Protecting the Cambrien and Nachicapau Lakes Areas

Naskapi Archaeological Project

Archaeological Survey Report (2021)

Submitted to the *Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec* and the *Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach*

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Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach

I am proud to do this work and to try to please the Elders with what we find and what we have seen. The place where they grew up and loved will not be destroyed and flooded or other kinds of development that will destroy it. I would love to get to know this area and utilize it in such a way to have frequent visits from people around the world to enjoy and learn about the locals and their neighbours and other people that want to experience this land we call home. But more importantly, that we the Naskapi and other Nations that have used these waterways, succeed in preserving that continuity of land use and occupation.

Tshiueten Vachon, team member,
Naskapi Archaeology Project, 2021

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Executive summary

In June 2020, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach initiated an archaeological project to support its efforts to protect an important portion of Naskapi traditional territory: the lands and waters surrounding Waskaikinis (Fort McKenzie), including Mistisiipuw Nipiiy (Cambrien Lake) and Nachacapau Nipiiy (Nachicapau Lake). Archaeological research adds an essential human dimension to the protected area project, emphasizing that these lands are a Naskapi lived environment with deep cultural and historical roots.

This report presents the results of an archaeological fieldwork project that took place in the planned protected area during a three-week period between August 16 and September 5, 2021. The report is organized into two parts. Part I, Summary report, provides an overview that covers the preparation for fieldwork, methodology, areas surveyed, discovery of 22 sites, preliminary discussion of the findings, and recommendations. Part II, Site descriptions, is comprised of detailed presentations of all 22 sites, organized by study region. This section also includes maps, site plans, photographs, and images of artifacts recovered.

The archaeology team consisted of archaeologists Moira McCaffrey and David Denton, with Kawawachikamach residents, Tshiueten Vachon and Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush, assisting as archaeological technicians. The team was based at Norpaq Adventures Châteauguay camp, located on a small lake just outside the western boundary of the proposed protected area. Prior to going into the field, the archaeologists spent several days in Kawawachikamach consulting with community members and interviewing Elders. Once in the field, good weather resulted in the loss of only one and a half days due to a rain storm with high winds.

Over the course of the survey, 22 archaeological sites were recorded, labelled as NAP21-1 to 22 (each site might contain more than one occupation zone). The sites were subsequently assigned permanent Borden Codes—a national designation system used to register archaeological sites. Ten sites produced occupations dating to the Precontact period, that is to the time period before the arrival of Europeans in the region. These occupations could date anywhere from a couple of hundred to several thousand years ago. There are 15 sites that show evidence of

occupation during the Historic period. This period indicates sites with items of European or Euro-Canadian origin—often metal objects or glass beads—that likely date before the establishment of Fort McKenzie in 1916. We suspect that many of these sites, which include earthen tent rings with stone fireplaces, date to the 1800s or early 1900s.

There are nine sites that include occupation zones dating to the Modern period, which corresponds with the 1916–1956 (Fort McKenzie) period. Included in this sample are earthen tent rings and rock scatters or alignments indicating the former location of a canvas wall tent. Often, these occupation zones are associated with more recent metal artifacts. Finally, there is one site that suggests occupation during what we are calling the Recent (post-Fort McKenzie) period.

Highlights of the 2021 field survey presented in this report include:

- The probable discovery of Ka-astuwinanuch the 'making-canoes place' (NAP21-05). This large site is located in the northern part of the proposed protected area. It contains numerous tent rings, including several where test pits produced glass beads. In addition, at least one probable canoe-building platform was recorded.
- Identification of the general location of South River House (NAP21-11)—the short-lived HBC trading post that operated from 1832 to 1833.
- The discovery of site locales with numerous, well-preserved earthen tent rings that are clearly visible due to a forest fire in 2014. These include a site in the Wawakus area (NAP21-14), and sites at the top and bottom of the portage at Aputamuschiun (Shale Falls) (NAP21-15 and 16).
- The first three radiocarbon dates on precontact sites obtained in the region.
- The recovery of stone flakes and evidence of stone tool making on a high terrace at the narrows in the central Cambrien Lake area (NAP21-19), and the possibility that this site dates to a period when the water level (a fjord-like extension of Ungava Bay) was much higher in relation to the land than today.
- The discovery of a large precontact site (NAP21-20) in the southern part of the project area with evidence of intensive stone tool making using a variety of stone types.

The report concludes by recommending a second season of archaeological survey work of similar length for 2022. Preliminary objectives include:

- Extending the survey to parts of the project area that could not be examined in 2021, including the Châteauguay River valley, areas in the Larch Plateau to the west of the Caniapiscau River and Waapinikuskin Nipiiy (Lac Colombet);

- Increasing survey coverage in the Nachicapau Lake area and investigating the canoe route identified by Elders between Canichico and Nachicapau lakes;
- Conducting systematic surveys at important locations such as site NAP21-05, which we have tentatively identified as Ka-astuwinanuch (‘making-canoes place’), described in stories told by John Peastitute, and site NAP21-11, area B, identified as the probable location of the HBC’s South River House trading post;
- Collecting additional information from sites in the burned area located between Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and Aapiitaamischuun (Shale Falls);
- Surveying the mouth of the Swampy Bay River and excavating deep test pits to look for older sites in alluvial sediments;
- Surveying an additional sample of high terraces for precontact sites, and examining sectors of geo-archaeological potential to identify sources of lithic raw materials.

The work described above would be preceded by additional interviews with Naskapi Elders and at least one community information / consultation session to present results and get feedback on the 2021 survey.

Participants and acknowledgements

Roles and responsibilities

Project director for Council of Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach	Councillor Gordon Dominique and Councillor David Swappie Jr.
Project managers (Atmacinta inc.)	Robert Prévost and Lindsay Richardson
Advisor, logistics planning	Natalie D'Astous
Archaeological technicians	Tshiueten Vachon and Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush
Translation and support for interviews and community presentation	Tshiueten Vachon
Consulting archaeologists: field research, interviews, and report writing	David Denton and Moira McCaffrey
GIS / cartography	David Denton

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- Hydro-Québec
- Kativik Regional Government

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- Samuel Paquet, Norpaq Adventures
- Châteauguay camp support staff: Guy Malette, camp manager, and Natacha Giguère, chef extraordinaire
- Other research teams: Marianne Ricard, Biologist and Park Planner, Kativik Regional Government, assisted by Piari Kauki Gentes; and Benoît Tremblay, Botanist, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques
- Helicopter pilots Daniel Bélanger and Jean-Pascal Chapron of Innukoptères Inc.

Karlis Karklins, retired Head of the Material Culture Research Section of Parks Canada, and long-standing editor of Beads: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers, graciously responded to our numerous questions regarding glass seed beads. Consulting archaeologist Christian Roy very kindly assisted in the identification of several metal artifacts.

Finally, we are grateful to our partners—David Dorken (Moira McCaffrey) and Susan Marshall (David Denton)—for their support and many acts of kindness.

The authors are solely responsible for any errors of fact or interpretation in this report.

Permits

This fieldwork was undertaken with the following permits issued to Moira McCaffrey, 1919 Oxford Station Road, Oxford Station, ON, K0G 1T0.

- Permis de recherche archéologique, Numéro de permis 21-MCCM-01, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Québec
- Certificate of Conformity - Archaeological and biological studies (2021-013), Kativik Regional Government, Kuujjuaq (Québec)
- Permis d'occupation provisoire, Numéro de dossier 002050-21-910, Énergie et Ressources naturelles, Québec

Organization of the report

This report is organized in two parts. Part I, Summary report, presents the results of the project beginning with information on the archaeological potential study (chapter 2), followed by a presentation of the consultations and interviews carried out in Kawawachikamach (chapter 3.3), and a description of the methodology used for the field survey (chapter 4). The largest chapter of the Summary report is a presentation of the archaeological survey results (chapter 5). This chapter begins with an overview, including a table that briefly summarizes information concerning the 22 sites found, organized according to seven study regions (section 5.1). This is followed by sections on each of the broad chronological periods, ordered from the oldest to the most recent. These sections compile and summarize much of the information from the individual sites according to several themes. The sections also highlight important results and general points of interest concerning the discoveries, and make some preliminary comparisons with other regions. Part I ends with a brief conclusion and a series of recommendations (chapter 6).

Part II, Site descriptions, contains a detailed, site-by-site presentation of the 22 archaeological sites organized by study region. These presentations comprise descriptions of the landscape, archaeological work carried out, and discoveries made including features recorded and artifacts found. Recommendations are also included regarding the need (or not) for future research at each site. Finally, a key aspect of site descriptions is the presentation of maps, site plans, and images.

Part I

Summary report

1 Introduction

In June 2020, the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach initiated an archaeological project to support its efforts to protect an important portion of Naskapi traditional territory: the lands and waters surrounding Waskaikinis (Fort McKenzie), including Mistisiipuw Nipiiy (Cambrien Lake) and Nachacapau Nipiiy (Nachicapau Lake). Archaeological research adds an essential human dimension to the protected area project, emphasizing that these lands are a Naskapi "lived environment" with deep cultural and historical roots.

The project began with the preparation of an archaeological potential study in the winter of 2020–2021. This involved a detailed review of oral history accounts, as well as research on archaeological, historical, geographic, and other information relating to the project area. A preliminary mapping of places considered to be of archaeological interest was carried out. The resulting report (Denton and McCaffrey 2021) provided the basis for planning an initial archaeological field survey.

Archaeological fieldwork took place during a three week period between August 17 and September 5, 2021. Prior to going into the field, the archaeologists spent several days in Kawawachikamach consulting with community members and interviewing Elders.

This report provides a summary of both the community consultations and interviews, and the three-weeks of fieldwork that followed.

COVER IMAGE: View to the northeast of the narrows in Mistisiipu Nipiiy (Cambrien Lake) in the area known as Miitus Siipiiy ('Poplar' River).

2 | Archaeological potential study

The archaeological potential study compiled a great deal of information from a wide range of sources related to the proposed protected area. The following topics were included in the review:

- the ancient environment at the end of the ice age (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 27–42);
- the present-day environment and landscape (ibid.: 43–75);
- information related to animals that the Naskapi have long relied on, especially caribou (ibid.: 57–70);
- geological information on possible sources of stone to make tools such as knives and arrowheads (ibid.: 77–93);
- reports from previous archaeological work in the project area and surrounding regions (ibid.: 95–119);
- an overview of our current understanding of the Precontact Period in the eastern Subarctic (ibid.: 120–139);
- an overview of the Historic Period, and an examination of historic accounts written by travellers and fur-traders (ibid.: 141–171);
- Naskapi land-use studies, cultural information, and place name databases (ibid.: 173–204), including stories and accounts by Naskapi Elders, especially John Peastitute (ibid.: 197–204); and
- a recognition that Paleo-Inuit and Inuit sites could be encountered in the interior, based on some archaeological evidence and historic Inuit hunting practices far inland (ibid.: 118–119) (see figure 2.1).

The study resulted in the definition of 46 "sectors of archaeological interest" in the proposed protected area. Within these sectors, 126 smaller "archaeological potential zones" were mapped for possible examination in the field. A series of ancient shorelines was also identified for survey work, as well as 15 sectors of geo-archaeological interest that could contain sources of stone used for tool-making (figure 2.2). The mapping of archaeological potential in an area that is relatively unknown archaeologically involves a degree of informed guesswork. Nevertheless, this study

represented an initial prioritization to guide survey work based on an appreciation and analysis of all background information collected in the course of the research work.

The sectors of archaeological interest included the following:

1. *Areas identified on the basis of historical references or oral history accounts.* The clearest example of this in our study is the general area encompassing Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place') and South River House. Naskapi oral tradition and documentary evidence converge, pointing to this zone as being of historical and archaeological interest, all of which suggests that this sector was an important camping place in the early fur trade period and perhaps before European contact as well.
2. *Areas sampled based on Naskapi place names.* We selected sectors based on several Naskapi place names that relate to land use.
3. *Areas sampled based on Naskapi land-use information.* A number of sectors were selected based on the presence of travel routes, summer or winter camping places, fishing spots, or some combination of these.
4. *Areas selected based on consideration of archaeological visibility.* This comprises sectors selected for possible investigation because they have been burned, show features of archaeological interest (portages) visible in online satellite imagery, and include suitably located strandlines or terraces where erosion has been at work.
5. *Areas selected to provide geographic representation across the project area.* These are sectors that were chosen to provide representation of areas that would otherwise be underrepresented, in particular, Nachicapau Lake and the entire plateau to the west of Cambrien Lake.

Sectors of geo-archaeological interest were zones where the bedrock geology suggests the potential for outcrops of the kinds of stone that ancient Indigenous people commonly used for the manufacture of their tools. In particular, we tried to map areas where the potential for outcrops of fine-grained cherts and quartzites overlapped with major waterways.

Definition of the detailed archaeological potential zones within the sectors of archaeological interest relied heavily on the examination of readily available satellite images (from Google and ArcGIS World Imagery services) in an attempt to identify flat, well-drained areas relatively close to waterways. Examples of these smaller potential zones from sectors along the Caniapiscau River in the northern part of the project area and the eastern arm of Nachicapau Lake are shown in the inset maps in figure 2.2.

The results of the potential study helped us structure the field survey and prioritize the examination of specific zones within the vast project area. As well, research undertaken and presented

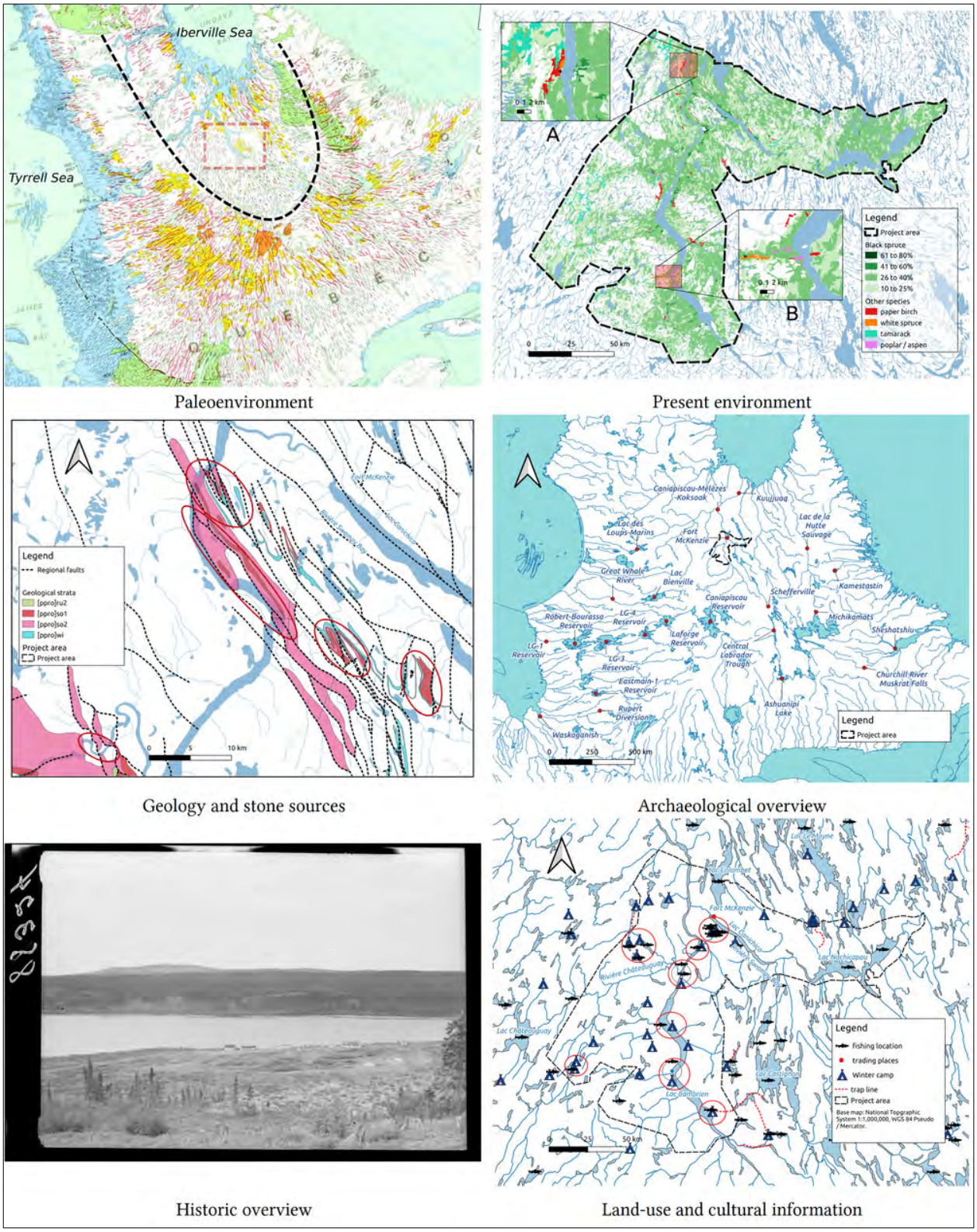

Figure 2.1: Subjects treated in the archaeological potential study

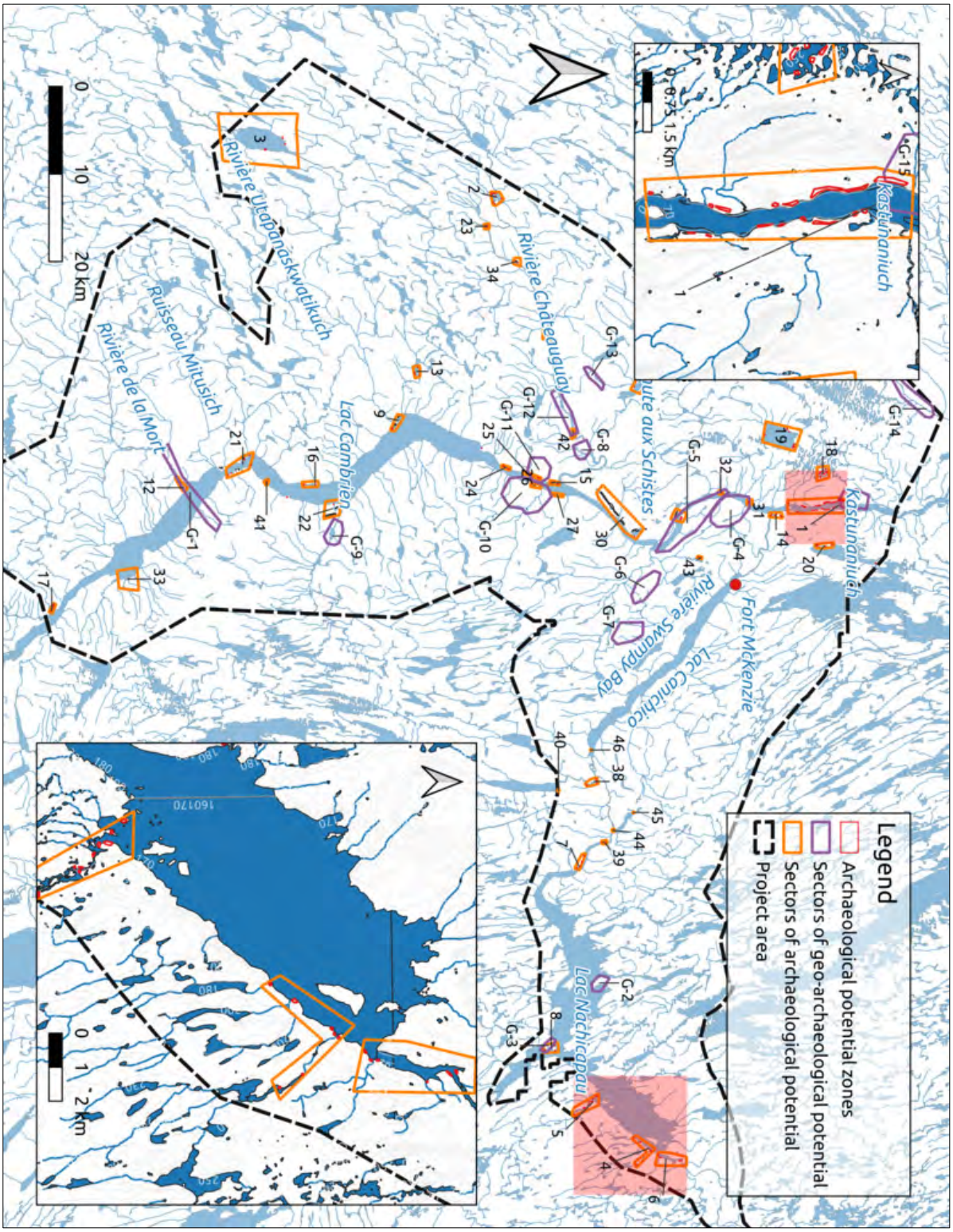

Figure 2.2: Map of the project area showing sectors of archaeological and geo-archaeological potential. Inset maps show detail of the Kastuwinanuch and eastern Nachicapau Lake areas delimiting archaeological potential zones.

in the potential study provides important contextual information for interpreting the fieldwork results.

3 Community consultations and interviews

3.1 Introduction

The archaeological consultants arrived in Kawawachikamach on August 11—four and a half days before the start of fieldwork—in order to consult with community members and carry out interviews with several Naskapi Elders.[1] While the amount of time spent in Kawawachikamach was far too short, the team was able to hold a community information / consultation meeting and carry out several interviews thanks to the assistance of Tshiueten Vachon, who set up interviews and served as translator.

3.2 Community consultation meeting

The community meeting held on Friday, August 13, was attended by approximately 20 community members, primarily Elders.[2] Assisted by Tshiueten Vachon, and with George Guanish translating, the archaeologists gave a PowerPoint presentation on the results of the archaeological potential study and discussed plans for the upcoming field survey. Former Chief Noah Swappie participated, and there was much engagement and active discussion.

3.3 Interviews

Several interviews were carried out with Elders in Kawawachikamach in order to enlist their assistance in identifying places where Naskapi traditionally camped, travelled, hunted, and fished

[1] The planned arrival was August 10 but a cancelled flight resulted in a one-day delay.

[2] There was to have been a Facebook Live broadcast of the event; however, it could not take place due to an internet outage.

Figure 3.1: Community information / consultation meeting.

Figure 3.2: Interview with Elder Jacob Mameanskum (centre), with Tshi-ueten Vachon (left) and David Denton (right).

Figure 3.3: Interview with Elder Matthew Mameanskum (left), with Tshiueten Vachon (centre) and David Denton (right).

Figure 3.4: Interview with Elder David Swappie Sr. (right), with Tshiueten Vachon (centre) and David Denton (left).

Figure 3.5: Detail of map from interview with Elder David Swappie Sr. showing the area around Nachicapau Lake.

within the proposed protected area. We were also interested in locations associated with significant life events and mythological occurrences, as well as any stories or historical information that might help us find sites or better interpret discoveries. Three Elders were interviewed: Jacob Mameanskum, Matthew Mameanskum, and David Swappie Sr. Overall, the Elders provided information concerning almost 60 map locations, and shared interesting historical and cultural details, as well as some stories. We planned to interview additional Elders, in particular some women, but ran out of time. We hope to continue this work during a future community visit.

3.4 Translation and compilation of interview information

Information from the interviews was compiled in a GIS database (see figure 3.6). A summary listing the information is provided in Appendix A at the end of this report. The interviews were recorded on a digital sound recorder.[3] A translation and transcription of information provided in the interviews is in progress, but this material was not available to be included in this report.

[3]Due to an unfortunate error on the part of the interviewers, one of the interviews was not recorded. Though notes were taken at the time, it is essential that this interview be redone to record the valuable information and stories provided by the Elder concerning the project area.

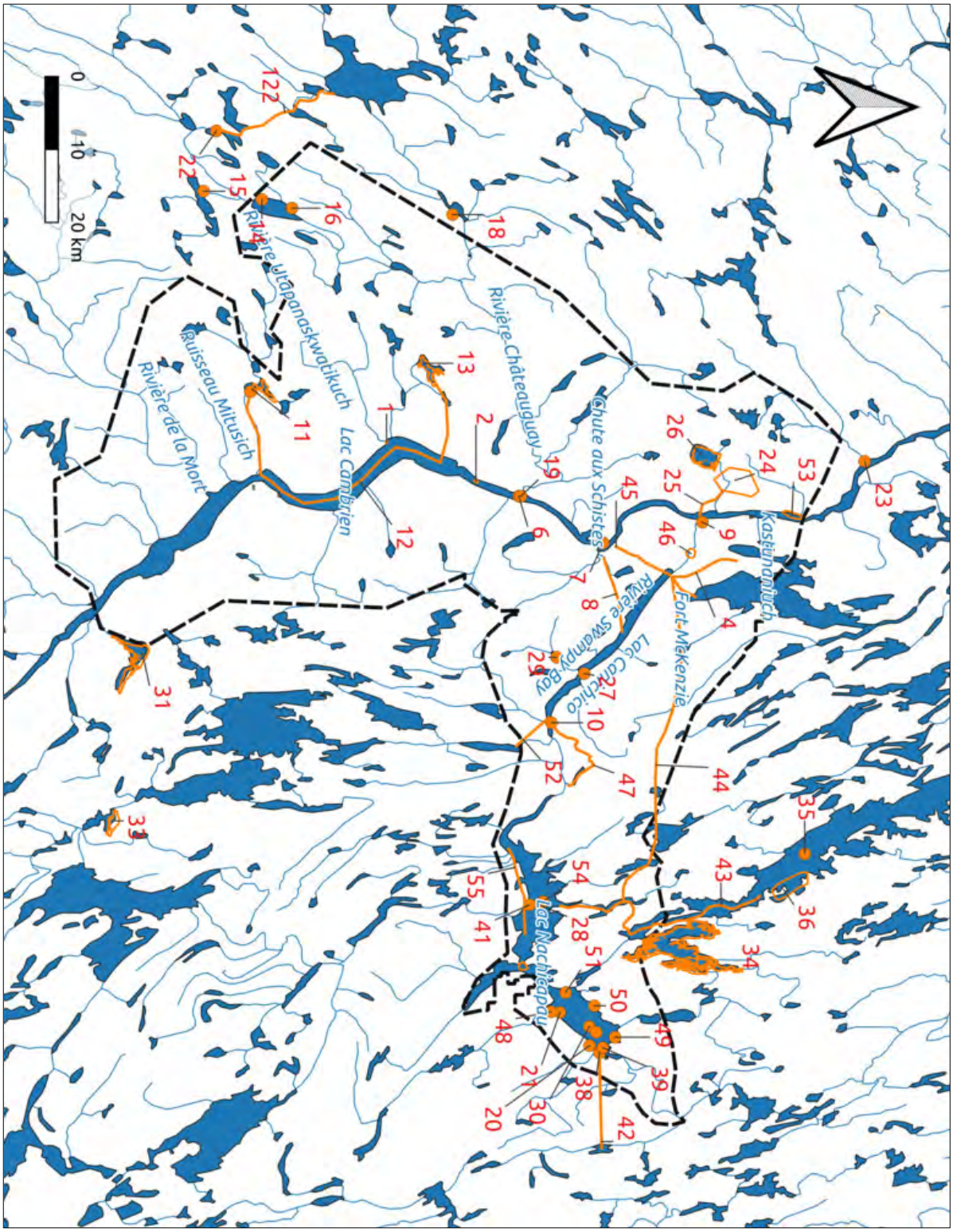

Figure 3.6: Map of the project area showing locations mentioned by Elders in the course of interviews.

4 | Field methodology

The fieldwork was carried out over a three-week period between August 16 and September 5, 2021. Good weather resulted in the loss of only one and a half days due to a rain storm with high winds. The archaeology team consisted of Moira McCaffrey and David Denton, consulting archaeologists, and Kawawachikamach residents Tshiueten Vachon and Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush, assisting as archaeological technicians. The team was based at Norpaq Adventures Châteauguay camp located on a small lake on the Châteauguay River, just outside the western boundary of the proposed protected area.[1]

The archaeology team travelled each day by helicopter—shared with the other research teams—to inspect zones identified in the archaeological potential study, as well as other places suggested in the interviews with Elders.

It was clear from the outset that it would only be possible to examine a fraction of the 126 potential zones identified in the potential study. While zones were initially prioritized based on land-use, historical, or archaeological information from the potential study, priorities evolved as we identified archaeological sites and learned more about the region. We also tried to ensure that different parts of the proposed protected area would be included. In all, 36 places—mainly potential zones plus a few additional locales—were examined in the course of the 2021 field season.

Upon arrival at a potential zone, the team would first conduct a visual inspection of the area. Relevant surface materials (such as tin cans, metal debris, or stone flakes) and features (such as earthen tent rings, stone hearths, or rocks used to anchor a tent) would be flagged for further attention. Flat areas—whether close to shore in the alders, on low terraces covered in moss, or on high, open terraces far from the water—would be examined further by excavating test pits. Team members would use shovels to cut through roots and remove the sod in a square shape, approximately 50 X 50 cm in size. Then they would carefully excavate the small square using a trowel, layer by layer, to a depth of about 10 to 30 cm depending on soil conditions. All materials and features encountered that were of cultural and historical interest were described

[1]The broader team carrying out research related to the proposed protected area included a botanist, a biologist and assistant, and camp support staff.

Figure 4.1: Members of the archaeology team (l to r): David Denton, Tshiueten Vachon, Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush, and Moira McCaffrey.

Figure 4.2: Team members enjoy lunch at the end of the portage near Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls) (l to r): Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush, Moira McCaffrey, and Tshiueten Vachon.

Figure 4.3: Travel within the project area was by helicopter.

Figure 4.4: Moira McCaffrey taking notes while Tshiueten Vachon prepares to map the site with a DGPS antenna on his cap.

in a notebook, accompanied by sketches as required. All features and test pits (positive as well as negative) were located using a DGPS (Differential GPS)[2] connected by Bluetooth to a tablet computer. The horizontal accuracy of the data readings was generally around ± 20 cm. Finally, general site views and all discoveries were photographed in detail.

We scanned certain features, especially the earthen tent rings, with a metal detector—a technique used very carefully to keep disturbance of the features to a minimum. Our objective was to recover a small sample of metal items that could assist in dating these features. Objects found in this manner were carefully removed from the floor of the tent ring with a trowel, and their precise location was recorded with the DGPS unit.

In all, we excavated 245 test pits and examined 54 hectares[3] visually on foot in the course of carrying out surveys in the 36 zones visited. There were some issues concerning the predefined archaeological potential zones. The fact that the only elevation data available was from either the 10 m contour lines in the Canvec 1:50,000 scale vector maps or from the low resolution Canadian Digital Elevation Model was a significant limitation. In some cases, it turned out that what we thought was flat ground from an examination of satellite images was actually a steep slope. Some-

[2]Eos Arrow data recorder.

[3]A hectare (usually abbreviated "ha") is a metric unit equal to 10,000 square metres, or to a 100 m by 100 m square.

Figure 4.5: After cutting through roots with a shovel, surface vegetation is removed from the square and the test pit is carefully excavated layer by layer.

times, this meant that the zones we examined were the flat areas "behind" these slopes (further inland in relation to the waterway).

In other cases, zones that had been marked for survey were rejected when viewed from the air because they turned out to be too wet or stony, or to have very rough topography. There were also instances where the pilot was unable to land the helicopter at potential zones because they lacked a suitable beach or were covered in dense forest. One time we decided not to visit a location because a large black bear refused to vacate the area despite several passes with the helicopter. We also visited a number of areas that had not been identified in the potential study, the most significant of these being Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls). Lacking information on the location of the portage, we had not included this zone in our potential sectors. However, Jacob Mameanskum later provided information about the portage and related campsites during our interview. Therefore, we made plans to survey the area. Fortunately, a forest fire in 2014 had cleared the region of vegetation making it easily possible to identify tent rings and other house features, which confirmed the importance of the portage route in historic times.

The challenges caused by dense vegetation were greater than expected. Both archaeologists had worked in the Caniapiscau Reservoir area, located 200 km upriver to the south on the Lake

Figure 4.6: Doing lab work in the kitchen—and finding many tiny glass beads—on a stormy, no-fly day.

Plateau, and in the Schefferville region. These areas are characterized by open lichen woodland forests and barren hills, where archaeological exploration is relatively easy. Despite a quick "fly-over visit" in 2020, and hours spent examining satellite images, we were still surprised by the density of the vegetation in the Caniapiscau River valley and along the shores of Cambrien Lake. This meant that evidence of occupation was less visible on the surface and more test pits were required. Also, test pits took longer to dig given the thick surface vegetation.

In the Caniapiscau River valley, including Cambrien Lake, flat areas of relatively open vegetation close to and at not too great a height above the river, eluded us. Almost all of the flat surfaces near terrace edges were at relatively high elevations above the water and involved climbing steep slopes, through a thicket of tall alders and willows, to get there. Areas close to the river, suitably flat for camping, were covered with a dense growth of alders, a thick layer of sphagnum moss, or most challenging, a cover of Labrador tea with dense, almost impenetrable roots that hindered our testing efforts. Moreover, in such lower areas, we often found evidence of flooding and layers of alluvial deposition, which means that test pits have to be dug even deeper than on higher ground.

5 | Archaeological survey results

5.1 Overview

We carried out survey work in 36 different places within the project area (see figure 5.1). Most of these locations were at or near previously defined archaeological potential zones and were within "sectors of archaeological potential," but some were in areas of interest defined in the course of the survey. We were forced to prioritize as we had many more potential zones than could possibly be visited in a three-week field season. Prior to going into the field, we had tentatively decided on a survey strategy that would give preference to the northern part of the project area, primarily for logistical reasons. We had decided to keep sectors close to our base camp (Châteauguay camp), along the Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River), for days when bad weather would prevent travel by helicopter over long distances. Since the project benefited from good weather, we were able to make several visits to the eastern end of Nachicapau Lake, despite the distance from base camp. Finally, our coverage of the project area was more balanced than expected, and included visits to southerly sectors along Cambrien Lake.

Precisely because the weather was so good, we ended up spending less time than expected on the Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River). In fact, the broad area to the west of the Caniapiscau River / Cambrien Lake valley received little attention. The same is true of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) to the west of Fort McKenzie up to and including the western arm of Nachicapau Lake. Although we stopped at Fort McKenzie for a quick visit, the post location and its surrounding area, including the section of the Swampy Bay River from Fort McKenzie to the Caniapiscau, were intentionally excluded. As explained in the potential study, archaeological survey work had been carried out in this region in the first half of the 1980s (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 93–97). Our mandate was to broaden geographic coverage within the project area, rather than to carry out additional research on known sites or look for new sites in the general Fort McKenzie area.

We found 22 archaeological sites in the course of the 2021 survey. For the purposes of this report, the sites have been grouped according to seven study regions. Included in these regions are

single sites—in the case of two of the regions—and clusters of between two and five sites. While the regions were defined solely to facilitate the presentation of sites in this report, they effectively delimit the areas where we devoted time to surveys and found archaeological sites. Figure 5.1 shows the location of the 36 places we surveyed, the 22 archaeological sites discovered, and the seven study regions. None of the archaeological sites identified showed evidence of active erosion or human activity that might endanger their integrity. As explained in Part 2 of this report, a small number of sites had areas of disturbance caused in the past by overlapping occupations or natural processes such as tree falls. Consequently, none of the sites require conservation or protective measures.

Brief descriptions of the 22 archaeological sites labelled according to their temporary code, NAP (for Naskapi Archaeology Project) 21-01 to 22,[1] and their Borden code are presented in table 5.1 for each of the seven study regions. This table also includes a column directing the reader to the appropriate section in Part II of the report for detailed information concerning each site, as well as a column suggesting the general time periods of the occupation(s) at the site: "Pre-contact", "Historic", "Modern" and "Recent." These period assignments are preliminary and some may need to be refined in future after further analysis and comparisons with other archaeological collections. It should be noted that the consulting archaeologists are familiar with the appearance of Paleo-Inuit and Inuit archaeological sites and features, and with the characteristics of pre-contact assemblages; however, no Paleo-Inuit or Inuit materials were identified in the course of the survey work.

Table 5.1: Summary description of sites found during the 2021 archaeological survey in the seven study regions.

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
Region 1 Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)				
NAP21-18	Two earthen rings with stone hearths associated with metal artifacts, and an isolated stone fireplace.	7.1	Historic?	

Continued on next page

[1] In the course of the fieldwork project, archaeological sites were labelled using a temporary code, NAP (for Naskapi Archaeology Project) 21-01 to 22. The sites have since been assigned permanent Borden Codes. A table of correspondence between the NAP21 and Borden site codes is presented in table B.1 (Appendix B).

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
	Region 2 Ka-astuwinanuch / northern Caniapiscau River			
NAP21-05	At least eight earthen rings with central stone hearths and three tent rings defined by rocks. Test pits in three of the earthen rings produced small glass beads. One probable canoe building platform.	8.1	Historic, Modern	Probable place known as Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place'), referred to in traditional Naskapi stories. There are likely more earthen tent rings and other features at this site.
NAP21-06	Red chert flakes found in several test pits. A charcoal sample was collected from one of the tests.	8.2	Precontact	Radiocarbon dating of site to between 314 and 469 years ago.
NAP21-07	Fire-cracked rock found in test pit,	8.3	Precontact?	
NAP21-11	Red chert flakes suggest a precontact occupation in one area of the site. In another area, the discovery of glass beads in several test pits in a depression suggest the presence of a historic Naskapi dwelling. More recent artifacts, including an ice pick, a fine comb and a file, were found in a depression, representing a dwelling occupied by a Naskapi family or by early prospectors.	8.4	Precontact, Historic, Modern	A large site including several occupation areas. Surface finds of a brass kettle and a gun barrel suggest this as location of South River House.
NAP21-12	Historic camp with tin can, test with calcined bone and, at a distance, a series of unusual depressions (possibly made by geological prospecting?)	8.5	Historic? Modern	

Continued on next page

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
	Region 3 Waawaakus / Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)			
NAP21-13	Test pits in one occupation area produced a glass bead, a flake of Ramah chert, and fire-cracked rocks. In another area, closer to the shore, tests made in alluvial soils produced calcined bone and red ochre.	9.1	Precontact, Historic	The finding of archaeological material in alluvial sediments has important implications for the archaeology of this portion of the Caniapiscau River valley. Radiocarbon dating of Area A at between 507 and 540 years ago. The presence of Ramah chert in another part of the site is extremely interesting.
NAP21-14	Four earthen tent rings with stone hearths, two concentrations of fire-cracked rock representing hearths, areas with scattered rocks used to secure prospector-type tents.	9.2	Historic, Modern	Well preserved tent rings with stone hearths visible on the surface in this area where the surface vegetation has been burned.
NAP21-15	Three earthen tent rings with stone hearths and a concentration of rocks to hold down wall tent. Artifacts recovered include a folding knife, stone flakes, a brass strip, and nails.	9.3	Historic, Modern	Well preserved tent rings in burned area at lower end of portage.
NAP21-16	Four earthen tent rings with stone hearths and several other fireplaces. Artifacts collected include a possible iron awl and a small tinplate pot or kettle.	9.4	Historic or Modern?	Well preserved tent rings in burned area at upper end of portage.
	Region 4 northern Cambrien Lake / confluence of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)			
NAP21-01	Hearth located on high terrace. Many small glass beads recovered from test pit.	10.1	Historic	
NAP21-02	Earthen tent ring with metal pail.	10.2	Modern	

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Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
NAP21-03	Hearth with fire-cracked rock in test pit.	10.3	Historic?	
NAP21-04	Surface find on eroded terrace of two concentrations of fire-cracked rock, one associated with recent materials related to the Club Chambeaux camp located here.	10.4	Recent, Historic?	
	Region 5 Miitus Siipiiy / central Cambrien Lake			
NAP21-17	Two positive test pits with quartz flakes, burned bones, and charcoal.	11.1	Precontact	Important site with an intact hearth with relatively large quantities of caribou bone. Radiocarbon dating of site to between 573 and 678 years ago.
NAP21-19	Stone flakes (predominantly quartz with some black chert) on eroded high terrace. Two earthen tent rings and an isolated concentration of fire-cracked rocks. Various metal artifacts found on surface.	11.2	Precontact, Historic? Modern or Recent?	Several types of lithic raw material at this site. Several tools identified.
NAP21-21	Small number of stone flakes on eroded sand terrace.	11.3	Precontact	
NAP21-22	Grey chert and quartz flakes on eroded sand terrace.	11.4	Precontact	
	Region 6 Pikuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake			
NAP21-20	Large, dense concentration of stone flakes and other evidence of stone tool manufacture. Several varieties of stone represented, predominantly grey chert.	12.1	Precontact	The relatively large quantity and varied types of lithic raw material make this one of the most interesting Precontact period sites in the sample.

Continued on next page

Table 5.1 – *Continued from previous page*

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
	Region 7 eastern Nachicapau Lake			
NAP21-08	Three test pits produced glass beads, fire-cracked rock, and birchbark. Also, fire-cracked rocks were visible on surface.	13.1	Historic	
NAP21-09	Quartz and chert flakes, fire-cracked rocks, and calcined bone found under treefall and in test. Two hearths and presence on surface of modern artifact (enamel pail).	13.2	Precontact, Historic? Modern	
NAP21-10	Two probable hearths represented by dispersed fire-cracked rocks. Possible red ochre in test pit.	13.3	Historic?	

In the sections that follow we take a different approach, presenting the survey results period by period while trying as much as possible at this early stage to synthesize and highlight major discoveries and conclusions.

5.2 Precontact period

The Precontact period refers to the long time span before the arrival of *Waamistikusuw* (Europeans) in the eastern Subarctic, and prior to the availability of European trade goods such as metal knives, axes, and glass beads. Archaeological sites from this time period are most often identified through the discovery of stone tools and the by-products of tool manufacture (stone flakes, chips, and shatter). Indigenous-made pottery may also be found. In some instances, precontact sites are identified when fire-cracked rock, burnt or calcined bone, and charcoal are uncovered, signaling the location of an ancient fireplace.

The potential study carried out in advance of the 2021 field season suggested that the project area holds high potential for the presence of precontact archaeological sites. In the first place, a number of sites with stone tools were found and partially excavated close to Fort McKenzie during fieldwork in the 1980s (Archéologie illimitée inc. 1984, 1985; Desrosiers and Duguay 1985). Though some visually striking stone tools were recovered in the course of this work, no charcoal

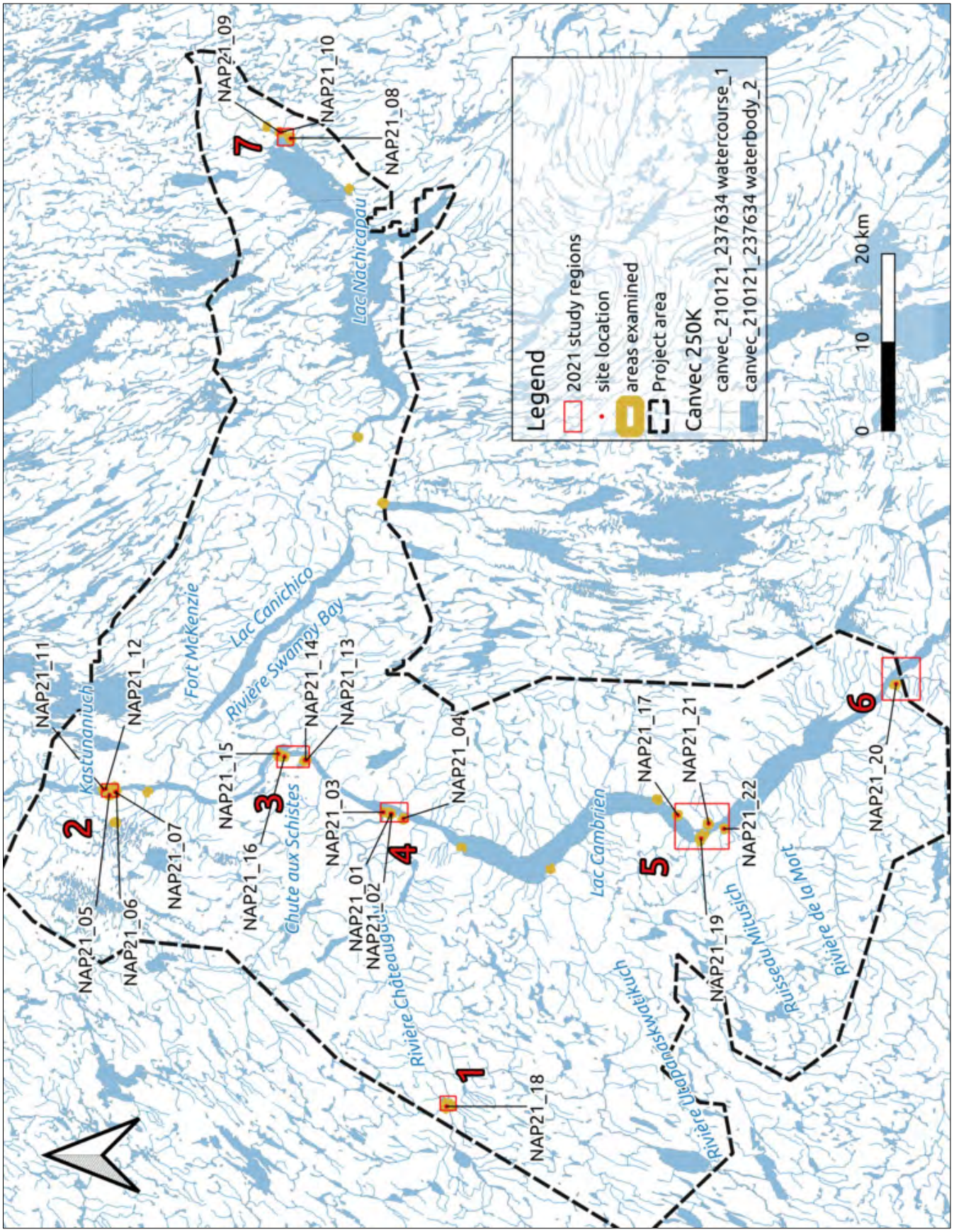

Figure 5.1: Proposed protected area showing locations examined in 2021, archaeological sites discovered, and the seven study regions.

