned  
HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore  
LAT/LONG: $50^\circ 10.899^N$ $61^\circ 6.325^W$  
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: $50^\circ 10.615^N$ $61^\circ 16.538^W$.

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: 10 ft

CULTURE: Modern buoys, ship site?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Possible Inuit Winter Village

SITE LOCATION:
- On small cove about 200 m south of Kegashka Harbor bridge
- On west side of KI Island

TENTATIVE DATING: 18th Century

MILITARY GRID REF.: 61°10.990N 61°16.325W

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Beach grass, cow parsnip, raspberries

MAP REF.: 12 K/3

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
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 former sawmill is seen in the background, (yellow in real life) and this beach used to be used for hauling boats out, hence the mounds + disturbances noted.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) ___________________________________________________________

APPLES TAKEN ________________________________________________________________

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

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) __________

DATE ___________________________

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES __________________________________________________________

SURVEYED BY ___________________________ DATE ___________________________
SITE NAME: “Hudson's Bay Company Island” – Kegashka River
BORDEN #: 
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 
LAT/LONG: 10.85N  61°22.2W
MAP REF.: 12 K/3
CULTURE: Euro-American
DATING: 
SITE TYPE: Trading post

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: the forested part of the island is about 100 meters across.
RAW MATERIALS: 
VEGETATION COVER: The southern part of the island is marsh, the rest is thickly covered with spruce.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: Some historical documentation would help a future search.

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : no
COLOR SLIDES: no

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 15 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME  Borden Ho.
HEIGHT A.S.L.  Kejaskha River
MILITARY GRID REF.  E10.89  ONN  41°22.00E
MAP REF.  12 K/3
CULTURE  Euro-american
TENTATIVE DATING
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY  Post
SITE LOCATION  This site is said by Lester Foreman to have been on the island below the first rapid falls on the Kejaskha River. The island with a stand of spruce trees.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE  We visited the island with the assistance of Lester's grandson-in-law, who had never been there before. Lester seemed sure the post was on the island, but recalls only seeing it grown over. He is 80 years old today. We hunted all over the island and could not find any trace of the post. There is an old telegraph wire across the island that might date to the post, but it could be before or later. Numerous small 5 cm test pits were dug in the more or less flat area in the middle of the trees at the center of the island, but no sign was detected.
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE  The forested part of the island is about 100 meters across. The southern part is marsh and sedge.
RAW MATERIALS
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  tuck spruce.
PROCEDURE(s) Nothing collected

WILES TAKEN Nothing

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

-- Some historic documentation would help a future search. 

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

It's hard to see how there could be so little evidence if a post of it is at this location. That is, if even any sign of tie-up boats etc. in the crevices along the shore.

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

\[\text{Kejagsha River mouth is excellent salmon fishing and small boat refuge, up to Viking size!}\]

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES No

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak/Fitzhugh

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>La Romaine Beach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEIGHT A.S.L. AT SEALEVEL</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY GRID REF.</td>
<td>50° 12.7068N 60° 42.3068N0E6W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP REF.</td>
<td>12 K/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE</td>
<td>European objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENTATIVE DATING</td>
<td>19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE LOCATION</td>
<td>At the southwest corner of the La Romaine beach Series below the first house built at this location and just north of the ledge which borders the beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF SITE</td>
<td>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 spot for getting small boats 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. View North at SW edge of beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREAL EXTENT OF SITE</td>
<td>20-30 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAW MATERIALS</td>
<td>European ceramics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER</td>
<td>Midden, an eroded material on beach.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LECTION PROCEDURE(S)  Small surface collection of some representative remnants and glass.

SAMPLES TAKEN  yes

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (if of squares, depth of deposit ?)  The bank above the section of beach should be checked.

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

There are many choice settlement areas in the 5x6 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 Roanoke area for sites in the recent past. The terrace here is about 10 - 15 feet above sea level (I did not measure it precisely).

COLOR SLIDES  35 mm.

REVIEWED BY  Barry Fitzhugh

DATE  August 3, 2001
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: Île du Lac (Coige's Little Island)  
BORDEN NO.: EbCa-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4 meters  
MILITARY GRID REF.: 50°11.445' 00 N 68°03.730' 40 W  
MAP REF.: 12 K/1 + 74

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 Île du Lac and Île de l'Aspartagine. 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 homestead. 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: Hendra
PROCEDURE(S) none

SAMPLES TAKEN none

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

d) Limited interest of a meat cache.

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

Low enough to be of historic age, not culturally diagnostic.

We surveyed across the eastern end of the lake and found nothing but over-ripe bakeapples. 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 here.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES no

SURVEYED BY B. Scwabak Hothugh DATE 15 August, 2001
SITE NAME: Baie du Nord, Watagheistic Strait Survey

SITE LOCATION: Surveyed southern and west end of Baie du Nord in western Watagheistic Detroit. No cultural evidence. Same result for the small point on the Watagheistic Island.

SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: We saw many mice and many carnivorous plants here!

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: not much

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 16 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Baie du Nord, Watergheastic Strait

HEIGHT A.S.L. _______________ MILITARY GRID REF. ___________ DD N __________ DD E __________

CULTURE _______________ TENTATIVE DATING _______________

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _______________


DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Some for the small point on the Watergheastic Island, we saw nice and many non-arboreal plants here.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE _______________

RAW MATERIALS _______________

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _______________
PROCEDURE(S)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY

DATE
SITE NAME: Pointe Sealnet-1
BORDEN #: EcBw-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 meters
LAT/LONG: 50° 20.233N  59° 48.672W
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: Euro-Canadian
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: L-1 sealing station; L-2 camp/lookout?
LOCATION: L-2 camp/lookout? On peninsula 550m south of Pointe Sealnet, in grassy ground cover between a small pond and a shallow protected cove.

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

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

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

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

PHOTOS: polaroid; 35mm color
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 16 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME  Pointe Seainet 1
HEIGHT A.S.L.  4.5 meters  MILITARY GRID REF.  S6°20.2370 N 59°48.6720 W
BORDER NO.  Ec Bw-1

CULTURE  Inuit-Canadian 1

tentative dating

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY
1-1 Sealing Station

SITE LOCATION  1-1 camp/rookery?
On peninsula 600 m, south of Pointe Seainet, 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 limit camps here if they lived in this area. There is much 20° and same material have scattered over a wide area, and in the landwash. A large cement house foundation is the latest major occupation. We dug a 50 x 50 cm test pit about 30 m 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.
Diluted veg. with major enrichment. Wet deposit.
ELECTION PROCEDURE(S)  50 x 50 cm test pit

SAMPLES TAKEN  yes - glass, whalebone sled runner, wood
                  Yes scale sled runner - hem wide

FUTURE WORK (S) OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

Excellent for scaling station in European time; maybe earlier.

THE SLED RUNNER WAS MOST INTRIGUING CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF INUIT PRESENCE OR INFLUENCE ON THE HUN. 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 few hundred years - ending in the 19th century.

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm.

SURVEYED BY R. T. Schulz / Fitzgerald DATE 4/24/84
SITE NAME: Pointe Sealnet-2
BORDEN #: EcBw-2
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 6-12 meters (measured)
LAT/LONG: 50° 20.188N 59° 48.739W
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: Groswater (Dorset)
DATING: 2200 BP (est.)
SITE TYPE: uncertain
LOCATION: Peat blowout exposure above south cove at sealing site, on SW side of the peninsula.

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

EXTENT: 10-20 meters?
RAW MATERIALS: Groswater Port aux Port chert
VEGETATION: deep peat! blackberry
SAMPLES: charcoal, biface and chip
POTENTIAL: excellent but will take some more site prospecting

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

PHOTOS: polaroids; 35mm color
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001
### Site Name: Pointe Seulnet - 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height A.S.L.</th>
<th>6.12 meters</th>
<th>Military Grid Ref.</th>
<th>S020168 00 N S048739 00 E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borden No.</td>
<td>Ec BW-2</td>
<td>Map Ref.</td>
<td>12-7/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Culture
- Goswater (Dorset)

### Tentative Dating
- 2200 BP est.

### Site Type/Seasonality
- Uncertain

### Site Location
- Peat blowout exposure above south end of sealing site, on SW side of the peninsula

### Description of Site
- Found a small amount of charred blubber in a peat blowout.
- North of a low ledge and south of a spruce thicket.

