LABORATOIRE D'ARCHEOLOGIE DE L'UQAM

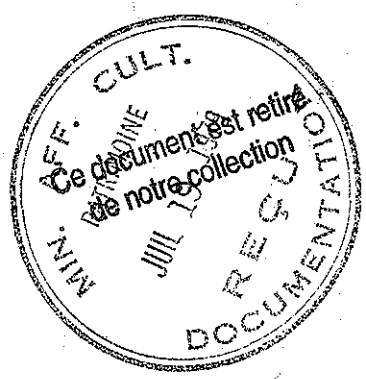
MISSION NUNAINGUQ

REPORT OF THE NUNAINGUQ MISSION 78

(KIL.3-JcDe-1)

by

Henry Stewart



Montreal, 12 mars 1979

CONTENTS

Figures

Resume p.1

Introduction p.2

Historical Background p.10
Geology and Geomorphology of Nunainguq p.15
Structures p.18
Discussion p.34
Artifacts p.37
Photos p.45-64
Bibliography p.65

FIGURES

Figure 1 - The Nunainguq site (W. Fitzhugh 1977).

Figure 2 - Topography and House Features of Nunainguq 1 (JcDe-1).

Figure 3 - Site KIL.3 (JcDe-1). Sondages et Fouille.

Figure 4 - Table I

Figure 5 - Table II

Figure 6 - Table III

RESUME

The Nunaingok site (JcDc-1, Kil-3), located at the northernmost tip of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula in Quebec territory, represents nearly 3000 years of Inuit cultural history.

Due to local subsidence, middens and house remains are being badly eroded and inevitably lost to the sea. Archaeological investigations, focused primarily on salvage and stabilization, were initiated in July, 1978. Financial support was provided by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, and institutional/administrative support was received from the Laboratoire d'Archéologie, Université du Québec à Montréal.

Approximately 60 sq. meters were excavated during July and August, 1978. From these excavations over 10,000 lithic, bone, baleen and metal artifacts, representing Terminal Pre-Dorset/Initial Dorset, Dorset, Thule, Labrador Eskimo and modern Inuit cultural periods, were recovered.

INTRODUCTION

fig. 1

The Nunainguq site (JcDc-1, Kil-3) is located on the Tunnusuatsuk Peninsula between Young Inlet and McLelan Strait, at the northern extremity of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula. The site is situated in a saddle (North-South traverse) across the Tunnusuatsuk Peninsula, 2 kilometers east of the western tip of the peninsula, and 9 kilometers south east of the Community of Port Burwell (Killiniq Is., N.W.T.). Map coordinates for the site are [redacted] the military grid reference is [redacted] on the Grenfell Sound map (25A, 1/250,000, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1961 edition).

Based on past surveys and our own work in 1978, Nunainguq, has been shown to include extensive and intensive occupation by Paleo-Eskimo groups represented by the "Groswater" (Terminal Pre-Dorset/Dorset), and Dorset, and Neo-Eskimo groups, represented by the Thule and Labrador Eskimo, in addition to modern Inuit groups. During the 1977 season of the Torngat Archaeological Project (TAP), William Fitzhugh delineated 8 localities within the site area (Fitzhugh, personal communication). The most important of these was Nunainguq Locality I (K_{IL}.3A according to the Laboratoire d'Archéologie catalogue), consisting of 15 possible house ruins and midden deposits up to one meter deep, encompassing an area of approximately 5000 square meters. Within this locality, all phases of Inuit pre-history back to the initial stages of the Dorset culture are represented in a virtually unsegmented depositional sequence.

Artifactual and faunal remains suggest a marine oriented economy centered around the polynia at the west entrance to the narrowest portion of McLelan Strait. Fourteen superficial house remain and at

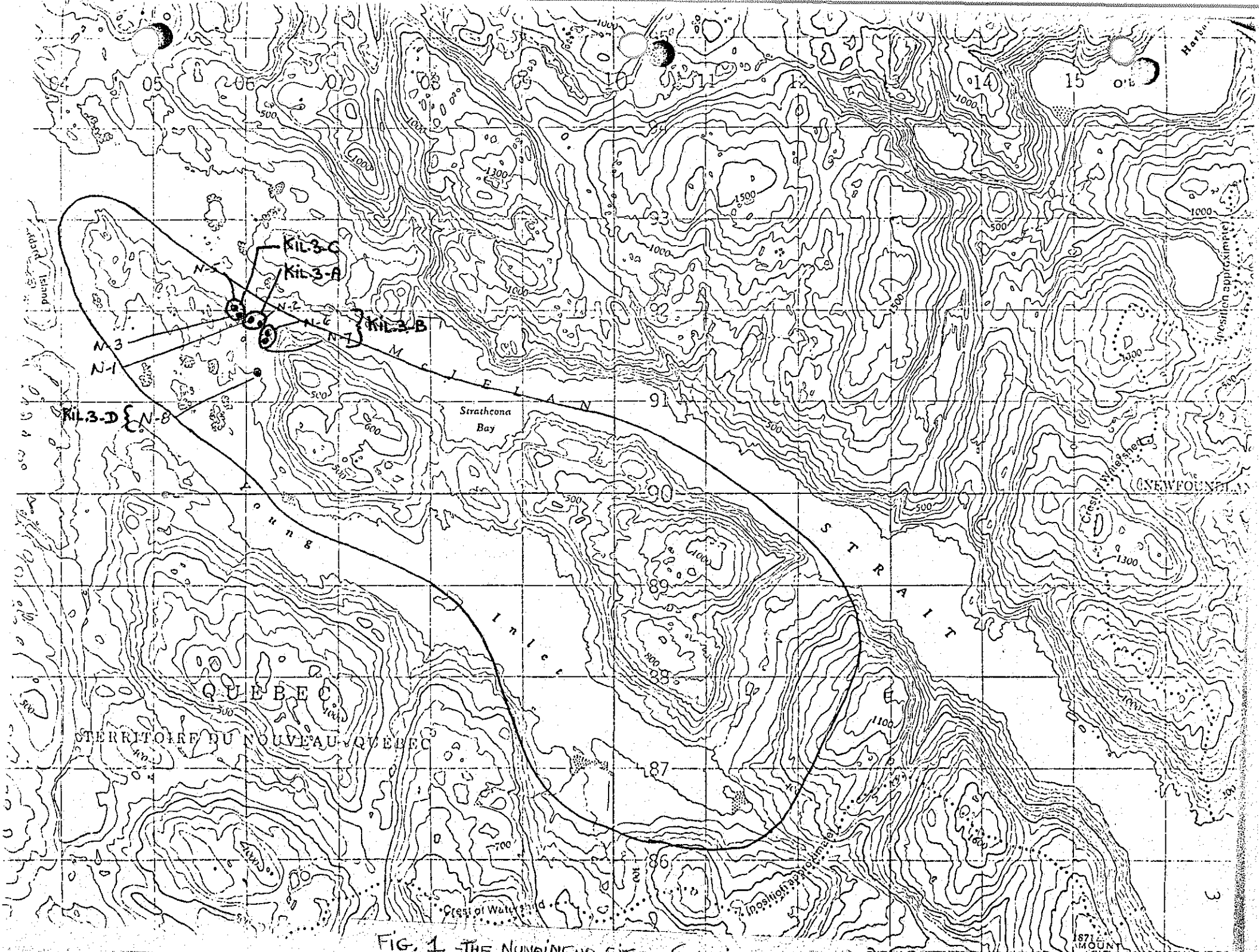


FIG. 1 - THE NUNAINGUQ SITE (W. FITZHUGH - 1977)

least one buried house ruin are arranged around a protected cove (West Cove) opening directly into the polynia.

Also included in KIL.3A is TAP's Nunainguq II, a sand blow out yielding "Groswater" Dorset and Early/Middle Dorset Artifacts. A hunting blind, which according to Inuit informants has been used for many generations, is located 50 meters north of the blowout, overlooking "East Cove". Thus, KIL.3A is situated on a decomposing granitic outcrop and the surrounding low areas, between 2 small coves on the south bank of McLelan Strait.

KIL.3B, referring to Localities VI and VII of TAP, consists of several tent rings and caches on the terraces above the inside of East Cove, in addition to 2 (possibly 3) winter houses situated on a island-like projection into East Cove. Surface observations indicate that the winter houses are probably of the Labrador Eskimo cultural period, but testing may yield older deposits also.

KIL 3C, encompassing Localities III, IV and V of TAP, is situated on 3 terraces overlooking McLelan Strait on the west side of West Cove. The only structures here were several tent rings. Surface collections indicate that this area was utilized by Paleo-and Neo Eskimo groups.

KIL.3D, referring to Locality VIII of TAP, is situated on the Young Inlet side of Tunnusuatsuk Peninsula, and consists of several tent rings and caches. No artifactual material other than remnants of modern Inuit activities were observed here.

All of the Nunainguq site localities are situated within an area of approximately 1 kilometer square bounded on the east by "Annahatuk" Mountain (200m.), on the west by "West Peak", on the north by McLelan Strait, and on the south by Young Inlet. Within this area, many graves and caches not associated with any of the localities have been found, most of them in crevices and boulder concentrations atop rock outcrops.

In this report, for the sake of convenience, Nunainguq, unless otherwise noted, will refer to Locality I as reported by TAP (see map).

fig.2
photo 1

Serious erosion of the site reported by William Fitzhugh prompted the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Quebec, to carry out salvage and stabilization operations at the site. In order to implement this project, the Nunainguq Archaeological Mission was formed within the Laboratoire d'Archéologie, Université du Québec à Montréal (U.Q.A.M., Patrick Plumet, Director). Preparation, field work and analysis was to be done under the direction of Henry Stewart (Waseda University, Tokyo). Initial discussions concerning the mission by Plumet, Ian Badgley (Assistant director, Programme Tuvaaluk, U.Q.A.M.) and Stewart occured in December 1977, at UQAM. A project proposal and budget were submitted to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, which was accepted. Funds were allocated in May, 1978. Stewart traveled to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., where the material collected at Nunainguq by TAP was being analysed. At this time, plans for cooperative research between the Nunainguq Mission and the Smithsonian were also discussed. Further discussions in April were held in Quebec, with representatives of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, U.Q.A.M. and the Nunainguq Mission in attendance. Here, a formal agreement for

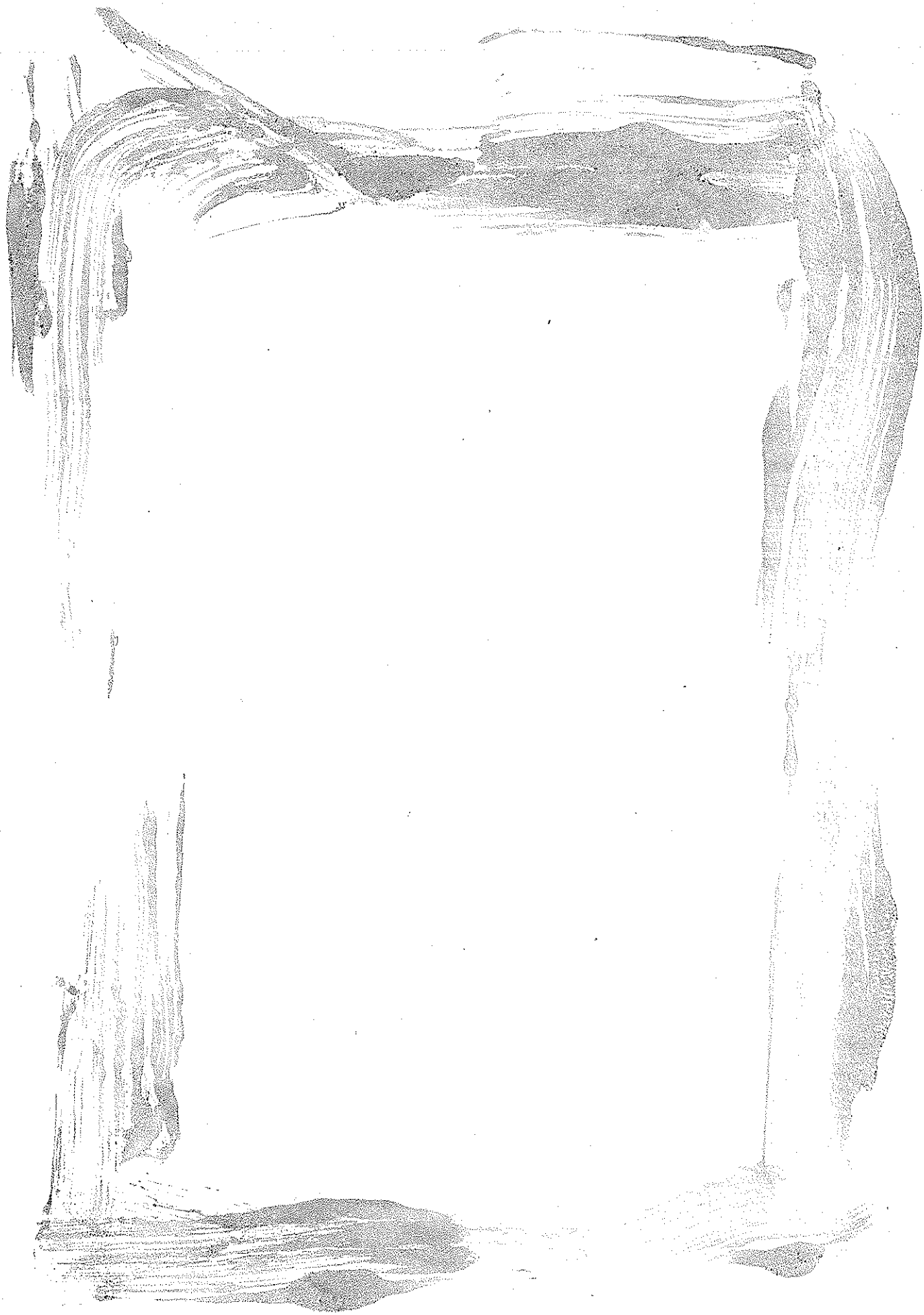


Figure 2

cooperative research and field operations was reached, according to which the Smithsonian Institution would cooperate in excavations and stabilization operations, and receive the 1978 collection on loan during 1979.

In early May, it was necessary to accompany representatives of the Ministry and the Tuvaaluk Programme to Koartac to meet with members of the Port Burwell Community council (note 1) in order to receive permission to carry out scientific investigations on Category I lands. A mutually satisfactory agreement was reached, and preparations for field activities were immediately begun in Montreal.

