

Protecting the Cambrien and Nachicapau Lakes Areas

Naskapi Archaeological Project

Archaeological Survey, Summer 2022

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Executive summary

Background

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 Nachicapau 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 and an initial field survey in the summer of 2021, after which recommendations were made for a follow-up survey in 2022.

Introduction

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 14 and September 4, 2022. The report is organized into two parts. Part I, Summary report, provides an overview that covers community consultations and interviews with Elders, methodology and survey strategy, and the results of the 2022 field survey. The results are presented in tables that summarize the sites, followed by a discussion that focuses on highlights of the survey and preliminary interpretations.

Part II, Site descriptions, has detailed presentations of all 23 sites, organized according to eight study regions. 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 Little 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.

Results

Over the course of the survey, 23 archaeological sites were recorded, labelled as NAP22-1 to 24 (one site was not retained). Note that each site might contain more than one occupation zone. Nineteen 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 from a couple of hundred to several thousand years ago. There are two sites that show evidence of occupation during the Historic period. This period includes sites with items of European or Euro-Canadian origin—often metal objects or glass beads—that likely date to before the establishment of Fort McKenzie in 1916. We suspect that these sites, which include earthen tent rings with stone fireplaces, date to the 1800s or early 1900s.

There are five 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.

Highlights

Highlights of the 2022 field survey presented in this report include:

- The identification of two earthen tent ring sites that are very similar. In each case, tent rings contain relatively large quantities of artifacts suggesting that these were base camps for groups of families. The sites were possibly used in the fall–early winter and reoccupied over a period of time during the early years of Fort McKenzie’s operation (late 1910s or 1920s). Together, these sites hold many stories of Naskapi life on the land at this time. The two sites are:
 - NAP21-05A, first surveyed in 2021 and returned to in 2022, when we found an additional four earthen tent rings bringing the total to 12, and increased the sample of artifacts. We associate this site with Ka-stuwinanuch (‘making-canoes place’), referred to in stories by John Peastitute.
 - NAP22-14, where we found six earthen rings during the 2022 survey and a sample of metal and other artifacts.
- The identification of a large number of Precontact period sites containing a range of local cherts and siltstone from the Labrador Trough, and small quantities of Ramah chert and Mistassini quartzite from distant quarries. These include intact sites found through testing, all of which have potential for further research, and surface sites on eroded terraces.
- Radiocarbon dating of four sites for a current total of seven dates obtained in the region.

- The discovery of a large and complex Precontact period site (NAP22-23) that we believe is very old, perhaps occupied 4000 to 5000 years ago. With its distinctive fire-cracked rock features and large number of celts—a chipped, pecked, and polished tool type probably used for woodworking—this site is unique and may open a new chapter that documents the early arrival of groups in the region.

Next steps

The next steps identified for the project include a visit to Kawawachikamach for presentations and discussions with council, community, and Elders (July 2023) and a drone survey of site NAP22-23 (late July 2023).

Recommendations for follow-up

Our recommendations for follow-up work related to the Naskapi Archaeology Project are as follows:

1. Prepare an accessible overview of Naskapi history—as seen through the results of archaeological work carried out in 2021 and 2022, as well as in the 1980s—for the Naskapi community and other stakeholders.
2. Continue research on the paleogeographic context of site NAP22-23.
3. Carry out an analysis of the celts from site NAP22-23, and of the artifacts from Historic and Modern sites.
4. Arrange for conservation work on the metal artifacts.
5. Return to site NAP22-23 (summer of 2024) to undertake subsurface testing.
6. Assess community interest for follow-up projects relating to Naskapi cultural heritage within the proposed protected area.

Participants and acknowledgements

Roles and responsibilities

Project director for Council of Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach	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

Acknowledgements

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- Canada Nature Fund, Government of Canada
- NNK-FNML/Stewardship
- Hydro-Québec
- Kativik Regional Government
- NNK-Local Management Board
- UQAM-NSERC

- 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

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Many individuals contributed to making our fieldwork project both successful and enjoyable.

- Samuel Paquet, Norpaq Adventures
- Little 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; Hugo Dubé-Loubert and Arianne Vallée, Quaternary geologists; and Kim Marineau and Maya Favreau, ecology / botanical consultants
- Helicopter pilots Natalie D'Astous and Ann Thiffault

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- Martin Roy, Hugo Dubé-Loubert, and Arianne Vallée, Quaternary geologists
- Claire St-Germain and Michelle Courtemanche, Ostéothèque de Montréal
- William Fitzhugh and Stephen Loring, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution; Christopher Wolff, University at Albany, New York; and Anthony Jenkinson, Independent Researcher
- Christian Roy, Consulting archaeologist.

Finally, we wish to thank our partners—David Dorken (Moira McCaffrey) and Susan Marshall (David Denton)—for their help and support throughout this project.

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 22-MCCM-01, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Québec
- Certificate of Conformity, Archaeological and biological studies (2022-013), 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, provides background information, summarizes the results of the 2022 fieldwork project, and highlights specific topics related to the archaeological discoveries, as well as to special places visited while in the field. Part I begins with an introduction (Chapter 1), followed by a summary of consultations with the NNK Council and community, and a short report on interviews carried out with Elders in Kawawachikamach (Chapter 2). Chapter 3 describes the methodology used for the field survey, while Chapter 4 presents the initial set of objectives for the second season of archaeological survey work.

The longest chapter of the Summary report is a presentation of the archaeological survey results (Chapter 5). This chapter begins with an overview (section 5.1), including a table with brief descriptions of the 23 sites found organized according to eight study regions. Next, we present the survey results related to Precontact period sites (section 5.2), and then focus on two topics that highlight important aspects of the precontact discoveries made in 2022. First, four new radiocarbon dates are presented—bringing to seven the total number of dates for the project area (section 5.2.1). Special attention is then given to a discussion of site NAP22-23—an important and complex early site that challenges us to think about the dating and activities of the first groups that entered the project area.

Section 5.3 focuses on archaeological sites that date to the Historic and Modern periods. A comparison of two remarkable sites containing earthen tent rings is presented in section 5.3.1—NAP22-14 (discovered in 2022) and NAP21-05A (discovered in 2021 and returned to in 2022). Section 5.3.2 summarizes findings from several other Historic period sites and also explores issues related to the identification of Historic versus Precontact period sites.

Chapter 6 recounts visits—outside of archaeological survey work—to two special places. The first, the Naskapi cemetery associated with Fort McKenzie, is discussed in section 6.1. The second location, presented in section 6.2, is the site of a wooden cross on Nachicapau Lake. Part I ends with a brief conclusion and a series of recommendations for future research and fieldwork. Included here are suggestions for ways to share archaeological results and stories more broadly with the community, other stakeholders, and interested members of the public (Chapter 7).

Part II, Site descriptions, contains a detailed, site-by-site presentation of the 23 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 presented regarding the need (or not) for future research at each site. Finally, a key aspect of site descriptions is the inclusion of maps, site plans, and images.

There are five appendices. Appendix A provides a preliminary summary of information from the interviews with Naskapi Elders. Appendix B is a table of correspondence between the NAP22 (Naskapi Archaeology Project 2022) site numbers and permanent Borden codes. Appendix C is a catalogue of all artifacts found and samples collected during the 2022 field season. Finally, two specialized reports are appended: radiocarbon dates in Appendix D and faunal analysis and identifications in Appendix E.

Part I

Summary report

1 | Introduction

1.1 Background

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 Nachicapau Nipiiy (Nachicapau Lake) (see figure 1.1). 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.

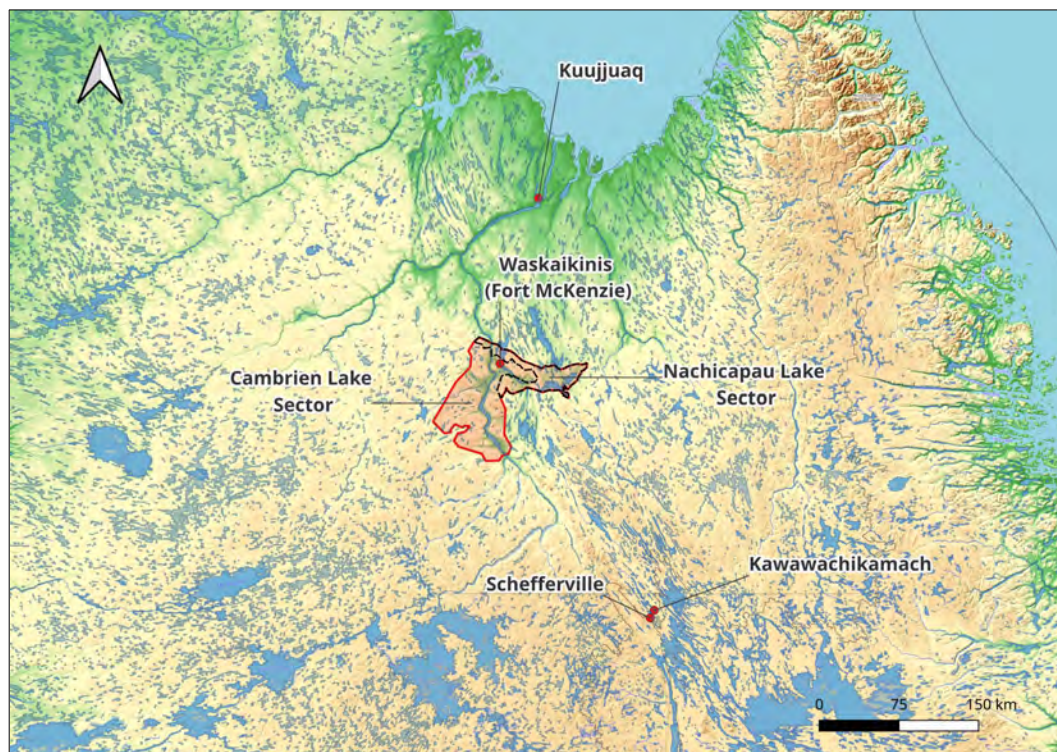


Figure 1.1: Location of protected area project showing Cambrien Lake and Nachicapau Lake sectors.

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 project, which took place 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. The archaeology team then embarked on a three-week field survey that resulted in the discovery of 22 archaeological sites, revealing occupations from the Precontact, Historic, and Modern periods, and produced the first three radiocarbon dates for Precontact period sites in the region (see McCaffrey and Denton 2022 for full report).

As explained further in Chapter 5, archaeologists working in northern Quebec have tended to use simplistic time definitions to describe sites and attribute them to different periods. Although we acknowledge that this practice is problematic (i.e., the time periods are based on European and Euro-Canadian events), for lack of a better alternative, we have adapted these broad time divisions for use in the project area. As such, Precontact period sites are characterized by the presence of stone tools and date to before Europeans came to the area (generally pre-1700s). Historic sites usually contain earthen tent rings and material culture such as metal objects and glass beads. These sites mainly date from the 1800s to the early 1900s. Modern sites are from the Fort McKenzie period (1916–1949). Finally, Recent period sites date from the 1950s, after the closure of Fort McKenzie, to the present.

1.2 Fieldwork in 2022

The present report summarizes and provides results of a second phase of the fieldwork project: an archaeological survey that took place in August and early September of 2022. As in 2021, we began with several days of community consultations and interviews with Naskapi Elders. This was followed by a three-week archaeological field survey.

COVER IMAGE: View to north of Caniapiscau River showing confluence with Swampy Bay River in background on right, and Tsiueten Vachon walking on beach below. Photo is taken from terrace near site NAP22-12.

2 | Community consultations and interviews

2.1 Introduction

The archaeological consultants arrived in Kawawachikamach on August 9—four and a half days before the start of fieldwork—in order to consult with community members and interview several Naskapi Elders. While the amount of time spent in the community was short, the team was able to meet with the NNK (Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach) Council, hold a community information / consultation meeting, and carry out several interviews thanks to the assistance of Tshiueten Vachon, who took care of scheduling and served as translator. During interviews, Elders were asked if they could identify places and routes traditionally used by the Naskapi, as well as indicate locations associated with significant life events and mythological occurrences. Also recorded were stories, historical information, and cultural details that might point to the location of sites or help in the interpretation of finds.

2.2 Meeting with NNK Council

On August 10, Chief Theresa Chemaganish presided over a meeting of the NNK Council where the archaeologists, with Tshiueten Vachon and Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush, provided an overview of results from the 2021 archaeological field season. A productive discussion took place following the presentation.

2.3 Community consultation meeting

A community meeting was held on the evening of August 12 with George Guanish translating. The archaeologists gave a PowerPoint presentation illustrating the 2021 archaeological discoveries and also discussed plans for the upcoming field survey. Close to 40 individuals attended the



Figure 2.1: Community meeting, August 13, 2022.

event including many Elders. The presentation, as well as the question and answer period that followed, were recorded and live streamed by Sichuun employees.¹

2.4 Interviews

Several interviews were carried out with Elders to identify places and routes traditionally used by the Naskapi, as well as map locations associated with significant life events and mythological occurrences. Also recorded were stories, historical information, and cultural details that might point to the location of sites or help in understanding finds. As in 2021, Tshiueten Vachon set up the interviews and served as interpreter. The Elders interviewed were Matthew Mameanskum, Kitty Peastitute, and Daniel and Martha Mameanskum. We were particularly pleased to include two female Elders among those interviewed this year.

2.5 Translation and compilation of interview information

Information from the interviews was compiled in a GIS database (see figure 2.7). A summary listing the information is provided in Appendix A at the end of this report.² The interviews were

¹This video is still available on Sichuun's Facebook page.

²This summary relies on the interpreted information provided during the interview and may be revised when more detailed translations are available.



Figure 2.2: Elder Matthew Mameanskum points out one of many places where he lived within the proposed protected area.



Figure 2.3: Map detail of Elder Matthew Mameanskum pointing out significant locations.



Figure 2.4: Interview with Elder Kitty Peastitute (c.), with David Denton (l.) and Tshiueten Vachon (r.).



Figure 2.5: Elders Daniel and Martha Mameanskum.



Figure 2.6: Looking at old photos during interview with Elders Daniel and Martha Mameanskum (c.), with Tshiueten Vachon (l.) and David Denton (r.).

recorded on a digital sound recorder. A translation and transcription of information provided in the interviews is in progress, but was not available to be included in this report.

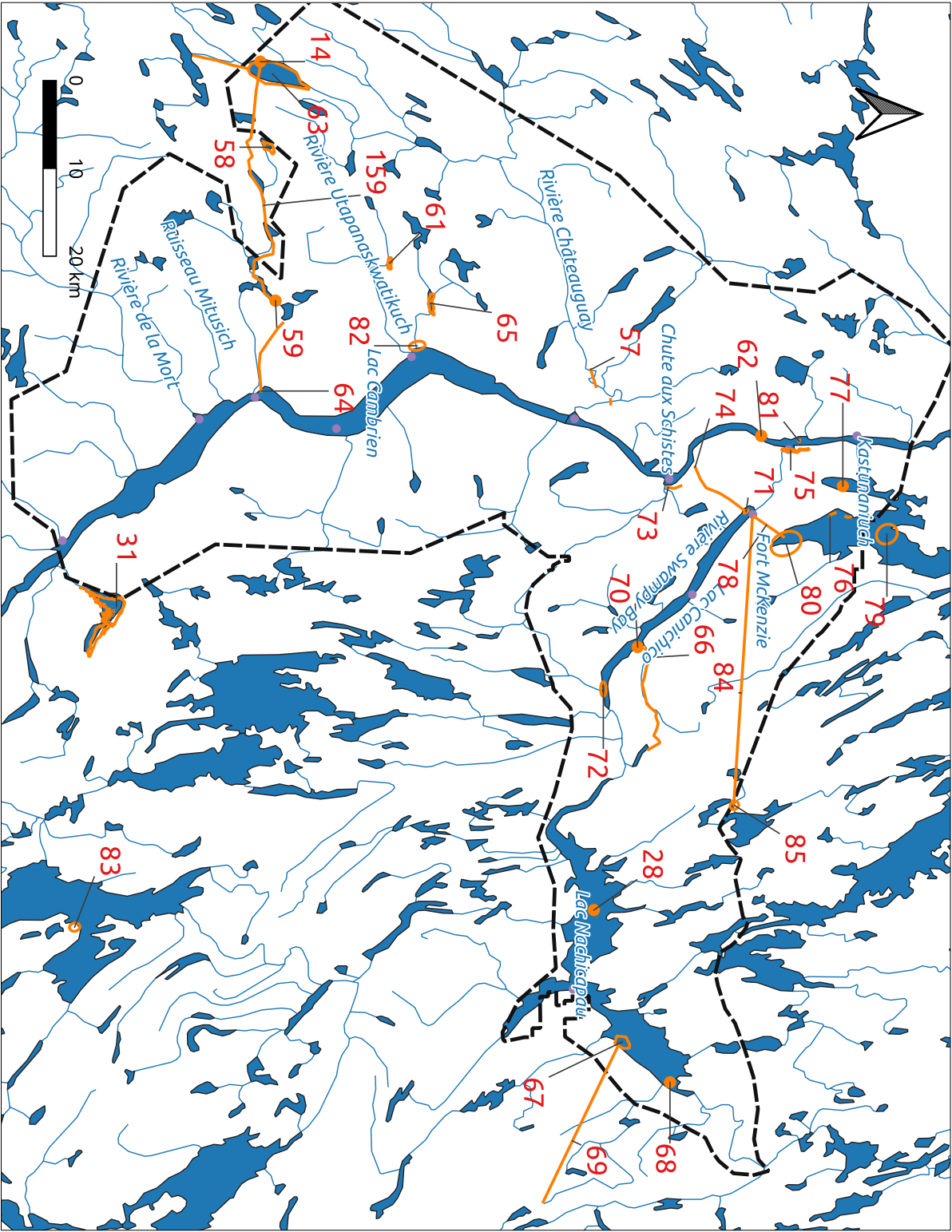


Figure 2.7: Map of project area showing locations mentioned by Elders in course of interviews.

3 | Field methodology

The fieldwork was carried out over a three-week period between August 14 and September 4, 2022. 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 (first two weeks) and Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush (final week), assisting as archaeological technicians. The team was based at Norpaq Adventures Little Châteauguay Camp located on a small lake on the Châteauguay River, just outside the western boundary of the proposed protected area.³

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, and points of interest added during the survey.

It was clear from the outset of archaeological work 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, and historical or archaeological information, priorities evolved as we identified archaeological sites and learned more about the region. New potential zones, as well as points of interest (POIs), were added (i.e., places of archaeological interest viewed from the helicopter). We also worked to ensure that different parts of the proposed protected area would be included.

Upon arrival at a potential zone, the team would first conduct a visual inspection of the area. Relevant surface materials (tin cans, metal debris, or stone flakes) and features (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 a shovel 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 encoun-

³The broader team carrying out research related to the proposed protected area included a biologist and assistant, an ecological characterization team, and a team of Quaternary geologists, as well as camp support staff.



Figure 3.1: Archaeology team members (l to r): Moira McCaffrey, David Denton, Tshiueten Vachon, and Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush.

tered that were of cultural and historical interest were described in a notebook, accompanied by sketches as required. All features and test pits (positive ones where artifacts were found, as well as negative tests that produced no artifacts) were located using a DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System)⁴ 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 an absolute 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 170 test pits and examined 54 hectares⁵ visually on foot in the course of carrying out surveys in the 44 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

⁴Eos Arrow data recorder.

⁵A hectare (usually abbreviated “ha”) is a metric unit equal to 10,000 square metres, or to a 100 m by 100 m square.



Figure 3.2: Travel within the project area was by helicopter—seen here on a narrow shoreline in Nachicapau Lake.



Figure 3.3: Kabimbetas Noah Mokoush visually inspecting eroded edge of terrace, with Moira McCaffrey in background.



Figure 3.4: Moira McCaffrey (l.) and Tshiueten Vachon (r.) collecting and bagging artifacts on surface of site.

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. Sometimes this meant that the zones we examined were the flat areas “behind” these slopes (further inland in relation to the waterway).

In the Caniapiscaw River valley, including Cambrien Lake, flat areas of relatively open vegetation close to and at not too great a height above the river, are extremely hard to find. Almost all of the flat surfaces near terrace edges were at relatively high elevations above the water and accessing them involved climbing steep slopes through a thicket of tall alders and willows. 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 meant that test pits had to be dug even deeper than on higher ground.

The challenges caused by dense vegetation were much greater than expected in the 2021 season. In 2022, we knew what to expect and came prepared with machetes, using them to cut paths through the dense alders to the zones of archaeological interest, sometimes high above the river. Cutting these access trails to our prospective survey zones rapidly became an important



Figure 3.5: David Denton (l.) and Tshiueten Vachon (r.) using the Eos Arrow data recorder to map a site.

element of our methodology. Although this took time and energy, the benefits in facilitating movement were immeasurable.



Figure 3.6: Tshiueten Vachon carefully excavating test pit.



Figure 3.7: David Denton and Tshiueten Vachon using machetes to clear path through dense vegetation.

4 | Survey strategy for 2022

We prepared an initial set of objectives for a second season of archaeological survey as part of the 2021 field report. They included the following (McCaffrey and Denton [2022](#): 65):

1. Extend the survey to parts of the project area not yet examined, including the Châteauguay River valley and zones within the Larch Plateau to the west of the Caniapiscou River and Waapinikuskin Nipiy (Colombet Lake).
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 look for older sites in alluvial sediments.
7. Investigate the canoe route identified by Elders between Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) 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.

We accomplished almost all of these objectives in the course of survey work in 44 different places within the project area (see figure 5.1). Some of these locations were at or near previously defined archaeological potential zones and were within “sectors of archaeological potential” but, as mentioned above, many other points of interest were defined in the course of the survey.

As in the 2021 survey, for logistical reasons we reserved sectors close to our base camp (Little Châteauguay Camp) along the Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) for days when bad weather would prevent travel by helicopter over long distances. Precisely because the weather was so good, we ended up spending less time than expected on the Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River). As it happened, the one site found here was when we were forced to return toward the camp by bad weather in the Caniapiscou River valley. As discussed in Part II, Chapter 8, the valley of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) has its own challenges for archaeological survey work.

As 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. Our major objective was to seek additional archaeological evidence corresponding to information provided by Naskapi Elders. This was accomplished when we found a large site in the area. Despite time spent flying the shorelines elsewhere in Nachicapau Lake, we were rarely able to find flat, relatively rock free spaces near the shore where the vegetation would allow us to land and carry out archaeological tests. This was true of the southern portion of Waapinikuskin Nipiyy (Colombet Lake), as well shorelines of lakes to the north of the eastern end of Nachicapau Lake, including the Bouvart River and Kasakamisu Lake. Where we were able to land and dig tests, they were negative. As will be discussed later, this does not mean that these areas were not used. Doing a thorough archaeological examination of these regions would require a more intensive and longer-term survey, with a shift in logistics involving camping in the area and travelling by boat.

Unfortunately, as in 2021, the broad area to the west of the Caniapiscou River / Cambrien Lake valley received less attention than planned, due to lack of time and competing priorities.

Although we stopped briefly at the Fort McKenzie cemetery, the post location and its surrounding area, including the section of the Swampy Bay River from Fort McKenzie to the Caniapiscou, 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). As in the 2021 survey, 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 region. Nevertheless, despite the difficulties presented by Kaais-

chaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) due to its high cliff shorelines, we found several interesting sites in the region.

We returned to several sites found during the 2021 survey, in particular, NAP21-05, area A, where we found several more earthen rings with stone hearths and increased our sample of artifacts (see section [9.4](#)). We also returned to site NAP21-11, where we hoped to find additional evidence relating to South River House, the Hudson's Bay Company's short-lived trading post dating to 1832-1833. This work is briefly described in section [9.6](#). Likewise, we returned to site NAP21-15 near Aapiitaamischuun (Shale Falls) with a CPAWS (Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society) videographer to film a sequence for a CPAWS video. While at the site we made several minor discoveries (see section [11.1](#)).

5 | Archaeological survey results

5.1 Introduction

We found 23 archaeological sites in the course of the 2022 survey. For the purposes of this report, these have been grouped according to eight study regions. Included in these regions are single sites—in the case of three of the regions—and clusters of up to six 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 44 places we surveyed, the 23 archaeological sites discovered, and the eight study regions.

It should be noted that we are familiar with the appearance of Paleo-Inuit and Inuit archaeological sites and features, and with the characteristics of artifact assemblages found on such sites. No Paleo-Inuit or Inuit materials were identified in the course of the 2022 survey work.

Table 5.2 lists the 23 archaeological sites found in eight study regions. Each site is labelled with a temporary code indicating the project, the survey year, and a sequential number from 1 through 24 (one site was not retained). For example, NAP22-01 refers to the Naskapi Archaeology Project (NAP), 2022 survey, first site recorded.⁶ The table includes a column directing the reader to the appropriate section in Part II for detailed information concerning each site, as well as a column indicating the general time periods of the occupation(s) at the site: Precontact, 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. One location (NAP22-10) received a temporary code and is described in the report, but is not considered an archaeological site.

Table 5.1 presents the frequency and percentage of sites that correspond with the different time period categories. From this table, it is clear that the vast majority of sites recorded in 2022 relate to the Precontact period. In the sections that follow we present the survey results according

⁶Most of the sites have since been assigned permanent Borden Codes. A certain number of sites will retain their NAP codes as they are considered to be ZIAs or Zones of Archaeological Interest. A table of correspondence between the NAP22 and Borden site codes is presented in table B.1 (Appendix B).

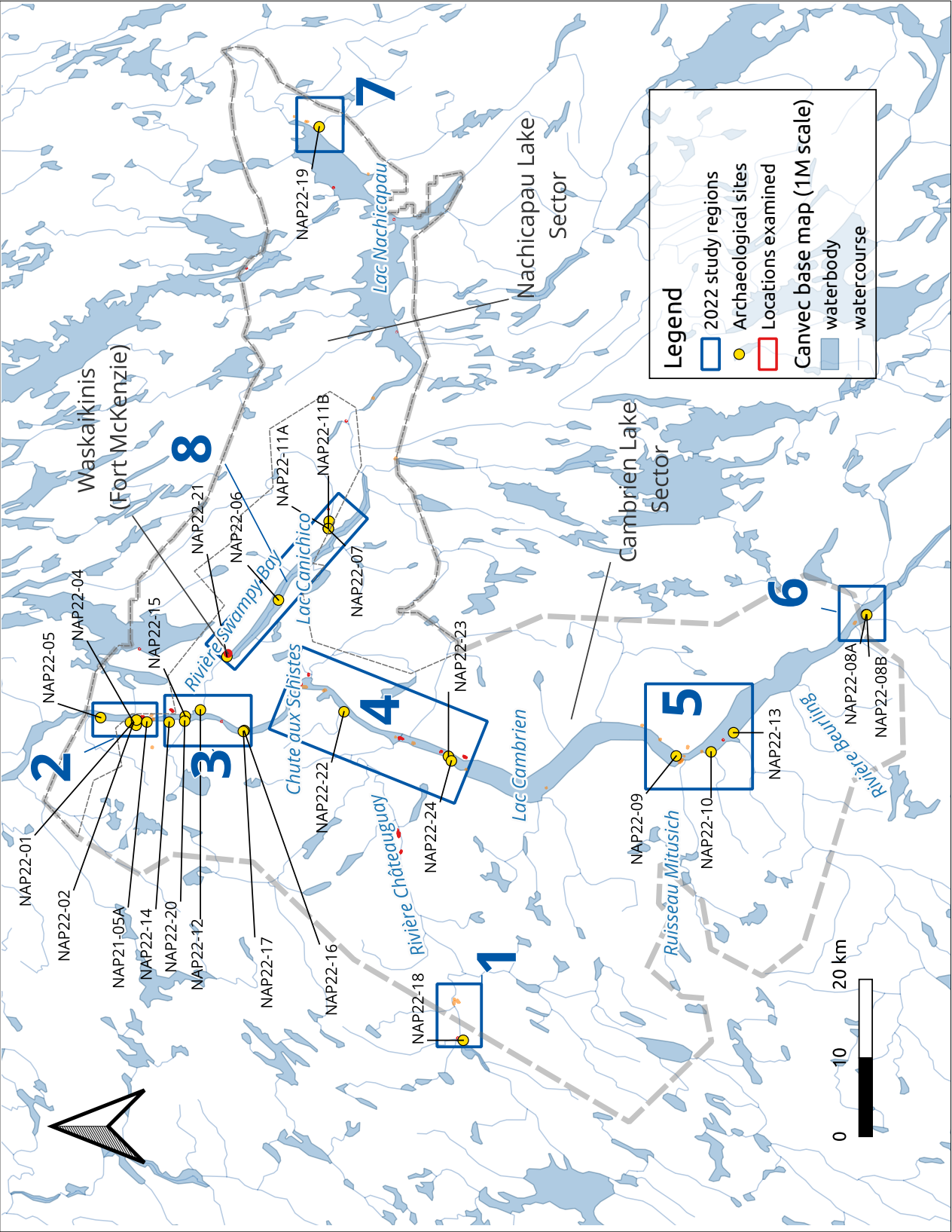


Figure 5.1: Proposed protected area showing locations examined in 2022, archaeological sites discovered, and eight study regions.

Table 5.1: Frequency and percentage of sites found during 2022 survey by period of occupation.

Period	No. of sites	%
Historic or Modern	1	4.3%
Modern	3	13.0%
Precontact	17	73.9%
Precontact, Historic, Modern	1	4.3%
Precontact, Modern	1	4.3%
Total Result	23	100.0%

to two major time divisions, the Precontact followed by the Historic and Modern. Within each of these sections we synthesize observations and highlight significant discoveries.

Table 5.2: Summary description of sites found or revisited during 2022 archaeological survey in eight study regions.

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
Region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)				
NAP22-18	Three surface concentrations of fire-cracked rock and stone flakes, including Ramah chert, found in eroded zone at outlet of lake.	8.1	Precontact	Site located just outside proposed protected area.
Region 2: Caniapiscau River, northern section				
NAP22-01	Surface finds of flakes from maintenance of stone tools. Lithic material is a grey translucent chert, including variety with black lenses not previously seen.	9.1	Precontact	
NAP22-02	Surface scatter of stone flaking debris found not far from NAP22-01. Includes a quartz scraper fragment.	9.2	Precontact	

Continued on next page

Table 5.2 – Continued from previous page

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
NAP22-04	Ten large, red siltstone tool preforms found on an eroded terrace. They may have been left behind for a future pick up that never took place.	9.3	Precontact	
NAP21-05, area A	Revisited site found in 2021 and identified four more earthen tent ring features for total of 11. Sample of artifacts was collected from trowel probes in earthen rings. Site appears to date to early 20th century, during operation of Fort McKenzie.	9.4	Modern	We continue to associate this place with Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place'), referred to in Naskapi oral tradition.
NAP22-05	On the southern tip of island, western west shore of Caniapiscaw River, chert flakes found in test pits along with calcined bone and fire-cracked rock.	9.5	Precontact	Radiocarbon dated to between 560 and 580 years ago.
Region 3: Confluence of Caniapiscaw and Swampy Bay rivers				
NAP22-12	Three test pits produced stone tool fragments, over 200 flakes, and a large nodule of raw material. Grey chert is main lithic material, along with black chert.	10.1	Precontact	Workshop site where stone tools were being finished and resharpened.
NAP22-14	On high terrace 700 m inland from Caniapiscaw River, found six earthen tent rings with stone hearths and numerous artifacts, mainly metal pots of various types and sizes.	10.2	Modern	Important site that closely resembles site NAP21-05, area A. Appears to have been occupied during a similar period.
NAP22-15	Fire-cracked and reddened rocks in test pits indicating large hearth, and perhaps a second one nearby. No artifacts were found in association with this feature.	10.3	Historic	Radiocarbon dated to approximately 200 years ago, suggesting that this is a Historic period occupation.
NAP22-16	Quartz tool fragments and flakes, and one Ramah chert tool fragment found in blowout above Caniapiscaw River.	10.4	Precontact	Scattered fire-cracked and reddened rocks indicate former presence of hearth.

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Table 5.2 – Continued from previous page

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
NAP22-17	Hearth consisting of fire-cracked and reddened rocks noted 150 m inland from site NAP22-16. Hearth was visible on surface and had been disturbed by passage of moose.	10.5	Precontact	Although no flakes were found, this is likely a Precontact period feature.
NAP22-20	Flakes of grey translucent chert and chert hammerstone found in blowout at terrace edge. No fire-cracked rock was encountered.	10.6	Precontact	Most of site may have eroded off terrace edge.
Region 4: Caniapiscau River, from “Sandy Narrows” to Aapiihtamischuun (Shale Falls)				
NAP22-22	Large quantities of flaking debris of grey siltstone, as well as preforms, found spread across terrace surface indicating tool manufacture, possibly of ground stone tool forms. Discovered in eroded area within 2014 burn zone.	11.2	Precontact	Stone workshop site.
NAP22-23	Several features on terrace marked by carpets of fire-cracked rock that likely indicate ancient houses, including a double house feature partially outlined by bigger “anchoring” rocks. Over a thousand stone flakes and tools, made from grey-green banded siltstone and a range of fine-grained cherts, associated with houses features. Over 30 ground stone “celts” (also called axes or adzes) were recovered.	11.3	Precontact	Large and productive site that is one of the most significant in sample of Precontact sites, and quite likely, the oldest. Could date back several thousand years.
NAP22-24	Concentration of stone tools and flakes of a clear translucent chert and Ramah chert, found on the terrace surface 700 m southwest of NAP22-23. Presence of cobbles, some fire-cracked and reddened, suggests former existence of one or more hearths.	11.4	Precontact	While site context is similar to NAP22-23, artifacts and lithic materials are very different, and suggest that this occupation may be from a more recent period.

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Table 5.2 – Continued from previous page

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
Region 5: Cambrien Lake, central portion				
NAP22-09	Single bipolar core made of Mistassini quartzite found in test pit.	12.1	Precontact	
NAP22-10	Glass and metal objects found in several places, including a garbage dump. Location likely used between 1980s and 2000s by non-Indigenous people, possibly sport caribou hunters.	12.2	Contemporary non-Indigenous	Recent camp not considered an archaeological site.
NAP22-13	Quartz scraper fragment, Ramah chert flakes, and a hearth with calcined bone found in test pits on top of hill at mouth of river. Part of hearth was excavated to collect charcoal sample for radiocarbon dating, and samples of calcined bone.	12.3	Precontact	Radiocarbon dated to between 370 and 490 years ago.
Region 6: Caniapiscau River, southern section				
NAP22-08	Site overlooking rapids. Area A: stone flakes found in two test pits near fire-cracked rocks (possible hearth). Two nearby places where people camped in wall tents. Area B: located nearby, on Pons River portage, includes camping places and metal artifacts on surface.	13.1	Precontact, Modern	Important site, located just outside proposed protected area, that illustrates travel across Caniapiscau River valley and plateau to the west.
Region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end				
NAP22-19	Examined area further inland from site NAP21-08, area A (discovered in 2021) and identified two locations with evidence of Modern period occupation. Area A has six concentrations of rocks likely used with canvas wall tents. Area B comprises surface finds of metal artifacts.	14.1	Modern	Site appears to correspond with one described by Kawawachikamach Elder, David Swappie Sr. Along with small number of sites found in eastern arm of Nachicapau Lake, this site is referred to in Naskapi oral traditions.

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Table 5.2 – Continued from previous page

Site code	Description	Report section	Periods	Comments
Region 8: Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake)				
NAP22-06	Stone flakes were found in three test pits dug behind large rock outcrop in central part of lake. Mistassini quartzite and Ramah chert are present, as are red and maroon cherts from local sources.	15.2	Precontact	Site location behind massive rock outcrop is unique in sample of sites. Radiocarbon dated to between 340 and 470 years ago.
NAP22-07	Glass seed beads found in two test pits indicating Historic period occupation on hill near portage route between Canichico and Nachicapau lakes. Earlier occupation suggested by fire-cracked rocks and possible quartz tool fragment. Modern occupation indicated by dwelling depression in which wire nail was found.	15.3	Precontact, Historic, Modern	While this site is not right at the portage trail, it is close enough to suggest that it may have been used by travellers on the small river to or from Nachicapau Lake.
NAP22-11	Area A of site is single earthen tent ring with large stone hearth on hill at head of portage. Area B is portage trail itself on winding river route to Nachicapau.	15.4	Historic or Modern	This site and associated portage illustrate account by Naskapi Elder of using this small river to access Nachicapau Lake.
NAP22-21	Two flakes of grey chert found on moss at shore of small lake northeast of cemetery. Suggests Precontact period occupation. No test pits were dug.	15.1	Precontact	

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 obtained at fur trade posts or via Indigenous groups living close to posts. Archaeological sites from the Precontact period are most often identified by the presence of stone tools and the by-products of tool manufacture (stone flakes, shatter, and chunks). Indigenous-made pottery may also be found, though the use of clay pots tends to be a "southern" practice and remains a less common feature

on sites in northern Quebec. In some instances, precontact sites are identified when fire-cracked rocks, burnt or calcined bone, and charcoal are uncovered, signalling the location of an ancient fireplace. In these instances, the absence of European materials such as metal and glass beads, can lend support to a precontact identification even when stone tools and chipping debris are not present.

Table 5.3 provides a summary description of the 19 archaeological sites thought to date to the Precontact period, with special attention paid to the artifacts and lithic materials recovered. Two of the sites—NAP22-15 and NAP22-17—did not produce stone tools or flakes; however, we suggest that they may date to the Precontact period due to the presence of fire-cracked rocks and the absence of European materials.

During the 2022 survey work, precontact sites were discovered in each of the eight study regions, with the exception of study region 7 in the Nachicapau Lake sector. As shown in table 5.4, most of the sites are located at relatively high elevations in relation to nearby water—in most cases, the Caniapiscou River or Cambrien Lake. A caveat to this observation is the fact that helicopter transport provided easy access to numerous high terraces that might not have been reached if the survey was conducted by boat and required time-consuming climbs to higher elevations from the shoreline. Furthermore, the extremely dense vegetation encountered at elevations closer to shorelines hampered extensive testing of lower terraces.

Precontact sites were found in two general contexts—11 were discovered on the surface of eroded terraces while eight sites were uncovered by digging test pits in vegetated areas. With one notable exception, site NAP22-23, the sites tended to be small in size, often occupying less than 200 square metres. Bone samples taken from the hearths of five of the precontact sites were sent to a faunal analysis lab for identification (Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. 2023). Keeping in mind that only a tiny percentage of the bones were large enough to be identified, four of the sites—NAP22-05, 08A, 13, and 18—returned results indicating that large mammals (bear, caribou, or moose) were being eaten. The one identifiable bone from site NAP22-17 was a fragment of a beaver skull.

Precontact archaeological sites can be dated in one of two ways. When charcoal (or calcined bone) is recovered from an ancient hearth, these materials can be sent to a specialized laboratory to be dated using the radiocarbon method. Alternatively, when diagnostic tools are recovered—such as distinctly-shaped projectile points or arrowheads—the site can often be given a suggested date based on comparisons with dated sites in northern Quebec-Labrador that contained similar diagnostic tools. A frustrating fact about the assemblages recovered in the project area is that thus far, they have not included projectile points or arrowheads. On the positive side, we were

able to date four sites using the radiocarbon method (see section 5.2.1). All four dates fall into the final phase of the Recent Precontact period, approximately 600 to 300 years ago (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 130–132).

A defining feature of precontact sites found in the project area is the use of lithic raw materials from the Labrador Trough geologic formation to make stone tools. The sites discovered in 2022, in particular, include a range of high quality, multi-coloured cherts, as well as siltstone and mudstone, which expand the repertoire of stone types identified following fieldwork in 2021. It is interesting to note that tool fragments and flakes of both Ramah chert (from the northern Labrador coast) and Mistassini quartzite (from the boreal forest southwest of the project area) were found on a number of sites. This attests to the far-ranging movement of both groups and lithic materials in the eastern Subarctic, and to the extensive exchange networks that were integral to life across this vast region.

With only one day left in the 2022 field season, we made a surprising discovery on a high terrace on the western shore of the narrows at the outlet of Cambrien Lake. Site NAP22-23 is described in Part II, section 11.3. A broader discussion of the many questions and implications posed by this important early site is presented in section 5.2.2.

Table 5.3: Summary description of Precontact period sites found during 2022 archaeological survey.

Site code	Discovery context	Quantity lithics	Description	Lithic material types	Comments
NAP22-01	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	25	1 flake core; 24 flakes and shatter	Grey translucent chert	Site completely eroded.
NAP22-02	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	29	1 scraper fragment; 28 flakes and shatter	Mainly quartz, some grey translucent chert, 1 maroon opaque chert	Site completely eroded.
NAP22-04	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	14	10 tool preforms; 4 flakes	Red siltstone	Cache of tool preforms.
NAP22-05	4 positive tests	2	Flakes	Grey or black translucent chert	Associated with a hearth, fire-cracked rocks, calcined bone, and charcoal. Radiocarbon dated to about 525 years ago.
NAP22-06	3 positive tests	9	Flakes and shatter	Ramah chert, Mistassini quartzite, red chert, maroon chert	Associated with fire-cracked rocks and charred wood. Radiocarbon dated to about 309 years ago.
NAP22-07	Precontact artifact in 1 of 3 positive tests on mainly historic site	1	1 projectile point or scraper fragment	Quartz	
NAP22-08A	2 positive tests	6	1 biface fragment; 4 flakes; 1 pebble	Quartz, 1 tiny flake Ramah chert	Associated with hearth indicated by fire-cracked rocks.
NAP22-09	1 positive test behind beach	1	1 wedge or bipolar core	Mistassini quartzite	Appears to be a solitary find spot.
NAP22-12	3 positive tests	246	7 tools (biface fragments, flake cores, graver); 239 flakes (mainly tool retouch and resharpening)	Translucent chert grey, black, caramel-coloured, or clear; Opaque chert black or beige	Workshop site where chert blanks and tools were being prepared.

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Table 5.3 continued from previous page

Site code	Discovery context	Quantity lithics	Description	Lithic material types	Comments
NAP22-13	3 positive tests	21	1 scraper fragment; 21 flakes (mainly tool retouch and resharpening)	Ramah chert, beige or black opaque chert, quartz	Associated with hearth containing charcoal and calcined bone. Radiocarbon dated to about 385 years ago.
NAP22-15	2 positive tests	–	No lithics. Hearth containing fire-cracked rocks and red ochre. Two nearby locations with fire-cracked rock.	–	Radiocarbon dated to about 163 years ago. This may date raises questions about whether the site may actually date to the Historic period.
NAP22-16	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	8	3 tools (uniface fragment, flake core, bifacial notch fragment); 5 flakes and shatter	Quartz, Ramah chert, grey siltstone	Associated with two zones of fire-cracked rock.
NAP22-17	Hearth on eroded swale	–	No lithics. Calcined bone fragment in hearth.	–	Located 160 m to northwest of site NAP22-16.
NAP22-18	Surface scatter on eroded beach crest	8	Flakes and shatter	Ramah chert, quartz, grey translucent chert, opaque red chert	Site completely eroded.
NAP22-20	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	24	2 tools (hammerstone, flake core); flakes and possible ground stone tool fragments	Grey translucent chert, grey siltstone	Site completely eroded.
NAP22-21	Surface find on exposed humus	2	Flakes	Grey opaque chert, grey translucent chert	Accidental discovery about 90 m north of the cemetery.
NAP22-22	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	860	7 tools (hammerstone, preforms, retouched and utilized flakes); 853 flakes and shatter	Grey siltstone	Site completely eroded.

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Table 5.3 continued from previous page

Site code	Discovery context	Quantity lithics	Description	Lithic material types	Comments
NAP22-23	Features defined by fire-cracked rock and associated artifacts on eroded terrace	1049	120 tools; 929 flakes and shatter	Grey-green banded siltstone, translucent cherts in grey or red, opaque cherts in red, maroon or black, Ramah chert, quartz	Complex site with what appear to be workshop and habitation areas. Possible sub-surface elements to be determined.
NAP22-24	Surface scatter on eroded terrace	35	7 tools (fragmentary point, point blank, biface, and scraper; utilized flake, flake core, bipolar core, hammerstone); 28 flakes and shatter	Clear translucent chert, Ramah chert, quartz	Artifacts associated with scatter of fire-cracked and reddened cobbles. Site completely eroded.

5.2.1 Radiocarbon dates

An important contribution of the 2022 survey was the dating of four sites by the radiocarbon method. With the dates from the 2021 survey, this brings the total of dated occupations in this vast area to seven. The dates are presented in table 5.5 below. The dated sites are described in Part II of this report, in the following sections: NAP22-06 (section 15.2), NAP22-13 (section 12.3), NAP22-15 (section 10.3), and NAP22-05 (section 9.5).

Table 5.5: Calibrated radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in project area. Dates are in years BP (before present).⁷

External lab no.	Laval no.	Site and sample no.	Material	¹⁴ C date	±	Calibrated date range	Median probability
UCIAMS-275190	ULA-11032	NAP22-06_01	carbonized wood	270	20	cal BP 292 - 315 412 - 420	309
UCIAMS-275191	ULA-11033	NAP22-13_01	charcoal	330	20	cal BP 316 - 332 356 - 399 406 - 408 422 - 444	385
UCIAMS-275192	ULA-11034	NAP22-15_01	charcoal	155	20	cal BP 7 - 33 139 - 152 172 - 178 184 - 203 206 - 224 256 - 278	163
UCIAMS-275592	ULA-11031	NAP22-05_01	charcoal	500	20	cal BP 514 - 532	525

5.2.2 An ancient site at Sandy Narrows on Cambrien Lake

In the late afternoon on September 1, the second to last day of fieldwork for the 2022 season, we decided to land on a windswept terrace at the head of Cambrien Lake. We had flown over this location numerous times without stopping, assuming it to be a barren and eroded dune field and thus a highly unlikely location for an archaeological site: we were mistaken (figure 5.9). The following day, after returning and finding another site nearby (NAP22-24), we devoted our last afternoon to documenting and mapping features spread out across the terrace, and to surface-collecting tools and flakes associated with them. In the course of doing this work, and following preliminary research since returning from the field, we have concluded that site NAP22-23 is not just the largest but also the oldest archaeological site found to date in the project area. The following paragraphs briefly explore preliminary observations, questions, and implications raised

⁷Dates are reported with error of 1-sigma using Calib 8.2 and the IntCal20 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2020).

Table 5.4: Elevation, height above water and estimated area of Precontact sites.

Site code	Elevation (m amsl)	Height above water (m)	Est. site area (m ²)
NAP22-01	107	41	190
NAP22-02	107	41	20
NAP22-04	107	41	40
NAP22-05	86	20	370
NAP22-06	77	6	170
NAP22-07	90	19	40
NAP22-08A	110	28	30
NAP22-09	87	5	< 30
NAP22-12	84	17	60
NAP22-13	103	21	40
NAP22-15	85	19	120
NAP22-16	86	19	1930
NAP22-17	86	19	70
NAP22-18	297	5	230
NAP22-20	120	54	620
NAP22-21	81	3	?
NAP22-22	92	10	100
NAP22-23	100	18	3020
NAP22-24	99	17	490



Figure 5.2: View of site NAP22-23 to the southwest showing features f4–f5. Red flags mark the location of artifacts lying on the ground surface.

by this discovery, and suggest future interdisciplinary research designed to date and better understand this unique and fragile ancient site.

