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Rapport

INVENTAIRES ARCHEOLOGIQUES

DIRECTION DE LA CÔTE-NORD

(ÉTÉ 2000)



Jean-Yves
Archéologie

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Rapport final présenté à :

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FONCTIONS ET ATTRIBUTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Ce rapport présente les résultats d'inventaires archéologiques effectués, pour le ministère des Transports du Québec, sur 7 projets de construction routière localisés dans le territoire de la Direction de la Côte-Nord (figure 1).

Ces inventaires avaient pour objectif d'identifier, de localiser, de délimiter et d'évaluer d'éventuels sites archéologiques dont l'intégrité pourrait être menacée par des travaux d'aménagements. Cette approche préventive s'inscrit dans le contexte de la protection des ressources patrimoniales du Québec.

Ce rapport décrit le mandat confié au consultant. Les méthodes et techniques utilisées pour atteindre les objectifs fixés sont subséquemment présentées. Les travaux effectués lors des inventaires sont ensuite décrits. Cette section est accompagnée de tableaux, de figures et de photographies qui localisent et résument les interventions archéologiques réalisées. La conclusion passe en revue les principaux points de ce rapport.

Dans chaque cas, les inventaires ont été réalisés par une équipe composée de deux personnes. Les travaux pour l'ensemble des projets ont duré 9 jours. Ils ont été répartis entre le 25 mai et le 22 août 2000. Le mandat confié au consultant a été entièrement réalisé.



Figure 1 Localisation générale des projets routiers inventoriés

1.0 MANDAT

Le mandat confié au consultant était défini comme suit dans les attributions du contrat :

- Effectuer, préalablement à la réalisation des inventaires archéologiques, les recherches documentaires ayant trait à la présence de sites archéologiques préhistoriques et historiques connus à proximité et dans les emprises des projets de construction ;
- Effectuer, préalablement à la réalisation des inventaires archéologiques, les recherches documentaires ayant trait à la période historique tant euro-canadienne qu'amérindienne, aux fins de compréhension d'éventuelle mise au jour de vestiges d'occupation humaine et d'intégration du contexte culturel devant être inclus aux rapports archéologiques ;
- Effectuer, préalablement à la réalisation des inventaires archéologiques, les recherches documentaires permettant la reconstitution théorique de la paléogéographie pertinente à l'occupation humaine ;
- Effectuer un inventaire archéologique portant sur les sites préhistoriques et historiques amérindiens et historiques eurogènes impliquant une inspection visuelle systématique et l'excavation de sondages à l'intérieur des limites des emprises déterminées par le Ministère ainsi que, le cas échéant, dans les sources de matériaux qui sont susceptibles d'être utilisées pour la réalisation des projets de construction ;
- Le cas échéant, procéder à la localisation, à la délimitation relative et à l'évaluation du ou des sites archéologiques découverts lors des inventaires archéologiques ou localisés antérieurement ;
- Le cas échéant, proposer des mesures de protection, de sauvetage de fouille ou de mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique identifié dans les emprises étudiées, en fonction des caractéristiques des sites archéologiques ainsi que de la menace appréhendée par la réalisation des travaux effectués par le ministère ou pour le compte de celui-ci ;
- Produire les rapports archéologiques.

2.0 LISTE DES PROJETS ROUTIERS

No de projet	Localisation	Sondages
3571-8811	Saint-Augustin, route du quai, construction de la route	129
3571-9803	Blanc-Sablon, route 138, côte de Black Rock, correction de courbes	20
3571-9923	Blanc-Sablon, route 138, pont et approches	4
3573-9011-B	Godefroy (Gagnon), route 389, correction de courbes	1
3573-9011-C	Godefroy (Gagnon), route 389, correction de courbes	2
3574-9426	Sacré-Cœur/Tadoussac, route 172, ponceau	1
3573-9701-B	Tadoussac, route 138, correction de courbes	18
Sous-total		175

3.0 MÉTHODES ET TECHNIQUES D'INVENTAIRE

Les méthodes et techniques utilisées lors de ces inventaires sont conventionnelles pour ce genre de travail. Elles sont conformes aux généralités méthodologiques prescrites dans les attributions du contrat. Ces techniques ont varié selon les particularités de sol et de végétation.

3.1 Les recherches documentaires

Les recherches documentaires requises ont été effectuées. Celles-ci ont trait à la présence de sites archéologiques dans la région à l'étude, à la nature du patrimoine historique euro-canadien et autochtone et, enfin, à la reconstitution du paléo-environnement. Ces données ont été obtenues en consultant l'Inventaire des Sites Archéologiques du Québec (ISAQ), le Macro-Inventaire patrimonial du ministère de la Culture et des Communications, ainsi que les divers rapports et publications disponibles pour la région. Les informations relatives aux études de potentiel ont été colligées en interrogeant la base de données du Répertoire québécois des études de potentiel archéologiques (RQÉPA).

3.2 Le repérage des sites

En règle générale, lorsque le sol n'a pas subi d'érosion naturelle ou de perturbations anthropiques, il est nécessaire d'effectuer des sondages pour vérifier la présence ou l'absence de vestiges archéologiques enfouis. Ces sondages, qui mesurent environ 40 cm de côté, sont découpés à la pelle afin d'enlever les horizons organiques de surface. Par la suite, les sédiments minéraux et/ou organiques enfouis sont décapés à la truelle afin d'observer la stratigraphie du sol et de déceler toute trace culturelle ancienne. Le sondage est complété lorsque le fouilleur rencontre un sol considéré comme stérile, par exemple un sable de plage ou encore lorsque la roche-mère est atteinte. Les sondages sont disposés de façon régulière sur l'emprise, selon une densité propre à permettre la mise au jour des sites qui peuvent se situer dans l'aire à l'étude. Pour ce projet, la densité moyenne des sondages a été d'environ un sondage aux 15 m, le long de transects eux-mêmes espacés les uns des autres d'environ 15 m. Dans certains secteurs, plus particulièrement pour les champs qui ont déjà été labourés à maintes reprises, l'inventaire archéologique peut être effectué à l'aide d'une machinerie agricole ; les champs sont labourés à l'aide d'une charrue de 4 à 6 dents avec des transects espacés aux 15 m. Tout ce travail s'effectue sous la surveillance d'un archéologue qui, par la suite, procède à une inspection visuelle des labours commandés et réalise sporadiquement des sondages pour fins de vérification.

Par ailleurs, certains secteurs à l'étude constituent des emplacements dont le sol a subi une érosion marquée, des perturbations anthropiques importantes ou à l'intérieur desquels le contexte

pédologique n'a permis que le développement d'un sol très mince. Ces endroits font alors l'objet de ratissages et d'examen visuels de surface systématiques afin de déceler tout objet ancien reposant en position superficielle.

Les observations effectuées au cours de l'inventaire sont consignées dans un carnet de terrain ou sur des fiches standardisées. Ces dernières sont conçues pour enregistrer rapidement les informations d'ordre géographique et archéologique qui servent ensuite à dresser la cartographie de l'inventaire et à synthétiser les résultats du travail de terrain.

3.3 Évaluation des sites archéologiques

Lorsqu'un site archéologique est mis au jour par sondages ou par examen de surface, une procédure d'évaluation est entreprise afin de mieux comprendre la valeur des données qu'il peut contenir. La procédure standard consiste à augmenter la densité des sondages, cette dernière passant à un sondage aux cinq mètres et parfois aux deux mètres, au lieu d'un sondage aux quinze mètres. Cette méthode permet de recueillir le maximum de données susceptibles de répondre aux questions qu'implique la découverte d'un site archéologique.

Ainsi, l'âge relatif du site peut être déterminé par la localisation verticale des artefacts dans les strates naturelles et, le cas échéant, par son altitude absolue au-dessus du niveau actuel de la mer. La cueillette de certains artefacts permet aussi de situer un site archéologique dans le cadre culturel et chronologique régional.

Les caractéristiques géographiques et géomorphologiques du lieu de la découverte sont décrites afin de comprendre les motifs du choix de l'aire d'établissement. Toutes ces observations peuvent permettre la compréhension de la fonction du site découvert et permettre d'aborder les questions relatives au système d'établissement privilégié. Des fiches standardisées sont utilisées afin d'enregistrer toutes ces informations de base. Techniquement, la cartographie des sites trouvés s'effectue à l'aide d'un transit de poche de type Brunton. Finalement, une couverture photographique complète accompagne les relevés de terrain.

Lorsque des portions intactes de site sont découvertes et qu'elles sont de superficie réduite, des fouilles peuvent être entreprises afin de permettre la réalisation des travaux d'aménagement prévus. Advenant la découverte de portions intactes plus substantielles, des recommandations peuvent être émises afin de protéger celles-ci. Les sites sont balisés afin d'indiquer aux divers intervenants leur localisation précise et les artefacts retrouvés en position superficielle dans les zones érodées sont tous recueillis afin d'éviter leur disparition ou destruction. À la suite des travaux de fouille, les lieux sont remis en état.

4.0 RÉSULTATS DES INVENTAIRES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES

4.1 Route du Quai, municipalité de Saint-Augustin, construction de la route, projet 3571-8811

4.1.1 Travaux effectués et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Quelques études de potentiel ont été effectuées dans la région, mais aucune ne concerne spécifiquement l'emprise à l'étude. Deux inventaires archéologiques ont été réalisés dans un rayon de 5 km : un premier a été fait dans le cadre d'un programme d'acquisition de connaissances (Pintal *et al.* 1985) ; le second lors de l'aménagement du quai fédéral (Rousseau, 1986). Deux sites archéologiques ont été trouvés dans le même périmètre, EhBq-4 et EhBp-1 (tableau 1). En ce qui concerne EhBq-4, localisé à environ 5 km au nord de l'emprise, un couteau en pierre taillée a été recueilli en surface sur une plage active (Ethnoscop, 1983). Quant au site EhBp-1, situé à moins de 50 m de l'emprise, seule une pierre à fusil du régime français y a été mise au jour (Rousseau, 1986). Au cours de ce dernier inventaire, 2 sites innus contemporains ont été localisés dans le même secteur où la pierre à fusil fut découverte.

4.1.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise, d'une longueur de 6+900 m, correspond au tracé de la future route d'accès au quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite, localisé dans la région de la municipalité de Saint-Augustin en Basse-Côte-Nord (figure 1, 2 et 3). La topographie est ondulée, la roche mère affleure en maints endroits et divers autres secteurs sont plutôt marécageux. Un podzol a pu se développer dans les secteurs les mieux drainés. La densité résidentielle est nulle et les seules perturbations visibles résultent du déboisement effectué avant l'inventaire archéologique. Le ministère des Transports se propose d'aménager une nouvelle route d'accès au quai (figure 4).

Un seul secteur d'inventaire a été établi pour couvrir l'ensemble de l'emprise à l'étude (tableau 2). Outre l'inspection visuelle des quelques surfaces érodées, un total de 129 sondages a été effectué (photo 1 et 2). Aucun nouveau site archéologique ou ethnologique n'a été découvert. Le projet de construction d'une route d'accès au quai, tel que prévu par le ministère des Transports, peut être effectué sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

Tableau 1 Projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite, sites connus à proximité

SITE	DISTANCE DU PROJET	IDENTIFICATION CULTURELLE	FONCTION	LOCALISATION INFORMELLE	BASSIN HYDROGRAPHIQUE	ALTITUDE (mer)	RÉFÉRENCE
EhBq-4	5 km	Préhistoire amérindienne récente	Indéterminé	Plage active	Rivière Saint-Augustin	0 m	Ethnoscop, 1983
BjEr-2	50 m	Amérindien historique	Chasse	Pointe rocheuse	Rivière Saint-Augustin Golfe du Saint-Laurent	5 m	Rousseau, 1986



Figure 2 Localisation du projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite

120/2

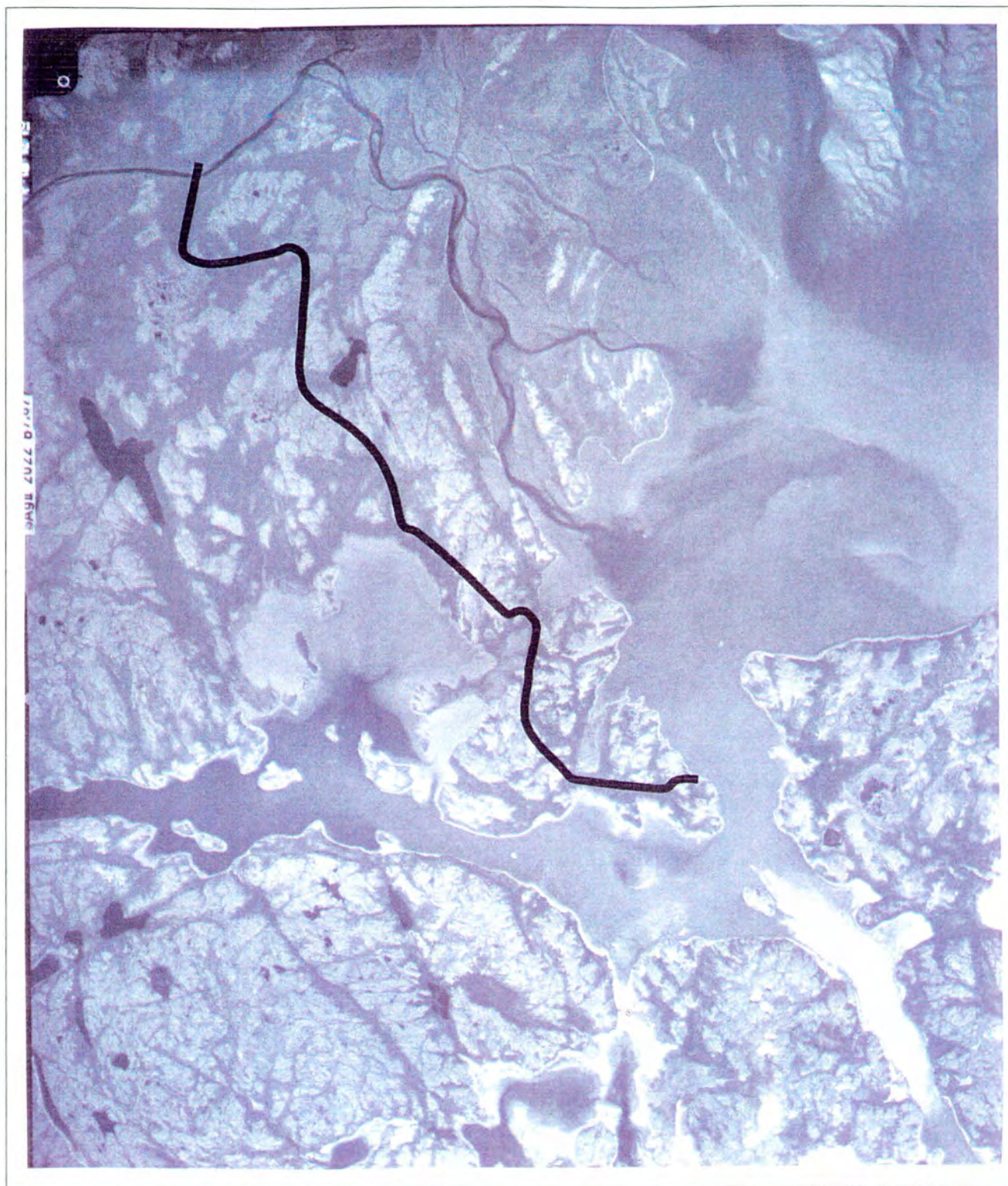


Figure 3 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite

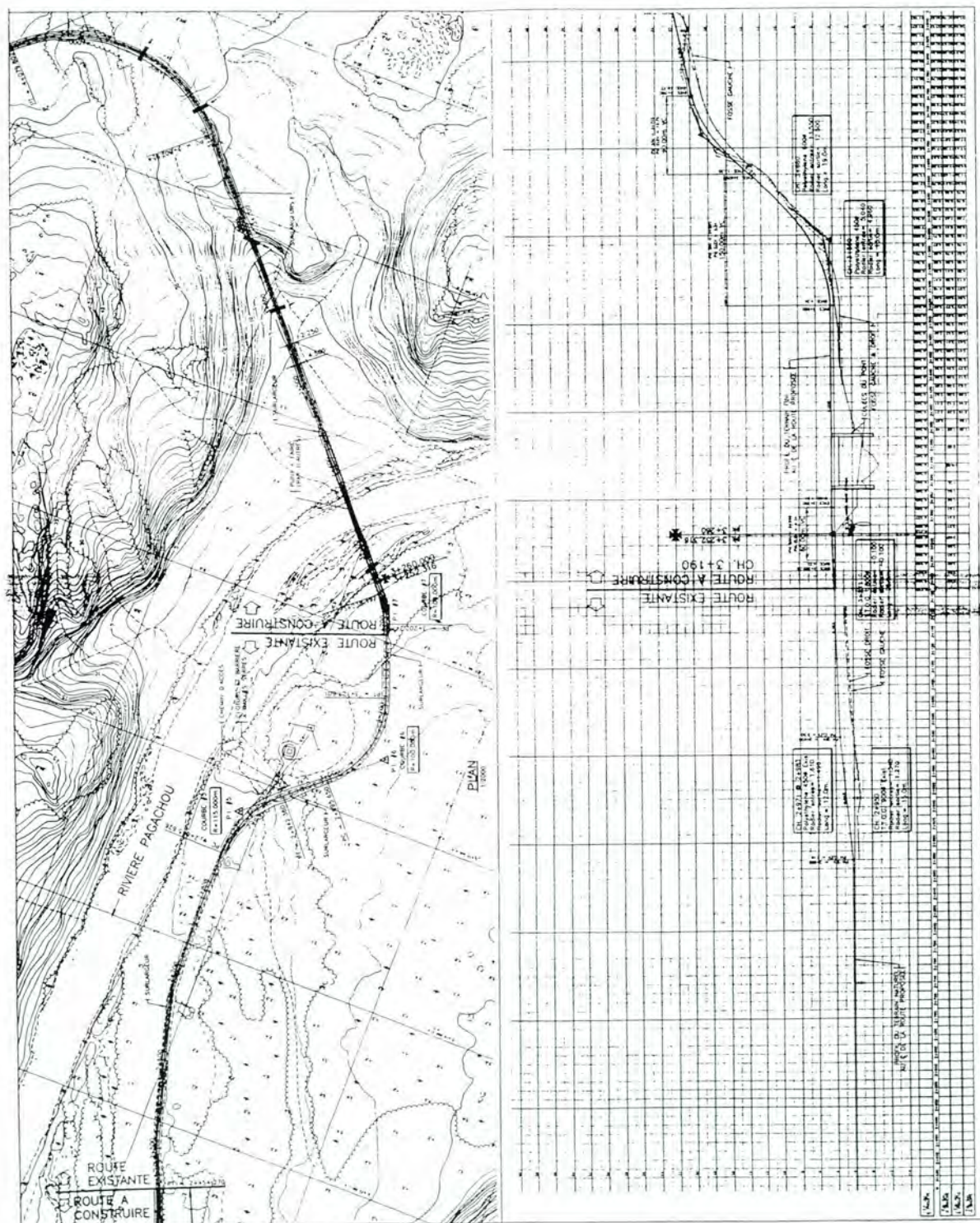


Figure 4 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite (1/6)

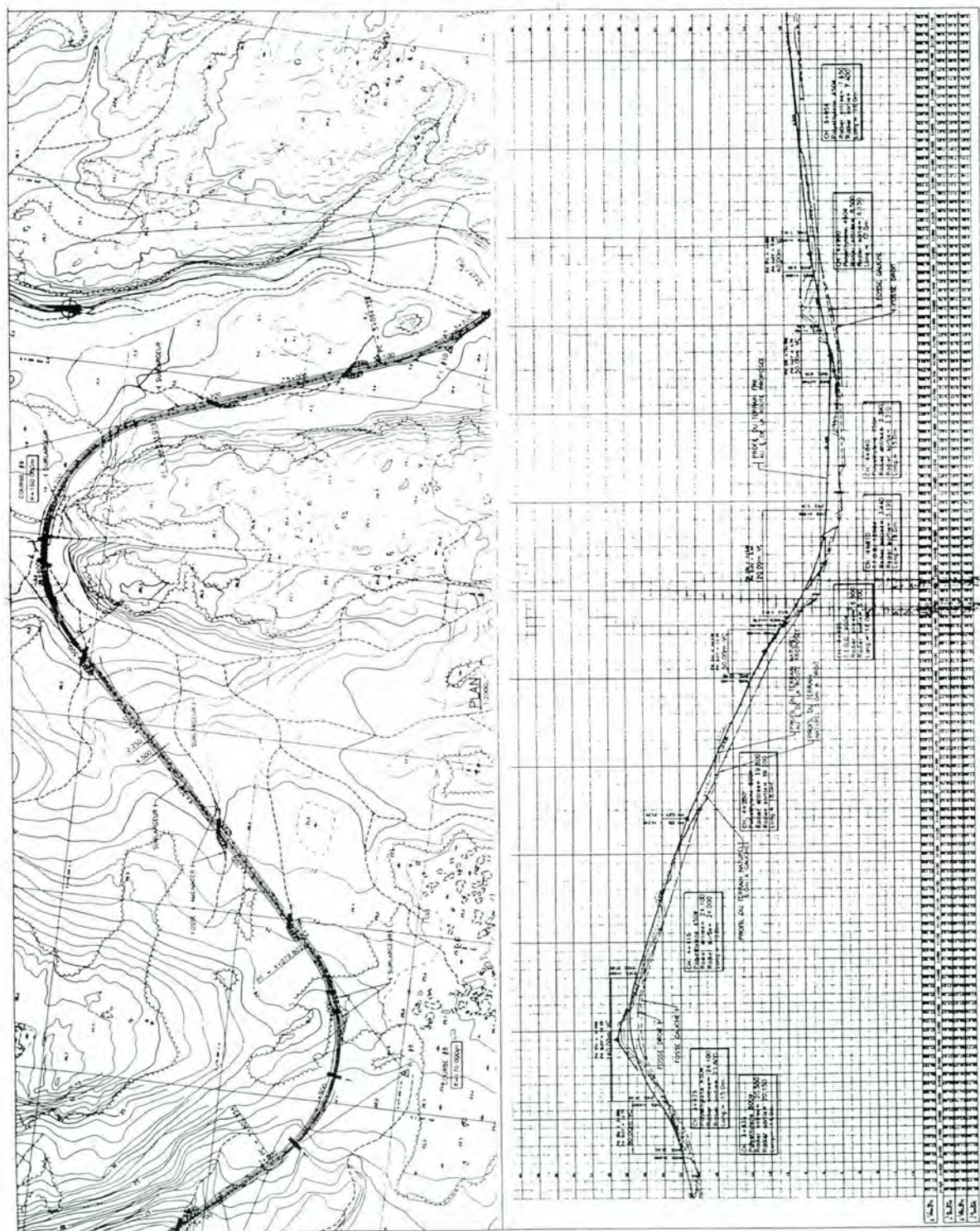


Figure 4 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite (2/6)

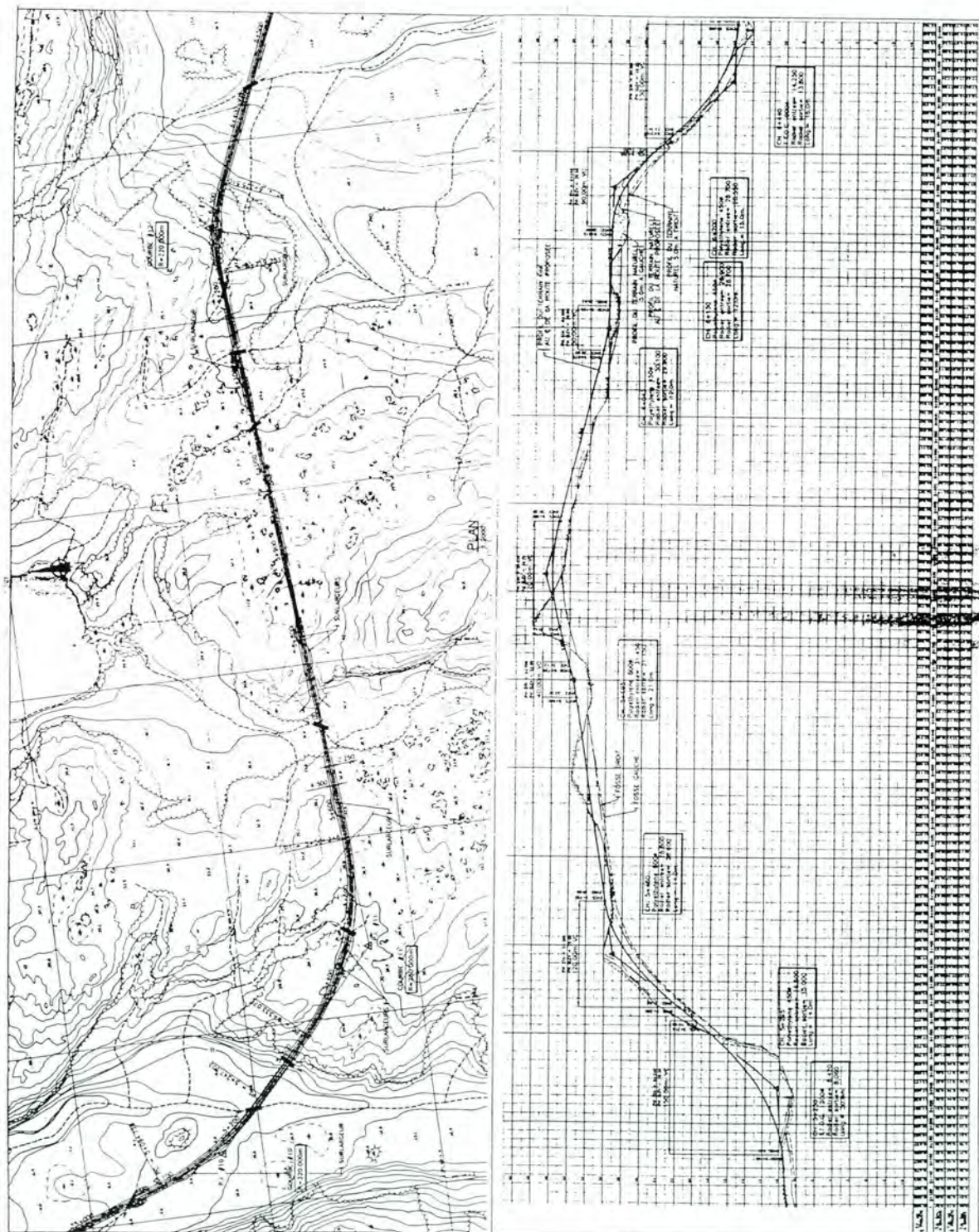


Figure 4 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite (3/6)

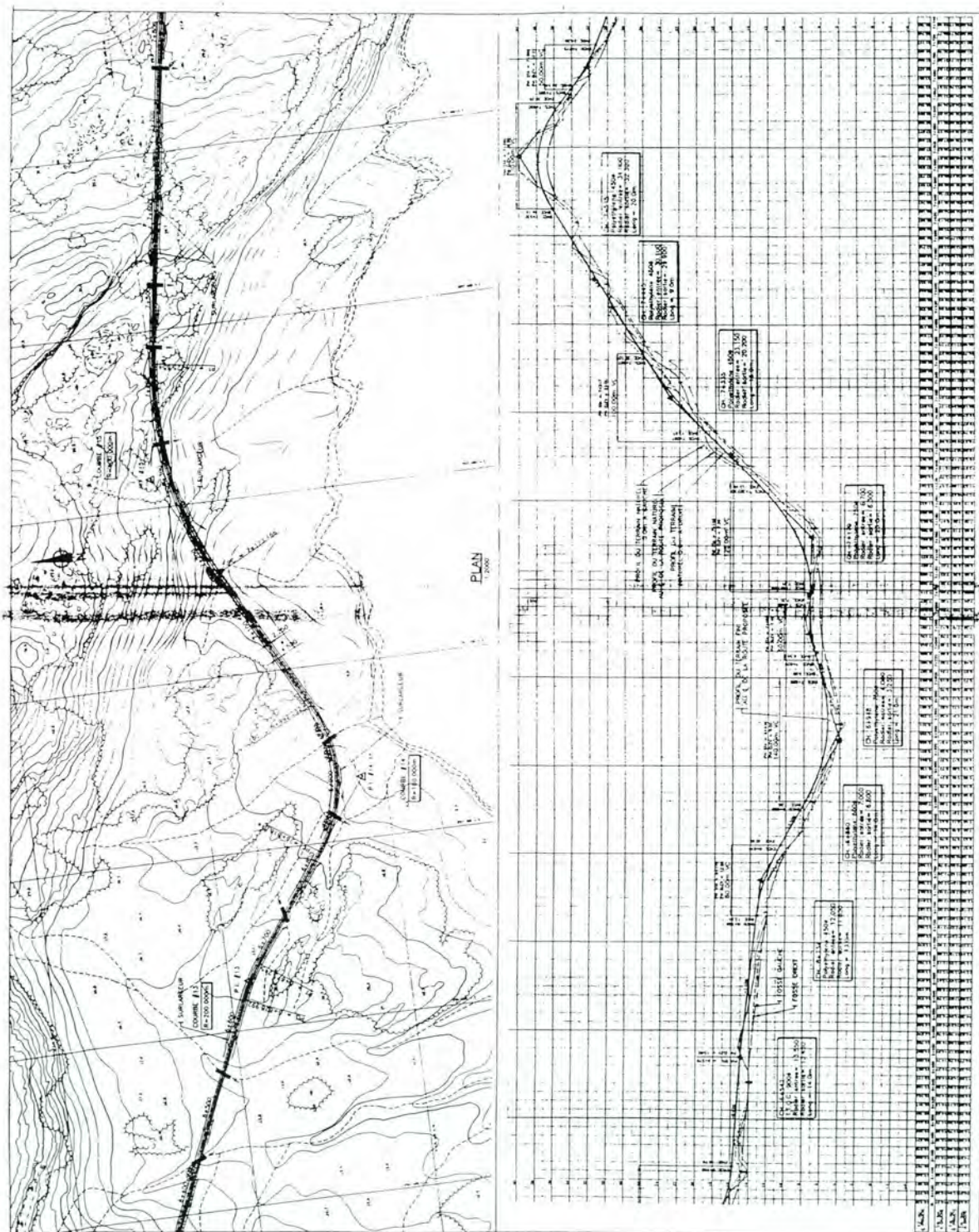


Figure 4 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite (4/6)

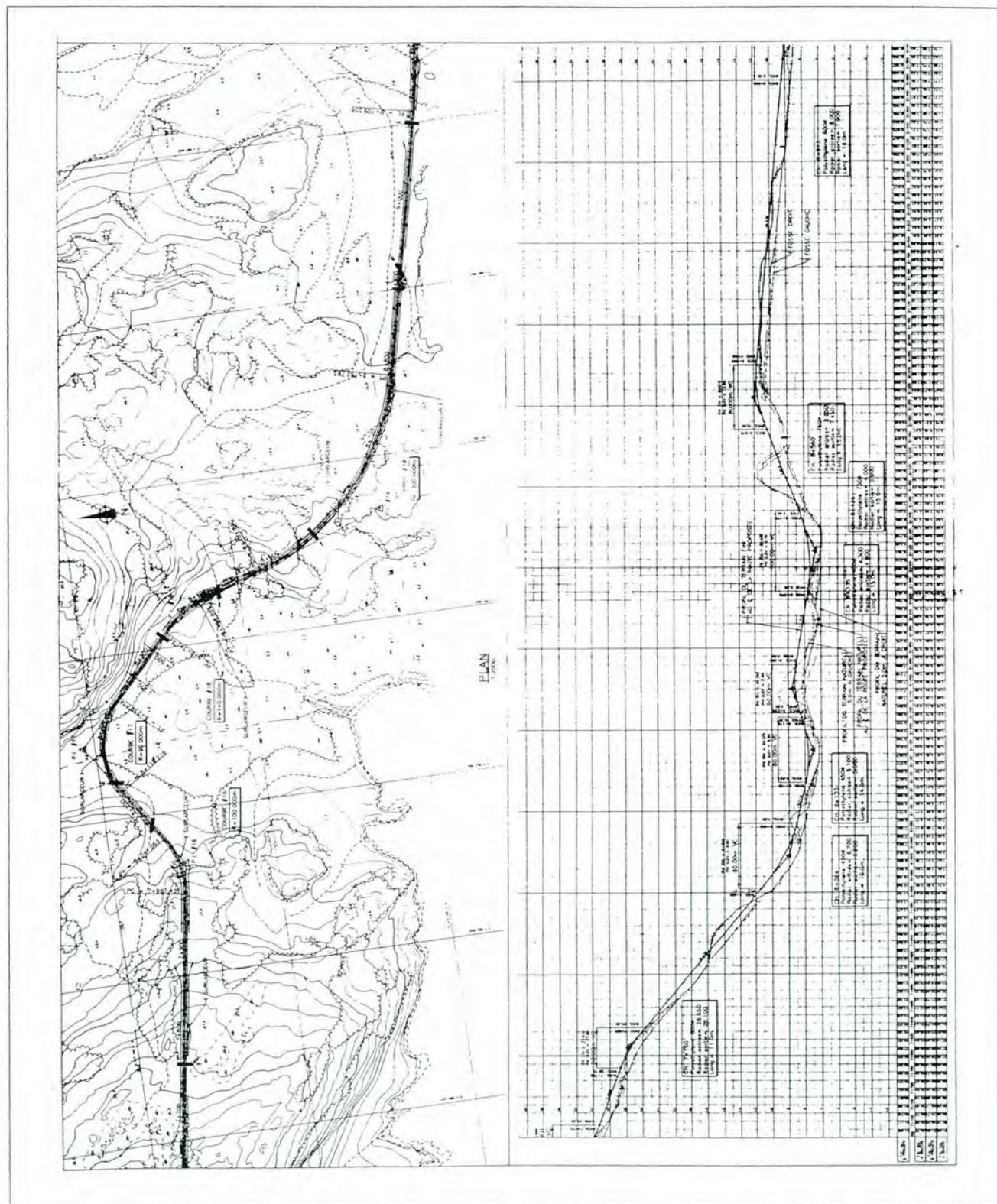


Figure 4 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite (5/6)

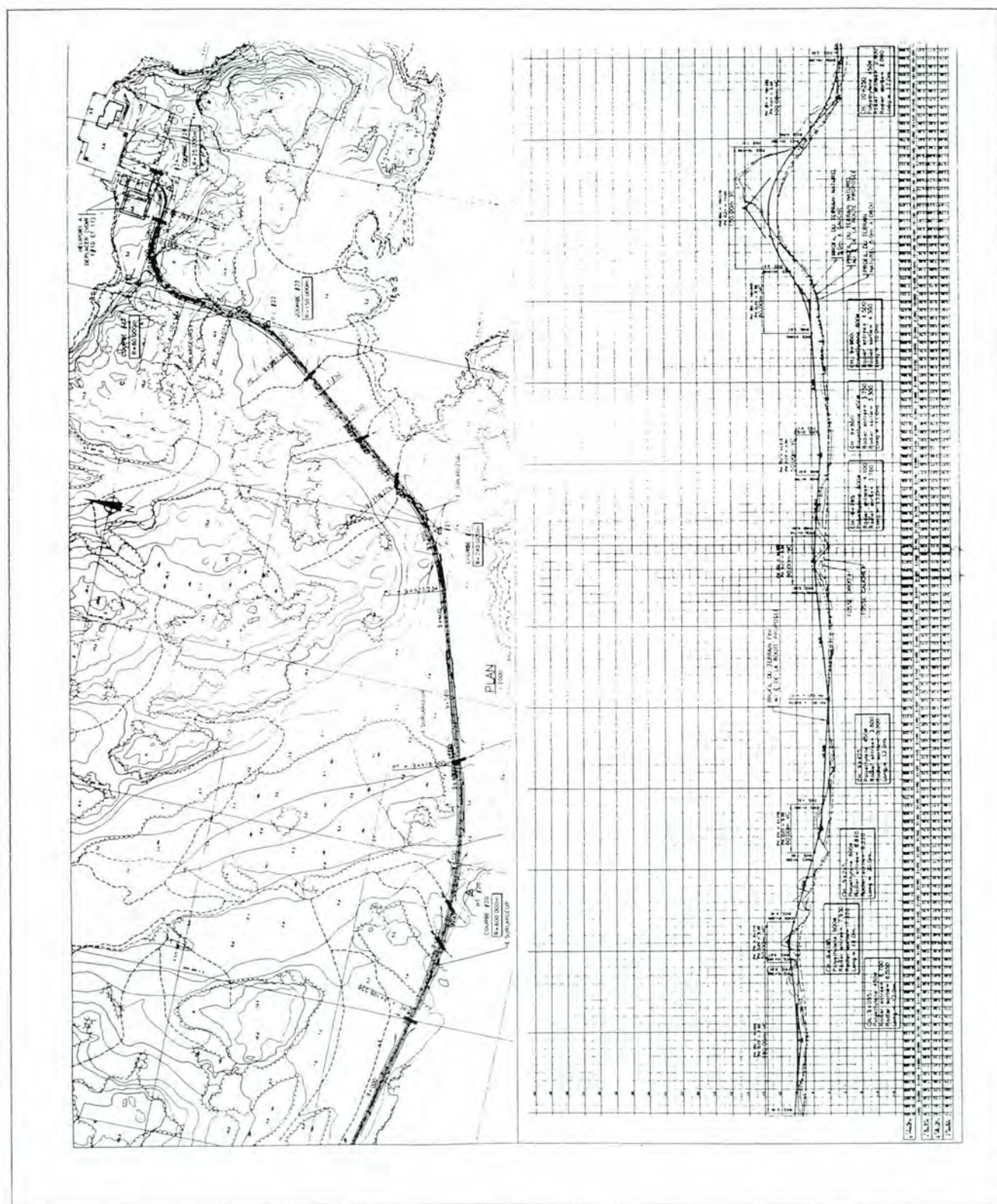


Figure 4 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite (6/6)

Tableau 2 Projet 3571-8811, route du quai de Pointe-à-la-Truite, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAINAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m2)		+	-			
1	3+300	10+320	10	69000	IV S	0	129	Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins Roche-mère Tourbière	Rivière Saint-Augustin
Longueur totale 6900 m					IV S	Inspection visuelle Sondage				

Photo 1 Projet 3571-8811, Fin de la route + quai (SO)



Photo 2 Projet 3571-8811, 6+200 (SE)



4.2 Route 138, côte de Black Rock, municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, correction de courbes, projet 3571-9803

4.2.1 Travaux effectués et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Trois études de potentiel couvrent l'ensemble de la région. Deux d'entre elles ont été effectuées pour Hydro-Québec ; l'une dans le cadre de l'aménagement d'une nouvelle centrale thermique (CÉRANE inc., 1988), l'autre lors de la construction de la centrale hydroélectrique du lac Robertson (Ethnoscop, 1982, 1992). La troisième étude a été exécutée dans un cadre de gestion des ressources archéologiques régionales, principalement à des fins d'implantation des réseaux de services publics (Pintal, 1993).

De nombreux inventaires ont été accomplis dans et à proximité de l'emprise et plus d'une centaine de sites archéologiques ont été localisés dans un rayon de 5 km. D'ailleurs, à l'intérieur de ce périmètre, deux aires ont été classées Biens culturels par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications, 1) la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, où l'on trouve une concentration exceptionnelle de sites amérindiens représentatifs d'une séquence d'occupation longue de près de 8500 ans, 2) la pointe Job, qui comprend les vestiges d'anciens établissements de pêche, ainsi que ceux du poste de la Baie d'Hudson. Toutefois, dans le cadre de ce rapport, seuls les travaux de recherche effectués dans ou à proximité de l'emprise à l'étude sont considérés.

Quatre inventaires ont été réalisés dans ce secteur. Une première recherche a été effectuée dans le cadre d'un programme d'acquisition de connaissances pour la Société historique de la Côte-Nord (Levesque, 1976). Celle-ci a permis de localiser les sites EiBg-24 et 25 (tableau 3). Un autre inventaire, réalisé pour le ministère de la Culture et des Communications a permis de localiser la source du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon utilisé par les Amérindiens au cours de la préhistoire (EiBg-138 ; Pintal, 1998a). Un troisième inventaire a été réalisé pour le ministère des Transports dans l'emprise de la route 138 et a mené à la découverte du site EiBg-133 (Pintal, 1996). Finalement, une dernière intervention de recherche s'est faite dans le cadre de l'implantation d'un réseau d'aqueducs et d'égouts par la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon au cours de laquelle deux autres sites ont été mis au jour, EiBg-133B et EiBg-137 (Pintal, 1998b).

Alors que le site EiBg-138 correspond à une carrière de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, les sites EiBg-24 et 25 représentent de petites aires où des artisans se sont livrés à la taille de ce quartzite. Les sites EiBg-133, 133b et 137 évoquent la présence d'établissements plus complexes. Les artefacts et les vestiges immobiliers découverts témoignent de la tenue de plusieurs activités concomitantes articulées autour de foyers allongés qui contiennent parfois des restes osseux. Les

Tableau 3 Projet 3571-9803, route 138, sites connus à proximité

SITE	DISTANCE DU PROJET	IDENTIFICATION CULTURELLE	FONCTION	LOCALISATION INFORMELLE	BASSIN HYDROGRAPHIQUE	ALTITUDE (mer)	RÉFÉRENCE
EiBg-24	100 m	Préhistoire amérindienne récente	Atelier de taille	Paléo plage	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon Golfe du Saint-Laurent	5 m	Levesque, 1976
EiBg-25	125 m	Préhistoire amérindienne récente	Atelier de taille	Paléo plage	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon Golfe du Saint-Laurent	5 m	Levesque, 1976
EiBg-133	300 m	Post-Archaique 2000-3000	Campement domestique	Paléo plage	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon Golfe du Saint-Laurent	9,5 m	Pintal, 1996 Pintal, 1998
EiBg-137	-	Post-Archaique 2000-3000	Campement domestique	Paléo plage	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon Golfe du Saint-Laurent	11 m	Pintal, 1998
EiBg- 138 151	400 m	Préhistoire amérindienne	Carrière	Pied d'une butte rocheuse	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon Golfe du Saint-Laurent	2 m	Pintal, 1998

artefacts y sont nombreux, notamment plusieurs milliers de déchets résultant de la taille de la pierre, des pointes de projectile, des couteaux, des grattoirs, des racloirs, etc. Ces sites, représentatifs de différents complexes culturels, peuvent être associés à la période chronologique 1500-3500 ans AA.

4.2.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise, d'une longueur de 1400 m, correspond aux corrections de tracé qui seront apportées à la route 138 (figure 1, 5 et 6). La section à l'étude se localise entre la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon et la frontière de la province de Terre-Neuve/Labrador. Cette portion de la route 138 longe une haute colline à relief en cuestas et la topographie y est parfois relativement accidentée. On y trouve des sédiments fluvio-marins parfois développés en podzol et la roche-mère affleure en maints endroits. Quelques ruisseaux traversent l'emprise. La densité résidentielle est nulle et seul un poste de dégrillage qui est associé au réseau d'aqueducs occupe l'emprise, à la hauteur du chaînage 0+980. On y remarque également quelques entrées gravelées, des belvédères. Les remblais à la route actuelle y sont abondants. Le ministère des Transports se propose de corriger le tracé de la route (figure 7).

À la suite d'une première inspection visuelle, il a été décidé de subdiviser l'emprise en 3 secteurs d'inventaire (tableau 4). Le premier secteur, du km 0+900 au km 1+800, se caractérise par la présence de replats rocheux en paliers en parties recouverts par des sédiments fluvio-marins d'épaisseurs variées (photo 3). Les premiers 100 m ont déjà fait l'objet d'un inventaire (Pintal, 1998b), c'est dans ce secteur que le site EiBg-137 a été identifié. Ce site préhistorique a fait l'objet d'une fouille archéologique qui a permis de conclure qu'il était suffisamment fouillé et qu'aucune intervention supplémentaire ne s'imposait (Pintal, 1998b). En ce qui concerne les 800 m restant, 16 sondages y ont été effectués.

Le deuxième secteur, du km 1+800 au km 2+200, correspond à la portion la plus accidentée du tracé (photo 4). Le couvert forestier est principalement composé de krummholz et est très dense, presque impraticable. Le drainage est souvent mauvais et il y a présence de secteurs humides. Seule une inspection visuelle y a été effectuée. Le troisième secteur, du km 2+200 au km 2+300, borde la frontière de Terre-Neuve/Labrador, correspond à un replat rocheux. L'emprise y a été perturbée par l'aménagement d'un belvédère et de fossés d'irrigation.

Dans les 3 cas, des inspections visuelles des aires érodées ont été effectuées et 4 sondages ont été pratiqués. Aucun artefact ou vestige archéologique n'a été découvert et, par conséquent le projet du ministère des Transports peut être réalisé sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

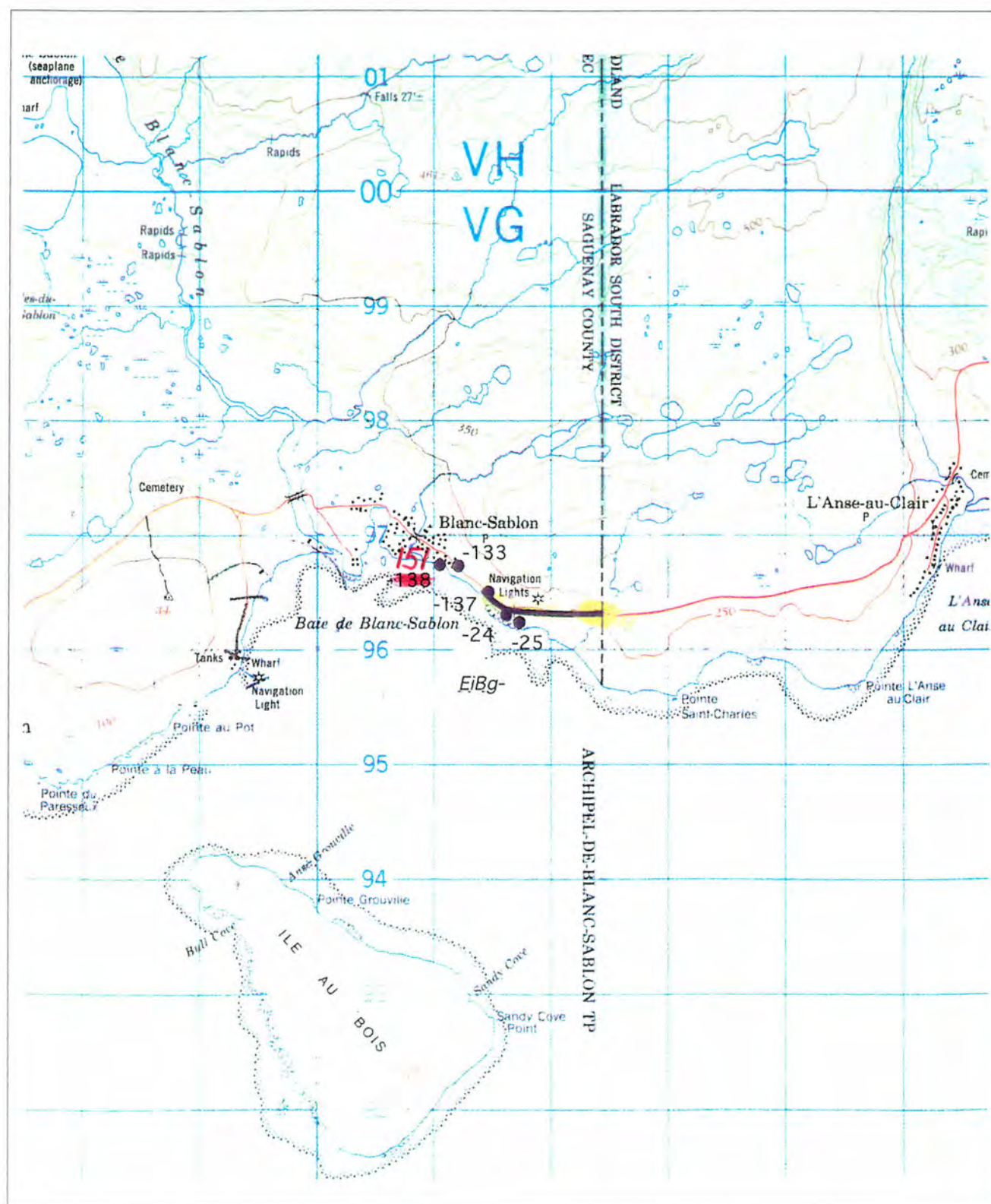


Figure 5 Localisation du projet 3571-9803, route 138

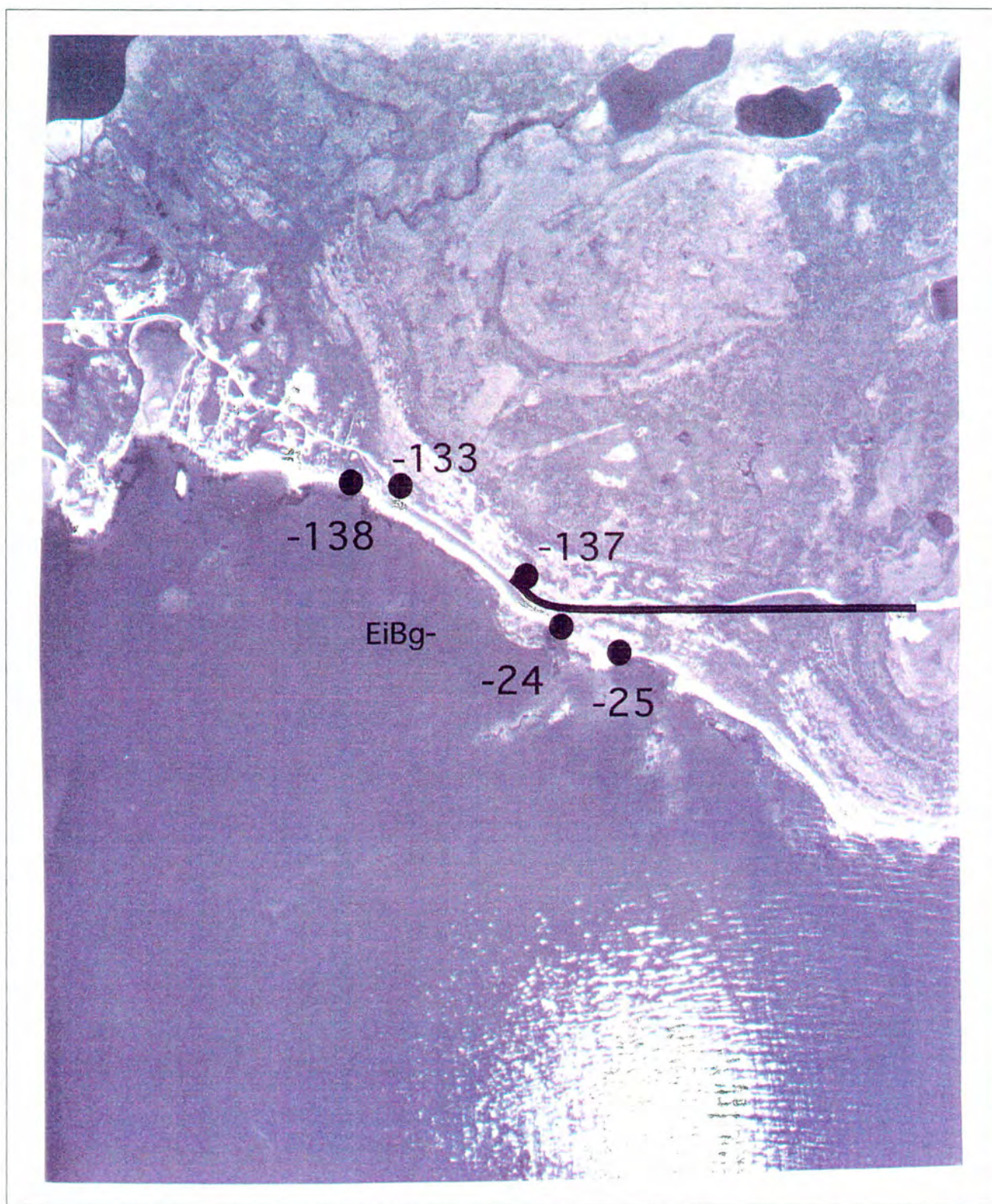


Figure 6 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3571-9803, route 138

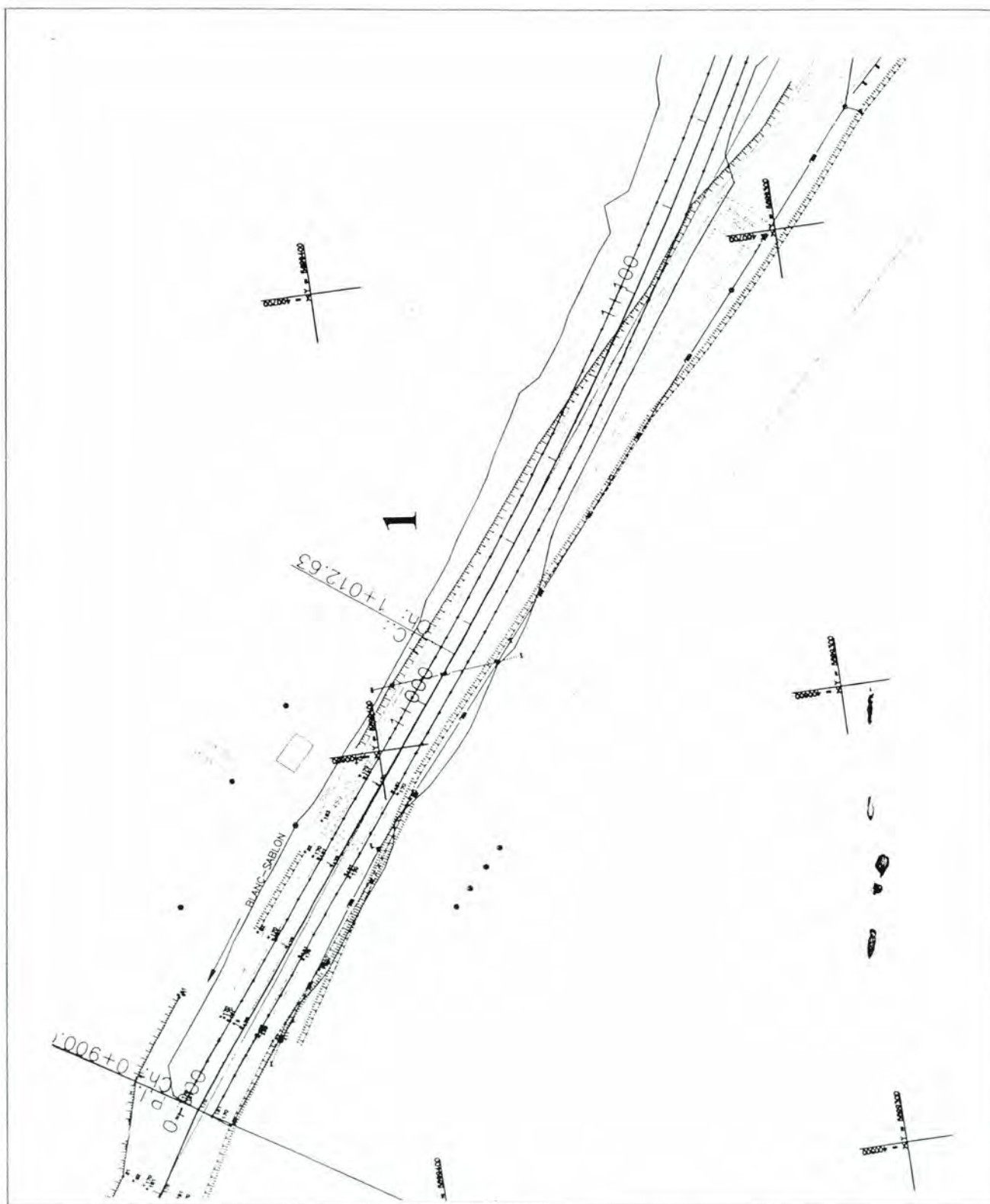


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (1/7)

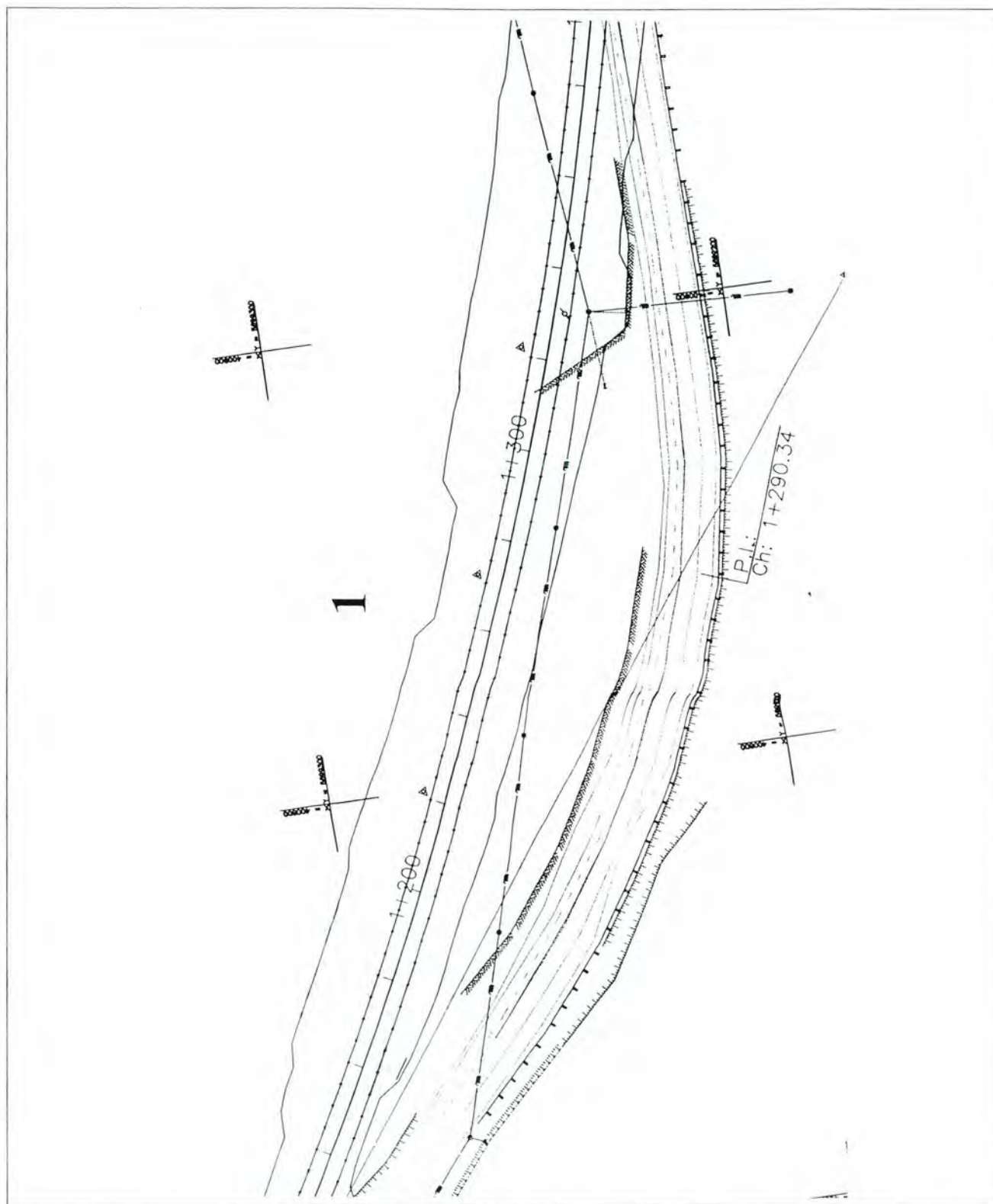


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (2/7)

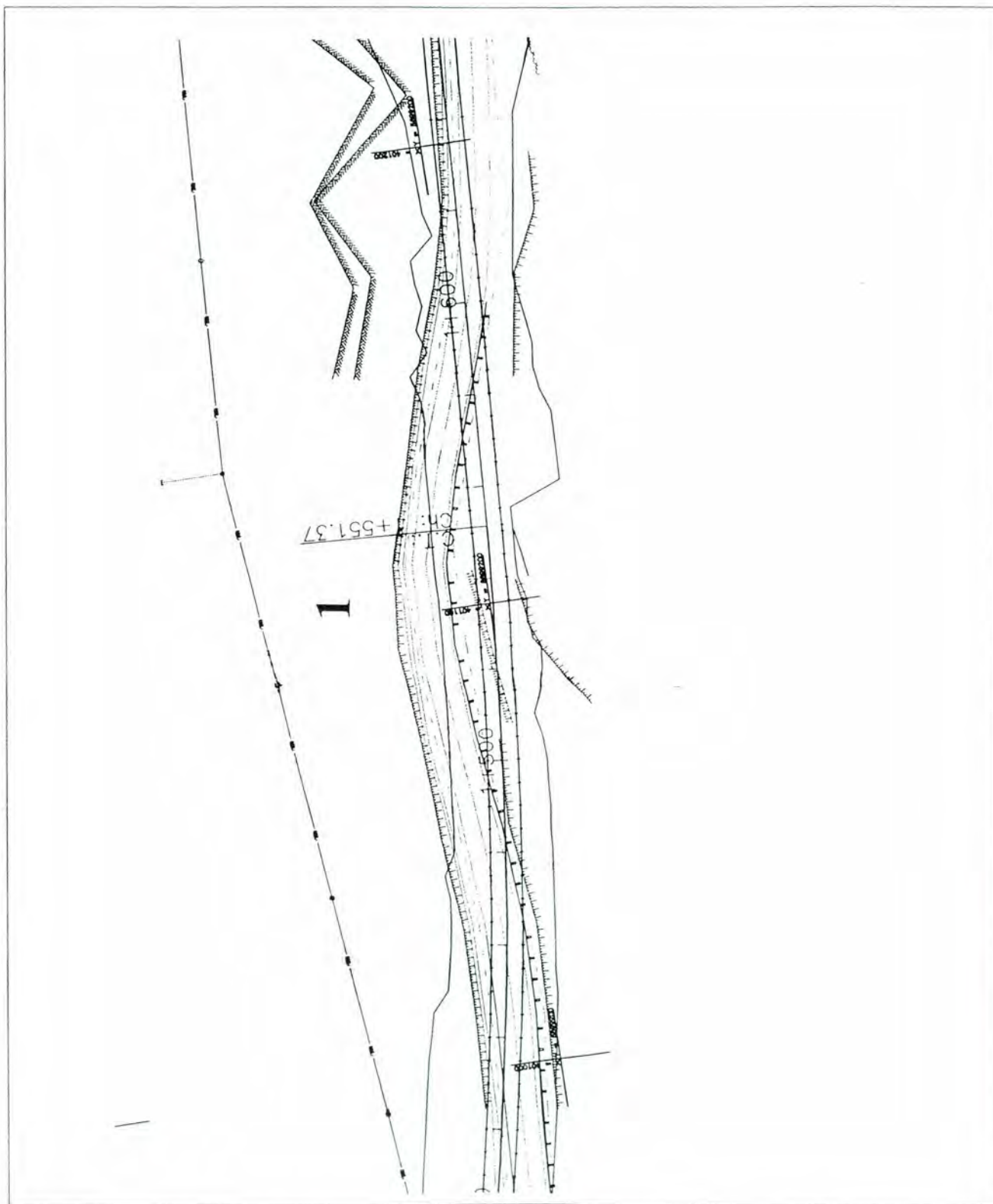


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (3/7)

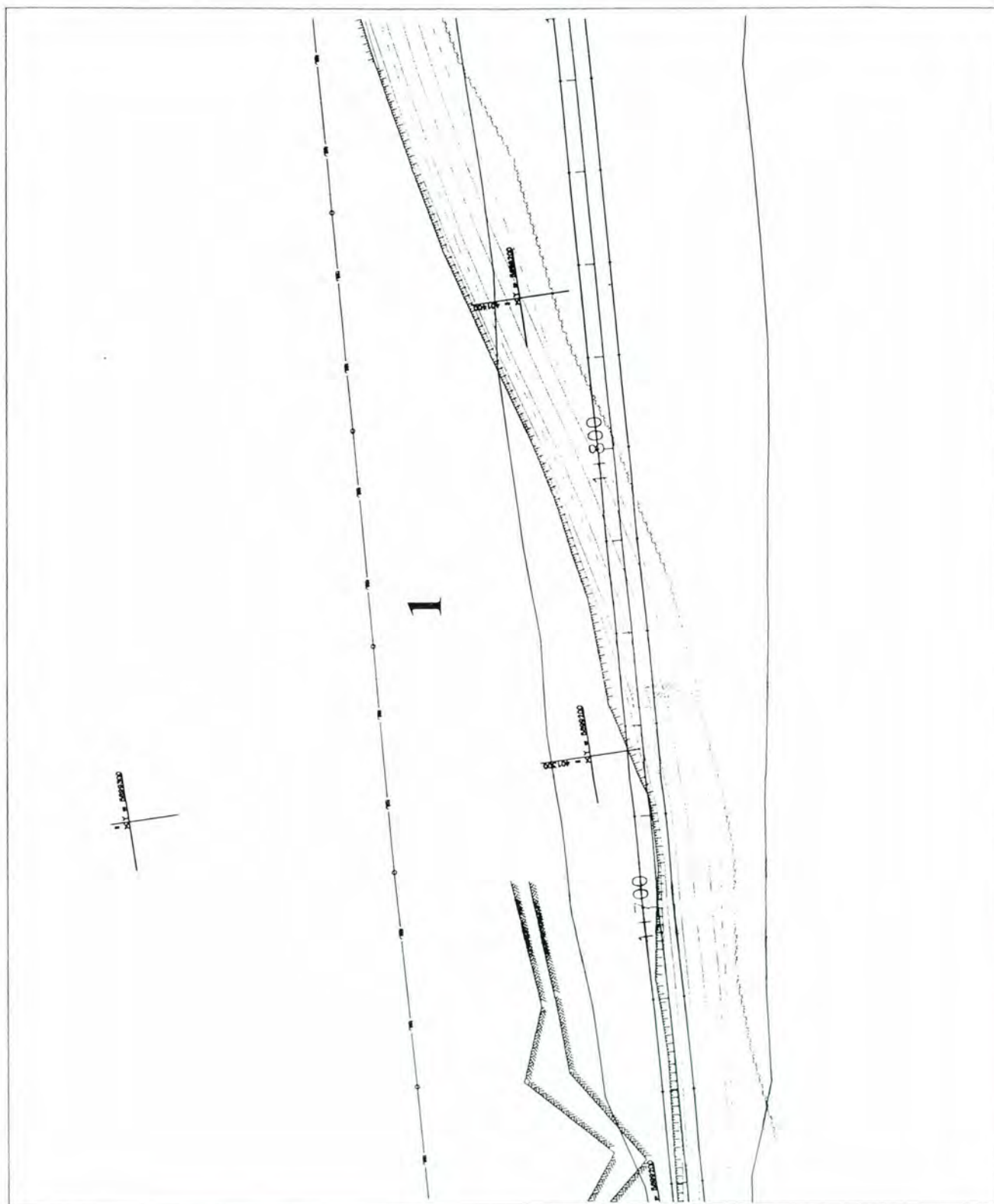


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (4/7)

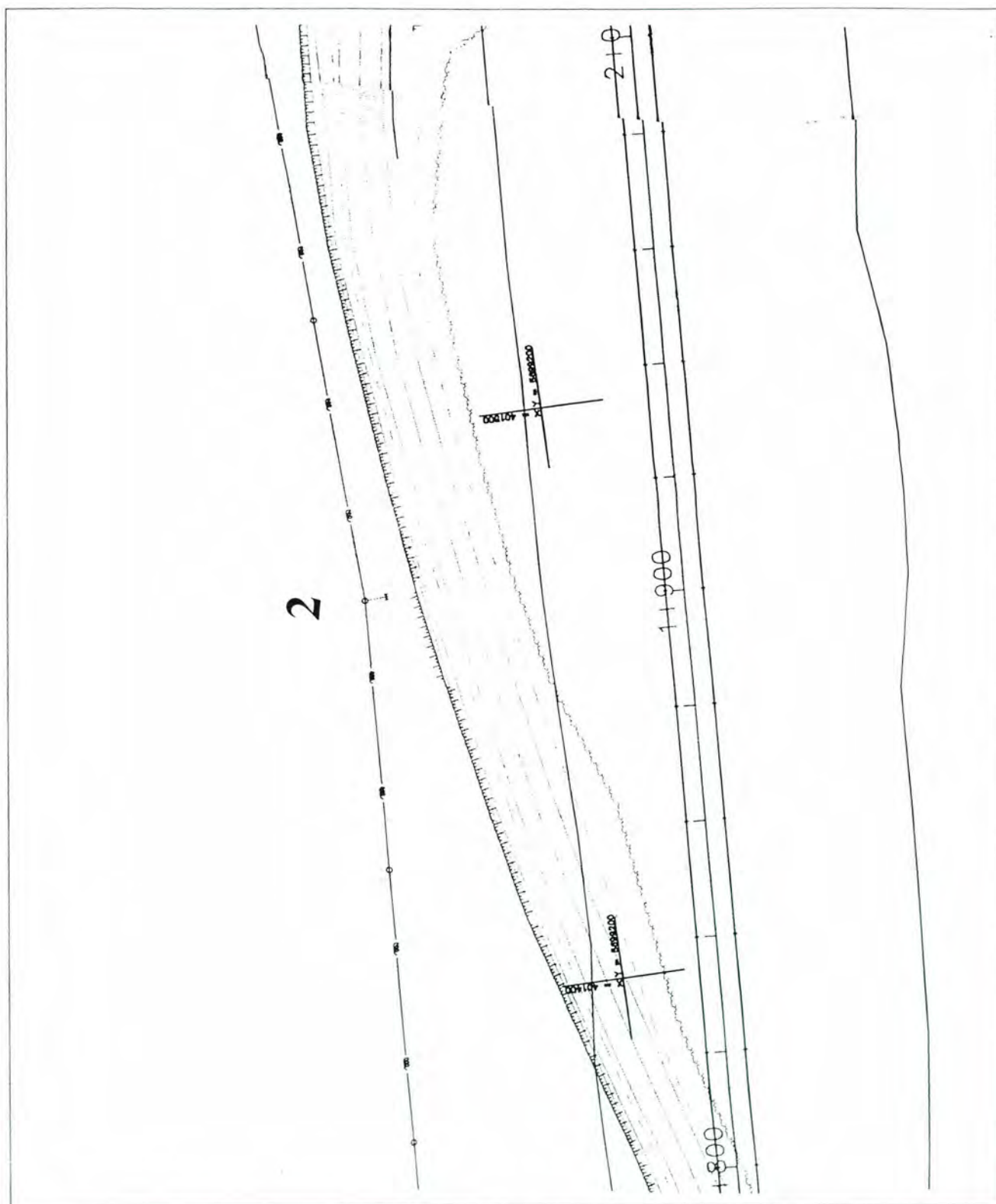


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (5/7)

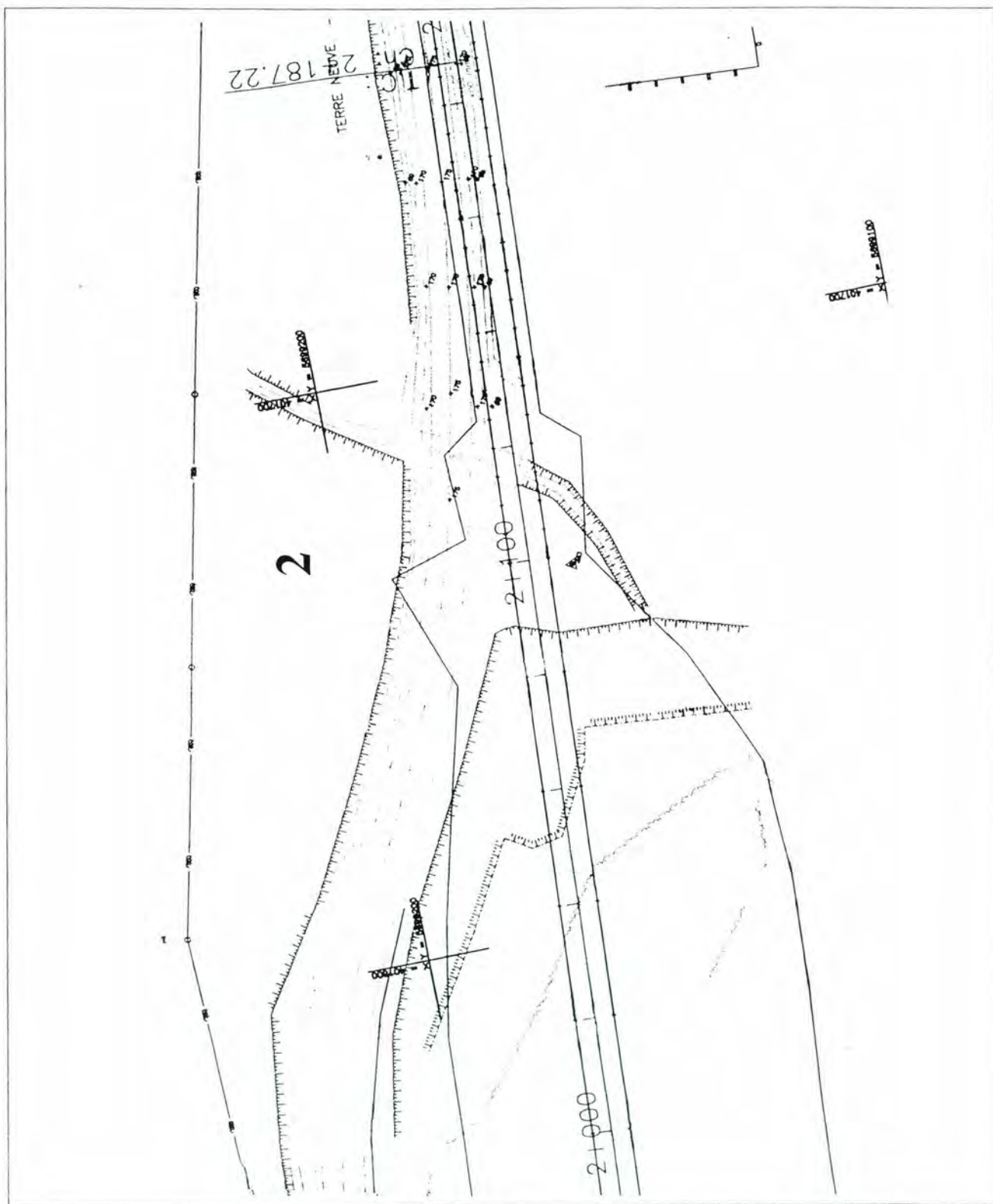


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (6/7)

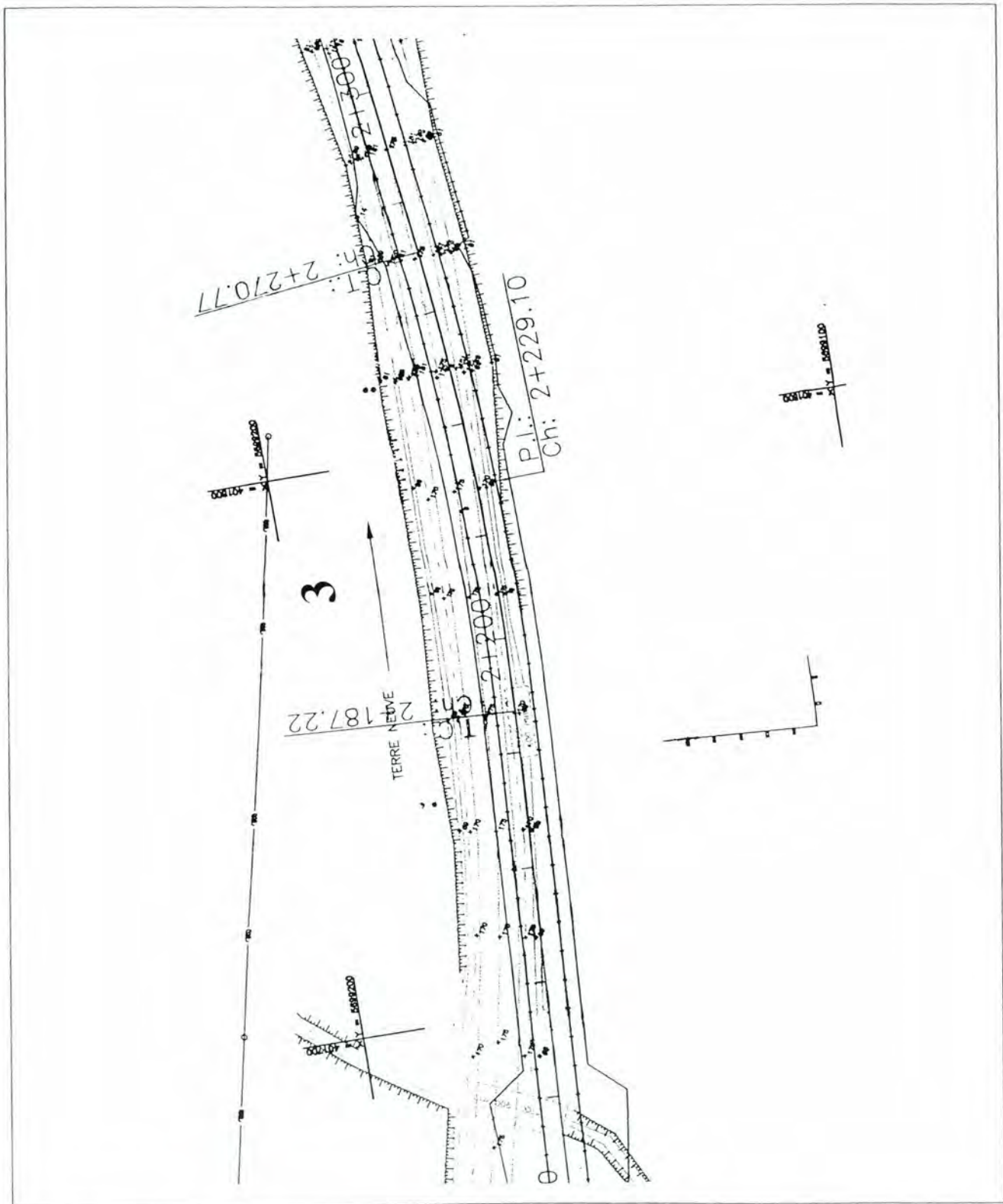


Figure 7 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9803, route 138 (7/7)

Tableau 4 Projet 3571-9803, route 138, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAINAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m2)		+	-			
1	0+900	1+800	40	36000	IV S	0	16	Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins Roche-mère	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon
2	1+800	2+200	40	12000	IV			Accidentée Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins Roche-mère	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon
3	2+200	2+300	40	8000	IV S	0	16	Plane	Dépôts Fluvio-marins Roche-mère	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon
Longueur totale 1400 m					IV S	Inspection visuelle Sondage				

Photo 3 Projet 3571-9803, route 138, 9+980 (E)



Photo 4 Projet 3571-9803, route 138, vue générale (O)



Au cours des années, dans un rayon de cinq kilomètres de cette communauté nord côtière, plusieurs inventaires archéologiques ont été effectués et plus d'une centaine de sites archéologiques y ont été localisés (tableau 5, figure 8). Plusieurs de ces interventions concernaient le site archéologique de la Rive Ouest de la Rivière de Blanc-Sablon.