A crew of 5 persons, consisting of one Inuit (Johnny Annahatuk, member of Port Burwell community residing in Wakeham Bay), three students of the University of Montreal (Claude Rocheleau, Pierre Bibeau and Marie-France Archambault) and Henry Stewart (Waseda University, Tokyo) arrived at the site on July 1. Test excavations, mapping, surveys and stabilization operations went on until August 22. A crew of 7 persons from the Torngat Archaeological Project, under the direction of William Fitzhugh, participated during the period of August 14-16.

Over 10,000 artifacts were retrived from 60 square meters of test excavations and eroded deposits. Also, a site map for Kil.3A (Nunainguq Loc. I) was completed, the whole site was surveyed and portions of the eroding perimeter of the site were partially stabilized.

It was not until September 4, however, that all of the crew was able to return to Montreal, due to unfavorable flying conditions at Port Burwell.

The mission was financed by a research contract of $23,500.00 from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Quebec, administered by the Laboratoire d'Archéologie, UQAM.

Preliminary analysis of the artifacts was accomplished in part by a grant to the Laboratoire d'Archéologie from F.C.A.C.

Generous institutional support was provided by the Laboratoire d'Archéologie, both before and after the field season. Unstinting logistic support was received from the Programme Tuvaaluk, Pierre Gangloff of the University of Montreal, and the Torngat Archaeological Project. Wages for the Inuit assistant were provided by the section of Vocational Training and Placement, Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs.

The success of the Nunaingok mission was made possible only because of the cooperation of many individuals and institution. Patrick Plumet, as director of the Laboratoire d'Archéologie and Programme Tuvaaluk has been most kind and cooperative throughout the mission. Camil Guy, Charles Martijn and George Barré of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs have been helpful and understanding, helping a "foreignor" do his work in Quebec. William Fitzhugh and Cox of the Smithsonian Institution provided data and advice concerning Nunainguq. In particular, Steven Cox provided an enlightening introduction to the Dorset culture of northern Labrador and provided much useful information and advice. Other members of TAP, including the crew of the Pitsiulak kindly provided field assistance and logistical support. Pierre Gangloff (University of Montreal) visited the site twice, providing valuable information and suggestions concerning the geology and geomorphology of the site. Ms. Carol Murphy, assistant superintendent of Vocational Training and Placement, DINA, must be thanked

for her consideration and cooperation.

Finally, a special note of appreciation to a friend and mentor, Ian Badgley (Assistant Director of Programme Tuvaaluk) who not only made it possible for me to carry out research at Nunainguq, but who also introduced me to Dorset Archaeology, and Quebec. Without his constant advice and cooperation, the mission would not have been possible.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Nunaingᵤq first appears in the literature in 1884, where it was reported by Robert Bell, a geologist and naturalist attached to the Hudson's Bay Expedition of 1884, BELL (1884). The expedition ship, the Neptune, was to establish 6 meteorological observation stations on the shores of Hudson's Strait. Bell, a medical doctor, was to collect information in regard to the geology, mineralogy, zoology and botany of places visited. The Neptune put into Port Burwell (note 2) in the summer of 1884, where a station was built. Bell took advantage of the time spent building the station to explore the strait between Killiniq Island and the continent. This "newly found" strait was named McLelan's Strait, in honor of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. At that time, Bell was informed that the "southern branch" (Young Inlet) also continued to the ocean (BELL 1884: 1800). Bell also visited the locality of Nunainguq, which was said to mean "hidden place" (ibid). A description of Nunainguq is as follows:

"At Nunaingok, on top of a bank of sandy earth, are the remains of an old Eskimo village. The roofs of most of the underground houses had fallen in, leaving only large circular pits. Some of these had become partially filled up, showing great antiquity. A few of the newest of them had been inhabited within a year. Some Eskimo camped in the vicinity informed us, through our interpreter, that this had once been a comparatively populous village, and a resort of their people as far back as their traditions extend. It is their custom to live in the underground houses from the commencement of winter, some time in November, till January, after which they leave them and spend the rest of the winter in igloos or snow houses. The water in the north branch of McLelan's Strait, they informed us, is open all winter at this point, and is much frequented by seals,

which appord them a reliable supply of food. These animals they kill either from their kayaks or by spearing them from biding places which they have built of stones on every ledge and point of rock past which the seals are accustomed to swim. Great numbers of bones of seals, walruses, reindeer, foxes, hares, birds, etc., lie scattered about on the surface and mixed with the earth around the old dwellings. The remains of stone pots and implements near others of European manufacture showed a transition from the barbarous to a civilized condition. I was told by one of the Labrador missionaries, who had had a long experience of these people, that the comforts and conveniences of civilization rendered the Eskimo less vigorous and healthy, and, as a consequence, their numbers are diminishing' (BELL 1884: 1900-2000).

It is interesting to note that we had also tentively postulated a decrease in population for the last stages of occupation at Nunaingok. This was based on observed house modifications made subsequently to the original structure.

The second recorded visit to Nunaingok is that of Bernhard Hantzsch (English translation; HANTZSCH 1930, 1931-32). A fine biography of Hantzsch can be seen in "My Life Among the Eskimos" (HANTZSH 1977), so it suffices to note that he was an ornithologist and naturalist who made explorations in the North American Arctic in 1906 and 1909-1911. Excerpts of Hantzsch's remarkable report will be quoted here in order to provide an ethnohistorical background to the Nunainguq site. Hantzsch stayed at Port Burwell from August 5 to October 6, 1906 to explore the northern end of the Labrador Peninsula. This was done in preparation for a more ambitious expedition to Baffin Island.

The first recorded passage of Europeans through the McLelan Strait was by two Labrador missionaries, accompanied by several Eskimo families, in 1811. The record of this journey (Journal of a Voyage from Okak on the Coast of Labrador to Ungava Bay, westward of Cape Chidley; Undertaken to Explore the Coast, and visit the Esquimaux in that Unknown Region by Benjamin Kohlmeister and George Kmoch, Missionaries of the Church of the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethern, London, 1814) hopefully will provide some information concerning Nunainguq in the early 19th century.

After the erection of a meteoroligical station on Killiniq Island in 1884, the Job Brothers of St-John's sent trade ships to Port Burwell annually. In 1898, 4 wooden houses were erected and a permanent trading station was opened. The station was called Blandfort Station (or Bishop Jones Village). In 1904, the London Society for Furtherance of the Gospel bought the station and continued to operate it under the name of Killinek. It was from about this period that Inuit families began to regularly spend each autumn and winter at the station, fishing in the autumn with nets provided by the Society, and trapping in the winter. Forty-four Inuit wintered over in 1904-05, and 87 persons, including 40 children were at the station in 1906-07. It was in 1907 that the stone mission building was completed.

Hantzsch visited Nunainguq around September 10, 1906, and described it in the following manner: "near and far there were no other such fresh green valleys, covered with high grass, in which ancient paths lead. Besides some well-preserved earth houses, one saw whole rows of fallen ruins, in which the drift-wood spars and whale bones had sunk together, which once may have covered many families protectingly. There were tent rings, fire places and naturally heaps of bones in

great numbers. We visited perhaps a dozen graves; some of them were relatively speaking well preserved. I contented myself with the collection of some old skulls and pelvis bones from fallen graves, as well as a mouldy and a well preserved skeleton, the latter of which belonged to the aunt of my kind guides (now baptized Christians)" (HANTZSCH 1931, p.170).

From this account, it is quite evident that at least some of the Port Burwell residents were direct descendants of the former residents of Nunainguq. Hantzsch also notes that the river valley at the innermost region of Young Inlet was a major travel route over which people travel from Killiniq and Nunainguq to the Tunnusuksoak fjord and the northern coast of Labrador. Hunters preferred to carry their kayaks over this route rather than to be at the mercy of the treacherous tidal movements in McLelan Strait, and the vagaries of northern Labrador weather.

Hantzch provides us with a useful ethnography of the local Inuit (HANTZSCH 1932: 40-145). Artifacts that he collected from Nunainguq and other sites in the region are said to be housed at the Tier-und Volkerkunde Museum (Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum of Dresden).

The site was visited next by Douglas Leechman in 1935 (LEECHMAN 1943, 195). Leechman reports that he excavated two houses. One house is described as "rectangular ..... with an entrance 6 feet long facing southeast ..... A trench about 2 feet deep was run from the entrance right through to the back wall which consisted of steeply dipping bedrock (LEECHMAN 1943: 364). The other house, "the more northern igloo lies about 75 feet northwest of the south igloo and is a double structure, the two, almost equal, halves being separated by a stone wall about a foot wide and three feet high ..... a long entrance

facing northwest (toward a little cove)" (ibid). Reference to map

fig. 2 (topography and house features of Nunainguq I) will show that only two houses, House 11 and 13, fit this description. All the artifacts described and illustrated by Leechman in his 1943 publication are of the Dorset culture.

Patrick Plumet briefly visited the site in 1967 on his way to north Labrador coast. Intensive survey and testing was done by William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution) in 1977, at which time 7 localities other than the main concentration of houses, were recorded. Artifacts representing all stages of Inuit prehistory back to "Groswater" Dorset (Terminal Pre-Dorset/Initial Dorset) were collected. It was Fitzhugh's report of serious erosion at the site that prompted the Nunainguq Mission of 1978.

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY OF NUNAINGUQ

As compared to other areas further south on the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula there has been relatively little research in regards to the geology and geomorphology of the environs of the Nunainguq site. Superficial observations by Bell (1884) an Hantzsch (1931), and recent work by Pierre Gangloff (University of Montreal) in the immediate vicinity of the site can be summarized in the following manner: the lithosphere consists mainly of granitic gneisses and granite formations. Gangloff feels that the extent landforms are primarily a function of differential weathering of these formations. The terrain is rugged, with mountains as high as 300 meters around the site. Broad, low valleys interspersed with numerous swampy areas surround the rock outcrops. Many lakes and ponds are found within a short walking distance of any locality.

Nunainguq 1(KIL.3A) is situated on a weathered formation of granite, which is covered with more than one meter of decomposed material. It is these decomposed deposits (supporting a lush growth of sod which, coupled with the polynia, serves to make Nunainguq such a favorable location for a winter site) that are the matrix into which the house structures were dug.The many depressions in and around the site are usually filled with water from melting snow and rain. Lakes and the little outflowing streams provide the only supply of fresh water in the spring and summer, as there are no known springs in the immediate vicinity.

Evidence of glacial activity, is witnessed by scouring of the bedrock, and the presence of many erratics perched on ridges and high outcrops. The swampy valley between the ridges and outcrops are flooded during rainy days. However, drainage appears

to be good, and after several days of dry weather, these areas may be traversed with little difficulty. Opposing theories concerning the history of glaciation and deglaciation for this area are held by J.D. Ives (IVES 1960, 1976, et al) and Pierre Gangloff. Ives proposes that the northern end of the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula underwent the same glaciation cycles as did the Torngats (ANDREWS and IVES 1972). Gangloff is presently engaged in field research, the results of which may permit a local geo-history. Preliminary results of this research is expected early in 1979.

A final observation; certain areas around the site show no evidence of soil development, a condition which is thought to be primarily a factor of aeolian deflation of weathered rock. However, concerning the denudation of certain areas, Gangloff and his associates feel that it is necessary to also consider anthropogenetic factors.

Note 1

The community of Port Burwell was evacuated in February, 1978, by the federal government. Members of the community were moved to other communities in Arctic Quebec and the eastern NWT until a site for a new community can be found. It had been deemed economically unfeasable to provide logistic and administrative support to the community of Port Burwell because of environmental factors. A new community will be built at a location that is more accessible to air and sea service.

Note 2

Port Burwell was named for H.W. Burwell, the person who had been put in charge of the newly erected station.

STRUCTURES

The repertoire of surface structures at Nunainguq (KIL.3) includes semi-subterranean houses structures, tent rings, caches, graves, overnight camps, a single inukshuk and unidentified stone structures.

Semi-subterranean house structures, totalling 15 structures, were concentrated at Nunainguq I (KIL.3A). At Nunainguq 6 (KIL.3B), two, possibly three, additional semi-subterranean structures have been recorded. Tent rings were found in all localities, although in many cases these rings appear to be quite modern. Tent rings at KIL.3B (Nunainguq-7) appear to be quite old, several with internal structures that may be "mid-passages". Other tent rings in the same vicinity measure 4 or 5 meters in diameter.

A total of 16 graves were found and recorded during the 1978 season. These graves will be numbered consecutively 1 to n for the whole of the site. The numbers are, however, only provisional until such time as a detailed map of the whole site is made and the grave features can be plotted accurately.

Grave 1 (KIL.3-S-1),located north of East Cove, above KIL.3B, is a boulder structure associated with scattered human bone. The bone is still intact, but covered with heavy moss growth. Two more graves (KIL.3-S-2,KIL.3-S-3)were found with in two meters of S-1. No artifactual material was found in association with any of these graves. All three graves are oriented on an E-W axis.

photos 3,4

The fourth grave (KIL.3-S-4)is located 40 meters SSE of S-1. This

grave was constructed in two sections: the eastern portion, the smaller of the two, covers a box of modern manufacture containing a cranium and other bones of a very young individual; the western section was circumscribled by a ring of boulders and contained no bone or artifactual material. The east section (containing human remains) was oriented on a N-S Axis, but the two segments, when viewed as a whole, were on a E-W Axis. A piece of worked whale bone, tentatively identified as a section of a kayak cowl frame, was found about 1 meter east of the grave. This grave corresponds well to a description of graves (and funeral practices) by Hantzsch (1930: 181, 1931: 145). In his later report, Hantzch gives the following description:

"The old heathen custom, which is still followed on journeys, is in short the following. They place the dead, fully clothed or sewed in skins, on a level place near the sea, but so high, that the high tide cannot reach it. Now they erect about it a stone wall, which is covered over at the top with large stone slabs. The mound which arises does not touch the body lying at full length. Often at the foot of the grave, occasionally at the side of it, they erect an additional grave, which is meant for the reception of the smaller possessions of the deceased. The larger possessions are placed nearby, but at the present time the Eskimos keep most of these themselves. Often the old stone graves are disturbed by people, animals, or the influence of the weather, so that it is difficult to find a well preserved skeleton or interesting material"(HANTZSCH 1931: 145).

Another grave (K.IL.3-S-5)is located 10 m. south of westernmost tent ring of K.IL.3B. A few pieces of bone, presumably human, are associated with this structure. Several caches were also recorded in the immediate vicinity of S-5.

