ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE IVUJIVIK AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AREA, NORTHERN QUEBEC

VOLUME 1. TEXT AND APPENDICES

Presented to the
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES	iii
TABLES	iv
APPENDICES	vi
SUMMARY	vii
ADKNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATIONS	3
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	4
3.1 Location and Physical Setting	4
3.2 Flora and Fauna	7
3.3 Paleoenvironment	8
3.4 Previous Archaeological Research	9
4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES	12
4.1 Survey Limits	12
4.2 Sampling Techniques	12
4.3 Data Registration	14
4.4 Site Plans and Maps	15
4.5 Community Consultation	16
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS	17
5.1 Prehistoric Sites	17
5.1.1 Meeus Site (KcFr-4)	21

5.1.2 Mungiok Site (KcFr-7) 30
5.1.3 Pita Site (KcFr-5) 38
5.1.4 Ohituk Site (KcFr-3) 44
5.1.5 Ivujivik-1 (KcFr-8) 49
5.1.6 Ivujivik-2 (KcFr-9) 60
5.1.7 Ivujivik-3 (KcFr-10) 64
5.1.8 Ivujivik-4 (KcFr-11) 68
5.1.9 Ivujivik-5 (KcFr-14) 72
5.1.10 Ivujivik-6 (KcFr-12) 74
5.1.11 Ivujivik-7 (KcFr-13) 77
5.2 Contemporary Activity Areas 78
5.3 Impact Mitigation 80

6.0 DISCUSSION 83

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 86

8.0 PERSONNEL 89

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY 90

FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of Ivujivik, Northern Quebec	5
Figure 2.	Location of the Survey Area	6
Figure 3.	Survey Limits and Archaeological Site Locations, Ivujivik, Northern Quebec	13
Figure 4.	Distribution of Test Pits, Ivujivik-5 (KcFr-14)	73

TABLES

Table 1.	Location of Prehistoric Sites Inventoried, Ivujivik, Northern Quebec	19
Table 2.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in Area C, the Meeus Site (KcFr-4)	25
Table 3.	Lithic Specimens Collected in the Meeus Site (KcFr-4)	29
Table 4.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Mungiok Site (KcFr-7)	33
Table 5.	Lithic Specimens Collected in the Mungiok Site (KcFr-7)	37
Table 6.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Pita Site (KcFr-5)	41
Table 7.	Lithic Specimens Collected in the Pita Site (KcFr-5)	43
Table 8.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Ohituk Site (KcFr-3)	48
Table 9.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Ivujivik-1 Site (KcFr-8)	51

Table 10.	Summary of Secondary Cultural Features Observed in the Ivujivik-1 Site (KcFr-8)	56
Table 11.	Lithic Specimens Collected in the Ivujivik-1 Site (KcFr-8)	59
Table 12.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Ivujivik-2 Site (KcFr-9)	62
Table 13.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Ivujivik-3 Site (KcFr-10)	67
Table 14.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Ivujivik-4 Site (KcFr-11)	70
Table 15.	Summary of Contemporary Activity Areas Observed in the Vicinity of the Village of Ivujivik	79

APPENDICES

Appendix A	List of Photographs
Appendix B	Catalogue of Lithic Specimens
Appendix C	Archaeological Potential Zones and Sites, Ivujivik, Northern Quebec
Appendix D	Representative Stratigraphic Profiles of Prehistoric Sites Inventoried, Ivujivik, Northern Quebec
Appendix E	Site Plan: Meeus Site (KcFr-4)
Appendix F	Site Plan: Mungiok Site (KcFr-7)
Appendix G	Site Plan: Pita Site (KcFr-5), Ohituk Site (KcFr-3)
Appendix H	Site Plan: Ivujivik-1 Site (KcFr-8)
Appendix I	Site Plan: Ivujivik-2 Site (KcFr-9), Ivujivik-3 (KcFr-10)
Appendix J	Site Plan: Ivujivik-4 Site (KcFr-11), Ivujivik-6 (KcFr-12)

SUMMARY

The present report details the results of an archaeological survey conducted in the environs of the Inuit village of Ivujivik, Northern Quebec. This survey focused on the verification of previously determined archaeological potential zones occurring within the airport development area of the village. Several prehistoric sites earlier reported in the area were also evaluated.