La valeur patrimoniale exceptionnelle de la région de Blanc-Sablon a amené le ministère de la Culture et des Communications à vouloir en protéger certains secteurs particuliers, compte tenu de l'importance et de la forte concentration de vestiges qu'ils contenaient. Les sites visés comprennent le site archéologique de l'Île au Bois (EiBg-29, EiBg-44), le site historique de Room's Point (EiBg-16) et les sites archéologiques de la Rive Ouest de la Rivière de Blanc-Sablon.

Les premières recherches archéologiques systématiques (inspections visuelles et sondages) remontent aux travaux de l'archéologue Elmer Harp jr. effectués à la fin des années 1940, au début des années 1950 et en 1961 (Harp, 1964). Harp jr. est intervenu sur les deux rives de la rivière, mais plus particulièrement sur la rive ouest et notamment dans l'emprise de 31 m qui sera nécessaire à la reconstruction de la route 138 et des approches du pont de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. Il y a effectué 2 sondages et procédé à des récoltes de surface d'artefacts présents dans des sols perturbés. Ces découvertes ont été intégrées à même le site EiBg-1. Les archéologues Robert McGhee et James A. Tuck (1975), ainsi que le géographe René Levesque (1976) sont intervenus dans le même secteur. Ils y ont recueilli des artefacts visibles en surface et ont noté la présence de foyers.

Par la suite, d'autres interventions archéologiques furent réalisées dans le cadre de projet d'infrastructures, notamment des projets de la société Hydro-Québec, de la compagnie Québec-Téléphone, du ministère des Transports du Québec et de la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon.

Ainsi, en 1979, la société Hydro-Québec fit exécuter un inventaire archéologique sur la portion sud de la terrasse limitée par le morne Parent et la route du quai. Les 169 sondages effectués n'ont pas révélé de sites archéologiques en place. Toutefois, des artefacts furent identifiés en surface et rattachés au site EiBg-7 (Archéotec inc, 1979).

Lors d'un inventaire effectué en 1980 pour la réfection du tracé de la route 138, un inventaire effectué pour le compte du ministère des Transports du Québec identifiait 17 concentrations d'artefacts localisés en surface et rattachés aux sites EiBg-1, 3, 5 et 43 (Groison, 1980). Tous ces sites occupent la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon et bordent l'emprise actuelle de la route 138.

Tableau 5 Projet 3571-9923, route 138, sites connus à proximité

Code Borden	Altitude	Cadre culturel	Références
EiBg-001	5	Préhistoire récente, Dorset	Groison et al 1985
EiBg-01A	7	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985
EiBg-01B	5	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Groison 1987
EiBg-01D	7	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Groison 1987, Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-002	6	Groswater, Préhistoire récente	Lévesque 1976 Harp 1963 Pintal et al 1985
EiBg-003	5	Préhistoire récente	Harp 1963, Groison 1980
EiBg-004	7	Préhistoire récente	Harp 1963, Lévesque 1976, Pintal et al 1985
EiBg-005	13	Archaïque	Groison 1984
EiBg-005A	19	Archaïque	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-007E	21	Archaïque	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Groison 1987
EiBg-008	13	Préhistoire récente	Levesque
EiBg-009	5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
	3	Européen	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Lévesque 197
EiBg-043	9	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Groison 1987, Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1988, Pintal 1989
EiBg-043A	8	Groswater	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-045	5	Préhistoire récente	Lamontagne 1984, Groison 1984
EiBg-046	4,5	Préhistoire récente	Groison 1984
EiBg-047	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-049	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Groison 1987
EiBg-082	5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-083	6	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-084	6	Préhistoire récente	Pintal 1989
EiBg-085	6	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-086	6	Préhistoire récente	Pintal 1989
EiBg-087	8	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al. 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-088	6,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-090	6	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1989
EiBg-091	6	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-092	6	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987, Pintal 1988
EiBg-093	5	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-094	18	Archaïque	Groison et al 1985, Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-095	12	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-096	10	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-097	8	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-098	16	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-099	15	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-100	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-101	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Groison 1987, Pintal et Duguay 1987

Code Borden	Altitude	Cadre culturel	Références
EiBg-102	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-103	20	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-104	14	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-105	14	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-106	8	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-107	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-108	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-109	5	Groswater	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-110	8,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-111	10	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-112	6,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-113	6,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-114	13	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-115	10	Archaïque	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-116	5	Préhistoire récente, historique ancien	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-117	4	Européen	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-118	5,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-119	4	Euro-canadien	Pintal et Duguay 1987
EiBg-122	5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal, 1987, 1990, 1996, Arkéos 1994
EiBg-123	6	Préhistoire récente	Groison et al 1985
EiBg-130	12	Préhistoire récente	Pintal, 1996
EiBg-131	6,5	Préhistoire récente	Pintal, 1996
EiBg-132	7	Préhistoire récente	Pintal, 1996

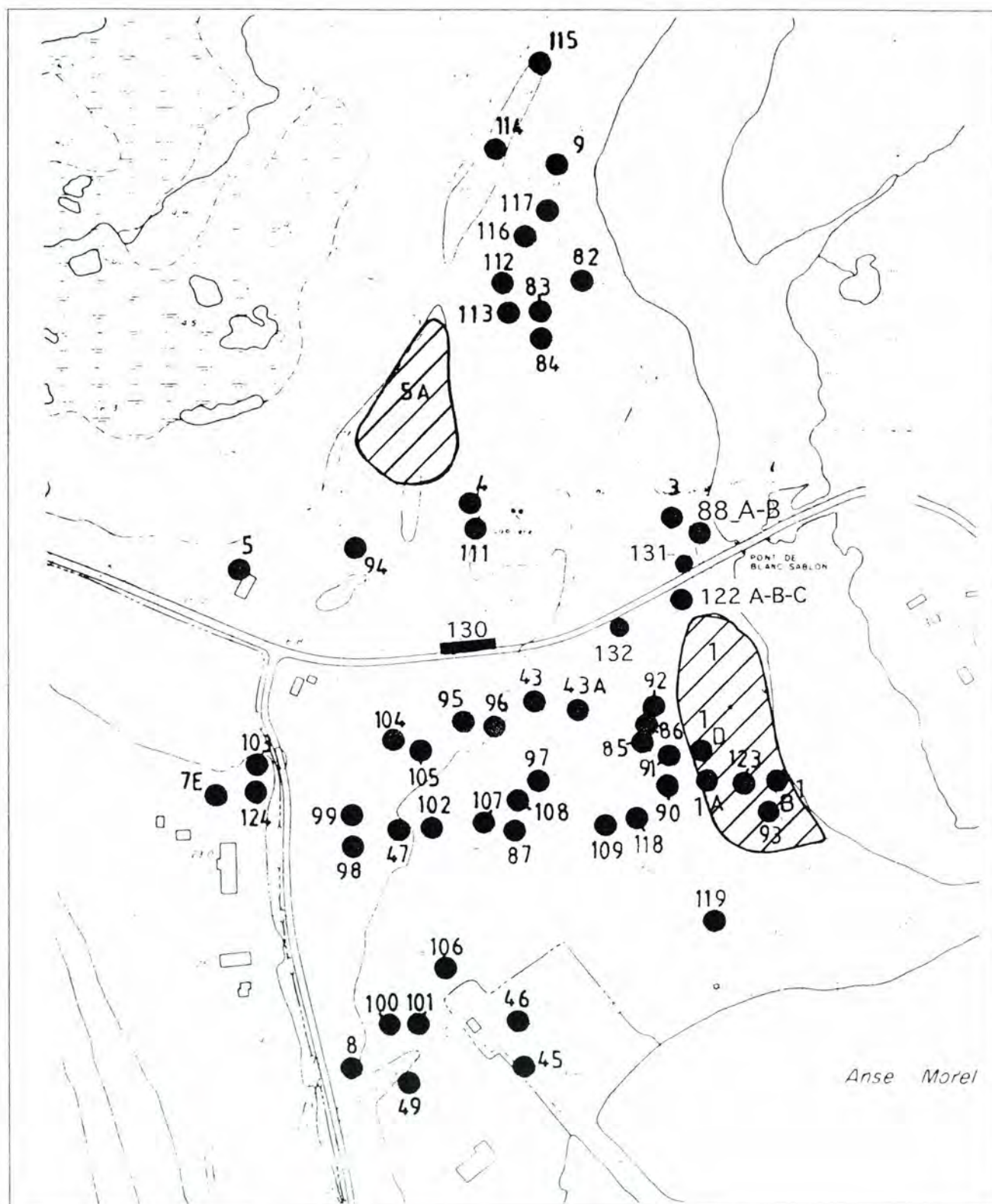


Figure 8 Sites connus à proximité, projet 3571-9923, route 138

En 1983, deux fouilles archéologiques furent réalisées sur une portion des sites EiBg-5 et 46 et un inventaire fut effectué à l'emplacement du parc à bateaux. Ces travaux ont permis de localiser quatre sites préhistoriques (Groison, 1983).

L'inventaire et les sondages archéologiques réalisés pour la société Hydro-Québec en 1994, localisés du côté sud de la route 138, à l'intérieur et à proximité de l'emprise, n'ont pas révélé de site ou de portions de site intact (Arkéos inc. 1994 ; 5 sondages). Toutefois, une récolte systématique des artefacts qui s'étalaient sur 900 m² en bordure de la route, fut effectuée à cette occasion (EiBg-122B).

Une recherche entreprise pour le compte de la compagnie Québec-Téléphone a aussi couvert toute la bordure Nord de la route 138, le long du site classé, et ce sur environ dix mètres de large (Pintal, 1996a ; 66 sondages). Les sites EiBg-88B, EiBg-130 et EiBg-131 y ont été localisés. Les deux derniers sont considérés comme totalement détruits et seule une récolte de surface y a été effectuée. Quant au site EiBg-88B, celui-ci a fait l'objet de recommandations visant sa fouille. La fouille de ce site a été réalisée en 1997 et une superficie de 11,25 m² y a été dégagée (Pintal, 1996b). Ces travaux ont permis de conclure que la majeure partie de ce site était suffisamment fouillée et qu'aucune autre intervention ne s'imposait.

En 1996, le ministère des Transports du Québec entreprenait de normaliser à 20 m la largeur de l'emprise de la route 138 inventoriée en 1980. Dans le cadre de cette intervention, 22 sondages ont été pratiqués du côté sud de la route 138 (Pintal, 1996c). Une récolte de surface systématique a été entreprise sur le site EiBg-122C, tandis qu'un nouveau site, EiBg-132, était localisé. La fouille de 8,5 m² de ce site a permis de constater qu'il avait été en grande partie détruit lors de l'installation d'une conduite d'eau municipale (Pintal, 1997).

Finalement, un inventaire archéologique sommaire fut effectué dans l'axe de la route 138 dans le cadre du projet de réfection de la conduite d'eau potable. Cette recherche n'a pas révélé de nouveaux sites archéologiques ou de nouvelles traces d'occupations humaines anciennes (Pintal, 1998a).

Un programme de recherches, qui incluait des inventaires et des fouilles à caractère de recherche scientifique, a été effectué entre 1983 et 1992 pour le compte du ministère de la Culture et des Communications et de la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon (Pintal, 1998b). Au cours de ces investigations, une soixantaine de sites, la plupart intacts, ont été identifiés sur la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. Plus spécifiquement, 6 tranchées de 1 m X 0,50 m ont été pratiquées à l'intérieur de l'emprise de 31 m requise par le ministère des Transports. Aucun site intact ne fut

identifié. Cependant, de nombreux artefacts présents dans des sols perturbés y ont été recueillis, notamment sur le site EiBg-122 (Groison et al. 1985 ; Pintal et Duguay, 1987 ; Pintal, 1990).

4.3.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise mesure environ 400 m de longueur et comprend une portion de la route 138 localisée de part et d'autre de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon (figure 1, 9 et 10). La topographie est relativement plane du côté ouest de la rivière et un peu plus ondulée du côté est. On y trouve un sable éolien déposé sur des dépôts fluvio-marins. La roche-mère affleure du côté est. Les rives de la rivière ont été remblayées afin de recevoir les assises du pont existant. La densité résidentielle est nulle. L'emprise est cependant occupée par quelques entrées gravelées. Le ministère des Transports se propose de refaire le pont et de corriger une courbe qui est du côté est de la rivière (figure 11).

À la suite d'une première inspection visuelle, l'emprise a été subdivisée en 2 secteurs d'inventaire (tableau 5). Le premier secteur, du km 1+000 au km 1+100 correspond à la rive ouest de la rivière, c'est-à-dire au secteur du site classé (photo 5). Comme il a été mentionné au point précédent, cette portion de l'emprise a fait l'objet de nombreuses interventions archéologiques au cours de 50 dernières années. Ces travaux ont libéré l'emprise des contraintes qui pouvaient y subsister, par conséquent il a été jugé qu'aucune autre intervention supplémentaire ne s'imposait. Le deuxième secteur s'étend du km 1+100 au km 1+396 (photo 6). Une inspection visuelle systématique et la pratique de 4 sondages, tous négatifs, ont permis de constater que cette portion de l'emprise était entièrement perturbée.

Les travaux projetés par le ministère des Transports du Québec pour la reconstruction, l'élargissement et le rehaussement du pont de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, ainsi que la réfection sur une distance de 100 mètres d'une emprise partiellement située dans les limites du site archéologique classé de la Rive Ouest de la Rivière de Blanc-Sablon, n'auront pas d'impact négatif sur ce site archéologique classé.

Il est recommandé que le ministère des Transports du Québec requière une autorisation du ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec afin de réaliser le projet de reconstruction du pont de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. La demande d'autorisation devrait préciser que ces travaux n'affecteront pas le site archéologique classé compte tenu des nombreuses perturbations déjà causées dans l'emprise requise et des nombreuses interventions archéologiques déjà effectuées dans les limites ou à proximité de celle-ci. Ces considérations permettent d'affirmer que le site archéologique de la Rive Ouest de la Rivière de Blanc-Sablon ne subira pas de préjudices par la réalisation du projet de reconstruction du ministère des Transports du

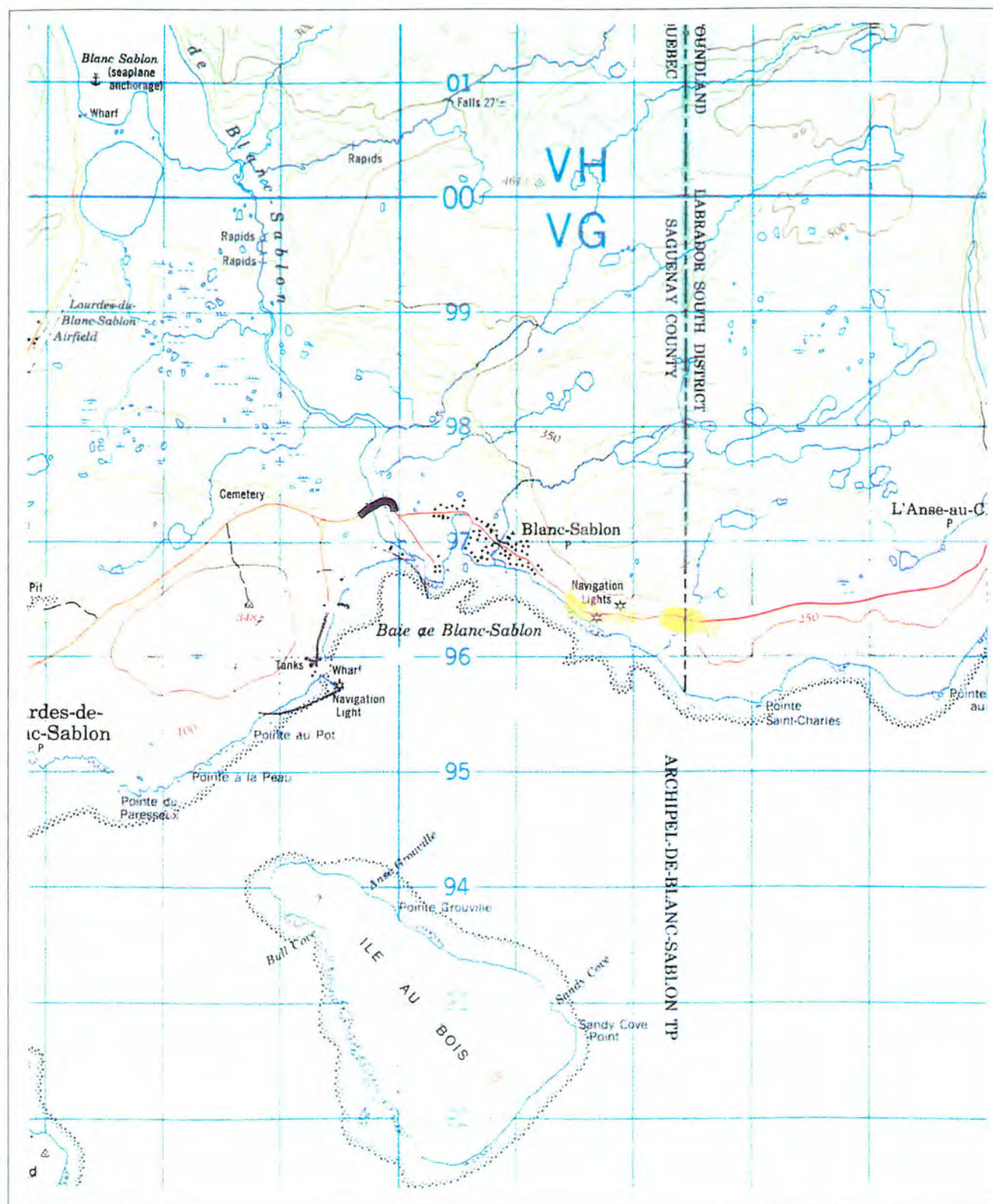


Figure 9 Localisation du projet 3571-9923, route 138

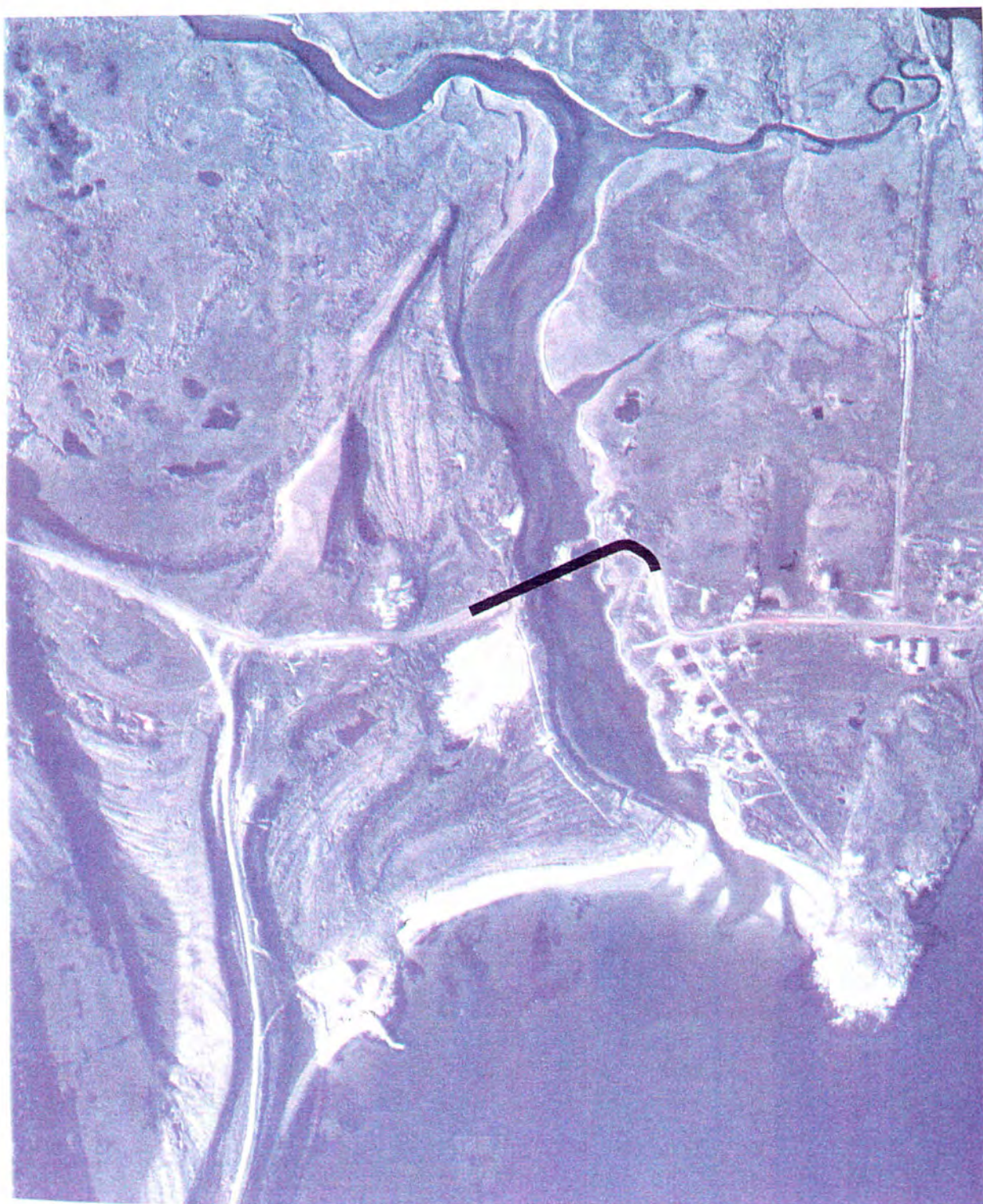


Figure 10 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3571-9923, route 138

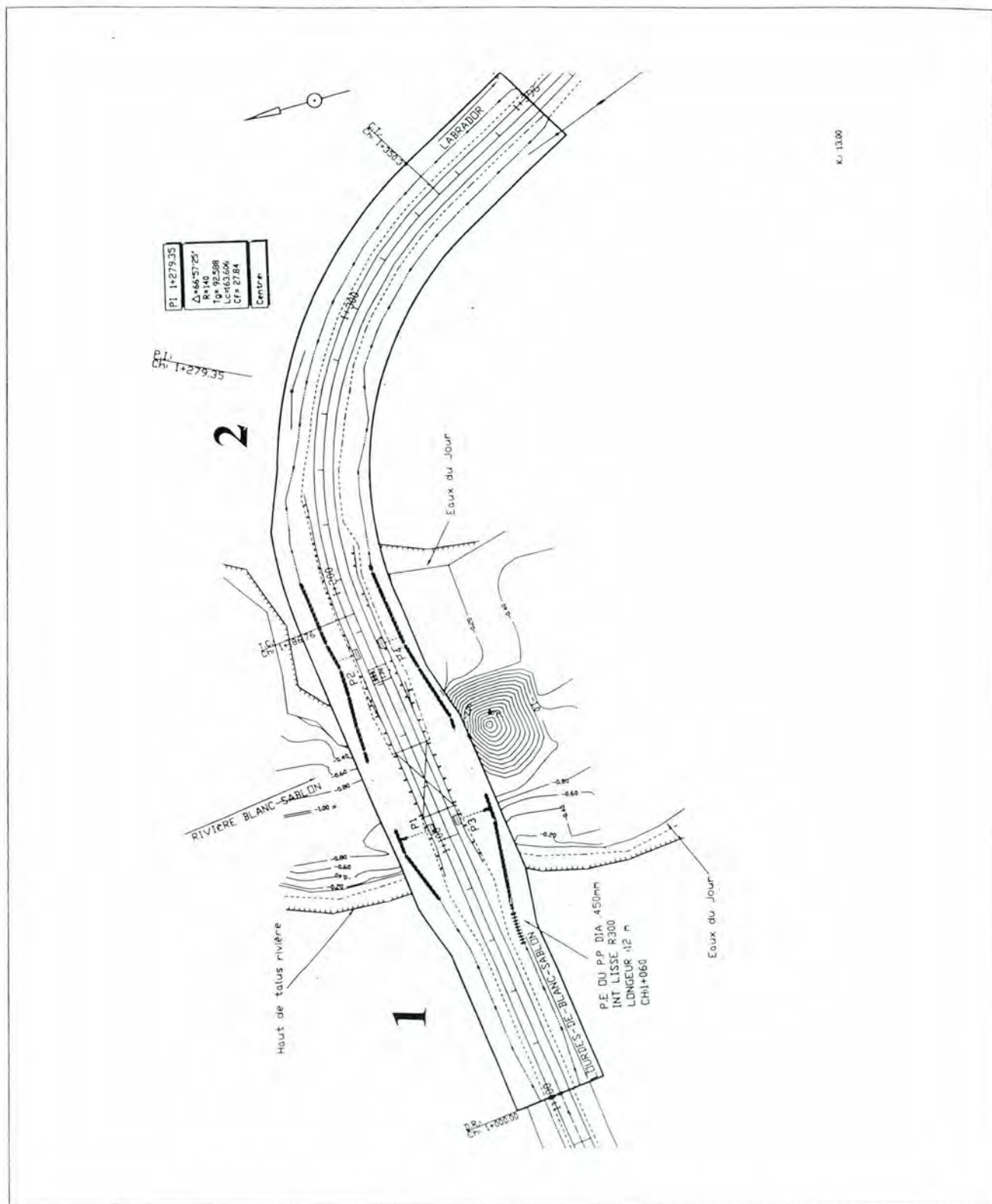


Figure 11 Localisation des secteurs d'inventaire, projet 3571-9923, route 138

Tableau 6 Projet 3571-9923, route 138, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAINAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m2)		+	-			
1	1+000	1+100	31	3100	IV			Plane	Dépôts Fluvio-marins	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon
2	1+100	1+396	31	9176	IV S	0	4	Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins Roche-mère	Rivière de Blanc-Sablon
Longueur totale 396 m				IV S	Inspection visuelle Sondage					

Photo 5 Projet 3571-9923, route 138, 1+000 – 1+100 (O)



Photo 6 Projet 3571-9923, route 138, 1+300-1+100 (NO)



Québec.

Par ailleurs, le ministère des Transports devra s'assurer que les travaux de construction ne débordent pas de l'emprise de 31 mètres en procédant à l'installation d'une clôture temporaire aux limites de l'emprise, sur une distance de 100 mètres à partir de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, de part et d'autre de l'emprise. De plus, le Ministère devra voir à ce que les aires de travail, l'équipement et la roulotte de chantier de l'entrepreneur soient localisés en dehors des limites du site classé.

4.4 Route 389, municipalité de Godefroy (Gagnon), correction de courbes, projet 3573-9011-B

4.4.1 Travaux effectués et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Aucune étude de potentiel n'a été effectuée dans ce secteur, et aucune autre intervention archéologique n'y a été effectuée à ce jour. Aucun site archéologique n'est actuellement connu dans un rayon de 5 km de l'emprise.

4.4.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise, d'une longueur de 100 m, comprend les approches d'un ponceau situé le long de la route 389, au sud du réservoir Manicouagan (figure 1, 12 et 13). La topographie est légèrement ondulée, et on y trouve des sédiments fluvio-marins développés en podzol. La densité résidentielle y est nulle. L'emprise est en partie occupée par l'ancien tracé de la route. Le ministère des Transports se propose d'élargir les remblais et d'allonger un ponceau (figure 14).

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'emprise associée à ce ponceau (tableau 7, photo 7 et 8). Outre l'inspection visuelle des rives du ruisseau, 1 seul sondage y a été effectué. Toutes les aires inventoriées se composaient de remblais. Aucun artefact ou vestige archéologique n'a été découvert, par conséquent le projet du ministère des Transports peut être effectué sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

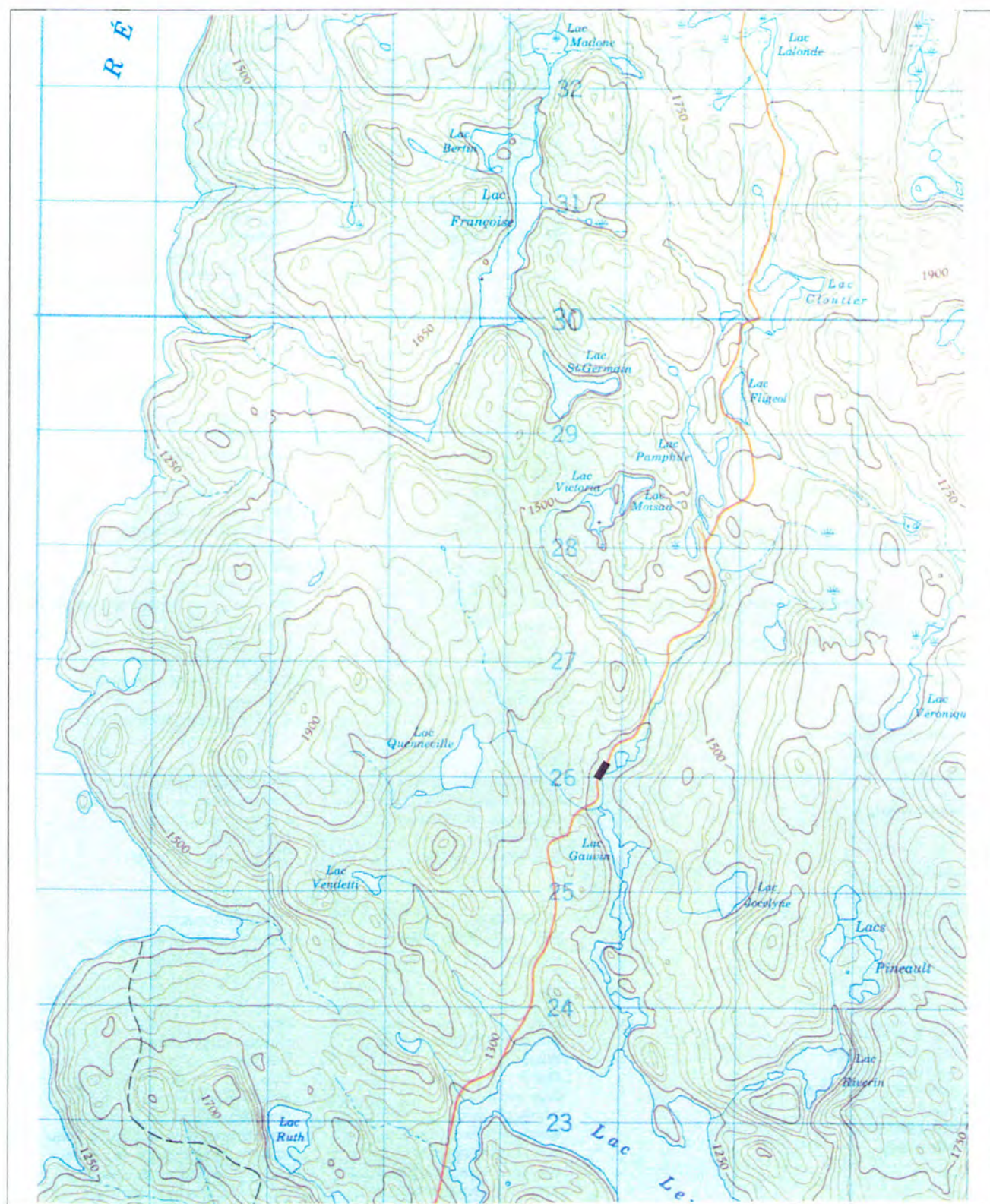


Figure 12 Localisation du projet 3573-9011-B, route 389

22 K/15



Figure 13 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3573-9011-B, route 389

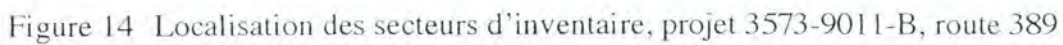


Tableau 7 Projet 3573-9011-B, route 389, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAÎNAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m2)		+				
1	7+100	7+300	30	6000	IV S	0	1	Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins	Réservoir Manicouagan

IV
S

Inspection visuelle
Sondage

Longueur	totale	200 m
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Photo 7 Projet 3573-9011-B, route 389, 7+255-7+200 (N)



Photo 8 Projet 3573-9011-B, route 389, 7+200-7+255 (S)



4.5 Route 389, municipalit  de Godefroy (Gagnon), correction de courbes, projet 3573-9011-C

4.5.1 Travaux effectu s et sites arch ologiques connus   proximit 

Aucune  tude de potentiel n'a  t  effectu e dans ce secteur et aucune intervention arch ologique n'y a d j   t  effectu e   ce jour. Aucun site arch ologique n'est actuellement connu dans un rayon de 5 km de l'emprise.

4.5.2 L'inventaire arch ologique

L'emprise, d'une longueur approximative de 300 m, correspond   diverses sections de la route 389, localis es au nord-est du r servoir Manicouagan (figure 1, 15 et 16). La topographie est l g rement ondul e et on y trouve des s diments fluvio-marins d velopp s en podzol. La densit  r sidentielle y est nulle. L'emprise est en partie occup e par le trac  du chemin de fer et par une ligne de transport  lectrique. Le minist re des Transports se propose d' largir et de rehausser la chauss e ainsi que de corriger des courbes et des pentes¹.

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'emprise associ e   ce ponceau (tableau 8, photo 9 et 10). Outre l'inspection visuelle des rives de la rivi re et des ruisseaux, 2 sondages ont  t  effectu s. Toutes les aires inventori es se composaient de remblais. Aucun artefact ou vestige arch ologique n'a  t  d couvert, par cons quent le projet du minist re des Transports peut  tre effectu  sans cons quence pour le patrimoine arch ologique.

¹ Aucun plan n' tait disponible pour ce projet.

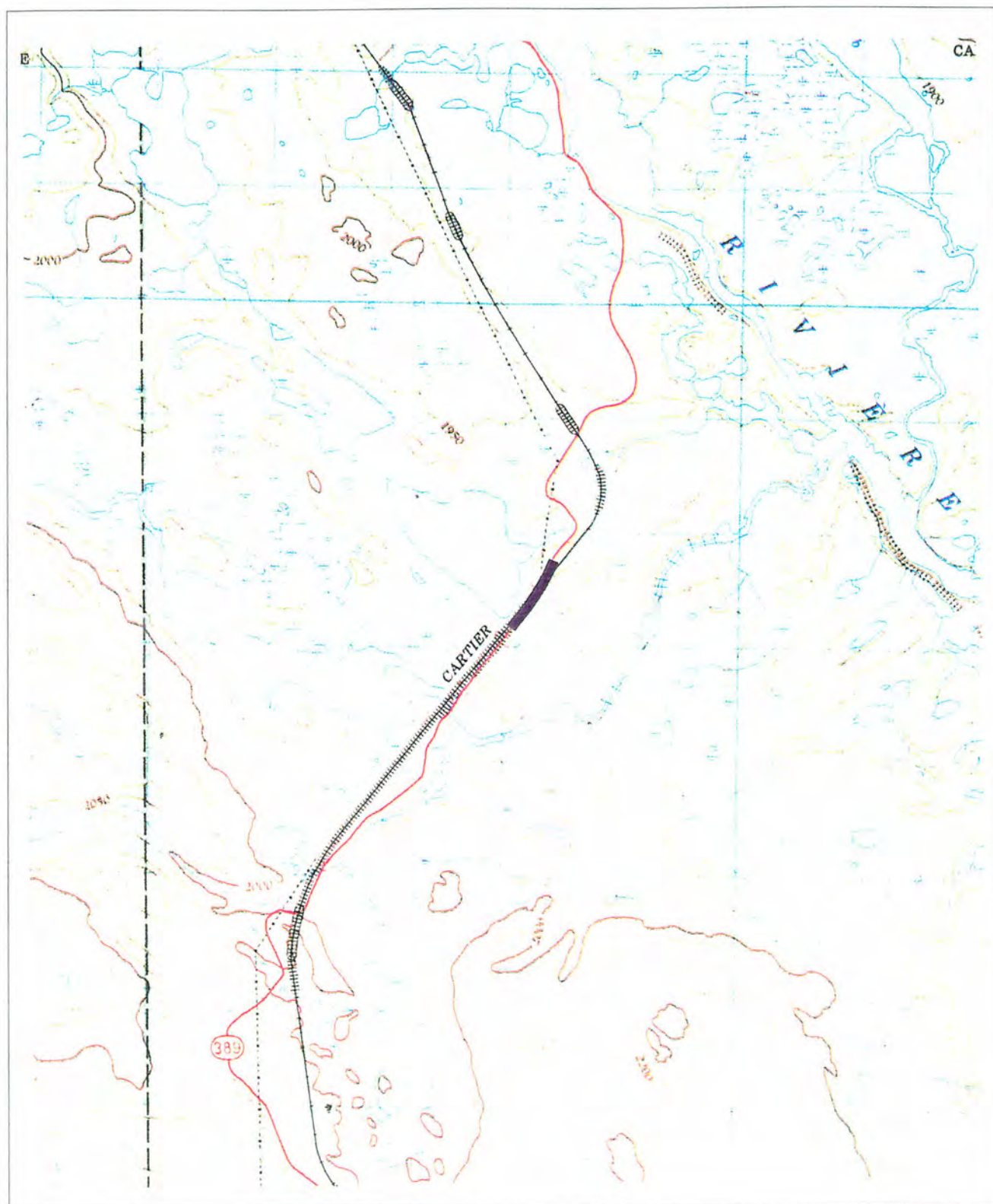


Figure 15 Localisation du projet 3573-9011-C, route 389

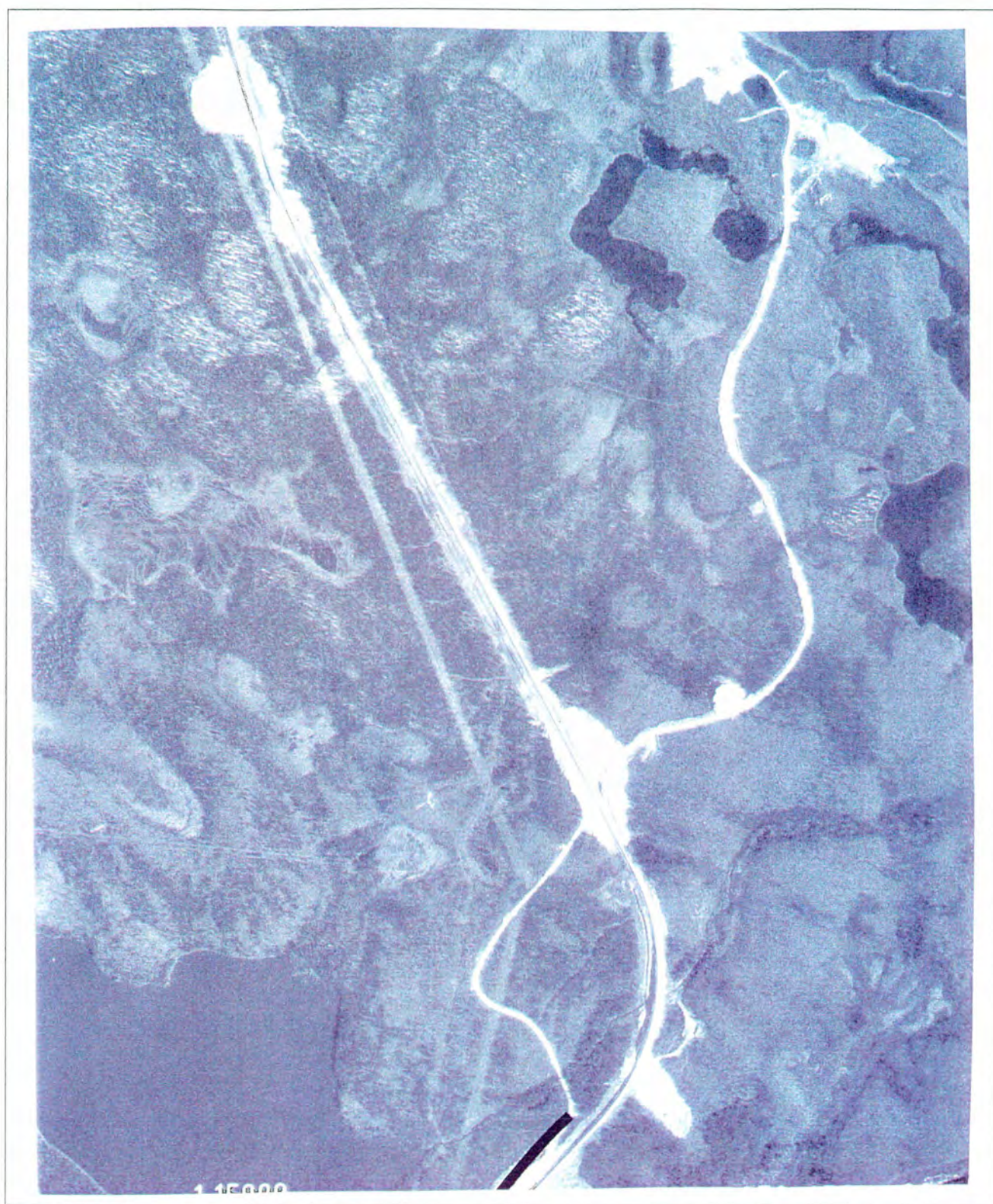


Figure 16 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3573-9011-C, route 389

Tableau 8 Projet 3573-9011-C, route 389, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAINAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m2)		+	-			
1	0+000	0+300	30	9000	IV S	0	2	Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins	Réservoir Manicouagan
Longueur totale 300 m				IV S	Inspection visuelle Sondage					

Photo 9 Projet 3573-9011-C, route 389, 04+135-04+155 (NO)



Photo 10 Projet 3573-9011-C, route 389, 04+135-04+155 (SE)



4.6 Route 172, municipalit  de Sacr -C ur, ponceau, projet 3574-9426

4.6.1 Travaux effectu s et sites arch ologiques connus   proximit 

Aucune  tude de potentiel n'a encore  t  effectu e dans ce secteur et aucune autre intervention arch ologique n'y a  t  r alis e jusqu'  maintenant. Aucun site arch ologique n'est connu dans un rayon de 5 km de l'emprise.

4.6.2 L'inventaire arch ologique

L'emprise mesure 30 m de longueur et correspond   l'emplacement d'un ponceau et de ses approches localis  dans la municipalit  de Sacr -C ur (figure 1, 17 et 18). La topographie est vallonn e et on y trouve des d p ts fluvio-marins, d velopp s en podzol. La densit  r sidentielle y est nulle. Le minist re des Transports proc dera   la r fection du ponceau².

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'ensemble de l'emprise (tableau 9). Outre l'inspection visuelle des rives du ruisseau, 1 sondage a  t  effectu  et seuls des remblais y ont  t  rencontr s. Aucun artefact ou vestige arch ologique n'a  t  d couvert. Le minist re des Transports peut proc der aux travaux, pr vus sans cons quence pour le patrimoine arch ologique.

² Aucun plan n' tait disponible pour ce projet.

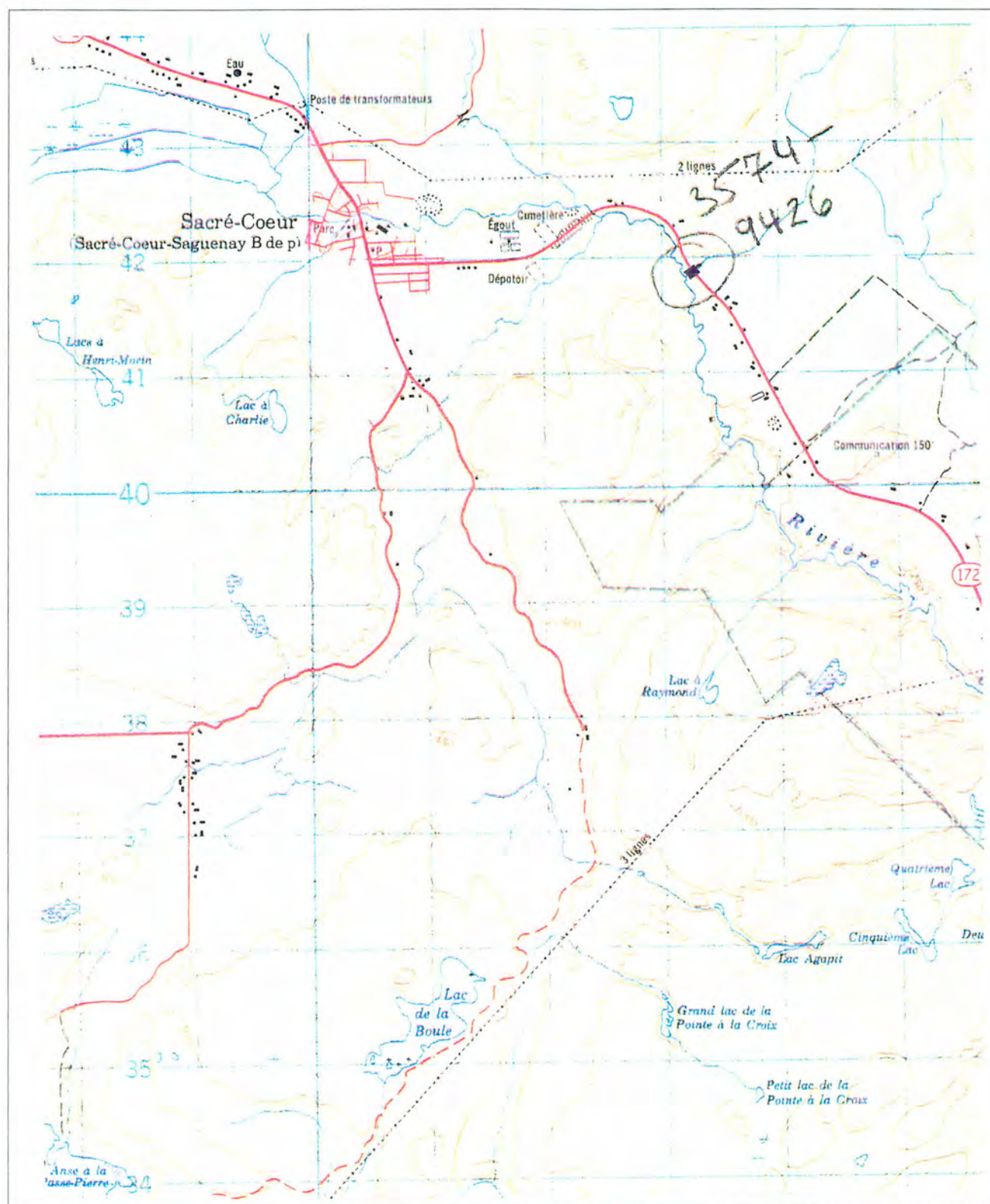


Figure 17 Localisation du projet 3574-9426, route 172



Figure 18 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3574-9426, route 172

Tableau 9 Projet 3574-9426, route 172, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAÎNAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m2)		+	-			
1	0+000	0+030	50	1500	IV S	0	2	Vallonnée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins	Rivière Saguenay
Longueur totale 30 m					IV S	Inspection visuelle Sondage				

Photo 11 Projet 3574-9426, route 172, ponceau, versant ouest (N)



Photo 12 Projet 3574-9426, route 172, ponceau, versant est (E)



4.7 Route 138, municipalité de Tadoussac, correction de courbe, projet 3573-9701-B

4.7.1 Travaux effectués et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Une étude de potentiel couvre l'ensemble du territoire de la municipalité de Tadoussac. Celle-ci a été effectuée dans un cadre de gestion des ressources patrimoniales régionales, pour le ministère de la Culture et des Communications (Cérane, 1983). De très nombreux inventaires ont aussi été réalisés dans la région, depuis le milieu des années 1910 (Archambault, 1995).

On dénombre actuellement 28 sites archéologiques, dans un rayon de 5 km autour de l'emprise (tableau 10).

4.7.2 L'inventaire archéologique

Cette emprise de la route 138 a une longueur de 745 m et elle est située dans les limites de la municipalité de Tadoussac (figure 1, 19 et 20). La topographie est légèrement ondulée et le sol se compose d'un sable fluvio-marin développé en podzol. La densité résidentielle y est faible. L'emprise a été perturbée en maints endroits, notamment par l'aménagement de chemins d'accès et par l'exploitation d'une sablière maintenant abandonnée qui occupe l'extrémité sud-est de l'emprise. Le ministère des Transports se propose de corriger une courbe (figure 21).

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'ensemble de l'emprise à l'étude (tableau 11). Les aires érodées ont été soumises à une inspection visuelle systématique alors que 18 sondages ont été effectués dans les secteurs intacts (photo 13 et 14). Aucun nouveau site archéologique n'a été découvert. Le projet prévu par le ministère des Transports peut être effectué sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

Tableau 10 Projet 3573-9701-B, route 138, sites connus à proximité

Site	Distance du projet	Altitude (m) mer	Identification culturelle	Fonction	Localisation informelle	Bassin hydrographique	Référence	DATE
DaEk-10	1250	0	Amérindien historique contact à 1900 Amérindien préhistorique sylvicole Euro-québécois 1534-1607 Euro-québécois 1608-1759 Euro-québécois 1760-1799 Euro-québécois 1800-1899	Commerciale : lieu de rassemblement, marché, auberge	Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite	Watson, Gordon D.	1986
DaEk-11	1750	105	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-12	2500	60	Amérindien préhistorique archaïque	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-13	2500	0	Amérindien préhistorique archaïque	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Speck, Frank G.	1916
DaEk-14	2750	64	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-15	2250	65	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-16	2250	75	Amérindien préhistorique archaïque	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-17	2250	125	Amérindien préhistorique archaïque	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Watson, Gordon D.	1986
DaEk-18	3250	0	Amérindien historique	Indéterminée	Plage	Escoumins	Picard, François-Dominique et al.	1983
DaEk-19	3250	0	Amérindien préhistorique sylvicole moyen Amérindien préhistorique sylvicole supérieur Euro-québécois 1900-1950	Indéterminée Indéterminée Indéterminée	Plage Paléo-plage Paléo-plage	Escoumins Escoumins Sainte-Marguerite	Plourde, Michel	1994
DaEk-02	750	0	Amérindien préhistorique archaïque	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-20	3000	0	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-21	3000	85	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-22	3000	0	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée Indéterminée Indéterminée Indéterminée Indéterminée	Paléo-plage Paléo-plage Paléo-plage Paléo-plage Paléo-plage	Escoumins Escoumins Escoumins Escoumins Escoumins	Martijn, C. A. Picard, François-Dominique et al. Moss, W. et Plourde, M. Moss, W. et Plourde, M. Martijn, C. A.	1973 1983 1986 1986 1973
DaEk-23	2750	0	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Picard, François-Dominique et al.	1983
DaEk-24	3250	0	Indéterminé	Indéterminée Indéterminée Indéterminée Indéterminée	Paléo-plage Paléo-plage Paléo-plage Paléo-plage	Escoumins Escoumins Escoumins Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M. Moss, W. et Plourde, M. Martijn, C. A. Picard, François-Dominique et al.	1986 1986 1973 1983
DaEk-25	750	0	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-28	2000	0	Indéterminé	Indéterminée Indéterminée	Paléo-plage Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite Sainte-Marguerite	Dumont, Jean Lueger, R.	1983 1979
DaEk-29	2000	0	Euro-québécois 1608-1759	Religieuse : sépulture, mission, église	Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite	Dumont, Jean	1983a
DaEk-03	1000	75	Amérindien préhistorique archaïque supérieur	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite	Archambault, Marie-France	1987
DaEk-30	2750	0	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Dumont, Jean	1983a
DaEk-31	3000	65	Euro-québécois 1800-1899 Euro-québécois 1900-1950	Indéterminée Indéterminée	Paléo-plage Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite Sainte-Marguerite	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-33	500	130	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEk-35	2250	10	Amérindien historique contact à 1900 Amérindien préhistorique	Religieuse : sépulture, mission, église	Paléo-plage Paléo-plage	Sainte-Marguerite Sainte-Marguerite	Plourde, Michel	1989c
DaEj-1	3500	0	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEj-2	4500	5	Amérindien préhistorique sylvicole supérieur	Indéterminée	Plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEj-3	3500	10	Amérindien préhistorique sylvicole	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEj-4	3250	80	Amérindien préhistorique	Indéterminée	Paléo-plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986
DaEj-5	4500	5	Amérindien préhistorique sylvicole	Indéterminée	Plage	Escoumins	Moss, W. et Plourde, M.	1986

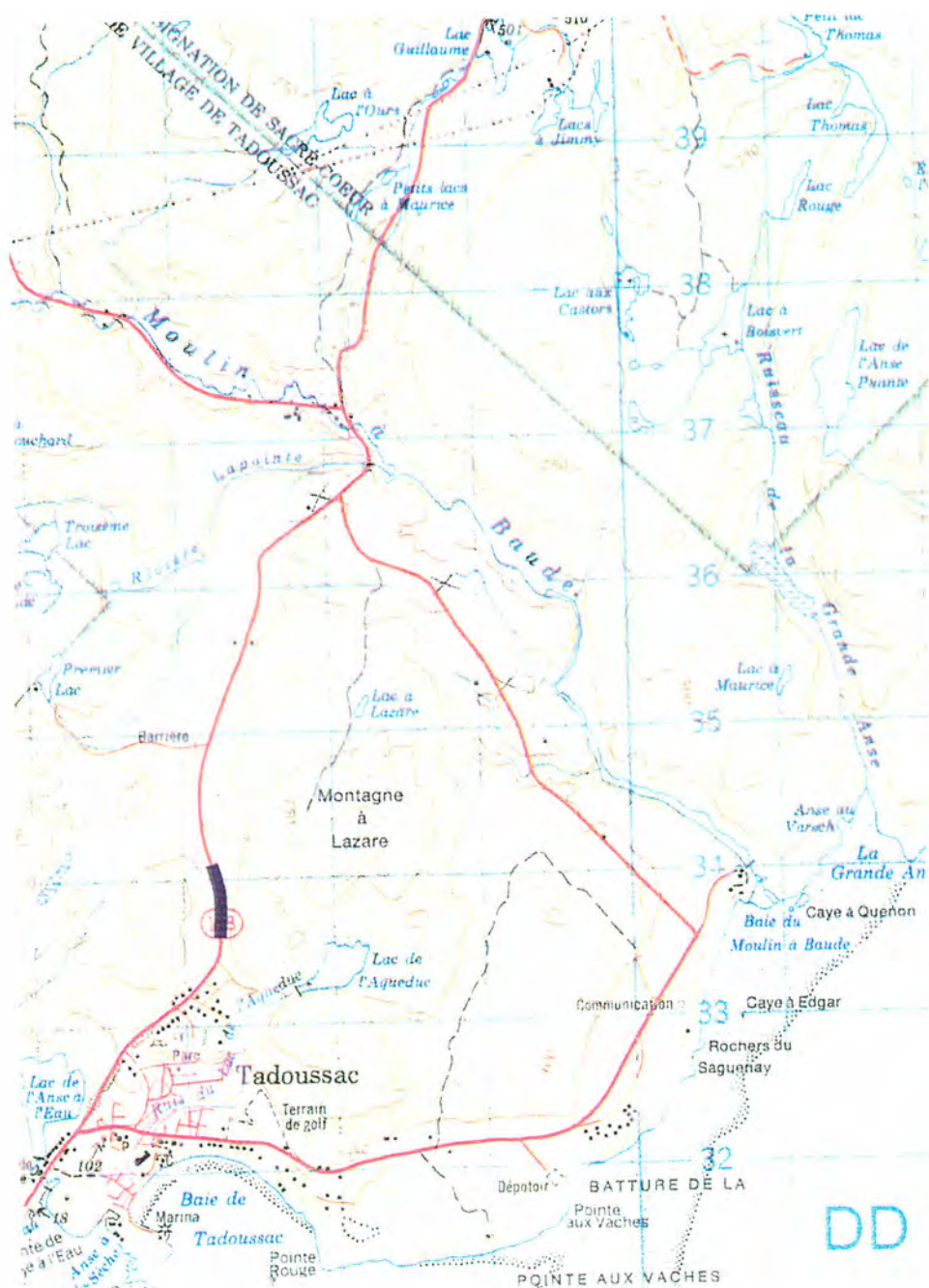


Figure 19 Localisation du projet 3573-9701-B, route 138

22 C/4

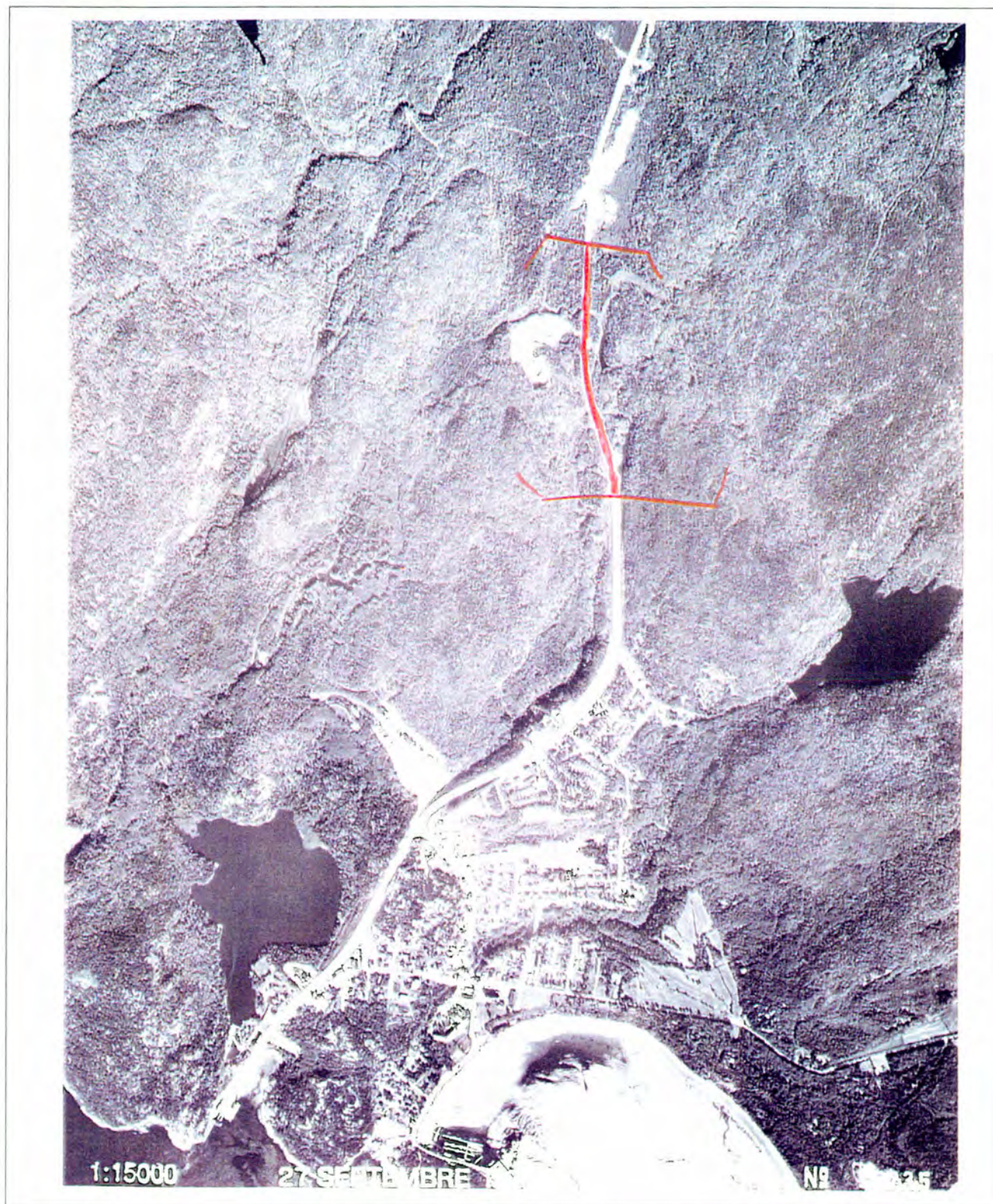


Figure 20 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 3573-9701-B, route 138

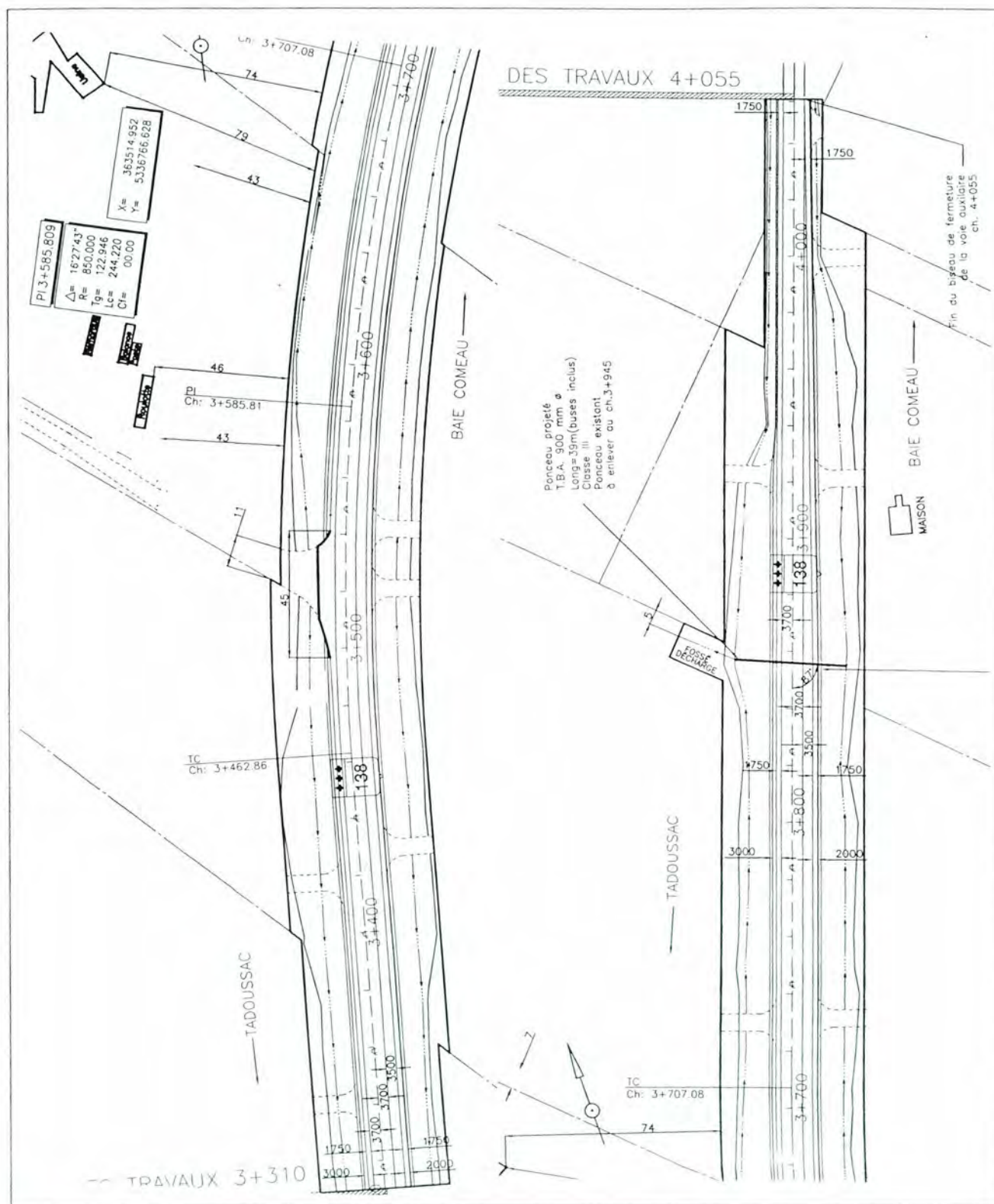


Figure 21 Localisation du secteur d'inventaire, projet 3573-9701-B, route 138

Tableau 11 Projet 3573-9701-B, route 138, synthèse des activités

SECTEURS	LOCALISATION (CHAINAGE)				TECH. INVEN.	NOMBRE SONDAGES		TOPOGRAPHIE	CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE	REMARQUES
	DÉBUT (km)	FIN (km)	LARGEUR (m)	SUPERFICIE (m ²)		+	-			
1	3+310	4+055	50	37250	IV S	0	18	Ondulée	Dépôts Fluvio-marins	Rivière Saguenay
Longueur totale 745 m				IV S	Inspection visuelle Sondage					

Photo 13 Projet 3573-9701-B, route 138, 3+440-3+400 (SO)



Photo 14 Projet 3573-9701-B, route 138, 3+440-3+500 (NE)



CONCLUSION

Le mandat confié au consultant a donné lieu à la réalisation d'un inventaire archéologique pour 7 projets routiers situés dans le territoire de la Direction de la Côte-Nord du ministère des Transports. Au total, 9971 m linéaire d'emprises ont été inventoriés par inspections visuelles et par la réalisation de 175 sondages.

Les secteurs inventoriés étaient à l'origine propices à la découverte de sites archéologiques. Dans certains cas, des zones de potentiel avaient été identifiées pour certaines emprises ou à proximité de ces dernières. Dans d'autres cas, des sites étaient effectivement connus dans ou à proximité de certaines des zones à l'étude, certaines recouvrant même des secteurs classés Bien culturels par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications. Dans le cas du projet de reconstruction du pont de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, une revue des travaux archéologiques effectuées a permis de constater que suffisamment d'interventions avaient eu lieu pour que le ministère des Transports n'ait pas à intervenir. Dans tous les cas, les données environnementales suggéraient la présence de zones d'accueil propices à la découverte de sites archéologiques.

Les résultats de cette expertise archéologique permettent de confirmer au ministère des Transports que ses projets de réfection d'infrastructures routières peuvent être réalisés sans causer de préjudice au patrimoine archéologique. L'approche préventive du ministère des Transports permet une saine gestion du patrimoine archéologique en assurant qu'aucun site archéologique ne soit détruit dans le cadre de la réalisation de ses travaux d'infrastructure.

