The Palaeo-Eskimos are the earliest inhabitants of the eastern Arctic and are well known for their small, sophisticated lithic (i.e. stone) tools. While these tiny tools have captured the imaginations of archaeologists for more than a century, little is known about where these peoples obtained the stone to make them. For the last two years, my research team has conducted archaeological and geological surveys in the interior of southern Baffin Island to better understand the local geology and to locate possible stone quarries used by Palaeo-Eskimo toolmakers. In 2013, we successfully identified two previously undocumented quarries near southern Amadjuak Lake and the Hone River, respectively. This talk describes these sites and explains their significance to our project, which uses an interdisciplinary approach that combines lithic artifact analysis and provenance data to refine existing interpretations of Palaeo-Eskimo culture-history on southern Baffin Island.