Table 5.2: Summary of Precontact period sites

Site Code	Discovery context	Quantity lithics	Description	Lithic material types	Comments
NAP21-06	Found mainly in one test pit	231	1 side-notched tool fragment; 2 large flakes; 228 complete flakes and flake shatter	Red chert; 1 quartz	Radiocarbon dated to about 384 years ago.
NAP21-09	Found in a treefall, a trowel probe, and one test pit	7	Flakes and chunks	6 quartz; 1 black chert	
NAP21-11B	Found in two test pits	13	Flakes and preform shatter	Red and orange chert	
NAP21-13B	Found in one test pit	1	Flake	Ramah chert	
NAP21-15A	Found on the surface of Feature 1, an earthen tent ring	6	Flakes	Red chert; black chert; cortex	May be from a disturbed precontact site.
NAP21-17	Found mainly in one test pit	17	Flakes, including small retouch or resharpening flakes	Quartz	Associated with a hearth, fire-cracked rock, calcined bone, and charcoal. Radiocarbon dated to about 666 years ago.
NAP21-19	Surface scatter on a high, eroded terrace	54	1 biface (broken); 1 projectile point ear; 5 wedge fragments; 4 flake cores; 43 flakes and flake shatter	Mainly milky quartz with small amounts of black chert, lustrous grey chert, grey chert, red chert	
NAP21-20	Surface scatter on an eroded terrace	208	5 preforms and preform fragments; 1 wedge; 202 flakes (including small retouch or resharpening flakes) and flake shatter	Mainly grey chert with pyrite inclusions; some grey chert cortex; small amounts of grey striated chert, milky quartz, red chert with pyrites, red chert with speckles	
NAP21-21	Surface scatter on a high, eroded terrace	4	Large flakes	Red chert with pyrite inclusions; grey-green chert with pyrite inclusions	Flakes are struck from large blocks or preforms.
NAP21-22	Surface scatter on an eroded terrace	16	Flakes and flake shatter	Grey chert with pyrite inclusions; small amount quartz	

was found to allow for radiocarbon dating (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 101). Important discoveries of precontact sites have been made in surrounding regions including Lake de la Hutte Sauvage, Kamestastin, Schefferville, and the Caniapiscau Reservoir. Although some of these places may seem far from the project area, they are well within the range of hunting groups accustomed to seasonal and social rounds involving wide-ranging travel (ibid.: 95-119).

As mentioned above, we found evidence of a precontact presence in ten locations across the project area in the course of the 2021 archaeological survey (see table 5.2). The sites can generally be characterized in two ways: lithic flakes and in some instances charcoal, bones, and red ochre discovered in the course of excavating sub-surface test pits, or stone artifacts found scattered across the surface of open, eroded terraces, which in two instances were at a high elevation.

In the following sections, we briefly focus on topics that help illuminate the Precontact period discoveries: radiocarbon dates, sites buried in alluvial soils, high terrace sites, lithic sources, and regional comparisons.

5.2.1 Radiocarbon dates

An important contribution of the 2021 survey was the dating of three sites by the radiocarbon method, providing the first dated occupations from this vast area. The dates are presented in table 5.3 below. The dated sites are described in Part II of this report, in the following sections: NAP21-06 (section 8.2), NAP21-13 (section 9.1), and NAP21-17 (section 11.1).

Table 5.3: Calibrated radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in the project area. Dates are in years BP (before present).[2]

External lab no.	**Laval no.**	**Site and sample no.**	**Material**	**^{14}C date**	**±**	**Calibrated date range**	**Median probability**
UCIAMS-257732	ULA-10228	NAP21-06_01	charcoal	335	20	cal BP 314 - 413	384
						cal BP 419 - 463	
UCIAMS-257730	ULA-10226	NAP21-13_01	charcoal	495	20	cal BP 507 - 540	523
UCIAMS-257731	ULA-10227	NAP21-17_01	charcoal	710	20	cal BP 573 - 579	666
						cal BP 650 - 678	

[2]Thanks to the Laboratoire de radiochronologie, CEN (Centre d'Études nordiques), Université Laval, which provided radiocarbon dating services at a preferential rate to the Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach.

5.2.2 Sites buried in alluvial soils

Another significant result of the 2021 survey is the discovery of a site deeply buried in alluvial soils. These are soils deposited by surface water as a result of flooding. Because floods periodically deposit new sediment at the surface, alluvial soils can have a unique layered look. As presented in section 9.1, at site NAP21-13, area A, we encountered a deposit of calcined (thoroughly burned) bones from a Precontact period fireplace buried at a depth of almost 30 cm below the ground surface. Nearby, we found red ochre at a depth of 35 cm. As mentioned above, charcoal from this fireplace was dated to approximately 500 years ago, illustrating that in this location along the river, sediments from flooding events can accumulate at a relatively rapid rate. This part of the river is only 2.5 km upriver from Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls), which was likely blocked by ice on many occasions during the spring break-up, causing the river to rise and back up into the valley. Former channels visible on satellite images on the west side of the falls suggest that when the river was blocked and raised to a certain level, it flowed out in this direction.[3] Such blockages must have affected spring water levels at least as far upriver as Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and probably along all of Cambrien Lake as well. Flooding also affected areas below the falls. For example, near the mouth of the Swampy Bay River we found evidence in test pits of stratified alluvial deposits at a height of 8–10 m above the river level.

An important implication of the results from site NAP21-13, area A, is that older sites at lower elevations in areas susceptible to flooding are likely to be buried more deeply in many parts of the Caniapiscau River valley, within the project area. Clearly, where flooding results in the accumulation of sediments, precontact sites will only be found by digging deeper test pits, something that has recently been considered by archaeologists working in subarctic Quebec. This realization was an important feature of the research carried out in the 2000s on the Eastmain River in Eeyou Istchee (Hétu et al. 2015). Some sites on that river have stratified levels of occupation over a period of at least two thousand years (Izaguire 2015). For future work in the project area, it will be important to devote some time to excavating test pits deeper into alluvial sediments in a few select, high potential zones.

5.2.3 High terrace sites

The four precontact sites discovered on eroded terraces pose an intriguing research challenge. In particular, sites NAP21-19 and NAP21-21 are situated at elevations of about 31 and 25 m respec-

[3] A more detailed examination of these former channels by a geomorphologist familiar with fluvial dynamics would be useful in understanding the possible historical significance of these events.

Figure 5.2: Example of buried soil horizons on the Caniapiscau River near the mouth of the Swampy Bay River.

tively above the level of Cambrien Lake. Sites NAP21-22 and NAP21-20 are lower, at about 9 m above Cambrien Lake.

All four sites are similar in that lithic tool manufacture and maintenance was a clear focus of activity. Very few finished or broken tools were left on the sites, however, meaning that we did not recover diagnostic artifacts that could help us attribute occupations to a specific time period. In addition, we saw no sign of associated hearths or habitations (though the exposed nature of the sites may have scoured evidence). The sites differed only in the intensity of stone working and the choice of lithic raw materials present.

An important question we need to resolve is if precontact sites on high terraces and strandlines, such as sites NAP21-19 and NAP21-21, were occupied at a time when they were actually situated on the shorelines of post-glacial lakes or, more likely, marine incursions (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 31-39). If this were the case, it could imply that the sites are many thousands of years old, possibly associated with the earliest arrival of groups in the region. On the other hand, people may well have sought out higher ground during more recent time periods, to camp

Figure 5.3: View of Cambrien Lake from the edge of the terrace at site NAP21-21.

Figure 5.4: View of site NAP21-19, Cambrien Lake. Orange flags mark the location of surface finds.

Figure 5.5: Black chert and quartz artifacts found on the surface of site NAP21-19, Cambrien Lake.

or carry out activities. For example, were these terraces attractive locations during more recent time periods because they were snow-free early in spring, or windy and bug-free in summer? Were they ideal vantage points to track game such as caribou while preparing tools, or to watch for anticipated travellers arriving by canoe? In fact, we did discover historic and modern camps on some high terraces, lending credence to this possibility.

We looked for comparisons with other archaeological sites in the interior eastern Subarctic to help us resolve these questions, namely the Lake de la Hutte Sauvage region to the east of the project area. In the 1970s, archaeological fieldwork there led to the discovery of precontact sites on a series of post glacial lake terraces (Samson 1975, 1978, 1983). Thanks to radiocarbon dates and diagnostic lithic assemblages, it was possible to assign sites to specific or general time periods. The earliest occupations may date to around 4800 BP, followed by a sequence of more recent occupations at lower elevations. As currently understood, however, the data from these sites do not help clarify the situation in the project area, particularly since Samson (1978) mainly draws connections between Lake de la Hutte Sauvage precontact sites and those on the Labrador Coast. We suspect that in future, however, connections with the project area might be recognized by examining the range of lithic materials in Lake de la Hutte Sauvage collections—especially

on sites dating to the last 1500 years that are reported to show increasing use of cherts (black, greyish-blue, green, beige-brown). We think these may prove to be Labrador Trough materials.

Future archaeological work in the project area will attempt to answer the questions raised above. We will look for additional evidence of precontact occupation on high terraces to see if more data can be recovered to help us date these sites. One advantage of carrying out surveys using a helicopter is that we have the possibility of setting down on high, open locations. We also plan to work with Quaternary geologists who will attempt to date terraces using a range of absolute methods, and to establish if they are related to post-glacial lakes versus marine events. This is a potentially exciting avenue of new, planned research.

5.2.4 Lithic sources

The project area is traversed by the Labrador Trough—a folded belt of Precambrian sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks that extends for more than 1000 km from the Hudson Strait south to near Pletipi Lake in central Quebec. The iron ranges along the western and central parts of the Trough include formations incorporating many grades and colours of chert, as well as jasper and quartzite, ideal materials for the manufacture of stone tools. Therefore, an important part of the potential study that preceded the 2021 field season involved research to identify high-quality lithic materials within the Labrador Trough formations in order to pinpoint stone sources that may have been used by Indigenous peoples.

With the assistance of geologist Thomas Clark, who was responsible for mapping the geology and standardizing nomenclature in the Quebec portion of the Trough (Clark 1984; Clark and Wares 2005), we identified five geological formations as those most likely to contain high quality lithic materials for tool manufacture. Using the SIGÉOM website (SIGÉOM 2021), we created geo-archaeological potential maps for the project area tracing the following formations: Denault (grey, dark grey, or black chert); Sokoman (jasper, black chert); Ruth (black grey, brown, red chert); Wishart (quartzite); and Alder (white quartzite). As part of our fieldwork strategy, we planned to narrow down the possibilities by focusing on faults and outcrops where blocks of stone are eroding from the formation matrix, as well as on locations where stone might be exposed along waterways and travel routes (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 90).

Thomas Clark warned us that outcrops of the chert and quartzite formations we had identified as high potential zones would be very challenging to find and examine due to vegetation, inaccessible locations, and the structure of the rock formations themselves. He was right. On helicopter rides to and from archaeological potential zones, we searched for promising outcrops guided by the geo-archaeological maps we had created. Inevitably, on the rare occasions when we

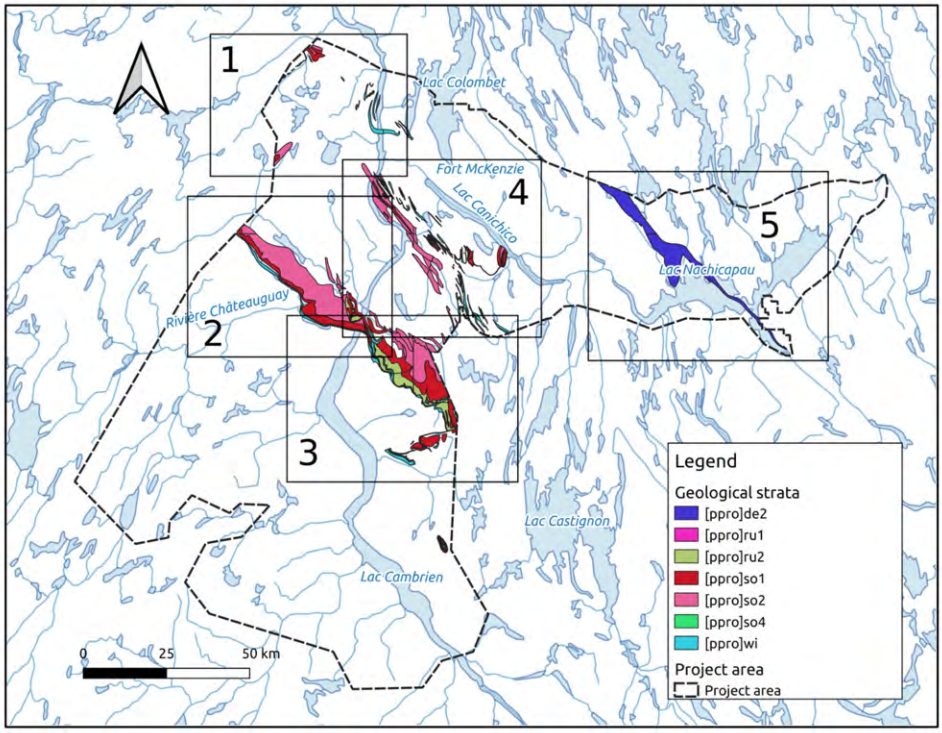

Figure 5.6: Geo-archaeological potential zones identified in preparation for the 2021 field season.

did spot possibilities, the formations were far from shorelines in dense forest or they presented as high sheer cliffs. Yet, as described above, the four precontact sites situated on eroded terraces confirm that people were making tools from black, grey, and red cherts that are almost certainly from local Labrador Trough sources. In some cases, they had transported fairly large blocks of stone to these sites. We will try again to discover lithic sources during future fieldwork, hoping that the location of precontact sites discovered during the 2021 field season will offer clues that will help direct our search.

5.2.5 Regional comparisons

An important goal of all archaeological research is to build chronologies that establish when groups first arrived in a region and that define different time periods for occupations that follow the initial arrival. Furthermore, archaeologists study how groups live on the land, what kind of dwellings they build, the tools they make and where they acquired the stone to make them, what animals they hunt, when and where they come together in larger groups, and even how religious beliefs guide specific behaviours that are visible in the archaeological record.

Figure 5.7: Stone outcrop observed from the helicopter, located on the western side of the Caniapiscau River in the northern part of the project area.

We hope eventually to have enough data to develop this kind of a cultural chronology for the project area. In the meantime, the 2021 fieldwork results provided the first radiocarbon dates for precontact sites in the region. They confirm the presence of groups in the Recent Precontact period—a time that sees increased occupation across the eastern Subarctic (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 127-133). In addition, the range of lithic materials present on sites—in particular, black, grey, and red cherts—confirms the importance of stone resources in the Labrador Trough, and will make it possible to search for the presence of these stone types on archaeological sites further afield, for example, on the Quebec North Shore and in interior Labrador. We expect that future fieldwork in the project area will confirm more and much earlier dates for occupation, and will offer the possibility to draw broader comparisons with neighbouring regions.

5.3 Historic period

The Historic period refers to the time following the arrival of the *Waamistikusuw* (Europeans). This time period is often coincides with the availability of written records concerning an area

and the people living there.[4] For archaeologists, a site is often considered "historic" when artifacts or materials of European or Euro-Canadian origin are present. In the southern part of the Quebec-Labrador peninsula, sites with fragments of metal, glass beads, clay pipe stems, and other distinctive items of European manufacture have been dated to the early 1600s and are considered to be "early historic" sites. Initially, European goods circulated through Indigenous trade networks from trading posts many hundreds of kilometres away to inland peoples who would not actually see a European on their lands for another two hundred years. Eventually, people living in the interior would travel hundreds of kilometres to visit trading posts on James Bay, the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River, and the Atlantic coast.

We have yet to find early European trade goods in the project area. Most of the artifacts recovered thus far appear to date to between the 19th and the early 20th centuries. There are 15 sites that show evidence of occupation during the Historic period. Assigned to this period are sites with trade goods such as glass beads or metal objects, including most of the sites containing earthen tent rings with stone hearths. The majority of these sites would appear to date the 19th and early 20th centuries. We would tentatively place most of these sites in the broad period between the establishment of the HBC post at Fort Chimo in 1830 and the establishment of Fort McKenzie in 1916.

In the sections below, we summarize and highlight several aspects of our discoveries related to this period, beginning with a discussion of the earthen tent rings and the forest fire that led to our finding many of these features (section 5.3.1), and continuing with a discussion of the glass beads that we recovered on several Historic period sites (section 5.3.2). Finally, we discuss our tentative association of two important sites found during the survey with places referred to in Naskapi oral tradition or in historical documents (sections 5.3.3 and 5.3.4).

5.3.1 Earthen tent rings

We found 23 earthen rings in six different sites, as shown in table 5.4, Most of the rings are associated with a stone fireplace or hearth, and in most cases we are able to see the location of the door and determine its orientation. The shapes of these features are similar: they are typically circular except for at the front, where the door is situated, which is flattened. The ground within the rings has been dug out to a depth of approximately 20 cm and the removed earth has been moved into a ring the shape of the dwelling floor. One distinctive feature of these earthen rings

[4] Like many archaeologists working with Indigenous groups in Canada, we have replaced the term "prehistoric" with "precontact" due to the implicit value judgments associated with the former term. Here we use the term, "historic," recognizing that it is just as problematic as "prehistoric."

is that the ground is not dug out between the door and hearth, forming what appears as a "door ramp."[5] The fireplace, almost always constructed of stone, is raised.[6]

The dimensions of the tent rings we found during the survey are shown in Table 5.4. Dimension 1 (Dim 1) is the distance in line with the entrance, from the door to the rear, while dimension 2 (Dim 2) is the distance perpendicular to this, i.e. the "width" of the lodge (see figure 5.4). We take the measurements on the outer, downward slope of the earthen ring where the lodge poles are normally placed. The average of dimension 1 is 4.8, and that of dimension 2 is 5.1, showing that the lodges are almost always "wider" than they are "deep."

These earthen rings represent the emplacements of conical lodges or "teepees," referred to in Naskapi as *iiyuuchiwaahp*. This type of lodge is shared by the Naskapi and closely related Innu and Cree neighbours—as well as by other Algonkian people. Its historic use is well documented, and it continues to be used in many areas. Earthen rings associated with such conical lodges have been noted across the Quebec-Labrador peninsula. On the other hand, the earthen rings with the door ramps appear to be more confined to the Naskapi and very closely related northern groups.

At present, we are aware of the following places where these features have been documented:

Fort McKenzie Earthen rings with stone hearths and door ramps were recorded during archaeological work on the west side of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake), opposite Fort McKenzie, at site HeEf-9 located near the cemetery (Archéologie illimitée inc. 1983: 75–78). Archaeologist Françoise Duguay assigned this site to the pre-1916 period (Duguay 1994: 95). The presence of stone hearths in these earthen rings contrasts with their near absence among the hundreds of lodge or tent emplacements at Fort McKenzie itself, and dating to the 1916–1956 period. Naskapi living at Fort McKenzie in this period mostly used tin camp stoves for heating and cooking.

[5] Earth resulting from digging out and levelling the dwelling floor may also have been added to the ramp.

[6] It is probable that the ground was not dug out in the area where the fireplace would be placed, giving additional height to this feature. This could readily be verified by the excavation of one or more of these hearths.

Table 5.4: Characteristics of earthen tent rings found during the 2021 survey.

Site no	Number[1]	Type[5]	Orientation[2]	Dim 1[3]	Dim 2[4]
NAP21_05	1	earthen tent ring with fireplace no orient			
NAP21_05	2	earthen tent ring with fireplace, no orient		6.0	6.0
NAP21_05	3	earthen tent ring with fireplace	120	4.7	4.6
NAP21_05	4	earthen tent ring with fireplace	90	3.6	4.2
NAP21_05	5	earthen tent ring with fireplace	120	3.9	3.9
NAP21_05	6	earthen tent ring with fireplace	140	5.5	5.4
NAP21_05	7	earthen tent ring with fireplace	140	5.0	5.3
NAP21_05	8	earthen tent ring		4.2	5.0
NAP21_14	1	earthen tent ring with fireplace	180	5.9	6.1
NAP21_14	3	earthen tent ring with fireplace	120	4.9	5.2
NAP21_14	4	earthen tent ring with fireplace	70	4.5	4.85
NAP21_14	7	earthen tent ring		3.9	4.9
NAP21_15	1	earthen tent ring with fireplace	100	5.4	5.9
NAP21_15	2	earthen tent ring with fireplace	90	4.2	4.7
NAP21_15	3	earthen tent ring with fireplace	100	5.5	6.2
NAP21_16	1	earthen tent ring with fireplace	220	5.9	5.3
NAP21_16	2	earthen tent ring with fireplace	180	4.2	4.4
NAP21_16	4	earthen tent ring with fireplace, no orient		4.2	4.3
NAP21_16	5	earthen tent ring with fireplace, no orient		4.8	5.1
NAP21_18	2	earthen tent ring with fireplace	90	4.7	5.0
NAP21_18	3	earthen tent ring with fireplace	90	4.8	5.1
NAP21_19	2	earthen tent ring		5.1	5.5
NAP21_19	3	earthen tent ring		4.0	4.4

[1] Feature number.

[2] Orientation in relation to magnetic north.

[3] Dim 1: distance from door to rear of earthen ring (see figure 5.8).

[4] Dim 2: width of earthen ring perpendicular to door axis (see figure 5.8).

[5] "no orient": door is not visible.

Kuujjuaq A series of distinctive earthen tent rings with raised walls and a “ramp-like” area near the door was recorded by Thomas E. Lee, who carried out archaeological surveys and limited excavations in 1964 and 1965 (Lee 1966, 1967). Based on the trade goods present, Lee suggested that these features post-date the establishment of the Fort Chimo trading post in 1830.

Mushuau Nipi Gilles Samson recorded dozens of these structures at Mushuau Nipi (Lake de la Hutte Sauvage), which he described as circular truncated earthrings, most with “entrance ramps.” These features appear to date to the 19th and early 20th centuries (Samson 1983).

Wemindji Similar house features have been described far to the southwest at the Aaskwaapis-uaanuuts site south of Wemindji on the James Bay coast. Here they date to an earlier period, the last half of the 18th century (Denton 2001). This site was used by hunters who came

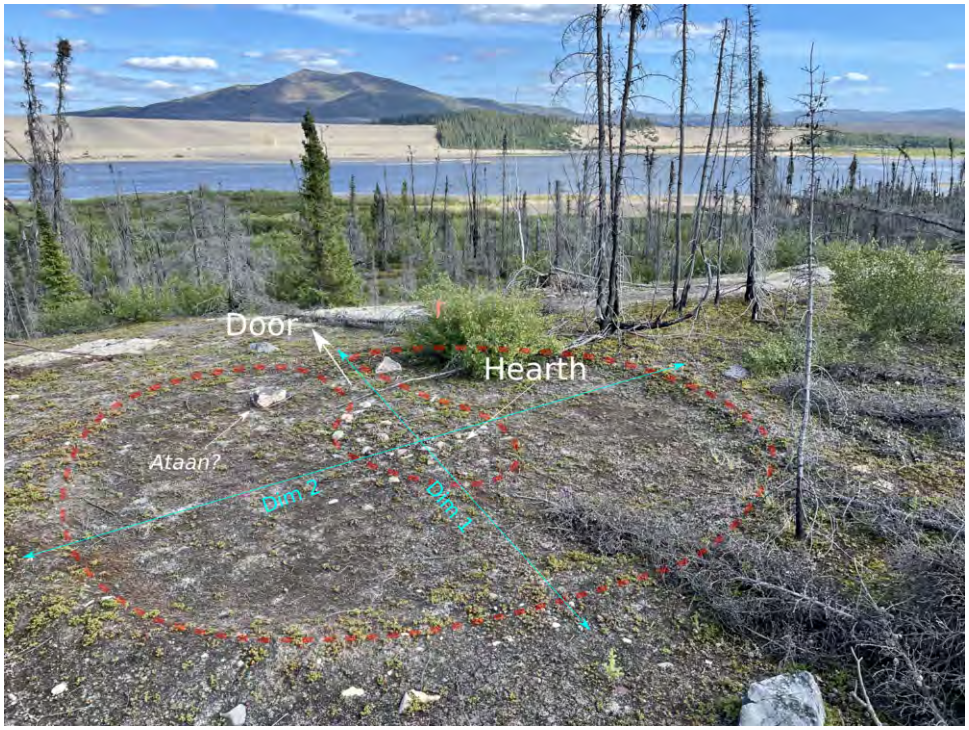

Figure 5.8: Earthen ring from site NAP21-15, area A, feature 3, showing dimensions and other features.

from hundreds of kilometres to the north to hunt geese and trade at the HBC post at Eastmain.

Precisely half (11 out of 22) of the earthen ring dwelling emplacements were found in our 2021 study region 3 as a result of the forest fire of 2014 (see chapter 9). The removal by the fire of trees and surface vegetation meant that these features were relatively easy to find compared to those on site NAP21-05, for example, where we had to search carefully among the trees. While these dwelling emplacements were exposed by the fire, they seem to be archaeologically intact, with sufficient—albeit scorched—organic soil remaining to contain features and artifacts.

5.3.2 Glass beads

Glass bead discoveries in the project area

From the moment we discovered the first archaeological site of the 2021 field season, glass seed beads played an important role in our work. A single 50 by 50 cm test pit on site NAP21-01 produced 451 glass beads representing 18 bead varieties. This discovery immediately alerted us to the presence of a historic dwelling and confirmed that the low mound nearby was indeed a

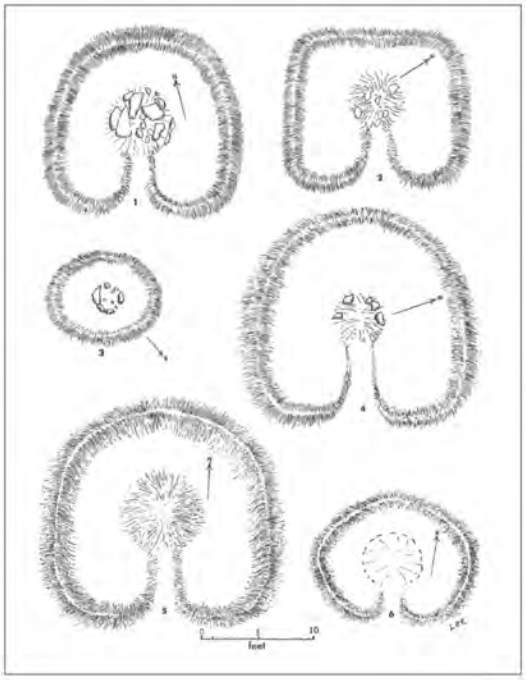

Figure 5.9: Drawings of representative earthen tent rings identified on sites near Kuujjuaq (Lee 1967: 13).

Figure 5.10: Conical lodges at Tshinuatipish on Lake de la Hutte Sauvage, 1910. Photo by William Brooks Cabot, Smithsonian Institution, 1910-73, Courtesy Stephen Loring.

Figure 5.11: Conical lodge at Naskapi camp at Fort Chimo (Kuujjuaq), Ungava Bay, 1909. Photo by Hugh A. Peck. McCord Museum, M2000.113.6.263.

Figure 5.12: Tshiueten Vachon contemplating the emplacement of a historic lodge exposed by the 2014 forest fire.

Table 5.5: Summary of glass beads found during the 2021 survey.

Site	Feature	Identifier	Cat No	Object type	Quantity	Bead varieties	Colours (ordered by frequency)	Size range
NAP21-01	Feature 1	Test 1	1	Glass beads	451	18	Greens, red Cornaline d'Aleppo, white, blues, dark yellow, black, pink, clear, red	0.5 to 2.5 mm
NAP21-05A	Feature 2	Test 1	1	Glass beads	10	6	Clear opalescent, blues, white, pink	1.8 to 4.5 mm
	Feature 3	Test 2	4	Glass bead	1	1	Blue	
	Feature 5	Test 3	6	Glass beads	299	21	Blues, greens, white, pinks, yellows, red, clear, black	1.8 to 2 mm
NAP21-08A		Test 1	1	Glass beads	13	6	White, reds, blue, pink	0.5 to 1.8 mm
NAP21-11A		Test 5	7	Glass bead	1	1	Blue	2 mm
		Test 6	8	Glass beads	21	6	White, blues, red, yellow, pink	2 to 2.5 mm
		Test 7	10	Glass beads	11	4	White, yellow, blue, green	1.8 to 2 mm
NAP21-13B	Feature 3	Test 3	1	Glass bead	1	1	White	2 mm

fireplace. We went on to recover glass seed beads on four other sites, including NAP21-05, area A, where tests in three earthen tent rings produced a total of 309 beads. Tests on the three remaining sites had much smaller bead counts: NAP21-08, area A (13 beads), NAP21-11, area A (33 beads), and NAP21-13 (1 bead). In the discussion that follows, we explore some questions related to glass beads such as: where did the beads come from; how were they used; can they help us date the historic dwelling sites they were found on; and what more can we learn in the future by studying the bead collection found in the project area?

Use of glass beads by Naskapi ancestors

Glass bead production developed into a veritable industry in Venice, where glass factories were already well established on the Island of Murano in the 14th century. Despite attempts to protect glass formulas and know-how, bead manufacturing sites soon popped up in other parts of Europe. Beads were initially made to imitate semi-precious stones worn by only the wealthiest individuals in European society. Glass beads rapidly gained popularity for use as necklaces, as sewn-on clothing adornments, as inset decorations on wooden boxes and religious accoutrements, and in making rosary beads. In the 16th and 17th centuries, explorers, merchants, and traders immediately saw the value of carrying glass beads with them to use as trade items on voyages to Africa and the Americas. By the 18th and especially the 19th centuries, glass seed beads were a staple on the inventories of all fur trading posts in the eastern Subarctic, including Fort Chimo and Fort Nascopie.

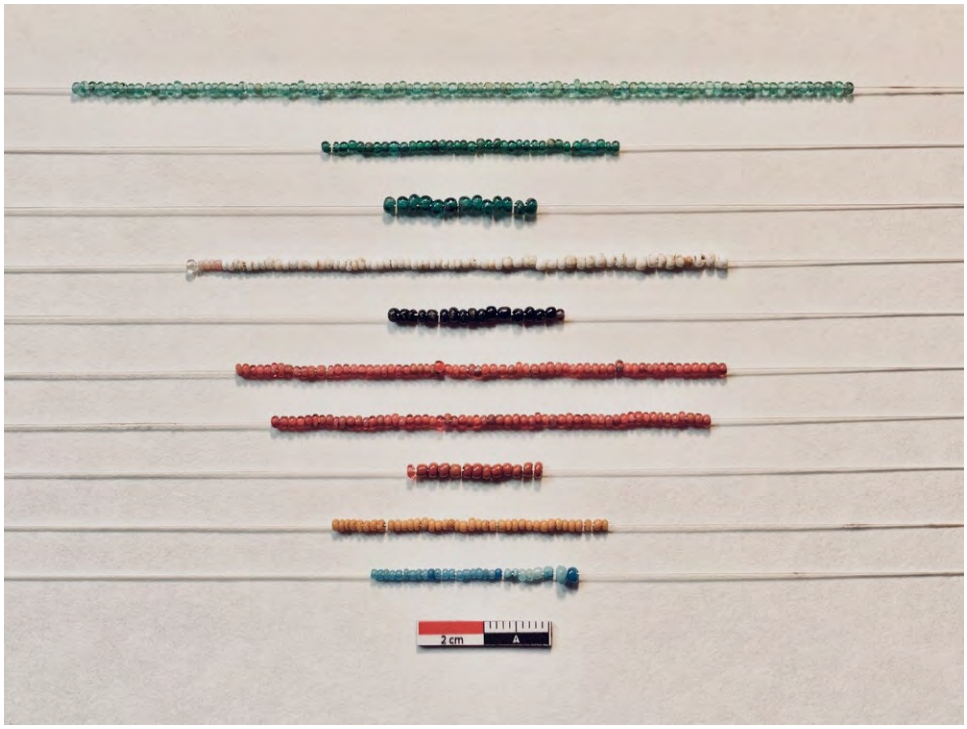

Figure 5.13: Glass seed beads recovered from test 1 on site NAP21-01.

Figure 5.14: Glass seed beads recovered from test 3 at feature 5 on site NAP21-05, area A.

Oral traditions and historic accounts tell us that when Europeans first arrived in the eastern Subarctic, they encountered peoples wearing beautiful garments made from caribou hides. Their clothing was adorned with painted motifs and with porcupine quills that were dyed and sewn onto the hide to create decorative designs, or wrapped around hide strips to produce distinctive fringes. When fur traders offered glass beads, needles, and linen thread, as well as cloth, as exchange items in trading posts, Indigenous women were quick to adopt the new artistic possibilities these materials offered. The beads were traded in hanks or bundles—multiple threads holding thousands of beads in different sizes and colours, from transparent to opaque.

We can only speculate as to why so many beads were lost on dwelling floors, as was the case on sites NAP21-01 and NAP21-05, area A. Beadworkers today generally sort seed beads into shallow bowls according to bead variety. Using a threaded needle, they dip into the bowl repeatedly, loading numerous beads of a chosen size and colour onto their needle and then tacking them into place on hide or fabric to create a design. In the past, women may have put their beads in shallow bark trays, and a certain amount of spillage (especially if children were nearby) may have been inevitable.

Dating historic sites with glass beads

All of the glass beads found in the project area appear to be of drawn (as opposed to wound) construction, meaning that they were manufactured from segments of glass tubing drawn from a gather of molten glass (Karklins 2012). Archaeologists have a standard way to categorize glass beads found on archaeological sites (Karklins 2012; Kidd and Kidd 2012). The beads are sorted according to size (based on bead diameter), colour, and diaphaneity (using the terms opaque, translucent, and transparent.) Despite our ability to type and describe glass beads, they remain extremely difficult to assign to specific time periods. This is particularly true of seed bead varieties as most were introduced centuries ago and have extremely long production periods. In fact, some historic bead varieties continue to be manufactured today.

There is, however, one distinctive and well-dated seed bead type—the red Cornaline d'Allepo bead. These are red-on-white drawn beads, also called "white-heart" beads, that were made in Venice and probably elsewhere in the 19th century, and continue to be made today in several countries. Billeck (2008: 49–50) investigated several lines of evidence—including historical descriptions, bead sample cards, beads on cultural objects in museum collections, beads found at well-dated archaeological sites, and bead descriptions from 19th century trade ledgers—to establish that these distinctive beads first became available in North America in the late 1830s, and were a well-established trade item by the 1840s. A total of 135 Cornaline d'Aleppo beads, in two

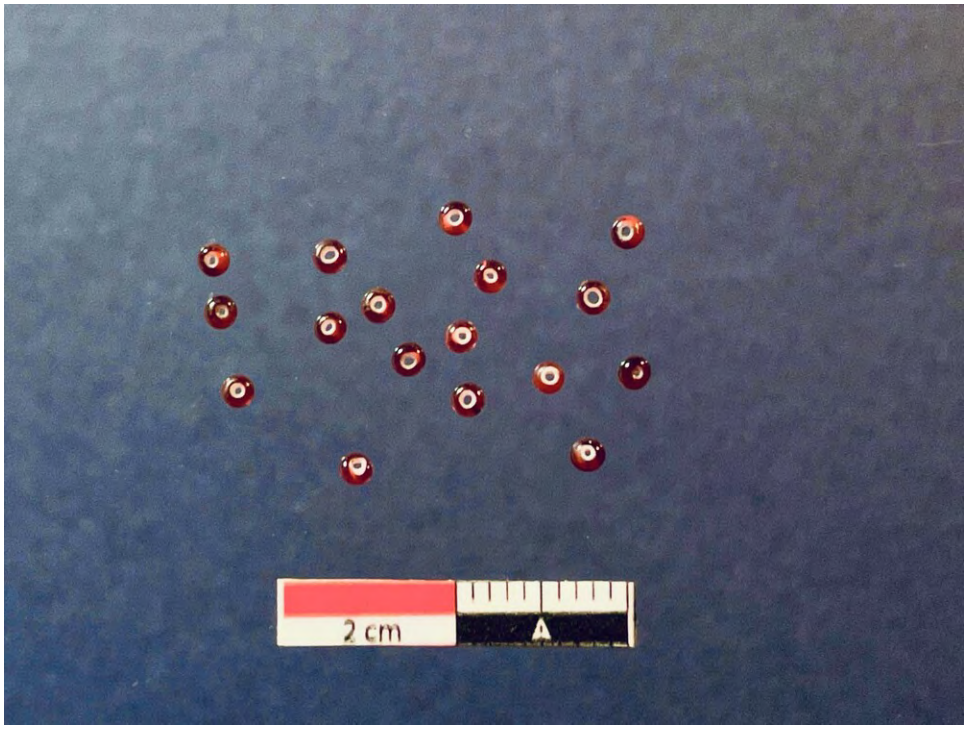

Figure 5.15: Red Cornaline d'Aleppo seed beads discovered in test 1 on site NAP21-01.

sizes (1.8 and 2 mm), were recovered on Site NAP21-01. As a result, we can be quite certain that this site is not earlier in date than the 1840s. Thus far, no other sites in the project area have produced beads of this type.

We explored two other lines of investigation to see if it was possible to date seed bead varieties found on sites in the project area. The first was to determine if similar seed beads have been recovered on archaeological sites in Quebec and Labrador—especially on well-dated sites. Unfortunately, no systematic study of archaeologically-recovered seed beads has taken place in the eastern Subarctic, and many reports provide bead lists but no illustrations. In 1964 and 1965, archaeologist Thomas E. Lee (1966, 1967) documented a number of earthern tent rings near Kuujjuaq (then Fort Chimo). He recovered glass seed beads, in a wide range of colours matching those found in the project area, in quite a few of these features. The sample from Fort Chimo includes Cornaline d'Aleppo beads, which were discovered in at least one earthen tent ring. The excavation of an important archaeological site situated far to the west of the project area at Smokey Hill in Waskaganish on the James Bay coast, resulted in the recovery of over 4000 seed beads in many colours. The area where the beads were found is thought to date to the second quarter of the 19th century (Marcoux et al. 2014).

Figure 5.16: Moccasins collected by Lucien Turner between 1882 and 1884 in the Kuujjuaq region, Quebec. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, E402926.

A second research avenue was to examine images of beaded objects in museums collections to see if they could provide clues in terms of glass bead varieties in use during certain time periods. Once again, this approach presents challenges. Items of Indigenous clothing collected by Europeans in the 18th and early 19th century, now housed primarily in French and British museums, tend to be poorly documented. This means we cannot be sure of where in Quebec and Labrador the items were obtained, nor when exactly they were made and collected. In terms of bead use in this early period, these items are generally decorated sparingly with white opaque seed beads, suggesting that the availability of many colour varieties of glass beads was a 19th century event.

One museum collection offers a window onto glass bead use in the late 19th century. Lucien Turner, a scientist and naturalist connected with the Smithsonian Institution, was stationed in Fort Chimo from 1881 to 1884 to record metereological observations. While there, he assembled a large collection of Naskapi and Inuit material culture, took photographs, and wrote a detailed account (Heyes and Helgen 2014; Turner 1894). The Smithsonian Institution recently made photographs of the collected items available online (*Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, Anthropology Collections Search* 2022). We chose four objects to illustrate here: all display glass seed beads in the colours and sizes recovered in the project area.

Figure 5.17: Doll collected by Lucien Turner between 1882 and 1884 in the Kuujjuaq region, Quebec. Very tiny glass beads were used to decorate the edges of the jacket sleeves and leggings. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, E90036-0.

Figure 5.18: Needle cushion collected by Lucien Turner between 1882 and 1884 in the Kuujjuaq region, Quebec. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, E90329-0.

Figure 5.19: Pipe collected by Lucien Turner between 1882 and 1884 in the Kuujjuaq region, Quebec. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, E90327.

Future research

Numerous possibilities exist for future research related to the glass bead collections from the project area. For example, fur trade records usually contain lists that document in great detail the materials shipped to trading posts that were intended for trade with Indigenous clients. The post records for Fort Chimo, Fort Nascopie, and Fort McKenzie, as well as for a select number of relevant posts from further afield in Quebec and Labrador, could be examined for clues as to the varieties of glass beads most prevalent during specific time periods.

Similarly, fur-trade period accounts may include descriptions that can shed light on the popularity and uses of glass beads by Naskapi ancestors, as well as on possible colour preferences. Oral traditions surrounding beadworking can have great time depth: it would be fascinating to interview Naskapi women in Kawakachikamach to see if they have memories of their mothers and grandmothers creating beadwork with tiny seed beads.

Comparisons can also be made with fur-trade period archaeological sites in Quebec and Labrador to establish similarities and differences in the varieties of beads present. This would be particularly interesting if some of these sites were well-dated, making it possible to evaluate whether the prevalence of certain colours and types of beads can be established. Finally, working with Naskapi community members, a close study of beaded objects from the eastern Subarctic in museum collections could provide a wealth of new knowledge related to the uses and significance of glass beads in their history and cultural life.

5.3.3 Identification of Ka-astuwinanuch

Oral history can be extremely important in archaeological research, providing information not contained in historic records and connecting people with their past at specific places on the land. We as archaeologists—and the Naskapi people—are incredibly lucky to have the stories of John Peastitute, recorded in 1967 and 1968, and recently issued by the Naskapi Development Corporation in a series of publications.

In the story told by John Peastitute called "Kinuwapinuw's story of the sitting Achan," a shaking tent ceremony is conducted by a man named Kinuwapinuw to rid the area of Achan, the cannibal giant. The story was told to John by his father.

> I hadn't yet been born when these things happened. It was my father who told the story. My parents were living with another person at the time, whose name was Kinuwapinuw. Right here at *Kâischâkâkamâw* [Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake)], is where they were staying and where they spent the spring. They paddled

Figure 5.20: John Peastitute with his wife Susie Annie near Fort McKenzie, about 1942. Photo by P. Provencher. From http://billjancewicz.com/tag/languages/.

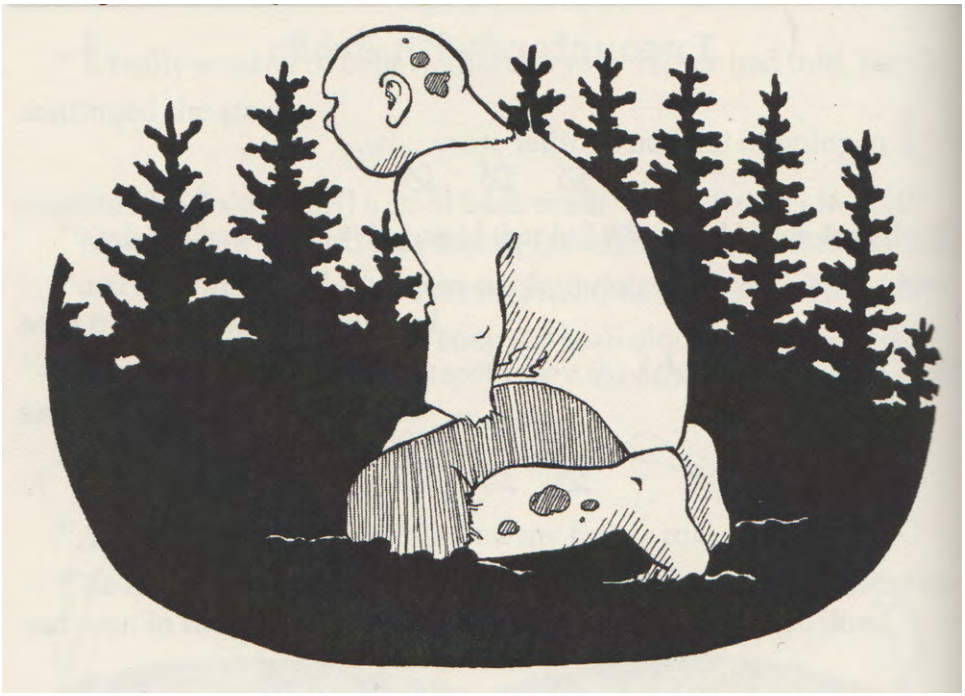

Figure 5.21: Achan kneeling, sitting on his heels at Ka-astuwinanuch. Illustration from Peastitute (2016: 69) by Elizabeth Jancewicz.

> out to the outlet. It was at *Kâischâkâkamâw* that they got into their canoes to paddle to *Wâskâhîkin*, to Chimo. But they ended up at a place called *Ka-astuwinanuch*—that's where they got out of the canoes. And so here, according to my father, is what Kinuwapinuw did.

Kinuwapinuw performs a shaking tent ceremony and his Mistâpâw[7] came into the tent. He saw that Achan was very close and asked John's father to assist by bringing out his decorated caribou hide, and invited him to sing. John's father sang two songs and asked his wife to sing as well, and then they heard a noise as if something was flying by and the tent began to vibrate. Kinuwapinuw told John's father that Achan had been spirited far away towards the George River. The following day, Kinuwapinuw showed them the place at Ka-astuwinanuch where the impressions of the giant's knees could be seen on the ground where he had been kneeling, sitting on his heels (Peastitute 2016: 61-70).

We tentatively suggest that site NAP21-05 is the place known as Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place') referred to in stories told by John Peastitute. As described in Part II of this report (see section 8.1), site NAP21-05 is situated on a raised terrace in a forested zone on the west shore of the Caniapiscau River, in the northern part of the project area. It is one of the most important

[7] Literally, 'big man', this terms refers to a person's spirit helper.

sites found during the 2021 survey and includes eight earthen ring features, as well as a probable *wiiyaauhkihiikin* ('canoe-building bed').

Our tentative association of site NAP21-05 with Ka-astuwinanuch relies on several lines of evidence:

- The place name Ka-astuwinanuch has been situated very near site NAP21-05 by both the Commission de Toponymie du Québec[8] and the Naskapi Development Corporation. The location provided is 1.3 km to the north of the NAP-05 site on the same side of the river. It should be noted that the original place name research was carried out on 1:250,000 scale maps. At that scale, a difference of just over a kilometre is not significant.
- Another story told by John Peastitute associates an old trading post with Ka-astuwinanuch. As we will see in the following section of this report, there is good reason to believe that South River House was located just across the river, to the northwest of site NAP21-05.
- The possible identification of a *wiiyaauhkihiikin* ('canoe-building bed') supports the connection between the site and the place name.

We strongly recommend further work at site NAP21-05 to search carefully for more habitation emplacements and other features such as *wiiyaauhkihiikin* ('canoe-building bed'). If this location has been correctly identified, it might even be possible to see a land feature resembling the place where Achan sat back on his heels. Importantly, we need to present this discovery to Naskapi Elders to see if we are on the right track. At the same time, investigations should continue to the north, to be sure we have identified the correct site.

5.3.4 Identification of South River House

The establishment of the first trading post in the vast interior of the Quebec-Labrador peninsula to the north of Nichikun, in the Cree territory of Eeyou Istchee, was part of a grandiose plan promoted by HBC Governor Simpson. The HBC wished to create an overland chain of trading posts that would connect the new post of Fort Chimo (established in 1830) to Esquimaux Bay (Hamilton Inlet) on the Atlantic coast, and to posts on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence River (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 146–148).

South River house was established in June of 1832 by Erland Erlandson, under orders of Nicol Finlayson, manager of the HBC's post at Fort Chimo. Although Erlandson had been instructed to establish the post up the "Wasquash" (Swampy Bay River), when the party reached a place on the

[8] The CTQ uses the spelling Kastunaniuch.