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ANNEXES

CATALOGUE DES PHOTOGRAPHIES

FILM	PHOTOS	DATE	ORIENTATION	No. PROJET	SUJET
0	1	22/06/00	SE	3571-8811	Corridor, 9+420, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	2	22/06/00	E	3571-8811	Fin de la route +quai, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	3	22/06/00	SO	3571-8811	Corridor, fin de la route, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	4	23/06/00	S	3571-8811	Baie des Oies, 7+000, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	5	23/06/00	E	3571-8811	7+150, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	6	23/06/00	SO	3571-8811	7+150, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	7	23/06/00	-	3571-8811	Profil de sol , 7+150, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	8	23/06/00	O	3571-8811	7+250, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	9	23/06/00		3571-8811	
0	10	23/06/00	SO	3571-8811	7+250, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	11	23/06/00	SE	3571-8811	7+650, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	12	23/06/00	SE	3571-8811	7+650, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	13	23/06/00	SO	3571-8811	8+000, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	14	24/06/00	NE	3571-8811	5+800, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	15	24/06/00	E	3571-8811	5+800, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	16	24/06/00	SE	3571-8811	6+200, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	17	24/06/00	SE	3571-8811	7+750, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	18	24/06/00	N	3571-8811	5+520, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
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0	20	24/06/00	NE	3571-8811	4+320, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	21	24/06/00	NO	3571-8811	3+150, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
0	22	24/06/00	NO	3571-8811	3+690, Saint-Augustin, route du quai
3	4	31/07/00	SO	3573-9701-B	3+440-3+400
3	5	31/07/00	NE	3573-9701-B	3+440-3+500
3	6	31/07/00	N	3574-9426	Ponceau
3	7	31/07/00	E	3574-9426	Ponceau
3	12	1/08/00	N	3573-9011-B	7+255-7+200
3	13	1/08/00	S	3573-9011-B	7+200-7+255
3	14	1/08/00	NO	3573-9011-C	04+135-04+155
3	15	1/08/00	SE	3573-9011-C	04+135-04+155
4	10	21/08/00	E	3571-9923	1+100-1+000
4	11	21/08/00	O	3571-9923	1+390-1+100
4	12	21/08/00	O	3571-9923	1+300-1+100
4	13	21/08/00	O	3571-9923	1+300-1+100
4	14	21/08/00	O	3571-9923	1+390-1+100
4	15	21/08/00	E	3571-9803	9+980
4	16	22/08/00	O	3571-9803	Vue générale
4	17	22/08/00	O	3571-9803	Vue générale

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Fitzhugh, William W.

2001 The gateways project 2001 : Archaeological survey of
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from Mingan to Blanc Sablon.

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THE GATEWAYS PROJECT 2001 : ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE QUEBEC
LOWER NORTH SHORE, GULF OF SAINT-LAWRENCE, FROM MINGAN TO BLANC
SABLON. VOL.1 RAPPORT - VOL.2 DOSSIER TECHNIQUE VOL.3 - DOCUMENT À NE
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**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



Submitted to:
Gouvernement du Québec
Ministère de la Culture et des Communications
December 2001

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

Section 1:
Project Narrative, Interpretations and Recommendations

4 Dec. 2001

**The Gateways Project 2001:
Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore,
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William W. Fitzhugh
Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

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

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

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

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

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

Despite a need for more intensive research, Quebec's Lower North Shore history, archaeology, ethnology, and natural history is by no means unknown. Early explorers and Jesuit priests chronicled its lands and peoples in the 16-18th centuries (Niellon 1996:155). The early French natural historian, Henri Puyjalon (1840-1905), who lived in the eastern Mingan Islands was one of the first scientists to begin systematically documenting its wildlife, botanical, marine resources, and geology, and the region was one of the early centers of paleontological research in North America. Recent decades have seen increased interest in geological, geographical, historical, and ethnographical studies; and archaeological research, in particular, has been conducted intensively in some areas, especially in Blanc Sablon (Levesque 1962, 1968, 1969a, 1969b, 1971, 1972, 1975, 1976; Martijn 1972, 1974; 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; Somecynski 1989; Pintal 1998). What is needed most of all today is a stronger research focus, building upon the extensive data recovered from contract efforts, that can better define archaeological complexes and integrate them into a broader regional perspective.

Research Goals

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

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

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

Survey Narrative

The survey was conducted during August using the Smithsonian's research vessel *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 Pinal, 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 Sealnet This harp sealing location south of Watagheistic Island lived up to its place-name by producing a range of sites, including several European structures with associated cultural deposits dating to the 19th and 20th centuries (EcBw-1). Among the interesting finds from

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

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

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

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

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

the absence of sufficiently detailed charts, to survey the inner reaches of the LNS bays and river mouths between Petite Mécatina and Baie Mouton to the east. However, we found the latter to be rich in archaeological sites and remains and discovered that many inhabitants of this primarily English-speaking settlement had private collections that they had found while working their gardens or digging house footings or outhouse holes. A set of finds recovered by the Morencys at the north end of town about 27 feet above sea level (EeBs-1) included notched bifaces, large stemmed end scrapers, and a stemmed diagonal knife of Ramah and other types of chert that suggested a similar age (ca. A.D. 500-1000) as the Stubbart cache in Kégashka. The collection also contained a stemmed point of quartz that had been found at one of several high terrace sites from the hills surrounding Mouton Bay marked by the presence of large amounts of quartz flakes. The point appeared to be an Early Maritime Archaic style, which we later confirmed in visits to two of these sites (EeBs-⁴2,3), 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 Tabatière would facilitate excavation, interpretation, and visitation.

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

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

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

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

Brador The final region investigated was Brador, where for the past fifty years archaeological research has been conducted, first by Elmer Harp (1963, 1964) and later principally by René Levesque (1972, 1976) Jean-Yves 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 bull-dozed road, we recovered a small grindstone fragment at the same location (ca. 42 feet a.s.l.) where Hart had earlier recovered a cache of weathered slate gouges or celts. A few meters to the west we found a small-size stemmed point of Ramah and at a slightly lower elevation an end scraper made on a large linear flake of opaque chert. Thus within this locale of no more than a few hundred square meters we noted traces of at least five chronologically-discrete components: Basque or later European, Groswater, Saunders/Intermediate Indian, Recent Indian, and Late Maritime Archaic sites. It is not obvious why such a concentration of site components should occur at this location nor how much of this material still remains in situ and could be excavated.

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

Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although archaeological evidence of recent Inuit sites is rare, Paleoeskimo remains do exist in this region. It seems unlikely that Wintemberg found Dorset or Groswater artifacts at Kégashka in 1928 (de Laguna 1946; Taylor 1964; Pinal 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 (EhBl-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 (Pinal 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 too high to date to the late prehistoric period. Because structures of this type have not been found in Labrador or Newfoundland, where Early and Late Prehistoric Indian settlement types are better known, it makes some sense to consider that they may belong to the Intermediate period, ca. 3500-1500 B.P. For this reason, excavations of these sites might produce important new information if cultural materials and dating samples can be recovered from these sites.

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

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

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Appendix I

The Smithsonian Lower North Shore Project, Quebec – 2001

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

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

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

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

Appendix II.
Smithsonian 2001 LNS Site List

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Borden Number</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Ile Nue	EbDa-6	50-12.416N / 64-07.876W	West side, Ile Nue	Rock feature	unknown	near Basque site
Mingan Harbor Is.	no #	50-17.136N / 64-00.890W	mid-north shore	tile/brick frags	Basque?	a few tiny fragments
Jolliet House	EbCx-1	50-16.729N / 63-59.440W	east end island	excavation	Jolliet	old excavation
Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	50-14.503N / 64-01.709W	west side of isl.	rock structure	unknown	2 tent rings
Ile Niapiskau	EbCw-56	50-13.340N / 63-44.352W	Cape Seche	rock structures	unknown	2 tent rings
Ile Quarry	EbCw-55	50-13.117N / 63-46.930W	east coast	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile du Havre-2	no #	50-13.644N / 63-39.085W	Pointe d'Enclume	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile du Havre-3	no #	50-13.644N / 63-39.085W	Pointe de Chasse	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Ile aux Sauvages	no #	50-12.062N / 63-11.977W	northern peninsula	garden clearing	European?	midden earth?
Ile St. Charles W.	no #	50-12.296N / 63-21.255W	no. Barrach. Hbr	rock structures	unknown	rock features
Ile à la Chasse	EbCs-17	50-12.460N / 63-08.438W	Puyjalon Grave	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
P. Ile St. Genevieve	EbCs-16	50-14.960N / 63-05.345W	southwest beach	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
G. Ile St. Genev.	EbCs-18	50-15.417N / 63-04.310W	northwest beach	rock structure	unknown	rock feature
Natashquan	no #	50-16.815N / 61-48.352W	no. of Natash.	whalebones	geological	from blowout
Cache de Stubbett	EbCh-1	50-10.54 N / 61-15.55 W	Kégashka	artifact cache	Recent Indian	Ramah
La Romaine	no #	50-12.706N / 60-42.308W	southwest beach	19 th C. ceramics	European	ceramics eroding from beach
Ile du Lac	EbCa-1	50-11.415N / 60-03.730W	southeast corner	boulder cache?	unknown	rock feature
Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	50-20.233N / 59-48.672W	point s. of S. Pte.	seal factory	European settler	foundation/ middens
Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	50-20.188N / 59-48.739W	point s. of S. Pte	blowout/surface	Groswater	biface, flakes
Petit Mécatina-1	EdBt-1	50-32.579N / 59-19.528W	east of Hav. Croix	boulder features	early Indian	caches etc.
Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	50-32.579N / 59-19.528W	east of Hav. Choix	long-house etc.	Maritime Archaic	boulder structure
Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	50-33.737N / 59-18.120W	L'Anse du P. Méc.	large site	Basque	tile, iron, whale
Baie du Mouton-1	EeBs-1	50-46.618N / 59-02.122W	Michael Morency	artifact finds	prehistoric Indian	Int. Ind., M.A.
Baie du Mouton-2	EeBs-2	50-46.497N / 59-01.480W	South of Reservoir	settlement site	Maritime Archaic	large high site
Baie du Mouton-3	EeBs-3	50-45.973N / 59-02.277W	west of bay	settlement site	Maritime Archaic	large high site
Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	50-46.774N / 58-59.929W	east of Baie Mout.	sealing place	Basque and later	tiles etc.
Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	50-15.856N / 58-12.301W	Mistanoque harbor	summer settlement	European settler	historic
Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	50-15.482N / 58-12.714W	southwest M. is.	rock features	unknown	boulder str., grave
Ile Chécatika	EhBn-1	51-16.079N / 58-11.800W	southeast Chéc. Ile	sod foundations	Inuit? European?	3-4 foundations
Ile Verte	EiBl-6	51-20.252N / 57-56.200W	northern beach	rock structures	prehistoric Indian	many features
Ile Bilodeau	EhBl-1	51-19.575N / 57-55.069W	northern side	flake loci	prehistoric Dorset?	small flake scatter
Ile du Vieux Ft-1	EiBk-50	51-21.515N / 57-46.556W	southeast side	low sod found.	European settler	foundations., middens
Ile du Vieux Ft-2	EiBk-51	51-21.211N / 57-46.528W	Bussie's Cove	sod long-house?	European settler	low sod walls
Ile du Vieux Ft-3	EiBk-52	51-21.267N / 57-46.493W	Bussie's Cove	rectang. found.	European settler	low sod walls
Net Is. Tickle Pt.	EiBl-7	51-22.189N / 57-53.451W	Point w. of Net Is.	rock structure	prehist. Ind, Euro.	rock structure, midden
Hav. d. B. Amours	EiBi-14	51-27.534N / 57-27.409W	south shore of Hbr.	Rock feature	prehistoric?	Contained orange flagging tape
Belle Amours Pte.	EiBi-19	51-27.169N / 57-26.490W	east side of Penin.	Rock structure	prehistoric Indian	2 dwellings, caches
Havre B. Am. Pte	EiBi-20	51-28-121N / 57-26.882W	north point of Hbr	sod foundations	European settler	2 sod foundations

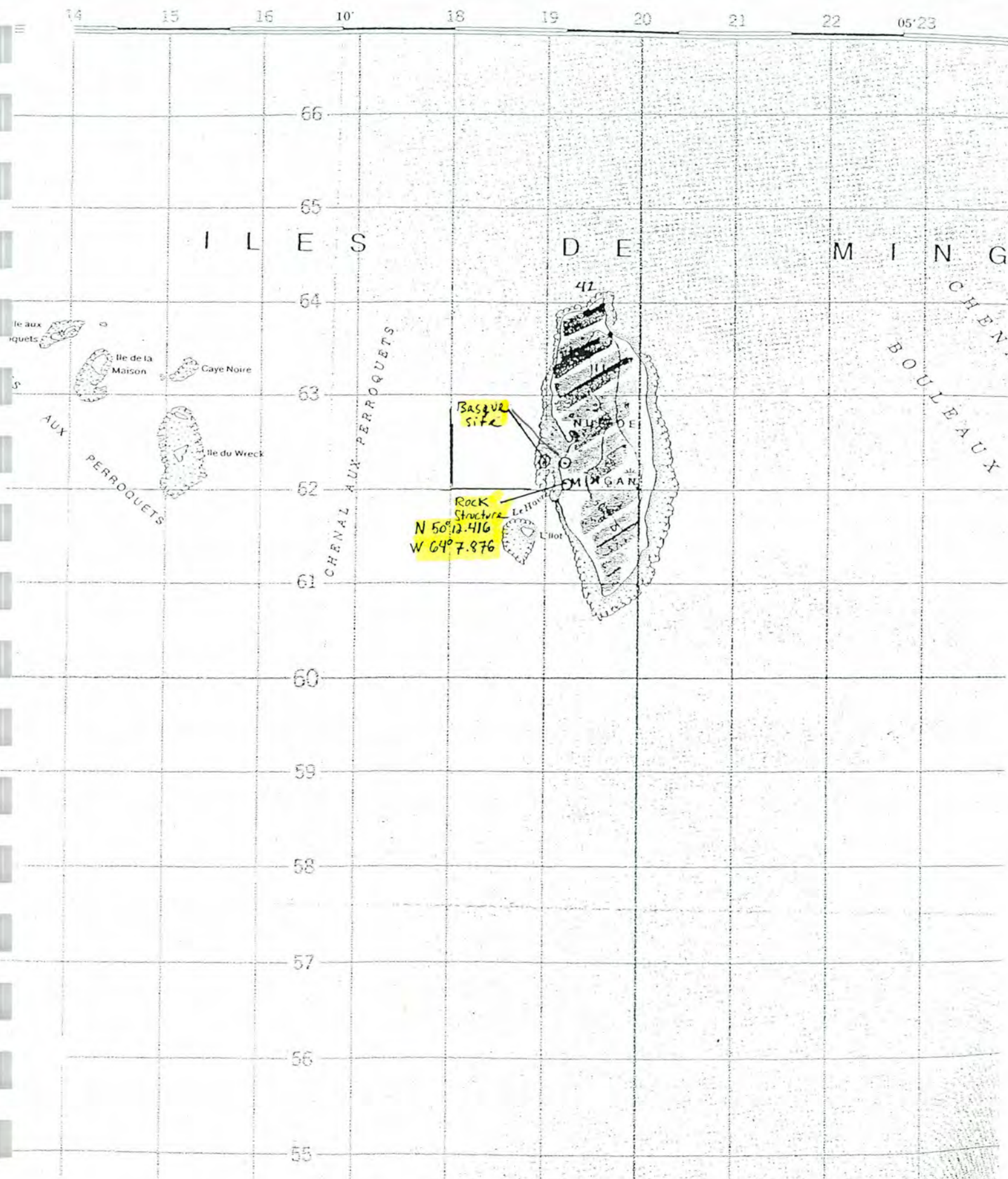
<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Borden Number</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Pen des B. Amours	EiBi-7	51-28.396N / 57-24.912W	n. of pte. Rocheuse	rock structures	prehistoric Indian	
Cliff. Hart chalet	EiBh-47	51-29.924N / 57-15.747W	land n. Ile Pareess.	settlement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

Section 2: Topographic Maps

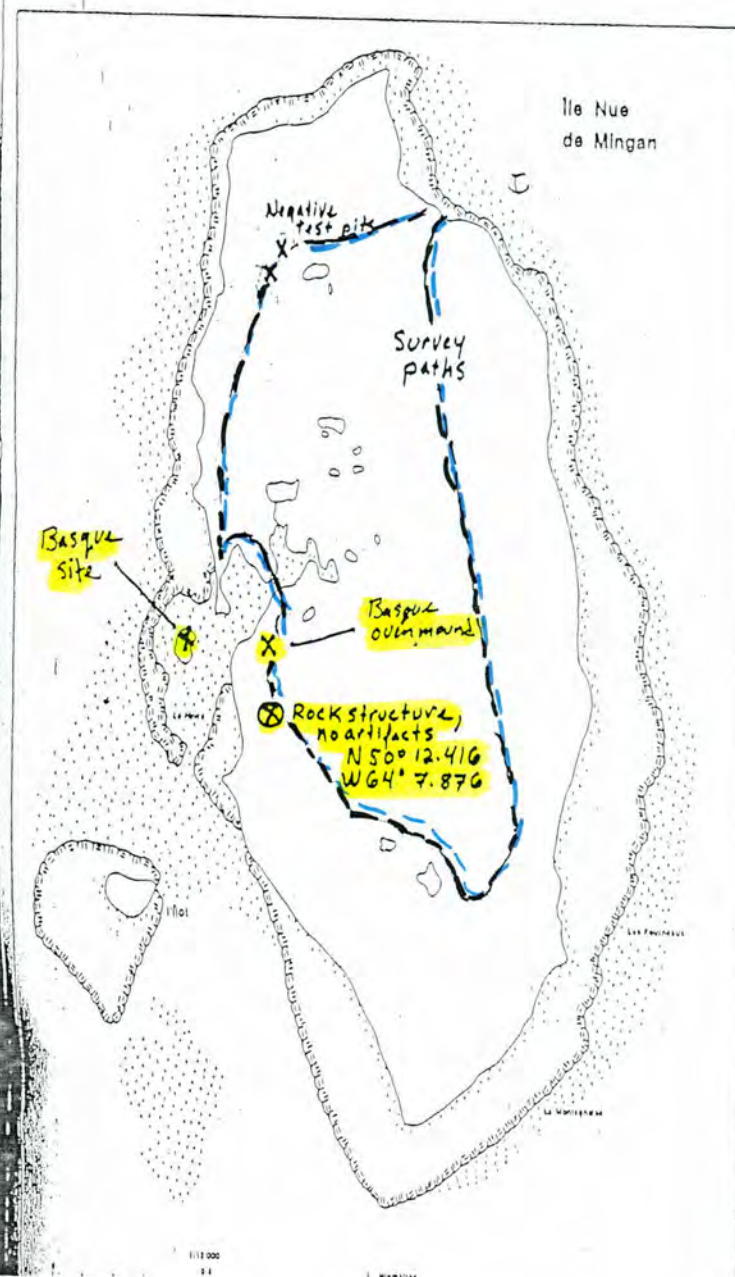
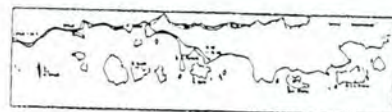
Ile Nue (Eb Da-6)

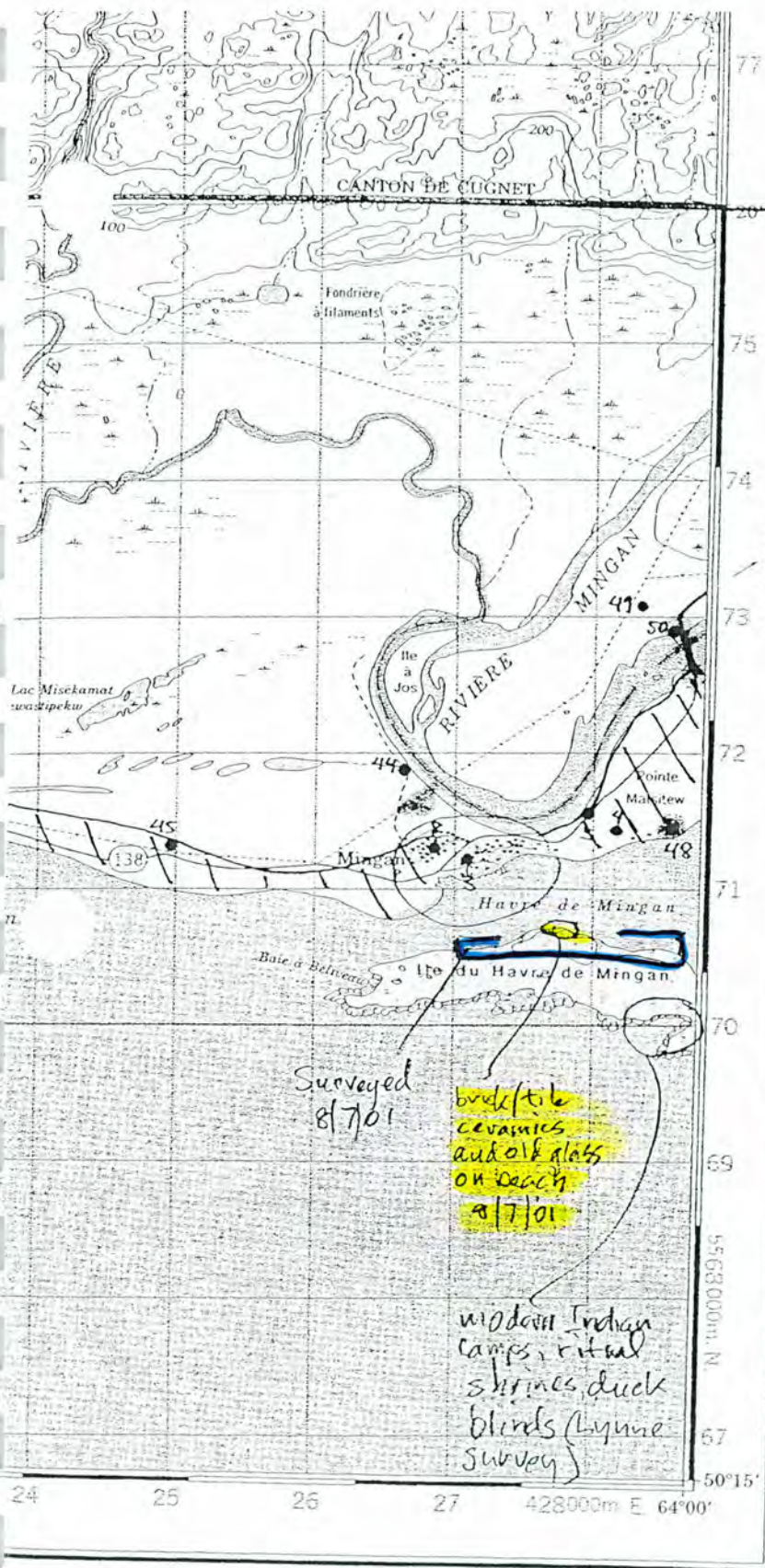
22 I/1

EDITION :

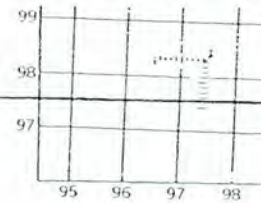


ÎLE NUE DE MINGAI





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



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

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

LONGITUDE EST: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère:

Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point:

Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est:

97

5

975

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point:

LATITUDE NORD: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en dessous du repère:

Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point:

Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord:

98

4

984

GRID REFERENCE:

REFERENCE AU QUADRILLAGE: 975984

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

Castonguay, D. et Chevrier, P. 197

Somcynsky, P. 1993a

Roy, D. 1983

Crête, S.A. 1978

Ester Laforte, 1989

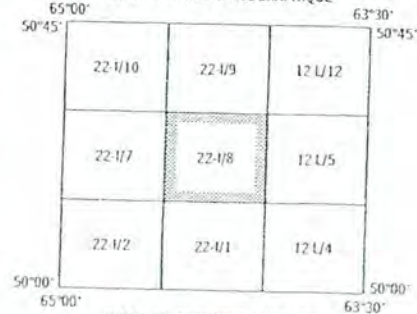
Somcynsky, P. 1994

Transit analysis 1994a

Pintal, J-Y. 1996d

Smithsonian 2001

TABEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE DU SYSTÈME NATIONAL
DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE



INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS OF
THE NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

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

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

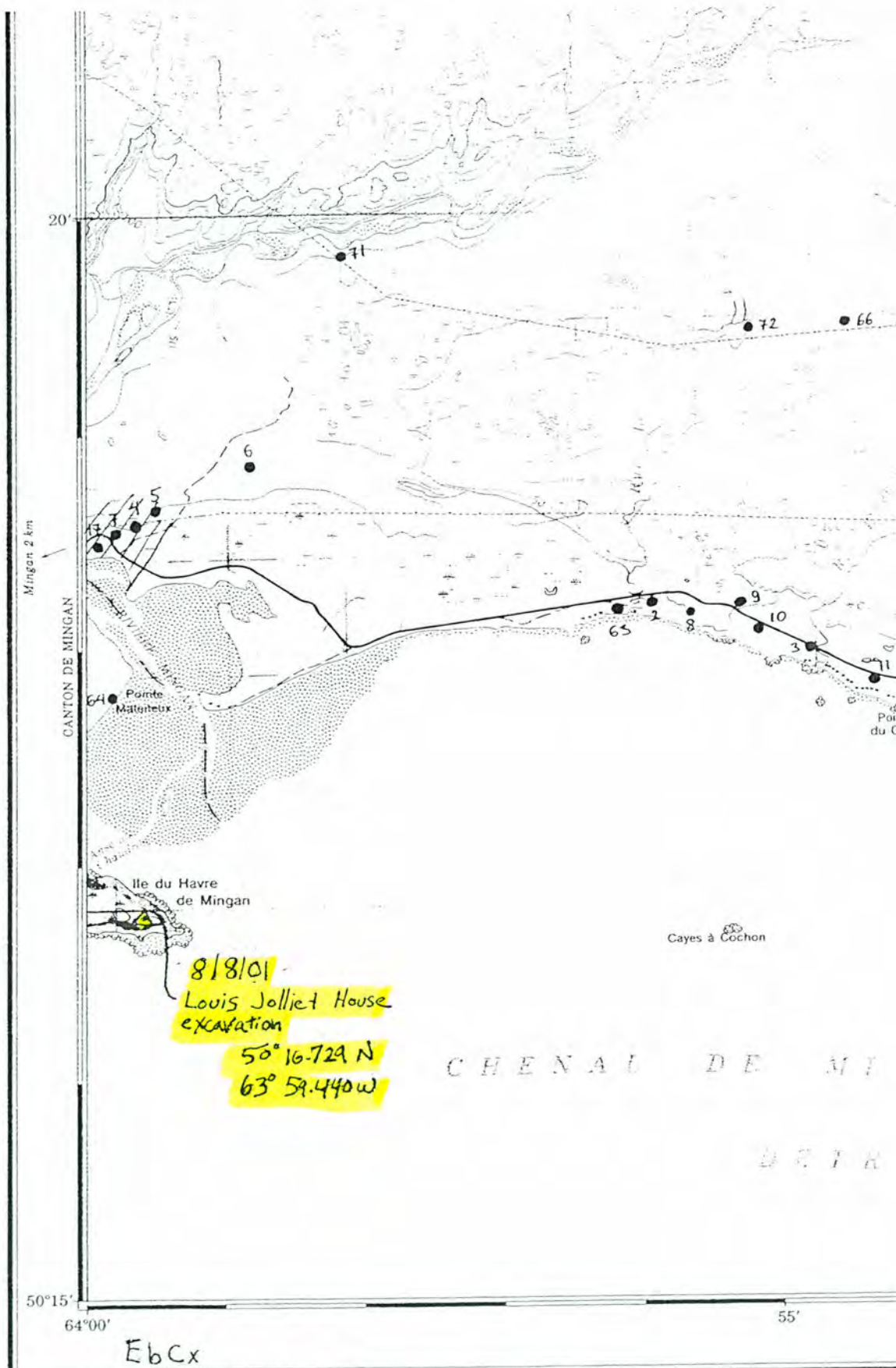
© 1979 Sa Majesté La Reine du Chef du Canada.
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

MINGAN

22-I/8

EDITION 2

12 L/5
Jolliet House
(EBCx-1)



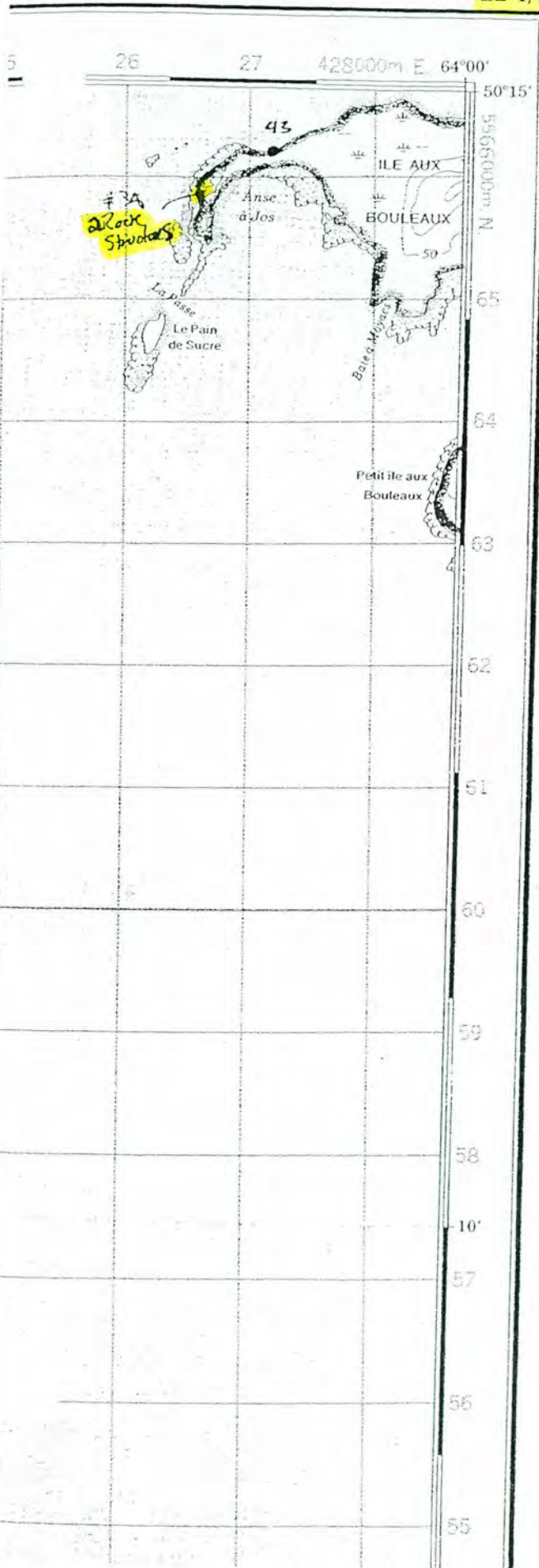
Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.
Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1976. Culture check
1977. Information current as of 1977.

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

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Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Ile aux Bouleaux
(Eb Da - 52)

22-I/1



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

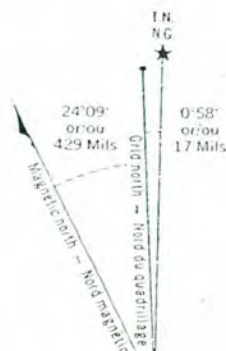
GLOSSAIRE GLOSSARY

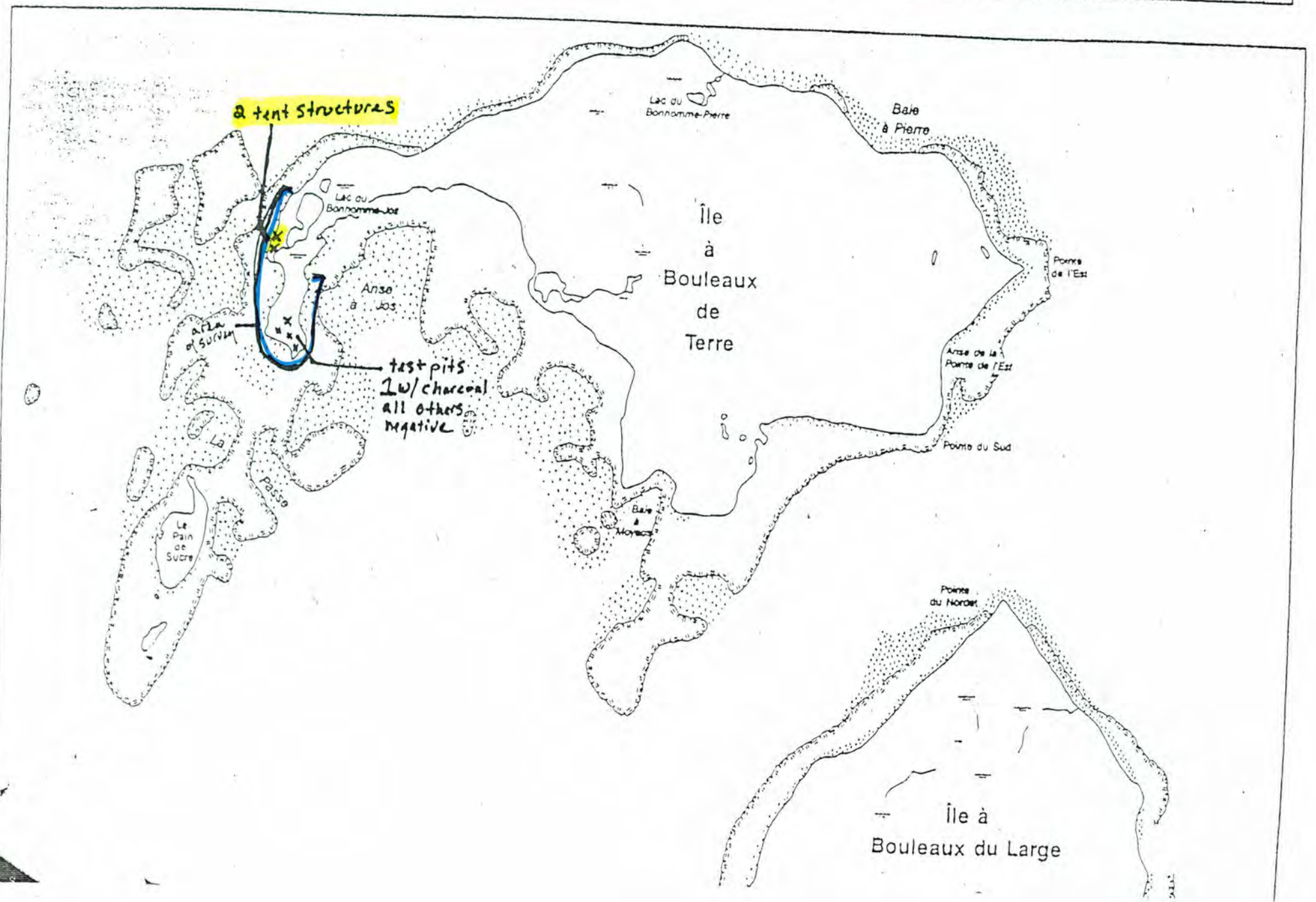
Abreuvoir	Dugout
Arena	Arena
Belvédère	Lookout
Chemin d'hiver	Winter Road
Déblai de mine	Mine Waste
Depotoir	Dump
Douane	Customs
Eau	Water
Ferraille	Junk Yard
Fondrière à filaments	String Bag
Fosse	Ditch
Four	Kiln
Foyer de l'âge d'or	Senior Citizens Home
Gaz	Gas
Ligne arpentée	Surveyed Line
Limites de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

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

ABRÉVIATIONS ABBREVIATIONS

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





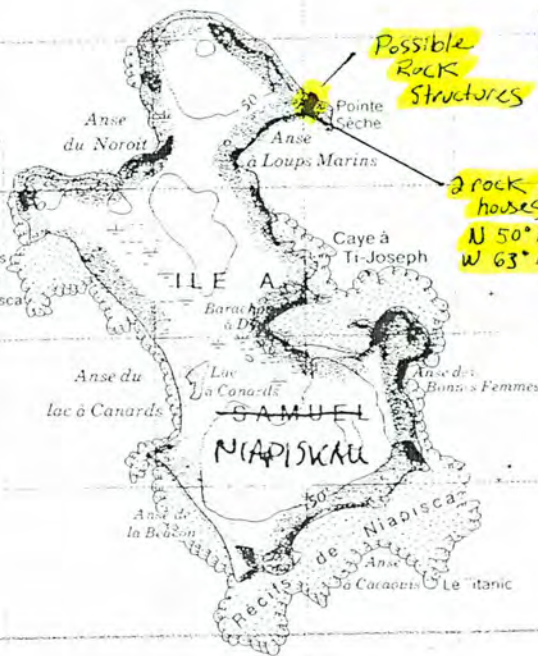
Ile Niapiskau
(E6CW-56)

12 L/4

CANADA

45'

Canada +
map area
rad syst. rock shelters



Chenal de Niapiskau

Chenal Quin

Digue du Fantôme



Chenal du Fantôme



E M I N G A

possible rock structure

2 rock houses

N 50° 13.340
W 03° 44.352

Survey route

Île
Niapiskau

Recifs
de Niapiskau

Anse
du Norok

Anse à
Loups Marins

Caye
à Triloseph

Barachois
à Dye

Anse des
Bonnes Femmes

La Bonne Femme
de Niapiskau

Lac
à Canards

Anse du
Lac à Canards

Le Grand Reef

Anse
de la Beacon

Anse à
Cacours

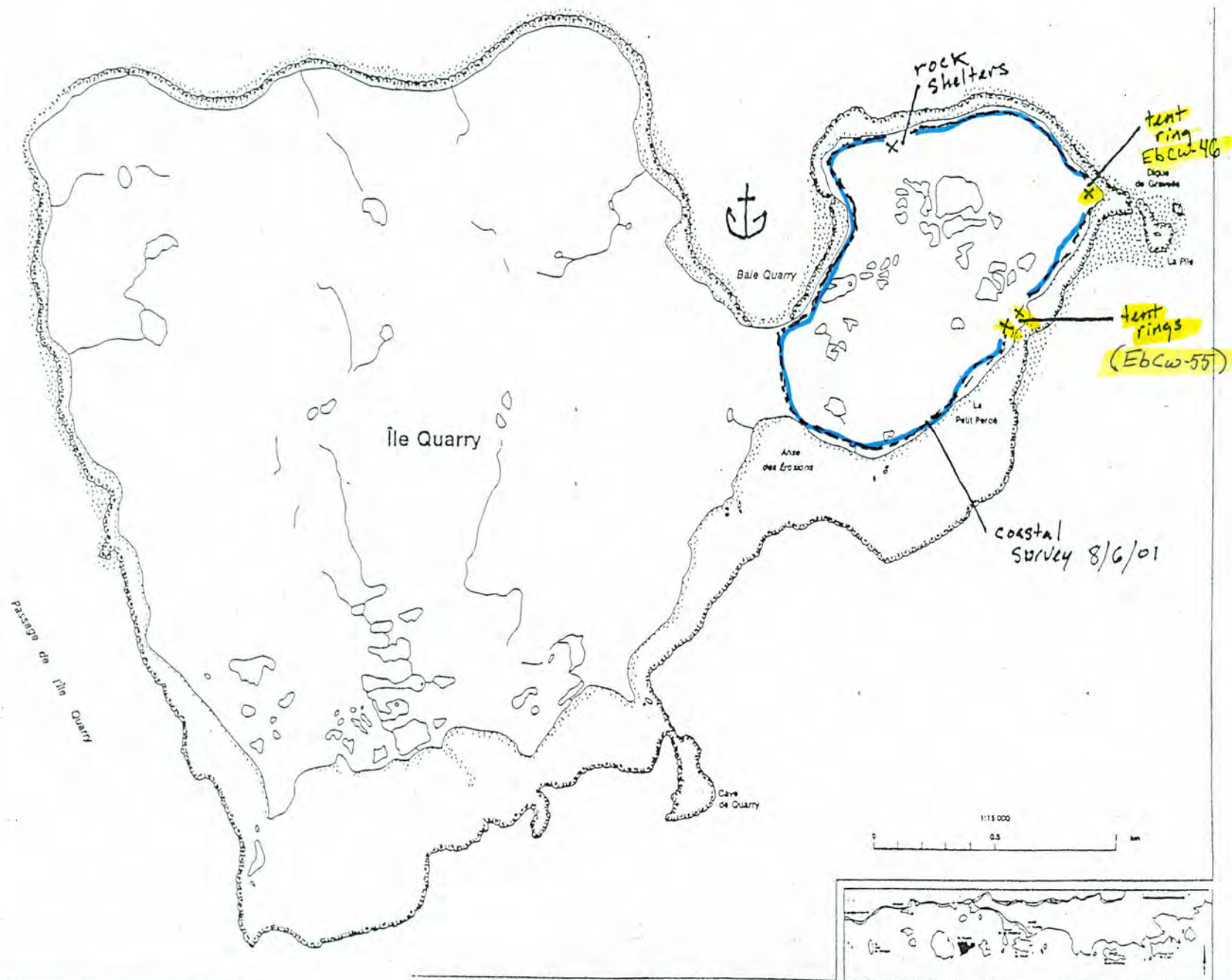
Le Titanc



0 0.5 1 kilomètre

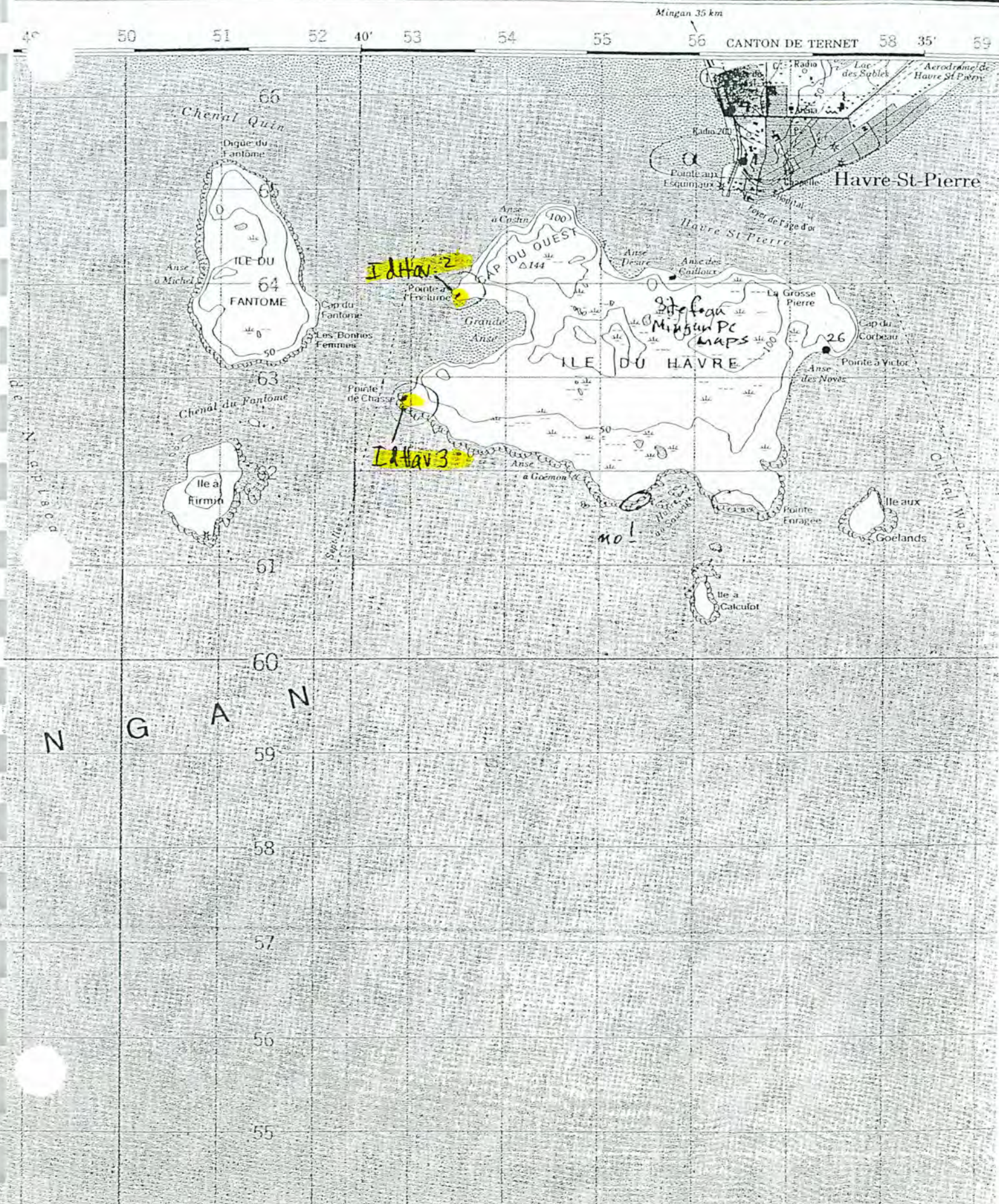
Eb CW-46

ÎLE QUARRY



FLCV

EDITIO



Survey area

Ile d'Havre 2

N 50° 13.644
W 63° 39.085

Cap du Ouest

Possible
Stone structure

I du Hav. 3

8 meter straight rock alignment
(no artifacts)

negative test pits/
Survey area

Ile du Havre

Havre Saint-Pierre

Pointe
aux Esquimaux

Anse
à Océan

Anse
à Peyrou

La
Grosse Pierre

Anse
des Noix

Pointe
à Victor

Le Brûlis-a-Thyme

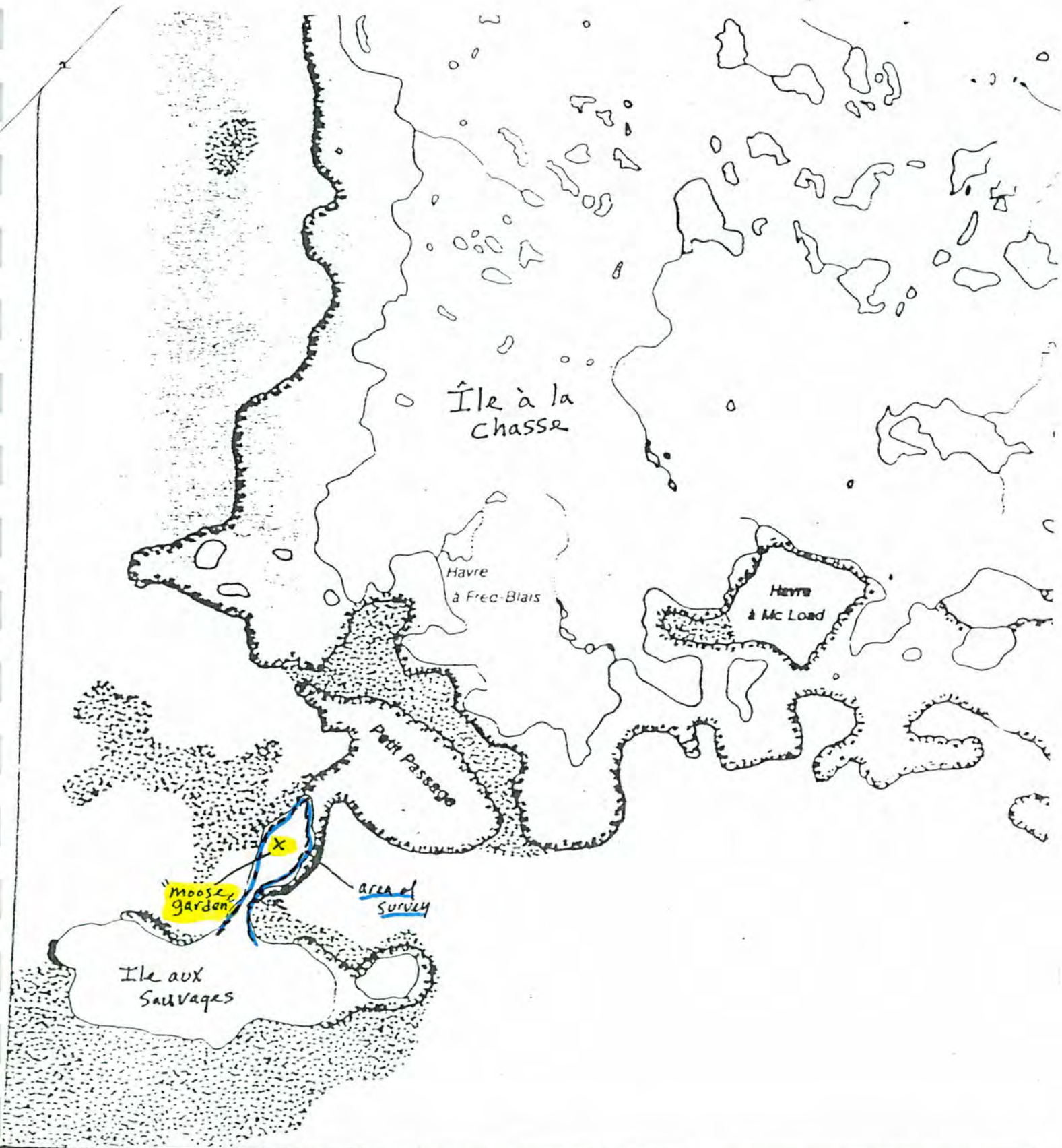
Anse
à Océan

Havre
du Sauvage

nothing

Pointe
Enragée

Is
aux Goelands



Ilk St. Charles

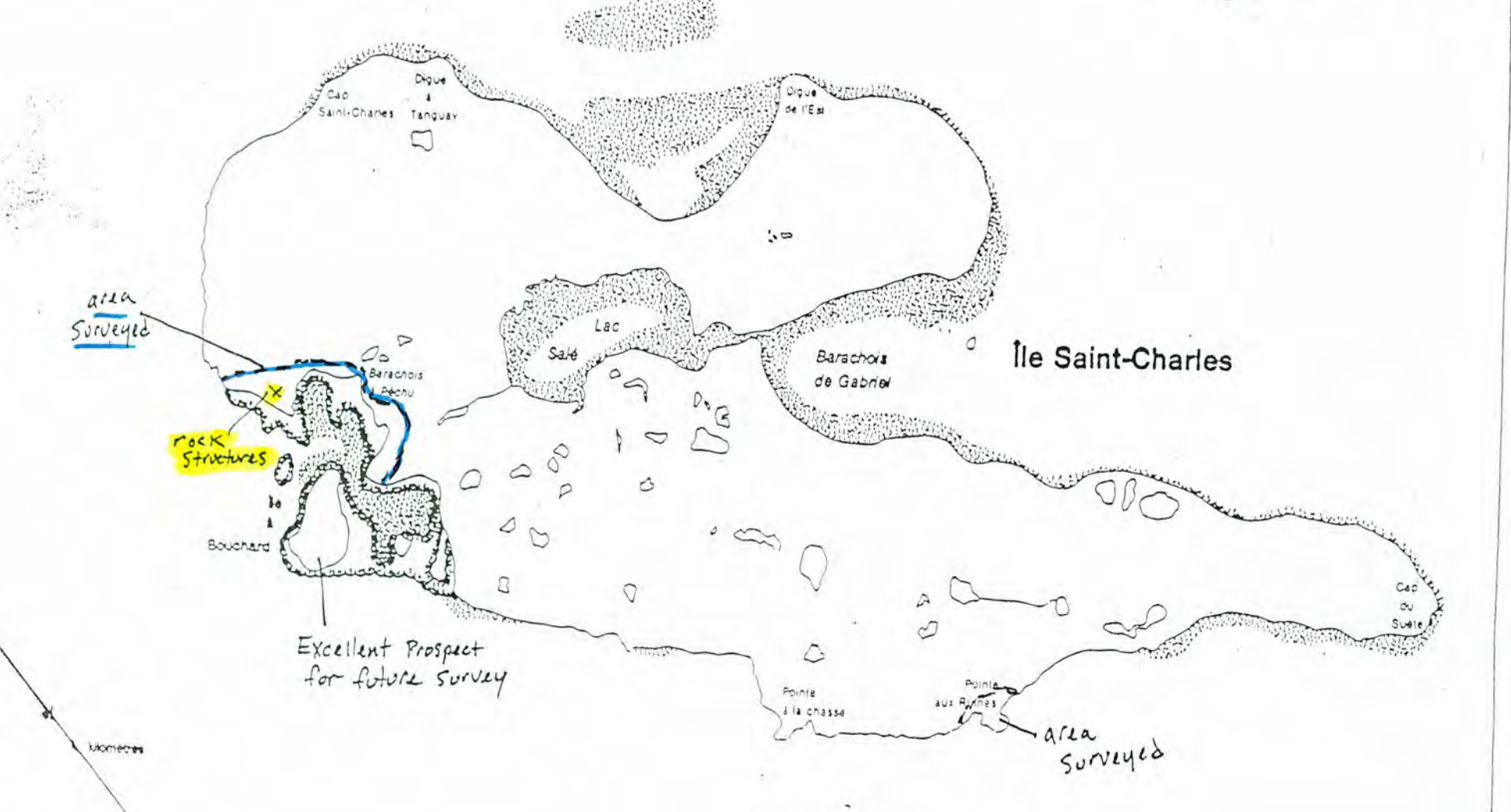
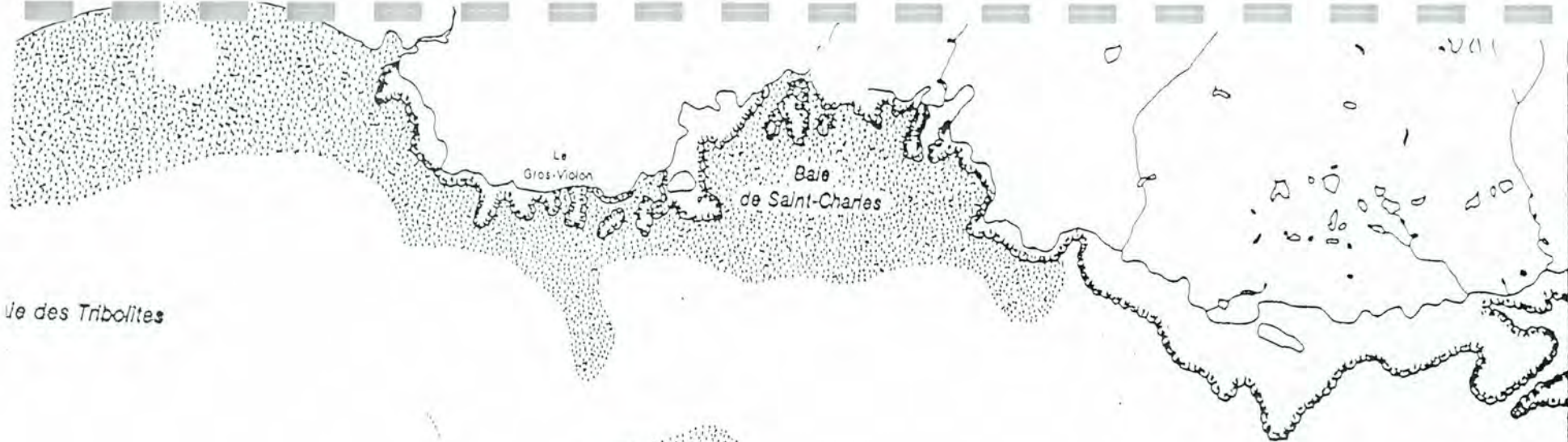
124/3

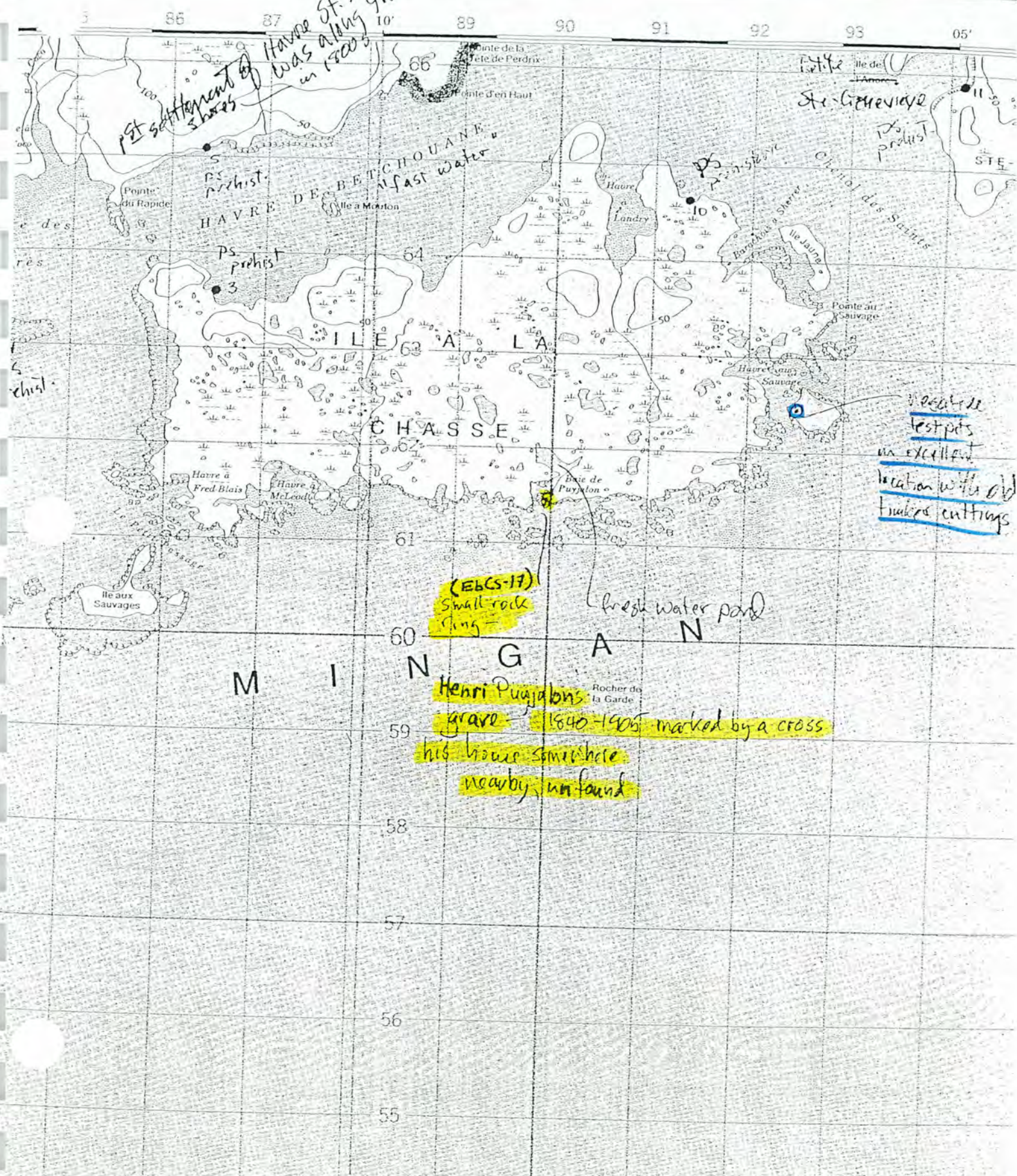
Ebc: (Somcynsky sites)

CANADA

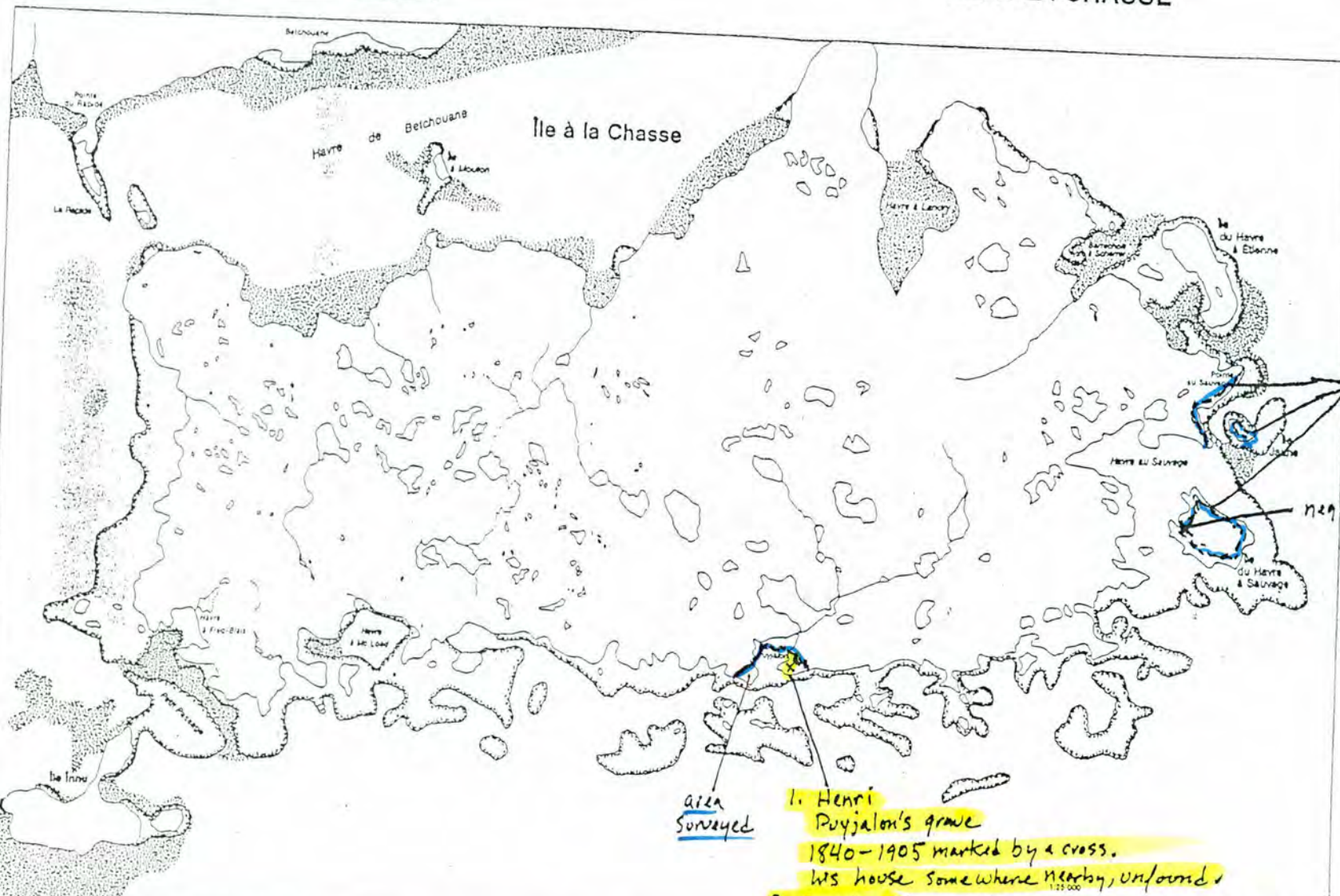
1990







ÎLE À LA CHASSE



Surveyed areas

negative test pits in excellent location with old timber cuttings

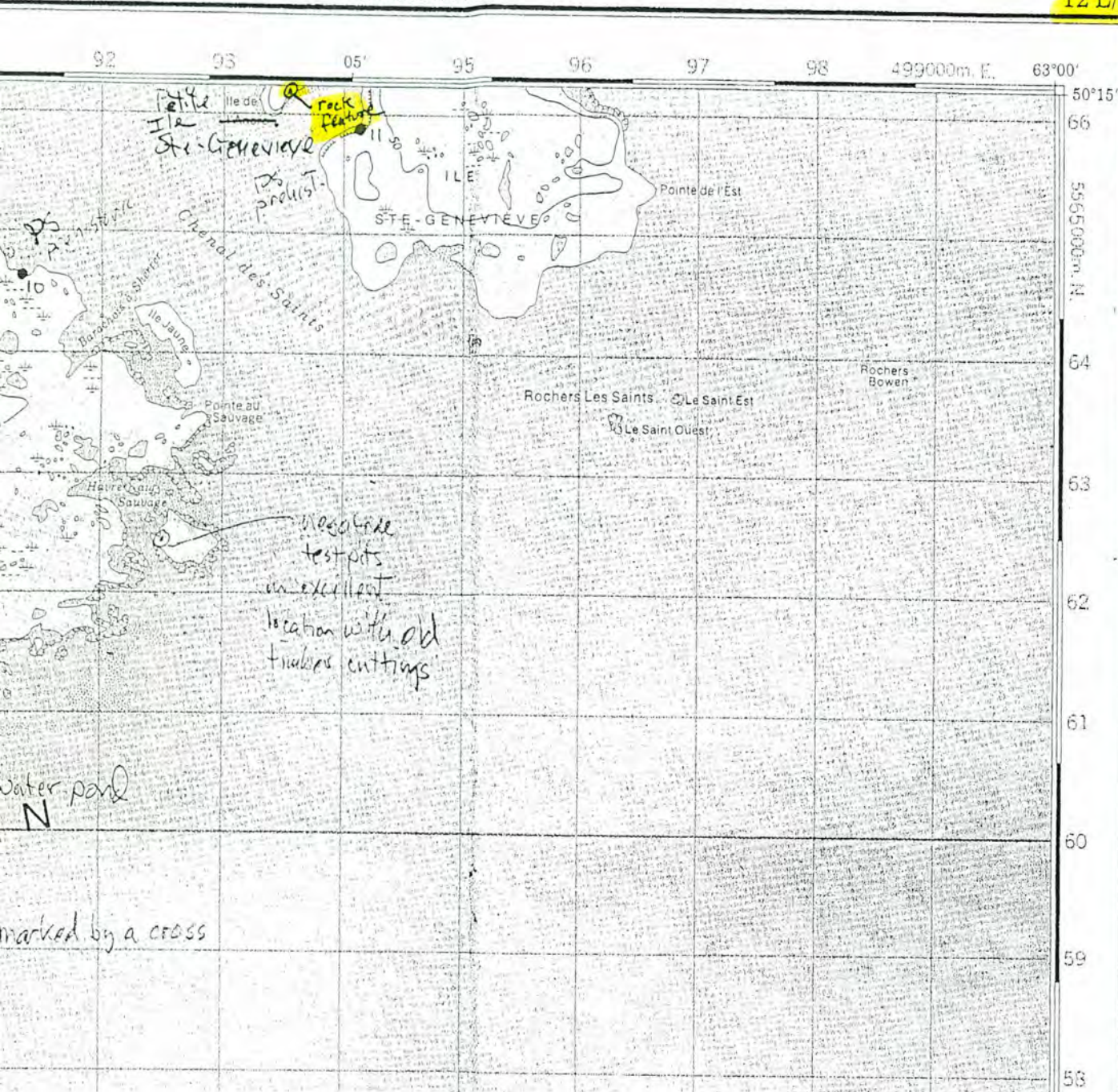
area surveyed

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

Petite Ile Ste Genevieve
(EBCS-16)

12 L/3

EDITION 2



Military users, refer to this map as:	SERIES A 761	SÉRIE
Référence de cette carte pour usage militaire:	MAP 12 L/3	CARTE
	EDITION 2 MCE	ÉDITION

GLOSSAIRE GLOSSARY

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

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

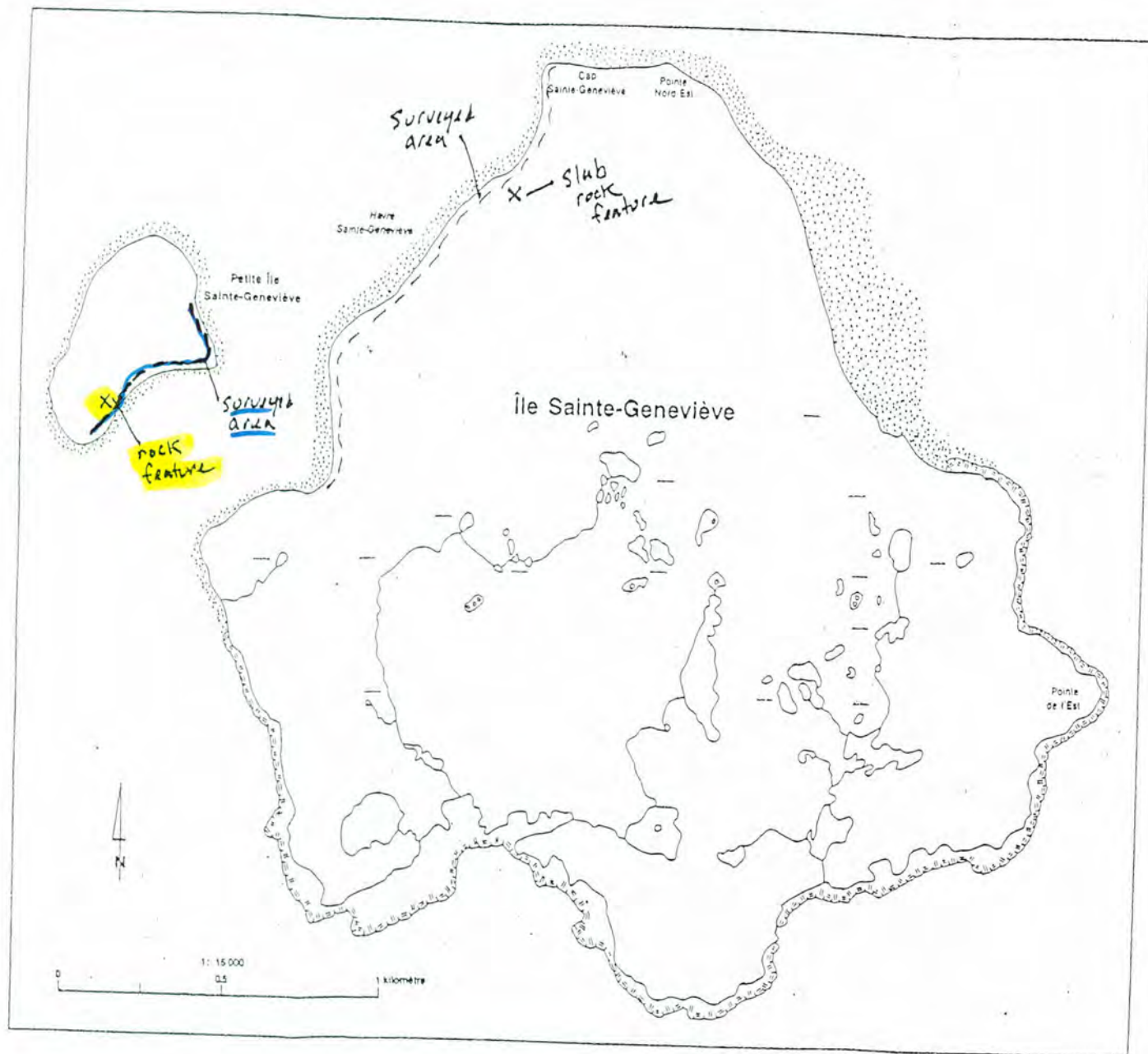
ABRÉVIATIONS ABBREVIATIONS

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

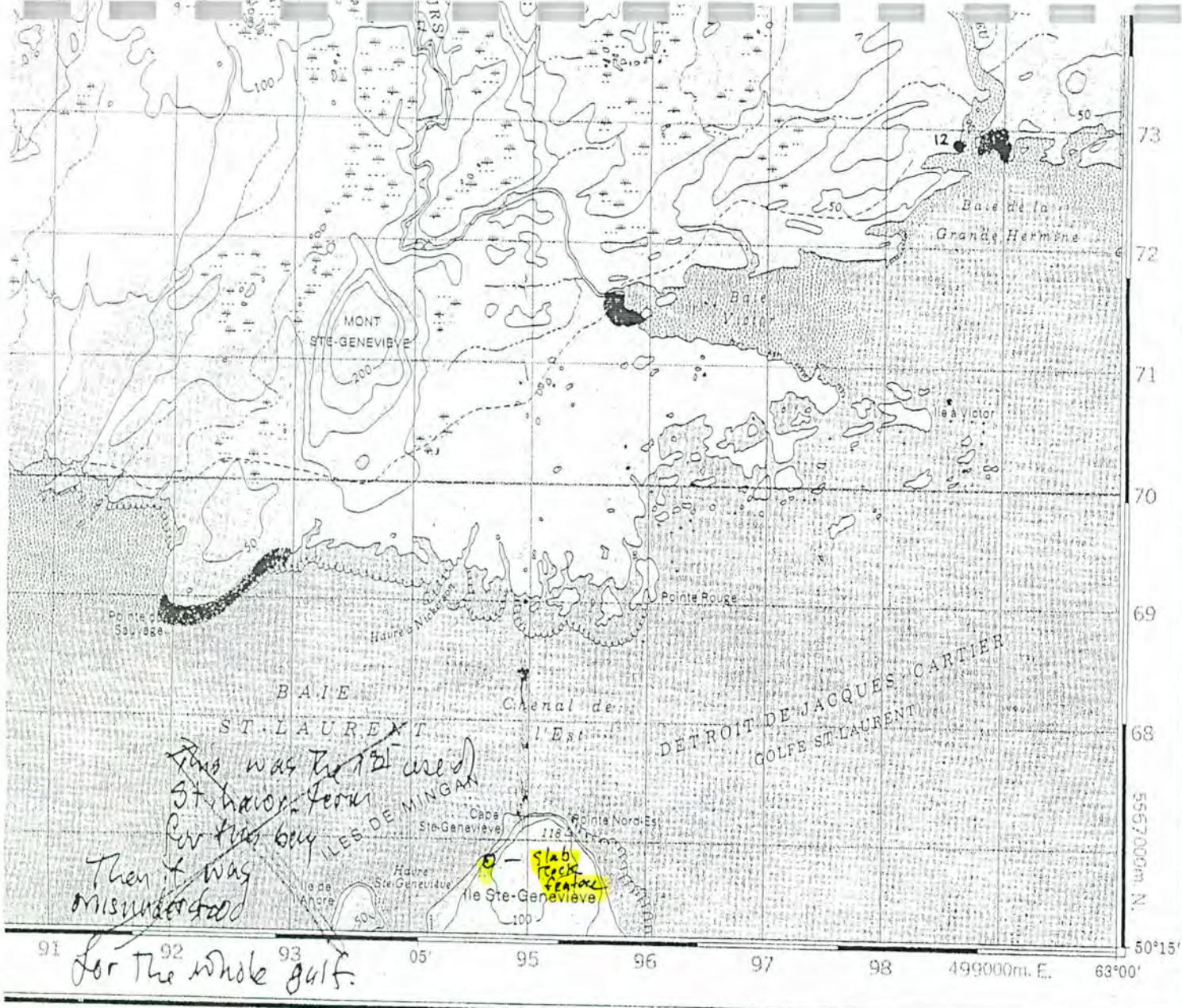


réserve de parc national de
Mingan Archipelago national

ÎLES SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE



Petite Île Sainte-Geneviève



LONGITUDE EST: Note le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à l'est du repère: 97

Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point: 5

Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est: 5

NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point: 975

LATITUDE NORD: Note le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère: 98

Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point: 4

Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord: 4

GRID REFERENCE: 984

REFERENCE AU QUADRILLAGE: 975984

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

Samson, Gilles - 19

Somcynsky, P. - 19

Smithsonian - 200

TABLEAU D'ASSEMBLAGE DU SYSTÈME NATIONAL DE RÉFÉRENCE CARTOGRAPHIQUE

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

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS OF THE NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

Grande Ile Ste-Genevieve (EBCS-18)

signements sur le lieu et l'altitude exacte des points, à l'aide des levés géodésiques, Direction des levés, Ottawa.