### Areal Extent of Site
- 10-20 meters? by 1 meter depth, 50 cm with no finds.

### Raw Materials
- Goswater Porfurry, Porf chert

### 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 ground. Good chance of finding a good new site here with some careful testing. You don't leave a tool by itself!

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak

DATE 8/17/01
SITE NAME: Cap Mackinon- So. Point of Petit Mecatina

BORDEN #: NA
HEIGHT A.S.L: NA
LAT/LONG: NA
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: NA
DATING: NA
SITE TYPE: NA

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

DESCRIPTION: NA
AREAL EXTENT: NA
RAW MATERIALS: NA

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): NA
SAMPLES TAKEN: NA
POTENTIAL: NA
REMARKS: A wrecked small boat had been thrown up on the storm beach.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: none
COLOR SLIDES: none

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Cap-Franc-Mackenen - South end Petit Mac

BORDEN NO. __________

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

MAP REF. __________

CULTURE __________ TENTATIVE DATING __________

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY __________

SITE LOCATION: Survey this exposed point at tip of Petite Néctaire. Boulder beach and thick peat. No subsurface tests made and no obvious signs of boulder structures.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE __________

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE __________

RAW MATERIALS __________

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER __________
ELECTION PROCEDURE(S)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY _______________________________ DATE ____________________

STENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (\ OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

ARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -------
SITE NAME: Petit Mecatina-1
BORDEN #: EdBt-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 250 ft.
LAT/LONG: 50° 32.579N 59° 19° 528W
MAP REF: 12 J/11
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
DATING: ca. 4000 BP?
SITE TYPE: cache pits and various boulders structures
LOCATION: In huge boulder field between the small cove and lake; widely scattered in the upper flatter areas.

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

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

RAW MATERIALS: no-boulders only

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: polaroid
COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Mecating-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4525

MILITARY GRID REF.: 50°32.579 00 N 59°41.928 00 W

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING: ca 4000 BP?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY:
- cache pits and longhouse structures

SITE LOCATION:
- In huge boulder field between the small cove and lake
- widely scattered in the upper flatter areas

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
- We surveyed the east shore of Havre de la Croix and found it full of fishing stages and old Raheen 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 in 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 cm 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-shoulders) and rounded. Where they all originated is an interesting question. Sternginger noted that there were clear signs of peat shrinkage (drying up) in the places it had formerly covered the mounds in the country south of the lake.
PROCEDURE

nothing collected

ITEMS TAKEN

find found

ESTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (F. OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) The mound may be an old burial or an unopened cache.

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

Finally, we have found some evidence of maritime activity (presumed on the site by the end of a longshore on the neighboring beach to the south, at about the same elevation.

PHOTO: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

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

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

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

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

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

PHOTOS: polaroids, video still

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh  
DATE: 17 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Mecatina 2

BORDEN NO. Ed B+2

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40-45' MILITARY GRID REF.: 50°32.57' 00 N 59°19.52' 40 E

H.MILITARY GRID REF.:

SITE LOCATION: On the highest beach ridge on the southern boulder

beach cave due east of the head of the Fauve de la Grève

inner end. 12 is to east of the boulder beach -a level and

vegetated flat surface overlooking the coast beach. We "scrath

tested" a few locations and found some sandy soil-not just cobbles

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 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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: back through the middle of the room, with a raised

RAW MATERIALS: center that is likely the hearth area, in the middle

of the room. No tools or debitage were noted, but we had hardly

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: a minute to reach the floors.

chicken covered boulders/cobbles.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Longhouse, caches, and other fixtures

TENTATIVE DATING: 35-4500 BP
A promising location for an IWA lighthouse site as it may have sites in a sandy soil. This would seem to be as good or better location than the cobble beach, depending on the seasonal requirements.

We did not get leveled elevations for either this or Mec. 1 beach, but for Mec. 1 was 50' and for Mec. 2, 45 feet, and these are roughly consistent with the topo elevations, just under 50-foot contour.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

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

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

5km View to North

Lake Macat. 1 beaches NE beaches not surveyed

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 of the longhouse are other features/structures that seem to have been altered or truncated by this large house - at least they are not clearly longhouses - may be individual room structures.
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 Boudrealt 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 spalls- TP-2 was the only square (70x60 cm) that was excavated. TP 1,3,4 were shovel tests.

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

REMARKS: This was an important discovery since few Basque sites have been discovered in this section of the Quebec North Shore. This is a big site with lots of material and good preservation, at least in the shelter area, where the Basques may have erected some huts, judging from the TP 2 tiles, glass, iron nails, bone material etc. The high vegetation makes it hard to determine the site's features- such as whether ovens are present. Quite a lot of rock-fall is scattered around the site making walking in the bushy growth
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: Micatna - 3

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 6-17 meters  
MILITARY GRID REF.: S0°33.737 E N 59°14.12 W  
MAP REF.: 12 J/11

CULTURE: Basque Station  
TENTATIVE DATING: 18th Century

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

SITE LOCATION: North side of Anse au Petit Micatna on a small promontory or headland just inside the entrance of the bay. Site extends from the small cove where it is at least 200 meters and up to the cliff overhang that occurs along the north side of the headland.

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 along this part of the shore up to the overhang, which extends for several hundred meters and is formed by a large eroded cliff that strikes back into the hill behind. We found tiles emerging from the slope immediately at the cove (Valorie Bourdouise suggested them first among the red granite) and we soon found them up in the shelter area where we dug two test pits 1 and 2. TP 3, 4 also had tile remains, directly under the sod.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: In the 1st 10-20 cm of soil. Second site about 1000 m away.

RAW MATERIALS: Hundreds of meters, from cliff shelter to southern ridge. We did not test east over the cliff on the beach.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Finds - tiles, glass, iron, bone, heavy grass, raspberry, viburnum, anise weed, elder, iris, patches of spruce, and low bushes. Cow parsley. Under the shelter there was not mud growing, but juniper (ground Juniper).

SCRIPT ON CF SITE: [Handwritten notes and sketches]
SELECT: PROCEDURE(S) Collected 4 fire pits from the beach invasion.
Test pits 1-4 materials were sand; tile, charcoal, assorted.
APPLES TAKEN: yes, above. Saved all except some of the small tile falls. - TP 2 10am.
The tiny squares (? 10x10 cm) excavated. Others
 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK ( # OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) 133" were shovel tests.

EXCAVATIONS SITES FOR CURT LNS.

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

This was an important discovery since few Basque sites are known archeologically on the Oak Bluffs shore. This is a large bay site with lots of material and good preservation at least in the shelter area, where the Basques may have cradled some hats since there contained tiles, glass, iron nails, bone material etc. The high vegetation makes it hard to determine the site features. Such as whether ovens are present, but we did not see any large structures like this. Quite a lot of rock fall scattered around the site making walking in the bushy growth unpredictable. A large amount of tiles are seen evoking from the cove margin and lots of tiles are among the A tidal landwash.

View SW

The overhang creates a shelter under the rock wall along the NW shore from the site area to where → indicates the end.
A long distance, we did not investigate it beyond the square block (framing !!)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES: several of site tips

SURVEYED BY: Pittsfield
DATE: Aug. 18, 2001
view from east end of shelter toward head of bay, overlooking Northern part of the site. Tiles found among rock face under the overhang and 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.
Mecadina-3

From peak rock datum:
Test Pt 1  2.5 m / 250°
T.P. 2  6.7 m / 270°
T.P. 3  16.5 m / 290°
T.P. 4  30.0 m / 315°

Test Pt 1:
View ca. 070° from near datum node

Test Pt 2:
Spruce logs
bush clumps
erosion tiles
Rocky Ridge
square block
overhang shelter
peaked rock

x tiles found
T.D. 2 - Stratigraphy:
- Vegetation only 1-2 cm
- 2 to 10-15 cm: Black sandy loam with tiles and cultural material
- 10-15 to 20 cm: Gritty sand mixed with black loam + cult.
- 20 cm: Sterile gravelly sand, pebbles