Caniapiscau River (which the HBC men called the 'South River') five miles below the confluence with the Swampy Bay River, Erlandson's guide refused to go any further:

> Beyond this place the Indian absolutely refuses to go, affirming that he knows no better place to take us to, or where we could even have a chance of subsisting. He says that about five miles to the eastward is a lake, where an abundance of fish can be caught at all seasons; that at a short distance from the opposite shore is a lake where we will get fish by the hook in the winter time; and that the river will afford us a present supply...I strongly suspect that this Indian induced us to leave the fort under the idea of establishing a trading post up the Wausquash, but having reached a spot most convenient for himself and his friends, he refuses to go farther (Erlandson 1963: 200).

In the archaeological potential study, we narrowed down the location of the trading post to the area shown in blue on figure 5.22 (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 166–169). From Erlandson's journals we learn that the post was on the east side of the river at a narrows, on a sandy point approximately 5 mi (8 km) below the confluence with the Swampy Bay River. We also learn from Erlandson that the important fishing lake—Wapanikuskan (mentioned many times in his journal with a variety of spellings)—is located 5 mi (8 km) to the east and another fishing lake is located on the west side (see figure 5.22).

Another clue to the location of South River House is contained in a story entitled "Encounters with Achan" told by John Peastitute. The story begins with three Naskapi travellers who were taking the mail from Petitsikapau to Fort Chimo stopping along the way at the site of an abandoned trading post, with the intention of spending the night there. "At the time, people say, the building was not yet a ruin." They had considered spending the night in the abandoned building but the leader of the group decided against this, and so they slept by the shore. In the night, one of them heard sounds of Achan crashing through the bush, and as they were afraid, they left right away and continued their journey downriver. John Peastitute describes the place by the shore, which corresponds in all respects with the point where site NAP21-11 is located:

> There was a nice little spit of land with pebbles beyond it, and there they built a good campfire. Now then, just where they were camped there were some very tall white spruce trees that seemed to go on up forever, just like the ones over there that are so wide around their trunk (Peastitute 2016: 73).

John Peastitute clarifies that the "house" where the men first heard the Achan during the night was at Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place') in the northern section of the project area:

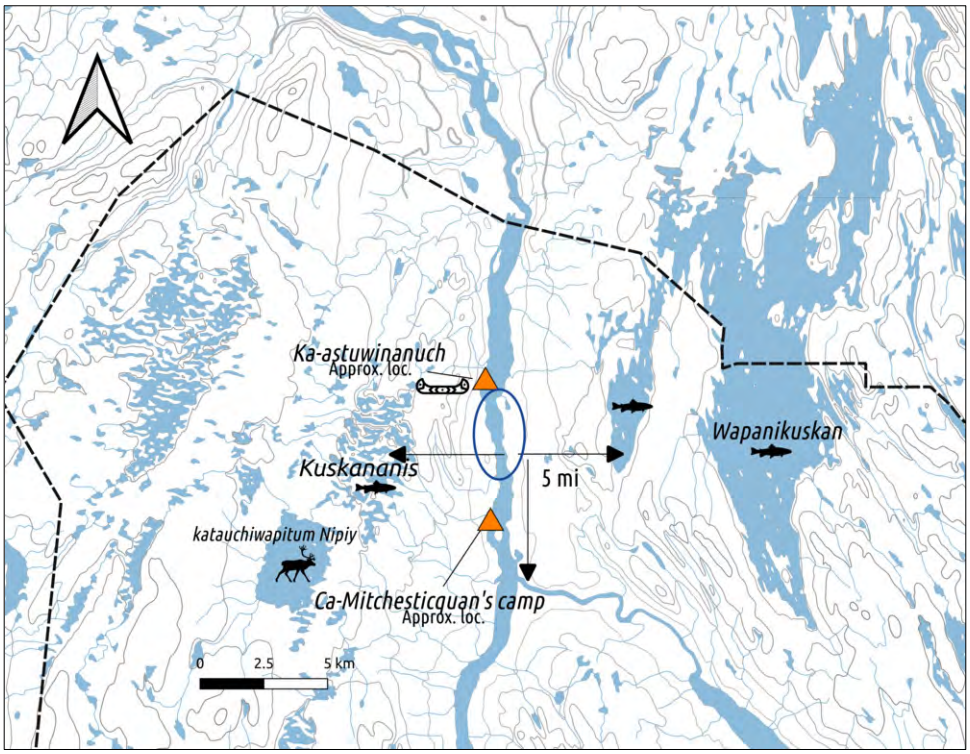

Figure 5.22: Area of historic / archaeological interest at the north end of the project area. The blue ellipse indicates the likely location of South River House based on our reading of Erlandson's journal. Place names of important fishing lakes and their distances to the post, as detailed in Erlandson's journal, are also shown (Erlandson 1963). This zone may include both Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place') and Ca-Mitchesticquan's camp, an important camp dating to 1820 (Clouston 1963). Figure adapted from (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: figure 8.20).

Figure 5.23: Naskapi travellers stopping over at the site of the old trading post near Ka-astuwinanuch. Illustration from Peastitute (2016: 73) by Elizabeth Jancewicz.

> It's a little downriver there, at Ka-astuwinanuch. That's where there was a small building, but it must have been torn down long ago (Peastitute 2016: 79).

We have tentatively identified site NAP21-11 (see the site description in section 8.4) as the location of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post, South River House. This post was occupied for a single year in 1832–1833. Although the trading post was very short-lived, it's presence is of historical significance for the Naskapi and for the project area. Despite the fact that we did not find the actual site of Erlandson's buildings, there is a strong possibility that the post was at site NAP21-11. To summarize, our reasons for this conclusion are as follows:

- The site corresponds well with the clues provided by Erlandson regarding the location of the post (distance below the Swampy Bay River, location in relation to fishing lakes, west side of the river at a narrows);
- The site also corresponds with Erlandson's description (sandy point) and that of John Peastitute (spit of land, very tall white spruce trees);
- According to John Peastitute, the site is also very near the place we are tentatively identifying as Ka-astuwinanuch (site NAP21-05).[9]

[9] In his narrative, John Peastitute refers to the house as being *at* Ka-astuwinanuch. We interpret this to mean the house was at the part of the river associated with Ka-astuwinanuch, though not at the precise location of that site.

- We found historic items, including a flintlock gun barrel and a portion of a copper or brass pot, which align very well with the 1831–1832 date of the trading post.

It would be very useful to return to site NAP21-11 to carry out more testing in order to pin down the precise location of the trading post buildings.

In concluding this section, we note that trading posts were often established where Indigenous people gathered or at places they suggested to traders. If Erlandson's account can be believed, this would be true for South River House, where the Naskapi guide simply refused to go any further, extolling the virtues of the location for the trading post. Erlandson's suspicion that his guide selected the place because it was "most convenient for himself and his friends" seems to point to Naskapi use of the area before the 1832 establishment of the trading post, re-emphasizing the archaeological interest of this whole sector.

5.4 Modern and Recent periods

The transition between the Historic and Modern period is arbitrary, at best. Conventionally, archaeologists working in many parts of Quebec have adopted 1900 as the beginning of the Modern period. In this report we treat the establishment of Fort McKenzie in 1916 as a key historical event and have chosen to use this date as a chronological marker that may have archaeological significance. There are important reasons for this decision.

The late 19th to early 20th century was a time of accelerating change for the Naskapi trading at Fort Chimo, including a disastrous famine in 1892–1893. In 1903, the French fur trading company Revillon Frères established a trading post at Fort Chimo in competition with the HBC, bringing in new trade goods and offering better prices. Eventually, this competition led the HBC to establish the inland post of Fort McKenzie, located at the western end of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) in the heart of the project area. In the fall of 1916, the caribou herd that the Naskapi relied on for subsistence failed to appear at the usual crossing places on the George and the lower Caniapiscau / Koksoak rivers, with disastrous effects for the Naskapi.

These historical events argue for using the date of 1916 rather than the turn of the century as the start of the Modern period in the project area. Furthermore, we believe this date is significant for dating many of the earthen tent rings described above and in Part II of this report. While we have yet to place these features in a precise chronological framework, we think that most date to the pre-1916 period. Some earthen tent rings may be more recent, however, possibly extending into the 1920s. Accurately dating these features is a subject that requires more attention and

Table 5.6: Modern and Recent period features recorded.

Site no.	Site area	Feature no.	Type
NAP21-02			tent site
NAP21-05	B	1	tent site with rocks
NAP21-05	C	1	tent site with rocks
NAP21-05	B	2	tent site with rocks
NAP21-05	B	3	tent site with rocks
NAP21-11	A	1	tent site
NAP21-11	A	2	possible tent site
NAP21-14		6	tent site with rocks
NAP21-14		8	tent site with rocks
NAP21-15		4	tent site with rocks

further research. Consequently, some sites in table 5.1 have been identified as possibly historic or modern.

There are at least six sites where we have tentatively identified Modern period occupations, defined for present purposes as from 1916 to 1948. As shown in table 5.6, these features are described as "tent sites" or "tent sites with rocks." Usually, these are arrangements of rocks, often in a very rough sub-rectangular pattern, which were very likely used to hold down the canvas of a *pichuwiyaanichiwaahp* or rectangular wall tent. Metal artifacts are frequently associated with these features including such things as tin stove parts, lard tins, baking soda tins, etc.

The rocks were likely on the inside of the tent and when the group broke camp, the canvas was pulled out and the rocks rolled a short distance toward the centre of the dwelling. In some cases, the pattern formed by the rocks is sub-rectangular, and it was possible to measure the approximate dimensions of the dwelling. In other instances, the rocks were more randomly scattered and dimensions could not be determined. In only a couple of cases, the floor of the tent had been dug out and the outline was thus well-defined.

Two sites may have Recent period occupations dating to after 1948 (perhaps between 1948 and 1956). These include one site (NAP21-19) where we simply found recent-looking metal pieces strewn across the eroded terrace, but no clear sign of a tent emplacement.

Two of the sites in the sample (NAP21-11, area A, and NAP21-12) may represent mid-20th century occupations by geological teams or prospectors, possibly from one of the many geological

expeditions to map this part of the Labrador Trough in the late 1940s and early 1950s. We will seek the opinion of Naskapi Elders on whether site NAP21-11, area A—with its somewhat unusual artifact sample—would have been occupied by a Naskapi family or hunters, or rather by a small geology crew.

6 | Conclusion and recommendations

Three weeks is a short time for any archaeological project, let alone a survey in such a vast and archaeologically unknown region, dominated by rugged terrain, and including many areas of dense vegetation. Despite these constraints, the survey succeeded in bringing to light a variety of site locales with components of different ages, situated in numerous parts of the proposed protected area, including a number of sites that connect very directly to Naskapi history as told by the Elders of Kawawachikamach. An important part of this project was the involvement of community members Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush and Tshiueten Vachon in many aspects of the work. This was a positive and productive fieldwork experience marked by respect and mutual learning among all members of the archaeological team. For the Naskapi team members, the experience of visiting places where their ancestors lived, and finding objects they made and used, was a powerful and emotional one. In the words of Tshiueten Vachon:

> The first day on that terrace was the day that sparked my interest in finding artifacts–artifacts that would make the connection in the present from my ancestors to myself and my cousin and colleague Kabimbetas. I am glad and was grateful that I experienced this with him. To be in the motherland of the ancestors of the Naskapi people, their home, their land. It made me feel more in touch with my identity as a Naskapi person. It felt right to be there, it felt that my soul was a bit more complete like it was going home. Kinda like when a caribou dies they go to caribou heaven, maybe that's what its soul or spirit feels like to be home again.
>
> So that first day on that terrace I didn't expect to see results right away and have actual findings. But given the process that I saw done first hand in collecting and researching the history of the local people of an area that are being researched by archaeologists, it was not by luck that we found beads... A person that's experienced in hunting and other activities in the outdoors would have experience in tracking or searching for previous signs of occupation of something or of someone. A bush mode in me turned on and I began to have an intuition also.
>
> But then there's the artifacts also in the test pits, which are really rewarding to find. And it's even more rewarding as a Naskapi person interested in this kind of thing, to find things that previous Naskapi used and gave life to in their everyday lives for survival and leisure or recreation and entertainment.

We recommend a second season of archaeological survey work of similar length for 2022. Our (very preliminary) statement of the survey objectives would include the following:[1]

1. Extend the survey to parts of the project area not yet examined, including the Châteauguay River valley, zones within the Larch Plateau to the west of the Caniapiscau River and Waapinikuskin Nipiiy (Lac Colombet);
2. Increase survey coverage in the Nachicapau Lake area, especially around the eastern arm for which Naskapi Elders have provided information;
3. Inspect camping areas identified by Elders, which could not be visited in 2021;
4. Revisit some significant sites found in 2021 to collect additional information. Especially important here would be to:
    - conduct a more systematic survey at site NAP21-05, which we have tentatively identified as Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place') according to stories told by John Peastitute;
    - survey the zone just to the north of site NAP21-05;
    - carry out more intensive testing in area B of site NAP21-11, identified as the probable location of the HBC's South River House trading post, to pin down the precise location of the buildings.
5. Collect additional information from sites in the burned area located between Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and Aapiitaamischuun (Shale Falls);
6. Survey the mouth of the Swampy Bay River and excavate deep test pits to find older sites in alluvial sediments;
7. Investigate the canoe route identified by Elders between Canichico and Nachicapau lakes;
8. Survey an additional sample of high terraces to look for precontact sites;
9. Examine a few sectors of geo-archaeological potential to identify possible sources of lithic raw materials.
10. Continue to survey archaeological potential zones identified in the archaeological potential study.

An essential aspect of future work would be setting up additional interviews with Naskapi Elders before carrying out fieldwork, and holding a community information / consultation session to present the results of the 2021 survey, answer questions, and receive feedback.

[1] This list is subject to change based on feedback from the community, the availability of new information, or an evolution in our thinking about the region.

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Part II

Site descriptions

7 | Region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)

This lake enlargement of Asischiistikw was selected as an area of archaeological interest in the course of the archaeological potential study. This is the most westerly region examined during the 2021 survey. We explored three denuded points in this region hoping that earthen tent rings would be visible and easy to identify. One site consisting of three features was found.

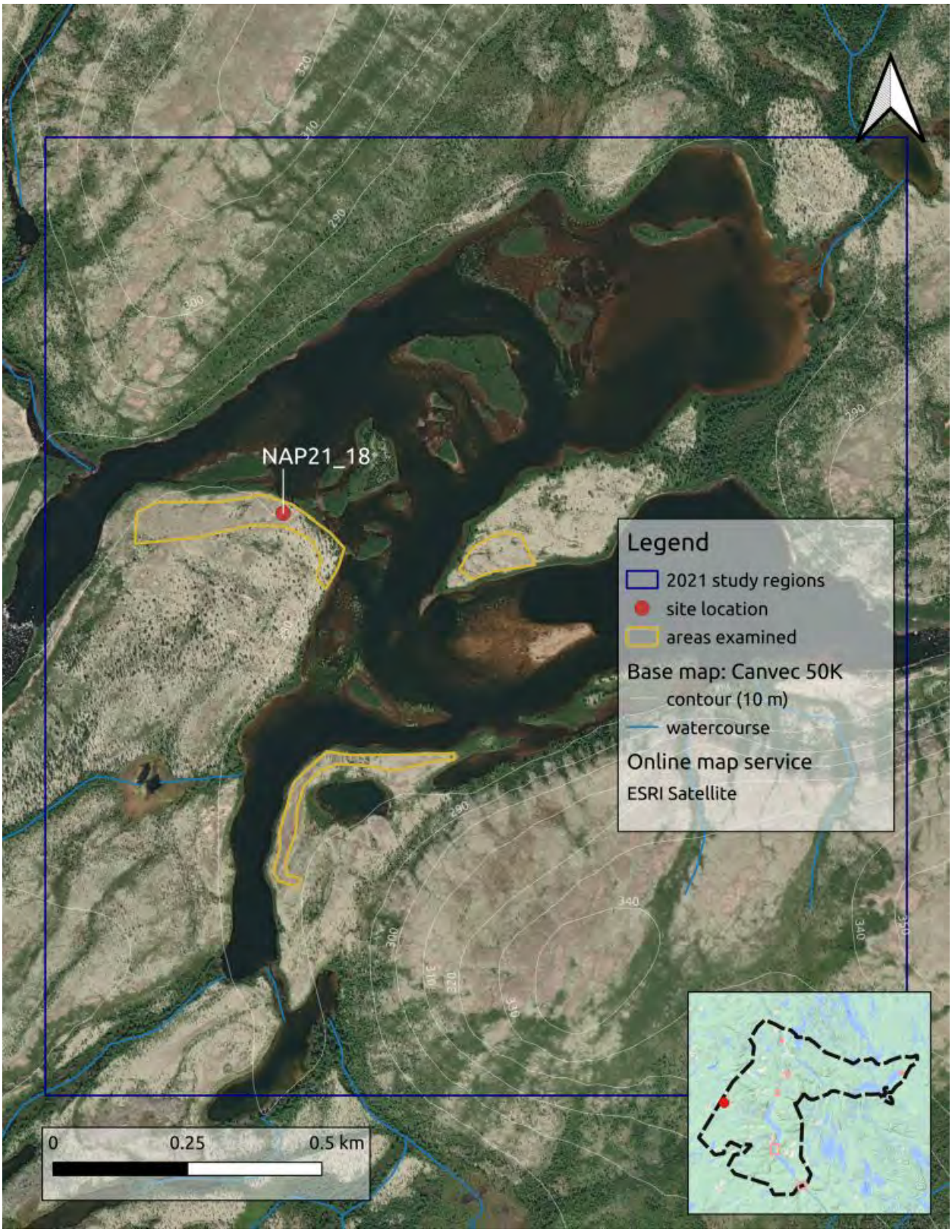


Figure 7.1: Location of sites in study region 1.

7.1 NAP21-18 (HdEk-1)

7.1.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-18 is located on the northern end of a large peninsula that extends into this lake-like enlargement of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River), as shown in figure 7.1, near where the river flows into the lake. Like many other areas in the upper Châteauguay River valley, there are tundra-like conditions here. The surface of the peninsula is dominated by Cladonia lichens with patches of crowberry and dwarf birch, and there is a scattering of isolated black spruce trees. The site, which was investigated on September 1, 2021, is at an approximate elevation of 281 m asl, or about 4 m above the nearby lake level.

7.1.2 Site description

In addition to a visual inspection of a large part of the extreme northern end of the peninsula, 12 test pits were excavated mainly along the edge of the terrace to the east and southeast of the site, as shown in figure 7.2 (inset map): all were negative. Three features were observed on the surface—two earthen tent rings with stone fireplaces (2 and 4) and a possible hearth feature.

Feature 1 is an 80 cm in diameter concentration of rocks—each approximately 15–20 cm in diameter—located near the edge of the terrace (see figure 7.2). The rocks were covered with lichen but visibly protruding from the ground surface. Some appeared to be fire-cracked. Although the lichen was cleared away to photograph this feature, no tests were excavated.

Feature 2 is an earthen tent ring with a stone hearth, located 20 m from the edge of the terrace. In this case, the ring includes many rocks that have been removed from the area of the dwelling floor and moved to the outside to add to the ring. These rocks are most apparent on the front (east) side of the dwelling. The hearth area is a 1 m in diameter elevated area composed of relatively large (15–20 cm diameter) rocks. The door opens to the east-northeast. The dimensions of the tent ring are 4.7 m (along the axis of the door) X 5.0 m (perpendicular to the door axis). A few metal artifacts were found in two trowel probes carried out following positive metal detector readings at the rear of feature 2 (see figure 7.2).

Feature 3 is another earthen tent ring identified 26 m to the southeast of feature 2 and 26 m from the edge of the terrace. This feature is very similar to feature 2 in that it has an elevated stone hearth with some fire-cracked rocks, and many rocks in the eastern portion of the ring. Decayed wooden remains of probable tent poles can be discerned among the hearth rocks. Also like feature 2, the door in feature 3 faces east-northeast. The hearth appears elongated and is

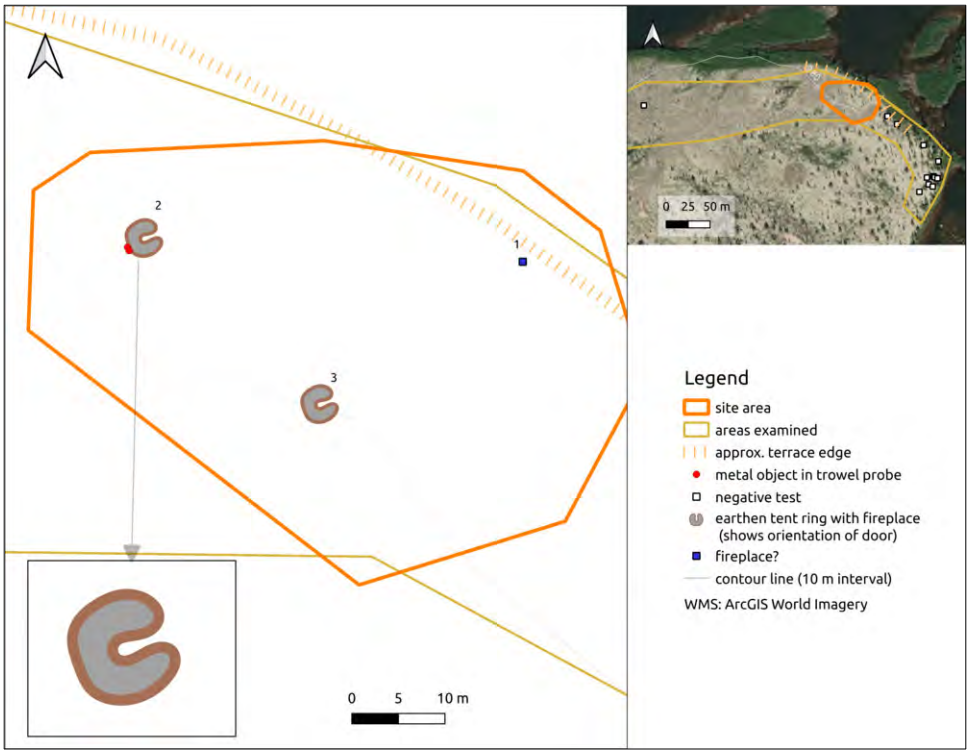


Figure 7.2: Plan of site NAP21-18 showing geographic context and site features.

1.2 m in length (along the axis of the door), by .8 m. The dimensions of the dwelling are 4.8 m (along the axis of the door) by 5.1 m (perpendicular to the door axis).

7.1.3 Artifacts recovered

Five nails were found in two small trowel probes in feature 2, as shown in figure 7.1.3. Four of these are machine cut nails and one is a wire nail.

7.1.4 Preliminary interpretations

Based on the presence of the machine-cut nails and the wire nail, the site is unlikely to date any earlier than the 1890s, and is more likely to date to the first, or even the beginning of the second quarter of the 20th century.

Period(s) of occupation Historic or Modern

Recommendations Further work aimed at clarifying the date of this site would be of interest.

Figure 7.3: View toward the north of feature 1 showing possible fireplace rocks.

Figure 7.4: View of feature 2 at site NAP21-18 showing approximate outline of the earthen tent ring. The orange flag marks the stone hearth.

NAP21-18_Cat01 Nail

NAP21-18_Cat02 Nails

Figure 7.5: Nails from feature 2 at site NAP21-18.

8 | Region 2: Kaa-astuwiinaanuuuch / northern Caniapiscau River

This region is the most northerly examined in the course of the 2021 survey. It is also one that was suggested as being of considerable cultural and historical significance for the Naskapi. As discussed in detail in the archaeological potential study, this general area is referred to in oral history accounts—in particular, stories by John Peastitute—as Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place') and the location of an old *wâskâhîkin* ('house' or 'trading post') (Peastitute 2016: 71-79). This post refers to South River House, a Hudson's Bay Company trading post that operated for a single year between June 1832 and June 1833, based on our reading of the oral history and the journals left by HBC traders (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 165-171).

Figure 8.1: Location of sites in study region 2.

Figure 8.2: Overview plan of site NAP21-05 showing the three areas of the site—A, B, and C—and the region examined. Note the large eroded zone that follows the edge of the terrace.

8.1 NAP21-05 (HfEg-10)

8.1.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-05 is located on the west shore of the Caniapiscau River at an elevation of between approximately 95–100 m asl, or slightly over 30 m above the level of the river. This site is on the flat surface at the edge of the massive glaciolacustine / glaciomarine deposit that dominates the shores of the Caniapiscau to the north of Cambrien Lake. Access to the site from the river involves a fairly arduous climb up a steep slope. As shown on figure 8.2, the site is composed of three areas labelled A, B, and C. Area A is the most significant of the three, producing the largest number of features and associated artifacts. Area A is also furthest from the river at a horizontal distance of from 130–200 m and at a distance of approximately 60–100 m inland from the edge of the terrace. It may be significant that area A is located in a forested zone, a moderately dense lichen-woodland, rather than in the open, treeless zone closer to the edge of the terrace. Areas B and C are located just to the south and north ends, respectively, of this denuded zone, in areas of open lichen-woodland forest.

This site was visited and recorded on August 19, 2021. We first undertook a visual inspection of the large eroded zone but soon began to find earthen tent rings in the forest to the west of it (Area A). We continued searching in the woods, finding and testing more tent rings. At the end of the day, we examined and recorded features in Areas B and C. A summary of features recorded in all three areas at the site is presented in table 8.1.

8.1.2 Site description

Area A As mentioned above and as shown in figure 8.2, the forest cover in area A is somewhat denser than is typically the case for a lichen-woodland in the region and includes some stands of near closed-crown forest. While Cladonia lichens are the dominant ground cover, there are patches where sphagnum moss is present or dominates locally. In general, the lichen cover is luxuriant in this area. In places, there are patches of dwarf birch or ericaceous plants, often cranberry. As we will see below, the presence of old lodges here seems to have influenced the vegetation at some locations.

Figure 8.3 shows the eight dwelling or lodge features and one probable canoe building bed in area A (see also table 8.1). The dwelling features are all earthen tent rings, following the typical Naskapi pattern for tipis described in section 5.3.1. Three types of dwelling features were noted based on whether a stone hearth was discernible or not and whether the location of the door could be determined. However, the significance of these "types" is unclear due to the fact that the heavy ground cover may sometimes obscure the presence of a door or central hearth. Five of the earthen ring features have both visible stone hearths and doors. The orientations of the observed doors are all easterly, varying from southeast to east-northeast. A stone hearth is visible in two of the three remaining lodge features (1 and 2 in figure 8.3). In one case (8), we were unable to detect the presence of a stone hearth or to identify a door.

An example of one of the earthen tent rings (feature 3) is shown in figure 8.4. The image in this figure shows one of the edges of the earthen ring and a schematic view of the entire ring and the central fireplace, which can easily be discerned in the field but is difficult to show in photographs. Another example of an earthen tent ring and stone hearth (feature 1) is shown in figure 8.5.

The earthen tent rings and associated stone hearths were often obscured by relatively dense vegetation and were sometimes hard to see. On several of the hearths, Campanula (bluebell) flowers were growing (see figure 8.6, along with sphagnum, moss, cranberry, and sometimes fireweed. In some cases, these plants helped to signal the location of a hearth, later confirmed by

Table 8.1: Summary description of features at site NAP21-05 (areas A, B, and C).

Area	Feature no.	Feature type	Orientation (gN)	Dim 1 (m)	Dim 2 (m)	Comment
A	1	earthen tent ring with fireplace (door not clear)				Door not evident. Hearth 1.5 m in diameter, relatively high and filled with fire-cracked rock.
A	2	earthen tent ring with fireplace (door not clear)		6	6	Dimensions approximate. Beads, lead shot and a metal "gear" found in test 1.
A	3	earthen tent ring with fireplace	100	4.7	4.6	Large hearth filled with fire-cracked rock. Single bead found in test 2. Dimensions approximate as only segments of earthen ring can be identified.
A	4	earthen tent ring with fireplace	70	3.6	4.2	Dimensions approximate as earthen ring not detected on north side.
A	5	earthen tent ring with fireplace	100	3.9	3.9	Seed beads and fabric found in test 3 within this feature.
A	6	earthen tent ring with fireplace	120	5.5	5.4	Very large hearth (1.5 m diam.) with 3 black spruce trees growing from it.
A	7	earthen tent ring with fireplace	120	5	5.3	
A	8	earthen tent ring				Neither door nor fireplace can be detected.
A	9	probable canoe building platform		4.4	1.7	Raised platform with depressions on either side except at southeastern end. Aligned north-northwest - south-southeast.
B	1	tent site with rocks				Possible tent ring. Baking powder tin lid found nearby.
B	2	tent site with rocks		3	2	Oriented lengthwise along terrace edge.
B	3	tent site with rocks		3	2	Rough rectangle of rocks, with others scattered nearby. Long axis parallel with terrace edge.
B		concentration of rocks	325			Enigmatic alignment of 6 stones at the start of bear path. Oriented northwest - southeast.
C	1	tent site with rocks		3	2.5	Rocks on two sides in "L" shape.

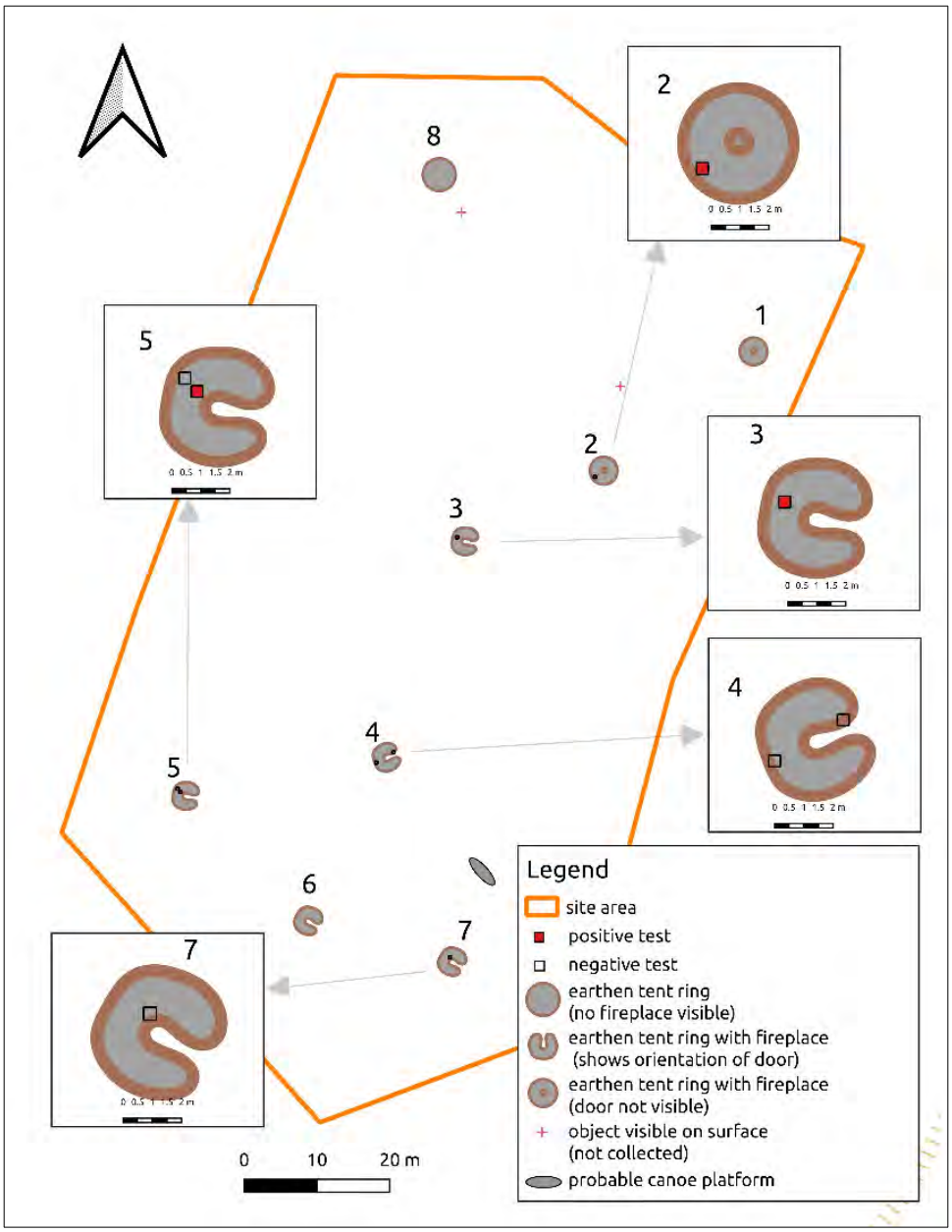


Figure 8.3: Plan of area A at site NAP21-05 showing features recorded. Inset plans of features show location of test pits excavated. Note that the earthen tent rings are shown schematically, with a diameter of 4.5 m, whereas their actual size and shape varies slightly, as discussed in the text. The brown outlines represent the raised earthen rings and the grey fill depicts the excavated / levelled floor of each dwelling feature.

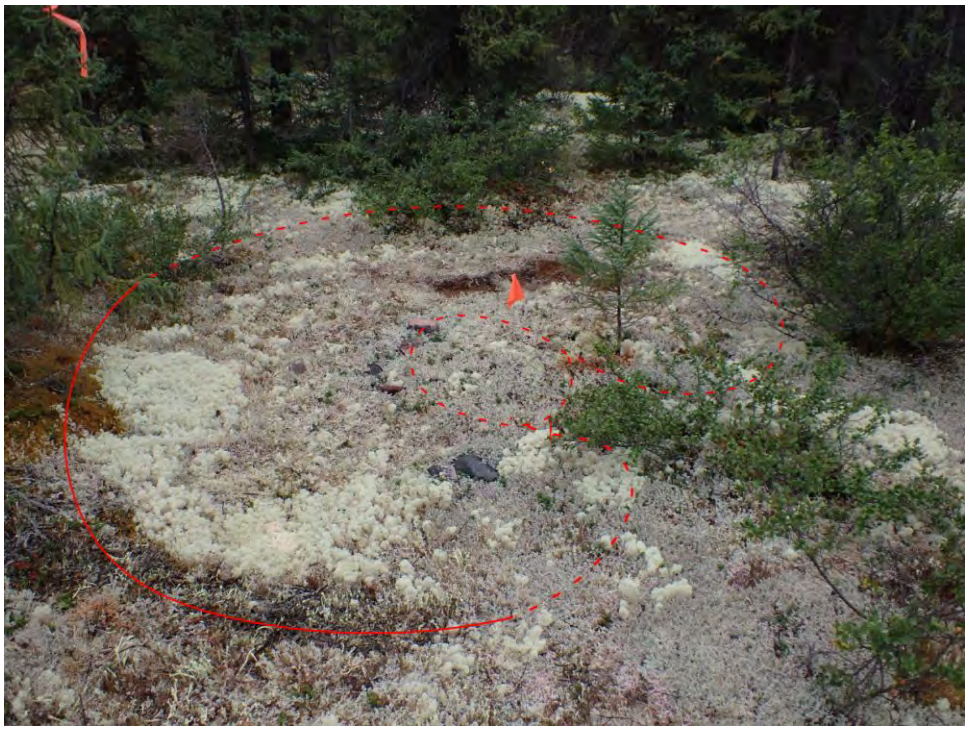


Figure 8.4: View of dwelling feature 3 at site NAP21-05, area A, facing northwest. Solid red line marks portion of earthen tent ring that was clearly visible. Dashed red line is a hypothetical reconstructed outline of the dwelling and central hearth, which is marked with orange flag.

Figure 8.5: Left: View of dwelling feature 1 at site NAP21-05, area A, facing west. Tshiueten Vachon (left) and David Denton are standing on the earthen rim. Right: close-up of hearth in feature 1.

Figure 8.6: View of Campanula (bluebells) growing on hearth in feature 7 at site NAP21-05, area A.

the presence of rocks. In other cases, the hearths were covered in dwarf birch or had spruce trees growing on them.

One feature that was not a dwelling was identified: a probable canoe building bed (*wiiyaauhk-ihiikin*)[1] This feature consisted of a linear raised area that appeared relatively flat with a series of depressions on either site. The length of the raised bed is approximately 4.4 m, which would correspond to a small canoe (slightly over 14 feet). Unfortunately, we did not have enough time to test this zone to look for artifacts that could confirm our interpretation.

Testing in area A Seven test pits were excavated in five earthen tent rings as shown in figure 8.3, and three of these produced artifacts such as glass beads, metal objects, and cloth, as described below in the section on artifacts recovered. The artifacts were found in an extremely thin black humus (H horizon) just below the decaying moss or lichen (LF horizon) layer or on top of the underlying layer of sand. As shown in figure 8.9, this sand is a beige colour and there is a near absence of humus. Below this, the soil quickly becomes orange-brown, as shown in figure 8.8.

In order to facilitate collection of the many glass seed beads found in test 3 (feature 5), the sand containing the beads was collected in bulk in plastic bags. Back at camp, the sample was dried and sifted, allowing the beads to be removed one by one.

[1]Term used in eastern Cree (northern dialect). The Naskapi term is likely the same or similar.

Figure 8.7: View of probable canoe building bed (*wiiyaauhkihiikin*) in area A at site NAP21-05, facing northwest. Red line indicates flattened top of the feature with depressions to either side.

Artifacts recovered from Area A In all, seven test pits were excavated in five earthen tent rings, of which three produced historic artifacts (see figures 8.16 and 8.17). From test 1 we collected two balls of lead shot, a gear whose function remains unknown, and 10 glass seed beads. There are six bead varieties represented, including white, blue, and pink colours, as well as clear opalescent. Test 2 held 1 blue glass bead and a fragment of what appears to be a grinding stone. Test 3 produced 299 glass seed beads and some fragments of fabric. Based on size, colour, and opacity, 21 bead varieties are present. Blue beads and green beads make up 59% of the collection, followed by white (17%), pink (11%), and then smaller numbers of yellow, red, clear, and black beads.

Area B As shown in figure 8.11 and table 8.1, area B at site NAP21-05 includes four features: three designated as "tent site with rocks" and one concentration of rocks. These features are summarily described in table 8.1. The tent site features consist of variable numbers of flat rocks likely used to hold down the sides of a canvas wall tent or *pichuwiyaanichiwaahp* from the interior. These zones are flat and sometimes there are relatively recent artifacts nearby, for example, the Magic baking powder tin lid associated with tent site 1 (see table 8.1 and section on artifacts recovered, below). While the groupings of rocks indicate the presence of a tent at each location,

Figure 8.8: View facing north-northwest of positive test pit in relation to hearth (identified by orange flag) in feature 2 of site NAP21-05, area A. Note presence of fire-cracked rocks and metal object in test wall (identified by red arrow).

Figure 8.9: Close-up view of glass bead (identified by red arrow) *in situ* in test in feature 2 at site NAP21-05, area A.

Figure 8.10: Close-up view facing south-southwest of cloth *in situ* in wall of test 3 in feature 7 at site NAP21-05, area A.

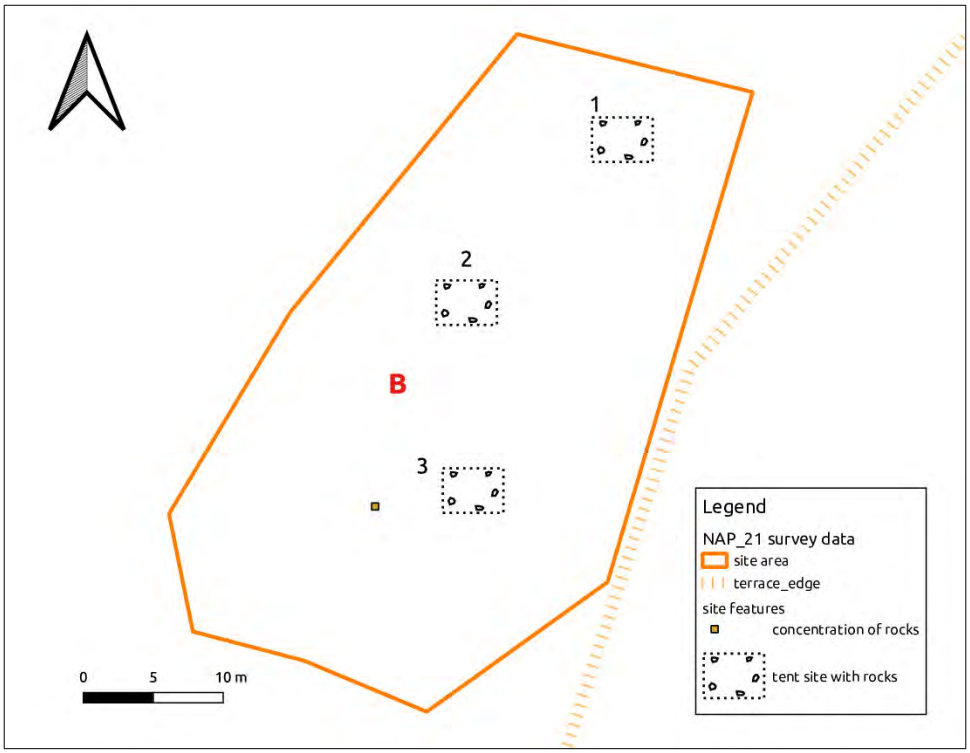


Figure 8.11: Plan of area B at site NAP21-05 depicting the features using schematic symbols. These do not show the actual orientation of the tent, and the number of stones and size is approximate.

they do not precisely reflect the size or orientation of the dwelling. Upon breaking camp, the occupants doubtless either pulled the canvas from the exterior or removed the rocks from the interior, in each case, resulting in their displacement towards the centre of the dwelling. Two examples of these tent sites are illustrated in figure 8.12.

Area C A single "tent site with rocks" was noted in area C, as shown in figure 8.14. A lard pail was noted near this feature (see figure 8.15).

8.1.3 Preliminary interpretation

Area A at this site is one of the most significant occupation areas found in the course of the survey. There is a good possibility that NAP21-05 is the place called *Ka-astuwinanuch*, or 'making-canoes place', which is referred to in stories told by John Peastitute.

Period(s) of occupation Area A: Historic, or Historic and Modern? Area B: Modern.

Recommendations We recommend a more thorough inspection of area A to identify features missed during our short visit. A metal detector scanning of the earthen tent rings

Figure 8.12: Left: View of rocks in feature 1 (left) and 2 (right) at site NAP21-05, area B, facing east-southeast and east, respectively.

Figure 8.13: View facing northwest of an enigmatic line of rocks at site NAP21-05, area B. The rocks are aligned with the bear path in this location.

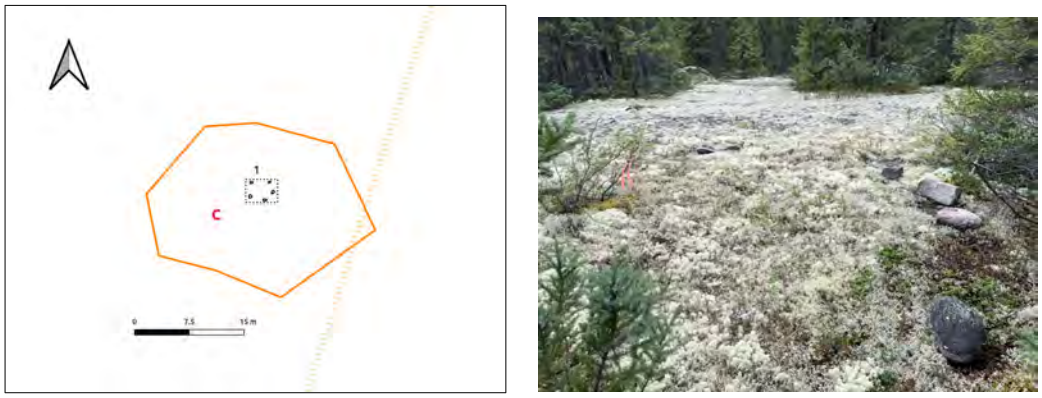


Figure 8.14: Plan of tent site with rocks at site NAP21-05, area C (left) and view facing southwest of this feature (right).

Figure 8.15: View of metal lard pail at feature 1 of site NAP21-05, area C.

would surely uncover items that would tell us more precisely when people lived here. We also recommend additional testing of area A to determine whether there could be older occupations not associated with visible surface features.

NAP21-05A_Cat06 Glass beads-Photo3

NAP21-05A_Cat01 Glass beads

NAP21-05A_Cat06 Glass beads-Photo2

NAP21-05A_Cat04 Glass bead

Figure 8.16: Glass beads found at site NAP21-05, area A.

NAP21-05A_Cat02 Shot

NAP21-05A_Cat03 Gear-Photo2

NAP21-05A_Cat05 Grinding stone fragment

NAP21-05A_Cat07 Fabric-Photo1

Figure 8.17: Other artifacts found at site NAP21-05, area A (cloth, lead, stone, and metal).

8.2 NAP21-06 (HfEg-11)

8.2.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-06 is located in the southern part of study region 2, on the west bank of the Caniapiscau River, 850 m southeast of site NAP21-05, as shown in figure 8.1. This zone was examined as part of our search for flat, inhabitable places located less high and closer to the river compared to those on the top of the glaciofluvial / glaciomarine deposits that dominate the valley in this region.[2] More precisely, the site is located in a moderately dense stand of black spruce on a small terrace at an elevation of approximately 84 m asl, or about 18 m above the river, and at a horizontal distance of 37 m from the edge of the beach.

The small terrace on which the site is located is over 10–15 m below the top of the glaciofluvial / glaciomarine deposits in this region (the edges of which were inspected visually but not tested). A total of eight test pits was excavated on the terrace, of which four were positive. This area was visited and the site recorded on August 20, 2021.

8.2.2 Site description

The location of negative and positive tests excavated at the site is shown in figures 8.18 and 8.19. The forest cover is a lichen-woodland with spruce trees that appear relatively young. The ground cover is dominated by Cladonia with sparse cover of Labrador tea, some juvenile spruce trees, and some small patches of sphagnum. Tests 1, 2 and 4 produced flakes from the manufacture or sharpening of stone tools, as described in the following section. In test 3, a possible fire-cracked rock was collected at the base of the humus.

In test 1, where the largest amount of debitage was found, flakes were encountered beginning at the top of the humus, directly under the rotting vegetation and roots (LF horizon), and continued throughout this layer and into the top of the eluviated sand (Ae). Figure 8.20 shows the soil profiles of the east and north walls of this test and the location of red chert debitage *in situ* at the interface between the H and Ae horizons and in the upper part of the Ae (see figure 8.21 for close-up view). In test 2, a small number of flakes were found at the top of the B horizon. In test 4, two flakes were found at the interface between the black humus and the eluviated (Ae) horizon. Finally, although no flakes were found in test 3, a possible fire-cracked rock was noted at the base of the humus. Given the large amount of chert debitage in test 1 extending into the

[2] This zone is slightly over 100 m to the south of the southern end of the z-16 potential zone.

