Tayara Site
Geophysical Survey 2009

Sivulitta Inuusirilaurtangit Atuutilaurtanigill, CURA Project, Second Year

Report presented to:
Salluit Municipality, Salluit Land holding Corporation,
Government of Nunavut, Department of Cultural Heritage,
and to the Canadian Museum of Civilization

Avataq Cultural Institute
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FOREWORD

This research was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). The project is part of the Community-University Research Alliances (CURA), financed by the SSHRC and entitled: Time and space among Nunavik's Inuit (http://avataq.qc.ca/en/Aruc/Le-projet-ARUC).

The field team was composed of Isaacie Padlayat (hunter-guide, Avataq board member), Jimmy Kadjulik (assistant-guide), Yves Monette (archaeologist, Canadian Museum of Civilizations), Jean-Christophe Aznar (post-doc geophysics, INRS), Adrian Burke (professor, Université de Montréal) and Pierre M. Desrosiers (archaeologist, Avataq).

We would like to express our gratitude to the people of Salluit and to the local authorities that showed enthusiasm and provided help for the project.

The report was written by Pierre M. Desrosiers and Yves Monette. This work was done with the authorization of Nunavut, permit: 09-019A.

BACKGROUND TO THIS RESEARCH

In the summer of 2009, Avataq carried out a geophysical survey at the Tayara site.

The survey was done using a Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) with a 400 Mhz antenna.

Excavations took place at the Tayara site in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006. The main goal of this research was to carry out non-destructive geophysical research at the Tayara site (KbFk-7), in order to detect the presence of structures beneath the soil in zones that have not yet been excavated.

This report includes information about the previous studies undertaken at the Tayara site, the geophysical method used and the fieldwork activities.

2009 FIELDWORK

Previous Research at the Tayara site

The Tayara site (KbFk-7) was first discovered by William Taylor in 1957 and then excavated in 1958 (Taylor 1959a, Taylor 1965a, Taylor 1968b). Taylor named the site in honour of his Inuit guide: Tayara. The excavation took place during ten short days and was nearly impossible to achieve with the frozen soils of mid-September. However, six trenches were excavated, revealing three archaeological layers.

Figure 1 Tayara on Mansel Island, end of the 1950's
(Collection Dr. William E. Taylor Jr., National Museum of Canada,
ACI documentation center file # 58-07-10)

