

Archaeological Salvage Excavation
of the IcGm-13 site,
Inukjuak, Northern Quebec

Presented to:
the Makivik Corporation

By:
the Avataq Cultural Institute

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The Avataq Cultural Institute gratefully acknowledges the contributions of these individuals to the archaeological salvage of the IcGm-13 site.

Summary

During July, 1986, the Avataq Cultural Institute conducted an archaeological salvage project at the IcGm-13 site, Inukjuak, Northern Quebec. This prehistoric Dorset habitation site was threatened by new arena construction work in the village. The project, funded by the Makivik Corporation, focused on the rescue of cultural data endangered by this work.

Salvage activities carried out involved the systematic surface collecting of approximately 3000m² and the controlled excavation of 88m², encompassing 6 tent rings. These activities resulted in the recovery of a substantial amount of dwelling information and the collection of 944 lithic artifacts. This collection includes 97 identified stone tools and tool fragments in a variety of raw materials. The data recovered indicates multiple "non-winter" occupations of the site by numerically-small Early and Middle Dorset groups dating, possibly, to between the 8th century B.C. and the early centuries A.D.

As these technological phases of the culture are poorly understood in Northern Quebec, the IcGm-13 site is assessed as being of importance to a better comprehension of Late Palaeoeskimo adaptations in the Inukjuak region in particular and in eastern Hudson Bay in general. Confirmation of the suggested earliest date of occupation of the site also would allow speculation on a Pre-Dorset-Dorset continuum, implying some 3500 years of continuous Inuit occupation of the region.

Project results tend to indicate that the bulk of the cultural data contained in the projected construction zones has been rescued. No further salvage excavations in the site are therefore recommended.

However, in view of the assessed importance of the site, it is strongly recommended that measures be implemented in order to protect the remaining sections of the site. It is further proposed that the data salvaged from the site be comprehensively analyzed and, additionally, that all future construction projects in Northern Quebec Inuit territories be preceded by an archaeological impact study.

Résumé

En juillet 1986, l'Institut culturel Avataq réalisa une fouille de sauvetage archéologique sur le site IcGm-13, Inukjuak, Nouveau-Québec. Ce site d'habitation préhistorique dorsétien était mis en péril par les travaux de construction du nouvel aréna du village. Le projet de fouille, subventionné par la corporation Makivik, se concentrait sur le sauvetage des données culturelles menacées de destruction par ces travaux.

Les activités de sauvetage réalisées ont impliqué une collecte de surface systématique sur une étendue d'approximativement 3000m² et la fouille de 88m² comprenant 6 cercles de tente. Les travaux ont permis la récupération d'informations substantielles sur les habitations accompagnées d'une collection de 944 artefacts lithiques, incluant 97 outils ou fragments d'outil façonnés dans une variété de matière premières. Les données récupérées indiquent que le site a été occupé en plusieurs occasions lors des saisons non hivernales par des petits groupes de quelques individus appartenant aux phases ancienne et moyenne de la période dorsétienne, lesquelles pourraient dater entre le 8ième siècle avant J.C. et les premiers siècles après J.C.

Ces phases technologiques de la culture dorsétienne sont très peu connues pour le territoire du Nouveau-Québec. Pour cette raison, le site IcGm-13 est considéré important puisqu'il apporte des données supplémentaires pour une meilleure compréhension de l'histoire culturelle du paléo-esquimau récent, particulièrement pour la région d'Inukjuak, mais aussi pour l'est de la Baie d'Hudson. La confirmation des dates anciennes suggérées pour l'occupation du site permettrait de

spéculer sur un continuum pré-dorsétien-dorsétien impliquant une occupation humaine continue de la région pour les quelques 3500 dernières années.

Les résultats des travaux semblent indiquer que la majorité des données culturelles présentes dans l'aire de construction ont été récupérées. Ainsi, aucune autre activité de sauvetage n'est recommandé pour le site IcGm-13. Toutefois, en raison de l'importance présumée du site, il est fortement recommandée que des mesures de protection soient mises de l'avant de façon à sauvegarder les portions restantes du site. Il est aussi proposé que les données récupérées soient soumises à une analyse exhaustive et, de plus, que tout projet de construction éventuel sur le territoire Inuit du Nouveau-Québec soit précédé d'une étude d'impact sur les ressources archéologiques.

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1.0 Introduction

The present report concerns the archaeological salvage excavation of the IcGm-13 site, a Dorset culture habitation site located at Inukjuak, Northern Quebec. This project, sponsored by the Makivik Corporation, was engendered by work related to the construction of the new arena in the village. Specifically, it involved the rescue of prehistoric cultural data endangered by the construction of an access road and the setting-up of electrical transmission poles across the site.

Field activities were carried out at the site between July 21 and 26, 1986. These activities included the intensive surface-collecting and controlled excavation of habitation structures within or immediately adjacent to planned construction zones. The field crew consisted of 6 Inuit archaeological assistants supervised by 2 Avataq archaeologists.

2.0 Project Procedures

2.1 Community Consultation

Meetings with representatives of the Municipality of Inukjuak were held prior to initiating and following completion of field activities at the site. The first meeting, convened on July 7, was attended by Mr. Pauloosie Weetaluktuk, Mayor of Inukjuak, and Mr. Lazarussie Epoo and Mr. Johnny Williams, both municipal councillors. At this time the necessity of undertaking salvage excavations in the site and the scope of the recommended excavations were explained. A budgetary proposal for the project also was submitted. This meeting was concluded by a visit to the site in order to define the limits of the construction work as planned.

A second meeting with Mrs. Minnie Grey, 3rd Vice-President of Makivik in charge of the Economic and Community Development Department, was held on July 10. On this occasion, acceptance of the salvage proposal was confirmed and the conditions of the project were finalized.

This meeting was followed by a third, held on July 26 with Mayor Weetaluktuk. During this final meeting the results of the project were presented. Preliminary recommendations for the mitigation of further impacts on the site also were forwarded. These results and recommendations were outlined in a progress report submitted shortly thereafter to the Municipality of Inukjuak.

2.2. Field Methods

2.2.1 Site Gridding

Excavation activities were preceded by the installation of a metric grid using a Topcon electronic theodolite and 2 60-metre surveyor chains. This grid, encompassing the whole of the site, is composed of intersecting 1-metre bands. Bands oriented towards magnetic North were designated by alphabetical letters while those in east-west alignment were sequentially numbered. The value of the letters and numbers increase towards the north and east respectively. Accordingly, each square metre was individually identified by an alpha-numeric code (ex.: L40, K42, etc.).

The square metres formed the basic units of data registry and for excavation. In order to assure accuracy of registration, all excavated square metres were separately delimited by cords attached to 4 corner pins. As excavation proceeded from established base lines, additional units were set-in through triangulation from known reference points in the grid system.

2.2.2 Surface Collecting

All projected construction zones in the site were surface-collected following installation of the grid system. This activity focused on the retrieval of cultural materials on the surface and on the identification of structural remains. Surface collecting, carried out over approximately 3,000m², was most intensively conducted within and in

the immediate vicinity of habitation structures. In several case, it was accompanied by brief test-pitting in order to confirm possible habitations.

2.2.3 Excavations

Excavations were organized principally in terms of surface collecting results. These results tended to indicate that the overwhelming majority of the artifactual data contained in the construction zones occurred in direct association with habitation structures. Consequently, the salvage of the IcGm-13 site centred on the controlled excavation, either fully or in part, of 6 tent rings located in and adjacent to these zones.

In all, 88m² were excavated using trowels. These excavations averaged 20 cm in depth, extending well into sterile soil horizons underlying cultural deposits. So as to maximize artifact recovery, fine sandy soils excavated in parts of the site were sifted through 1/4" mesh screens.

2.2.4 Registration Techniques

Cultural materials recovered from the site consist exclusively of lithic artifacts. All lithic waste products found during surface collecting were systematically registered according to quadrant (50 x 50 cm) of the square metre concerned. In contrast, all identified tools and tool fragments were individually collected and recorded. The spatial co-

ordinates of each of these worked or used objects were measured from the northern and eastern limits of the square metre.

Excavated lithic objects were similarly registered. In this case, the stratigraphic association of these specimens also was noted. Too, the depth below-the-surface of all identified tools was measured from the northeast corner of the square using a line level. The few artifacts recovered from screening were collectively recorded according to square metre and, as possible, quadrant and stratigraphic provenience.

The precise location of all tools and other cultural data collected or observed both on the surface and in stratigraphic association was plotted on millimetric graph paper at a scale of 1:10. These distribution plans illustrate the raw material and/or functional category of each separate specimen (ex., chert flake, microblade, etc.).

Detailed plans of the 4 fully excavated tent rings were prepared at a scale of 1:20. Representative stratigraphic profiles in 3 structures as well as in another only partially excavated were recorded at a scale of 1:10. The site in general, all excavated dwellings and features, and several "in situ" artifacts were photographed in colour and black and white.

3.0 Summary of the IcGm-13 site

3.1 Location

The IcGm-13 site is located in the Municipality of Inukjuak, on the east-central coast of Hudson Bay, Northern Quebec, at N. lat., W. long. (Figure 1). It is situated approximately 300 m northwest of the Innucsuaq River, or about 250 m generally north of the western section of the village (Figure 2). The altitude of the site varies from 35 to 45 m.a.s.l.