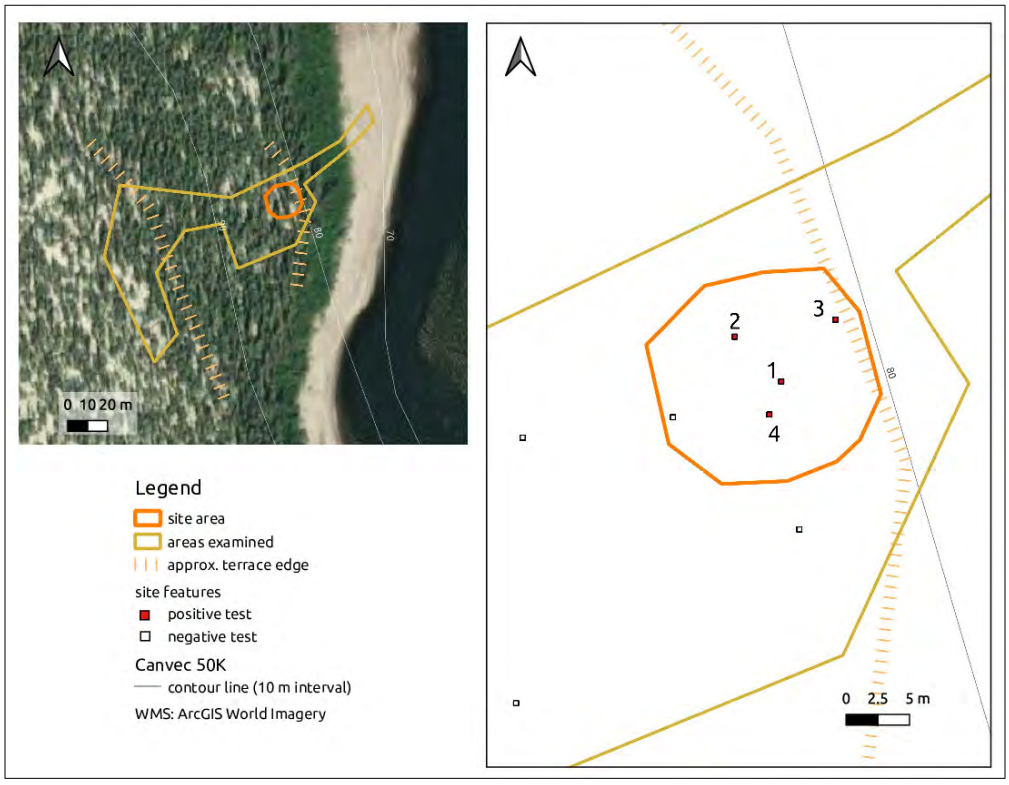


Figure 8.18: Overview plan of NAP21-06 site with satellite image showing site area, zones examined, and terrace edges (left); and large scale plan showing location of tests (right).

eluviated sand (Ae), it was decided to remove the sand containing the flakes in bulk in a plastic bag and to separate out the cultural material back at the camp.

8.2.3 Radiocarbon date

A charcoal sample was collected from test 1 for radiocarbon dating. As shown in figure 8.20, this sample was collected from "pockets" at the top of the Ae horizon in which relatively large chunks of charcoal were found in close association with the chert debitage. This sample produced a date of 335 $\pm$ 20 (UCIAMS-257732, ULA-10228). When corrected for fluctuations of atmospheric radiocarbon, the range of possible dates (2 Sigma) for this site is between 314 and 469 cal BP (median probability 384 BP).

8.2.4 Artifacts recovered

The vast majority of lithic material discovered on site NAP21-06 was found in test 1. In all, 226 lithic pieces were collected, comprising one tool fragment and 225 flakes consisting of two large

Figure 8.19: View of site NAP21-06 facing north-northeast showing the location of test pits (orange flags) with test 4 in the foreground, test 1 in the middle ground, and tests 2 and 3 in the background (left and right, respectively.) The Caniapiscau River can be seen in the distance.

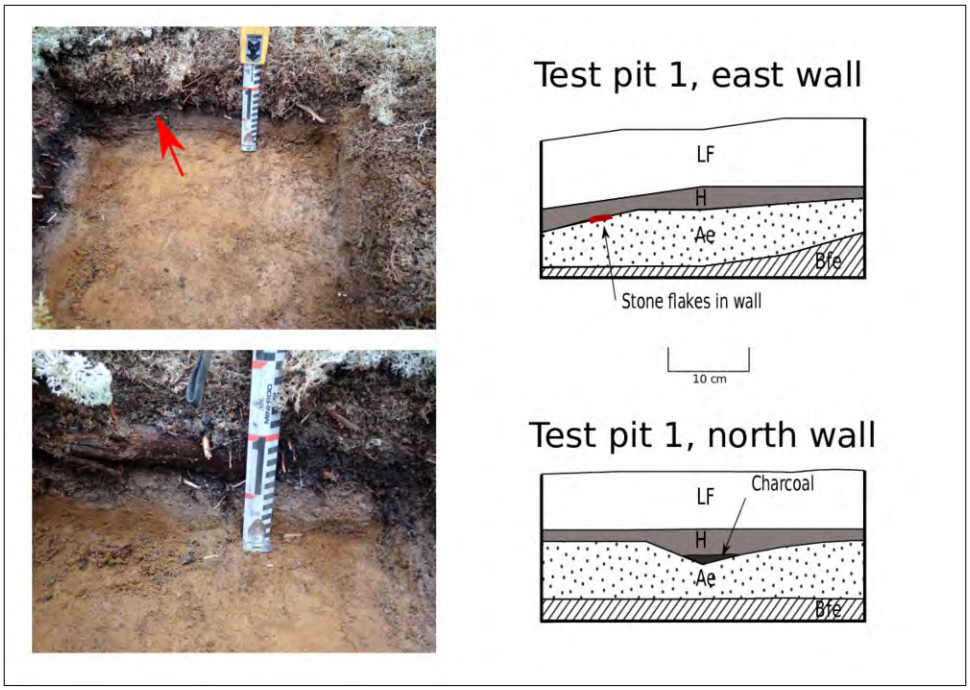


Figure 8.20: Profiles of the east and north walls of test 1 at site NAP21-06. Red arrow marks the location of red chert in the wall at the interface between the humus (H) and the eluviated horizon (Ae), and in the upper part of the latter horizon.

flakes, biface reduction flakes, complete flakes, and shatter. Table 8.2 shows the collection from test 1 by type and size.

The stone flaked at this site is a red chert with a fine to medium-grained texture and a dull or mat lustre. Thin bands of grey quartzite are visible in some flakes. The stone also has a distinctive pelloidal texture such that when thin flakes and the thin edges of thicker flakes are held in front of a light, they appear as a mass of points floating in a transparent matrix. This red chert likely originated in either the Ruth or the Sokoman Formation, two of the chert-bearing formations in the Labrador Trough. Both formations traverse the study region from west to east, south of the site, and had been identified as zones of geo-archaeological interest in the potential study prepared prior to carrying out fieldwork (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 88-93).

Close examination of the material recovered from test 1 indicates that the red chert has excellent flaking properties judging by the number of complete flakes (close to 50 percent of the test 1 collection) and the numerous small (under 5 mm) fine retouch flakes, indicating tool resharpening or completion. The 16 biface reduction flakes reveal that one or more bifacial preforms were being worked at the site. The tool fragment, which is bifacially worked and displays a well-formed

Table 8.2: Summary description of lithic collection at site NAP21-06 (test 1).

Quantity	Object type	Lithic material	Size
1	Side-notched tool fragment	Red chert	L 23 mm, W 21 mm
1	Large flake		L 55 mm, W 60 mm
1	Large flake		L 34 mm, W 23 mm
16	Biface reduction flakes		5 - 25 mm
27	Complete flakes with striking platform		<5 mm
34	Complete flakes with striking platform		5 - 10 mm
19	Complete flakes with striking platform		10 - 15 mm
16	Complete flakes with striking platform		15 - 30 mm
56	Shatter		<5 mm
37	Shatter		5 - 10 mm
18	Shatter		10 - 35 mm
226			

Figure 8.21: Close-up of red chert debitage in the wall of test 1 at site NAP21-06. The cultural material is at the interface between the humus and Ae horizons and in the upper part of the Ae.

notch, may have been part of a side-notched projectile point that fractured in manufacture, or may have been a salvaged fragment being reworked into a new tool.

The other tests excavated at site NAP21-06 produced three flakes of which two are red chert and one is quartz (test 2); a small fire-cracked rock (test 3); and two additional flakes of red chert (test 4).

8.2.5 Preliminary interpretations

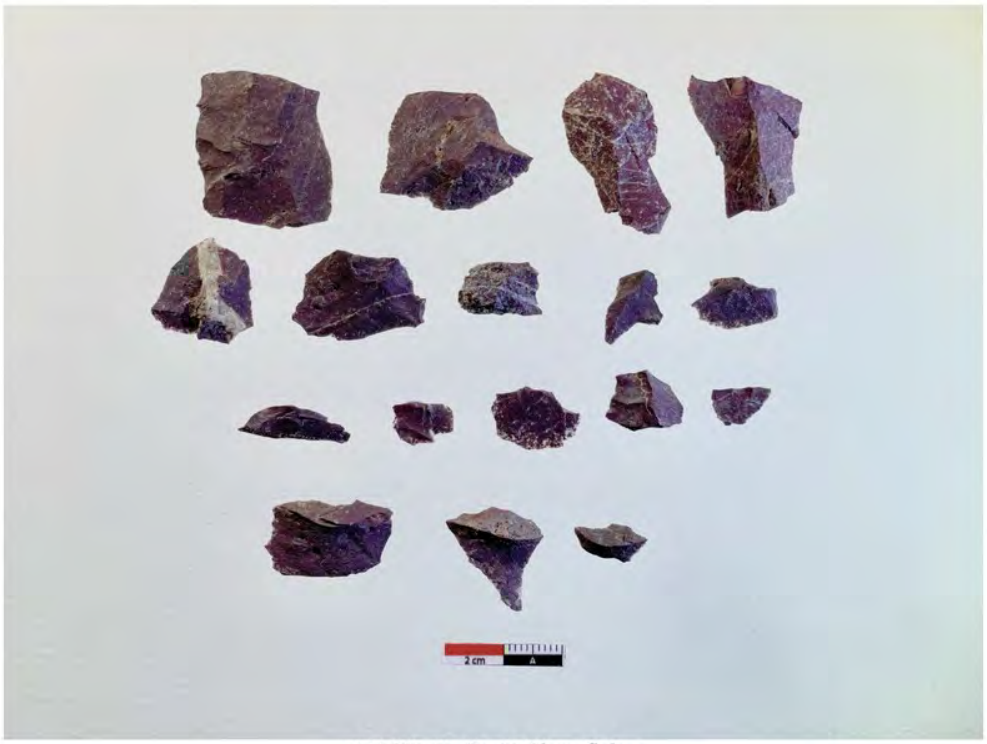
Site NAP21-06 holds high potential for future research. At present, our information about the site comes from only four test pits. Nevertheless, we can offer some basic ideas about what took place at this location. In the first place, the lithic material is uniform (with the exception of one quartz flake). It is a red chert that almost certainly comes from a local source. The chert was brought to the site in the form of finished tools or preforms, and not as rough chert blocks picked up directly at an outcrop. A single knapping episode took place at the location of test 1—likely one individual sat by a small fire and sharpened or prepared tools before moving on. The radiocarbon date of between 314 and 469 cal BP places this event in the Late Precontact to early Contact period, and

Figure 8.22: Side notched tool fragment from site NAP21-06.

makes this one of only three dated archaeological sites in the study region (all discovered in the course of the 2021 fieldwork project).

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations Site NAP21-06 holds high potential for additional research. Future fieldwork would aim to explore and test the surrounding terrace, and possibly excavate some or all of the site to determine its extent and see if more data, including diagnostic artifacts, might be found. Additional research using geological maps would also be important, to see if nearby and accessible source locales for red chert can be identified in the Ruth and the Sokoman Formation.



NAP21-06_Cat02 Chert flakes

NAP21-06_Cat02 Large chert flakes

Figure 8.23: Red chert flakes from site NAP21-05.

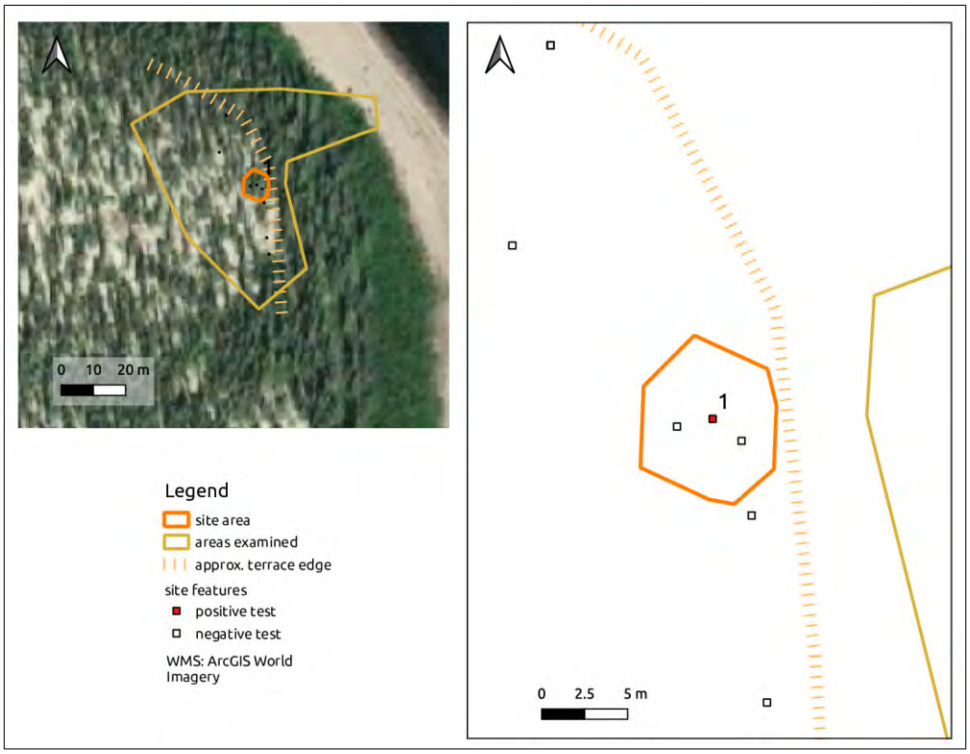


Figure 8.24: Plan of site NAP21-07.

8.3 NAP21-07

8.3.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-07 is located 140 m to the north of site NAP21-06 and on the northern side of a rounded point of land at a narrows in the Caniapiscau River (see figure 8.1). Like NAP21-06, the site is situated in the southern part of study region 2, on the west side of the river, and on a lower terrace or bench, at an approximate elevation of 83 m asl, or 17 m above the Caniapiscau River. This area was visited and tested on August 20, 2021 in an attempt to locate flat areas suitable for occupation at much lower elevations than the surface of the glaciofluvial / glaciomarine deposit that dominates the Caniapiscau River to the north of Cambrien Lake.

8.3.2 Site description

The site consists of a single probable hearth identified on the basis of what appear to be fire-cracked rocks. It is located a few metres of the edge of the terrace in a relatively young lichen-woodland forest. (figures 8.24 and 8.25). Seven test pits were excavated in the area, of which one was positive.

Figure 8.25: View facing northeast showing edge of terrace and forest cover in the area of site NAP21-07, with a glimpse of the Caniapiscau River in the background.

Figure 8.26: View from above of probable hearth at site NAP21-07 showing fire-cracked rocks.

The probable fire-cracked rocks in test 1 were found at the bottom of the humus (H horizon). As shown in figure 8.26, decimetric-sized fragments of rock formed a rough pavement in a brown, sandy soil matrix. Unfortunately, no artifacts were recovered that might give us an idea of the age or function of this feature.

8.3.3 Preliminary interpretation

As is the case with site NAP21-06 to the south, this site is on the flat, well-drained surface of a terrace (or bench) approximately halfway up the slope to the top of the glaciofuvial / glaciolacustrine deposit. From this location, there is a good view of the river at a prominent narrows. Despite the potential for past occupation, our initial examination here only revealed a "probable hearth" based on the presence of a pavement of fractured rocks, some of which appear fire-cracked. While this type of fractured stone is often associated with hearths dating to the Precontact and early Historic periods, no artifacts were found that would situate this feature in time.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact? Historic?

Recommendations Although it would be interesting to carry out additional tests at this location to confirm whether it is actually a site, this is not considered a high priority.

8.4 NAP21-11 (HfEg-12)

8.4.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-11 is located on the east side of the Caniapiscau River at the furthest north of the two narrows within the 2021 study region 2, as shown in figure 8.1. On this side of the river, the narrows is formed by a large point consisting of two smaller points extending westward into the river. Site NAP21-11 is situated on the more northerly of these two points, while the southern one hosts the nearby NAP21-12 site. The east side of these narrows was considered a likely location for the short-lived South River House trading post established by the Hudson's Bay Company in the summer of 1832. Naskapi oral tradition (specifically a story by John Peastitute) indicates that the post was at or near the place known as Ka-astuwiinaanuuuch ('making-canoes place') (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 167–169), which is certainly in this general area and may well be associated with site NAP21-05 (as discussed above). A reading of trader Erlandson's journal and related documents indicates that the post was located on a sandy point at a narrows on the west shore of the river, approximately five miles below the confluence of the Swampy Bay River, and vis-a-vis the important fishing lakes to the west (Kuskananis) and east (Wapanikuskan or Lake Coulombe) (ibid.: 166–169).

Site NAP21-11 consists of three areas—A, B, and C—described in detail below (see figure 8.27). The site was surveyed on August 25, 2021. We returned here on August 26, 2021 to map the finds and complete our notes.

8.4.2 Area A

Area A of site NAP21-11 sits at an elevation of approximately 82 m asl or 16 m above the level of the river. It consists of two features that we have called "tent sites", which are visible on the ground surface, as well as clusters of positive tests revealing the presence of artifacts (see inset map for area A in figure 8.27). These features are located within a couple of metres of the terrace edge. The forest in area A is a relatively closed-crown, spruce-moss forest. Interspersed with the sphagnum on the forest floor are plants of Labrador tea, dwarf birch, and cranberry.

Tent site 1 is a slightly depressed rectangular area about 3.5 m in length and 3.0 m in width located 2.5 m from the edge of the terrace. The area is relatively free of plants other than the sphagnum ground cover and our initial hope was that this feature might be associated with South River House. Following a sweep with the metal detector, two tests were excavated within what we assumed was a dwelling floor. Test 1 produced a grouping of eight decimetric stones found

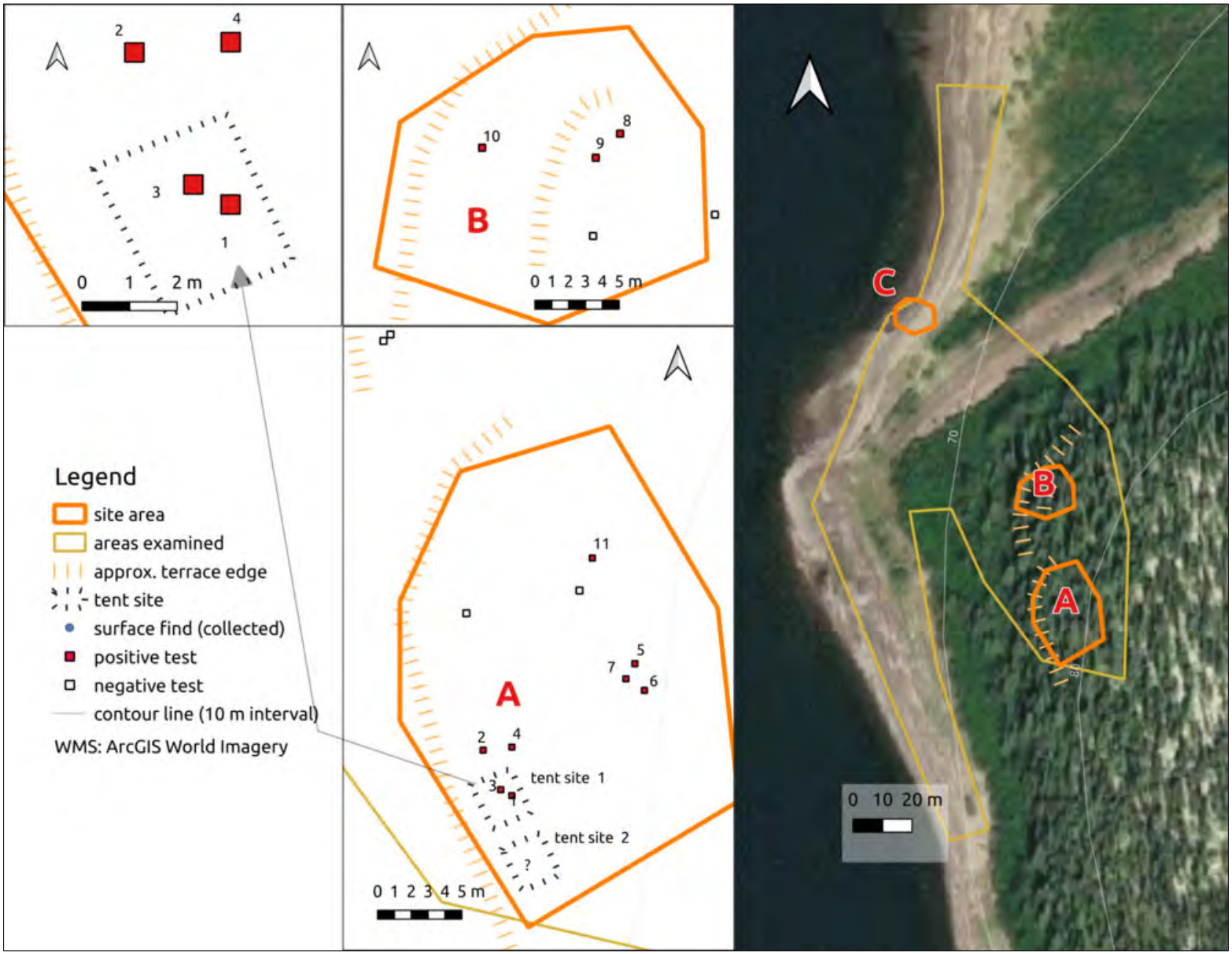


Figure 8.27: Plan of site NAP21-11 showing the location of the three areas of the site (A, B and C); detail plans of areas A and B, as well as detail plan of tent site 1 in area A.

Figure 8.28: View toward southwest of tent site 1 at site NAP21-11, area A, showing test 1 (left) and 3 (right). Tshiueten Vachon is sitting near the southwestern corner of the feature.

just under the moss. A metal file was found just below the rocks in a brown-black (thin humus) layer overlying a grey-beige sand. While these rocks were not closely examined in the field, the photograph suggests that several have been slightly notched on at least one side, indicating possible use as *isinaapiiy*, or net weights.

Test 3 produced two larger rocks between which two artifacts were found—a brass suspender buckle and a rubber fine or lice comb.

To the north of tent site 1, a slender piece of wood was noted leaning on a tree (see test 4, figure 8.27). A piece of metal was partially visible in the ground below the wood. The object turned out to be an ice pick with its metal point thrust into the ground. As shown in figure 8.32, the end of the ice pick was excavated and was collected along with the wooden handle. In test 2, flat, worked pieces of wood were found buried in the moss and were collected.

Another zone of occupation within area A is represented by tests 5, 6, and 7 (see figure 8.27). The environment in this zone is a relatively dense spruce-moss forest, with occasional plants of Labrador tea and small patches of Cladonia in the sphagnum dominated ground cover, as shown in figure 8.33. All three tests produced glass beads, collected in grey sand underlying the moss

Figure 8.29: View toward south-southwest in direction of tent site 1 (not visible) showing forest cover at site NAP21-11, area A. Orange flags in middle ground are tests 2 (right) and 4 (left). A glimpse of the Caniapiscau River is visible in the background.

Figure 8.30: View from above of rocks and metal file in test 1 of site NAP21-11, area A, within tent site 1. Note: white arrow indicates magnetic north.

Figure 8.31: View of test 3 at site NAP21-11, area A showing rocks and artifacts (left). Close-up of artifacts: brass buckle for suspenders and rubber lice comb *in situ* (right).

Figure 8.32: Photos facing northwest showing team members unearthing the ice pick in test 4 of site NAP21-11, area A.

and roots layer (LF). In the case of test 6, the beads were found at the base of the black humus (H) horizon on top of the eluviated (Ae horizon) sand.

Finally, to the north of this zone, test 11 produced a heart-shaped metal piece in a layer of mottled brown sand, with patches of light grey (eluviated) sand and charcoal.

8.4.3 Area B

Area B is located on two narrow benches or terraces approximately 40 m to the north of area A. This area is directly vis-a-vis the point and we tentatively estimate it to be between five and seven metres lower in elevation than area A, or between approximately 77 and 75 m asl—11 to 9 m above the level of the Caniapiscau River. Like area A, this zone is relatively densely wooded, with a spruce-moss forest and a few alders. The ground cover is sphagnum moss with sparse Labrador tea and dwarf birch.

Out of a total of five tests excavated, three were positive. Two of them, tests 8 and 9, produced lithic debitage (flakes). In the third test (test 10), we discovered a portion of a brass kettle, found as a result of sweeping with the metal detector (see figure 8.27). Tests 8 and 9 are located within three metres of the terrace edge, and test 10 is one or two metres lower, also near a terrace edge.

Figure 8.33: View facing south-southeast of tests 5, 7 (left and right, respectively, in foreground) and 6 (middle ground) at site NAP21-11, area A, with Moira McCaffrey taking notes at test 6 and Tshiueten Vachon preparing to map the location of test 7.

Figure 8.34: View toward the southwest of tests 8 (foreground) and 9 (middle ground) in site NAP21-11, area B.

Figure 8.35: View towards the northwest showing location of the brass kettle fragment (*in situ* in test 10, marked by orange flag) in relation to the terrace edge at site NAP21-11, area B.

The soil profile for the two tests that produced lithic debitage is similar, as shown in figure 8.36, and suggests that this area has been disturbed. The LF horizon composed of living and decaying sphagnum moss is 10 to 15 cm thick. There is no black humus layer (H horizon). Instead, there is a mottled beige-light orange sand in which the lithic debitage was found to a depth of approximately 20 cm below the surface.

8.4.4 Area C

Area C is the location of a single surface find spot (SF 3) as shown in figure 8.27. A gun barrel, described below, was found on the beach in this location.

8.4.5 Artifacts recovered

Area A

The artifacts recovered in area A, tent site 1, appear to date to an occupation in the first half of the 20th century, possibly as late as 1950. In tests 1 to 4 within and near the tent site depression, we found modern items including a brass suspender buckle,a hard rubber fine or lice comb with

Figure 8.36: View toward the southeast of east wall of test 8 at site NAP21-11, area B. The red arrow indicates a red chert flake, *in situ*.

a zigzag design scratched into one surface by hand, and flat fragments of wood that appear to have been intentionally thinned and shaped. A file was uncovered under a pile of cobbles, some of which appear to have been modified for possible use as *isinaapiiy* or net weights. Nearby, an ice chisel was found with its point buried in the ground and its wooden handle leaning against a tree. The chisel does not have any identifying marks and may have been hand forged.

Tests 5, 6, and 7 produced a total of 34 glass seed beads. Based on size, opacity, and colour, nine bead varieties are present. The dominant colour is white, with lesser numbers of blue, green, red, pink, and yellow beads.

Test 11 revealed a scrap of cut metal and a metal heart-shaped tobacco tag. Tags like this were affixed to packets of plug (chewing) tobacco to identify the grade of the tobacco, and can offer a clue to help date this area of the site. The heart-shaped tobacco tag was the trade marked seal of W. C. Macdonald Inc. of Montreal from 1870 to 1922, when cigarette production began (Springate 1997).

Area B

We recovered 13 stone flakes of red chert with orange bands in tests 8 and 9, suggesting the existence on this site of a Precontact period occupation. The lithic collection includes 5 thick

fragments struck from a preform and 7 smaller flakes, including 2 resulting from tool retouching or sharpening. Some of these flakes were found in the sand at a depth of 20 cm below the ground surface. Our preliminary interpretation is that this precontact site was disturbed by more recent activity.

In test 10, we were excited to find a large portion of a copper (or brass) pot, which had been cut all around to remove metal that could be reused.

Area C

On the beach on the north side of the point, we found the rusted barrel of a flintlock gun.

8.4.6 Preliminary interpretations

The older historic objects, namely the copper pot fragment and the flintlock gun barrel, in conjunction with evidence from the HBC fur trader's journals, strongly suggest that South River House was located on this point. We think that the most likely place where the houses were erected is somewhere in or near area B.

In area A, the objects left behind in tent site 1, including the file and the ice chisel, make this a very unusual site. Did the occupants leave in a hurry for some reason? Did a Naskapi family or a couple of Naskapi trappers live here, or could this dwelling have been used by prospectors or geologists, possibly including a Naskapi guide?

Finally, the tests with glass beads in area A and recovery of lithic flakes in area B point to the likelihood that occupations from different time periods are present on site NAP21-11.

Period(s) of occupation Area A: Modern, Historic. Area B: Precontact, Historic. Area C: Historic.

Recommendations Site NAP21-11 is very significant. It is likely the location of the HBC's South River House trading post and contains features and evidence of occupation in test pits from both earlier and later occupations. It is recommended that more testing be carried out—focused on area B—to pin down the precise location of the trading post and to better define the precontact and historic occupations at the site. Naskapi Elders could be asked about the more recent occupation in area A to see if they can shed light on who lived there and what they were doing.

NAP21-11A_Cat02 Smooth wood fragments-Photo1

NAP21-11A_Cat02 Smooth wood fragments-Photo2

NAP21-11A_Cat03 Fine comb-Photo1

NAP21-11A_Cat03 Fine comb-Photo2

NAP21-11A_Cat04 Buckle

NAP21-11A_Cat05 Nail

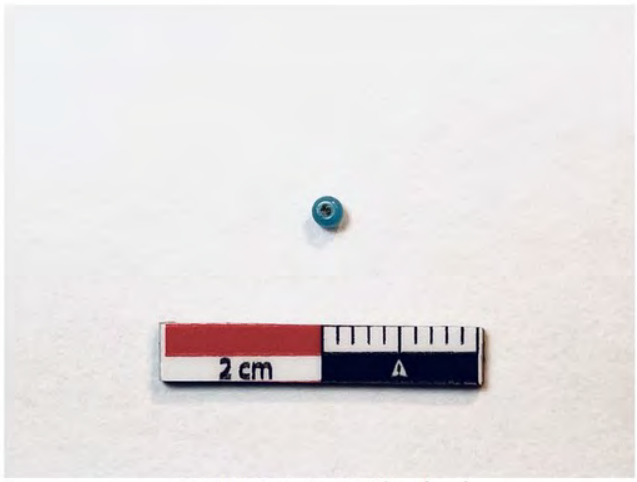
Figure 8.37: Artifacts from site NAP21-11, area A.

NAP21-11A_Cat06a Ice pick

NAP21-11A_Cat06b Wooden handle for ice pick-Photo1

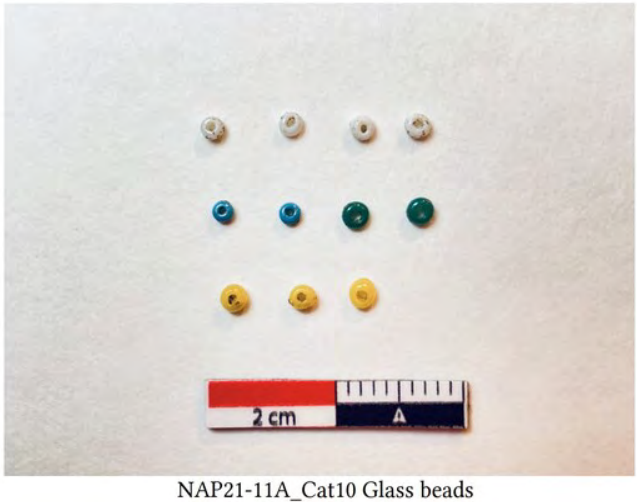
NAP21-11A_Cat06b Wooden handle for ice pick-Photo2

Figure 8.38: Views of ice pick from site NAP21-11, area A.



NAP21-11A_Cat07 Glass bead

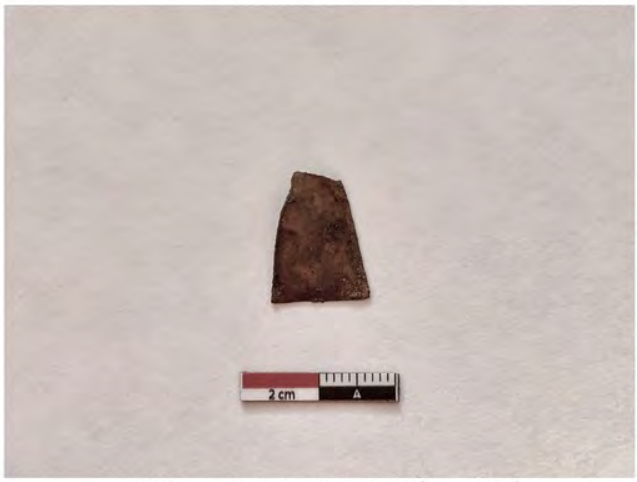
NAP21-11A_Cat08 Glass beads



NAP21-11A_Cat10 Glass beads

Figure 8.39: Beads from site NAP21-11, area A.

NAP21-11A_Cat12 Heart shaped metal piece, prob. tobacco tag

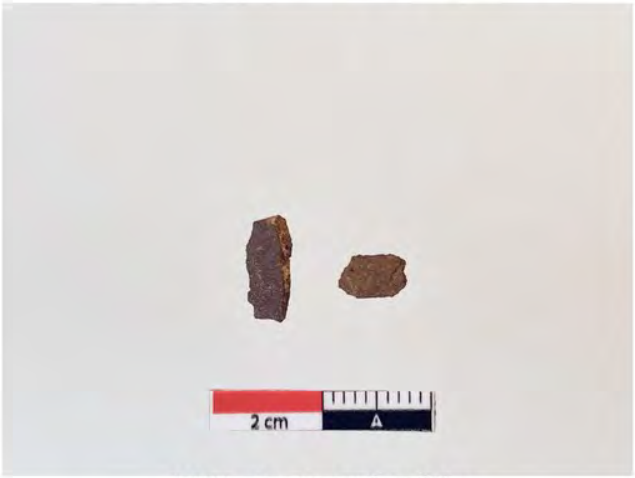


NAP21-11A_Cat13 Cut piece sheet metal

NAP21-11A_Cat11 Fire cracked rock

Figure 8.40: Metal artifacts and fire-cracked rock from site NAP21-11, area B.

NAP21-11B_Cat14 Chert preform fragments



NAP21-11B_Cat15 Chert flakes

NAP21-11B_Cat16 Kettle fragment

Figure 8.41: Stone artifacts and copper / brass kettle from site NAP21-11, area B.

NAP21-11C_Cat17 Gun barrel-Photo1

NAP21-11C_Cat17 Gun barrel-Photo2

Figure 8.42: Musket barrel from site NAP21-11, area C.

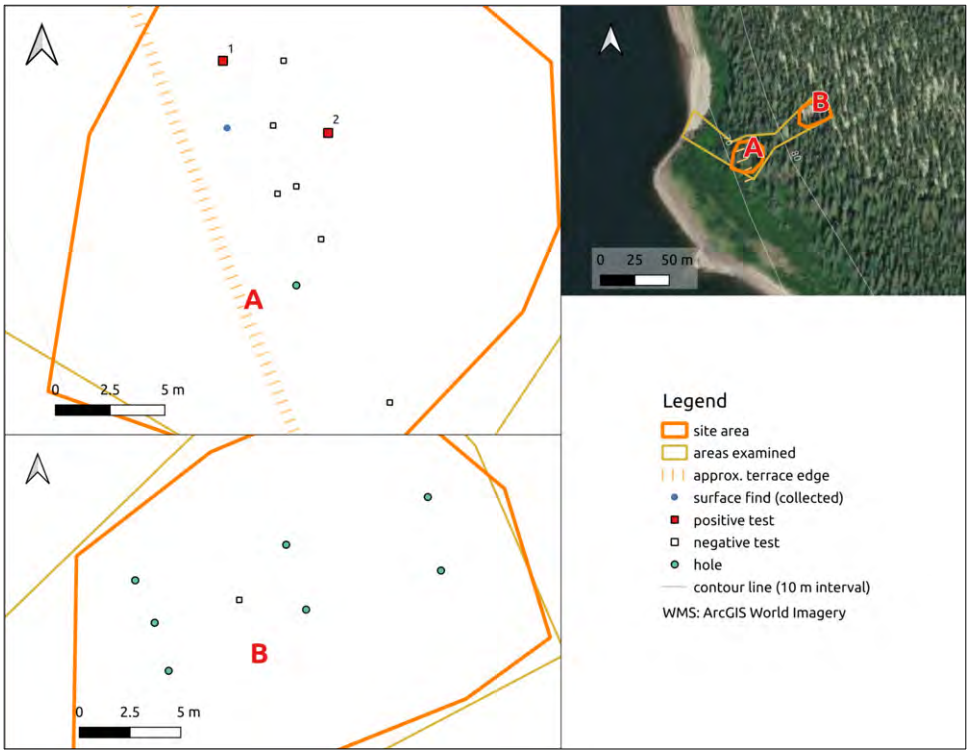


Figure 8.43: Plan of site NAP21-12 showing geographic context, features, and test pits.

8.5 NAP21-12 (HfEg-13)

8.5.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-12 is located approximately 230 m to the south of the NAP21-11 on the east bank of the Caniapiscau River. Like area A of site NAP21-11, it is at an elevation of approximately 82 m asl, or 17 m above the level of the river. While searching for evidence of South River House, we climbed the hill at this location and came upon a place in a stand of white spruce trees that showed signs of occupation. This site was surveyed on August 26, 2021.

8.5.2 Area A

We excavated eight tests in a relatively small, flat area along the edge of the terrace (area A) with frustrating results: two "positive" tests produced an oval-shaped can at the base of the moss in test 1, and a deposit of calcined bone and a small fragment of fabric in test 2. The profile sketches showing the sand containing calcined bone are shown in figure 8.45.

Figure 8.44: View to the north-northwest at site NAP21-12 showing stand of white spruce and area tested (area A), with Tshiueten Vachon excavating in the foreground and the Caniapiscau River in the background.

A tin can was also found nearby in the moss close to the surface of the ground. We think that the calcined bone deposit in test 2 may reflect an earlier, historic period occupation of the site, whereas the fabric and cans are more recent occupation events, which may have disturbed a historic site. However, this remains to be confirmed.

8.5.3 Area B

While exploring approximately 50 m inland (to the northwest) from area A, we discovered a feature composed of a number of aligned holes in the ground. Thinking that this could perhaps be a *wiiyaauhkihiikin*, or 'canoe-building bed', we explored this feature more closely and were able to identify and map seven holes, in three parallel lines, which we have designated as area B of the site. We now believe that this unusual feature may represent some form of geological testing activity.

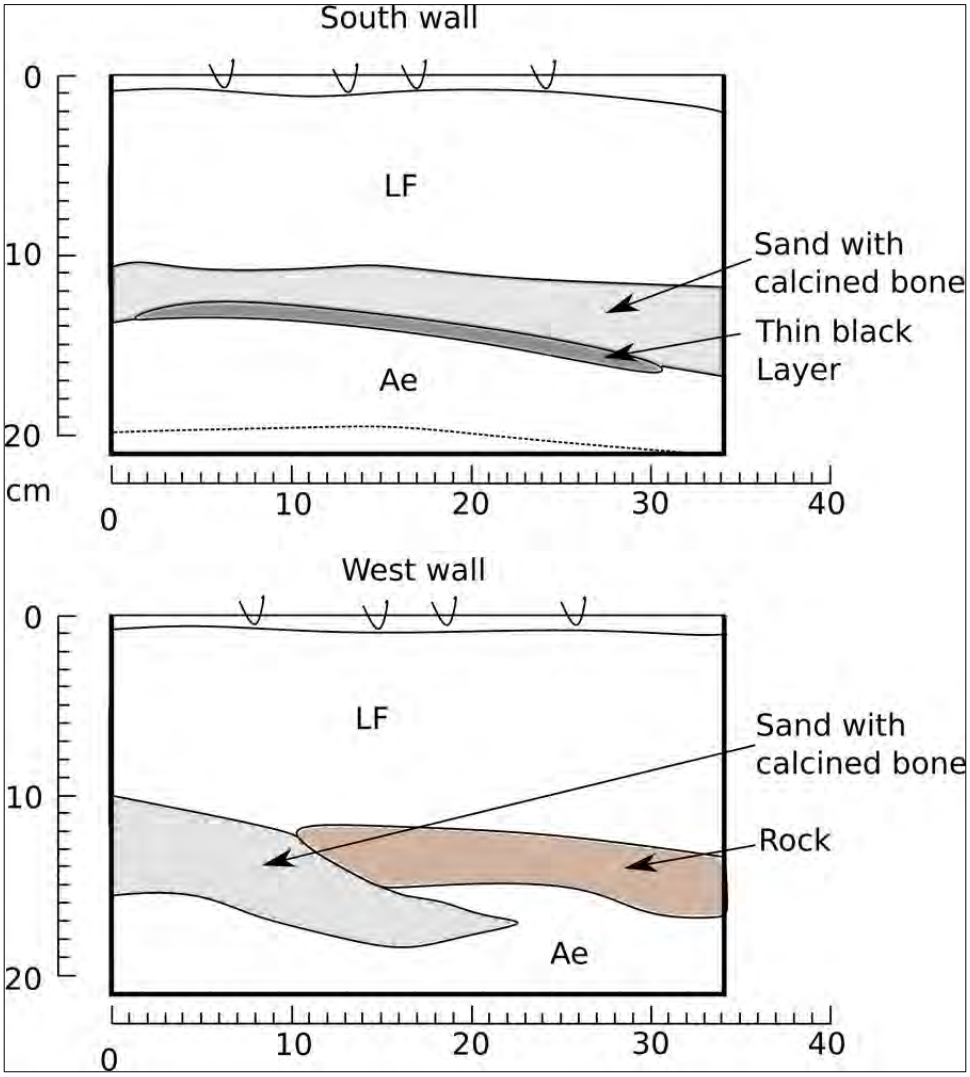


Figure 8.45: Profile sketch of the south and west walls of test 1 at site NAP21-12, area A.

8.5.4 Artifacts recovered

The artifacts recovered in area A of this site, namely two tin cans and a scrap of fabric, likely date from the mid-20th century. The oval-shaped can may have held preserved meat such as ham, while the other tin can matches the size and shape of a baking powder container. Finally, the fabric scrap is green in colour and resembles canoe canvas.

8.5.5 Preliminary interpretation

In summary, the predominant occupation of this site—associated with the cans, the canoe canvas and, quite likely, the nearby holes—is more likely to represent a mid-20th century site of geological exploration than a Naskapi camp. On the other hand, the presence of calcined bones in test 2 suggests that an older, possibly Historic period occupation, is also present.

Period(s) of occupation Historic?, Recent

Recommendations We do not recommend additional work at this site.

NAP21-12A_Cat-01 Can

NAP21-12A_Cat-02 Can

NAP21-12A_Cat-03 Canvas fragments

Figure 8.46: Artifacts from site NAP21-12, area A.

9 | Region 3: Waawaakus / Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)

This region encompasses the falls known in Naskapi as Aapiihtaamischuun (‘middle falls’)[1] and one of the small lakes[2] that are very close to the river, and are collectively referred to as Waawaakus.[3] The entire region was burned by a forest fire in 2014 and the vegetation is just now starting to return. The removal of much of the surface vegetation was an important factor, allowing us to find numerous archaeological features in this region that otherwise would have been extremely difficult to spot.

[1] In earlier versions of the Naskapi Development Corporation place name database, the name Aputamuschun (glossed as ‘steep falls’) was applied to this feature. This was later updated to Aapiihtaamischuun.

[2] Resulting from shifting of the river channel.

[3] The official place name is applied to another of these features located 4 km below the falls.

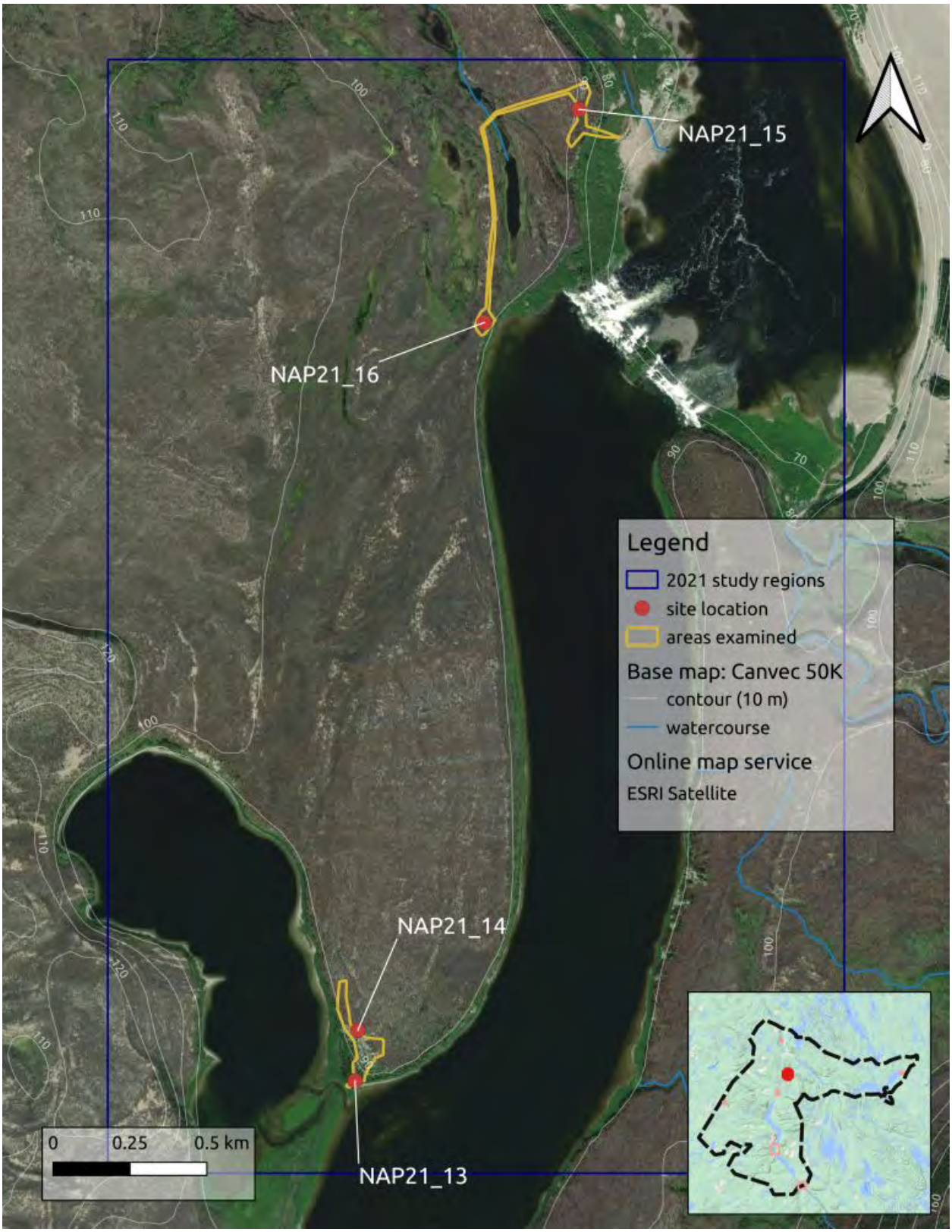


Figure 9.1: Location of sites in study region 3.