The survey resulted in the identification of seven (7) prehistoric habitation sites and three (3) contemporary activity areas. Of the sites, one (1) is interpreted as Pre-Dorset, two (2) as Dorset and two (2) as multiple occupations. Paleoeskimo occupations of undetermined cultural affiliation are suggested for the other two (2) sites.

The survey also resulted in the more precise definition of three (3) Pre-Dorset and one (1) Dorset sites previously recorded in the area. Habitation structures identified in these sites as well as in those newly discovered include semi-subterranean dwellings and mid-passage tent rings.

The implementation in the field of protective measures eliminated the necessity of immediate salvage excavation of four (4) sites threatened by the construction of the airport. It is recommended, however, that forthcoming surveys in Northern Quebec airport development areas be undertaken well in advance of scheduled construction activities. It is further recommended that the Inuit communities concerned by this development project participate in these surveys.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Transportation and field logistics for the archaeological survey of the Ivujivik airport development area were arranged by the Makivik Corporation. Inuit field assistants for the survey were suggested by Ms. Lorraine Brookes, Director of the Makivik Research Department, and Mr. William Kemp, the Makivik manager of the survey.

Mr. Edward Mesher of Kuujjuaq served as field assistant between the 7 and 10 August but, due to a prior commitment, was unable to complete the survey. Mr. Mesher was replaced by Mr. Jacques Brouard, the on-site representative of the ministère des Transports du Québec, who kindly volunteered his services as archaeological assistant between the 10 and 19 August. Mr. Brouard also placed at our disposal the airport construction plans, thus facilitating the more precise orientation of the survey activities in terms of on-going and projected construction activities.

The survey and measures for the mitigation of construction impacts on prehistoric sites located in the airport development area were carried out through the consent of the Municipal Council of Ivujivik. The mitigation measures were implemented on the authority of Mr. Clement Tremblay, Office of the Deputy Minister, ministère des Transports du Québec, in collaboration with the council. Meetings with the council were chaired by Mr. Adamie Kolinga, Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality. Mr. Kolinga also acted as interpreter during these meetings.

Accomodations during our study in Ivujivik were provided by Mrs. Mary Tarkik. The warm hospitality of Mrs. Tarkik and her family, as well as that of the community at large, contributed directly to the survey results.

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of each of these individuals and organizations to the successful completion of the research undertaken.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The present report describes the results of an archaeological survey conducted between August 7-19, 1984, in the vicinity of the village of Ivujivik, Northern Quebec. This survey represents the second phase of archaeological research undertaken in the municipality within the context of the environmental impact studies engendered by the Northern Quebec Airport Development project. The first phase involved the theoretical study of the archaeological potential of the area of projected airport construction and related works. Both of these phases, financed by the ministère des Transports du Québec, were carried out by Aménatech Inc. under contract with the Makivik Corporation.

The report comprises two (2) volumes. Volume 1 presents the research objectives, the survey area and procedures. The survey results, including descriptions of the prehistoric sites and contemporary activity areas inventoried and impact mitigation measures, are then summarized. This summary is followed by preliminary interpretations of the site data and several recommendations concerning future archaeological research in the area. Volume 1 is completed by a list of the individuals involved in the project, a bibliography of references cited and a series of appendices. The appendices include a list of photographs taken during the survey, a catalogue of lithic specimens recovered from each site and preliminary plans of the sites surveyed.

Volume 2 consists of a site photograph appendix. No attempt has been made to illustrate the totality of the data photographed at each site. Instead, the photographs presented

provide a representative sample of the habitation structures and cultural features identified in the sites.

2.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATIONS

The survey was organized in terms of the results of the archaeological potential study prepared for the airport development area of the municipality of Ivujivik (Aménatech, 1984). This study indicated that a number of probable archaeological site localities would be affected by construction activities. It was also noted that several earlier recorded prehistoric sites occurred within the development area.

The immediate objectives of the survey were, then, threefold: 1. verification of the theoretically-determined archaeological potential zones; 2. evaluation of the previously reported sites and; 3. assessment of the regional and local archaeological importance of cultural heritage resources located in the area defined. The ultimate objective of the research was the establishment of measures for the mitigation of construction impacts on these resources.