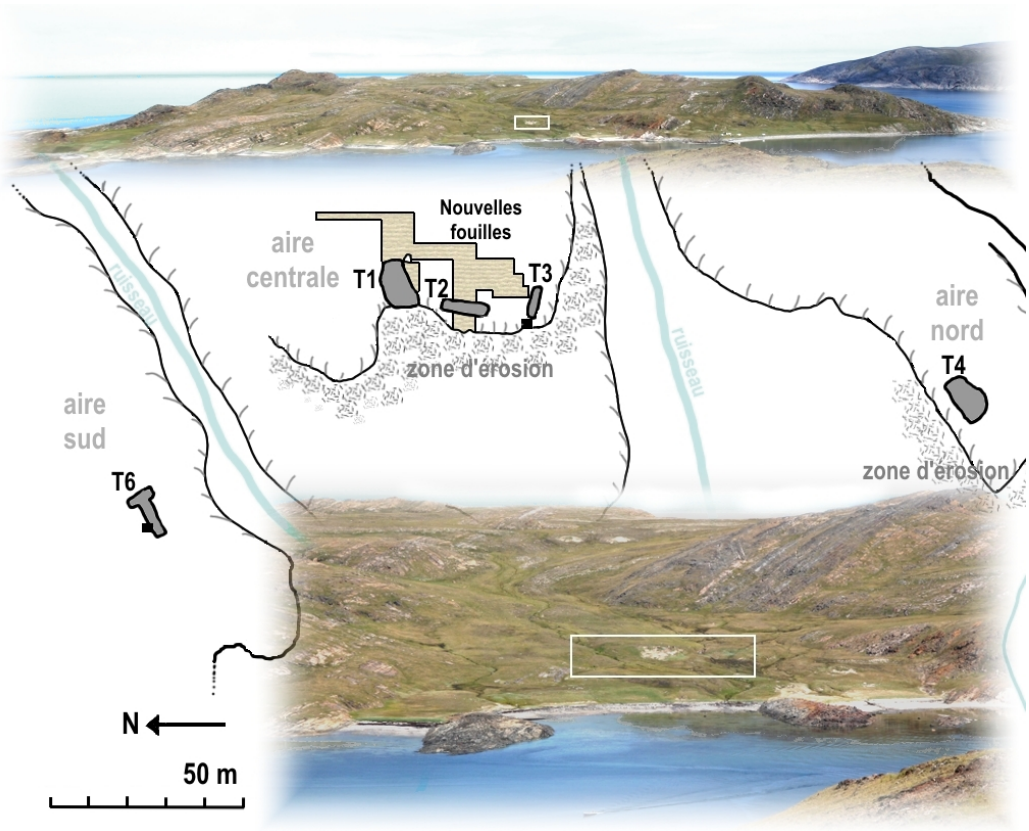

Figure 2 Map of the site
(Desrosiers et al. 2008).

In 2000, we submitted a 3-year project proposal to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) that included the entire history of the southern Hudson Strait coast between Quaqtaq and Salluit. This project, which comprised archaeological, historical and geomorphological research between the 3 villages, was accepted for the 2001 to 2003 period. The aim of the program was to encourage research in social sciences, but more importantly, to facilitate community involvement and to train students in various disciplines involved in this research project (Institut culturel Avataq 2002).

The project began in summer 2001 and was thus a well-suited occasion to go back to the KbFk-7 site more than 40 years after Taylor. The Tayara site is located on the south part and in the main valley of Qikirtaq. The island itself is situated at the entrance of the Salluit fjord, not far from the locality of Salluit in the Nunavik region of Hudson Strait. This small island is both a good camping area as well as an advantageous area for hunting; Ford channel is rich in sea resources (belugas, seals, fish and, until the 1950s, walrus) which is perhaps why the people of Salluit have continued to occupy this island where many of the elders were born.

The site lies at about 18 m above sea level within a wide valley and covers a large area of about 200 m long by 50 m large, between 110 m and 200 m from seashore. The site is split into three parts by two small watercourses stemming from melting snow above and below ground during summer. Taylor's excavation, for the most part, remained in the central portion of the site, but he also explored the north and south portions by digging three trenches.

The central portion of the site is slowly being eroded away, leaving numerous artefacts on the surface of the eroding palaeobeach front. This phenomenon permitted the discovery of the site in the 1950's. Examination of old photographs and air photos confirmed that these erosion zones were already present and active at that time. Because of this erosion, we decided to concentrate the work on this area of the site during the 2001, 2002 and 2003 seasons (Avataq Cultural Institute 2002, Avataq Cultural Institute 2003, Avataq Cultural Institute 2004).

In 2003 we left the Tayara site after having faced a week-long windstorm that did not allow us to finish the excavation of the second archaeological level opened in

the central portion of the site. In 2005 and 2006 we finished the excavation of level II and excavated the Level III in the opened areas (Avataq Cultural Institute 2006, Avataq Cultural Institute 2007). Since that time, numerous publications have discussed the Tayara site (Desrosiers, Gendron, and Rahmani 2006, Desrosiers, Gendron, and Rahmani 2007, Desrosiers et al. 2008, Houmard 2006, Todisco 2008, Todisco and Bhiry 2007, Todisco and Bhiry 2008a, Todisco and Bhiry 2008b, Todisco, Bhiry, and Desrosiers sous presse, Todisco and Monchot 2008).