Diagram:
- Small tile fragments not all plotted
**SITE NAME** Mecatiga 3

**MEC-3, TP1.1**
- Tik fragment
- Thickness: 1.93 cm
- Max Width: 6.51 cm
- Max Length: 6.53 cm

**MEC-3, TP1.2**
- Bone
- Length: 4.67 cm

**MEC-3, TP1.3**
- Bone
- Length: 3.5 cm
- Width: 2.7 cm

**MEC-3, TP1.4**
- Bone
- Length: 2.62 cm

**MEC-3, TP1.5**
- Bone
- Length: 1.6 cm

**MEC-3, TP1.6**
- Bone
- Length: 2.2 cm
site name: Mecatina 3

MEC-3, TPA 1
Tik frigate

thickness: 6.5 cm
max width: 17.3 cm
max length: (13.4 cm)
MEC-37 TP 2.2
Tile Fragment
Thickness: 1.2 cm
Max Width: 15.4 cm
Max Height: 12.5 cm
MEC-3, TP2.3
Tile fragment
thickness: 1.35 cm
max width: 19.3 cm
max length: 7.26 cm

MEC-3, TP2.4
Tile fragment
thickness: 1.47 cm
max width: 7.81 cm
max length: 8.03 cm

MEC-3, TP2.5
Tile fragment
thickness: 1.63 cm
max width: 7.83 cm
max length: 8.26 cm
MEC-3, TP2.6
Tile fragment
thicknes: 1.62cm
max width: (3.58cm)
max length: (8.27cm)

MEC-3, TP2.7
Tile fragment
thicknes: 2.04cm
max width: (5.86cm)
max length: (4.15cm)

MEC-3, TP2.8
Tile fragment
thicknes: 1.24cm
max width: (6.37cm)
max length: (3.82cm)

MEC-3, TP2.9
Tile fragment
thicknes: 1.48cm
max width: (2.63cm)
max length: (3.29cm)

MEC-3, TP2.10
Tile fragment
thicknes: .81cm
max width: (2.18cm)
max length: (3.26cm)

MEC-3, TP2.11
Tile fragment
thicknes: .74cm
max width: (1.56cm)
max length: (2.58cm)
MEC-3, TP2. 12
Iron Nail
Length: 8.43 cm
Shank width: 0.8 cm

MEC-3, TP2. 13
Iron nail
Length: 8.65 cm
Shank width: 0.3 cm
[Shank flattens at end]

MEC-3, TP2. 14
Iron nail
Length: 8.54 cm
Shank width directly below head: 0.7 cm

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

MEC-3, TP2. 16
Glass fragment (Green)
Thickness: 0.14 cm
Length: 1.21 cm

MEC-3, SC. 1
Worked whale bone
Thickness: 1.11 cm
Max width: 3.38 cm
Max length: 3.94 cm

MEC-3, SC. 2
Worked whale bone
Thickness: 1.16 cm
Max width: 2.70 cm
Max length: 3.01 cm
HEC-3, TR4.1
Tile fragment
Thickness: 1.78 cm
Max width: (12.12 cm)
Max length: (16.4 cm)
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 Morencys also had a small nipple based point of quartz that was found at one of the high MA sites across the bay, and a fish spear of a very elaborate sort, found in the land wash “up the river.”

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: unknown

RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, white patinated chert

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm and video
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 19 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Mutton Bay - 1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 27 feet

MILITARY GRID REF.: 50° 46.618 00 N 54° 02.122 00 E

MEASURED GPS + Altimeter MAP REF.: 12 J/14

CULTURE: Intermediate/Saunders

TENTATIVE DATING: 3000 B.C.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Chance finds around their home.

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Grassy area around 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 knifework pocketed tang, and a large stemmed end scraper. The latter two reaped. They had a small nipple-based point. A quartz find was found at one of the high rut sites across the bay, and a fish spear of a very elaborate sort, found in the sand wash "up the river." 

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Unknown.

RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, While patinated chert.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: grass, birch, alder, moss, fireweed etc.
Possible Procedure(s) None

Materials Taken None

Potential for Further Work (# of squares, 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 stoned quartz point, all this material is intermediate Indian or its equivalent. It is interesting that so much RC material is showing up along the coast and that RC played such an important role in its technology. Saunders/Innu Indian Labrador is not heavily RC oriented.

Inner Muttick Bay

Road

Landwash flat behind boulders where some arrowheads were found in the landwash, washed/shed off finds in "mud" tepee, blue hio sloping shire.

Mercy house (Kevin + Michael's father) 27.45

from house site

2.5 ft A point from MB-3 or MB-4

To Main Site

Bridge

Photos: Black and White Polaroid

Color Slides 35mm + Video

Surveyed by Pitsulak crew/Reutfarth Date 19 Aug, 2001
SITE NAME: Mutton Bay - 2

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 150 - 250

MILITARY GRID REF.: 50° 46' 44.700 N 59° 41' 43.400 W

GPS/Paran. MAP REF.: 12 314 14

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING: 5000 BP

BORDEN NO.: E2 B5 - 2

SOUTH OF road and town reservoir in a boggy raised cove between granite outcrops, about 100 m. S of the road.

SITE LOCATION

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Large quantities of quartz debitage eroding from decomposing peat and vegetation that once covered much of the glacially-sculpted granite. Deposit occurs throughout the small basin seen in photo, ending as a small stream draining two lower areas tumbling down hill in between two outcrops. Some possible structural rocks in middle of basin 'marsh'. This is not a 'dry' beach site like those in labradors. Post-occupation vegetation.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Granite has etched created the marsh/bog. - see sketch

RAW MATERIALS: map for size and dimensions of site

Quartz, red and purple quartzite, one piece. Barnaby slate?

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION: Cover a very degraded/reached sort, small amount of palinted light colored chert. 95% quartz. Veg: boggy soil, marsh grass + sedge
**COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S):** Surface collection

**APPELS TAKEN** of representative artifacts.

**POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (N 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 Moreau, who took us to the site. Some areas had been disturbed near the ponded areas, but mostly they turned up the moss and dirt on the eroding edges of the bare granite. Two to areas a broken bedrock seem to be blasting holes for a planned phone or electric line.

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

See Matt Gallon's sketch map for general site geography - the upper part of the site was at 150' asl and the lowest was at about 125'.

**SAMPLES:**

- 4 dol.
- 3 - Polished
- Photos: Black and White
- Color slides: Video but #7 was very windy

**PHOTOS:** Black and White

**COLOR SLIDES:**

**SURVEYED BY:** Pitsiulak/Smithsonian

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

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

PHOTOS - BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid  
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm and video, but it was very windy  
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh  
DATE: 19 Aug. 2001
Mutton Bay - Z
Site area sketched by Matthew Calbus.
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.

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: Mistangue Island-1

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

MILITARY GRID REF.: 56° 16.856 DO N 6° 12.381 W

MAP REF.: 12 8/8

CULTURE: European

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: Midden

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Modern Fishing Camps around Mist. Harbor.

We tested the western and eastern sides of the harbor. Western Harbor only with small test which produced quantities of shellfish (2-1). Several test pits and small tests in the eastern settlement group, east of the last house. A WF PP produced calamine and salmon scale in black grass lawn 0-10 cm; thin shreds of green curved glass in 10-20 cm in the upper peat layer; Redrock basement at 25-30 cm deep.

Other tests produced lots of modern refuse.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 200 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Heavy grass cover from modern soil enrichment.
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: Mutton Bay -3  
BORDEN NO.  E285-3

HEIGHT A.S.L. 105-107 ft. a.s.l.  MILITARY GRID REF. 50°45.973 00 N  59°02.277  
MAP REF.  1Z 5/14

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic  
TENTATIVE DATING: 57000 BP

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY:  
HABITATION?

SITE LOCATION: S.W. of Mutton Bay  
Up in the hills above the quarry.  
Sites located on a granite ridge top that descends in elevation to north.

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

L-1 (60° 45.390' N 59° 02.191' W) at 167 feet (AGS) or 177 (altimeter)  
noted first by Steve Young. Faintly small locus w/ a couple stone rocks on the ground. Quartz alepitite. No collection made.


Along home in addition to ridge-top rock cluster + hearth ring in middle a blowout containing g.t.  red/gray charcoal, shale.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE:  
Shaly loci extend over 500 meters.

RAW MATERIALS:  
Quartz, shale, small amounts of light chert, edgylite.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER:  decaying moss, retreating ground cover, drying up / surface root-vegetation.

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

1. Collect surface collection for representative lithic types.
2. Tools (trace): Yes.

PLACES TAKEN: Yes.

EVIDENCE FOR FURTHER WORK (? OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?): Yes, L2 especially.

OTHERS MAY HAVE NO ARTIFACTS.