Survey activities concentrated, firstly, on zones of high and moderate archaeological potential and on known sites located in or close to projected construction works in the airport development area (i.e., runway extensions, borrow-pits, quarries, access roads, etc.). Secondly, zones of similar potential adjacent to this area were inventoried. Zones of low or nul archaeological potential were concomitantly examined. The inventory of these latter zones, comprising the overwhelming bulk of the area surveyed, was less systematic then that of the more probable site localities. The data collected, however, tends to confirm the lack of archaeological potential pre-determined for these zones.

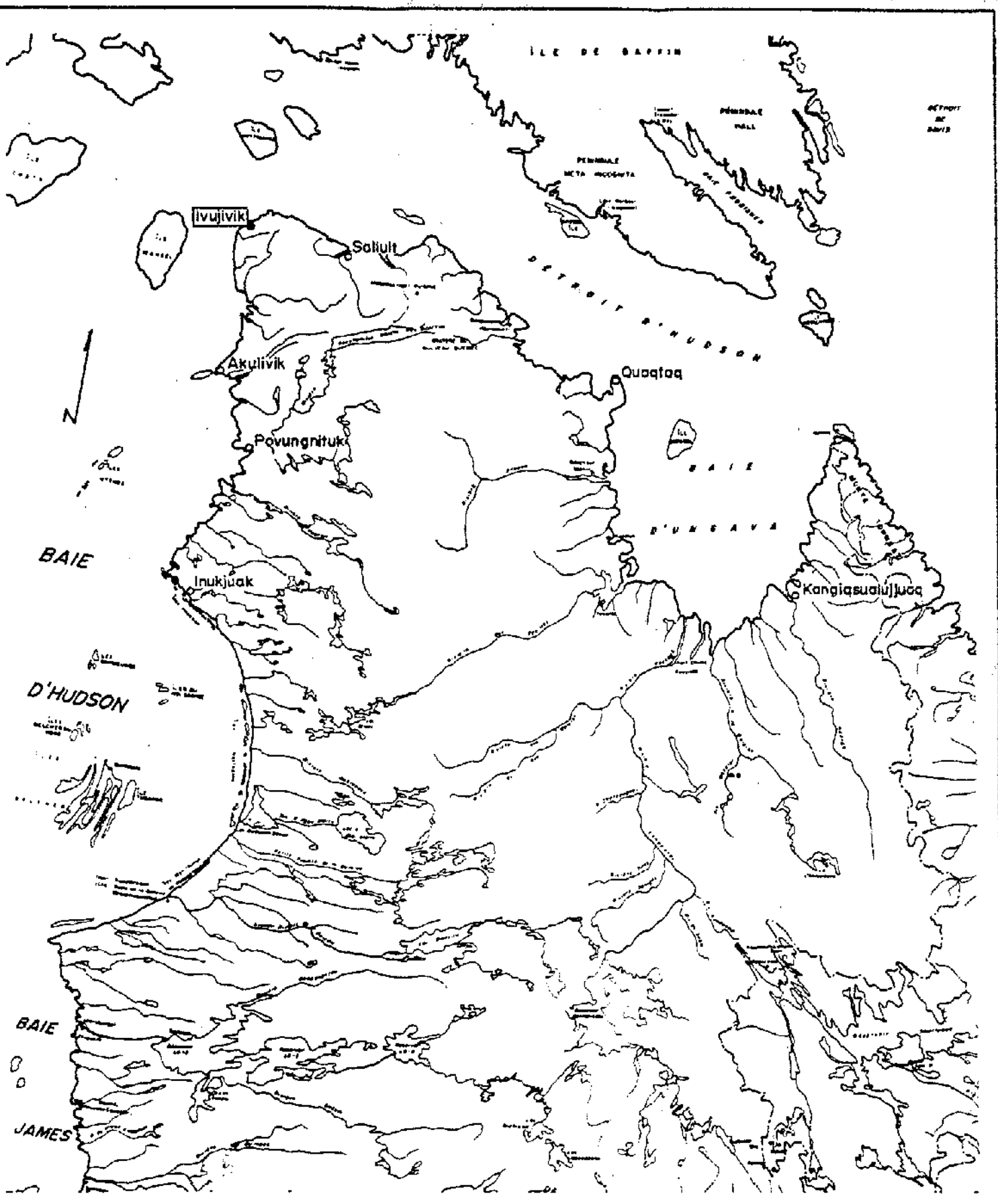
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Location and Physical Setting