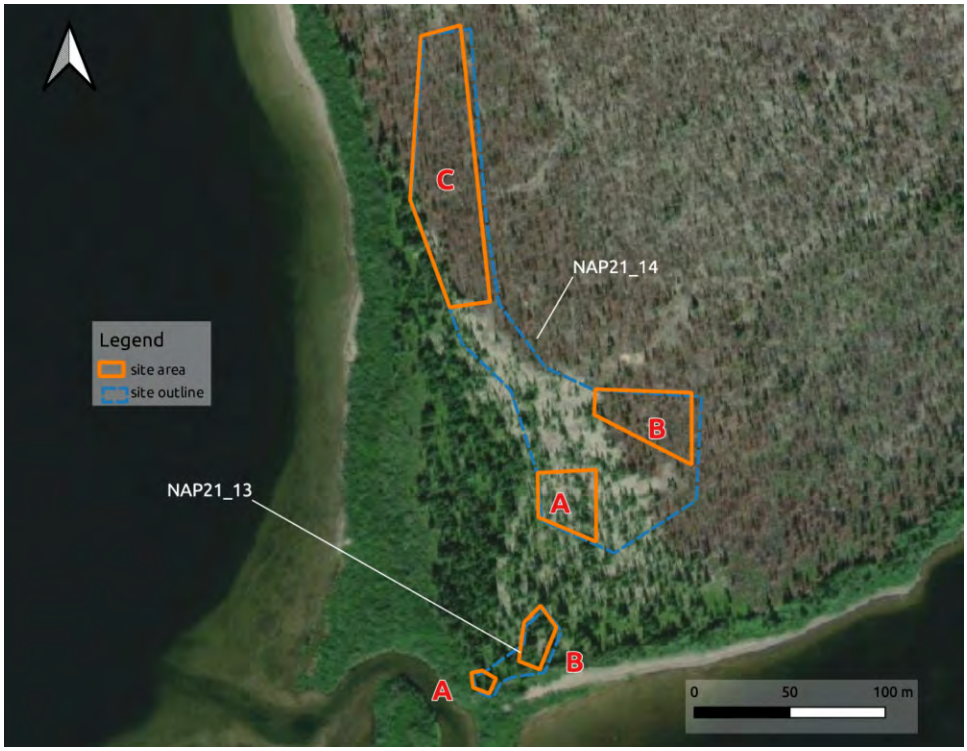


Figure 9.2: Map showing the geographic context of sites NAP21-13 and NAP21-14.

Figure 9.3: Map showing the location and geographic context of sites NAP21-15 and NAP21-16.

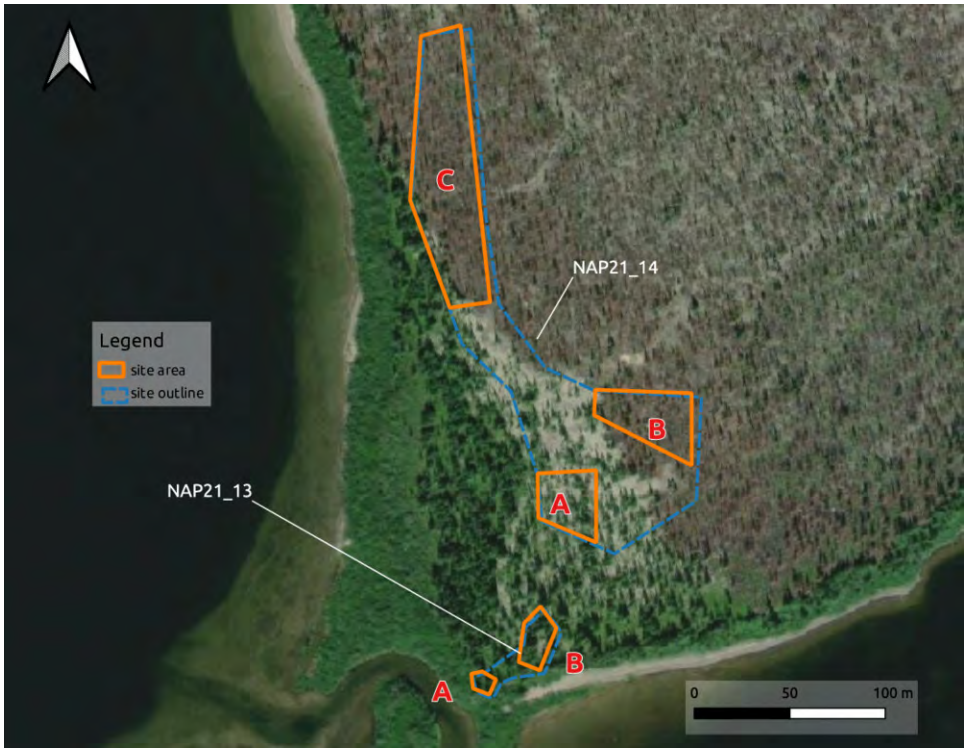


Figure 9.4: Map showing the geographic context of the NAP21-13 and NAP21-14 sites.

9.1 NAP21-13 (HeEg-1)

9.1.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-13 is located at the mouth of the small lake known as Waawaakus, where it drains into the Caniapiscau River. The site is on the north side of the small stream that presently connects the lake to the Caniapiscau River (see figures 9.1 and 9.4). As shown in figure 9.4, this site includes two areas, A and B. Survey work on the site was carried out on August 27, 2021.

9.1.2 Area A

Site description Area A is located on a small terrace or bench approximately 15 m inland to the northeast of the stream at the outlet of the lake. We estimate the elevation of this bench at approximately 4 m above the level of 82 m asl given for the Caniapiscau River in this area above the falls, or approximately 86 m asl. The vegetation on the site is transitional between the dense thicket of alders that grows on the slope leading to the site, and the open spruce forest further from the water. As shown in figure 9.5, the ground is composed of grasses with a scattering of

Figure 9.5: View toward the north-northwest showing vegetation on site NAP21-13, area A, with Tshiueten Vachon excavating test pit.

shrubby plants, including mooseberry (*Viburnum edule*). The bench is ringed with alder at the edge of the talus, and a large birch tree is growing nearby.

An initial test (test 1) was excavated in the alluvial soil in area A to determine whether there could be archaeological deposits buried in the alluvium. At a depth of 25–27 cm below the ground surface, a layer containing charcoal and a deposit of calcined bones was encountered (see figures 9.7 and 9.8). A portion of the calcined bone deposit was excavated and a portion left in place for future investigations, as shown in figure 9.8. Some larger bones were collected and a sample bag was filled with soil containing bone so that finer bones could be removed in the laboratory. The presence of calcined bones in a (probably ashy) brown soil matrix suggests that this was a hearth 9.8, one of which appears to be reddened. This identification is also supported by the presence of charcoal just to the north of the bone deposit. A sample of the charcoal deposit, which includes some solid and relatively large chunks, was collected for radiocarbon dating. The pit was cleaned off at the level shown in figure 9.8, the bottom of the test was covered with plastic to protect it, and the pit was back filled.

A second test (test 2) was excavated 4.5 m to the northwest of test 1 to confirm the presence of an occupational layer. A small deposit of a red mineral substance—most likely red ochre—was found at a depth of 35 cm below the ground surface and a sample was collected.

Radiocarbon date A portion of the charcoal sample from test 1 was dated, producing a ^{14}C age of 495 ± 20 (ULA-10226). When corrected for the variation of atmospheric radiocarbon the date range is cal BP 507–540, or 1410–1443 CE.

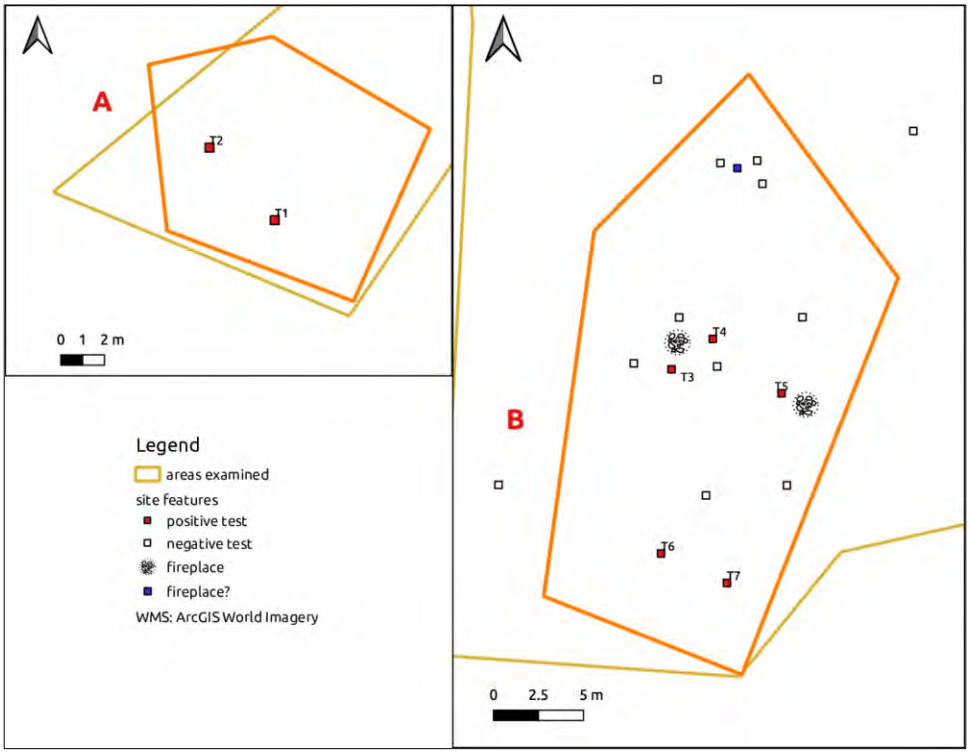


Figure 9.6: Plan of site NAP21-13 showing features and test pits.

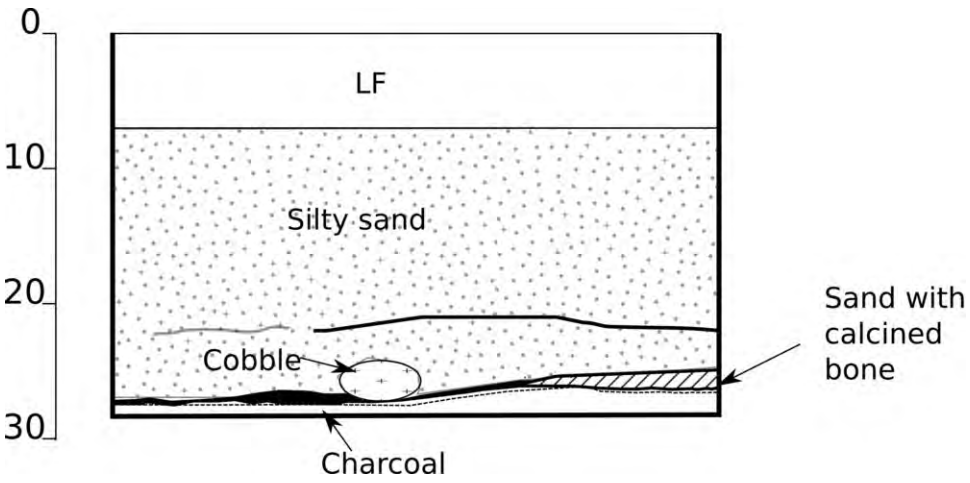


Figure 9.7: Profile drawing of the east wall of test 1 at site NAP21-13, area A.

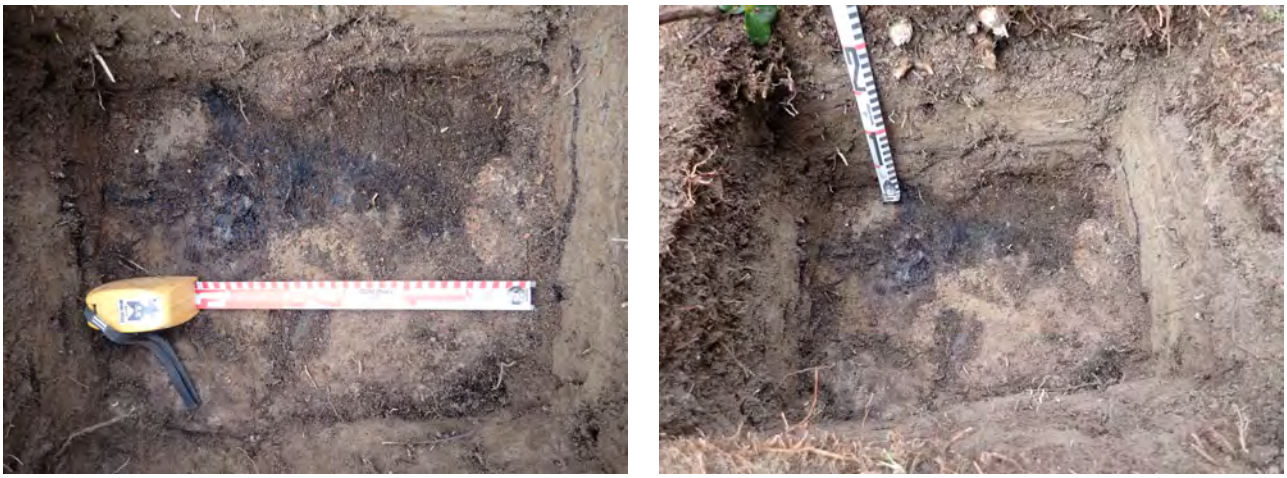


Figure 9.8: Left: vertical view of bottom of test 1 at site NAP21-13, area A, showing charcoal and sand with bone deposits. Right: Oblique view of test pit 1 showing east wall profile and pit bottom.

Figure 9.9: View of patch of red ochre in test 2 at site NAP21-13, area A, at depth of 35 cm below the ground surface.

Figure 9.10: View of site NAP21-13, area B, with test 5 in the foreground. Location of Ramah chert flake indicated by red arrow and possible hearth feature exposed in the center of the image indicated by two orange flags.

9.1.3 Area B

Area B is located to the northeast of area A on a higher terrace approximately 45 m inland from the small stream, at an estimated elevation of 91 m asl, or 9 m above the level of the Caniapiscau River.

Site description We examined this area extensively, digging 18 test pits across the terrace. Test 3 produced one white glass seed bead. Test 5 surprised us when a small flake of a distinctive stone, Ramah chert, was found in the black humus (H horizon) just below the decaying moss or lichen (LF horizon) layer (see photo 9.10). Fire-cracked rocks were found in tests 4 and 6. In addition, three possible fireplaces were recorded in area B, appearing as moss-covered mounds filled with rocks (see photo 9.11). Despite the number of tests excavated, we were not able to delimit precontact and historic sectors on the terrace, nor were we able to firmly associate the hearths with either the glass bead or the Ramah chert flake.

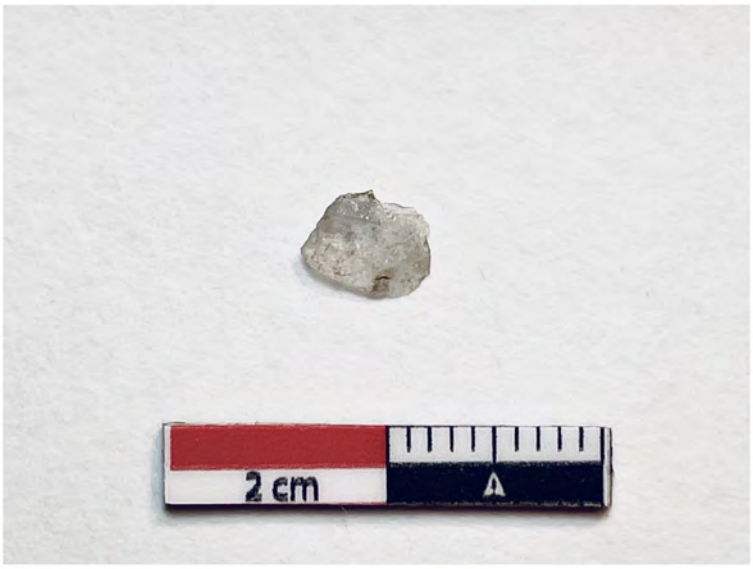
Figure 9.11: View of partially exposed hearth (feature 2) located beside and to southeast of test 5 at site NAP21-13, area B.

Artifacts recovered The flake of Ramah chert is likely a tool resharpening flake, due to its small size and slightly curved shape. The only known source of this striking, translucent stone is in the Torngat Mountains of northern Labrador—making this an exciting discovery. Ramah chert was widely traded in precontact times, right into the early Contact Period. The other artifact found in area B is a single white glass seed bead.

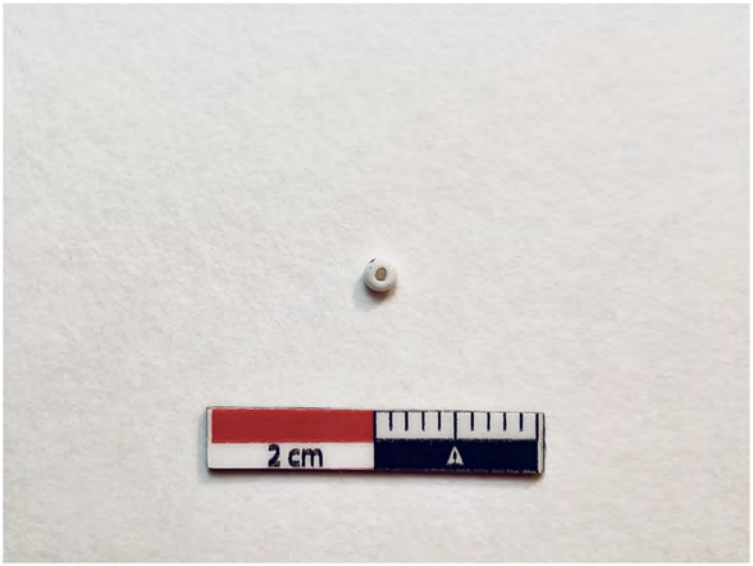
Preliminary interpretation Without additional fieldwork, this site is intriguing but very difficult to interpret. Charcoal from the fireplace uncovered in area A allowed us to date this feature to the late Precontact period; however, no artifacts are associated with this find. On the other hand, the two artifacts recovered from different tests in area B are of high interest but remain isolated, as is the case with the three possible hearths identified in this area. The presence of Ramah chert suggests wide-ranging interactions and travel—a clue about the Precontact period that deserves further exploration. Furthermore, white glass seed beads can be seen on Naskapi, Innu, and Cree garments dating to the 18th century, and may indicate an early historic date.

Period(s) of occupation Area A: Precontact, Area B: Precontact, Historic

Recommendations We recommend further excavations in area A in order to find stone tools or other artifacts that could provide more information about this dated occupation. Similarly, Area B holds high interest for future fieldwork that could hopefully discover connections between the different elements in this area.



NAP21-13B_Cat02 Ramah Chert flake



NAP21-13B_Cat01 Glass bead

Figure 9.12: Artifacts from site NAP21-13, area B. Ramah chert flake (top) and glass bead (bottom).

9.2 NAP21-14 (HeEg-2)

9.2.1 Introduction

As we walked inland from site NAP21-13 into the area that had been burned by the 2014 forest fire, we discovered site NAP21-14, consisting of a number of features in three very spread-out areas designated as A, B, and C (see figures 9.4 and 9.13). In all, we recorded four earthen tent rings with fireplaces and one where a fireplace is not visible, two recent tent sites with rocks, two fireplaces, as well as fire-cracked rocks found in test pits. Survey work at site NAP21-14 was initiated on August 27 and completed on August 28, 2021.

9.2.2 Site description

Of the three areas identified on site NAP21-14, area A is the only one not within the burned zone resulting from the 2014 forest fire. The forest cover in area A is an open lichen-woodland of black spruce. The site is approximately 94 m asl, and 12 m above the Caniapiscau River, and is situated about 70 m to the northeast of area B of site NAP21-13.

We found two relatively recent dwelling features in area A, as shown in figure 9.13, of the type we are calling "tent sites with rocks." These were emplacements of canvas wall tents where rocks were used to hold down the walls of the tents and were displaced when the occupants broke camp (as described in section 5.4). An earthen tent ring (seemingly without a stone fireplace) was also noted in this region. The presence of tin cans and other sheet metal artifacts supports the Modern or Recent period dating for area A.

In contrast to area A, areas B and C contain earthen tent rings with fireplaces. There are also isolated fireplaces (concentrations of fire-cracked rock), which like the earthen rings may also have been the emplacement of conical lodges known as *iyuuchiwaahp* ('teepee'). In association with some of the earthen rings, we found metal objects by scanning with a metal detector and probing with a trowel. In the case of the earthen tent ring in area B, the metal objects were visible on the surface. As discussed below, the earthen rings in these areas are clearly older than the features in area A.

The earthen tent ring in area B is at the highest elevation of the point of land on which sites NAP21-13 and NAP21-14 are situated. With the trees gone as a result of the forest fire, the view is spectacular. Though the vegetation is gradually returning, this large and well-preserved earthen ring is still fully-exposed. Team member Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush was so impressed with this

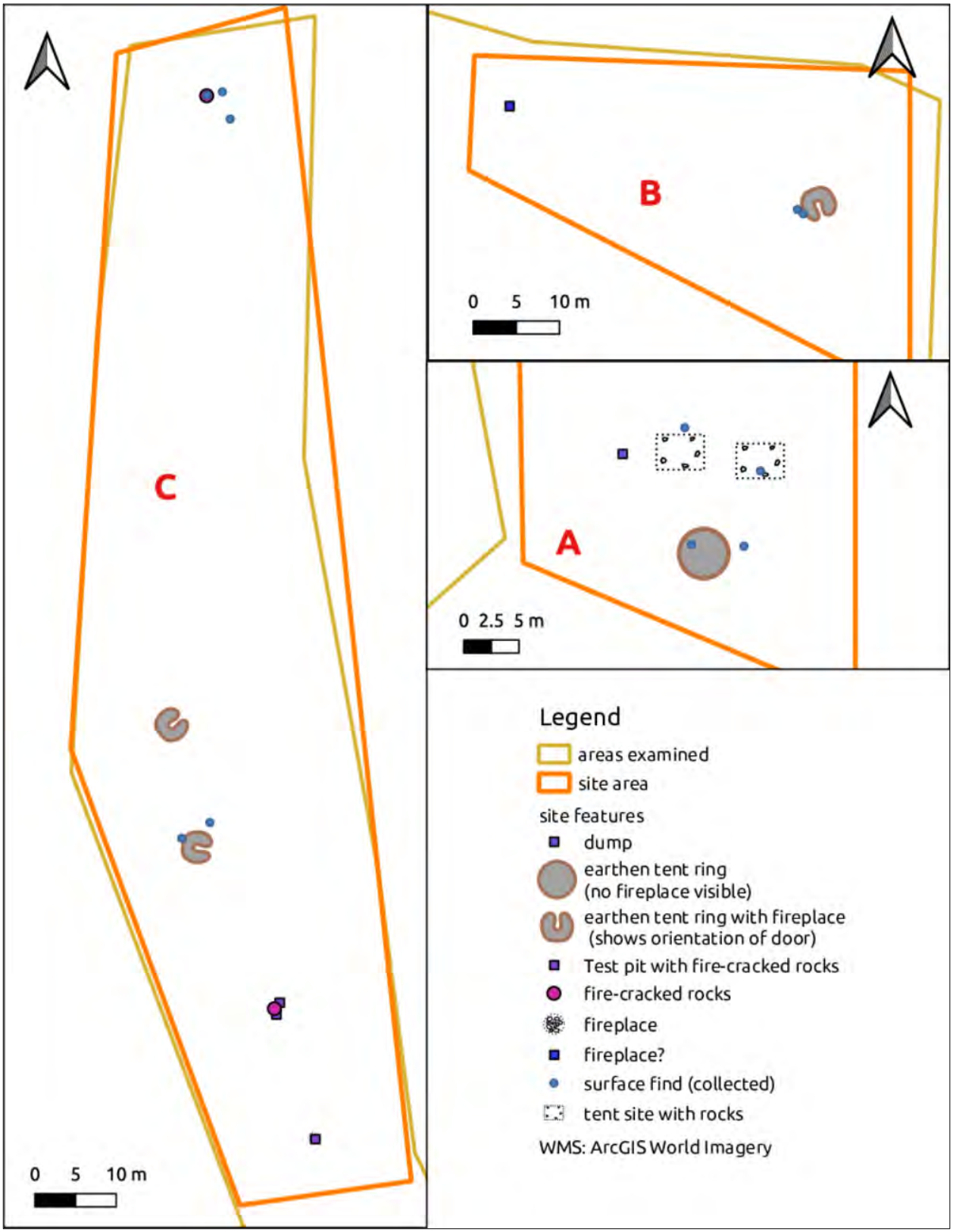


Figure 9.13: Plan of site NAP21-14 showing features and test pits.

feature that he declared it would be his "classroom," highlighting the remarkable educational potential of sites like this, both for young Naskapi and outside visitors (see figure 9.14).

9.2.3 Artifacts recovered

In area A, tin cans and other sheet metal objects were observed and a sample was collected, including a lard can and a tin "stove jack" to protect the tent canvas from the heat of the stove pipe (figure 9.16).

In the earthen ring in area B (feature 1), we found the top cover of a harmonica and a decorative item of brass or copper lying on the surface (figure 9.17). The function of this latter artifact is unknown, but its shape and cut out holes suggest possible use as a cover for a small container where something was burned, such as a candle lantern, an oil lamp, an ember carrier, or even a smoking pipe. The harmonica was made by M. Hohner of Germany and likely dates to the early decades of the 20th century.[4]

A spoon and a cartridge case were found in an earthen ring in area C (figure 9.16, bottom).

9.2.4 Preliminary interpretations

The occupations in area A could well date to the latter part of the Fort McKenzie period (1930s, 1940s, and possibly early 1950s). The presence of tin cans and other sheet metal objects supports the recent dating of this area. The earthen tent ring in area B likely dates to the first two decades of the 20th century, as suggested by the harmonica top cover. While the dating of the features in area C is unclear, the earthen tent ring that produced the spoon and the brass cartridge case may also date to the early 20th century.

It is unlikely that we would have found the earthen rings in areas B and C had they not been exposed by the forest fire. As mentioned above, the earthen tent ring in area B appears to be strategically located in the centre of the peninsula. With the forest cover gone, this site has an excellent view of both the small lake known as Waawaakus and the Caniapiscau River. The features in area C are clearly associated with Waawaakus, rather than with the river. It would be useful to collect information from Naskapi Elders on harvesting and other activities associated with these occupations.

Period(s) of occupation Area A: Modern, Area B and C: Historic or Modern?

[4] Apart from the name, M. HOHNER, the cover is marked as follows: DEM VERDIENSTE ('the merit'), WEIN 1873, ULM 1871, TRADE MARK GESETZLICH GESCHÜZT ('Protected by law'), STUTT-GART 1881, PHILAD 1876, GR. BRONCE ('bronze').

Figure 9.14: Top: View toward the southwest of earthen tent ring (feature 1) in area B. Bottom: Same view with approximate outline of feature marked in red and showing location of the hearth and orientation of the door.

Figure 9.15: View to the east-northeast of earthen tent ring (feature 3) at site NAP21-14, area C. The orange flag on the right is at the central hearth within the lodge.

Recommendations We recommend further exploration of earthen tent ring features in areas B and C, and especially feature 1 in area B. This feature would be an ideal setting for a community archaeology project to engage young Naskapi in the exploration of their heritage. We also recommend questioning Naskapi Elders about the various occupations at this site.

NAP21-14A_Cat-05 Stove jack

NAP21-14A_Cat06 Can

NAP21-14A_Cat06 Crushed can

NAP21-14A_Cat07 Lid

NAP21-14C_Cat03 Spoon

NAP21-14C_Cat04 Cartridge case

Figure 9.16: Artifacts found at site NAP21-14 in areas A (top two rows) and C (bottom row).

NAP21-14B_Cat-01 Harmonica top cover

NAP21-14B_Cat02 Decorative metal piece

Figure 9.17: Artifacts found at site NAP21-14, area B.

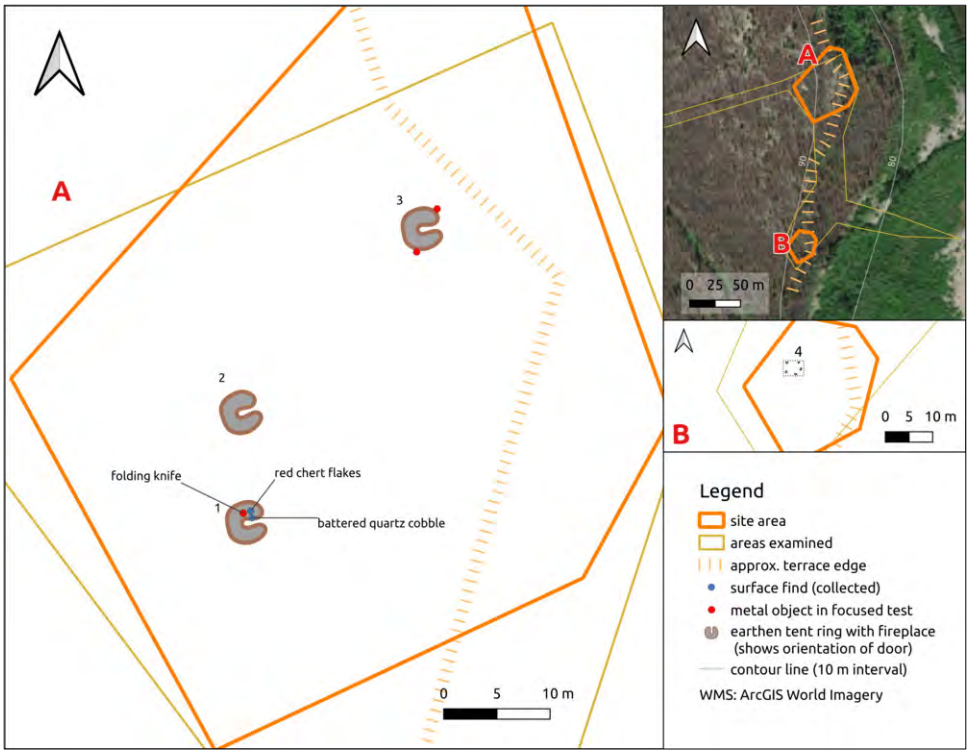


Figure 9.18: Map showing the geographic context and features of site NAP21-15.

9.3 NAP21-15 (HeEg-3)

9.3.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-15 is perched on the edge of the terrace just below Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls), as shown in figures 9.1 and 9.3. From this vantage point at an elevation of approximately 88 m asl, one looks down to the river below the falls, some 20 m below, across the river to the extraordinary dune field to the east, and back upriver to the magnificent falls to the south and southeast. As shown in figure 9.3, the features that make up this site are located in two areas, A and B, with most in the former.

Like site NAP21-14, this locale is within the 2014 burn area and the features are exposed on the surface. We came here after searching for the portage route around the falls. Departing from site NAP21-16 above the falls, we took a circuitous route (shown in yellow in figure 9.1) that eventually brought us to the location of site NAP21-15. While we have yet to identify the actual portage route—which must be more direct and would have passed over some rough topography—we suspect that the two sites are the portage ends, with NAP21-16 at the head and NAP21-15 at the foot.

9.3.2 Site description

Area A consists of three features, all earthen tent rings with a stone fireplace and doors opening to the east. The earthen rings are the emplacements of what were relatively large *iyuuchiwaahp* ('teepee') type lodges. Of the three, the largest is feature 3, which is 6.2 m wide. Feature 1 is also quite large, at 5.9 m in width.

Area B is a tent site where rocks were used to hold down the canvas of a rectangular wall tent. While no artifacts were visible, such features are generally associated with the latter part of the Fort McKenzie period, suggesting that this one could date to the 1940s or 1950s.

9.3.3 Artifacts recovered

All of the artifacts recovered were found in Area A, some being visible on the surface and others found while scanning with the metal detector. Included in the collection are objects made of stone associated with feature 1, in particular, a battered quartz cobble and six flakes of red and pink chert. The battered quartz cobble is located beside the fireplace on the edge of the door ramp.[5] Elders say that such quartz cobbles were likely used to create sparks for fire-making by hitting them against an iron object known as a "strike-a-lite."

Other artifacts recovered from the site are metal. These include a clasp knife in feature 1, a lug fragment from a copper or brass kettle, a nail, and an iron "strike-a-lite" (used for making fire by striking it against a flint or quartz cobble), found in two pieces associated with feature 3. The nail is of the machine-cut type but the head is forged, indicating a probable 19th century date. The cut lug from the copper kettle suggests that people were recycling the metal to manufacture tools or decorative items.

9.3.4 Preliminary interpretations

While the artifacts recovered from area A do not allow for precise dating, they indicate that this is one of the older sites with earthen tent rings in the sample from the 2021 survey. These three features almost certainly date to the 1800s. Of great interest is the presence of stone chips in feature 1, perhaps indicating continued use of stone tools at this time. Another possibility to be explored is that these chips are from an earlier, precontact occupation that was disturbed when the ground was dug out to prepare the emplacement for the teepee. Also of interest is presence of fire-making tools, including the battered quartz cobble in feature 1 and the iron strike-a-lite in feature 3.

[5] A strip of ground that appears "raised" leading from the hearth to the door.

While we have not discovered the precise route of the portage around the falls, it can be suggested that site NAP21-15 represents the lower end of the portage. However, it also seems clear that the lodges associated with these earthen tent rings were occupied for a longer period than a single night, as might be expected if this site were simply a stopover place for the portage. It is possible that these were spring camps, occupied while people were waiting for the ice to clear sufficiently for the canoe trip downriver to Fort Chimo. This subject should be taken up with Naskapi Elders.

Period(s) of occupation Area A: Historic, Area B: Modern

Recommendations This site has very high archaeological potential. We recommend further work on the earthen tent rings here, perhaps in the context of a community archaeology project to engage young Naskapi in the exploration of their heritage.

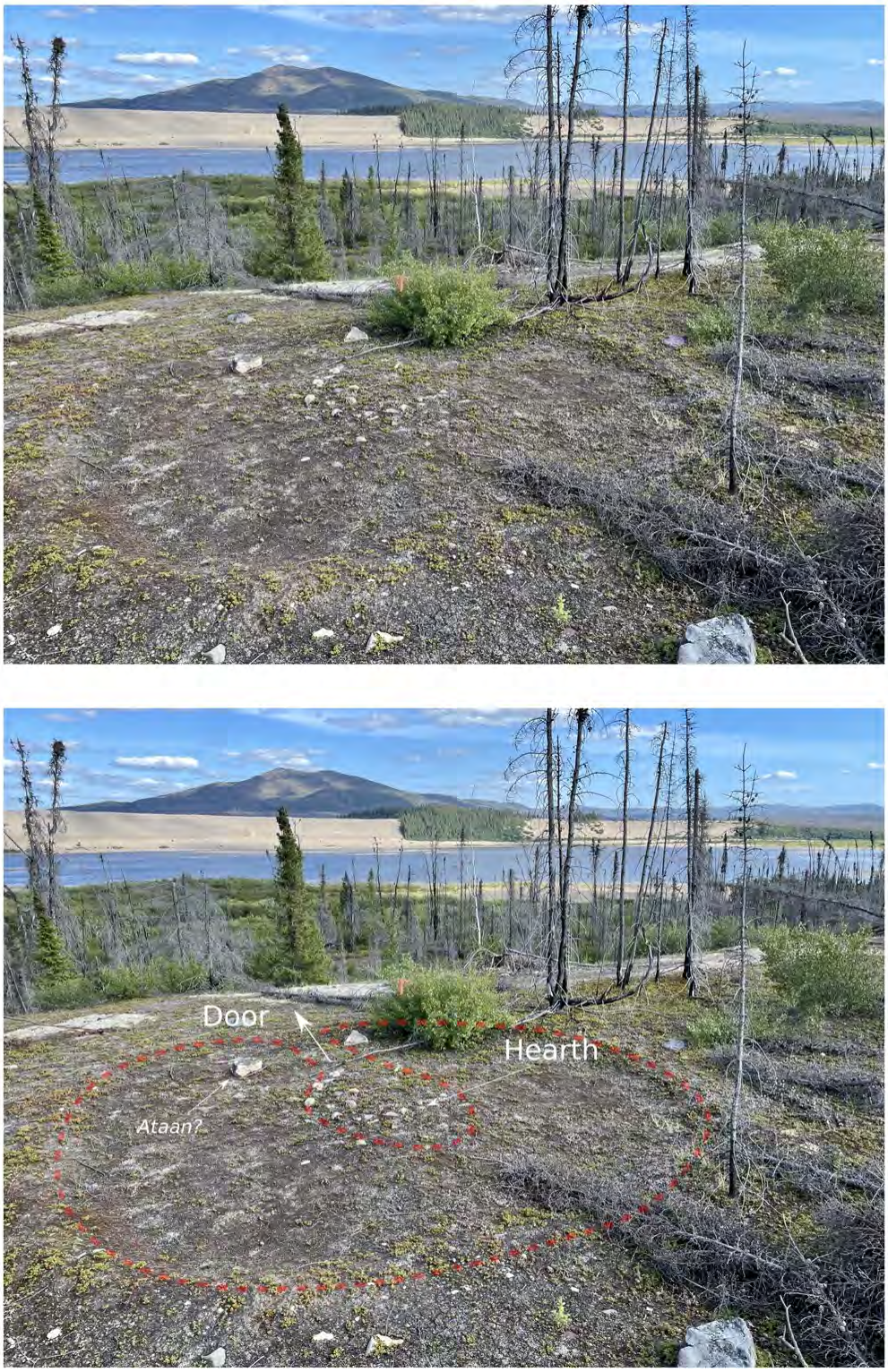


Figure 9.19: Top: view facing east of feature 3 at site NAP21-15, area A, with the Caniapiscau River and dune fields across the river in the background. Bottom: same, indicating elements of the feature.

NAP21-15A_Cat01 Claspknife

NAP21-15A_Cat02 Chert flakes

Figure 9.20: Artifacts from earthen rings (features 1 and 3) at site NAP21-15, area A.

NAP21-15A_Cat03 Quartz striker

NAP21-15A_Cat04 Strike a light

Figure 9.21: Artifacts from earthen rings (features 1 and 3) at site NAP21-15, area A.

NAP21-15A_Cat05 Copper or brass kettle lug

NAP21-15A_Cat06 Nail

Figure 9.22: Artifacts from earthen rings (features 1 and 3) at site NAP21-15, area A.

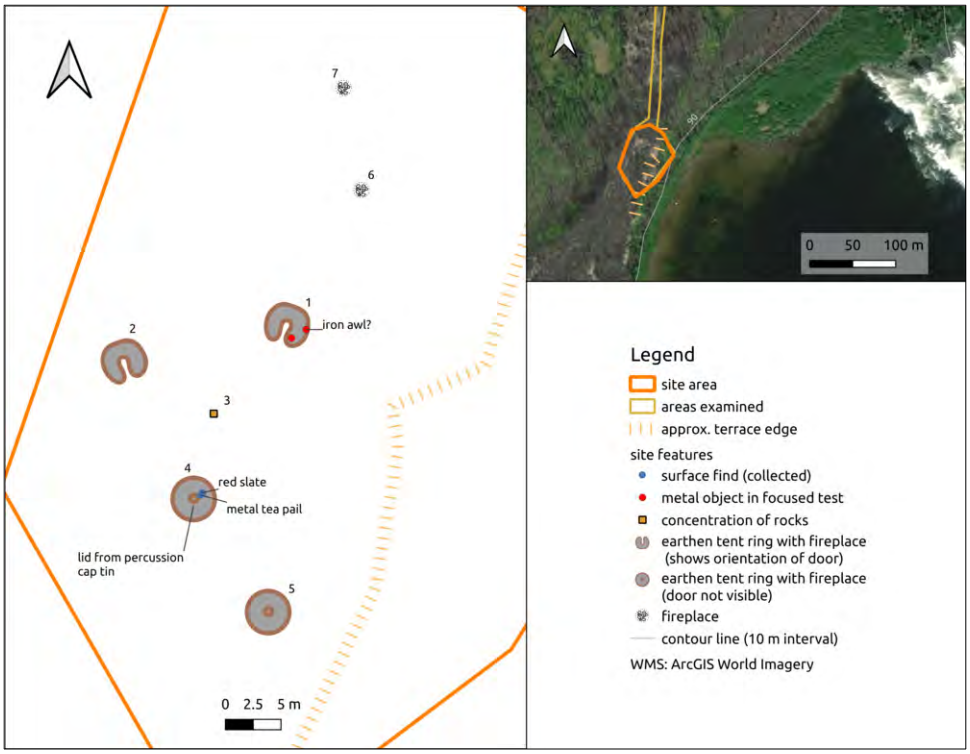


Figure 9.23: Map showing the geographic context and features of site NAP21-16.

9.4 NAP21-16 (HeEg-4)

9.4.1 Introduction

During an interview carried out in Kawawachikamach before the field survey, Elder Jacob Mameanskum discussed which side of the river the portage that led around Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls) was situated on, and indicated the location of a summer camp at the head of the portage. Following a lunchtime encounter on the beach with a curious (and probably hungry) black bear, we scaled the slope at what seemed to be the easiest place to ascend, one where people travelling by canoe could safely disembark before the falls. Arriving on top, we found several earthen tent rings in the general location indicated by Jacob Mameanskum.

Site NAP21-16 is located near the edge of a terrace (probably of glaciomarine origin) at an elevation of approximately 93 m asl, and about 11 m above the height of the river, at the top of the portage. The site is approximately 45 m from the shore of the river. As was the case for sites NAP21-14 and 15, the earthen rings were exposed by the 2014 forest fire and were dramatically visible on the surface. The site was inventoried on August 29, 2021.

Figure 9.24: View to the northeast of earthen tent ring (feature 1) at site NAP21-16, with the Caniapiscau River in the background.

9.4.2 Site description

Six features were recorded at the site, as shown in figure 9.23, including four earthen tent rings with stone fireplaces and two fireplaces where no earthen ring was visible. The location of the door was apparent in only two of the rings.[6] The fireplace features (without earthen rings) are quite large.[7] It is not clear whether or not dwellings or other structures were erected over these fireplaces. Feature 3, a "concentration of rocks" was in fact a large stone platform, perhaps a support for a metal stove. A very scattered ring of cobbles surrounds this feature at a radius of 2–3 m.

[6] In the case of feature 1, the door seems to be oriented toward the south-southwest, an unusual orientation for Naskapi dwellings, which normally face in an easterly direction.

[7] For dimensions of these features, see table 5.4.

9.4.3 Artifacts recovered

We found a small number of artifacts in association with feature 1 and feature 4. Using the metal detector followed by careful trowel probes, we uncovered two metal artifacts in feature 1: a sharp, pointed iron object (possibly an unusual type of nail or awl) and a fragment of an iron handle, probably from a pot. In feature 4, several objects were visible on the ground surface, including a small tinplate pot or kettle and the lid from a small cylindrical can that would have contained percussion caps.[8] Finally, two pieces of red chert or slate with striations on them were found near the hearth in feature 4. The nature and possible function of these stones remains to be determined.

9.4.4 Preliminary interpretations

This site may represent a slightly more recent occupation than its sister site (NAP21-15) at the bottom of the portage. Based on the use of percussion caps, we would tentatively offer the late 19th century or early 20th century as an occupation period for the site. As was the case for site NAP21-15, it is not clear whether the dwelling features at site NAP21-16 would have been occupied for a single night or for a longer period of time. The artifact assemblage suggests that one or more of the dwellings may have been occupied for a somewhat longer period. Again, Naskapi Elders need to be questioned in more detail on this point.

Period(s) of occupation Historic

Recommendations This site has high archaeological potential. We recommend further exploration of earthen tent rings here, perhaps in the context of a community archaeology project to engage young Naskapi in the exploration of their heritage.

[8] Percussion caps, or primers, were used to ignite the gunpowder charge loaded in the muzzle of percussion guns. These were widely used in the 19th century and were considered an improvement over flintlock guns prior to the wide availability of breach-loading rifles. In the Ungava area, it is possible that percussion guns continued to be used into the 20th century.

NAP21-16_Cat01 Iron handle Fragment

NAP21-16_Cat02 Possible awl

Figure 9.25: Artifacts from earthen rings (features 1 and 4) at site NAP21-16.

NAP21-16_Cat04 Small tinplate pot or kettle

NAP21-16_Cat05 Percussion cap tin lid

Figure 9.26: Artifacts from earthen rings (features 1 and 4) at site NAP21-16.

10 | Region 4: northern Cambrien Lake / confluence of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)

This region is approximately 11 km long in a north-south direction by 7 km wide, east-west. It includes the very northern part of Cambrien Lake, as well as the confluence of Asischiistikw with the Caniapiscau River. Most of our survey efforts focused on the confluence and shoreline, and on the western shore of the Caniapiscau River to the area south of the confluence. Ultimately, four archaeological sites were identified in this region. A single area at the north end of the lake was briefly examined, but no sites were found there.

Figure 10.1: Location of sites in study region 4.

10.1 NAP21-01 (HdEg-2)

10.1.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-01 is located on the west shore of the Caniapiscau River, about 950 m south of the confluence with Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River). It is at an approximate elevation of 99 m asl, or roughly 17 m above the level of the Caniapiscau River. The site was discovered by walking the zone from north to south, in the course of which a slightly raised area—which turned out to be a hearth—was observed on the ground surface. Two test pits were excavated in the vicinity of this hearth, one of which was positive. This area was surveyed and the site recorded on August 17, 2021.