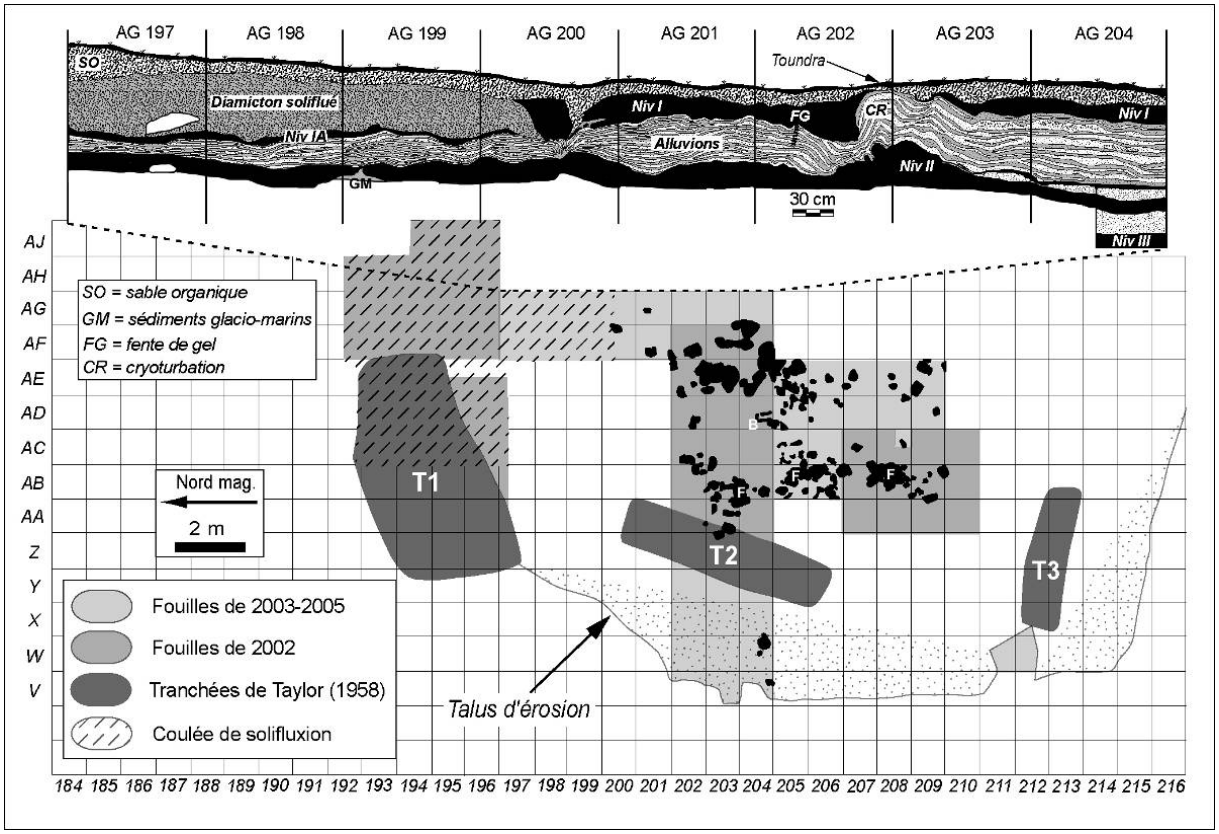

Figure 3 Map (Level II) and stratigraphy of the central area of the site
(Desrosiers et al. 2008).

One element of the site that is still intriguing to us is the exact nature of the structure present in Level II. Is it possibly a single long house or do the elements

belong to different structures? This is why we wanted to see what evidence of structure/s is present beneath the surface of the ground in the surrounding area.

Fieldwork Method

No artefact was collected during this fieldwork at Tayara site and no excavation or test pit was conducted. The only modification to the site was the use of pegs in order to extend the existing grid system.

On the extended grid zones, around the excavated areas, we collected data with a GSSI GPR: « *En acquisition, l'antenne du géoradar est glissée sur le sol en position horizontale. Le positionnement des mesures a été assuré grâce à une roue accrochée à l'arrière de l'antenne. Elle fournit une distance linéaire depuis une origine connue. Un travail préparatoire de définition des transects sur le terrain était donc nécessaire. Les postions de début et de fin de lignes ont été référencées à partir d'une borne installée lors de fouilles précédentes.* » (Monette, Aznar, Gloaguen & Paucar. Report in preparation).

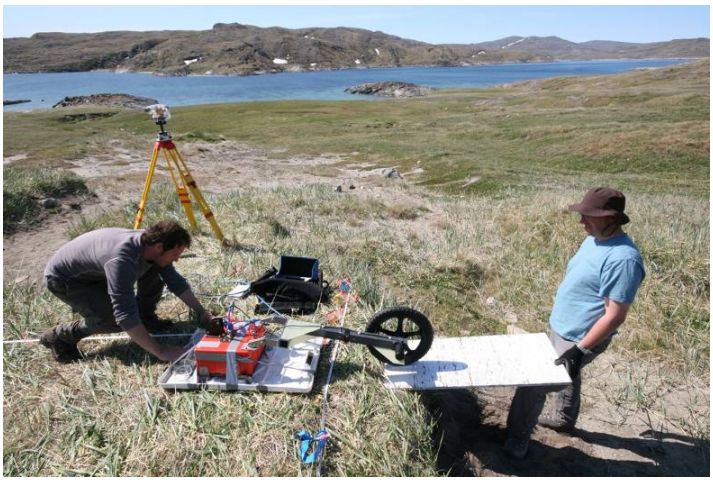

Figure 4 Yves Monette (left) and Jean-Christophe Aznar (right) using georadar at the Tayara site.
Avataq archive number: 2_2009_4_D_43.