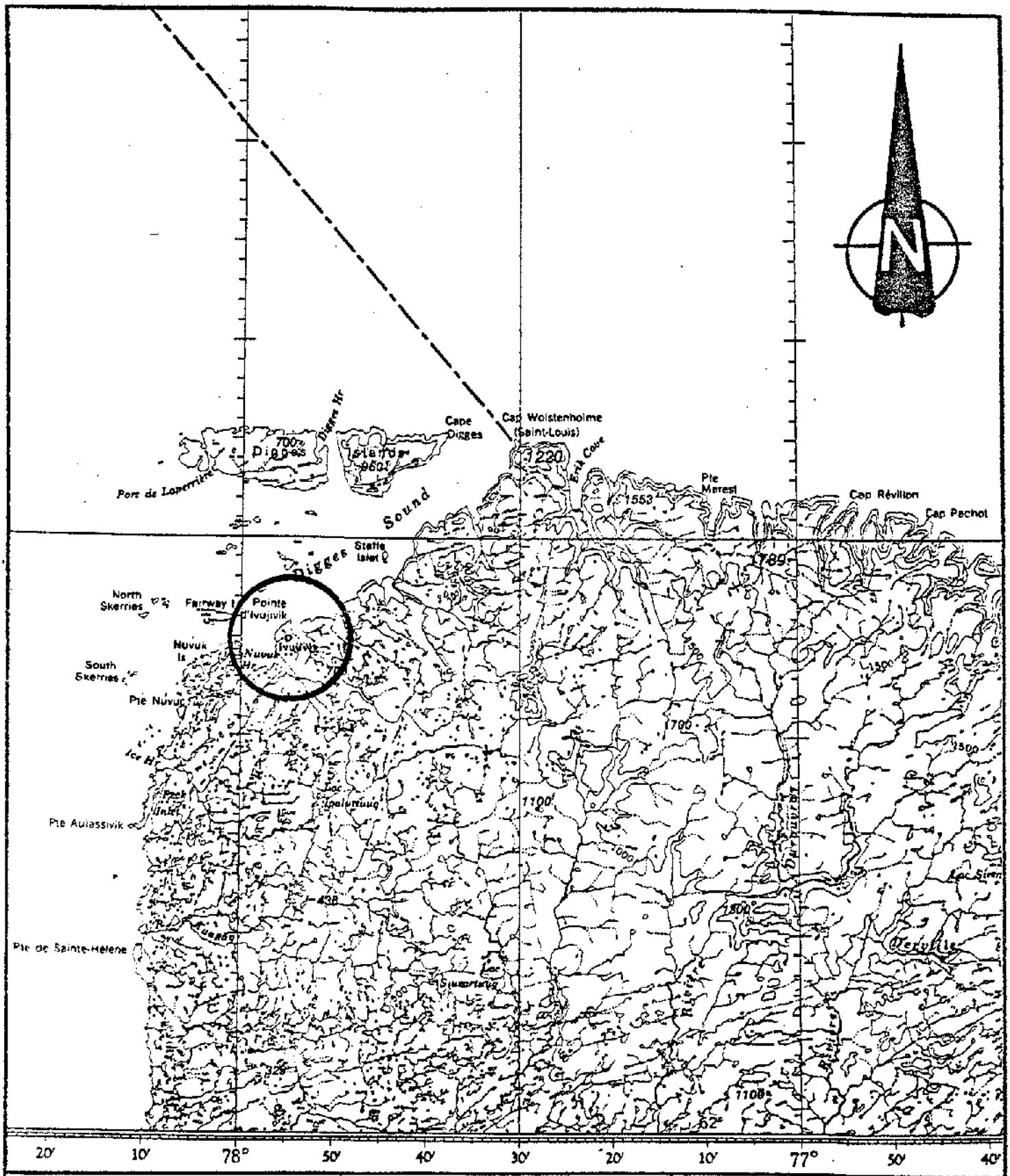
The study area comprises the immediate environs of the village of Ivujivik, northwestern Ungava, in Ungava County, Northern Quebec. The village is located on the extreme northeastern coast of Hudson Bay, at (Fig. 1) It is situated on a small Peninsula on Digges Sound, roughly 40 km southwest of Cape Wolstenholme, the western entrance to Hudson Strait (Fig. 2).