Tools and lithic materials

A detailed presentation of site NAP22-23, including a description of the features and artifacts recovered, as well as preliminary interpretations and recommendations, can be found in section 11.3. The site is on a high terrace at an elevation of slightly over 100 m amsl (metres above mean sea level), or 18 m above the level of Cambrien Lake. We identified eight features close to the edge of the terrace, lying on a surface of coarse gravel and stones—a geological formation referred to as a "reg" by geologists. Seven of the features are characterized by fire-cracked rocks spread out to form a sort of carpet that defines the outlines of the feature. Most are roughly oval in shape except for features f4–f5, which are connected to form an elongated shape, as though two compartments within a habitation had been joined to form one long "room". Larger rocks in this location are suggestive of anchoring rocks used to hold down tent coverings of some kind. No trace of charcoal, bone, or any other organic material was observed on the site.

Over 1000 stone artifacts—120 tools and 929 flakes and pieces of flaking debris—were found lying on the surface of site NAP22-23, especially within and near features f2, f4–f5, f7, and f8.



Figure 5.3: Low aerial view of site NAP22-23 to the south-southeast showing features f4–f5 (l.) and f7 (r.).

We were immediately struck by the unusual tool types and lithic materials present on the site. In particular, we noted the presence of numerous stone celts, primarily made from a visually distinctive grey and green banded siltstone. When we had finished mapping the site, we counted over 30 celts and celt preforms, complete and fragmentary, and possibly an even larger number if all small fragments are included in the count (figure 5.4).

Stone celts are generally thought to have been used as axes, adzes, wedges, or chisels for woodworking, and are rarely found on archaeological sites in northern Quebec. When they have been reported on sites elsewhere, they tend to be one offs and never occur in large numbers. These tools are made using a different process than the one employed to produce knives and projectile points out of chert, quartzite, and quartz. Celts are shaped by flaking, pecking, and grinding—processes well-suited to working softer lithic materials like siltstone and mudstone. The examples recovered on NAP22-23 show evidence of this production method. First, a slab of siltstone was flaked into a roughly rectangular shape. Then a round hammerstone, also called a pecking stone, was used to refine the form and crush the surfaces of the tool to remove sharp edges. Finally, the celt bit was ground on both surfaces to a sharp edge against a hard flat stone, using water as a lubricant (figure 5.5). The celt might then be mounted in a wooden handle or held directly in the hand and struck with a wooden baton.



Figure 5.4: Selection of ground stone celts or adzes, including complete and fragmentary examples, found on surface of site NAP22-23, primarily in features f4–f5, f7, and f8.



Figure 5.5: Grinding stone with striations on surface and two chert hammerstones or pecking stones found on site NAP22-23.

The chipped stone tools found on site NAP22-23 are also distinctive and mainly associated with feature f2, and to a lesser extent f8. They are predominately made of fine-grained grey translucent chert (which varies a fair bit in colour from light to dark, sometimes with green tones, striations of darker colour, etc.), as well as red translucent chert. Small chert flake cores are fairly numerous on the site. These are chunks of chert with prepared surfaces that were likely used to strike off small sharp flakes that could be used as expedient tools (figure 5.8). There are also two hammerstones of grey chert, one of which shows crushing that encircles the piece, giving it a noticeable discoidal shape. A number of the large and visually striking chert tools appear to have been carried to the site as finished objects based on the fact that no, or only a few, flakes of these materials were recovered. There is a large bifacially-worked spearpoint or knife of a mottled grey chert, and two visually striking unifacial tools made on large flakes of red and maroon opaque chert (figures 5.6 and 5.7). These tools may have been used as scrapers; however, they also resemble semi-lunar chert knives reported from older sites on the Labrador coast (Betts and Hrynck 2021: 115).

The tools and flakes found on site NAP22-23 appear to be almost exclusively made from local lithic materials originating in the Labrador Trough geological formation, although additional research is needed to confirm this. The grey and green banded siltstone used to make most of the



Figure 5.6: Spearpoint or knife of mottled grey chert and unifacially retouched flake of red chert found in f2 on site NAP22-23.



Figure 5.7: Unifacially retouched flake of maroon chert found inland from f4–f5 on site NAP22-23.



Figure 5.8: Chert flake cores showing evidence of platform preparation and flake removals found on site NAP22-23.

celts matches the description of siltstone and mudstone found in the Menihek Formation, while the multi-coloured, fine-grained cherts are likely from the Ruth and Sokoman formations. All three formations transect the Caniapiscau River just north of the narrows at the head of Cambrien Lake, close to where site NAP22-23 is located (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 88-93). This would suggest that the groups who occupied the site knew the area well when they arrived and, once their camp was built, made a special purpose trip north to specific stone outcrops where they prepared tools and preforms to carry back. Another possibility is that on entering and exploring the territory, they may have first sought out lithic resources and on finding outcrops of excellent quality siltstone and chert, decided to set-up camp close-by. The only exceptions to their use of presumed local stone materials are the two tool fragments and ten flakes, all very small in size, made of Ramah chert from northern Labrador.

This brings us to an important and challenging series of questions that have surrounded work on this site since we first set down on the terrace. Who were these ancestors and what direction did they arrive from? When was the site occupied and was it a single event or re-used over time? Why so many celts (or were they actually adzes as we suspect)? In the Maritime Archaic culture on the Labrador coast, such tools are associated with woodworking and are thought to have been used in the construction of dugout canoes. Could this be the case here, or were these tools being

used for other purposes? Do the feature outlines correspond to houses, or specialized work areas, or both? And if this were the case, what activities would result in carpets of fire-cracked rock (assuming that this is not the result of a post-depositional process such as erosion)? One approach to researching an enigmatic archaeological site like this one is to look for comparisons that can offer clues as to date, activities, and cultural associations with neighbouring regions.

Comparisons with other archaeological sites

At present, site NAP22-23 appears to be unique in our understanding of human occupation in the northern interior of Quebec-Labrador. The features defined by fire-cracked rock and the high number of celts, among other aspects, have no equivalent in the region. Therefore, we have looked further afield for comparisons and to-date, have found only a few.

Survey work directly north of the site, by Avataq Cultural Institute, offers some intriguing possibilities. Over the past 12 years, Avataq archaeologists have identified 12 Archaic⁸ period sites on high terraces along Ungava Bay near Kuujjuaq, Kuujjuarusiq (north of Kuujjuaq at the mouth of the Koksoak River, on the western shore), and Aupaluk (Avataq Cultural Institute 2011, 2013, 2018, 2019; Rogers 2021). Although no celts are mentioned in site reports, the recovery of diagnostic projectile points and point bases, as well as the presence of Ramah chert, point to connections with the Labrador coast and late Maritime Archaic period groups (dating to 5500 to 3500 cal BP), who all used celts (Fitzhugh 1975, 1978; Betts and Hrynich 2021: 105–143). This surprising discovery—that Maritime Archaic affiliated groups were present in this nearby area—raises the possibility that the occupants of site NAP22-23 may have travelled south from Ungava Bay.

Moving further afield, we have identified an archaeological site with potential comparisons to site NAP22-23 situated southwest of the project area. In 1982, archaeologists with the firm Archéotec discovered numerous adzes, gouges, and other ground and chipped stone tools, on site GfFo-1, located inland along the Great Whale River (Archéotec Inc. 1982). The site was already very disturbed due to construction traffic when archaeologists were called in. Nevertheless, the nature of the collection once again suggests an Archaic period age. In this instance, the presence of Nastapoka chert (that originates on islands off the Hudson Bay coast) and a few flakes of Mistassini quartzite, suggest links to western and southern parts of the peninsula.

In northern Ontario and Manitoba, archaeologists have identified and described a number of Archaic period sites that contain ground stone celts and adzes (Cook 2015; Fox 1977; Pilon and

⁸The term Archaic is used by archaeologists to imply sites that are from an “old” time period. Rejecting such words as pejorative, some Indigenous communities have developed their own terms to refer to this period. For example, the Labrador Innu refer to the Maritime Archaic people and period as Tshiash Innu (meaning ancient or from very long ago).



Figure 5.9: Aerial view to south-southwest showing dune field, terrace, and Cambrien Lake. Site NAP22-23 is on the dark gravel-covered zone in centre of photo.

Dalla Bona 2004). Although these sites are situated too far for us to suggest cultural links with the project area, descriptions of the sites may offer functional comparisons to help us think about how to analyze and identify the activities that took place on site NAP22-23.

Returning to the project area, the discovery of site NAP22-23 has led us to wonder whether a number of undated sites recorded during both the 2021 and 2022 surveys may also fit within an early period of occupation. We are thinking specifically of sites NAP21-19, 20, 21, and 22, found in the central and southern Cambrien Lake region (McCaffrey and Denton 2022: 189-217), and sites NAP22-04, in the Caniapiscaw River, northern section, site NAP22-20, near the confluence of the Caniapiscaw and Swampy Bay rivers, and site NAP22-22, situated north of site NAP22-23 (see sections 9.3, 10.6, 11.2). In general, these sites were located on the surface of eroded terraces at relatively high elevations, and included flakes and tools made of siltstone and mudstone—lithic materials that are particularly well-suited for the manufacture of ground stone tools. At present, this suggestion remains speculative; however, further work on site NAP22-23—particularly research to date the terrace and occupation(s)—may offer new insights that will help us identify and date other early sites in the planned protected area.

Paleogeography

Understanding the paleo-geographic context of site NAP22-23 is of critical importance. Can we determine when the terrace on which the site lies first became available for occupation by early Indigenous groups in the region? And can we reconstruct what the environment was like at the time? Some very preliminary answers to these questions are emerging from our collaboration with Quaternary geologists Hugo Dubé-Loubert⁹ and masters student Arianne Vallée¹⁰.

Dubé-Loubert and Vallée carried out a week of fieldwork last summer as part of the overall 2022 protected area research program. Their objective was to collect data from this little-studied part of northern Quebec concerning the late glacial and postglacial events that shaped the landscape. These data will be used by Arianne Vallée to complete her Master's thesis, which will examine the final stages of deglaciation, the evolution of proglacial lakes, and the transgression of the Iberville Sea. These subjects have important implications for understanding the earliest Indigenous presence in the project area and will eventually, we hope, shed light on the occupation of site NAP22-23.

Following deglaciation, the Iberville Sea—the post-glacial ancestor of Ungava Bay—invaded the land to a maximum elevation of 175 m, after which the land rose very quickly due to post-glacial rebound of the earth's crust when the immense weight of the melting glacier was removed. The deposits that make up the 100 m amsl terrace on which site NAP22-23 is situated are of glaciomarine origin, carried by glacial meltwaters when the ice margin was in contact with the waters of Iberville Sea.

Figure 5.10, adapted from Vallée et al. (2023), is based on recent datasets of land-deformation and ice-free paleotopography, derived from global models of post-glacial isostatic adjustment (Godbout et al. 2022). It suggests that the 100 m terrace emerged from the Iberville Sea sometime between 6000 and 5000 years ago. During this period, the site area would have been connected to the sea by a long, narrow arm, which was gradually receding as the land rose. By at least 4000 years ago, however, this section of the river took on its modern configuration and the connection with tidal waters was cut off as the shoreline retreated far to the north.

The steep slope along the eastern edge of the terrace would have been cut by currents of the Caniapiscou River (or proto-Caniapiscou) when it began to flow to the north. The terrace has undergone deflation as a result of erosion from southerly / southwesterly winds, removing sand from the surface, creating the dunes to the north and northeast, and leaving a gravelly layer

⁹Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts.

¹⁰Département des sciences de la Terre et de l'atmosphère, Université du Québec à Montréal.

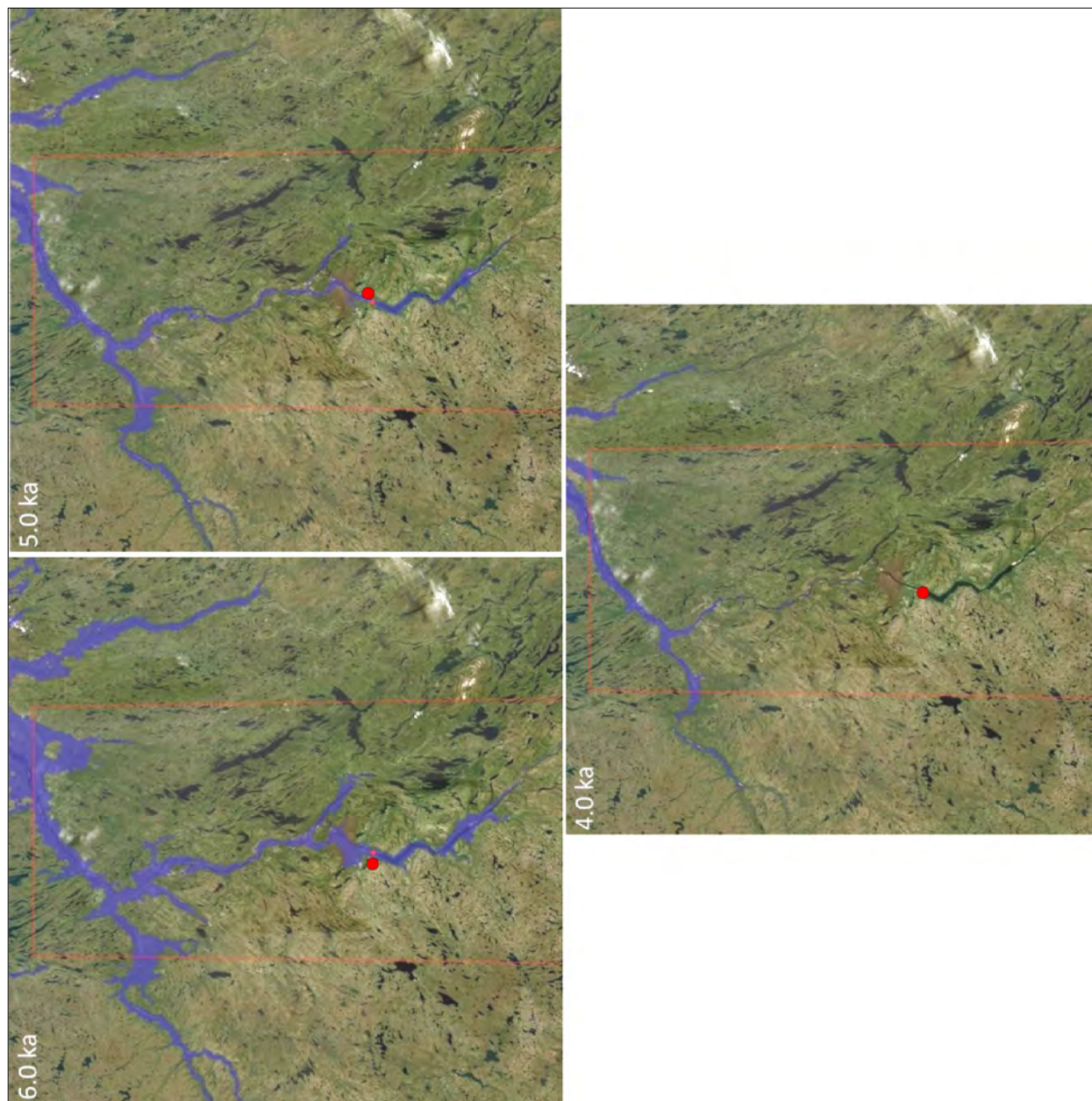


Figure 5.10: Site NAP22-23 (red dot) in relation to Irberville Sea at 6,000 cal BP (upper left), 5,000 cal BP (upper right), and 4,000 cal BP (lower). Adapted from Vallée et al. (2023)

on the surface. These dunes, whose creation may have begun shortly after the formation of the terrace, are still active (Vallée et al. 2023).

In sum, while these reconstructions are as yet imprecise, they indicate that between approximately 6000 and 4000 years ago, the site area was connected to the Iberville Sea by a narrow, fjord-like arm. By at least 5000 years ago, the 100 m terrace had emerged from the sea and would have been available for occupation. Although this reconstruction allows for the possibility that site NAP22-23 was occupied as long ago as between 5000 and 4000 years ago, it is also possible that people camped on the terrace during a more recent time period.

Conclusion and future research

In conclusion, we think that site NAP22-23 may be very old, perhaps dating back to between 5000 to 4000 years ago—the earliest period of human occupation in interior northern Quebec. At present, we are basing this assumption on preliminary estimates of when the terrace emerged from the Iberville Sea, as well as on the unfamiliar, fire-cracked-rock covered features, and the presence of so many pecked and ground stone tools, commonly associated with the Archaic period. Of course, we remain open to the possibility that the site dates to a more recent period (such as 3500 to 3000 years ago).

Moving forward, our hope is to pursue a number of research directions that could help clarify questions about site NAP22-23. For example, work is needed on characterizing and sourcing the lithic materials, as well as on comparing tool types with assemblages from other regions of Quebec-Labrador. Our collaboration with Quaternary geologists will continue as they analyze data collected in the summer of 2022. We have opened discussions with a geographer specialized in the study of northern dune formation processes. We also plan to explore the feasibility of taking pollen cores near the site, which would allow a reconstruction of vegetation through time in the region.

This summer, colleagues using a drone will attempt to map the site more precisely by photogrammetry, and conduct a drone-based Lidar (light detection and ranging) and GPR (ground-penetrating radar) survey. Following study of the drone images, we will plan a return visit to site NAP22-23 to carry out subsurface tests in order to search for buried charcoal or other organic remains that can be used for dating purposes. Finally, and most importantly, we will be in Kawawachikamach in early July 2023 to present findings from the 2022 field season. This visit will provide an opportunity for a full discussion with the community, and especially with Elders, concerning the interpretation of this remarkable site and the suitability of plans for future research.

5.3 Historic and Modern periods

The Historic period refers to the time following the arrival of the *Waamistikusuw* (Europeans). This time period often coincides with the availability of written records concerning an area and the people living there.¹¹ 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, groups 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.

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 for the start of the Modern period.

The 2022 archaeological survey resulted in the identification of 11 former habitation features indicated by the presence on the ground of earthen tent rings. While this is a much smaller number than the 23 earthen tent rings found during the 2021 survey (McCaffrey and Denton 2022: 41–44), the new features and associated artifacts add a great deal to our understanding of Naskapi life in the Historic and Modern periods, and also raise important new questions.

5.3.1 Sites NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A

All but one of the earthen tent rings were found at two important sites. Discovery of the first site, NAP22-14, at which six earthen tent rings were recorded, was fortuitous. The Quaternary geologists visited this location in the course of their survey, found a metal pot on the surface of the ground, and brought it back to camp. This led us to visit the locale and investigate further. The second site, NAP21-05, area A (from here on referred to as NAP21-05A), was found during the 2021 survey. One of our objectives for 2022 was to return there to carry out additional testing and search for more earthen tent rings.

¹¹Like 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.”

While the site discoveries are described in detail in Part II of this report (see sections 10.2 and 9.4), the following paragraphs provide a brief comparison of these two remarkable sites and point to their potential for investigating aspects of Naskapi history.

Site context and geography

The earthen tent rings associated with each of these sites are shown in relation to forest cover and local landforms in figure 5.11. Table 5.6 compares the sites according to a number of parameters, showing much concordance between the two. In particular, we note a strong similarity in the geographic context of the sites. Both are in heavily wooded parts of terraces that are otherwise partially denuded. While these wooded zones were likely selected by the site occupants, we know that trees have grown up in and around the sites since they were occupied. Some trees have sprung up within tent rings, including a tree at site NAP22-14 that is 77 years old based on a tree ring count. Most likely, the organic material left by the occupants has favoured the growth of trees in and near the old camps.

Lying in the lee of ridges, both sites are relatively protected from west and northwest winds by the local topography. Importantly, both sites are relatively close to Fort McKenzie and adjacent to excellent winter fishing lakes.

Chronology

The features and associated artifacts for the two sites are very similar, suggesting roughly similar dating. As shown in table 5.7, both sites contain a mix of what we consider to be “older” and “more recent” elements.

The older elements include the earthen tent ring features themselves, with their characteristic stone hearths and earthen “ramps” running from the door to the fireplace. An archaeological study of several hundred tent rings of different types from Fort McKenzie and other nearby sites indicates that almost all of the round-shaped earthen rings with stone hearths were found at site HeEf-9, located on the opposite shore of the lake from Fort McKenzie, near the cemetery. This site pre-dates the 1916 establishment of the post (Duguay 1994: 100). Similar styles of earthen tent rings from archaeological sites in other parts of northern Quebec date to the late 19th or early 20th century, and in one case, the 18th century (McCaffrey and Denton 2022: 43-44).

The earthen tent rings with stone hearths indicate that people at both sites were living in conical lodges—that is tipis or in Naskapi, *iyyuuchiwaahpuch*. We think that the Naskapi gradually abandoned this style of dwelling as tin stoves and canvas for making wall tents became more readily available during the Fort McKenzie period. This conclusion needs to be verified with Naskapi Elders and checked with archival information, in particular, with old photographs showing the types of lodges people were using at different times in the past.

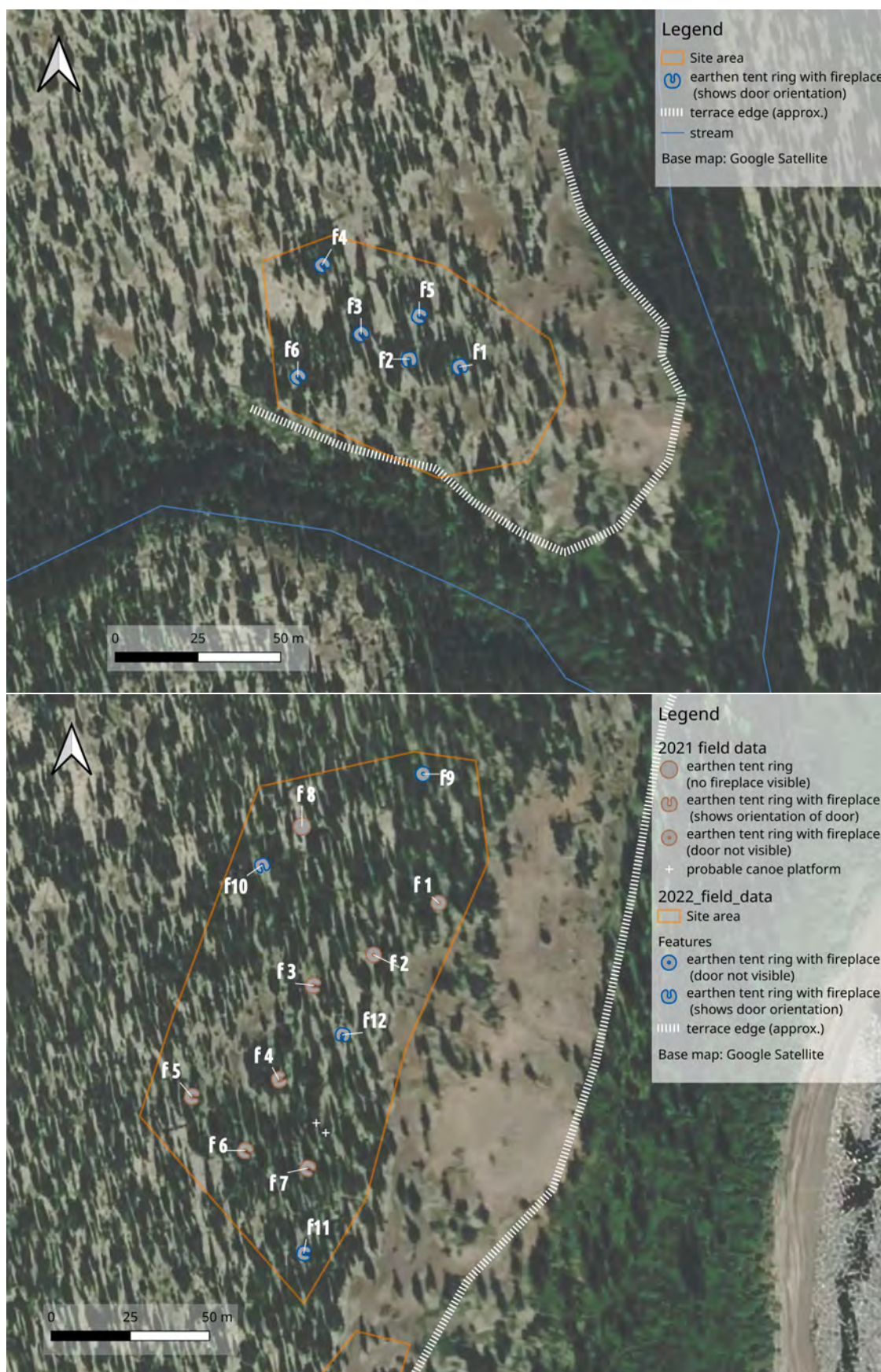


Figure 5.11: Satellite images showing location of earthen tent ring features in forested zones at sites NAP22-14 (top) and NAP21-05A (bottom).

Table 5.6: Comparison of sites NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A

	NAP22-14	NAP21-05A
Geographic context	In wooded area, on west side of Caniapiscou River on terrace at 100 m amsl, 750 m inland from shore of river, excellent protection from west and northwest winds	In wooded area, on west side of Caniapiscou River on terrace at 100 m amsl, 150 m from shore of river, excellent protection from west and northwest winds
View	No view over river	Exceptional view from terrace edge across river and upstream, to southeast
Access to drinking water	Stream less than 50 m away	Possible use of small lake, 200 m to northwest
Access to resources	3 km from Kuskananis ('smaller hook fishing place'), known for line fishing under ice	3 km from Kuskananis ('smaller hook fishing place'), known for line fishing under ice and 5 km to small lake connected to Wapanikuskan, important line fishing lake to east of Caniapiscou River
Straight line distance to Fort McKenzie	11.5 km	12.5 km
Features	6 earthen tent rings with stone hearths	11 earthen tent rings with stone hearths and one without visible hearth
Associated artifacts	Glass seed beads, brass cartridge case (.38 calibre), glass medicine bottle, crooked knife blade, Brandram-Henderson paint tin top, metal tea pots, metal basin, and enamel dipper	Glass seed beads, cloth, lead shot, grinding stone, metal gear, brass oil lamp burner deflector, wire nails, brass cartridge cases (.303 and .45 calibre), files, enamel plate
References in oral tradition	TBD	Probably associated with Naskapi named place, Ka-astuwinanuch ('making-canoes place'), referred to in Naskapi stories



Figure 5.12: Tiny glass bead at site NAP22-14.



Figure 5.13: Tshiueten Vachon digging carefully to find glass seed beads in feature 3 on site NAP22-14.



Figure 5.14: View to southeast up Caniapiscau River from terrace edge at site NAP21-05A.

Table 5.7: Older and more recent characteristics of sites NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A

Older elements	More recent elements
• Glass seed beads • Earthen ring with stone hearth • Caribou bones (in site NAP21-05A)	• Relatively large quantities of ferrous containers, including enamelware, in both sites and graniteware at site NAP22-14 • Wire nails

NAP21-05A



NAP22-14

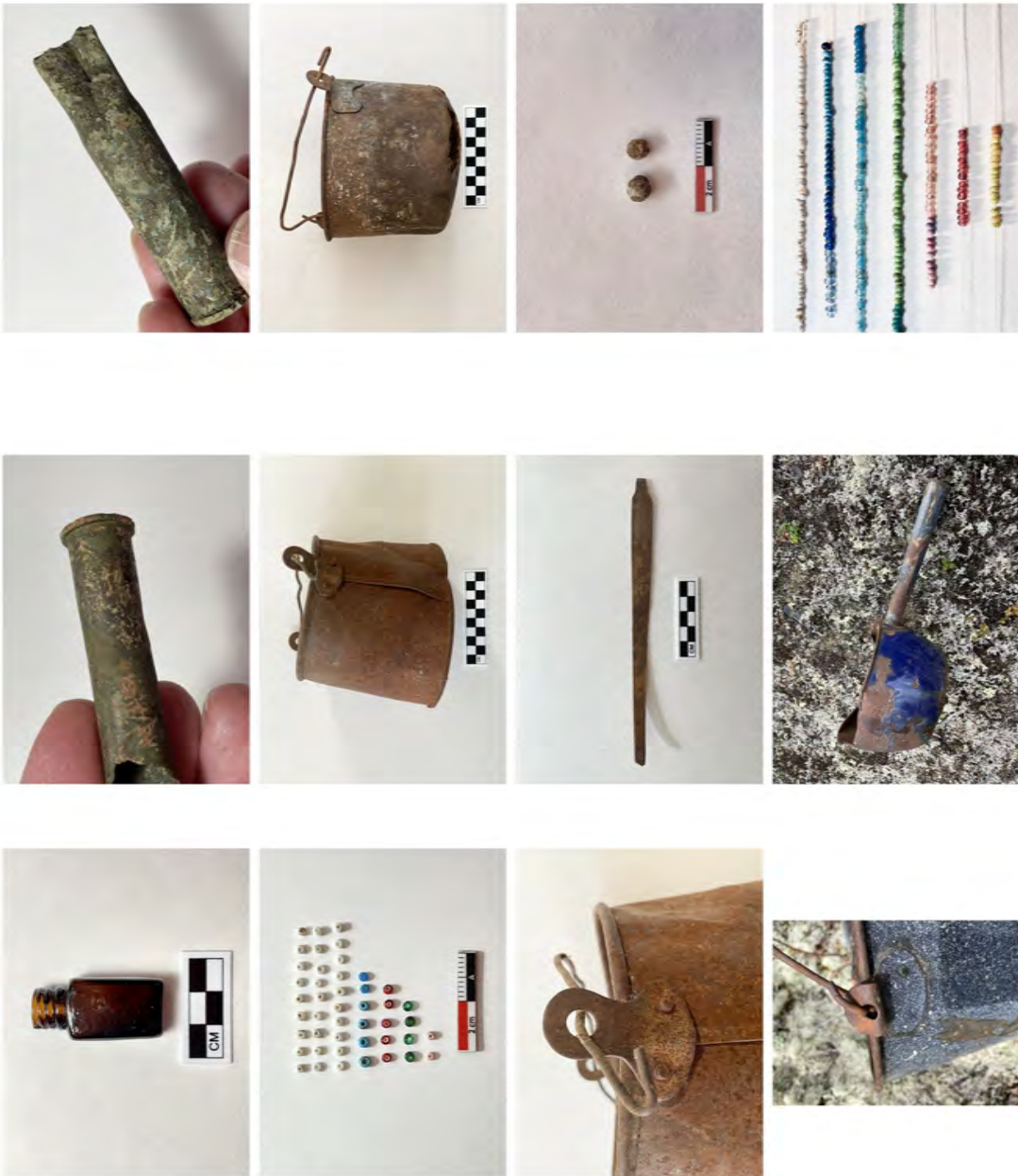


Figure 5.15: Assortment of artifacts from sites NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A. For details see sections 10.2 and 9.4, and McCaffrey and Denton (2022: 79-91)



Figure 5.16: Fort McKenzie outpost under construction in 1917 showing Naskapi tipi, or *iyyuuchiwaahpuch*, and tipi frame (foreground). Photo by Olhaus Murie. From Hammond ([in progress](#): fig. 2-17).

Another characteristic that may have chronological significance is the presence of tiny glass beads in many of the earthen tent rings. While Naskapi women clearly continued to decorate clothing, tools, and personal objects with beads, the predominance of these extremely small beads, which can be seen on museum objects such as those collected by Lucien Turner in Fort Chimo in the early 1880s (McCaffrey and Denton [2022](#): 51-53), may well be an early characteristic. Again, this tentative conclusion needs to be confirmed through interviews with Naskapi women and archival research into trade lists.

Finally, the presence of caribou bones may be an early characteristic. Caribou became increasingly rare in the region after 1916 due to the decline in population of the George River herd, which no longer crossed the Caniapiscaw River during its annual fall migration (Bergerud et al. [2007](#): 113–122). Very few caribou were present in the Fort McKenzie area from the 1920s through the 1940s. During this period, Naskapi—often just the men—travelled to the George River to hunt caribou in the fall and returned with meat and hides to make moccasins and mittens (Lévesque, Rains, et al. [2001](#); Proulx [1985](#)). The presence of caribou bones in sites in the project area could potentially result from kills made far to the east, in the George River area; however, we suspect that very few bones would have been brought back with the processed meat and hides.

As for more recent characteristics, we note at both sites the presence of numerous ferrous metal containers, including tea boiling pots, cooking pots, basins, dippers, and items of enamelware. Site NAP22-14 includes a pot or pail of graniteware. While enamelware was available in

the last few decades of the 19th century, we suspect that its use in this part of northern Quebec dates to the Fort McKenzie period. The wire nails found at site NAP21-05A are another element that, in the context of this relatively isolated area, are likely to date to the Modern (Fort McKenzie) period. We think that the overall quantity and variety of artifacts on these sites indicate that the occupants had ready access to a nearby trading post, in this case, Fort McKenzie. In future, we hope to conduct additional research on the metal objects, in particular, the ferrous metal containers and the cartridge casings, and that this work will allow us to be more precise in dating these sites.

Season(s) of occupation

During what season(s) were these sites occupied? This question is key to understanding how these places were used and their role in the Naskapi seasonal pattern of travel and land-use during the early decades of the Fort McKenzie period. We can likely eliminate summer as a possibility due to the forested and protected location of the sites. Also, the amount of digging required to prepare the earthen tent rings allows us to eliminate winter as the period when the lodges were initially built. The association of NAP21-05A with the Naskapi-named place Ka-astuwinanuch (‘making-canoes place’), referred to in stories told by John Peastitute, suggests at least some use of the site during spring after the snow had melted but before the break up of ice in lakes and rivers. The possible identification of a *wiiyaaukihiikin*, or canoe building bed, at the site supports this idea. On the other hand, the location of site NAP22-14 so far from the river makes an occupation during the period of ice break up less likely.

Our current thinking is that both sites were primarily fall–winter base camps, established before the ground was frozen and then used for at least part of the winter. This hypothesis is largely based on the quantity of artifacts associated with the tent rings, suggesting that families lived there for lengthy periods that would correspond with intensive winter trapping when several families would live together at a base camp. The women, children, and some elderly people would remain at the camp. Women played a critical role at such base camps in fishing and hunting small game, as well as trapping near the camp. The men would be out on the trap-line for several days at a time or longer. According to information collected during the “Fort McKenzie project” in the mid-1980s, three or four—and sometimes as many as five—families stayed together during these periods of intensive trapping (Desmarais et al. 1994; Lévesque, Geoffroy, et al. 2016; Lévesque, Rains, et al. 2001; Proulx 1985). These ideas need to be validated through discussions with Naskapi Elders.

Conclusion

It is clear that sites NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A are very significant places that have the potential to contribute knowledge concerning Naskapi life on the land during the early decades of the Fort McKenzie period. Assuming three or four families lived together in a single large *iiyuuchiwaahp* or in two smaller ones, both sites could have been occupied several times, particularly if people built lodges on a new earthen tent ring each year. If people returned to occupy a lodge built using the same existing earthen tent ring, then both sites could have been occupied over a much longer period of time.

We noted above that the materials found in the various tent rings—either on the surface in the case of the larger metal containers, or in a small number of test pits and trowel probes—suggest that the site occupants had a close relationship with the trading post. This may have taken the form of winter resupply trips to Fort McKenzie. It is also possible that the people living on these sites played a role in supplying the post with fish. The small number of HBC post journals from Fort McKenzie¹² should be consulted to see whether there were winter fishing camps that were maintained by the Indigenous employees of the HBC and their families.

Most urgent is a discussion of our archaeological findings at these two places with Naskapi Elders. We hope to engage their assistance in identifying the families who lived at the sites and detailing aspects of their lives at these places. The questions we have relate to: the season(s) when the sites were occupied; the nature of the lodges and whether they were re-occupied when people returned to the site; the animal harvesting and other activities carried out there; how long people lived at these places; their relationship with the HBC and the Fort McKenzie post, etc.

5.3.2 Other Historic and Modern period sites

In this section, we will discuss issues relating to the identification of Historic versus Precontact period sites and then briefly summarize findings from several other Historic or Modern period sites (i.e., other than NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A discussed in detail above) found during the 2022 survey. Several of these appear to reflect travel patterns between the valleys where the major waterways lie and the higher, hinterland areas, beyond.

Identification of Historic period sites

Thus far, we have yet to find clear evidence of Historic period sites that date before the mid—or even the late—19th century. The seeming lack of archaeological evidence from the early decades of the 19th century is surprising as there is very clear documentary evidence that Naskapi were living in this area at this time (Clouston 1963). We suspect that some of the sites in our sample that

¹²The only available records for Fort McKenzie date from 1930 to 1939.

we have identified as dating to the Precontact period on the basis of the presence of stone tools and flakes, may well have been occupied in the Historic period, and that extensive excavation would eventually turn up objects of European origin. It is clear that the manufacture of stone tools did not end in the Quebec-Labrador peninsula with the arrival of Europeans in the 1600s, but continued well into the 19th century in some areas of the interior (Denton 1994). We offer two possible reasons to explain why European materials dating to the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries are rare on sites in the project area, as compared with sites in Eeyou Istchee to the west Archéotec Inc. (2014), Cérane Inc. (1995), and Pintal and Denton (2004):

1. Early Historic period sites in Eeyou Istchee were discovered in the course of large-scale excavation programs associated with hydroelectric development. In contrast, very few sites have been excavated in the Naskapi territory of northeastern Quebec and so it is unsurprising that few historic objects of European origin have been found to date.
2. The Naskapi, who relied on caribou for much of their subsistence, were much less involved in the fur trade than their Eeyou neighbours to the west during these earlier Historic periods. They would have owned and used relatively few objects of European manufacture, and so it is logical that relatively few will be found in archaeological sites.

The radiocarbon date obtained for NAP22-15 suggests that this particular site dates to the Historic period, though the wide range of possible calibrated dates makes the exact time of occupation unclear. A concentration of fire-cracked rocks thought to be a fireplace was found at this site, but neither stone artifacts nor objects of European or Euro-Canadian origin were discovered (see section 10.3).

Access to the hinterland

We have presented the larger earthen tent ring sites, NAP22-14 and NAP21-05A, in some detail above. It is worth mentioning that several other 2022 survey sites relate to the Historic or Modern periods. These include occupations at places where the Naskapi could travel back and forth from main waterways to the vast hinterland beyond, where hunting and trapping activities were carried out. For example, a Modern or Historic period tent ring was discovered at site NAP22-11 on the portage that allows canoe travellers to bypass the long sets of rapids on the lower stretch of the small river flowing into Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) from the northeast (see section 15.4). As described by Matthew Mameanskum, this winding river is one of the canoe routes between Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) and Nachicapau Lake. A nearby site, NAP22-07 (see section 15.3), where glass seed beads and caribou bones were found in test pits, could also reflect occupation by people travelling on this small river.

A similar theme of travel from the valley of the Caniapiscaw River to and from the plateau to the west is reflected in site NAP22-08, where the occupants lived in wall tents near the portage at the mouth of the Pons River (see section [13.1](#)). Finally, this theme is also illustrated at the Modern period site NAP22-19 near Nachicapau Lake, where people lived in the fall before travelling inland to the south, as described by Naskapi Elder David Swappie Sr. (see section [14.1](#)).

6 | Visit to two “special places”

This section is devoted to a presentation on two “special places” that we were privileged to visit in the course of the 2022 fieldwork season.

6.1 Naskapi cemetery

The Naskapi cemetery is located at the head of Kaaishaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake), where it flows into the Swampy Bay River, on the west side of the lake opposite Fort McKenzie (see figure 6.1). This cemetery is regularly visited by Naskapi who are able to make the long trip to Fort McKenzie and, given the number of Naskapi ancestors who are buried there, it is an important place for most Kawawachikamach families.

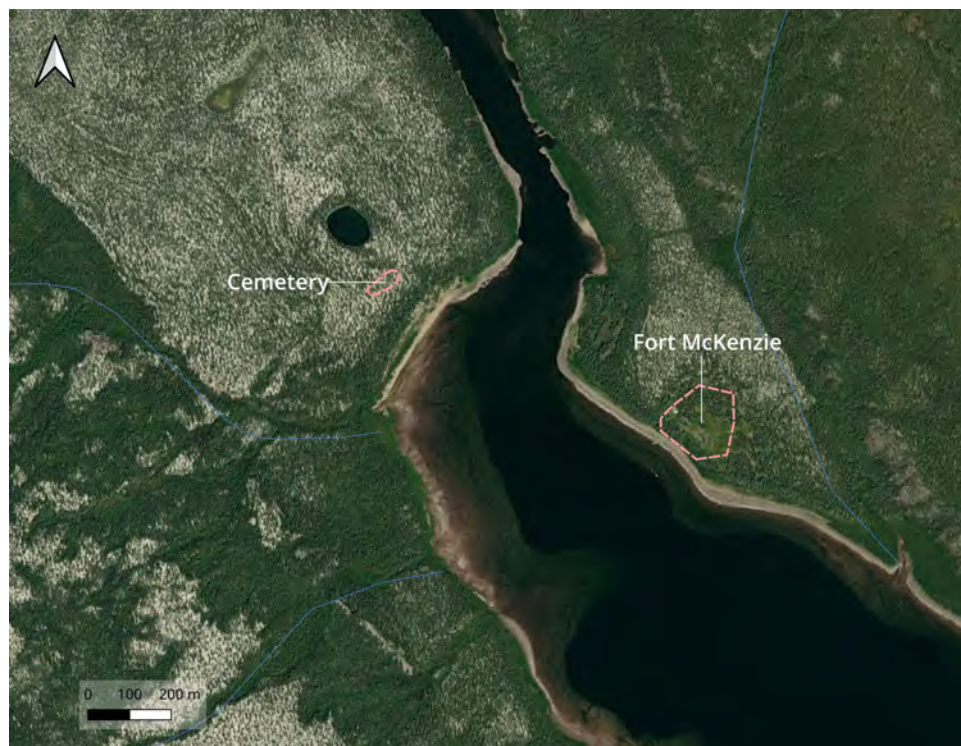


Figure 6.1: Location of cemetery in relation to Fort McKenzie.

Our visit to the cemetery took place on September 2, 2022. Having heard about this place many times, we were especially pleased to be able to see it. The visit was thus more for our personal edification than a part of the survey: we walked around and took photographs and reflected on the place and its significance.¹³

The individual graves were once surrounded by ornate wooded fences. Figure 6.4 shows how these looked in 1983 and 1984. Already at that time, some of the fences had fallen. As shown in figures 6.2 and 6.3, the ravages of time in a harsh climate have taken their toll and, with the exception of one small section, none of the fences remain standing today. We did not attempt to map or count grave features so we are not sure how many there are. In 1982, some 17 burials, each surrounded by a small wooden fence, were observed by archaeologists working at Fort McKenzie at the time, with at least four other crosses without fences located further to the west (Archéologie illimitée inc. 1983a). The cemetery was said to have been established in 1915 and was in use until 1956. According to George Sandy, who was working with the archaeologists at the time, some 100 to 150 individuals, all Naskapi, were buried here (*ibid.*: 80–81).

The installation of a large wooden cross of recent construction near the lake shore fronting the cemetery, and the presence of votive offerings, indicate that Naskapis continue to visit and pay their respects to their ancestors. We have heard at least one Naskapi express the view that the protected area is critical to ensure that the resting place of the ancestors never be flooded or otherwise disturbed.

The ongoing maintenance of the cemetery at such a great distance from Kawawachikamach is clearly problematic. We wonder whether, in the context of the protected area initiative, there might be an opportunity for a dedicated project aimed at mapping grave locations and identifying ancestors buried there.¹⁴ Such a project would obviously require the full support and assistance of Naskapi Elders; additionally it could also make use of any relevant church or Hudson's Bay Company records. Ultimately, work could be done to restore the cemetery to its original condition.

¹³In so doing, one of us observed lithic flakes on the ground near the small lake, well outside the bounds of the cemetery, and recorded this as a site, which is described in Part II, section 15.1 of this report.

¹⁴Perhaps such a project has already been carried out and there is documentation on the cemetery at the NNK band office or at the Naskapi Development Corporation. This possibility should be explored.



Figure 6.2: Views of cemetery near Fort McKenzie (1 of 2).



Figure 6.3: Views of cemetery near Fort McKenzie (2 of 2).



Figure 6.4: Photos of cemetery taken in 1983 and 1984 by geographer Camille Laverdière (Université de Montréal [2007](#)).



Figure 6.5: Location of memorial cross on Nachicapau Lake.

6.2 Cross on Nachicapau Lake

We had an opportunity to visit the site of a wooden cross located on a rocky point on the southern shore of the western arm of Nachicapau Lake (see figure 6.5). The cross is roughly made from a standing tree that has been trimmed, and to which a cross bar has been nailed (see figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8).

The little information we have available on this memorial feature comes from David Swappie Sr., in a 2020 interview:

David told us about the presence of a cross on the shore of Nachicapau Lake. A Naskapi hunter was found dead on the ice and his body was brought to the edge. A cross was erected at this location. The name of the hunter is unknown. (Le Gall-Payne and Ricard 2021: 20)

There is no sign of a grave here and it is assumed that the body was taken elsewhere.



Figure 6.6: Photo of cross from the air (from Le Gall-Payne and Ricard (2021: 31)).



Figure 6.7: View facing east-southeast of wooden cross.



Figure 6.8: View facing east-southeast of wooden cross: detail showing rosary votive offering.

7 | Conclusion and recommendations

7.1 Conclusion

Three weeks is a very short time for an archaeological project, let alone a survey in such a vast and rugged terrain dominated by areas of dense vegetation. Nevertheless, based on what we learned about site locations during the 2021 survey, we were able to search more efficiently. Armed with machetes this field season, to cut paths through the dense thickets of alders and willows that ring the shorelines (especially in the Caniapiscaw River valley), we were able to test more of the terraces overlooking the river. We were also very lucky, losing almost no time due to bad weather. As a result, we succeeded in meeting almost all of the objectives set out for the 2022 survey (see Chapter 4).

We found a large number of sites that, in contrast to the 2021 survey, mainly date to the Pre-contact period. These were found both through the excavation of test pits in forested locations, often on terraces overlooking the Caniapiscaw River, and through visual examination of eroded terraces. We were able to date four of the intact sites using the radiocarbon method. While we found fewer earthen tent rings compared to the 2021 field season, those we did find, which date to the early decades of the 20th century, are of great interest. In particular, our more detailed exploration of site NAP21-05A, originally found in 2021, resulted in several additional earthen tent rings being discovered and a broader sample of artifacts recovered. A new site, NAP22-14, appears to date to approximately the same period as site NAP21-05A. Together, these two sites represent an important archaeological resource relating to Naskapi life on the land during the early period of operation of the Fort McKenzie trading post. Other Historic or Modern period sites were discovered at or near portages, where Naskapi would travel from major waterways and valleys to regions characterized by smaller lakes and rivers, and beyond.