GPR is one of the most frequently used geophysical methods in archaeology. It is "one of these methods that involves the transmission of high-frequency radar pulses from a surface antenna into the ground. The elapsed time between when this energy is transmitted, reflected from buried materials or sediment changes in the ground, and then received back at the surface is measured. When many thousands of radar reflections are measured and recorded as antennas are moved along transects within a grid, a three-dimensional picture of soil, sediment, and feature changes can be created" (Conyers 2004: 1).

Summary of Fieldwork Activities

Yves and Jean-Christophe left Montreal the 18th of July. At Umiujaq, Adrian and Pierre took the same plane and the team landed in Salluit late that night. The next day we found that our cargo had not reached Salluit as it should have two weeks earlier. With the help of many people in Salluit we succeeded in finding our cargo, which was at Kuujjuaq airport… The cargo finally arrived in Salluit the same day (6hPM) and we were able to set up our camp on Qikirtaq the same night.

The next day we finished setting up our camp, bought supplies and visited the Land-holding and the Municipality offices. We also visited the Tayara site and were satisfied with the state of preservation following the way the site was closed in 2006. The wall profiles are still standing and no deterioration, from natural or human origin, was noted. People of Salluit are conscious of the

exceptional nature of Tayara site and it is to be expected that if anything happened to the site, Avataq would be quickly informed.

Figure 5 Our camp in Tayara valley, near the beach
Photo: Adrian Burke

Figure 6 Jean-Christophe (left) and Pierre (right) looking at the state of preservation of Tayara site, summer 2009
Photo: Adrian Burke

Late that night and the next day we worked to set up the grid system in preparation of the GPR survey. We also started to visit other archaeological sites on the mainland which was part of other project aim at documenting the raw material sources in the area.