VERSION DES ÉLEVATIONS

0 250 300 Mètres

700 800 900 1000 Pieds

DES COURBES 50 PIEDS

au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer

la géodésique nord-américain, 1927

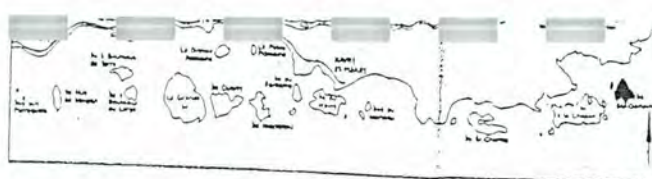
transverse de Mercator

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

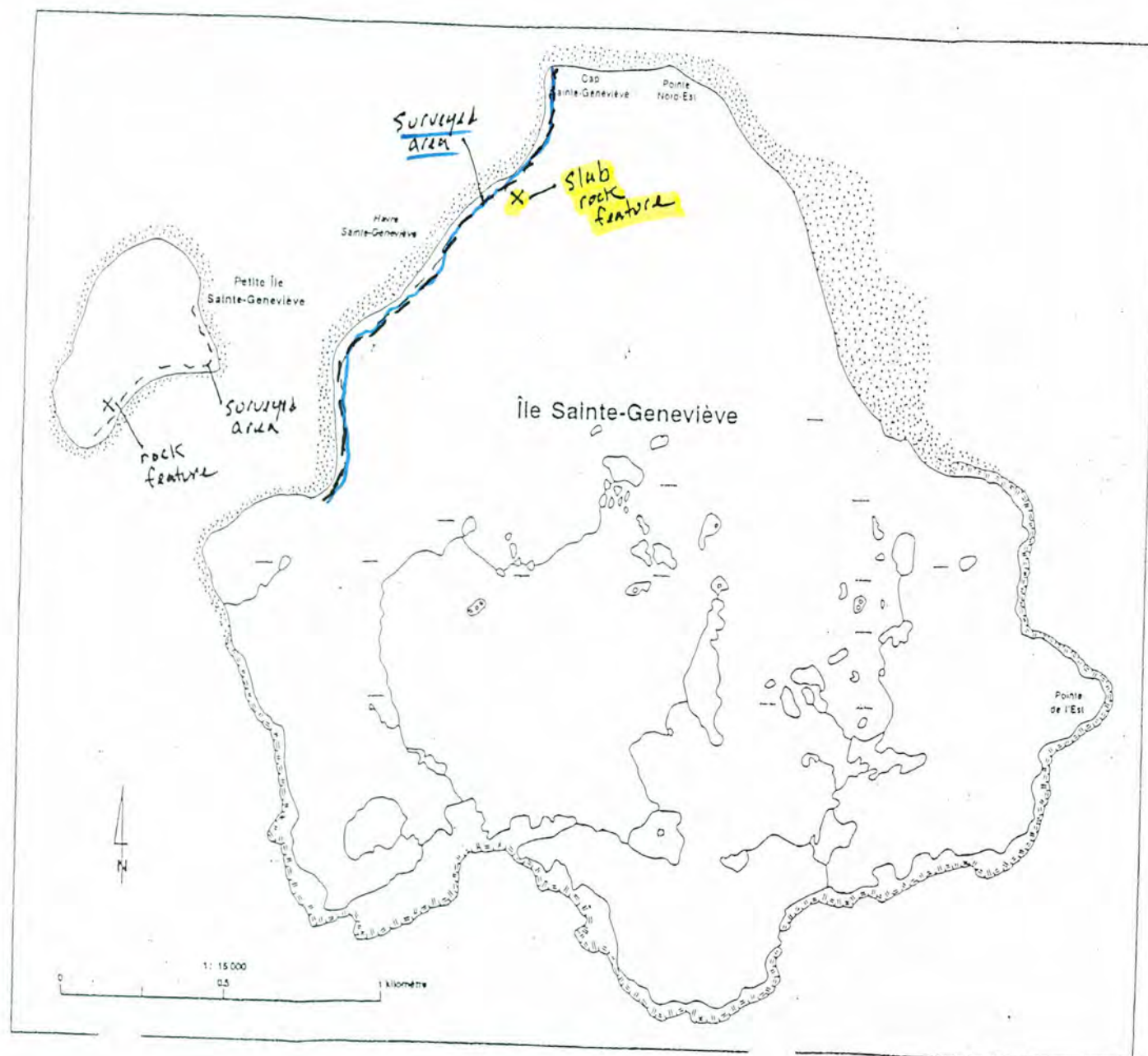
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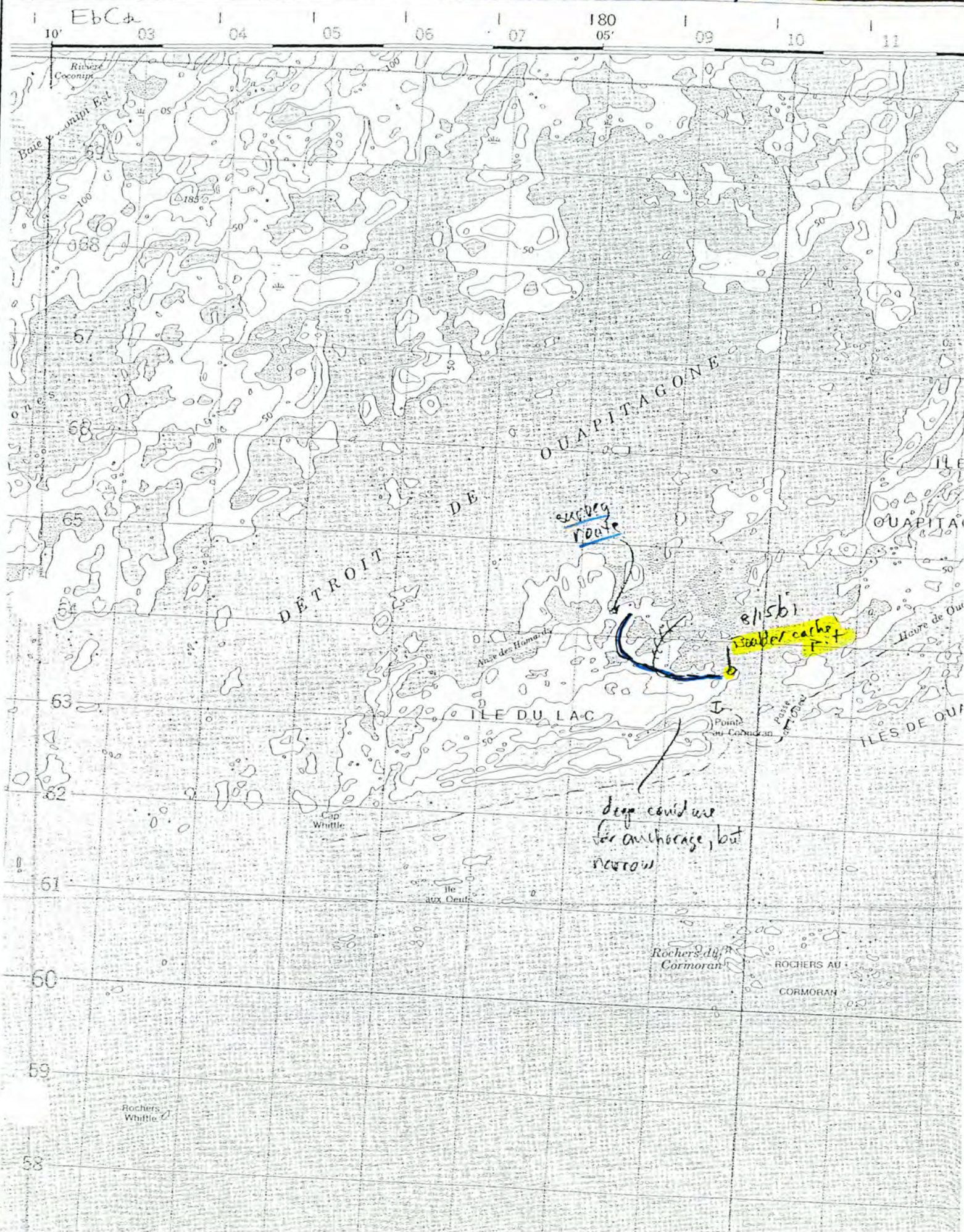
LAC À L'OURS
12 L/6
EDITION 2



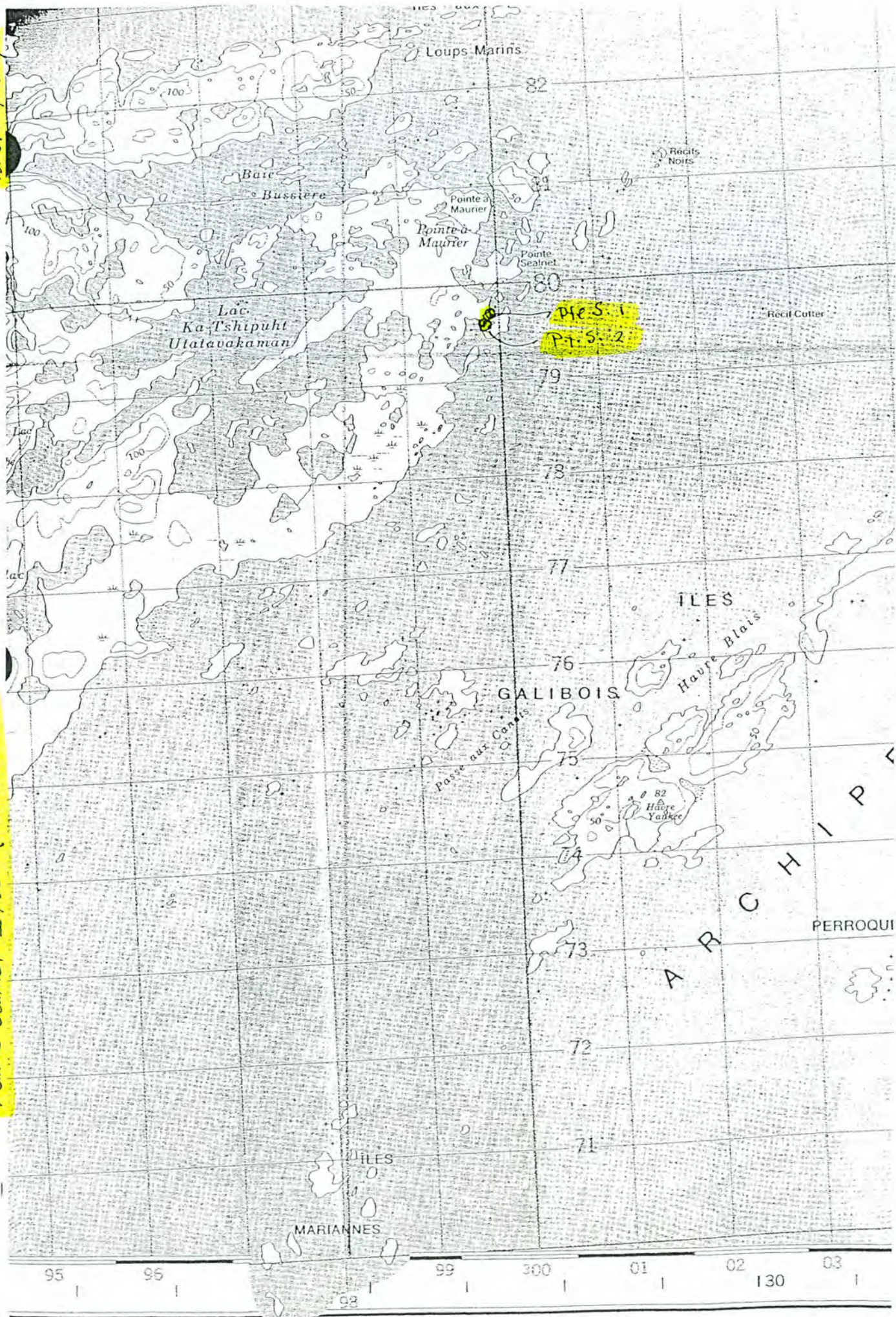
réserve de parc national de
Mingan Archipelago national
ÎLES SAINTES-GENÈVES

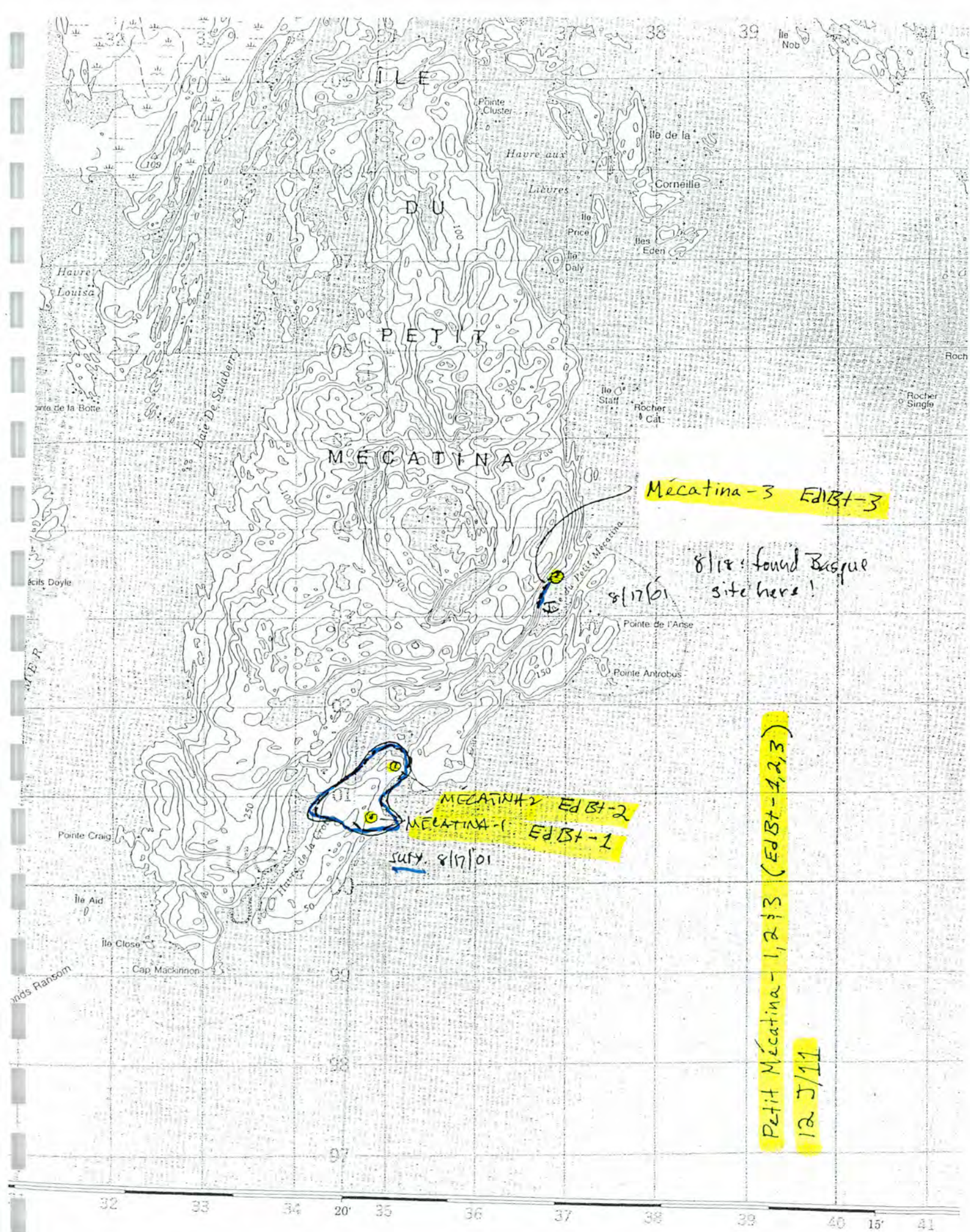


EDI¹



Pointe Sealnet 1.2 (Ec BW - 1.2)

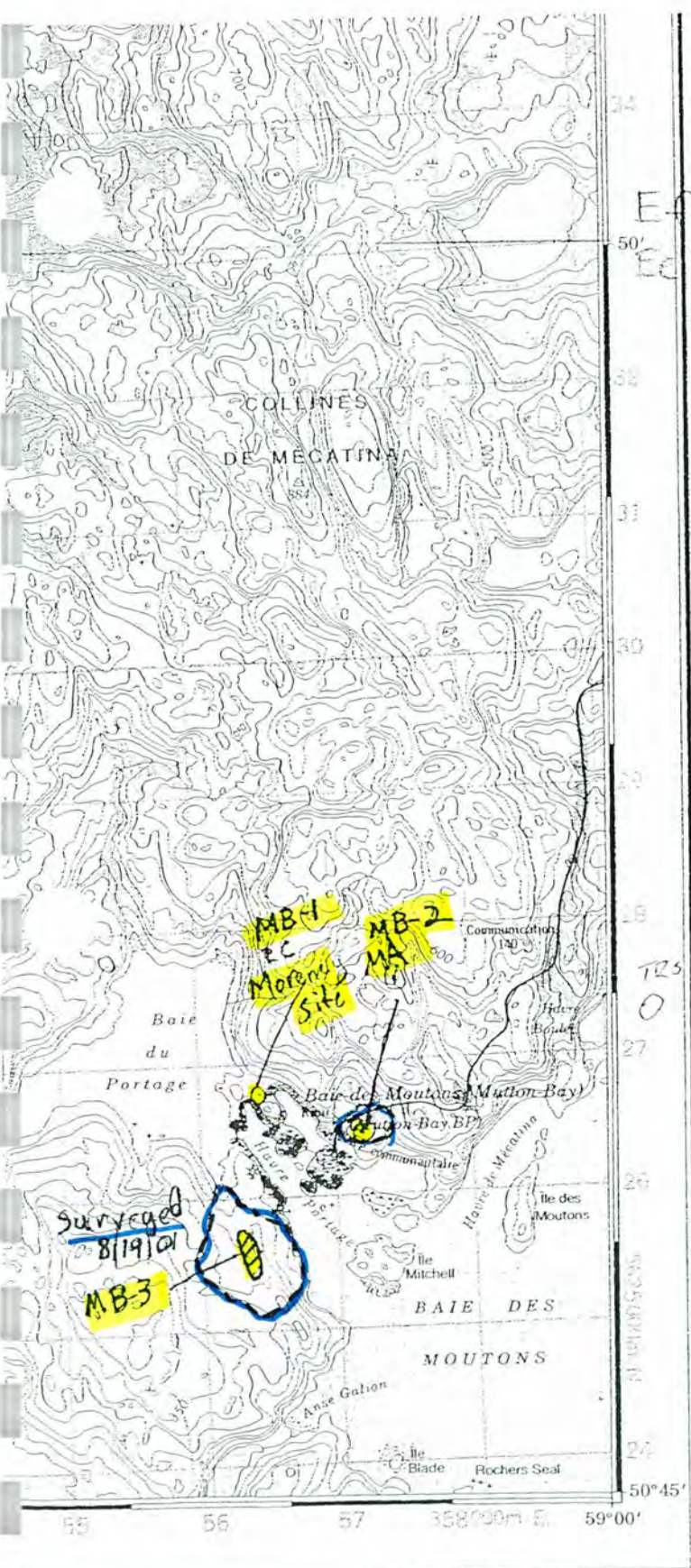




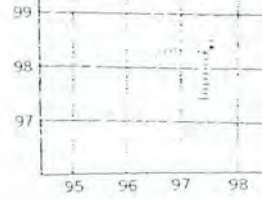
12 J/14

Baie des Moutons -
1, 2, 3

(EeBs-1, 2, 3)



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



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

ABSCISSE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne
du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche
du repère.

EASTING: Read number on grid line
immediately to left of point:
Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré
entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est:
Estimate tenths of a square from
this line eastward to point.

97
5
975

ORDONNÉE: Noter le chiffre de la ligne
du quadrillage immédiatement en dessous
du repère.

NORTHING: Read number on grid line
immediately below point:
Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré
entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord:
Estimate tenths of a square from
this line northward to point.

98
4
984

REFERENCE AU QUADRILLAGE:

975984

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

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

① 1/1 5/1 1/1

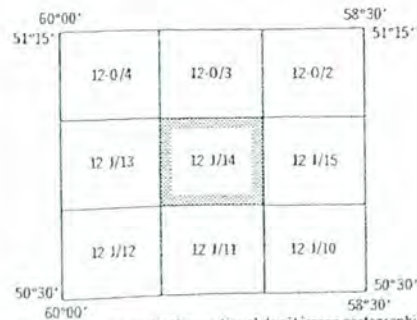


Tableau d'assemblage du Système national de référence cartographique
Index to adjoining Maps of the National Topographic System

to NAD 83 (WGS 84)
to map
to add
to subtract
to add
to subtract

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.

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BAIE-DES-MOUTONS

12 J/14

ÉDITION 2 EDITION

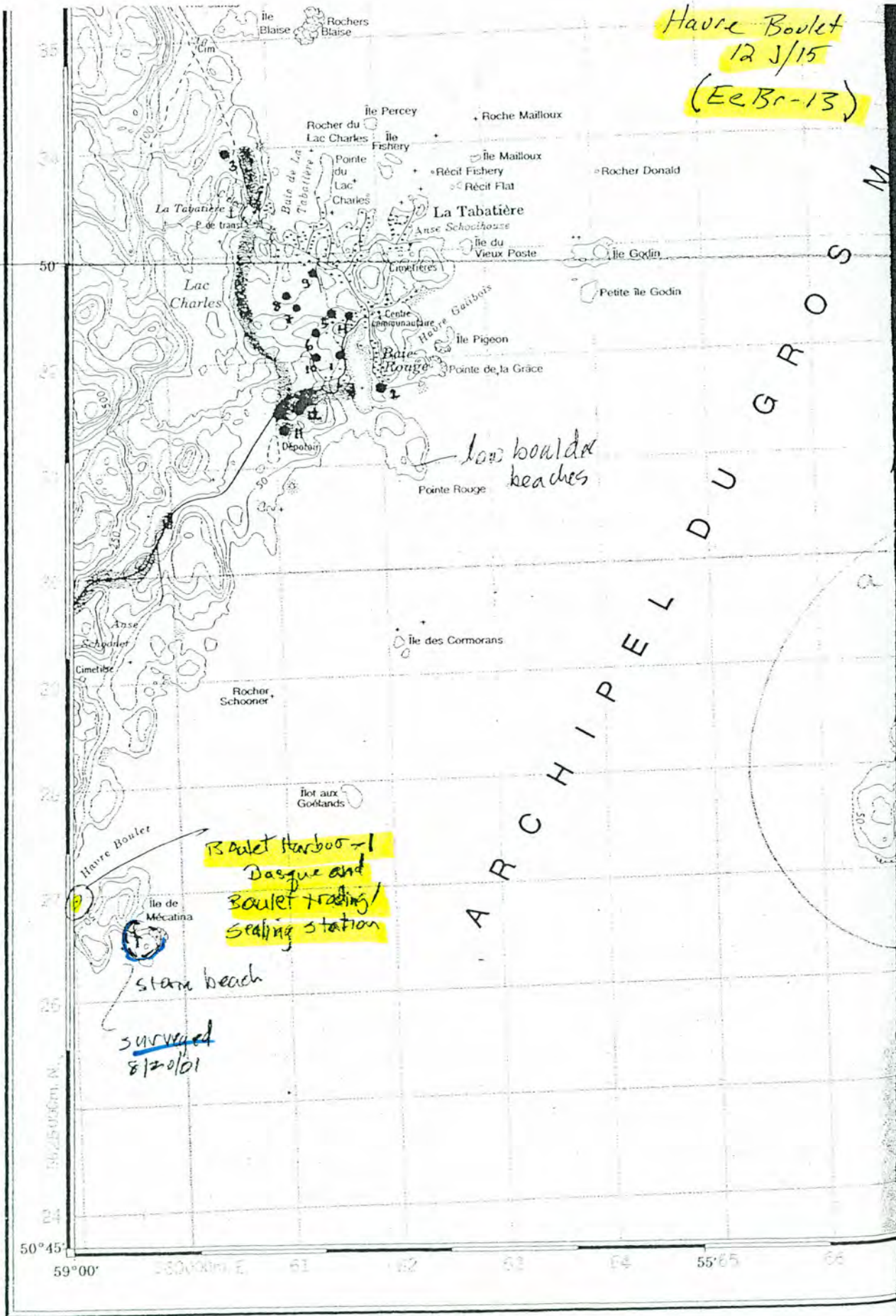


Énergie, Mines et
Ressources Canada

Energy, Mines and
Resources Canada

Havre Boulet
12 J/15
(EeBr-13)

EfBr
EeBr

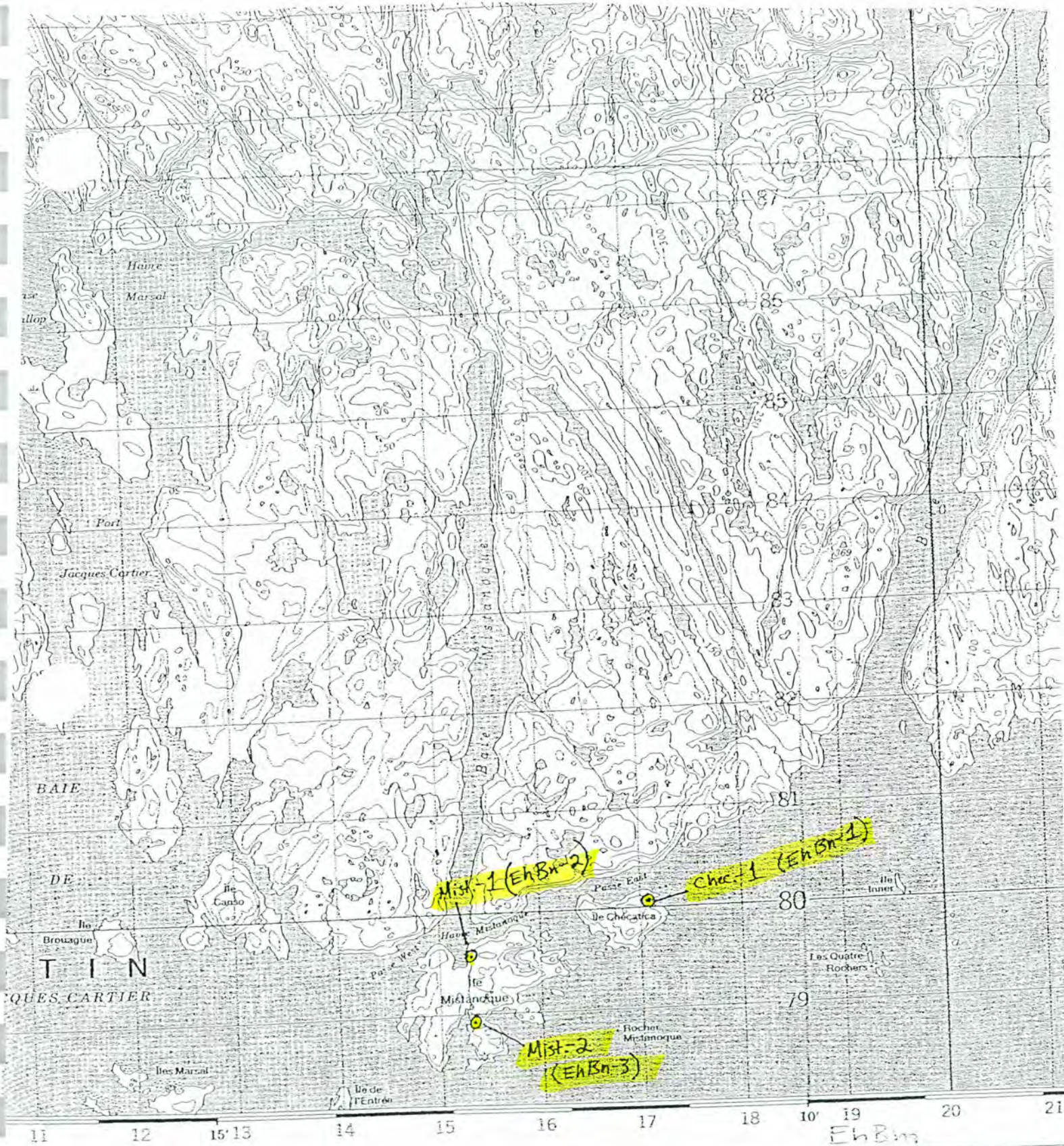


Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE,
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Mise à jour à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1981. Vérification
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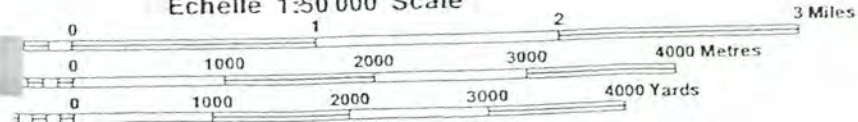
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Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

Havre Boulet
12 J/15



SHEKATIKA QUÉBEC

Échelle 1:50 000 Scale

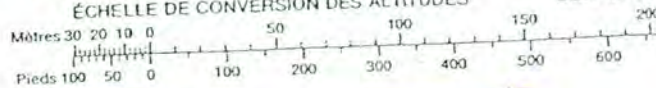


Pour tout renseignement concernant les repères et bornes altimétriques, s'adresser aux levés géodésiques, Direction des levés et de la cartographie, Ottawa.

Information concerning the altimetric points and markers should be obtained from the Geomatics Centre, Ottawa.

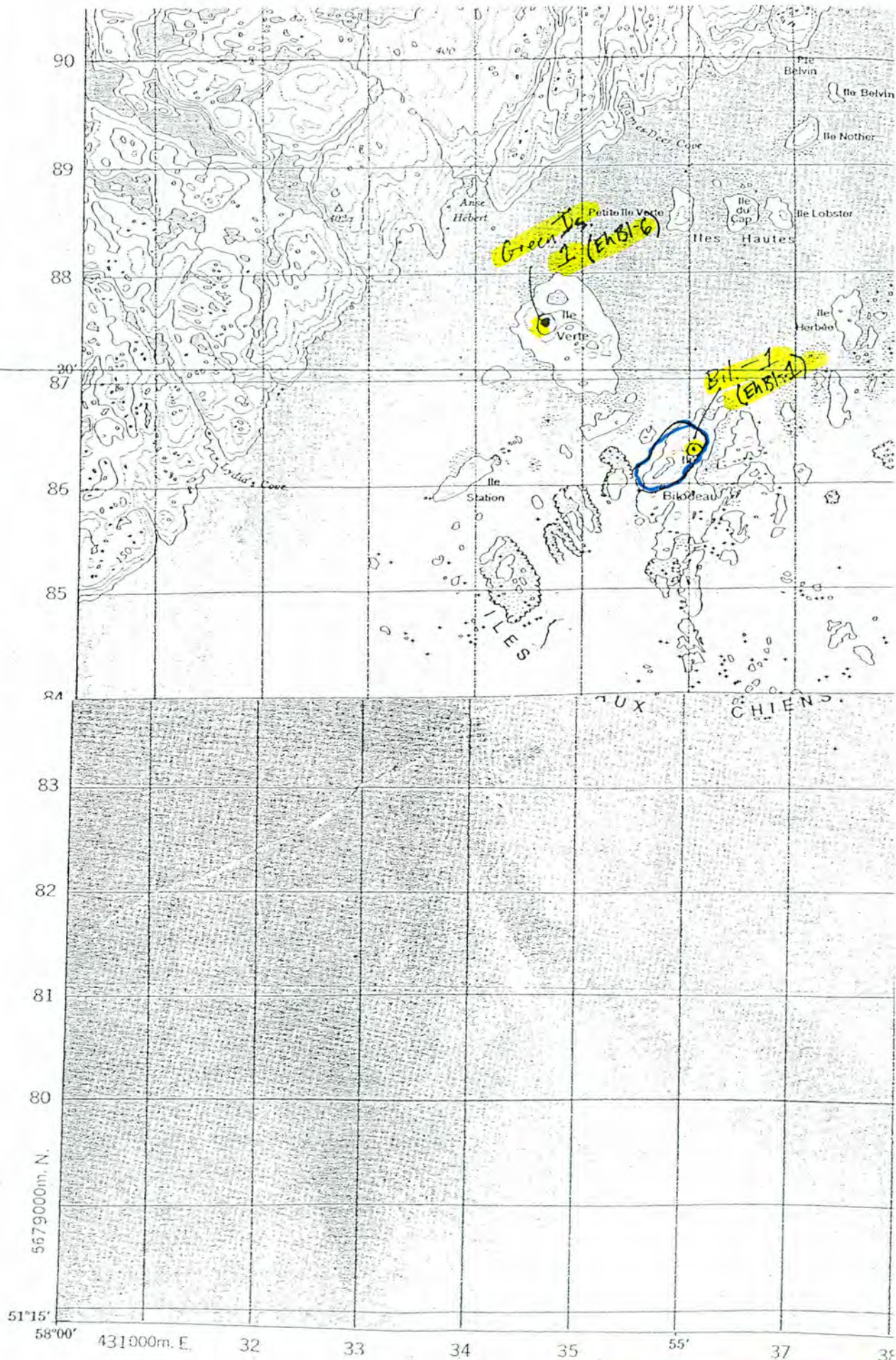
ÉCHELLE DE CONVERSION DES ALTITUDES

CONVERSION



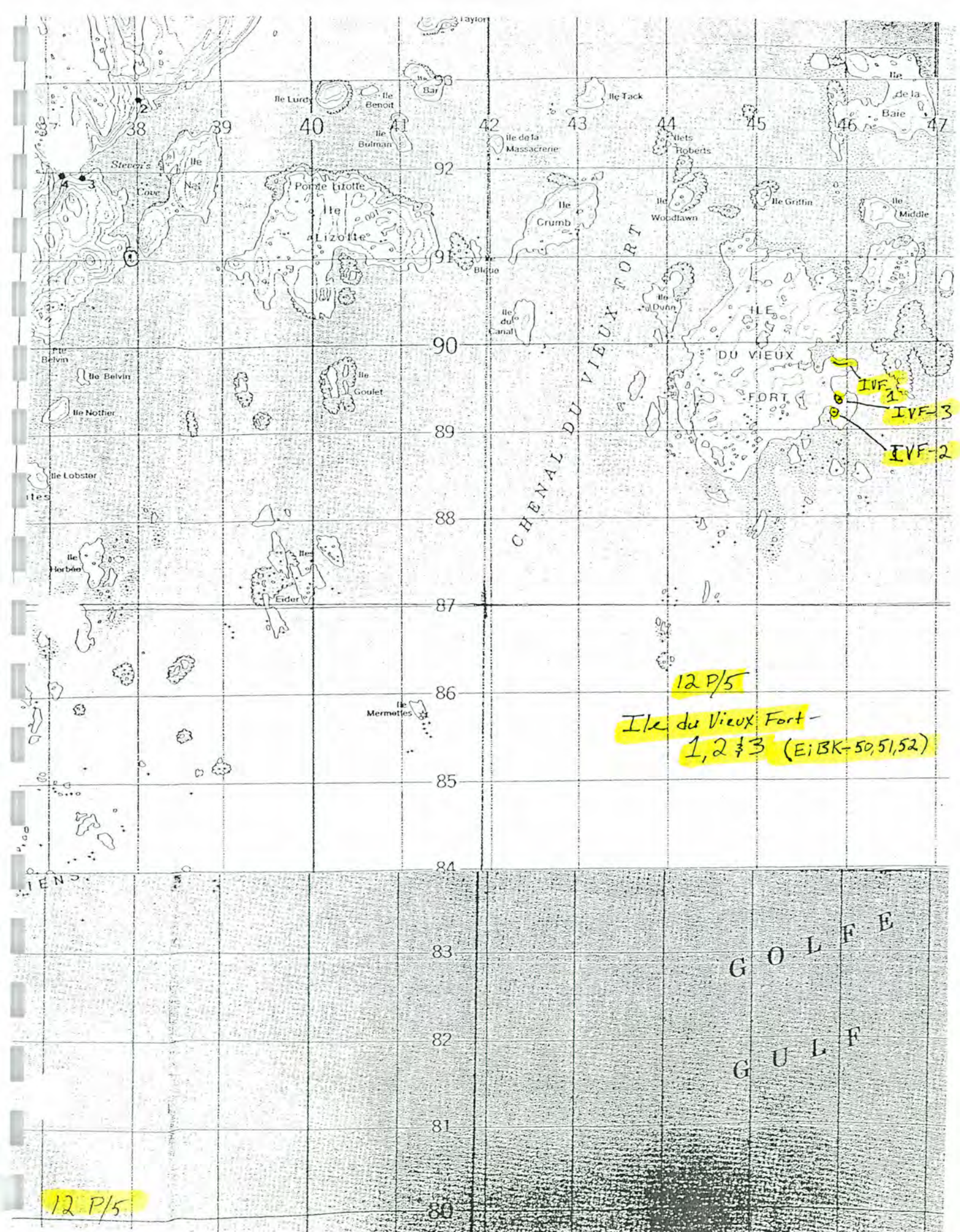
Ile Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1)
Ile Mistanogou-1,2 (EhBn-2,3)

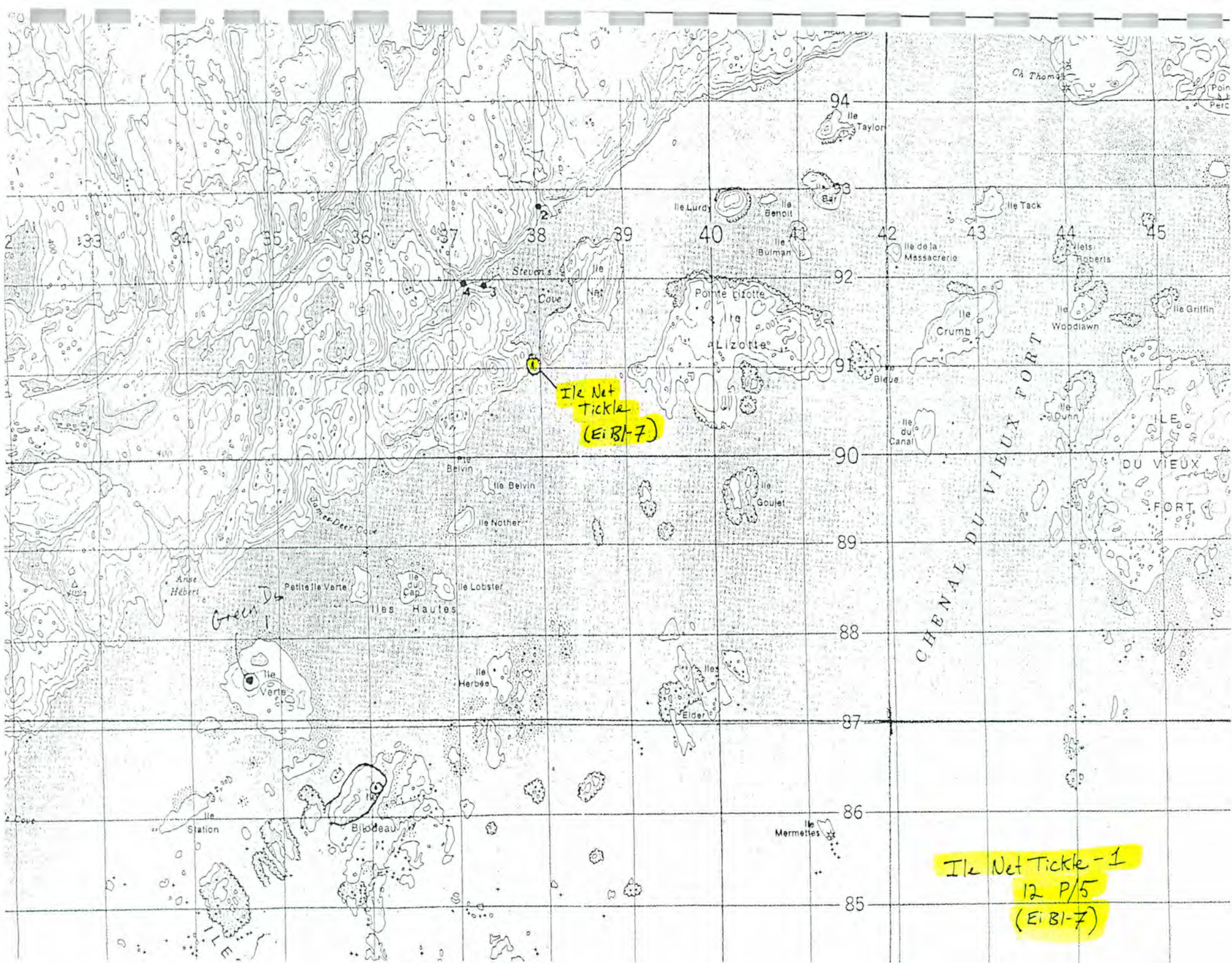
12-2-18



12 P/5

Ile Verte - 1 (EhBI-6)
Ile Bilodeau - 1 (EhBI-1)





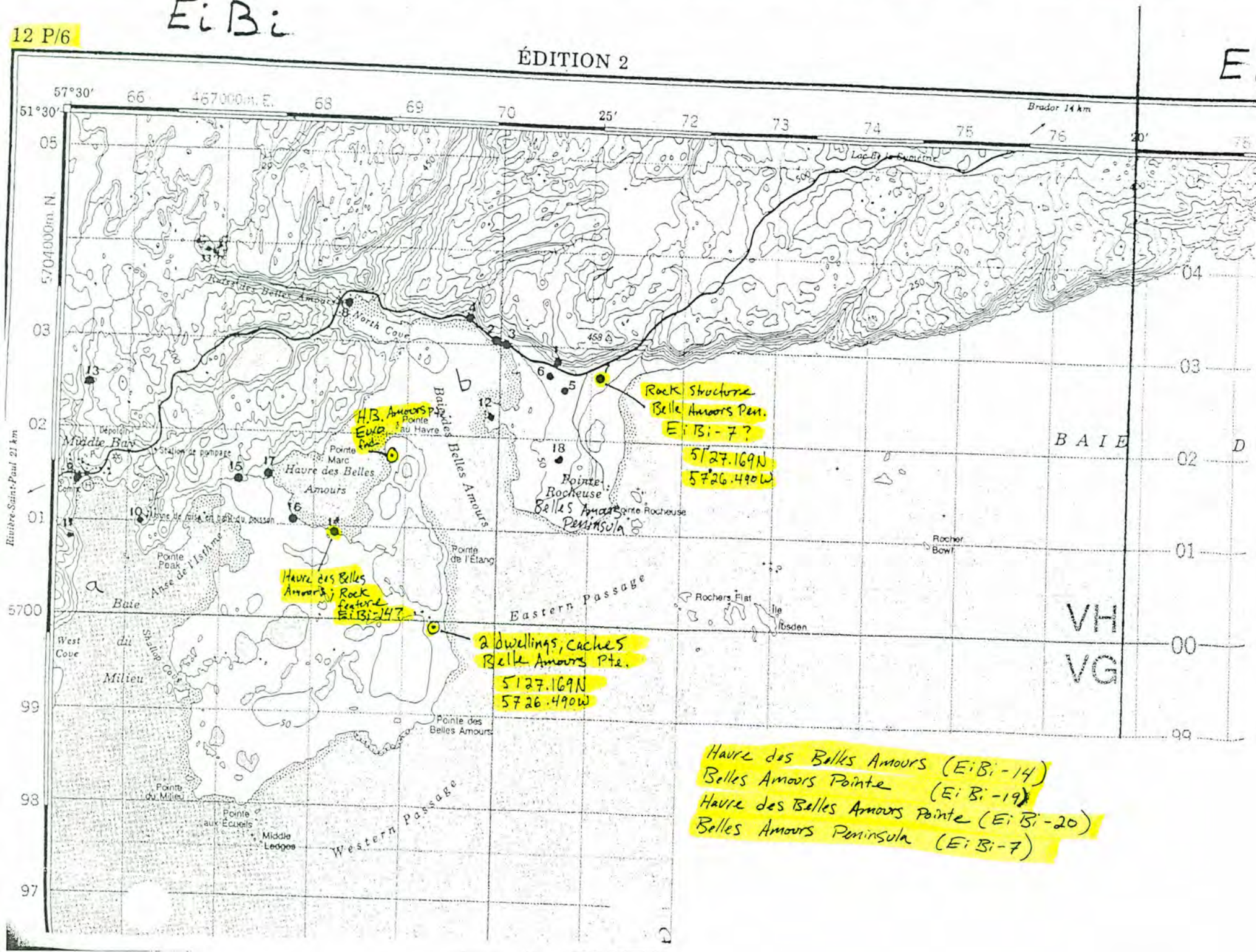
EiBi

ÉDITION 2

E

12 P/6

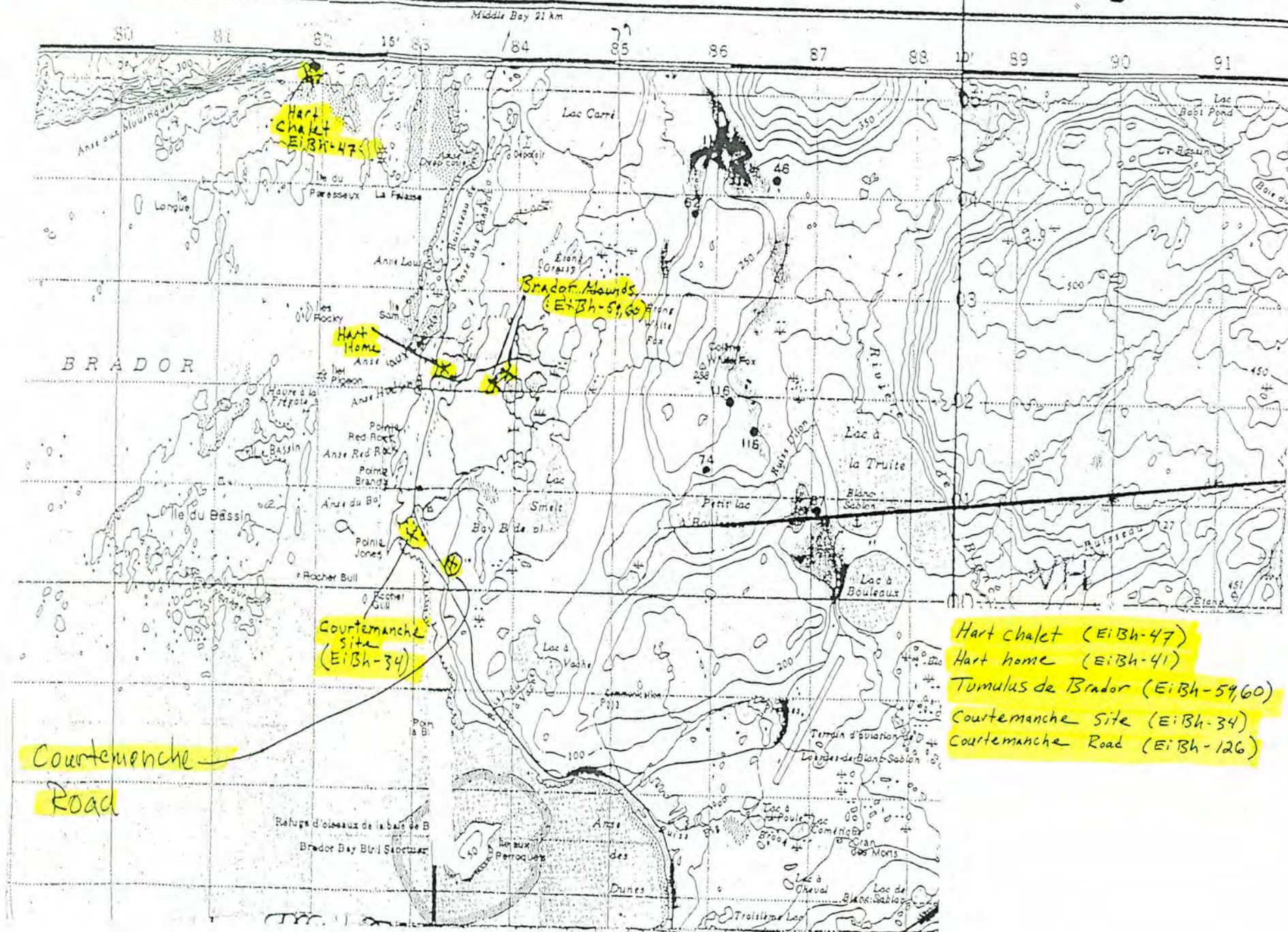
Rivière Saint-Paul 21 km



Canadä

$E: Bg$

12



Section 3:
Surface Inspection and Test Pit Catalog

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Surface Inspection and Test Pit Catalog

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

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

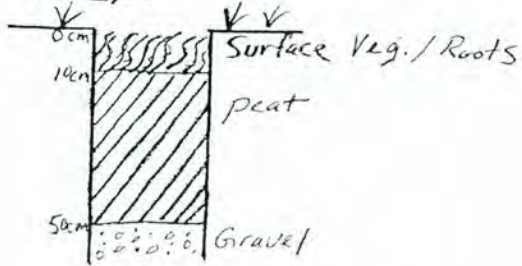
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-7	south of 'red berry' house	30x30cm; 25m deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	TP-8	south of 'red berry' house	30x30cm; 25m deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	TP-1	2nd compartment from S wall of 'longhouse'	50x50cm; 20cm deep	neg.
Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	TP-2	ridge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

Section 4:
Test Pit Stratigraphy

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Subsurface Testing

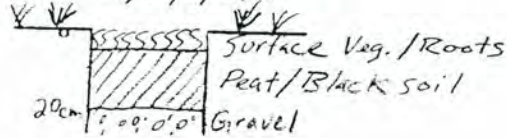
Ile Nue

TP-1, 2

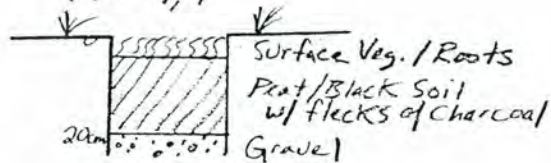


Ile aux Bouleaux

TP-1, 2, 3, 5, 8

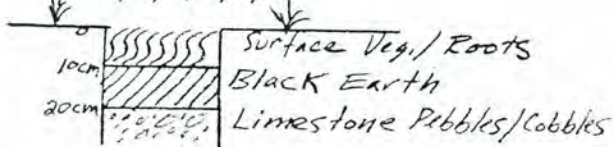


TP-4, 7



Ile aux Sauvages

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



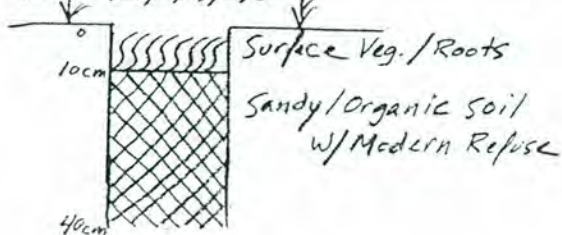
Ile à la Chasse

TP-1



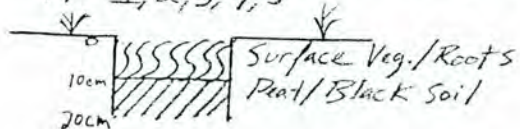
Kegashka - Modern Ship Hauling Site

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



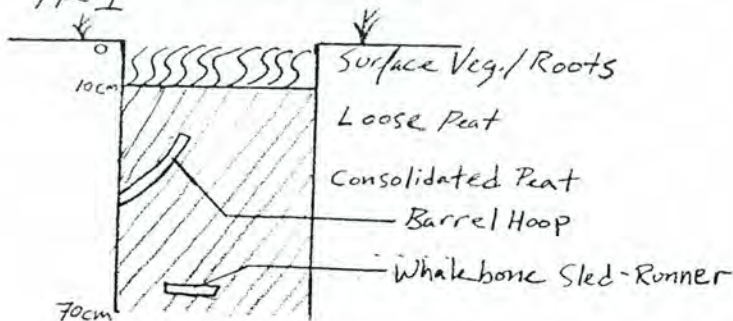
Hudson's Bay Company Island

TP-1, 2, 3, 4, 5



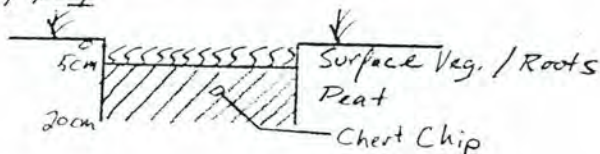
Pointe Sealnet-1

TP-1

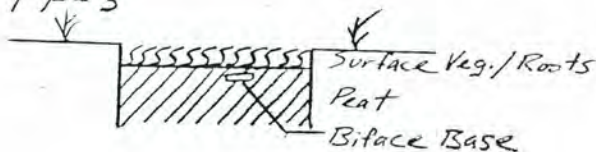


Pointe Sealnet-2

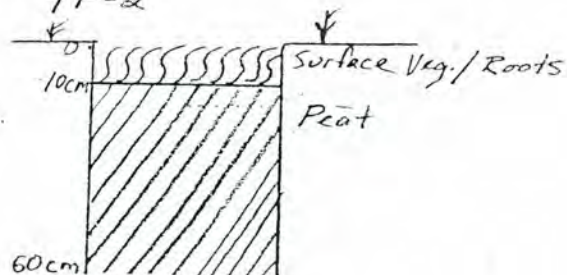
TP-1



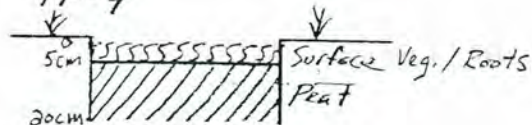
TP-3



TP-2

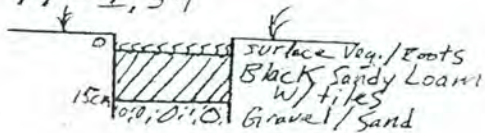


TP-4

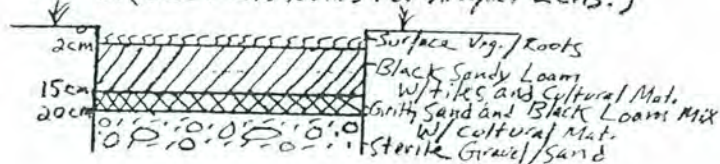


Petit Mécatina-3

TP-1, 3, 4

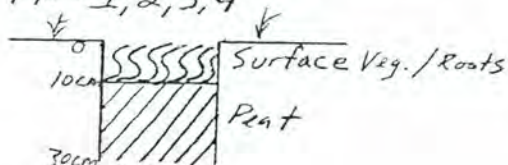


TP-2 (See Field Notes For Artifact LENS.)



Baie des Moutons-3

TP-1, 2, 3, 4

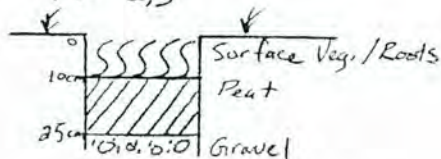


Ile Verte

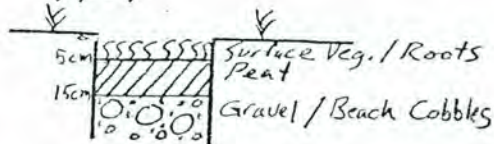
TP-1



TP-2,3

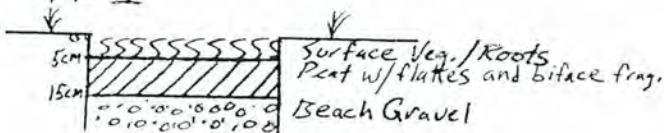


TP-4

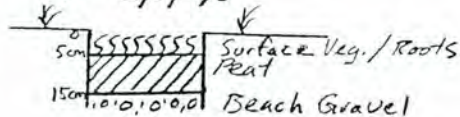


Ile Bilodeau-1

TP-1

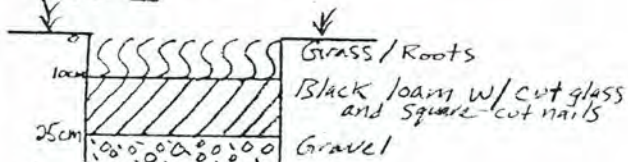


TP-2,3,4,5

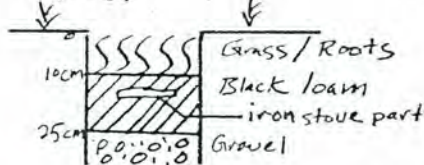


Ile du Vieux Fort -1

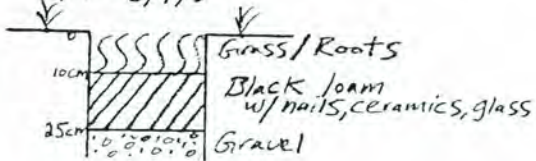
TP-1



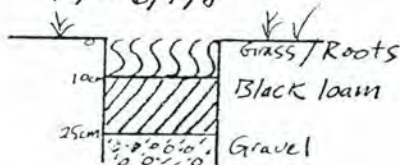
TP-2



TP-3,4,5



TP-6,7,8

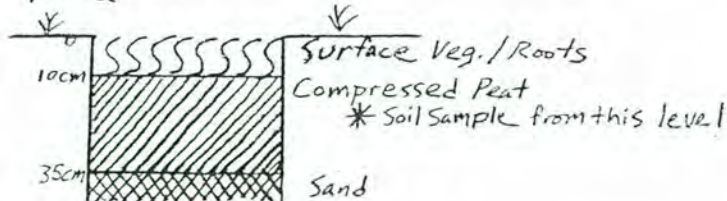


Ile du Vieux Fort -2

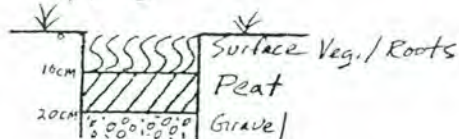
TP-1



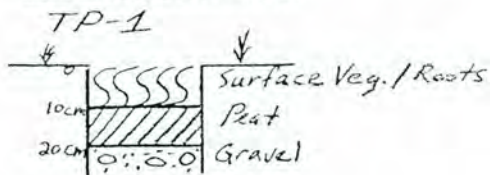
TP-2



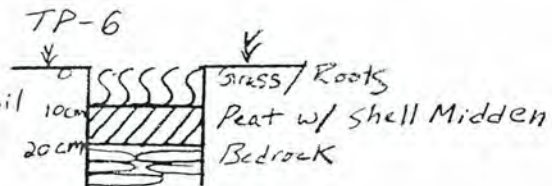
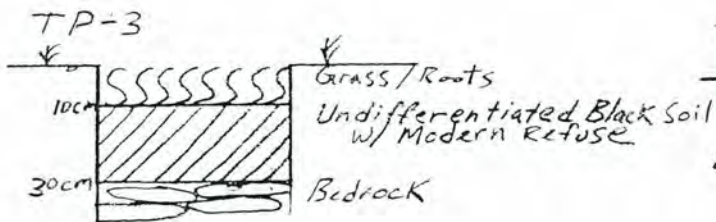
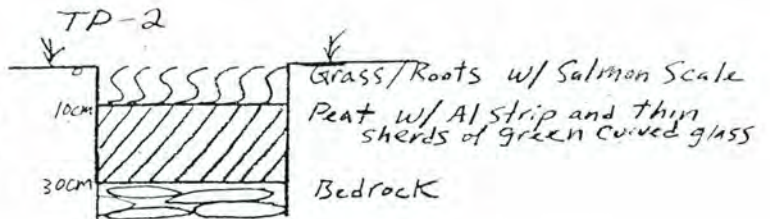
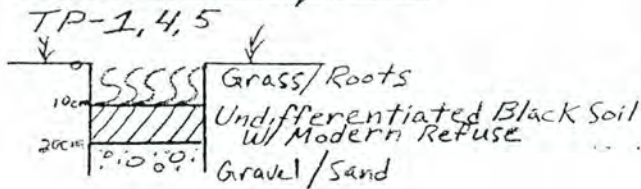
TP-3



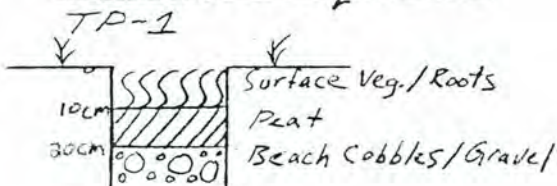
Havre Boulet



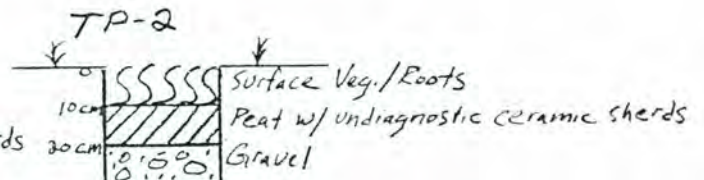
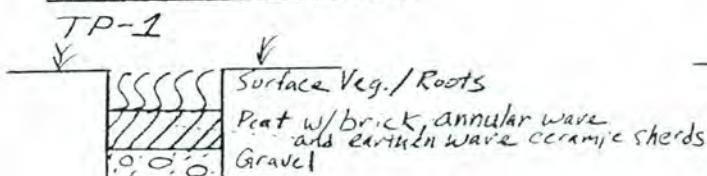
Ile Mistanogue-1



Ile Mistanogue-2

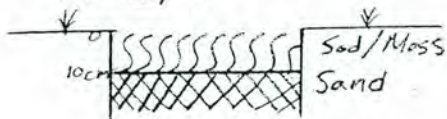


Ile Chécatika

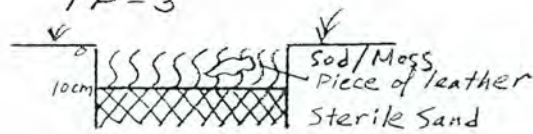


Ile du Vieux Fort - 3

TP-1,2

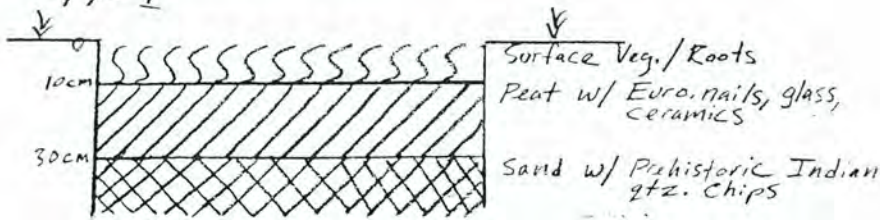


TP-3

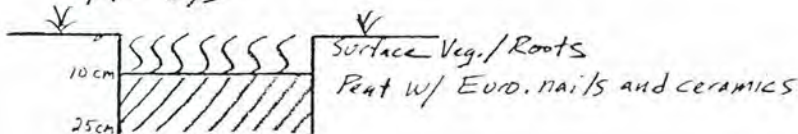


Ile Net Tickle

TP-1

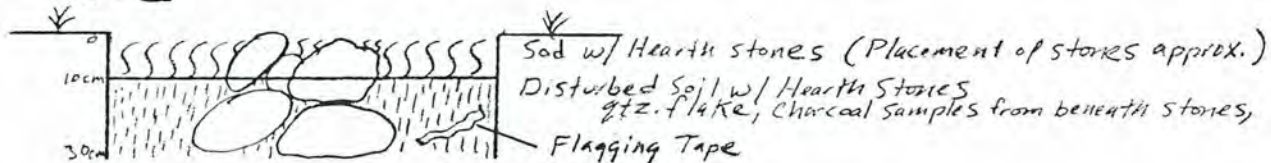


TP-2,3



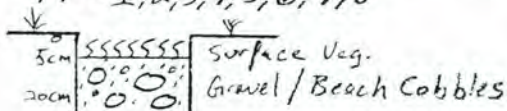
Havre des Belles Amours (EiBi-14)

TP-1



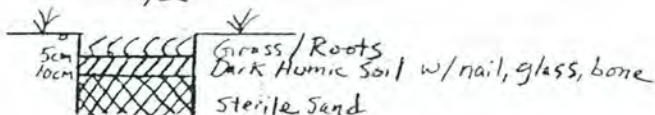
Belles Amours Terrace Survey Area

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



Havre des Belles Amours Pointe

TP-1,2



Section 5:
Significant Photos



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



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



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



Mingan Harbor Island.
LNS.01.53. tiles/brick and glass.



Ile Nue.
LNS.01.54. Basque tile.



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



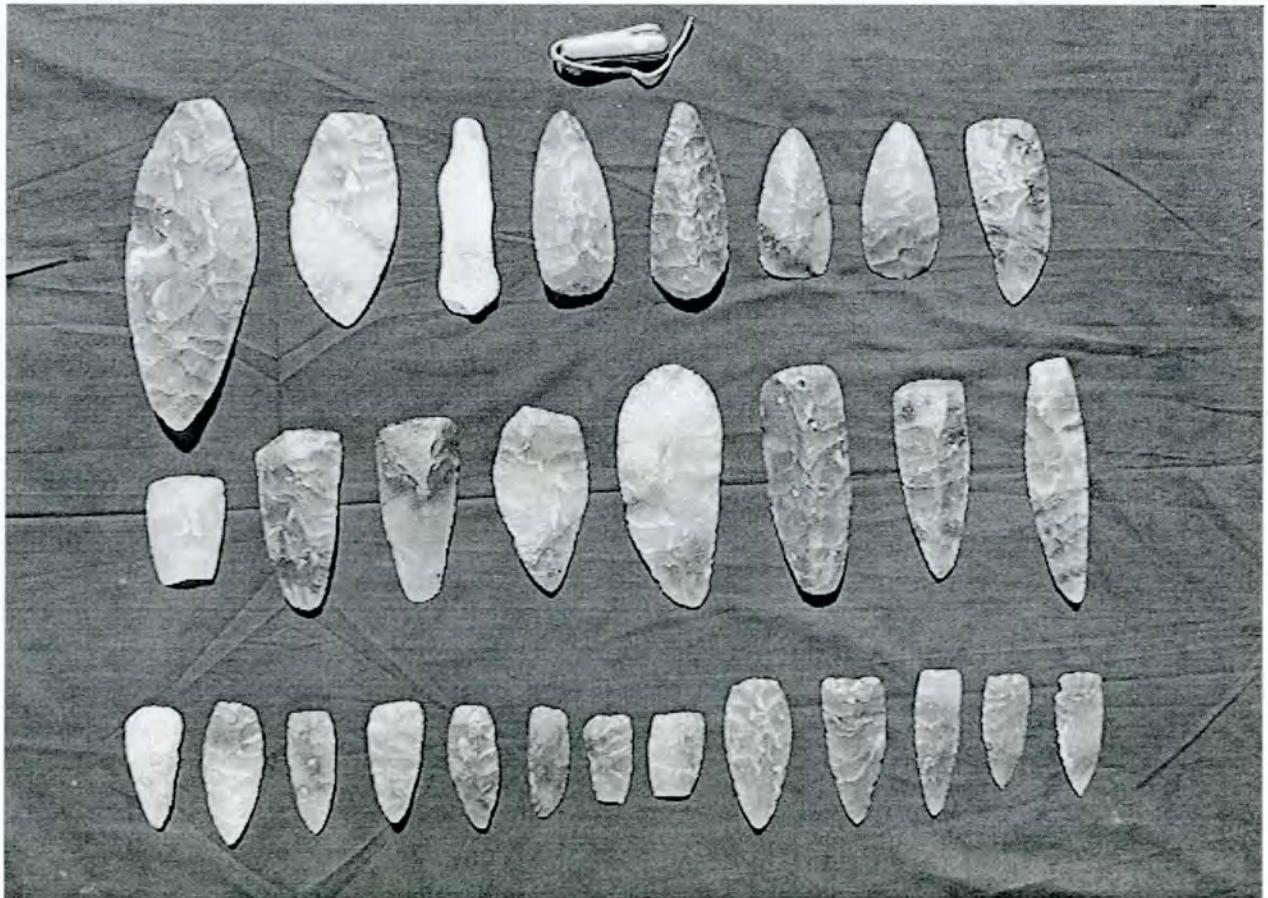
Ile du Havre-1, Pointe a l'Enclume.
LNS.01.56. rock alignment.



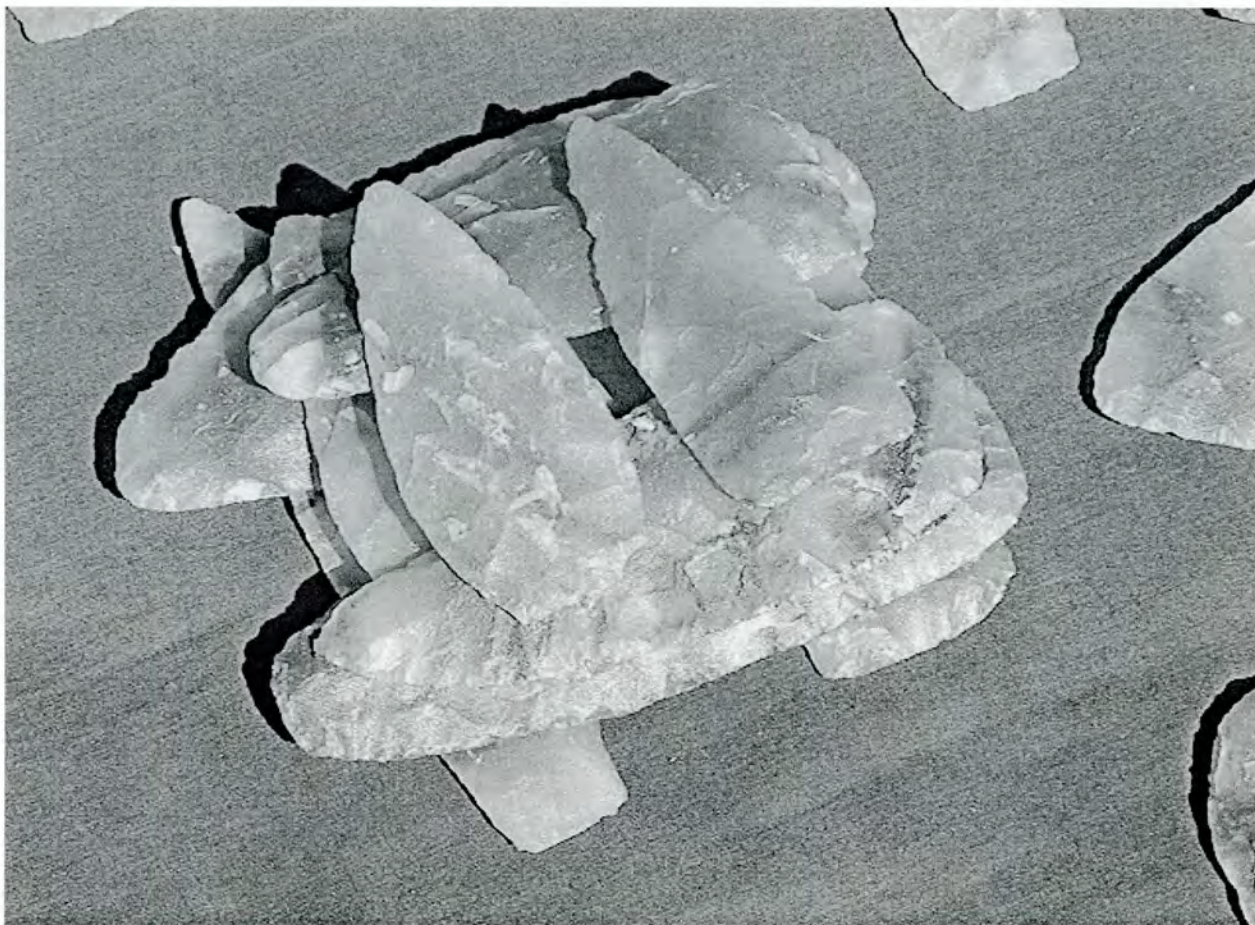
Ile du Havre-2, Pointe de Chasse.
LNS.01.57. rock alignment.