3.2 General Description

The site occupies a series of raised beach ridges composed of well-drained sandy gravel deposits. These deposits, sloping towards the Innucsuaq River, are bounded to the north and south by bedrock hills and, to the east, by a low basin containing standing water. The western limit of the site corresponds to the edge of a relatively broad, gravel plateau. This plateau, undulating in relief, is of variable drainage.

As defined, the site covers a surface area of approximately $7,000\text{m}^2$. This area, roughly 110 m in east-west length, varies from 60 m to about 70 m in width. A number of bedrock outcrops of limited extent are scattered along the flanks of the bordering hills. Two aeolian deflation zones, designated 1 and 2, also were noted. These zones, approximately 30m^2 and 10m^2 in extent, are located in the western and northwestern sections of the site.

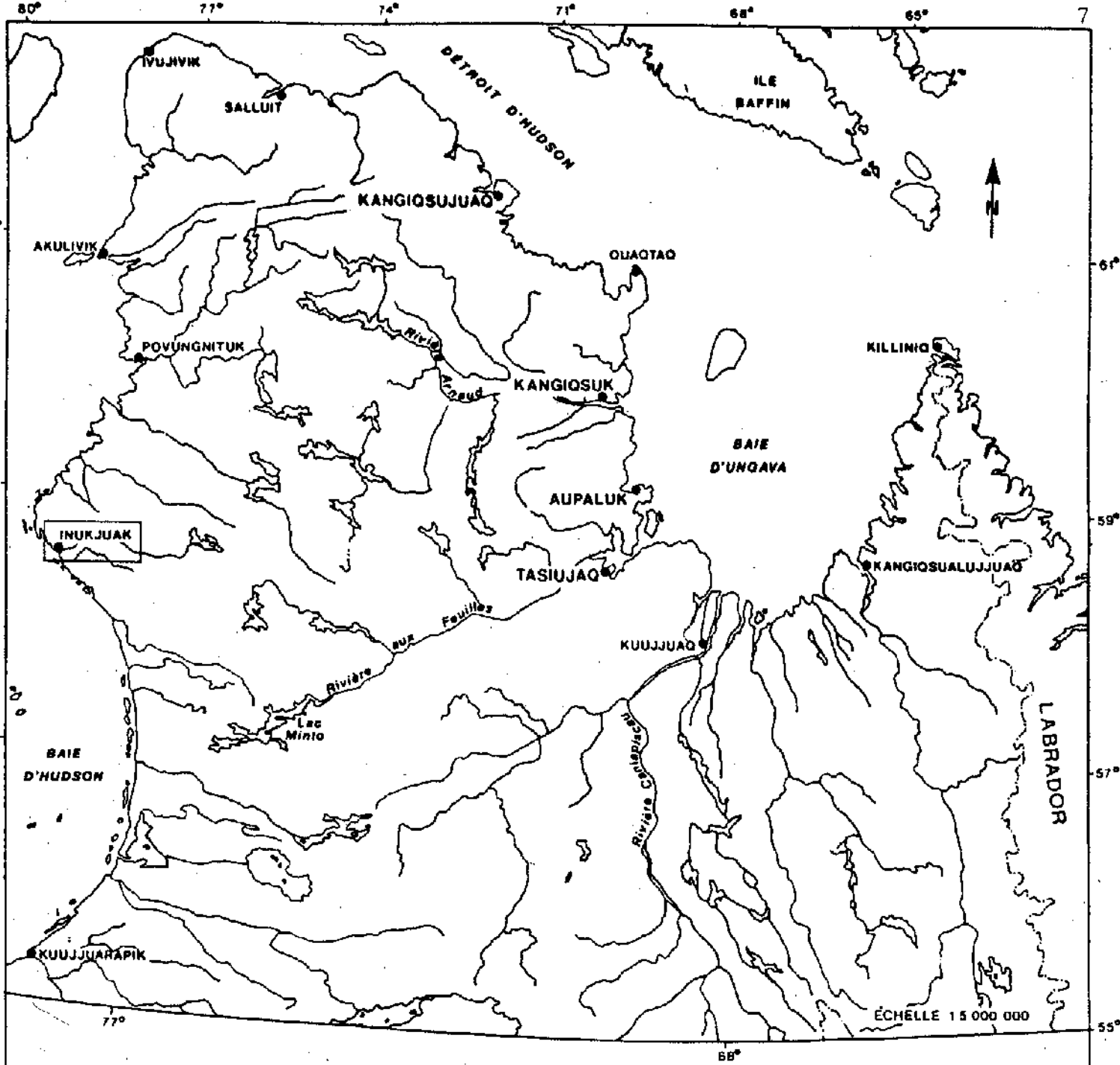


FIGURE 1.

**LOCATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
INUKJUAQ
NORTHERN QUEBEC**

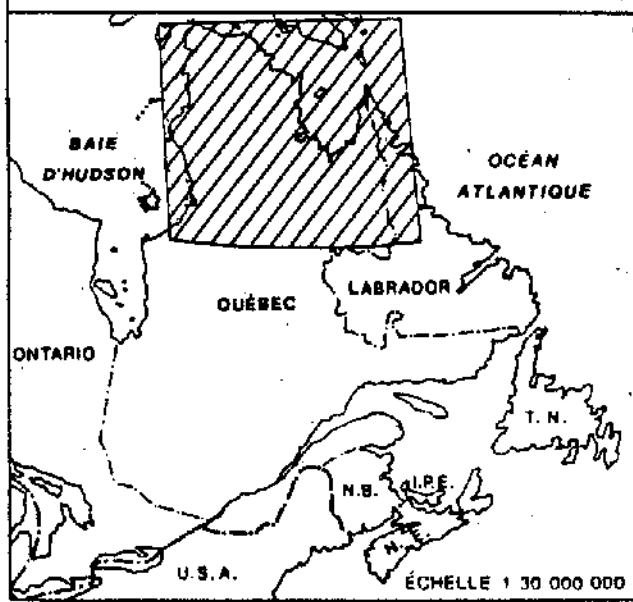
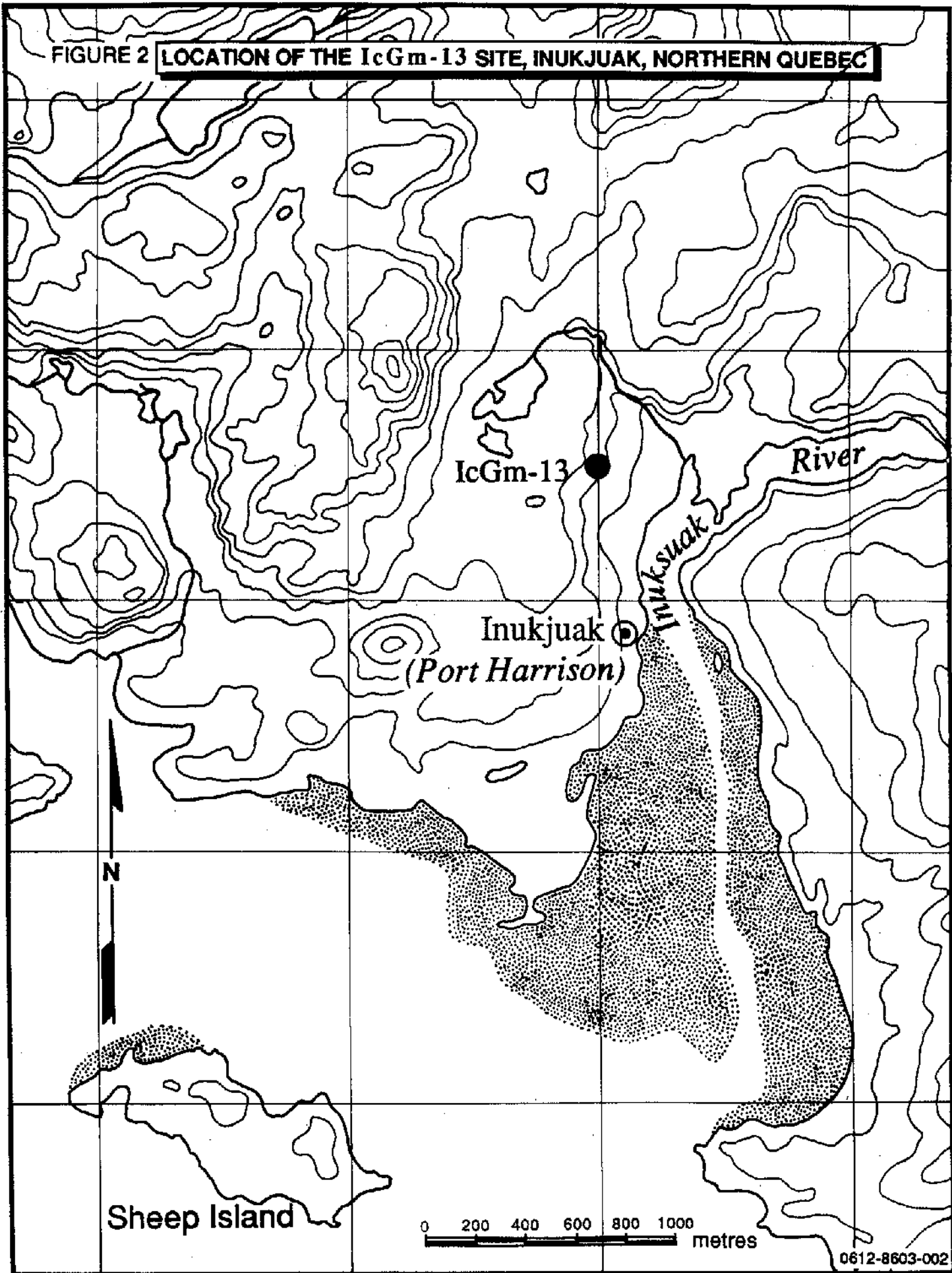


FIGURE 2 LOCATION OF THE IcGm-13 SITE, INUKJUAQ, NORTHERN QUEBEC



Habitation structures in the site are represented by 6 confirmed prehistoric tent rings. These dwellings, complemented by other possible structures, are of widespread distribution across the beach ridges. A recent tent ring, several years in age, is situated in the northwestern portion of the site.