CLARENCE (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): L3 a small area of quartz debitage at crest of ridge where flaked tools have broken up the surface cover. No GPS data taken. 10m. measured.

L4 lowest and northernmost loc i, at N & 50° 46.060, W 59° 02' 21" at 110' (altitude) and 105' (GPS) elevation. Second GPS reading gave e, 97'. No tools except a possible adze scraper.

All pieces equally. Quartz. 50-10 meters dense ter distribution. Peculiar settlement pattern, at L3, 4 only quartzite debitage, L2 only possible dwelling or structure? Feature evidence and the only 3 scrapers should mean Early MA. Place producing a few tool fragments?

Excavate this one!
L-2 (selected specimens)

- Indented base may be accidental (grey quartzite)
- Grey chert biface base
- White gt2b biface base
- White chert biface midsection
- Red gt5e stemmed (3) biface
- White gt2 biface tip
- Slate celt "stub" (used up)
- gt3 and scraper
- gt5e and scraper
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: 16\textsuperscript{th} 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 (20\textsuperscript{th} 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
EXCAVATED A SHOVEL TEST ONLY ON LEVEL GROUND WEST OF THE CABIN STANDING ON THE POINT.

SAMPLES TAKEN 3 or 4 examples of Basque shells.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (4 of squares, depth of deposit?) Excellent potential for Basque and later South American/Can. history.

SITES (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)——-
This side like the Little Mecatina side is not obvious, because there are few sites 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 old small landing beach on the north side of the point.

CROWN, coves on top of hill

**SHOVEL TEST NEG.**

Old well foundation

Wind mechanism

Cement house/fort

Standing plank hut

**BEACH**

Grassy meadow

**Beach** (not surveyed)

Hill

**PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE**

POLAJOID

COLOR SLIDES

1 or two; video

SURVEYED BY Potsindale Fitzhugh DATE 5/20/01

The DE Mecatina fort 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  Mistake Island-1
BORDEN NO.  Eh Bn-2
HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-6 ft meaners  MILITARY GRID REF. W3° 159,896 DO M 48° 12.301 PNE
MAP REF. 12 6 8
CULTURE  European
TENTATIVE DATING  unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY  midden

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE  Modern Fishing camps around Mist. Harbor. We tested the western and eastern sides of the harbor. Western Harbor only with sled test which produced quantities of sherds (1-2). Several test pits and sled tests in the eastern settlement group, east of the last houses. WF TP producedcolmum and sedum sand in black grass 10cm-18cm; thin sherds of green curved glass in 10-20 cm on the upper peat layer; Redrock basement at 25-30 cm deep. Other TP produced lots of modern refuse.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE  200 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS  

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  heavy grass cover from modern soil enrichment.
PROCEDURE(S)  Test pit in eastern area.

MALES TAKEN  Yes, WF test pit

NECESSARY FOR FURTHER WORK (RE SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)  
might produce some interesting material for post-Basque Times.

ARMS (including prehistoric geology, 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 cave area was not sampled well at we only could make a brief shovel test at our location.

---

![Map Diagram]

- Artifacts saved (WF) 50 cm. test pit or shovel test
- WF test pit artifacts
  1. Aluminum Strip
  2. Salmon scale
  3. Green thin glass

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE  Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY  P. H. Sinke / Fitzhugh

DATE  6/24/81
SITE NAME: Ile Mistanoque-2
BORDEN #: EhBn-3
HEIGHT A.S.L: 35.40 ft. (est.)
LAT/LONG: 50° 15.482N  58° 12.714W
MAP REF: 12 O/8
CULTURE: Amerindian; European
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: Boulder caches; and possible burial (European)
SITE LOCATION: On beach crest between central and eastern coves on the south side of Ile Mistanoque: boulder caches on east side of crest and the possible European graves just over the crest of the beach on west side.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: several hundred square meters
RAW MATERIALS: NA
VEGETATION COVER: tundra
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL: limited

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 1-35mm/ video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
SITE NAME: Mistanoque 2

HEIGHT A.S.L: 35-40 feet

CULTURE: European

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Several boulder caches and possible house pits first noticed by Lyman Fitzhugh on a beach pass cresting about 35-40 feet a.s.l. Pat Gallon tested one current pit at upper side of middle beach - negative. Several other circular pits may be caches or houses in boulders.

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

1) View NE in damaged pillar
2) NE view / westerly pit (pat)
PROCEDURE(S)  

APPEARS TAKEN  

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

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

NO CULTURAL SIGNATURES THAT I COULD IDENTIFY.  

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE  

COLOR SLIDES  

SURVEYED BY  

DATE  

Aug. 21, 2001
SITE NAME: Ile Chéatica
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 Chekatika 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Chekaten Island-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borden No.</td>
<td>EH BN-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height A.S.L.</td>
<td>645 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Grid Ref.</td>
<td>56°16.0760 N 130°4.800 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>European/Inuit?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Ref.</td>
<td>12 O/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentative Dating</td>
<td>17-18 C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type/Seasonality</td>
<td>Settlement Site &amp; sod structures and midden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site Location:** At narrows with Chekaten and mainland on NE point of ice island in a grassy vegetated area. This is an excellent Inuit area where it is not likely that ice would form in winter and is not a European-type protected harbour.

**Description of Site:** Very grassy, enhanced vegetation. I had only a few minutes to survey and only could shovel test two locations: Test pit 1 and 2. There are several sod structures with pronounced walls which are not typical of European sites. Artifacts from PI included banded annular ware and fiord bowls. T.P.1

Site Map
Electro Procedure(s): 2 shovel tests - both have produced 17th-18th century materials in sod-walled structures.

Samples Taken: yes - annular ware and tripod from test 7a. White undiagnostic ceramic from test 7.

Prospective for Further Work (Size of Square, Depth of Deposit?): Very interesting site and one that should be looked into closely in the future.

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

We have been looking for possible DnuqIt and early European sites on the LNS and this site seems to be post-Basque (no tiles in my brief test) and is not late 19th century 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 DnuqIt. The grass and raspberries were too high, I could not determine exactly the topography of the site. The two tests were inside structures with pronounced near walls and seemed to have had cobble floors. No tiles were seen or other cultural materials in the landwash.

Flat surface

Glazed mocha ware with brown stripes on grey background

Brick glazed fragment

Small fragment mocha

plus 4 frags of earthenware spalls.

Chunk of brick

Photos: Black and White

Color Slides 35mm and brief video

Surveyed by F. J. Hughes, Ph.D. Sikich

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 longhouses were also imagined but could not be defined in detail. No tools or lithics were seen, but lots of gulls were nesting here now. We tested the adjoining beaches with no success. Also tested the ridge south of the pond at the island crest and the beach ridge to the east of this pond.

AREAL EXTENT: 150 meters
RAW MATERIALS:
NATURE OF SOILS / VEGETATION COVER: grassy/ mossy in vegetated areas, barren boulder beach in that area.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL: Quite a bit of excavation could be done on the boulder houses.

REMARKS: It’s hard to know what to do with this site other than dig a couple of the ‘house’ pits and see what they contain. Elevation is compatible with middle MA. It was strange that there were not more signs of prehistoric or historic occupation on this sandy island. Good resources available, water, game etc. This is the first truly sandy location we have encountered since Natashquan. We were not able to check the southern parts of the island.

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

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
SITE NAME: Green Island
BORDEN NO.: E 131-6
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 52' above
MILITARY GRID REF.: 51°20'252.00 N 57°36'200.00 E
MAP REF.: 12 P/5

CULTURE: Maritime Archaic??
TENTATIVE DATING: Late WIA if not later

MAP REF.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY
boulder beach structures

SITE LOCATION: On the boulder beach
on high shores of Green Island
in Western Old Fort area.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE
150 meters.