With the sample of sites from the 2022 field season, we have now identified close to 50 archaeological sites within the boundary of the proposed protected area (see figure 7.1). A large proportion of these sites are located along the main corridor of the Caniapiscaw River. This distribution highlights the challenges involved in locating archaeological sites in some other parts

of the project area, in particular, in the Nachicapau Lake sector. This should not be read as an absence of sites or a lack of historical use of these areas. Rather, as described in Chapter 4, factors such as dense vegetation and the near absence of helicopter landing sites combined to make archaeological survey work difficult in certain areas. Nevertheless, we were able to find an additional site near the eastern end of Nachicapau Lake to add to those found in 2021, providing archaeological support for accounts of Naskapi Elders about the use of this region.

Site NAP22-23 dominates the 2022 survey sample by several measures including site surface area, number of artifacts recovered, and uniqueness of artifacts and features represented. While we have no direct means of dating the site at this time, we strongly suspect that it may also be the oldest site in the overall sample from the two field seasons, potentially dating to between 4000 and 5000 years ago. Certainly, the discovery of this impressive site was a stunning way to close out the 2022 field season.

7.2 Next steps

The next steps planned for coming months are as follows:

1. Visit Kawawachikamach for presentations and discussions with council, community, and Elders (early July 2023).
2. Attempt to map the features at site NAP22-23 using a drone (photogrammetry, Lidar, and GPR). This work, planned for late July 2023, will be carried out by professor Alexandre Roy and post-doctoral fellow Amedeo Sghinolfi (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières), in collaboration with Kativik Regional Government, Park Development and Operations. The GPR work, in particular, would likely bring to light any sub-surface features present on the site. These data would assist in targeting future archaeological testing in order to limit unnecessary site disturbance. At the same time, the UQTR researchers will use the drone to map Naskapi earthen tent rings (photogrammetry and Lidar) at several other sites as a methodological exercise that may prove useful in identifying similar archaeological features within the Ulittaniujalik Park.

7.3 Recommendations for follow-up

Our recommendations for follow-up work related to the Naskapi Archaeology Project are as follows:

1. Prepare an accessible overview of Naskapi history—as seen through the results of archaeological work carried out in 2021 and 2022, as well as in the 1980s at Fort McKenzie and surrounding area—for the Naskapi community and other stakeholders. The synthesis would

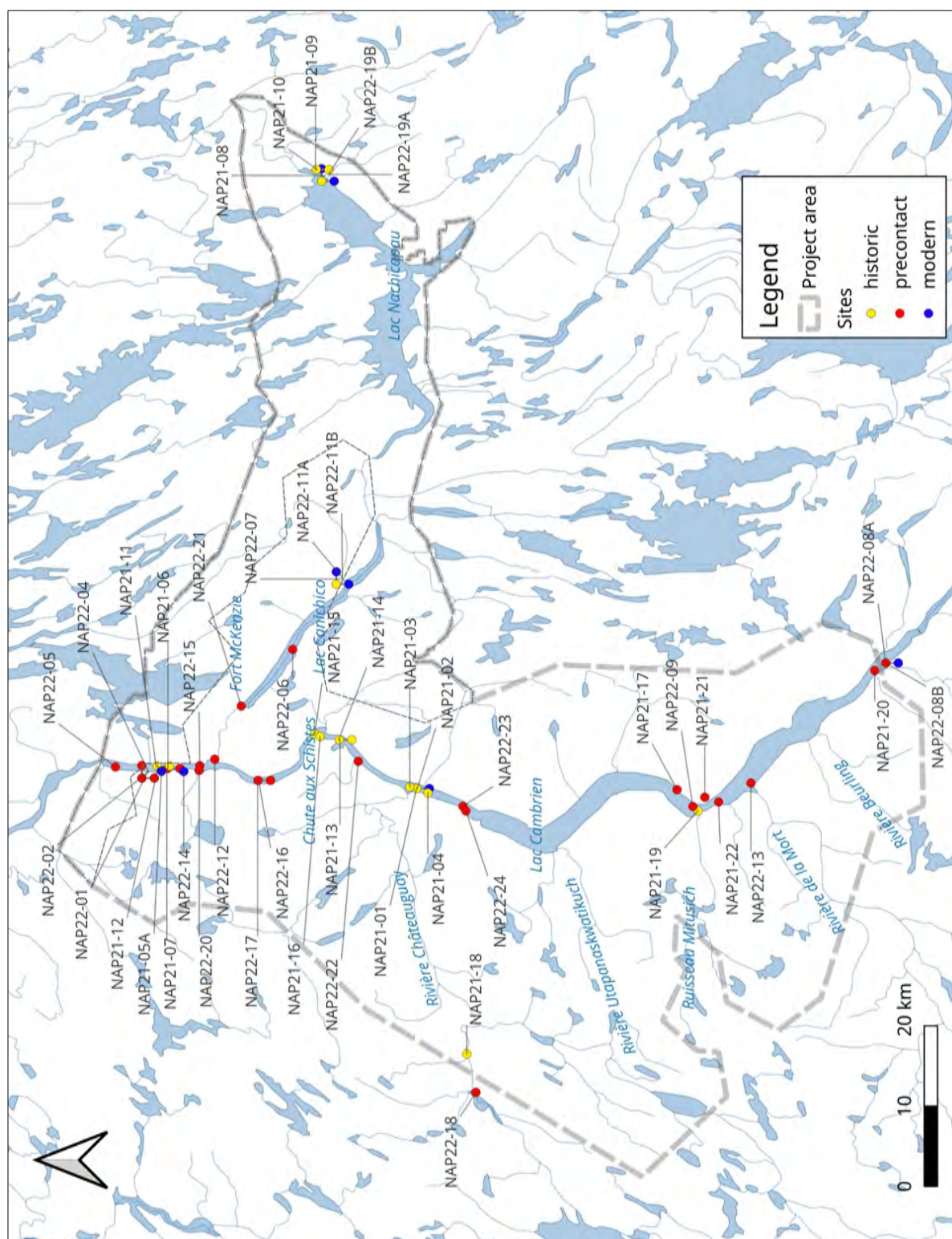


Figure 7.1: Sites recorded to date by Naskapi Archaeology Project, 2021 and 2022 field seasons.

include excerpts from the interviews with Naskapi Elders and relevant information from the archaeological potential study undertaken in 2020–2021. Ideally, this project would result in the publication of a book or booklet available to community members at large, stakeholders, and interested members of the public.

2. Continue research on the paleogeographic context of the site NAP22-23 occupation. This will include contacts with Quaternary geologists at UQAM (professor Martin Roy and masters student, Ariane Vallée) and ongoing discussions with Stephen Wolfe, expert in eolian geomorphology at the Geological Survey of Canada, concerning dune formation at the site.
3. Undertake an analysis—including a microscopic examination—of the celts from site NAP22-23 in order to better understand how they were made and used.
4. Ensure conservation measures for ferrous metal artifacts in danger of metal corrosion.
5. Return to site NAP22-23 (summer of 2024) to carry out subsurface testing to recover charcoal samples (or calcined bone) that can be radiocarbon dated, while minimizing damage to the site.
6. Assess community interest for follow-up projects relating to Naskapi cultural heritage within the proposed protected area. This could take the form of community-based research to further explore some important sites, and could include additional interviews with Elders, as well as on-the-land experience and training in archaeology for Naskapi youth.



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Part II

Site descriptions

8 | Region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)

Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) was a priority for survey work in 2022; however, most of the river course is extremely challenging for archaeological research. The valley is dominated by glaciomarine and glaciolacustrine deposits that have been cut through by the river, creating several levels of terraces. The course of the river varies from slow and meandering where it flows into the Caniapiscau River and in some of its middle sections, to fast with very long stretches of rapids. While we know from historic and ethnographic accounts that this river was a travel route leading to and from Cree territory much further to the west, it was not an easy one. In an 1820 travel account by fur-trader James Clouston, his party chose to portage a distance of over 30 km—walking with their canoe along the high terraces on the southern side of the river—to avoid the many rapids (Clouston [1963](#); Denton and McCaffrey [2021](#): 158–161).

At a distance of 40 km as the crow flies to the west of the Caniapiscau River, the deeply incised valley gives way to a plateau and the first lakes appear. In the valley, we examined several open areas on terraces well above the river and found no indication of precontact or historic archaeological sites. While this is an extremely small sample, our initial impression is that people passed through the valley rather quickly.

As described below, the one site we found in 2022 (NAP22-18) is on the plateau, at the first significant lake. As it happens, the site location at the discharge of this lake is 2 km to the west of the boundary of the proposed protected area. Five kilometres downriver is another site (NAP21-18) we recorded in 2021, on a small, lake-like enlargement of the river (see figure [8.1](#)).

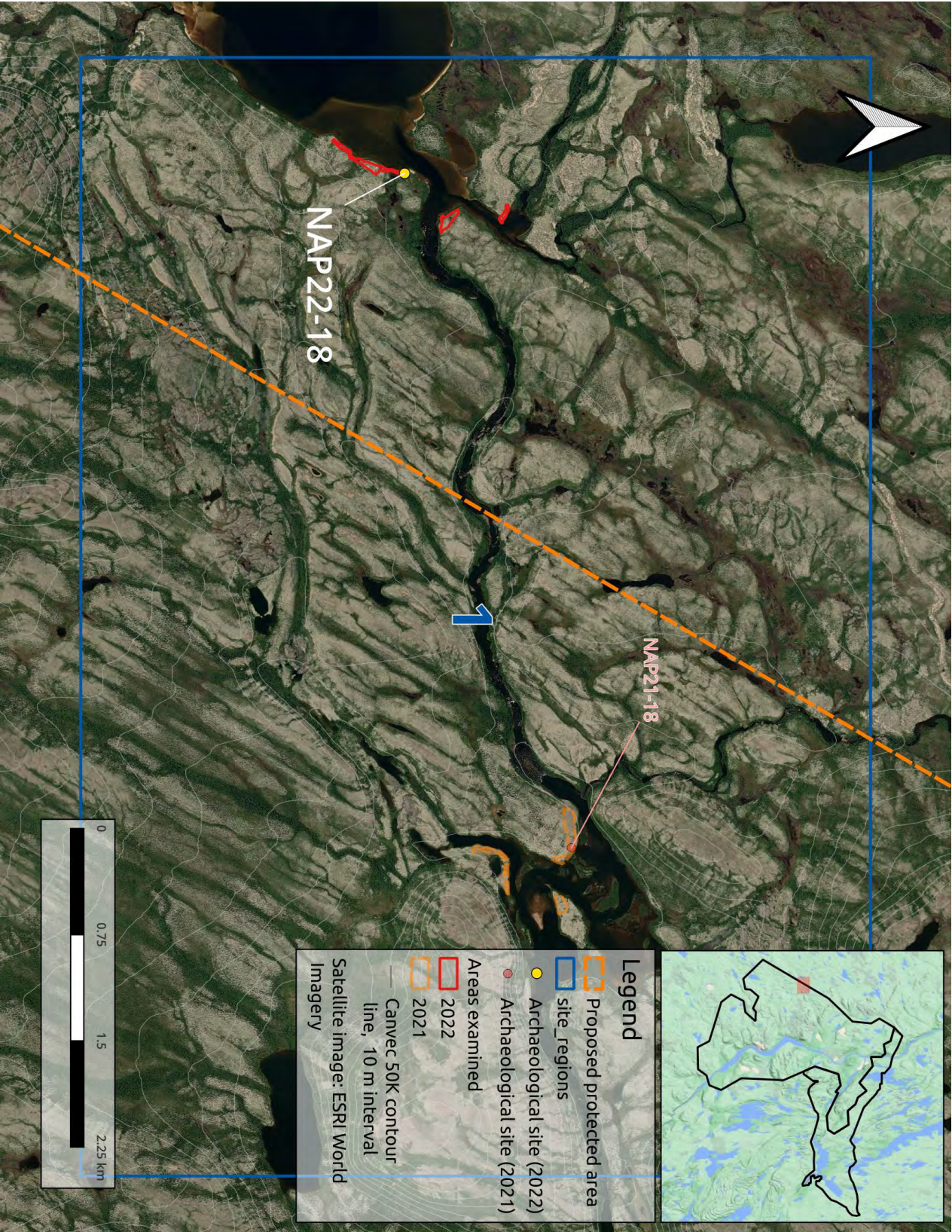


Figure 8.1: Location of sites in study region 1.



Figure 8.2: Site NAP22-18 plan and overview showing geographic context.

8.1 NAP22-18 *HdEk-2*

Introduction

Site NAP22-18 is on the eastern shore of the small lake where the team's base camp (Norpaq Adventures Little Châteauguay Camp) is situated. The site is at the lake's outlet, where its waters flow eastward into the Châteauguay River, and is situated approximately 2 km outside (to the west of) the present limits of the planned protected area. We flew over the site twice a day and considered the location to have high potential. On August 31, we had an opportunity to land and explore the terrace when bad weather and poor visibility forced us to return toward camp from the valley of the Caniapiscou River, where we had been working. We landed on the eroded terrace to the south and surveyed the terrace edge to the north and south, eventually finding the site at the outlet of the lake.



Figure 8.3: View of northern portion of site NAP22-18 showing eroded areas where flakes and fire-cracked rocks were found.

Site description

We found stone flakes and fire-cracked rocks lying on the surface in eroded portions of the low beach ridge, a few metres from the beach and less than 20 m from the water. The site itself is at an elevation of 297 m amsl, or approximately 5 m above the nearby lake level.¹⁵ The beach ridge is less than 5 m in width; behind it, the land descends and is more poorly drained. Three small scatterings of fire-cracked rock are identified as features 1 to 3 (figure 8.2).

Artifacts recovered

A total of 8 flakes were collected of various stone varieties—Ramah chert (N=3), quartz (N=3), grey translucent chert (N=11), and one large flake of mat red chert. The finds also include two small pieces of very weathered, sun-whitened bone in association with feature 1.

Faunal remains

The two calcined or sun-bleached (or both) bones recovered include a large mammal bone and an undetermined bone (see Appendix E).

¹⁵In the site descriptions, elevations for nearby lake or river levels are taken from Google Earth Pro.



Figure 8.4: Artifacts from NAP22-18 site, including flakes of various lithic materials and bone fragments (upper left).

Preliminary interpretations

We interpret the site as a place where travellers on Asischiistikw stopped to rest and possibly spend the night. The presence of Ramah chert—a stone that originates from a source in the Torngat Mountains on the northern Labrador coast—indicates that individuals who stopped to camp here were connected to wide-ranging exchange networks. Despite the small amount of archaeological material, it is very likely that this stopping place was used on more than one, and perhaps several, occasions.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at site NAP22-18 are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.

9 | Region 2: Caniapiscau River, northern section

This region is the most northerly examined in the course of the 2022 survey. Essentially, it is an 8 km length of the Caniapiscau River beginning where the river widens slightly after a long narrow stretch, and continuing to the northern limit of the proposed protected area (see figure 9.1). 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 *wâskâhikin* (‘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). The 2021 survey resulted in the discovery of several important sites, including candidates for both the trading post and Ka-astuwinanuch, validating the archaeological importance of this area. As mentioned in chapter 4, objectives for the 2022 field season included extending the survey north along the west shore of the Caniapiscau River, beyond the location of site NAP21-05, area A, the place we associate with Ka-astuwinanuch. We also planned a return to site NAP21-05, area A, to continue examining the area and to conduct additional tests in the hope of recovering artifacts that would assist us in dating and better understanding the site.

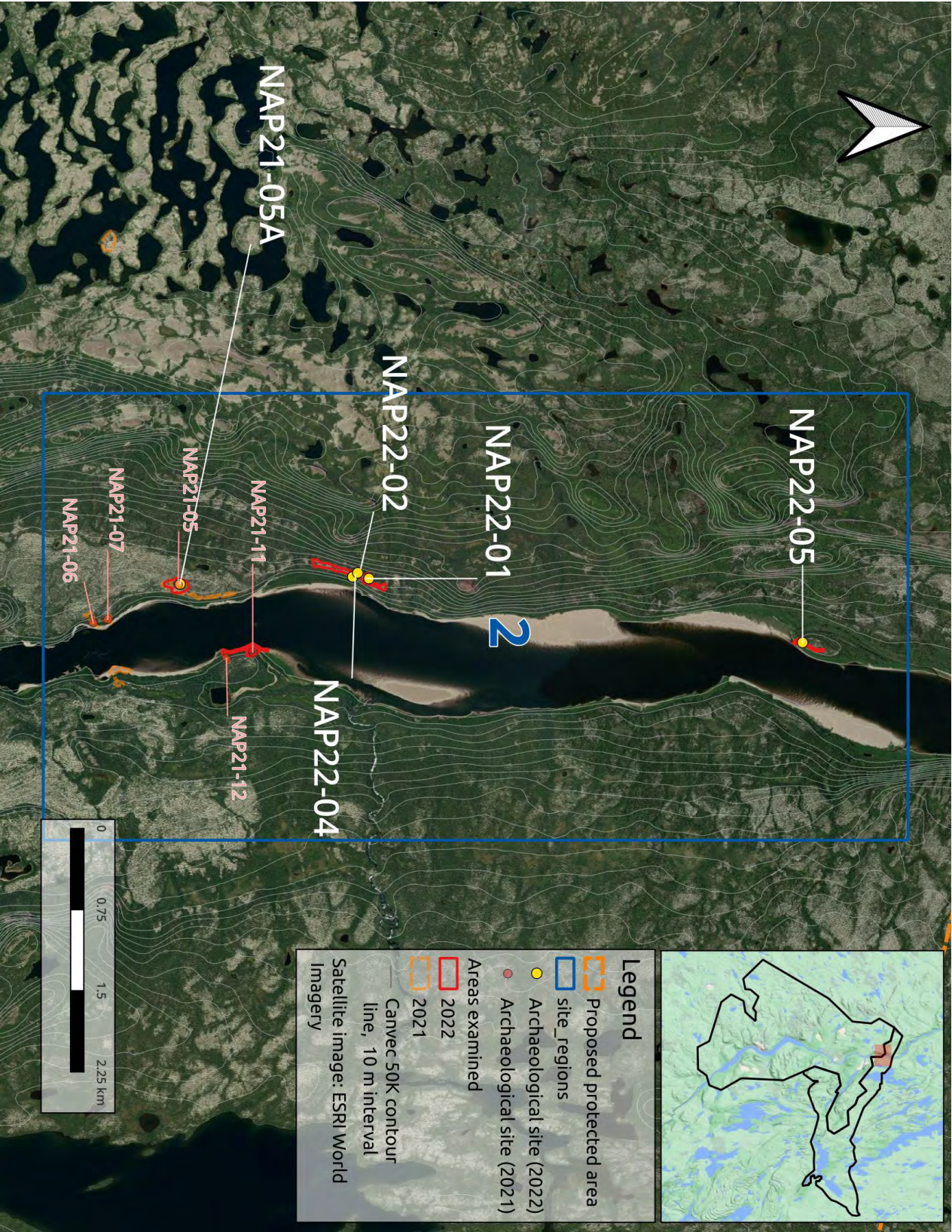


Figure 9.1: Location of sites in study region 2.

9.1 NAP22-01 *ZIA*

Introduction

Site NAP22-01 is located on the eroded surface of a terrace on the west bank of the Caniapiscaw River, 1.7 km to the north of the large site NAP21-05 that we associate with the place known in Naskapi oral tradition as Ka-astuwinanuch. The site is at an elevation of 107 m amsl, and 41 m above and 120 m inland from the Caniapiscaw River (figure 9.2). This location was visited on the morning of August 15—the first stop of the 2022 fieldwork season. We spread out and walked across the terrace, scanning the surface for signs of occupation. Before long, a concentration of stone flakes was discovered.

Site description

The lithic material is scattered in a northeast–southwest orientation, covering a surface area of 20 X 8 m. Rather than being along the margin of the terrace, as is so often the case, this concentration was between 20 and 35 m back from the edge. To the west of the western end of the concentration, the soil horizons appeared to be intact and covered with a mat of *Cladonia* lichens. Dispersed clumps of black spruce trees were growing in this area. We excavated a series of 10 test pits in the general region to determine if a portion of the site might be preserved within the intact soil layers; however, all 10 tests were negative (figure 9.2).

No fire-cracked rocks or other features were noted here.

Artifacts recovered

Twenty-five artifacts were recovered from site NAP22-01, including flakes, shatter, and a single core—a block of chert from which flakes were struck. With one exception, all were made of a grey translucent chert that likely comes from a nearby Labrador Trough source. One flake was of an opaque black chert. Several of the flakes appear to have been burned and another was struck from a large, bifacial preform. A number of the flakes can be described as biface reduction flakes—indicating that the sharpening or reshaping of stone tools was taking place here.

Preliminary interpretations

This site is challenging to interpret due to a lack of features, such as hearths or suggested habitation outlines, as well as the absence of charcoal for radiocarbon dating. Furthermore, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered making it difficult to suggest a time period for the site or what activities may have taken place here. Nevertheless, from the stone flakes collected, we know that the group (or individual) was travelling with tools that they re-worked or sharpened while at this location. Most importantly, site NAP22-01 confirms that in precontact times, people were visiting

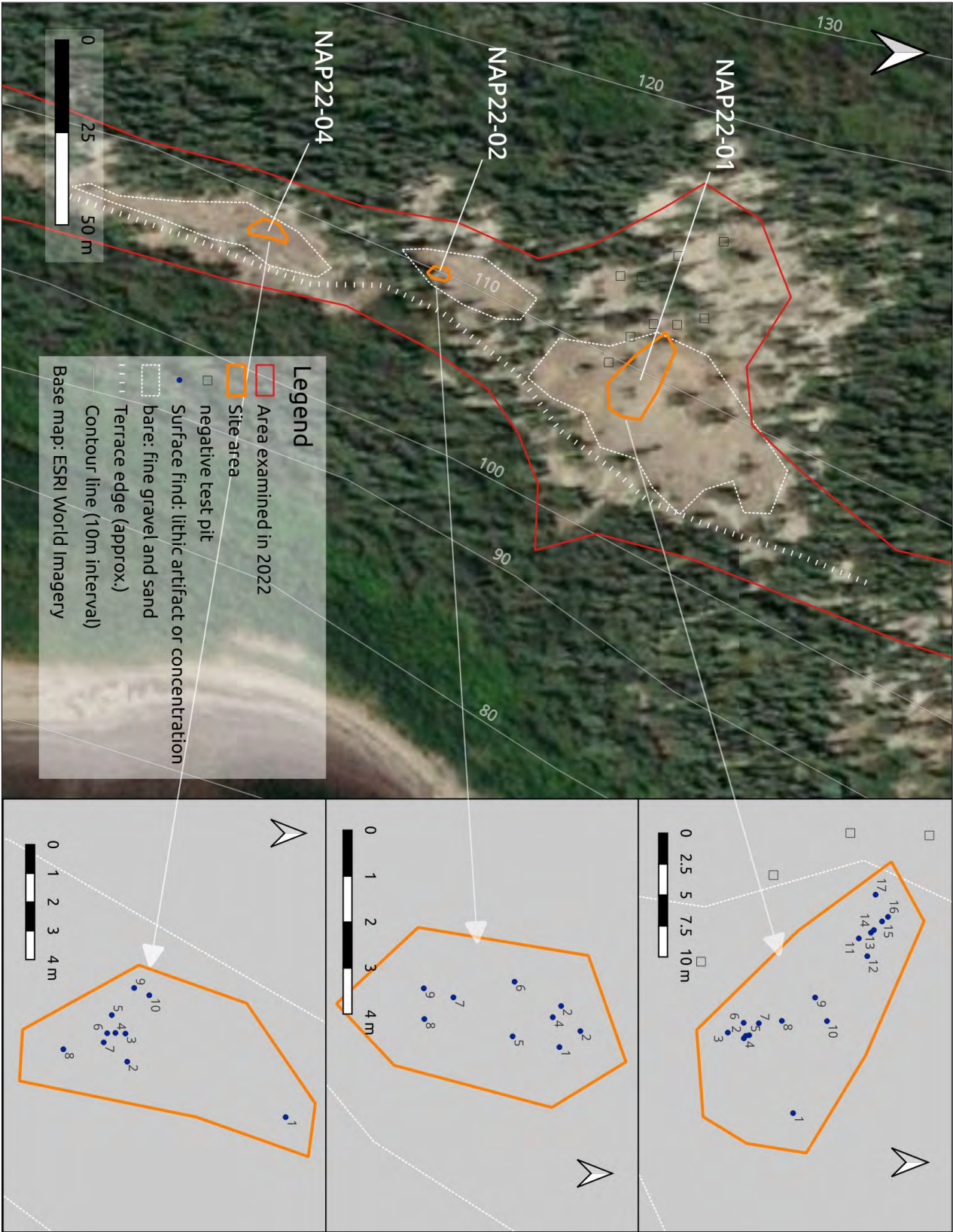


Figure 9.2: Location and site plans for sites NAP22-01, NAP22-02 and NAP22-04.



Figure 9.3: View to southeast of flake concentration at site NAP22-01 with Moira McCaffrey in background on left. Orange flags show location of surface finds.



Figure 9.4: Closeup view of large flake of grey translucent chert found at site NAP22-01. Note dark coloured dots or oolites.



Figure 9.5: Sample of artifacts of grey translucent chert recovered from NAP22-01 site, including flakes and core (bottom left).

and perhaps camping on this terrace. They may have simply stopped here for a short while to watch for game in much the same way that a hunting party today might stop for tea while out on the land.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at this site are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.

9.2 NAP22-02 *ZIA*

Introduction

Site NAP22-02 is a small scatter of flakes found on the eroded surface of the same terrace, 60 m to the southwest of site NAP22-01. Site NAP22-02 is also at an elevation of 107 m, but is located closer to the edge of the terrace than the former site (figures 9.2 and 9.6). This area was explored on the morning of August 15, as we walked south along the terrace following the discovery of site NAP22-01.

Site description

Lithic objects were found scattered over an area of 5 m by 3 m, in an approximately north–south direction. As with site NAP22-01, there were no fire-cracked rocks or other features associated with the lithic scatter.

Artifacts recovered

Twenty-nine lithic artifacts were recovered from this site. In contrast with the NAP22-01 collection, which is exclusively comprised of grey translucent chert, the NAP22-02 collection is dominated by quartz flakes and shatter, with only a few chert pieces. A sole tool fragment was identified: a portion of a small scraper made of quartz.

Preliminary interpretations

As was the case with the previously described site, NAP22-02 does not offer enough information to allow for a solid interpretation. We can only speculate that in precontact times, a small group or individual stopped at this location, made a fire (three of the flakes are burnt), and did some minor work refreshing their toolkit. They may have been watching for game or for the arrival of others along the Caniapiscaw River. The lithic materials appear to be varieties that are all locally available. In particular, quartz is a ubiquitous stone that can be found most anywhere in the eastern Subarctic.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at this site are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.



Figure 9.6: View facing southeast of site NAP22-02. Orange flags represent locations of surface finds.



Cat no. 1



Cat no. 6



Cat no. 6



Cat no. 7



Cat no. 7



Cat no. 8

Figure 9.7: Artifacts from site NAP22-02, including quartz flakes (top left), two views of quartz scraper fragment (top right, middle left), and quartz and chert flakes (middle right, bottom row).

9.3 NAP22-04 *ZIA*

Introduction

As we continued to survey the terrace on August 15, carefully examining the eroded areas for signs of past occupation, we found a number of large stone artifacts 50 m to the south-southwest of site NAP22-02. In contrast to the other two sites discovered in this region, site NAP22-04 is located on a sloping eroded surface, between elevations of 106 and 108 m amsl. The slope here is relatively gentle. The much steeper slope down to the water begins 10 m to the southeast. While the ground surface is primarily fine gravel and sand, in some places there are thin patches of lichen.

Site description

In common with the two other sites, no signs of fire-cracked rocks or other features were noted. The artifacts were found scattered over an area of approximately 8 m by 5 m, with all but one of the finds being within a circle with a 4 m diameter.

Artifacts recovered

We collected 14 artifacts on this site, all of a red siltstone. All but four of these objects can be described as preforms. While most of these have been flaked roughly on one side to shape and thin them, two of the objects have been bifacially flaked (see figures 9.9 and 9.10).

Preliminary interpretations

Despite the relatively large number of preforms at this site, there are very few flakes, suggesting that most of the work involved in shaping these artifacts took place elsewhere. For now, we can only speculate on why these preforms were left on the terrace so long ago. Perhaps the objects were part of a “cache” intentionally stored at this place by someone intending to come back for them on a future visit. Alternatively, the preforms may have simply been abandoned there because of their weight. No matter the reason that led to our discovery of this collection of artifacts, their existence points to the importance of lithic formations in the Labrador Trough and their use by groups throughout the Precontact period.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at this site are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.



Figure 9.8: View toward northeast of site NAP22-04. Orange flags show find locations.



Figure 9.9: Bifacially flaked preform on terrace surface at site NAP22-04.



Figure 9.10: Examples of red siltstone artifacts from site NAP22-04. Top row: unifacially flaked preform (both sides); middle row: bifacially flaked preform (both sides); bottom row: flakes.

9.4 NAP21-05, area A *HfEg-10*

Introduction

The NAP21-05 site was initially surveyed during the 2021 field season (McCaffrey and Denton 2022: 79–93). At that time, three occupation areas were recorded (see figure 9.11). The most significant, where we found eight earthen tent rings, most with stone hearths, was designated as area A. While the dating of this site was not clear, the associated artifacts suggested that it was used in the late Historic or early Modern periods, sometime between the late 1800s and the first quarter of the 1900s. We tentatively identified another feature as a *wiiyaauhkihiikin* (canoe-building bed). Two other areas (B and C) provided evidence of more recent occupation in the form of rocks indicating places where canvas wall tents had been set up. These could date to the 1940s or early 1950s. For several reasons, we suggested that this site could be Ka-astuwinanuch (‘making-canoes place’), an important site in Naskapi oral tradition (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 52–55). We recommended further work at the site in 2022 to search for more features and to dig additional tests in the hope of finding materials that would help to pinpoint the time period when the site was used.

During the 2022 field season, we returned to site NAP21-05, area A, for a short visit on August 15 and again for a full day of work on August 27. During these visits we recorded four additional earthen tent rings with stone fireplaces, and recovered additional artifacts by scanning the lodge floors with a metal detector and carrying out a limited number of small trowel probes.

Site description

The site is at an elevation of 100 m amsl or approximately 34 m above the nearby level of the river.¹⁶ Like the eight earthen tent rings from 2021, the four new features (nos. 9–12) are found in the wooded zone that characterizes area A, away from the denuded edge of the terrace. Dimensions of the earthen tent rings are provided below in table 9.1.

Artifacts recovered

The purpose of scanning with a metal detector, followed by careful trowel probes, was to find a small sample of artifacts from the different houses that would allow us to date and perhaps better understand the nature of the occupations. Our objective was to create a minimum of disturbance to the site. In some cases, when initiating a trowel probe after a positive signal from the detector, we encountered non-metallic artifacts and, at that point, we usually stopped our probe. All of the probe locations were precisely mapped using the DGPS.

¹⁶This figure, based on a more accurate DGPS reading in 2022, replaces the estimated 95–100 m amsl from 2021.

Table 9.1: Earthen tent rings with stone hearths found during 2022 field season on site NAP21-05, area A.

Feature	Orienta- tion	Dim. 1	Dim. 2	Comment
9	NA	NA	NA	Earthen ring only detectable on northern side of lodge.
10	160°	4.4 m	4.6 m	Door ramp is subtle.
11	100°	4.5 m	5.0 m	Found in 2021 but not recorded. Negative test within ring. Trowel probe revealed caribou bones, a broken file, and an unidentified object.
12	190°	5.6 m	6.5 m	Ring is very large. Hearth includes rocks and is built up with sand.

Orientation: orientation of door (degrees from true north), Dim.1: dimension of earthen ring from door to rear; Dim.2: dimension of earthen ring from side to side, perpendicular to Dim.1.



Figure 9.11: Overview of site NAP21-05 showing geographic context.

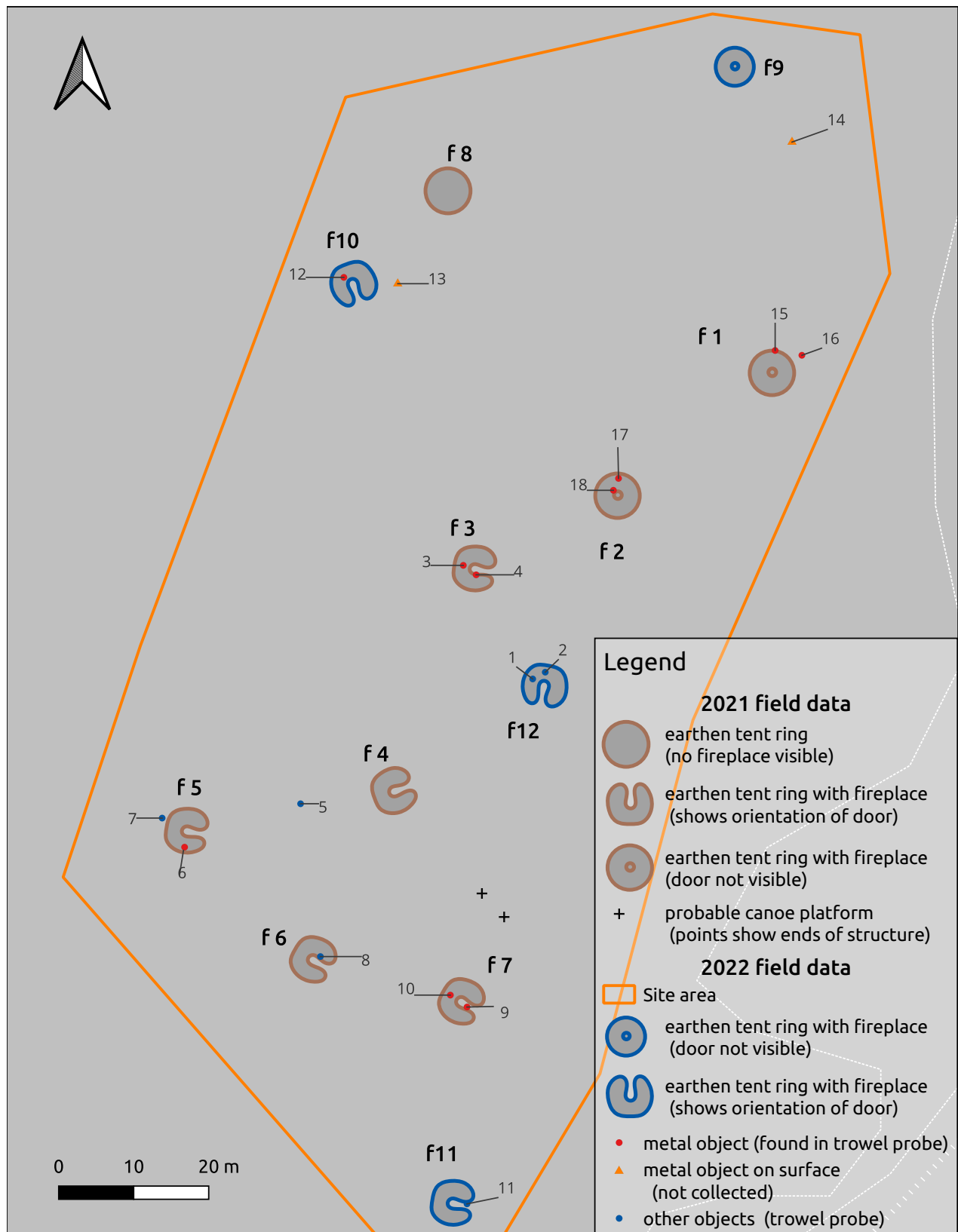




Figure 9.13: Sample of earthen tent rings from NAP21-05, area A, recorded in 2022, showing approximate area of ring (dashed red line) and location of hearth (orange flag). Top: feature 11, facing east; bottom: feature 9, facing southwest.

A single brass or copper cartridge case was found in each of features f2, f9, and f6 (see figure 9.14). One of these (.14) is identified by the “KYNOCH 303 SAV” on the headstamp as being a .303 cartridge made by the British company, Kynoch, for the Savage Repeating Rifle. On the headstamp of a second case (.18), we are able to read “.Co.’ and “.5 - 70”. Comparison of this case with one from NAP22-11 indicates that this was a .45 calibre cartridge made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and that the full headstamp would have read “W.R.A. Co. 45 - 70”. These cartridges were manufactured from the mid-1880s until about 1940 (Hogg 1982). The third case (.27) appears to be of a similar calibre to the first (.14), i.e., .303.

Other artifacts recovered from the site include a possible grinding or sharpening stone fragment, two files, two blue beads, a shaped wooden piece that may be from a hide stretcher, a white enamel plate, two wire nails, a pot or tea pail, and a brass deflector for an oil lamp burner (see figures 9.15 and 9.16). Two pots were photographed *in situ* and their location mapped, but were not collected (see figure 9.17).¹⁷

Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP21-05, area A, is one of the most significant occupation areas found in the course of our survey work in 2021 and 2022, and is a very important Naskapi heritage site within the proposed protected area. We continue to associate this site with Ka-astuwinanuch (‘making-canoes place’), referred to in stories told by the late John Peastitute. While we are still unsure of the season(s) of occupation, we now think it possible that people came here in the fall and stayed into the early winter period, and that like site NAP22-14, this could have been a base camp used by families while the men were out trapping. We also speculate that the location of the site within 3 km of the ice fishing lakes known as Kuskananis is significant, and that people set and tended their night lines from this campsite.

The 2022 survey confirmed that there is a relatively large amount of archaeological material culture associated with the earthen rings, suggesting that people stayed in these dwellings for at least a couple of months. The artifacts recovered point to use during the period when Fort McKenzie was in operation. We tentatively suggest that the site was occupied during the late 1910s or 1920s. This must be confirmed through further analysis of the artifacts and discussions with Naskapi Elders.

Other important questions still remain. For example, was the site used by a very large group during a single occupation period or by smaller groups using one or two dwellings at a time, who

¹⁷Due to the difficulty in transporting and conserving large metal artifacts, large pots and pails were only collected if they might be of special interest to the Naskapi community due to their excellent preservation, or because of characteristics that could help date or otherwise assist the archaeological interpretation of the site. All such artifacts that were not collected were measured and photographed *in situ*.



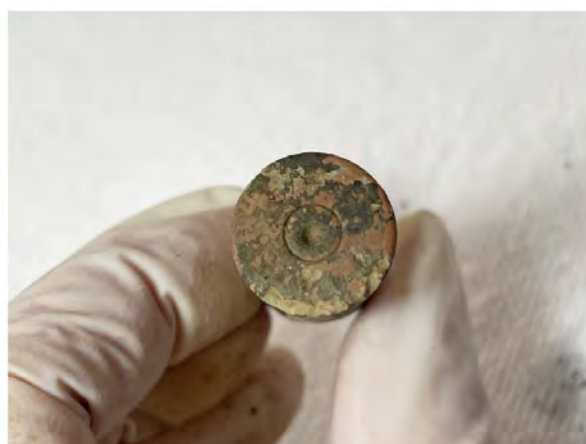
Cat no. 14



Cat no. 14



Cat no. 18



Cat no. 18



Cat no. 27



Cat no. 27

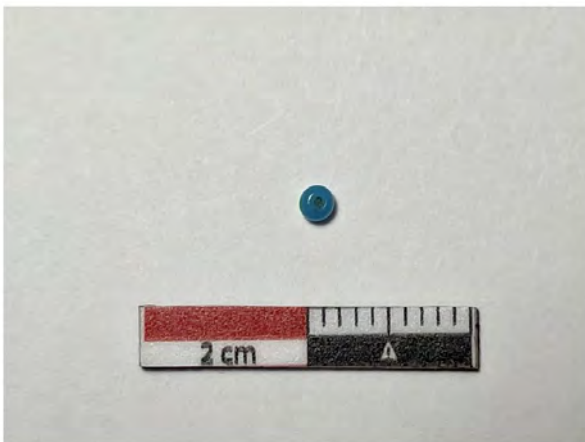
Figure 9.14: Cartridge cases from site NAP21-05, area A, showing side and end views. Headstamp on .14 marked: "KYNCH 303 SAV".



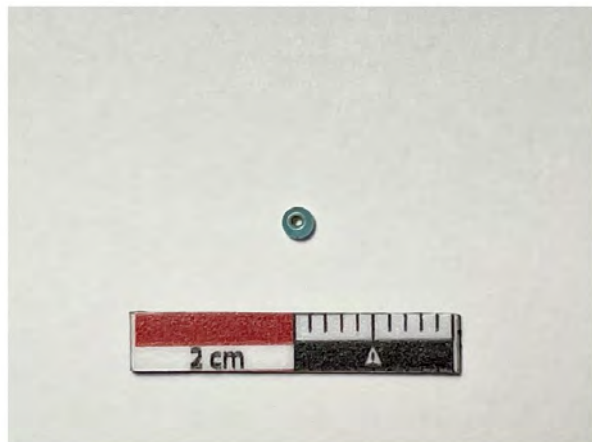
Cat no. 10



Cat no. 11



Cat no. 17



Cat no. 15



Cat no. 13



Cat no. 19

Figure 9.15: Miscellaneous artifacts from site NAP21-05, area A, including possible grinding or sharpening stone fragment (.10), triangular file (.11), blue glass beads (.17, .15), shaped wooden piece with holes (.13), and enamel plate (.19).



Cat no. 20



Cat no. 23



Cat no. 24



Cat no. 25



Cat no. 26



Cat no. 26

Figure 9.16: Metal artifacts from site NAP21-05, area A, including broken file (.30), lug or rivet from pot or pail (.23), two wire nails (.24), pot or tea pail (.25), and two views of copper or brass oil lamp burner deflector (.26).



Figure 9.17: Pots or pails observed at site NAP21-05, area A, but not collected. Middle photo is detail of lug on pot shown in top image.

came back to the site several times, perhaps returning over the course of many years. We think it more likely that smaller groups returned to the site on multiple occasions over numerous years. These and other questions about this place, such as which families used the location, need to be discussed with Naskapi Elders who will hopefully be able to fill in the history of this important site.

Period(s) of occupation early Modern, probably late 1910s or 1920s

Recommendations This is one of the most significant sites in our sample for the two survey seasons. With the excellent preservation of the features and relatively large quantity of associated artifacts, it would be of great interest to excavate one or more of the earthen tent rings. Further interview sessions with Naskapi Elders, focused on the interpretation of this site, are essential.

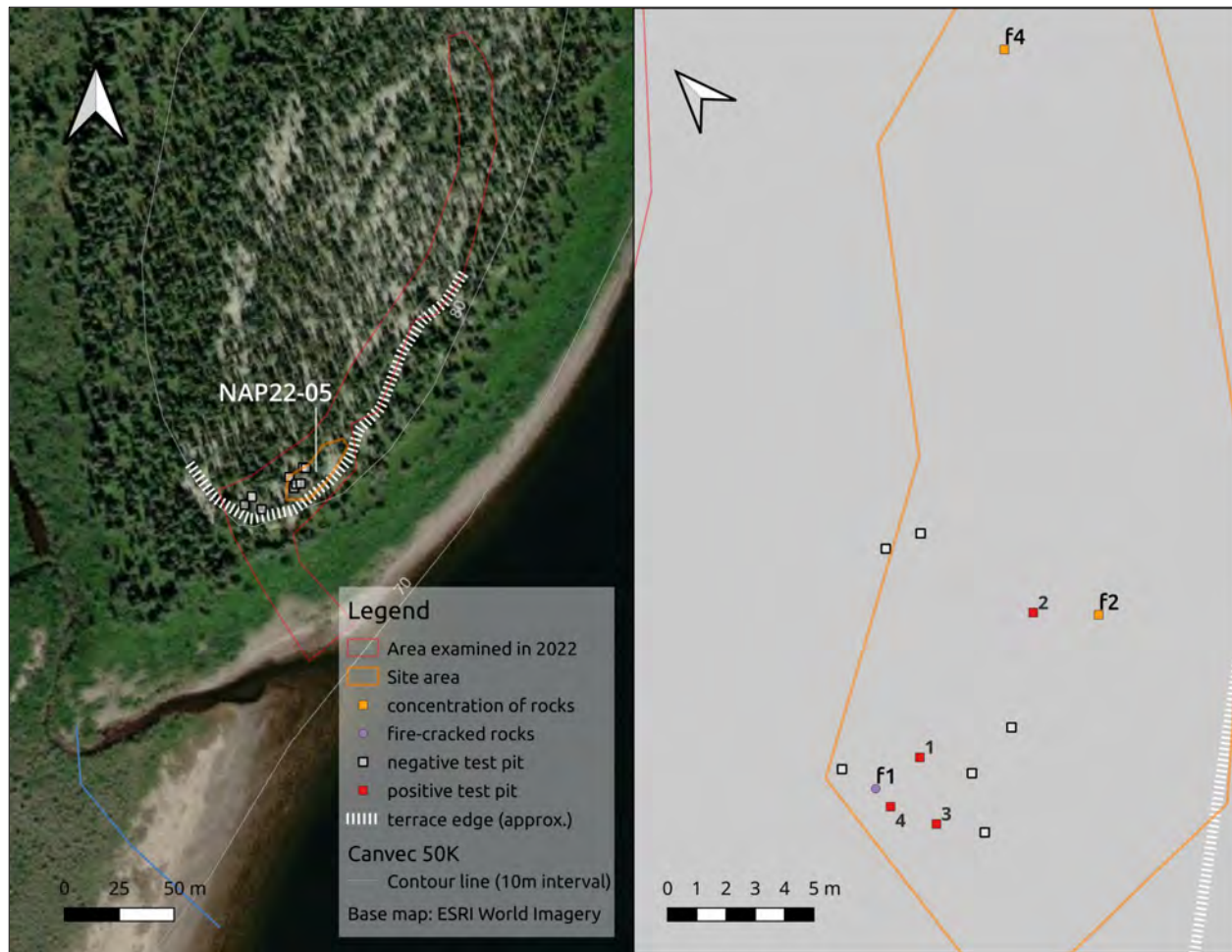


Figure 9.18: Site NAP22-05 plan and overview showing geographic context.

9.5 NAP22-05 *HfEg-14*

Introduction

Located approximately 4 km downriver from and to the north of site NAP22-01, NAP22-05 is the most northerly site surveyed so far. It is situated on a southeast facing shore of what would have been—before the damming of the river—an elongated island hugging the western shore of the Caniapiscaw River. The site is at an elevation of 86 m amsl, which is approximately 20 m above the level of the Caniapiscaw River. The present-day shoreline is 60 m to the southeast of the site. Currently, this former island is more or less joined to the mainland to the west, with the probable exception of high water periods.

The former island has a flat-topped ridge, oriented south-southwest by north-northeast, and sloping at its northern end. We landed on the beach at the end of the island, cut a path through

the usual tangle of alders and willows on the bank, and began digging tests on the southern tip of a ridge. Moving across the eastern edge of the ridge, we began finding fire-cracked rocks using our metal probe and then dug tests in these locations. Eventually, we recovered two small flakes and calcined bone indicating that people had camped here. Work at site NAP22-05 was carried out on August 16, 2022.