KIL.3-S-7 was also found in a boulder conglomeration, at the base of Annahatuk Mt., 35 m. east of KIL.3D. Bone associated with this structure appears to have been of an infant, since the sutures of the cranial fragments had not ossified. Also, it appears that smaller boulders had been added to the original structure; as reported by Hantzsch:

"Certain old mounds, which I visited were merely massive, almost inpenetrable, heaps of stones. I suspect that these arose gradually, when the descendants and relatives of renowned people added new stones at every visit to the place, a well-known, wide-spread custom. In some few cases I discovered well preserved, but empty, graves, such as a child's grave near the mission station at Killinek. They told me that occasionally they erected stone graves for the drowned, or otherwise unburied and lost people, and this may have been the case with such cenotaphs"(1930: 181).

photos 5,6,7

KIL.3-S-8 is also located on the west edge of Annahatuk Mt., immediately above the swampy bottom of East Valley. The grave is situated approximately half-way between East Cove and Young Inlet. A long iron knife with a welded antler handle, wooden pieces of a kayak frame and objects in unidentified raw materials were associated with this burial.

25m. south of S-8, a roughly made but modern box, containing a cranium and several other bones, was found in a boulder concentration similar in form to S-7. These burial remains (S-9) appear to be those of an adolescent; again the cranial sutures are not completely closed. Also, little tooth wear was observed, and the third molar (note 3) had not yet erupted. S-9 is located on the floor of East Valley.

Twenty five meters south of S-9, an additional burial (S-10) was recorded. However, no artifactual or skeletal material was associated with S-10 . This structure was oriented on a N-S axis.

Grave S-11 is situated on the west flank of Annahatuk Mountain roughly 5m. above the floor of East Valley. This grave approximately 80m. south of S-10, contained many disarticulated bones which showed evidence of rodent gnawing. The overall dimensions of the grave are 2.00m.x1.20m. and the interior measures 1.60m. x 0.80m. The distance between the bottom of the covering slab and the floor of the grave is approximately 35cm. The structure is oriented on a NNW-SSE axis.

The grave closest to Young Inlet, designated S-12, is located on the west flank of Annahatuk Mountain, near a waterfall originating from the summit of this mountain. No skeletal material was associated with this grave. S-12 describes a NE-SW orientation, facing Young Inlet. External dimensions measure 2.00 x 1.50m.

Because of the lack of a suitable topographic map, several graves situated on the north-south oriented ridge between Annahatuk Mountain and West Ridge were not assigned provisional numbers. A careful study of Young's Inlet 1977 survey (Fitzhugh notes and personal communication) will however correlate his data with ours. Subsequently during the survey scheduled for 1979 these burial features will also be assigned numbers.

A similar problem exists for S-13, a grave defined by a conspicuous rock mound on the summit of West Ridge originally considered as a small inukshuk. An attempt by our Inuit team-mate, Johnny Annahatuk, to reconstruct this "inukshuk", produced, however, an adolescent cranial fragment from beneath one of these stones. The location of this feature (now considered as a burial structure) possibly 80m. above sea level atop the ridge, is notable. Johnny had spoken of instances

where the bodies of water-accident victims had been placed so as to overlook wide expanses of the bay or the ocean. Consequently, because of the excellent view of Young Inlet and McLelan Strait afforded by the location of this grave, he felt that the child had died in the water.

Several other graves facing Young Inlet from the north slope of West Ridge were also noted. Again, however, the lack of a sufficiently detailed map did not allow the exact position of these features to be recorded.

photo 8

A final grave (S-14), located on the south edge of a large rock outcrop close to a prominent gneiss dike, is situated between Houses 6-7 and 13. This extremely well-built crypt consists of large boulders capped by two thick stone slabs. This feature measures 1.60 x 1.50m. overall with interior dimensions of 1.40m. x 1.50m. and 55cm. deep. A third slab approximately 1m. east of the feature may have originally covered the eastern part of the structure. The orientation of the long axis of this feature is NNW-SSE.

photo 9

An habitation (possibly an overnight encampment) was found on the same narrow terrace as S-11. This structure, located at the base of a steep talus slope, consists of two adjoining semi-circles measuring 1.30m. in width. Smoke-discoloured rocks, situated near the point of convergence of the two semi-circles, could indicate a hearth.

Only one possible trap was noted within the area surveyed. This feature, situated at the base of the rock outcrop forming the western limit of the central ridge, faces the silt tidal flats of the cove west of KIL.3D. There is some doubt as to whether this feature is actually a structure. It appears as a cluster of boulders, open to the north, and vaguely resembles fox-traps noted in the High Arctic observed by

the author. Johnny Annahatuk agreed with this provisional interpretation.

Two hearths (KIL.3-F-1, F-2) were found at the base of the first terrace north of East cove. They are simple, three-sided rock features with combustion stains on the interior face of the rocks and a small amount of associated ash.

Within the main locality of Nunainguq (KIL.3A) 15 semi-subterranean house structures have been recorded. One of these, House 15, situated immediately west of pit AZ-67 has partially eroded into West Cove. A thick lense of grease-impregnated (?) soil, as well as several blocks of fat-cemented (?), decomposed granite are associated with this feature.

fig. 3

fig. 2

House feature #1 is situated on top of a heavily weathered outcrop, the flanks of which drop steeply toward West Cove. There is a possibility that the steepness of these flanks can be partially attributed to anthropogenetic factors; i.e. midden accumulations somewhat akin to a "tell", or "tepe". More extensive test excavations next season will hopefully substantiate, or refute, this possibility. House #1 is quadrangular on the inside, with a deep entrance passage extending almost 5 meters to the north. No cold trap was observed, but a small "pantry" is situated about midway in the passage on the west side. The house walls are still perpendicular (about 1m. in height) with only minimal slumping. There is a 1 meter bench on the south (interior) side, and a narrow bench on the west side. Both benches are about 40cm. above the living area. Most of the stone retainers along the edge of the bench and the walls have fallen.

It appears that House #1 was originally constructed on a large scale, as there is what is thought to be an old wall ending 2 to 4

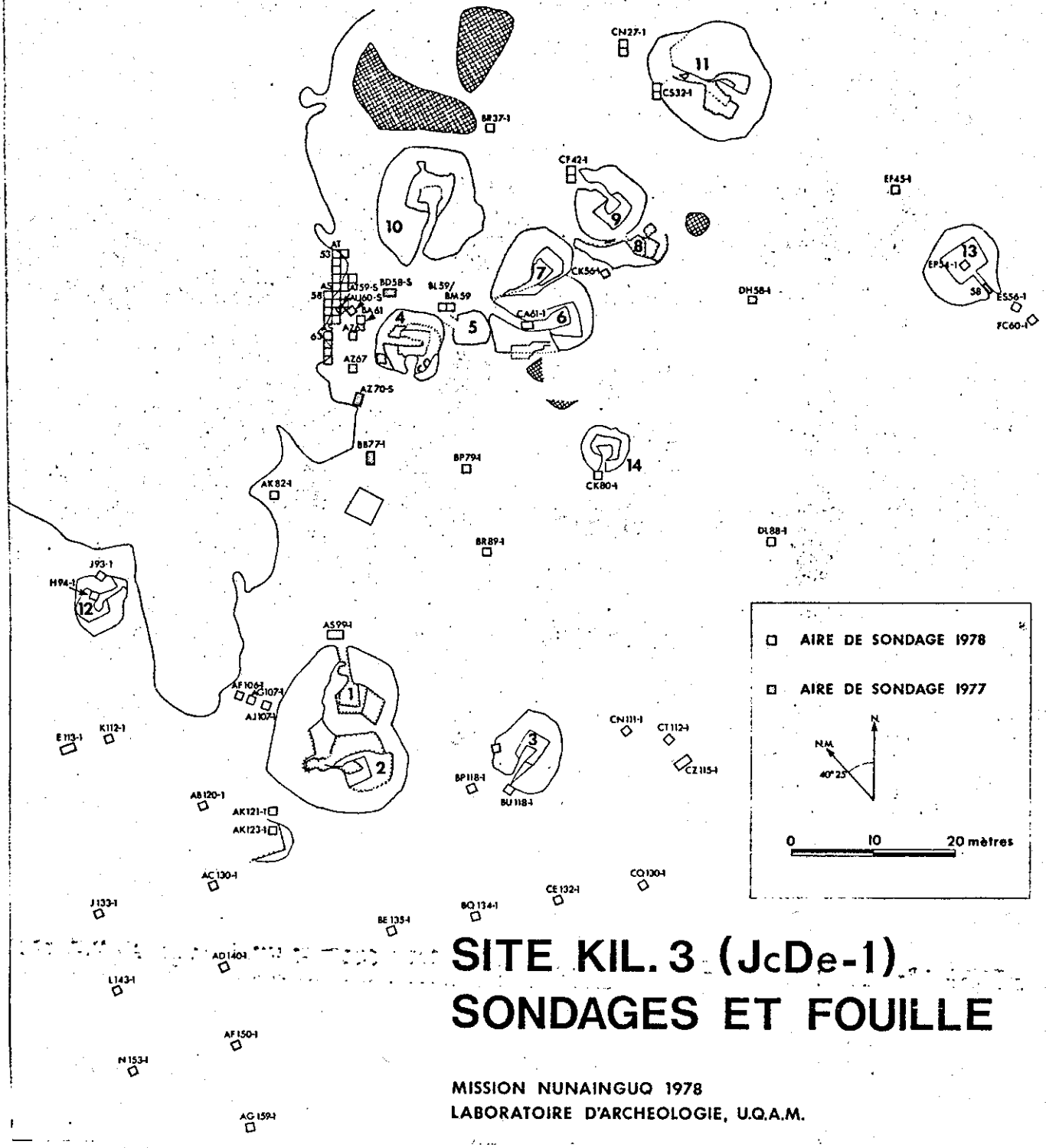

AIRE DE SONDAGE 1978
AIRE DE SONDAGE 1977
N
N.M.
40°25'
0
10
20 mètres
SITE KIL. 3 (JcDe-1)
SONDAGES ET FOUILLE
MISSION NUNAINGUQ 1978
LABORATOIRE D'ARCHEOLOGIE, U.Q.A.M.

Figure 3

meters east of the extant wall. The area is thus enclosed by a straight border around an area about 10-20cm. lower than the surrounding terrain; thus it is assumed that this area had been filled in to reduce the house size. This supposition is supported by data given by Taylor (1974) concerning population decline for the Labrador Eskimo period, the last period with which this house is associated.

fig.3

Test excavations at the outside of the entrance (AS-99-1) yielded no artifacts diagnostic of an earlier period, and test pits on the west flank (AF-106-1, AG-107-1 and AS-107-1) revealed 10-20cm. of Labrador Eskimo cultural middens, underlain by a Thule midden. Aside from a few iron fragments and sea mammal remains,very little cultural material was found inside the house.

Based on the above information, it is hypothesized that House #1 was occupied by a relatively large Labrador Eskimo group, and that due to a subsequent population decline, the house was partially filled in. This might have been done to lessen the space to be heated; in addition a smaller group would require less space in which to live. Also, because of the extensive Thule middens around the structure, it is further hypothesized that, below the Labrador Eskimo occupation level in house #1, a possibly earlier Thule occupation will be found.

House structure #2 adjoins House #1 on the south side. The extant remains of House #2 include a relatively small living area surrounded to the south and east by a 1 meter wide bench. As is the case with House #1, House #2 also appears to have originally been larger. The north wall of the hypothesized earlier structure stands 60-70cm. above the area between this wall and the extant structure. Alternatively, it is possible that this area was the bench for the original structure, as another wall-like feature can be observed about 50cm. north of the extant north wall. A third possibility is that the house was rebuilt two or more times, and thus each level area surrounding the extant structure may possibly represent 2 or

more structures of differing dimensions. The above suppositions can be proven by test-pitting the above-mentioned areas. I feel that levels representing earlier occupations will be found in these areas.

The extant structure is an almost perfect quadrangle, with the entrance coming into the northwest corner rather than midway along the west wall. The living area is totally covered with cobbles and boulders. The presence of such large stones in the living area is difficult to explain, for it appears that such stones would be a hindrance to movement. However, many of these stones are in-situ and covered with burnt seal oil encrustations. There is too great a concentration of stones to assume that they fell in from the surrounding walls. The north end of the east bench is completely covered with a thick (2-5cm.) crust of burnt seal oil. The south bench is covered with many cobbles, probably those which formed a retaining wall around the inside circumference. Here also, very little artifactual material was observed on the surface. A broken cast iron stove and a piece of a steel spring trap, as well as sea mammal bones, were all that was recorded. The inside walls stand 70-90cm. above the benches, and show little evidence of slumping.

The entrance passage is approximately 4 meters long, the inner half being very constricted, possibly due to slumping. The outer portion of the passage expands to a width of 170cm. at the mouth, with what may be the remnants of a cold trap. Curiously, the mouth (west end) of the passage is circumscribed by a sod wall rising 50cm above the passage floor to a point flush with the surrounding walls. A satisfactory explanation for this wall has not yet been found. The entrance way drops steeply off (50% slope) toward the innermost portion of West Cove.

Similar to House #1, it is supposed that this structure also was built over, or inside of, an earlier Thule house. As it stands now,

House #2 appears to have been the most recently occupied house at Nunainguq, and may have possibly been one of the houses observed by Bell that "had been inhabited within a year" (1884: 1900). Testing in the area between the present north wall and the wall midway between House #1 and House #2 revealed fragments of Ramah Chert. Thus, the possibility that this was the location of a Dorset occupation must also be borne in mind.

A depression 10 meters southwest of House #2 was tested. However, since no cultural deposits were observed, it is thought that this "feature" was only a sod borrow pit utilized during a sufficiently recent period so as not to permit erosional factors to blend it in with the surrounding area. This "feature" was not assigned a structure designation.

House #3, located 20 meters directly east of House #2, has well defined interior walls standing 50-80cm. above the bench, and showing little evidence of slumping. Although sufficiently distinct to map, the living area, however, is ill-defined. Very little stone is associated with this structure. It does not appear that this structure was re-built, nor that its dimensions have been altered as were those of Houses #1 and #2. The entrance, approximately 3 meters long, extends to the south-west, with no observable cold trap. A pantry may have been built into the east wall of the passage, where it joins the interior house wall. Directly in front of the entrance is an indistinct depression which may have been a structure of some sort. It is possible that an L-shaped "porch" had been built in front of the entrance. An examination of records of past weather observations by the Port Burwell Meteorological Station show that winds in the early winter are often from the south and the east. Therefore, houses with entrance passages opening to the west would receive protection, whereas the entrance passage to House #3 would often receive the direct force of the wind. Thus, it is hypothesized that a wind-break

structure may have been constructed around the mouth of the entrance.