RAD MATERIALS

DESCRIPTION OF SITE
A large number
of boulder features and structures were noted on the eastern side of Green Island, overlooking the large fresh water pond at the eastern end. Several as the one illustrated here were 5-6 meters in diameter and seem to have been used as houses, while others were more likely cache pits and other functions. A few possible loughouses were also considered, but were not very specific. No tools or lichens found. D.S. gulls nesting here now. We tested the adjoining beaches with side success. Also no ridge south of the central pond and ridge to east.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER
grassy/mossy in vegetated areas
baren boulder beach in that area.
SITE NAME  Biscayene Island - 1

HEIGHT A.S.L.  40 feet  MILITARY GRID REF.  51°19.57500 N  57°55.869 W

MAP REF.  12 P/5

CULTURE  Dorset ??  TENTATIVE DATING  unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Small Flicking station

SITE LOCATION  Near southern end of the highest raised beach at northern end of Biscayene Island, east of the lagoon.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE  Early morning survey produced a small prehistoric site at the southern end of the highest beach pass on the northern end of Biscayene Island, west of the cluster of houses across the inlet. Someone had disturbed some of the beach artefacts in the water, so the site was not exposed and better. The beach, but the south end, was more sandy deposits and I found a small flake of Rama, dark, Kristy excavated two tests and recovered a small handful of flakes, and a tiny fragment of a biface. Testing all around this TP produced no more evidence, so there must be a very small temporary flicking locale.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE  1/2 square inches

RAW MATERIALS  Rama, opague (blue?) chert, tufa chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  elm, moss, berries
LECI7ON PROCEDURE(S) Test pit

SAMPLES TAKEN Flakes, ex charcoal

TErrIAL FOR further WORK (?: OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) So far nothing diagnostic

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

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

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm

SURVEYED BY Pitsilde / FitzHugh DATE 22 Aug 2001
SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-1
BORDEN #: EiBk-50
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 3-4 meters
LAT/LONG: 51° 21.51N 57° 46.556W
MAP REF: 12 P/5
CULTURE: European settler
DATING: 19/20th century
SITE TYPE: summer fishing camp
SITE LOCATION: East side of Ile du Vieux Fort on first peninsula south of Passe Fequet's, on south side of cove.

DESCRIPTION: Two settlement areas, one in the foreground above (see field Polaroid shot) and a second area over the rock ridge in the northernmost cove. Several test pits in different foundations produced glass shards, ceramics, nails, iron stove parts, pieces of metal etc. A large rectangular area at the southwest side of the second cove in from the point was different in being clear of grass and recent enrichment and was larger and had a rear wall of earth and a front (north) wall of boulders. It produced cut glass and some large square-cut nails and seemed older that the other settlements.

AREAL EXTENT: About 10x15 ft. The two coves covered several hundred meters.
RAW MATERIALS: glass, ceramics, metal...
SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: tall grass, cow parsnips, raspberries. The 'red-berry' house is covered with birch and lichen and is bordered to south with cracker berries.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing mapped.
SAMPLES TAKEN: Only from 'red-berry' house. Cut nails.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: Not great, but nevertheless interesting sites concerning the early-mid 20th century fishing economy and some 19th century.

REMARKS: We also tested the raised beach south of IVF-1 and found no signs of cultural activity. One structure had a perfect cast of an old iron stove in the sod overlying it and the stove beneath.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: some video and 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 22 Aug. 2001
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SITE NAME</strong></th>
<th>Old Fort Island-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORDEN NO.</strong></td>
<td>E4 BK-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEIGHT A.S.L.</strong></td>
<td>3.4 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILITARY GRID REF.</strong></td>
<td>51°21'54&quot; 00 N 57°46'53&quot; 00 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAP REF.</strong></td>
<td>12 P/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>White Settler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TENTATIVE DATING</strong></td>
<td>19/20 CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY</strong></td>
<td>Summer Fishing Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE LOCATION</strong></td>
<td>West side of Old Fort Island on First Peninsula south of Feguets Pass, on south side of cove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION OF SITE:** Two settlement areas, one in the foreground above and a second area over the rock ridge in the northwest cove. Several test pits in different peculiarities produced glass shards, ceramics, nails, iron stove parts, pieces of metal etc. A large rectangular structure seen above was different in being clear of grass and recent enrichment and was larger and had a rear wall of earth and a front (north) wall of boulders. It produced cut glass and some large square nails and seemed older than the other settlements.

**AREAL EXTENT OF SITE** | Almost 400 ft (red berry house above). The two covers covered several hundred pickers.

**RAW MATERIALS** | None |

**NATURE OF SOILS/SEDENTS/VEGETATION COVER** | Tall grass, cattails, parsnips, sassafras, berries. The "red berry" house is covered with birch and lichen and is bordered to south with cranberry berries.
PROCEDURE
We excavated test pit in sand. No structures and disturbed areas. Nothing mapped.

WALLS TAKEN
Only from mid-berry hene. Cut marks.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (sq. of squares, depth of deposit?) No great, but nevertheless interesting concerning the early- and 20th-century fishing economy and since 1852.

CHARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)
We also tested the raised beach south of AFF-1 and found no signs of cultural activity.

One structure (6) had a perfect cast iron iron stove in top soil overlaying 7, and the stove beneath.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES
Some video + 35 mm

SURVEYED BY Pitirimak/Fitch

DATE 8/12/81
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 empetram.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 2 test pits
SAMPLES TAKEN: one soil sample taken from the buried soil horizon (compressed peat) in TP-2.
POTENTIAL: Test neg. so far, but merits further work because of the Norse type structure outline and the excellent grazing area.

REMARKS: The grassy meadows at this Pt. Capston/ Bessie’s Beach area and other places on south and eastern Ile du Vieux Fort are also unique features of this area that would have made it attractive to a small group of Norsemen. The east side of Ile du Vieux Fort is protected by skerries that make its shores fairly quiet even although they open to the sea to the SW. However, the site so far does not appear to be Norse and the reason for its peculiar structure is unexplained. Our tests did not give a positive identification for charcoal or a cultural floor- rather a buried soil/ humus profile as though the ‘structure’ was created naturally, as a series of rectangular blowouts and the walls function of the beach ridges. Still, it should be tested further.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: yes, and video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 22 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Old Fort Island - 2 (L2: Loughrue)

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 inches

CULTURE: Rectangular Structure

SITE LOCATION: K-2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to Ty Cove.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: See sketch map. Stephen Young pointed out this site to us based on its similarity to Viking longhouses. The structure is composed of a series of rooms separated by raised wood dividers that rise 20-30 cm higher than the floors and a well-defined south and east side wall. The interior of the structure was defined well by grass, but not much compared to other recent occupations. The structure is built into the existing beach ridges with SE wall being

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Essentially the ridge itself.

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

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Sandy beach soil with grass, blackberry, empetrum.
METHODS TAKEN: one sample from soil horizon (compressed peat)
in TP2.

POSSIBLE FOR FURTHER WORK (i.e. SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) Test neg. so far,
but merits further work because ? Ty Norse type ?

NOTES (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)
structure outline and the excellent grazing on the grassy
meadows at Yns yr Haf Capstan/Bessie's Beach area and
other places on eastern Old Fort Island are also unique
features of this area that would have made it attractive to a
small group of Norsemen. The east side of Old Fort Island is
protected by skerries that make its shores fairly protected
even though open to the SW. However, the SW is far does
not appear to be worse and the reason for its peculiar structure
is unexplained. The Oss 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
wall function of the beach ridges. Still, it should be tested
further.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE
COLOR SLIDES: vague and vivid.
SURVEYED BY: D. S. R. Fitzhugh
DATE: 8/22/71
SITE NAME Old Fort Island - 2

- Old stone
- Isle de Vieux Fort-1 (Settlers Cove)
- Stabilized sand pits
- Upper terrace
- Old house
- Faguet graveyard
- L-1 location
  N 51° 21.367
  W 67° 46.493
- Compass bearings from SE corner
  90° "House" △
- Standing abandoned shed
  (used to be a sealing or fishing establishment)
- 3 to 5 foot deep pits (sea storage?)
- At one time the residences (Fagquets) used to have a cow in residence here, place.
  David Dudge.
SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-3 (Bussie's Cove)  
BORDEN #: EiBk-52  
HEIGHT A.S.L: 3-4 meters a.s.l.  
LAT/LONG: 51° 21.267N  57° 46.493W  
MAP REF: 12 P/5  
CULTURE: European?  
DATING: 19/20th century  
SITE TYPE: sand/sod foundation  
SITE LOCATION: ca 50 meters south of Fequet graveyard on upper terrace of Bussie's Beach ("Welcome to Bussie's Beach" was painted on a rock at the NW corner of beach.)

DESCRIPTION: Steven Young noticed this low sod/sand wall structure, with 3 of its 4 sides showing and missing its narrow north wall facing the graveyard. We dug three test pits, two inside the structure and one 'outside' the "missing" northern wall area. Sterile sand was found right under the sod/moss. The only find was a piece of shoe leather (or roof tar paper?) Dimensions of the wall here 3.5x4.5 inside dimension. Walls were 50 cm wide and about 10 cms high.