The area occurs in the western section of the Cape Smith Fold Belt in the Churchill Province of the Canadian Shield (Stockwell et al., 1972). The fold belt, characterized by structural unconformities, corresponds to the Sugluk Plateau Division of the James physiographic region (Bostock, 1972). In the study area, this plateau is of low, undulating relief, the rounded bedrock hills forming the Ivujivik peninsula rarely exceeding 100 m.a.s.l. in altitude. Marine deposits associated with the Tyrrell Sea transgression are scattered throughout the peninsula. Glacial tills are thin and discontinuous.

The study area is situated in the Polar Tundra Climatic zone, a zone dominated by the Arctic Air Mass (Environnement Canada, 1982, D-2). The annual mean temperature is -5.0°C, with a yearly average of twenty (20) frost-free days. Annual precipitation is in excess of 40 cm, half of which occurs as snow. Northwesterly and southerly winds prevail during summer and winter respectively.



Aménatech inc. Division aménagement et environnement du Groupe-conseil S.M. inc.	PROJET Archeological inventory of the Ivujivik airport development area, Northern Quebec	TITRE Location of Ivujivik, Northern Quebec
DESSINÉ PAR R.M.	APPROUVÉ PAR Ian Badgley	DATE January 1985
ÉCHELLE 1:5 800 000	RÉFÉRENCE 4-6156-550	FEUILLE Figure 1



Aménatech inc. Division aménagement et environnement du Groupe-conseil S. M. inc.	PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE IVUJIVIK AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AREA, NORTHERN QUEBEC	TITLE: LOCATION OF THE SURVEY AREA
DESSINÉ PAR: Y. C.	APPROUVÉ PAR: I. B.	DATE: AUGUST 1984
ÉCHELLE / SCALE: 1 : 500,000	RÉFÉRENCE: 4-6156-550	FIGURE: 2

3.2 Flora and Fauna

The vegetation of the area consists of a moss-lichen tundra mixed with herbaceous and shrubby elements (Richard, 1981:18-23). Moss and lichens predominate in exposed, dry zones while Cyperaceae and Gramineae occupy less well-drained, relatively protected surface deposits. The principal shrubs include dwarf birch, willow and alder. Sphagnum colonies of limited extent occur in wet zones.

The fauna of the region is characteristically "arctic" in association. Marine mammals frequenting the region in relative abundance include ringed seal (Phoca hispida), bearded seal (Erignathus barbatus), greenland seal (Phoca groenlandicus), beluga (Delphinapterus leucas) and walrus (Odobenus rosmarus) (Science Advisory Board of the Northwest Territories, 1980. Terrestrial mammals include, among others, polar bear (Ursus maritimus), fox (Alopex lagopus), mink (Mustela vison) and arctic hare (Lepus arcticus). Caribou (Rangifer tarandus), frequenting the area until the early 20th century, are now generally restricted to more southerly and easterly regions (Audet, 1979; Environnement Canada, 1982, G-1).

As listed by Vezinet (1982:73, Table 3), several varieties of ducks, loons, geese and gulls occur in the region. The black guillemot (Cepphus grylle) is particularly abundant. Salvelinus species, including Arctic char and Quebec red char, represent the major fish populations in the region (McCart and Beste, 1979; Vezinet, 1982). Clams, several varieties of mussels and krill are also numerous.

3.3 Paleoenvironment

The final Wisconsin deglaciation began in the Hudson Strait region around 9000 B.P. and, by about 8000 B.P., the Laurentian ice had retreated along the entire coastline of the Ungava Peninsula (Prest, 1972: Figure XII-15). The glaciers continued to recede and, by 6500 B.P., the majority of the peninsula had been deglaciated. Remnant ice in the interior had disappeared 500 years latter.