House #3 differs from all other houses at Nunainguq by merit of the fact that the entrance way does not open onto McLelan Strait, but looks out onto the low-lying marshy area and the rock ridge south of the site. This anomaly in orientation is difficult to explain. One possible explanation is that this structure was constructed at a time when a large occupation was occupying Nunainguq when there were no other satisfactory sites where a house could be built. If this were the situation it can therefore be surmised that: 1) this structure is older than Houses 1, 2 and 11, which appear to have been reduced in size due to a decline in population, and 2) it may be possible to speculate about the social position of the occupants of House #3, who were obliged to build in a place so poorly suited to hunting on the polynia. However, such speculation would be ill-founded without a much more detailed examination of the site, and an analysis of Inuit community planning that existed at the time when these people were still heavily dependent on subsistence resources not augmented by European provisions.

House #4 is very irregular in construction and appears to have been reconstructed several times. There is no evidence of a reduction in size, but two possible entrance passages, one to the west and one to the south, suggest that this structure was rebuilt at least once. Although a definite bench can be distinguished, the inside living area is not well defined. The west wall is still standing, but the other three walls are slumped and blend into the surrounding area. There is no cold trap in either the south or the west entrances. The south entrance is adjoined on the east by a roughly circular feature that Johnny Annahatuk suggested might be a "dog house", where a whelping bitch or young puppies would have been kept. Therefore, there is a distinct possibility that the south passage is not actually an entrance, but may have been part of a dog shelter and/or storage area.

However, due to the fact that this feature breaches the south wall, it was assumed to have been an entrance.

Half of a 45 gal. drum has been stood upright within a quadrangular feature immediately to the south of the west entrance. The function of this feature is not clear, although it may have been a meat or blubber cache.

This house structure clearly belongs to the historic period. There were no associated artifacts or animal remains.

What has been provisionally designated as House structure #5 is a sub-quadrangular, shallow depression. The entrance passage is extremely poorly defined. It is believed that this feature will prove to be a sod borrow pit rather than a house structure.

House structure #6 truncates House #7, and therefore is the more recent structure of the two. The living area of House #6 is deep and well defined. The bench surrounds the work area on three sides, but is quite narrow on the north side. The narrow north bench and partial encroachment of the south bench into the south west portion of the living area suggest the possibility that this house also was rebuilt on a slightly smaller scale. If this is the case however, the degree of reduction was probably much less than that for Houses #1 and #2. A wide, well-defined entranceway opens to the west.

No stone retaining wall was observed around the interior of the walls, but little wall slumping was observed. A great number of large cobbles within the living area suggests that the bench walls had been faced with such cobbles. No associated artifactual material or bones were observed on the surface within this structure. Test pit CA-61-1 was sunk into the entrance. In Level I, historical material (i.e. cartridge cases), bone and wood was recovered. This suggests that the last occupation of House #6 was within the historic era.

fig. 3

However, it is likely that a Dorset occupation will be found below the extant structure, as Ramah chert artifacts were recovered from Levels II and III. The large, denuded surface area on the north flank of this structure is undoubted due to sod slumping .

House structure #7 is older that House #6, as it is truncated on the south side by the walls and entrance passage of the latter. The walls of House #7 are badly slumped, a condition probably attributable to cultural activity as well as natural agencies. The living area is still relatively well defined, with some cobbles within it. Only the north (interior) bench remains well defined. Also, only the north wall of the southwest oriented passage remains, as the rest of the passage was almost completely obliterated by the construction of House #6 . No associated artifacts were observed.

House structure #8 has been badly obliterated by the construction of House #9. Only the inside walls of House #8 remain discernable, although they are badly slumped, a condition also probably attributable to cultural activity as well as natural agencies. With the exception of the south wall of the west-oriented entrance passage, all other features within this structure are ill-defined. No stone was observed in association with the structure; it may have been pillaged during the construction of the later House #9, or House #6. No artifactual material was observed for House #8.

House structure #9 has truncated the north half of House #8, and therefore must have been constructed subsequent to the latter. House #9 is well-preserved, with upright walls that have slumped little and a well-defined bench area. Whereas the rear east bench area is very wide, the north and south benches are narrow and rather poorly defined. The central living area is deep and well-defined with little inward slumping of the bench walls. However, the concentration of cobbles

in the living area may be a result of these cobbles falling away from the bench walls. The entrance passageway is crooked midway, angling from the northwest the west. The entrance is wide and well-defined. No cold trap was recorded, and no artifactual or bone remains were recovered for House #9.

House structure #10 is quite well preserved, and may have been one of the last structures to be occupied at Nunainguq. The features are still well-preserved, and a minimum of wall stumping was observed, although the northern (innermost) portion of the living area/bench wall is rapidly becoming indistinct. The bench areas are all well-defined, and in the northwest and northeast corners of the rear (north) bench two unidentified features were recorded. These features are indentations into the house wall that may have been used as storage space. The entrance passage for House #10 is deep and well-defined, and, as is the case with several other houses, no cold trap was observed. The entrance opens to the south a trait shared only with House #14. Very little bone and no surface artifacts were observed within this structure.

On the east flank of House #10, a large, deep pit (250 x 200 x 100cm.) of apparently recent origin was recorded. The walls are still perfectly perpendicular and vegetation has begun to grow only on the bottom of the pit, and not the sides. It is inferred from the dimensions and careful finish of this pit that it is probably not a product of Inuit activity, but rather of an archaeologist. Leechman does not mention such a pit in his publications, but the freshness of the walls and the amount of vegetation lead the author to believe that the pit was dug 20-50 years ago. Thus, there is a possibility that it is test pit dug by Leechman in 1935.

House structure #11 is the "more northern igloo" excavated by Leechman in 1935 (LEECHMAN 1943: 364-65). Therefore, this structure is not in pristine condition and it is difficult to know if the present state represents the last, or a prior, occupation. The center wall mentioned by Leechman is still intact, although more eroded and smaller. This central wall extends from the rear (east) wall almost to the north edge of the entrance opening. It appears that this wall was constructed to reduce the area of this large house, and that the area to the south of the center wall was that which was occupied last. Evidence of reconstruction (and size reduction) for House #11 was also deduced from the wide, relatively flat area surrounding the present house depression. It is assumed that a situation similar to House #2 also existed for House #11, where the house was greatly reduced in size on one or more occasions. The passage extends west-northwest to the edge of the slope falling off into McLelan Strait. A well-defined cold trap is located at the outer (west) portion of the passage. Testing in front of House #11 yielded cultural material similar to the sequence observed in the rest of the site: modern Inuit objects underlain by Neo-Eskimo material mixed with some Paleo-Eskimo artifacts. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that House #11 will reveal Thule and/or Dorset occupations under the present structure.

House structure #12 is located on the west bank of West Cove, but has been considered to be part of the main Nunainguq site (K IL 3A). House #12 is badly eroded and the features are rather indistinct for these reasons. It had been originally supposed that this house was older than the other structures. However, test pits (J-93-1 and H-94-1) revealed no material that would necessarily indicate that the house structure is appreciably older than the other houses. The bench and working areas are not well-defined, but are distinct enough to show a house plan similar to the other structures. The passage opens

fig. 3

to the northeast.

photo 2

House structure #13 is the second house excavated by Leechman (1943: 364). The construction of this house differs from all other houses in that there is no distinction between the benches and living area. The interior floor is level with the wall base; this phenomenon may be a result of excavations by Leechman. Test pits (EP 54-1, EP 58-1, ES 56-1, FC 60-1) did not yield conclusive evidence supporting or refuting such an argument. The rear (west) wall is incorporated into a rock outcrop, extending almost the full width of the wall, and standing 1-5 meters above the floor. The entrance passage although well defined, was very narrow (20 to 40 cm.). The entrance opens onto a very steep slope (<50%) extending to the valley floor approximately 2-5 meters below, and affords an unobstructed view of East Cove. No cold trap was observed.

fig. 3

House #13, which occurs on the east flank of the outcrop on which most of the other houses of Nunainguq were built, is the most isolated feature on the site. It is necessary to consider whether this isolation bespeaks a special function for the house. There is the possibility that, if such is the case, the dissimilar house plan results from an as yet undetermined special function, or is merely the product of excavations. Although the house is not oriented towards the polynia at the mouth of West Cove, it commands a good view of East Cove, which is also known as a good seal hunting area during open-water periods. It is hoped that ethnohistorical investigations will tell us if East Cove was also a good hunting area during the winter also. If it was not, is it possible that House #13 was occupied during seasons other than winter? Because of the excellent drainage here, this possibility cannot be denied.

House structure #14 is also a poorly preserved structure, built into the south flank of the main rock outcrop. The house features

include a bench and working area with a short entrance passage on the same level as the valley floor. To view either West or East Cove, it is necessary to stand away from the entrance. It is not understood why a house was built here, since the area directly in front is very poorly drained, and none of the potential hunting areas can be surveyed.

Although not a house structure, another important feature within the main site area is a hunting blind, well constructed of flagstones, situated on the northeast extremity of the rock outcrop between East Cove and West Cove. Although the blind is presently littered with innumerable cartridge cases of various calibres, Johnny Annahatuk stated that this feature is said to have been used for "many generations".

Discussion

A total of 15 house structures have been presented, although there is a strong possibility that House #5 is in reality not a house, but a sod borrow pit. It is apparent that several of these houses have been occupied within the past 70 years, a supposition supported not only by ethnographic observations by Bell (1884) and Hantzsch (1931-32), but also by the relatively new scars on the landscape, resulting from sod removal. The houses most likely to have been the last occupied are Houses #2, 10, 11, and possibly 4. This supposition is based upon the relatively well-preserved state of these houses as compared to the others.

fig. 2

Based upon the results of test excavations and surperficial observation, all the houses were probably occupied by Labrador Eskimos. However, excavations will undoubtedly reveal evidence for earlier occupations by Thule and/or Dorset peoples in many of these houses.

Excavations in Houses #1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11,(particularly in Houses #1, 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11),will probably be the most likely to provide stratified, multi-occupational data. Houses #1 and 2 will probably produce the best data concerning Thule occupation, and House #10 will likely be the most important for Dorset occupation. Excavations in the valley between House #14 and House #1, 2 and 3 may possibly produce evidence of worked organic material such as wood, bone and ivory. It is felt that little further data would be gained from excavations of Houses #12, 13 and 14.

Extensive excavations in and around Houses #4,6,7,8,9 and 10 will undoubtedly provide data concerning cultural chronology, both because of the hoped-for multi-occupations of a single house, and because of the overlapping structures.

It is interesting to note that only Houses #1, 2 and 11 had conspicious cold traps. It is not known whether the lack of readily apparent cold traps in the other houses is due to seasonally-differentiated occupation, or other cultural factors. It is unlikely that climatic differences would explain the presence/absence of cold traps.

The widely varying orientation of the entrance passages is not readily explicable in terms of hunting areas alone. House #3 and 14 appear to be oriented into the wind and away from game areas. Whereas House #13 is over 100 meters away from potential hunting areas, the other houses, (with the exception of Houses #3 and 14) are all situated in a position that allows surveillance and ready access to the polynia and West Cove. It is hope that ethnohistoric investigations might shed some light on this problem.

Finally, it is evident that at some time during its period of occupation, Nunainguq experienced a marked decline in population. This is evidenced by the size reduction in Houses # 1, 2, 11 and possibly # 6 and # 8, subsequent to the initial construction. This assumption is indirectly substantiated by Taylor's (1974) research.

Note 3

It has been reported that the third molar does not necessarily erupt in Inuit populations.

ARTIFACTS

Analysis of the artifacts gathered during the 1978 season is still in progress. Therefore, at present, it is possible to present only general trends. A more detailed study including statistical analysis, will be available in spring, 1979; this data will be appended to this report.

10,000 or more lithic artifacts were collected in 1978, from collection areas 0-5 and more than 70 test pits. Because of (1) the lack of a standardized descriptive system for Dorset tool types and classes, and (2) the short time available for analysis of the 1978 material, no synthesis of terminology or definitions has here been attempted. Therefore, for the purposes of this preliminary report, the following typology has been provisionally adopted (see tables I, II and III):

fig. 4, 5, 6

I) End blades

A. Triangular

1. Bifacial - bifacially worked preforms which were subsequently altered, primarily for hafting purpose.

photos 10,11

photo 12

photo 13

photo 15

photo 16

a. straight base (3 pieces)
b. concave base (2 pieces)
c. box base (6 pieces)
d. stemmed (1 piece)
e. notched (9 pieces)
f. multi-notched (3 pieces)
g. tear drop - it is not certain if this class is an end blade, or possibly a small knife or side-blade (2 pieces)
h. broken - fragments which are assumed to be broken proximal (hafting) portions of end blades (7 pieces)

2. Unifacial - unifacially finished pre forms which were subsequently altered, primarily for hafting purposes

photos 17,18

a. straight base (1 piece)
b. box base (2 pieces)
c. notched (1 piece)

photo 19

d. broken (3 pieces)

3. Ventrally thinned - longitudinal fluting over the entire length, usually from the base

a. straight base (2 pieces)
b. notched (1 piece)

4. Tip-fluted - points which were distally fluted

a. straight base (3 pieces)
b. concave base (1 piece)
c. broken - proximally broken fragments (11 pieces)

5. Blanks (1)

6. Ground

photo 20

a. with lashing hole (5)

b. without lashing hole (2)

c. broken (14)

II End scrapers

A. Triangular - the sides of the proximal portion converge toward the proximal end

photo 21

1. Unifacially worked (7)

2. Bifacially worked (1)

B. Expanded corner (stemmed)- the distal corners extend beyond a projected continuation of the stem edges

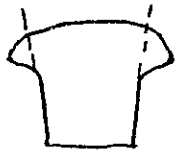
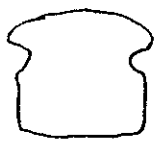


photo 22

1. Unifacially worked (8)

C. Expanded corner (notched)

1. bifacially worked (1)



D. Quadrangular - edges of proximal portion are parallel

1. unifacially worked (5)

III Knives

A. Symmetric (3)

B. Asymmetric - any asymmetrical form without a straight working edge (8)

C. Oblique (diagonal) - an asymmetric form with one straight working edge

photo 23

1. notched (1)

IV Side scrapers

A. Concave on flake

1. unifacial (2)

2. bifacial (1)

Figure 4

Figure 5

B. Concave on blade

1. unifacial (2)

V Side blades

A. Ovate (2)

B. Bipointed (2)

C. Lunate (2)

VI True burin - any burin with a burin blow, may be ground on any portion except burinated facet

photo 24

A. Ground (2)

B. Not ground (0)

VII Pseudo-burin - a burin - like tool with a ground burin facet (2)

VIII Graver - a completely polished tool, usually of nephrite (4)

A. Rectangular

1. tip bit - assumed distal working edge
   a. single bevel
   b. double bevel
2. single edge bit - one longitudinal working edge
   a. single bevel
   b. double bevel
3. double edge bit - two longitudinal working edges
   a. single bevel
   b. double bevel
4. tip and single edge bit
   a. single bevel
   b. double bevel
5. tip and double edge bit
   a. single bevel
   b. double bevel
6. flat edge - no beveled working bit

IX Triangular biface fragment - triangular portion of a biface worked on two edges and having a constant ration between width and height (5)

photo 14

X Celt (1)

XI Whetstone (6)

This typology has been designed for the Nunainguq material only, and in its present form, is not intended to be applied to any other collection. A complete statistical analysis of these types will be provided as soon as it is possible to enter the material into the computer.