Site vegetation is composed of a thin, discontinuous layer of dry mosses and lichens intermixed with sparse grasses. Rare dwarf shrubs occur sporadically.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Research

The IcGm-13 site was registered by the Avataq Cultural Institute during the 1985 archaeological inventory of the Inukjuak airport development area. This inventory, sponsored by the ministère des Transports du Québec, was carried out within the context of the environmental impact studies (Phase II) engendered by the Northern Airport Infrastructures Improvement Project. However, the personal files of the late Daniel Weetaluktuk indicate that the site was discovered by this Inuk archaeologist sometime prior to 1982. These files, obtained in February, 1987, through the offices of Mr. Bill Kemp of the Makivik Research Department, include a map of Inukjuak illustrating the location of the site. No further information on the site is provided in Daniel's notes.

Inventory activities carried out in 1985 included the visual examination and limited test-pitting of the site. Although several possible tent rings were noted, the negative results of the 5 test pits excavated did not allow confirmation of any of these suggested

structures. Also, surface-collecting yielded only a single artifact. This specimen, the proximal fragment of a notched knife in chert, was sufficient to the interpretation of a Dorset culture affiliation for the site (Avataq, 1987a:84).

The site was tested again in June, 1986. This testing was undertaken by the 2 Avataq archaeologists supervising the salvage excavation of 3 archaeological sites endangered by new airport construction work at Inukjuak (Avataq, 1987b). These individuals, who later supervised rescue operations in IcGm-13, were assisted in this sampling by Mr. Denis Roy, archaeologist of the ministère des Transports du Québec. Mr. Roy was then in the village to report on the salvage of the other sites.

This supplementary testing clarified both the extent and contents of the site. It allowed, further, the identification of the 6 habitation structures subsequently excavated. Also, the lithic artifacts yielded by the 11 test pits executed confirmed Dorset occupation of the site. Most of these test pits were excavated in and on the periphery of Structures 2 and 3.

4.0 Excavation Results

4.1 Stratigraphy

Similar stratigraphic profiles were observed throughout the excavated areas of the site. These stratigraphies consist, basically, of a medium-fine, compacted yellow sand horizon overlain by light grey aeolian sands of finer texture (c.f., Appendix 3). The aeolian deposit underlies a relatively continuous layer of dark brown sandy humus. The humus and grey sand layers attain maximum thicknesses of 10 and 16 cm respectively. The former, however, is approximately 3 cm in average thickness and the latter, about 6 cm.

The aeolian deposits in Structures 2 and 3 are separated from the underlying sand horizon by a discontinuous black band, high in organic content. This band, varying from 1 to 2 cm in thickness, is presumed to result from the decomposition of earlier vegetation covered by wind-blown sands. It is interpreted as representing the ground surface contemporary with the Dorset occupation of the structures. This interpretation is supported by the association of lithic specimens with the black band. The hearth features recorded in Structures 3, 4, and 5 are of similar stratigraphic situation, occurring in the lower sand horizon.

The surface deposits are capped by a thin mantle of mosses and lichens, usually less than 2 cm in thickness. However, part of Structure 4 is covered by a layer of more luxuriant vegetation. This layer, composed of mosses intermixed with grasses, averages roughly 4 cm in thickness.

4.2 Habitation Structures

Excavated habitation structures are represented by 1 rectangular and 5 oval tent rings (Table 1). The perimetres of 5 of the habitations are defined by alignments of comparatively large rocks (Appendix 4). In contrast, Structure 3 is composed of a concentration of cobbles and flagstones; both the form and dimensions of this structure are inferred.

The largest tent ring (i.e., Structure 3) is 4.00 x 3.00 m in interior dimensions and the smallest (i.e., Structure 2), 2.15 x 1.80 m. The length axes of Structures 1, 2, and 3 are oriented northeast/southwest while that of Structure 4 is aligned northwest/southeast. Structures 5 and 6 are north/south in orientation.

Identified internal features comprise 3 hearths. The first of these hearths, designated Feature I, is situated in the approximate centre of Structure 3 while the second (i.e., Feature II) occurs in the northwestern section of Structure 4. Feature III is located close to the northwestern perimetre of Structure 5.

The hearths are defined by circular to irregularly-shaped shallow depressions in the lower yellow sand horizon (c.f., Appendix 3). These depressions contain substantial concentrations of charcoal and other burnt organic matter mixed with aeolian sand. Each is delimited either wholly or in part by peripheral rocks. A number of fire-cracked rocks also are associated with Feature I.

Table 1. Summary of Habitation Structures

<u>Structure</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Dimensions (m)</u>	<u>Orientation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	rectangular	2.60 x 2.40	NE/SE	
2	oval	2.15 x 1.80	NE/SW	
3	oval	4.00 x 3.00	NE/SW	- defined by a concentration of cobbles and flagstones - interior hearth approximately 55cm in diameter
4	oval	2.80 x 2.40	NW/SE	- interior hearth roughly 65 x 35cm in dimensions
5	oval	3.30 x 2.80	N/S	- interior hearth about 40cm in diameter
6	oval	3.10 x 2.70	N/S	

Features I and III are 55 and 40 cm in diameter respectively. Feature II, irregular in contour, measures 65 x 35 cm. The hearth deposits contained in the depressions vary from 7 to 10 cm in maximum thickness.

Two additional charcoal concentrations and 3 scatters of charcoal fragments occur in and on the periphery of Structure 4. These concentrations and scatters, associated with the aeolian layer, do not represent features but, rather, are probably coincidental with the occupation of the structure.

4.3 Lithic Specimens

Field activities yielded a total of 944 lithic specimens (Appendix 2). Of these specimens, 296 were surface-collected and 623 recovered from the excavations. Of the latter, 258 pieces were associated with the humus layer and 362 with the aeolian sands. Provenience for 25 objects is lacking.

As indicated in Table 2, the lithic collection is composed of 97 tools or tool fragments and 844 waste flakes resulting from tool manufacture. Implement categories are of wide variety, including both chipped and polished projectile points, knives, end scrapers, microblades, a microblade core, and 2 complete soapstone lamps. Other items in soapstone include 3 lamp or pot fragments and 9 polished objects of undetermined function. Several biface fragments, a burin spall, a tip-flute, 1 retouched flake and 2 used flakes also were recovered.

Table 2. Summary of Lithic Specimens

CATEGORY	RAW MATERIAL								TOTAL
	CHERT	RAMAH QUARTZ- ZITE	CRYSTAL QUARTZ	HYALIN	NEPHRITE	SLATE	SILTITE	SOAPSTONE	
CHIPPED POINTS	10	2							12
POLISHED POINTS					1	1			2
KNIVES	4								4
END SCRAPERS	1		1						2
BURIN-LIKE TOOLS	3				7				10
BURIN SPALLS	1								1
MICROBLADES	41		3						44
MICROBLADE CORES			1						1
BIFACE FRAGMENTS	2	1							3
POLISHED FRAGMENTS					1	5		3	9
TIP FLUTES	1								1
LAMPS								2	2
LAMP OR VESEL FRAGMENTS								8	8
RETOUCHED FLAKES	1								1
USED FLAKES	1						1		7
WASTE FLAKES	745			2	1	79	20		844
TOTAL	810	3	5	2	10	85	21	11	944
%	86.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	9.0	2.2	1.2	100.0

Chert, representing 86.0% of the total collection, is the predominant raw material, followed by slate (9.0%), siltite (2.2%). Soapstone and nephrite specimens both equal approximately 1.0% of the collection. Other identified raw materials, each occurring as a fraction of a percent, are crystal quartz, hyalin, and Ramah quartzite.

More than 80% of the lithics were recovered in the vicinity of Structures 2 and 3. Structures 1 and 4 were only moderately productive. On the other hand, Structures 5 and 6 as well as excavated inter-structural zones yielded few specimens.

4.4. Organic Remains

Charcoal samples sufficient for radiocarbon-dating were obtained from Features I and II. Several fragments of charcoal from other zones also were retained. Excluding charcoal, no other organic materials were observed or collected at the site.

5.0 Preliminary Interpretations

5.1 Chronology of Occupation

Various attributes observed in the lithic collection suggest an Early Dorset cultural affiliation for the IcGm-13 site. These attributes include the forms of the soapstone lamps, tip-fluting on several of the projectile points, the morphology of some of the burin-like tools, and the high frequency of microblades in the tool assemblage. Other implements such as the narrow triangular points and tabular burin-like tools are more commonly associated with the Middle Dorset phase. However, these types also occur in Early and, occasionally, Late Dorset sites. In contrast, tool varieties diagnostic of the Late Dorset phase are absent from the collection.