The deglaciation of western Ungava was accompanied by the Tyrrell Sea marine transgression. This transgression, dated to between 8000-7000 B.P., extended to variable distances inland along the perimetre of Hudson and James bays (c.f., Hillaire-Marcel, 1979, Figure 41). In northeastern Hudson Bay, however, these marine waters were generally restricted to the present coastal zone, attaining a maximum limit of 167 m.a.s.l. at Cape Wolstenholme (Hillaire-Marcel, 1979:98). The Tyrrell Sea retreated in correspondence with isostatic rebound and, by 3000 B.P., the northwestern section of the Ungava Peninsula had fully emerged. The present Hudson Bay littoral in this area developed following this date.

According to Richard (1981, intra vida), the coastal zone of the northern Ungava Peninsula was probably colonized by a sparse herbaceous tundra vegetation sometime shortly after 8000 B.P. This tundra, expanding into upland areas coincidental with the deglaciation of the interior, was replaced by a shrub tundra around 6200-5500 B.P. This more luxuriant vegetation, associated with a general warming trend culminating in the Little Climatic Optimum, was succeeded by a second herbaceous tundra

approximately 1000 years later. As suggested by available palynological evidence, this latter tundra has undergone little change during the past 3500 years.

3.4 Previous Archaeological Research

Previous archaeological research activities in extreme northwestern Ungava have varied in scope as well as in character. The earliest of these activites are represented by Leechman's 1936 excavations in two (2) clusters of Dorset semi-subterranean dwellings located on the Nuvuk Islands (Leechman, 1943). These pioneering efforts, clarifying the extent of the then newly-defined Dorset culture, were followed by Taylor's 1958 and 1959 surveys on eastern Mansel Island and in the vicinity of Ivujivik (Taylor, 1959, 1960). These surveys also included limited and extensive excavation of both Pre-Dorset and Dorset sites. More recently, an additional Dorset site and five (5) Thule sites were identified by Plumet during a helicopter fly-over of the Nuvuk and Digges Islands in 1979 (Plumet and Badgley, 1980).

Of particular importance to the present study are the six (6) archaeological sites reported on the Ivujivik peninsula. These sites include the Pre-Dorset Meeus, Mungiok and Pita sites and the Dorset Ohituk and Eeteevianee sites. The sixth site, a small quartz quarry, is also of possible Dorset affiliation.

As illustrated by Figure 3, the three (3) Pre-Dorset sites and Ohituk are located in the northern section of the airport development area of the municipality. Although the exact location of the prehistoric quarry is unknown, available data indicates that this site also occurs in this section of the

development area. The second Dorset site, Eeteevianee, is situated immediately west of this area.

Research activities in the Pre-Dorset sites involved surface collecting and the excavation of test pits, the number of pits varying according to the site (c.f., Taylor, 1962). Neither habitation structures nor other cultural features were observed in the Mungiok or Pita sites. In the Meeus site, however, two (2) slight depressions suggested habitations. These dwellings were identified and excavated by a local Inuit resident.

The two (2) Dorset sites, only briefly mentioned in Taylor (1959, 1960, 1968) were subjected to controlled excavations. These excavations centred, in the Eeteevianee site, on a semi-subterranean dwelling and, in the Ohituk site, on a raised gravel beach ridge; no habitation structures were observed in the latter case.

All three (3) of the Pre-Dorset sites yielded significant lithic collections. With the exception of several decayed bone fragments recovered in the Meeus sites, faunal and other organic materials were lacking in these sites. Although the data from the Dorset sites are unpublished, these sites appear to have produced organic remains as well as lithic collections.

The results of the research activities carried out in the vicinity of Ivujivik suggest that the initial Pre-Dorset occupation of northwestern Ungava dates to the middle of the second millenium B.C. (Taylor, 1962:90). Additionally, relatively intensive and (probably) continuous occupation of the region by Pre-Dorset and Dorset groups appears to be indicated. The second

of these cultures may have persisted in this region until the 11th or 12th century, if not later.

As Thule sites in northern Quebec have received little archaeological attention, neither the chronology nor the nature of these Neoeskimo occupations in this region have been determined. However, a 12th to 14th century date may be speculated for the movement of Thule groups into the region. These late prehistoric populations represent the ancestors of the Inuit historically encountered in northern Quebec.