The site area is in a relatively open forest of black spruce, with a ground cover dominated by *Cladonia* lichens with patches of sphagnum moss. Scattered Labrador tea shrubs and blueberry bushes were present, as well as a few bellflowers (*Campanula*).

Site description

In all, we excavated 13 tests in the area, of which four were positive (figure 9.18 and 9.19). The main portion of the site is approximately 10 m by 8 m. We found the remains of a fireplace in test 4 in the form of fire-cracked rocks, a small amount of charcoal, and calcined bone fragments in an ashy, brown soil. Small flecks of calcined bone were also found in test 3. Tests 1 and 2 each contained a single small flake. With the metal probe, we also located two additional features with fire-cracked rocks. Feature 1 (f1 on plan) may be associated with the hearth remains in test 4, while feature 2 (f2 on plan) may be another hearth. An outlying find of a concentration of rocks (f4) in the soil 22 m to the northeast, discovered using the metal probe, suggests that there could be other areas of occupation along the edge of the terrace in this zone.

Artifacts recovered

The two small flakes recovered are of translucent chert—one black and the other grey.

Faunal remains

Analysis of the 78 calcined bone fragments from test 4 showed the presence of at least 4 caribou bones, all from the lower limbs, including a phalanx and carpal or tarsal fragments (see Appendix E).

Radiocarbon date

A sample of charcoal chunks from the hearth deposit in test 4 was sent for radiocarbon dating. The sample returned a date of 500 ± 20 (UCIAMS-275592, ULA-11031). When corrected for fluctuations of atmospheric radiocarbon, the range of probable dates for this site falls between 514 and 542 cal BP (median probability of 525 cal BP).

Preliminary interpretations

The lithic finds from this site, being very small and few in number, suggest the limited sharpening of one or more chert tools. The presence of calcined bones and fire-cracked rocks, however, point to a wider range of activities. A sample of charcoal from the hearth was dated using the



Figure 9.19: View toward southeast of site NAP22-05 showing tests 1, 4, and 3. In background, we see the terrace edge and beyond, the Caniapiscau River.



Figure 9.20: View to southeast of Caniapiscau River from terrace edge at site NAP22-05.

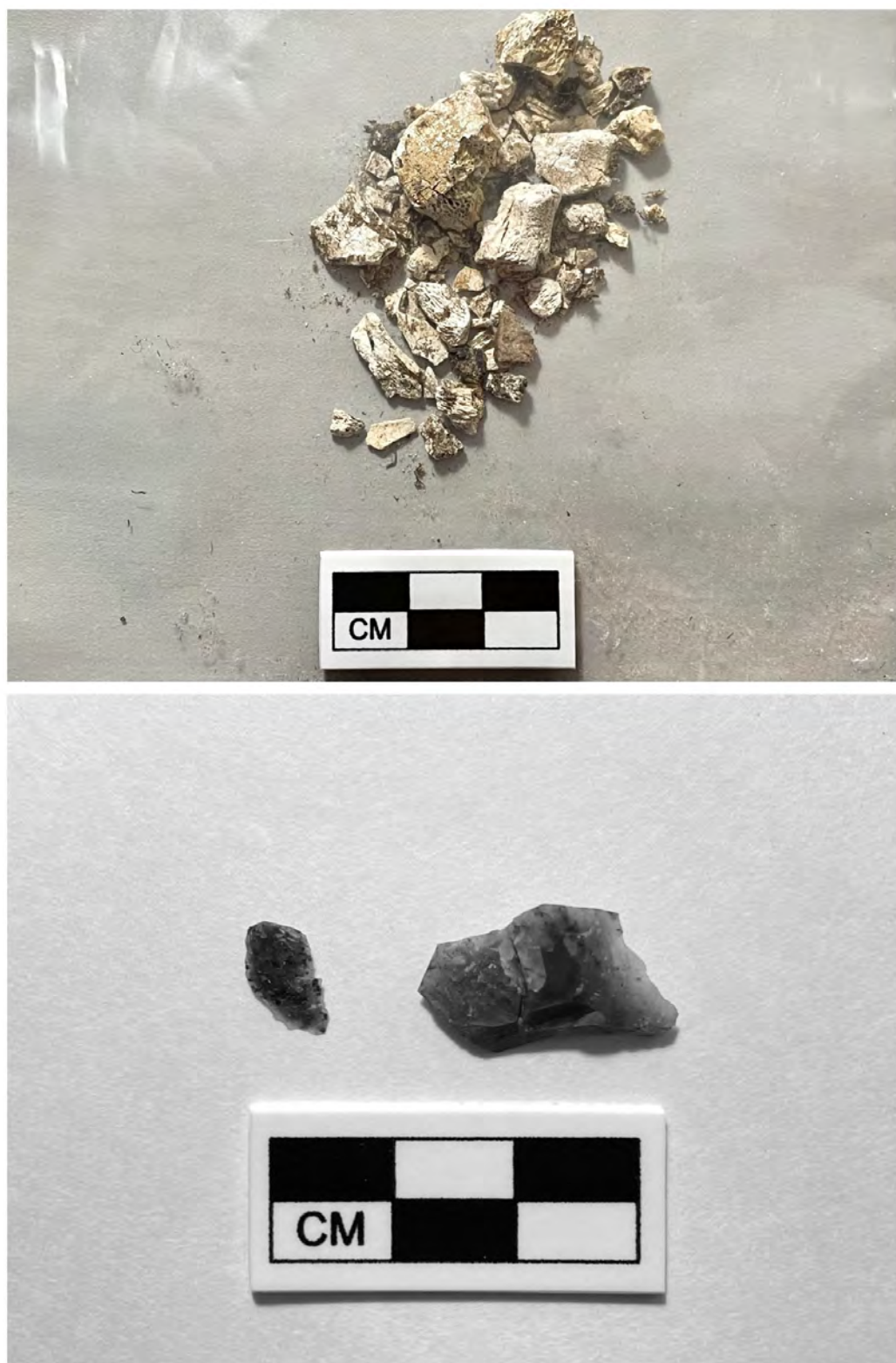


Figure 9.21: Finds from site NAP22-05: calcined bone fragments (top), chert flakes (bottom).

radiocarbon method. It would appear that a small group camped at this location approximately 500 years ago and likely harvested nearby faunal resources.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations Despite the small number of finds, this site has high archaeological potential, and further archaeological testing and excavation is recommended.



Figure 9.22: Site NAP21-11 plan showing location of finds made in 2022.

9.6 Site NAP21-11 *HfEg-12*

Site NAP21-11, found during the 2021 survey, was revisited in 2022 as planned. We hoped to find further evidence of the Hudson's Bay Company's South River House, a short-lived outpost of Fort Chimo occupied for a single year in 1832–1833. Based on our reading of the fairly detailed description provided by post manager Erland Erlandson in his journal (see discussion in McCaffrey and Denton (2022: 57–61)), we thought that this was the likely location of the post. The discovery of a large portion of a copper kettle and a musket barrel during the 2021 survey provided further support for this being the site of the trading post; however, we were unable to find any sign of the two buildings erected by Erlandson and his men.

We returned to the site on August 23, 2022, and spent the afternoon there. We relocated our test pits from 2021 and spent several hours with the metal detector trying to find a nail or some other scrap of metal that might indicate the location of the house. At the same time, we searched



Figure 9.23: Metal fuel barrel obscured by vegetation, located on slope at site NAP21-11.

the ground as thoroughly as the dense vegetation would permit, for signs of a cellar depression. We looked in the flat areas on the top of the terrace, as well as on somewhat flat surfaces along the side of the hill. The search was challenging due to the large white spruce that dominate the upper portion of the slope and the dense thicket of alders and willows at a slightly lower level.

The findings resulting from this work included a very corroded orange spray paint can and a tin lid, both of which were collected (see figure 9.24), and a metal fuel barrel (45 gal.) (see 9.23). The spray paint can has several puncture holes in it, probably made by a bear. The location of these finds is shown in figure 9.22.

These objects clearly relate to a recent occupation of the site, most likely by non-Indigenous geologists or surveyors. While we were unsuccessful in finding further evidence of the HBC outpost, we continue to think that site NAP21-11 is the most likely candidate for this post, based both on the 2021 artifacts that align well with the period of the trading post and Erlandson's description of the location.



Cat no. 18



Cat no. 18



Cat no. 19

Figure 9.24: Artifacts found in 2022 on site NAP21-11, including spray paint can (.18, two views) and tin lid (.19).

10 | Region 3: Confluence of Caniapiscau and Swampy Bay rivers

This 2022 survey region includes the confluence of the Caniapiscau and Swampy Bay rivers, and extends approximately 4 km downriver and 6 km upriver from the confluence itself (see figure 10.1). The immediate area of the confluence, both to the north and south of the Swampy Bay River, was surveyed by archaeologists in 1982. Their work resulted in the discovery of four sites, most with earthen tent rings, thought to date to the Modern or Contemporary periods (Archéologie illimitée inc. 1983a).

Our interest in this area was in part piqued by historical documents suggesting that the camp of Ca-Mitchesticquan, an old man encountered by Clouston's party in 1820, was located in this region. The Elder shared many interesting details with Clouston and, in particular, informed him that about 10 days before their arrival, a party of "twenty Indians with their families" had left the area to hunt caribou further to the east, and that they would return in the fall (Clouston 1963: 56). This account suggested to us that a large site should be located in the general area.

This stretch of the river includes a prominent island, one of only two along the entire portion of the Caniapiscau River valley within the proposed protected area.

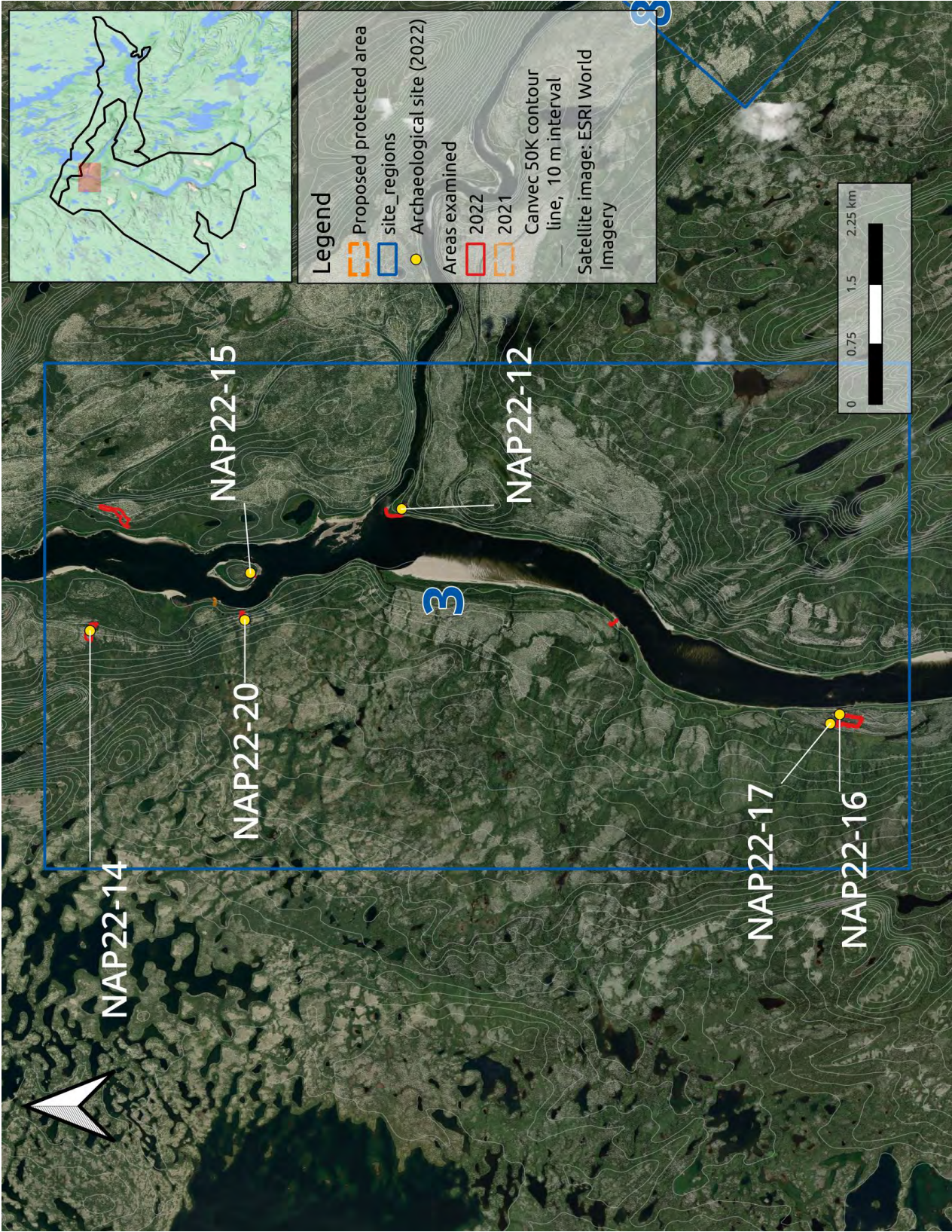


Figure 10.1: Location of sites in study region 3.

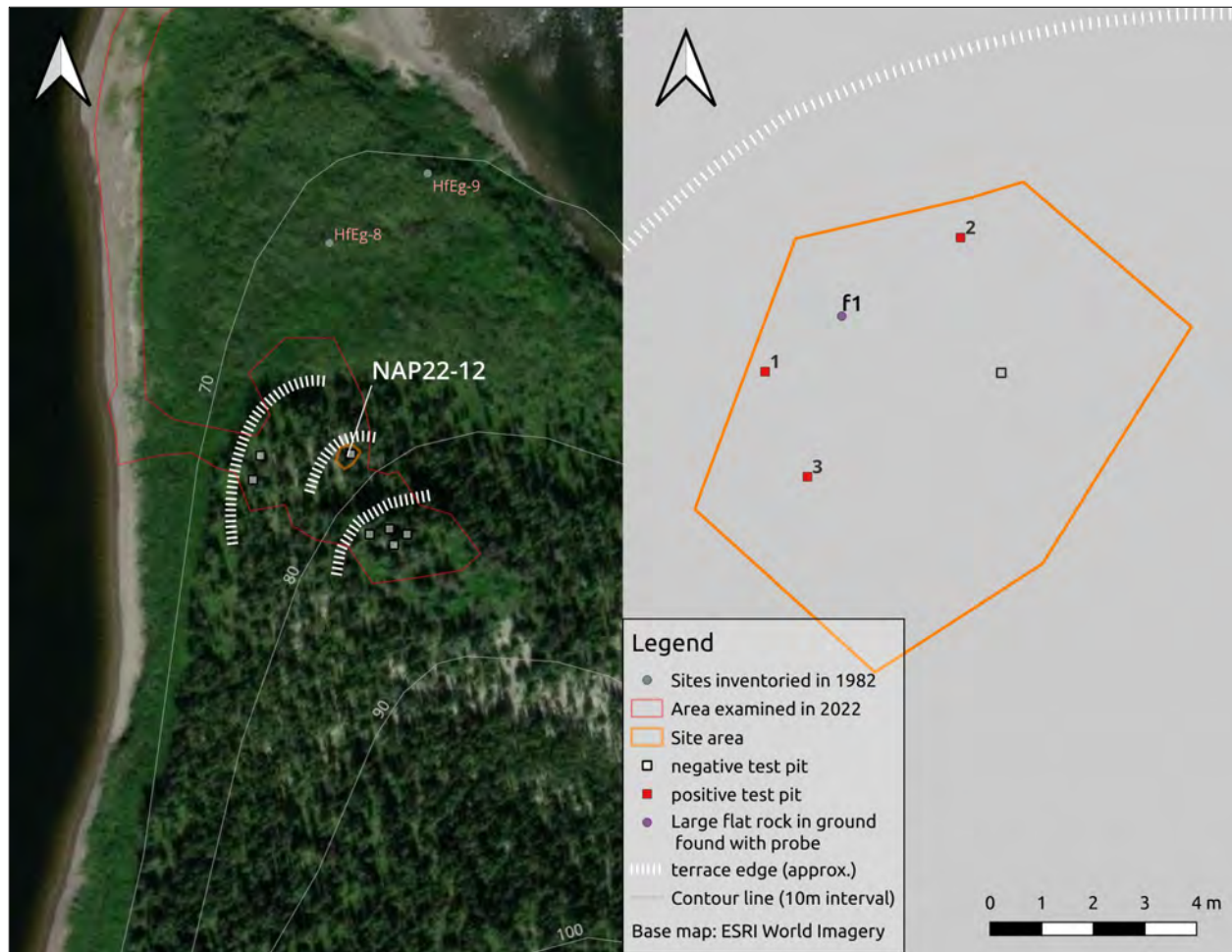


Figure 10.2: Site NAP22-12 plan and overview showing geographic context.

10.1 NAP22-12 *HfEg-15*

Introduction

Site NAP22-12 is located at the confluence of the Caniapiscou and Swampy Bay rivers on the northward extending point of land between the two rivers. This area is characterized by a series of terraces at elevations between approximately 100 m and 70 m amsl. The shape of the terraces generally follows that of the point of land extending into the confluence of the rivers. Our investigation focused on the terraces between approximately 78 m and 90 m amsl. On August 22, 2022, we cut a trail from our landing point on the beach facing the Caniapiscou River through the dense alders and willows on the slope, and excavated 10 test pits in flat areas on what appear to be three separate terraces. Seven of the tests were negative. In three others, located on a small terrace or bench at an elevation of between 83.5 m and 84 m amsl, we found lithic debitage. The



Figure 10.3: View of site NAP22-12 facing north showing positive tests (orange flags): test 3 (right foreground), 1 (left foreground), and 2 (barely visible between trees in middle ground). Note Caniapiscaw River in distance.

black spruce forest cover in the area of the site is moderately dense with a variable, patchy ground cover of lichens and moss, Labrador tea, and occasional dwarf birch (see figure 10.2).

There were two other archaeological sites recorded on this point at the confluence of the rivers in 1982 by the firm Archéologie illimitée, as shown in figure 10.2. At site HfEg-8, they identified four earthen tent ring features that were visible on the surface and thought to date to the Contemporary period. Site HfEg-9, an “Amerindian” site of undetermined age, contained two features including an elongated earthen ring with two stone hearths¹⁸ (Archéologie illimitée inc. 1983a: 99–105). Today, these lower terraces are covered with a dense growth of alders and willows. Forty years ago, however, black spruce trees were apparently growing here with a ground cover of *Cladonia* lichens and dwarf birch, and there was evidence of wind erosion in the area.

Site description

The three positive tests produced a large quantity of flakes and other chipping debris, primarily of high quality, translucent cherts that are grey or black in colour. The material was in the humus and the underlying Ae horizon. Several fire-cracked rocks were found in test 3 and a single one in

¹⁸This was likely a small *saapuhtuwan*.



Figure 10.4: View from above of fire-cracked rocks, as well as chert nodule, core, and flake (red arrows) in test 3 on site NAP22-12.

test 1. With the assistance of the metal probe, a large flat rock was discovered nearby, just under the ground. This rock (see f1 on figure 10.2), which is centrally located in relation to the positive tests, may have been used by the person(s) doing the chipping.

Artifacts recovered

The collection comprises seven tools and 239 flakes. The tools are all made of grey translucent chert and include a large chert nodule from which flakes were being struck, two flake cores, two small fragments of bifacial tools, a possible awl or graver, and a tiny projectile point or arrowhead fragment.

The 239 flakes and pieces of flake shatter are 62% grey translucent chert, 17% black translucent chert, and 17% black opaque chert—all of which likely come from nearby Labrador Trough formations. A few flakes each were found of beige mat chert, clear chert and, of particular interest, a fine-grained, caramel-coloured chert of unknown origin.

Preliminary interpretations

This site appears to be a small workshop or chipping station. With the exception of one large chert nodule and two flake cores, the lithic materials recovered are all small in size, suggesting that the site occupants arrived with finished tools and tool blanks that needed completion, reworking, or



Figure 10.5: View to northwest of confluence of Caniapiscaw and Swampy Bay rivers, taken from terrace edge to west of site NAP22-12.

resharpening. The presence of fire-cracked rocks suggests cooking or heating activities also took place. While people may have camped at this location, we did not find an intact hearth or other evidence of a dwelling. At present, we cannot offer a possible date for the site as neither charcoal nor diagnostic tool elements were recovered.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations This small workshop site has a high potential for future work as it promises to provide information on stone tool manufacturing techniques.



Cat no. 1



Cat no. 5



Cat no. 7



Cat no. 10



Cat no. 10



Cat no. 10

Figure 10.6: Examples of artifacts from site NAP22-12. Flake core on a chert nodule (.1), projectile point fragment (.5), chert biface fragment (.7), grey translucent chert flakes (middle right), black opaque chert flakes (bottom left), caramel-coloured chert flakes (bottom right).

10.2 NAP22-14 *HfEg-16*

Introduction

Our interest in this location—a terrace inland from the Caniapiscaw River—was piqued by a metal pot picked up by the Quaternary geology team and brought back to camp. As a result, we set out to survey the terrace on August 25, 2022. Upon arriving at the location and walking in the relatively open area where the helicopter landed, we began to see pots and other metal artifacts on the surface. We next explored the more forested areas nearby, where we found a number of earthen tent rings with stone hearths. We returned the next day, on August 26, to complete the survey and record the finds.

Site NAP22-14 is approximately 750 m west of the Caniapiscaw River at an elevation of 100 m amsl, or about 35 m above the level of the Caniapiscaw River. The terrace has been carved by two streams that meet around 150 m to the southeast of the site, the closest being only 30 m to the south of the site area. From the terrace edge, the sound of the rapids below can be heard clearly and a steep slope descends about 10 m to the water.

Site description

The site features consist of six lodge emplacements, all earthen tent rings with stone hearths and door ramps. While the forest cover on the terrace is an open lichen woodland, with some parts being completely denuded as shown in figure 5.11, the site features are located in the most heavily forested part of the terrace, where patches of sphagnum moss merge with the dominant *Cladonia* ground cover. Several of the tent rings have trees growing in them, often with trunks of a comparable diameter to the largest trees growing outside the rings. A tree that had been growing within feature 5 had snapped near the base and we cut a slice from the fallen trunk to count the growth rings. The tree was 77 years old, indicating that this lodge was occupied sometime before 1945. Our tentative conclusion from this observation is that most of the trees in the area of tent rings have grown following the period when the site was occupied.

Three tests were excavated at this site, all positive, associated with three different tent rings—features f3 (test 3), f4 (test 2), and f5 (test 1). In most cases, artifacts were found directly below the LF (litter and fermented) horizon or in the underlying orange sand. The lack of a black humus and an Ae horizon (leached white or light-grey layer that normally underlies the black humus) reflects the removal of these soil horizons when the dwelling floors were prepared. We also scanned the tent ring areas with the metal detector and did a very limited number of trowel probes to obtain a small sample of metal artifacts.

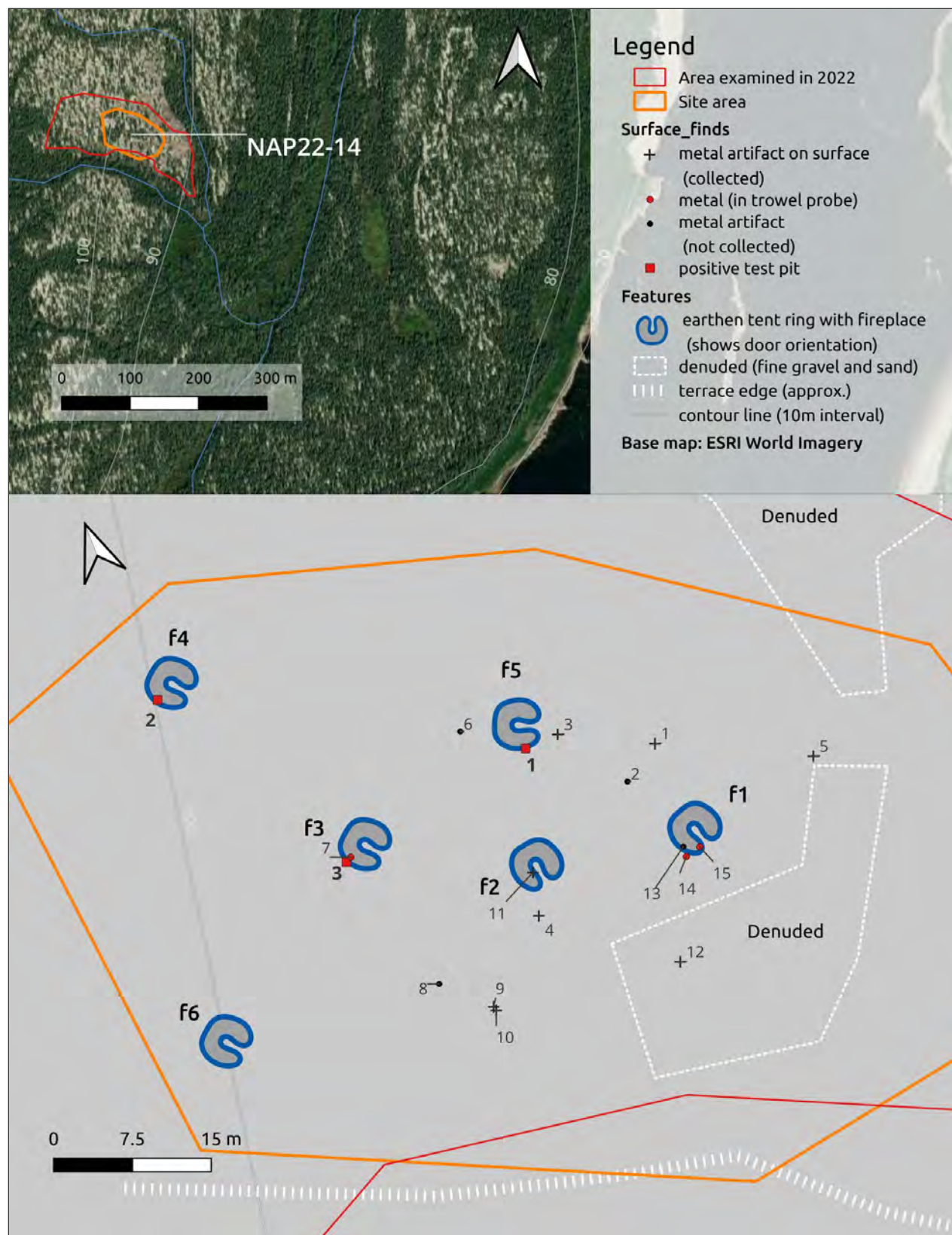


Figure 10.7: Site NAP22-14 plan and overview showing geographic context.

Table 10.1: Earthen tent rings with stone hearths from site NAP22-14.

Feature	Orienta- tion	Dim. 1	Dim. 2	Comment
1	160°	5.1 m	4.3 m	Tree growing in hearth.
2	170°	4.2 m	4.6 m	Small tree growing near hearth.
3	140°	5.0 m	5.8 m	
4	140°	5.2 m	5.4 m	
5	114°	5.3 m	4.5 m	Recently broken tree in earthen ring cut for dendrochronology. This tree began growing in 1945 (77 years old).
6	140°	5.3 m	6.1 m	Very large.

Orientation: orientation of door (degrees from true north), Dim. 1: dimension of earthen ring from door to rear; Dim. 2: dimension of earthen ring from side to side, perpendicular to Dim. 1.



Figure 10.8: View to north of feature f5 at site NAP22-14 showing location of stone hearth (orange flag) and broken tree (on right) that had been growing within tent ring.



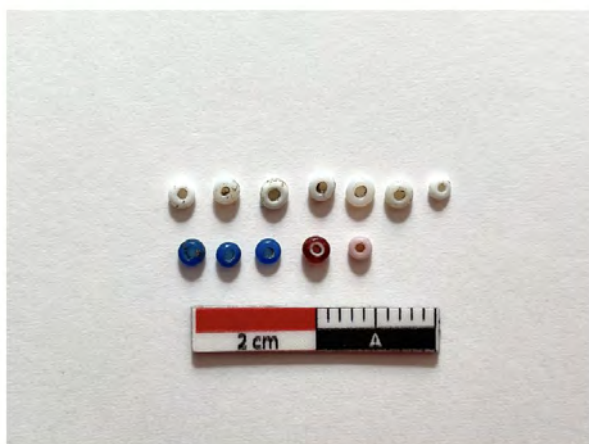
Figure 10.9: View to south of feature 2 at site NAP22-14 showing partial edge of tent ring (dotted red line) and location of hearth (red arrow).

Artifacts recovered

Glass seed beads were found in tests excavated in features f3 (n=12), f4 (n=136), and f5 (n=5), for a total of 153 beads of various colours, with white being predominant (n=78). Also recovered from feature f5 was an amber medicine bottle marked “London” and “..W..”, and a brass cartridge case with the headstamp ‘Kynoch’ and “38-55”. The latter object was introduced in 1884 by Kynoch and Co., a British manufacturer, and ceased to be manufactured by 1930 (Lueger 1973: 16) (see figure 10.10).

Other artifacts recovered from NAP22-14 comprise a series of ferrous metal objects, including a pair of very similar pots (or tea pails) with wire handles, a blade from a crooked knife, a tin-plated basin, a can, and the lid of a tin embossed with “BRANDRAM’S BB” (see figure 10.11). This lid is from a small can of paint or varnish made by Brandram-Henderson, a company created in 1906 with factories in several Canadian cities (Mining Assoc. of Nova Scotia n.d.).

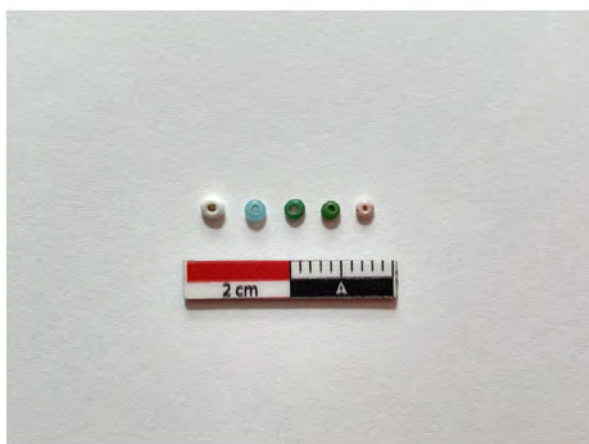
A number of larger metal objects were mapped, photographed *in situ*, and measured, but not collected. These include an assortment of pots or tea pails, and a range of enamelled items (see figure 10.12).



Cat no. 05



Cat no. 04



Cat no. 02



Cat no. 01



Cat no. 03



Cat no. 03

Figure 10.10: Glass and non-ferrous metal artifacts from site NAP22-14, including glass beads (.02, .04 (sample), .05), amber glass medicine bottle (.01), and cartridge case (.03, two views).



Cat no. 06



Cat no. 08



Cat no. 09



Cat no. 10



Cat no. 11



Cat no. 13

Figure 10.11: Ferrous metal artifacts collected from site NAP22-14, including pots (.06, 08), crooked knife blade (.09), basin (.10), can (.11), and lid of small paint tin (.13.)



Figure 10.12: Sample of metal and enamelled pails and pots, as well as dipper or saucepan, from site NAP22-14 (not collected).



Figure 10.13: Location of site NAP22-14 in relation to topographic features and fishing lakes called Kuskunanis.

Preliminary interpretations

One of the most interesting things about site NAP22-14 is its location 750 m inland from the Caniapiscaw River. People tended to camp close to the rivers and lakes that were travel routes and that provided stable resources in the form of fish. As well, sites that are located further inland are generally harder to find and so we have relatively few in our sample.

Other interesting facts related to the site location are as follows:

- The site is quite close (less than 30 metres) from a stream where fresh water would have been available.
- The terrace where the site is located is well protected from the west—and especially from the northwest—by a ridge rising at least 150 m above it.
- The site is just 3 km to the east of Kuskananis (‘smaller hook fishing place’), used especially for line fishing under the ice. Kuskananis is actually a group of interconnected lakes formed by an extensive series of Rogen (or ribbed) moraines. This winter fishing place is likely the location referred to in 1832 by fur trader Erland Erlandson (Denton and McCaffrey 2021: 167).

We think that because the tent ring floors were dug out, the dwellings were built either before freeze-up in the fall or after the ground thawed in the spring. The possibility of a summer occupation seems unlikely due to the sheltered location away from breezes that bring relief from flying insects. For now, our best guess is that these lodges were built before the ground froze in the fall and then used into the early winter period. If so, the site would likely have been a family base camp used for fall / early winter hunting and trapping activities. The location would have allowed travel back and forth to Kuskunanis after freeze-up to set and tend night lines, offering a degree of food security for women, children, and older people, while serving as a base camp from which men could tend trap lines. Of course, these suppositions may not be correct: they must be carefully checked with Naskapi Elders who hopefully will be able to provide more information.

When was the site in use? On the basis of the artifacts recovered in tests, as well as the metal goods observed on the surface near the tent rings, we think it was likely used in the first few decades of the 20th century. Based on the tree ring information, the houses were certainly occupied before 1945. Our working assumption is that the site dates to the early period of Fort McKenzie's operation, in the late 1910s or 1920s. However, we are unable to say whether the lodges were all inhabited at the same time in a single occupation event by a large group, or whether smaller groups returned here several times, making a new lodge emplacement each time (or perhaps re-using the same lodge). We suspect that Naskapi groups did return seasonally to live at this site over a number of years.

For further consideration of the chronology and social / historical context of the occupations at this site, and at the very similar site of NAP21-05A, see our discussion in Part I of this report (section [5.3.1](#)).

Period(s) of occupation Late Historic, early Modern?

Recommendations This is an important site that resembles in many ways the larger NAP21-05A site. More interviews with Naskapi Elders are needed to obtain better information on how the site was used, by whom, and when. If possible, the excavation of one or more of these lodges should be undertaken to provide detailed archaeological information.

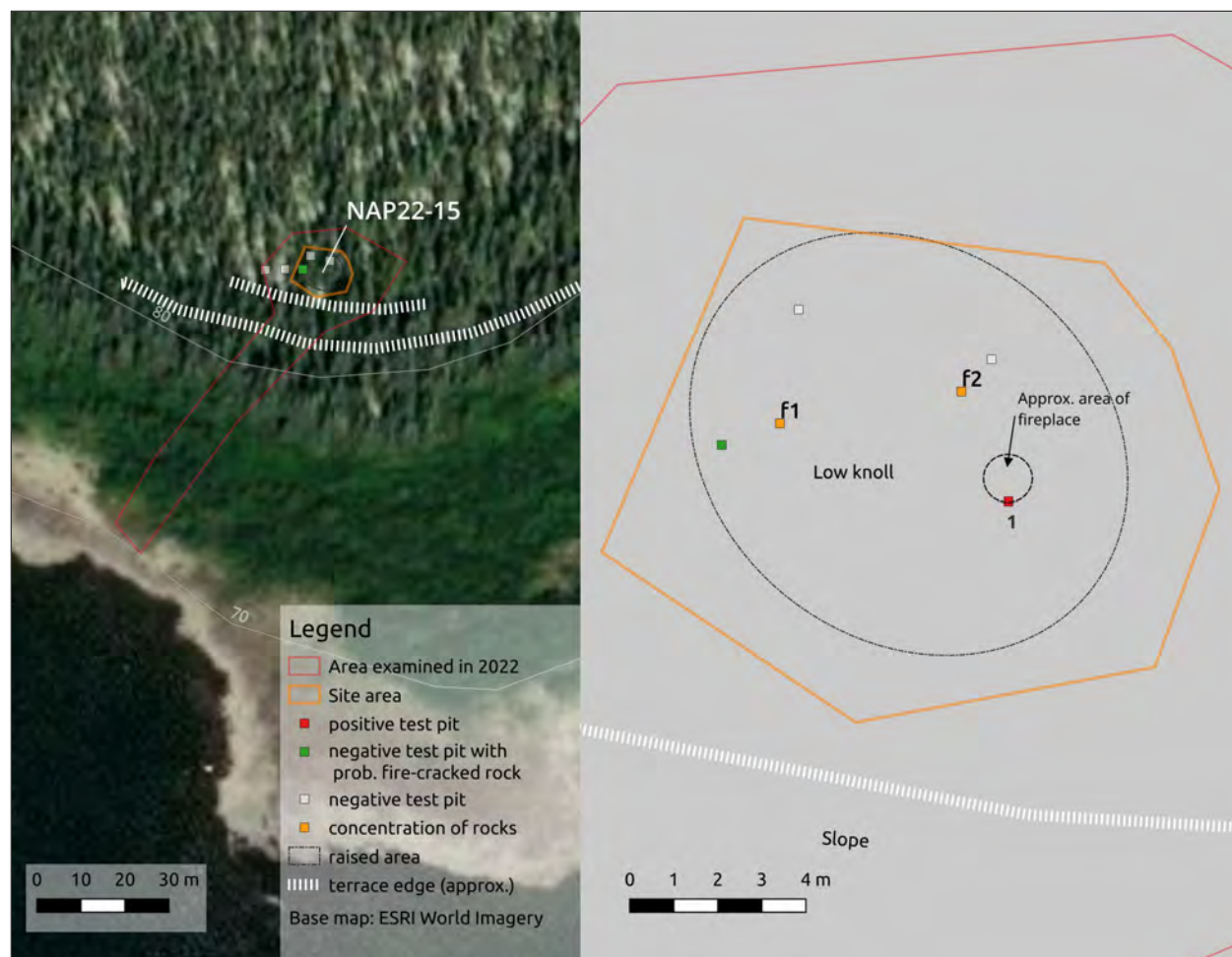


Figure 10.14: Site NAP22-15 plan and overview showing geographic context.

10.3 NAP22-15 *HfEg-17*

Introduction

There are very few islands in the Caniapiscau River valley within the project area. One of the most prominent is located 1.8 m downstream from the confluence with the Swampy Bay River. On August 29, 2022, we landed on the western side of the island, at the southern end, and cut a trail leading to the southern edge of the terrace above. We identified what appeared to be the most southerly extending point along the terrace edge at an elevation of approximately 80 m amsl, and noted another terrace several metres higher. We began digging test pits at this upper terrace on a low knoll in a slightly elevated zone where the drainage seemed good based on the greater proportion of *Cladonia* lichen ground cover compared to the dominance of sphagnum moss in



Figure 10.15: View toward south-southeast of low knoll area at site NAP22-15.

the surrounding forest (see figures 10.14 and 10.15). This location—at an elevation of 85 m amsl and approximately 19 m above the level of the river—is where we discovered site NAP22-15.

Site description

On testing this area with the metal probe, we found rocks that upon examination turned out to be fire-cracked and / or reddened. We then dug test pits to determine the nature of the occupation. We situated test 1 to include the southern edge of a concentration of fire-cracked rocks that we had identified with the probe. The structured nature of the rocks in the test pit (see figure 10.16) and the presence of charcoal, of which a sample was collected for radiocarbon dating, suggest that this is a fireplace. As shown in figure 10.18, patches of red ochre were found near the edge of this feature. No sign of calcined bones, or the brown, ashy soil in which these are often found, was noted in this test.

Two other concentrations of rock were identified with the probe and are indicated as f1 and f2 on the site plan (figure 10.14). One additional test produced fragments of rock that are likely fire-cracked.



Figure 10.16: View facing northwest of test 1 with fire-cracked rocks and probable outline of hearth (orange flags) at site NAP22-15.



Figure 10.17: View from above of concentration of fire-cracked rocks in test 1 at site NAP22-15.



Figure 10.18: Close up view of red ochre patch in test 1 at site NAP22-15.

Artifacts recovered

No artifacts were found at this site. Despite a thorough scanning with the metal detector, no sign of metal was noted.

Radiocarbon date

A sample of charcoal taken from among the fire-cracked rocks in test 1 was sent for radiocarbon dating, resulting in a date of 155 ± 20 . When corrected for fluctuations of atmospheric radiocarbon, the ranges of probable dates for this site fall between 7 and 278 cal BP (median probability of 163 cal BP).

Preliminary interpretations

The radiocarbon date for this site agrees with the lack of any flakes or other stone artifacts, suggesting that the site was occupied after the manufacture of stone tools had been discontinued, probably in the last 200 years. However, the presence of red ochre and the nature of the fire-cracked rock feature indicate that this site was certainly occupied before 1900. In general, we think the site could date to the early 1800s but wonder at the seeming absence of metal and beads. For now, this site with its fire-cracked rock feature but no artifacts remains a mystery.

Period(s) of occupation Probably Historic

Recommendations Further test excavations should be carried out at this site to clarify the nature of the occupation.

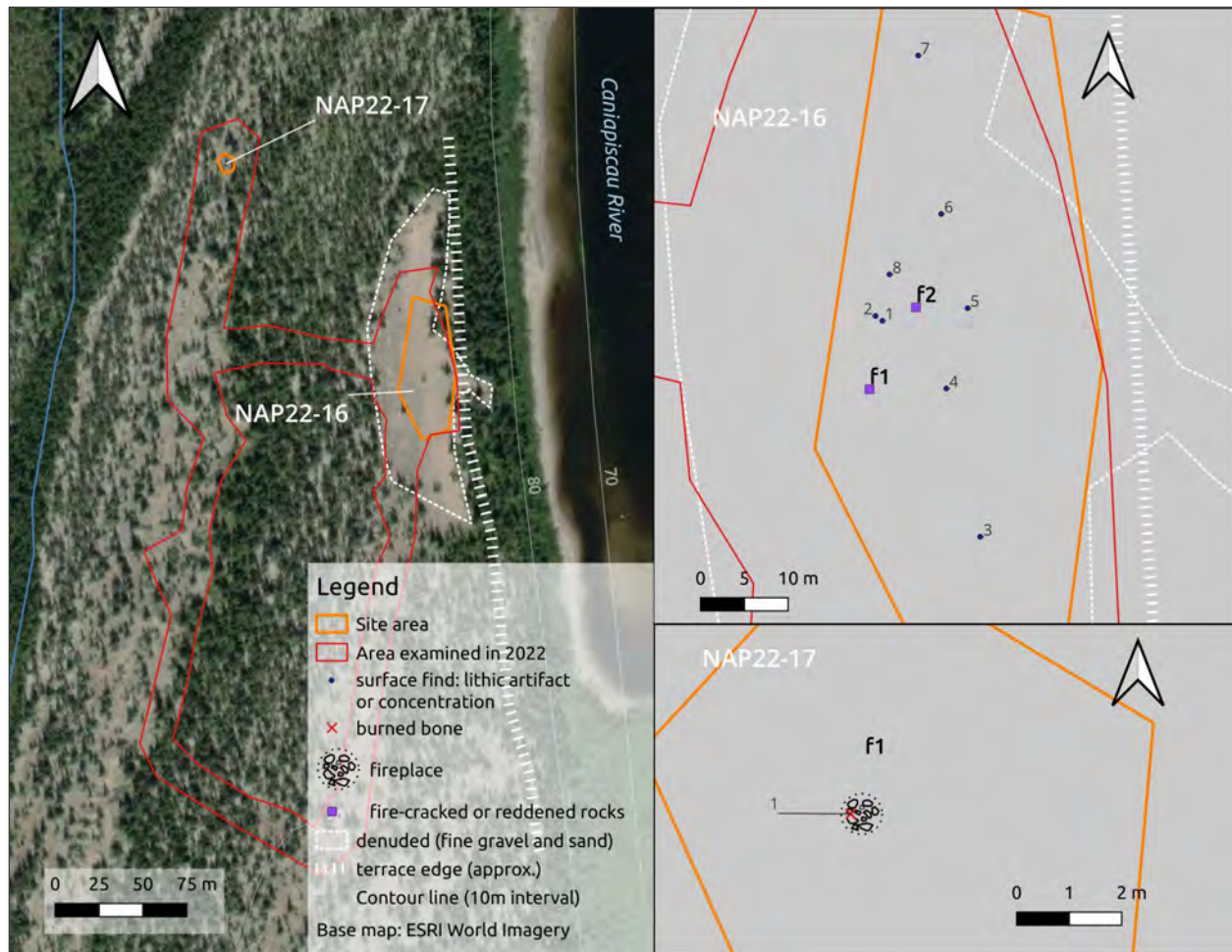


Figure 10.19: Sites NAP22-16 and NAP22-17 plan and overview showing geographic context.

10.4 NAP22-16 *HeEg-5*

Introduction

Site NAP22-16 is located on the west bank of the Caniapiscaw River just over 6 km upriver from the confluence with the Swampy Bay River, and 11 km below Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls). We landed to examine a large blowout, or eroded zone, where the river has cut what appears to be a series of former beach lines—curved linear ridges stretching over a distance of almost 2 km (see figure 10.19). The site is at an elevation of 86 m amsl, approximately 19 m above and 50 m inland from the shore of the Caniapiscaw River.

Site description

In the large blowout, we found a thin scatter of artifacts on the surface over an area of 50 m (in a north–south direction) by 20 m. Two scatterings of reddened or fire-cracked rocks were recorded



Figure 10.20: Site NAP22-16: overview photo facing north-northeast showing blowout and area of surface finds (orange flags).

as features 1 and 2 (f1 and f2 on figure 10.19). In each case, these features consist of about a dozen decimetric stones scattered over a diameter of approximately 2 m.

Artifacts recovered

The eight lithic artifacts collected from the surface of this site comprise a unifacial tool fragment of Ramah chert, a possible quartz flake core, and a likely notch fragment from a bifacially flaked quartz tool. Also recovered were six pieces of quartz flake shatter and one large flake of grey siltstone (figure 10.22).

Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP22-16 is heavily disturbed by erosion, making it difficult to draw conclusions about the age of the occupation or nature of activities that took place there. All we can say is that in pre-contact times, two hearths were likely built in this location and a small amount of stone working took place.



Figure 10.21: View facing east-northeast of fire-cracked and / or reddened rocks (f2 on figure 10.19) at site NAP22-16.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at this site are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.



Figure 10.22: Lithic artifacts from NAP22-16 site, including unifacial tool of Ramah chert (top left), flake of grey siltstone (top right), possible quartz core (bottom left), and probable notch fragment from bifacially flaked quartz tool (bottom right).



Figure 10.23: View facing south of scatter of fire-cracked rocks at site NAP22-17. Orange flag indicates probable centre of former hearth.

10.5 NAP22-17 *HeEg-6*

Introduction

Site NAP22-17 is located 160 m to the northwest of site NAP22-16. The site was found while surveying eroded zones inland from the shore of the Caniapiscaw River. It is located at a distance of 175 m inland and at an elevation of 86 m amsl or approximately 19 m above the level of the river.

A fireplace feature was found in an eroded patch of ground in a shallow, linear swale between the low, sandy ridges that dominate the landscape in this area. The surrounding forest is a very open lichen woodland.

Site description

The hearth consisted of several dozen decimetric, fire-cracked, and often reddened rocks in a north–south, linear scatter, 2–3 m in length and approximately a metre in width. The hearth has clearly been disturbed in the past, and continues to be today, by the passage of moose moving in a north–south direction.



Figure 10.24: View of rocks from former fireplace disturbed by passage of moose at site NAP22-17.