At present, the chronology of Early and Middle Dorset occupations in Northern Quebec is poorly understood. In southern Baffin Island and on the Labrador coast these phases are dated, respectively, to 500-300 B.C. and 300 B.C. - A.D. 500 (Maxwell, 1985: 197, 198). The earliest of these dates implies a period of roughly 400 years for the transition of 'fully developed' Dorset technology from the preceding Pre-Dorset culture. This transition is presumed to have occurred in the Foxe Basin-northern Hudson Bay region, the so-called "Core Area" of the eastern Canadian Arctic. Alternately, the Early Dorset Tuurngasiti 2 site in the Belcher Islands has been radiocarbon-dated to 780 B.C. (Harp, 1976, cited in Maxwell, 1985: 195). This date suggests that the IcGm-13 site may have been occupied as early as the end of the 9th century-beginning of the 8th century B.C.

A relatively lengthy period of Dorset occupation of the site also appears to be indicated. This speculation is based on: 1. the difference in altitude between the highest and lowest habitation structures identified in the site and; 2: isostatic rebound rates calculated by Weetaluktuk (1980:25) for the Inukjuak region. These rates, adjusted in terms of 5th century radiocarbon dates reported for Dorset occupation of the 25 m level at Inukjuak (c.f. Weetaluktuk, 1980), place the emergence of the 35 m terrace at sometime around 275 B.C. Accordingly, extrapolations from these data suggest that occupation of the site by Dorset groups may have extended to the end of the last millenium B.C. or, perhaps, into the early centuries A.D.

5.2 Nature of Occupation

The presence of only tent rings in the site suggests that the locality was occupied during "non-winter" seasons. Moreover, the distribution and dimensions of these structures suggest short-term, multiple occupations by numerically small groups, such as single nuclear families composed of several individuals. However, the spatial association of Structures 2 and 3 may indicate that these tent rings were occupied synchronously by 2 families. Observed differences in the composition of these habitations also could suggest temporally separate occupations. As previously noted, Structure 2 is composed of an alignment of comparatively large rocks and Structure 3, of a concentration of cobbles and flagstones. These differences in composition could suggest that the rocks defining the former tent ring

could have been removed from the latter. It is possible, then, that Structure 3 was occupied earlier than Structure 2.

The recovery of more than 80% of the lithic collection in the vicinity of Structures 2 and 3 may reflect either intensive or relatively lengthy occupation of these structures or both. Regardless, basically similar functional categories of lithics were collected in all excavated habitation zones. Diversified hunting and domestic activities are represented. Excluding the microblade core, objects directly associated with the manufacture of lithic tools are lacking. The preponderance of waste flakes in the collection nevertheless indicates that the production of chipped stone implements was a major activity at the site.

The absence of faunal remains precludes any interpretation of economic orientations. It may be noted, however, that the site is well-located for the exploitation of marine mammals, fish, and other aquatic resources occurring in the vicinity of the mouth of the Innucsuaq River. Terrestrial mammals (in particular caribou) frequenting the area undoubtedly were hunted as well. The seasonality of site occupation depending, migratory waterfowl also may have been exploited.

6.0 Assessment of Site Importance

The IcGm-13 site is assessed as being of importance to a better understanding of Inuit culture-history in Northern Quebec. This assessment resides, essentially, on the apparent Early Dorset occupations of the site and the clarity of the associated cultural data.

For example, all other Dorset habitation sites registered in the environs of Inukjuak are currently interpreted as pertaining to the Late phase of the culture. These sites, all of which are located below 25 m.a.s.l., are generally considered to post-date the beginning of the 5th century A.D. Several, however, have yielded lithic implements characteristic of Early and Middle Dorset phases as known elsewhere (c.f., Weetaluktuk, 1980). While possibly indicating problems in the dating of these sites or, alternately, the late persistence of earlier technological traits, such implements imply a substantially greater antiquity for the Dorset culture in the Inukjuak region. As already noted, the radiocarbon date reported for the Tuurngasiti 2 site in the Belcher Islands suggests that the initial Dorset occupation of IcGm-13 may have occurred sometime around the beginning of the 8th century B.C.

This suggestion further allows speculation on Pre-Dorset and Dorset relationships in the area. Pre-Dorset sites known at Inukjuak, presumed to date no later than roughly 1000 B.C., are situated as low as 45 m.a.s.l., the maximum elevation of IcGm-13. Too, a Dorset component has been identified in at least 1 of these sites (c.f., Avataq, 1987a). The altitudinal situation of sites of these 2 cultures may suggest that no lengthy hiatus separated Early and Late Palaeoeskimo occupations in

east-central Hudson Bay. Instead, some 3000 to 3500 years of relatively continuous Inuit occupation may be implied.

As concerns clarity of the data, it is noted that the tent rings and associated features are particularly well-defined, both by structural remains and artifact distributions. Moreover, the tool assemblage, representing more than 10% of the lithic collection, includes a numerically high proportion of functionally-discrete implements. The comprehensive analysis of these distributional and artifactual data, combined with the habitation information, will allow coherent interpretations concerning: 1. specific activities carried out prehistorically at the site; 2. the spatial organization of activity areas associated with the different occupations of the site; 3. the social organization of the Dorset groups related to these occupations; 4. the persistence and changes through time of Late Palaeoeskimo technological adaptations in east-central Hudson Bay.

7.0 Recommendations

Archaeological activities carried out at the IcGm-13 site were oriented towards the salvage of cultural data threatened by planned construction work. These activities centred on the systematic surface collecting and controlled excavation of 6 prehistoric habitation structures located in and adjacent to projected construction zones. Although the 88m² excavated represent only 1.25% of the overall site area, a preliminary review of the results obtained suggests that the bulk of the quantitative data occurring within these zones has been rescued.

Consequently, no further salvage excavations in the site are deemed as immediately necessary. However, the circumstances engendering the present archaeological project are of some concern. The protection of the remaining portions of the site as well as the analysis and diffusion of project results also require consideration.

It is therefore recommended:

.that all future construction projects, regardless of scope, in Northern Quebec Inuit territories be preceded by an archaeological impact study;

The recommended studies are forwarded in the interest of mitigating construction impacts on both known and possible archaeological sites. These studies would involve a preliminary phase focused on the evaluation of the archaeological potential of the planned construction localities and, results depending, field survey of the

localities. The potential studies would comprise research of available documents, including relevant archaeological records, topographic maps, and airphotos. This phase is essential in order to determine not only the presence of known and possible sites but also the necessity of undertaking survey in the area concerned. Certain zones already subjected to extensive construction activities such as developed housing lots in the villages generally need not be surveyed. Conversely, all zones of high and moderate archaeological potential determined from the preliminary study should be surveyed.

In order to be of any use, the recommended studies need be carried out at least one year prior to the beginning of construction work. Such scheduling is necessary for the development and, more importantly, the implementation of measures for the mitigation of construction impacts on archeological resources identified in the localities studied.

.that measures be implemented in order to assure the protection of the portions of the IcGm-13 site not directly affected by construction work;

Specifically, it is recommended that all vehicles (snowmobiles included) be prohibited from crossing intact portions of the site. The implementation of this measure would involve: 1. informing the local community of the location and importance of the site; 2. setting-up of markers clearly delimiting the sections of the site prohibited to vehicle traffic. It is felt that such markers would be most effective if erected on the eastern and western limits of the site. Empty 45-gallon drums or prominent wooden stakes could be used for this purpose.

Also, it is proposed that the site be archaeologically monitored at regular intervals. Monitoring activities would include:

- visual inspections of the site, particularly of zones undergoing natural erosion or other disturbance;
- the systematic collection and registration of observed cultural data;
- photography of disturbed zones yielding archaeological information.

These activities would focus not only on the retrieval of disturbed data but also on the evaluation of erosion in the site through the comparative study of photographs. These studies will allow the development through time of progressively more appropriate measures for the protection of the site. It is suggested that site monitoring be carried out in late spring-early summer and in autumn by a local resident trained in basic archaeological field techniques.

.that the present salvage project be complemented by an analysis phase;

The recovery in the field of endangered cultural data most frequently represents but one phase of an archaeological salvage project. Assessment of site importance depending, such projects usually include a second phase involving data analysis. As emphasized earlier, the IcGm-13 site is evaluated as being of potential to contribute to a significantly better understanding of Northern Quebec Palaeoeskimo occupations on both local and regional levels. Accordingly, it is recommended that a phase for the comprehensive analysis of the

archaeological information rescued in the site be organized and undertaken.

This analysis would centre on the descriptive, functional, and distributional analysis of all lithics and other data recovered in the site. It also would stress interpretation of analytical results, particularly as concerns chronology of site occupation, technological adaptations, patterning of activity areas, and social organization. Full reports of "scientific" and educational value would follow.

.that the community of Inukjuak in particular and the Northern Quebec Inuit population in general be fully informed of the results of the present project;

In the past archaeologists working in Northern Quebec have all too often neglected to inform local residences of their research results. Although this situation has improved noticeably over the last few years, policies for the return of archaeological information to the relevant communities still need to be fully developed and implemented.

In this sense, it is recommended that a copy of the present report as well as a detailed synopsis of this report in Inuktitut be provided to the Municipality of Inukjuak. In order to facilitate access to the information contained in the report to Northern Quebec Inuit, it is further proposed that copies of the synopsis be deposited with the Kativik Regional Government, the Kativik School Board and all other interested organizations or agencies. Also, it is strongly recommended that similar procedures apply to all future archaeological research projects in Northern Quebec Inuit territories.

The diffusion of such information will enhance awareness of archaeological research results and of the richness of Northern Quebec Inuit cultural heritage. This enhanced awareness will contribute to the conservation of these cultural heritage resources and, more importantly, promote the direct participation of Northern Quebec Inuit in the management of these resources for educational purposes.