A cursory examination of the lithics shows that the full spectrum of Dorset material culture ("Groswater", Early, Middle, Late) is represented at Nunainguq (KIL.3A).

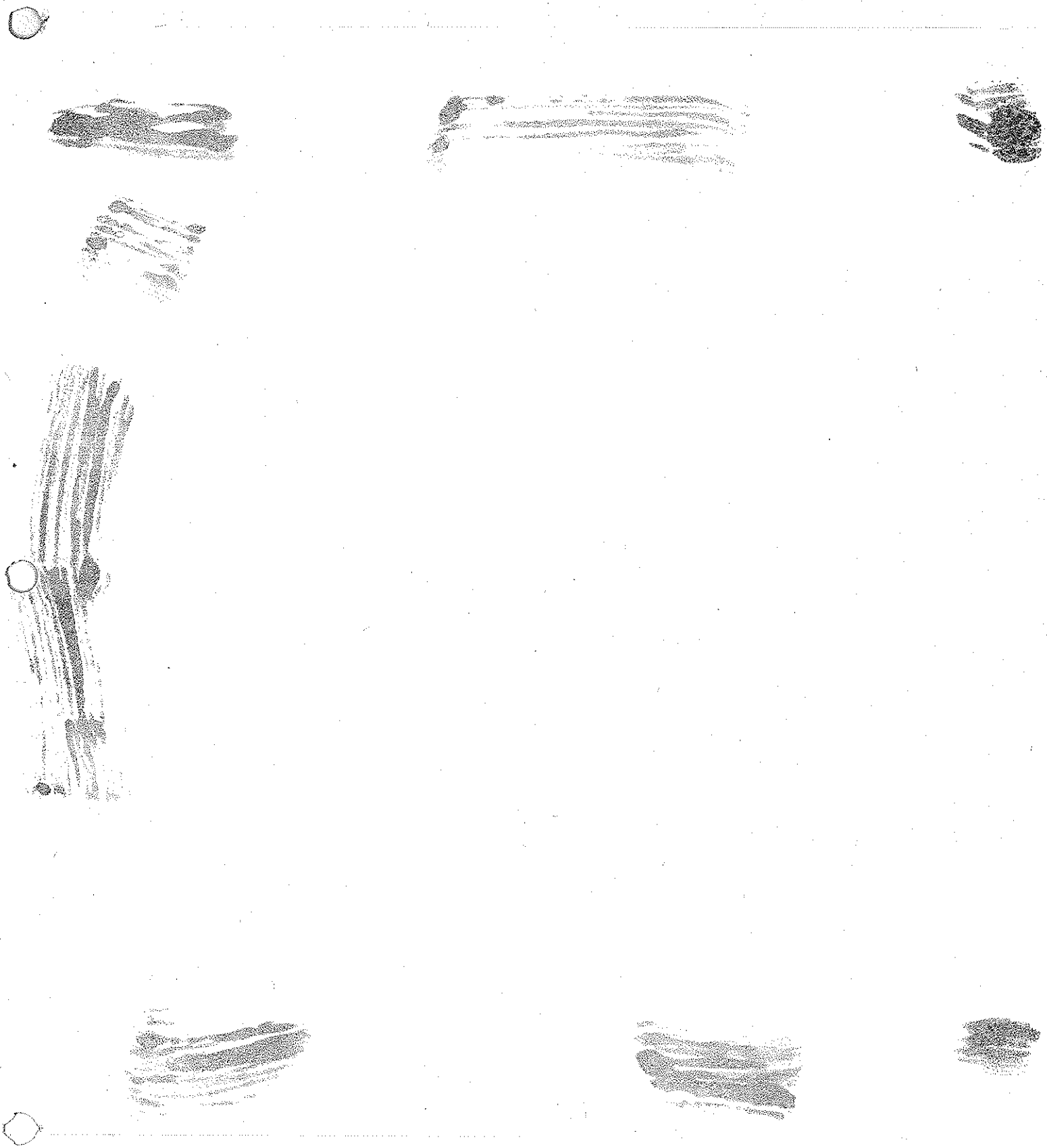


Figure 6

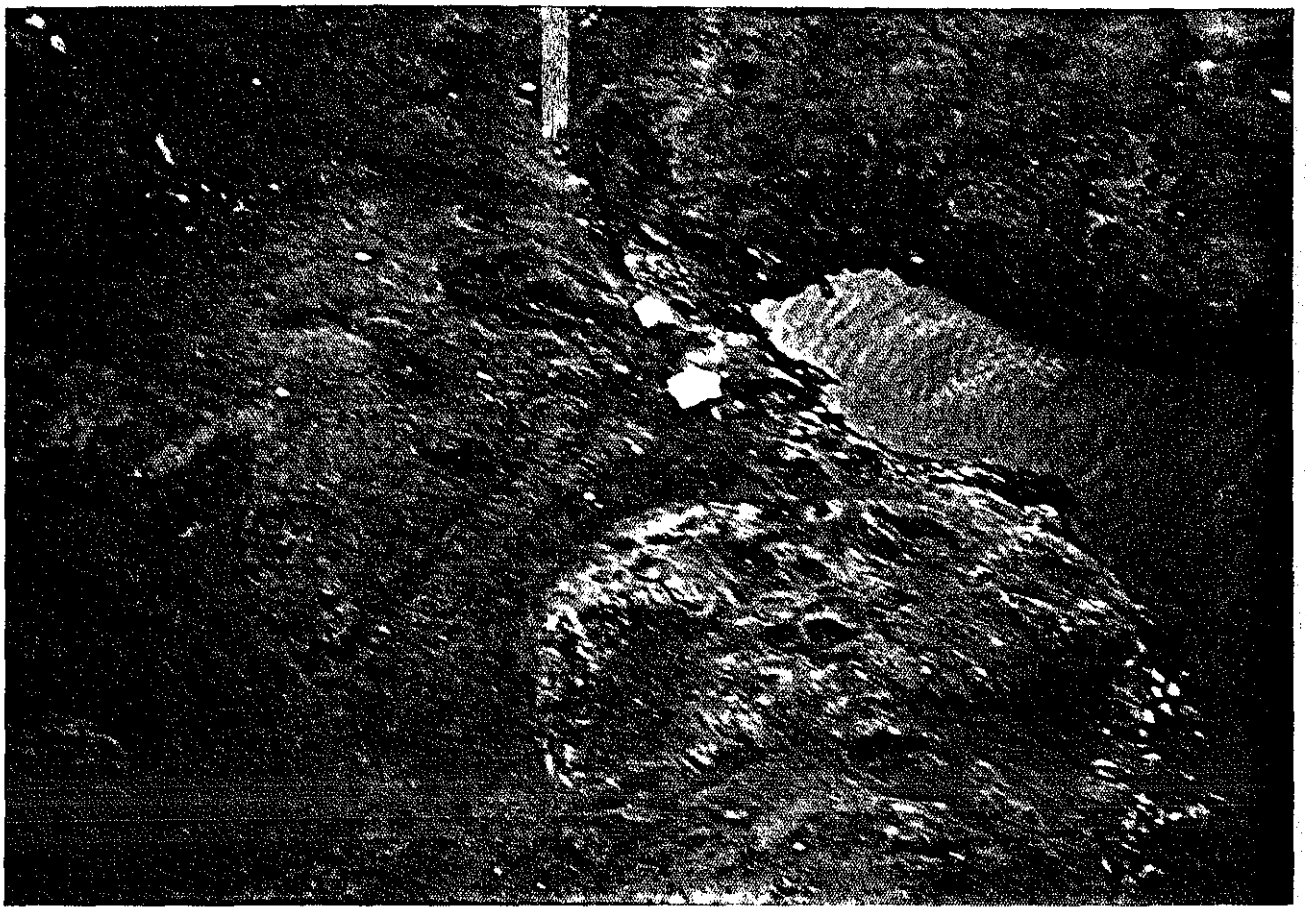


PHOTO 1

PHOTO 2

PHOTO 6

(NUN.78.3-16)

Grave S-8 , iron knife with a welded antler handle.

PHOTO 6

PHOTO 7

(NUN.78.3-17)

Grave S-8 , to N.

PHOTO 7

PHOTO 8

Grave S-14 , to W.

PHOTO 9

Structure consisting of two adjoining semi-circles ,
on the west flank of Annahatuk Mountain , to S.