Artifacts recovered

Despite a thorough visual inspection of the eroded ground, no artifacts were found at this site. A single fragment of calcined bone was collected in what we interpret as the centre of the former hearth.

Faunal remains

The single calcined bone fragment collected from the eroded hearth was identified as the maxillary (upper jaw bone) of a beaver.

Preliminary interpretations

Despite the fact that no flakes or other stone artifacts were found, the nature of the fire-cracked rocks and the absence of metal suggest that this occupation may well date to the Precontact period.

We wonder why people would have camped so far from the river. One possibility suggested by the satellite imagery is that a former channel of the river flowed to the west of the site. If this were indeed the case, the site would have been within about 50 m of the channel. This possibility needs to be confirmed by further interpretation of the fluvial features visible in the



Figure 10.25: Fragment of calcined bone found in disturbed hearth at site NAP22-17.

satellite images. Of course, there are other possible explanations for such an inland location that can be considered, perhaps related to caribou hunting nearby.

Period(s) of occupation Probably precontact

Recommendations If possible, this small site should be revisited and the central area of the hearth excavated to find additional evidence such as more calcined bone fragments, charcoal, or artifacts.

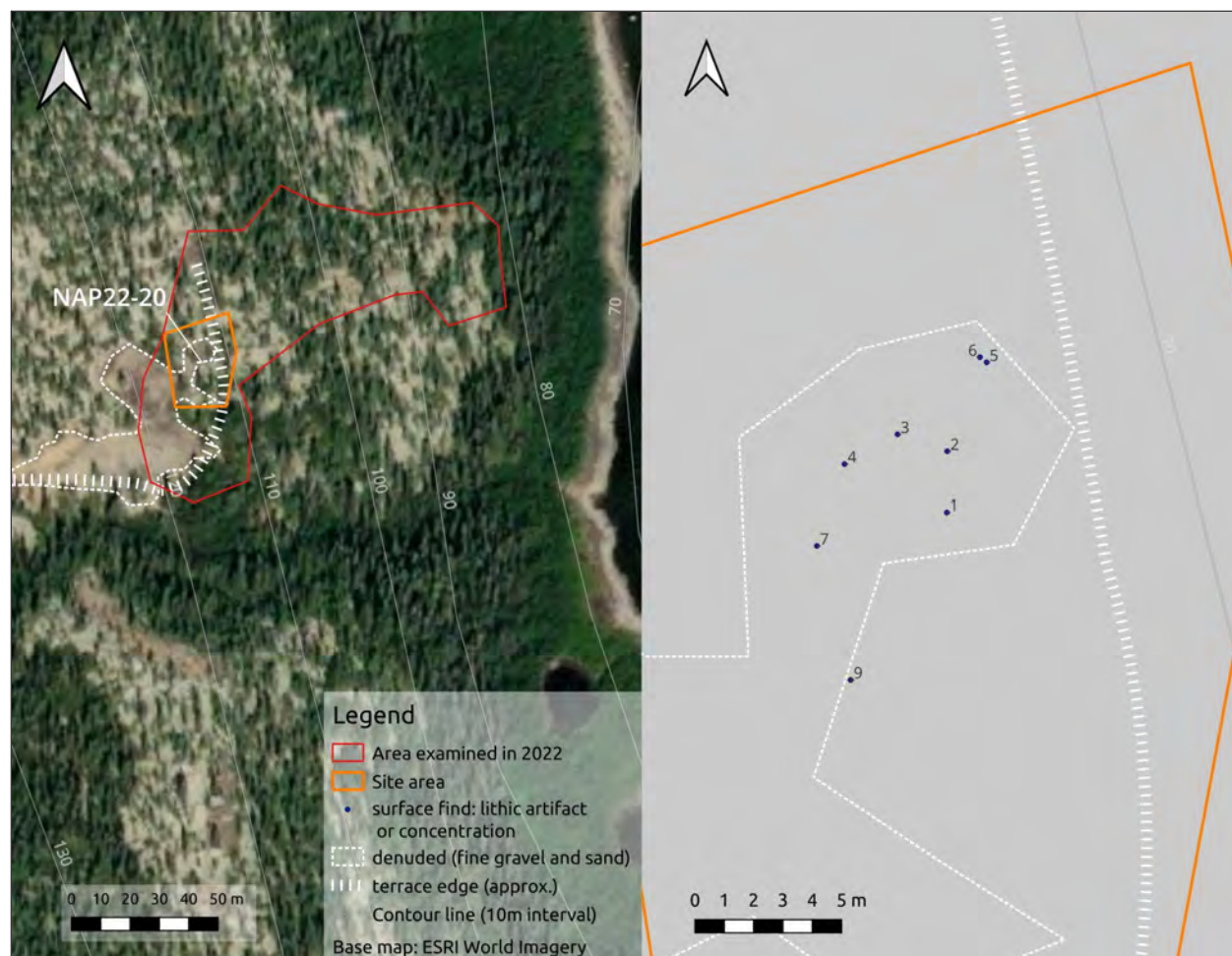


Figure 10.26: Site NAP22-20 plan and overview showing geographic context.

10.6 NAP22-20 ZIA

Introduction

We landed near an eroded terrace edge inland from the west shore of the Caniapiscaw River, adjacent to the island where NAP22-15 is located. Our intention was to explore what appeared from the satellite imagery, and as viewed from the island, to be a lower terrace level. On searching for this supposed lower terrace we visually examined the ground for a distance of close to 100 m heading toward the river and found that this entire zone was a steep slope and therefore of little archaeological interest, with the exception of one small flat area or bench. On examining the ground along the edge of the slope near our landing place we found lithic artifacts indicating occupation or use of this area.

Site description

On the slope where the site was found, patches of sandy ground exposed by wind erosion alternate with patches of open black spruce forest with *Cladonia* lichen ground cover (see figure 10.27). Artifacts were found on a gentle to moderate slope at elevations between 119.5 and 121.5 m amsl, or between approximately 53 and 55 m above the level of the river. Below the area of the finds, there is a break after which the slope becomes much steeper: above it, is the flat surface of the terrace (see figure 10.26).

Artifacts recovered

The site consists of a small number of surface finds, including a heavily battered grey chert hammerstone and a flake core fragment of mat black chert. Three flakes of light grey translucent chert were recovered, as were 19 smooth and angular pieces of grey siltstone that may be fragments and shattered elements from a ground stone tool (to be confirmed by further analysis). No features or other traces such as fire-cracked rocks were noted.

Preliminary interpretations

Finding artifacts on a moderate slope at the edge of the terrace raises questions. Although it seems likely that this slope was once part of the terrace edge that collapsed due to erosion, it is unclear whether the artifacts were originally deposited on the terrace surface or on the later erosion slope.

The presence of a small lithic assemblage, together with the absence of fire-cracked rocks or other features, suggest that limited tool maintenance took place at this location, or activities involving the use of flakes. The high elevation of this site, located over 50 m above the river, is notable and may suggest that a hunter or hunters sat here on the slope while watching for game. The materials discovered are not sufficient to indicate a possible date for the site.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at this site are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.



Figure 10.27: View facing east-northeast of site NAP22-20 showing slope where artifacts were found (orange flags), edge of steep slope behind, with Caniapiscau River and northern end of island visible in background.



Cat no. 1



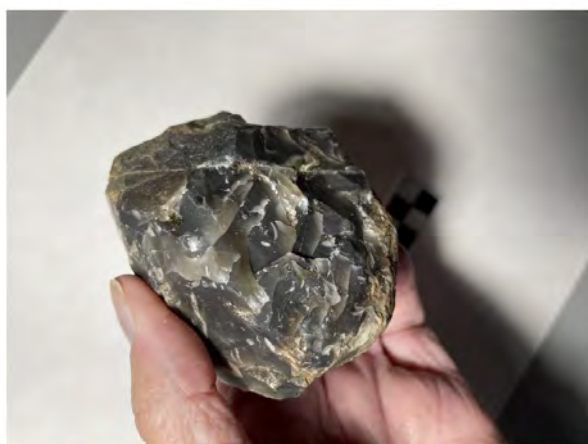
Cat no. 3



Cat no. 4



Cat no. 5



Cat no. 8



Cat no. 9

Figure 10.28: Sample of lithic artifacts from site NAP22-20, including grey translucent chert flakes (.1 and .3), black chert flake core fragment (.4), possible ground stone tool fragments (.5 and .9), and grey chert hammerstone (.8).

11 | Region 4: Caniapiscau River, from “Sandy Narrows” to Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)

This region is an approximately 21 km stretch along the Caniapiscau River that includes sites near the outlet of Cambrien Lake, at the location referred to as “Sandy Narrows”, and all the way downriver to Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls) where we found several important sites in 2021 (see figure 11.1). The area includes the mouth of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River), and a portion of the vast area of land burned in a 2014 fire, extending along the west bank of the Caniapiscau as far as Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls).

In 2021, our efforts focused on the mouth of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and two areas at Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls). In 2022, we returned briefly to the falls. We also surveyed a location of erosion within the burned area, upriver from the falls, and examined areas exposed by erosion in the area of “Sandy Narrows” at the head of Cambrien Lake.

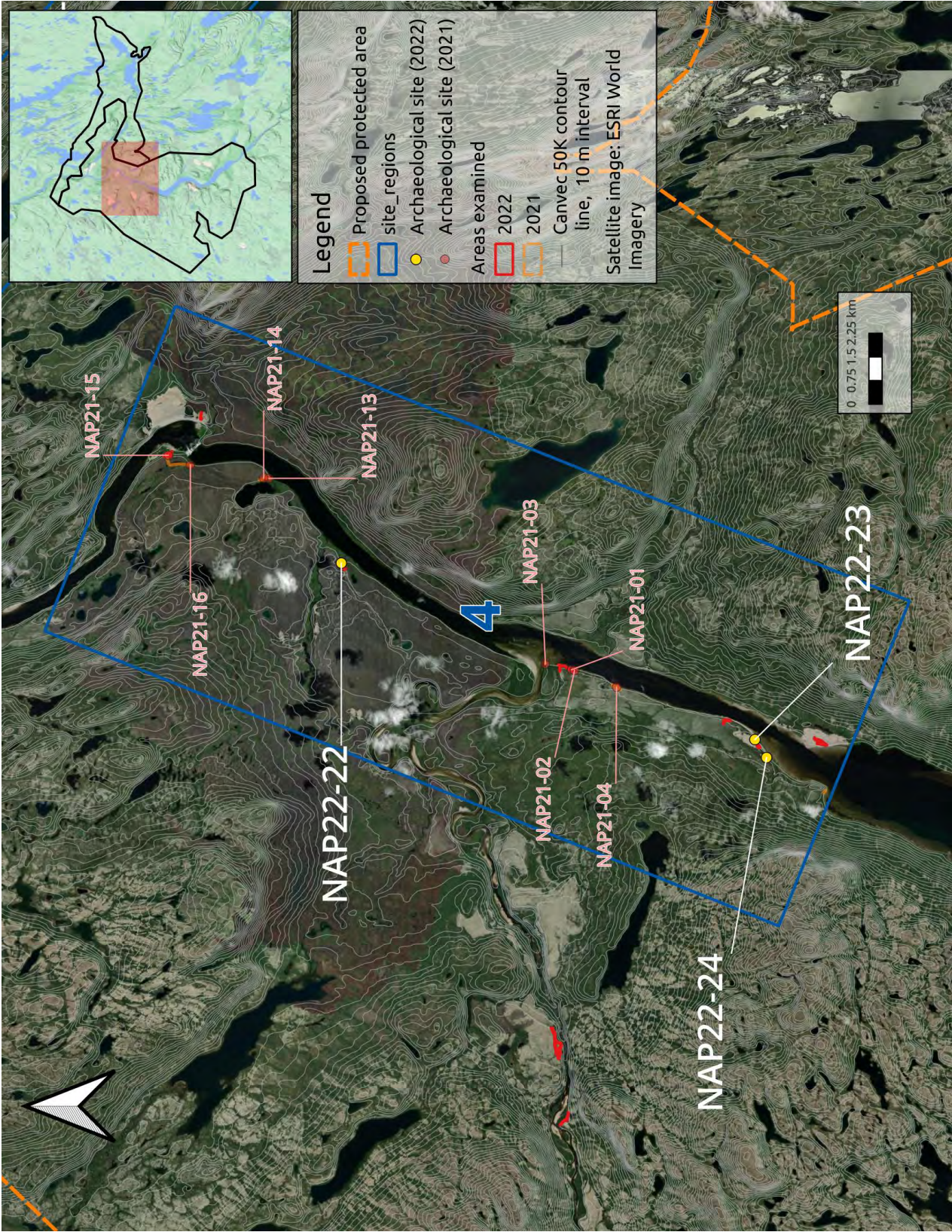


Figure 11.1: Location of sites in study region 4.

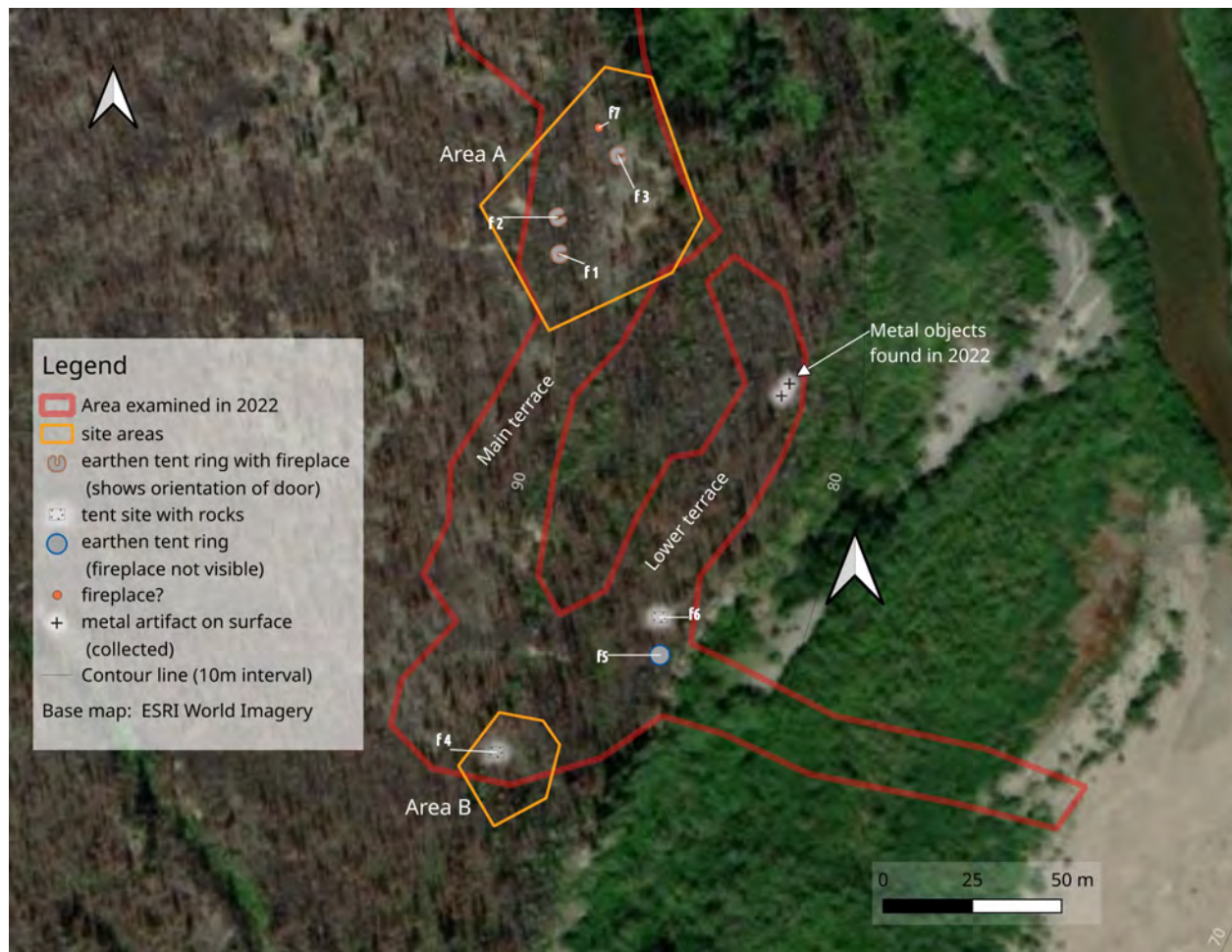


Figure 11.2: Site NAP21-15 plan showing features found in 2021 (f1-f4) and in 2022 (f5-f7), and artifacts found in 2022.

11.1 NAP21-15 *HeEg-3*

NAP21-15, an important portage site located on the edge of the terrace just below Aapiihtamischuun (Shale Falls), was recorded during the 2021 field season (McCaffrey and Denton 2022: 145-151). On August 25, 2022, we revisited this exceptionally beautiful location overlooking the falls to participate in filming carried out by CPAWS (Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society) videographer Pierre-Luc Laganière. While walking around the site we noted the following features not observed in 2021 (see figure 11.2):

- f5** an earthen ring without a stone hearth;
- f6** what appears to be a tent site demarcated with rocks, approximately 5.5 m by 4 m;
- f7** a grouping of rocks that may be an outdoor fireplace associated with feature f3.



Figure 11.3: View of lower terrace showing rocks that appear to have been the location of a large wall tent (f5).

Features f5 and f6 were located on a lower terrace not examined in 2021. Also recovered from this terrace were two metal artifacts: a tobacco tin base with embossed letters that read THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND, TRADING INTO HUDSON'S BAY (see figure 11.4) and a curved and crimped metal piece (see figure 11.5).



Figure 11.4: Tobacco tin base with embossed letters that read THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND, TRADING INTO HUDSON'S BAY, found on site NAP21-15.



Figure 11.5: Curved and crimped metal piece found on site NAP21-15.

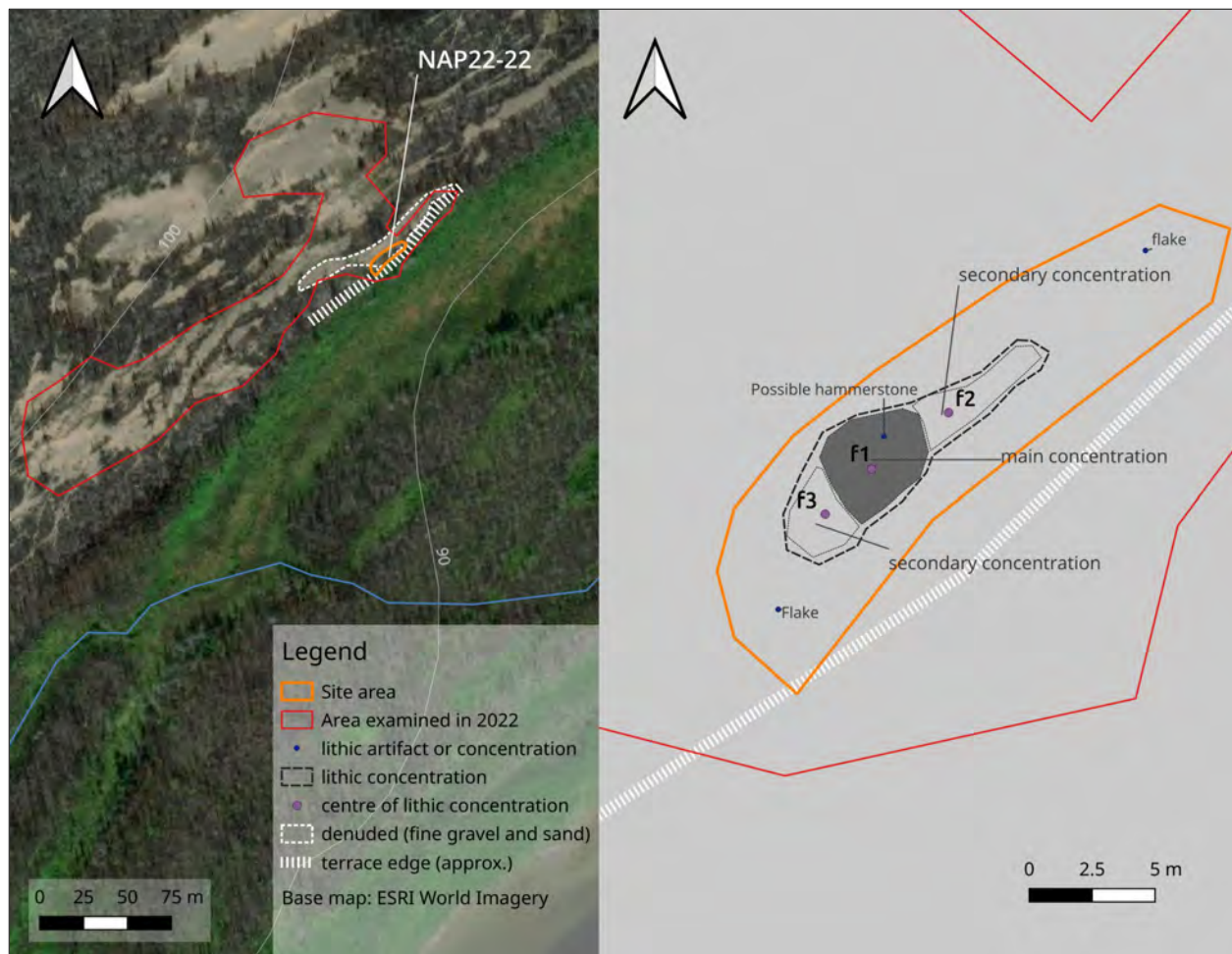


Figure 11.6: Site NAP22-22 plan and overview showing geographic context.

11.2 NAP22-22 *ZIA*

Introduction

Site NAP22-22 is located on the west shore of the Caniapiscaw River, almost halfway between the mouth of Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River) and Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls), in the middle of the vast area burned in 2014. In this region, the glaciomarine deposits occur in a series of raised beach lines that have been reworked by eolian erosion to form a dune field. As a result of the fire, there has been much recent erosion and exposure of the sandy ground surface in many areas.

On September 2, 2022, we visited this locale and inspected some of the exposed areas. We noted flaking debris on the lower raised beach line at an elevation of 92 m, or approximately 10 m above the level of the river, near the edge of the terrace. While the site is far—nearly 300 m—from



Figure 11.7: View facing southeast of site NAP22-22 with Moira McCaffrey standing near main concentration of artifacts. Caniapiscaw River in background.



Figure 11.8: View showing main concentration of tools and flakes outlined by orange flags at site NAP22-22.

the present shore of the river, satellite images indicate that a back channel of the river formerly flowed within a dozen metres of the site.

Site description

Site NAP22-22 consists of a linear concentration of lithic flaking debris, oriented southwest–northeast, and stretching over a distance of 13 m. The flakes and other lithic debitage lie directly on the denuded surface of the terrace. The area with the greatest concentration of flakes is approximately 4.0 by 3.5 m, which we recorded as f1 on the site plan (see figure 11.6). There are two much thinner scatters of lithic debitage on either side of f1 that are labelled f2 and f3. We found no sign of a hearth, fire-cracked rocks, or any other feature associated with the debitage.

Artifacts recovered

The collection is made up of 7 tools and 853 flakes and pieces of flake shatter. All are made of grey siltstone with the exception of the hammerstone, which is a fist-sized beach cobble. Four minimally retouched preforms were recovered, two had broken in half before being discarded. Two large flakes showed evidence of use wear and minimal retouch. The over 800 flakes ranged in size from large to small and included evidence of bifacial reduction, meaning that preforms were being further reduced on the site and perhaps shaped into finished tools.

Preliminary interpretations

The surface distribution of preforms, tools, and flakes suggests that an individual or a small group arrived at this location with preforms or slabs of grey siltstone. This lithic material is a uniform grey colour; however, some of the stone incorporates very thin bands that are light and dark grey in colour. We think this siltstone likely comes from nearby outcrops of the Menihek Formation in the Labrador Trough. As there was no sign of a hearth, it seems that the site was a temporary one where the occupants knapped the stone into preforms, breaking and discarding some in the process. They may have used the large hammerstone found on the site for some of this work. The location on a relatively high terrace would have offered a view up and down the river, as well as potential breezes to ward off insects. Unfortunately, no charcoal or diagnostic tools were recovered that can help us date the site. Nevertheless, the use of siltstone—which lends itself to the manufacture of flaked, pecked, and ground stone tools—is a trait often found on older sites.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While the finds at this site are of interest, the site itself is very eroded and has little further research potential.



Cat no. 1



Cat no. 2



Cat no. 3



Cat no. 4



Cat no. 6



Cat no. 9

Figure 11.9: Examples of artifacts from site NAP22-22, including hammerstone (.1), preform (.2), preform (.3), preform with crushing on platform (.4), retouched flake (6), grey siltstone flakes struck from preforms (.9).



Figure 11.10: Overview of sites NAP22-23 and 24 showing geographic context. For former site, edge of active dune and reg are shown.

11.3 NAP22-23 *HdEh-1*

Introduction

Site NAP22-23 was discovered on September 2, 2022 while we were surveying zones of open vegetation on the western shore of the narrows near the outlet of Cambrien Lake. After checking several locations with no success, we flew over the dune fields at the outlet of the lake and landed on the gravelly surface of the terrace. Walking toward the edge of the terrace, we began finding stone tools and flakes, and observed a series of features best described as "carpets" of fire-cracked rock. We also noted the presence of an unusual artifact type—stone celts or adzes. As it was already late afternoon, we returned the following day, our last day of fieldwork, to record and map the site and collect the artifacts.



Figure 11.11: View to south-southwest from top of dune showing geographic context of site NAP22-23, including edge of dune, terrace edge, and vast expanse of Cambrien Lake. Features f1, f2, and f4–f5 are indicated.



Figure 11.12: View of stone flakes and celt fragment (bottom right) as found on surface of site NAP22-23.



Figure 11.13: View facing south-southwest of features f4–f5 at site NAP22-23. Orange flags mark concentrations of artifacts. Locations of features f7 and f8 are indicated in background, with view of terrace edge and Cambrien Lake.

Figure 11.10 shows the edge of the southern margin of the dune and delimits the flat, deflated surface of the terrace with its gravelly layer referred to by geologists as the reg. The elevation of the terrace is slightly over 100 m amsl, or 18 m above the level of Cambrien Lake.¹⁹

Site description

The eight features observed on NAP22-23 stretch 110 m, roughly in a line from northeast to southwest, across the surface of the terrace, as shown in figure 11.14. Three of these (f4–f5 and f7) lie within a few metres of the terrace edge. The largest part of feature f8 has already eroded off the terrace edge onto the steep bank. Features f3, f6, and f1 at the northeast end of the site are further from the edge of the terrace—14 m, 14 m, and 22 m respectively. All features, with the exception of f6, are defined by more or less dense carpets of fire-cracked and often reddened rocks, as shown by the dashed lines in the plans. No clearly-defined stone hearths were identifiable

¹⁹A substantial variation in DGPS recorded elevation—from 98.7 m to 103.6 m amsl—suggests a problem with the accuracy of the elevation readings. This appears to be linked to the day when the measurements were taken. The mean of the readings from September 2 (n=49) was 100.58 (s=0.567), while that from September 3 (n=51) was 102.35 (s=0.874). All 100 readings were taken on a part of the terrace where the expected variation in elevation would be under a metre.

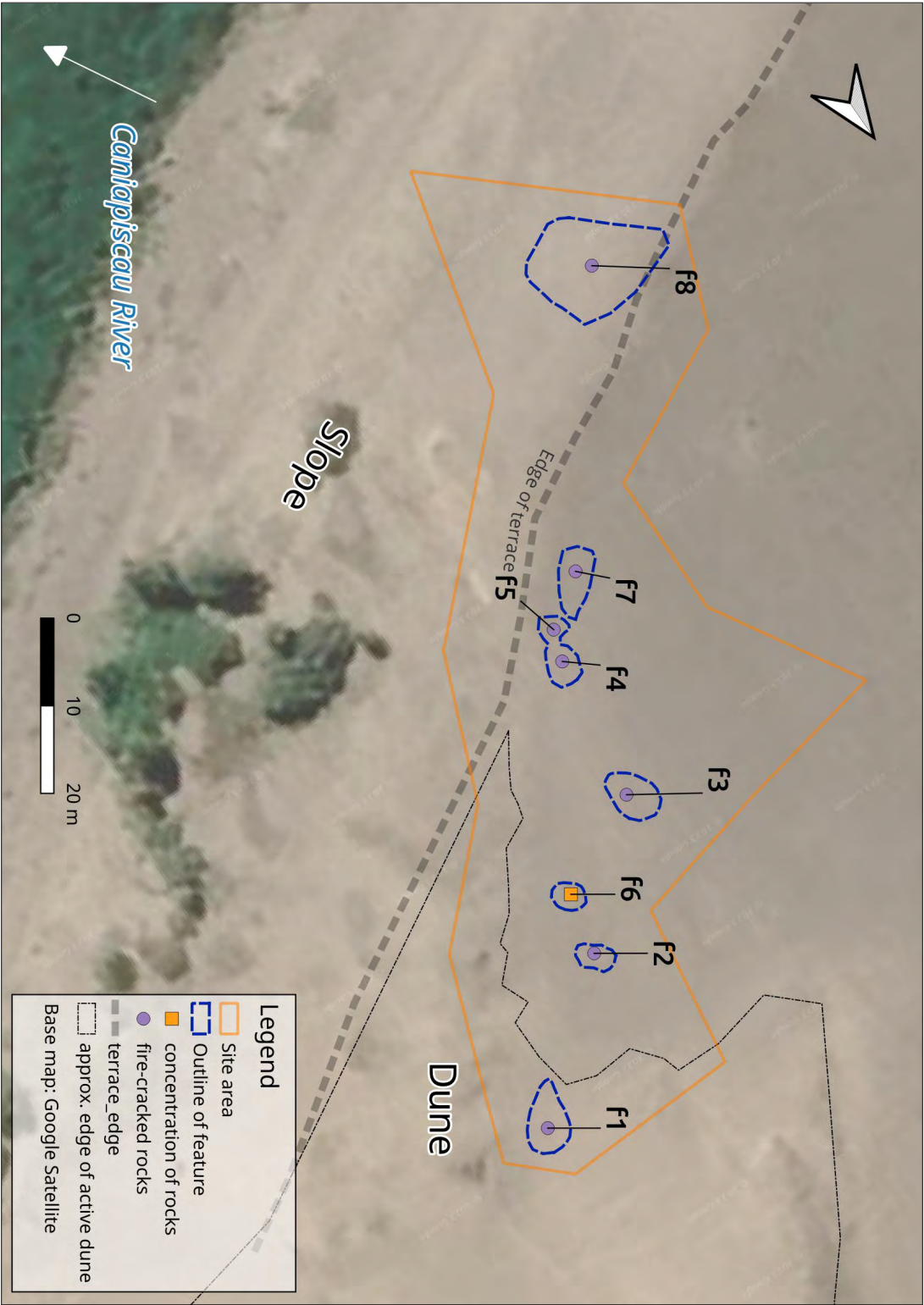


Figure 11.14: Overview of features at site NAP22-23.



Figure 11.15: Oblique aerial view facing south of features f4–f5 at site NAP22-23, showing outline of fire-cracked rock carpet (red dashed line) and bilobate form.

either within features or elsewhere on the terrace. Similarly, no charcoal and no bone (calcined or otherwise) was discovered that could help us date the occupation(s). A brief description of the features follows below.

Feature 1 is a teardrop-shaped scatter of fire-cracked rocks that is 8.5 m long by 5.0 m wide, with the long axis lying southwest–northeast. The feature is located at the northeast margin of the site, closest to the edge of the dune, and is partially covered with sand.²⁰ While only a single flake of red chert was found in this area, we suspect that there is more cultural material in place below the sand.

²⁰It seems likely that this sand has blown from the nearby slope of the dune and re-covered this part of the site. Further research is needed to confirm this supposition.

Feature 2 is a scatter of fire-cracked rocks that is 4.5 by 2.6 m, with the long axis oriented northwest–southeast. A similarly oriented linear scatter of lithic artifacts is roughly centred on this feature. It extends from 2 to 3 m beyond the edges of the feature, except to the southeast, where it extends 6 m from the feature.

Feature 3 is an ovoid-shaped concentration of fire-cracked and reddened rocks that is approximately 7 m by 4 m, with the long axis oriented north-northwest by south-southeast. While the cultural nature of this feature is clear, only one artifact was found within it.

Features 4 and 5 are conjoined sections of a larger feature, roughly bilobate in shape, which stretches 8.0 m in a northeast–southwest orientation and is approximately 3.5 m wide as defined by the carpet of fire-cracked and reddened rocks (see figure 11.15). These two features are unique in being associated with a series of larger rocks, the majority of which vary from 20 cm to a maximum of about 30 cm in length. Many of the rocks are grouped along the western edge of the fire-cracked rock carpet, especially between the two lobes of f4 and f5. On the ground, this concentration of larger rocks stands out and gives the impression of having played some structural role within a single habitation. Another series of rocks traverses the f4 lobe of the feature. The distribution of lithic flakes and tools closely follows the outline of the larger feature (f4), and extends into the concentration of larger rocks to the west.

Feature 6 is a concentration of rocks, approximately 3 m in diameter, only a few of which are fire-cracked. This feature may or may not be of cultural origin. There are no flakes or other cultural materials associated with it.

Feature 7 is an 8 m by 4 m concentration of fire-cracked rocks that is generally in alignment with features f4–f5. As with these features, it corresponds with concentrations of lithic flakes and tools.

Feature 8 is located 30 m to the southwest of feature f7. As already mentioned, most of the fire-cracked rocks associated with this feature have fallen over the edge of the terrace and down the slope. Flakes and tools are also associated with this feature, including many that have rolled well down the slope.

Artifacts recovered

The artifacts surface collected in and near the features on site NAP22-23 are remarkable for their number, the distinctive types of stone tools recovered, and the range of lithic materials used. Over 1000 artifacts make up the collection—120 tools and 929 pieces of debitage (flakes, flake shatter, and chunks). Of particular interest is the fact that over 30 stone celts were found, mainly in and near features f4–f5, f7, and f8 (see figure 11.16). Celts are thought to have been used as axes or



Cat no. 122



Cat no. 142



Cat no. 68



Cat no. 76



Cat no. 104



Cat no. 103

Figure 11.16: Examples of stone celts or adzes from site NAP22-23. The large specimen (top left) may be a preform that was discarded after it shattered while being shaped.



Cat no. 186



Cat no. 106



Cat no. 202



Cat no. 41-33



Cat no. 50



Cat no. 81

Figure 11.17: Examples of chert tools from site NAP22-23, including probable awls (top left), hammerstone (top right), large unifacially retouched flakes (middle row), bifacially-worked spear or knife (bottom left), and scraper (bottom right).



Cat no. 60



Cat no. 60



Cat no. 60



Cat no. 137



Cat no. 5



Cat no. 2

Figure 11.18: Examples of flakes recovered on site NAP22-23, attesting to the manufacture and retouch of both chert and siltstone tools. The lithic varieties include red translucent chert (top left), grey translucent chert (top right, middle left), Ramah chert (middle right), and grey-green banded siltstone (bottom row).

adzes. Those on site NAP22-23 were primarily made from a grey and green banded siltstone that likely originated in the Menihek formation of the nearby Labrador Trough.

Chipped stone tools made of chert include a range of bifacial and unifacial forms, as well as a grinding stone, three hammerstones, and close to 20 flake cores (see figure 11.17). The majority of these tools are of fine-grained, translucent grey chert, with a much smaller number made of red translucent chert and black opaque chert. A few tools are of quartz, Ramah chert, red or maroon opaque chert, and clear translucent chert. With the exception of Ramah chert (a widely traded material from a source in northern Labrador), we think the cherts all come from the Ruth and Sokomon geological formations that cross the Caniapiscau River just north of the site.

Although the chert tools recovered on the site are of great interest, no diagnostic artifacts were found, such as projectile points or arrowheads with distinctive shapes that might assist us in dating the site. Over 900 flakes of both siltstone and chert were recorded, indicating that while some celts and chert tools were brought to the site as finished objects, other tools were made onsite and existing tools were resharpened and repaired (see figure 11.18).

Distribution of artifacts

Time constraints meant that we were unable to set up a grid to map and collect the artifacts visible on the surface. The method described below was adopted as a reasonable compromise. Individual tools or flakes were marked with a pin flag that was given a surface number and mapped with the DGPS. These tools and flakes were then collected in association with their location number (i.e., S1, S2, S3, etc.). Concentrations of flakes were marked with a central pin flag and flakes within a metre radius of the pin flag were gathered together. The flag was then mapped with the DGPS and all flakes in the concentration were assigned a single location number and collected.

As shown in figures 11.19 and 11.20, the distribution of the artifacts corresponds closely with the fire-cracked rock features. Figure 11.19 shows the distribution of tools, with celts—including fragments and preforms—indicated by a red dot. It is clear that the celts are concentrated in features f4–f5, f7, and f8.

Figure 11.20 illustrates the distribution of all debitage and tools according to two major categories of raw material: chert and siltstone. This graphic shows that chert debitage and some tools are associated primarily with feature f2 and, to a lesser extent, with features f4–f5, f7, and f8. Tools and debitage of siltstone are overwhelmingly associated with feature f4–f5, which appears to have been the main celt production area.

Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP22-23 is the most significant precontact site found to date within the proposed protected area. It is also one of the most challenging sites to date and interpret. At this time, we think that

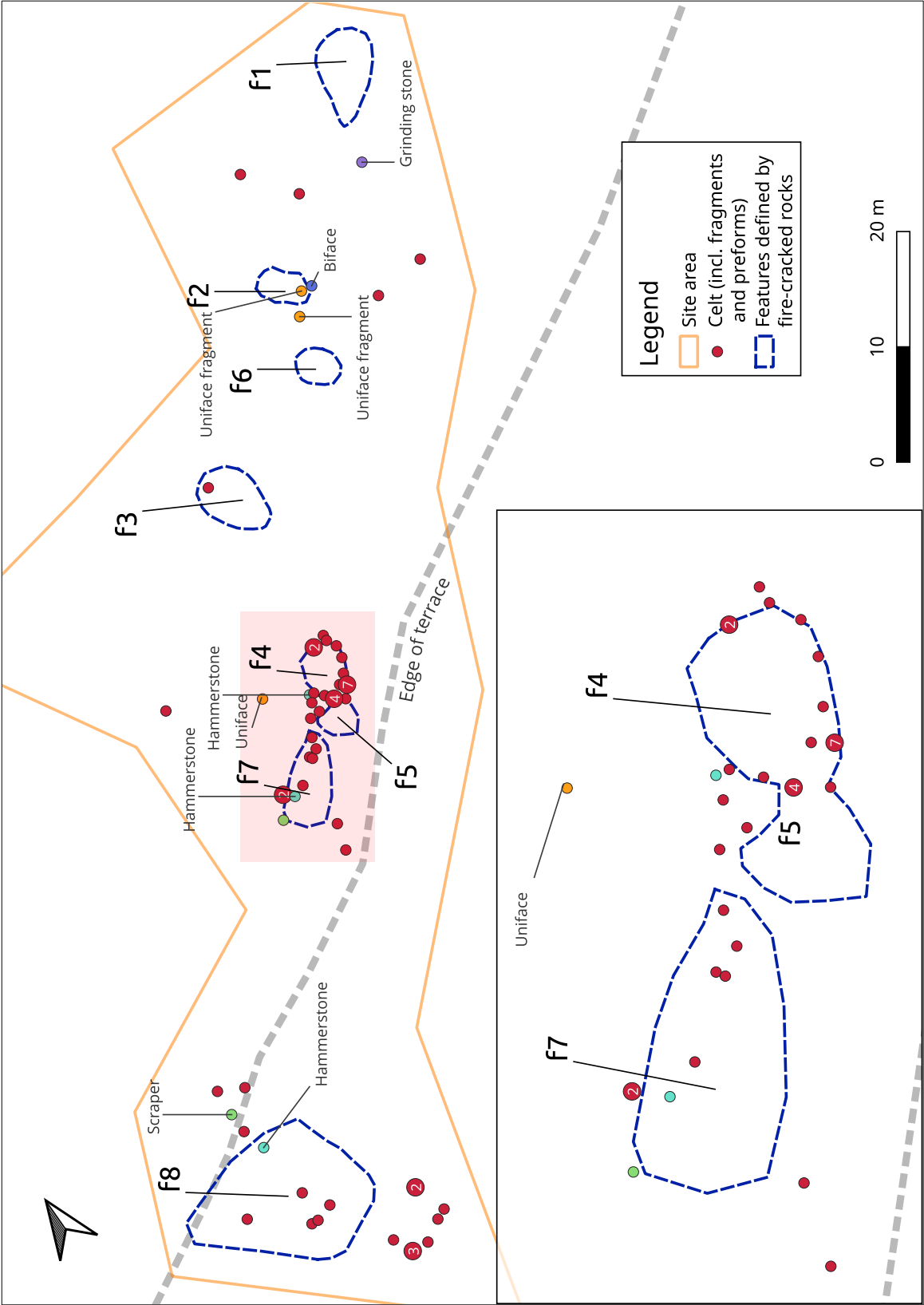


Figure 11.19: Distribution of stone tools recovered from site NAP22-23 in relation to features. Celts, including fragments and preforms, are indicated with a red dot, and the number of celts found at a single location is indicated by the number within the red dot.

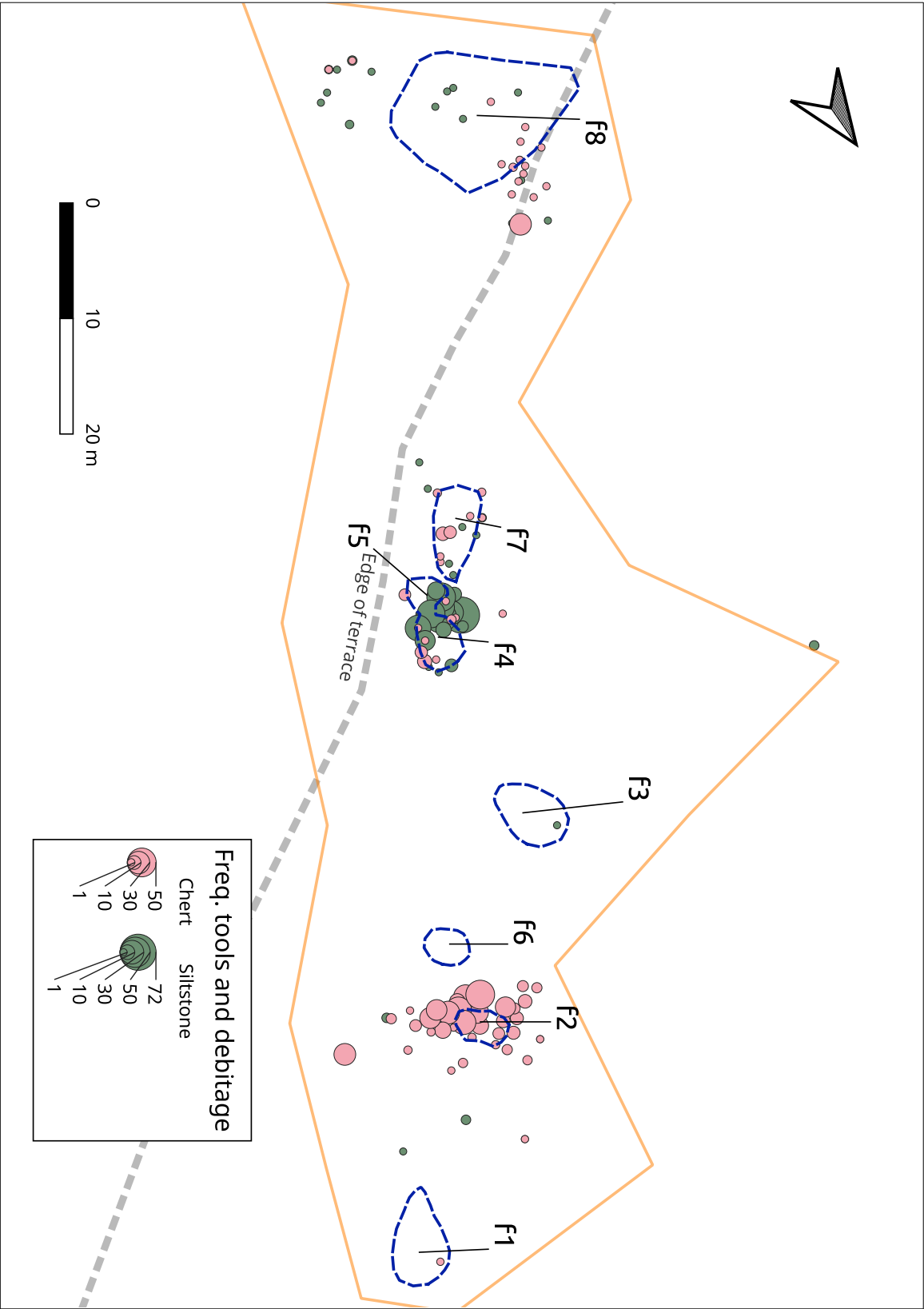


Figure 11.20: Distribution of stone tools and debitage of chert and siltstone in relation to features.

all of the features (except perhaps f6) indicate the former location of habitations or structures of some kind. Features f4–f5 may have been a single longer house, perhaps even linked to feature f7. The larger rocks associated with the conjoined feature may well be “anchoring rocks” to hold down a dwelling cover of some kind.

As described above, the form of these presumed habitation areas is defined by a more or less dense carpet of fire-cracked rocks, yet we have no understanding of the purpose of these rocks. Did the people who lived here actually disperse the rocks within a lodge to create this carpet effect? Could the dispersion of the rocks result from a natural process, such as wind erosion on the terrace? What kind of activities are signified by the rocks, for example, boiling water, roasting food, or working wood using fire and hot rocks? Is there a relationship between activities involving or producing the fire-cracked rocks and the large number of celts found at the site? Further questions abound. When did people live at the site and over what period of time? What direction did they arrive from? With what groups did they maintain connections? Some of the issues related to the interpretation of this unique site, and its possible cultural connections, are addressed in more detail in Part I of this report (see section 5.2.2).

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations Site NAP22-23 is the largest, likely the oldest, and certainly the most productive—in terms of quantity and variety of artifacts and features—precontact site found thus far in the proposed protected area. It is also the most fragile and vulnerable to disturbance and erosion. We recommend that further work be carried out on this important site to collect contextual data, for example, relating to the formation of the dune, which could clarify the date of the occupation(s) and the nature of the environment at the time. A more accurate mapping of features on the terrace by drone is needed involving a standard photogrammetric survey, as well as a Lidar and a GPR survey. The GPR work is essential as it could indicate if there are buried features such as pits or hearths below the ground surface. Pinpointing the location of sub-surface features is of critical importance in order to guide future on-site testing, while minimizing damage to the site, in the hopes of recovering charcoal samples (or calcined bone) that can be radiocarbon dated.