8.0 Personnel

The archaeological salvage excavation of the IcGm-13 site was carried out by a field crew composed of 6 Inuit archaeological assistants: Johnny Nalukturak, Tevie Iqaluk, Abellie Nowra, Annie Weetaluktuk and Noah Naktairaluk, all of Inukjuak, and Bobby Grey, from Kangirsuk. These individuals were supervised by Jean-Claude Moquin, Avataq crew chief, and André Mercier, assistant supervisor.

The present report has been written by Ian Badgley, Resident Archaeologist of Avataq, from a preliminary draft prepared by Mr. Moquin. The illustrations were produced by Ms. Marie-Josée Nadeau of Green Apple Design and Chyslaine Labelle, archaeological assistant, and later modified by Mr. Barry Doherty of NAR Design. This report has been typed by Miss Barbara Halawnicki, secretary of the Avataq Archaeology Department.

9.0 Bibliography

Avataq Cultural Institute Inc.

1987a Inventaire archéologique de l'aire d'étude du village d'Inukjuak, Nouveau, Québec. Reflection des infrastructures aéroportuaires, presented to the Service de l'environnement, ministère des Transports du Québec, Québec, 151 pp.

1987b Fouilles de sauvetage des sites IcGm-2, 3 et 4, Inukjuak, Nouveau-Québec, presented to the Service de l'environnement, ministère des Transports du Québec, Québec, 71 pp.

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10.0 Photographs



Photo 1. Structure 1 towards the east.

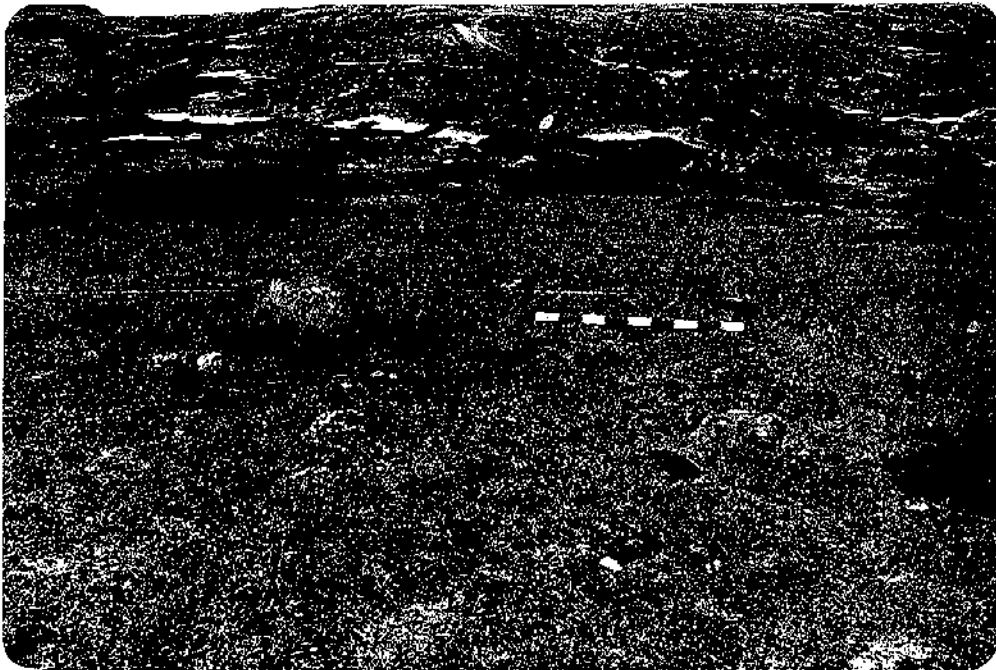


Photo 2. Structure 2 towards the north.

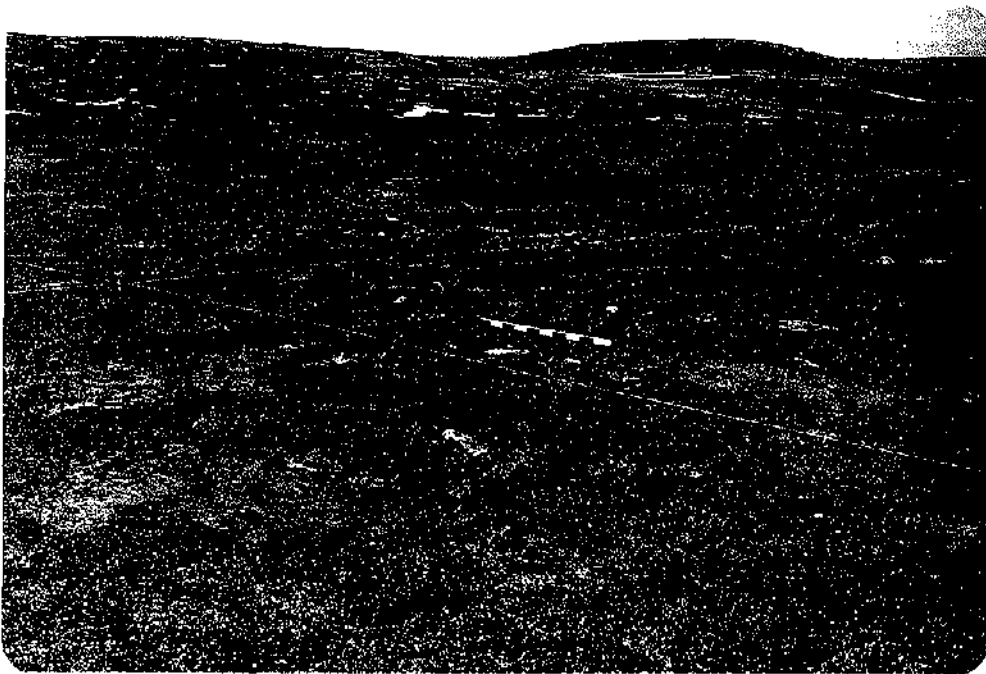


Photo 3. Structure 3 towards the northeast. The scale is located in the approximate centre of the tent ring.



Photo 4. Structure 4 towards the north. The scale is located in the centre of the tent ring.



Photo 5. Structure 5 towards the east.

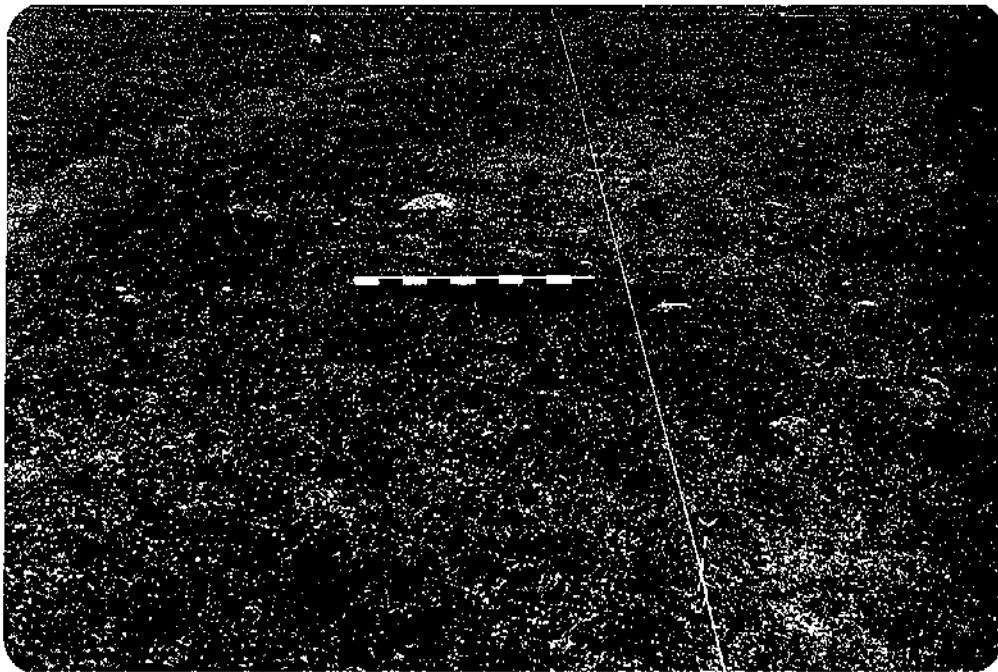


Photo 6. Structure 6 towards the south. The scale is located in the approximate centre of the tent ring.



Photo 7. Excavated Structure 1 towards the southeast.



Photo 8. Excavated Structures 2 and 3 towards the north. Structure 2 is defined by the rock alignment in the lower right section of the excavation.