10.1.2 Site description

NAP21-01 is approximately six metres from the edge of the terrace in an open, lichen-woodland forest of black spruce. In the immediate area of the site, the ground is covered with Cladonia lichens and in the surrounding area are a few shrubs of dwarf birch. At the edge of the terrace and down the slope to the water, the forest is denser, with sphagnum moss replacing the Cladonia. Here the forest is dominated by black spruce with the occasional white spruce.

The sole feature at this site is contained in a roughly circular area about 1.5 m in diameter, which rises 10–15 cm above the ground surface and is characterized by slightly different surface vegetation than the surrounding area. The surface vegetation in the raised area is dominated by sphagnum moss rather than Cladonia, within which some low ericaceous plants are growing (especially cranberry and blueberry). The raised area contains a large number of rocks. We were able to examine a few of these without disturbing the feature and determined that they were fire-cracked. A sample of the soil from the feature had a brown, "ashy" colour and texture commonly associated with fireplaces. These characteristics strongly suggest that this feature is, in fact, a hearth.

Two tests were excavated near the hearth (see figure 10.3). The first was 1.3 m to the northeast of the centre of the hearth and approximately 50 cm from the edge of the feature. This test contained a large number of tiny glass beads described in detail below. The other test was negative. It was situated 2.7 m to the southwest of the centre of the hearth.

The cultural materials in the positive test were located at the base of the LFH horizon (decaying vegetation, rootlets, and humus) and the top of an underlying layer of yellow to orangey-

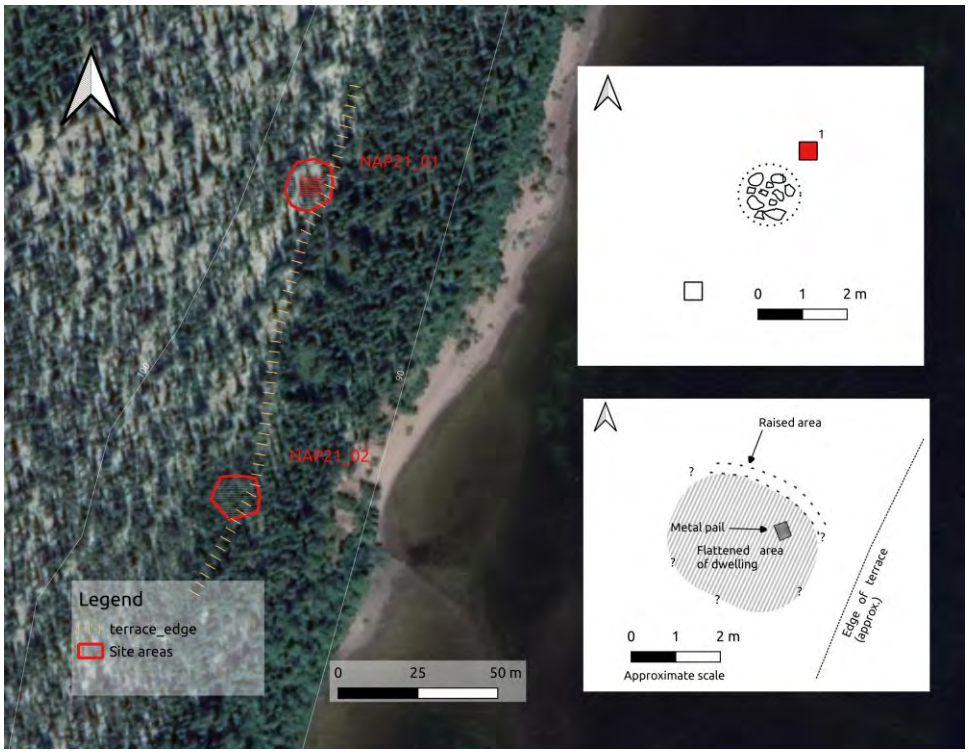


Figure 10.2: Detail maps showing the location of sites NAP21-01 and NAP21-02 near the edge of the terrace. Inset maps show the features and / or tests associated with each site.

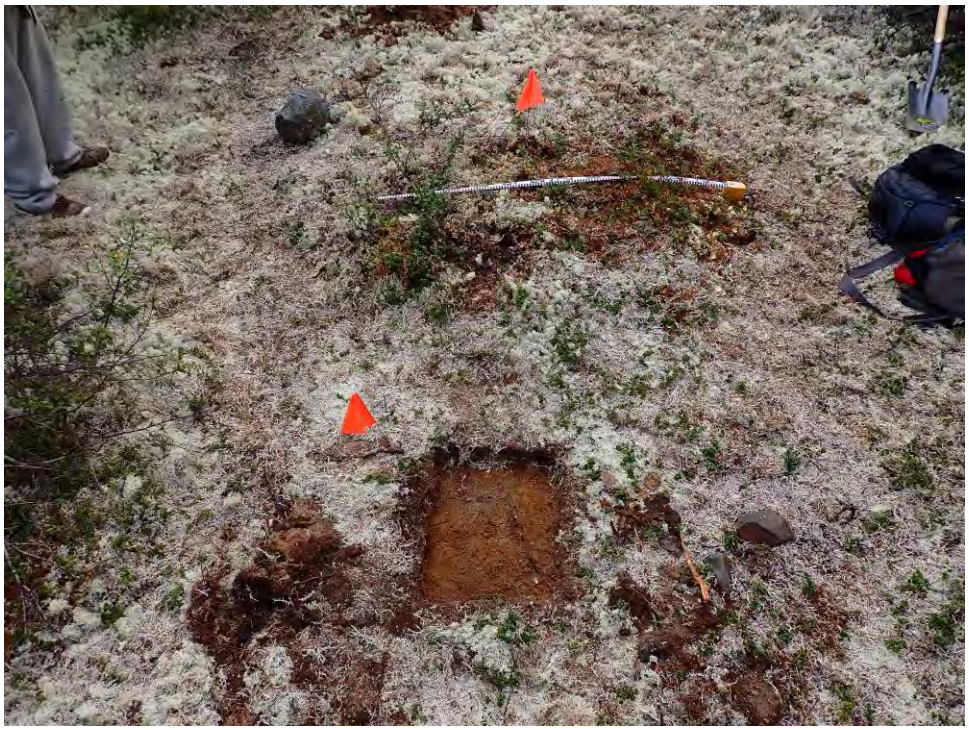


Figure 10.3: View towards southwest of hearth feature and positive test pit (in the foreground) at site NAP21-01. Note that the width of the hearth is shown by the pocket rod.

brown sand. Note that the humus was extremely thin and not well differentiated from the decaying vegetal material.

10.1.3 Artifacts recovered

Excavation of test 1 produced a total of 451 glass beads. They are all of the drawn seed bead variety and can be classified into 18 different types based on colour, size, and opacity. Sizes range from very small (1.8 mm) to large (2.5 mm). Green beads make up 35% of the collection, followed by red beads at 30% and then white at 14%, with blue beads a distant 2%. The collection is dominated by red Cornaline D'Allepo beads in two sizes (1.8 mm and 2 mm). This distinctive bead variety, with its red body and white heart, allows us to establish a baseline date for the site since Cornaline D'Allepo beads first appear in North American trade lists and on archaeological sites around 1825 (as described in section 5.3.2).

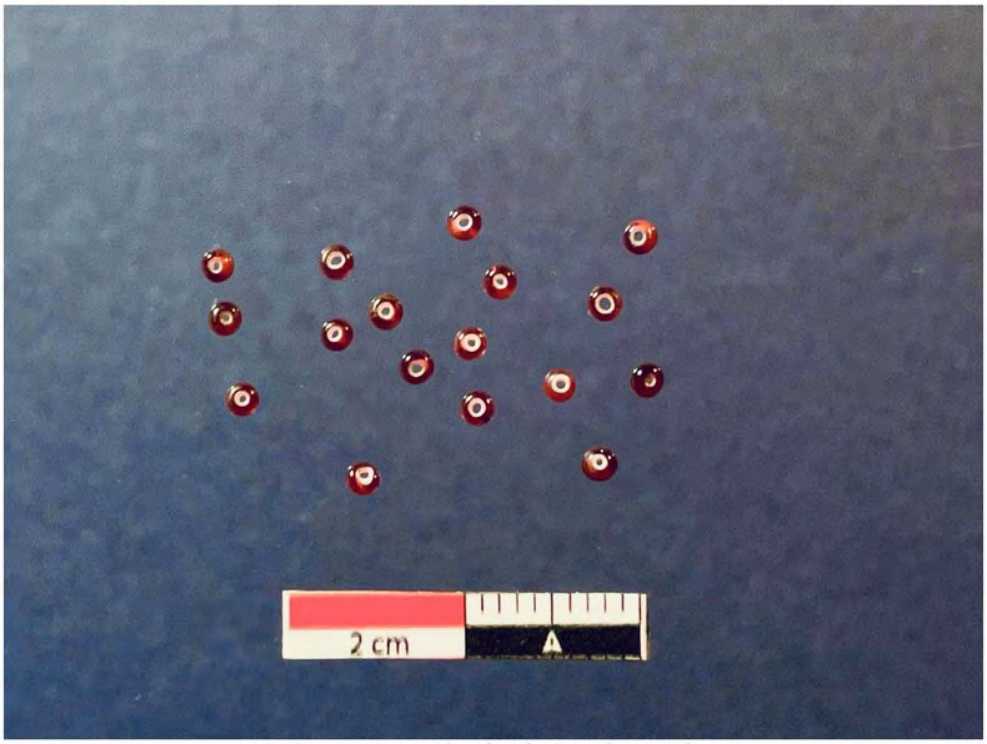
Figure 10.4: Blue bead found in yellow sand below the vegetation and humus at site NAP21-01.

10.1.4 Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP21-01 is small but significant, and especially intriguing due to the large number of glass beads found in test 1. The fact that we are not able to detect the presence of an earthen tent ring suggests that the site could be older than certain other sites where the rings are apparent, perhaps dating to the first half of the 19th century.

Period(s) of occupation Historic

Recommendations Further testing at this site, including partial excavation, is recommended and would be of great interest.



NAP21-01_Cat01 Glass beads Cornaline D'Aleppo

NAP21-01_Cat01 Glass beads-Photo2

Figure 10.5: Beads found at site NAP21-01.

10.2 NAP21-02 (HdEg-3)

10.2.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-02 is located 100 m to the south-southwest of NAP21-01 and is within a few metres from the edge of the terrace (figure 10.2). While visually inspecting the zone, a metal pail was noted in the moss in a rather densely forested area. Further examination revealed this to be the site of a former dwelling. We surveyed this region and recorded the site on August 17, 2021.

10.2.2 Site description

NAP21-02 is at a slightly lower elevation than NAP21-01, approximately 97 m asl, in the band of denser, spruce-moss forest that runs along the edge of the terrace and continues down the slope. The trees in this thicket are relatively young and were certainly not present when the site was occupied. The only feature noted at the site is a zone that has been levelled to create the floor of a dwelling. This is indicated by the presence of a rim on the northwest side of the feature marking the edge of the zone that had been dug out to level the ground (see figure 10.2). While the dimensions of the dwelling are impossible to determine due to the density of the vegetation, it appears to have been very small, perhaps less than 3 m X 3 m. Likewise, it is not clear whether the dwelling was rectangular or round.

The metal pail was photographed but not collected (see photo 10.7). The size and shape of the pail, including the rounded rim near the top and the lugs to hold the handle, strongly suggest that it is a lard pail. No test pits were excavated here.

10.2.3 Preliminary interpretation

This site was a place where one hunter, or perhaps a very small group, camped. The presence of the pail suggests that they may have finished their supply of lard here before moving on. Although we cannot easily determine the kind of dwelling they erected, it could well have been a rectangular canvas tent (*pichuwiyaanichiwaahp*) or a *wiiskichaanichiwaahp* (a round, flat-topped tent). As to seasonality, the fact that the dwelling floor was at least partially levelled suggests the dwelling was erected in a season other than winter when the ground would have been frozen.

Dating this occupation is difficult with so little evidence to go on. Nevertheless, we suspect it likely dates to the 1940s or 1950s, probably no later than 1956. This corresponds with the latter part of the period when Fort McKenzie operated as a trading post—up until 1948—and the

Figure 10.6: View of site NAP21-02 facing east-southeast. Note the density of the vegetation.

Figure 10.7: View of probable lard pail at site NAP21-02.

following period when the Naskapi traded at Fort Chimo and continued to hunt, fish and trap in the region prior to their move to Schefferville in 1956.

Period(s) of occupation Modern

Recommendations This small site could be further explored if there is an interest in investigating this period.

Figure 10.8: Aerial view facing northwest showing the approximate location of site NAP21-03 (red arrow) on the point at the confluence of Asischiistikw and the Caniapiscau River.

10.3 NAP21-03 (HdEg-4)

10.3.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-03 is located at the confluence of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and the Caniapiscau River, on the south side of Asischiistikw and the west side of the Caniapiscau, as shown in figures 10.1 and 10.1, and photo 10.8. The site is 850 m north of NAP21-01 on a point of land formed where the two rivers meet, and the elevation is approximately 87 m asl, or about 5 m above the level of the Caniapiscau River. As shown in figure 10.1, the glaciolacustrine (or glaciomarine) deposits that dominate the northern part of the Caniapiscau River valley within the project area have been cut by Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and substantially reworked. A former channel of this river is visible 300–400 m to the south of the present one. The curvilinear fluvial deposits on the north and south sides of the river indicate how the river's mouth shifted over time. This area was surveyed and the site recorded on August 18, 2021.

Given the presumed strategic importance of this location at the confluence of two major rivers, we were especially interested in visiting this location. We had previously identified an archaeo-

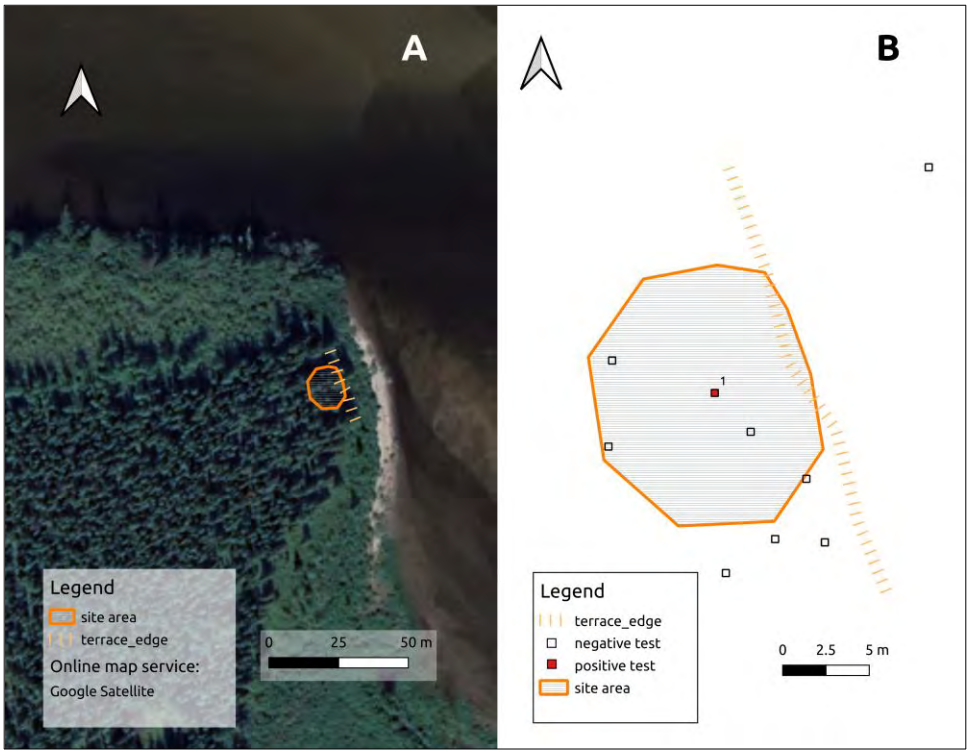


Figure 10.9: A: Detail map showing location of site NAP21-03. B: NAP21-03 site plan.

logical potential zone located further inland. On arrival in the area, however, we quickly realized that this flat land close to the river was of greater interest. Flat areas situated near the river—both vertically and horizontally—are extremely rare in the Caniapiscau River valley, where most flat spaces suitable for camping are on top of the glaciomarine / glaciolacustrine deposits at elevations of 17 m or more above the river.

10.3.2 Site description

Site NAP21-03 is very close to the edge of the terrace, as shown in figure 10.9. The one positive test pit is 4.5 m from the edge of the steep slope to the water and 17 m horizontal distance from the top of the beach. The site is on a level space in a spruce-moss forest where the trees are fairly widely spaced and appear young or young-mature. The ground cover is sphagnum moss. There are a couple of large white spruce located just over the edge of the slope down to the river.

As shown in figure 10.9, nine tests were excavated in this zone and all but one were negative. The unusual presence of rocks at or near the surface of the moss—especially at the base of one or two trees—as well as the occurrence of rocks just under the moss in two test pits suggest human

Figure 10.10: View toward the northeast showing the general area of site NAP21-03. Note the black spruce forest with sphagnum moss ground cover.

activity in the general area. However, this was not definitively confirmed until evidence of a fireplace was encountered in one of the test pits.

The soil horizons in the site area are typical of a podzol. Under the moss and decaying moss (LF horizon), there is a thin humus (1–2 cm) followed by a mottled grey eluviated (Ae) layer of approximately 5 cm, which overlies the B horizon. The soil texture was fine suggesting the possibility of alluvial deposits, although this remains to be confirmed.

The sole feature identified at the site is a paving of highly fragmented, fire-cracked rocks found under the moss in a test pit. The feature is almost certainly a hearth (see photo 10.12). We exposed the surface of this feature by removing the moss and decaying vegetal matter, but did not dig into it to preserve its integrity. In our experience, such features are very often associated with a grey-brown ash deposit containing calcined (burned white) bone fragments and are characteristic of precontact and historic period hearths, possibly as late as the mid-19th century but more frequently dating to the 18th century and earlier.

A single artifact—a brass shell casing—was found at the base of the moss or on the surface of the hearth.

Figure 10.11: View of site NAP21-03 toward the east showing a positive test in the foreground and team members in the background.

Figure 10.12: View of test 1 at site NAP21-03 showing paving of small fire-cracked rocks and brass shell casing (indicated by red arrow).

10.3.3 Artifacts recovered

The one artifact discovered at this site is a brass cartridge case that was found lying on top of the fire-cracked rocks exposed under the moss in test 1. The headstamp on the case reads: (top row) D. C. Co. (bottom row) .303. S. (see photos 10.13). This ammunition was produced by the Dominion Cartridge Company (D. C. Co.), in operation from 1885 until about 1945, with headquarters in Brownsburg, Québec. The .303 Savage cartridge was designed for use in a popular rifle series—the Savage Model 1895 and later models—developed by the Savage Arms Company, founded in 1894 in Utica, New York, with operations in Canada. This firearm was well-suited for big game hunting. The .303 Savage round remained popular through the 1930s, though it should be noted that ammunition can continue to be used well past the period when it was manufactured. This research suggests that the cartridge case found in test 1 dates to between 1885 and the 1930s, 40s, or possibly 50s, a broad time span covering a 50 year period (Weiland 2019; Wikipedia contributors 2022a,b).

10.3.4 Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP21-03 holds high potential for future research. The general site location at the confluence of two major rivers, combined with the presence of a flat space close to the water, suggest that additional survey and testing are warranted. Furthermore, the hearth consisting of a dense paving of fire-cracked rocks resembles precontact and historic period hearths found elsewhere in northern Québec. Finally, the cartridge case recovered in test 1 most likely dates to the first half of the 20th century, making us wonder if this object was, in fact, dropped by hunters long after the hearth was abandoned. For now, this is our hypothesis, one which could be confirmed or refuted by testing or partial excavation of the site.

Period(s) of occupation Historic, Modern

Recommendations We recommend further testing and even partial excavation of the hearth at this location to attempt to establish a date for the feature. We also recommend digging deeper tests to verify the possibility of older occupations buried in alluvial soils at this strategic location at the confluence of the two rivers.

NAP21-03_Cat01 Cartridge-Photo1

NAP21-03_Cat01 Cartridge-Photo2-detail2

Figure 10.13: Brass cartridge case from site NAP21-03.

Figure 10.14: View towards the north-northeast of dilapidated cabins at the former Chambeaux outfitting camp.

10.4 NAP21-04

10.4.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-04 was found during an inspection of an eroded terrace at the site of the former Club Chambeaux outfitting camp, located on the west bank of the Caniapiscau River 2.5 km to the south of the confluence with Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River). This spot had been designated in our previous study as having archaeological potential. Theoretically, the high degree of erosion resulting from human activities related to the outfitting camp would leave any archaeological remains exposed and visible on the surface. This zone was visited and the site recorded on August 18, 2021.

10.4.2 Site description

The site consists of two areas located at either extremity of the zone occupied by the camp: a hearth was identified in each area, as shown in figure 10.15.

In area A, a hearth was found in an uneroded portion of the terrace, at a distance of 12 m from the edge of the steep slope down to the water (see photos 10.16 and 10.17, and figure 10.15).

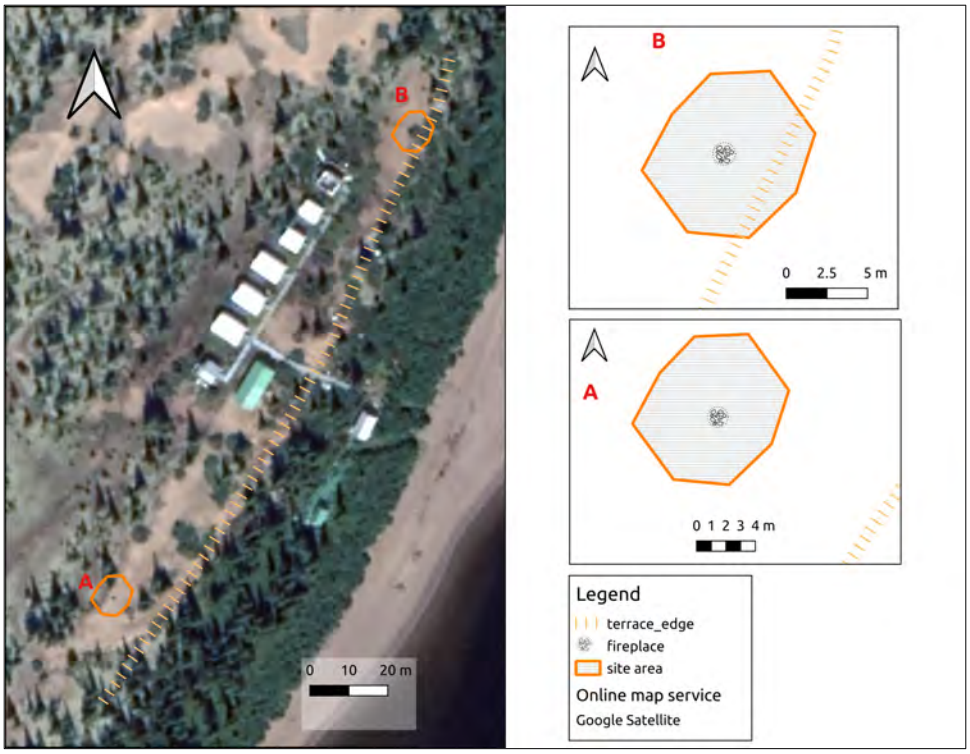


Figure 10.15: Satellite view of the former Chambeaux camp showing eroded terraces inspected during the survey and the two NAP21-04 site areas.

Figure 10.16: View facing southeast of hearth in area A at site NAP21-04, with Caniapiscau River in background. Hearth is marked by orange flag.

Figure 10.17: View facing west-northwest of hearth (marked by orange flag) in area A at site NAP21-04. Note the proximity of the eroded zone in front of the hearth.

Figure 10.18: Detail view of hearth in area A at site NAP21-04 showing small pieces of fire-cracked rock. White arrow marks magnetic north.

Several metres to the southeast, the ground descends slightly and opens up into a large eroded zone that follows the edge of the terrace. The hearth in area A consisted of small fragments of fire-cracked rock embedded in the ground (see photo 10.18). Because the eroded zone begins within two or three metres of the hearth, we did not excavate any test pits nearby. We assumed that if this were a precontact hearth, stone flakes would be visible on the nearby eroded surface; however, neither stone flakes nor any other artifacts were found.

In area B, cultural material was found in a small zone where the presence of compacted moss and a small number of rocks, possibly burned or fire-cracked, initially suggested a possible hearth location. Nevertheless, this identification remains uncertain.

10.4.3 Artifacts recovered

Clustered in the zone of compact moss in area B, we found several metal objects, including two wire nails, a triangular shaped metal piece with a hole in it, and the brass portion of five shotgun cartridge cases (20 gauge). Also recovered were two handles from ceramic cups (see figure 10.21).

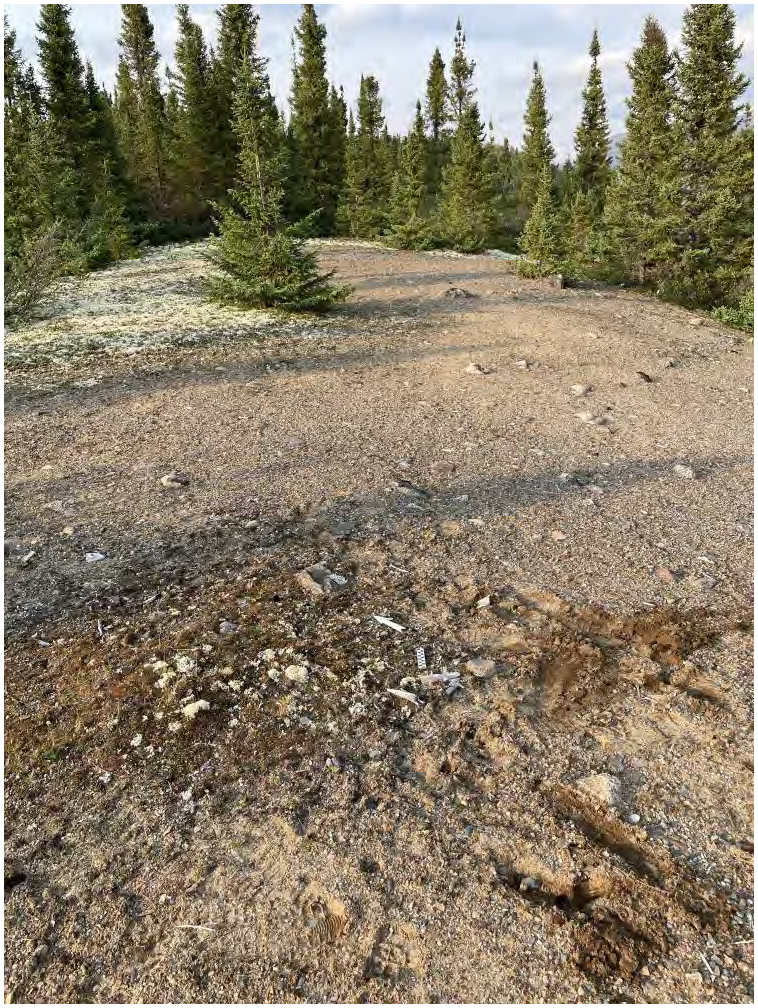


Figure 10.19: Overview photo facing north-northeast of possible hearth in area B at site NAP21-04 showing rocks, moss cover, and the surrounding eroded zone (white arrow marks magnetic north).

Figure 10.20: Closeup view of possible hearth in area B at site NAP21-04 showing cultural materials.

10.4.4 Preliminary interpretations

Despite a relatively systematic visual survey of a large part of the eroded terrace at the 94–95 m asl level and inspection of a slightly higher terrace further from the water at 98–99 m asl, no evidence of precontact occupation was found in this region.

Areas A and B at the site produced very limited signs of use and habitation dating prior to the occupation of the Chambeaux outfitting camp. The most definitive evidence is provided in area A, where the small cluster of fire-cracked rocks strongly suggests the presence of a hearth. No cultural material was noted near these rocks, however, nor in the eroded or deflated areas nearby. For this reason, we cannot say whether this is a pre- or postcontact occupation. While the absence of lithics at the site argues for a postcontact occupation, the small fire-cracked rocks that make up this feature are typical of hearths from the pre-1900 CE period.

After reexamination of the field data, the possible hearth in area B is unconvincing as an archaeological site. The associated artifacts collected are likely more recent than 1950, and may even date to post-1984 period, when this terrace was used by the Club Chambeaux camp. The shotgun cartridge cases could even reflect waterfowl hunting by (presumably Naskapi or Innu) guides. This could also be a small disposal area, where refuse was dumped.

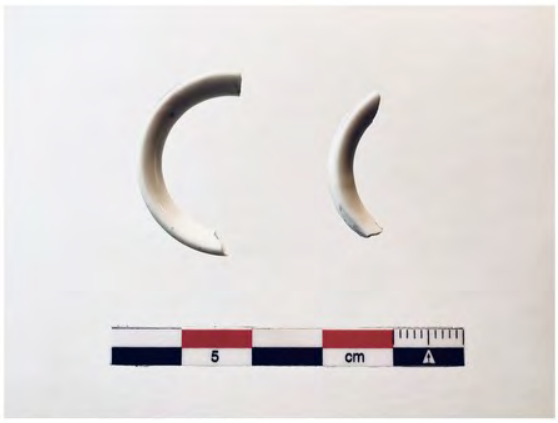
Period(s) of occupation Historic?, Recent

Recommendations The entire terrace is eroded and very disturbed by the presence of the Club Chambeaux camp. Given the lack of artifacts associated with the hearth to the south of the camp, and the likely recent dating of the small cluster of materials found to the north, we do not recommend further work at this site.

NAP21-04A_Cat01 Triangle

NAP21-04A_Cat02 Nails

NAP21-04A_Cat04 Shells



NAP21-04A_Cat4 Handle fragments

Figure 10.21: Artifacts from site NAP21-04.

11 | Region 5: Miitus Siipiiy / central Cambrien Lake

This region is focused on the narrows in the central part of Cambrien Lake. The landscape here is dramatic, with hills towering over both sides of the narrows and a series of step-like, sandy terraces nestled on their flanks. Miisus Siiuiiy (official name Ruisseau Mitusich) flows into the narrows from the west. As signified by the Naskapi name, the valley of this river is dominated by balsam poplar / trembling aspen, which reach a very large size in this protected location.

The decision to survey here was related to the series of denuded terraces at what appears to be a strategic location (the narrows). We hoped to find evidence of ancient occupation in the form of stone tools or chipping debris visible on the eroded surface of the ground. Our search was successful: four Precontact period sites were discovered in this region.

Figure 11.1: Location of sites in study region 5.

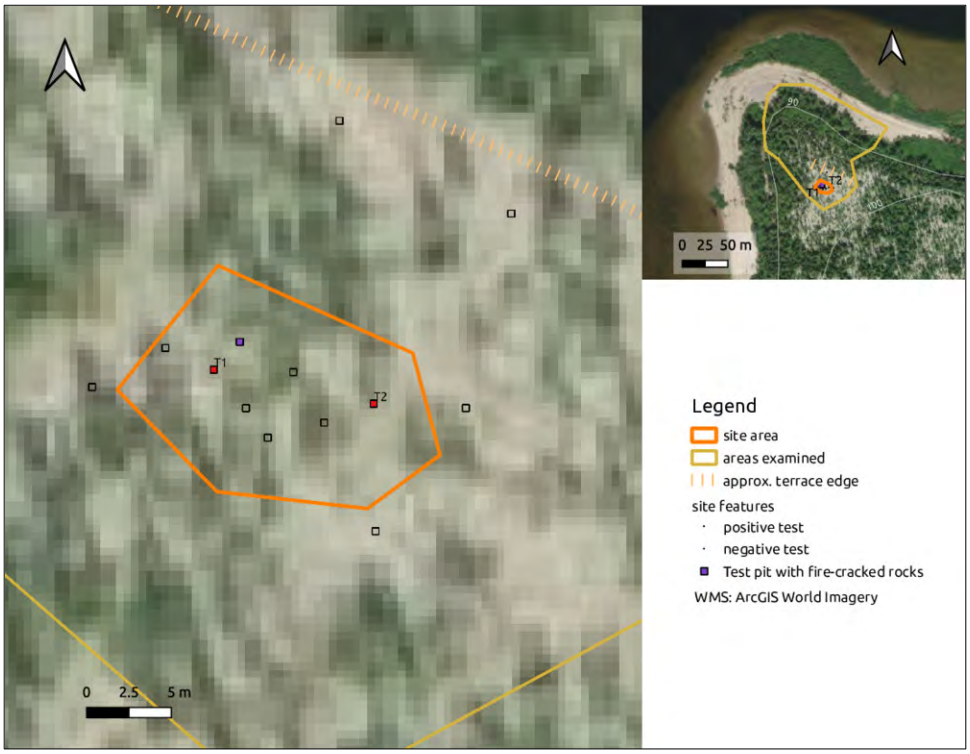


Figure 11.2: Plan of site NAP21-17 showing the geographic context and location of test pits. Note: the satellite image background is included (despite pixelation) to show the open lichen-woodland forest cover on the site.

11.1 NAP21-17 (HcEg-1)

11.1.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-17 is located in the central part of Cambrien Lake, on a northwestern facing point of land on the eastern shore, as shown in figures 11.1 and 11.2. Situated in the centre of the point, the site is 15 m from the edge of the terrace to the northeast and 70 m from the beach. The site elevation is approximately 92 m, or 10 m above Cambrien Lake. The forest in the area of the site is an immature, open lichen-woodland. In all, 13 tests were dug on the terrace, of which three were positive. Site NAP21-17 was found on August 29, and tested and recorded on August 30, 2021.

11.1.2 Site description

The excavation of test 1 revealed part of a hearth packed with fire-cracked rock, charcoal chunks, and calcined bone. The soil profile of the feature is shown in figures 11.5 and 11.6. Underlying the

Figure 11.3: View to the northwest of site NAP21-17 showing the ground cover of Cladonia lichens and the open forest of black spruce. Tshiueten Vachon is excavating test 1 where the hearth was found.

lichen and roots (LF horizon of approximately 6 cm) is a grey-beige sand layer of approximately 5 cm in thickness. Underlying this is a brown sand deposit varying from 3 to 6 cm in thickness. This brown sand layer is the hearth deposit, its colour probably resulting from the presence of ash. Within this brown layer, especially on the top and bottom, are quite substantial deposits of charcoal. Below the hearth deposit is a leached Ae layer.

It should be noted that the significance of the grey-beige sand overlying the hearth deposit is unclear. It may be part of the hearth deposit that has been leached, or it may be sand added when the site was abandoned.

The hearth deposit is confined to the southern portion of test 1, as shown in figure 11.4, and is contained within the ring of fire-cracked rocks exposed on the surface of the deposit. The largest quantity of calcined bone was found in the southern corner of the test. It is clear that the hearth feature continues to the south and that we have excavated only a portion of the feature.

A sample of the charcoal found in the southern corner of test 1 was collected for radiocarbon dating. The calcined bones were also collected. Individual bone chunks are quite large, suggesting that this may be the remains of a caribou or other large mammal (see figure 11.7).

Figure 11.4: View from above of test 1 showing fire-cracked rocks, and the zone and limit of the hearth deposit of brown sand with calcined bones and charcoal.

Following the excavation of test 1, a plastic sheet was placed against the test walls surrounding the hearth to protect the feature, and the test was carefully backfilled.

A test pit situated about two metres northeast of test 1 produced additional fragments of fire-cracked rock (test 2). The presence of burned bone and fire-cracked rocks in a test almost 10 m to the east of the hearth suggests that the occupation area extends in this direction, despite negative tests in between.

11.1.3 Artifacts recovered

The artifacts recovered from in test 1 consist of 25 quartz flakes and one flake of a corase-grained grey quartzite. Of particular interest are 13 fine retouch flakes (10 flakes are under 5 mm in length) indicating that a tool, possibly a scraper, was sharpened at this location.

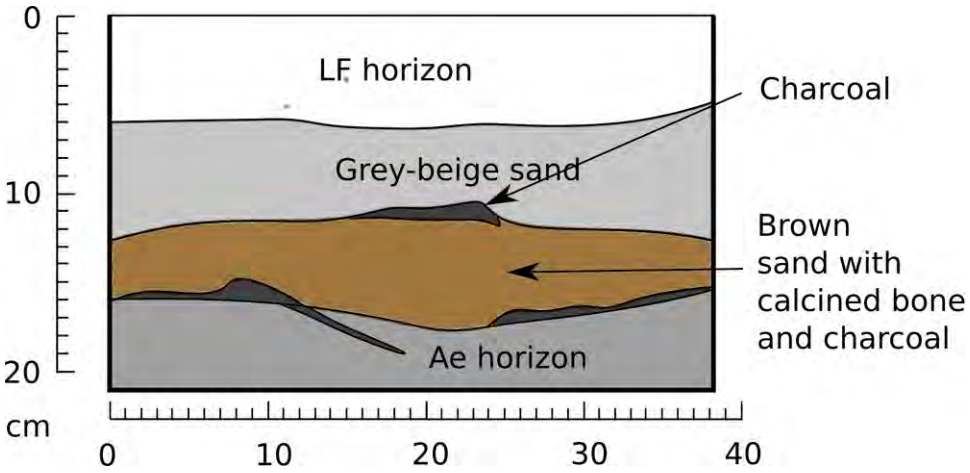


Figure 11.5: Profile sketch of the southwest wall of test 1 at site NAP21-17 showing the hearth deposit.

Figure 11.6: View facing south-southeast (left) and southwest (right) walls of test 1 at site NAP21-17, showing hearth deposit.

11.1.4 Radiocarbon dating

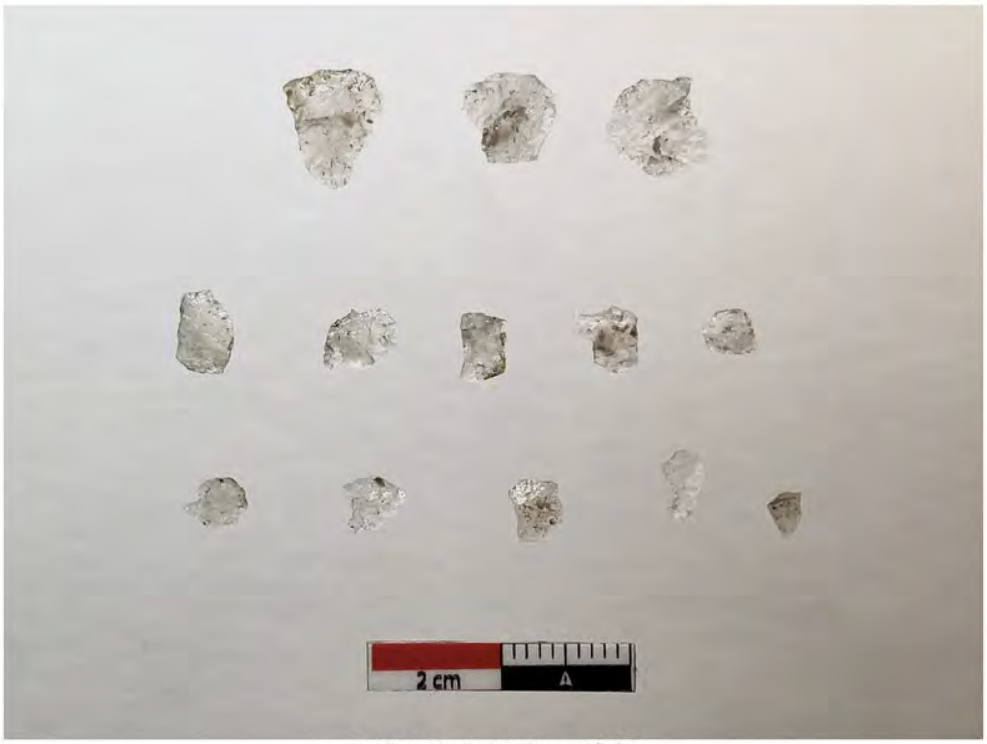
A charcoal sample was collected from test 1 for radiocarbon dating. This sample produced a date of 710 ± 20 (ULA-10227). When corrected for fluctuations of atmospheric radiocarbon, the range of possible dates (2 Sigma) for this site is between 573 and 678 cal BP (median probability 666 BP).

11.1.5 Preliminary interpretations

This is an interesting site for several reasons. The presence of ample calcined bone fragments and charcoal among the hearth rocks, and some evidence that the hearth may have an elongated shape, suggest that a *saaputuwaan* was built here. This type of elongated dwelling could accommodate numerous individuals or families, and was often used in feasting. Following our suggestion that one or more caribou were processed at the site, it is possible that a *mikusaan* feast was held where caribou bones were crushed to extract bone marrow and prepare bone broth. The date obtained (see above) would place this event in the Late Precontact period. In any case, even if the dwelling were a smaller *iiyuuchiwaahp* ('teepee'), it is clear that one or more families lived in this space, certainly for longer that just a day or two.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact.

Recommendations Site NAP21-17 holds high potential for additional research. Future fieldwork could involve excavating some of the site to determine its extent and look for diagnostic artifacts. The surrounding terrace also deserves further testing.



NAP21-17_Cat01 Quartz flakes

NAP21-17_CatS4 Calcined bones

Figure 11.7: Quartz tool retouch flakes and calcined bone from site NAP21-17.

Figure 11.8: View to the north from site NAP21-19.

11.2 NAP21-19 (HbEh-1)

11.2.1 Introduction

Site NAP2021-19 is located on a terrace at the narrows in the central part of Cambrien Lake, on the western shore, as shown in figures 11.1 and 11.9. At an elevation of approximately 113 m, or 31 m above the lake level, the terrace faces towards the northeast and offers a spectacular view of the island at the mouth of the narrows and beyond, down the lake to the north. This zone was visited and the site recorded on September 1, 2021.

On arriving in this area, we climbed upward through alders and willows to explore a series of flat, eroded terraces surrounded by lichen-woodland forest. Visual examination and testing of two small zones below the site location did not produce results. Similarly, a rapid visual inspection of two higher terraces was unproductive. While exploring the central part of the terrace at 31 m above lake level, however, we discovered stone artifacts on the sandy, eroded surface of the ground. To the northwest of this zone, we identified two earthen tent ring features, as well as metal objects on the surface that appear to be from a more recent time period than the tent rings.

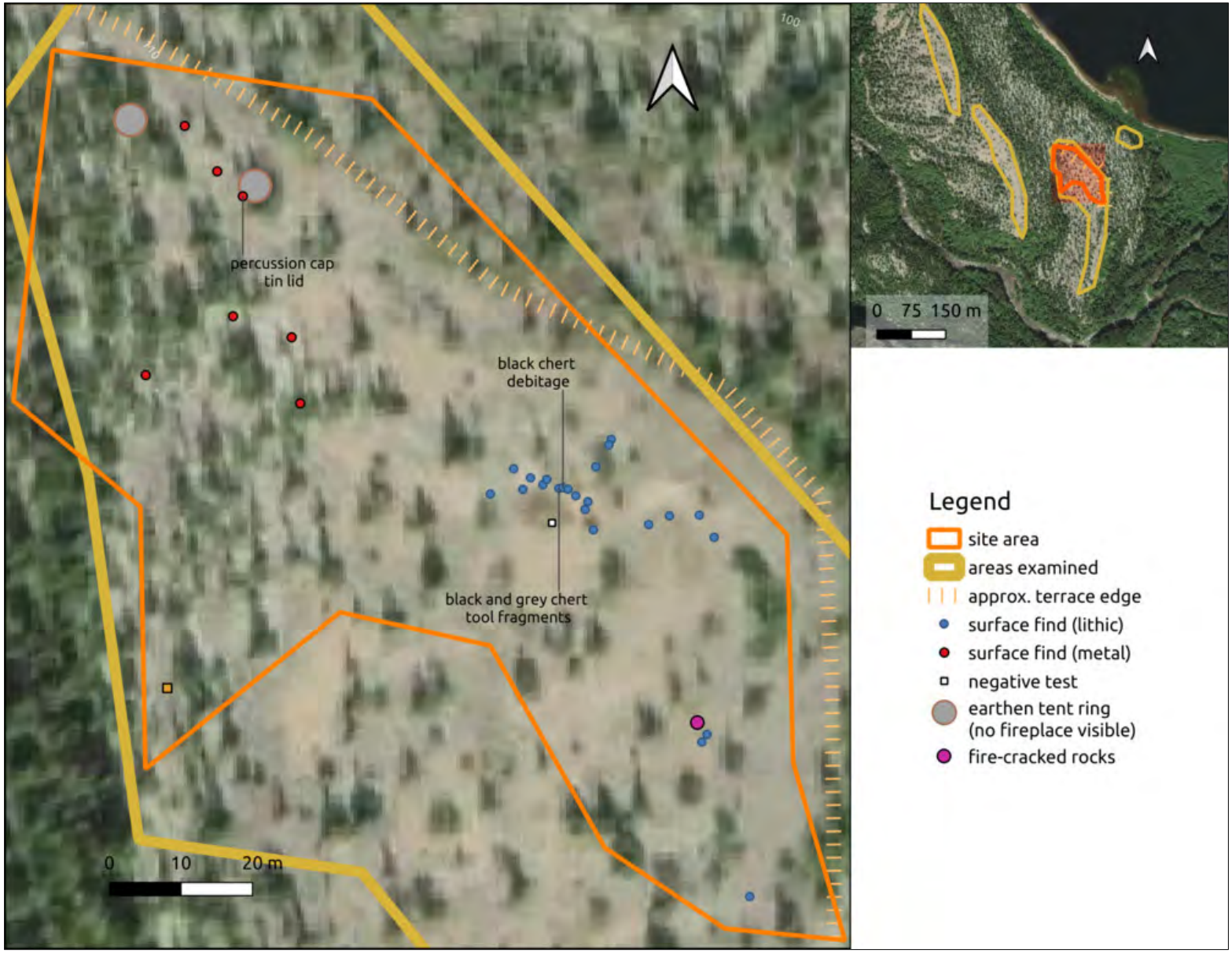


Figure 11.9: Plan of site NAP21-19 showing the geographic context of the site, features, and location of surface finds. Note: the satellite image background is included (despite pixelation) to show the open lichen-woodland forest cover on the site.

Figure 11.10: View to the north of area of Precontact period finds at site NAP21-19.

11.2.2 Site description

Site NAP21-19 has Precontact, Historic, and Modern or Recent period components. The Precontact evidence consists of stone artifacts on the surface of the terrace, spread over approximately 800 square meters, as shown in photo 11.10. The lithic scatter was mapped and clusters of artifacts were collected according to assigned surface find locations, 24 in all.