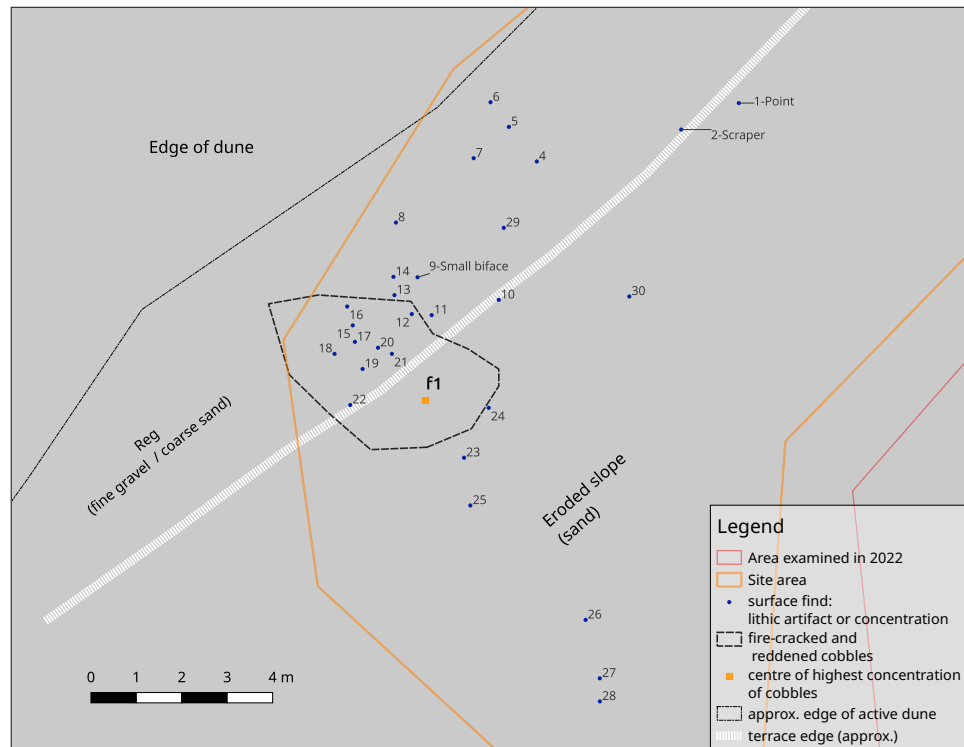


Figure 11.21: Site NAP22-24 plan.

11.4 NAP22-24 *HdEh-2*

Introduction

Site NAP22-24 is located approximately 700 m to the southwest of site NAP22-23 on a much smaller eroded section of the same terrace behind which, to the northeast, a much smaller dune has formed (see figure 11.10). Like site NAP22-23, this is a surface site where tools and flakes were visible without digging, lying on the reg of small pebbles and coarse sand. DGPS readings suggest that this section of terrace is at an elevation of 99 m amsl, or slightly below the level of the terrace at site NAP22-23.²¹ The site was visited and recorded on September 3, 2022, the last day of our field season.

Site description

The site consists of a single feature—a concentration of cobbles, many of which are fire-cracked and reddened, and an associated scatter of lithic tools, flakes, and chert nodules. Many of the cobbles making up this feature have fallen over the eroded edge of the terrace and down the slope (see figures 11.21 and 11.22).

²¹This suggestion needs to be verified and may relate to a slight inaccuracy of the elevation readings rather than to an actual difference in elevation. See discussion in footnote 19 on page 161.



Figure 11.22: Views of fire-cracked and reddened cobbles (outlined in red dashed line) at site NAP22-24, facing edge of terrace and Cambrien Lake to the south-southeast (top) and facing east-northeast (bottom). Orange flags show location of artifacts.

Artifacts recovered

The small collection of artifacts recovered from this site consists of 35 objects comprising seven tools or tool fragments (see figure 11.23) and 28 flakes (including chunks and lithic shatter). Three lithic raw materials are represented: clear translucent chert (n=27), Ramah chert (n=7), and quartz (n=1). Interestingly, most of the tools are of Ramah chert, a lithic material that comes from a source on the northern Labrador coast. These tools include the distal end of a projectile point, a scraper fragment, a utilized flake, and a small biface missing only the tip, likely a blank for a projectile point. Several of the Ramah chert artifacts have rounded edges, typical of objects that have been carried around for a time, perhaps in a hide bag. Other tools include a bipolar core or wedge and flake core of clear translucent chert and a battered quartz cobble that may have been used as a small hammerstone to flake tools or as a fire-starting stone. The collection includes two nodules of raw material matrix containing lenses of clear translucent chert. The flakes found on the site are primarily of this translucent chert—perhaps struck from the nodules just described.

Preliminary interpretations

The fire-cracked rocks at site NAP22-24 are variable in size and in degree of fracturing, and there are relatively few of them. This feature was undoubtedly a small hearth used for a relatively short period of time when a group camped on this terrace. The presence of Ramah chert at the site is of great interest. Most of the Ramah chert artifacts are tools including several with rounded edges, suggesting they had been carried around in a hide bag. Our interpretation is that the people who stayed here left the broken Ramah chert tools they had with them and worked stone obtained from local sources, in particular a clear translucent chert that resembles Ramah chert, in order to renew their tool kit.

No charcoal or other organic material was preserved that could be used for radiocarbon dating. Nevertheless, the small Ramah chert biface, likely a projectile point blank, has a shape similar to tools found elsewhere in the eastern Subarctic dating to within the last 2000 years or the Late Precontact period.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations This site has been completely eroded and all, or most, of the material has been collected. We do not recommend further work here unless additional samples (fire-cracked rock) are required for analysis.



Cat no. 1



Cat no. 2



Cat no. 9



Cat no. 9



Cat no. 17



Cat no. 31

Figure 11.23: Artifacts from site NAP22-24, including tip of Ramah chert spear or knife (.1), part of Ramah chert scraper (.2), small biface of Ramah chert (.9, two views), large chunk of clear chert from which flakes have been removed (.17), and battered quartz cobble (.31).

12 | **Region 5: Cambrien Lake, central section**

This study region incorporates the narrows in the central part of Cambrien Lake (see figure [12.1](#)). 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. Miitus Siipiiy (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. While the 2021 survey focused on the terraces on either side of narrows, in 2022 we investigated an island in the narrows and two locations to the south of the narrows, including one at the mouth of Waawiyuusistikw ('fat / grease river').



Figure 12.1: Location of sites in study region 5.

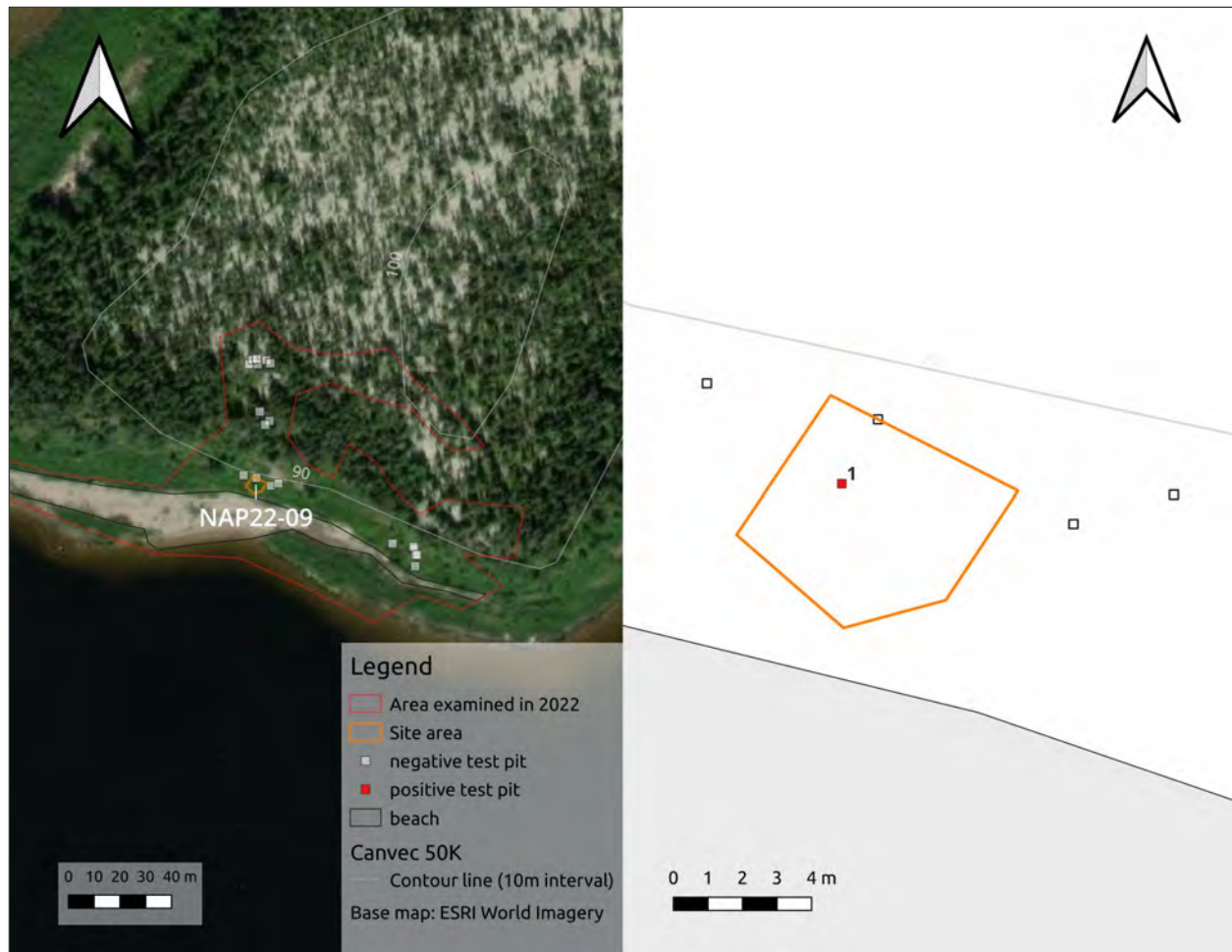


Figure 12.2: Site NAP22-09 plan and overview showing geographic context.

12.1 NAP22-09 *HbEh-2*

Introduction

We examined the southern end of the only island in Cambrien Lake, located in the narrows in the central portion of the lake, thinking that this island could have been a convenient stopping and camping place for people travelling by canoe. In particular, we were searching for flat land surfaces representing potential camping places at elevations not too high above the water. Inspected during helicopter flyovers, the surface of the island appeared much lower and easier to reach for travellers than the terraces on either side of the valley.

On August 19, 2022, we landed on the beach at the south end of the island. In all, we excavated 20 test pits in four locations in this area as shown in figure 12.2, including on a flat area behind the beach, on a bench partway up the slope, and on the flat terrace at the top of the slope.



Figure 12.3: View facing southwest of test 1 at site NAP22-09, with David Denton taking notes and Cambrien Lake in background.

Site description

Only one test pit, located in one of the relatively flat areas behind the beach, was positive. The site is situated at an elevation of 87 m amsl or about 5 m above the water level. The vegetation in the area is dominated by low alders and dwarf birch with patches of *Cladonia* lichens.

Artifacts recovered

A single artifact, a wedge or bipolar core of Mistassini quartzite, was found in the sandy soil in this test along with a probable fragment of fire-cracked rock. The artifact was found in lenses of fine, compact sand that alternate with lenses of coarse beach sand. There does not appear to be a black organic layer representing a former stable land surface with vegetation, suggesting that the original site could have been at least partially disturbed by wave action, or that the object was simply dropped in the sand on the beach. Its edges are rounded, implying that it has been water-rolled or that it had been carried around for some time, which would not be unexpected for a tool made of stone from a distant source.

Preliminary interpretations

The finding of a complete Mistassini quartzite artifact at this site is of interest. While this tool may have simply been lost on the beach, the probable fire-cracked rock fragment hints at additional

activities related to fire-making or cooking. It is possible that these took place on a former beach which was later washed by wave action.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations While interesting, the findings at this site are meagre, especially given the intensity of archaeological testing. It is unlikely that there is an intact archaeological deposit in the immediate area of site NAP22-09. On the other hand, there are locations further to the east on what would have been the southern tip of the island, and on the eastern tip of the island, which merit archaeological survey work.



Figure 12.4: View of beach sand deposit in test 1 at site NAP22-09, showing lenses of compact fine sand and coarse beach sand in which Mistassini quartzite artifact was found.



Figure 12.5: Wedge or bipolar core of Mistassini quartzite from site NAP22-09.

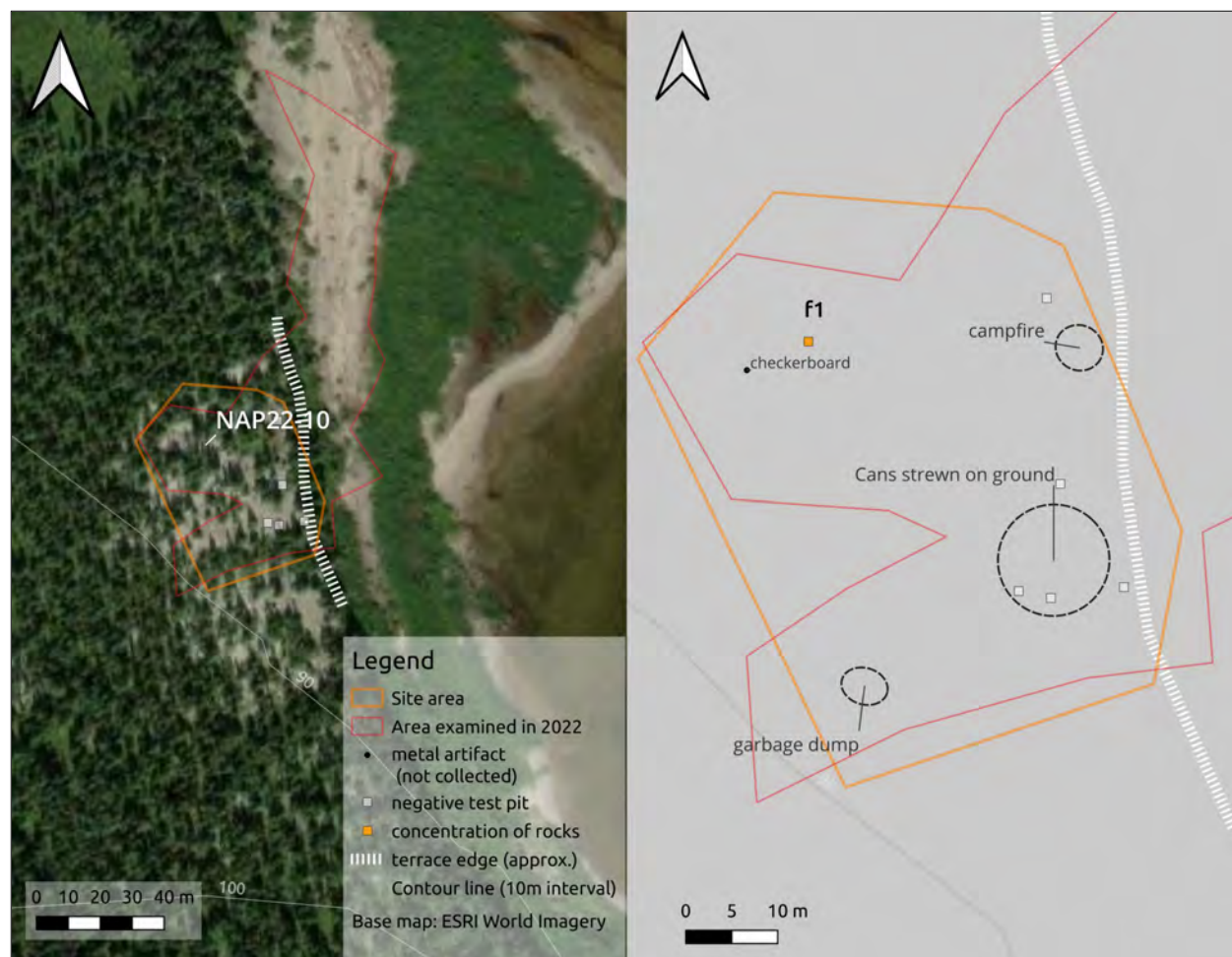


Figure 12.6: Site NAP22-10 plan and overview showing geographic context.

12.2 NAP22-10

Introduction

This site is located on the west shore of Cambrien Lake just to the south of the narrows in the central part of the lake. We visited this sector on August 19, 2022, as part of our search for flat areas at lower elevations with easy access to Cambrien Lake or the Caniapiscaw River, which could in theory have been favoured camping spots. The site is located on a terrace at an elevation of 93 m amsl, or approximately 10 m above the lake level. About 280 m to the north of the site, a small river enters Cambrien Lake from the west. The forest cover in the area of the site is an open lichen woodland.

We landed on the wide beach to the north of the site, entered the woods behind, and walked along a narrow raised beach ridge that opened onto a wider terrace. Here we found very obvious

evidence of a modern camp in the form of tin cans, glass bottles, and other garbage. As shown in figure 12.6, the site includes a garbage dump and other areas where cans were discarded, an area where there had been a camp fire with a small woodpile, and a concentration of rocks that was likely a fireplace.

Site description

Views of the features and concentrations of material observed at site NAP22-10 are shown in figure 12.7. Many of the tin cans and other metal objects had holes in them, presumably made by bears. The most interesting object observed was an ingenious checkers or chess board that had been painted on a now rusted sheet of stove pipe (see 12.7, lower left).

We excavated five test pits on the surface of the terrace: all were negative.

Artifacts recovered

No materials were collected from this site.

Preliminary interpretations

This is clearly a very recent site, probably occupied between the 1980s and the 2000s by non-Indigenous sports hunters or geologists, more likely the former. In the context of the archaeological project, the site is of little or no interest and will not be formally recorded as an archaeological site because it is so recent. We recorded it summarily as a record of past human activity within the proposed protected area, and possibly a place where clean-up activities will be required.

Period(s) of occupation Contemporary

Recommendations Although this site is of little archaeological significance and low relevance to Naskapi history and heritage, it would be interesting to know who camped here. A cleanup of this site should be considered.



Figure 12.7: Views of site NAP22-10. Top row: scattered cans on terrace (left) and campfire (right); middle row: garbage dump (left) and nearby scattered cans and bottles (right); bottom row: tin checkerboard (left) and probable rock fireplace (right).

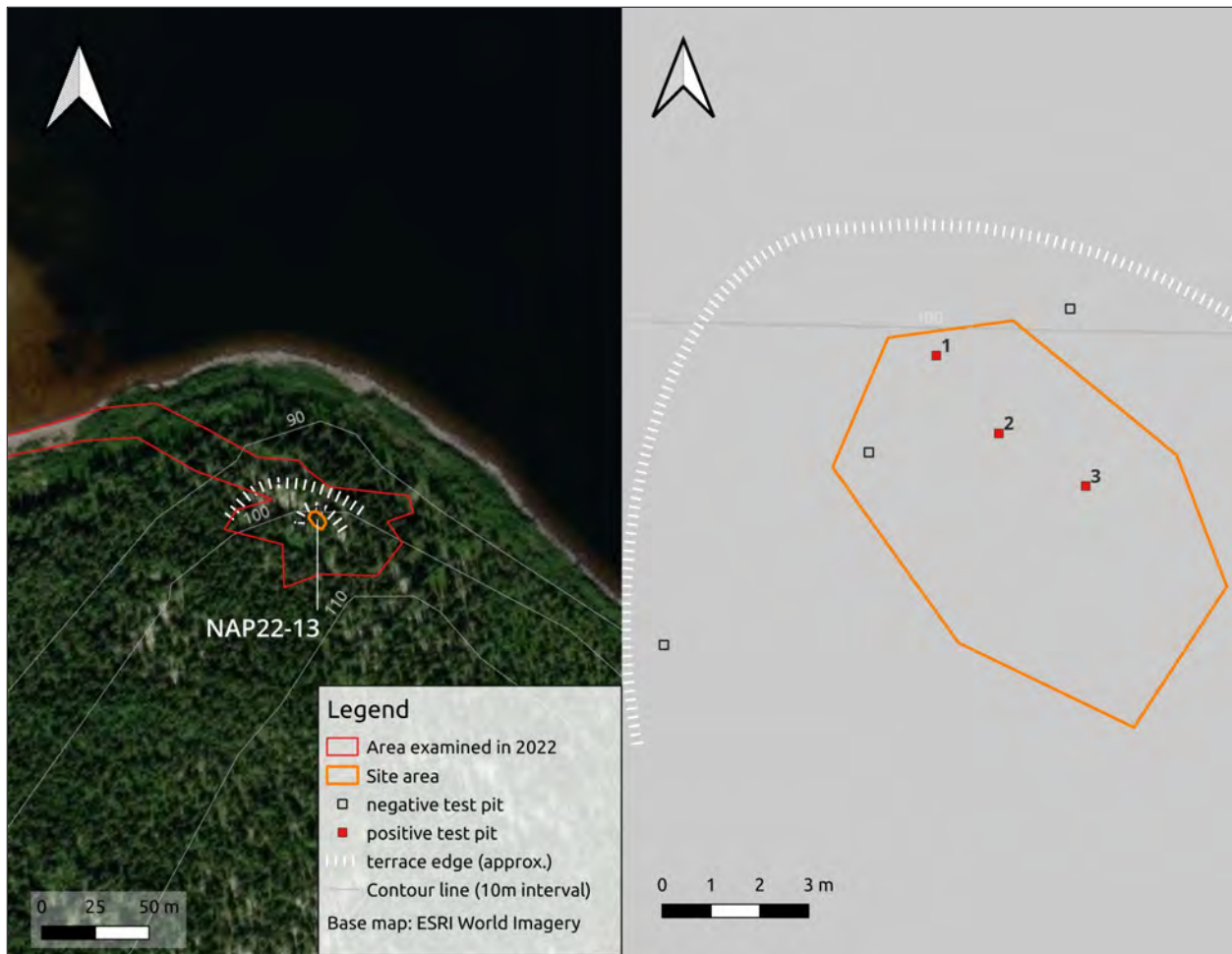


Figure 12.8: Site NAP22-13 plan and overview showing geographic context.

12.3 NAP22-13 *HbEg-1*

Introduction

Site NAP22-13 is located less than 5 m to the southeast of the narrows, on the western shore of Cambrien Lake at the mouth of Waawiyuustikw ('fat / grease river'), whose official name is rivière de la Mort ('death river'). The site is on the point extending northward into Cambrien Lake on the south side of Waawiyuustikw (see figure 12.8) at an elevation of 103.5 m amsl, or approximately 21 m above the lake level.

On August 24, 2022, we landed on the beach at the mouth of the river to the west of the site, cut a trail up the slope, and began digging test pits on relatively flat terraces that are cut into the hill in a step-like fashion.



Figure 12.9: View to southeast of site NAP22-13 area showing three positive tests (orange flags). Test 1 is on slope at slightly lower elevation than other two.)

Site description

Three tests were positive over a distance of 5 m on this small, step-like terrace. As shown in figure 12.9, test 1 is on the slope about .5 m below the other two tests. The area is characterized by a moderately dense forest of mature black spruce, with a thin ground cover of sphagnum moss and small patches of *Cladonia* lichens.

Flakes were found in tests 1 and 3, while test 2 came down in the centre of a hearth feature. Flakes in test 1 and 3 were found at the bottom of a thin humus layer and at the top of the underlying Ae horizon. In test 3, a large flat rock was encountered.

In test 2, fire-cracked rocks were encountered almost directly below the litter and rotting vegetation and root layers (LF horizon) as there was very little black humus. A brown soil containing fragments of calcined bones was encountered. This layer, referred to as the hearth deposit, completely covered the west side of the test pit and much of the east side as well (see figure 12.10). It varied in thickness from 4 cm in the south of the test pit to 9 cm in the north (see figure 12.11). Below the thickest part of this deposit, in the northwest corner of the test, the soil had been redened by heat from the fire (figure 12.11). Charcoal associated with the fireplace was collected for the purpose of radiocarbon dating; the calcined bone was collected for possible dating and



Figure 12.10: View from above of test 2 with fireplace rocks (feature 1) at site NAP22-13. Arrow points to magnetic north. Shaded zone shows where brown soil with calcined bone was found.



Figure 12.11: View of west wall of test 2 at site NAP22-13 showing location of brown soil with calcined bone and reddened sand.

in hopes that some fragments might be identifiable to provide information about what animals the occupants were relying on for food. Despite the relative thickness of the hearth deposit, the quantity of calcined bones recovered was small.

Artifacts recovered

A total of 22 artifacts was recovered, namely a small unifacially retouched tool fragment of Ramah chert, tiny retouch flakes of Ramah chert (N=9), flakes and shatter of quartz (n=3), and flakes of mat, coarse grained chert either beige (n=7) or black (n=2) (see figure 12.12).

Faunal remains

Despite the relatively large number of calcined bone fragments recovered from the hearth (n=345), none could be identified to the species level. Two were large mammal bones, 83 fragments were from undetermined mammal bones, and the remainder (n=260) could not be identified to class (see Appendix E).

Radiocarbon date

A sample of charcoal chunks from the hearth deposit in test 2 was sent for radiocarbon dating, producing a date of 330 ± 30 (CIAMS-275191, ULA-11033). When corrected for fluctuations of atmospheric radiocarbon, the ranges of probable dates for this site fall between 316 and 444 cal BP (median probability of 385 cal BP).

Preliminary interpretations

Perched on a hill, this small but important site has a magnificent view over the mouth of Waawiyu-usistikw to the northwest and a wide expanse of Cambrien Lake to the north. As suggested by the flakes and hearth containing bone and charcoal, a sample of which has been dated, people camped at this location between three and four hundred years ago. They sharpened stone tools made of Ramah chert, quartz, and black chert, and no doubt undertook a range of other activities.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations Despite its small size, this intact site has high archaeological potential due to the presence of the hearth with calcined bones and the variety of lithic raw materials encountered (including Ramah chert). Further work at the site could produce additional information to better understand the occupation.



Figure 12.12: Artifacts from NAP22-13 site. Quartz flake (top left), Ramah chert tool fragment (top right), Ramah chert flakes (middle left), beige chert flakes (middle right), quartz chunk (bottom left), and calcined bone fragments (bottom right).

13 | Region 6: Caniapiscau River, southern section

This region is located on the Caniapiscau River about eight kilometres above where it widens to become Cambrien Lake, very near the southern margin of the project area (see figure [13.1](#)). Two rivers flow into the Caniapiscau here from the southwest. The largest of these is the Pons River, whose mouth is just outside the boundary of the proposed protected area. The smaller river, known as Pinuk Siippiiy (Beurling River) reaches the Caniapiscau a kilometre downriver from the Pons. In 2021, our survey focused on a terrace near the mouth of Pinuk Siippiiy. In 2022, we surveyed a location at the mouth of the Pons River.



Figure 13.1: Location of sites in study region 6.

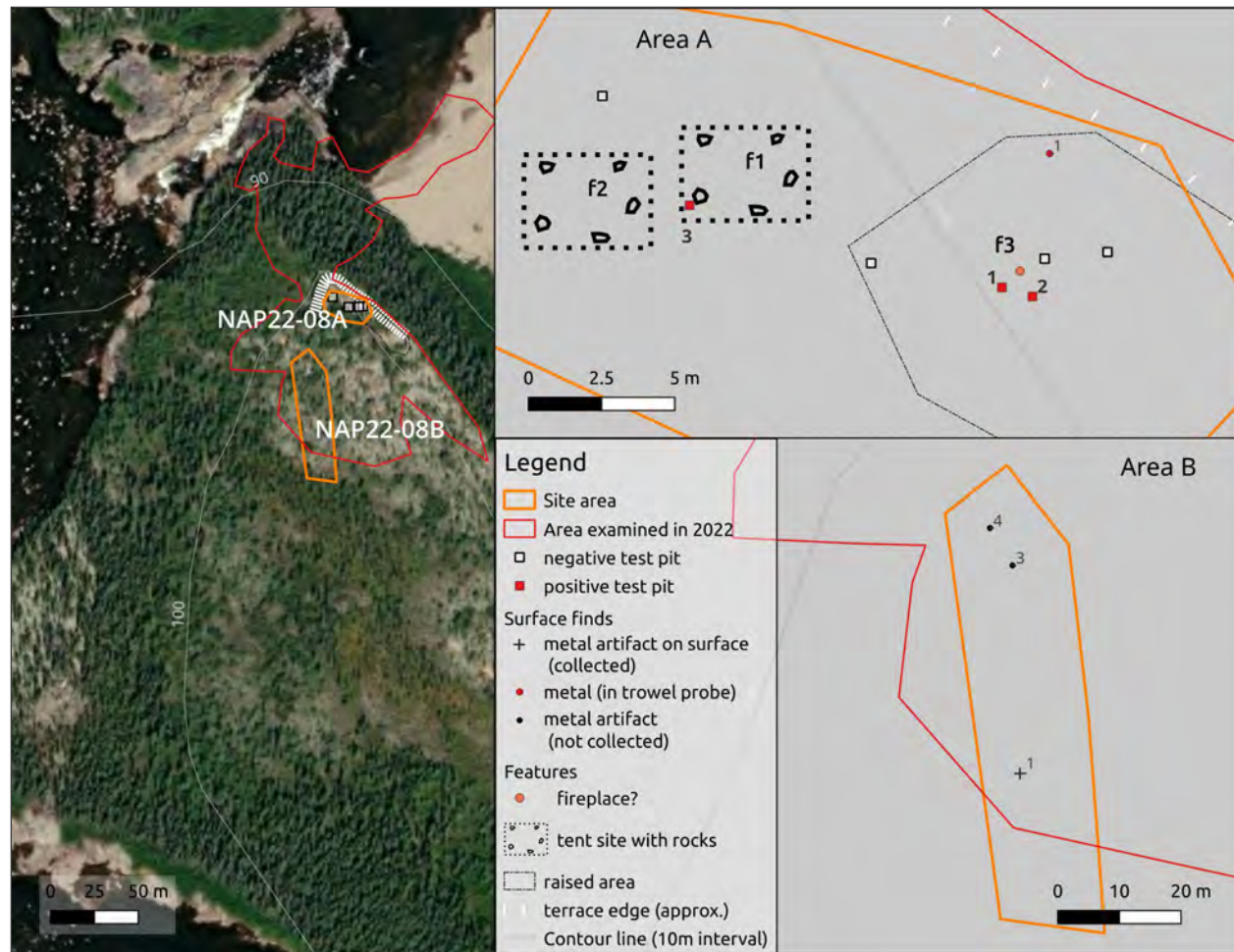


Figure 13.2: Site NAP22-08, areas A and B, plan and overview showing geographic context.

13.1 NAP22-08 *HaEf-2*

Introduction

Site NAP22-08 is located on a northward extending point of land formed by the confluence of the Pons and the Caniapiscaw rivers. Half a kilometre to the south of the present boundary of the protected area, the Pons River²² discharges into the Caniapiscaw from the southwest in two stunningly beautiful waterfalls, one on either side of a small island at the mouth. On August 18, 2022, we landed on the vast expanse of beach sand in front of this point, walked to the west to admire the falls from the adjacent rock outcrop, and then tested the area behind the rock. We next climbed the hill, stopping at the flat ridge on top where the trees are sparse and the ground is

²²The Naskapi place name for this location is variously written as Piyaskwastikw ('broken river') (Paré 1990) or Piyaaskwaatiku Siipiy (NDC [n.d.](#)). We are using the official name in this report because of uncertainties related to the Naskapi name.



Figure 13.3: View to southeast of site NAP22-08, area A, with Tshiueten Vachon testing in area of contemporary occupation (foreground) and David Denton in area of precontact occupation (background). Caniapiscou River in far background.

covered in *Cladonia* lichens and blueberry. Testing with the probe, we found rocks that appeared to be fire-cracked, prompting us to dig test pits nearby in which we found flakes. We also noted two areas where people camped in wall tents during a much more recent era. These finds are designated as area A.

On the southern side of the low ridge that follows the terrace edge, the land falls off in a series of terraces. Approximately 35 m to the south-southwest of area A, we found metal objects on the ground and noted ill-defined flat areas that may have been used for camping. We designated this as area B.

Site description for area A

The area of Precontact period occupation at the site is centred on tests 1 and 2, located within a metre to the southwest and the south-southeast respectively, of feature 3 (f3 on the plan), a spot where fire-cracked rocks had been identified under the ground through the use of the probe. The land in this zone and following the edge of the terrace is raised in relation to the surrounding area (see figure 13.2). The elevation of this part of the site is 110 m amsl, or approximately 28 m above the level of the lake. A small scattering of fire-cracked rocks (n=7) found in the east side of test 1 likely delineates the edge of the feature, also suggested by the presence of a calcined

bone fragment in a tiny thin patch of brown soil in the northeast corner of the pit. In both tests, artifacts were found in a patchy humus layer underlying a thin compact layer of *Cladonia* lichens.



Figure 13.4: View toward southwest of tenting areas at site NAP22-08, area A, with feature f1 in foreground and feature f2 in background.

The more recent occupation zone within area A is located approximately 10 m to the west-northwest and slightly down the slope. Two areas of flattened ground with concentrations of rocks were noted, their centres 5 m apart and each approximately 3 m by 2 m. In both cases, the ground had been dug out to the northeast and sand moved to the southeast in order to make a flatter surface. A single test in this area (test 3) showed a layer of sand on top of the normal soil horizon, evidence of levelling the ground of feature 1 (f1 on the plan)(see figure 13.2). The rocks in these two flat areas strongly suggest use as weights to hold down the walls of tents. The rocks were rolled toward the centre of the area when the tents were removed.

Artifacts recovered

A small collection of seven lithic objects was recovered from tests 1 and 2. Included are a bifacial tool fragment and four quartz flakes, as well as a tiny retouch flake of Ramah chert. The majority of the flakes are small, indicating the retouching / sharpening of tools. Also collected was an unusual quartz pebble that may have been brought to the site by those who camped there (figure 13.5).



Figure 13.5: Artifacts from site NAP22-08, area A. Top row: quartz tool fragment (left), flakes of quartz and Ramah chert, and quartz pebble (right); middle row: metal strips with wire nails (left) and calcined bone fragment (right); bottom row: two views of brass 303 cartridge casing.

More recent objects, all of metal, were also recovered, including sheet metal strips with small wire nails found in test 3 and a brass cartridge casing with the headstamp “D.C.Co. 303 S” (for 303 Savage) found in a trowel probe near the edge of the terrace. These artifacts all indicate occupation in the first half of the 20th century (figure 13.5).

Faunal remains

A single calcined bone from an unidentified mammal was recovered from test 1 (see Appendix E).

Site description of area B

A number of metal objects and flat zones representing possible camping areas were noted to the south-southwest of area A. We refer to these zones as area B, a linear north–south oriented space as shown in 13.2. While the location of several metal items observed on the surface was recorded, we did not have time to map or delineate any possible tenting areas. As noted above, these were ill-defined and remain uncertain. A section of a trail was noted but not mapped.

In general, this area represents a linear spread of artifacts, in particular metal objects, including a lard pail, a round plate from a camp stove, and a small tin kettle. While the kettle was collected, the other objects were simply photographed and left in place.

Preliminary interpretations

The two positive test pits in area A indicate the presence of a Precontact period site that includes a hearth with fire-cracked rocks. This discovery suggests that the site location may have great time depth as a stopping place on a portage route. The presence of a tool retouch flake of Ramah chert from northern Labrador is of particular interest as it shows that the people living in this site had contacts in this direction.

It seems likely that the objects recorded in area B were discarded by people portaging to avoid the rapids and falls at the discharge of the Pons River into the Caniapiscou. While the portage has not been clearly delineated, it likely followed the line of artifacts we mapped and leads to the shore of the river at the calm water about the rapids, approximately 280 m to the south-southwest of area B. While it is also likely that area B was a camping area for people taking the portage, we were unable to delimit a tent site or other habitation areas in the short survey time available.



Figure 13.6: Views of site NAP22-08, area B, showing metal objects on surface and likely tenting areas. Probable portage trail shown on bottom right.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact, modern

Recommendations Overall, site NAP22-08 is an interesting complex that includes a Precontact period site with an intact hearth. Further investigation of this feature could provide materials—especially charcoal and calcined animal bones—that would allow dating and a better understanding of the occupation. An important part of any further investigations at the site would be a detailed mapping of the portage trail and any camping areas associated with it.

14 | **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 (see figure [14.1](#)). The region, in fact the entire lake, is quite densely forested and difficult to survey as a result. In 2021, our efforts focused on locations suggested by David Swappie Sr., resulting in several interesting sites. Not satisfied that our 2021 findings corresponded with one of the places mentioned by this Elder, we returned in 2022 and looked much further inland, finding an additional large site.

We also devoted time to overflying the shoreline of the eastern, and parts of the western, arm of the lake, looking for places of archaeological interest where we would be able to land. Unfortunately, due to the difficulty of the terrain for archaeological survey work, combined time limitations, we did not find sites in other parts of the lake. A proper archaeological survey of this vast lake would take several weeks and would require a base camp in the vicinity.



Figure 14.1: Location of sites in study region 7

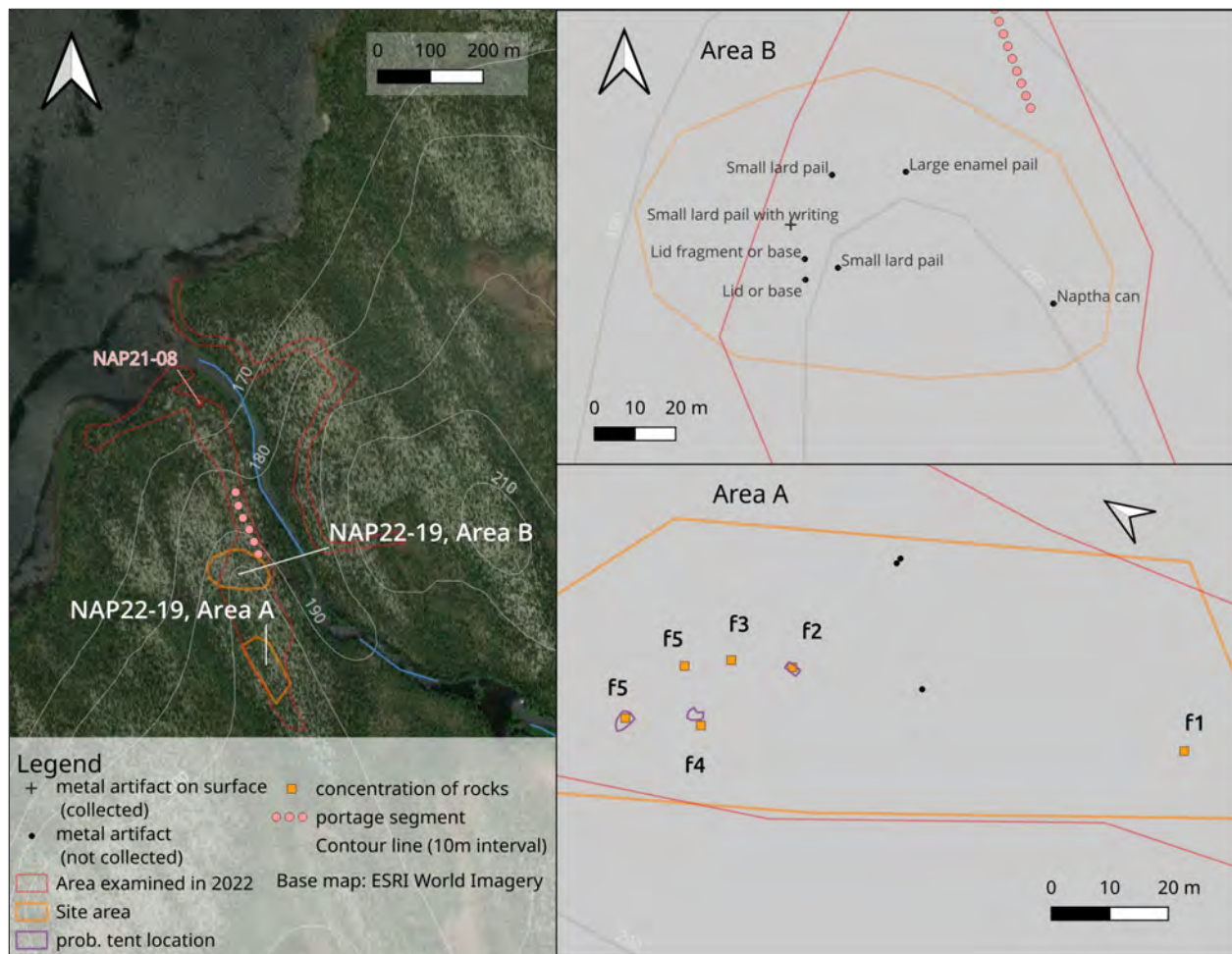


Figure 14.2: Site NAP22-19, areas A and B. Plan and overview showing geographic context.

14.1 NAP22-19 *HeDx-3*

Introduction

In 2021, we examined the area at the mouth of this small river which flows into the eastern end of the eastern arm of Nachicapau Lake from the southeast. This was an area that Naskapi Elder David Swappie Sr. had indicated was an important camping place, where people gathered before heading further inland to hunt and trap and where they left their canoes in the fall. He recalled as many as 10 tents of people staying here. From David Swappie Sr.'s comments, we estimated that this camp would have dated to about 1941.

We visually examined and conducted archaeological tests on the south and north sides of the small river. Although David Swappie said that the camping place was on the north side, we only



Figure 14.3: View toward north of rock feature f2 at site NAP22-19, area A.

found minimal signs of occupation there, such as blazes and cut branches on trees.²³ On the south side, we finally found a Historic period occupation with glass seed beads and a quartz flake, along with a piece of cut birchbark (McCaffrey and Denton 2022: 220-225).²⁴

We had a strong impression we were missing something at this location and so decided to return in 2022 for further survey work. We visited the area on September 1 and examined places on both sides of the small river, including land further inland from the lake shore. While our survey on the north side of the river was negative, on the south side we found two areas of occupation, which we have designated as site NAP22-19, areas A and B (see figure 14.2).

Site description for area A

Area A is located 500 m to the south-southeast of site NAP21-08 and 550 m from the lake shore. The elevation of this area is 204 m amsl or approximately 31 m above the lake level. The forest cover is an open lichen woodland with sphagnum moss and Labrador tea ground cover associated with small stands of spruce trees. The open areas are scattered with bushes of dwarf birch.

Six features were recorded in this area, all consisting of concentrations of rocks approximately 20–25 cm in diameter, lying on the ground surface. The rocks were variously distributed, some-

²³Designated as NAP21-08, areas B and C.

²⁴Designated as NAP21-08, area A.



Figure 14.4: View toward northwest of rock feature f5 at site NAP22-19, area A.

times clumped in a pile, while others formed a rough rectangular shape. In general, they gave the impression of rocks used to hold down the edges of canvas wall tents. These rock features are numbered from 1 to 6 (f1 to f6 on figure 14.2). Numerous paths were noted in this area but there did not seem to be one main path that could be interpreted as a portage trail.

Site description for area B

Area B is 320 m and 370 m from site NAP21-08 and from the lake shore, respectively. This area of the site is at an elevation of between 195 and 198 m amsl, or between 22 and 25 m above the lake level. Area B consists of a number of surface finds, most not collected (see below), scattered over a surface of approximately 4,000 m². Our somewhat hurried examination did not reveal any obvious tent emplacements or other features that could be interpreted as former dwellings.

A section of what appears to be a main path to the north-northwest of area B was mapped. Other path sections were noted in area B but were not mapped as it was sometimes unclear whether these were the result of animal or human activity. There does not seem to be a single main path leading from area B to area A.

Artifacts recovered

Some metal objects were photographed, summarily described and measured, and then left in place. These include several lard tins, a large enamel pot, and a probable naphtha tin (see figure 14.5). A single artifact was collected at this site, a small lard pail with writing on it.

Preliminary interpretations

Site NAP22-19 corresponds in many respects with David Swappie Sr.'s description of the tenting location where a large group spent the freeze-up period before travelling inland to the southeast for winter fishing and trapping activities. Based on the artifacts observed, a date in the 1940s (late in Fort McKenzie's period of operation) would agree with this interpretation. It is also possible that this place was used on the first stage of a portage, for people continuing inland by canoe in the fall.

Period(s) of occupation Modern

Recommendations There are many remaining questions concerning this site, at least some of which can be answered through more detailed interviews with Naskapi Elders. For example, is this actually the camp described by David Swappie Sr. and was this camp used through the freeze-up period, or was a pre-freeze-up camp used when people portaged further inland along the small river and chain of lakes? Further archaeological survey work would also help clarify whether a portage trail leads to the south of area A and whether there are actually habitation emplacements within area B.



Figure 14.5: Metal artifacts seen on ground (but not collected) at site NAP22-19, area B, including large pails (upper and middle rows), large enamel pot (lower left), and probable naphtha tin (lower right).

15 | Region 8: Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake)

Kaaischaakaakimaaw (or Kaaischaakaakimaaw Nipiiy) means ‘cliff-shore lake’ (NDC [n.d.](#)), highlighting the extremely rugged landscape that characterizes the shore of this lake, especially the northeast shore. The northwestern end of the lake—at and near Fort McKenzie—where the land is dominated by glaciomarine deposits rather than rock, is more favourable for long-term occupation. We have avoided working in this area because of the archaeological survey (Archéologie illimitée inc. [1983b](#)) and excavation (Archéologie illimitée inc. [1983c](#), [1985](#)) work already carried out here in the first half of the 1980s.

Three significant sites were found on this lake during the 2022 survey. One of these is situated behind a rock outcrop on the southwestern shore of the lake. We also made a point of visiting an area referred to by a Naskapi Elder during an interview, located on the northwest shore of the lake, two thirds of the way to the Nachicapau River. Here, a small river flows into the lake from the northeast. According to Elder Matthew Mameanskum, this river was an important travel route between Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) and Nachicapau Lake. Two of our sites were found at the mouth of this small river.

Finally, we took time off of our survey work in 2022 to visit the Naskapi cemetery located near the outlet of the lake. Here we found some artifacts on the surface at the small lake nearby, indicating the location of what is probably a small precontact site.