AREAL EXTENT: 4 by 5 meters  
RAW MATERIALS:  
SOILS/VEGETATION COVER: sandy beach deposits  
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 3 test pits 40x40 cm.  
SAMPLES TAKEN: yes, TP 3: leather?  
POTENTIAL: Not much  

REMARKS: This was a disappointment because although the structure was quite distinct, we did not find interesting deposits. But surely there must be more here, of European and recent date probably. The empetrum cover and lack of grass suggests a fairly old age for the walls.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: polaroid  
COLOR SLIDES: yes, video  

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh  
DATE: 22 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Isle du Vieux Fort (Bessies Cove)

CULTURE: European?

SITE LOCATION:
ca. 50 meters south of Tabcat,
ground floor on upper terrace of Bessies Beach ("Welcome to Bessies Beach" was painted on a rock in the NW beach.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE:
Steven Young outlined two low sand bed have structure with 3 of 4 sides - missing a north wall. We dug three test pits, two in the structure and one outside. The supposed northeast wall area. Stated sand was found right under the sand mass. Only find was a piece of hide leather (or roof tar paper?). Dimensions: The wall: 
3.5 x 4.5 inside dimension, walls were 50 cm wide.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 3 test pits 40 x 40 cm.

APPEALS TAKEN yes. TP 3! Leather?

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

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) --- This was a disappointment since the structure was quite distinct (ie not to find cultural deposits but surely there would be more here, a European or recent date it seems. The bennetrium cover and lack of grass suggest a fairly old age for the walls.

(no fence, but veget.
pattern suggests there ever was a fence present)

Photos: Black and White Pola

Color Slides yes, video

Surveyed by Pascuale / Fitzhugh 

Date 22 August 2001
SITE NAME: Île Net Tickle (Vieux Fort)
BORDEN #: EiBl-7
HEIGHT A.S.L: 2-3 meters est.
LAT/LONG: 51° 22.189N  57° 53.451W
MAP REF: 12 P/5
CULTURE: Prehistoric Indian; European
DATING: 16th century?; 18th (?) -20th century
SITE TYPE: settlement, seal netting
LOCATION: On low, narrow neck at southern entrance to Steven’s Cove, across from Île Net.

DESCRIPTION: Several loci of finds were identified, but the site may have finds throughout the length of the beach. L-1 is at the west end and had European materials, (cut nail and glass) associated with a rectangular boulder foundation measuring 4.7x3.5 meters, situated up against the hillside; a lower component was prehistoric, with flakes of tan quartzite, SW Nfld. chert, and tan chert. No tools. C14 sample.
L-2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron nails.
L-3 nails. Some nails and ceramics - seems like 18th century.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 meters long
RAW MATERIALS: iron, glass, ceramics, tan quartzite, SW Nfld. chert, tan chert.
VEGETATION COVER: grass, low shrubs etc.
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 3 test pits and a collection from the beach.
SAMPLES TAKEN: L-1 artifacts/ flakes, C14 sample for native component. L-2 tan ceramic, brown glazed earthen ware, nails; L-3 iron nails
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: yes- but not a large or spectacular site

REMARKS: It was surprising to find European materials and a small native component in such a low and small site, only a few meters above sea level. The native component seems likely to be a late prehistoric Indian one related to Little Passage or Pt. Revenge, but mostly with local lithics being used. The distribution of lithics seemed stronger toward the SW side of the 1x1 meter test square.

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

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 23 Aug. 2001
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>Not Island Tickle (Vieux Fort)</th>
<th>BORDEN NO.</th>
<th>E:B1-7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEIGHT A.S.L.</td>
<td>2-3m, 661</td>
<td>MILITARY GRID REF.</td>
<td>$57^\circ 22.18700$ N $57^\circ 53.45100$ E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE</td>
<td>European 18$^{th}$-20$^{th}$C.</td>
<td>TENTATIVE DATING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric Indian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY</td>
<td>Settlement, seal netting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE LOCATION</td>
<td>On low, narrow neck at southern entrance to Steven's Cove, across from Net Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF SITE</td>
<td>Several loc. 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 materials associated with a rectangular boulder foundation 4.7 x 3.5 meters up against the hillside; a lower component was prehistoric, with flakes of tan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AREAL EXTENT OF SITE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAW MATERIALS</td>
<td>L2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron nails; L3 nails. Some nails and ceramics seen 18$^{th}$C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER</td>
<td>grass, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROCEDURE(S) 3 test pits and a collection from the beach.

ARTIFACTS TAKEN 1) artifacts flakes, clay sample was not fire tempered.
2) tan ceramic, brown glazed earthy ware, nails 3) iron nails

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (? OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) yes - but not a large or spectacular site.

ESCHARS (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 collection and located to Little Passage or Petit Revenge, but mostly with local traits being used. The distribution of lithics secured stronger toward the SW side of the 4th square.

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid
COLOR SLIDES 35 mm video
SURVEYED BY Petoculak/Fitzhugh DATE Aug. 23, 2001
SITE NAME: Havre des Belles Amours  
BORDEN #: EiBi-14  
HEIGHT A.S.L: 21 feet a.s.l.  
LAT/LONG: 51° 27.434N  57° 27.409W  
MAP REF: 12 P/6  
CULTURE: unknown. Possibly Amerindian  
DATING: unknown  
SITE TYPE: hearth  
LOCATION: This may be EiBi-14 from earlier surveys! The site lies at the southeast end of a clearing on the broad, open second terrace above the shore, just beneath a prominent hill to the south and only a meter north of a beaten foot and vehicle track, before the track enters the forest scrub. General location is the southern end of Havre des Belles Amours, a hundred meters west of the creek which drains the south area of the shore.  

DESCRIPTION: It was not a good sign when we excavated this hearth protruding from the surface and found a piece of orange flagging tape buried at the base of the feature. Location of the previously-recorded Quebec record EiBi-14 looks close to our find. A rock showing through the surface vegetation signaled this site. We excavated a 1x1 m. square and found a tight hearth feature with stratigraphic disturbance that only made sense when we found the buried orange flagging.  

AREAL EXTENT: 1x1m.  
RAW MATERIALS: beach cobble hearth rocks  
SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: sandy soils and tundra surface vegetation  
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): we excavated this feature to see who lived here and to obtain a dating sample. We collected a small charcoal sample from beneath rocks in situ. What culture it dates is a good question! There was no chert or other lithic material present, nor any other artifacts except the flagging tape.  

SAMPLES TAKEN: charcoal  
POTENTIAL: none  
REMARKS: I think this site must have been located in a previous survey. We found one miniscule quartz flake in the excavation. No other material except charcoal. The terrace on which this feature was found has a number of blowouts but nothing was found in any of them.  
PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid  
COLOR SLIDES: video, 35mm  

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh  
DATE: 23 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: Haute des Belles Amours

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

CULTURE: Unknown - Amerindian?

TENTATIVE DATING: Unknown

SITE LOCATION: This may be EiBi-14 from earlier surveys. Southern end of H.B.A. on the first major terrace on path just north of hill outcrop.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: For a buried hearth.

DESCRIPTION OF TENTATIVE DATING: For a buried hearth.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY: For a buried hearth.

AREA EXTENT OF SITE: 1 x 1 m.

RAW MATERIALS: Blackened nodules.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Tundra.
LECT: PHOCEDURE(S) collected charcoal sample from beneath rocks. In situ. What culture it dates is a good question!

PLES TAKEN charcoal

MATERIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (sq of squares, depth of deposit?) none

PARKS (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 E8131 Square). We found one minuscule quartz flake in the excavation, no other material except charcoal.

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

GS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm video

EYED BY: Richtsmeier date 8/23/01
SITE NAME: Pointe des Belle Amour
BORDEN #: EiBi-19
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 42 ft. (GPS and Altim.)
LAT/LONG: 51° 27.169N 57° 26.490W
MAP REF: 12 P/6
CULTURE: unknown (TBP)
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: boulder beach structure
LOCATION: on a line from the eastern peak of the highest terrace of the peninsula and the southern end of the lagoon to east.