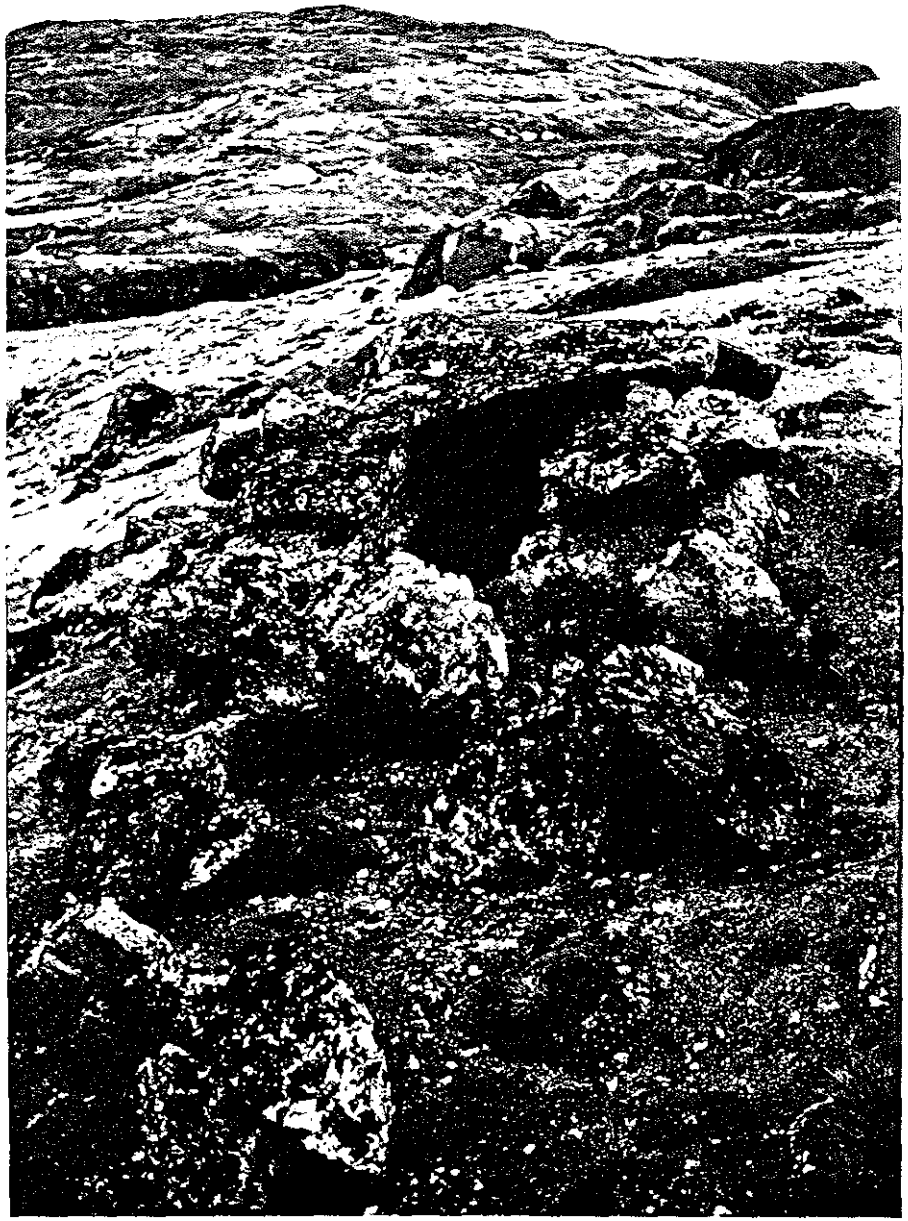


PHOTO 8

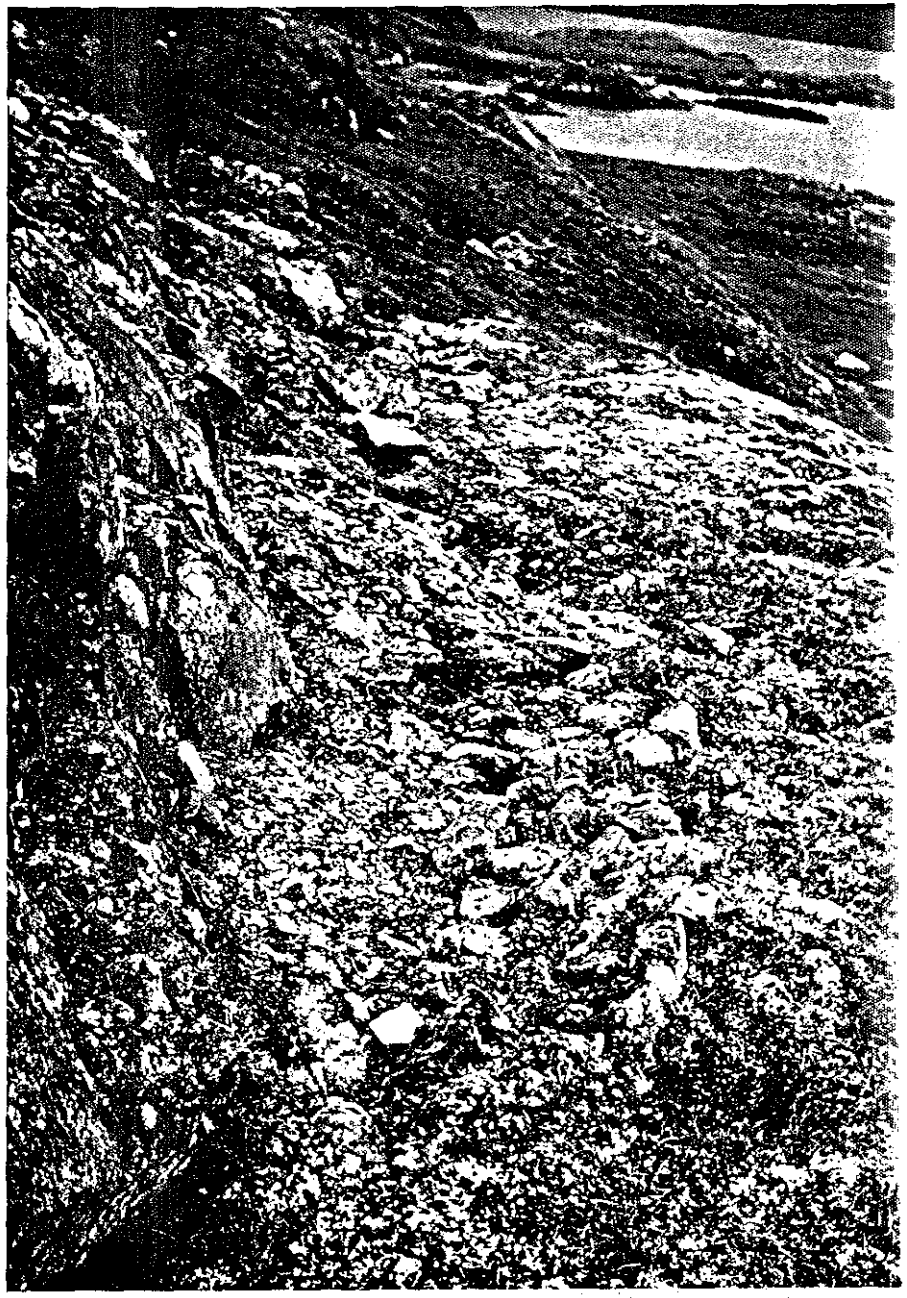


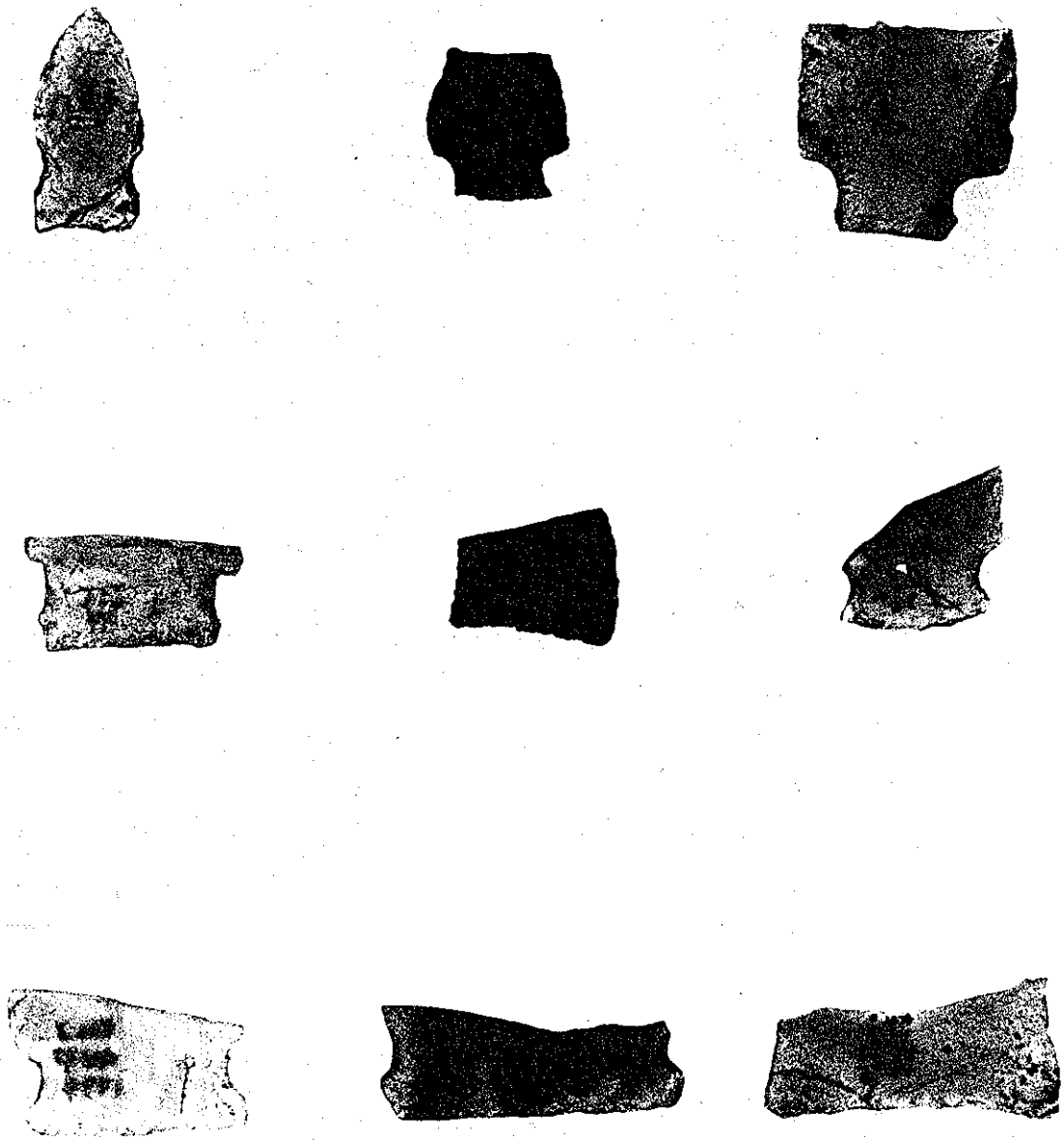
PHOTO 9

PHOTO 10
(M.78.1-2)

First line 1344 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched
1501 : -Triangular end-blade, unifacial, box-base
1209 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched

Second line 1403 : -Triangular end-blade, " stemmed
1877 : -Straight base of a tool
1159 : -Symmetric knife, broken

Third line 1779 : -Notched base of a tool
1157 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched
1675 : -Triangular end-blade, " straight base



KIL-3A

0 5 cm

PHOTO 10

PHOTO 11
(M.78. 2-14)

First line
1404 : -Triangular end-blade, tip-fluted, broken, dorsal side
1405 : -idem
1156 : -Triangular end-blade
1278 : - " " , unifacial, broken, dorsal side
1206 : -Triangular end-blade, tip-fluted, concave base, dorsal side

Second line
1875 : -Triangular end-blade, tip-fluted, straight base, dorsal side
1533 : -Triangular end-blade, tip-fluted, broken, dorsal side
1210 : -Triangular end-blade, unifacial, broken, dorsal side
1216 : -Triangular end-blade, tip-fluted, broken, dorsal side

Third line
1671 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, broken.
1119 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, straight base

Fourth line
1123 : -Triangular end-blade, " broken
2260 : -Triangular end-blade, " concave base
1856 : -Triangular end-blade, " broken
2015 : -Triangular end-blade, " concave base

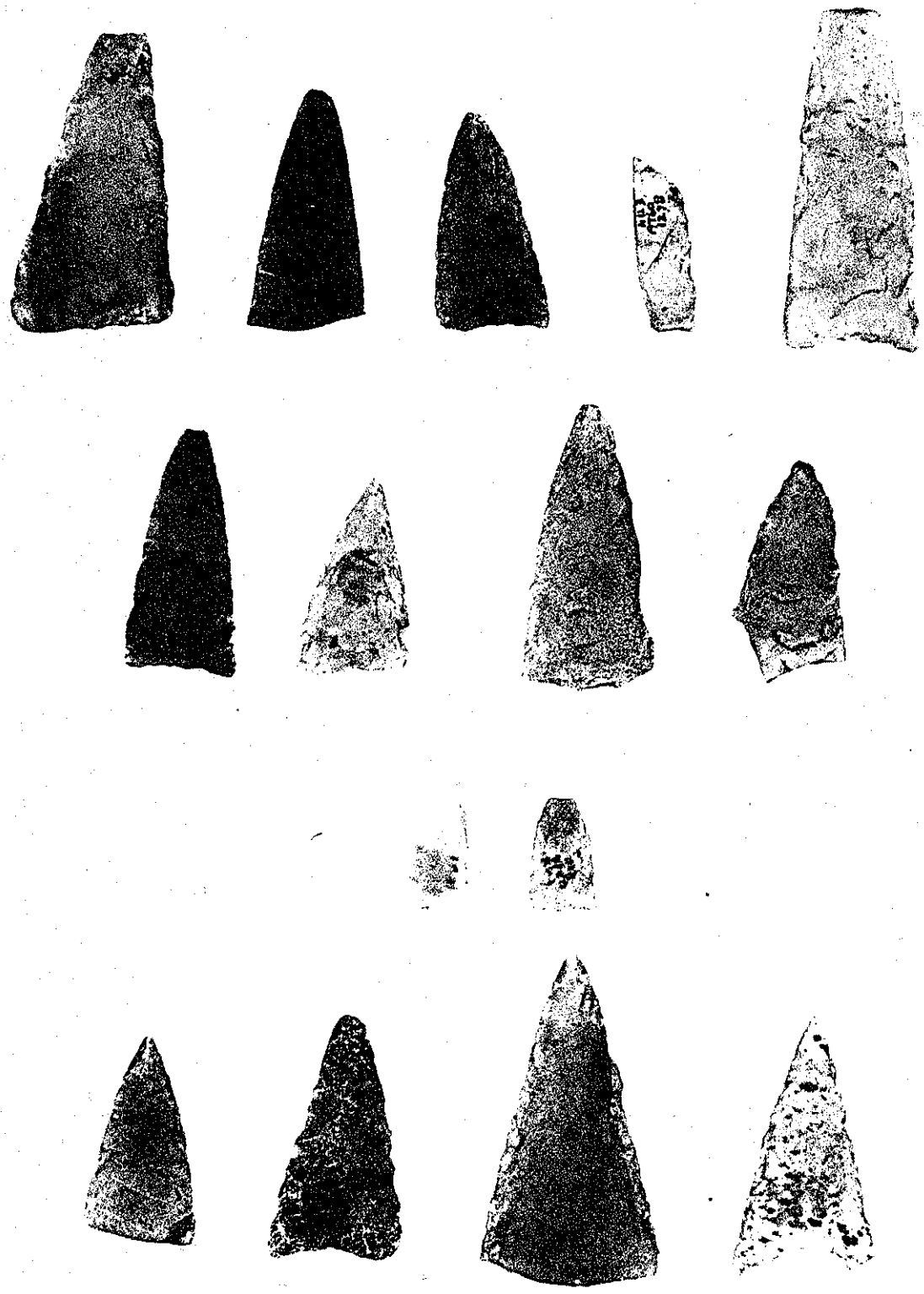


PHOTO 11

PHOTO 12
(M.78 2-18)

First line 1534 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched
1670 : -Triangular end-blade, " multiple-notched
2108 : -idem

Second line 1205 : -Triangular end-blade, unifacial, box-base
1778 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched
1462 : -Triangular end-blade, " box-base

Third line: 1116 : -idem
1852 : -idem
1865 : -idem
1677 : -idem

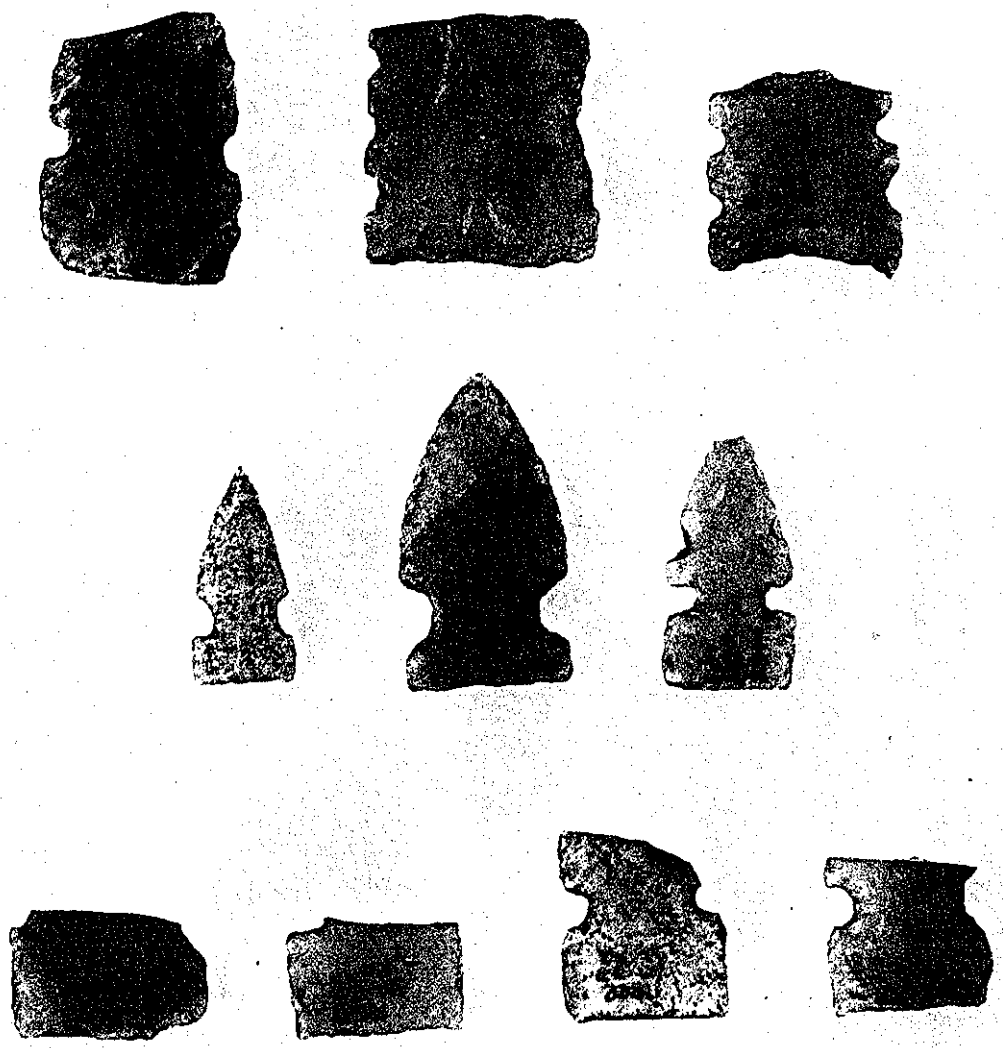


PHOTO 12

PHOTO 13
(M.78.1-3)