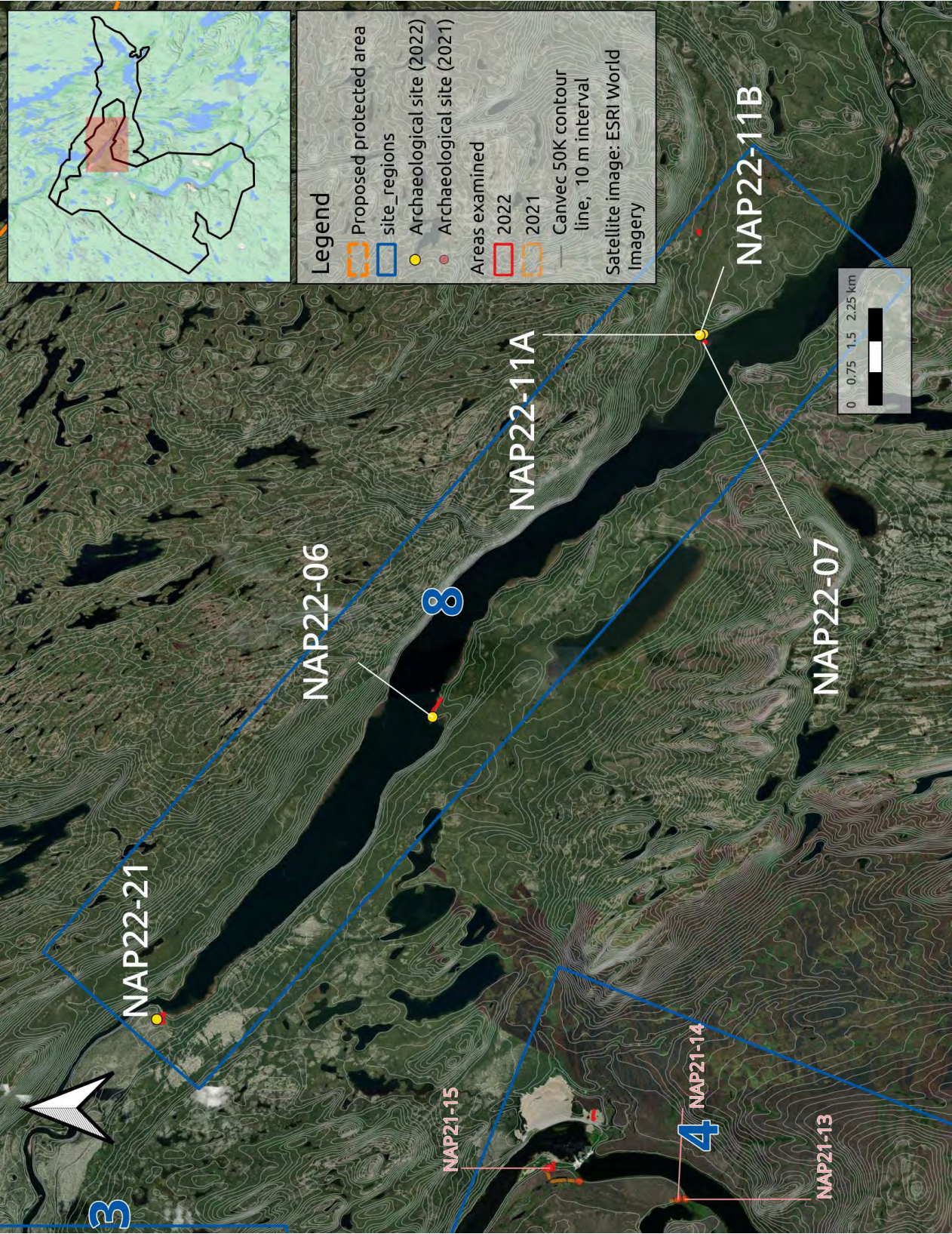


Figure 15.1: Location of sites in study region 8.

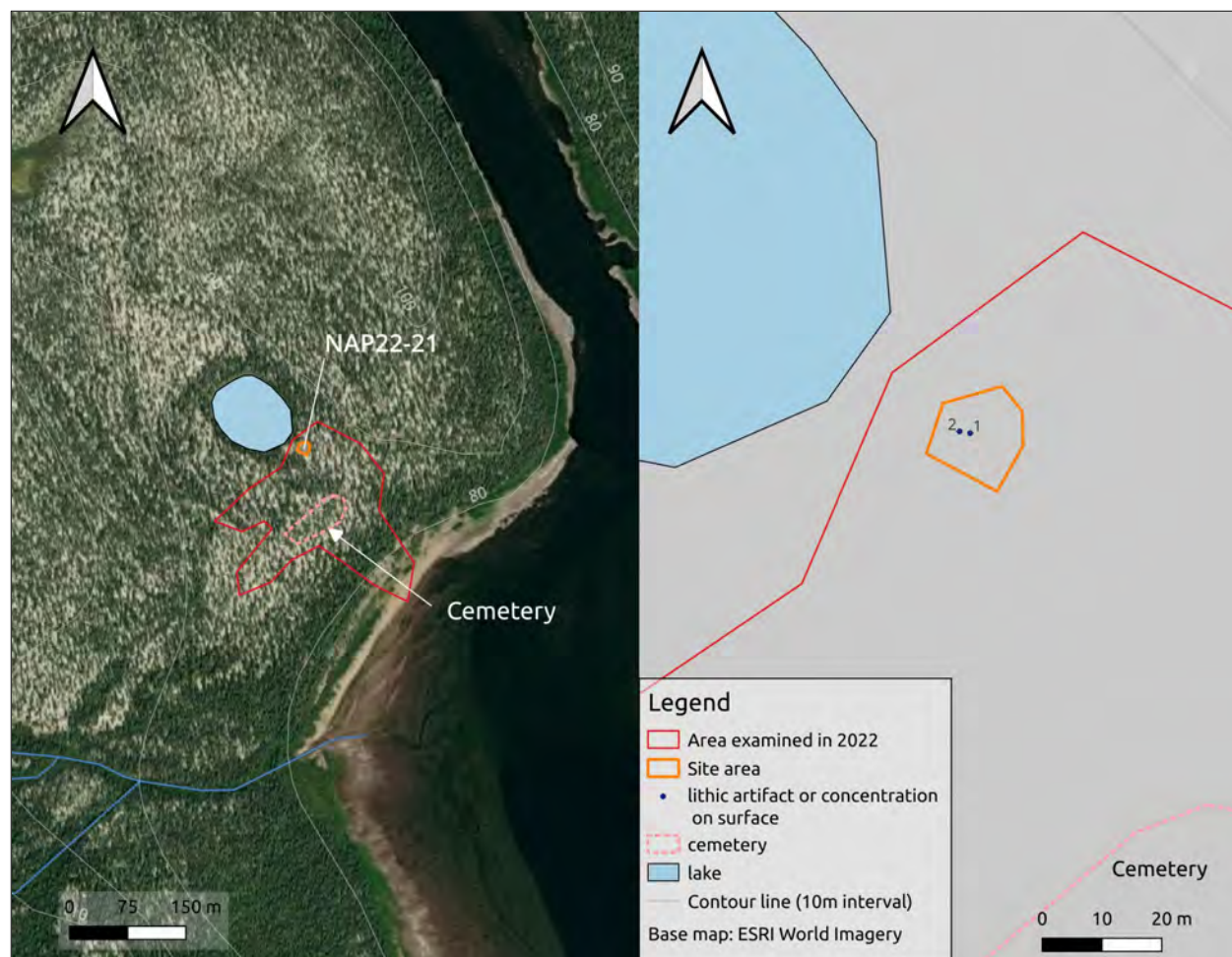


Figure 15.2: Site NAP22-21 plan and overview showing geographic context.

15.1 NAP22-21 *HfEf-14*

Introduction

On September 2, 2022, we visited the Naskapi cemetery located on the southwest shore of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) at the outlet of the lake where it discharges into the final meandering portion of the Swampy Bay River, flowing to the Caniapiscaw River. The cemetery is 850 m to the northwest of Fort McKenzie, on the opposite side of the lake. It is located on flat sandy ground in an area of open lichen woodland, halfway between the shore and a small lake 220 m inland from the lake shore.

Our objective in visiting the cemetery was not to carry out an archaeological inventory. Rather, we wished to see this final resting place of so many Naskapi ancestors, which is clearly an important cultural and historical landmark for the Naskapi people. We walked around the ceme-



Figure 15.3: View toward northwest of location where flakes were found on surface (orange flagging) at site NAP22-21.

tery and recorded our observations with photographs. One member of the team also walked to the small lake and noticed flakes lying on the ground surface.

Site description

Site NAP22-21 is located 20 m to the southeast of the shore of the small lake and approximately 90 m to the north of the cemetery (see figure 15.2). The site is at an elevation of 81 m amsl and is approximately 3 m above the level of the small lake. Two flakes were lying on the ground surface—at a distance of 1.7 m from each other—in an open lichen woodland on a patch of ground where the lichen had been removed and the humus was exposed (see figure 15.3). The flakes were collected but no test pits were excavated.

Artifacts recovered

As shown in figure 15.4, the flakes collected are quite small and represent two varieties of fine-grained chert: an opaque black chert with areas of grey (left) and a translucent, lustrous grey chert (right).



Figure 15.4: Flakes of opaque black chert (left) and translucent grey chert (right) from site NAP22-21.

Preliminary interpretations

The archaeological finds indicate that people stopped in this location and flaked or maintained stone tools made of two types of fine-grained chert. They may also have camped here far from the shore of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) but close to a tiny lake that would have provided water.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations Tests should be excavated at this site to better evaluate its size and potential.

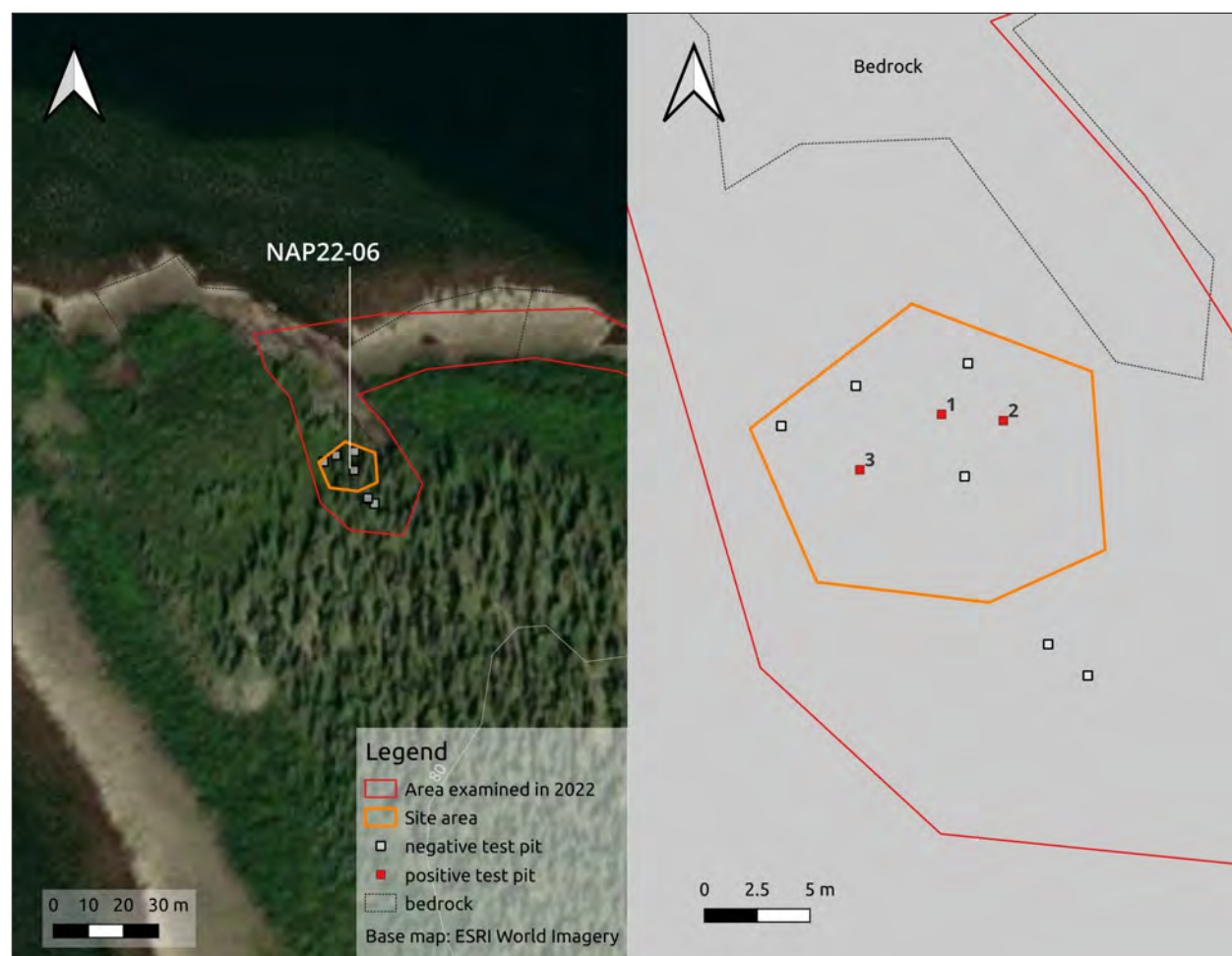


Figure 15.5: Site NAP22-06 plan and overview showing geographic context.

15.2 NAP22-06 *HeEf-8*

Introduction

Site NAP22-06 is located on the southwestern shore of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) on a rocky point of land that extends northwestward into the central portion of the lake. On August 17, 2022, we landed near the base of the point, on the north side, and walked about 500 m along the shore to near the point, where a bedrock outcrop extends into the water to the north. Behind the outcrop, there are areas of relatively flat ground where we excavated a series of test pits and found evidence of a Precontact period occupation.

Site description

The site is at an elevation of 77.5 m amsl, or approximately 6.5 m above the lake level. The positive tests are located directly behind, or to the south of, the rock outcrop in an area where the ground



Figure 15.6: View of site NAP22-06 from the air facing south showing rock outcrop and location of site (red arrow).

cover is dominated by a very dense growth of Labrador tea. A few alders are scattered in this area that is otherwise free of trees (see figure 15.7). We dug test pits through the rugged tangle of Labrador tea roots—no easy feat—and were encouraged to continue digging by the presence of fire-cracked rocks. Careful excavation resulted in the discovery of a small number of flakes of different lithic raw materials in three test pits out of a total of nine excavated.

The soil profile consists of a LF horizon of about 10 cm in thickness, followed by a thin (ca. 2 cm) black humus layer and, below that, an Ae horizon of unknown thickness. Fire-cracked rocks in variable quantities were found in each of the test pits, in the black humus or the top of the Ae horizon. The flakes were found in the black humus.

Artifacts recovered

Nine flakes of four different lithic raw materials were recovered from the three positive tests. Test 1 contained a flake and a piece of shatter of Ramah chert. A maroon coloured chert flake and another of Mistassini quartzite were recovered from test 2. One flake and four shattered pieces of a medium-grained red chert were found in test 3. Several pieces of charred wood were also recovered from test 3, including at least one that may have been shaped by cutting.



Figure 15.7: View of site NAP22-06 area showing vegetation, with David Denton (left) and Tshiuten Vachon (right). Note dense Labrador tea.



Figure 15.8: View facing north-northwest of test 2 at site NAP22-06 showing rocks, including some that are fire-cracked. Arrow indicates magnetic north.



Figure 15.9: Flakes of Ramah chert (top), maroon chert and Mistassini quartzite (middle), and red chert (bottom) from site NAP22-06.

Radiocarbon date

A sample of charred wood was collected from the humus layer at the top of the Ae horizon, between two flat rocks in test 3. The sample produced a date of 270 ± 20 (UCIAMS-275190, ULA-11032). When corrected for fluctuations of atmospheric radiocarbon, the ranges of probable dates for this site fall between 292 and 315 cal BP, and 412 and 420 cal BP (median probability of 309 cal BP).

Preliminary interpretations

The presence of four types of lithic raw material at this site, including two—Ramah chert and Mistassini quartzite—from very distant sources, is of some interest. Also unusual in our sample is the site's location behind a large rock outcrop. This was possibly a stopping place for people travelling by canoe. The view from the outcrop down the lake to the northwest is exceptional, and in the summer this location would have provided an open breezy space where people could seek relief from biting insects.

Although there were no artifacts of European origin found, the site appears to date to the very end of the Precontact period, at a time when Europeans were already beginning to trade with Indigenous people—quite possibly relatives of the occupants of site NAP22-06—on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Period(s) of occupation Precontact

Recommendations More testing at this site could help to determine whether or not there are intact hearth features and might also provide stone tools and other materials that would assist in explaining the site's significance.

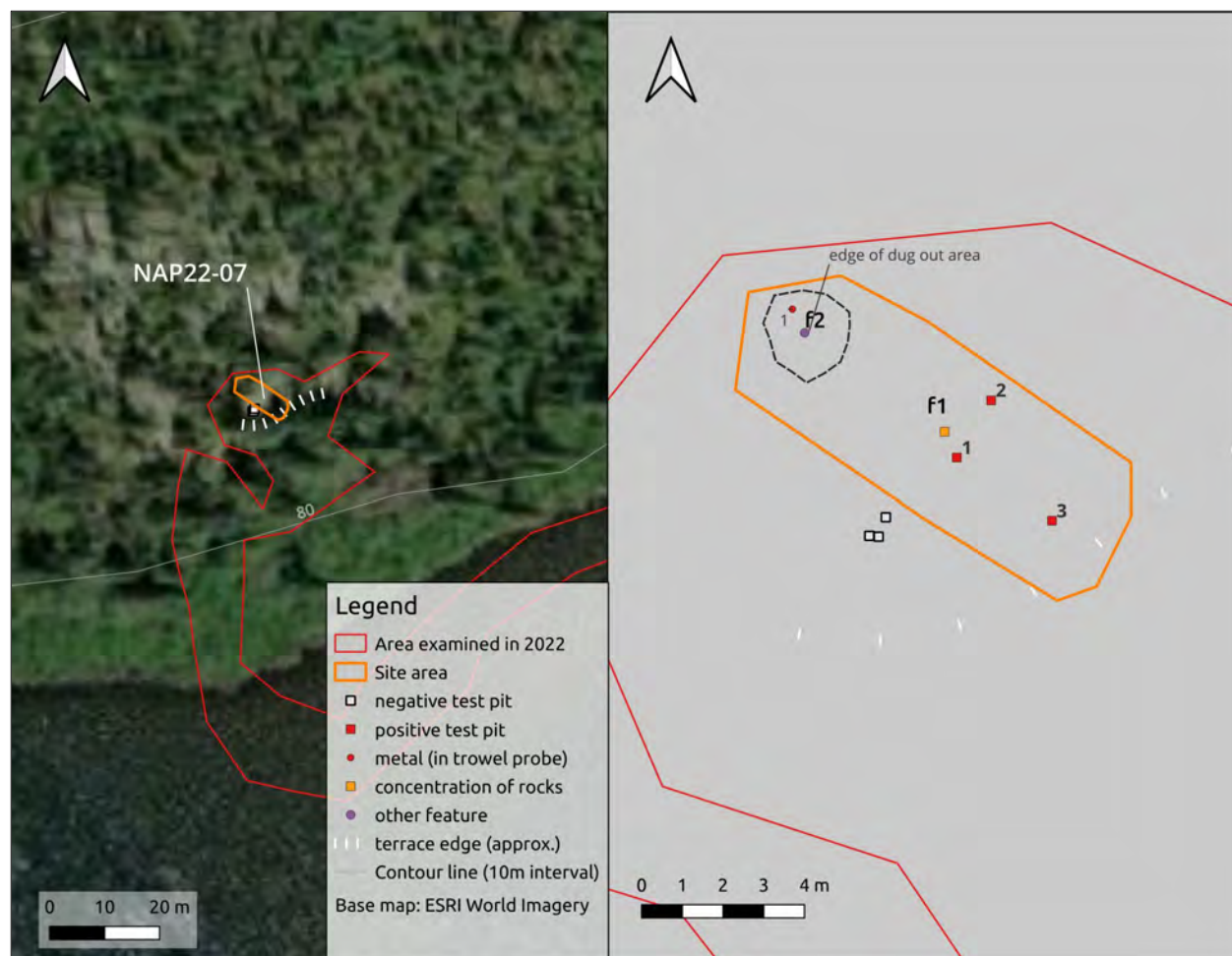


Figure 15.10: Site NAP22-07 plan and overview showing geographic context.

15.3 NAP22-07 *HeEe-1*

Introduction

Site NAP22-07 is located on the northeast shore of Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) just over 10 km to the southeast of site NAP22-06, near the mouth of a winding river that empties into the lake from the northeast. According to Matthew Mameanskum, this river is an alternative canoe route to and from Nachicapau Lake used by Naskapi travellers to avoid the long rapids on the Nachicapau River. The site is perched on the edge of a terrace looking over the lake to the south-southeast at an elevation of 90.5 m amsl, which is just over 19 m above the lake level. An important nearby topographic feature is the mountain located about 800 m to the southeast that rises to an elevation of 185 m amsl.



Figure 15.11: Aerial view facing northwest showing location of site NAP22-07 (red arrow) with Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) in background on left.

We stopped on the rocky shore below this site on August 17, 2022, cut a trail going up the slope, and began testing the flat area at the top of the hill, almost immediately finding small glass seed beads in one test. We returned on August 20, 2022, to complete testing and recording the site.

Site description

As shown in figure 15.10, the central portion of the site consists of positive tests 1 and 2 located in an open area in a moderately dense forest of mature and young black spruce trees. The ground cover here is *Cladonia* lichens. Feature 1 consists fire-cracked rocks (f1 on plan) found using the probe. A third positive test is located 3 m to the southeast of the central portion of the site close to the edge of the terrace.

Feature 2 is located approximately 4.5 m to the northwest, in an area of denser forest with sphagnum moss ground cover. An area that appears to have been slightly dug out and levelled was mapped (see f2 on plan) and several rocks were observed on the surface of the moss.

The soil profile revealed in tests 1 and 2 consists of a LF horizon of about 5 cm overlying a very thin (about 1 cm) black humus that lies directly on an orange sand layer. The lack of an Ae horizon suggests disturbance, possibly clearing or levelling of the ground by the occupants. Test 3 includes two levels of archaeological interest: level 1 is light brown sand directly under the LF horizon covering the black humus (level 2). Four probably fire-cracked rocks were found at the



Figure 15.12: View toward northeast of site NAP22-07 showing test 1 (orange flag in foreground) and test 2 (in background with Tshiueten Vachon).

base of the black humus layer in test 3. An intact Ae horizon was found under the black humus in this test. The presence of the light brown sand overlying the humus in this test suggests that at least some of the soil removed from the area of tests 1 and 2 was thrown toward the edge of the terrace.

Artifacts recovered

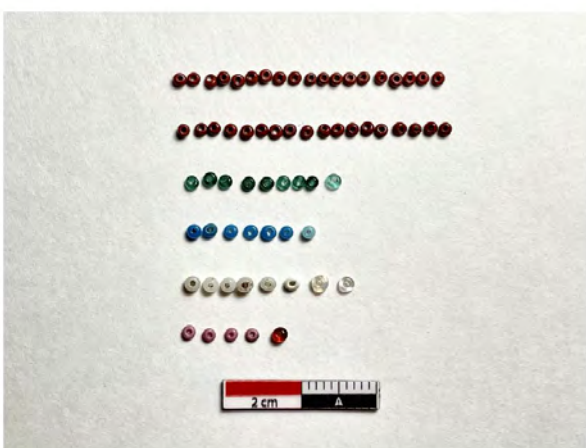
The artifacts recovered from site NAP22-07 (see figure 15.13) include a total of 113 glass beads, found in test 1 ($n=2$), test 2 ($n=108$), and test 3 (level 1) ($n=1$). By far, the majority of the beads are blue or red in colour. Unburned bone and bone fragments from a large mammal were recovered from test 2 ($n=5$) and level 1 of test 3 ($n=19$). A single quartz artifact—a projectile point or scraper fragment—was found in association with probable fire-cracked rocks in level 2 of test 3. Finally, a wire nail was discovered in a trowel probe in the area of feature f2.

Faunal remains

A number of the animal bones recovered were identified (see Appendix E). Two species are present: caribou, represented by toe bones in test 2 and by toe bones and other lower limb bones in test 3 (level 1) and beaver, represented by a complete femur in test 3 (level 1). A number of the caribou bones show signs of intentional breakage or butchering marks.



Cat no. 1



Cat no. 2



Cat no. 2



Cat no. 4



Cat no. 3



Cat no. 5

Figure 15.13: Artifacts from site NAP22-07, including glass beads from test 1 (top left), glass beads from test 2 (top right, middle left), quartz scraper or projectile point fragment from test 2 (middle right), bones from test 3 (bottom left), and wire nail from feature f2 (bottom right).

Preliminary interpretations

There appears to have been several occupations of this small site, of which feature 2 represents the most recent where the ground was levelled and a wall tent was likely set up. The wire nail and the probable wall tent used here suggest an occupation close to the middle of the 20th century, perhaps in the 1940s or 1950s. An earlier occupation, perhaps dating to the early 20th or late 19th century, is indicated by the glass beads in tests 1, 2, and 3 (level 1) and the caribou bones in tests 2 and 3 (level 1). An older, possibly precontact, occupation is signalled by the presence of the quartz tool fragment and fire-cracked rocks in level 2 of test 3.

Period(s) of occupation Modern, historic, and precontact?

Recommendations It would be useful to carry out additional testing at this site to further explore the historic occupation associated with the glass beads and to find additional material to confirm and better delineate the likely precontact occupation indicated in test 3 (level 2).

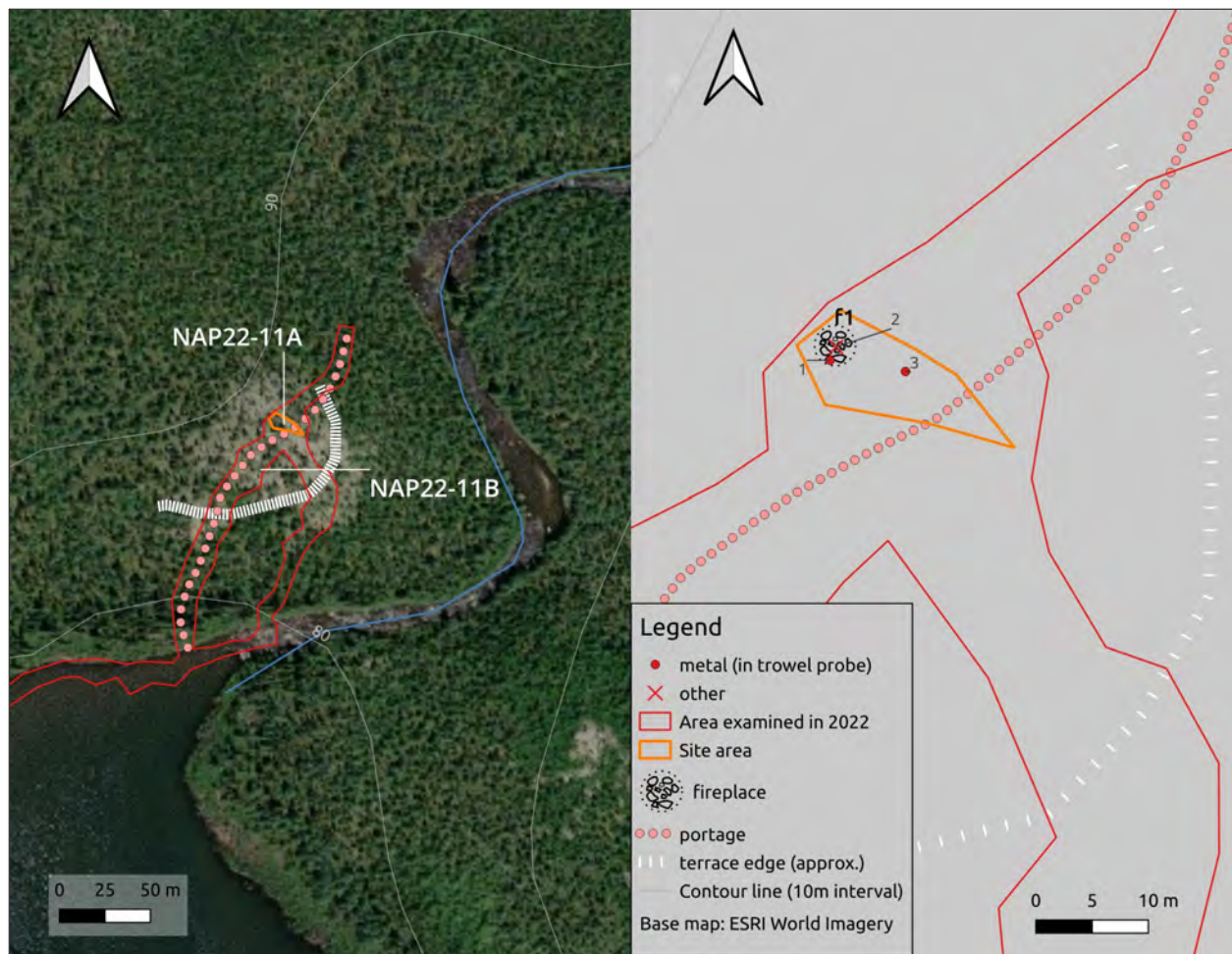


Figure 15.14: Site NAP22-11, areas A and B, plan and overview showing geographic context.

15.4 NAP22-11 *HeEe-2*

Introduction

Site NAP22-11 is located approximately 200 m to the northeast of site NAP22-07, near the outlet of the small winding river that flows into Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake). As already mentioned, this river was used to avoid the long sets of rapids in the Nachicapau River, as explained to us by Matthew Mameanskum.²⁵ NAP22-11 has two components: a camp located on the hill (area A) and a portage trail (area B). The site was recorded on August 20, 2022.

²⁵Further inquiries with Matthew Mameanskum are necessary to determine the Naskapi name for this river, which has no official name.



Figure 15.15: View toward south-southeast of earthen tent ring with stone hearth (orange flags) at site NAP22-11, area A.

Site description for area A

Area A of the site consists of a single feature—an earthen tent ring with a large central stone hearth (f1 on figure 15.14). This feature is located near a clump of black spruce trees in an otherwise very sparsely treed plateau with *Cladonia* lichen ground cover. Fireweed is growing on the hearth. The site is at an elevation of 96.5 m amsl, or slightly over 18 m above the level of the river below.

A number of test pits were excavated in the area of the earthen ring lodge and nearby, on either side of the portage.²⁶ The earthen tent ring is approximately 4 m in diameter, and a raised door ramp in front of the fireplace indicates that the door opened to the south-southeast. The large cobble fireplace is 1.5 m by 1.2 m.

Artifacts recovered

A sample of 13 fragments of calcined bone was recovered as a result of a small trowel probe in the hearth. Two metal objects were found by scanning with the metal detector—a cut fragment of sheet metal located within the earthen tent ring and a cartridge case found between this feature and the portage trail. The cartridge case headstamp reads “W.R.A. Co. 45-70”, indicating

²⁶For an unknown reason, these tests appear not to have been mapped and there is no record of their location.



Figure 15.16: Aerial view toward northeast of portage area at site NAP22-11. Portage trail (area B) goes up hill, across open area on top, and down toward the river (in background).



Figure 15.17: View toward southwest of portage trail at site NAP22-11, area B, with Tshiueten Vachon. Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake) in background.

a cartridge type that was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company from the mid-1880s until about 1940 (Hogg 1982).

Faunal remains

Of the 13 calcined bone fragments recovered from the hearth, two are caribou—and two others cervid family (most likely caribou)—toe bones. Most of the remaining bone fragments are undetermined mammal bones (see Appendix E).

Site description for area B

NAP22-11, area B, is our designation for the trail at the first portage on the winding river route to Nachicapau Lake from Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake). We first observed the trail where it cuts across the sparsely forested plateau and then followed it back to its starting point at the river. We then followed it some 60 m to the north, where the land descends again (see figure 15.14).

Preliminary interpretations

The earthen tent ring with stone hearth in area A suggests that a group stayed at this location for longer than just a single night. In particular, the sample of bones obtained from the probe indicates that the hearth is full of calcined animal bones. One possible interpretation is that the occupants killed one or a few caribou and set up camp to process the meat and bones before undertaking the portage.

Clearly, more information is required concerning the use of the portage and the winding river route to Nachicapau, which we assume was only passable at times of high water in the fall or in the spring.

Period(s) of occupation Modern

Recommendations More intensive archaeological testing of the earthen tent ring and hearth in area A could provide much more information about this occupation during the Fort McKenzie period. The portage trail designated as area B is an interesting heritage feature. Referred to by Elder Matthew Mameanskum, it suggests Naskapi ingenuity in finding routes, however circuitous, between Fort McKenzie and the Nachicapau Lake area. It would be useful to attempt to map the remainder of this trail to the north where it rejoins the river above the rapids. We also recommend further interviews with Matthew Mameanskum and other Elders to seek more information concerning this route.

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.

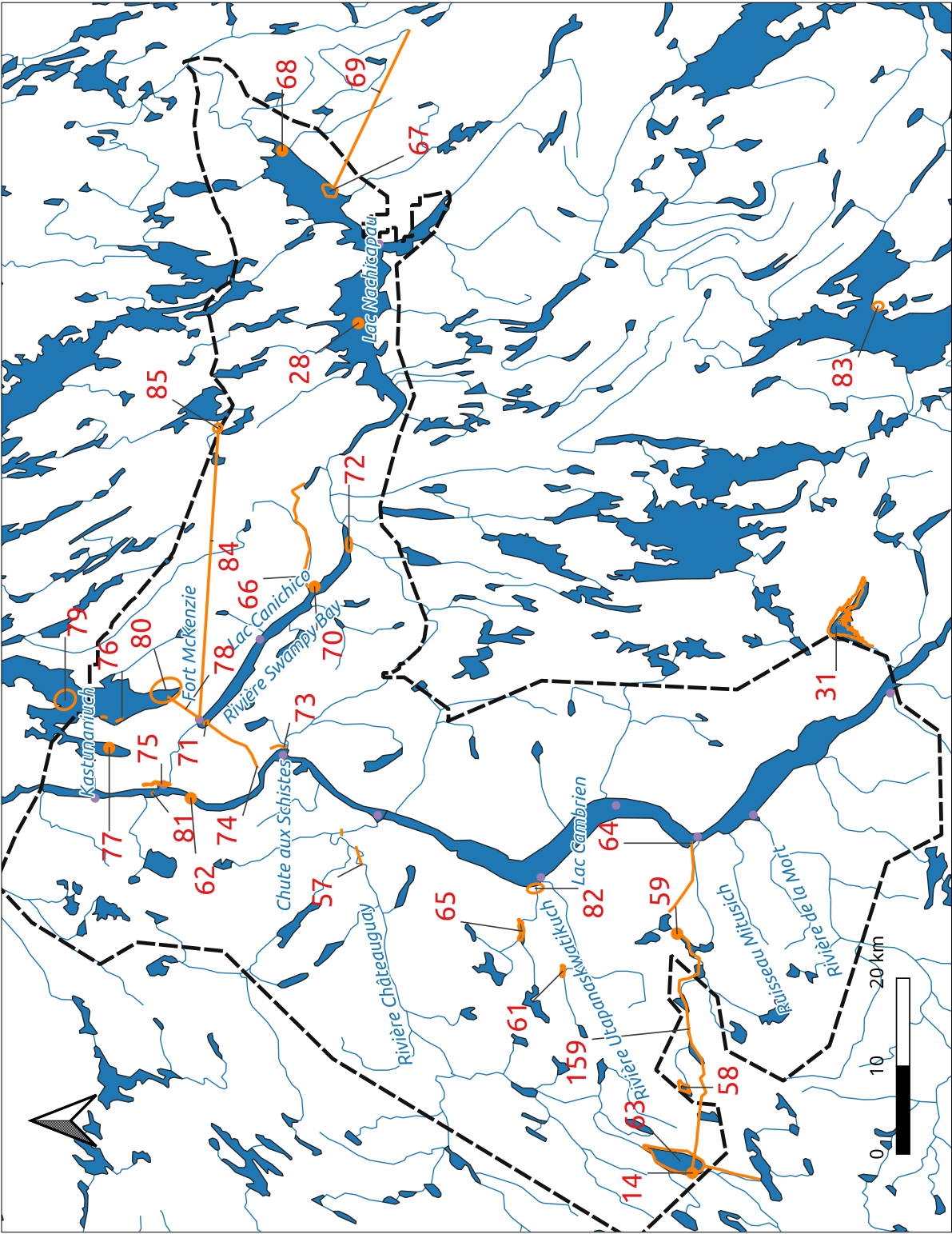


Figure A.1: Map of project area showing locations mentioned by Elders in course of interviews.

Identification of interviewees: ²⁷**MM** Matthew Mameanskum**DM** Daniel and Martha Mameanskum²⁸

Table A.1: Preliminary summary of interview information provided by Naskapi Elders, August 2022.

Map no.	Information	Inter-view no.	inter-vie-wee
28	More information about the big fish that was caught here. It was very shiny. Caught with a caribou hide string. In the past, even nets were made with caribou hides. MM takes a paper to draw a bone fish hook. Discussion about how the hook is hanging and whether it is close to the bottom.	4	MM02
31	Additional information from 2022 interview (MM02). During the winter they would see lots of wood. Story about a big beaver. His late mother saw it. They were hunting for ptarmigan. Comment about the ice... saw a big beaver. [Needs to be clarified from audio].	4	MM02
32	Talks more about this place, where a river goes through a mountain and trees grow from the water. Comments about this place are not clear. Need to review the audio file.	4	MM02
57	Portage to avoid meanders on the Châteauguay River.	4	MM02
58	Check on audio to see what MM says about this lake.	4	MM02
59	Place where they left the canoe after walking east from no. 14. Matthew mentions that marten were a good price at that time. Mentions the name of the lake and makes a joke about starting to paddle (check audio). In the winter they would pull stuff to lake at 14. Check: perhaps they left the canoes at no. 59 and then travelled west to 14. Place where they waited for freeze-up.	4	MM02
60	Travel route	4	MM02
61	"Eating back of caribou lake". It is an old name given by the Elders.	4	MM02

²⁷This preliminary summary does not include stories or other information not related to specific map locations. Information and stories from interviewees who did not refer to the map, in particular, Kitty Peastitute, are thus not included.

²⁸Map information provided by Daniel Mameanskum.

Table A.1 continued from previous page

Map no.	Information	Inter-view no.	inter-viewee
62	Place where MM was born in October 1922. First bend in the river above Fort McKenzie.	4	MM02
63	Good lake for fishing and for getting bait.	4	MM02
64	Would walk up the valley with their canoe.	4	MM02
65	Probably the correct location for info in no. 61.	4	MM02
66	Route used by MM to get to Nachicapau.	4	MM02
67	At the narrows, he killed a lot of fish. Said that it was his mother giving him the fish. Note: not clear which narrows he is referring to: could it be the large narrows in the lake or those between the islands and the mainland?	4	MM02
68	Woman's burial on island. MM's adopted mother.	4	MM02
69	Travelled this way in the winter. Note: this line indicates only the general direction. Do not know exactly where he was going.	4	MM02
70	Killed a lot of pike here. Don't usually eat pike, which like wolf is a predator. Note: there was only a line pointing to this location and no number but I am quite sure it is 70. DD.	4	MM02
71	Old camping place opposite Fort McKenzie.	6	DM01
72	Camping area. Very approximate location.	6	DM01
73	Long story about Achaan near the dunes opposite Shale Falls.	6	DM01
74	Winter route from Caniapiscu River to no. 71 (and Fort McKenzie).	6	DM01
75	Summer camping areas for fishing along the edge of the terrace.	6	DM01
76	Area on Columbet Lake where they camped.	6	DM01
77	Samson Chescappio lived here.	6	DM01

Table A.1 continued from previous page

Map no.	Information	Inter-view no.	inter-viewee
78	Portage canoes along trail to Columbet Lake. Fishing good in the area between the islands. At no. 78, someone found a gold nugget and gave it to the manager!	6	DM01
79	Good fishing in area between the islands.	6	DM01
80	Hunting area. People lived all around no. 80 on the shore, in different places.	6	DM01
81	Camping place used by late Tommy Einish. Stayed here until freeze-up.	6	DM01
82	At the mouth of the river they would get wood for toboggans. They lived here until winter and cut lots of wood.	6	DM01
83	DM's father left an ice chisel in this area.	6	DM01
84	DM walked along this route with his brother Jacob (and their grandfather?). DM was 9 years old at the time.	6	DM01
85	Met other people here. The lake to the east is named because it looks like there is moss on the lake. DM walked from here to Fort McKenzie with his older brother, Jacob, when he was 9 years old.	6	DM01
122	MM drew this line, which appears to show where they went when they left #22 (? Check).	4	MM02
159	Route travelled by MM in the fall bringing canoe with them.		

B | Borden site codes

Table B.1: Table of correspondence between NAP22 (Naskapi Archaeology Project) site codes, and NAP21 sites visited in 2022, and Borden Codes.

NAP22 Site Code	Borden Code
Study region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)	
NAP22-18	HdEk-2
Study region 2: Caniapiscau River, northern section	
NAP22-01	ZIA
NAP22-02	ZIA
NAP22-04	ZIA
NAP21-05	HfEg-10
NAP22-05	HfEg-14
NAP21-11	HfEg-12
Study region 3: Confluence of Caniapiscau and Swampy Bay rivers	
NAP22-12	HfEg-15
NAP22-14	HfEg-16
NAP22-15	HfEg-17
NAP22-16	HeEg-5
NAP22-17	HeEg-6
NAP22-20	ZIA
Study region 4: Caniapiscau River, from "Sandy Narrows" to Aapiihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)	
NAP21-15	HeEg-3
NAP22-22	ZIA
NAP22-23	HdEh-1

NAP22 Site Code	Borden Code
NAP22-24	HdEh-2
Study region 5: Cambrien Lake, central portion	
NAP22-09	HbEh-2
NAP22-13	HbEg-1
Study region 6: Caniapiscaw River, southern section	
NAP22-08	HaEf-2
Study region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end	
NAP22-19	HeDx-3
Study region 8: Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake)	
NAP22-21	HfEf-14
NAP22-06	HeEf-8
NAP22-07	HeEe-1
NAP22-11	HeEe-2

C | Artifact catalogues

NAP22 ALL COLLECTIONS CATALOGUE

Region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments
NAP22-18	HdEK-2		1 to 6	Lithic artifacts	Stone	8	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 4, 7 - 8						
			SA1	Sample (bone) calcined?	Bone					S5						
			SA2	Sample (bone) calcined?	Bone					S6						

Region 2: Caniapiscaw River, northern section

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments
NAP22-01	ZIA		1 to 17	Lithic artifacts	Stone	25	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 17						
NAP22-02	ZIA		1 to 10	Lithic artifacts	Stone	29	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 9						
NAP22-04	ZIA		1 to 12	Lithic artifacts	Stone	14	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 10						

NAP21-05 Hfeg-10 A

NOTE: In 2021, catalogue numbers 1 to 7 were used.