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



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



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



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



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



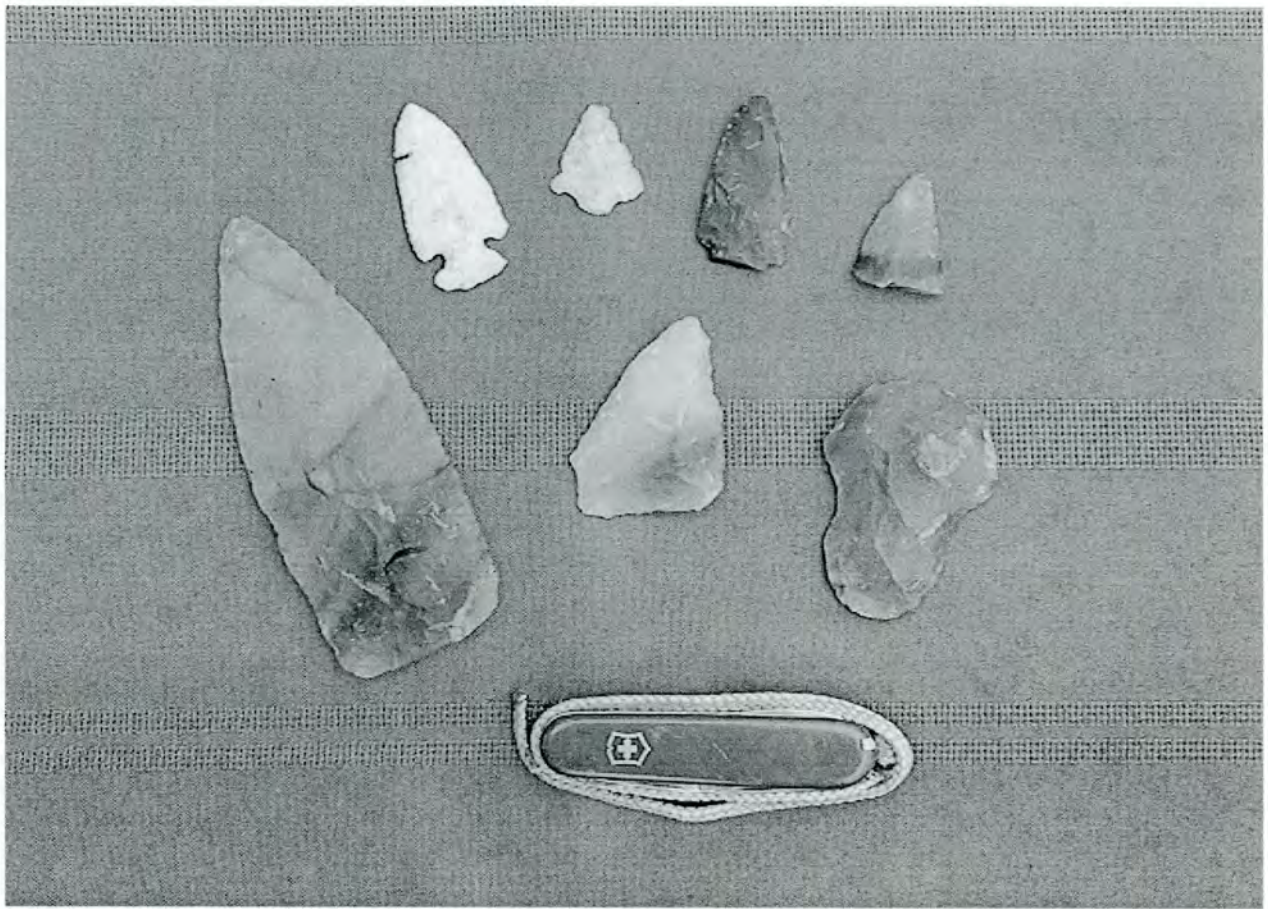
Petit Mécatina-3 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.63. Basque tiles.



Baie des Moutons-2 (~~EdBt-2~~). *EeBs-4*
LNS.01.64. M.A. site.



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



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



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



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



Havre Boulet (EeBr-13).
LNS.01.69. Basque site.



Baie des Moutons-3 (~~EdBt-3~~). *EeBs-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.



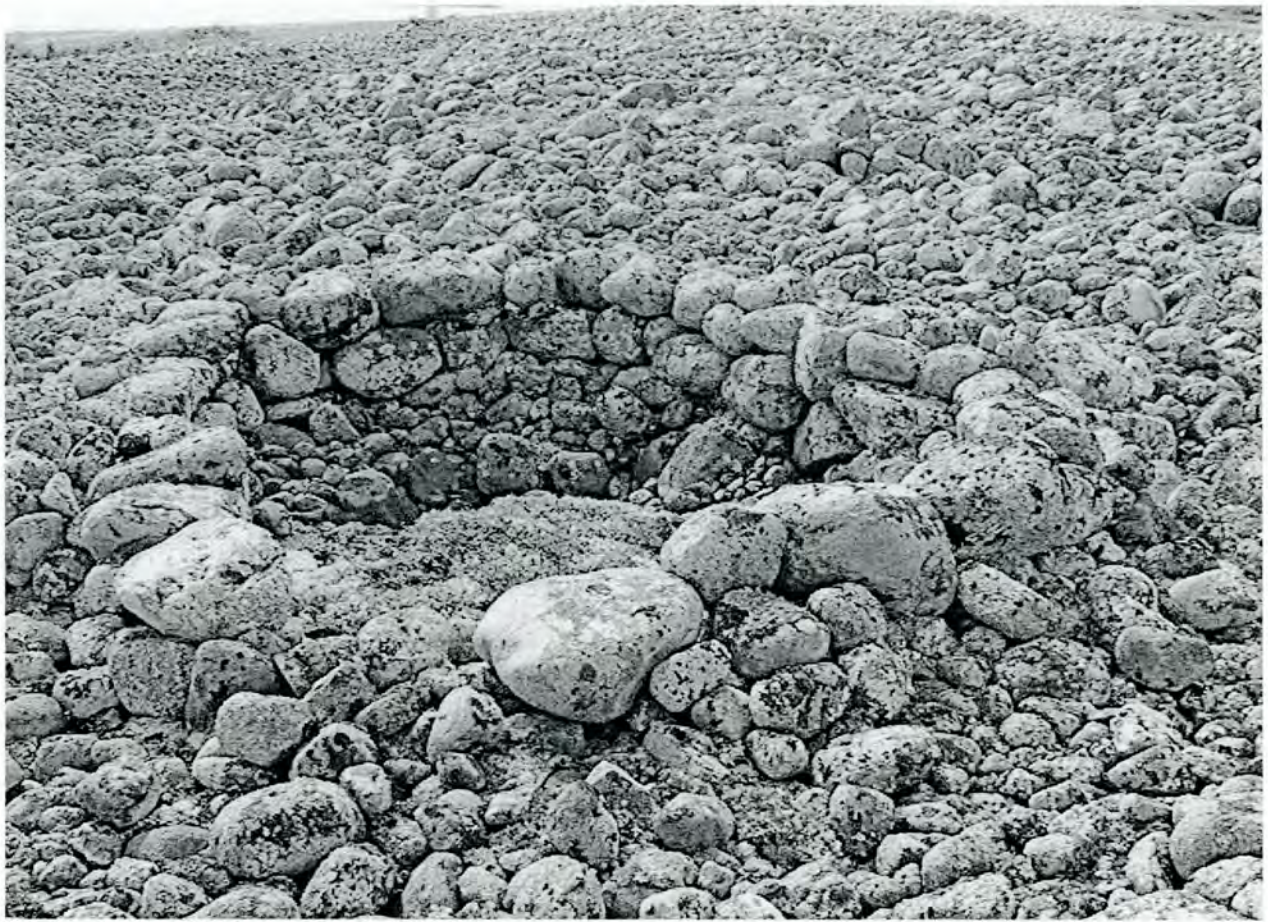
Clifford Hart Chalet Cache (EiBh-47).
LNS.01.77. NW of Brador.



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).4

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



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

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

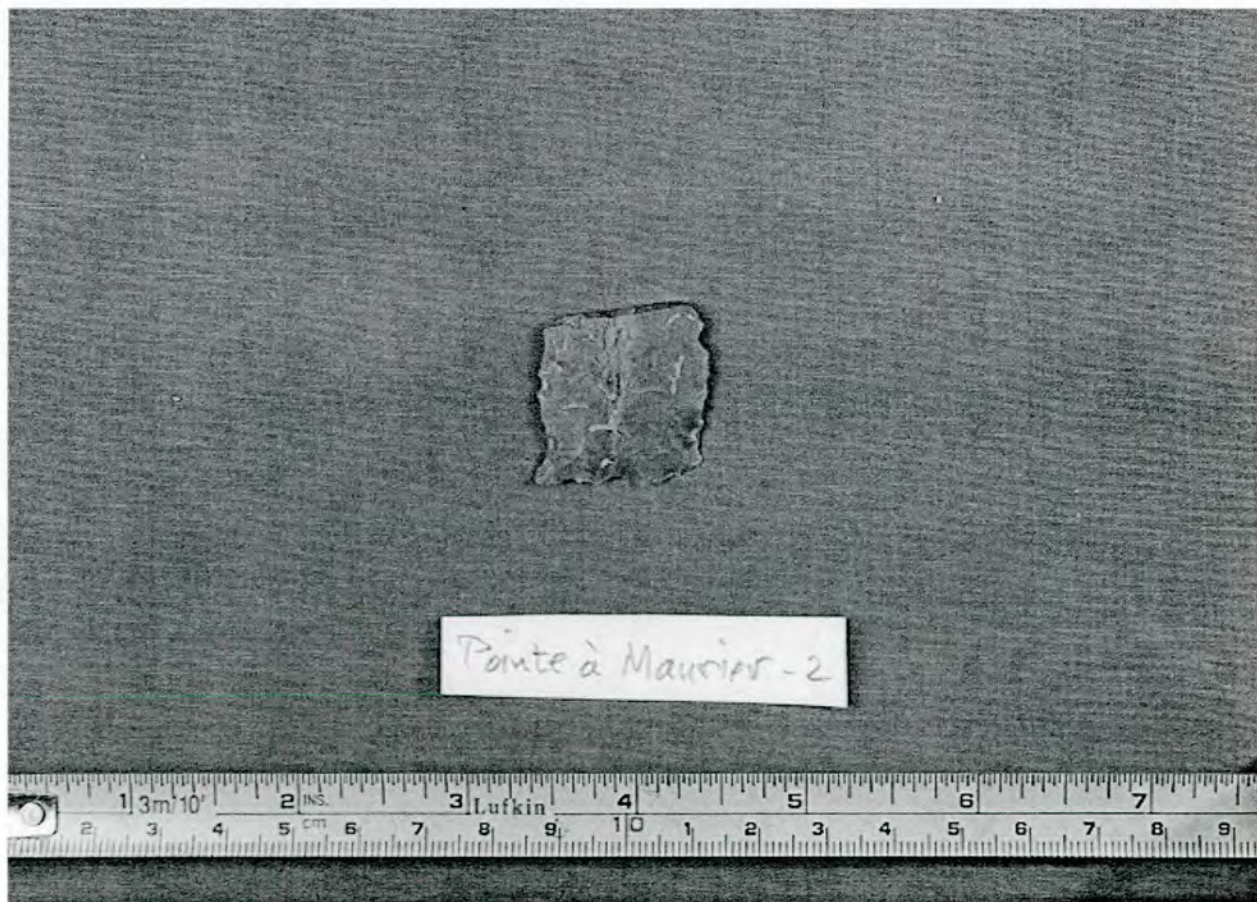


Baie des Moutons-3, L-2 (EeBs-3).

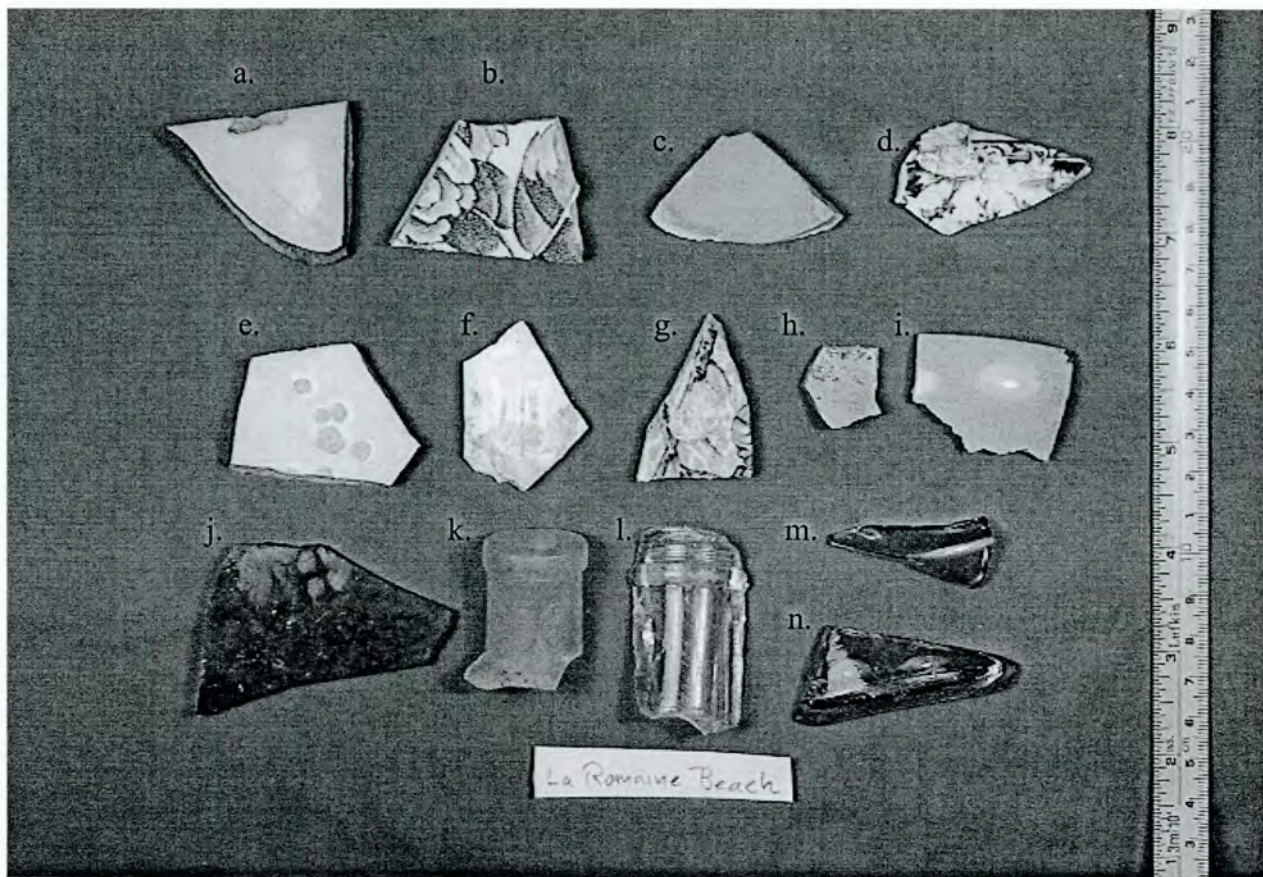
LNS.01.90. a: grey chert biface base; b: grey qtzte. indented base; c: red qtzte. stemmed(/) biface; d: white chert biface midsection; e: white qtzte. biface base; f: white qtz. biface tip.



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

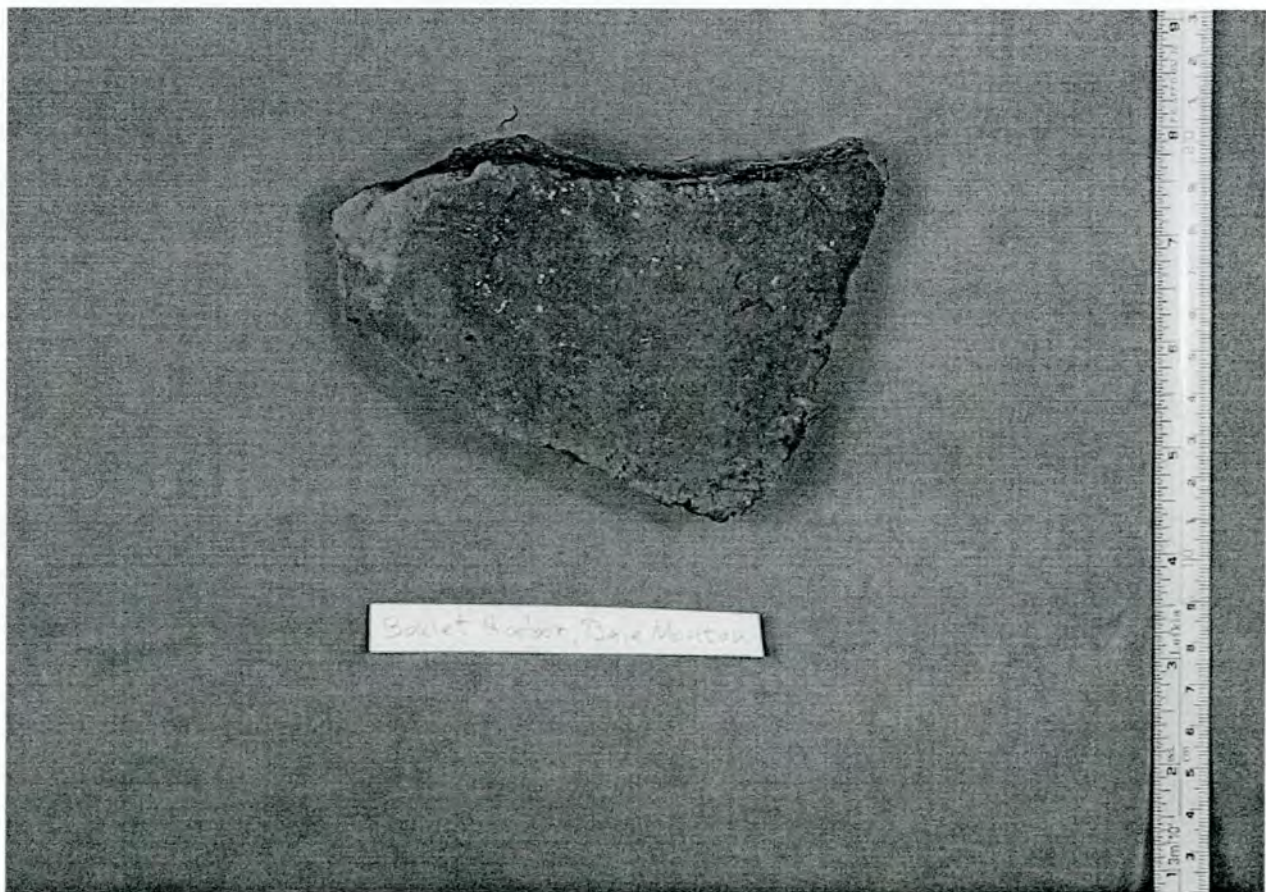


Pointe Sealnet-2 (EcBw-2).
LNS.01.92. Groswater bifacial knife base.



La Romaine.

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



Havre Boulet (EeBr-13).

LNS.01.94. Basque tile.



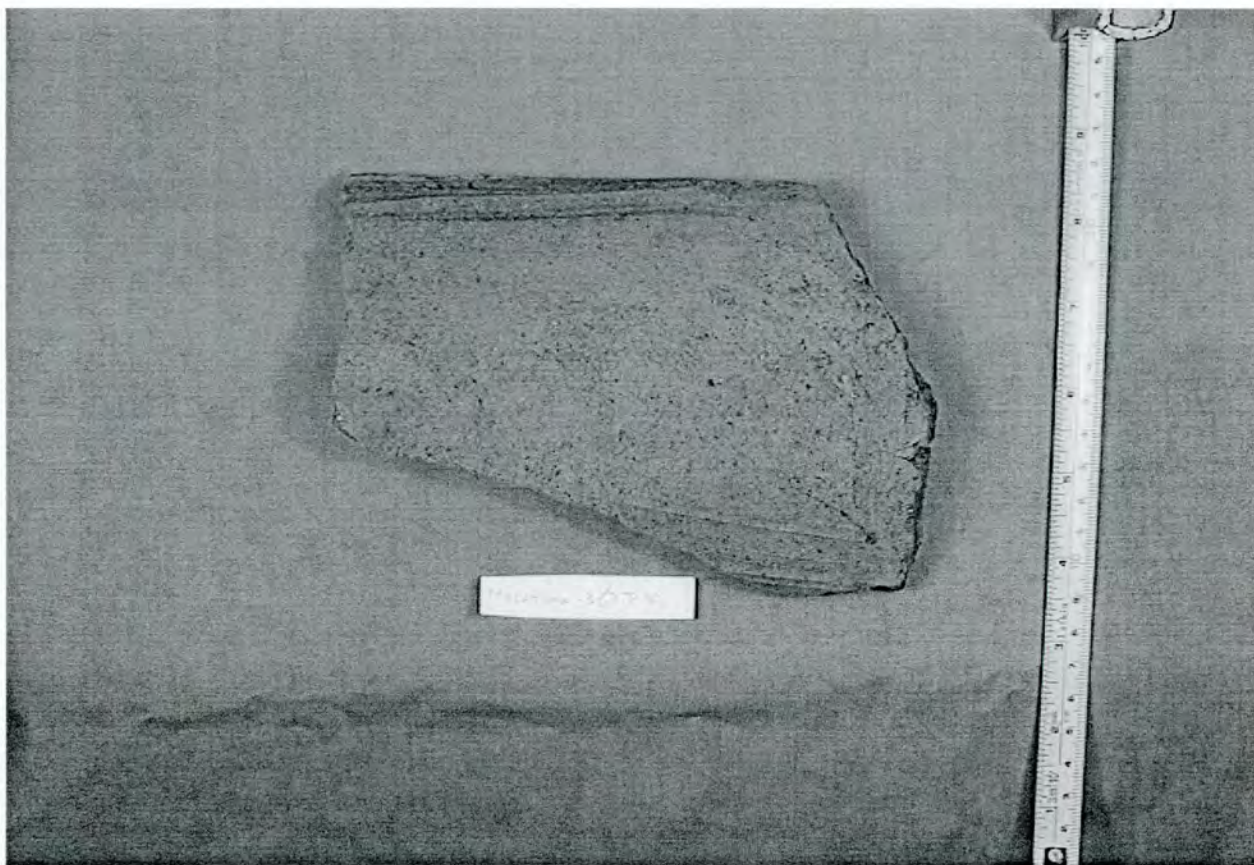
Petit Mecatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).

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

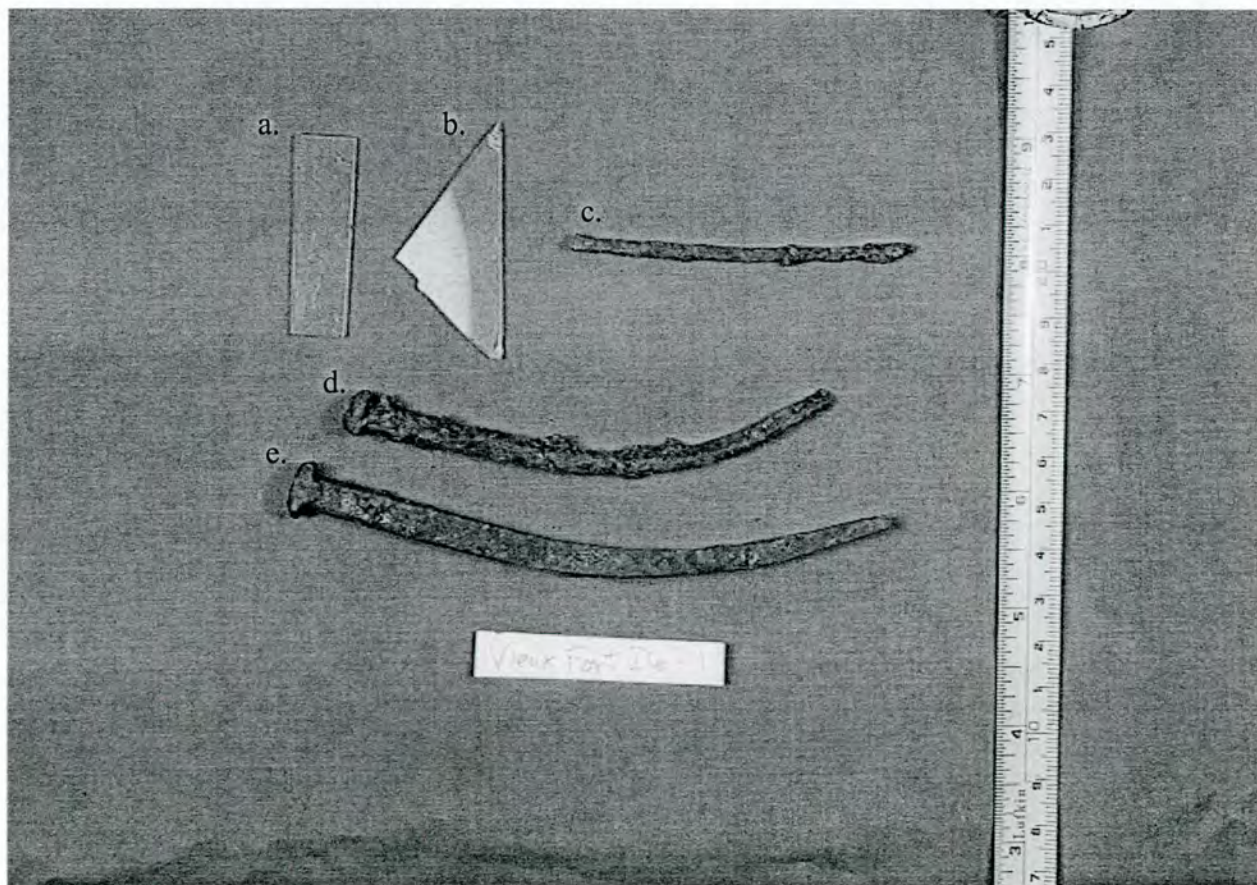


Petit Mecatina-3, TP-2 (EdBt-3).

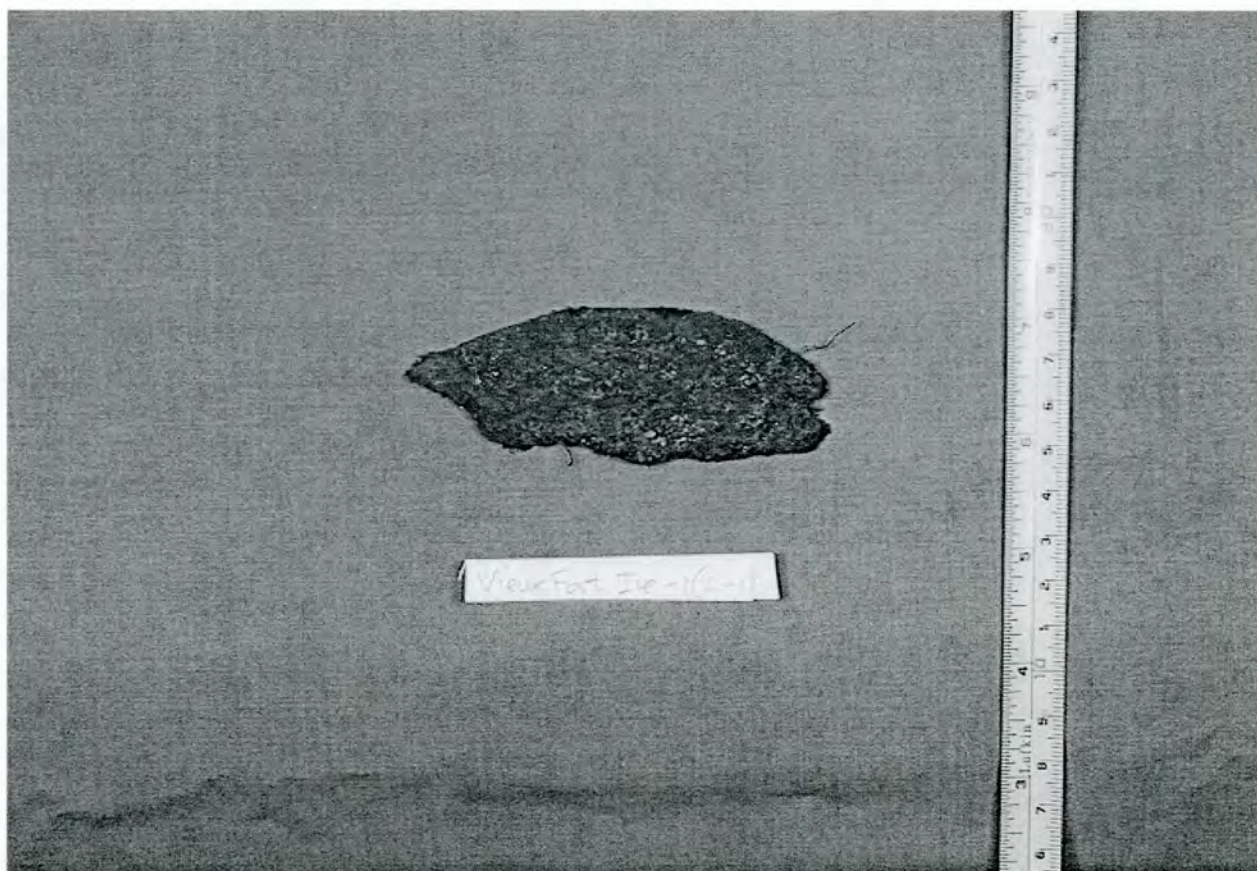
LNS.01.96. a,b: Basque tile sherds; c: sherd of thin glass; d-g: iron nails.



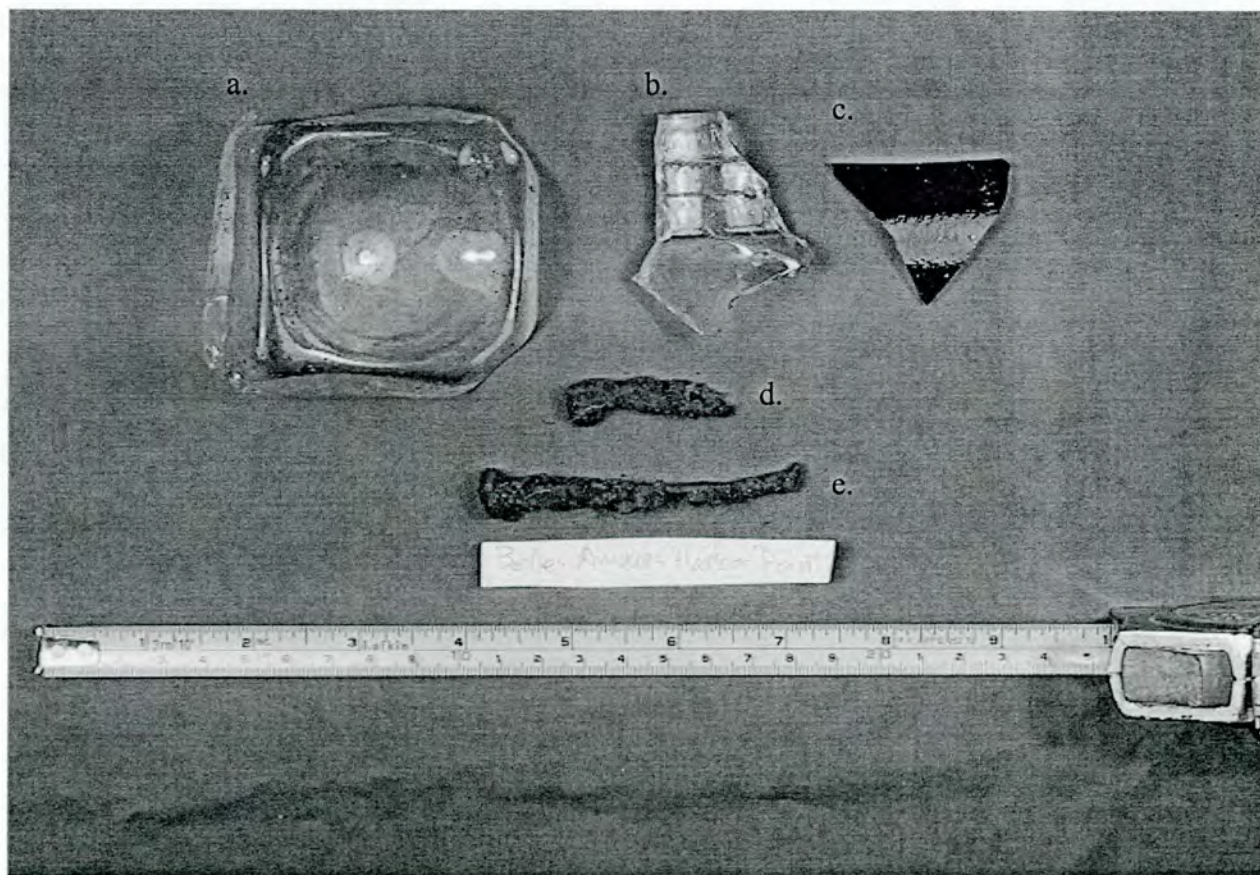
Petit Mecatina-3, TP-4 (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.97. Basque tile sherd.



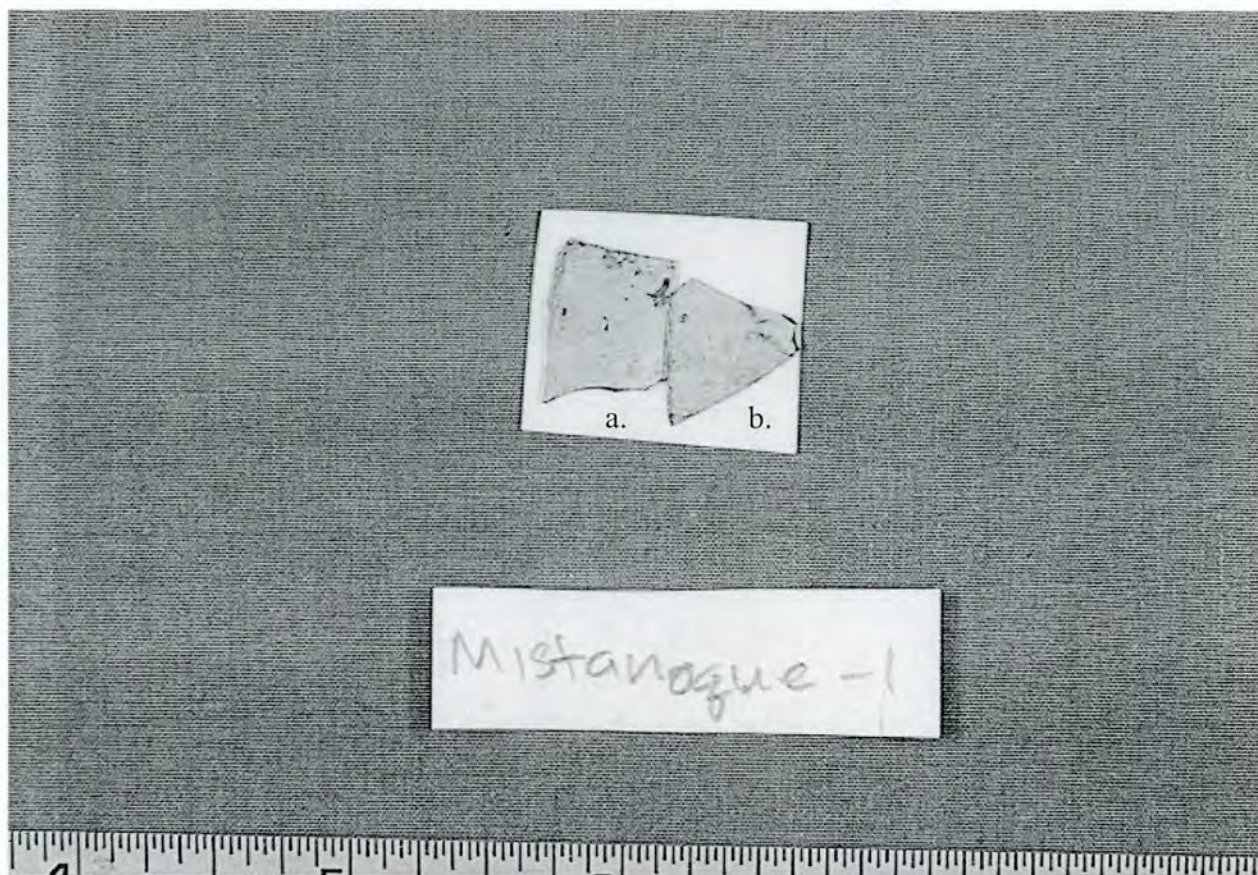
Ile du Vieux Fort-1 (EiBk-50).
LNS.01.98. a,b: glass sherds; c-e: iron nails.



Ile du Vieux Fort-3 (EiBk-52).
LNS.01.99. piece of leather.

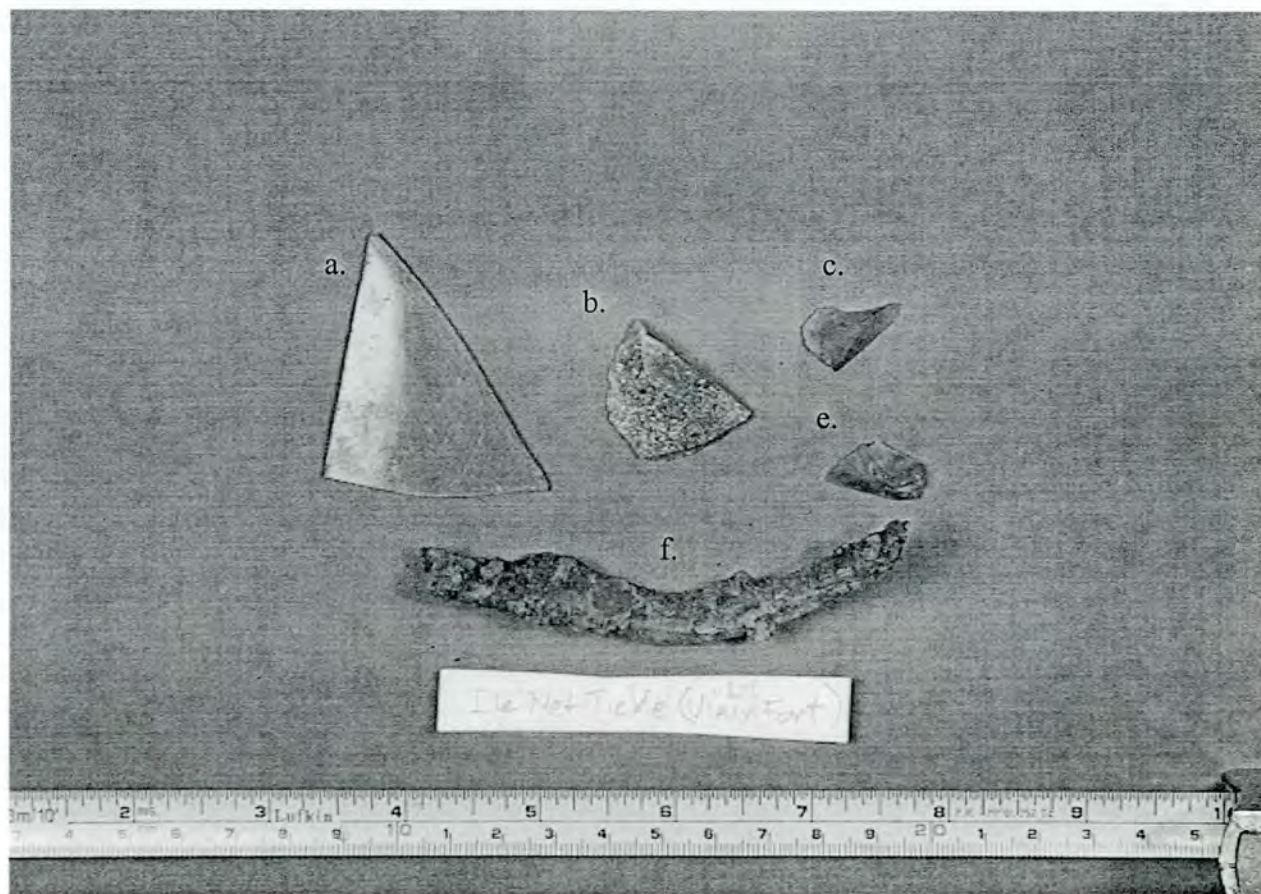


Havre des Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-20).
LNS.01.100. a,b: 19thc. glass sherds; c: 19th c. ceramic sherd; d,e: iron nails.



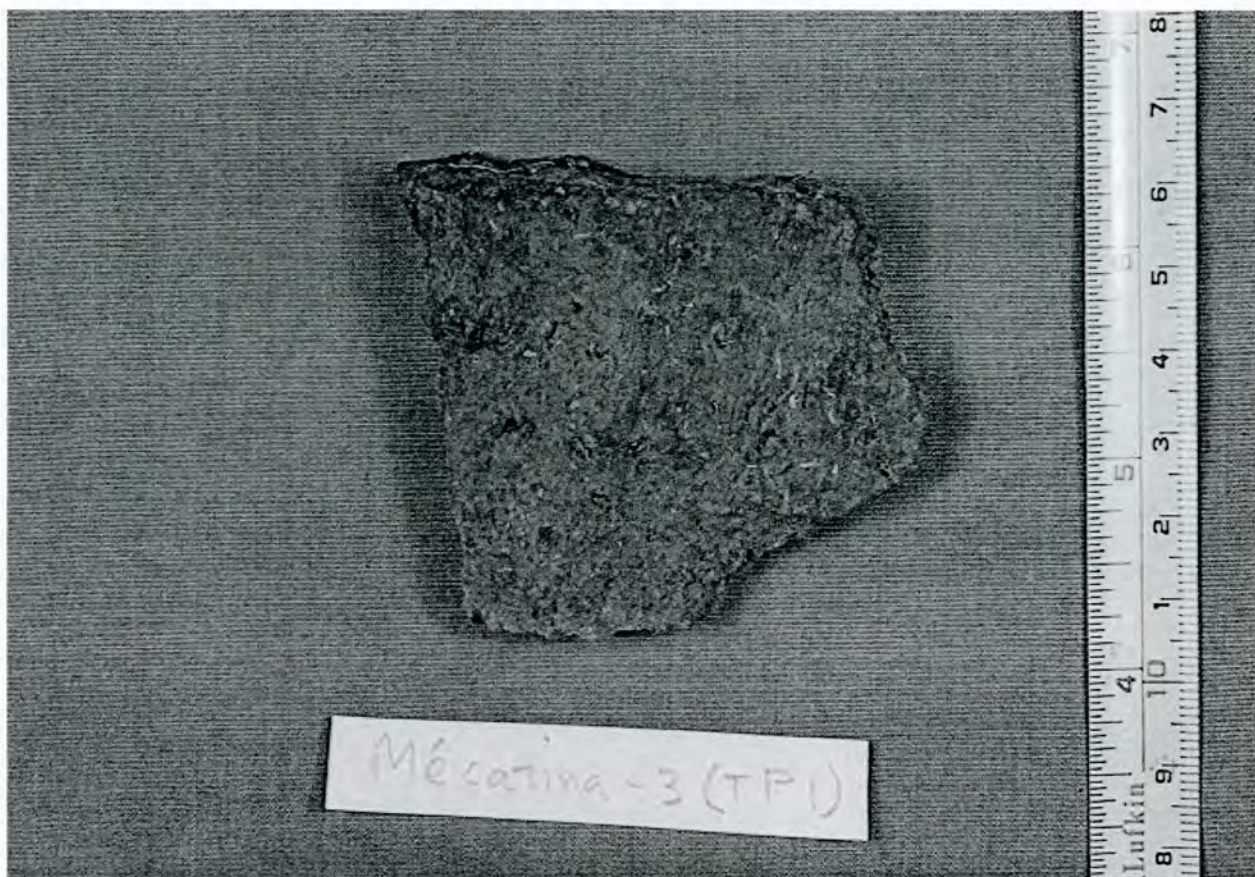
Ile Mistanoque-1 (EhBn-2).

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

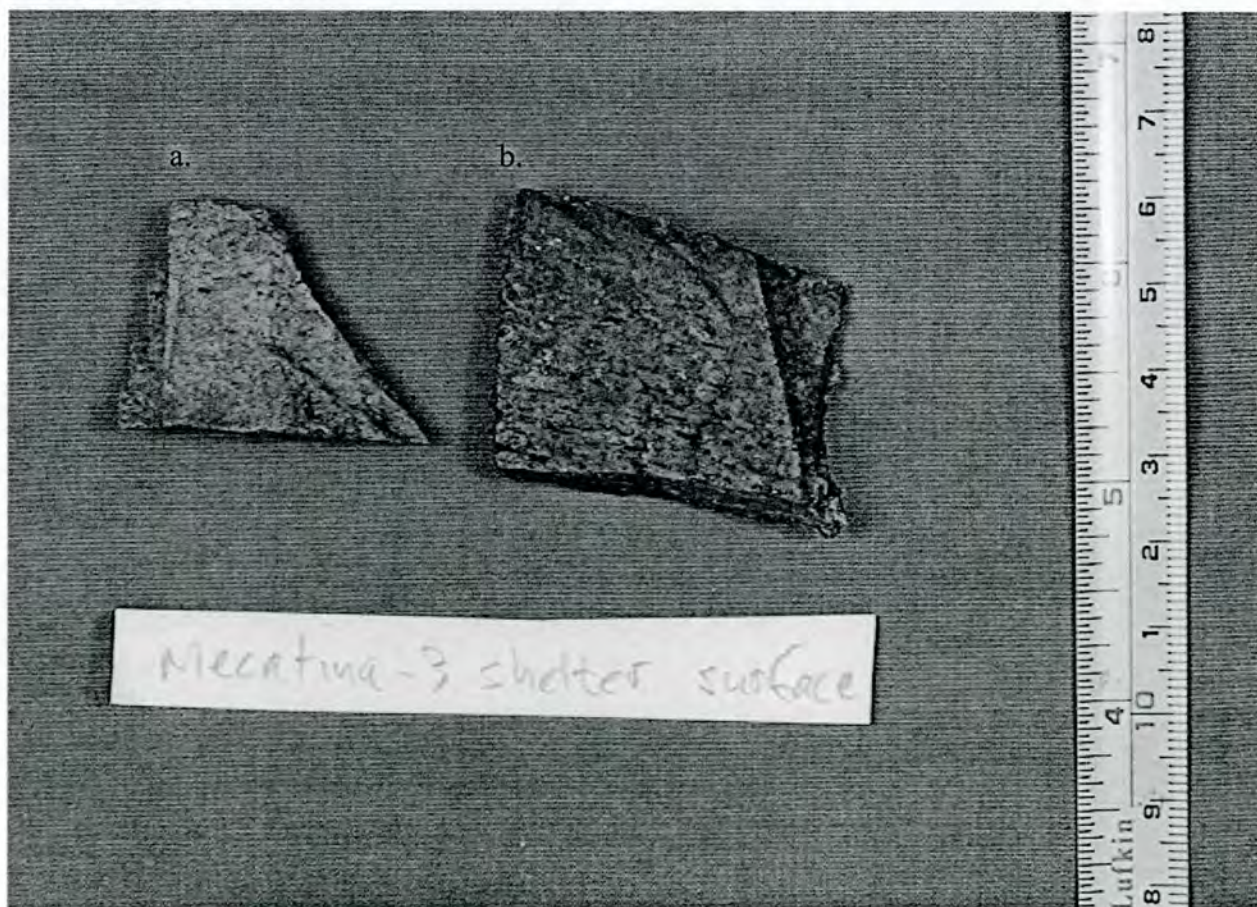


Ile Net Tickle, L-1 (EiBl-7).

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



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

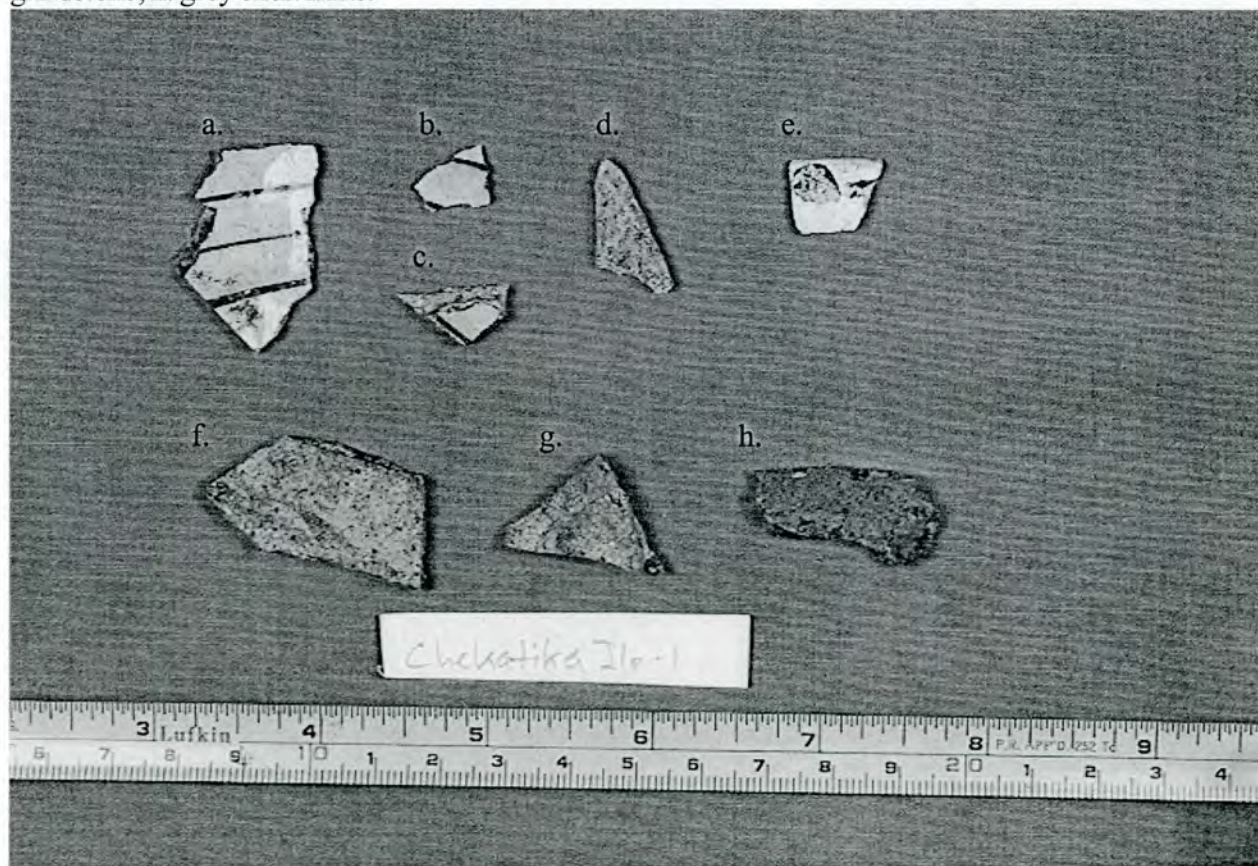


Petit Mécatina-3, shelter surface collection (EdBt-3).
LNS.01.104. a,b: cut whalebone.



Clifford Hart Chalet (EiBh-47).

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



Ile Chécatica (EhBn-1).

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

Section 6:
Artifact Catalog

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Artifact Catalog

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

Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-2		European	18th(?) -20th c.	sherds	brown glazed earthen ware	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-2		European	18th(?) -20th c.	nails	iron	
Ile Net Tickle	EiBI-7	L-3		European	18th(?) -20th c.	nails	iron	
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1	LNS.01.103	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.93cm; max width: (5.51cm); max length: (5.53cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1		Basque	16th c.		bone	length: (14.67cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1		Basque	16th c.		bone	length: 3.5cm; width: 2.7cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1		Basque	16th c.		bone	length: 2.62cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1		Basque	16th c.		bone	length: 1.6cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-1		Basque	16th c.		bone	length 2.2cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.91b	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 2.5cm; max width: 17.3cm; max length: (13.4 cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.91a	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.86cm; max width: 15.9cm; max length: (18.4cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.96b	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.35 cm; max width: (9.94cm); max length: (7.66cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.47cm; max width: (7.81cm); max length: (8.63cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.63cm; max width: (7.83cm); max length: (8.26cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.95a, LNS.01.96a	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.62cm; max width: (13.52cm); max length: (8.27cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.95b	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 2.04cm; max width: (5.86cm); max length: (4.15cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.24cm; max width: (6.37cm); max length: (3.82cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: .48cm; max width: (2.62cm); max length: (3.25cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: .81cm; max width: (2.18cm); max length: (3.26cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: .74cm; max width: (1.56cm); max length: (2.58cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.95f, LNS.01.96f	Basque	16th c.	nail	iron	length: 8.43cm; shank width: .8cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.95e, LNS.01.96e	Basque	16th c.	nail	iron	length: 8.65cm; shank width: .8cm (shank flattens at end)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.95g, LNS.01.96g	Basque	16th c.	nail	iron	length: 8.54cm; shank width .71cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2	LNS.01.95d, LNS.01.96d	Basque	16th c.	nail	iron	length: 5.31cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-2		Basque	16th c.	fragment	green glass	thickness: .140cm; length: 1.21cm
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	surface	LNS.01.104b	Basque	16th c.	worked whale bone	bone	thickness: 1.11cm; max width: 3.38cm; max length: (3.94cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	surface	LNS.01.104a	Basque	16th c.	worked whale bone	bone	thickness: 1.16cm; max width: (2.70cm); max length: (3.01cm)
Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	TP-4	LNS.01.97	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		thickness: 1.78cm; max width: (12.12cm); max length: (16.4cm)
La Romaine			LNS.01.93a	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93b	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93c	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93d	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93e	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93f	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93g	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93h	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93i	European	19th c.	sherd	ceramic	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93j	European	19th c.	sherd	glass	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93k	European	19th c.	sherd	glass	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93l	European	19th c.	sherd	glass	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93m	European	19th c.	sherd	glass	
La Romaine			LNS.01.93n	European	19th c.	sherd	glass	
Havre Boulet	EeBr-13		LNS.01.94	Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		
Havre Boulet	EeBr-13			Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		
Havre Boulet	EeBr-13			Basque	16th c.	tile fragment		
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50		LNS.01.98c	European	19th-20th c.	nail	iron	
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50		LNS.01.98d	European	19th-20th c.	large square-cut nail	iron	
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50		LNS.01.98e	European	19th-20th c.	large square-cut nail	iron	
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50		LNS.01.97a	European	19th-20th c.	sherd	glass	
Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50		LNS.01.97a	European	19th-20th c.	sherd	glass	
Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	TP-3	LNS.01.99	European	19th-20th c.	piece of shoe?	leather	
Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	S-1	LNS.01.100b	European Settler	19th-20th c.	bottle neck sherd	glass	
Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	S-1	LNS.01.100a	European Settler	19th-20th c.	square bottle sherd	glass	
Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20		LNS.01.100c	European Settler	19th-20th c.	sherd	ceramic	
Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	S-1	LNS.01.100d	European Settler	19th-20th c.	nail	iron	
Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	S-2	LNS.01.100e	European Settler	19th-20th c.	nail	iron	
Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	S-1		European Settler	19th-20th c.		bone	

Havre Belles Amours Pointe	EiBi-20	S-2		European Settler	19th-20th c.		bone	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-1	LNS.01.105d	Dorset/ Groswater		biface tip	grey-blue chert	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-2	LNS.01.105e	MA/ Intermediate?		flake end scraper	pink chert	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-3	LNS.01.105a	MA	5000 BP	stemmed point	Ramah chert	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-4	LNS.01.105g	MA	5000 BP	grindstone	red sandstone	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-2	LNS.01.105c	MA	5000 BP	chip	ground red slate	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47		LNS.01.105f			flake	lustrous black chert	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47		LNS.01.105h			flake	grey chert	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-4		MA	5000 BP	celt/gouge fragments	weathered slate	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-4		MA	5000 BP	celt/gouge fragments	weathered slate	
Clifford Hart chalet	EiBh-47	L-4		MA	5000 BP	celt/gouge fragments	weathered slate	
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105a	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	annular wear sherd	ceramic	Staffordshire
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105b	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	annular wear	ceramic	"
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105c	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	annular wear	ceramic	"
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105d	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthen ware	
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105f	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthenware	
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105g	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthenware	
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105h	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	spall	earthenware	
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-1	LNS.01.105	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	fragment	brick	
Ile Chécatica	EhBn-1	TP-2	LNS.01.105e	Inuit? European?	17th-18th c.	undiagnostic ceramic		
Ile Bilodeau	EhBI-1			Dorset?		fragment of a biface		
Ile Bilodeau	EhBI-1			Dorset?		flakes	Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert	

Section 7:
Photo Catalog

Smithsonian 2001 LNS Photo Catalog

Photo Cat.#	Site Name/ Location	Brdn. #	Subject	Format
LNS.01.1	Ile Nue	EbDa-6	view N, rock slab structure with basque ovens on islet in background right	Polaroid
LNS.01.2	Mingan Harbor Isl.		view E	Polaroid
LNS.01.3	Louis Jolliet House	EbCx-1	overgrown excavated area	Polaroid
LNS.01.4	Ile aux Bouleaux	EbDa-52	view S toward tip of W peninsula, S-1 and S-2	Polaroid
LNS.01.5	Ile à Niapiskan	EbCw-56	S-1	Polaroid
LNS.01.6	Ile Quarry	EbCw-55	view N, rock structure	Polaroid
LNS.01.7	Ile du Havre, Pointe à l' Enclume		rock alignment	Polaroid
LNS.01.8	Ile du Havre, Point de Chasse		rock alignment	Polaroid
LNS.01.9	Ile aux Sauvages		view SE from center of clearing	Polaroid
LNS.01.10	Ile St. Charles W.		view S	Polaroid
LNS.01.11	Ile a la Chasse	EbCs-17	view SW	Polaroid
LNS.01.12	P. Ile Ste. Genevieve	EbCs-16	view W	Polaroid
LNS.01.13	G. Ile Ste. Genevieve	EbCs-18	view NE, Cristie in feature	Polaroid
LNS.01.14	Natashquan		view N showing moraine spur	Polaroid
LNS.01.15	Kegashka		modern ship hauling site	Polaroid
LNS.01.16	La Romaine		view North at SW edge of beach	Polaroid
LNS.01.17	Ile du Lac	EbCa-1	rock cache	Polaroid
LNS.01.18	Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	view North, L2, L1 and Concrete foundation	Polaroid
LNS.01.19	Pointe Sealnet-1	EcBw-1	view ENE, test pit site	Polaroid
LNS.01.20	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	view NNE, W. Fitzhugh TP	Polaroid
LNS.01.21	Pointe Sealnet-2	EcBw-2	view ENE, location of biface, chip and W. Fitzhugh TP	Polaroid
LNS.01.22	Petit Mécatina-1	EdBt-1	burial mound	Polaroid
LNS.01.23a	Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	view to North, W end of MA longhouse	Polaroid
LNS.01.23b	Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	view to North, middle of MA longhouse	Polaroid
LNS.01.23c	Petit Mécatina-2	EdBt-2	view to North, E end of MA longhouse	Polaroid
LNS.01.24	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view SW, under overhang	Polaroid
LNS.01.25a	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view SW, TP 3 and tile erosion area	Polaroid
LNS.01.25b	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view SW, TP 2, TP 1 and datum	Polaroid
LNS.01.26	Petit Mécatina-3	EdBt-3	view ca. 70° from near datum rock, TP 1 and TP2	Polaroid
LNS.01.27	Baie des Moutons-2	EeBs-24	view NW, area containing quartz debitage	Polaroid
LNS.01.28	Baie des Moutons-3	EeBs-3	view North, L3 and L4	Polaroid
LNS.01.29	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	view NE	Polaroid
LNS.01.30	Ile Mistanoque-1	EhBn-2	view W	Polaroid
LNS.01.31	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	view NE, boulder caches and possible European burials	Polaroid
LNS.01.32	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	view NE, Crescent pit	Polaroid
LNS.01.33a	Chécatika Island-1	EhBn-1	view NE	Polaroid
LNS.01.33b	Chécatika Island-1	EhBn-1	view NE, TP 2	Polaroid
LNS.01.33c	Chécatika Island-1	EhBn-1	view E, TP 1, Pitsiulak in background	Polaroid

LNS.01.34	Ile Verte	EiBi-6	view E, boulder features/ structures	Polaroid
LNS.01.35	Ile Bilodeau	EhBi-1	TP/ flaking station	Polaroid
LNS.01.36	Ile du Vieux Fort-1	EiBk-50	view E, rectangular structure	Polaroid
LNS.01.37	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view NE	Polaroid
LNS.01.38	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	view NW	Polaroid
LNS.01.39	Ile du Vieux Fort-3	EiBk-52	view N, sand/ sod foundation	Polaroid
LNS.01.40	Net Isl. Tickle	EiBi-7	view W, L1, L2, L3	Polaroid
LNS.01.41	Net Isl. Tickle	EiBi-7	view NE, L1	Polaroid
LNS.01.42	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	view S with flagging	Polaroid
LNS.01.43	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	overhead view of excavated hearth	Polaroid
LNS.01.44	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	view N, rock structure	Polaroid
LNS.01.45	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	view S, rock structures	Polaroid
LNS.01.46	Peninsula des Belles Amours	EiBi-7	view S, rock structures	Polaroid
LNS.01.47	Clifford Hart Chalet	EiBh-47	view North from next to chalet	Polaroid
LNS.01.48	Clifford Hart Chalet	EiBh-47	view South,	Polaroid
LNS.01.49	Tumulus de Brador 1&2	EiBh-59,60	MA burial mounds	Polaroid
LNS.01.50	Mingan		Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	Digital
LNS.01.51	Mingan		Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	Digital
LNS.01.52	Mingan		Pierre Cousineau/ Gratia Maloney collection	Digital
LNS.01.53	Mingan Harbor Isl.		tiles/brick and glass	Digital
LNS.01.54	Ile Nue	EbDa-6	basque tile	Digital
LNS.01.55	Ile Nue	EbDa-6	Selma Barkahm near Basque Furnace	Digital
LNS.01.56	Ile du Havre-2		rock alignment	Digital
LNS.01.57	Ile du Havre-3		rock alignment	Digital
LNS.01.58	Ile St. Charles West		structural rocks on beach	Digital
LNS.01.59	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1		Digital
LNS.01.60	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	blanks stacked as they were found	Digital
LNS.01.61	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank	Digital
LNS.01.62	Cache de Stubbert	EbCh-1	biface blank close-up	Digital
LNS.01.63	Petit Mecatina-3	EdBt-3	Basque tiles	Digital
LNS.01.64	Baie des Moutons-2 <i>EeBs-4</i>	Edbt-2	MA site	Digital
LNS.01.65	Baie des Moutons-3 <i>EeBs-3</i>	Edbt-3	MA site	Digital
LNS.01.66	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency collection	Digital
LNS.01.67	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency collection- "fish spear"	Digital
LNS.01.68	Baie des Moutons-1	EeBs-1	Morency home	Digital
LNS.01.69	Havre Boulet	EeBr-13	Basque site	Digital
LNS.01.70	Baie des Moutons-3 <i>EeBs-3</i>	Edbt-3	MA artifacts	Digital
LNS.01.71	Ile Mistanoque-2	EhBn-3	crescent shaped boulder structure	Digital
LNS.01.72	Ile Chécatika	EhBn-1	sod foundations	Digital
LNS.01.73	Ile du Vieux Fort-2	EiBk-51	longhouse ??	Digital
LNS.01.74	Havre des Belles Amours	EiBi-14	hearth	Digital

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

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

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

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

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

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

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: 12I/1

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

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

Canada study plot markers

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 5-6 m diameter

RAW MATERIALS: none

VEGETATION COVER: berry and ground juniper

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : yes

COLOR SLIDES: yes

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 9 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME

Ile Nue (Barren)BORDEN NO. E6 Da - 6

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____

MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.45603 N 64° 07.876 00MAP REF. 12 I/1CULTURE UnknownTENTATIVE 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 Mingan on raised finest 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 m diameter view north

RAW MATERIALS

none

Basque ovens on islet in background right.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

berry and ground juniper

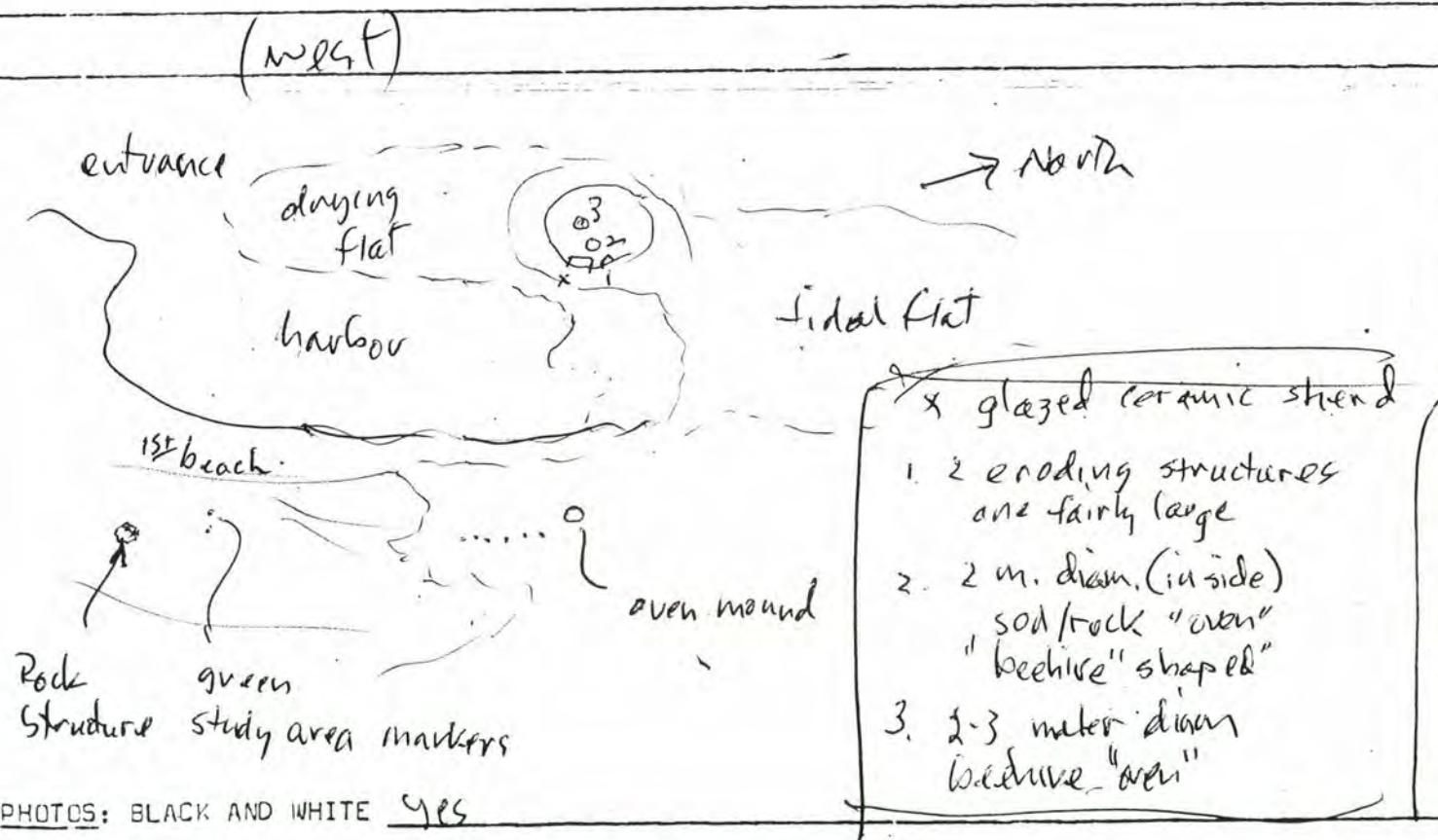
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

SAMPLES TAKEN none

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) feature could be excavated but without signs of artifacts so far it might not be 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 the exposed gravel beaches at the above east of the harbor area.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE yes

COLOR SLIDES yes

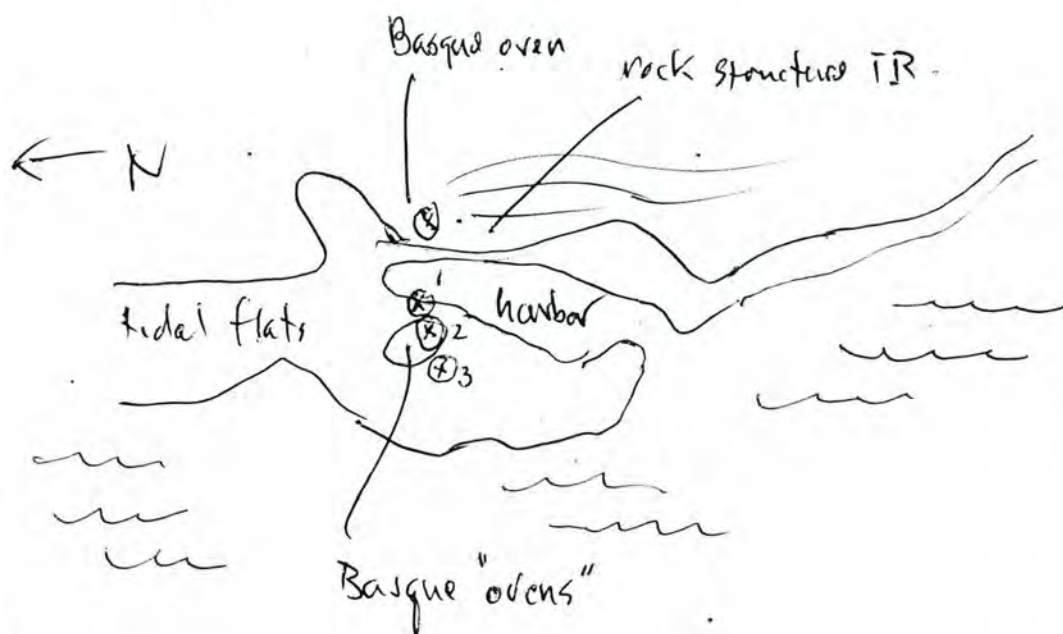
SURVEYED BY

Pitsulak / Fitzhugh

DATE 9 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Isle Nue

PAGE 3



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° 00.89W

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 Harbor Island

BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L.

Shoreline

MILITARY GRID REF.

64°-00.890 W 50°-17.136 N

MAP REF.

22 I/8

CULTURE

Basque?

TENTATIVE DATING

Basque? 16th c.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Rendering ovens?

SITE LOCATION

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

brick. But no bricks were seen anywhere or

RAW MATERIALS

so it's more likely that these are Basque tiles.
tile/brick, old glass

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) we collected what small pieces we found -
only 8-10 pieces

SAMPLES TAKEN tile / birch, glass

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

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

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid, video

COLOR SLIDES 1 slide

SURVEYED BY W. Fitchugh, René Lavoie, et al.

DATE 8/7/01

Selma Barkham and others in Pitsiulak

SITE NAME: Louis Jolliet Site, Mingan Harbor Island
BORDEN #: EbCx-1
HEIGHT A.S.L.:
LAT/LING: 50° 16.729N 63° 59.440W
MAP REF: 12 L/5
CULTURE: European
DATING: 1680
SITE TYPE: Residence/ house

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

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

AREAL EXTENT: 1000 square meters
RAW MATERIALS:

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: None

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

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

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

SURVEYED BY: R. Levesque, W. Fitzhugh, Cristie Boone, Matthew Gallon, Charles Kavanagh of Parks Canada.
DATE: 8 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Louis JOLLIET House Mingan Harbor ¹⁵¹⁴ BORDEN NO. E6 CX-1
HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 16.729 ~~03~~ N 63° 59.440 ~~00~~
MAP REF. 12 L/5
CULTURE European TENTATIVE DATING 1680

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Residence / house

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE We visited the site
with René heresque to locate the
Jolliet house he excavated in 1966, but we had difficulties in
finding it until our Parks Canada colleague Charles Kavanagh
found the pit - now in very thick forest, and the four posts
and 1x1 meter hole that marked the site privy, which R. and
his team had termed "The White house" because it was made
of white canvas. R. recalled they had back-filled the site,
but if this is so it was soon afterwards reopened because
it appears as though the excavation had been just com-
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE pit - with normal erosion and slumpage in
RAW MATERIALS 35 years.

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



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

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) Site was excavated
in 1966 but Native American strata extend beyond the
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
Galliet house

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

Our attempt to relocate the site was jinxed - first by
expecting it to be closer to the core based on the published
photograph in RL's book (Seigneurie de Mingan), 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
fir and birch + spruce.