DESCRIPTION: Two dwelling structures. The northern one measures 4x4 meters with its N-S axis being slightly longer than the E-W dimension. The northern floor is vegetated with moss and southern half clear, showing small cobbles for flooring, in contrast with the large rocks in the beach. Two small cache pits were noticed, one to NW and one to SE of structure, about 1 meter from the walk. A second structure foundation exists to south, immediately adjacent, measuring 5x4 m., also rectangular, with its longer axis perpendicular to the shore. Nothing seen on the surface. Nothing excavated. It was dusk and only the video still could record this site.

EXTENT: 15 by 20 m.
VEGETATION: bare cobble beach
PROCEDURE(S): nothing dug
SAMPLES: nothing taken
POTENTIAL: yes, this would be an interesting site to excavate

REMARKS: According to the uplift curve presented by Jean-Yves Pintal (1998) for the Blanc Sablon region, sea level would have been at the 13m elevation about 6-7000 years ago, placing this site in the Middle/Early Maritime Archaic period. This is the only site found in our survey of the eastern portion of the Belles Amours Harbor peninsula that is unequivocally a dwelling structure, as opposed to the several cache pits that we noticed. At this site there are cache pits associated with a structure that looks like a dwelling. S-2 is probably contemporary with S-1.

PHOTOS: no (too dark 7pm); video still only
SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 23 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME Belle Amour Point
HEIGHT A.S.L. 42' (88 + M.t.)
CULTURE Unknown (T132)
SITE LOCATION Located on a line from the eastern peak of the highest terrace of the peninsula and the southern end of the lagoon to east.
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Boulder Beach, structure
DESCRIPTION OF SITE Two dwelling structures. Northern one measures 4x3 meter with N-S axis. The longest. The northern floor is recessed with moss and southern half clear, showing small cobbles for flooring in contrast with the larger rocks in the beach. Two small test pit cache pits were noticed, one NW and one 40° S of structure, about 1 meter from the wall. A second structure foundation exists to south, immediately adjacent, with 5x4 m size also rectangular, with its longer axis perpendicular to the shore. Nothing seen on the surface. Nothing excavated. It was dark and only the video could record.
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE The site is 110 m.
RAW MATERIALS
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Here cobble beach.
PROCEDURE(S)

APPLES TAKEN

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

Yes - This could be interesting to excavate

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

Is this an MP elevation?

This is the only site found in our survey. The eastern portion of this peninsula that is unequivocally a dwelling structure, as opposed to cache pits. Here we have cisco pit associated with a structure that looks like a dwelling. S-2 may not be contemporaneous with S-1.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE  VIDEO ONLY

COLOR SLIDES  TAKE  DRAFT (7 PM)

SURVEYED BY  DATE 2/3/61
SITE NAME: Pointe au Havre (Belles Amours)
BORDEN #: EiBi-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: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 25 Aug. 2001
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Harbour Point - Belles Amours</th>
<th>Borden No.</th>
<th>E:Bi-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height A.S.L.</td>
<td>11 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Grid Ref.</td>
<td>57° 28.24 00 W 57° 26.822 40 E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map Ref.</td>
<td>12 716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>Tentative Dating</td>
<td>19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type/Seasonality</td>
<td>European settlement, possibly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Location</td>
<td>On west side of the sandy point at north end of Belles Amours Peninsula about 50 feet from the shore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Site</td>
<td>We had only a few minutes ashore before leaving for Blanc Sablon. Lynne Fitzhugh checked the graveyard on the seaward side at the south end of the point. Buckles were buried there in the 19th century. No large rectangular foundations or sod/turf are present, and possibly stumps of a deep trench, south 52'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areal Extent of Site</td>
<td>Several hundred meters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw Materials</td>
<td>Glass, ceramic, iron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover</td>
<td>Thin mire, grass. Cultural material in the upper (turb) grey sand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LECTURE PROCEDURE(S)  Sample form # 51, 52 test pits.

MATERIALS TAKEN
51 square glass bottle, green glass, bone, nail
52 iron nail, bone

FERTILIZERS FOR FURTHER WORK (if OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)
The Buckles were an important early Labrador family from Middle Bay.

MARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ---
The site might have (is a) 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

SURVEYED BY  W. Fitzhugh / Fort Good Hart  DATE 25 August 1991

Pitsiulak Farm
SITE NAME Harbor Point - Belles Amands

Structure 1 Test Pit

brown glass shard

bottom fragment
1) square bottle
2) clear glass

neck frag,
3) same bottle

Structure 2 TP

small piece of bone
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SITE NAME</strong></th>
<th>Pointe du Belles Amours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEIGHT A.S.L.</strong></td>
<td>32 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILITARY GRID REF.</strong></td>
<td>51°28.396 00 N 57°24.912 00 E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAP REF.</strong></td>
<td>12 P10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CULTURE</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TENTATIVE DATING</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY</strong></td>
<td>Boulder Structures in cobble beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITE LOCATION</strong></td>
<td>On exposed cobble beach at NE side of Pointe du Belle Amour, in northern part of the beach, exposure at crest of ridge, east of the pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION OF SITE</strong></td>
<td>See Rodéheuer's preliminary report (1980) that has a section on these structures &quot;Rapport Preliminaire 1980&quot;, published by la Société d'Archéologie de la Côte Nord. He has a map of the structures drawn by Pierre Mackenzie. A few flakes were found in the road tracks north of the boulders, in sandy deposits, suggesting possibility of some sites in this area. Also, Fitz Hugh walked to the south of the boulder houses and around the pond but found only a few flakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AREAL EXTENT OF SITE</strong></td>
<td>200 meters along the crest of the ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAW MATERIALS</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER</strong></td>
<td>exposed cobbles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
null
SITE NAME: Pointe du Belles Amours

View North

View South

View South

[C = cache]

Sketch map not to scale

2.675 m

Telephone line pole

2-tiered stone wall

2-tiered stone wall

3.5 x 8 m

Ridge crest

Not all structures are plotted
SITE NAME: Clifford Hart Chalet

BORDEN #: EiBh-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 Ile de Paresseux, immediately behind Clifford and Florence Hart's "chalet" or country place. Probably the same site as EiBh-47.

DESCRIPTION: We did not do sub-surface tests at the lower elevations below the Hart house where Levesque had found whalebones, bricks and other materials. However, at about 26 ft. near the back of the Hart house we found tiny fragments of tile-like ceramic. Further up-hill, toward the back of the 'lawn' and in the forest behind the clearing the ground is 'lumpy', perhaps concealing ovens or other structures. Somewhere in the vicinity of the house Levesque uncovered a whalebone chute in 1968. The area has no open exposures now. We did not have a shovel with us when we toured these sites with Cliff Hart. Beyond the forest patch north of the yard is a bulldozed clearing through which the access road passes. A large area about 100x100 meters had been dozed clear of trees down to the upper peat, and here between the Hart 'driveway' and the west-bound dirt road we found evidence of Groswater flakes and artifacts around the small 5x5 meter garden planted by Florence Hart, buff quartzite flakes in the Hart driveway at a bit higher elevation, evidence of Saunders-like Intermediate debitage in multi-colored chert along the gully in the western area of the clearing, and MA materials along the length of the road. At the east end of this upper area, just below the outcropping hill, was where Hart had found a cache of several weathered slate celts and gouges. Ramah chert and slate flakes were seen frequently and we found a contracting stem Ramah point of Rattlers Bight at the western edge of the hill outcrop. A lot of different cultures present in a very small area. Why concentrated here? is the big question.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Several hundred square meters in between his house and the bulldozed area behind it.

RAW MATERIALS: I saw but did not collect fragments of tile or brick.
NATURE OF SOILS/ VEGETATION COVER: Heavy spruce forest and lots of black flies, even at end of August.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): surface collections only. No sub-surface testing done.
SAMPLES TAKEN: none taken from the 'European' area; but a few pieces and flakes were taken from the upper prehistoric settlement area.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: This could be a very important early European settlement site - whether it is Basque or later - and it should be tested fully in the near future. Clifford Hart and his wife seem very eager to support scientific work here.

REMARKS: There is something important about this location that has attracted lots of prehistoric and early historic settlement - certainly the protected coves, entrance of a large river, and off-shore islands made it is a great harbor area with protection for small boats.
This is also a location where the Innu used to come out of the country in the spring to the coast, according to local people who used to have good relations with the Innu here.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: no
COLOR SLIDES: yes and color polaroid

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh and Clifford Hart
DATE: 25 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME: ________
BORDER NO. ________

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 26-42 ft
MILITARY GRID REF. ________

CULTURE: European (Esquimaux? Pet-Poigue?)
TENTATIVE DATING: Amherstian (35-42?)