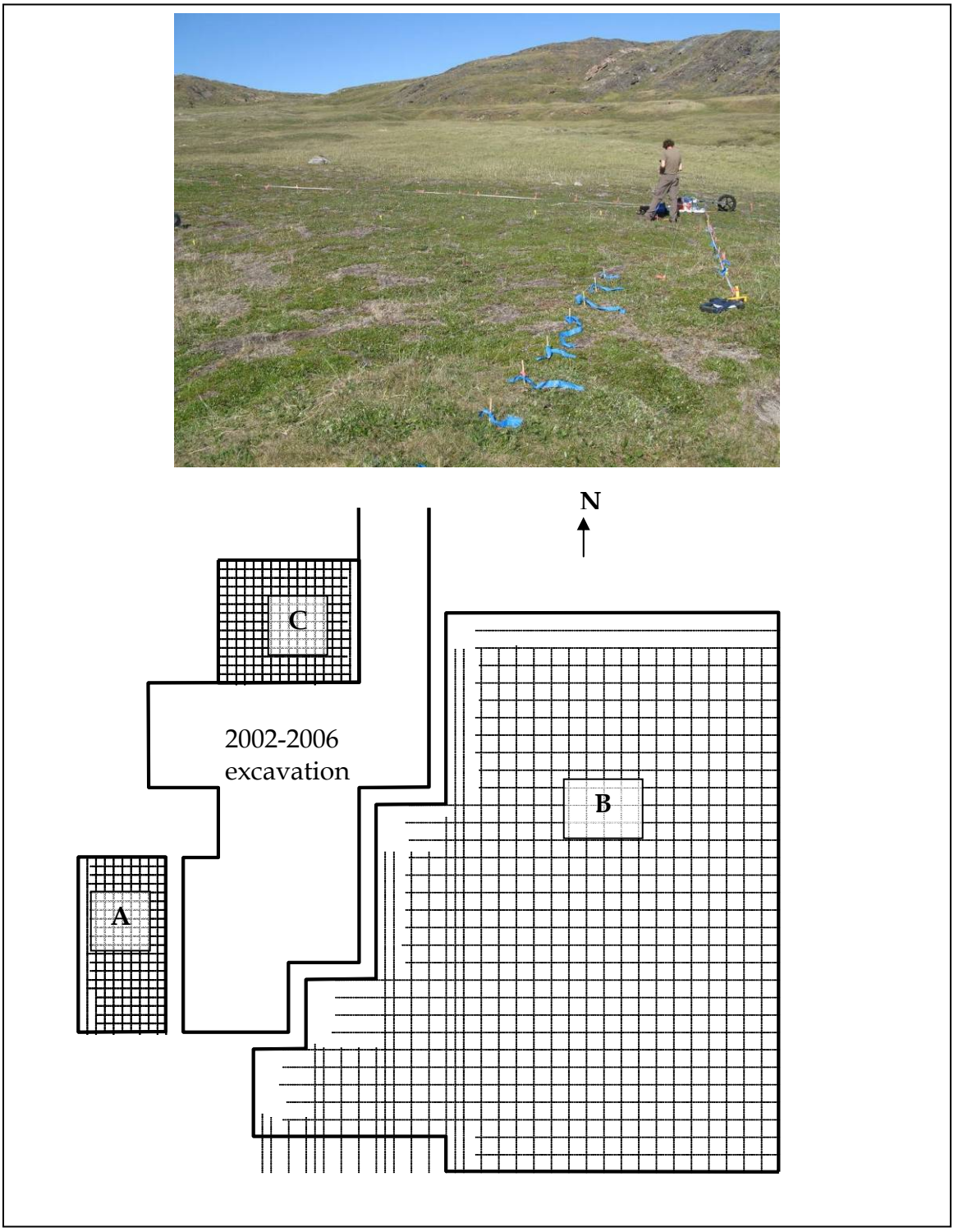

Figure 7 Setting up the grid system.
Photo and map: Jean-Christophe Aznar.

Similar activities were conducted the following days and we finally left the site and the fieldwork ended the 24th of July.

Figure 8 Yves Monette (left) and Jean-Christophe Aznar (right) recording GPR data.
Avataq archive number: 2_2009_4_D_45.

Fieldwork Results

A total of over 200 square meters were covered by the GPR survey in the central area of the site. Three areas were covered by the survey. A small square measuring 3X5 meters (Zone A), a second of 3.75X3.5 meters (Zone C) and a large irregular square that totaled at the most 15X15 meters (Zone B).

On both zones A and C, with passed the GPR on lines set apart by 25cm on the X and Y axis. On Zone B though, the lines were spaced at 50 cm because of the large area we had to cover and limited numbers of days left to do the survey. A total of 125 profiles ranging in length from 3.5 to 15 meters were acquired.

The processing of the data is still under its way. We are using different algorithms in the MatLab software to stack together the X and Y transects of the three zones and produce 2D maps and pseudo-3D cubes of the soils. If there are any human-made structures buried in these soils, we are confident that they will be revealed and mapped on the basis of this survey. Since the soils consist of sands for the most part, the contrasts should be better and the interpretation much easier.

CONCLUSION

The Tayara site is still in good physical condition and with the collaboration of the local authorities it is hope that it will be preserved for future generations. The site still has a huge potential for research and it is hoped that we may return for further work at the site.

During this short field work we haven't had time to visit other sites on islands in the region.

The data we collected at Tayara site are currently being analysed in order to determine if we can identify structures lying beneath the surface of the ground. There is a large amount of possible interpretations of the data and this process may takes more than a year of reflection and analysis. This should result in a comprehensive publication.

This work will help us complete the series of research that has been undertaken at Tayara site. Two PhD theses (use wear analysis and bone, antler and ivory technology) should be completed soon, as well as the faunal analysis. In 2009 a PhD about lithic technology was completed (Desrosiers 2009). Spatial analysis should follow those studies soon in the next two years. It will be very interesting to combine that data with the results we will obtain from last summer's GPR method.