CS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm, video

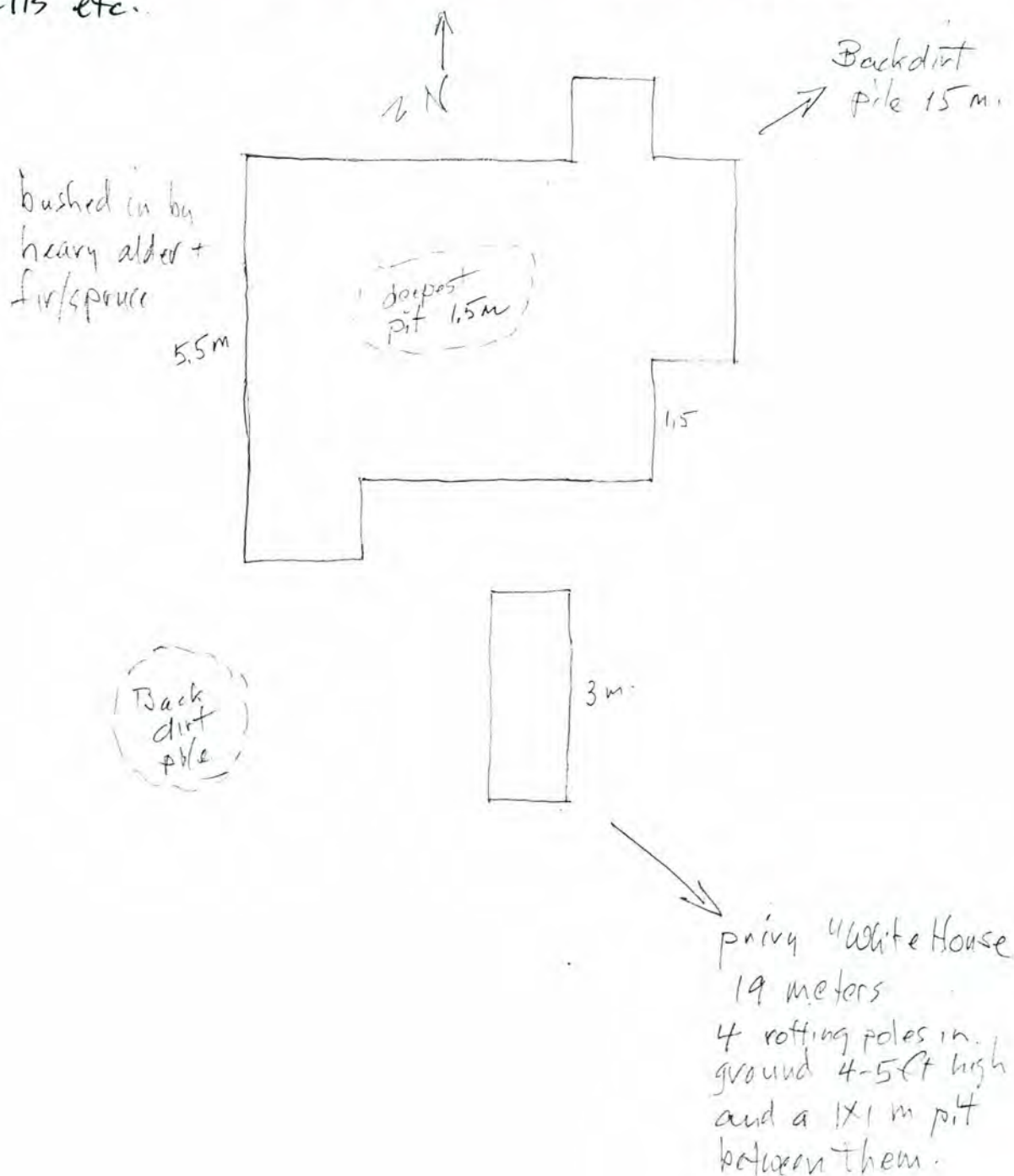
SURVEYED BY R. Levesque, W. Fitzhugh, Kristy Boone DATE August 8, 2001

Matthew Galton, Charles Kavanagh of Parks Canada.

Coordinates 50° 16.724 N
63° 59.440 W

Tolliet home
Mingan Harbor Island
8 Aug. 2001

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



SITE NAME: Ile aux Bouleaux

BORDEN #: EdBa-52

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

LAT/LONG: 50° 14.503N 64° 01.709W

MAP REF: 22 I/1

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: 2 tent rings with rock hearth features

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20 meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: NA

POTENTIAL: Limited potential- but someone once lived here!

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 1 slide

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak crew/ Fitzhugh

DATE: 8 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Ile aux BouleauxBORDEN NO. E6 Da- 52HEIGHT A.S.L. 1-2 metersMILITARY GRID REF. 50 14 50 3 00 N 64 01.709 WMAP REF. 22 I/1CULTURE unknownTENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

2 tent rings with rock hearth features

SITE LOCATION At north end of shallow cove on west coast of Ile aux Bouleaux about 15 km north of the point at the west peninsula, and north of the first pond.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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



view south toward tip of west peninsula

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 20 metersRAW MATERIALS NA

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

A dense mat of ground juniper and other plants

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing found in 3 test pits, 2 in SE
end in S 1

SAMPLES TAKEN N/A

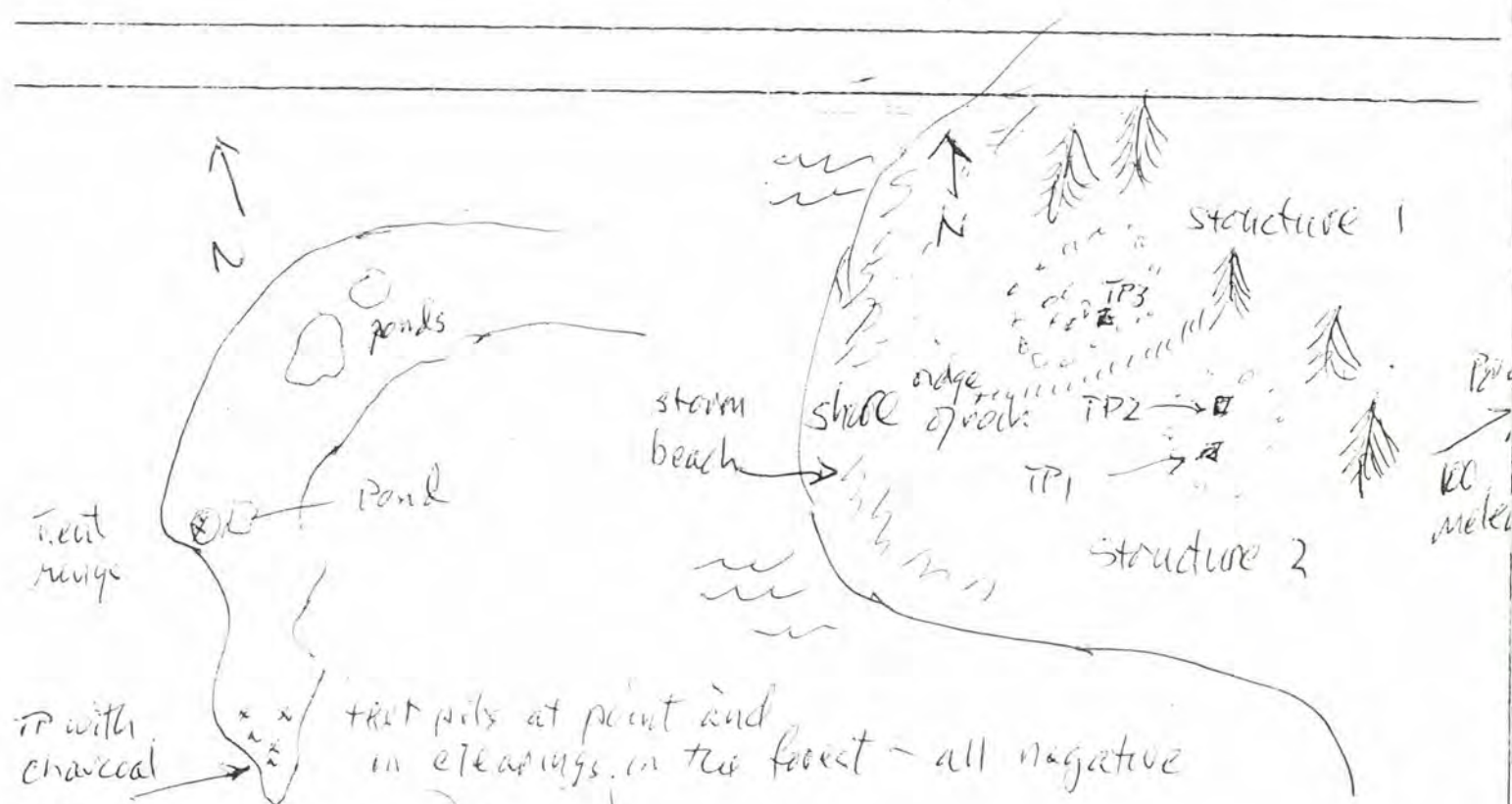
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

limited potential - but someone once lived here!

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

South Point Tests

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Color

COLOR SLIDES 1 slide

SURVEYED BY Pitavak Creek Pitavak

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 Isle à Samuel - Cap Sèche BORDEN NO. EBCW-56
HEIGHT A.S.L. 4 meters asl (3. just above sternal beach) MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.348.00 N 6344.352 00 E W
MAP REF. 12. L/4

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

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Rectangular tent rings

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Large rectangular structure^(S1) with an internal
hearth structure and other
features. Exposed beach cobbles,
some driftwood logs washed in.
More or less 8 x 4 m. size with
(possibly) two side rooms and
a central (east) side entrance.
The internal structure is not very
clear except for the circular



hearth

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 x 5 for struct. 1. A second possible structure
RAW MATERIALS may exist to North on the other side of a clump of
vegetation. It's much covered with moss and brush.
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Some barren, some covered

LECTION PROCEDURE(S) Nothing found

PLES TAKEN Nothing collected

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

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

We did not notice much 'contaminated' modern material. The site is not recent and cannot be very old because of the low elevation. It most closely resembles to me the 17th century Inuit summer house foundations of Labrador. There is a possible ~~flat~~ shaped hearth and a circular pick-out hearth base. Some rocks seem to have been removed from the west wall; gaps in east wall may be doorways.

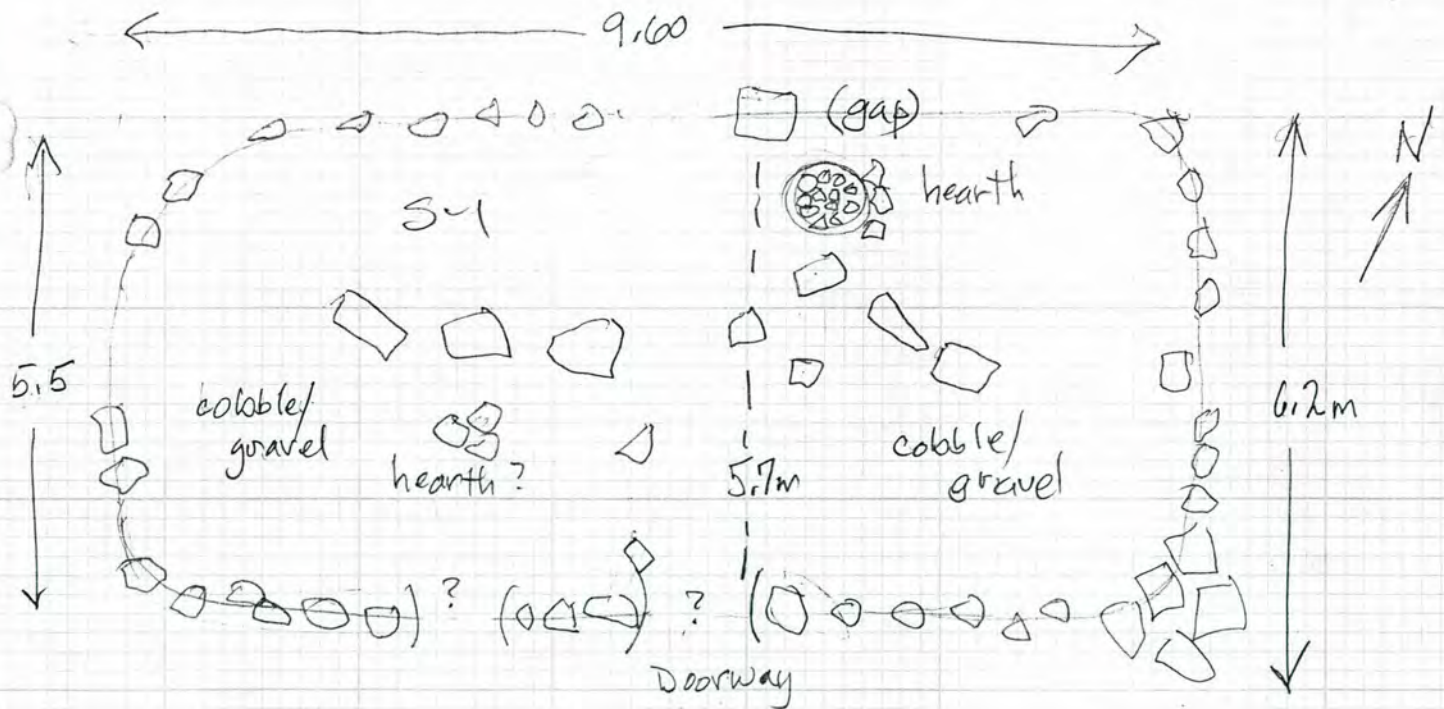
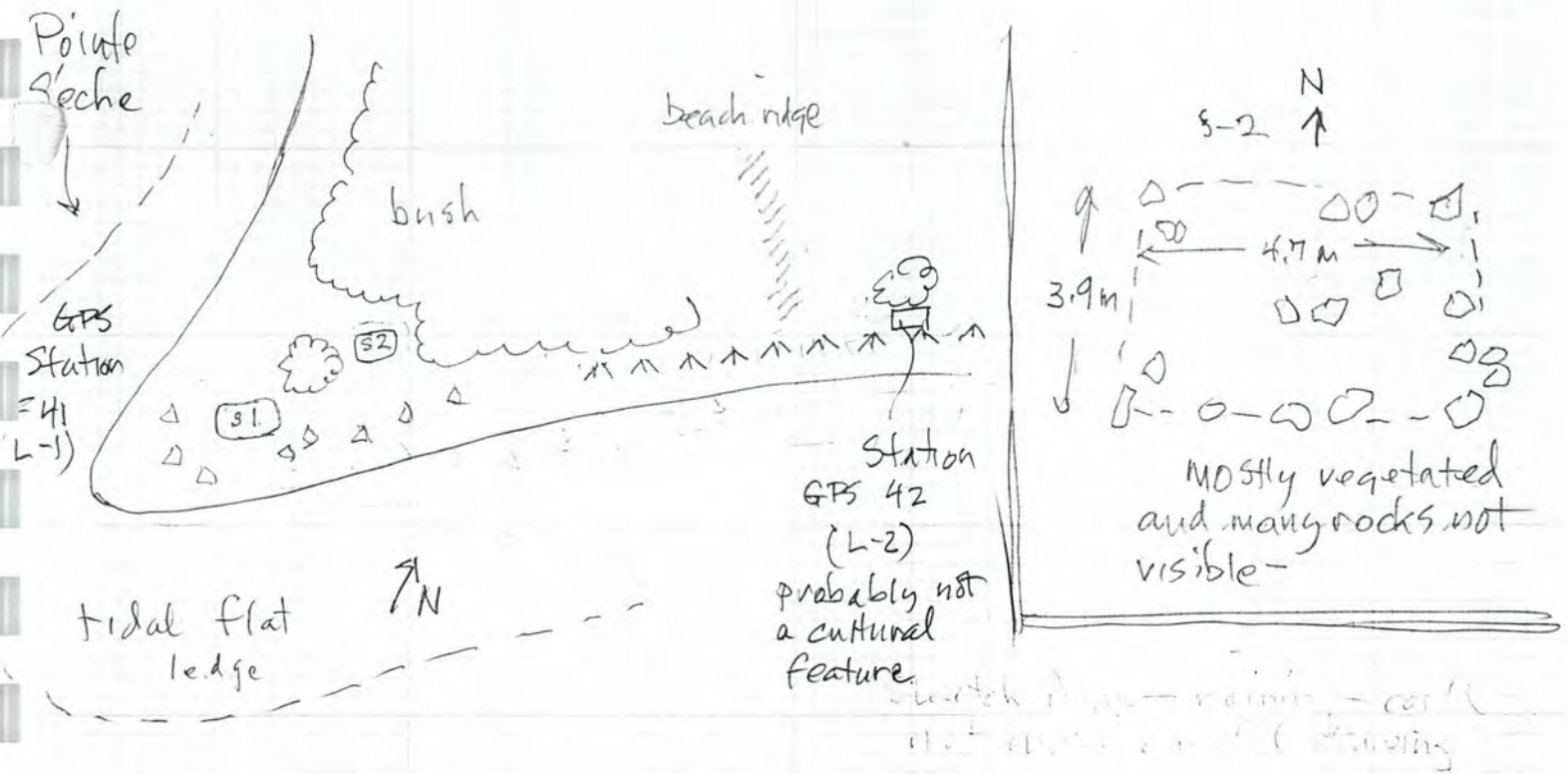
see attached sketch map

ICS: BLACK AND WHITE very poor Pickard

COLOR SLIDES 1-2 shots + video

EYED BY Pitsimlak crew / E. Smith

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 'placed' rocks.

SITE NAME: Ile 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 ISLANDBORDEN NO. EBCW-46, 55HEIGHT A.S.L. ca 5' ASLMILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.11703 N63° 46.93' W
00° EMAP REF. 12 4/4CULTURE UnknownTENTATIVE DATING ?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Rock structure / test ring

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 4-5 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

limestone beach and alder/spruce vegetation

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES yes

SURVEYED BY W. Fitzhugh / Lyne Fitzhugh DATE 12 August 2001

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

HEIGHT A.S.L. at shore MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13.644 03 N 43° 39.085 00 E

MAP REF. 12/4/4

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Rock alignment (possibly house wall)

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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



No cultural materials noted on the gravel surface.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 m.

RAIN MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

barren beach gravel

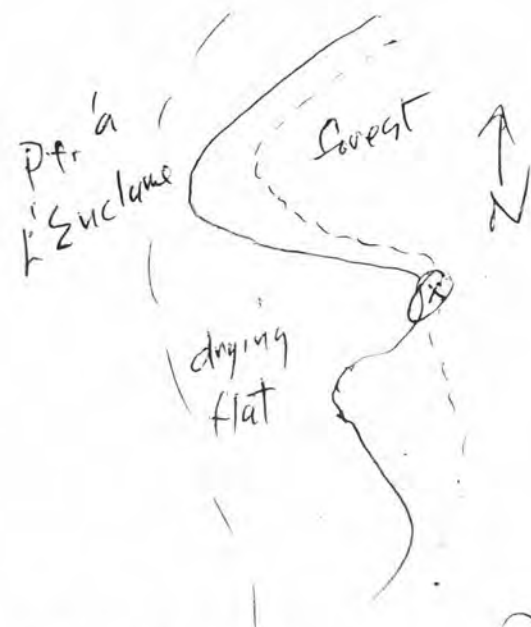
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected
nothing found

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm

REVIEWED BY Ritsimlah / Smithsonian team DATE Aug 9, 2001
Fitzhugh

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 migrum*

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 Harpe BORDEN NO. —
HEIGHT A.S.L. just above sea level MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 13. ⁶⁴⁴ ~~063~~ 03 N 63° 39. ⁰⁸⁵ ~~578~~ 00 E
MAP REF. 12 L/4
CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

rock alignment

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Alignment of 10-15

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 15-20 meters

RAW MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER empetrum nigrum

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none collected

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing found

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

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

alignment not sketched

NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES yes.

SURVEYED BY Pittsillak 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 "Moose Farm" BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. 30-40 (est. mcs.) MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.62 03 N 63° 11.977 00 E

MAP REF. 12 4/3

CULTURE Unknown - it may not
be a cultural site

TENTATIVE DATING

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Is it a site?

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Valerie Boudreault SE view from center
and followed a game trail from of clearing

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 100 x 50 m.

RAW MATERIALS nothing

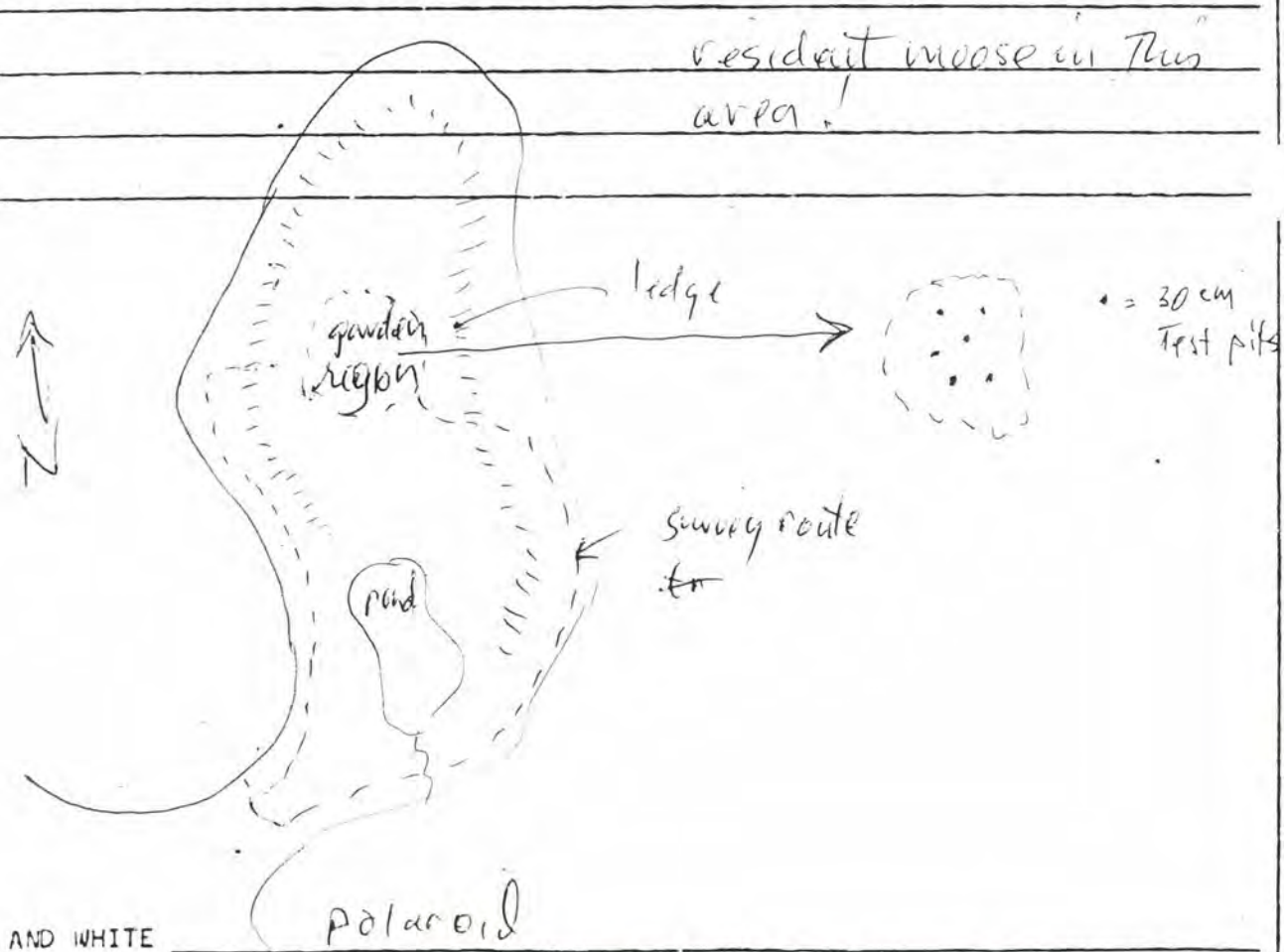
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Garden weeds and rich black
soils over a limestone bedrock.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Several test pits excavated

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing taken

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

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
Perhaps there is a dwelling site somewhere on the peninsula - especially on or near the low beach neck to the north. We did not have a chance to test pit any other locations, although we walked the region of the low ~~&~~ isthmus and parts of their northern penin. shore.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm + video

SURVEYED BY P. H. Simulak / 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 Ile St. Charles west

BORDEN NO.

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

MAP REF. 12 L/3

CULTURE unknown

TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

rock structure of unknown purpose

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Ile à la Baleine Scattered arrangement of non-local (i.e. not limestone) rock - hard granites etc.) partly buried in the limestone gravel. Patches of mosses and 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 w/ patches of vegetation.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing found

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing collected

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

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

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

Parachair camp
125 km. to south



Coast
125 km.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

one 35mm video

INVESTIGATED BY

Pitsiavik crew

DATE

11 August 2001

SITE NAME: Ile à la Chasse, Baie de Puyjalon

BORDEN #: EbCs-17

HEIGHT A.S.L.: at shore

LAT/LONG: 50° 12.460N 63° 08.438W

MAP REF: 12 L/3

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

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

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

DESCRIPTION: 3-4 meter diameter ring of granite and other hard rock cobbles visible at edge of forest vegetation. Test pits were excavated in the "center" of the feature but no charcoal or cultural material was found. We could only spend 30 minutes at this area and had little time to check within the forested areas, but I did look a bit around the point to the west of the inlet, opposite the P. grave, and in the forest there, hoping to see some 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 Puyjalon Bay BORDEN NO. E6Cs-17
HEIGHT A.S.L. at shore MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.460 N 63° 08.438 W
MAP REF. 12 4/3
CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

cobble rock

feature - possible tent/hearth site

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



Île de la Chasse

view to SW

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

a few meters.

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

berries / moss / shrubs

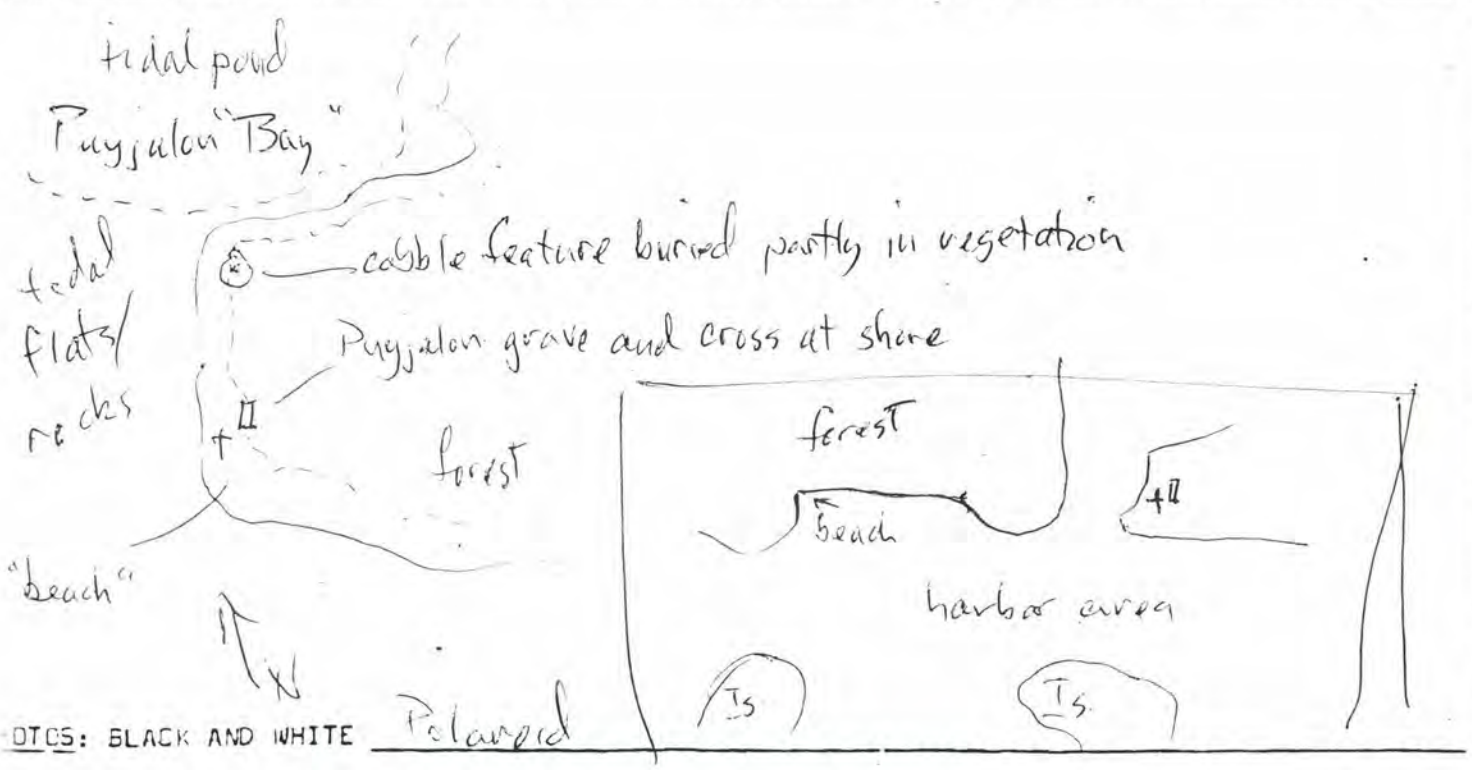
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) shovel test did not show any cultural signs

SAMPLES TAKEN none

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

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

Note
According to Charles 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 interesting and important to locate and excavate his house and interpret his accomplishments - this could be a key objective of future work aimed at new studies of this region.



NOTES: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES no

SURVEYED BY Pittsmlah / Fitzhugh DATE Aug 12, 2001

SITE NAME: Petite Ile Sainte-Geneviève

BORDEN #: EbCs-16

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 8 feet

LAT/LONG: 50° 14.960N 63° 05.345W

MAP REF: 12 L/6

CULTURE: unknown

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Partly excavated beach shingle with slab pavement

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

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

AREAL EXTENT: a few meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

VEGETATION COVER: Barren beach

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: not much!

REMARKS: Given the excellent deep water approach it is strange this beach area and 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

Petite
SITE NAME Île St. Genevieve BORDEN NO. E6CS-16
HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. 50. 14.9600' 05.345
15.477 03 N 63 24.310 00-E W
MAP REF. 12 246 43
CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

slab pavement

Partly excavated beach shingle with

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE The inner (uphill) side of the upper storm beach
has been excavated and some small slabs have been placed

on the inside of the excavated area,
and others on the shore side of the
feature. Possibly a duck blind, but
it is not in a good place for shooting.
Lichen covering indicates a fair
antiquity - at least it's not a
modern feature. No cultural
material found on the surface.



AREAL EXTENT OF SITE view to west

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER barren beach

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) photo

SAMPLES TAKEN no

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES no

REVIEWED BY Pitsimuk / Fitzhugh

DATE 12 August 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Sainte-Geneviève (Grande)
BORDEN #: EbCs-18
HEIGHT A.S.L: est. 5-6 m.
LAT/LONG: 50° 15.417N 63° 04.310W
MAP REF: 12 L/6
CULTURE: unknown
DATING: unknown
SITE TYPE: slab rock feature

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

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

AREAL EXTENT: 5 meters diam.
RAW MATERIALS: slab rocks
NATURE OF SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: barren gravel beach
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: probably not

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES:

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

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

HEIGHT A.S.L. est. 5-6 m. MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 15.417 03 N 63° 04.30' 00 E

MAP REF. 12L/6

CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY slab rock feature

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE About 8-10 slab rocks arranged in a cluster
with no comparable natural occurrence elsewhere
on the beach - 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 tiles somewhere on St. Genvier Is. on
the mainland by report of someone to Roger Barriault of
Harve St. Pierre, but we found no trace on either of the islands.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 5 meters diam.

RAW MATERIALS slab rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

barren



Christy in feature, view NE

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

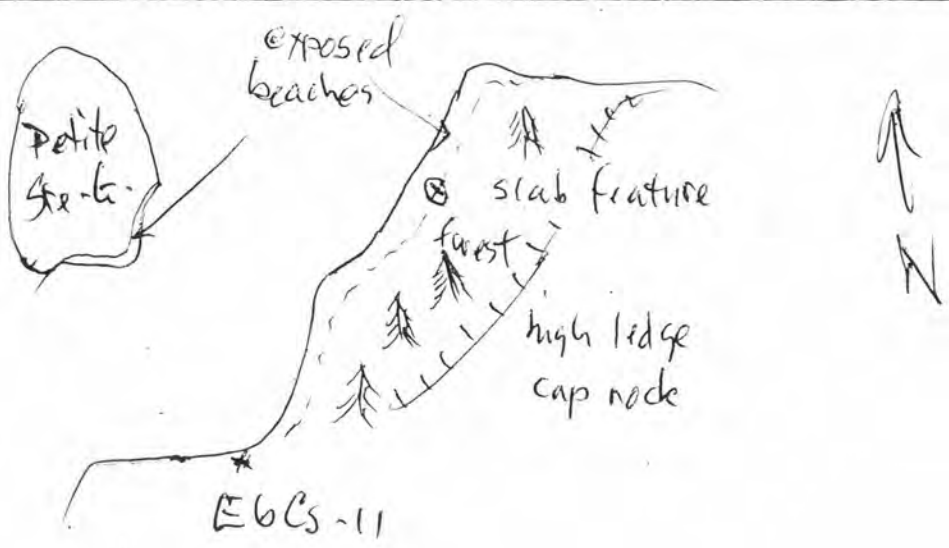
SAMPLES TAKEN none

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

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

See comment for Little Ste. Genevieve Survey.

We walked along the entire beach from the NE point to just north of where Pablo ~~Sayed~~ Samcynsky 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 Pitsiulake / Fitzhugh L.

DATE Aug 12 2001

SITE NAME: Natashquan (whalebone site)

BORDEN #: none assigned

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

LAT/LONG: 50° 16.815N 61° 48.352W

MAP REF: 12 K/5

CULTURE: geological

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: Beached (or sunken?) whale

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 10 ft. diam.

RAW MATERIALS:

VEGETATION COVER: sand, moss

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S):

SAMPLES TAKEN: one fist-sized chunk of bone

POTENTIAL: more bones could be found here

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

Jean-Claude and Jocellynn Landry

P.O. Box 39 Natashquan

GOG 2EO, Quebec

Summer 418-726-3370

Winter 418-962-1510

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

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

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

DATE: 13 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Whalebone Site - Natashquan BORDEN NO. —
HEIGHT A.S.L. 200 ft a.s.l. MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 16.815 00 N 61° 46.352 00 E
MAP REF. 12 K/5 +Tazellyun
CULTURE geological TENTATIVE DATING Jean-Claude Landry
Summer 418-726-3370 P.O. Box 39 Natashquan
St. Isles winter 418-962-1510 GOG 2ED Quebec
SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY Beached (or sunken?) whale

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE @ moraine end and dips.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 10 ft diam.

RAW MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

sand, moss



view north

COLLECTING PROCEDURE(S) _____

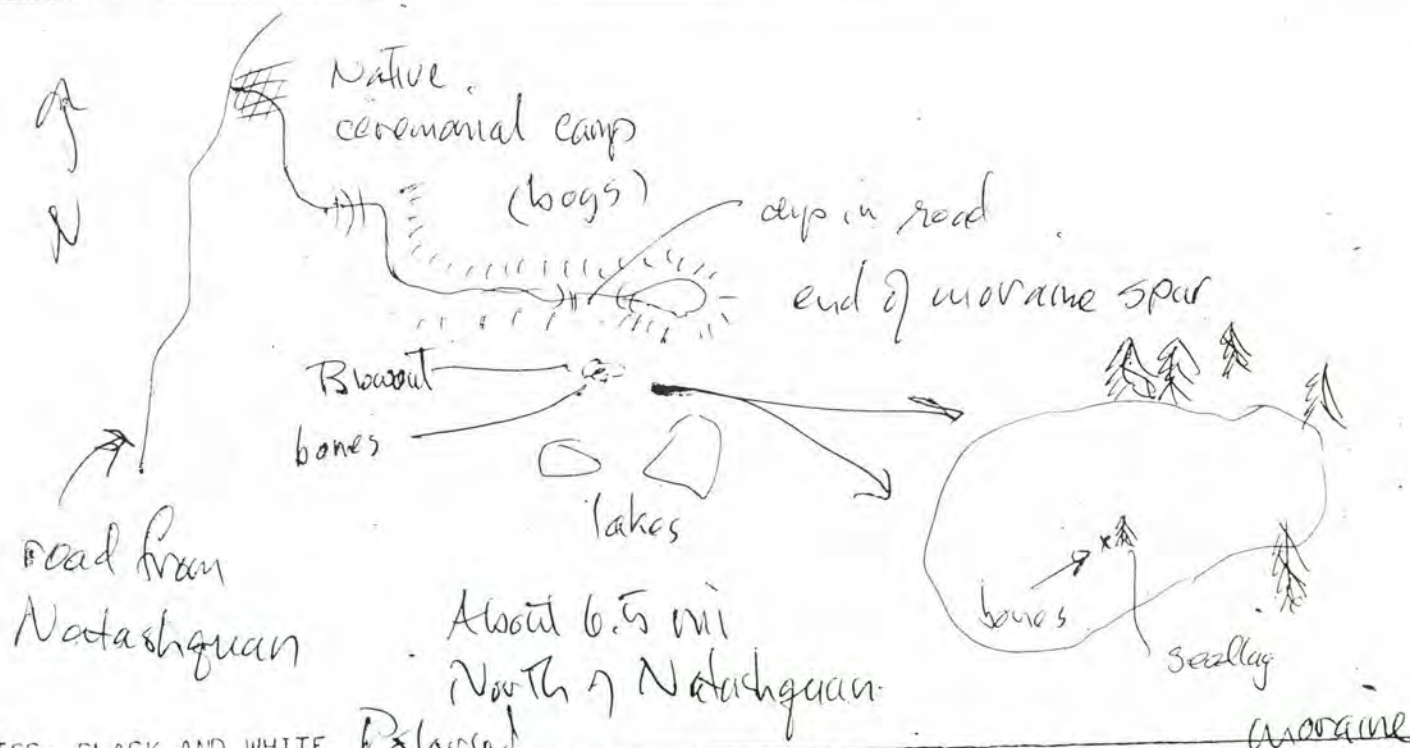
SAMPLES TAKEN one fist-sized chunk of bone

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

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

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

Assist with development of uplift curve —



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polished

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm shot taken to south over site from top of a

SURVEYED BY

René Hoesque (Video also)

DATE 13 Aug 2001

Jean-Claude Laroque
115E

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° 10.899N 61° 6.325 W

MAP REF.: 12 k/3

CULTURE:

DATING: modern

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

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE:

RAW MATERIALS:

VEGETATION COVER: Beach grass, cow parsnips, raspberries

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 6 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN: only modern materials found

POTENTIAL: none

REMARKS: none

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 14 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME KegashkaBORDEN NO. HEIGHT A.S.L. at shoreMILITARY GRID REF. 50° 10.809 85 N 61° 16.325 00 EMAP REF. 12 K/3CULTURE Inuit ???TENTATIVE DATING 18th Century ?~~Inuit ???~~
Modern hauling
ship site

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Possible Inuit Winter VillageView NNE from west side of

SITE LOCATION

On small cove about 200 m.South of Kegashka Harbor bridgeon west side of K. IslandPossible tent ring: 50° 10.615 NDESCRIPTION OF SITE 61° 16.538 WKegashka Is. toward harbor bridgeWe were not able to test pit this possible

14 Aug Note

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

for hauling boats out, hence the

RAW MATERIALS

mounds + disturbances noted.

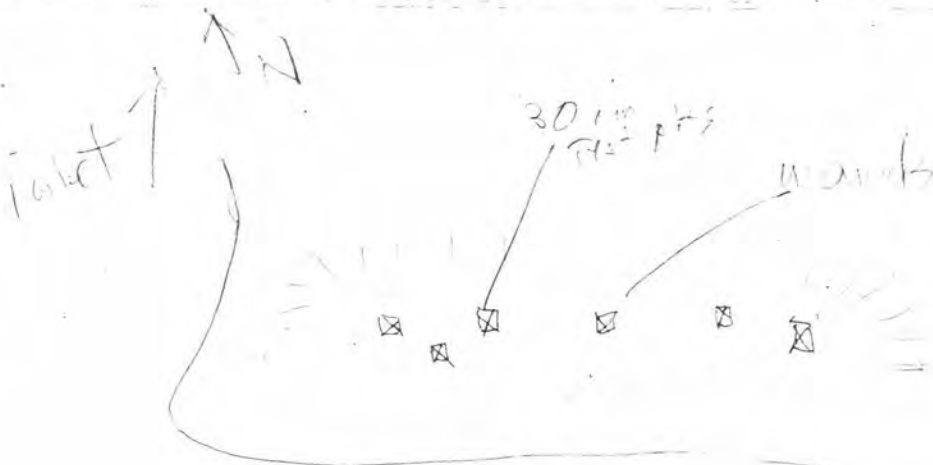
NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

beach grass, cow parsnips
raspberries

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

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

DRIDE



COLOR SLIDES _____

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

Hudson's Bay Company Island

BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L.

Kegashka River

MILITARY GRID REF.

56 10.85

00 N

61° 22.2

00 E

MAP REF.

12 K/3

CULTURE

Euroamerican

TENTATIVE DATING

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Post

SITE LOCATION

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

The forested part of the island is about 100 meters

RAW MATERIALS

across. The southern part is marsh and sedge.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

thick spruce

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing

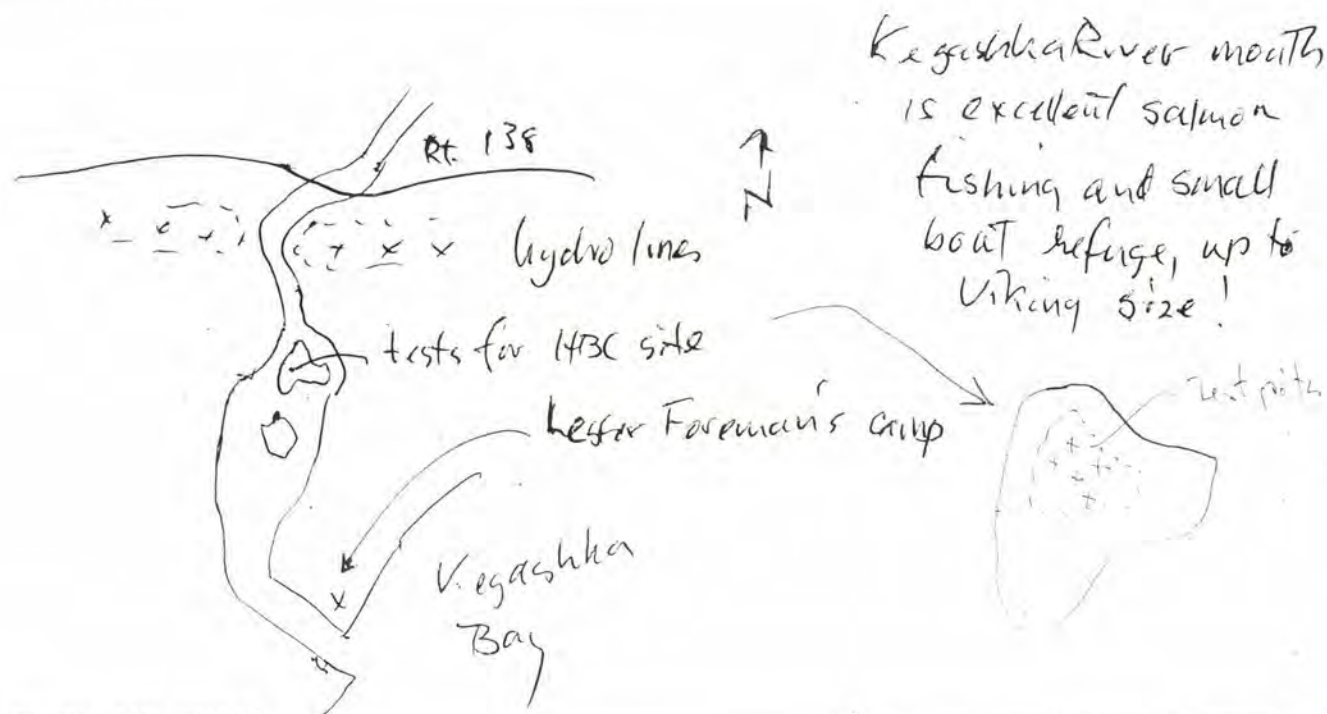
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

Some historic documentation would help a future search.

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES no

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak / Fitchugh

DATE Aug. 14, 2001

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

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 20-30 meters

RAW MATERIALS: European ceramics

VEGETATION COVER: midden or eroded material on beach

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: the bank should be checked here

REMARKS: none

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

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh
DATE: 2 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME La Romain Beach

BORDEN NO. —

HEIGHT A.S.L. at sea level

MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 12.706 05' N 40° 42.308 00' E W

MAP REF. 12 K/2

CULTURE European objects

TENTATIVE DATING 19 Century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

unknown

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 20-30 meters

RAW MATERIALS European ceramics

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

midgen or eroded material on beach.

view North at SW edge of beach



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

SAMPLES TAKEN yes

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

The bank above this section of beach should be checked

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

David

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm.

REVIEWED BY

Ben Fitzhugh

DATE

August 2, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile du Lac (Cape Wittle Island)
BORDEN #: EbCa-1
HEIGHT A.S.L: 4 meters a.s.l.
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 Quapitagne. On narrows between the islands.

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: Ten square meters
RAW MATERIALS: NA
SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: tundra
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none
SAMPLES TAKEN: none
POTENTIAL: of limited interest if a meat cache.

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : Polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: no

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh
DATE: 15 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Ile du Lac (Cape Little Island) BORDEN NO. E6Ca-1
HEIGHT A.S.L. 4 meters asl MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 11.415 00 N 60° 03.730 ^W ~~AD E~~
MAP REF. 12 K/1 + J/4
CULTURE unknown TENTATIVE DATING last few hundred yrs

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Rock cache (or house pit?)

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

tundra



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

SAMPLES TAKEN none

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

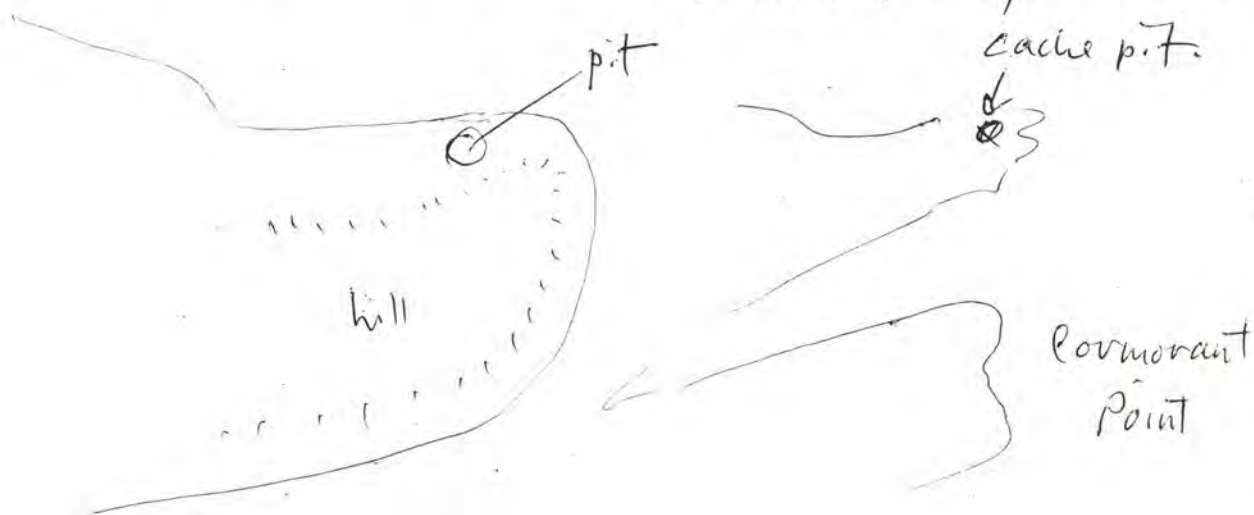
of limited interest if a meat cache.

REMARKS (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 Ikluhak 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

R. Y. Sculak / Fitzhugh

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, Wadagheistie Strait BORDEN NO. —

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

MAP REF. —

CULTURE — TENTATIVE DATING —

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY —

SITE LOCATION —

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE —

Same for the small point on the
Wadagh. Island

We saw rice and many carnivorous plants here!

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE —

RAW MATERIALS —

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER —

APPLES TAKEN

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

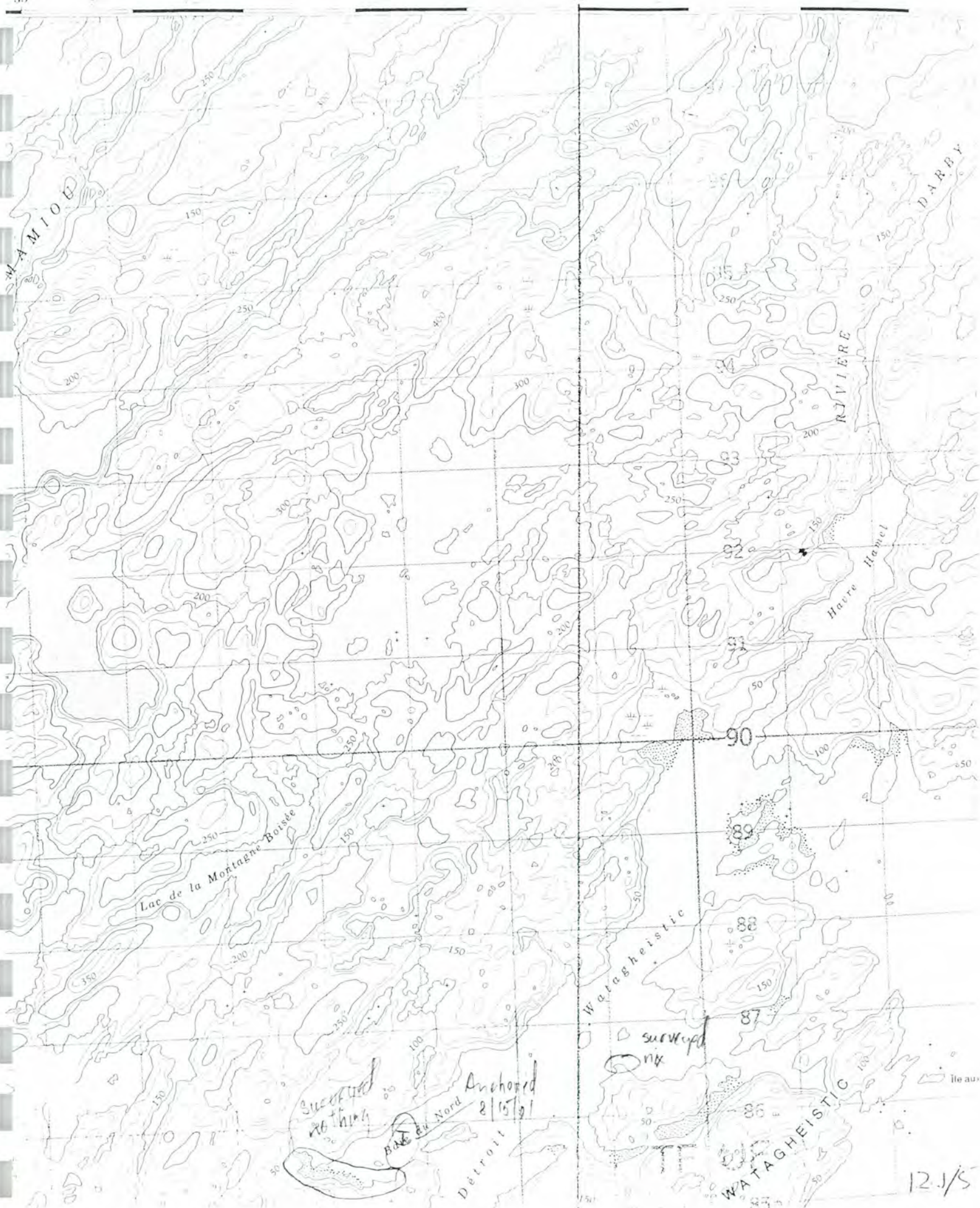
SURVEYED BY

DATE _____

120

50

55



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 Sealnet-1

BORDEN NO.

Ec Bw-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.

45 meters

MILITARY GRID REF.

50° 20.23300 N 59° 48.672 W

MAP REF.

12 I/11

CULTURE

Eurasian Canadian L-1

TENTATIVE DATING

~~Wetwater deposit~~

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

L-1 Sealing Station

SITE LOCATION L-2 camp/lookout?

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



VIEW NORTH

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

150 x 150 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

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



VIEW ENE test pit site

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 50 x 50 cm test pit

ARTIFACTS TAKEN yes - glass, whalebone sled runner, wood

 1/6 scale sled runner 4cm wide

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (e.g. OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

excellent for Sealing Station in European time & maybe earlier

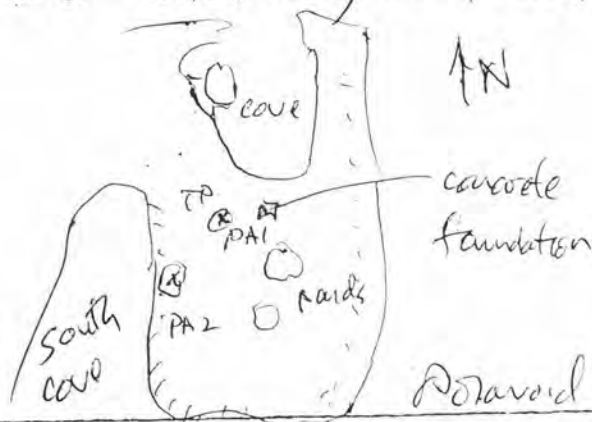
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

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

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm.

SURVEYED BY B. S. S. / Fitzhugh

DATE 8/16/01

SITE NAME: Pointe Sealnet- 2
BORDEN #: 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 Sealnet -2

BORDEN NO. Ec Bw-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 6.12 meters
measured.

MILITARY GRID REF. 50°20.188 00 N 59°48.739 00 E

MAP REF. 12 I/11

CULTURE ~~Gooswater~~

TENTATIVE DATING 2200 BP est

Gooswater (Dorset)

view NNE

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

uncertain

SITE LOCATION Peat blowout
exposure above south are
of sealing site, on SW side
of the peninsula



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Lynne Fitzhugh

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

View ENE WF T.P.

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



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

RAW MATERIALS Gooswater Portaux Port chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

deep peat! Blackberry.

ELECTION PROCEDURE (5)

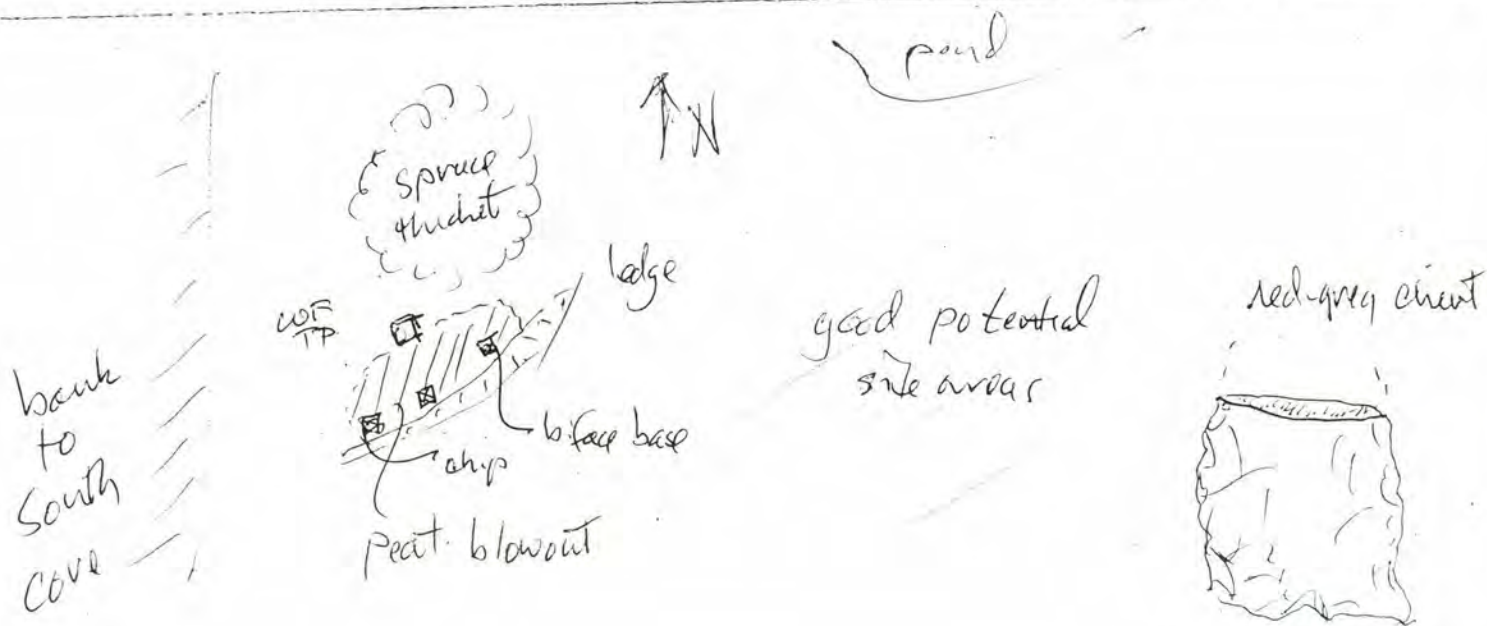
ARTICLES TAKEN charcoal, biface + chip

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

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm

SURVEYED BY P. Simola

DATE 8/17/01

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

BORDEN #:

HEIGHT A.S.L:

LAT/LONG:

MAP REF: 12 J/11

CULTURE: NA

DATING: NA

SITE TYPE: NA

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

DESCRIPTION: NA

AREAL EXTENT: NA

RAW MATERIALS: NA

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): NA

SAMPLES TAKEN: NA

POTENTIAL: NA

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : none

COLOR SLIDES: none

SURVEYED BY: W. Fitzhugh

DATE: 17 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Cap ~~H~~ Mackinon - Se. point of Petit Mec. BORDEN NO.

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

MAP REF.

CULTURE TENTATIVE DATING

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

SITE LOCATION

Survey has exposed point at top of Petite Mecation.
Boulder heads 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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (1/4 OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY _____ DATE _____

SITE NAME: Petit Mecatina-4. 2

BORDEN #: EdBt-1 2

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 Mecatina #2 BORDEN NO. EDBT-1
HEIGHT A.S.L. ~~45-5~~ ~~40-45~~ MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 32.579 00 N 59° 19.628 W
~ 50' MAP REF. 12 J/11
CULTURE Maritime Archaic TENTATIVE DATING ca 4000 BP?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

cache pits and ~~lots~~ various
structures

SITE LOCATION

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



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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE cache pits. No longhouses seen on this beach.

RAW MATERIALS No - boulders only.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER none. Most boulders were about
the same size (head-sized) and rounded. Where they all
originated is an interesting question. Seran 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.

ELECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

ARTICLES TAKEN none found

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

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY _____

DATE _____

SITE NAME: Petit Mecatina-~~2~~ 1
BORDEN #: EdBt-~~2~~ 1
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 #1BORDEN NO. Ed Bt-2HEIGHT A.S.L. 40-45'MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 32.579 00 N 59° 19.528 00 EMAP REF. 12 J/11CULTURE (Late?) Maritime ArchaicTENTATIVE DATING 35-4500 B.P.L-1
L-2 upper terrace facingthe gulf.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Longhouse, caches, and other features

SITE LOCATION

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

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

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

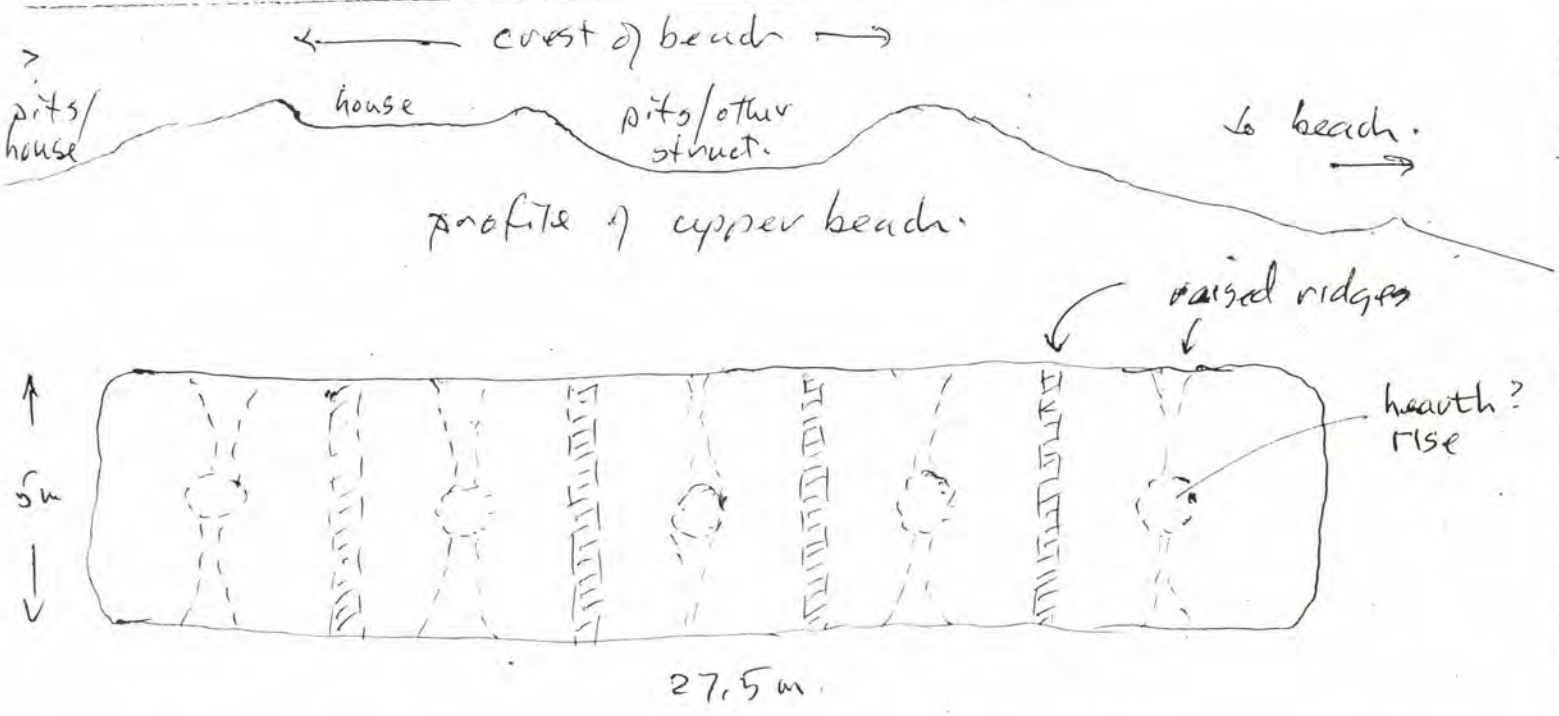
(2)

SAMPLES TAKEN nothing sampled

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

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
L-2 is a promising location for an MA longhouse site as
it may have sites in a sandy soil. This would seem to be
as good or better location than the cobble beach, depending
on the seasonal requirements.

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

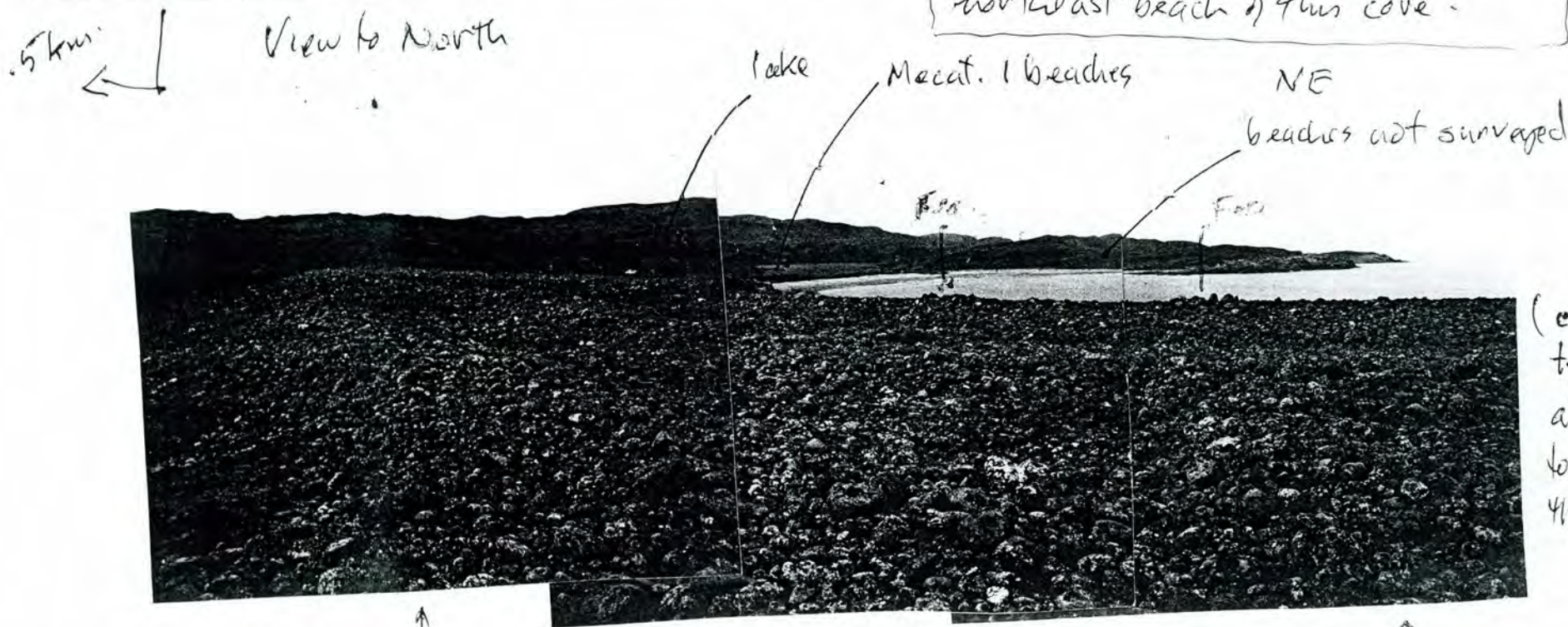


PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____
COLOR SLIDES _____
SURVEYED BY _____ DATE _____

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

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

SITE NAME Meacatua-2



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

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

↑
5

4

3

Rm 2

Rm 1

↑

East end of ~~27~~ 27.5 m. struct.

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 Boudreault spotted them first among the red granite beach boulders), and we soon found tiles at the base of the overhang where we dug test pits 1 and 2. Test pits 3 and 4 also had tile remains directly under the sod in the first 10-20 cm of soil.

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

RAW MATERIALS: tiles, glass, iron, bone.

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

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

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

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

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

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 Mécatina - 3BORDEN NO. EDBT-3HEIGHT A.S.L. 5-12 metersMILITARY GRID REF. 50° 33.737 00 N 59° 18.126 W AD-EMAP REF. 12 J/11CULTURE Basque StationTENTATIVE DATING 16th Century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Basque whaling or cod fishing site
(Seals and everts were noted, perhaps it is a fishing station)SITE LOCATION North side of Fosse au Petit Mécatina, on a small
promontory or headland just inside the narrows of the bay.Site extends from the small cove ~~where~~ 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 headDESCRIPTION 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 from this part of the
shore up to the overhang which extends for several hundred meters
and is formed by an eroded dike that strikes back into the hill
behind. We found tiles eroding from the shore immediately at the
cove (Valérie Bourgeois spotted them first among the red granite) and
we soon found them up in the shelter area where we dug test
pits 1 and 2 - T.P. 3, 4 also had tile remains directly under the sodAREAL EXTENT OF SITE in the 1st 10-20 cm. of soil. - Side of site ^{about one} ~~several~~ ~~hundred~~RAW MATERIALS hundreds of meters, from cliff shelter to southern
ridge. We did not test east over the crest of the beach.NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER finds: tiles, glass, iron, boneHeavy grass, raspberry, viburnum, fire weed, alder, iris, patches
of spruce ^{juniper} and low brush, cow parsnip. Under the shelter there
was not much growing but juniper (ground juniper).

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Collected a few tiles from the beach erosion.

Test pits 1-4 materials were sand, tile, charcoal, iron, bone

ARTIFACTS TAKEN yes, above. Saved all except some of the small tile

Grills - TP 2 was the only shovels (3 10x60 cm) excavated. Others 1, 3, 4 were shovel tests.

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

Excellent new Basque site for GALT LNS!

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

This was an important discovery since few Basque sites are known archaeologically on the Quebec N shore. This is a bad big site with lots of material and good preservation at least in the shelter area, where the Basque may have erected some huts since TP 2 contained tiles, glass, iron nails, bone material etc. The high vegetation makes it hard to determine the 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 eroding from the cove margin and lots of tiles are among the tidal landwash.

view SW



The overhang creates a shelter under the rock all along the NW shore from the site area to where → indicates its end.

A long distance. We did not investigate it beyond the square block &

(raining!!)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid - poor

COLOR SLIDES

several of site + TPs

SURVEYED BY

Pitsiwak

DATE Aug. 18, 2001

SITE NAME Mecatina - 3 Basque

PAGE _____

2 T.P. 4

T.P. 3 (view SW)

T.P. 2

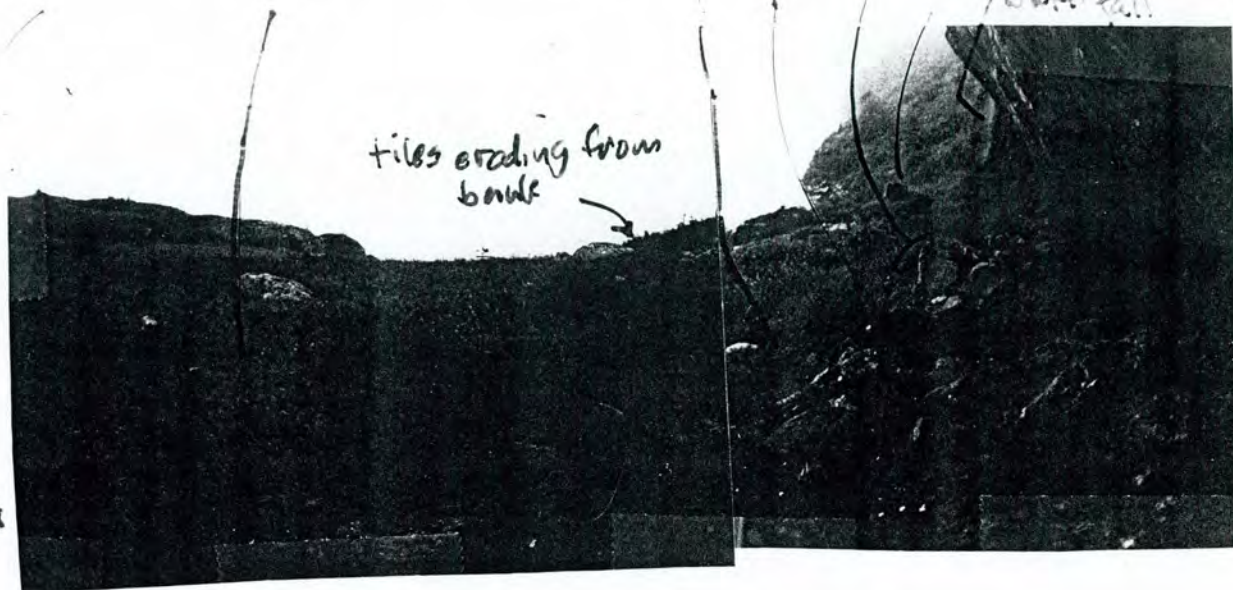
T.P. 1

peaked
daburi rock

large square block on
waterfall boulder

tiles eroding from
bowl

site
extends
to ridge
to south

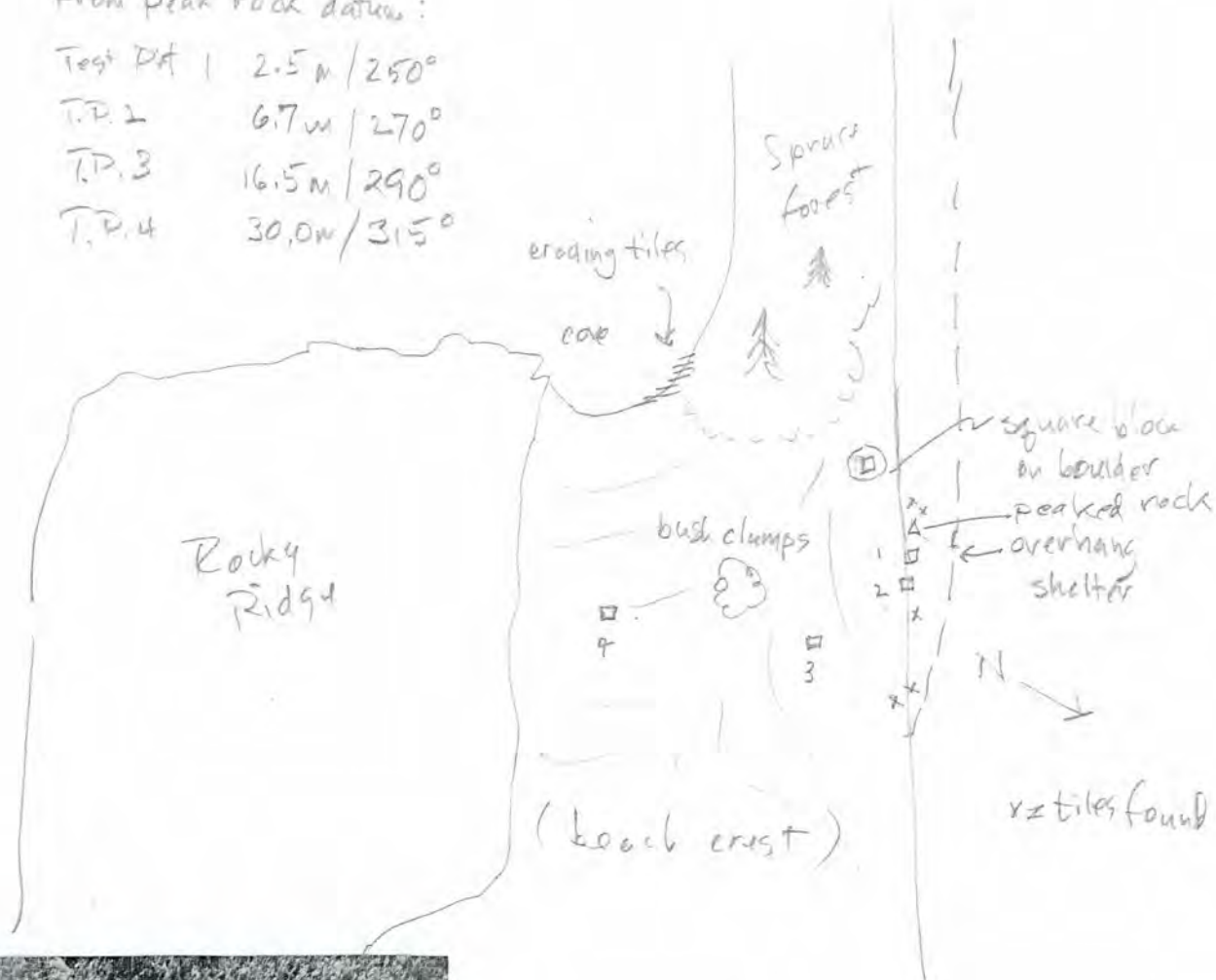


view from east end of shelter toward head of bay, overlooking Northern part of the site. Tiles found among rock fall under the overhang and in situ in soil within the dry zone.