1344 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched
1501 : -Triangular end-blade, unifacial, box-base

PHOTO 14
(M.78.3-6)

1682 : -Celt

KIL-3A

0 5 cm

PHOTO 13

KIL-3A

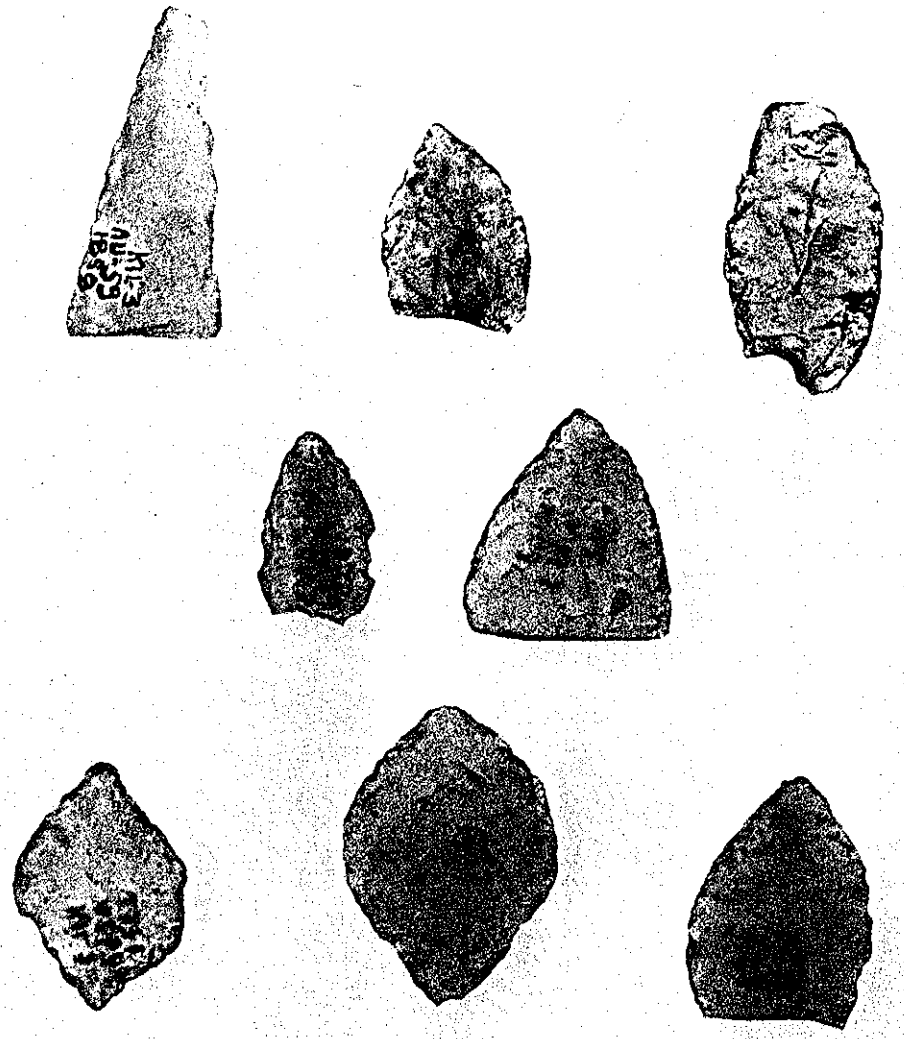
0 5 cm

PHOTO 14

PHOTO 15

(M.78. 1-29)

First line	1859	: -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, broken
	1039	: -Side-blade, bipointed
	1040	: - " ovate
Second line	1855	: - " broken
	362	: -Asymmetric knife, broken
Third line	2371	: -Side-blade, bipointed
	1117	: - " ovate
	2097	: -Triangular end-blade, "tear-drop"



KIL-3A

0 5 cm

PHOTO 15

PHOTO 16

(M.78 2-21)

First line 1680 : -Concave side-scraper on flake, bifacial

2203 : -Concave side-scraper on flake, unifacial

2362 : -Concave side-scraper on blade, unifacial

Second line 1201 : -Concave side-scraper on flake, unifacial

2600 : -Concave side-scraper on blade, unifacial

Third line 1158 : -Oblique knife, broken

1120 : -Asymmetric knife, broken

2303 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, broken

Fourth line 1870 : -idem (?)

2458 : -Triangular end-blade, unifacial, notched

1211 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, notched

1869 : -Side-blade, lunate

KIL-3A

0 5 cm

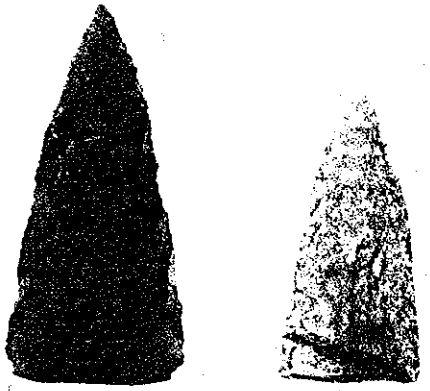
PHOTO 16

PHOTO 17
(M.78. 2-5)

1200 : -Triangular end-blade, unifacial,
broken, dorsal side
1276 : -Triangular end-blade, "
straight base, dorsal side

PHOTO 18
(M.78. 2-7)

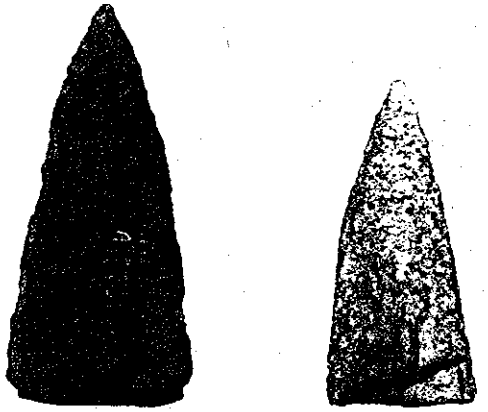
1200 : -same as photo 17, ventral side
1276 : - " " " ", " "



KIL-3A

0 5 cm

PHOTO 17



KIL-3A

0 5 cm

PHOTO 18

PHOTO 19

(M.78. 2-18)

First line	1404 : -same as photo	11, ventral side
	1405 : - " " "	", " "
	1156 : - " " "	", " "
	1206 : - " " "	", " "
Second line	1875 : - " " "	", " "
	1533 : - " " "	", " "
	1210 : - " " "	", " "
	1216 : - " " "	", " "
	1859 : -Triangular end-blade, bifacial, broken	

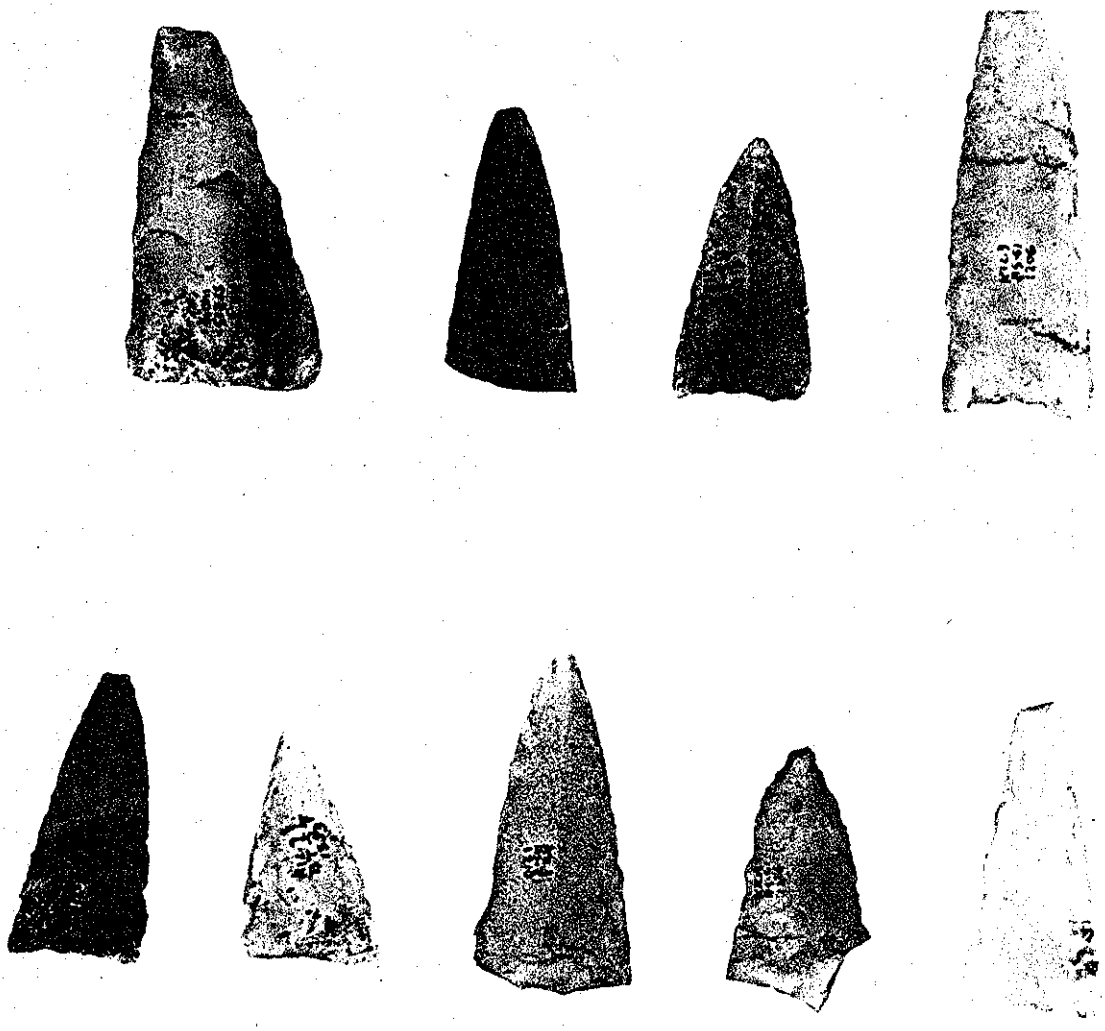


PHOTO 19

PHOTO 20

(M. 78. 2-23)

First line	2029	: -End-blade, ground, broken
	2224	: -idem
	2659	: -End-blade, ground
Second line	1488	: -idem with hole
	2516	: -idem
Third line	2515	: -End-blade, ground
	2022	: -End-blade, ground, with hole
	2501	: -idem

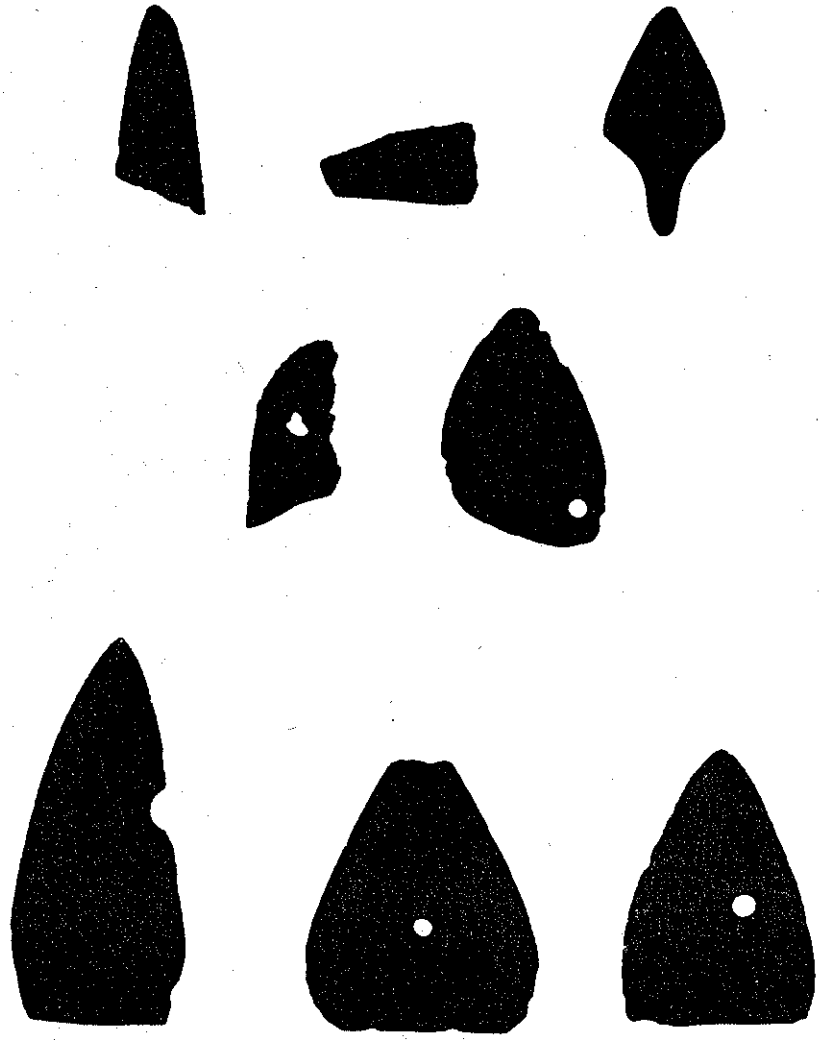


PHOTO 20

PHOTO 21

(M.78.1-17)

First line	1339	-Quadrangular end-scraper, uniface
	2351	-Triangular " "
	1340	- " " biface
	1712	- " " uniface
Second line	2294	-idem
	1105	-idem
	2764	-idem
Third line	2348	-Quadrangular end-scraper, uniface
	2693	-idem
Fourth line	1152	-idem
	2444	-"Expanded-corner" end-scraper, uniface, stemmed
	1188	-Quadrangular end-scraper, uniface

PHOTO 21

PHOTO 22

(M.78. 1-13)