Approximately 50 m to the southwest of the surface finds of lithic artifacts, we identified a probable hearth (see photo 11.11). A loose cluster of rocks, measuring about 80 cm in diameter, was noted despite being almost completely obscured by a thick cover of Cladonia lichens and Labrador tea. The visible rocks were round cobbles, which were not commonly encountered on the terrace, and some were fire-cracked. No lithic artifacts were found nearby and none emerged from trowel probes into the feature. As a result, we recorded the location of the possible hearth but opted to avoid any further disturbance of the feature.

To the northwest of this area, we identified two earthen tent rings that were barely visible due to tree growth, as shown in 11.12. Although segments of the earthen rings could be observed, we could not confirm the presence of rock hearths inside these features as thick vegetation has obscured the interiors of the tent rings. The northernmost tent ring measures approximately 4 by

Figure 11.11: Possible hearth situated about 50 m to the southwest of the surface scatter of lithic artifacts at site NAP21-19.

4.4 m. The southernmost one measures approximately 5.1 by 5.5 m. The lid of a percussion cap tin was discovered in the wall of this more southern tent ring. Based on the discovery of earthen tent rings with a few diagnostic artifacts on other sites, we can speculate that these features may date to the 19th or early 20th century. We also recovered numerous metal objects on the surface in the general vicinity of the earthen tent rings; however, these objects appear to date to a more recent time period.

11.2.3 Artifacts recovered

The Precontact period assemblage consists of 55 lithic artifacts. The predominant raw material is milky quartz, comprising 39 objects or 71% of the collection. The quartz artifacts are primarily flakes and shatter; however, six wedge or pièce ésquillée fragments were also recovered, as well as a few possible fragments of bifacial tools. The wedges are an interesting discovery—they may be the by-product of shattering quartz chunks to extract sharp, usable pieces. One tool and a few flakes of a fine-grained, mat black chert make up 20% of the collection, or 11 items. This black chert almost certainly comes from a Labrador Trough source. The tool is a thin biface with a square base that evidently broke in two during manufacture. A tiny projectile point "ear" of

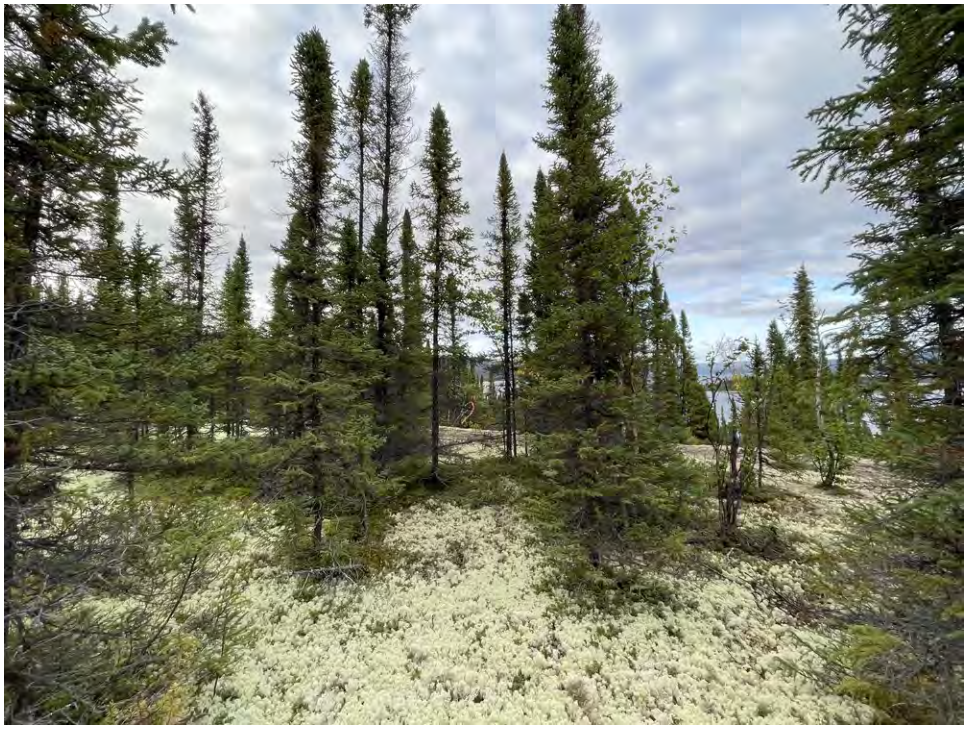


Figure 11.12: View to the northeast showing general area of Historic / Modern period finds at site NAP21-19.

fine-grained lustrous grey chert was also identified. Although the collection is very interesting for the lithic materials used and tool forms present, there are no diagnostic artifacts to assist with dating the site.

As previously discussed, a number of metal artifacts were collected at or near the earthen tent rings situated to the northwest of the precontact component. The base of a percussion cap tin was found directly in the earthen wall of the southernmost tent ring, suggesting a possible 19th or early 20th century date for these features. We also collected a number of metal objects on the surface in this general area, including a stove door and unidentified stove element, a tin can lid and other can parts, a cut strip of galvanized metal, and a wide strip of metal from an unidentified object. These artifacts are characteristic of a more recent period, and likely post-date the two earthen tent rings.

11.2.4 Preliminary interpretations

This site was the first of four precontact sites discovered in 2021 on open, eroded terraces, and in this instance, at a high elevation. Though currently impossible to date, further research will help to determine if site NAP21-19, and the other three sites found on open terraces, are linked to a

post-glacial period thousands of years ago when the water level was much higher in relation to the land than it is today, as discussed in section 5.2.3. The presence of historic earthen tent rings and more recent artifacts on the same terrace as the precontact materials complicates matters, and indicates that locations at fairly high altitudes were also sought out for camping in more recent time periods.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact, Historic?, and Modern or Recent?

Recommendations Site NAP21-19 holds potential for additional research. Future fieldwork would involve a broader exploration of this terrace and nearby terraces to search for stone artifacts and to determine if intact cultural deposits, and associated features such as hearths, can be located. Similarly, the area with the two historic earthen tent rings requires closer examination and a wider search to see if additional dwelling features can be identified.

NAP21-19 Quartz wedges

NAP21-19_Cat10 Chert biface fragment

Figure 11.13: Lithic artifacts from site NAP21-19 (photo 1 of 2).

NAP21-19_Cat10 Chert projectile point ear

NAP21-19_Cat23 Chert flake core

Figure 11.14: Lithic artifacts from site NAP21-19 (photo 2 of 2).

NAP21-19_Cat02 Probable percussion cap tin

NAP21-19_Cat26 Cut sheet metal

NAP21-19_Cat27 Galvanized metal strip

NAP21-19_Cat28 Lid

NAP21-19_Cat29 Door from tin stove

Figure 11.15: Surface finds of metal objects from site NAP21-19 (photo 1 of 2).

NAP21-19_Cat30 Stove part-Photo1

NAP21-19_Cat30 Stove part-Photo2

NAP21-19_Cat31 Cut piece from can

NAP21-19_Cat32 Metal strip

Figure 11.16: Surface finds of metal objects from site NAP21-19 (photo 2 of 2).

Figure 11.17: Plan of site NAP21-21 showing the geographic context of the site and location of surface finds. Note: the satellite image background is included (despite pixelation) to show the open lichen-woodland forest cover on the site.

11.3 NAP21-21 (HbEa-1)

11.3.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-21 is situated in an area of erosion and dune formation on the east shore of Cambrien Lake at an elevation of approximately 108 m, or 25 m above the lake level, as shown in figure 11.17. The site is about 300 m to the northeast of the present shoreline. Considering our previous discoveries of stone artifacts on open terraces (at sites NAP21-19 and NAP21-20), we thought this zone looked promising from the air and asked the helicopter pilot to land directly on the terrace. We then conducted a visual inspection of the area and encountered a small number of stone flakes. This zone was visited and the site recorded on September 4, 2021—the last day of the Naskapi Archaeology Project 2021 field season.

11.3.2 Site description

The environment of this locale was notable for the many stands of birch trees, and other deciduous trees and shrubs, growing at this altitude. We proceeded to carefully examine the eroded surface

Figure 11.18: View to the west southwest showing stands of birch and other deciduous trees on the terrace at site NAP21-21.

of two terraces in this area for evidence of lithic artifacts. This proved to be a frustrating exercise. Although we did find four stone flakes lying on the sandy surface of the higher terrace—in two find spots separated by over 60 metres—we did not encounter further evidence of precontact occupation.

11.3.3 Artifacts recovered

Two of the large flakes are of a mat red chert with pyrite inclusions, while the other two flakes are of a mat grey chert with pyrite inclusions. All four flakes were struck from large blocks of lithic material or rough preforms. These raw materials almost certainly came from a Labrador Trough source.

11.3.4 Preliminary interpretations

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations The general area where site NAP21-21 is situated holds potential for further research. Future fieldwork would involve broader exploration of the terraces in this region to determine if additional evidence of a precontact presence can be located.

Figure 11.19: View to the west-southwest of site NAP21-21 showing one of the find spots (orange flag in lower left corner of the frame) where two flakes were recovered.

Figure 11.20: A grey chert flake lying on the surface of the eroded terrace at site NAP21-21.

Figure 11.21: Stone artifacts from site NAP21-21.

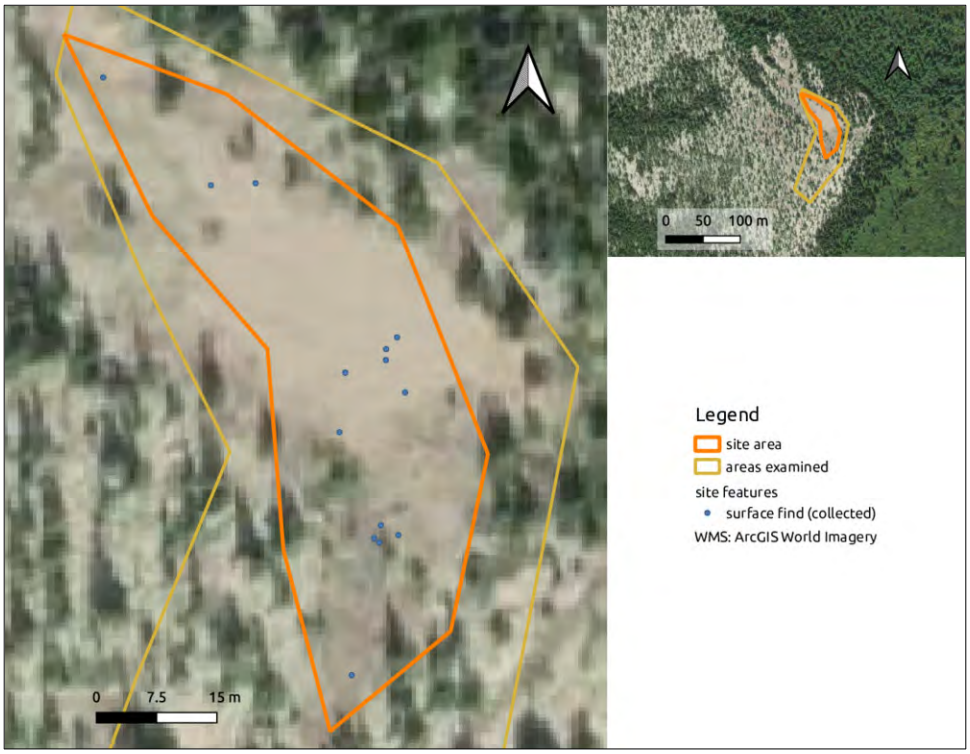


Figure 11.22: Plan of site NAP21-22 showing the geographic context of the site and location of surface finds. Note: the satellite image background is included (despite pixelation) to show the open lichen-woodland forest cover on the site.

11.4 NAP21-22 (HbEa-2)

11.4.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-22 is located on an eroded terrace in the central part of Cambrien Lake, on the western shore at the southern part of the narrows, as shown in figure 11.22. It is at an elevation of approximately 92 m asl, or 10 m above the lake level. On the last afternoon of the 2021 field season, and with two precontact sites already discovered on terraces in the central Cambrien Lake region (NAP21-19 and NAP21-21), we set out to explore an area on the western shore of the lake, north of Rivière de la Mort. This zone was visited and the site recorded on September 4, 2021,

11.4.2 Site description

We spotted an open, eroded terrace from the air and asked the helicopter pilot to land directly on it. Within minutes of exploring the area on foot, we began to find lithic artifacts lying on

Figure 11.23: View to the north-northeast of site NAP21-22 showing the helicopter in the centre of the eroded area where stone artifacts were recovered.

the surface over a broad area, as shown in photos 11.24 and 11.25. In all, 16 stone artifacts were recovered in 14 surface find spots, over an area of approximately 1800 square metres.

11.4.3 Artifacts recovered

The 16 artifacts are predominantly large flakes (in the range of 35 mm long) of grey chert with tiny pyrite inclusions. The flakes appear to have been struck from blocks, flake cores, or preforms of chert that were carried to the site, presumably from a Labrador Trough source relatively close to the site. Some of the larger blocks were photographed but left *in situ*. Most of the collection is wind burnished and three of the pieces have lichens growing on them, indicating that this material has been exposed to the elements for a long time. One thick grey chert flake shows evidence of retouch or use along an edge, suggesting that it was an expedient tool perhaps used to prepare a wooden shaft. The collection also includes two pieces of quartz shatter.

Figure 11.24: View to the south showing a zone where flakes and numerous large chunks of chert, marked by orange flags, were observed on the surface at site NAP21-22.

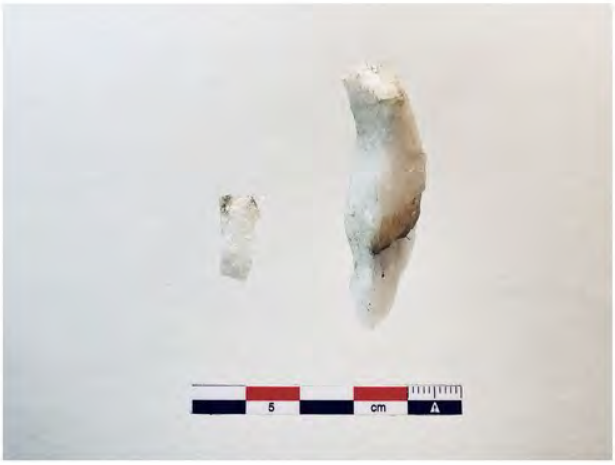
Figure 11.25: Grey chert chunk or flake core, covered with lichens, lying on the surface of site NAP21-22.

11.4.4 Preliminary interpretations

This site is particularly interesting in that it shows evidence of the early stages of stone working: large pieces of chert were brought to the site from an outcrop and then further reduced. This may have been done as a way to evaluate the properties of the stone, and to determine the highest quality chert pieces to keep for future reduction into tools. As was the case with the previously described precontact sites found on open terraces, the lack of a hearth with dateable charcoal, and the absence of any diagnostic artifacts, makes it impossible to estimate the age of the site.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations The area around site NAP21-22 holds potential for further research involving a broader exploration of the terraces in this region to determine if additional evidence of a precontact presence can be located.



NAP21-22_Quartz flakes

NAP21-22_Chert flakes

NAP21-22_Chert expedient tool

NAP21-22_Chert blocks

Figure 11.26: Stone artifacts from site NAP21-22.

12 | Region 6: Pinuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake

This region is located on the Caniapiscau River about eight kilometres above where it widens to become Cambrien Lake. It is very near the southern margin of the project area. Two rivers flow into the Caniapiscau here from the southwest. The largest of these is the Pons River, whose mouth is just outside the project area. The smaller river, known as Pinuk Siipiiy (Beurling River) reaches the Caniapiscau a kilometre downriver from the Pons. Our survey focused on a feature that appears to be an esker near the mouth of Pinuk Siipiiy.

Figure 12.1: Location of sites in study region 6.

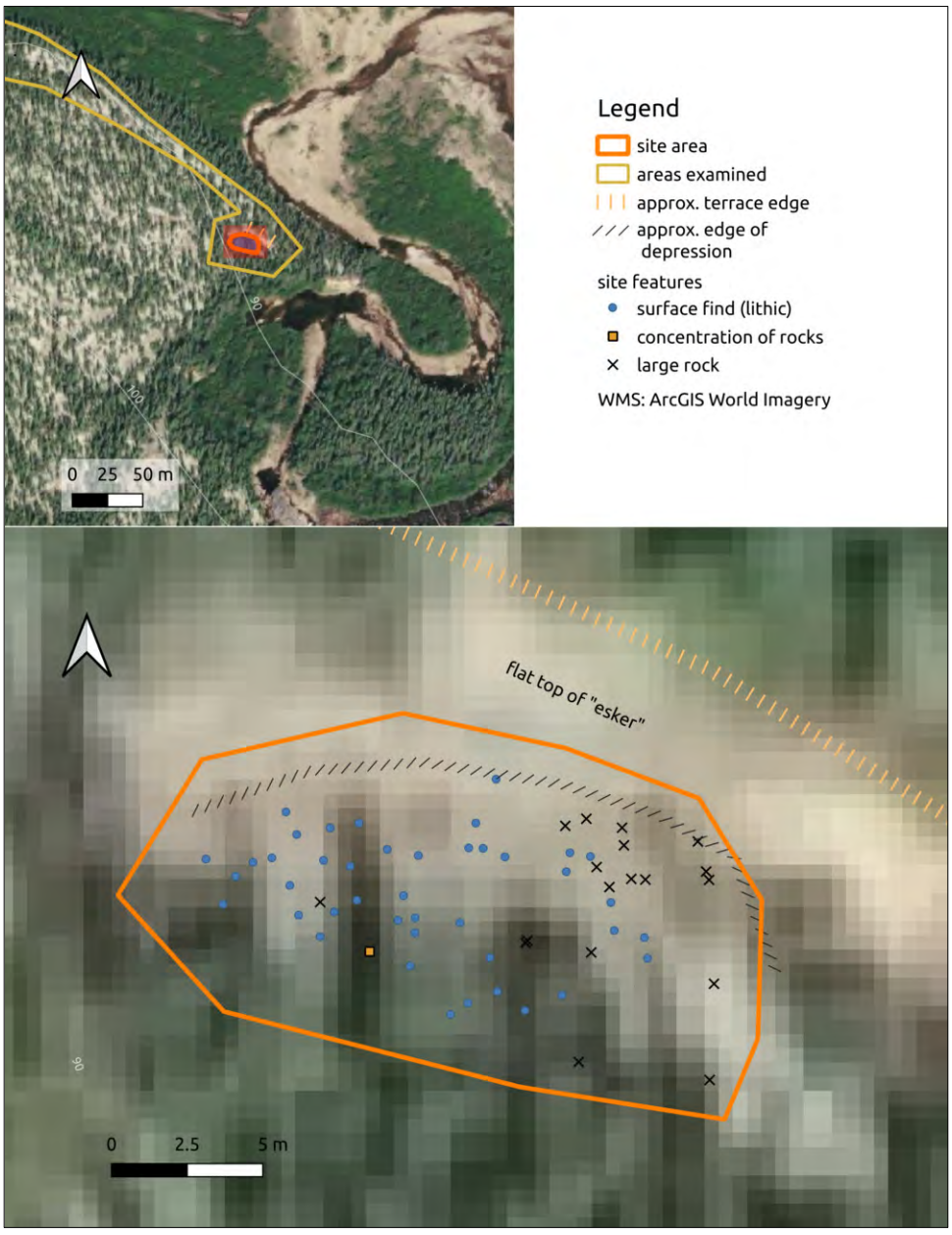


Figure 12.2: Plan of site NAP21-20 showing the location of boulders and the distribution of lithic surface finds. Note: the satellite image background is included (despite pixelation) to show the context of the surface finds within an erosion zone and the presence of a forested area along the southern margin of the zone.

12.1 NAP21-20 (HaEf-1)

12.1.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-20 is located at the southern end of Cambrien Lake just north of Pinuk Siipiiy (Beurling River), in the southern-most part of the project area. From the shore, we climbed through a dense screen of high alders and willows to reach a narrow and very stony esker at an elevation of approximately 91 m asl, or 9 m above the lake level. Our surface examination the length of the esker, and tests dug where possible, came up negative. So we decided to change course and headed southeast to an area closer to the river. While exploring an open, deflated zone in this locale we found lithic artifacts scattered on the eroded surface of the ground. This zone was visited and the site recorded on September 2, 2021.

12.1.2 Site description

The site is situated in a clearing surrounded by a mixed tamarack and black spruce forest, with some birch trees growing in sheltered locations. The ground surface forms a hollow or slight depression, and is covered by a patchy layer of Cladonia lichens, marked by sandy eroded zones. We encountered lithic material lying on the surface over approximately 264 square metres. Of particular interest was the presence of medium to large boulders clustered in the center of the clearing—giving the site a unique, inhabited look. Our search for a hearth that might contain datable charcoal was unsuccessful—no features other than the boulders were identified.

12.1.3 Artifacts recovered

In all, 208 stone flakes and artifacts were recovered in 43 surface find locations. The collection is remarkable for the diversity of lithic materials present and the range of tool manufacturing that took place. Over half the collection (53%) consists of a mat grey chert, often displaying tiny pyrite inclusions. This stone grades in quality from uniform, fine-grained grey flakes to rough, coarse-grained pieces that resemble cortex. Other materials present in lesser amounts are a coarse grey chert (23%), quartz (8%), grey translucent quartzite (6%), and red chert, including one fine retouch flake of a lustrous red and black chert. These lithic materials almost certainly come from Labrador Trough formations, though some may be from secondary deposits of cobbles.

One large preform of grey chert and a fragmentary preform were discovered, as well as a quartz wedge fragment. Many of the flakes result from the early stages of preparing bifacial tools. There are also a range of small, fine retouch flakes, however, that were likely struck from

Figure 12.3: David Denton excavating a test in dense vegetation at the northeastern end of the esker prior to our discovery of site NAP21-20.

Figure 12.4: View of site NAP21-20 with orange flags marking the location of stone flakes and artifacts lying on the surface.

Figure 12.5: Close-up view of site NAP21-20 showing the medium and large-sized boulders situated in the central part of the site.

finished tools. In fact, the collection attests to all stages of tool manufacture—from roughing out preforms to fine retouch and tool resharpening.

12.1.4 Preliminary interpretations

The lack of diagnostic artifacts and dateable charcoal or bone makes it impossible to suggest a date for the site. It does seem clear that the surface collection represents one stone working event, though it could have taken place over numerous days or even weeks. We can only speculate on whether the boulders were used by the people who flaked stone tools here.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

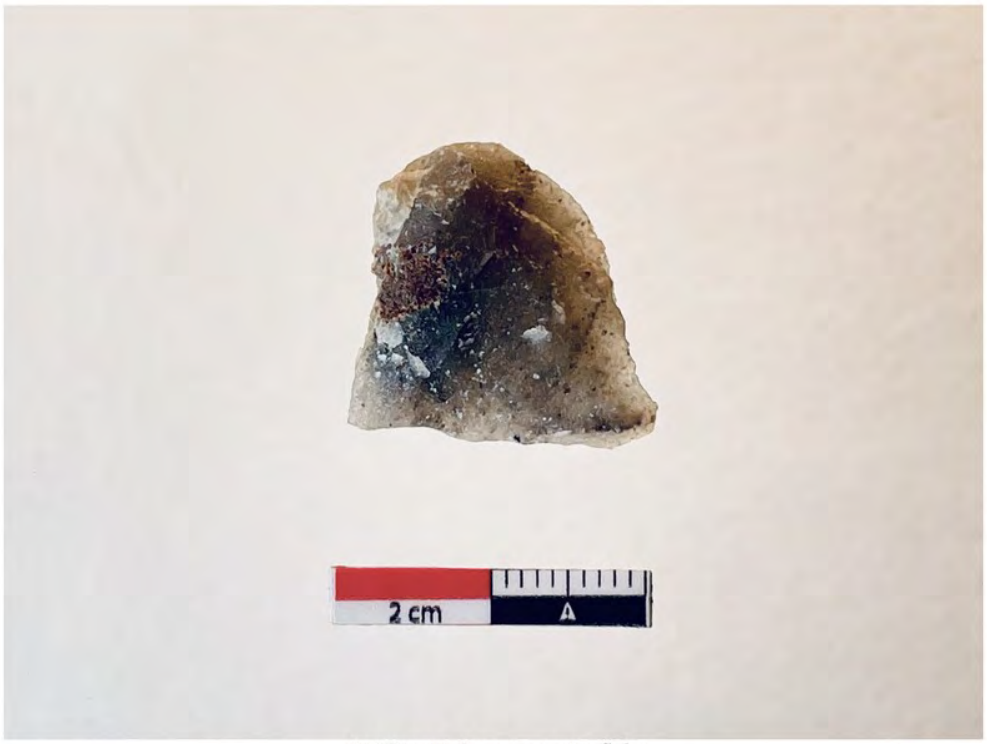
Recommendations The area around site NAP21-20 holds potential for further research involving a broader exploration of the terraces in this region to determine if additional evidence of a precontact presence can be located. As well, with the help of geological maps, it would be interesting to search for chert and quartzite sources nearby.

Figure 12.6: View of stone artifacts on the surface at site NAP21-20.

NAP21-20 Grey chert flakes large

NAP21-20 Grey chert flakes small

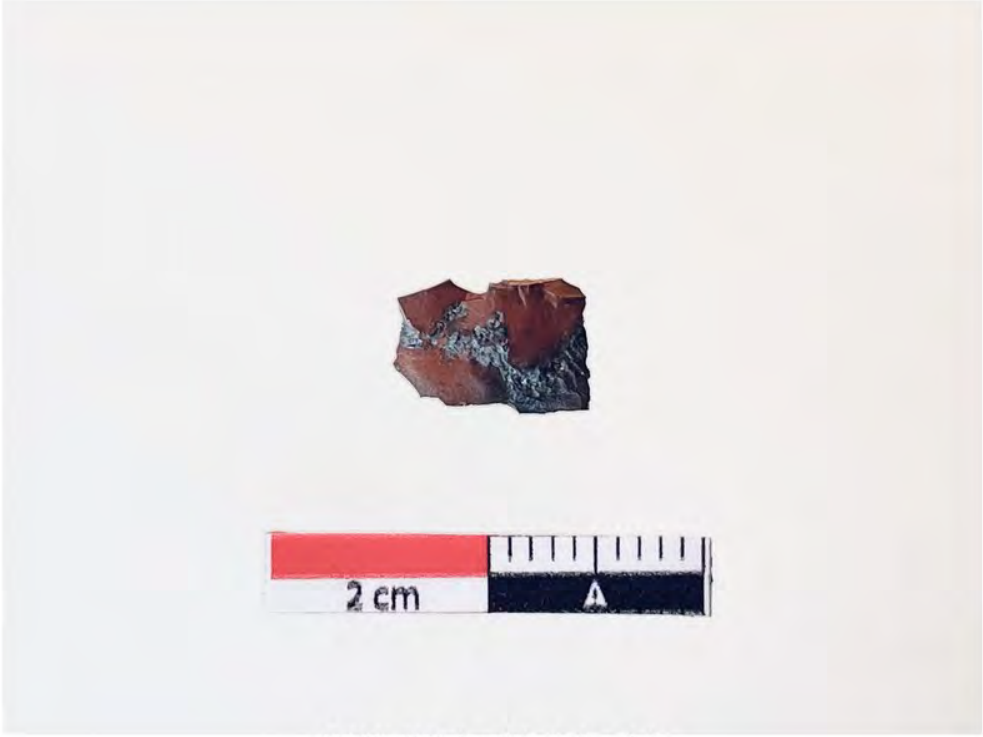
Figure 12.7: Stone artifacts from site NAP21-20 (photo 1 of 3).



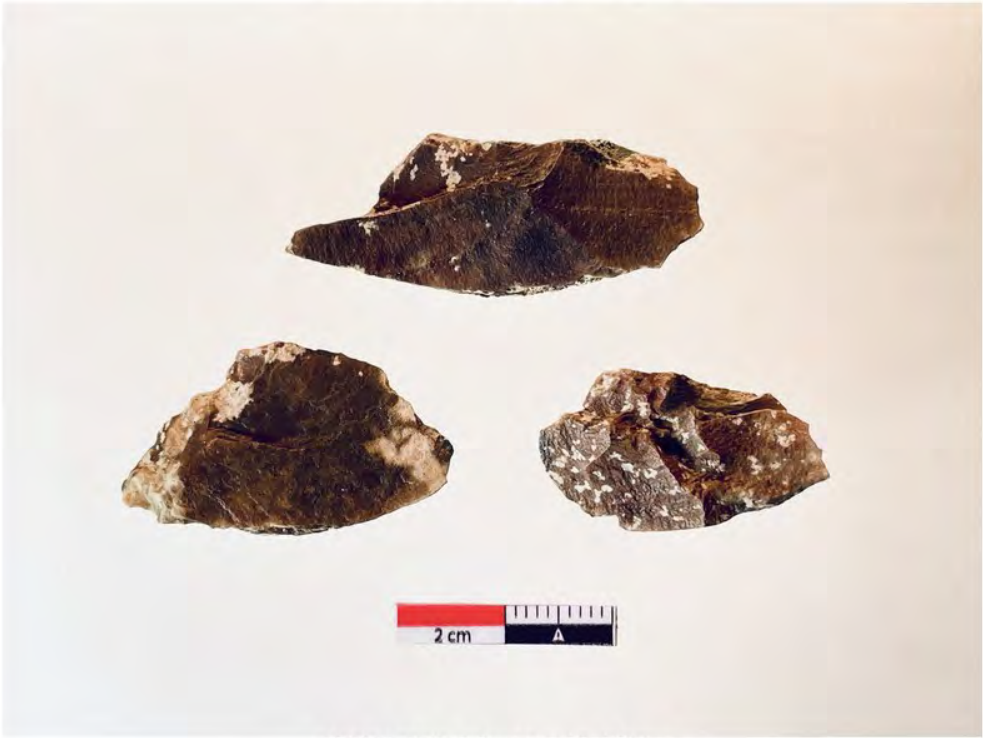
NAP21-20 Grey quartzite flake

NAP21-20 Quartz wedge and flakes

Figure 12.8: Stone artifacts from site NAP21-20 (photo 2 of 3).



NAP21-20 Red and black chert flake



NAP21-20 Red chert speckled flakes

Figure 12.9: Stone artifacts from site NAP21-20 (photo 3 of 3).

13 | Region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end

The eastern arm of this immense lake was given priority for our survey work based on information obtained in interviews with Naskapi Elders, especially David Swappie Sr. His comments pointed to the southern shore near the eastern end of the lake as being the area where people camped most frequently. This sector is very close to where a branch of the Nachicapau River flows into the lake from the east, and is dominated by a large island that lies about a kilometre offshore. The region, in fact the entire lake, is quite densely forested and difficult to survey as a result. Nevertheless, our efforts resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites and a third possible site.

Figure 13.1: Location of sites in study region 7.

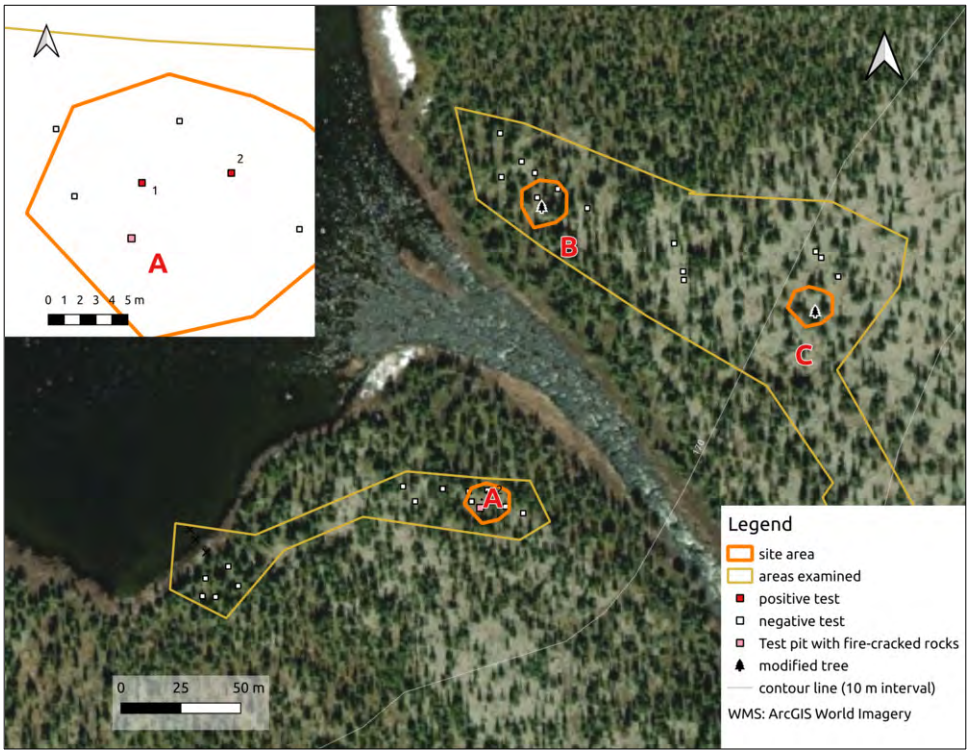


Figure 13.2: Plan of site NAP21-08 showing areas A, B, and C, and the location of positive and negative tests and features.

13.1 NAP21-08 (HeDx-1)

13.1.1 Introduction

Taking advantage of good weather, we flew by helicopter across the project area to the eastern-most sector of Nachicapau Lake. Our intention was to look for campsites dating to about 1941 that Elder David Swappie Sr. had spoken of in our interview. We also wanted to test for possible occupations dating to earlier time periods. We began by asking the helicopter pilot to land on the northern bank of a small stream flowing into Nachicapau Lake, opposite the northern tip of the island. Our efforts on the northern side of the stream did not lead to discoveries; however, three positive tests on the southern bank of the stream resulted in the identification of site NAP21-08. This zone was visited and the site recorded on August 22, 2021. Additional work was undertaken on August 24, 2022, to finish mapping test locations.

Figure 13.3: View to the southwest showing the dense vegetation in this sector.

13.1.2 Site description

As we made our way uphill to higher terrain on the northern side of the stream, the dense ground cover of alders gradually gave way to a mix of tamaracks, and then to a black spruce forest. At this higher location we noted a few blazes on trees, as well as some trees from which lower branches had been removed with an axe. There were also numerous paths running inland from the stream—perhaps bear or game trails but possibly paths once used by human occupants. We located patches of Cladonia lichens interspersed with Labrador tea, and began testing. Despite the encouraging signs we had encountered, all tests dug in areas B and C were negative.

Next we moved to the southern bank of the stream and climbed through dense vegetation to a higher, flat location at an elevation of approximately 177 m asl, or 4 m above the lake level, as shown in 13.2. Over the course of two visits to this zone and to one further to the west, we dug 16 tests of which two were positive and one produced possible fire-cracked rocks (subsequently identified as area A). In test 1, we collected glass seed beads in the black humus (H) horizon below the decaying moss or lichen (LF) horizon (see photo 13.4). Test 2 produced pieces of cut birchbark, also found in the black humus (H) horizon (see photo 13.5). A third test revealed some

Figure 13.4: View to the northwest of site NAP21-08, area A, with Tshi-ueten Vachon excavating beads in test 1.

fire-cracked rocks, though it was not clear that they signalled the presence of a hearth. No sign of tent rings was noted in the area.

Unfortunately, our work at the site was cut short by thunderstorms that required a hasty retreat by helicopter back to camp. On a return visit two days later, we carried out some additional testing and mapped the site.

13.1.3 Artifacts recovered

The positive tests in area A allowed us to confirm the presence of a historic occupation. Test 1 produced 13 glass seed beads. They are of six types based on colour, size, and opacity. The colours present are white, blue, red, and pink. A tiny flake of crystal quartz was also recovered from this test and is difficult to interpret. It could signal the presence of a precontact site; however, since the flake was found directly associated with the beads, it seems more likely that it dates to the same period as they do, and perhaps came off a quartz fire-starter. In test 2, we recovered three pieces of birch bark that are surprisingly well preserved and appear to have cut edges.

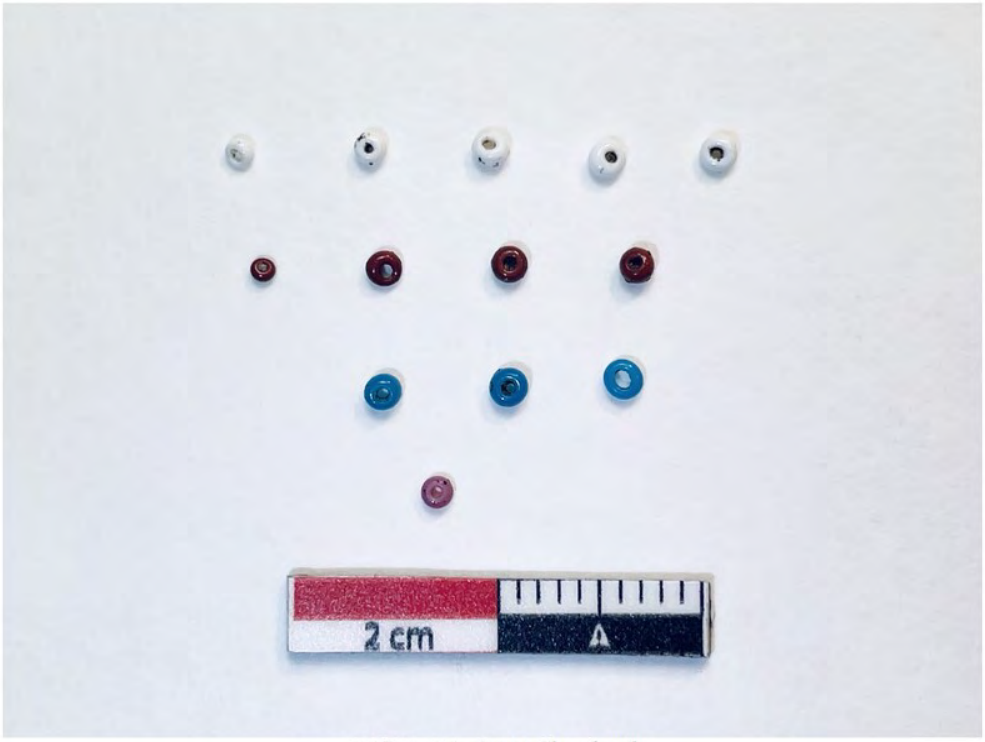
Figure 13.5: View to the northeast of site NAP21-08, area A, with test 2 containing birch bark in the foreground.

13.1.4 Preliminary interpretations

Although at present there is not much evidence on which to propose a tentative date for the site, sometime in the 19th century seems likely due to the presence of glass seed beads and preserved birch bark.

Period(s) of occupation Historic

Recommendations Site NAP21-08 deserves further work as it documents an Historic period occupation at the eastern end of Nachicapau Lake. In future, additional tests and the partial excavation of area A are recommended. Also, more of the land on this river bank could be tested, including areas that are higher and far inland.

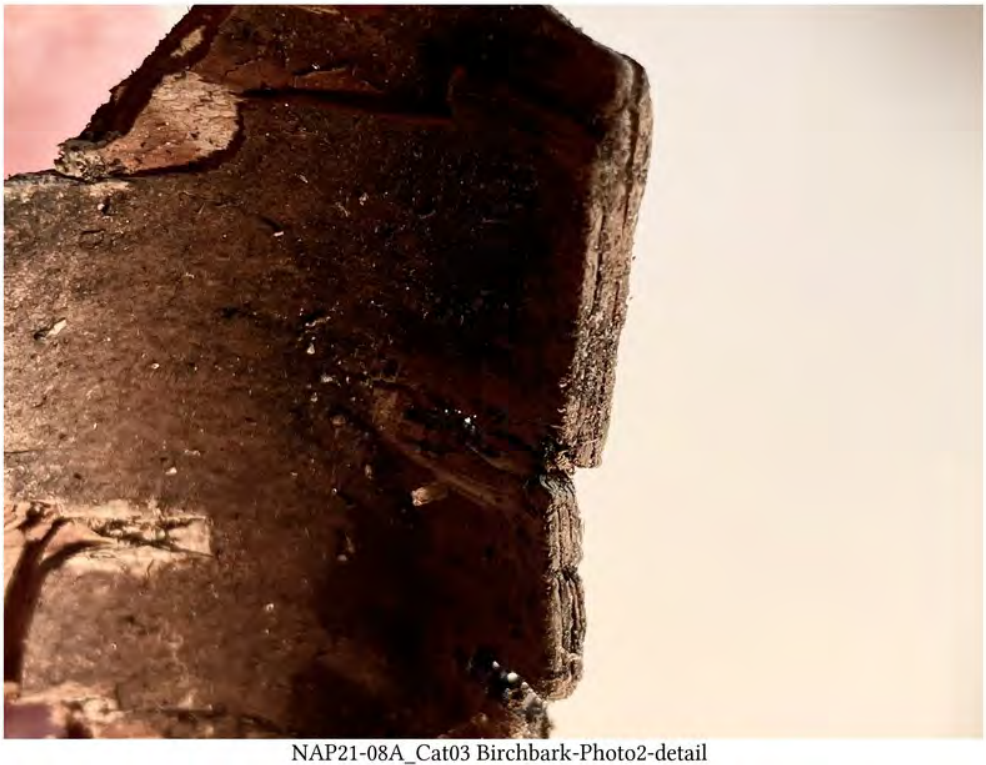


NAP21-08A_Cat01 Glass beads

NAP21-08A_Cat02 Quartz flake

Figure 13.6: Glass beads and a quartz flake recovered from site NAP21-08, area A.

NAP21-08A_Cat3 Birchbark-Photo1



NAP21-08A_Cat03 Birchbark-Photo2-detail

Figure 13.7: Birch bark fragments recovered from site NAP21-08, area A. Detail of possible cut edge shown in the bottom photo.

13.2 NAP21-09 (HeDx-2)

13.2.1 Introduction

We returned to the easternmost sector of Nachicapau Lake for a second day of survey work and landed on the beach at the point that forms the eastern side of the narrows. Here the lake flows into a river that continues northeast along waterways that lead to caribou hunting grounds. We walked inland through dense vegetation to higher ground and rapidly encountered signs that people had camped in this location. There were flattened areas with some large rocks scattered about that marked the former placement of wall tents, and we noted an enamel pail on the surface (see photo 13.9).

We continued to higher ground at an elevation of approximately 177 m asl, or 4 m above the lake level, and began digging the first of 12 test pits, as shown in figure 13.8. This zone is relatively flat, with a covering of Cladonia and Ledum, and occasional stands of black spruce and tamarack. We ultimately discovered lithic flakes in and near a treefall, and two mounds with fire-cracked rock that in one case is almost certainly a fireplace. The area was visited and the site recorded on August 23, 2021.

13.2.2 Site description

While digging tests in area A, one team member stopped to examine a large treefall and discovered evidence of a precontact site in the form of quartz flakes and chunks lying on reddened sand in the area under the tree roots (see photos 13.10 and 13.11). A number of small fire-cracked rocks were also noted, suggesting that the treefall may have disturbed a Precontact period hearth. A trowel probe approximately .5 metres south of the treefall produced brown soil with tiny bits of calcined bone, as well as quartz flakes. In test 1, excavated just south of the treefall, we recovered one flake of black chert in the black humus (H) horizon.

In area B on lower ground, two mounds that appeared to be filled with rocks were recorded. A trowel probe into feature 2 produced a piece of unburned bone, confirming that this is a hearth that likely dates to historic times (see photo 13.12). The second mound was more difficult to interpret, and time constraints prevented us from further exploring the area and these mounds.

13.2.3 Artifacts recovered

Four quartz flakes were collected from the disturbed base of the treefall. One of the artifacts may actually be a tool fragment of crystal quartz, while two quartz flakes were collected from a nearby

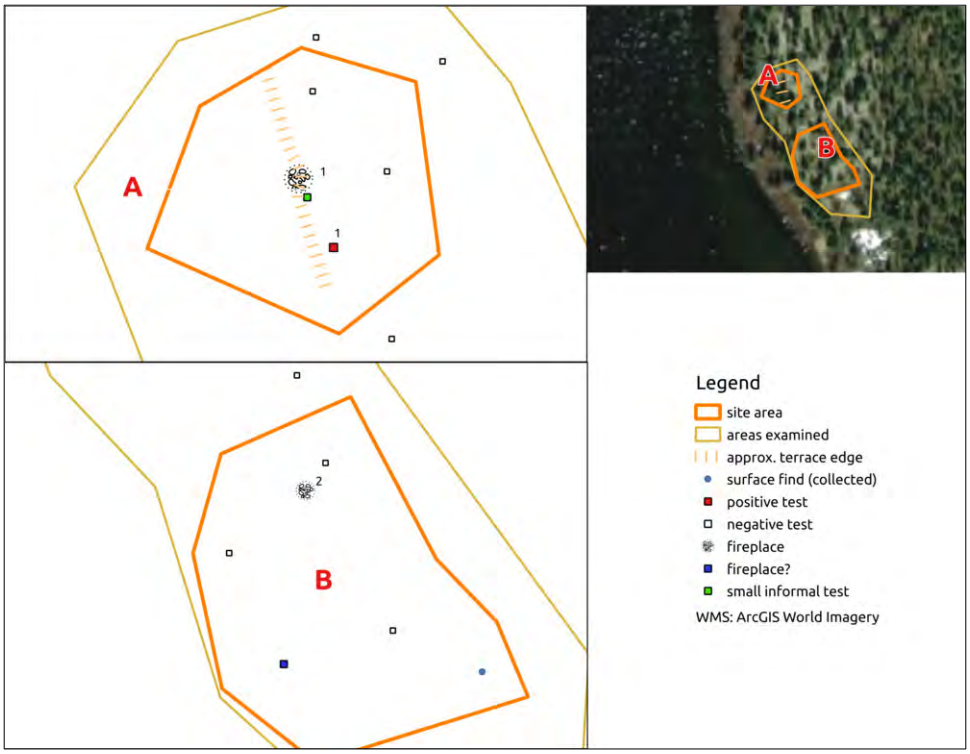


Figure 13.8: Plan of site NAP21-09 showing geographic context, site features, and test pits.

Figure 13.9: An enamel pail lying on the surface can be seen in the lower part of the photo at site NAP21-09.

Figure 13.10: View to northwest of site NAP21-09, area A, showing a negative test in foreground, and the uprooted tree (orange flag in distance), with Nachicapau Lake in background.

Figure 13.11: Close up view to northeast of site NAP21-09, area A, showing uprooted tree where quartz flakes and fire-cracked rocks were found.

Figure 13.12: View to west of site NAP21-09, area B, showing feature 2, a hearth (mound of rocks under the moss), with Nachicapau Lake in the background.