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

From peak rock datum:

Test Pit 1	2.5 m / 250°
T.P. 2	6.7 m / 270°
T.P. 3	16.5 m / 290°
T.P. 4	30.0 m / 315°



Test Pit 2

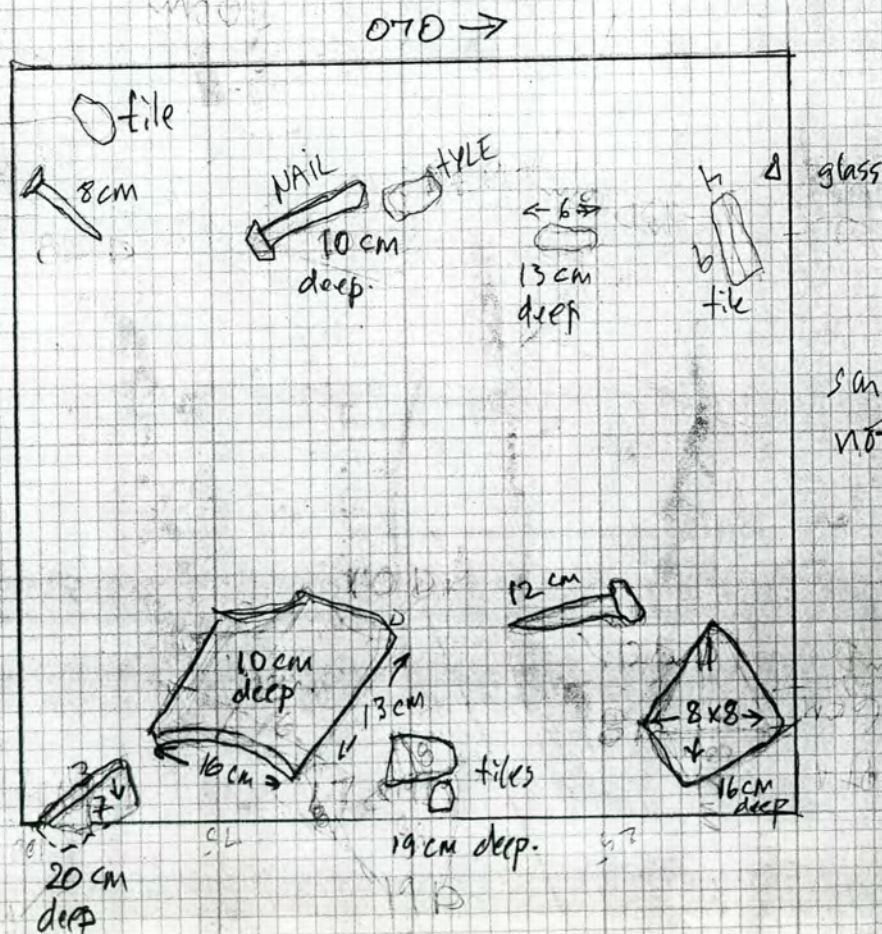
Test Pit 1

spruce/
bog

View ca. 070° from near datum rock

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

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



small tile frags
not all plotted

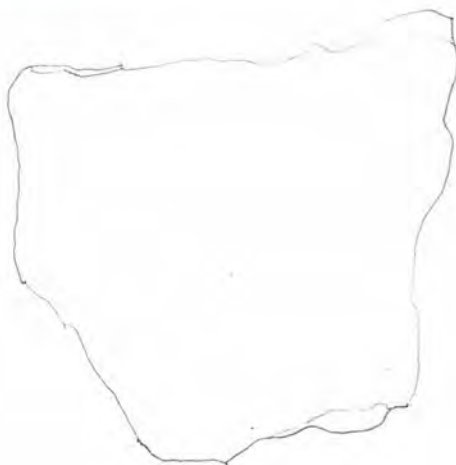
MEC3, TP1.1

tile fragment

thickness: 1.93cm

max width: (5.51cm)

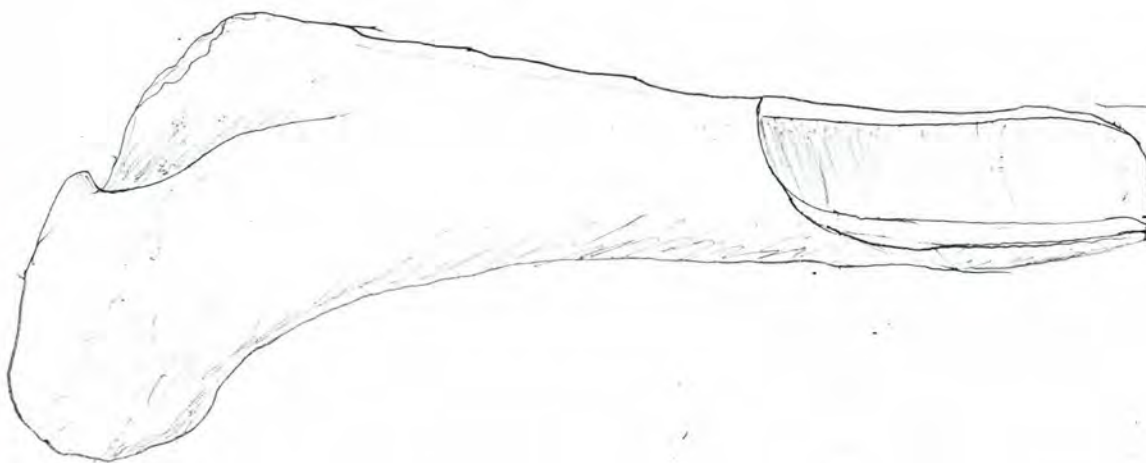
max length: (5.53cm)



MEC-3, TP1.2

Bone

length: (14.67cm)



MEC-3, TP1.3

Bone

length: 3.5cm

width: 2.7cm



MEC-3, TP1.5

Bone

length: 1.6cm



MEC-3, TP1.4

Bone

length: 2.62cm



MEC-3, TP1.6

Bone

length: 2.2cm



SITE NAME Mecatina 3

PAGE

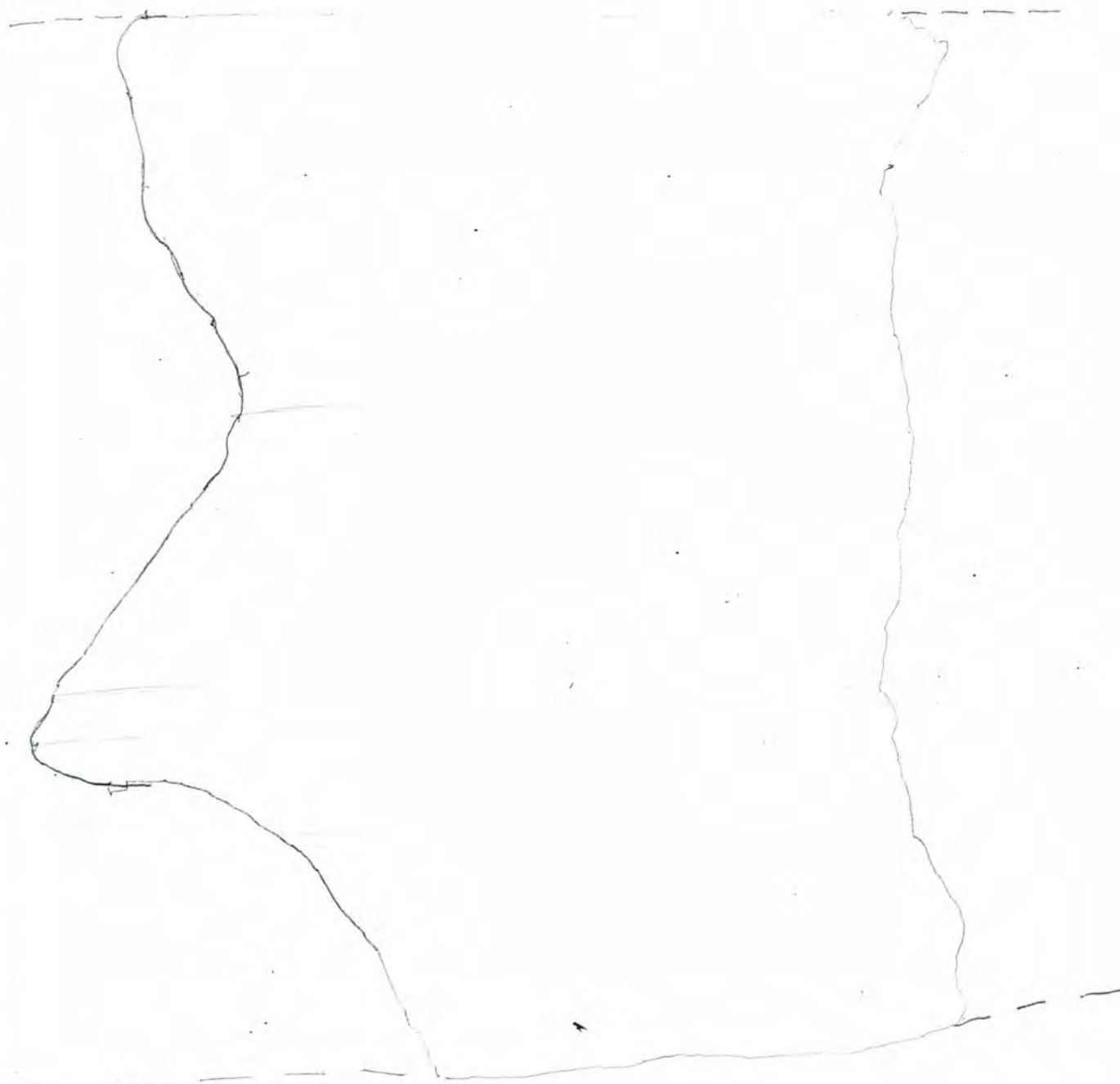
MEC-3, TPA.1

tile fragment

thickness: 2.5 cm

max width: 17.3 cm

max length: (13.4 cm)



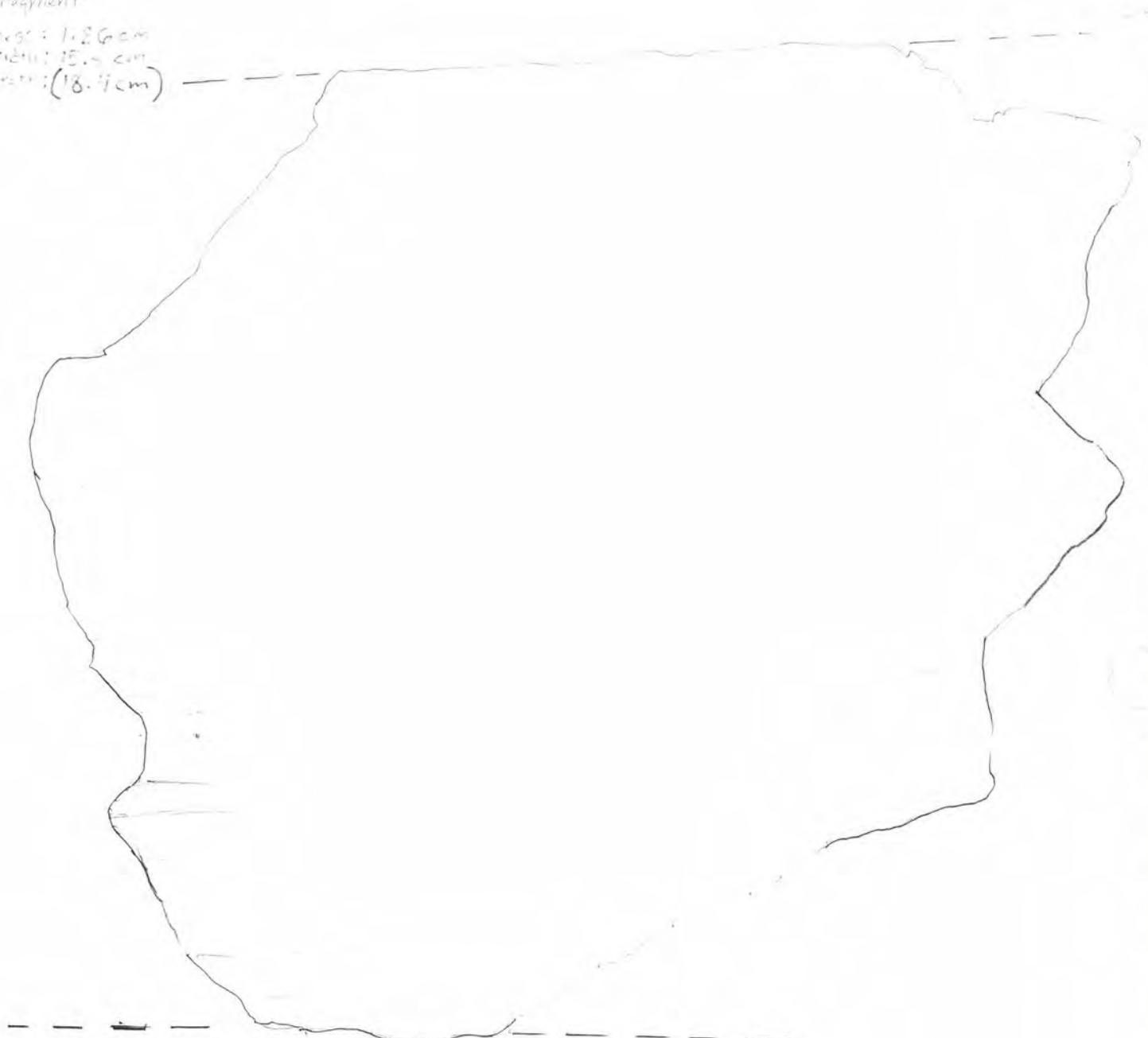
MEC-3, TP2.2

tile fragment

thickness: 1.86 cm

max width: 15.5 cm

max length: (18.9 cm)



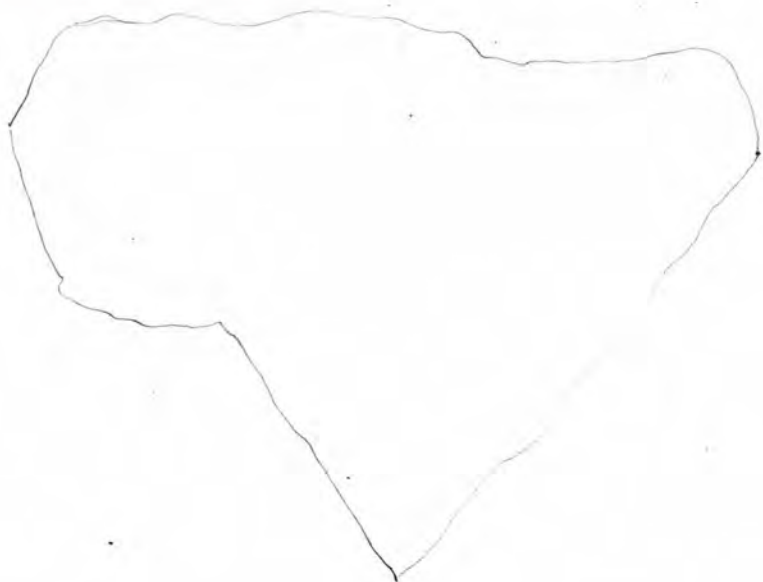
MEC-3, TP2.3

tile fragment

thickness: 1.35cm

max width: (9.94cm)

max length: (7.66cm)



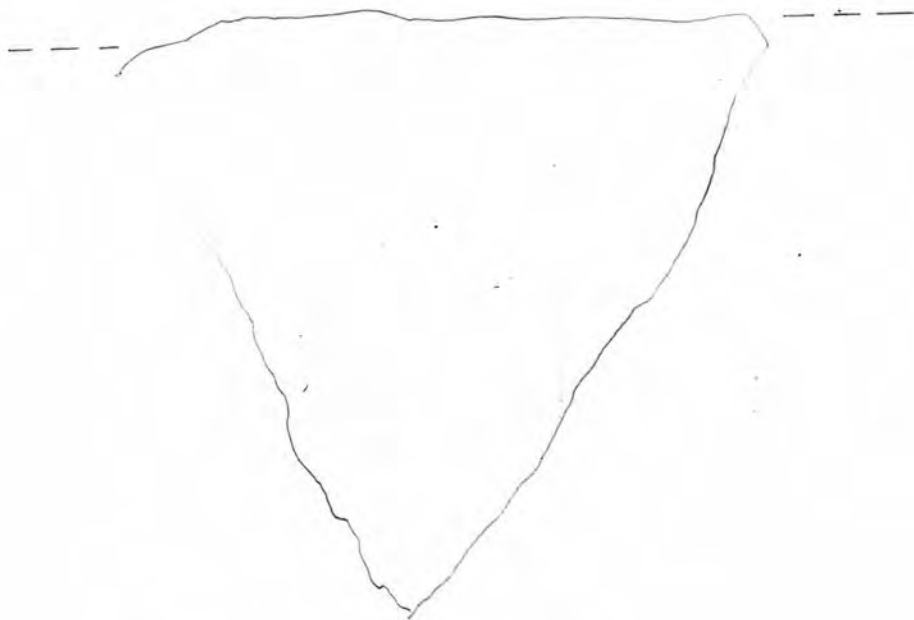
MEC-3, TP2.4

tile fragment

thickness: 1.47cm

max width: (7.81cm)

max length: (8.63cm)



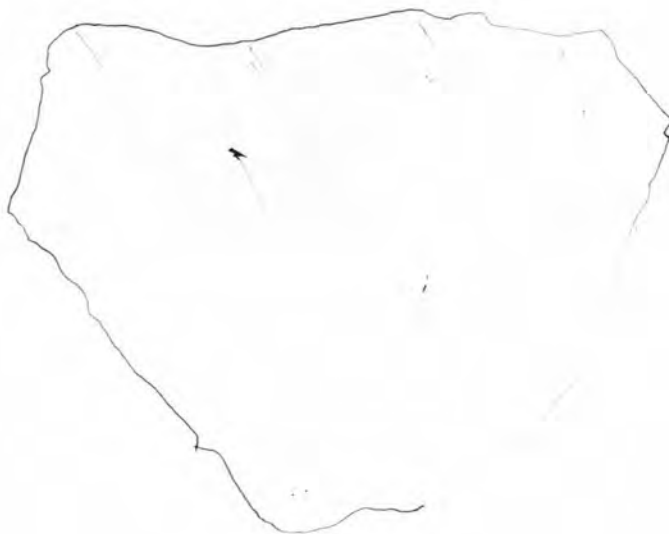
MEC-3, TP2.5

tile fragment

thickness: 1.63cm

max width: (7.83cm)

max length: (8.26cm)



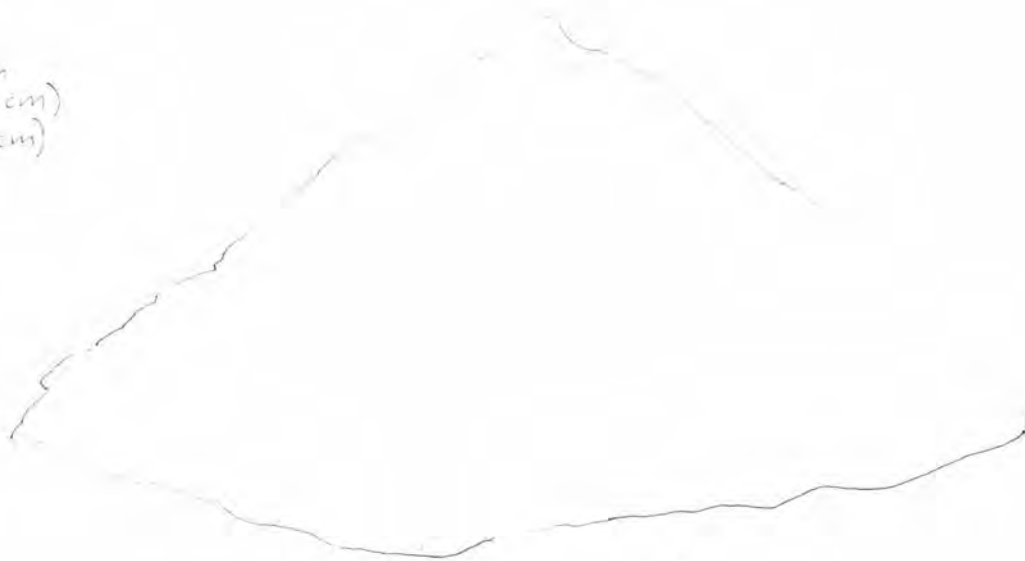
MEC-3, TP2.6

tile fragment

thickness: 1.62cm

max width: (13.52cm)

max length: (8.27cm)



MEC-3, TP2.7

tile fragment

thickness: 2.04cm

max width: (5.86cm)

max length: (4.15cm)



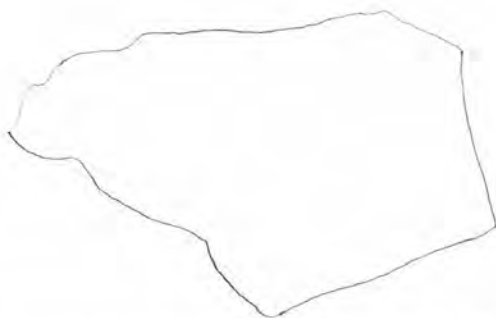
MEC-3, TP2.8

tile fragment

thickness: 1.24cm

max width: (6.37cm)

max length: (3.82cm)



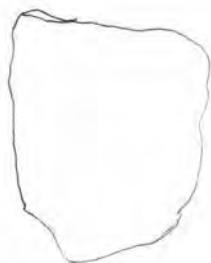
MEC-3, TP2.9

tile fragment

thickness: .48cm

max width: (2.62cm)

max length: (3.35cm)



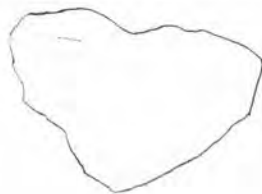
MEC-3, TP2.10

tile fragment

thickness: .81cm

max width: (2.18cm)

max length: (3.26cm)



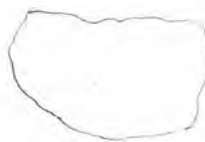
MEC-3, TP2.11

tile fragment

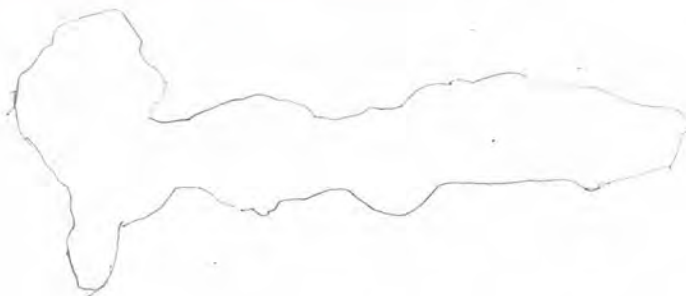
thickness: .74cm

max width: (1.56cm)

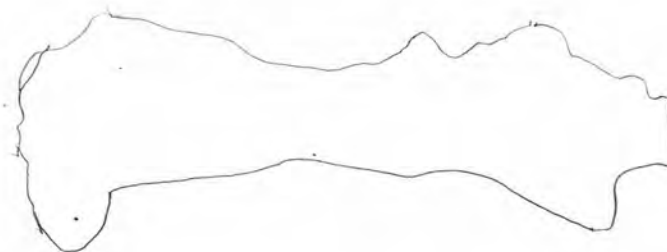
max length: (2.58cm)



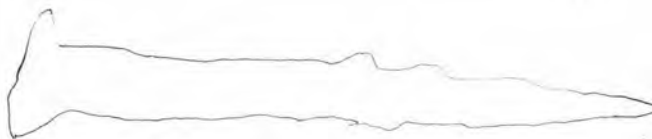
MEC-3, TP2.12
Iron Nail
length: 8.43cm
Shank width: $\approx$.8cm



MEC-3, TP2.13
iron nail
length: 8.65cm
Shank width: $\approx$ 1.3cm
[shank flattens at end]



MEC-3, TP2.14
iron nail
length: 8.54cm
Shank width directly
below head: .71cm



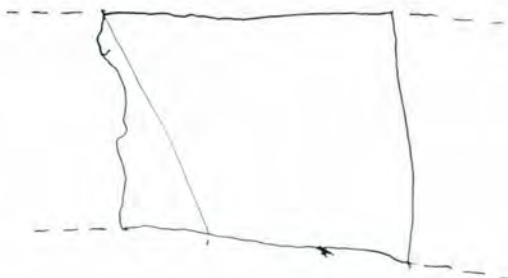
MEC-3, TP2.15
iron nail
length: 5.31cm



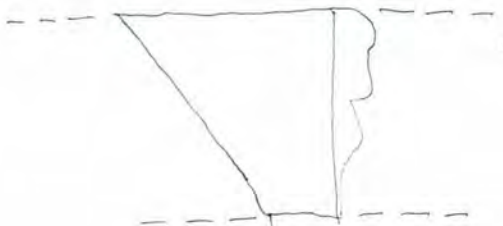
MEC-3, TP2.16
Glass fragment (Green)
thickness: .140 cm
length: 1.21cm



MEC-3, SC.1
worked whale bone
thickness: 1.11cm
max width: 3.38cm
max length: (3.94cm)



MEC-3, SC.2
worked whale Bone
thickness: 1.16cm
max width: (2.70cm)
max length: (3.01cm)



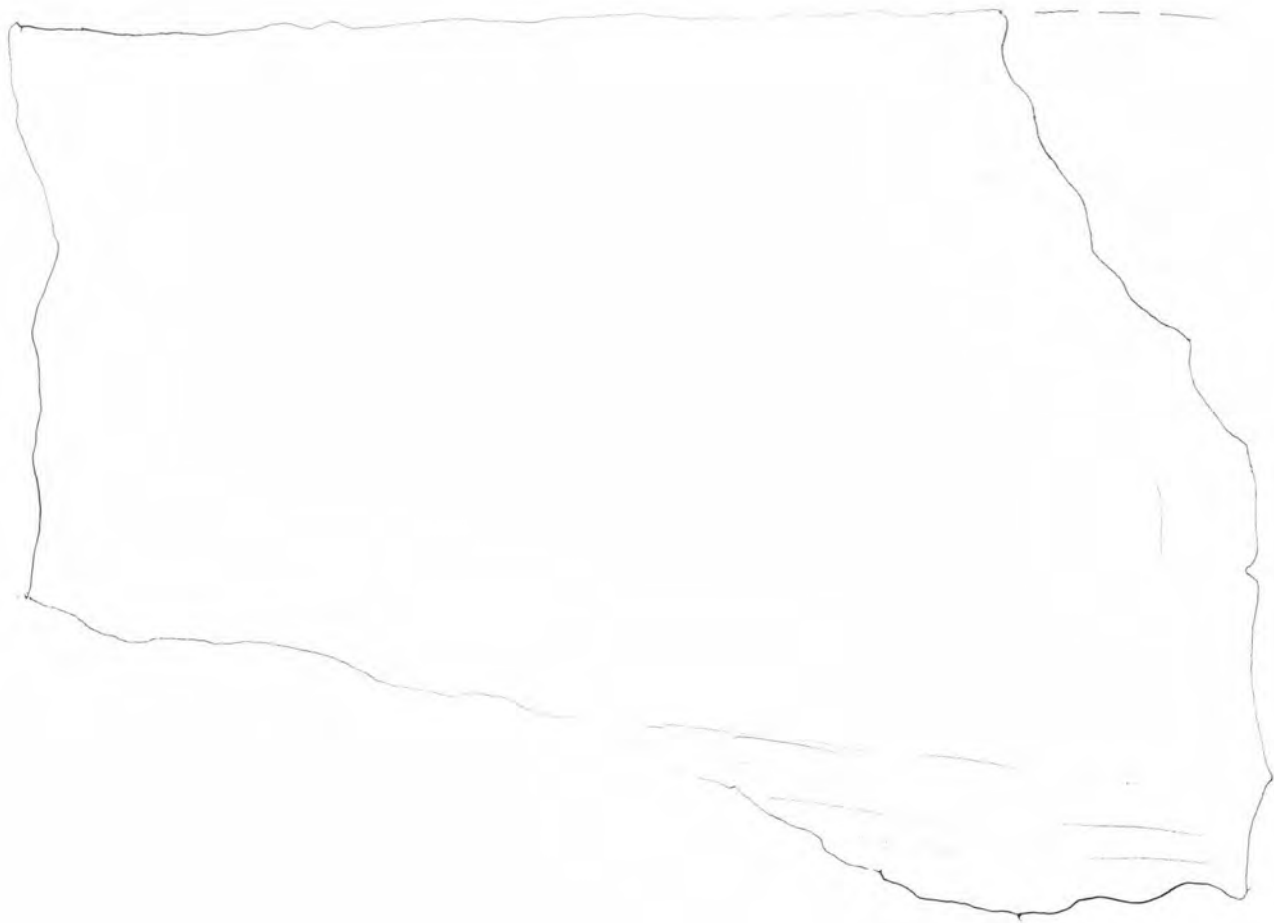
MEC-3, TP4.1

tile fragment

thickness: 1.78 cm

max width: (12.12 cm)

max length: (16.4 cm)



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 BORDEN NO. Ec Bs-1

HEIGHT A.S.L. 27 feet measured GPS + altimeter MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 46.618 00 N 59° 02.122 00 E
MAP REF. 12 J/14

CULTURE Intermediate / Saunders TENTATIVE DATING 3000 B.P.

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 (down hill) from their home, when digging for a septic field.

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AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Unknown.

RAW MATERIALS Ramah, white patinated chert

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

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) none

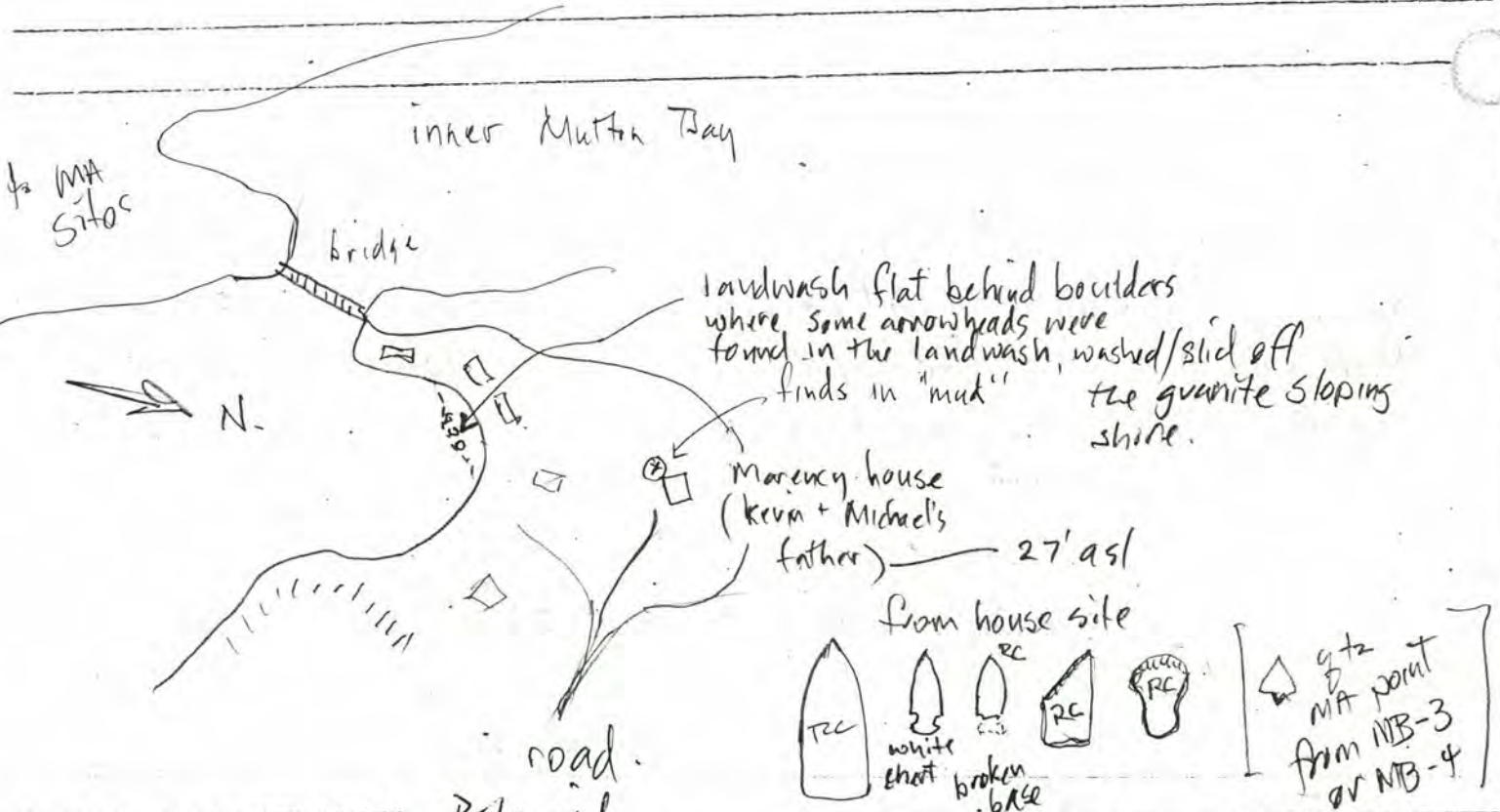
SAMPLES TAKEN none

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

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm + video

SURVEYED BY Pitsiulak crew / Fitzhugh

DATE 19 Aug 2001

SITE NAME: Baie des Moutons-2

BORDEN #: EeBs-2 4

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

SITE NAME Mutton Bay - 4BORDEN NO. Ec Bs-2HEIGHT A.S.L. 150-125MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 46' 49" N 59° 01' 48" W

GPS/Baran

MAP REF. 12 J/14CULTURE Maritime ArchaicTENTATIVE DATING 5000 BPShown to us by Michael Morency + Kerm M.Box 47, Mutton Bay, Que. G0E 2C0

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Coastal Settlement

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

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

view to NW

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 nodes in middle of basin 'marsh'. This is not a
'dry' beach site like those in Labrador. Post-occupation vegot.

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

RAW MATERIALS map for size and dimensions of site

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

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

Veg: boggy soil, marsh grass + sedge.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) surface collection

SAMPLES TAKEN of representative lithics.

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

Yes but very few artifacts would be found.

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

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

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

See Mat 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'.



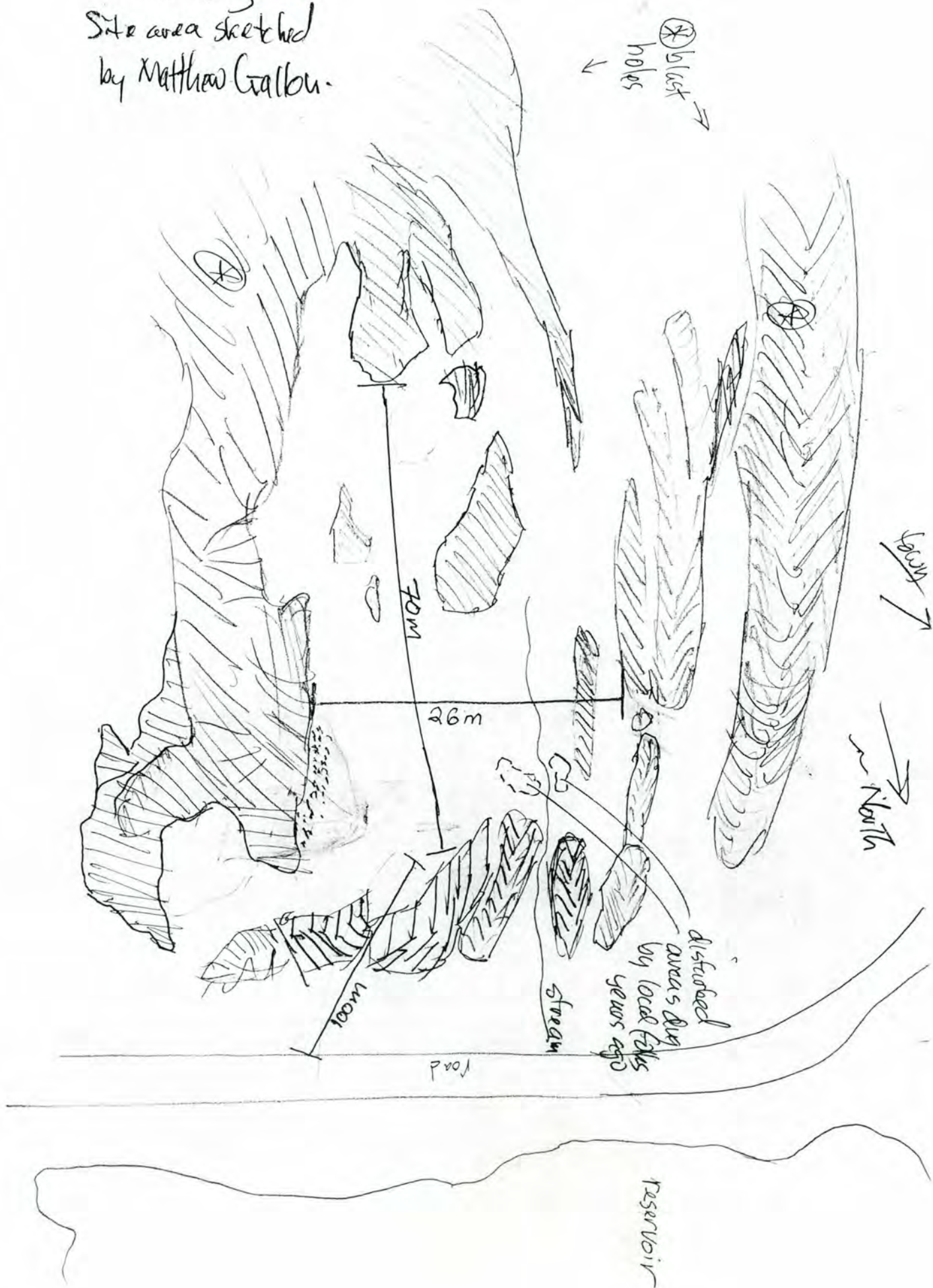
PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE yes - Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES color slides & video but it was very windy

SURVEYED BY Pitsulak / Smithman

DATE 19 Aug 2001

Mutton Bay - 2
Site area sketched
by Matthew Galbraith.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: yes

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

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

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 19 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Mutton Bay - 3

BORDEN NO. E-BS-3

HEIGHT A.S.L. 105-167 ft. 691 MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 45.973 00 N 59° 02.277 00 W

MAP REF. 12 J/14

CULTURE Maritime Archaic

TENTATIVE DATING 5-7000 BP

5 # locales

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

habitation?

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE

L 2 locale with hearth rock ring
Five loc. of quartz (and other) finds, mostly on the crest of a
granite ridge.

L-1 (50° 45.880 N / 59° 02.191 W) at 167 feet (GPS) or 177 (altimeter)
noted first by Simon Young. Fairly small locus w/ a couple stone
rocks in the ground. Quartz debitage. No collection made
L-2 (N 50° 45.973, W 59° 02.277) 153 ft GPS, 170 altim. Boulder hearth
rings Lynne Fitzhugh noted locus first. Structure present - ie.
long house in addition to ridge-top rock cluster + hearth ring
in middle of blowout containing gtz, red gtz, chert, slate.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Scattered loci extend over 500 meters

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

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

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

5 meter
wide area

20-30
meter
area

LECTION PROCEDURE(S) surface collection for representative lithic types & tools (few!)

ARTICLES TAKEN yes:

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (A OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Yes, L2 especially others may have no artifacts

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

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

L-4 lowest and northernmost loc., at N 50° 46.060, W 59° 02.271

at 110' (altim) and 105' (GPS) elevation - second GPS reading

gave elev. of 97'. No tools except a possible endscraper,

pieces esquillea. Quartz - 5-10 meters diameter distribution

Peculiar settlement pattern, w/ L3, 4 only quartz debitage, L2

only possible dwelling or structure / feature evidence and the only

Scrapers should mean Early MA - place producing a few tool fragments.

Excavate this one!

L-1 Stone Paving
L-2 Limestone Paving

L-3
L-4 lowest, northernmost

L-5 south of L-4

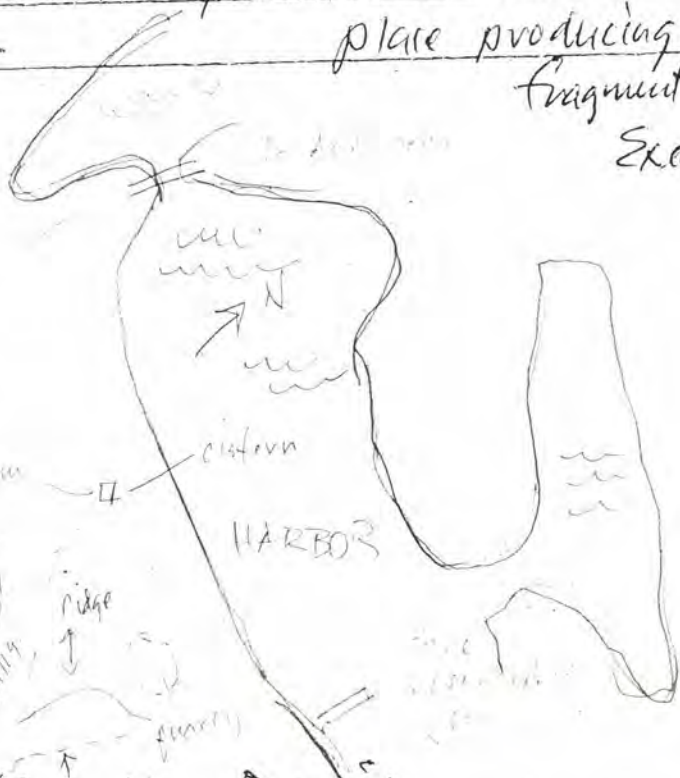
L-6 below L-5

overlooking gulch

L-7 @ ridge

L-8 @ bridge

L-9 @ foot trail



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY P. S. S. / SI

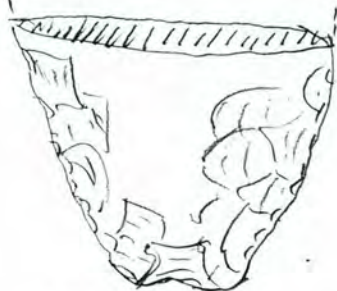
(Fitzhugh)

DATE 6/19/01

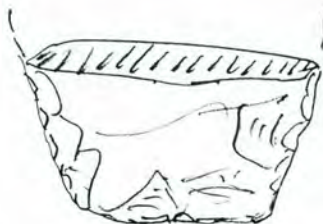
slides + short bit of video of L2

Delaware

L-2 (selected specimens)



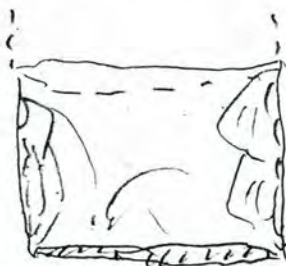
indented base
may be accidental
(grey quartzite)



grey chert
biface base



white gtz
biface base



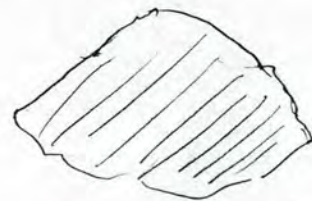
white chert
biface midsection



red gtz
stemmed (?)
biface



white gtz
biface tip



slate celt "stub"
(used up)



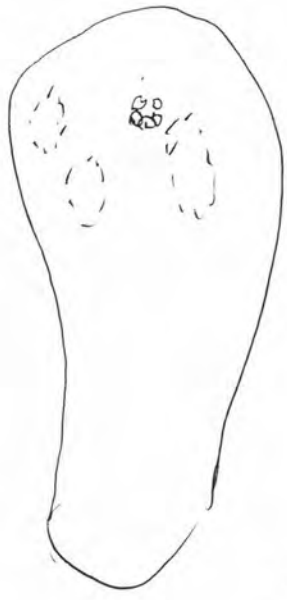
gtz end
scraper



gtz pe



gtz
end scraper



L2
area



Test pits

SITE NAME: Havre Boulet

BORDEN #: EeBr-13

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

LAT/LONG: 50° 46.774N 58° 59.929W

MAP REF: 12 J/15

CULTURE: Basque and later French

DATING: 16th century and later

SITE TYPE: Basque station and later sealing post

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

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

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

RAW MATERIALS: Basque tiles

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: three of four examples of Basque tiles.

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

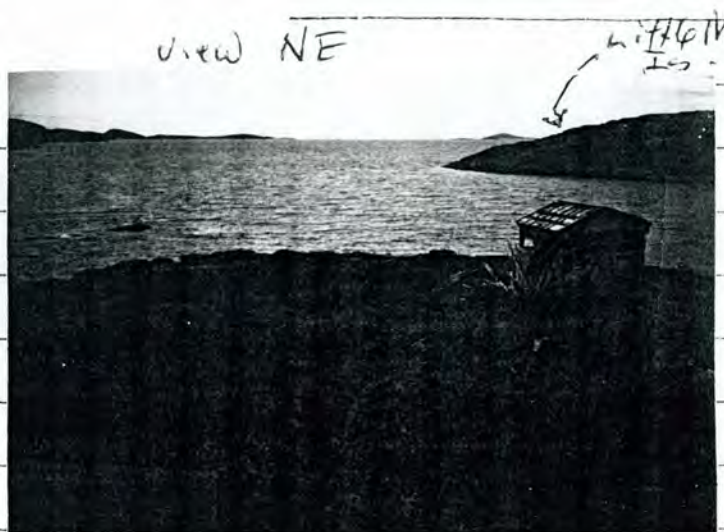
COLOR SLIDES: one or two; video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 20 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Boulet HarborBORDEN NO. EeBr-13HEIGHT A.S.L. 3-5 m.MILITARY GRID REF. 50°46.774 00 N 58°59.929 00 EMAP REF. 12 J/15CULTURE Basque and later
French post.TENTATIVE DATING 16th Century and later

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Basque Station + later sealingSITE LOCATION postOn small peninsula on main-
land side opposite Little
Mecatina Island - 2nd island
east of Mutton Bay.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

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

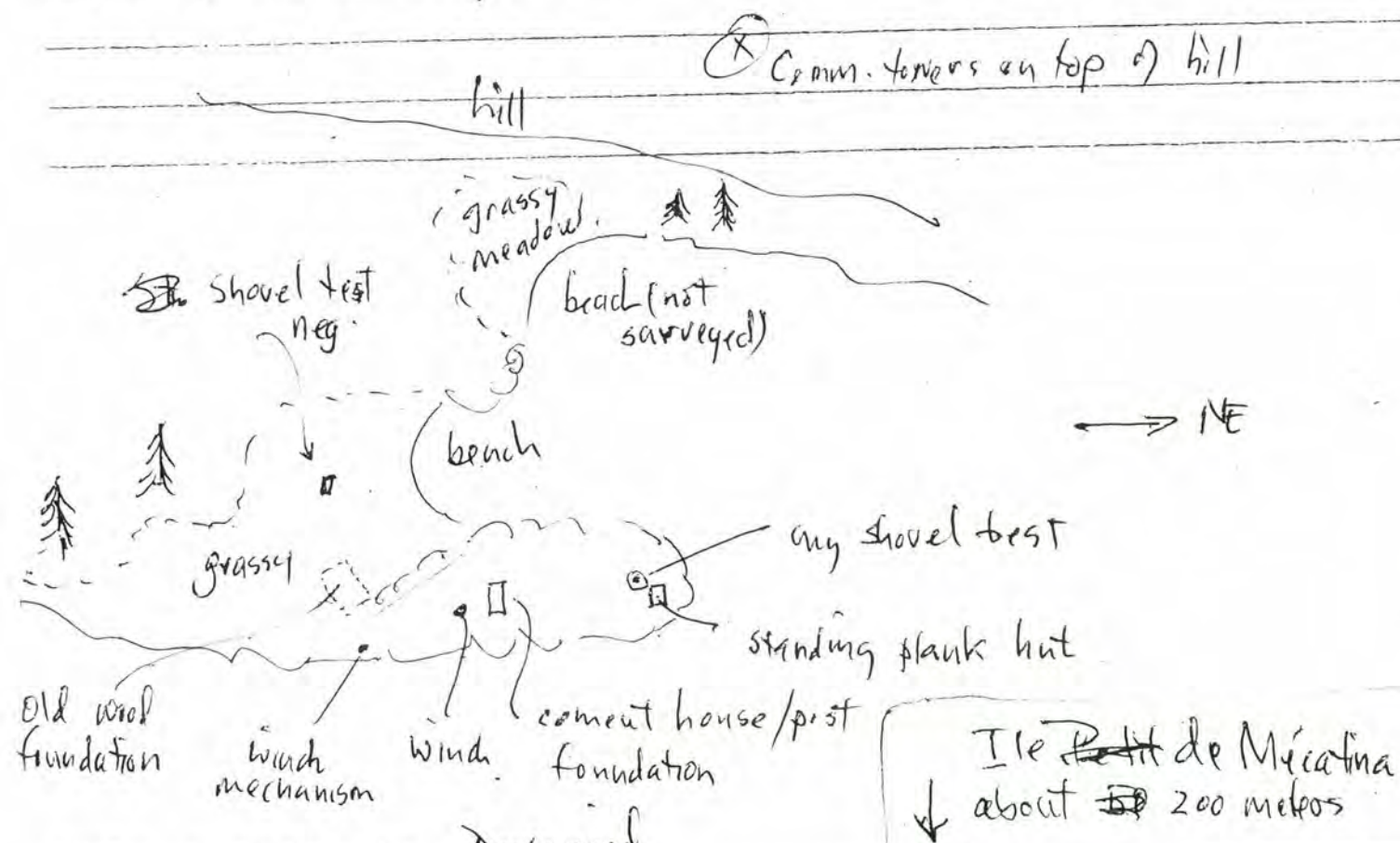
AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Several hundred meters. Grass and enhancedRAW MATERIALS veget extends W. west of the point along the shore for
several hundred metersNATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER High (5 ft!) grass, fireweed
and other 'cultural' influenced vegetationLots of Basque tiles

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

SAMPLES TAKEN 3 or 4 examples of Basque files

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Excellent potential for Basque and later Sino-American/Can. history.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ----- This site like the Little Mecatina site is not obvious, because there are few files in the landwash, and because of the heavy vegetation and 'mountains' of later Sino-American occupations. But the area with many files on the northern point seems relatively undisturbed and a good bet for excavation. There is a nice but small landing beach on the north side of the point.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

1 or two; video

SURVEYED BY

Potsimlak Fitzhugh

DATE

8/20/01

SITE NAME: Ile Mistanoque-1

BORDEN #: EhBn-2

HEIGHT A.S.L: 4-6 meters

LAT/LONG: 50° 15.856N 58° 12.301W

MAP REF: 12 O/8

CULTURE: European

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: midden

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

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

AREAL EXTENT: 100 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS:

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN: Yes, WF test pit

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES:

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Mistanoque Island - 1

BORDER NO. Eh Bn-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-6 meters

MILITARY GRID REF. 60° 19.856 DD N 55° 12.301 W

MAP REF. 12 0/8

CULTURE European

TENTATIVE DATING Unkown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

midden

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Modern Fishing

Camps around Mist. Harbor.

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

Other TP's produced lots of modern refuse.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 100 meters along shore

RAW MATERIALS

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

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

SAMPLES TAKEN yes WF test pit

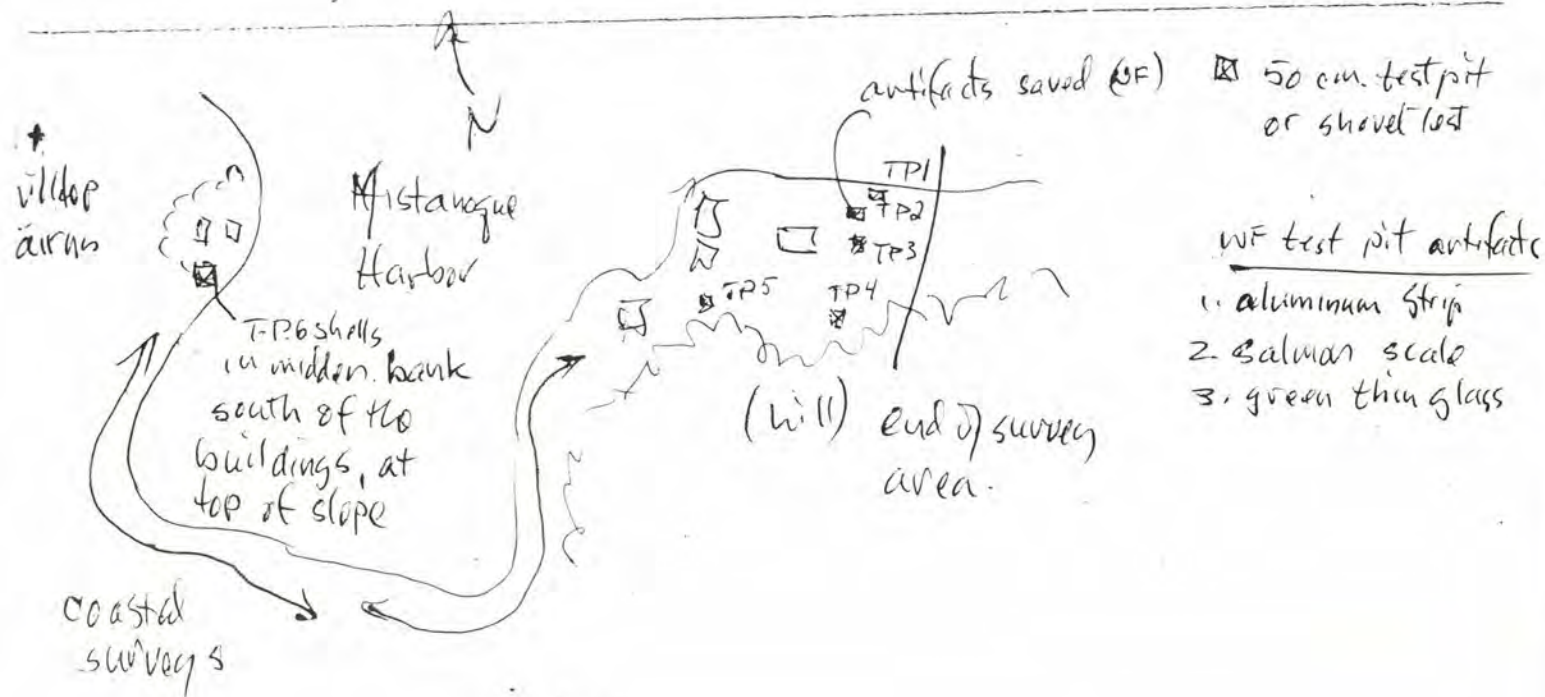
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (if squares, depth of deposit?)

might produce some interesting material for post Basque times.

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid.

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY

P. Siulab / Fitzhugh

DATE

8/21/01

SITE NAME: Ile Mistanoque-2

BORDEN #: EhBn-3

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

LAT/LONG: 50° 15.482N 58° 12.714W

MAP REF: 12 O/8

CULTURE: Amerindian; European

DATING: unknown

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

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

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: several hundred square meters

RAW MATERIALS: NA

VEGETATION COVER: tundra

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: limited

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 1-35mm/ video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Mistancague-2BORDEN NO. Eh Bn-3HEIGHT A.S.L. 35-40 est.MILITARY GRID REF. 50° 15,452 00 N 68° 12,714 W 100 EMAP REF. 12 0/6CULTURE AmerindianTENTATIVE DATING coll. 1961European

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Boulder caches & possible burial (Europe)

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

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

Lyane 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 photo



② NE view / crescent pit (Mat)



possible
European
burials

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) no

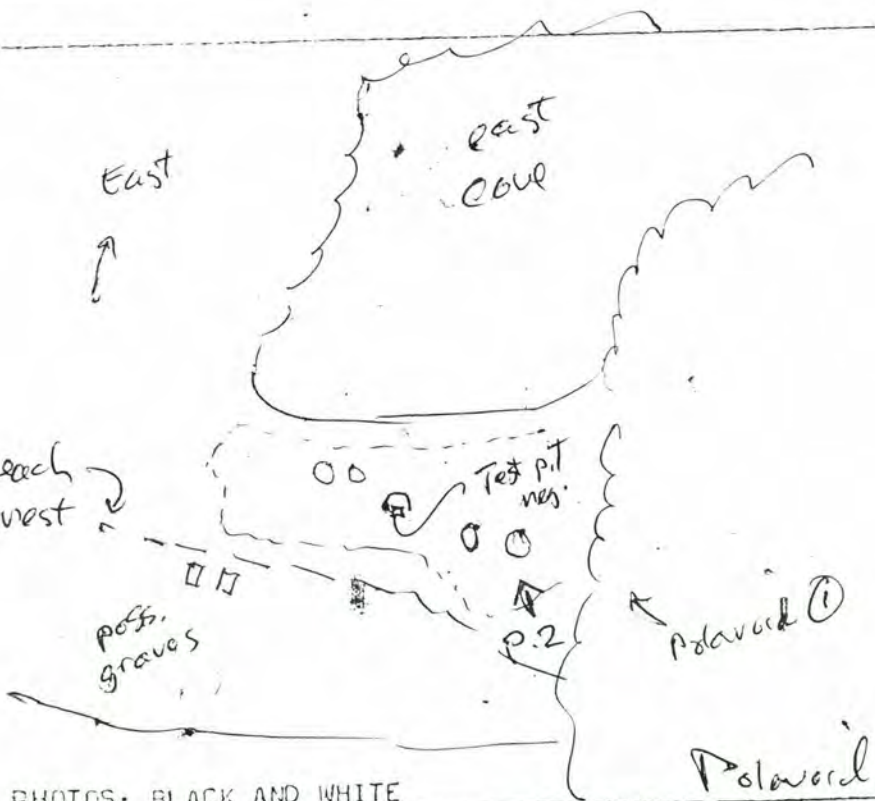
SAMPLES TAKEN no

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

Limited

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

No cultural signatures that I could identify.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES 1-35 mm / video

SURVEYED BY Pitsulake / Fitzhugh

DATE Aug. 21, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Chécatica

BORDEN #: EhBn-1

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

LAT/LONG: 50° 16.079N 58° 4.800W

MAP REF: 12 O/8

CULTURE: European (and Inuit?)

DATING: 17-18th century

SITE TYPE: Settlement site with sod structures and midden

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

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

AREAL EXTENT: Several hundred square meters across the eastern side of the grassy slope

RAW MATERIALS: ceramics

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: grass

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): two shovel tests- both produced 17/18th century materials in sod-walled structures.

SAMPLES TAKEN: Yes, annular ware and brick from TP-1; while undiagnostic ceramic from TP-2.

POTENTIAL: Very interesting site and one that should be looked into closely in the future.

REMARKS: We had been looking for possible Inuit and Early European sites on the LNS and this site seems to be post-Basque (no tiles in my brief tests) and is not late 19-20th century at least, by which time settlement seems to have shifted to the more protected anchorage at Mistanoque. This site has no safe boat anchorage and seems to have sod constructions that might be Inuit. The grass and raspberries were so high I could not determine exactly the topography of the site. The two tests were inside structures with pronounced near walls and seemed to have had cobble floors. No tiles or other cultural materials were prominent in by quick inspection of the landwash.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35 and brief video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Chekatika Island - 1 BORDER NO. Eh Ba - 1
HEIGHT A.S.L. h - 15 m. asl MILITARY GRID REF. E 51 16 0790 N 55 4.800 W
MAP REF. 12 c/s. AD-E
CULTURE European / Inuit? TENTATIVE DATING 17-18th c

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Settlement Site @ Sed structures and
midden.

SITE LOCATION At narrows with Chekatika and mainland, on
NE point of the island in a grassy vegetated area.

This is an excellent Inuit area where its not likely that
ice would form in winter and is not a European-type
protected harbor.

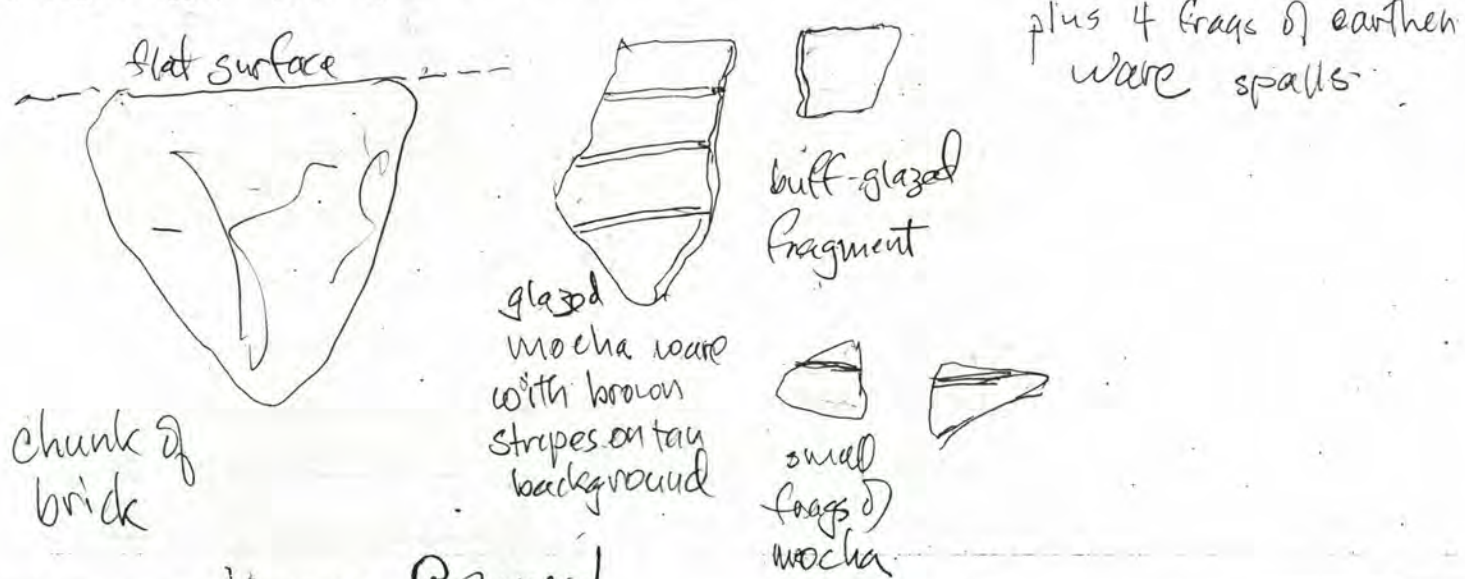
DESCRIPTION OF SITE Very grassy, enhanced vegetation. I had only a
few minutes to survey and only could shovel test two locations
Test pit 1 and 2. There are several Sed structures with pronounced
walls which are not typical of European sites. Artifacts from T.P. 1
included banded annular ware and T.P. 2 bricks. T.P. 1

view NE



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 2 shovel tests - both ~~test~~ produced
17/18th century materials in sod-walled structures.
SAMPLES TAKEN yes- annular ware and brick from TP 1
white undiagnostic ceramic from TP 2
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Very interesting
site and one that should be looked into closely in the future.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----
We have been looking for possible Inuit and Early European
sites on the LNS and this site seems to be post Basque (no
tiles in my brief test) and is not late 19-20 c. at least, in which
time settlement seems to have shifted to the more protected
anchorage at Mistamogus. 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 rear walls and seemed to have
had cobble floors. No tiles were seen or other cultural
materials in the landwash.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid
COLOR SLIDES 35. and brief video
SURVEYED BY Fitzhugh / Pitsiulak DATE Aug 21, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Verte
BORDEN #: EiBl-6
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 52 ft. (altimeter)
LAT/LONG: 51° 20.252N 57° 56.200W
MAP REF: 12 P/5
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic??
DATING: late MA if not later
SITE TYPE: boulder beach structures
LOCATION: On the boulder beach on high shores of Ile Verte

DESCRIPTION: A large number of boulder features and structures were noted on the eastern side of Ile Verte, overlooking the large fresh water pond at the northeastern end of the island. Several were 5-6 meters in diameter and seem to have been used as houses, while others were more likely cache pits and other functions. Several possible longhouses were also imagined but could not be defined in detail. No tools or lithics were seen, but lots of gulls were nesting here now. We tested the adjoining beaches with no success. Also tested the ridge south of the pond at the island crest and the beach ridge to the east of this pond.

AREAL EXTENT: 150 meters

RAW MATERIALS:

NATURE OF SOILS / VEGETATION COVER: grassy/ mossy in vegetated areas, barren boulder beach in that area.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: Quite a bit of excavation could be done on the boulder houses.

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

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

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 21 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Green Island

BORDEN NO. E: B1-6

HEIGHT A.S.L. 52' altimeter

MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 20' 29.2" 00 N 57° 56' 20.0" 00 E

MAP REF. 12 P/5

CULTURE Mauritius Archae ??

TENTATIVE DATING late MA if not later

View east.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

boulder beach structures

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE A large number

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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 150 meters.

east to

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

grassy/messy in vegetated areas
barren boulder beach in that area.

COLLECTING PROCEDURE(S) none

SAMPLES TAKEN 1200

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

Limited opportunities, but the 'houses' should be checked

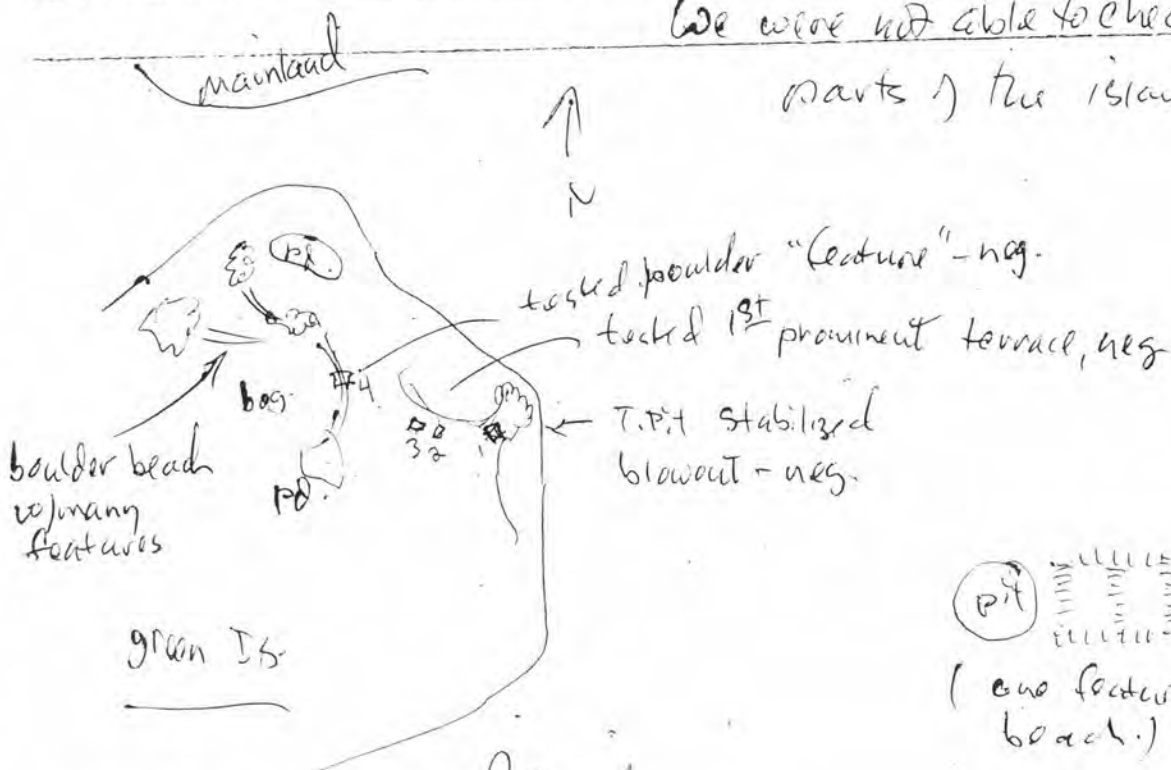
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation)

Hard to know what to do with this site other than dig a couple of the 'house' pits and see what they contain.

Elevation is compatible with middle mt.

Strange that there was not more signs of prehistoric or historic occupations on this sandy island. Good resources available, water, game etc. This is the first truly sandy location with extensive level terraces between here and the Mingans.

We were not able to check the southern parts of the island.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY P. S. Kulak chow / P. S. Kulak

DATE Aug 21, 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Bilodeau

BORDEN #: EhBl-1

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 40 ft.

LAT/LONG: 50° 19.575N 57° 55.069W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: Paleoeskimo

DATING: unknown

SITE TYPE: small flaking station

SITE LOCATION: Near southern end of the highest raised beach at northern end of Ile Bilodeau, east of the long pond.

DESCRIPTION: An early morning survey produced a small prehistoric site at the southern end of the highest beach pass on the north end of Ile Bilodeau west of the cluster of houses across the inlet. Someone/thing had disturbed some of the boulders on the more exposed north end of the beach, but the south end had more sandy deposits and I found a small flake of Ramah here. Cristie excavated this test pit and recovered a small handful of flakes, and a tiny fragment of a biface. Testing all around the TP produced no more evidence, so this must be a very small temporary locale.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 1-2 square meters!

RAW MATERIALS: Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: thin moss, berries

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): test pit

SAMPLES TAKEN: flakes, no charcoal

POTENTIAL: nothing diagnostic

REMARKS: This is a frustrating site! Probably excavation would produce a tool or two, but it seems unlikely to provide tools or a structure.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes, 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Bilodan Island - 1 BORDEN NO. EH B1-1
HEIGHT A.S.L. 40 feet MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 19.575 00 N 57° 55.869 W
MAP REF. 12 P/5
CULTURE Dorset ?? TENTATIVE DATING unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

small flaking station

SITE LOCATION Near southern end
of the highest raised beach at
northern end of Bilodan Island,
east of the long road.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Early morning survey produced a small prehistoric
site at the southern end of the highest beach pass on the north
end of Bilodan Island west of the cluster of houses across the
inlet. Someone had disturbed some of the boulders on the
more exposed northern end of the beach, but the south end had
more sandy deposits and I found a small flake of Ramah here.
Chris Crisby excavated this test and recovered a small handful
of flakes, and a tiny fragment of a biface. Testing all around
this TP produced no more evidence, so this must be a very
small temporary flaking locale -

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 102 square meters!