First line 1464 : -"Expanded-corner" end-scraper, uniface, stemmed

1858 : -idem

965 : -"Expanded-corner" end-scraper

Second line 1860 : - " " , biface, notched

1477 : -"Expanded-corner" end-scraper, uniface, stemmed

1851 : -idem

Third line 1966 : -idem

2436 : -idem

1526 : -idem

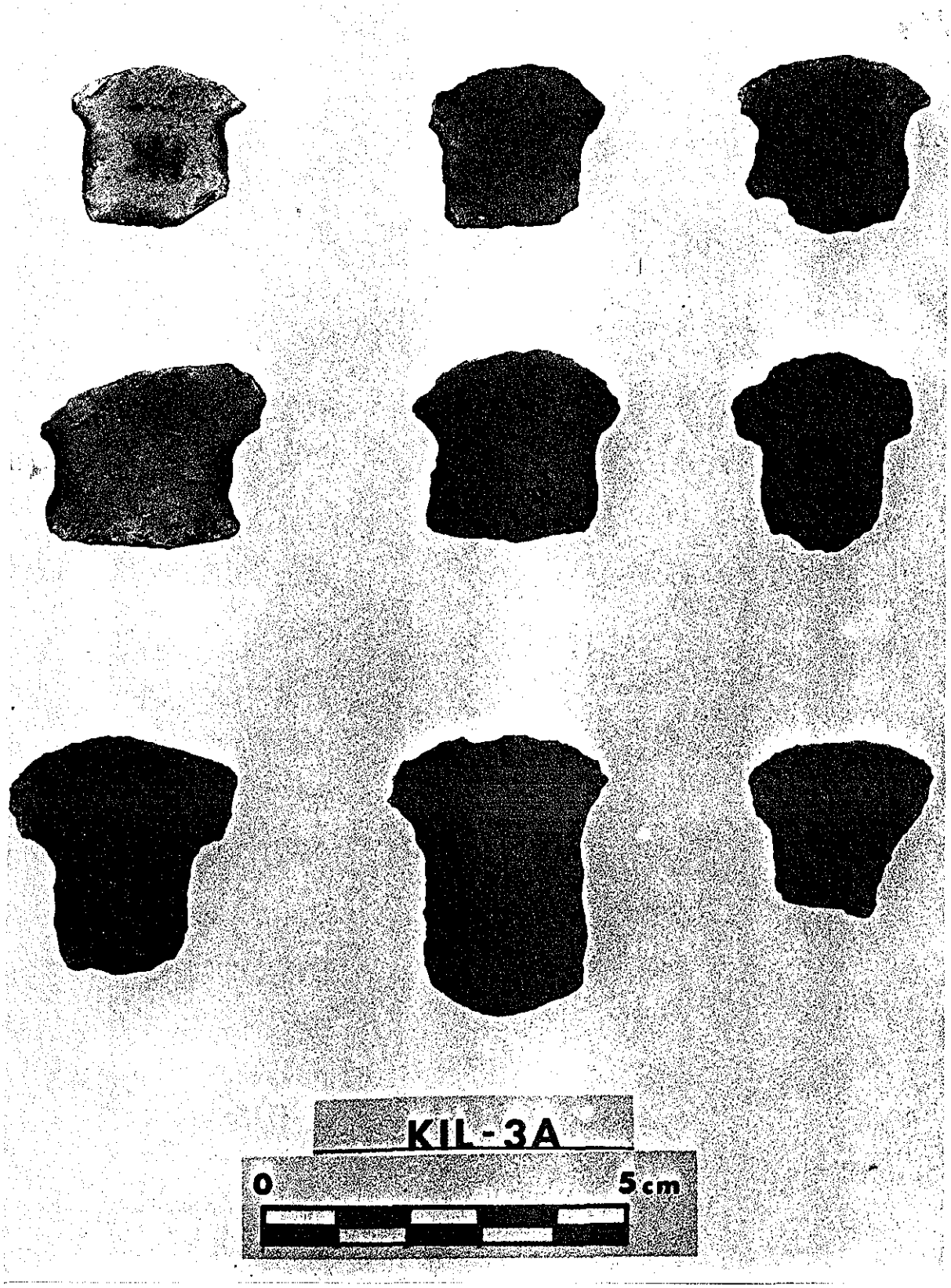


PHOTO 22

PHOTO 23

(M.78.1-24)

First line	2324	: -Oblique knife, notched
Second line	1538	: -Triangular biface fragment
	1037	: -idem
Third line	1889	: -Ridge flake (?)
	2518	: -Triangular biface fragment
	1343	: -idem

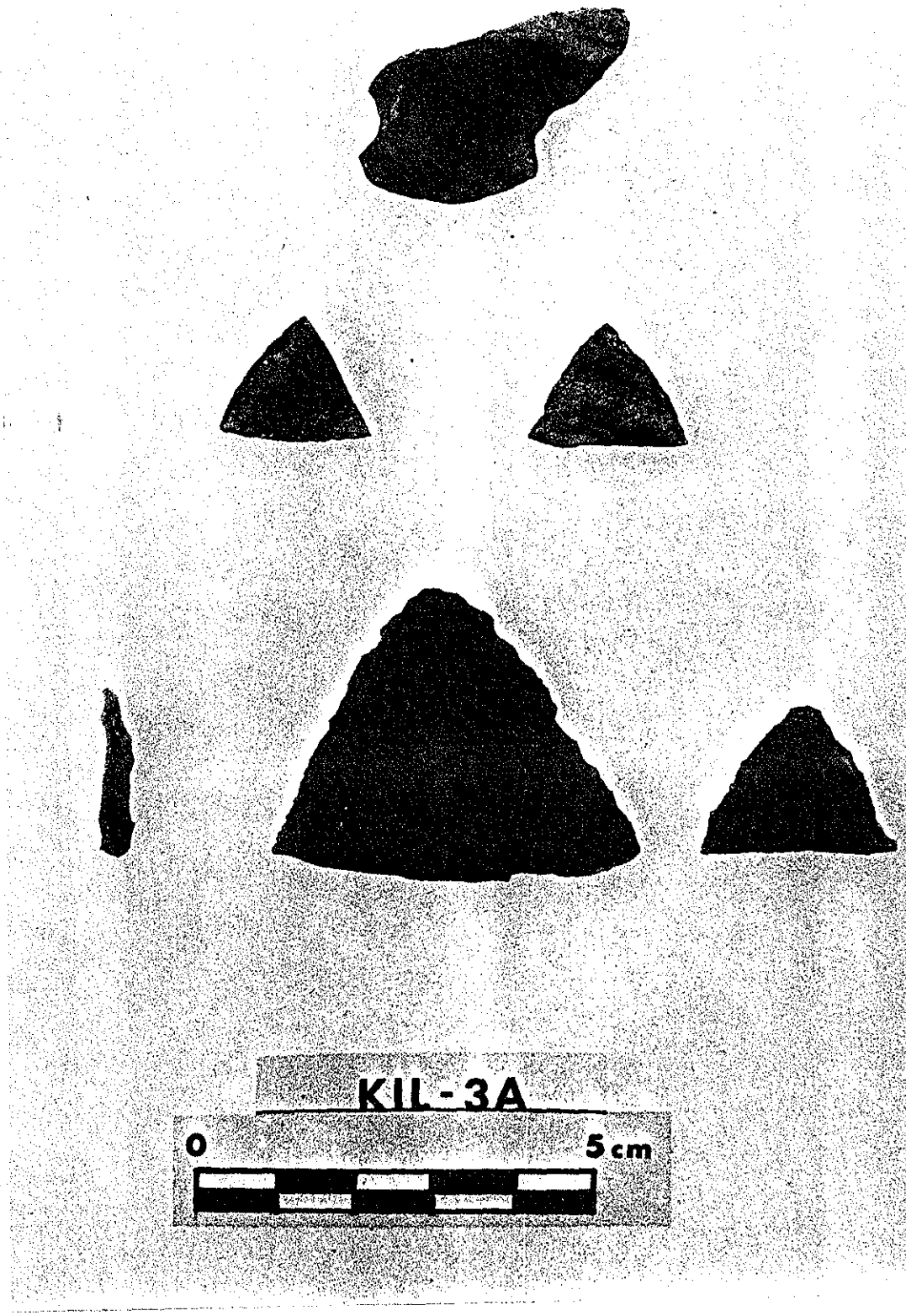


PHOTO 23

PHOTO 24

(M.78.1-18)

First line	1880	: -Pseudo-burin
	1467	: -True burin, ground
	2812	: -idem
	735	: -Pseudo-burin
Second line	1068	: -Graver
	2149	: - "
	2110	: - "

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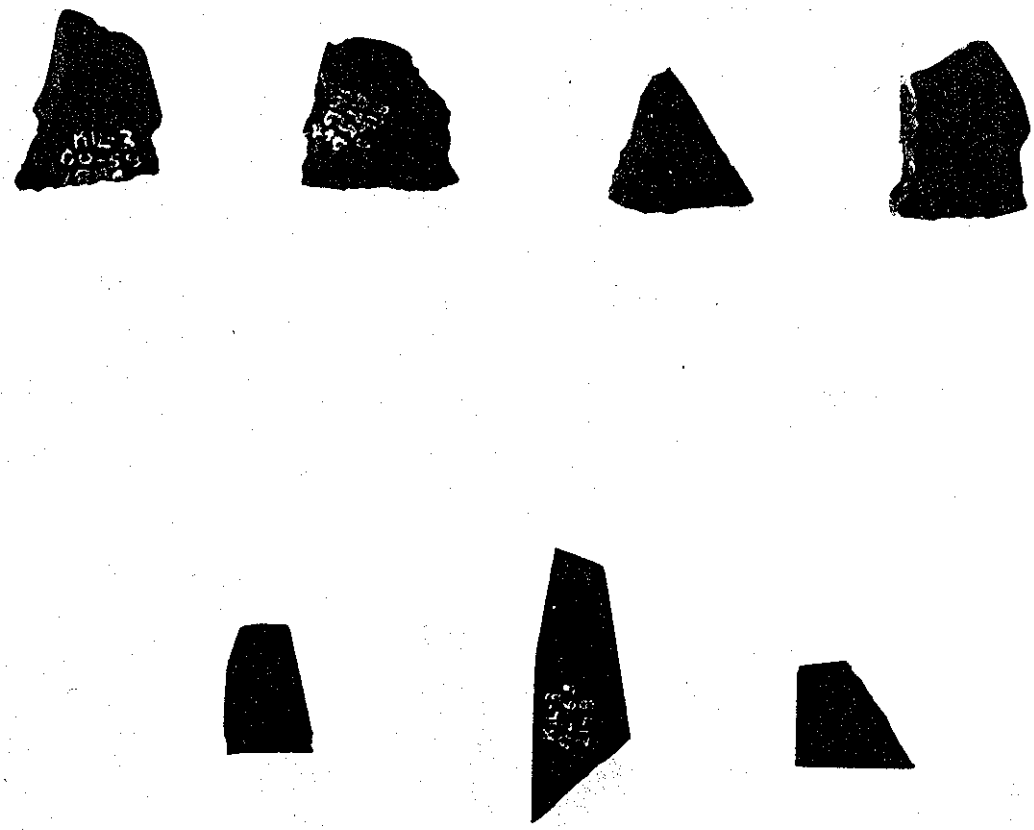

PHOTO 24

TABLE II

KNIVES

SYMMETRIC				ASYMETRIC				OBLIQUE (DIAGONAL)				
NOTCHED	STEMMED	broken		NOTCHED	STEMMED	broken	Uniface	NOTCHED	STEMMED			broken
		1348 1342(?) 1159				1120(?) 1121(?) 1122(?) 1649(?) 1633 1401(?) 2154	1153	2324				1158

SIDE-SCRAPERS

ON FLAKE						ON NUCLEUS				ON BLADE				
CONCAVE				STRAIGHT		CONCAVE				Concave				
UNIFACIAL	BIFACIAL			UNIFACIAL	BIFACIAL			UNIFACIAL	BIFACIAL					
1201 2203	1680									Uniface 2600 2362				

SIDE-BLADES

OVATE	BIPOINTED	LUNATE	broken
1117 1040	1039 2371	1350(?) 1369	1352 1855

TABLE III

TRUE BURIN

GROUND				UNGROUND			
2812(1) 2534							

PSEUDO-BURIN

1880 1469	1997 (spall)				

GRAVER

RECTANGULAR

TIP BIT				SINGLE EDGE BIT				DOUBLE EDGE BIT				TIP SINGLE EDGE				TIP DOUBLE EDGE				
SINGLE	DOUBLE			SINGLE	DOUBLE			1 BEVEL	2 BEVEL			1 BEVEL	2 BEVEL			1 BEVEL	2 BEVEL			flat edge, no bevel
					2110							1662	1068(?)							2149

MICROBLADES

STEMMED	BLUNTED	NOTCHED	OTHERS
1898	1476	1047(?)	
1838	1542		
1061	1235		
1640	1932		
1625	2013		
1992	1065		
2504			

TRIANGULAR BIFACE FRAGMENTS	PERFORATERS	CELT	WHETSTONES		TIP FLUTES			
1343		1682	1659	1786	1940	1187	1197	2367(?) 2610(?)
1037			1461	2676	1585	1189	1202	2369(?)
1782			1483	2206	1308	1190	1478	2374(?)
1538					1108	1194	1645	2375
2518					1109	1195	2141	2503

TABLE I

END-BLADES

TRIANGULAR

BLANKS GROUND

BIFACIAL							(prox) UNIFACIAL						VENTRALLY THINNING			TIP-FLUTING				(distal)				
STRAIGHT	CONCAVE	BOX-BASE	STEMMED	NOTCHED	MULTI-NTC.	tear drop	broken	STRAIGHT	CONCAVE	BOX-BASE	STEMMED	NOTCHED	broken	STRAIGHT	CONCAVE	NOTCHED	STRAIGHT	CONCAVE	NOTCHED	MULTI-NTC.	broken		WITH-OUT HOLE	WITH HOLE	broken
1675	2015	1677	1403	1347	1670	1349	1846	1276		1501(?)		2458	1278	1110		1669	1212	1206			1346	2580	2659	2022	1667
1119	2260	1116		1344	2106	2097	1671			1205			1210	1862			1875				1155		2515	1488	1067
1536		1852		1157(?)	2108		1123						1200				2697				1672			1887	1484
		1865		1209(?)			1218														1216			2501	1482
		1462		1211			1859														1214			2516	1485
		1996		1778			1856														1405				1486
				1867			2303														1402				1787(?)
				1463																	1404				1788
				1534																	1533				1361(?)
																					1541				2708
																					2779				2009
																									2029
																									2224
																									2661

END-SCRAPERS

TRIANGULAR				EXPANDED CORNER (STEMMED)					EXPANDED CORNER (NOTCHED)					QUADRANGULAR										
UNIFACE	BIFACE			UNIFACE	BIFACE	CORNER TRIM	broken		UNIFACE	BIFACE	CORNER TRIM			UNIFACE	BIFACE	broken								
1105(?)	1340			1477			1654			1960				1339		1655								
1712				1858										1152										
1159				1851										1188										
2764				1464																				
2294				1526										2693										
2205				1966										2348										
2351				2436																				
				2444																				

TOPOGRAPHY AND HOUSE FEATURES OF NUNAINGOK 1 (JcDe-1)

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LABORATOIRE D'ARCHEOLOGIE, U.Q.A.M.
1978