			8	Bone?	Bone?	1	Material is soft, friable, spongy	F12		S1						Trowel probe via metal detector
			9	Bone	Bone	1	Shaped?	F12		S2						Trowel probe via metal detector
			10	Grinding stone fragment?	Stone	1	Same stone as NAP21-05.5 but does not refit	F12		S2						Trowel probe via metal detector
			11	Triangular file	Metal (iron)	1	Complete	F3		S3	270	15				Trowel probe via metal detector
			12	Piece of thin stone	Stone	1	May be part of .10 but does not refit	F3		S4	29	23		3		Trowel probe via metal detector
			13	Stake	Wood	1	Wooden stake (?); 2 nail holes at proximal end; found broken in two	F4 (nearby)		S5	320	32		9		Trowel probe via metal detector
			14	Cartridge case	Metal	1	Headstamp: "KYNOCH 303 SAV"; poor condition; hole gouged in casing (?); blue material on surface	F5		S6	51				12 (base)	Trowel probe via metal detector
			15	Bead	Glass	1	See Detailed bead catalogue	F5		S7						Trowel probe via metal detector
			16	Bones	Bone	4		F5		S7						Trowel probe via metal detector
			17	Bead	Glass	1	See Detailed bead catalogue	F6		S8						Trowel probe via metal detector
			18	Cartridge case	Metal	1	Headstamp: Can make out lettering "Co" and ".5 - 70"; full headstamp would read "W.R.A. Co. 45 - 70".	F7		S9	53				15 (base)	Trowel probe via metal detector
			19	Plate	Metal (enamel)	1	Round; white enamel?	F7		S10			25		250, 190 (base)	Trowel probe via metal detector
			20	File (proximal fragment)	Metal (iron)	1	Distal half broken off; tang cut off; no brand mark visible	F11		S11	72	11		3		Trowel probe via metal detector
			21	Bones	Bone	5		F11		S11						Trowel probe via metal detector
			22	Piece of stone or enamel	Stone or enamel	1	Unidentified object	F11		S11	13	9		3		Trowel probe via metal detector
			23	Pot lug	Metal	1		F10		S12	31	28		7		Trowel probe via metal detector
			NA	Pot	Metal	1		F1 (nearby)		S13	210				240 (base)	Not collected
			NA	Pot	Metal	1		F9 (nearby)		S14	140				200 (base)	Not collected
			24	Nails	Metal	2	Wire nails; head on one nail has been cut off (?)	F1		S15	(a) 52, (b) 60					Trowel probe via metal detector
			25	Tea pail	Metal	1	Pot with handle; no seam at pot base; handle lug is different from other tea pails recorded so far	F1 (nearby)		S16	100				136 (top)	
			26	Oil lamp burner deflector	Metal (brass or copper?)	1	Altered, strips cut under rim	F2		S17			9		22 (top)	Trowel probe via metal detector
			27	Cartridge case	Metal	1	Headstamp: too corroded to read; appears to be similar calibre to .14; blue material on surface	F2		S18	40				13 (base)	Trowel probe via metal detector

NAP22-05 Hfeg-14

			1 to 2	Lithic artifacts	Stone	2	See Detailed lithic catalogue		T1 - 2							
			SA1	Sample (charcoal)	Charcoal				T4							
			SA2	Sample (calcined bone)	Calcined bone				T4							
			SA3	Sample (soil with bone flecks)	Soil and bone				T4							
			SA4	Sample (soil with bone flecks)	Soil and bone				T3							

NAP21-11 Hfeg-12 B

Catalogue nos. 1 to .17 were used in 2021

			18	Spray paint can	Metal	1	Fluo orange paint; bear bite marks			S1	175				67 (base)	Trowel probe via metal detector
			NA	Fuel drum (45 gallon)	Metal	1				S2						Not collected
			19	Lid	Metal	1	No marks or lettering			S3	13 (lip)				149	Trowel probe via metal detector

Region 3: Confluence of Caniapiscaw and Swampy Bay rivers

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments
NAP22-12	Hfeg-15		1 to 10	Lithic artifacts	Stone	246	See Detailed lithic catalogue		T1-3							
NAP22-14	Hfeg-16		1	Medicine bottle	Amber glass	1	Rectangular bottle in 5 pieces; screw top; embossed on back "London", "W"	F5	T1		37	18		11		
			2	Beads	Glass	5	See Detailed bead catalogue	F5	T1							
			3	Cartridge casing	Metal (brass)	1	Headstamp: "Kynoch 38-55"; hole in side	F5	T1		54	11			12 (base)	
			4	Beads	Glass	136	See Detailed bead catalogue	F4	T2							
			5	Beads	Glass	12	See Detailed bead catalogue	F3	T3							
			6	Tea pail with handle	Metal	1	Crushed			S1	125				154	
			NA	Container	Metal	1	Square or rectangular, crushed flat			S2	23.5					Not collected
			7	Can with no lid	Metal (tin?)	1	Baking powder?			S3	69				75	
			NA	Pot	Blue enamel	1		F2 (nearby)		S4	240				280 (opening)	Not collected
			8	Tea pail with handle	Metal	1	Identical to .6; collected by Quaternary geologists			S5	125				154	
			NA	Tea pail	Metal	1	Crushed			S6	145				150	Not collected
			9	Crooked knife blade	Iron file	1	Tang cut off; brand name visible but illegible	F3		S7	180	13		3		Trowel probe via metal detector
			NA	Pot	Metal	1				S8	215				250 (base)	Not collected
			10	Basin	Metal	1				S9	Top 280, base 240	Top 230, base 175				
			11	Can with no lid	Metal (tin?)	1	Ghost label			S10	69				75	
			12	Cut can (?)	Metal (tin?)	1	Sardine can?			S11	84	60		1		Trowel probe via metal detector
			NA	Sauce pan	Blue enamel	1	Handle dim: 185 mm			S12	110				150 (base)	Not collected
			NA	Pot	Metal	1				S13	215				260 (opening)	Not collected
			13	Lid	Metal	1	Embossed on top: "BRANDRAM'S B B", suggesting this was lid of white lead paint container			S14					73	Trowel probe via metal detector; Lid does not fit on any of small pots
			14	Lid	Metal	1	Round lid with lip			S15	9 (H of lip)				95	Trowel probe via metal detector; Lid does not fit on any of small pots
			SA1	Tree slice	Black spruce	1	Ring count = 77	F5							115	
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments

NAP22-15	HeEg-17		SA1	Sample (charcoal)	Charcoal				T1								
			SA2	Sample (bone)	Bone?			Very small soil sample, cannot see any bone with hand lens	T1								
			SA3	Sample (ash)	Ash?				T1								
			SA4	Sample (red ochre)	Red ochre?			Red patch in soil matrix	T1								
NAP22-16	HeEg-5		1 to 8	Lithic artifacts	Stone		8				S1 - 8						
NAP22-17	HeEg-6		SA1	Sample (calcined bone)	Bone						S1						
NAP22-20	ZIA		1 to 11	Lithic artifacts	Stone		24	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 9						
Region 4: Caniapiscaw River, from "Sandy Narrows" to Aapihtaamischuun (Shale Falls)																	
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments	
NAP21-15	HeEg-3	A															
Catalogue nos. 1 to 6 used in 2021																	
			7	Tobacco tin base	Metal (tin)		Embossed lettering on base: THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS OF ENGLAND, TRADING INTO HUDSON'S BAY			S1						110	
			8	Pot base	Metal		Appears intentionally crimped			S2						190	
NAP22-22	ZIA		1 to 12	Lithic artifacts	Stone		860	See Detailed lithic catalogue	F1 - 3		S1 - 2						
NAP22-23	HeEH-1		1 to 203	Lithic artifacts	Stone		1049	See Detailed lithic catalogue	F1 - 8		S1 - 120						
NAP22-24	HeEH-2		1 to 31	Lithic artifacts	Stone		35	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 30						
Region 5: Cambrien Lake, central portion																	
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments	
NAP22-09	HeEH-2		1	Lithic artifact	Stone		1	See Detailed lithic catalogue	T1								
NAP22-10	NA																
NAP22-13	HeEg-1		1 to 4	Lithic artifacts	Stone		22	See Detailed lithic catalogue	T1 - 3								
			SA1	Sample (charcoal)	Charcoal			Collected in hearth	T2								
			SA2	Sample (calcined bone)	Calcined bone			Collected in hearth	T2								
			SA3	Sample (soil with bone flecks)	Soil and bone			Collected in hearth	T2								
Region 6: Caniapiscaw River, southern section																	
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments	
NAP22-08	HaEf-2	A	1 to 3	Lithic artifacts	Stone		7	See Detailed lithic catalogue	T1 - 2								
			4	Metal strips	Metal		2	Thin metal strips with holes punched by nails	T3		(a) 88, (b) 70	(a & b) 13					
			5	Nails	Metal		2	Wire-cut nails; one nail retains fragment of metal strip	T3		40						
			6	Cartridge case	Metal (brass)		1	Headstamp: D.C.Co., 303. S.		S1	51					12 (base)	Trowel probe via metal detector
			SA1	Sample (calcined bone)	Bone				T1								
NAP22-08	HaEf-2	B	1	Kettle	Kettle		1			S2	130					155 (top)	
Region 7: Nachicapau Lake, eastern end																	
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments	
NAP22-19	HeDx-3	B	1	Lard pail	Metal		1	Crushed flat; black stencilled letters on can (cannot read them); bear bites		S7							
			NA	Rim	Metal		1	Pot fragment?		S1	260 (folded)	90					Not collected
			NA	Cut piece	Metal		1	Pot fragment?		S2	150	100					Not collected
			NA	Cut piece	Metal		1	Pot fragment?		S3	200	170					Not collected
			NA	Lard pail	Metal		1	Crushed		S4	150					240 (flat at top)	Not collected
			NA	Pot lid or base fragment	Metal		1			S5	12					160	Not collected
			NA	Pot lid or base fragment	Metal		1			S6						150	Not collected
			NA	Large enamel pail	Metal		1			S8	200					300 (top)	Not collected
			NA	Lard pail	Metal		1			S9	150					150	Not collected
			NA	Naptha can	Metal		1			S10	260	95					Not collected
			NA	Can	Metal		1	Found on opposite bank		not recorded	150					150 (top, crushed)	Not collected
Region 8: Kaaischaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake)																	
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Material	Qty	Description	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Length-Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Thick mm	Diameter mm	Comments	
NAP22-21	HeEf-14		1 to 2	Lithic artifacts	Stone		2	See Detailed lithic catalogue			S1 - 2						
NAP22-06	HeEf-8		1 to 3	Lithic artifacts	Stone		9	See Detailed lithic catalogue	T1 - 3								
			SA1	Sample (wood fragments)	Wood		3	Fragments of charred wood; perhaps from carved or shaped object (bowl?)	T3			31	29			12	Dim of largest fragment
NAP22-07	HeEe-1		1 to 3	Beads	Glass		113	See Detailed bead catalogue	T1 - 3 (level 1)								
			4	Lithic artifact	Stone		1	See Detailed lithic catalogue	T3 (level 2)								
			5	Nail	Metal		1	Wire cut nail	F2 (nearby)	S1	55						Trowel probe via metal detector
			SA1	Sample (Bone)	Bone		5	Large unburned bones	T2								
			SA2	Sample (Soil)	Soil			Spongy grey material	T2 (SW wall)								
			SA3	Sample (Bone)	Bone		19	Large unburned bones	T3 (level 1)								
NAP22-11	HeEe-2	A	1	Cut strip sheet metal	Metal		1	No distinguishing features			S1	121	50				
			2	Cartridge case	Metal		1	Headstamp: W.R.A.Co. 45-70			S3	53	12				15
			SA1	Sample (calcined bone)	Calcined bone		13				S2						

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat No	Object type	Quantity	Feature	Test pit	Identifier	Colour	Diaphaneity	Size mm	Size category
Region 2: Caniapiscaw River, northern section												
NAP21-05	HfEg-10	A	15	Glass bead	1	F5		S7	Very light blue	Translucent	2	Medium
			17	Glass bead	1	F6		S8	Light blue	Opaque	2	Medium
					2							
Region 3: Confluence of Caniapiscaw and Swampy Bay rivers												
NAP22-14	HfEg-16		2	Glass bead	1	F5	T1		White	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			2	Glass bead	1	F5	T1		Light blue	Translucent	1.8	Small
			2	Glass bead	1	F5	T1		Medium green	Translucent	0.5	Very small
			2	Glass bead	1	F5	T1		Medium green	Translucent	1.8	Small
			2	Glass bead	1	F5	T1		Pink	Opaque	1.8	Small
					5							
			4	Glass bead	70	F4	T2		White	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			4	Glass bead	8	F4	T2		Medium blue	Opaque	1.8	Small
			4	Glass bead	6	F4	T2		Medium blue	Translucent	0.5	Very small
			4	Glass bead	1	F4	T2		Light blue	Translucent	2	Medium
			4	Glass bead	21	F4	T2		Medium green	Translucent	1.8	Small
			4	Glass bead	11	F4	T2		Pink	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			4	Glass bead	19	F4	T2		Red Cornaline D'Alleppe	Translucent	0.5	Very small
					136							
			5	Glass bead	6	F3	T3		White	Opaque	1.8	Small
			5	Glass bead	1	F3	T3		White	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			5	Glass bead	3	F3	T3		Medium blue	Translucent	1.8	Small
			5	Glass bead	1	F3	T3		Pink	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			5	Glass bead	1	F3	T3		Red Cornaline D'Alleppe	Translucent	1.8	Small
					12							
Region 8: Kaaschaakaakimaaw (Canichico Lake)												
NAP22-07	HeEe-1		1	Glass bead	1		T1		Medium blue	Opaque	1.8	Small
			1	Glass bead	1		T1		Light blue	Opaque	0.5	Very small
					2							
			2	Glass bead	37		T2		Red	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			2	Glass bead	8		T2		Medium green	Translucent	0.5	Very small
			2	Glass bead	1		T2		Light green	Translucent	1.8	Small
			2	Glass bead	6		T2		Medium blue	Translucent	0.5	Very small
			2	Glass bead	1		T2		Light blue	Translucent	1.8	Small
			2	Glass bead	6		T2		White	Opaque	1.8	Small
			2	Glass bead	2		T2		Clear	Transparent	2	Medium
			2	Glass bead	4		T2		Pink	Opaque	0.5	Very small
			2	Glass bead	1		T2		Red	Translucent	1.8	Small
			2	Glass bead	41		T2		Medium blue	Opaque	2.5	Large
			2	Glass bead	1		T2		Yellow	Opaque	2.5	Large
					108							
			3	Glass bead	1		T3 (level 1)		Medium blue	Opaque	2.5	Large
					1							

NAP22 All Lithic Codes

Region 1: Asischiistikw (Châteauguay River)

Lithic CodesRegion 2: Caniapiscau River, northern sectionLithic CodesLithic Codes

QZZ	Quartz
GCT	Grey chert with oolites and black bands, fine grain, translucent, lustrous
MOC	Maroon chert, fine grain, opaque, dull

[illegible]

Temporary Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GCT	BCM	GSS									Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm			
NAP22-20	ZIA		1	Flake (distal fragment)			S1		1	1												42	55	18			
			2	Flake (complete)			S2			1	1											13	7	-			
			3	Flake (distal fragment)			S3			1	1											Utilized?	43	53	10		
			4	Tool: Flake core fragment			S4	1			1											55	60	11			
			5	Ground stone tool fragment (?)			S5		1			1										Smooth surface on one side; possible pecking marks	35	28	9		
			6	Ground stone tool fragment (?)			S6		1		1											Possible pecking marks	39	27	13		
			7	Ground stone tool shatter (?)			S6		2			2										Heat-fractured or smashed?					
			8	Tool: Hammerstone			S7	1		1												Many flake removals evident and battered edges on all surfaces	73	59	50		
			9	Ground stone tool shatter (?)			S8		1			1										Smooth dorsal surface					
			10	Ground stone tool shatter (?)			S8		1			1															
			11	Ground stone tool shatter (?)			S9		13			13										Difficult to determine if pieces are fragments from ground stone tool; heat fractured or smashed?					
				TOTALS				2	22																		
Lithic Codes																											
GCT Grey chert with oolites and black bands, fine grain, translucent, lustrous																											
BCM Black chert, medium grain, opaque, dull																											
GSS Grey siltstone, sometimes with dark and light grey thin bands																											
Region 4: Caniapiscau River, from "Sandy Narrows" to Aapiihtaaamischuun (Shale Falls)																											
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GSS	TBD										Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm			
NAP22-22	ZIA		1	Tool: Hammerstone	F1		S1	1			1											Granite conglomerate beach cobble?	82	70	57		
			2	Tool: Preform	F1		S1	1		1												Bifacial	180	64	21		
			3	Tool Preform	F1		S1	1		1												Made on flake	134	54	19		
			4	Tool: Preform?	F1		S1	1		1												2 pieces refit; may be large flake; crushing on platform	158	69	23		
			5	Tool: Preform?	F1		S1	1		1												May be use wear on some edges	148	108	23		
			6	Tool: Retouched flake	F1		S1	1		1												Retouched along lateral edges; struck from large biface	111	44	13		
			7	Tool: Utilized flake	F1		S1	1		1												Use wear along one margin	65	50	13		
			8	Flake shatter	F1		S1		1		1											Ramah chert?					
			9	Flakes and flake shatter	F1		S1		677	677																	
			10	Flakes and flake shatter	F2		S1		162	162																	
			11	Flakes and flake shatter	F3		S1		9	9																	
			12	Flake shatter			S2		4	4																	
				TOTALS				7	853																		
Lithic Codes																											
GSS Grey siltstone, sometimes with dark and light grey thin bands																											
TBD Material not yet identified																											
Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GGS	RCT	GCT	BLC	RSS	CTC	BCP	RCM	MOC	QZZ	RAC	BCT	TBD	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	
NAP22-23	HdEh-1		1	Tool: Celt, fragment	F1-F2 (between)		S1	1		1													Mesial fragment; flaked; broken in manufacture?	67	45	15	
			2	Flake (complete)	F1-F2 (between)		S1		1		1																
			3	Tool: Grinding stone	F1-F2 (between)		S2	1		1														Many clear striations across one flat surface	136	58	33
			4	Flake (mesial fragment)	F1		S3		1		1												Evidence of striking platform preparation and many flake removals	52	38	34	
			5	Tool: Flake core	F2		S4	1				1															
			6	Flake shatter	F2		S4		3		2	1															
			7	Flake shatter	F2		S5		2		1					1											
			8	Flakes (complete)	F2		S6		9		4	5											1 GCT is different - a clear, lustrous grey				
			9	Flakes (complete)	F2		S7		3		2	1															
			9	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S7		2		1	1															
			10	Flake shatter	F2		S8		2			1				1											
			10	Flakes (complete)	F2		S8		2		2													The raw material is both grey and red			
			11	Tool: Flake core (expended?)	F2		S9	1				1												Or flake struck from a flake core	34	22	10
			12	Flake shatter	F2		S9		3			2	1											The BLC and 1 GCT are burnt			
			12	Flakes (complete)	F2		S9		3		1	2															
			13	Flakes (complete)	F2		S10		10		6	4												1 GCT is burnt			
			14	Tool: Flake core	F2		S11	1				1															
			15	Chunks	F2		S11		2		2													Struck from a flake core?			
			15	Flake shatter	F2		S11		1			1															
			15	Flakes (complete)	F2		S11		5		3	2												1 RCT is half red, half grey			
			16	Flake (proximal fragment)	F2		S12		1		1																
			16	Flake shatter	F2		S12		3		2	1															
			16	Flakes (complete)	F2		S12		2		2																
			17	Tool: Utilized flake (?)	F2		S13	1					1														
			18	Flake (complete)	F2		S13		1			1															
			18	Flake shatter	F2		S13		5		4				1												
			18	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S13		4		2	2															
			19	Tool: Flake core (expended?)	F2		S14	1			1																
			20	Flake (proximal fragment)	F2		S14		1			1															
			20	Flake shatter	F2		S14		3		3																
			21	Flake (complete)	F2		S15		1			1															
			21	Flake (proximal fragment)	F2		S15		1		1																
			21	Flake shatter	F2		S15		4		3	1															
			22	Tool: Undetermined, fragment with bifacial and unifacial retouch	F2		S16		1			1												Maybe a broken biface reworked unifacially	49	45	13
			23	Tool: Expedient tool on a flake core (?)	F2		S16		1			1															
			24	Tool: Flake struck from flake core	F2		S16		1			1															
			25	Flake shatter	F2		S16		8			6				2											
			25	Flakes (complete)	F2		S16		12		8	3			1												
			25	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S16		5		2	2				1											
			26	Tool: Expedient tool with unifacial retouch or tool fragment	F2		S17		1			1															

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GGs	RCT	GCT	BLC	RSS	CTC	BCP	RCM	MOC	QZZ	RAC	BCT	TBD	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm		
			27	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S17		2			1	1															
			28	Tool: Flake core	F2		S18	1				1												Burnt	52	53	21	
			29	Tool: Flake core (expended?)	F2		S18	1				1													29	22	10	
			30	Chunks	F2		S18		2		2																	
			30	Flakes (complete)	F2		S18		4		3	1																
			30	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S18		5			5												1 burnt				
			30	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S18		4		3	1																
				Tool: Flake core (expended?) or bipolar core	F2		S19	1				1														54	23	11
			32	Flakes (complete)	F2		S19		13		8	3	2															
			32	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S19		6		6													1 BRF (biface reduction flake)				
			32	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S19		12		3	6	1			2								2 BSS may not be artifacts				
			33	Tool: Unifacially retouched flake (refits with .41)	F2		S20	1									1								63	49	10	
			34	Tool: Undetermined, fragment with retouch or use wear on one small edge	F2		S20	1										1								47	29	7
			35	Flakes (complete)	F2		S20		19		10	8	1															
			35	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S20		2				2															
			35	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S20		11		4	6	1															
			36	Flake (distal fragment)	F2		S21		1		1																	
			36	Flakes (complete)	F2		S21		3		2	1												1 is tiny retouch flake				
			36	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S21		9		2	5	2															
				Tool: Biface fragment (mesial), contracting base	F2		S22	1				1														33	25	9
			38	Tool: Undetermined, flake struck from a unifacial or bifacial tool?	F2		S22	1			1															33	22	5
				Tool: Refit flakes from large flake core or preform	F2		S22	1				1													39a and 39b	51	28	10
			40	Flakes (complete)	F2		S22		11		6	5																
			40	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S22		9		4	2	3															
			40	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S22		20		3	11	5						1					3 GCT burnt; 1 BLC burnt				
				Tool: Unifacially retouched flake (refits .33)	F2		S23	1										1							Dim complete tool: L113. W49, Th11	75	48	11
			42	Tool: Flake core	F2		S23	1				1													62	42	19	
			43	Tool: Undetermined, fragment	F2		S23	1				1													Burnt?	33	27	14
				Tool: Undetermined, fragment, struck from flake core or bifacial preform?	F2		S23	1			1														Regular flaking across dorsal surface; much striking platform preparation; material is mix RCT and GCT	39	49	7
			45	Chunk	F2		S23		1		1																	
			45	Flakes (complete)	F2		S23		9		2	6						1						2 GCT burnt				
			45	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S23		3		2							1										
			45	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S23		18		11	7																
			46	Tool: Side-notched point base (?)	F2		S24	1												1				Flake removals suggest it was being reworked	22	27	6	
			47	Tool: Fragment undetermined	F2		S24	1			1													Flake struck from tool; retouch from tool visible	37	26	7	
			48	Tool: Fragment undetermined	F2		S24	1				1												Thick fragment from a bifacial tool?	20	24	13	
			49	Flakes (complete)	F2		S24		17		6	9	2															
			49	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S24		13	1	4	7						1										
				Tool: Biface fragment (distal half)	F2		S25	1				1													Burnt?; No sign of impact that caused fracture.	136	53	13
			51	Flakes (complete)	F2		S26		2			1	1															
			51	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S26		2			2																
			51	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S26		12		5	5	2															
			52	Flakes (complete)	F2		S27		2		1	1																
			52	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S27		1			1																
			53	Flakes (complete)	F2		S28		2		2																	
			53	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S28		1		1																	
			53	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S28		4		1	3																
			54	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S29		1		1																	
			54	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S29		1			1																
			55	Tool: Flake core fragment	F2		S30	1				1														46	28	16
			56	Flakes (complete)	F2		S30		6		3	3																
			56	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S30		5		1	4																
			56	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S30		14		11	3																
			57	Tool: Flake core	F2		S31	1				1													Many flake removals on all surfaces	77	39	47
			58	Flakes (complete)	F2		S31		6		1	5																
			58	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S31		2		2																	
			58	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S31		16		9	5	2															
			59	Tool: Biface fragment	F2		S32	1				1													Flake struck on edge of a biface	35	13	9
			60	Flakes (complete)	F2		S32		15		6	7	2											GTC: 2 flakes big, 1 is burnt				
			60	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S32		9		4	5																
			60	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S32		25		7	15	3															
			61	Chunk	F2		S33		1			1													Heat fractured			
			61	Flakes (complete)	F2		S33		2		1	1																
			61	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		S33		1		1																	
			62	Tool: Flake core (expended?)	F2		S34	1				1														48	26	13
			63	Flake (complete)	F2		S34		1		1																	
			64	Flake (complete)	F2		S35		1			1																
			64	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S35		2		1	1																
			65	Chunk	F2		S36		1								1											
			65	Flakes (complete)	F2		S36		2		1	1																
			65	Flakes (shatter)	F2		S36		2		2																	
			66	Tool: Celt, complete	F2		S37	1		1																		

[illegible]

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GGS	RCT	GCT	BLC	RSS	CTC	BCP	RCM	MOC	QZZ	RAC	BCT	TBD	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	
			136	Flake (shatter)	F7		S91		1											1							
			137	Flake (shatter)	F7		S92		1											1							
			137	Flakes (complete)	F7		S92		2											2				Burnt			
			138	Flakes (complete)	F7		S93		6					6										Broken celt being reworked? Signs of pecking and side crushing.			
			138	Flakes (shatter)	F7		S93		19					19										Broken celt being reworked? Signs of pecking and side crushing.			
			139	Tool: Scraper fragment	F7		S94	1												1				Unifacial retouch	20	14	4
			140	Tool: Undetermined, angular fragment retouched on opposing ends	F7		S94	1													1						
			141	Flake (complete)	F7		S94		1			1															
			141	Flakes (shatter)	F7		S94		3			1								2							
			142	Tool: Celt, complete	F7		S95	1		1														Bit damaged	260	58	21
			143	Tool: Celt preform, fragment	F7		S96	1		1																	
				Size 1																				Many are complete flakes and BRFs. Struck from large bifacial preforms?	94	60	24
			144	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S97		1	1																	
				Size 2																							
			144	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S97		5	5														1 BRF			
			144	Chunk	F4-F5		S97		1	1																	
				Size 3																							
			144	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S97		13	13														Most are BRFs			
			144	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S97		1	1																	
			144	Chunk	F4-F5		S97		1	1														Possible celt fragment			
				Size 4																							
			144	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S97		11	11														2 BRFs			
			144	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S97		7	7																	
				Size 5																							
			144	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S97		21	21														Most are BRFs			
			144	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S97		11	11																	
			145	Tool: Hammerstone	F4-F5		S98	1				1													56	53	41
			146	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S99	1	1															Pecked	41	25	10
			147	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S99		4			2									2						
			148	Flakes	F4-F5		S99																				
			149	Tool: Celt, fragment, refits .179	F4-F5		S100	1		1														Bit and poll broken off; flaked; pecked; ground on one surface	100	50	22
				Size 2																							
			150	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S101		3	3														1 BRF			
			150	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S101		1	1																	
				Size 3																							
			150	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S101		7	7																	
			150	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S101		1	1																	
				Size 4																							
			150	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S101		2	2																	
			150	Flake (proximal fragment)	F4-F5		S101		2	2																	
				Size 5																							
			150	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S101		9	9																	
			150	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F4-F5		S101		4	4																	
			150	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S101		2	2																	
				Size 2																							
			151	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S102		2	2																	
				Size 5																							
			151	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S102		2	2																	
			151	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S102		1	1																	
			152	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S103	1		1														Lateral fragment; pecked; ground	65	37	19
				Size 2																							
			153	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S103		1	1																	
				Size 3																							
			153	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S103		1	1																	
			153	Flake (proximal fragment)	F4-F5		S103		1	1																	
			153	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S103		1	1																	
				Size 4																							
			153	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S103		7	7																	
			153	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S103		7	7														1 may be a celt lateral fragment			
				Size 5																							
			153	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S103		21	21																	
			153	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S103		15	15														1 may be celt fragment; smooth ground surface			
				Size 3																							
			154	Flake (proximal fragment)	F4-F5		S104		1	1																	
			154	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S104		1	1																	
				Size 4																							
			154	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S104		8	8																	
			154	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S104		5	5																	
				Size 5																							
			154	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S104		8	8																	
			154	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S104		6	6																	
			155	Tool: Celt	F4-F5		S105	1		1														Poll broken off	106	45	17
			156	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S105		1			1												GCT burnt?			
			157	Tool: Celt preform, fragment	F4-F5		S106	1		1														Bashing-retouch on one end	140	82	34
				Size 2																							
			158	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S106		3	3																	
			158	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S106		1	1																	
				Size 3																							
			158	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S106		3	3														BRFs			
				Size 4																							
			158	Chunk	F4-F5		S106		1	1														Celt fragment?			
				Size 1																							
			159	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S107		4	4														BRFs			
				Size 2																							
			159	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S107		10	10														BRFs			
			159	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S107		3	3																	
				Size 3																							
			159	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S107		11	11														BRFs			
			159	Chunk	F4-F5		S107		1	1														Celt fragment?			
				Size 4																							
			159	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S107		6	6														1 celt fragment?			
			159	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S107		3	3																	

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GG5	RCT	GCT	BLC	RSS	CTC	BCP	RCM	MOC	QZZ	RAC	BCT	TBD	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	
			160	Tool: Celt, fragment, refits .69	F4-F5		S108	1		1													Pol: fragment; pecked; ground	37	40	11	
			161	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S108	1		1													TBD; finished? One end shows retouch or may be a fractured side with flaking still visible.	43	40	7	
			162	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S108	1		1													Pecked on one surface	30	18	7	
			163	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S108	1		1													Pecked on one surface	21	18	10	
				Size 1																							
			164	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S108		3	3													Many BRFs				
			164	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S108		1	1																	
			164	Chunk	F4-F5		S108		1	1																	
				Size 2																							
			164	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S108		4	4													Many BRFs				
				Size 3																							
			164	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S108		3	3													Many BRFs				
			164	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S108		2	2																	
			164	Chunks	F4-F5		S108		2	2																	
				Size 4																							
			164	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S108		5	5													Many BRFs				
			164	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S108		4	4																	
				Size 5																							
			164	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S108		9	9													Many BRFs				
			164	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S108		4	4																	
				Size 1																							
			165	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S109		1	1													BRF				
				Size 2																							
			165	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S109		3	3													BRFs				
			165	Flakes(proximal fragment)	F4-F5		S109		3	3																	
			165	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S109		1	1																	
				Size 3																							
			165	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S109		2	2													BRFs				
				Size 4																							
			165	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S109		2	2																	
			165	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S109		1	1																	
				Size 5																							
			165	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S109		1	1																	
			165	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S109		1	1																	
			166	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S110	1		1													Mesial fragment; Pecked on sides	64	50	13	
			167	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S110	1		1													Pecked on both surfaces; also a flake?	47	36	11	
			168	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S110	1		1													Mesial fragment; flaked; ground	24	40	11	
				Size 1																							
			169	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S110	1		1													Related to .170, .171; all part of a shattered celt?	34	21	8	
			170	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S110	1		1													Pecked	32	19	9	
			171	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S110	1		1													Pecked; ground?	41	12	8	
			172	Tool: Celt fragments	F4-F5		S110	1		1													4 pieces of shattered celt; pecked				
			173	Tool: Flake core	F4-F5		S110	1				1											Core or chunk of raw material	73	34	19	
			174	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S110		1			1															
				Size 3																							
			175	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S110		1	1																	
				Size 4																							
			175	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S110		3	3																	
			175	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S110		1	1																	
				Size 5																							
			175	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S110		10	10													Some BRFs				
			175	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S110		13	13																	
			175	Chunk	F4-F5		S110		1	1													Celt fragment?				
			176	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S111		1			1															
			176	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S111		2			1								1							
			177	Chunk	F4-F5		S111		1													1					
				Size 3																							
			178	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S111		1	1																	
				Size 4																							
			178	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S111		1	1																	
				Size 5																							
			178	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S111		5	5																	
			178	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S111		14	14																	
			179	Tool: Celt, fragment, refits .149	F4-F5		S112	1		1																	
			180	Tool: Celt, fragment	F4-F5		S112	1		1													Flake struck from celt				
				Size 5																							
			181	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S112		2	2																	
			181	Flakes (shatter)	F4-F5		S112		3	3																	
			182	Tool: Flake core	F4-F5		S113	1																	64	30	20
			183	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S113		1			1											BRF				
				Size 1																							
			184	Tool: Awl?	F4-F5		S114	1													1		Unifacial retouch or use wear along one edge; base broken	34	20	7	
				Size 2																							
			185	Tool: Awl?	F4-F5		S114	1													1		Complete; retouched; made on flake but striking platform retouched; sheen on ridges	34	10	7	
				Size 3																							
			186	Tool: Awl?	F4-F5		S114	1													1		Complete; retouched; made on flake but striking platform retouched; sheen on ridges	30	12	4	
				Size 4																							
			187	Tool: Expedient tool, awl?	F4-F5		S114	1													1		tip broken off; use wear on some edges; awl?	48	39	6	
			188	Tool: Utilized flake	F4-F5		S114	1				1											Use wear along one edge	38	28	11	
				Size 5																							
			189	Tool: Expedient tool?	F4-F5		S114	1													1		Burnt; chunk; use wear along one edge	31	30	15	
				Size 1																							
			190	Chunks	F4-F5		S114		2			1									1		Both burnt; small multi flat-sided chunks				
			190	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S114		1			1															
			190	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S114		2			2															
				Tool: Flake fragment with unifacial retouch	F4-F5		S115	1				1											Flake with unifacial retouch down one side; broken flake core?	33	23	9	
				Tool: Flake fragment with unifacial retouch	F4-F5		S115	1				1											Flake with unifacial retouch down one side	21	18	5	
			193	Chunks	F4-F5		S115		3			3															
			193	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S115		3			3															
			193	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S115		1																		
				Tool: Bifacially retouched fragment	F4-F5		S116	1				1											Burnt; projectile point fragment				

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	GGS	RCT	GCT	BLC	RSS	CTC	BCP	RCM	MOC	QZZ	RAC	BCT	TBD	Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm
			198	Chunk	F4-F5		S116		1													1	Burnt			
			198	Flake (complete)	F4-F5		S116		1			1														
			198	Flake (proximal fragment)	F4-F5		S116		1										1							
			198	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S116		5										3		2		1 BCT burnt			
			199	Tool: Expedient tool	F7		S117	1											1				Unifacial retouch or use wear along one edge	23	21	4
			200	Chunk	F7		S118												1							
			201	Flake (shatter)	F4-F5		S119		4	4																
			201	Flakes (complete)	F4-F5		S119		7	7																
			202	Tool: Uniface	F4-F5 (outlier)		S120	1									1						Unifacial retouch on all margins; arises show polish; fractured in two in use	129	77	11
			203	Flake (shatter)	F2		No GPS		6		2	2									2		GCT and RCT blend			
			203	Flakes (proximal fragment)	F2		No GPS		3		1	2														
				TOTALS				120	929																	

Flake sizes

Size 1	Between 8 cm2 and 10 cm2
Size 2	Between 5 cm2 and 8 cm2
Size 3	Between 4 cm2 and 5 cm2
Size 4	Between 3 cm2 and 4 cm2
Size 5	Less than 3 cm2

Lithic Codes

GGS	Grey-green banded siltstone
RCT	Red chert, fine grain, translucent, lustrous
GCT	Grey chert with oolites and black bands, fine grain, translucent, lustrous
BLC	Black and clear chert in bands, fine grain, translucent, lustrous
RSS	Red siltstone
CTC	Clear chert, fine grain, translucent, semi-lustrous
BCP	Black chert with pyrites, medium grain, opaque, dull
RCM	Red chert, darker inclusions and swirls, medium grain, opaque, dull
MOC	Maroon chert, fine grain, opaque, dull
QZZ	Quartz
RAC	Ramah chert
BCT	Black chert with oolites, fine grain, translucent, lustrous
TBD	Material not yet identified

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty Tools	Qty Flakes	RAC	CTC	QZZ										Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm
NAP22-24	HdEh-2		1	Tool: Point tip fragment			S1	1		1												Top half of bifacial point; base is broken off	58	24	9
			2	Tool: Scraper fragment			S2	1		1												Unifacial retouch on one edge; also possible awl? Burnt?	21	24	4
			3	Flake (complete)			S3		1	1															
			4	Flake (complete)			S4			1	1														
			5	Flake (complete)			S5		1		1											Fine retouch flake; BRF? (biface reduction flake)			
			6	Shatter			S6			1	1														
			7	Flake (complete)			S7		1		1														
			8	Chunk			S8		1		1											Angular fractures			
			8	Flakes (complete)			S8		2		2														
			9	Tool: Point blank			S9	1		1												Bifacial, broken tip	31	18	11
			10	Tool: Flake core			S10		1		1											Angular fractures; may have striking platform; crushing on opposing ends	57	65	17
			11	Flake (complete)			S11		1		1											Angular			
			12	Flake (complete)			S12		1		1														
			13	Shatter			S13		2		2											Is one piece bifacial with notch? Note pyrites visible in chert			
			14	Chunk			S14		1		1											Angular fractures			
			15	Chunk			S15		1		1											Angular fractures			
			16	Chunk			S16		1		1											Tiny flake core?			
			17	Chert in matrix			S17		1		1											Flake removals visible	103	81	76
			18	Flake (complete)			S18		1		1											BRF (biface reduction flake), burnt			
			19	Chert in matrix			S19		1		1														
			20	Flake (complete)			S20		1		1														
			21	Tool: Utilized flake			S21	1		1												Use wear on one edge; burnt; rounded ridges			
			22	Flake (complete)			S21		1		1														
			22	Shatter			S21		1		1														
			23	Shatter			S22		1		1														
			24	Tool: Biface fragment			S23	1		1												Fragment struck from large biface? rounded ridges	42	29	9
			25	Chunk			S24		1		1											Burnt?; rounded ridges			
			26	Tool: bipolar core or wedge			S25	1			1											Crushing or use wear on opposing ends; rounded ridges	40	28	11
			27	Flake (complete)			S26		1		1														
			28	Shatter			S27		1		1														
			29	Shatter			S28		1		1														
			30	Flake (complete)			S29		1		1											Large BRF			
			31	Tool: Hammerstone			S30	1			1											Crushing on all edges	45	37	35
				TOTALS				7	28																

Lithic Codes

QZZ	Quartz
RAC	Ramah chert
CTC	Clear chert, fine grain, translucent, semi-lustrous

Region 5: Cambrien Lake, central portion

Temp Code	Borden Code	Area	Cat no	Object type	Feature	Test pit	Surface find	Qty tools	Qty flakes	MIQ												Description	Length mm	Width mm	Thick mm	
NAP22-09	HbEh-2		1	Tool: Wedge or bipolar core		T1		1		1												Tool with crushing and flake removals at opposing ends	27	22	6	
				TOTALS				1		1																
Lithic Codes																										
MIQ		Mistassini quartzite																								

Lithic Codes

MIQ	Mistassini quartzite
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[illegible]

D | Radiocarbon dates



KECK CARBON CYCLE AMS FACILITY
Earth System Science Dept.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE, CA, USA

David Denton

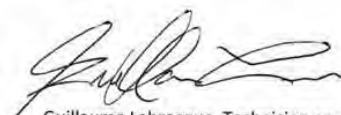
31 mars 2023

Résultats ¹⁴ C									
# Laboratoire externe	# Université Laval	# Client (Type échantillon)	Pré-traitement	F ¹⁴ C	±	D ¹⁴ C (‰)	±	¹⁴ C âge (BP)	±
UCIAMS-275190	ULA-11032	NAP22-06_01 (bois carbonisé)	HCl - NaOH - HCl	0.9670	0.0022	-33.0	2.2	270	20
UCIAMS-275191	ULA-11033	NAP22-13_01 (charbon)	HCl - NaOH - HCl	0.9599	0.0022	-40.1	2.2	330	20
UCIAMS-275192	ULA-11034	NAP22-15_01 (charbon)	HCl - NaOH - HCl	0.9811	0.0023	-18.9	2.3	155	20

Les concentrations radiocarbones sont données comme fractions du standard moderne, $\delta^{14}\text{C}$, et âge radiocarbone conventionnel, et suivent les conventions de Stuiver et Polach (Radiocarbon, v.19, p.355, 1977).

Des échantillons mesurant le bruit de fond de l'appareil ont été soustraits, préparés avec des blancs ne contenant pas de ¹⁴C (bois pour les échantillons organiques, calcite pour les carbonates et os de mammoth pour les os et dents).

Tous les résultats ont été corrigés en fonction du fractionnement isotopique selon les conventions de Stuiver et Polach (1977), avec des valeurs $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ mesurées sur le graphite préparé, en utilisant le spectromètre AMS. Ces valeurs (qui ne sont pas montrées) peuvent être différentes des $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ du matériel original, si du fractionnement s'est produit durant la graphitisation de l'échantillon ou lors de la mesure AMS.



Guillaume Labrecque, Technicien en charge



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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE, CA, USA

David Denton

28 avril 2023

Résultats ¹⁴ C									
# Laboratoire externe	# Université Laval	# Client (Type échantillon)	Pré-traitement	F ¹⁴ C	±	D ¹⁴ C (‰)	±	¹⁴ C âge (BP)	±

UCIAMS-275592	ULA-11031	NAP22-05_01 (charbon)	HCl - NaOH - HCl	0.9394	0.0023	-60.6	2.3	500	20
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Les concentrations radiocarbone sont données comme fractions du standard moderne, $\delta^{14}\text{C}$, et âge radiocarbone conventionnel, et suivent les conventions de Stuiver et Polach (Radiocarbon, v.19, p.355, 1977).

Des échantillons mesurant le bruit de fond de l'appareil ont été soustraits, préparés avec des blancs ne contenant pas de ^{14}C (bois pour les échantillons organiques, calcite pour les carbonates et os de mammoth pour les os et dents).

Tous les résultats ont été corrigés en fonction du fractionnement isotopique selon les conventions de Stuiver et Polach (1977), avec des valeurs $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ mesurées sur le graphite préparé, en utilisant le spectromètre AMS. Ces valeurs (qui ne sont pas montrées) peuvent être différentes des $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ du matériel original, si du fractionnement s'est produit durant la graphitisation de l'échantillon ou lors de la mesure AMS.



Guillaume Labrecque, Technicien en charge

E | Faunal analysis

Université de Montréal
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**IDENTIFICATION DE RESTES SQUELETTIQUES,
INVENTAIRE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE POUR LE NASKAPI ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT,
ANNÉES 2021 ET 2022,
RÉGION DU LAC CAMBRIEN ET DU LAC NACHICAPAU, NUNAVIK**



Caribou des bois © Musée canadien de la nature — Carnets d'histoire naturelle

Rapport réalisé pour David Denton et Moira McCaffrey

Rapport no 336

Avril 2023

© Ostéothèque de Montréal 2023

Fiche signalétique

Codes temporaires des sites : **NAP21- et NAP22-**

Nom des sites : -

Localisation : Région du Lac Cambrien et du Lac Nachicapau, Nunavik

Région : 10 – Nord-du-Québec

Période temporelle : -

Affiliation culturelle : occupation autochtone

Nombre de restes examinés : **755**

Avant-propos

Les restes squelettiques ont été identifiés par Claire St-Germain à l'aide de la collection de référence de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal Inc., sise dans les locaux du Département d'anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal.

En vertu des droits d'auteur, aucune modification à ce texte ne doit être apportée sans le consentement de l'auteure. Dans le cas où les données du présent rapport seraient utilisées (publication, communication...), le crédit du travail doit être attribué à l'auteure et référencé dans le texte et la bibliographie.

Note : l'illustration de la page couverture ne peut faire l'objet d'une publication.

Référence à citer :

Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. 2023. *Identification de restes squelettiques, Inventaire archéologique pour le Naskapi Archaeology Project, Années 2021 et 2022, Rivière Caniapiscou, Baie James*. Auteure : Claire St-Germain. Rapport inédit no 336 réalisé pour David Denton et Moira McCaffrey.

PRÉSENTATION

Les restes squelettiques identifiés dans ce rapport proviennent des inventaires archéologiques des années 2021 et 2022 effectués dans la région du Lac Cambrien et du lac Nachicapau, Nunavik. Les interventions archéologiques ont été conduites dans le cadre du *Naskapi Archaeology Project, Protecting the Cambrien and Nachicapau Lakes Areas*.

Les restes animaux proviennent de douze sites archéologiques qui portent les codes temporaires NAP21- et NAP22-.

Au total, 755 restes squelettiques ont été examinés (NRT = 755)¹. Ils ont presque tous subi l'action de la combustion (os calcinés ; NR= 713, 94,4%). La collection contient également 42 restes osseux é crus (5,6%). Ces derniers montrent pour la plupart les traces d'érosion climatique (*weathering* ; face reposant au sol brunie et face exposée blanchie) et plusieurs sont très érodés ou altérés par des agents édaphiques (coloration noirâtre à brunâtre, action des radicelles).

Les taxons déterminés sont présentés sous la forme d'une liste de faune par site temporaire. Toutes les données primaires ont été inscrites sur les fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, localisation squelettique, latéralité des pièces anatomiques et informations d'ordre taphonomique — altérations et traces). Elles ont été saisies à l'aide de fichiers Excel conçus suivant le modèle des fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque.

Les codes utilisés pour l'enregistrement des informations (latéralité, altération et localisation des altérations) sont présentés dans l'Annexe 1 du rapport. Les fiches d'identification (fichier Excel) peuvent être consultées dans l'Annexe 2.

¹ NRT= nombre total de restes squelettiques. La différence entre le nombre de restes animaux (N= 755) et le nombre de fragments soumis à l'analyse (N= 784) s'explique par la présence de matériel non osseux dans la collection (roches et charbons de bois).

Catégories taxinomiques pour le site à l'étude**Mammifères**

Cervidés Catégorie taxinomique qui inclut le caribou des bois (*Rangifer tarandus*) et l'orignal (*Alces alces*). Pour le site à l'étude, les caractéristiques morphologiques des os s'apparentent au caribou et aucun os relatif à l'orignal n'a été reconnu

Nota bene :

Pour le site à l'étude, les catégories de grosseur correspondent aux tailles suivantes :

- * Gros Mammifères : taille ours, caribou, orignal
- * Mammifères moyens : taille castor, porc-épic, loutre

Liste des taxons par code temporaire de sites**NAP21-05A (NRT= 12 écrus)**

- Gros mammifères N= 6
- Mammifères indéterminés N= 2

Cat no 21, F11, SF11 :

- Caribou des bois (N= 3) : trois fragments de phalange (animal de petite taille). Deux phalanges proximales avec potentielles traces anthropiques.
- Cervidés (N= 1) : os sésamoïde.

NAP21-09B (NRT= 1 écru)**Cat no S3, F2 :**

- Cervidés (N= 1) : fragment de côte droite (probablement caribou).

NAP21-13A Cat no S1, Test 1 (NRT= 16 calcinés)

- Indéterminés oiseaux/petits mammifères N= 4
- Classe indéterminée N= 12

NAP21-14C (NRT= 2 écrus)**Cat no S1, F5, SF3 :**

- Caribou des bois (N= 1) : fragment distal de métapode.

Cat no S2, F5, SF4 :

- Caribou des bois (N= 1) : fragment distal de métapode.

NAP21-17 (NRT= 258 calcinés)

- Gros mammifères N= 26
- Mammifères indéterminés N= 108

- Indéterminés oiseaux/petits mammifères N= 2
- Classe indéterminée N= 111

Cat no S1, Test 1 :

- Cervidés (N= 10) : fragments de métapodes, de phalanges et de carpe ou tarse.

Cat no S3, Test 2 :

- Cervidés (N= 1) : fragment de métapode (probablement caribou).

NAP22-05 (NRT= 78 calcinés)

- Gros mammifères N= 1
- Mammifères indéterminés N= 13
- Classe indéterminée N= 60

Cat no S2, Test 4 :

- Cervidés (N= 4) : fragments d'un carpe 2+3 gauche, de carpe ou tarse et de phalange.

NAP22-07 (NRT= 27 écrus)

- Gros mammifères N= 9
- Mammifères moyens N= 1
- Mammifères indéterminés N= 4

Cat no S1, Test 2 :

- Caribou des bois (N= 3) : trois fragments de phalange (dont une phalange du doigt accessoire). Une phalange moyenne avec potentielle trace anthropique (animal de petite taille).
- Cervidés (N= 1) : fragment de phalange (probablement phalange accessoire de caribou).

Cat no S3, Test 3 – Level 1 :

- Caribou des bois (N= 4) : deux fragments de métacarpe et deux fragments de phalange. Un métacarpe avec une fracture anthropique, un métacarpe avec une trace fine (marque d'outil?) et une phalange proximale avec potentielle trace anthropique.
- Cervidés (N= 2) : fragment de métapode et fragment de côte. Le métapode avec potentielle trace anthropique.
- Castor du Canada (N= 3) : fémur droit presque complet probablement coupé proximale (tête du fémur) et vertèbre sacrée et cartilage intervertébral (en liaison anatomique).

NAP22-08A Cat no S1, T1 (NRT= 1 calciné)

- Mammifères indéterminés N=1.

NAP22-11A (NRT= 12 calcinés)

- Mammifères indéterminés N= 6
- Classe indéterminée N= 2

Cat no S1, SF2 :

- Caribou des bois (N= 2) : phalange moyenne (doigt accessoire) et fragment de phalange distale (doigt accessoire).
- Cervidés (N= 2) : fragment de phalange distale (probablement caribou).

NAP22-13 S2, Test 2, hearth (NRT= 345 calcinés)

- Gros mammifères N= 2
- Mammifères indéterminés N= 83
- Classe indéterminée N= 260

NAP22-17 (NRT= 1 calciné)**Cat no S1, SF1 :**

- Castor du Canada (N= 1) : fragment de maxillaire.

NAP22-18 Cat no S1 et S2, SF5 et SF6 (NRT= 2 calcinés ou érosion climatique)

- Gros mammifères N= 1 (SF5).
- Mammifères indéterminés N=1 (SF6).

ANNEXE 1**LISTE DES CODES UTILISÉS****SYMBOLES DE LATÉRALITÉ****Côté**

d	droit
g	gauche
i	indéterminé
—	ne s'applique pas

CODES SUR L'ÉTAT DES OS (ALTER)**Marques d'outils et fractures**

cp	coupé
fra	fracture anthropique
mo	marque d'outil indéterminée

Traces de combustion

be	beige (post-carbonisation)
bl	blanchi (calcination)
ble	bleu (post-carbonisation)
br	bruni (combustion)
ca	calcination (os « blanchis »)

em (co)	émoussé par combustion
gr	gris (post-carbonisation)
nc	noirci (carbonisation)
pc	post-carbonisation (gris, beige, bleu)

Autres altérations

bl	blanchi
br	bruni (édaphique ou combustion)
br/no	brun noirâtre
be/br	beige brunâtre
cr	craquelé
ec	exfoliation (érosion climatique)
em	émoussé
fr	fracture (naturelle ou anthropique)
frs	fracture en spirale
no	noirci (humique)
rad	radicelles (vermiculations)
tac no	tacheté noirâtre (édaphique)
tf	traces fines (anthropiques ou naturelles)
w	intempérisation (weathering)

CODES DE LOCALISATION DES ALTÉRATIONS (LOALT)

ca	caudalement
cr	crânialement
dt	distalement

en	entièrement
et	surface externe
la	latéralement
lo	longitudinalement
me	médialement
pr	proximalement
tr	transversalement

ANNEXE 2

FICHES D'IDENTIFICATION

Voir fichier excel