RAW MATERIALS Ramah, opaque (blue?) chert, tan chert

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER thin moss, berries

LECTION PROCEDURE(S) test pit

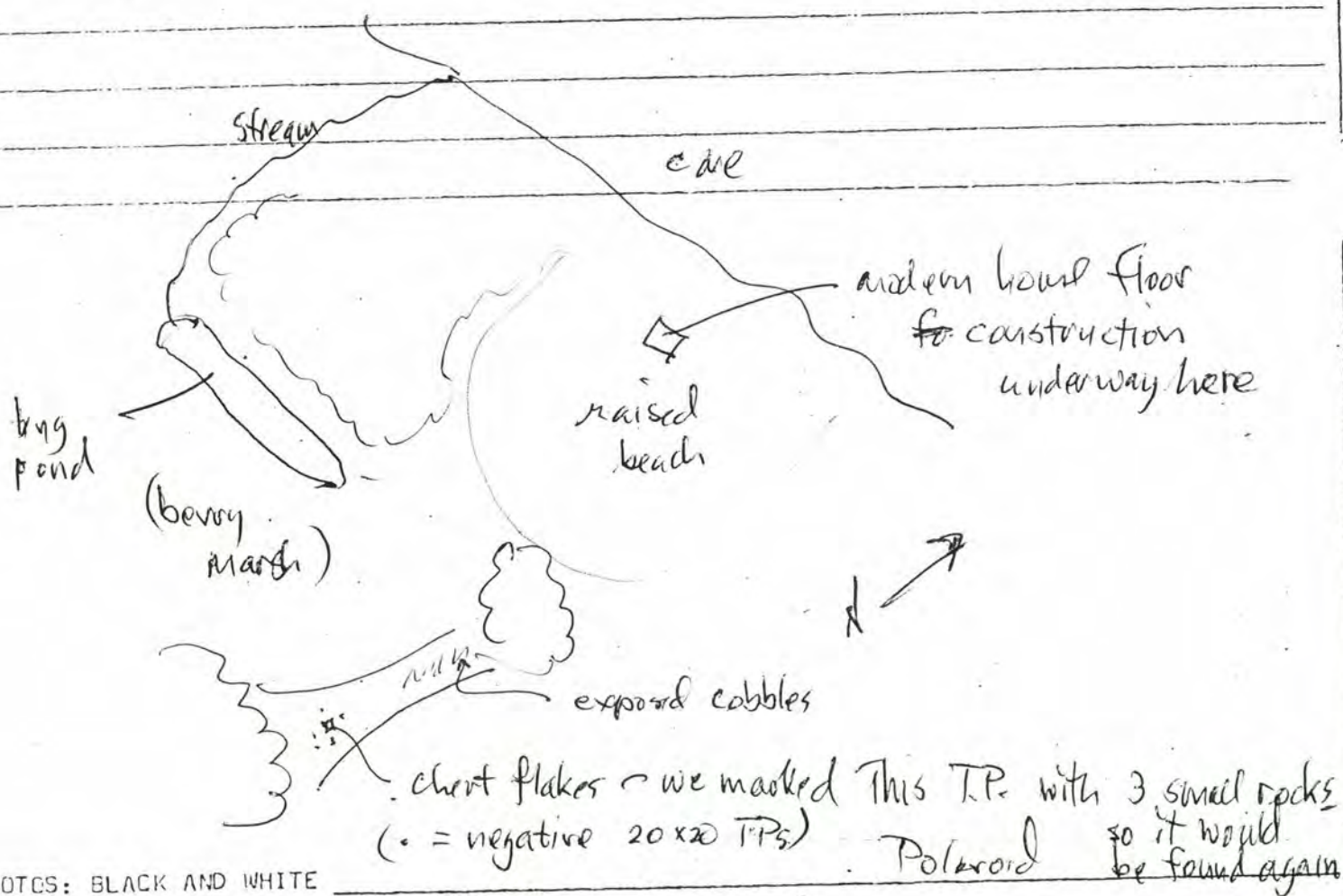
SAMPLES TAKEN flakes, no charcoal

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (% OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) so far nothing

diagnostic

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES yes 35 mm

SURVEYED BY P. F. Simonds / 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 than the other settlements.

AREAL EXTENT: About 10x15 ft. The two coves covered several hundred meters.

RAW MATERIALS: glass, ceramics, metal...

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: tall grass, cow parsnips, raspberries. The 'red-berry' house is covered with birch and lichen and is bordered to south with cracker berries.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): We excavated test pits in some of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing mapped.

SAMPLES TAKEN: Only from 'red-berry' house. Cut nails.

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

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: some video and 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Old Fort Island - 1BORDEN NO. ETBK-50HEIGHT A.S.L. 34 metersMILITARY GRID REF. 51° 21.515' 00 N 57° 46.556' 00 EMAP REF. 12 P/5CULTURE White SettlerTENTATIVE DATING 19/20th C.

View east

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Summer fishing camp

SITE LOCATION East side of Old Fort Island on first peninsula south of Feguet's Pass, on south side of cove.



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

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE About 10x15' 'red berry' house (above). TheRAW MATERIALS two coves covered several hundred meters

NATURE OF 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 cowberry berries.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) We excavated test pits in sand of the structures and disturbed areas. Nothing crapped.

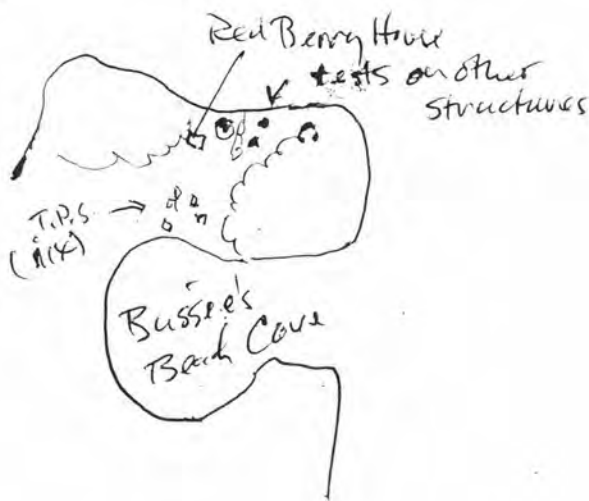
SAMPLES TAKEN Only from red-berry house. Cat nails.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) No great, but nevertheless interesting concerning the early-mid 20th (fishing economy) + some 19th.

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

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

One structure (C) had a perfect cast of an old iron stove in the soil overlying it, and the stove beneath—



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

some slides + 35 mm

SURVEYED BY

Pitsiulak/Fitchard

DATE

8/22/01

SITE NAME: Ile du Vieux Fort-2 ('longhouse')

BORDEN #: EiBk-51

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 4-5 meters but not measured

LAT/LONG: 51° 21.211N 57° 46.528W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: L-1 small rectangular structure; L-2 'Longhouse' site

DATING: L-1 20th century; L-2 ?

SITE TYPE: sod foundations

LOCATION: L-2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to the cove.

DESCRIPTION: Steven Young pointed this site (L2) out to me based on its similarity to Viking longhouses. The structure is composed of a series of rooms separated by raised wall dividers that rise 20-30 cm. higher than the floors and a well defined south and east sidewall. The interior of the structure was defined well by grass, but not much compared to other recent occupations. The structure is built into the existing beach ridges with SE wall being essentially the ridge itself.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 square meters

RAW MATERIALS: Nothing found in two 50cm test pits, one in the 2nd compartment from south wall, and the other on the ridge between the 2nd and 1st compartment.

SOILS/ SEDIMENTS/ VEGETATION COVER: sandy beach soil with grass, blackberry empetrum.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 2 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN: one soil sample taken from the buried soil horizon (compressed peat) in TP-2.

POTENTIAL: Test neg. so far, but merits further work because of the Norse type structure outline and the excellent grazing area.

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: yes, and video

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 22 Aug. 2001

116 du
SITE NAME Old Fort Island - 2 (L2 longhouse) BORDEN NO. EiBK-51
HEIGHT A.S.L. 4-5 meters MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 26' 21" N 157° 47' 47" W
MAP REF. 12 P/65
CULTURE ht Rectangular structure TENTATIVE DATING 20th C. L1
→ L2 'Longhouse' site VIEW NE 7° 02

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

900 Foundations

SITE LOCATION L-2 is about halfway between the graveyard and the point of land at entrance to the cove.



DESCRIPTION OF SITE See sketch maps. Stephen Young pointed this site out to me based on its similarity to Viking longhouses. The structure is composed of a series of rooms



View NW

separated by raised wall dividers that rise 20-30 cm higher than the floors, and a well defined south and east side wall. The interior of the structure was defined well by grass, but not much compared to other recent occupations, and the structure is built into the existing beach ridges with SE wall being essentially the ridge itself.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE essentially the ridge itself.
RAW MATERIALS Nothing found in two 50cm test pits, one in the 2nd compartment from south wall, and on ridge between it and

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER the first compartment.
sandy beach soil with grass, blackberry, myrica.

COLLECTING PROCEDURE(S) 2 test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN one sample of buried soil horizon (compressed peat)
in TP2.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (A OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT?) Test neg so far,
but merits further work because of the Norse type of

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

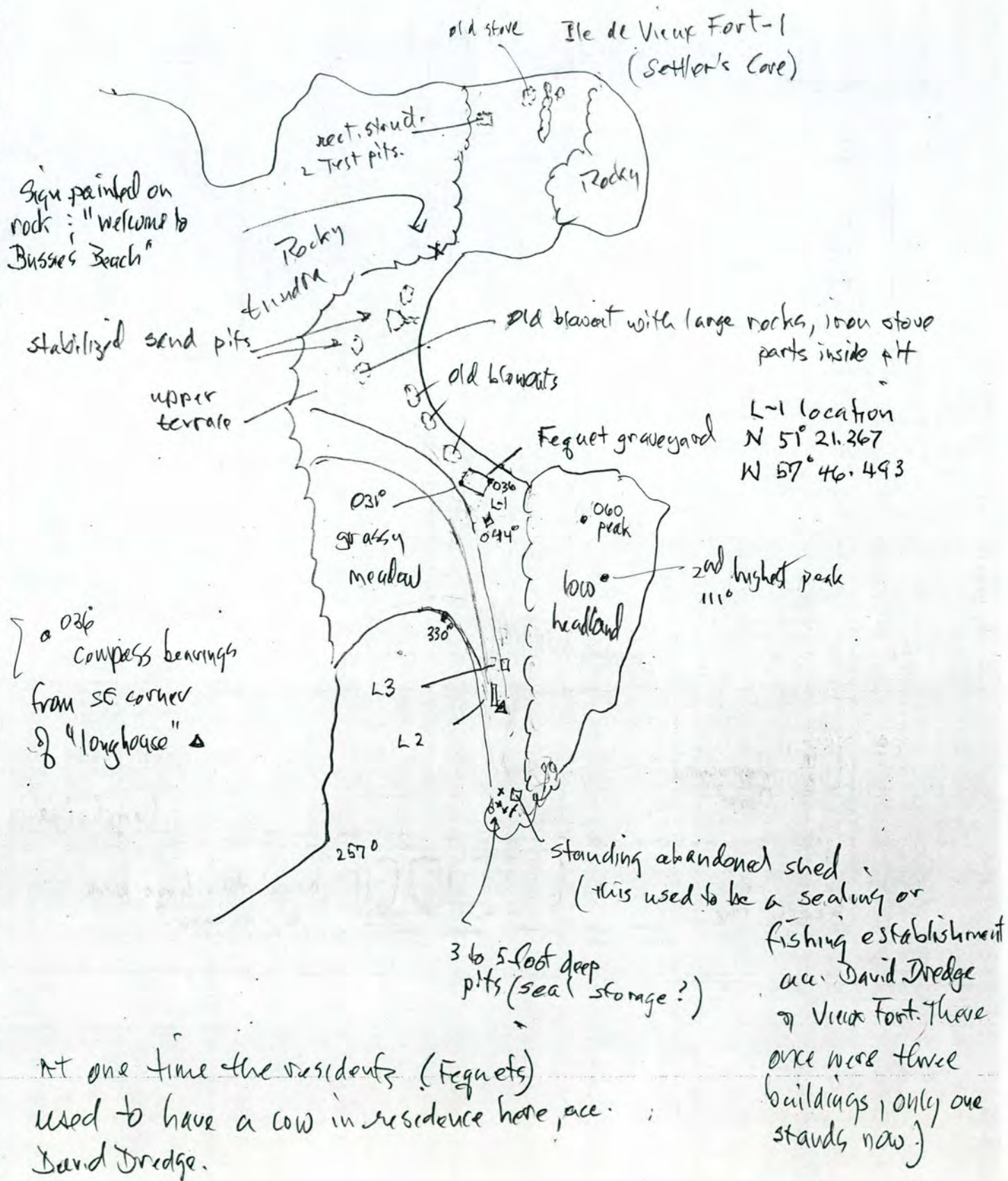
Structural outline and the excellent grazing, or the grassy
meadows at this Pt. Capstan / Bessie's Beach area and
other places on eastern Old Fort Island are also unique
features of this area that would have made it attractive to a
small group of Norsemen. The east side of Old Fort Island is
protected by skerries that make its shores fairly protected
even though open to the SW. However, the site so far does
not appear to be Norse and the reason for its peculiar structure
is unexplained. The Duv tests did not give a positive identifica-
tion for charcoal or a cultural floor - rather a buried
soil/humus profile as though the "structure" was created
naturally, as a series of rectangular blowouts and the
walk function of the beach ridges. Still, it should be tested
further.

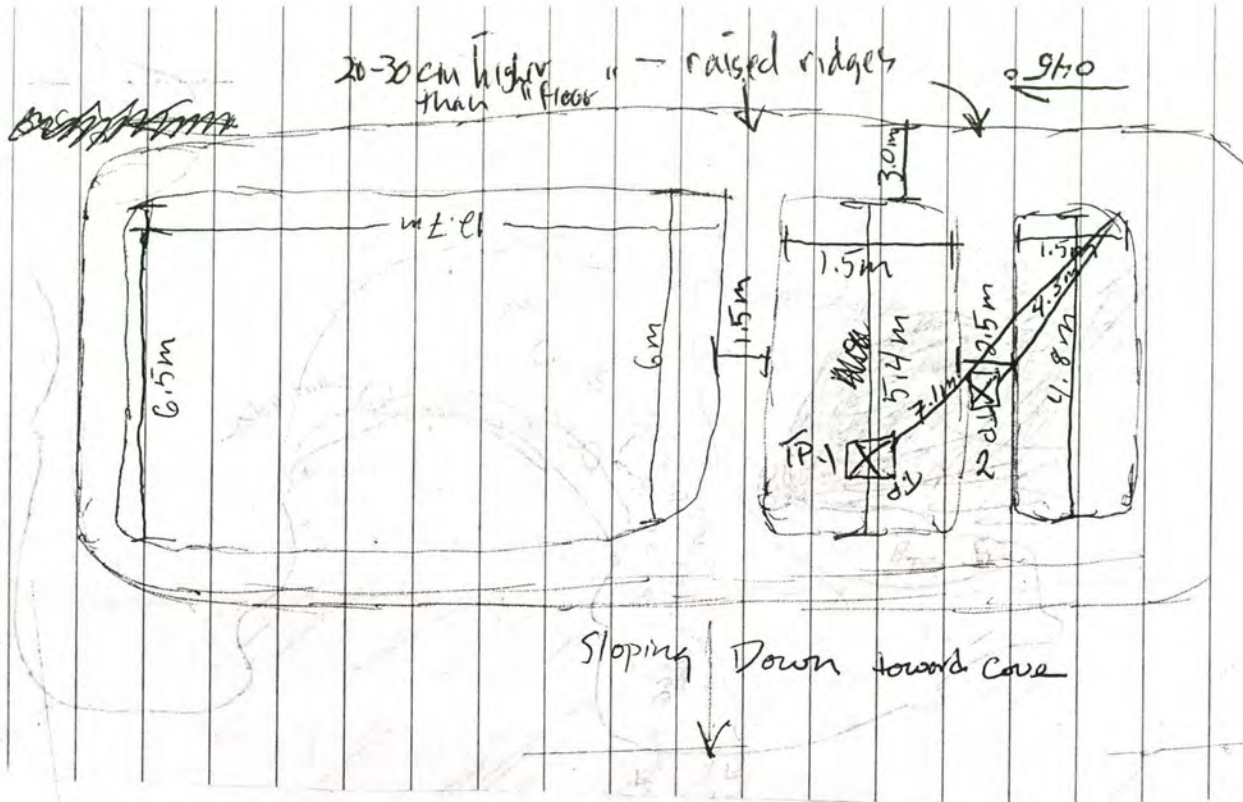
PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroids

COLOR SLIDES yes, and video

SURVEYED BY P. Simlak / Fitzhugh

DATE 8/22/01





Rocky hillside

U3



depression floor?

leach line

leach line



could this have been a cow barn?

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

³
Isle du Vieux Fort (Bessie's Cove)

BORDEN NO.

EIBK-52

HEIGHT A.S.L.

3-4 m. asl

MILITARY GRID REF.

51° 21.267 00 N 57° 46.493 00 E

MAP REF.

12 P/5

CULTURE

European?

TENTATIVE DATING

19/20th C

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

sand/sod foundation

SITE LOCATION

ca 50 meters south of Fognet
graveyard on upper terrace
of Bessie's Beach ("Welcome to
Bessie's Beach" was painted on a
rock in NW beach

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Steven Younger noticed this

low sod/sand wall structure, with 3 of 4 sides - missing a
north wall. We dug three test pits, two in the structure and
one 'outside' the supposed northern wall area. Sterile sand
was found right under the sod/moss. Only find was a piece
of shoe leather (or roof tar paper?). Dimensions of the wall
were 3.5 x 4.5 inside dimension walls were 50 cm wide.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

VIEW TO NORTH



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 3 test pits 40x40 cm.

SAMPLES TAKEN yes. TP. 3: leather?

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

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

This was a disappointment since the structure was quite distinct @ not to find cultural deposits. But surely there would be more here, of European and recent date it seems. The ~~ben~~petrified cover and look of grass suggests a fairly old age for the walls.

old
graveyard

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

Rocky
hill

middle
terrace

upper terrace



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

yes, video

SURVEYED BY

Pitculick / Fitzhugh

DATE 22 August 2001

SITE NAME: Ile Net Tickle (Vieux Fort)

BORDEN #: EiBl-7

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 2-3 meters est.

LAT/LONG: 51° 22.189N 57° 53.451W

MAP REF: 12 P/5

CULTURE: Prehistoric Indian; European

DATING: 16th century?; 18th (?) - 20th century

SITE TYPE: settlement, seal netting

LOCATION: On low, narrow neck at southern entrance to Steven's Cove, across from Ile Net.

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

L-2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron nails

L-3 nails. Some nails and ceramics - seems like 18th century.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 meters long

RAW MATERIALS: iron, glass, ceramics, tan quartzite, SW Nfld. chert, tan chert.

VEGETATION COVER: grass, low shrubs etc.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): 3 test pits and a collection from the beach.

SAMPLES TAKEN: L-1 artifacts/ flakes, C14 sample for native component. L-2 tan ceramic, brown glazed earthen ware, nails; L-3 iron nails

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK: yes- but not a large or spectacular site

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: video and 35mm

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 23 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Net Island Ticks (View Fort) BORDEN NO. E:BI-7

HEIGHT A.S.L. 2-3m. 651 MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 22.189⁰⁰ N 57° 53.451⁰⁰ E

MAP REF. 12 P/5

CULTURE European 18th(?) - 20th C.

TENTATIVE DATING

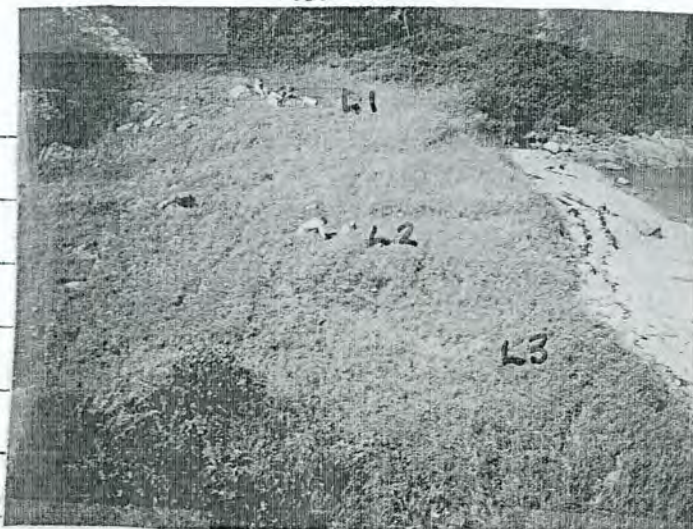
Prehistoric Indian

View West

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

settlement, seal netting

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



DESCRIPTION OF SITE Several loc. of
finds identified, but the
site may have finds throughout
the length of the beach. L1 is
at the west end and had European
materials, (lost nails & glass) 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



view northeast

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE quartzite, ss Wtd chert, and tan chert. No tools, C14

RAW MATERIALS L2 (no apparent structure) had European ceramics, iron
nails; L3 nails. Some nails and ceramics seen 18th C.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER grass, etc -

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

3 test pits and a collection from the beach.

ARTIFACTS TAKEN

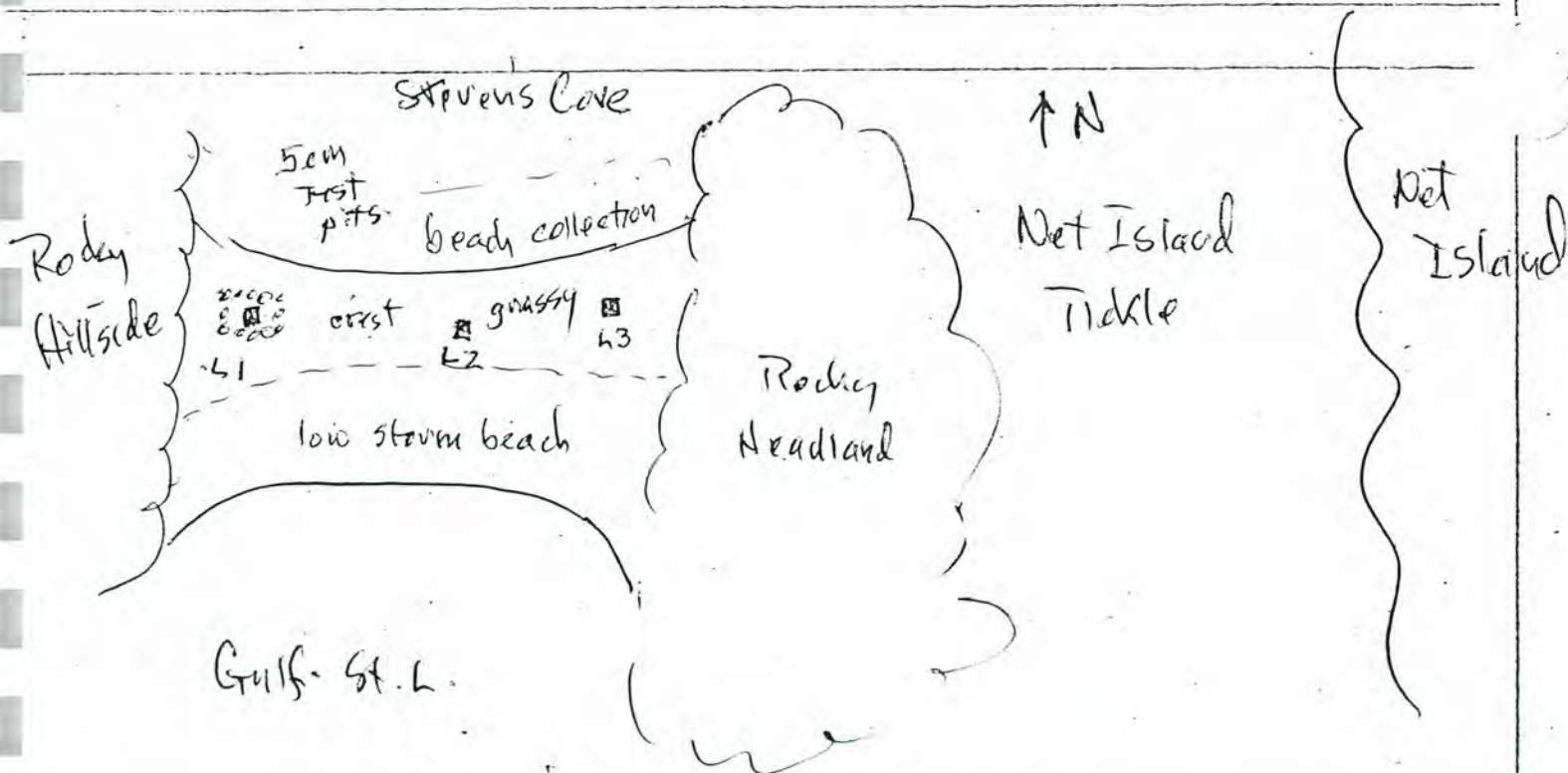
L1, artifacts / flint, clay sample for Native component.

L2: tan ceramic, brown glazed earthenware, nails; L3: iron nails

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

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm, video

SURVEYED BY

Pitsochak / 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 Havre des Belles Amours

BORDEN NO. Ei Bi-14

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

MILITARY GRID REF. 57° 27.34' 00" N 57° 27.49' 00" E

MAP REF. 12 P/6

CULTURE Unknown - Amerindian?

TENTATIVE DATING Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

hearth.

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

We found a piece of orange flagging

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Large buried at the base of
the feature, location of Quebec record

Ei Bi-14 looks close to our ~~last~~ finds

A rock showing through the surface
vegetation signalled this site. We

excavated a 1x1 m. square and
found a tight hearth feature

with stratigraphic disturbance

that made sense when we

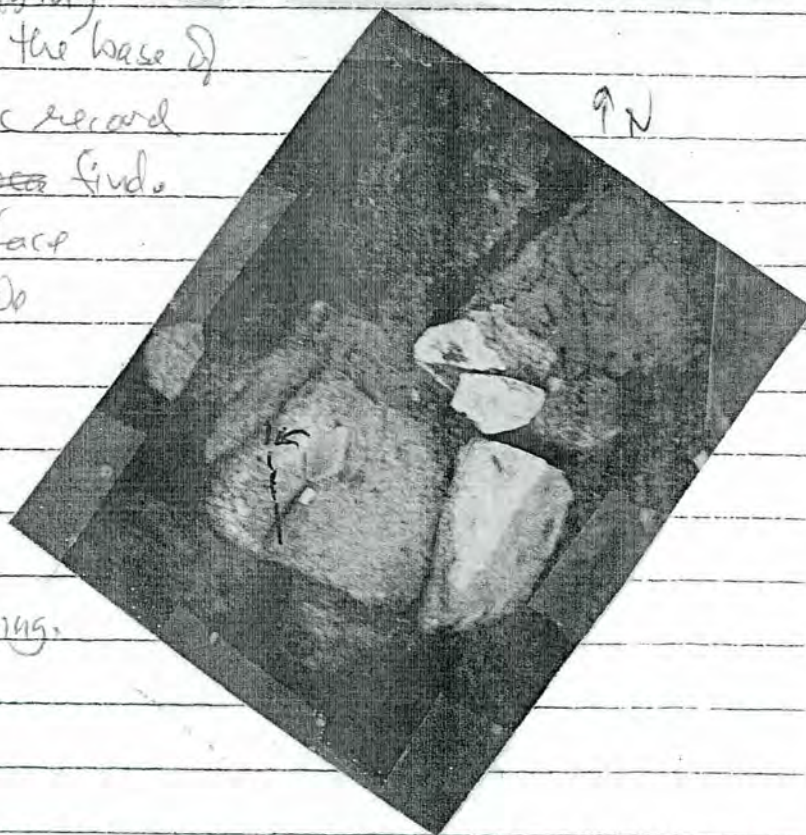
found the buried orange flagging.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 1x1 m.

RAW MATERIALS hearth rocks

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER tundra

view south w/ Hessing



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

collected charcoal sample from beneath rocks. In situ. What culture it dates is a good question!

SAMPLES TAKEN

charcoal

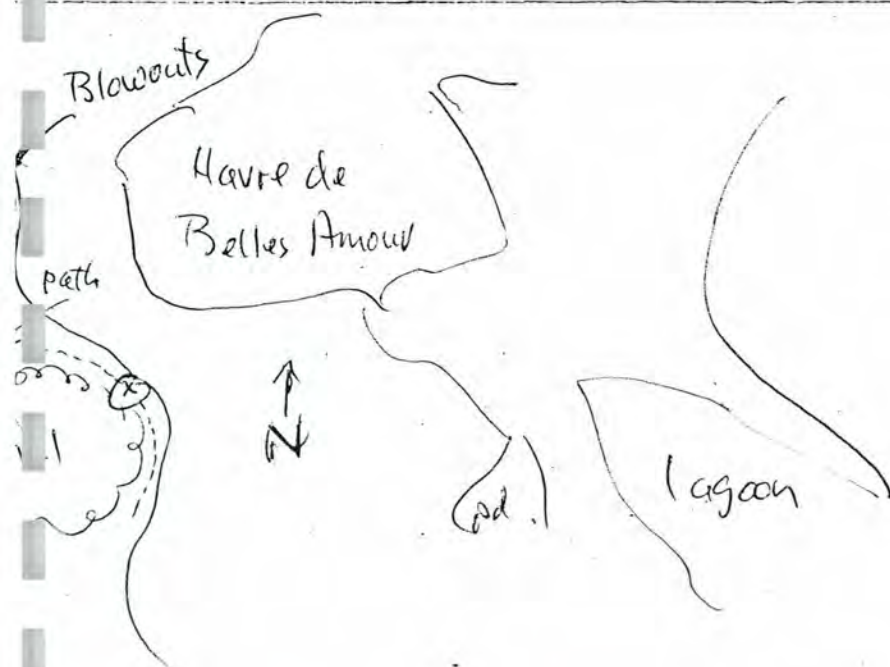
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

none

REMARKS (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 FIB's 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.



COPIES: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

35 mm, video

COLLECTED BY

Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

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 Pital (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 BORDEN NO. EiBi-19
HEIGHT A.S.L. 42' (GPS + Mtim.) MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 27.169' 00 N 57° 49' 00 E
MAP REF. 12 P/6
CULTURE Unknown (TBP) TENTATIVE DATING Not known

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Boulder Beach structure

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

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Two dwelling structures. Northern one measures 4x3 meter with N-S axis the longest. The northern floor is resurfaced with moss and southern half clear, showing small cobbles for flooring in contrast with the larger rocks in the beach. Two small test pits were noticed, one to NW and one to SE of structure, about 1 meter from the walls. A second structure foundation exists to south, immediately adjacent, with 5x4 m. size, also rectangular, with its longer axis perpendicular to the shore. Nothing seen on the surface. Nothing excavated. It was dark and only the video could record the site ||| 10 m.

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER bare cobble beach.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 90

SAMPLES TAKEN 10

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

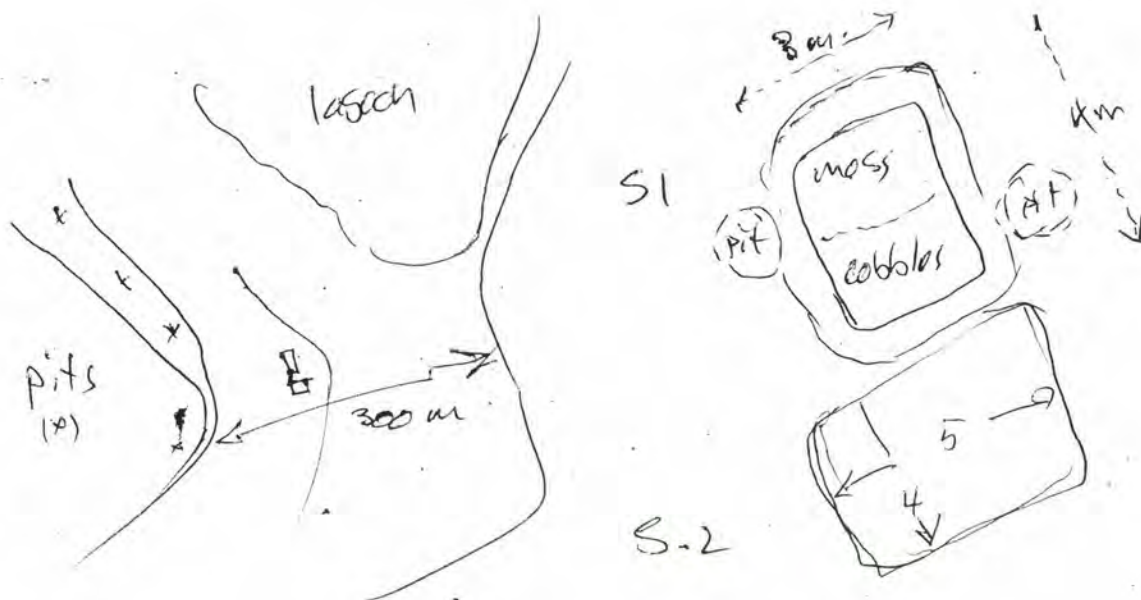
yes - this could be interesting to excavate

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

Is this an MA elevation ?

This is ~~one~~ the only site found in our survey of the eastern portion of this peninsula that is unequivocally a dwelling structure, as opposed to cache pits. Now we have cache pit associated with a structure that looks like a dwelling.

S-2 may ~~be~~ not be contemporaneous with S-1.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE video only

COLOR SLIDES too dark (7 PM)

SURVEYED BY A Fitzhugh

DATE 8/23/01

SITE NAME: Pointe au Havre (Belles Amours)

BORDEN #: EiBi-20

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 11 feet

LAT/LONG: 51° 28.14N 57° 26.882W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: European

DATING: 19th century

SITE TYPE: European settlement, probably of the Buckle family.

LOCATION: On west side of the sandy point at north end of Belles Amours Peninsula
about 50 ft. from the shore.

DESCRIPTION: We had only a few minutes ashore before leaving for Blanc Sablon. Lynne Fitzhugh checked the graveyard on the terrace at the south end of the northern sea level terrace. Buckles were buried there in the 19th century. Two large rectangular foundations of sod/turf are present, and possibly others. Also a deep trench south of S-2.

AREAL EXTENT: several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS: glass, ceramic, iron.

VEGETATION: thin moss/grass. Cultural material in the upper (thin) gray sand.

PROCEDURE(S): sample from S-1, S-2 test pits

SAMPLES: From S-1: Square glass bottle, green glass, bone, nail; From S-2, iron nail, bone.

POTENTIAL: The Buckles were an important early Labrador family from Middle Bay.

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

PHOTOS: 35mm only.

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 25 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Harbor Point - Belles Amours BORDEN NO. E:Bi-20
HEIGHT A.S.L. 11 feet MILITARY GRID REF. 51° 28.124 00 N 57° 26.882 00 E
MAP REF. 12 P/6
CULTURE European TENTATIVE DATING 19th century

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

European settlement, possibly of
the Buckle family.

SITE LOCATION on west side of the sandy point at north end of
Belles Amour Peninsula about 50 feet from the shore.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE We had only a few minutes ashore before leaving
for Blanc Sablon. Lynne Fitzhugh checked the graveyard on
the levee just at the south end of the point. Buckles were here
buried there in the 19th century. Two large rectangular
foundations of sod/turf are present, and possibly others. Also
a deep trench, south of 52.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE Several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS glass, ceramic, iron.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER thin moss/grass. Cultural
material in the upper (thin) gray sand.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Sample from # 51, 52 test pits.

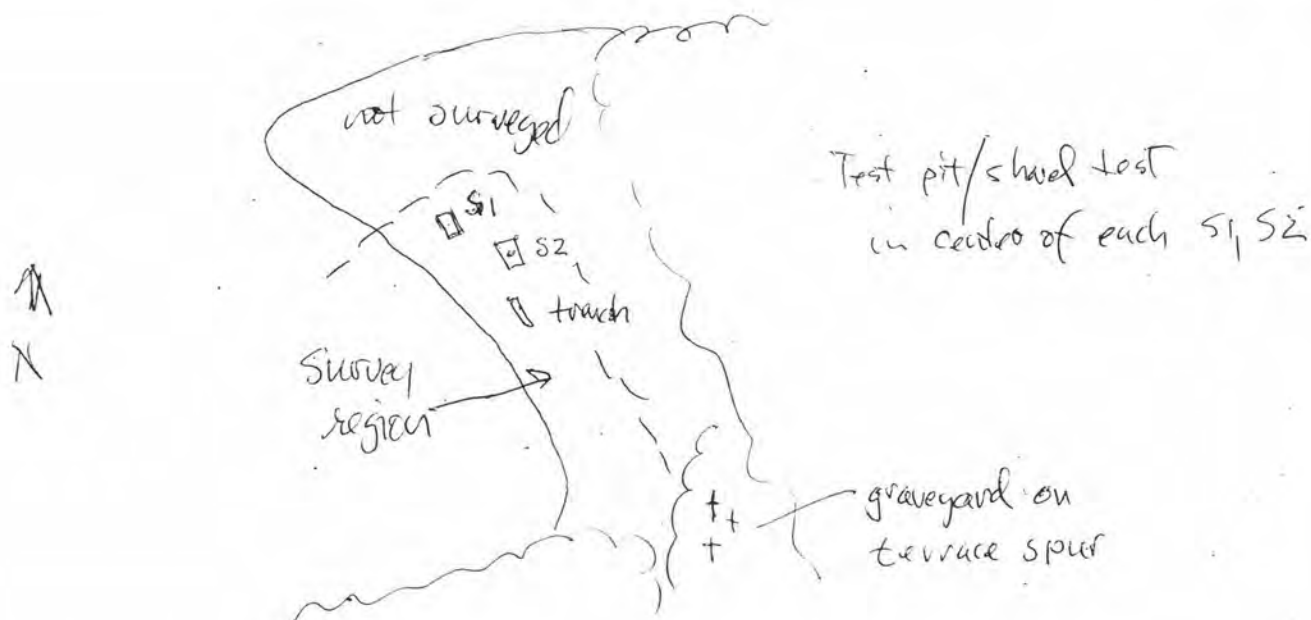
SAMPLES TAKEN 51 square glass bottle, green glass, bone, nail
52 iron nail, bone

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

The Buckles were an important early Labrador family, Roan Middle Bay

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

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES Yes

SURVEYED BY W. Fitzhugh / Clifford Hart
Pitsilik team

DATE 25 August 2001

Structure 1 test pit

brown glass
shardRock
↓bottom fragment
of square bottle
of clear glassneck frag,
of same
bottleStructure 2 TPsmall 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 are clearly houses. Some are rectangular, multi-roomed. We could not map the area in detail and only photographed a few of the structures.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : polaroid
COLOR SLIDES: 35mm shots of some houses; some video stills

SURVEYED BY: Lynne and Bill Fitzhugh and Clifford Hart
DATE: 26 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Pointe du Belles Amours Belle Amours Peninsula BORDEN NO. Ei Bi-7

HEIGHT A.S.L. 32 ft MILITARY GRID REF. 51°28.396 00 N 57°24.912 00 E

MAP REF. 12 P/6

CULTURE Unknown TENTATIVE DATING Unknown

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Boulder Structures in cobble beach

SITE LOCATION On exposed cobble beach at NE side of Pointe du Belles Amours, in northern part of the beach exposure at crest of ridge, east of the pond.

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

A few flakes were found in the road tracks north of the boulders, in sandy deposits, suggesting possibility of some sites in this area. Lynne Fitzhugh walked to the south of the boulder houses and around the pond but found only a few flakes.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 200 meters along the crest of the ridge

RAW MATERIALS NA

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER exposed cobbles

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) nothing collected

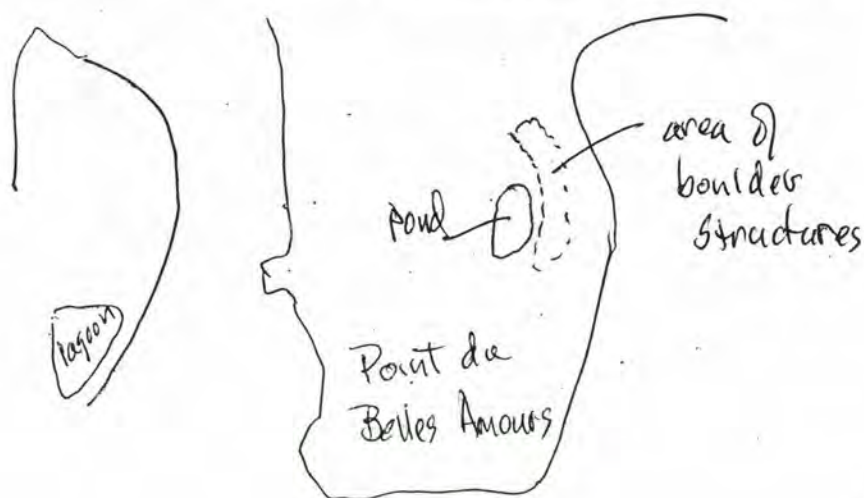
SAMPLES TAKEN — no —

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) Some of these structures are very well preserved and could be excavated

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

Rene Levesque or McKenzie seem to have dug into the houses in a few places, but these locations can be seen by the black lichen cover and absence of the long growing green lichen on the rocks.

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



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Polaroid

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm shots of some houses, some video stills

SURVEYED BY Fitzhugh

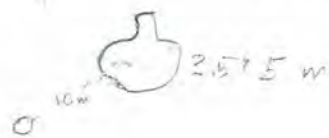
DATE Aug. 26

view north



[C = cache pit]

Sketch map not to scale



Path

view South



telephone line pole



2 tier rock walls

5.5 x 8 m

C



2 L excav pit

3.5



8



5.5



C

C



OR
(in depression off the ridge)



2 tiered stone wall



2 tiered stone wall

ridge crest

view South



not all structures are plotted

SITE NAME: Clifford Hart Chalet

BORDEN #: EiBh-47

HEIGHT A.S.L.: 26-42 ft.

LAT/LONG: 51° 29.924N 57° 15.747W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: European (26-35' –Basque/Post-Basque?); Amerindian (35-42')

DATING: various, see below

SITE TYPE: whaling site; settlement and possible cache location

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

DESCRIPTION: We did not do sub-surface tests at the lower elevations below the Hart house where Levesque had found whalebones, bricks and other materials. However, at about 26 ft. near the back of the Hart house we found tiny fragments of tile-like ceramic. Further up-hill, toward the back of the 'lawn' and in the forest behind the clearing the ground is 'lumpy', perhaps concealing ovens or other structures. Somewhere in the vicinity of the house Levesque uncovered a whalebone chute in 1968. The area has no open exposures now. We did not have a shovel with us when we toured these sites with Cliff Hart. Beyond the forest patch north of the yard is a bull-dozer 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 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

(Clifford) Hart site

BORDEN NO.

E1B6-47

HEIGHT A.S.L.

26-42 ft

MILITARY GRID REF.

N 51° 29.924 00 N 57° 15.747 00 E

CULTURE

European (26-35')
(Basque / Post-Basque?)
Amerindian (35-42')

MAP REF.

TENTATIVE DATING

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

SITE LOCATION

Mainland north of
Isle du Pavessaux, immedi-
ately behind Clifford and
Florence Hart's "chalet" or
countryside place. Probably the

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Same site as E1B6-47

Lowest level about 26 feet is

where tiles or brick fragments, whale bone and other material
has been found in the past by Rene Levesque, and perhaps others
in more recent times. We did not do subsurface tests, but
a few fragments of tile-like material were found. The ground
in the back of the house is 'lumpy' and a whalebone chute was
excavated here by Levesque in 1968. The area has no open
exposures now. We did not have a shovel with us when
we toured sites with Cliff Hart.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

Several hundred square meters in between

RAW MATERIALS

his house and 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

view north



COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S)

Nothing collected in this part of the site

Levesque has photos and notes

SAMPLES TAKEN

not from European area

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

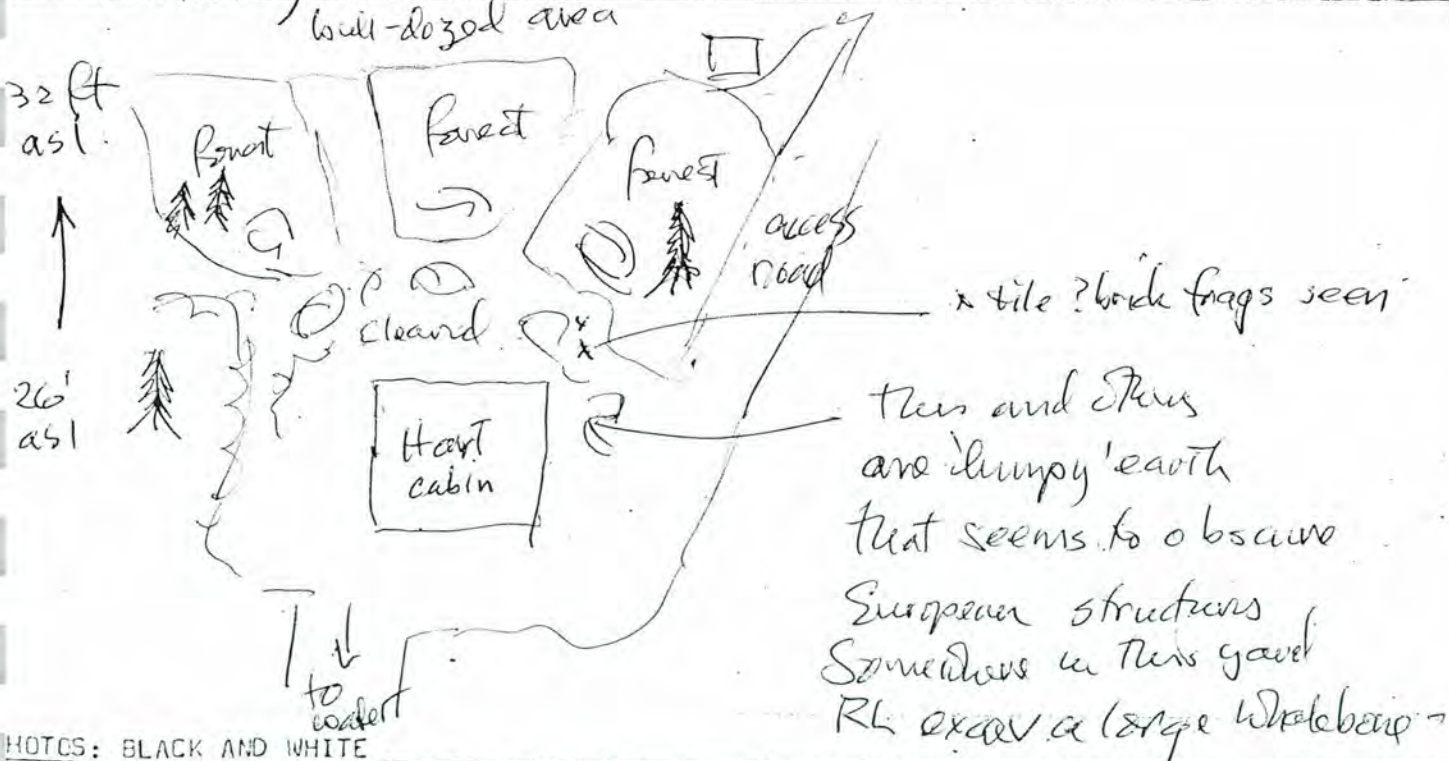
Yes - could be very important site - Basque or later

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

Should be tested right away. Cliff Hart and his wife would be interested in supporting scientific work here.

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

well-doed area



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

yes

SURVEYED BY

Fitchugh

DATE

25 August 2001

Native American Sites

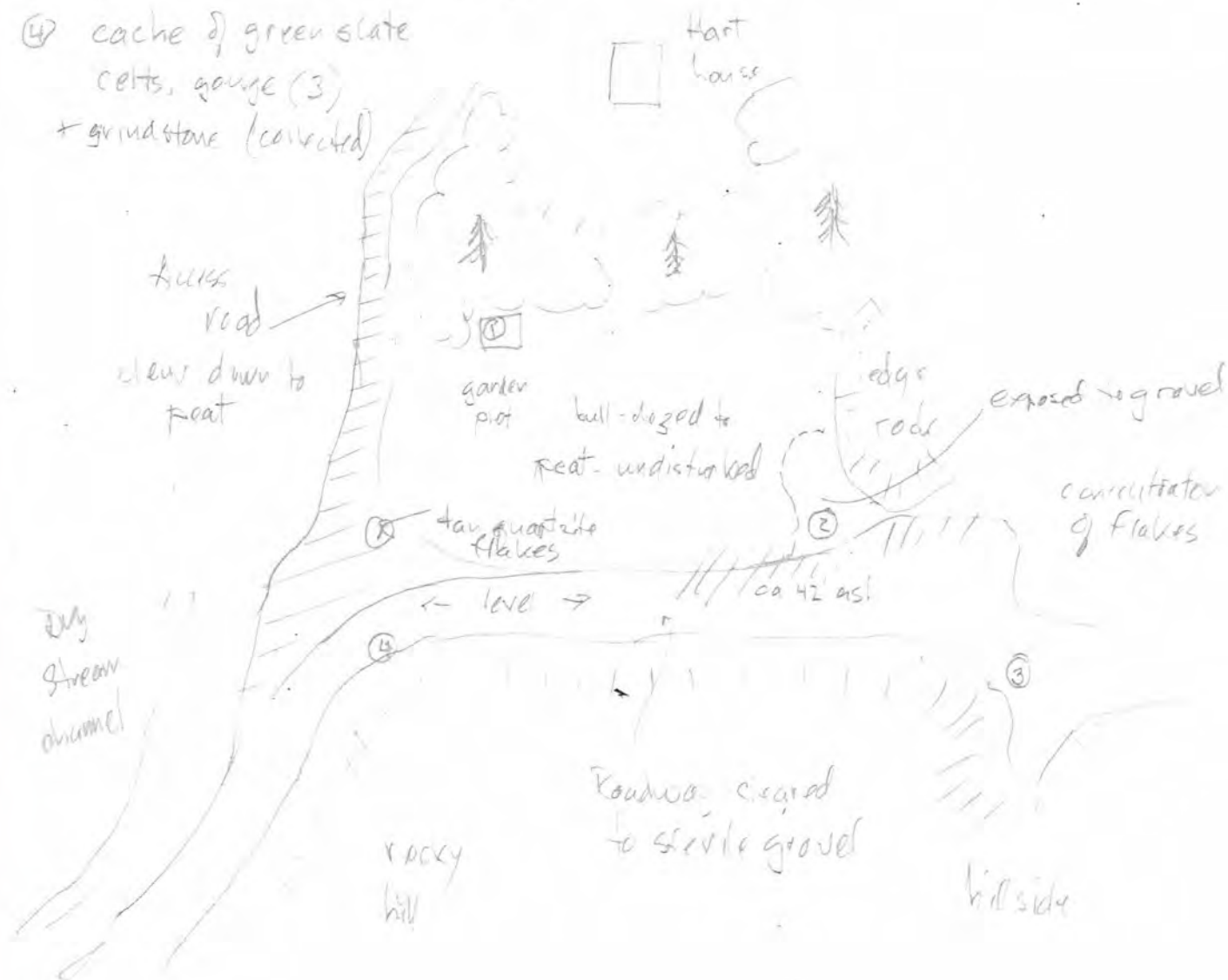
37 ft. asl. - 42 ft

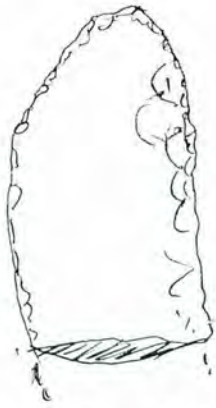
N 51° 29,945

W 57° 15,754

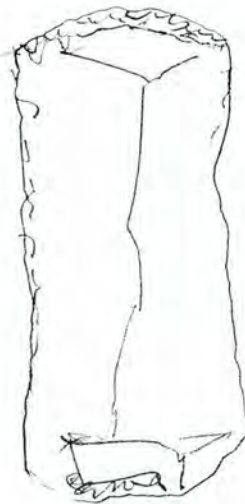


- ① Grosvenor biface ca 30 asl
- ② Late Mt material - red slate, green slate, Ramoth + others
- ③ Ramoth chert small stemmed point - Late Mt ca 42' asl
- ④ cache of green slate celts, gouge (3), + grinstone (collected)





- ① grey-blue knife tip
chert -
Dorset or Grosvenor
from Florence Hart
garden plot



- ② peathead
pink chert
flake and
sampler



- ③ 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 cell/gauge fragments
and



flakes of grey and lustrous black chert also found
in upper site area.

SITE NAME: Tumulus de Brador 1, 2
BORDEN #: EiBh-59, 60
HEIGHT A.S.L.: 106 ft.
LAT/LONG: 51° 28.348N 57° 13.903W
MAP REF: 12 P/6
CULTURE: Maritime Archaic
DATING: 7500 B.P.?
SITE TYPE: Burial Mounds

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

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

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

VEGETATION COVER: sand and slab surface, barren of vegetation

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): none

SAMPLES TAKEN: none

POTENTIAL: Clean-up and site reconstruction needed

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

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE: one polaroid

COLOR SLIDES: 35mm slides and video still

SURVEYED BY: Pitsiulak / Fitzhugh

DATE: 26 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Brader Mound

BORDEN NO.

E 134
2 Be - 59,60HEIGHT A.S.L. 106'

MILITARY GRID REF.

51° 28' 49" 00 N 57° 13' 03" 00 E

MAP REF.

12 P/6CULTURE Maritime ArchaicTENTATIVE DATING uncertain3500-7500 BP.

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Burial MoundsSITE LOCATION On sand and gravel
ridge between Bradore town
and a set of lakes to the eastDESCRIPTION OF SITE Burial mounds excavated by René Lévesque
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 embankment seems not to have been backfilled and
is a very large pit. According to Clifford Hart, who
viewed these excavations when they were completed,
Rh had them done up "very nicely, with everything
showing neatly."

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

Each mound is about 10x10 meters

RAW MATERIALS

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

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

barren of veget.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) 110

SAMPLES TAKEN 110

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

Clean-up and site reconstruction needed

REMARKS (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 CMK.

The gouges and celt ~~from~~ and incipient ripple-based triangular point 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 3000 BP 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.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

One iPadarod

COLOR SLIDES

slides 35 mm and video still

SURVEYED BY

Fitzhugh

DATE

26 August 2001

SITE NAME: Courtemanche Site

BORDEN #: EiBh-34

HEIGHT A.S.L.: not measured but not far above sea level

LAT/LONG: 51° 2728N, 57° 1444W

MAP REF: 12 P/6

CULTURE: European/ French

DATING: 1703-1709

SITE TYPE: stone-walled house foundation and sod-walled out-buildings

SITE LOCATION: In the back (sea-side) of (I never got the owner's name) residence, whose house ends at west side only a few meters from the east wall of the Courtemanche stone foundation. The ground around here, in high grass, is full of foundations of other associated buildings, and extends for 200 meters. This is a major site!

DESCRIPTION OF SITE: Cement-mortared foundations and sod foundation structures. Levesque excavated the interior of the stone house. Nothing else seems to have been touched. The land-owner is very wary of the presence of this site on their property and is somewhat reluctant to have visitors, fearing their property and privacy might be forfeit. We called and received permission to come by and I took some photos, but it is hard to see much since the area is heavily-covered with grass and weeds.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE: 100 meters

VEGETATION COVER: grass and weeds

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S): nothing collected, nothing tested

SAMPLES TAKEN: no

POTENTIAL: There is much work to do here

REMARKS: This site would be one of the major historic attractions of the Blanc Sablon region if it were excavated and interpreted. The Courtemanche cart track is clearly seen in the ground east of the 138 road, cutting into the ground as it rises over the rocky ledge a few hundred meters south of the stone house site. Seen as a U-shaped, 2-meter wide trough in the ground, it can be traced eastward rising up the hill for some distance.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE : no

COLOR SLIDES: yes and video stills

SURVEYED BY: Fitzhugh w/ Clifford Hart

DATE: 26 Aug. 2001

SITE NAME Courtemanche Site BORDEN NO. E1B4.34
HEIGHT A.S.L. not measured MILITARY GRID REF. not taken 00 N 00 E
but near sea. MAP REF. 12 P/6
CULTURE European / French TENTATIVE DATING 1703-1709

~~This~~ (This may be plotted as E1B4.34)

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY

Stone-walled foundation and sod-walled foundation

SITE LOCATION In the back (sea side) of (never got name) residence, whose house ends at west side only a few meters from the east wall of the Courtemanche stone foundation. The ground around here, in high grass, is full of foundations of other associated buildings, and extends for 200 meters.

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's hard to see much since the area is heavily-covered with grass and weeds.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 2 to 100 meters

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER grass and weeds.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

110

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

110

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

There is much work to do here

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

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

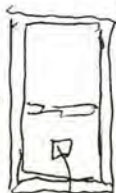
The Courtemanche cart track is clearly seen in the ground east of the 138 road, rising cutting in to the ground as it rises over the rocky ledge a few hundred meters south of the stone house site. Seen as a U-shaped

shaped 2 meter wide trough in the ground. It can be traced east of the ledge for some distance.

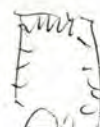
There are other soil foundations in the area

soil-walled

stone house



138



hearth pile



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

no

COLOR SLIDES

yes + video still

INVESTIGATED BY

Fitzhugh & Clifford Hart

DATE

Aug 26, 2001

Section 9:
Research Permits

de permis: 08-FITZ-01

de collection: 5177a → 7001

de source:

No. artefact	Prov.	Nom de l'objet	Nature	Qté.	Affiliation culturelle	État	Correspondance	Longueur X Largeur Diamètre	Épaisseur	Poids	Remarques	No. de terrain	Traitement et analyses
EdBI-3: 2000	11N18E	Fragment de douve de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	28,2 cm x 10,2 cm	1,45 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3: 2001	12N120E	Pierre à aiguiser	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	9 cm x 8 cm	2 cm	160,2 g	En traitement Pas de photo disponible	3	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3: 2002	12N120E	Fragment de poigné de bois	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	4 cm x 3 cm (dia)	3 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	2	<u>Séchage contrôlé</u>
EdBI-3: 2003	12N120E	Pierre à aiguiser	Pierre	8	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire décomposée	✓	variable	1,5 cm	23,2 g	Le no. de terrain est le même que pour l'autre pierre à aiguiser de 12N1 20 E (?)	3	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3: 2004	12N120E	Fragment de douve de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	9 cm x 3,5 cm	1,5 cm		En traitement	4	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3: 2005	12N120E	Fragment d'arc	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	32,5 cm x 2,8 cm	1,15 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	5	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3: 2006	14N114E	Pierre de lest	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	✓	✓	3 cm x 1,7 cm	1 cm			1	
EdBI-3: 2007	14N114E	Éclat "européen"	Silex	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	1,5 cm x 1,2 cm	0,7 cm	1,6 g		2	
EdBI-3: 2008	14N114E	Clou corrodé	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	3	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3: 2009	14N114E	Clou corrodé	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	4	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3: 2010	14N118 E	Tête de clou corrodé	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3: 2011	14N118 E	Microblade	Chert de Ramah	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	1 cm x 1 cm	0,2 cm	0,4 g	Situé cartographiquement en 16 N118 E	2	
EdBI-3: 2012	14N120 E	Grand clou en fer	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3: 2013	14N120 E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	1 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm			2	
EdBI-3: 2014	14N120 E	Tesson de céramique	Terre cuite commune	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3: 2015	9 cm x 7 cm	1,5 cm			3	
EdBI-3: 2015	14N120 E	Tesson de céramique	Terre cuite commune	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3: 2014	7 cm x 2,7 cm	1,3 cm			4	
EdBI-3: 2016	14N120 E	Lamp en stéatite	Pierre (Stéatite)	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	5,5 cm x 4 cm	0,8 cm			5	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3: 2017	14N120 E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	2,5 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm			6	
EdBI-3: 2018	14N120 E	Pièce de plomb	Plomb	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	Corrodé	2 cm x 1,7 cm	0,7 cm			7	
EdBI-3: 2019	14N120 E	"Couteau à mèche"	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3: 2020?	7,9 x 1,2 cm	0,7 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	8	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3: 2020	14N120 E	"Couteau à mèche"	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3: 2019?	4 cm x 2,2 cm	0,4 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	9	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3: 2021	14N120 E	Pierre travaillée	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	10,7 cm x 1,6 cm	1,3 cm		La pierre est équerrie sur deux faces	10	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3: 2022	14N120 E	Pointe métallique et poignée de bois	✓		Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire Artefact composé					En traitement Pas de photo disponible	11	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3: 2023	14N120 E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	12	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3: 2024	14N120 E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	2,4 cm x 1 cm	0,5 cm			13	
EdBI-3: 2025	14N120 E	Fragment d'arc "lourd" Inuit	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	7 cm x 1,5 cm	0,5 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	14	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3: 2026	14N120 E	Pièce de plomb	Plomb	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓	1,7 cm x 1,5 cm	1 cm			15	
EdBI-3: 2027	14N120 E	Fragment de fourneau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	3,5 cm x 1,7 cm	0,9 cm			16	
EdBI-3: 2028	14N120 E	Fragment de verre vert	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	4,5 cm x 2 cm	0,12 cm			17	

LES ARTÉFACTS EN SURLIGNÉ SONT ENCORE EN TRAITEMENT.

- TRAITEMENT AU PEG

- RESTAURATION ET TRAITEMENTS SPÉCIALISÉS.

A.S.

EdBt-3: 2029	14N 20 E	Feuille de mica	Mica	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	6,2 cm x 4,6 cm	0,02 cm		16	Séchage contrôlé avec support en polystyrène
EdBt-3: 2030	14N 20 E	Extrémité de douve de tonneau brûlée	Bols	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	11 cm x 8 cm	1,5 cm		19	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2031	14N 20 E	Pièce de bols tournée	Bols	3	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	a: 23,7 cm x 5,5 cm b: 19,4 cm x 3,5 cm c: 9 cm x 1,4 cm	a: 2,4 cm b: 1,4 cm c: 1,6 cm	En traitement Pas de photo disponible	20	Traitement au PEG
EdBt-3: 2032	14N 20E	"Boîte à outils" Work box	Bols	5	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	a: bottom: 42,8 cm x 21,6 cm b: end piece 23,8 cm x 20,8 cm c: end piece 24,1 x 20 cm d: handle: 43 cm x 4,6 cm e: N/A	a: 2,5 cm b: 3,1 cm c: 3,05 cm d: 2,55 cm	En traitement Pas de photo disponible	21	Traitement au PEG
EdBt-3: 2033	14N 20E	Poigné d'outil	Bols	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	14,2 cm x 3,5 cm (dia)	3,5 cm	En traitement Pas de photo disponible	22	Traitement au PEG
EdBt-3: 2034	14N 22E	Piomb de pêche	Fer (?)	1	Historique, Basque					Pas de photo disponible	1	
EdBt-3: 2035	14N 22E	Pièce de textile carbonisée	Textile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\			En traitement Pas de photo disponible	2	Restauration et traitements spécialisés
EdBt-3: 2036	14N 22E	Tesson de céramique glaçurée bleu	Falence (?)	2	Historique, Basque	\	\	a: 3,3 cm x 2,5 cm b: 3,5 cm x 0,7 cm	a: 0,8 cm b: 0,7 cm		3	
EdBt-3: 2037	14N 22E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\			En traitement Pas de photo disponible	4	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2038	14N 22E	Fragment métallique	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\			En traitement Pas de photo disponible	6	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2039	14N 22E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\			En traitement Pas de photo disponible	7	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2040	14N 22E	Clou	Fer	2	Historique, Basque	?	\			En traitement Pas de photo disponible	9	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2041	16N 16E	Fragment de fourneau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	2,4 cm x 0,9 cm (dia)	0,9 (dia)		1	
EdBt-3: 2042	16N 16E	Fragment de pierre de lest	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	\	\	9 cm x 8 cm	4,7 cm		2	
EdBt-3: 2043	16 N 18E	Os carbonisé	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	7,3 cm x 1,7 cm	0,3 cm	Pas de photo disponible	1	
EdBt-3: 2044	16 N 18E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	5,5 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm (dia)		2	
EdBt-3: 2045	16 N 18E	Échantillons d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	\	\	Pas de photo disponible	3	
EdBt-3: 2046	16 N 20E	Perle de verre	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	0,8 cm x 0,5 cm	0,5 cm		1	
EdBt-3: 2047	16 N 20E	Tête de clou	Iron	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\			En traitement Pas de photo disponible	2	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2048	16 N 20E	Lampe en aleatite	Pierre (Steatite)	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	4,8 cm x 2,5 cm	1,1 cm		3	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2049	16 N 20E	Corps de clou	Iron	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	3,5 cm x 2,1 cm	0,02 cm	En traitement Pas de photo disponible	4	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2050	16 N 20E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	6,15 cm x 0,9 cm (dia)	0,9 cm		5	
EdBt-3: 2051	16 N 20E	Perle en pierre polie	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	0,7 cm x 0,65 cm (dia)	0,65 cm		6	
EdBt-3: 2052	16 N 20E	Fragment d'écorce travaillé	Bouleau (?)	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	5,8 cm x 4,2 cm	0,6 cm	En traitement	7	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2053	16 N 20E	Os	Os	20 y	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	\	\	Os bouillie ou carbonisée Pas de photo disponible	8	
EdBt-3: 2054	16 N 22E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	2,8 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm		1	

[illegible]

EdBt-3: 2082	18N 16E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	15	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2083	18N 16E	Metal concrétionné	Fer et concrétion	1	Historique, Basque	Concrétion?	\				Pas de photo disponible	16	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2084	18N 16E	Échantillon de sol	"Sol"	1	Historique, Basque	Échantillon de sol	\			521.3 g	Échantillon d'une possible "forge" Pas de photo disponible	N-M	
EdBt-3: 2085	18N 18E	Échantillon de sol	"Sol"	1	Historique, Basque	Échantillon de sol	\			88.0 g	À l'est d'une chaussée de terre "R" Pas de photo disponible	"R"	
EdBt-3: 2086	18N 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2087	19N 18E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	2	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2088	19N 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	3	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3: 2089 a,b,c	\	Cruche en céramique (amphore)	Céramique	3	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	34 cm x 25.8 cm	approx 1 cm to 2 cm	\	voir le fichier nommé "Olive li	E-001	Dessalage progressif (complété)
EdBt-3: 2090	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2091	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2092	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2094	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2095	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2096	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2097	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2098	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2099	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2100	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2101	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2102	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2103	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2104	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2105	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3: 2106	Subaquatique TPB-3	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque		\	\	\	\	Fish bones No picture TPB-3	B-301	
EdBt-3: 2107	Subaquatique TPB-3	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque		\				NW quad 40-100 cmbs No picture	B-303 ou B-304	
EdBt-3: 2108	Subaquatique TPB-3	Fibres (concrét)	Fibres végétales	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	\	\	5.3 g	NW quad of TPB-3 40-100 cmbs No picture	B-303 ou B-304 ou B-305	Séchage contrôlé sur support en polyester
EdBt-3: 2109	Subaquatique TPB-3	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bols	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	14 cm x 6.4 cm	1.3 cm		NW quad 40-100cmbs	B-303, B-304 ou B-305	Séchage contrôlé

EdBt-3: 2110	Subaiguette TPB-3	Plau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	28 cm x 9.5 cm (dia)	9.5 cm	No picture	B-306	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2111	Inexistant				Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire						
EdBt-3: 2112	Subaiguette TPB-3	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	25.2 cm x 4.3 cm	2.8 cm	TPB-3 near surface	B-307 ou B-309	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2113	Subaiguette N-M (TPB-37)	Fragment de verre brun	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	20 cm x 5 cm	0.35 cm	\ not mentioned	B-307 ou B-309 ou B-310	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2114	Subaiguette TPB-3	Fragment d'écorce travaillé	Écorce	3	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	The bigger fragment 18 cm x 7.8 cm	0.2 cm	NW quad TPB-3 NW quad No picture	B-309 ou B-310	
EdBt-3: 2115	Subaiguette TPB-3	Os de poisson	Os	2	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPB-3 40 cmbs Fish bone No picture	B-362	
EdBt-3: 2116	Subaiguette TPB-3	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPB-4 0-25cmbs Fish bone and one bird bone? No picture	B-402 ou B-403 ou B-404	
EdBt-3: 2117	Subaiguette TPB-4	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPB-4 25 cmbs Bird bone? No picture	B-405	
EdBt-3: 2118	Subaiguette TPB-4	Os	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	5.3 cm x 0.9 cm	0.9 cm	Surface South of TPD-1 There is a flower shaped marks (stamped) on the lips and the upper face of the tile. No picture	D-001 D-101 ou D-102	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2119	Subaiguette TPD-1	Tuile d'argile	Céramique	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	22.5 cm x 18.2 cm	1.65 cm	South of TPD-1 Level 1 No picture	D-103	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2120	Subaiguette TPD-1	Pièce de bois travaillée	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	18.8 cm x 3.1 cm	1.62 cm	Level 1 No picture	D-106	
EdBt-3: 2121	Subaiguette TPD-1	Pièce de bois travaillée	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	20.8 cm x 12.6 cm	3.1 cm	No picture	D-107	
EdBt-3: 2122	Subaiguette TPD-1	Os de poisson	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	9 cm x 3.2 cm	0.6 cm	TPD-1 30-40cmbs No picture	D-109	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2123	Subaiguette TPD-1	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 NE quad 30-40 cmbs No picture	D-110 à D-114	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2124	Subaiguette TPD-1	Éclat de bois (échantillons)	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 40cmbs	D-110 à D-114	
EdBt-3: 2125	Subaiguette TPD-1	Échantillon d'ossements	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 No picture	D-110 à D-114	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2126	Subaiguette TPD-1	Éclat de bois (échantillons)	Bois	2	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	T.D.-1 40 cmbs Possibly from gin bottle	D-115 D-116 ou D-109	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2127	Subaiguette TPD-1	Fragment de verre vert	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	Probablement avec EdBt-3: 2029	10.4 cm x 4.4 cm	0.32 cm	East Half of TPD-1 Curved piece of wood There is a square shaped nail's hole through the piece No picture	D-115 ou D-116 ou D-117	
EdBt-3: 2128	Subaiguette TPD-1	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	20.5 cm x 5.4 cm	3.8 cm	East half of TPD-1 Possibly from gin bottle	N-M	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3: 2129	Subaiguette TPD-1	Fragment de verre vert	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	Probablement avec EdBt-3: 2027	8 cm x 3.5 cm	0.46 cm	Possibly a whale's chalanx		
EdBt-3: 2130	Subaiguette TPD-1	Os de baleine	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	9 cm x 8 cm	4.8 cm			

EdBl-3: 2131	Subaquatique TPD-1	Échantillon d'ossement	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	\	\	TPD-1 East half 40-50 cmbs 2 Fish bones, 1 unknown vertebra and 1 unknown long bone (bird ?) No picture	D-120 D-121	
EdBl-3: 2132	Subaquatique TPD-1	Tesson de céramique	Céramique	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	11.2 cm x 8.6 cm	0.52 cm	South of TPD-1, Lvl. 1 Shard of common earthen ware	D-101 ou D-102	
EdBl-3: 2133	Subaquatique TPD-1	Échantillon d'éclats de bois (et écorce)	Bois	\	Historique, Basque	\	\			TPD-1, Lvl. 1 No picture in treatment 11 cmbs S120 W50 No picture	D-105	
EdBl-3: 2134	Subaquatique TPD-2	Fragment de douve de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	12.3 cm x 10.6 cm	1.4 cm		D-118	Traitement au PEG
EdBl-3: 2135	Subaquatique SP-2 Sud	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	5	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2136	Subaquatique SP-4 Sud	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	6	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2137	Subaquatique SP-5 Sud-ouest	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	4	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2138	Subaquatique SP-6 Sud	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	5	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2139	Subaquatique SP-6 Centre	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	4	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2140	Subaquatique SP-6 Nord	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	3	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2141	Subaquatique SP-11	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	6	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2142	Subaquatique SP-12	Échantillon de pierres de lest	Pierre	4	Historique, Basque	\	\			No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2143	2007 Monticule Rond	Pierre	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	\	\			(Ballast stone ?) No picture	\	
EdBl-3: 2144	Aire 3 Nord, 16N1 18E	Os blanchis	Pierre	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	\	N-M	
EdBl-3: 2145	Aire 3 Nord, 16N1 18E	Fragments d'écorce	Bois	5	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	Fragments do not seems to be worked	N-M	Séchage contrôlé
EdBl-3: 2146	N-M	Fibres (corde?)	Fibres végétales	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	0.3 g	Provenience: N-M	N-M	Séchage contrôlé sur support en polyester
EdBl-3: 2147	N-M	Bouchon en bois	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	4.4 cm x 3.5 cm (dia)	3.5 cm	Provenience: N-M	N-M	Traitement au PEG
EdBl-3: 2148	N-M	Tige de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	5.6 cm x 1.6 cm (dia)	1.6 cm	Provenience: N-M Point shaped	N-M	Séchage contrôlé
EdBl-3: 2149	N-M	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	36.5 cm x 13.5 cm	1.1 cm	Provenience: N-M	N-M	Séchage contrôlé