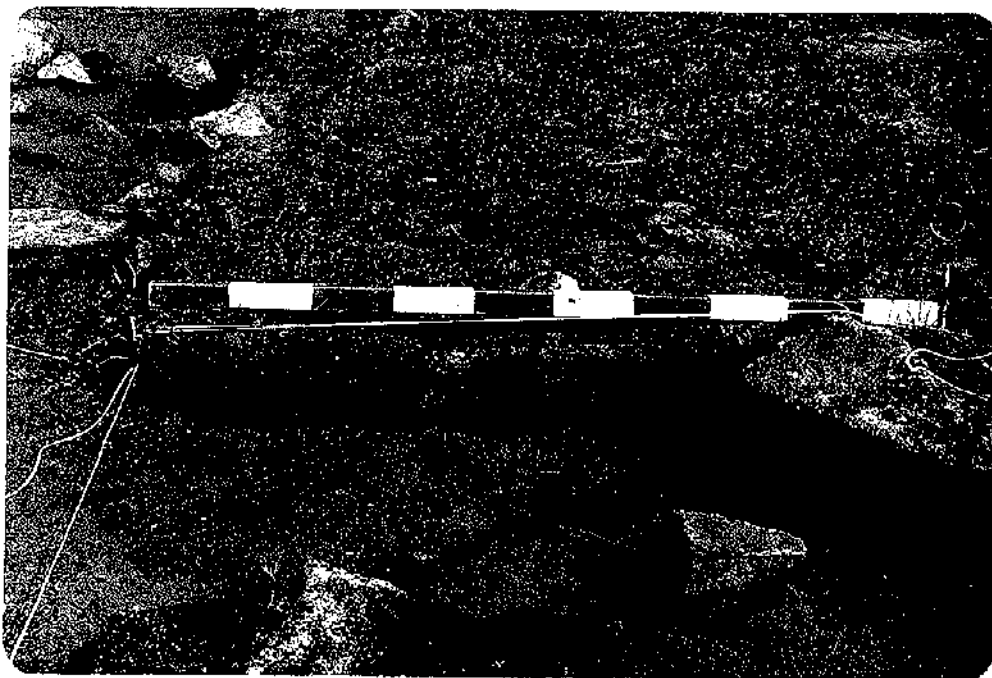


Photo 9. North stratigraphic profile of K42, Structure 3. The light grey layer is composed of aeolian sand. The organic band interpreted as representing the occupation level is indicated by the black lenses below this layer.

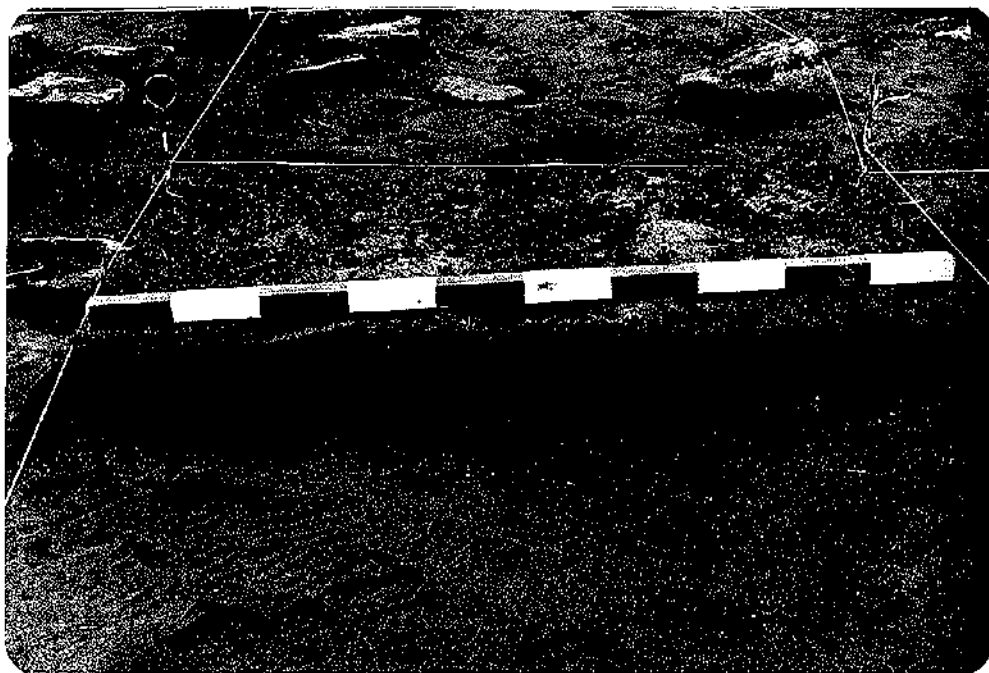


Photo 10. South stratigraphic profile of M40, Structure 3, showing the black organic band.

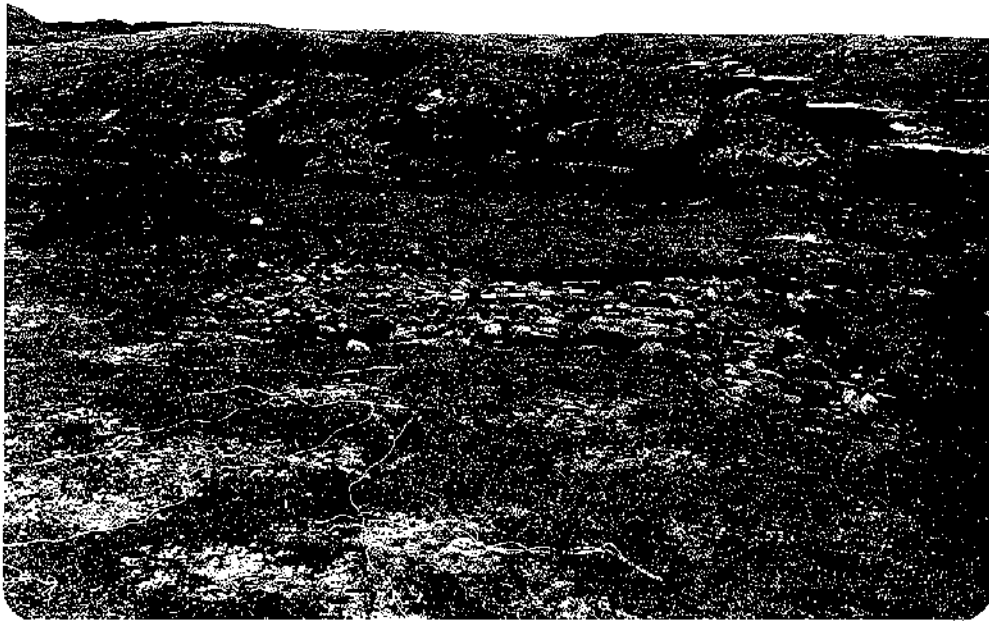


Photo 11. Excavated Structure 4 towards the north.

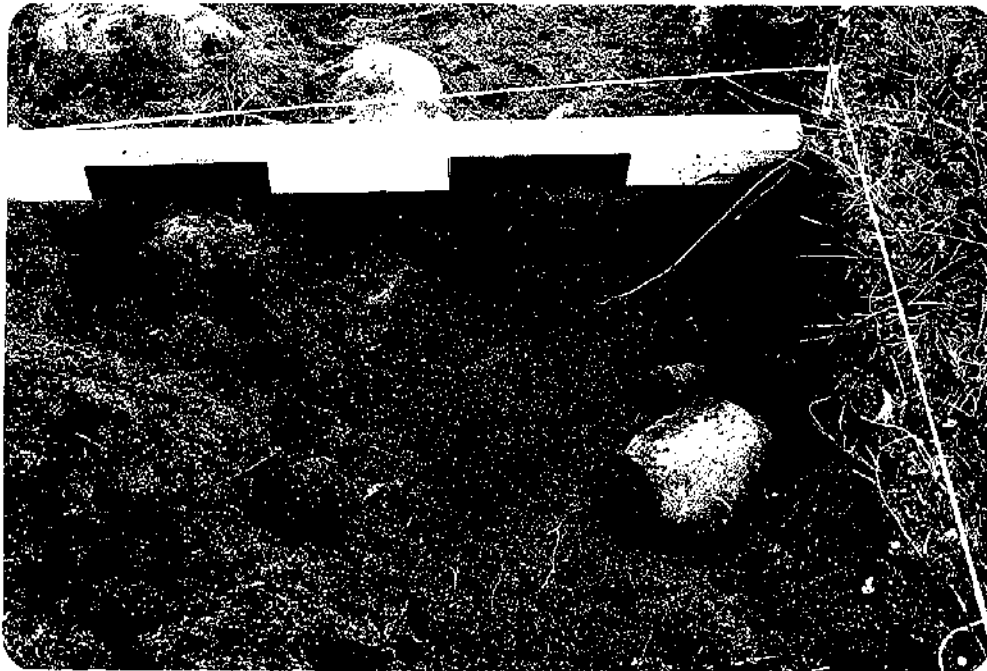


Photo 12. "In situ" soapstone lamp, AK40, southeastern periphery of Structure 4.



Photo 13. Excavations in Structure 5 towards the south.



Photo 14. Excavations in Structure 6 towards the south.