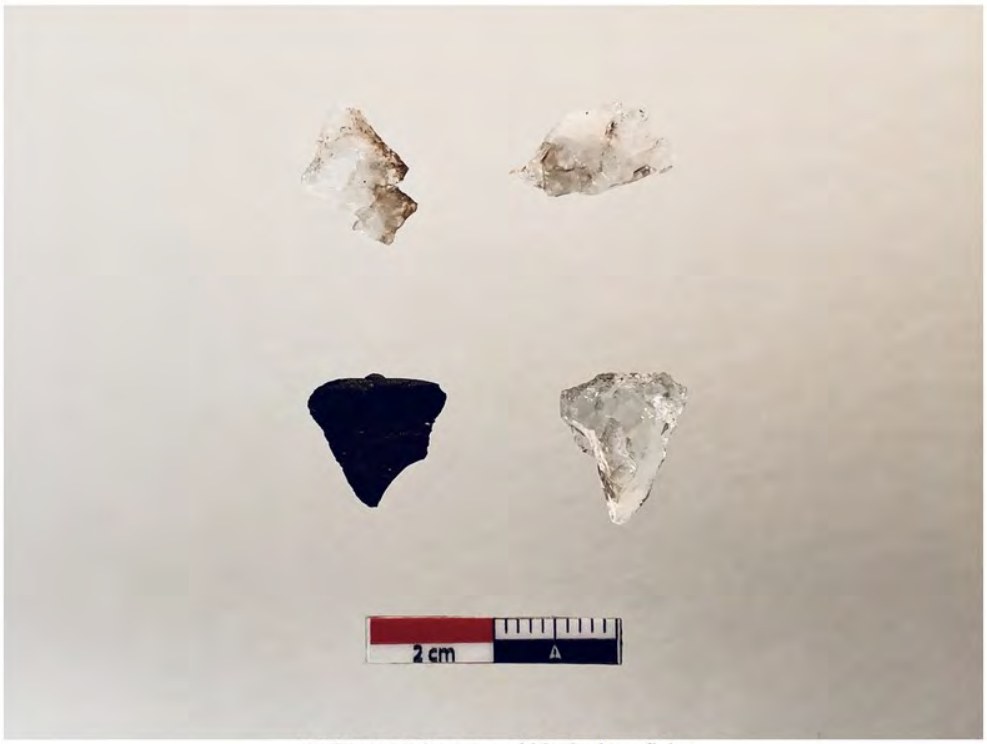
trowel probe. Test 1 revealed a single small flake of mat black chert—a material that likely comes from a Labrador Trough source.

13.2.4 Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP21-09 is an interesting but challenging site. The precontact occupation in area A appears to have been disturbed in the past, perhaps by both historic and modern campsites, as well as by at least one natural event (a treefall). The two mounds in area B, if correctly interpreted, may signal a Historic period occupation.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact, Historic?, Modern

Recommendations We recommend additional tests at this site to establish if intact precontact deposits can be identified, and to better understand the nature and time period(s) of the possible stone hearths and other signs of a historic and modern presence.



NAP21-09A Quartz and black chert flakes

NAP21-09B_CatS03 Bone

Figure 13.13: Artifacts from site NAP21-09—quartz and black chert flakes (area A) and unburned bone (area B).

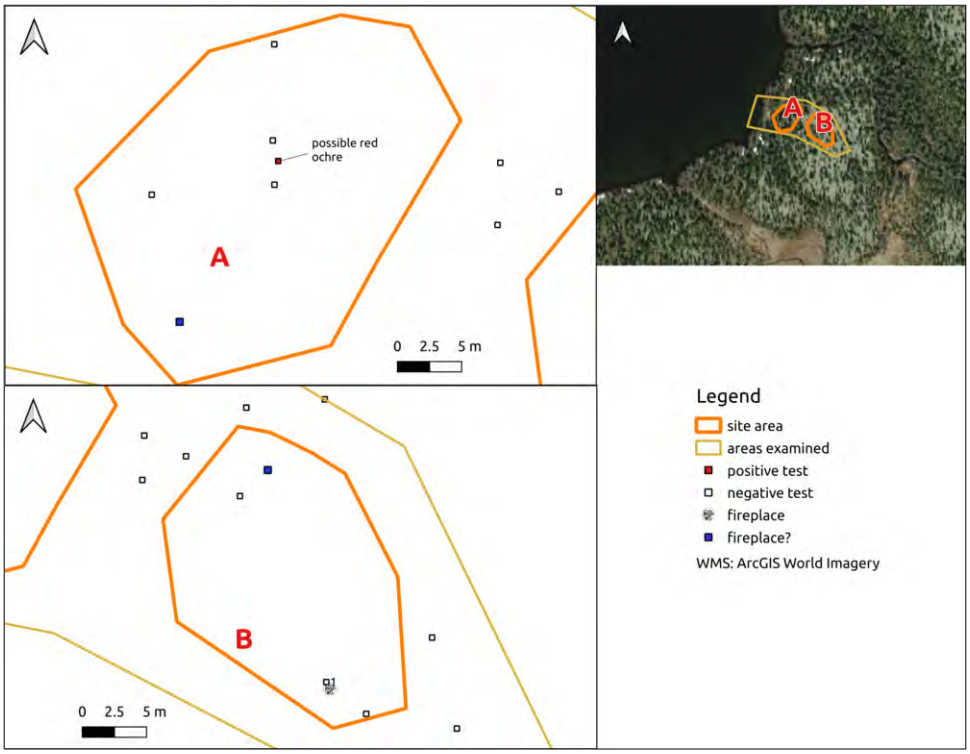


Figure 13.14: Plan of site NAP21-10 showing geographic context, site features, and test pits.

13.3 NAP21-10

13.3.1 Introduction

Site NAP21-10 is located directly south of site NAP21-09, on the opposite side of the stream flowing into Nachicapau Lake, as shown in figure 13.14. We walked inland from the shore, digging numerous tests on higher, flatter ground at an elevation of approximately 180 m asl, or 7 m above the lake level. The two zones tested were identified as areas A and B. Although our tests revealed indices suggestive of a possible archaeological site, we did not recover any artifacts. This zone was visited and the site recorded on August 23 and 24, 2021.

13.3.2 Site description

As mentioned above, a small number of tests in both areas A and B suggested that there was an archaeological site in this locale. On a high point of land in area B, a test uncovered some fire-cracked rocks along with charcoal and fire-reddened soil (see photo 13.16). These factors pointed to the possible presence of a dispersed fireplace (feature 1). Tests dug nearby did not produce

Figure 13.15: View to the west of site NAP21-10, area A, with Nachicapau Lake in the background.

artifacts, however, making it impossible to confirm this identification. Probable red ochre was discovered in another test, this time in area A. Although the evidence documented in these tests is intriguing, most archaeological sites—especially precontact ones—reveal signs of stone-working such as flakes or tool fragments.

13.3.3 Artifacts recovered

No artifacts were found either in tests or on the surface.

13.3.4 Preliminary interpretations

The lack of artifacts make it difficult to interpret this site or to speculate on a time period of occupation, if indeed the evidence correctly points to a human presence. As a result, we did not assign a Borden Code to this site.

Period(s) of occupation Historic?

Figure 13.16: Overview of feature 1 at site NAP21-10, area B, showing part of a probable fireplace with fire-cracked rock, charcoal, and fire-reddened soil.

Recommendations This area merits further testing in order to confirm if the indications discovered thus far signal the presence of past campsites and to assign these to a time period. Additional testing could also be carried out across a broader part of the river bank.

Appendices

A | Summary of interview information

See figure A.1 on the following page for map locations and table A.1 on the page after that for interview information.

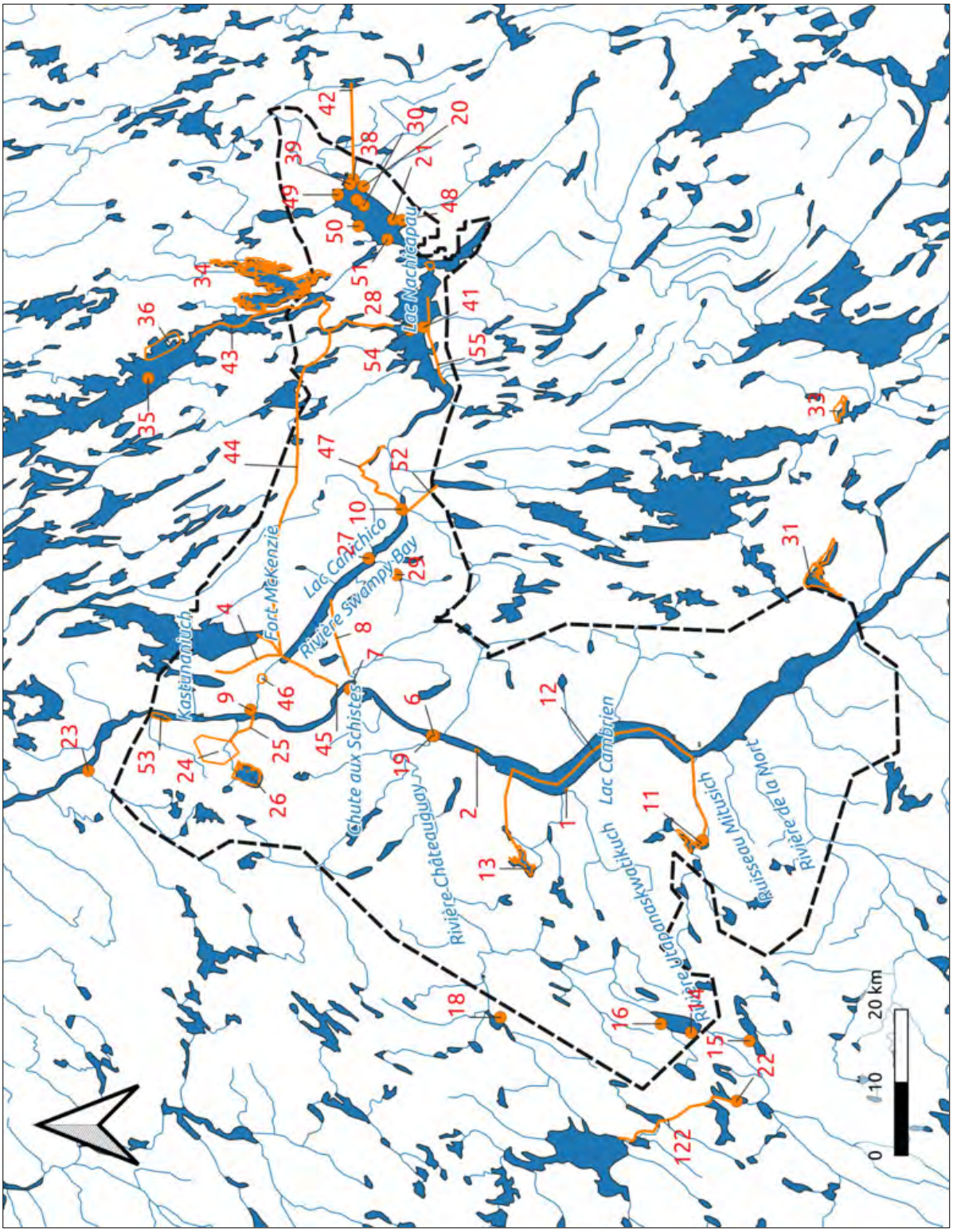


Figure A.1: Map of the project area showing locations mentioned by Elders in the course of interviews.

Identification of interviewees:
JM Jacob Mameanskum
MM Matthew Mameanskum
DS David Swappie Sr.

Table A.1: Preliminary summary of interview information provided by Naskapi Elders, August 2021.

Map no.	Information	Interview no.	interviewee
1	Describes a place with woods where people made toboggans [utaapaanaaskwaahtikuch kaamiyusich siipiiy]. David asking what kind of wood was used. Tamaracks are good for toboggans. People lived at this location and also at Miitus Sipiiy. There is a lot of poplar there.	1	JM01
2	There is a beach and people lived here. I think he said something like upiyaakaau (would that be sandy narrows?). It sounds like these were mainly fall / early winter camps where people left to go hunting.	1	JM01
4	Route to Waapinikuskan Nipiiy from Fort McKenzie. Jacob talked about the mountain or ridge (upskutinau) in this area. He mentioned walking along the ridge but said it is somewhat dangerous, and you kind of have to jump somewhere because it is so steep.	1	JM01
6	Camping area.	1	JM01
7	Summer camp at head of portage.	1	JM01
8	Caribou trail (summer).	1	JM01
9	Tuwaatuwaapii ? confluence of the Caniapiscau and Swampy Bay rivers.	1	JM01
10	Tshiueten Vachon's great grandfather, Samani Sh., would leave canoe here at freeze-up. After freeze-up, he would hunt more on the east side.	1	JM01
11	Placenames: uunaanis (named after mountain).	2	MM01
12	Area where Jacob M. was born. MM left here in April and travelled to the east. He travelled to #13 walking on the ice.	2	MM01
12	Matthew travelled from 12 to 13, walking on the ice.	2	MM01

Table A.1 continued from previous page

Map no.	Information	Interview no.	interviewee
13	According to Matthew, this is the lake known as "kaakaachikaawaatipuyaanuuch nipiiy" (not lac aux Outardes). Matthew says that this is a fishing lake, where they could get suckers, which were used for bait. Sucker spawing near here.	2	MM01
14	Also a fishing place.	2	MM01
15	Fishing place. MM would get suckers here which would be used for bait. Suckers spwn near here.	2	MM01
16	Another camp in the area. 14-15-16 all from when MM lived with Joseph Sandy.	2	MM01
18	Moses born here. Check: who is Moses?	2	MM01
19	MM born at this location.	2	MM01
20	Camping place. With Philip Peastitute and Sylvester Tuma. Fished at the east end of Nachicapau Lake.	2	MM01
21	MM's adopted mother (Chishapuu Manii). Her husband known as Chishapuu. There were no fish.	2	MM01
22	John Shecanapish (check sp.) lived with them for 2 years trapping marten when Fort McKenzie was closed. They trapped to the SW of the study region. They left from here.	2	MM01
23	The name of this place appears to be "askwatastuupiich." MM talked about this place and noted that it was not wooded here. [Is this in answer to a question about caribou crossings?]	2	MM01
24	In every spot there are fish.	2	MM01
25	MM describes route on foot to go fishing here. Cross the river and leave the canoe there, then walk. In April. [I am guessing that this is when the Caniapiscau had opened, but the lakes were still frozen and fishing could be done through the ice, on foot. To be checked.]	2	MM01
26	Abundant fish (lake trout). Also in April.	2	MM01
27	Someone saw a fish as big as a beluga in this area.	2	MM01

Table A.1 continued from previous page

Map no.	Information	Interview no.	interviewee
28	A big big fish was seen here too. There is a story about a mitaaw (shaman) who walked on the water from Nachicapau.	2	MM01
29	Tried to catch a huge fish here. A shaman said to the people, I can catch that fish. It was a guy with a caribou hide rope who killed it. The fish was like a whale.		MM01
30	It is not deep in this part of the lake. They would fish a lot in here.	2	MM01
31	Huge beaver found in this lake and in the stream which flows out from the southwest end of the lake. Something growing inside. Like sand is boiling inside. It is like a mountain and inside the mountain there are trees growing all around. [it is not clear what area is being referred to here. Is it the lake as a whole or a place on or near the lake?] Note that this lake is known as "waaskaaskuustikw nipiiy" ('dead trees around the lake').	2	MM01
32	Sipaachuun means "it goes under" (underwater current). Sometimes it comes up (the water). Three boats came with government people. There is an otter that can't be killed here. MM saw it on the ice and there was yellow on its fur. This stream, and especially at the outlet of the lake appears to be part of the story concerning the lake. MM added information about the beaver: you would lose its tracks if you tried to follow it.	2	MM01
33	MM says that this name is in the wrong place. Hmm. But is it possible that there are two of these.	2	MM01
34	Fishing place.	2	MM01
35	DS calls this "Mistimikimi" (check name). It is not clear if this name refers to the whole lake or only part of it.	3	DW01

Table A.1 continued from previous page

Map no.	Information	Interview no.	interviewee
36	DS notes this as being “kaapimchuuch” (kaapimchuusich), which refers to the current between the islands. There is good fishing here. In the Naskapi place names database, “kaapimichuusch” and “kaapimichuuch nipiy” are further to the north. Maybe all of the waters around the islands on this side of the lake are named that. People lived in this area in the winter.	3	DS01
37	DS refers to this part of the lake as Mishaukuskan.	2	DS01
38	Summer camping and fall. Before freeze-up. They took the body to the island when it froze. Take-off point for winter. People gathered here for freeze-up and then would go their own way. Prior to heading off to their winter camps, they would walk to Fort McKenzie to get supplies. They stayed in tents, as many as 10 tents at the same time. This is where they left the canoes. In the spring, they would come to Fort McKenzie to spend break-up. Then they would head off down river. Some people came back to hunt in the area after 1948, until 1956.	3	DS01
39	Burial. Mani Einish is buried here. She was wife of Joseph Einish.	3	DS01
40	Aaupach - the narrows	3	DS01
41	Mini Unem (Moses Mameanskum’s wife) was born here in the winter.	3	DS01
42	Walking route. Route across, from pond to pond, to go to George River.	3	DS01
43	Route to Lac Lemoyne. Kaschiiuushit.	3	DS01
44	Winter route from Lac Lemoyne to Fort McKenzie. DS trapped mink along the route: there were few marten around.	3	DS01
45	Route from Aapiihtaamischuun to Fort McKenzie.	3	DS01
46	Kaawiiachuuch. DS notes that there are no portages on the entire stretch of the river from Fort McKenzie to the Caniapiscau.	3	DS01

Table A.1 continued from previous page

Map no.	Information	Interview no.	interviewee
47	Summer route to avoid rapids.	3	DS01
48	DS lived here twice.	3	DS01
49	DS stayed here for one month.	3	DS01
50	Camping area.	3	DS01
51	Camping area.	3	DS01
52	Winter route to the south.	3	DS01
53	Approximate location of Kaa-astuuinaanuuch.	3	DS01
54	This is a dangerous area as the water does not freeze until December. People said a giant fish was seen here.	3	DS01
55	Route taken to avoid dangerous area of open water.	3	DS01
56	Portage. People would carry small canoe for fishing.	3	DS01
122	MM drew this line, which appears to show where they went when they left #22 (to be confirmed).	2	MM01

B | Borden site codes

Table B.1: Table of correspondence between NAP21 (Naskapi Archaeology Project, 2021) site codes and Borden Codes.

NAP21 Site Code	Borden Code
Study region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)	
NAP21-18	HdEk-1
Study region 2: Kaa-astuwiinaanuuuch / northern Caniapiscau River	
NAP21-05	HfEg-10
NAP21-06	HfEg-11
NAP21-07	NA
NAP21-11	HfEg-12
NAP21-12	HfEg-13
Study region 3: Waawaakus / Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)	
NAP21-13	HeEg-1
NAP21-14	HeEg-2
NAP21-15	HeEg-3
NAP21-16	HeEg-4
Study region 4: northern Cambrien Lake / confluence of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)	
NAP21-01	HdEg-2
NAP21-02	HdEg-3
NAP21-03	HdEg-4
NAP21-04	NA

NAP21 Site Code	Borden Code
Study region 5: Miitus siipiiy / central Cambrien Lake	
NAP21-17	HcEg-1
NAP21-19	HbEh-1
NAP21-21	HbEa-1
NAP21-22	HbEa-2
Study region 6: Pikuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake	
NAP21-20	HaEf-1
Study region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end	
NAP21-08	HeDx-1
NAP21-09	HeDx-2
NAP21-10	NA

C | Catalogue of all artifacts

See following pages.

NAP21_ALL_COLLECTION CATALOGUE

Study region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)

Borden Code	Temporary Site Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Identifier	Length	Width	Depth	Thick	Diameter
HdEk-1	NAP21-18		1	Nail	Metal	1	Forged	Feature 2	SF 1	33 mm				2 mm
			2	Nails	Metal	4	3 forged	Feature 2	SF 2	33 mm; 38mm				2 mm

Study region 2: Kaa-astuwiinaanuuuch / northern Caniapiscau River

Borden Code	Temporary Site Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Identifier	Length	Width	Depth	Thick	Diameter
HfEg-10	NAP21-05	A	1	Beads	Glass	10	See Bead Catalogue	Feature 2	Test 1					
		A	2	Shot	Lead	2		Feature 2	Test 1					5 mm, 4 mm
		A	3	Gear	Ferrous metal	1	Round with central threaded post	Feature 2	Test 1			2.4 cm		4 cm
		A	4	Bead	Glass	1	See Bead Catalogue	Feature 3	Test 2					
		A	5	Grinding stone	Stone	1	Fragment	Feature 3	Test 2	6 cm	6 cm			
		A	6	Beads	Glass	299	See Bead Catalogue	Feature 5	Test 3					
		A	7	Fabric fragments	Wool?		Very fragile	Feature 5	Test 3					
		B		No collection										
		C		No collection										
HfEg-11	NAP21-06		1	Side-notched tool fragment	Stone	1	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 1					
			2	Flakes	Stone	225	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 1					
			S1	Sample (charcoal)	Charcoal				Test 1					
			3	Flakes	Stone	3	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 2					
			S2	Sample (fire-cracked rock)	Stone	1			Test 3					
			4	Flakes	Stone	2	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 4					
NA	NAP21-07			No collection										
HfEg-12	NAP21-11	A	1	File	Iron	1			Test 1	26 cm	2 cm			
		A	2	Smooth wood fragments	Wood	5	Hide stretcher?		Test 2	30 cm	4 cm			
		A	3	Fine comb or lice comb	Hard rubber	1	Ventral: "Duchess", "Made in Canada", TM; Dorsal: zigzag design scratched into surface		Test 3	80 mm	26 mm			
		A	4	Buckle	Metal	1			Test 3	35 mm	21 mm			
		A	5	Nail	Metal	1	Flat head		Test 3	27 mm				5 mm (head)
		A	6a	Pick	Metal	1			Test 4	33 cm			7 mm	4 mm (handle)
		A	6b	Handle	Wood	1	Carved knob at top		Test 4	122 cm	3.5 cm			
		A	7	Bead	Glass	1	See Bead Catalogue		Test 5					
		A	S1	Bone fragments	Calcined bone	2			Test 5					
		A	8	Beads	Glass	21	See Bead Catalogue		Test 6					
		A	9	Smooth black rock fragment	Stone	1	Cultural?		Test 6	18 cm	13.5 cm		2 cm	
		A	10	Beads	Glass	11	See Bead Catalogue		Test 7					
		A	11	Sample (fire-cracked rocks)	Stone	9			Test 11					
		A	12	Heart-shaped tobacco tag	Metal	1			Test 11	16 mm	14 mm			
		A	13	Cut piece	Copper or brass	1			Test 11	17 mm	12 mm			
		B	14	Flakes and preform shatter	Stone	11	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 8					
		B	15	Flakes	Stone	2	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 9					
		B	16	Kettle fragment	Copper or brass	1			Test 10	41 cm	9.5 cm			
		C	17	Gun barrel	Iron?	1		Surface beach		98 cm	3.5 cm			
HfEg-13	NAP21-12	A	1	Can	Metal	1	Meat (ham) can?	Base moss	Test 1	18 cm	10 cm		4 cm	
		A	2	Can	Metal	1	Baking soda can?	Base moss	SF1	13 cm	8 cm			
		A	S1	Sample (bone in soil)					Test 2					
		A	3	Canvas fragments	Fabric	2	Small scraps green fabric		Test 2	15 mm	8 mm			

		A	S2	Round stones	Stone	6	Found in negative test							
		A	S3	Round stones	Stone	2	Found in negative test							
Study region 3: Waawaakus / Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)														
Borden Code	**Temporary Site Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Material**	**Qty**	**Description**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Thick**	**Diameter**
HeEg-1	**NAP21-13**	A	S1	Calcined bone					Test 1					
		A	S2	Bone soil sample					Test 1					
		A	S3	Charcoal sample					Test 1					
		A	S4	Red ochre sample					Test 2					
		A	S5	Soil sample (alluvial?)					Test 2					
		B	1	Bead	Glass	1	See Bead Catalogue	Feature 3	Test 3					
		B	2	Flake	Stone	1	See Lithic Catalogue	Feature 2	Test 5	5 mm	6 mm			
HeEg-2	**NAP21-14**	B	1	Harmonica top cover plate	Metal	1		Feature 1	SF 1	10.5 cm	3.3 cm			
		B	2	Decorative metal piece	Metal	1		Feature 1	SF 2	29 mm	29 mm			
		C	3	Spoon	Metal	1		Feature 3	SF 4	13.4 cm	28 mm (spoon)		2 mm	
		C	4	Cartridge case	Metal	1	Headstamp: "W.R.A. Co.; 44 W.C.F"	Feature 4	SF 5	33 mm				13 mm (base)
		C	S1	Bone fragment (caribou?)	Bone	1		Feature 5	SF 3					
		C	S2	Bone fragment (caribou?)	Bone	1		Feature 5	SF 3					
		A	5	Stove jack	Metal	1		Feature 6	SF 6	19.3 cm	18.4 cm			
		A	6	Crushed can	Metal (tin?)	1	Hole pierced in rim	Feature 7	SF 7	11 cm				60 mm (base)
		A	7	Large lid	Metal	1		Feature 8	SF 8					19 cm
		A	8	Crushed pail	Metal	1			SF9	22 cm				18 cm (base)
		?	9	Angular chert fragment	Stone	1	Cultural? Red-orange chert	Surface	Pt of Interest 1					
HeEg-3	**NAP21-15**	A	1	Clasp knife	Metal and wood	1		Feature 1	SF 1	16.5 cm	21 mm		13 mm	
		A	2	Flakes	Stone	6	See Lithic Catalogue	Feature 1	SF 2					
		A	3	Striker	Stone (Quartz)	1	See Lithic Catalogue	Feature 1	SF 3	42 mm	21 mm			
		A	4	Strike-a-light	Iron	1		Feature 3	SF 4					
		A	5	Kettle lug	Brass or copper	1		Feature 3	SF 5a	30 mm	22 mm			
		A	6	Nail	Iron	1	Forged head, machine cut nail	Feature 3	SF 5b	40 mm				3 mm
		B		No collection										
HeEg-4	**NAP21-16**		1	Handle or hook (fragment)?	Iron	1		Feature 1	SF 1	44 mm				5 mm
			2	Nail or awl	Iron	1		Feature 1	SF 2	75 mm	5 mm (head)			
			3	Stones with striations	Red chert or slate	2		Feature 4	SF 3	54 mm; 25 mm	45 mm; 11 mm			
			4	Tea pail	Tinplate	1	Rolled rim, lug with flat rivets	Feature 4	SF 4	H 13 cm				15.5 cm (base)
			5	Percussion cap tin lid	Metal	1		Feature 4	SF 5			5 mm		41 mm
Study region 4: northern Cambrien Lake / confluence of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)														
Borden Code	**Temporary Site Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Material**	**Qty**	**Description**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Thick**	**Diameter**
HdEg-2	**NAP21-01**		1	Beads	Glass	451	See Bead Catalogue	Feature 1	Test 1					
HdEg-3	**NAP21-02**			No collection										
HdEg-4	**NAP21-03**		1	Cartridge case	Brass	1	Headstamp: D. C. Co. .303. S. Dominion Cartridge Co. Based in Mtl.	Feature 1	Test 1	51 mm				12 mm (base)
NA	**NAP21-04**	B	1	Triangle	Metal	1	Triangular pendant (?), hole at top	Fireplace?		27 mm	22 mm (base)			
		B	2	Nails	Iron (?)	2	Round head	Fireplace?		78 mm				6 mm (head)
		B	3	Shells	Metal	5	Headstamp: WINCHESTER 20 GA	Fireplace?		17 mm				19 mm (base)
		B	4	Handle fragments	Ceramic	2	White lustrous glaze	Fireplace?						
		A		No collection										

Study region 5: Pikuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake

Borden Code	Temporary Site Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Identifier	Length	Width	Depth	Thick	Diameter
HcEg-1	**NAP21-17**		1	Flakes	Stone	25	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 1					
			S1	Bones (calcined)					Test 1					
			S2	Charcoal sample					Test 1					
			S3	Bone (1) not calcined					Test 2					
			2	Stone fragment	Stone	2	Cultural?		Test 1					
			3	Smooth stone fragment	Stone	1	Cultural?		Test 1					
			S4	Calcined bones					Test 1					
			S5	Charcoal sample					Test 1					
			S6	Soil sample					Test 1					
HbEh-1	**NAP21-19**		1 to 34	Lithic artifacts	Stone	55	See Lithic Catalogue	Surface find (SF)	SF 1 - 24					
			35	Percussion cap tin base	Metal	1		Feature 2	SF 25			15 mm		39 mm
			36	Cut can	Metal	1			SF 26	14 cm	8 cm			
			37	Cut galvanized metal strip	Metal	1			SF 27	50 cm	31 mm			
			38	Can lid	Metal	1			SF 28					9.5 cm
			39	Stove door	Metal	1			SF 29	24 cm	24 cm			
			40	Stove part	Metal	1			SF 30	24.5 cm	24.5 cm			
			41	Can piece	Metal	1			SF 31	24 cm	5 cm			
			42	Wide strip	Metal	1			SF 32	31 cm	7 cm			
HbEa-1	**NAP21-21**		1	Flake	Stone	1	See Lithic Catalogue	Surface find (SF)	SF 1					
			2	Flakes	Stone	3	See Lithic Catalogue		SF 2					
HbEa-2	**NAP21-22**		1 to 14	Flakes	Stone	16	See Lithic Catalogue	Surface find (SF)	SF 1 - 14					

Study region 6: Pikuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake

Borden Code	Temporary Site Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Identifier	Length	Width	Depth	Thick	Diameter
HaEf-1	**NAP21-20**		1 to 51	Tools and flakes	Stone	208	See Lithic Catalogue	Surface find (SF)	SF 1 - 43					

Study region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end

Borden Code	Temporary Site Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Identifier	Length	Width	Depth	Thick	Diameter
HeDx-1	**NAP21-08**	A	1	Beads	Glass	13	See Bead Catalogue		Test 1					
		A	2	Flake	Stone	1	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 1					
		A	3	Birchbark fragments	Birch bark	3	Birch bark pieces with cut edges		Test 2					
		B		No collection										
		C		No collection										
HeDx-2	**NAP21-09**	A	1	Flakes	Stone	4	See Lithic Catalogue		Treefall					
		A	S1	Sample (fire-cracked rock)	Stone	2			Treefall					
		A	2	Flakes	Stone	2	See Lithic Catalogue		Trowel probe					
		A	S2	Sample (soil & bone)	Soil and bone				Trowel probe					
		A	3	Flake	Stone	1	See Lithic Catalogue		Test 1					
		B	S3	Bone	Bone	1		Feature 2						
NA	**NAP21-10**	A		No collection										
		B		No collection										

D | Detailed bead catalogue

See following pages.

NAP21_GLASS_BEAD_CATALOGUE											
Borden Code	**Temporary Code**	**Area**	**Cat No**	**Object type**	**Quantity**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Colour**	**Diaphaneity**	**Size mm**	**Size category**
Study region 2: Kaa-astuwiinaanuuuch / northern Caniapiscau River											
HfEg-10	**NAP21-05**	A	1	Glass bead	5	Feature 2	Test 1	Clear opalescent	Translucent	2	Medium
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 2	Test 1	White	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 2	Test 1	Dark blue	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 2	Test 1	Turquoise	Opaque	2	Small
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 2	Test 1	Medium blue	Translucent	2	Small
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 2	Test 1	Pink	Opaque	4.5	Very large
					10						
		A	4	Glass bead	1	Feature 3	Test 2	Medium blue	Translucent	2	Medium
					1						
		A	6	Glass bead	50	Feature 5	Test 3	White	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	4	Feature 5	Test 3	Clear	Transparent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	1	Feature 5	Test 3	Black	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	15	Feature 5	Test 3	Light yellow	Translucent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	2	Feature 5	Test 3	Dark yellow	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	3	Feature 5	Test 3	Light pink	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	7	Feature 5	Test 3	Dark pink	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	23	Feature 5	Test 3	Light pink	Clear	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	1	Feature 5	Test 3	Light mauve	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	2	Feature 5	Test 3	Medium green	Opaque	1.8	Small
			6	Glass bead	11	Feature 5	Test 3	Medium green	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	46	Feature 5	Test 3	Light green	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	15	Feature 5	Test 3	Light green	Translucent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	8	Feature 5	Test 3	Medium blue	Opaque	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	6	Feature 5	Test 3	Very light blue	Translucent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	40	Feature 5	Test 3	Light blue	Translucent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	2	Feature 5	Test 3	Light blue	Opaque	2	Medium

			6	Glass bead	19	Feature 5	Test 3	Light blue	Opaque	1.8	Small
			6	Glass bead	18	Feature 5	Test 3	Dark blue	Translucent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	10	Feature 5	Test 3	Medium blue	Transparent	2	Medium
			6	Glass bead	16	Feature 5	Test 3	Red	Translucent	1.8	Small
					299						
HfEg-12	**NAP21-11**	A	7	Glass bead	1		Test 5	Medium blue	Translucent	2	Medium
					1						
		A	8	Glass bead	15		Test 6	White	Opaque	2	Medium
			8	Glass bead	2		Test 6	Light blue	Translucent	2	Medium
			8	Glass bead	1		Test 6	Light yellow	Translucent	2	Medium
			8	Glass bead	1		Test 6	Pink	Opaque	1.8	Small
			8	Glass bead	1		Test 6	Red	Translucent	2	Medium
			8	Glass bead	1		Test 6	Dark blue	Opaque	2.5	Large
					21						
		A	10	Glass bead	4		Test 7	White	Opaque	2	Medium
			10	Glass bead	3		Test 7	Light yellow	Translucent	2	Medium
			10	Glass bead	2		Test 7	Medium green	Translucent	2	Medium
			10	Glass bead	2		Test 7	Medium blue	Translucent	1.8	Small
					11						
Study region 3: Waawaakus / Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)											
HeEg-1	**NAP21-13**	B	1	Glass bead	1	Feature 3	Test 3	White	Opaque	2	Medium
					1						
Study region 4: northern Cambrien Lake / confluence of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)											
HdEg-2	**NAP21-01**		1	Glass bead	1	Feature 1	Test 1	Clear	Transparent	2	Medium
			1	Glass bead	17	Feature 1	Test 1	Black	Opaque	2	Medium
			1	Glass bead	39	Feature 1	Test 1	Dark yellow	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	4	Feature 1	Test 1	Pink	Translucent	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	39	Feature 1	Test 1	White	Opaque	1.8	Small

			1	Glass bead	23	Feature 1	Test 1	White	Opaque	2	Medium
			1	Glass bead	13	Feature 1	Test 1	Medium green	Translucent	2.5	Large
			1	Glass bead	38	Feature 1	Test 1	Medium green	Translucent	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	105	Feature 1	Test 1	Light green	Transparent	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	27	Feature 1	Test 1	Medium blue	Translucent	0.5	Very small
			1	Glass bead	3	Feature 1	Test 1	Light blue	Transparent	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 1	Test 1	Light blue	Opaque	3	Large
			1	Glass bead	3	Feature 1	Test 1	Light blue	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 1	Test 1	Medium blue	Opaque	2	Medium
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 1	Test 1	Light blue	Opaque	2.5	Large
			1	Glass bead	123	Feature 1	Test 1	Red Cornaline D'Allepo	Translucent	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	12	Feature 1	Test 1	Red Cornaline D'Allepo	Opaque	2	Medium
			1	Glass bead	1	Feature 1	Test 1	Red	Transparent	2	Medium
					451						
Study region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end											
HeDx-1	**NAP21-08**	A	1	Glass bead	1		Test 1	White	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			1	Glass bead	4		Test 1	White	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	3		Test 1	Medium blue	Translucent	2	Small
			1	Glass bead	3		Test 1	Red	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	1		Test 1	Red	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			1	Glass bead	1		Test 1	Pink	Translucent	1.8	Small
					13						

E | Detailed lithic catalogue

See following pages.

NAP21_LITHIC_CATALOGUE

Study region 2: Kaa-astuwiinaanuuuch / northern Caniapiscau River

Borden Code	Temporary Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Identifier	Qty	Quartz	Red chert							Description	Size
HfEg-11	**NAP21-06**		1	Side-notched tool fragment		Test 1	1		1								L 23 mm, W 21 mm
			2	Flake (large)		Test 1	1		1								L 55 mm, W 60 mm
			2	Flake (large)		Test 1	1		1								L 34 mm, W 23 mm
			2	Flakes (biface reduction)		Test 1	16		16								5 - 25 mm
			2	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	27		27								< 5 mm
			2	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	34		34								5 - 10 mm
			2	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	19		19								10 - 15 mm
			2	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	16		16								15 - 30 mm
			2	Shatter		Test 1	56		56								< 5 mm
			2	Shatter		Test 1	37		37								5 - 10 mm
			2	Shatter		Test 1	18		18								10 - 35 mm
			3	Flakes		Test 2	3	1	2								
			3	Flakes		Test 4	2		2								
							231										

Borden Code	Temporary Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Identifier	Qty	Red chert							Description	Size
HfEg-12	**NAP21-11**	B	14	Flakes and shatter		Test 8	11	11								
		B	15	Flakes		Test 9	2	2								

Study region 3: Waawaakus / Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)

Borden Code	Temporary Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Identifier	Qty	Ramah chert							Description	Size
HeEg-1	**NAP21-13**	B	2	Flake (complete)	Feature 2	Test 5	1	1							Tool retouch flake	L 5 mm, W 6 mm

Borden Code	Temporary Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Identifier	Qty	Quartz	Black chert	Red chert					Description	Size
HeEg-3	**NAP21-15**	A	2	Flakes	Feature 1	SF2	6		2	4						
		A	3	Striker, fire-starter?	Feature 1	SF3	1	1							Battered quartz pebble	L 42 mm, W 21 mm

Study region 5: Pikuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake

Borden Code	Temporary Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Identifier	Qty	Quartz							Description	Size
HcEg-1	**NAP21-17**		1	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	4	4								10 - 15 mm
			1	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	3	3							Tool retouch flakes	5 - 10 mm
			1	Flakes (complete)		Test 1	10	10							Tool retouch flakes	< 5 mm
			1	Shatter		Test 1	5	5								5 - 10 mm
			1	Shatter		Test 1	2	2								< 5 mm
			1	Flake		Test 1	1	1							Coarse-grained cortex?	5 - 10 mm

Borden Code	Temporary Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Identifier	Qty	Quartz	Reddish chert	Black chert	Lustrous grey chert				Description	Size
HbEh-1	**NAP21-19**		1	Flake	Surface	SF1	1	1								10 - 25 mm
			2	Fragment	Surface	SF2	1	1							Bifacially worked?	10 - 25 mm
			3	Flakes	Surface	SF3	4	4								10 - 25 mm
			4	Fragment	Surface	SF3	1	1							Bifacially worked?	10 - 25 mm

			5	Flake	Surface	SF4	1	1									10 - 25 mm
			6	Flake	Surface	SF5	1	1									10 - 25 mm
			7	Flake	Surface	SF6	1	1									10 - 25 mm
			8	Flake	Surface	SF7	1	1									10 - 25 mm
			9	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF8	1	1									34 mm
			10	Shatter	Surface	SF8	1	1									< 10 mm
			11	Flake	Surface	SF9	1	1									34 mm
			12	Flakes	Surface	SF10	4	3		1							<10 to 35 mm
			13	Biface halves	Surface	SF10	2			2						Top and bottom of biface	L 52, W 17 mm
			14	Projectile point ear	Surface	SF10	1				1						L 10, W 9 mm
			15	Flakes	Surface	SF11	9	1		8							10 - 25 mm
			16	Flake	Surface	SF12	1	1									<10 mm
			17	Shatter	Surface	SF12	2	2									10 - 25 mm
			18	Flake	Surface	SF13	2	2									10 - 25 mm
			19	Flake	Surface	SF14	1	1									10 - 25 mm
			20	Flake	Surface	SF15	3	3								1 is small, narrow flake	<10 mm
			21	Flake	Surface	SF16	1	1									<10 mm
			22	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF17	1	1								Battered striking platform	35 mm
			23	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF18	1	1								Battered striking platform	10 - 25 mm
			24	Shatter	Surface	SF18	1	1									<10 mm
			25	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF19	1	1								Battered striking platform	35 mm
			26	Shatter	Surface	SF19	3	3									<10 mm
			27	Flake	Surface	SF20	1	1									10 - 25 mm
			28	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF21	1	1								Crushing on 2 striking areas	34 mm
			29	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF22	1	1								Removal long thin flake	10 - 25 mm
			30	Flake core	Surface	SF23	1		1							Battered, flake removals	50 - 130 mm
			31	Flake core	Surface	SF23	1			1						Battered, flake removals	50 - 130 mm
			32	Flake core	Surface	SF23	1			1						Battered, flake removals	50 - 130 mm
			33	Flake core	Surface	SF23	1			1						Battered, flake removals	50 - 130 mm
			34	Preform fragment?	Surface	SF24	1										L 32, W 18 mm
							55										
Borden Code	**Temporary Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Qty**	**Grey chert, pyrites**	**Red chert, pyrites**							**Description**	**Size**
HbEa-1	**NAP21-21**		1	Flake	Surface	SF 1		1								Struck from large block	L 45, W 74 mm
			2	Flake	Surface	SF 2		1								Struck from large block	L 29, W 58 mm
			2	Flake	Surface	SF 2			1							Struck from large block	L 22, W 55 mm
			2	Flake	Surface	SF 2			1							Cortex	L 20, W 35 mm
Borden Code	**Temporary Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Qty**	**Quartz**	**Grey chert**	**Grey coarse chert or cortex**						**Description**	**Size**
HbEa-2	**NAP21-22**		1	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF1	1		1								L 20, W 45 mm
			2	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF2	1			1						Cortical?	L 23, W 34 mm
			3	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF3	1		1							Struck from cobble?	L 71, W 15 mm
			4	Expedient tool?	Surface	SF4	1			1						Striking platform retouch?	L 21, W 70 mm
			5	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF5	2		2							Wind burnished	L 58, W 33; L 28, W 37 mm
			6	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF6	1		1							Wind burnished	L 21, W 45 mm
			7	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF7	2		2							Wind burnished	L 35, W 44; L 31 W 42 mm
			8	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF8	1		1							Wind burnished	L 25, W 33 mm
			9	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF9	1		1							Wind burnished	L 57, W 79 mm
			10	Shatter	Surface	SF10	1	1								Wind burnished	L 15, W 6 mm
			11	Shatter	Surface	SF11	1	1								Wind burnished	L 49, W 14 mm
			12	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF12	1		1							Wind burnished, lichens	L 110, W 39 mm

			13	Flake (complete), core	Surface	SF13	1		1							Wind burnished, lichens	L 160, W 62 mm
			14	Flake (complete)	Surface	SF14	1		1							Wind burnished, lichens	L 31, W 66 mm
Study region 6: Pikuk Siipiiy / southern Cambrien Lake																	
Borden Code	**Temporary Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Qty**	**Quartz**	**Grey coarse chert or cortex**	**Grey chert, pyrites**	**Grey chert striated**	**Grey qzite trans-lucent**	**Red chert with black**	**Red chert, pyrites**	**Red chert speckles**	**Description**	**Size**
HaEf-1	**NAP21-20**		1	Preform	Surface	SF1	1				1						L 14.5, W 4.6 mm
			2	Wedge fragment	Surface	SF1	1	1									
			3	Flakes	Surface	SF1	7		7								
			4	Flakes	Surface	SF1	7				7						
			5	Flakes	Surface	SF1	7	7									
			6	Flakes	Surface	SF1	3					3					
			7	Flakes	Surface	SF1	5			5							
			8	Shatter	Surface	SF2	1		1								
			9	Flakes	Surface	SF3	4		2	2							
			10	Flakes	Surface	SF4	10		6		1	3					
			11	Flakes	Surface	SF5	8	2	3			2	1				
			12	Flakes	Surface	SF6	4		3	1							
			13	Flakes	Surface	SF7	12	4	2	4		2					
			14	Flakes	Surface	SF8	1					1					
			15	Flakes	Surface	SF9	5		3					2			
			16	Flakes	Surface	SF10	8	1	6						1		
			17	Flakes	Surface	SF11	2			1	1						
			18	Flakes	Surface	SF12	3				1				2		
			19	Flakes	Surface	SF13	5		1					1	3		
			20	Flake	Surface	SF14	1		1							Cobble cortex	
			21	Flake	Surface	SF15	1		1								
			22	Flake	Surface	SF16	1		1							Preform reduction	
			23	Tool fragment	Surface	SF17	1	1								Corner of biface?	
			24	Flake	Surface	SF18	1		1							Cobble cortex	
			25	Flakes	Surface	SF19	6			6							
			26	Flakes (fine retouch)	Surface	SF20	2			2							
			27	Flakes	Surface	SF21	6			5		1				2 are fine biface reduction	
			28	Flakes	Surface	SF22	9			9						Fine retouch	
			29	Flakes	Surface	SF23	4			4							
			30	Flake	Surface	SF24	1			1							
			31	Flakes	Surface	SF25	9			9							
			32	Flakes	Surface	SF26	2			2							
			33	Flakes	Surface	SF27	5		3	2							
			34	Flakes (fine retouch)	Surface	SF28	3			3							
			35	Flakes (fine retouch)	Surface	SF29	6			6							
			36	Flakes	Surface	SF30	4			4							
			37	Preform fragment	Surface	SF31	1			1							
			38	Flakes	Surface	SF31	2		2								
			39	Flakes	Surface	SF32	3			3						Fine retouch	
			40	Flake	Surface	SF33	1			1							
			41	Flake (with lichens)	Surface	SF34	1			1							
			42	Preform	Surface	SF35	1			1							
			43	Flakes	Surface	SF35	4			4							
			44	Flakes	Surface	SF36	13			13							
			45	Flakes	Surface	SF37	7			7							
			46	Flakes	Surface	SF38	4		1	3							
			47	Flakes	Surface	SF39	1			1							

			48	Flakes	Surface	SF40	2			2						Lichens on 1	
			49	Flake	Surface	SF41	1			1							
			50	Flakes	Surface	SF42	3			3						Lichens	
			51	Flakes	Surface	SF43	8		4	4							
							208										
Study region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end																	
Borden Code	**Temporary Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Qty**	**Quartz**								**Description**	**Size**
HeDx-1	**NAP21-08**	A	2	Flake (complete)		Test 1	1	1								Collected with beads	
Borden Code	**Temporary Code**	**Area**	**Cat no**	**Object type**	**Feature**	**Identifier**	**Qty**	**Quartz**	**Black chert**							**Description**	**Size**
HeDx-2	**NAP21-09**		1	Flakes and shatter		Treefall	4	4								1 crystal quartz tool fragment?	
			2	Flakes		Trowel probe	2	2									
			3	Flake		Test 1	1		1								