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APPENDIX 1

Tayara Site Form

IDENTIFICATION

Borden code	KbFk-7
Field Code	sal20061
Name	

RECORDING INFORMATION

Date	
Name	Taylor
Permit n#	
Status	Revisited site

LOCALIZATION

Description	The site is located on the southern part of the main valley of Qikirtaq. The island is situated at the entrance of the Salluit fjord.		
Entity	island		
Name	Qikirtaq		
Map n#	35 J/05	*Elevation*	18 m
Place Name			
UTM		*NAD*	27
Lat	*Long*		

SITE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions	200 m X 50 m	*Chronology*	Pre-Dorset, Late Dorset, Classical Dorset, Palaeoeskimo

Physical statuts : Undisturbed, Description : 2001- we revisit the site for the first time since Taylor in 1958
2002- we setup an excavation in the central area and excavate in tow extensions of Taylor trenches number 2 and 3. We excavate level I and II.
2003- we open new area of excavation between the extension, we excavate level I and II
2005- we finish excavating level II in the open areas and started the excavation of level III.
2006- we finish the excavation of level II in most area
2009- Ground penetrating radar (GPR) study of the central area where it have not been opened, no excavation

STRUCTURES LIST

APPENDIX 2

Pictures Catalogue

Photos catalogue En

Archive n# Avataq	Borden Code	Localization	Subjects	Orientation	Dates
2_2009_4_D_01		Community: Salluit	, camp at the end of Salluit fjord where Kalingo (ancient Salluit mayor) cabin is. We did an interview with him that day.		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_02	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry, detail of the outcrop		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_03	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry, detail of the outcrop		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_04	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry, detail of the outcrop		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_05	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry, detail of the outcrop		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_06	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry, detail of the outcrop		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_07	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry, detail of the outcrop		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_08	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry sample		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_09	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry sample		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_10	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry sample		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_11	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry sample		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_12	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_13	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_14	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_15	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, soapstone quarry		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_16	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, mica formation		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_17	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	cache, inuksuk, The two structures are beside each other.		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_18	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	cache, inuksuk, The two structures are beside each other.		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_19	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	cache, inuksuk, The two structures are beside each other.		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_20	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	cache, inuksuk, The two structures are beside each other.		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_21	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, Salluit ancient airport, view from the quarry		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_22	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	, Salluit ancient airport, view from the quarry		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_23	KaFl-1	Community: Salluit	inuksuk		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_24	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_25	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_26	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_27	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21
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2_2009_4_D_31	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21

Archive n# Avataq	Borden Code	Localization	Subjects	Orientation	Dates
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2_2009_4_D_34	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_35	SAL-09-002	Community: Salluit	, stove pieces		2009-07-21
2_2009_4_D_36	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, fox den		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_37	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, fox den		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_38	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, fox den		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_39	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, setting up the grid system		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_40	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, Jean-Christophe Aznar and Yves Monette manipulating the GPR machine		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_41	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, Jean-Christophe Aznar and Yves Monette manipulating the GPR machine		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_42	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, Jean-Christophe Aznar and Yves Monette manipulating the GPR machine		2009-07-22
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2_2009_4_D_44	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, Jean-Christophe Aznar and Yves Monette manipulating the GPR machine		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_45	KbFk-7	Community: Salluit	, Jean-Christophe Aznar and Yves Monette manipulating the GPR machine		2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_46	KbFk-5			North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_47	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_48	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_49	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_50	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_51	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_52	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_53	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_54	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South	2009-07-22
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2_2009_4_D_58	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
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2_2009_4_D_60	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_61	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_62	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_63	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_64	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22

Archive n# Avataq	Borden Code	Localization	Subjects	Orientation	Dates
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2_2009_4_D_66	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_67	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_68	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_69	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_70	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_71	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_72	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		South-West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_73	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit		North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_74	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_75	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_76	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit	, general view of the 4 subterranean structures	South	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_77	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit	, general view of the 4 subterranean structures	West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_78	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit	, general view of the 4 subterranean structures	West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_79	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit	, general view of the 4 subterranean structures	West	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_80	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit	, an ancient archaeological trench in front of the structure 6, they were probably looking to find the midden	North-East	2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_81	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_82	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_83	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_84	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_85	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_86	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_87	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_88	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_89	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_90	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_91	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_92	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_93	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_94	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_95	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_96	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_97	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22

Archive n# Avataq	Borden Code	Localization	Subjects	Orientation	Dates
2_2009_4_D_98	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_99	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_100	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_101	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22
2_2009_4_D_102	KbFk-5	Community: Salluit			2009-07-22