Appendix 1

List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
C86-3(1)	1	Possible habitation structures and 1985 test pits	S	21/7/86
	2	Possible habitation structures and 1985 test pits	E	21/7/86
	3	Structure 1	N	21/7/86
	4	Structure 1	E	21/7/86
	5	Structure 2	N	21/7/86
	6	Structure 2	NW	21/7/86
	7	Structure 3	E	21/7/86
	8	Structure 3	E	21/7/86
	9	Structure 3	NE	21/7/86
	10	Structure 3	NW	21/7/86
	11	Structure 3	NE	21/7/86
	12	Structure 4	N	21/7/86
	13	Structure 4	NW	21/7/86
	14	Structure 4	E	21/7/86
	15	Excavated Structure 1	N	21/7/86
	16	Excavated Structure 1	NW	21/7/86
	17	Excavated Structure 1	W	21/7/86
	18	Excavated Structure 1	SE	21/7/86
	19	Structure 5	E	22/7/86
	20	Structure 5	SE	22/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	21	Structure 5	NE	22/7/86
	22	Structure 6	N	22/7/86
	23	Structure 6	W	22/7/86
	24	Structure 6	SW	22/7/86
	25	Structure 6	S	22/7/86
	26	Structure 2	S	22/7/86
	27	Structure 2	E	22/7/86
	28	Contemporaneous tent ring	N	22/7/86
	29	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AN37	E	23/7/86
	30	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AN37	E	23/7/86
	31	Jean-Claude Moquin	N	23/7/86
	32	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AK40	S	23/7/86
	33	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AK40	S	23/7/86
	34	André Mercier	N	23/7/86
	35	Excavation of of Structure 4	NE	23/7/86
	36	Collection of charcoal sample, AM38	W	23/7/86
	37	Collection of charcoal sample, AM38	S	23/7/86
C86-3(2)	00	Charcoal, AM38, Structure 4	N	23/7/86
	0	Excavation of Structure 3	S	25/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	1	Excavated Structure 4	W	25/7/86
	2	Excavated Structure 4	N	25/7/86
	3	Excavation of Structures 3 and 4	S	25/7/86
	4	Structure 3 occupation level, M40	S	25/7/86
	5	Structure 3 occupation level, M40	W	25/7/86
	6	Charlie Nowyakudluk's family	-	25/7/86
	7	Charlie Nowyakudluk's family	-	25/7/86
	8	Structure 3 occupation level, M40	S	25/7/86
	9	Structure 3 occupation level, M40-41	S	25/7/86
	10	Structure 3 occupation level, L42	-	25/7/86
	11	K42, north profile, Structure 3	N	26/7/86
	12	Structure 6	S	26/7/86
	13	Structure 6	E	26/7/86
	14	Structure 5	S	26/7/86
	15	Structure 5	W	26/7/86
	16	Site overview	SE	26/7/86

Appendix I. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	17	Site overview	S	26/7/86
	18	Site overview	SW	26/7/86
	19	Excavation crew	-	26/7/86
	20	Excavation crew	NE	26/7/86
	21	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	S	26/7/86
	22	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	SE	26/7/86
	23	Structure 3, Band P	W	26/7/86
	24	Structure 3, Band N	W	26/7/86
	25	Structure 3, Band M	W	26/7/86
	26	Structure 3, Band L	W	26/7/86
	27	Structure 3, Band K	W	26/7/86
	28	Structure 2, Band J	W	26/7/86
	29	Structure 2, Band H	W	26/7/86
	30	Structure 2, Band G	W	26/7/86
	31	Structure 3	N	26/7/86
	32	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	NE	26/7/86
	33	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	W	26/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	34	General view of Structure 1	E	26/7/86
	35	General view of Structure 1	E	26/7/86
	36	Boulder field southwest of IcGm-13	SE	26/7/86
	37	View to the west-southwest from IcGm-13	WSW	26/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
BW86-3(1)	16A	Possible structures and 1985 test pits	E	21/7/86
	17A	Structure 1	N	21/7/86
	18A	Structure 1	E	21/7/86
	19A	Structure 2	N	21/7/86
	20A	Structure 2	NW	21/7/86
	21A	Structure 3	E	21/7/86
	22A	Structure 3	NE	21/7/86
	23A	Structure 3	NW	21/7/86
	24A	Structure 4	N	21/7/86
	25A	Structure 4	NW	21/7/86
	26A	Structure 4	E	21/7/86
	27A	Excavated Structure 1	N	21/7/86
	28A	Excavated Structure 1	NW	21/7/86
	29A	Excavated Structure 1	W	
	30A	Excavated Structure 1	SE	21/7/86
	31A	Bobby Grey	-	21/7/86
	32A	Excavation of Structure 2	S	21/7/86
	33A	Jean-Claude Moquin	SW	21/7/86
	34A	General view, eastern section of site	E	21/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	35A	Boulder field southwest of IcGm-13	S	21/7/86
	36A	Western limit of IcGm-13	W	21/7/86
BW86-3(2)	1	Structure 5	E	22/7/86
	2	Structure 5	SE	22/7/86
	3	Structure 5	NE	22/7/86
	4	Structure 6	W	22/7/86
	5	Structure 6	SW	22/7/86
	6	Structure 6	E	22/7/86
	7	Structure 2 partially excavated	S	22/7/86
	8	Structure 2 partially excavated	E	22/7/86
	9	Contemporary tent ring	N	22/7/86
	10	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AN37	E	23/7/86
	11	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AN37	E	23/7/86
	12	Jean-Claude Moquin with soapstone lamp	-	23/7/86
	13	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AK40	S	23/7/86
	14	"in situ" soapstone lamp, AK40	S	23/7/86
	15	André Mercier with soapstone lamp	-	23/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	16	Excavation of Structure 4	NE	23/7/86
	17	Charcoal sample, AM38	S	23/7/86
	18	Charcoal sample, AM38	N	23/7/86
	19	Charcoal sample, AM38	W	23/7/86
	20	Structure 3	S	25/7/86
	21	Structure 3	SE	25/7/86
	22	Structure 4	N	25/7/86
	23	Structure 4	SW	25/7/86
	24	Structure 3 occupation level, M40	SW	25/7/86
	25	Structure 3 occupation level, M40	SW	25/7/86
	26	Structure 3 occupation level, M40	S	25/7/86
	27	Structure 3 occupation level, east section, M40	S	25/7/86
	28	Structure 3 occupation level, west section, M40	S	25/7/86
	29	Structure 3 level, east section, M40	S	25/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	30	Structure 3 occupation level, east section, M40	S	25/7/86
	31	Structure 3 occupation level, L42	-	25/7/86
	32	Structure 3 occupation level, L42	-	25/7/86
	33	Structure 3 occupation level, L42	E	25/7/86
	34	Structure 3 occupation level, L42	E	25/7/86
	35	Structure 3 occupation level, L42	E	25/7/86
BW86-3(3)	1	L42, north profile, Structure 3	N	26/7/86
	2	L42, north profile, Structure 3	N	26/7/86
	3	Annie Weetaluktuk	N	26/7/86
	4	Structure 6	-	26/786
	5	Structure 6	NW	26/7/86
	6	Structure 6	E	26/7/86
	7	Site overview	SE	26/7/86
	8	Site overview	S	26/7/86
	9	Site overview	SW	26/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	10	Charcoal, AH3, Structure 6	N	26/7/86
	11	Charcoal, AH3, Structure 6	N	26/7/86
	12	Structure 5	W	26/7/86
	13	Structure 5	N	26/7/86
	14	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	S	26/7/86
	15	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	SE	26/7/86
	16	Structure 3, band P	W	26/7/86
	17	Structure 3, band N	W	26/7/86
	18	Structure 3, band M	W	26/7/86
	19	Structure 3, band L	W	26/7/86
	20	Structure 3, band K	W	26/7/86
	21	Structure 2, band J	W	26/7/86
	22	Structure 2, band H	W	26/7/86
	23	Structure 2, band G	W	26/7/86
	24	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	N	26/7/86

Appendix 1. List of Photographs, IcGm-13, 1986

<u>ROLL</u>	<u>NEGATIVE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ORIENTATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
	25	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	NE	26/7/86
	26	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	NW	26/7/86
	27	Excavated Structures 2 and 3	N	26/7/86
	28	Structure 3, central portion	W	26/7/86
	29	Structure 3	NW	26/7/86
	30	Structure 3	E	26/7/86
	31	Structure 3	E	26/7/86
	32	Structure 3	ENE	26/7/86
	33	Structure 3	E	26/7/86
	34	Structure 3	NE	26/7/86
	35	Structure 3	NE	26/7/86
	36	General view of east section of site	NE	26/7/86
	37	André Mercier	-	26/7/86

Appendix 2

Catalogue of Lithic Specimens, IcGm-13, 1986

Appendix 2. Catalogue of Lithic Specimens, IcGm-13, 1986

A. Tools

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>CATEGORIE</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m²</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>CO-ORDINATES</u>
2	microblade	chert	AK38	Surf.	N43; E77
3	microblade	chert	AL38	III	N21; E60
4	microblade	chert	AM37	Surf.	SW quad.
5	microblade	chert	AN38	III	N2; E86
6	microblade	chert	AN39	Surf.	N65; E65
7	microblade	chert	F40	III	NW quad.
8	retouched microblade	chert	F40	Screen	SW quad.
9	retouched microblade	chert	G39	II	N73; E83
10	microblade	chert	G39	II	N71; E79
11	retouched microblade	chert	G39	II	N60; E87
12	microblade	crystal quartz	G39	III	N39; E38
13	microblade	chert	G39	III	N35; E36
14	retouched microblade	chert	G39	III	N25; E12
15	stemmed microblade	chert	G39	-	N92; E33
16	retouched microblade	chert	G39	-	N83; E92
17	retouched microblade	chert	G39	III	N71; E67
18	microblade	chert	G40	II	N54; E18
19	microblade	chert	G40	II	N54; E4

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20	microblade	chert	G40	III	N97; E56
21	retouched microblade	chert	G41	II	N43; E22
22	microblade	chert	G41	II	N51; E95
23	microblade	chert	G41	II	N55; E93
24	microblade	chert	H39	II	N35; E96
25	microblade	chert	H39	II	N14; E91
26	microblade	chert	H39	II	N96; E85
27	microblade	chert	H41	II	SW quad.
28	stemmed microblade	chert	H42	III	N74; E77
29	microblade	chert	J42	III	N22; E84
30	microblade	chert	M39	II	N5; E44
31	retouched microblade	chert	M39	II	N73; E27
32	microblade	chert	M41	III	N22; E66
33	microblade	chert	M42	III	NW quad.
34	microblade	crystal quartz	N41	III	N86; E23
35	retouched microblade	chert	P22	III	N59; E70
36	stemmed microblade	chert	Q40	III	N91; E82
37	retouched microblade	chert	-	Surf.	Str. 3
38	microblade	chert	-	Surf.	Str. 3