SITE LOCATION: Mainland north of
Isle du Paresseux, immediately behind Clifford and
Florence Hart's "chalet" or
country place. Probably true

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Same site as E18H-47.
Lowest level about 26 feet is

Where tiles or brick fragments, whale bone and other material
has been found in the past by Rene Levesque, and perhaps others
in more recent times. We did not do subsurface tests, but
at few fragments of tile-like material were found. The ground
in the back of the house is 'lumpy' and a whalebone chisel was
excavated here by Levesque in 1965. The area was an open
exposure now. We did not have to stand with us when
we toured sites with Cliff Hart.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Several hundred square meters in location.

RAW MATERIALS: We looked at the bulldozed area behind it.
I saw but did not collect fragments of tile or brick.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER: Heavy spruce forest
Lots of black flies.
Nothing collected in this part of the site.
Native American Sites
37 ft. asl - 42 ft.
N 51° 29' 945
W 57° 15' 754

1. Grassland terrace, ca 30 asl
2. Lake MT material - red slate, green slate, round - others
3. Raman chert small, small flint point - Lake MT, ca 42 asl
4. Cache 2) green slate, red slate
5. Greenstone (collected)
(a) grey-blue knife tip chert - Dorset or Groswater
from Forenum Court garden plot

(b) pecked or pimpled pink chert flake end scraper

(c) rough chert stemmed point
Late MA

These were also found near
flakes of green slate and
a ground red slate chip.

(4) 3 weathered slate celts/gouge fragments

red sandstone ground stone

flakes of grey and lustrous black chert also found
on upper site area.
SITE NAME: Tumulus de Brador 1, 2
BORDEN #: EiBh-59, 60
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 106 ft.
LAT/LONG: 51° 28.348N 57° 13.903W
MAP REF: 12 P/6
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
DATING: 7500 B.P.?
SITE TYPE: Burial Mounds

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

DESCRIPTION: Burial mounds excavated by René Levesque in 1960s (or early 1970s?). Access by road from Rt 138 and only a short distance from the highway. The western mound is partly back-filled, the eastern, at the end of the beach eminence seems not to have been backfilled and is a very large pit. According to Clifford Hart, who viewed these excavations when they were completed, René Levesque had them done up “very nicely, with everything showing neatly.”

AREAL EXTENT: Each mound is about 10x10 meters based on the pit size. Original rock features were somewhat smaller.

VEGETATION COVER: sand and slab surface, barren of vegetation
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL: Clean-up and site reconstruction needed

REMARKS: I saw the drawings and photos, and the artifacts when RL loaned them to Jim Wright at the CMC in the mid-1970s. The gouges and celts, and nipple-based triangular points from one of the mounds were very surprising, as was the internal chamber-like slab rock structure. RL also gave me a set of color slides and a copy of his draft thesis. I dated some charcoal from one of the mounds and got a 3000 B.P. date- seemingly much too late. I wonder if there are not some dwelling structures associated with these mounds but I did not have time to survey for them.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: one polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm slides and video still

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 26 Aug. 2001
SITE NAME  Brador Mound
HEIGHT A.S.L.  106'  MILITARY GRID REF.  51°28.848'  00 N  57°13.903'  00 E
CULTURE  Maritime Archaic  TENTATIVE DATING  uncertain  3500-7500 B.P.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY
Burial Mounds

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE  Burial mounds excavated by Ron Levesque in 1960s (or early 1970s). 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 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, 'it had them done up very nicely, with everything showing neatly.'

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE  Each mound is about 10 x 10 meters

RAW MATERIALS  based on the pit size. Original rock features were somewhat smaller.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER  barren & veget.
Clean-up and site reconstruction needed.

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

I saw the drawings and photos and the artifacts when RL loaned them to Jim Wright at the cap.

The gouges and etched, raw and incised, 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 rather poor color slides and a copy of his draft thesis. I dated some charcoal from one of the mounds and got a 3200 B.C. date—seemingly much too late.

I wonder if there are not some structures—dwelling structures associated with these mounds but did not have time to survey for them.

Notes: Black and White

Color Slides

Surveyed by Fitzhugh

Date 24 August 2001
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
LECTURE PROCEDURE(S)

I LD

SLIDES TAKEN

I LD

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

There is much work to do here.

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

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

The Courtemanche cart track is clearly seen in the ground 4 east of the US road, rising 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 3 z meter wide trough in the ground. It can be traced east of the ledge for some distance.
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

/mb

p.j.

Direction de la Capitale-Nationale

225, Grande Allée Est
Rez-de-chaussée, Bloc C
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Téléphone : (418) 380-2346
Télécopieur : (418) 380-2347
C. élec. : dcn@mcc.gouv.qc.ca
PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

Après étude et sur la base des documents et renseignements fournis, la ministre émet un permis valide pour un an à compter du : 25 juillet 2001

to :
Monsieur William Fitzhugh

Le détenteur du permis est autorisé à effectuer la recherche archéologique aux endroits suivants:
Inventaire de la Basse Côte-Nord de Blanc-Sablon jusqu’aux 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.

L’étude et les vérifications préalables à l’émission de ce permis ont été faites sous la responsabilité de M. Gilles Samson, archéologue.

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

La ministre de la Culture et des Communications

No. Par:

Denis Delangie
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 apprécié.

Idéalement, les résumés ne devraient pas dépasser une page de texte et pourraient être accompagnés d’une carte de localisation du site ou du lieu de l’intervention archéologique et, si possible, d’une illustration.

Nous vous remercions de votre collaboration et vous prions d’agréer l’expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Direction de la Capitale-Nationale

225, Grande Allée Est
Rez-de-chaussée, Bloc C
Québec (Québec) G1R 5G5
Téléphone : (418) 380-2346
Télécopieur : (418) 380-2347
C. élec.: dcn@mcc.gouv.qc.ca
**PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ET/OU DE COLLECTES SCIENTIFIQUES**

### PARTIE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permissionnaire</th>
<th>Organisme parrain</th>
</tr>
</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numéro du permis :</th>
<th>Mingan 2001-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titre du projet :</td>
<td>Projet de la Basse Côte-Nord de l'institut Smithsonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domaine de recherche :</td>
<td>Archéologie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type de recherche :</td>
<td>Ponctuelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mots clés :</td>
<td>Archéologie, Innu, Basques, Vikings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statut de la demande de recherche :</td>
<td>Acceptée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date de la décision :</td>
<td>2001-08-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date d'ouverture du dossier :</td>
<td>2001-08-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date de fermeture du dossier :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Définition du projet**

Le projet vise à échantillonner certains sites des îles de la Réserve de parc national de l’Archipel-de-Mingan en vue de déterminer la nature et l’étendue des restes archéologiques présents. Ce projet s’inscrit dans le cadre de l’étude “The Smithsonian Lower North Shore Project, Quebec-2001”. L’objectif visé par ce projet pour 2001 est d’effectuer une reconnaissance sommaire de sites d’intérêt. Les fouilles seront limitées à des sondages ponctuels sur les sites identifiés.

**Portée de l’autorisation**

Le permis autorise le titulaire et ses collaborateurs à circuler sur le territoire de la Réserve de parc national de l’Archipel-de-Mingan (RPNAM) et à procéder à la prise de données pour rencontrer les objectifs du projet en suivant un protocole accepté par les deux parties. Le permissionnaire doit cependant respecter les conditions générales mentionnées dans le permis ainsi que les clauses supplémentaires énoncées ci-après.

L’étude se déroulera sur les îles suivantes: Toutes les îles de la RPNAM. Les propriétaires d’îles privées devront être contactés par le titulaire afin d’obtenir son autorisation.

Aucun sondage ne sera permis sur les îles suivantes: N/A

**Détails sur la nature des prélèvements**

Sauf des charbons de bois, pour des fins de datation, aucun prélèvement ne sera autorisé.
**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

N/A

### Rapports demandés

**Compte-rendu de terrain:** Il s’agit de la liste et de la localisation des sites échantillonnés ainsi que des spécimens archéologiques éventuellement trouvés à chacun de ces sites.

**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

![Signature de l’agent émetteur]

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

Date: 01/08/07

### 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.

![Signature du permissionnaire]

**Permissionnaire**

Date: 01/08/07