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39	retouched microblade	chert	-	Surf.	one metre from Str. 3
40	stemmed microblade	crystal quartz	-	Surf.	-
41	microblade	chert	-	Surf.	-
42	microblade	chert	-	Surf.	deflation zone
43	used microblade	chert	-	Surf.	deflation zone
44	microblade core	crystal quartz	AH91	III	N95; E68
45	triangular chipped point	Ramah quartzite	F40	III	N33; E48
46	triangular chipped point	chert	H39	II	N83; E32
47	stemmed chipped point	chert	H41	III	N92; E18
48	tip-fluted point fragment	chert	H41	III	N21; E96
49	point fragment	chert	L39	III	N13; E67
50	triangular point	chert	M40	II	N80; E53
51	triangular point	chert	M40	III	N90; E56

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A. Tools

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>CATEGORIE</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m</u> ²	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>CO-ORDINATES</u>
52	Tip-fluted point fragment	chert	N39	III	N9; E92
53	triangular point	chert	-	Surf.	Str. 5
54	distal point fragment	chert	-	Surf.	Str. 3
55	triangular point	chert	-	Surf.	Str. 3
56	triangular point fragment	Ramah quartzite	-	-	-
57	polished point fragment	nephrite	-	Surf.	-
58	point rough-out	slate	R24	Surf.	N62; E51
59	chipped knife fragment	chert	H41	III	N13; E63
60	knife	chert	H41	III	N17; E82
61	knife	chert	H42	III	N82; E89
62	knife	chert	L39	III	N87; E30
63	burin-like tool	chert	G40	II	N14; E33
64	burin-like tool	chert	G40	II	N69; ES
65	burin-like tool	nephrite	G41	II	N8; E88

Appendix 2. Catalogue of Lithic Specimens, IcGm-13, 1986

A. Tools

<u>CATALOGUE</u> <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CATEGORIE</u>	<u>RAW</u> <u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>m</u> ²	<u>PROVENIENCE</u> <u>LEVEL</u>	<u>CO-ORDINATES</u>
66	burin-like tool	nephrite	G41	II	N74; E71
67	burin-like tool	nephrite	G41	II	N72; E58
68	burin-like tool	nephrite	H39	II	N10; E94
69	burin-like tool	nephrite	H39	II	N91; E26
70	burin-like tool	chert	L39	II	N48; E82
71	burin-like tool	nephrite	L43	III	N77; E10
72	burin-like tool	nephrite	AH94	Surf.	Structure 1
73	burin spall	chert	G40	III	N95; E55
74	end scraper	crystal quartz	N41	II	NE quad.
75	end scraper	chert	N42	II	N71; E88
76	biface fragment	chert	G41	II	N6; E46
77	biface fragment	chert	L42	III	-
78	biface fragment	Ramah quartzite	-	Surf.	-
79	polished fragment	slate	G40	II	N89; E54
80	polished fragment	slate	R24	III	N47; E69
81	polished fragment	slate	T24	III	SW quad.

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A. Tools

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>CATEGORIE</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m²</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>CO-ORDINATES</u>
82	polished fragment	slate	AN39	III	N44; E10
83	polished fragment	slate	AP43	Surf.	-
84	lamp	soapstone	AM37	III	NE quad.
85	lamp fragment	soapstone	AM38	III	N12; E52
86	lamp	soapstone	AK40	II	N75; E88
87	pot fragment	soapstone	AM38	III	N9; E42
88	ground object	soapstone	AM38	III	N81; E25
89	2 ground fragments	soapstone	G41	II	SE quad.
90	pot fragment	soapstone	-	Surf.	Structure 6
91	3 lamp fragments (contemporary)	soapstone	-	Surf.	-
92	used flake	chert	M39	II	N73; E94
195	microblade	chert	G39	Surf.	-
196	microblade	chert	H40	Surf.	-
197	tip flute	chert	H39	II	SE quad.
198	polished fragment	nephrite	N41	II	NE quad.
199	retouched flake	chert	L39	III	SW quad.

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A. Tools

<u>CATALOGUE</u> <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CATEGORIE</u>	<u>RAW</u> <u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>m</u> ² <u>PROVENIENCE</u> <u>LEVEL</u>	<u>CO-ORDINATES</u>
200	used flake	siltite	deflation 2 Surf.	-

Appendix 2. Catalogue of Lithic Specimens, IcGm-13, 1986

B. Waste Flakes

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m²</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>QUADRANT</u>
93	2	chert	F40	III	NE
94	1	chert	F40	III	NW
95	2	chert	F40	-	SW
96	6	chert	G39	Surf.	-
97	2	chert	G39	Surf.	NE
98	1	slate	G39	Surf.	NE
99	11	chert	G39	III	NE
100	3	chert	G39	III	NW
101	1	chert	G39	III	SE
102	4	chert	G39	III	SW
103	15	chert	G40	III	NE
104	7	chert	G40	III	NW
105	6	chert	G40	III	SE
106	2	chert	G40	III	SW
107	7	chert	G41	II	-
108	11	chert	G41	II	NW
109	2	chert	G41	II	NW
110	5	chert	G41	II	SE
111	1	hyalin quartz	G41	II	SW
112	2	chert	G41	II	SW
113	13	chert	H39	II	NE
114	2	chert	H39	II	NE

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B. Waste Flakes

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m²</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>QUADRANT</u>
115	2	chert	H39	Surf.	NW
116	68	chert	H39	II	NW
117	1	chalcedony	H39	II	NW
118	36	chert	H39	II	SE
119	2	chert	H39	III	SE
120	1	chalcedony	H39	Screen	SE
121	10	chert	H39	II	SW
122	77	chert	H40	Surf.	-
123	4	chert	H40	-	NE
124	44	chert	H40	III	NW
125	16	chert	H40	-	SE
126	33	chert	H40	III	SW
127	17	chert	H41	III	NE
128	14	chert	H41	III	NW
129	2	chert	H41	III	SE
130	2	chert	H41	II	SW
131	1	chert	H42	II	-
132	3	chert	H42	III	SW
133	14	chert	J40	III	NE
134	19	chert	J40	III	SE
135	68	chert	J40	III	SW
136	3	chalcedony	J40	III	SW
137	3	chert	J41	II	NW

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B. Waste Flakes

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m²</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>QUADRANT</u>
138	35	chert	J41	II	SW
139	2	chert	J42	Surf.	SW
140	1	slate	-	Surf.	-
141	5	chert	-	Surf.	-
142	1	chert	K40	III	NE
143	1	chert	K40	III	NW
144	1	chert	K42	III	NE
145	2	siltite	L21	Surf.	-
146	5	chert	L38	III	NE
147	1	chalcedony	L38	III	NW
148	1	chalcedony	L38	III	SW
150	1	chalcedony	L39	III	NE
151	19	chert	L39	III	NW
152	1	chert	L39	III	SE
153	1	chert	L39	III	SW
154	1	chert	L42	III	NE
155	1	chert	L42	III	NW
156	2	chert	M39	II	NE
157	1	chert	M39	II	SE
158	3	chert	M39	II	SW
159	1	chert	M40	III	SW
160	3	chert	M42	Surf.	-

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B. Waste Flakes

<u>CATALOGUE</u> <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>SPECIMENS</u>	<u>RAW</u> <u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>m</u> ²	<u>PROVENIENCE</u> <u>LEVEL</u>	<u>QUADRANT</u>
161	4	chert	M41	III	SE
162	1	chert	M42	III	NW
163	8	chert	-	Surf.	-
164	4	chert	N41	II	NE
165	2	chert	N41	Surf.	SE
166	3	chert	N42	II	SW
167	1	slate	N42	II	SW
168	1	chert	P22	III	SE
169	2	chert	Q23	III	SE
170	1	chert	Q40	III	NE
171	1	chert	-	III	NW
172	1	chalcedony	R24	III	SW
173	1	chert	AH3	III	SE
174	2	chert	AJ40	II	SE
175	1	chert	AJ40	II	SW
176	1	chert	AK39	II	SE
177	1	chert	AM39	I	NE
178	1	chert	AM40	II	NW
179	4	chert	AN37	II	SE
180	3	chert	AN37	II	SW
181	2	chert	AN38	Surf.	SE
182	1	hyalin quartz	AN38	III	NW

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B. Waste Flakes

<u>CATALOGUE NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SPECIMENS</u>	<u>RAW MATERIAL</u>	<u>m²</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE LEVEL</u>	<u>QUADRANT</u>
183	1	chert	AN38	III	SW
184	1	nephrite	AN38	III	SW
185	2	chert	AP38	III	-
186	1	chalcedony	Str. 3	Surf.	-
188	11	chert	Str. 3	Surf.	-
189	2	chert	Str. 3	Surf.	-
190	4	chert	Str. 3	Surf.	-
191	76	slate	-	Surf.	-
192	37	chert	deflation 1	Surf.	-
193	2	chert	deflation 1	Surf.	-
194	18	siltite	deflation 2	Surf.	-
201	10	chert	-	Surf.	-
202	1	chert	AM38	III	SE

Appendix 3