4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES

4.1 Survey Limits

Survey activities were restricted to the Ivujivik peninsula. These activities were carried out, firstly, in the airport development area of the municipality and, secondly, in the coastal zone adjacent to this area.

As defined in the earlier potential study, the airport development area measures approximately 1 km in maximum width and roughly 3.2 km in maximum length (Appendix C). This area, situated in the central part of the peninsula, comprises the existing airstrips, the projected runway extensions and airport facilities, the proposed water intake point, access roads, and suggested gravel pit and quarry sites.

Four (4) of the six (6) archaeological sites previously reported in the vicinity of Ivujivik are also located in this area.

The coastal zone surveyed extends from the bottom of Ivujivik Harbour to the middle of the northeastern shore of Nuvuk Harbour, an overall distance of about 7.5 km (Fig. 3). The northeastern half of a narrow valley crossing the foot of the peninsula was also surveyed.

4.2 Sampling Techniques

All localities inventoried were subjected to an extensive visual inspection involving surface collecting activities. In the

case of high and moderate potential zones and of confirmed archaeological sites, these preliminary efforts were followed by test pitting. The number and location of the test pits excavated varied according to the extent of the zone or site, surface collecting results and initial sampling productivity. However, as sampling was directed toward the verification of archaeological potential and to the recovery of temporally-sensitive cultural data, testing was non-random in character. Accordingly, the majority of the test pits were excavated either in or close to presumed or identified habitation structures.

Standard test pits, oriented north-south, measured 50 cm x 50 cm. In the Meeus site, however, sampling included the excavation of four (4) 2 m x 2 m test zones. The greater part of this site lies directly in the path of the runway extension and, consequently, shall be destroyed by the airport construction. These limited test excavations, then, were deemed appropriate to the more adequate assessment of the site's importance and to the determination of possible mitigation measures. The results of this sampling proving sufficient to this assessment, two (2) additional test zones plotted in the site were unexcavated. All of the 4 m^2 test zones were located in presumed habitation structures.

4.3 Data Registration

Cultural materials recovered on the surface were collectively registered according to site, no effort being made to precisely locate these materials within the respective sites. Alternately, materials produced by the test pits were recorded according to test pit and, when necessary, habitation structure designation. Habitation structures were identified by alphabetic

letters and the test pits by arabic numerals. Test excavations in the Meeus site were assigned roman numerals.

Stratigraphic profiles of the north walls and, in one case, of the east wall of the test pits and zones were recorded to a 1:10 scale. Representative profiles, all habitation structures and secondary cultural features as well as site overviews were photographed in black and white and in colour using a 35 mm Pentax Spotmatic and a Vivitar 35 CA cameras. The mechanical failure of a third camera prohibited slide photography of the sites.

4.4 Site Plans and Maps

Scaled plans illustrating the principal physical characteristics of the sites and the location of test pits, habitation structures and other cultural features were prepared for all but one of the sites using a Geotec pocket transit and 60-meter survey chain. The exception, the Ivujivik-7 site (KcFr-13), consists of thin gravel deposits discontinuously scattered across an extensive bedrock surface of low relief. This site, registered on the basis of several small chert flakes, is lacking in identifiable occupational features as well as in definable limits.

In addition to the site plans, a detailed map of the Meeus site was prepared using a Sokkisha 20 C model theodolite. This mapping, including topographic transects, was deemed appropriate due to the imminent destruction of the bulk of the site. The map was produced, then, in the interest of providing an accurate record of the major characteristics of this extensive prehistoric site.

4.5 Community Consultation

The Municipal Council of Ivujivik was met with formally on two (2) separate occasions during the course of the survey. Both of these meetings were chaired by Mr. Adamie Kolinga, the Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality, who also acted as interpreter.

The first of these meetings, held August 7, was in request of the permission of the council to conduct the proposed research. During this meeting, discussion focused on the explanation of the extent, objectives and activities of the survey planned. Information concerning archaeological sites known to the council members was also solicited at this time.

The second meeting, held August 17, centred on a summary description of survey results and, more particularly, on measures proposed for the mitigation of impacts on four (4) prehistoric sites threatened by airport construction. This meeting involved representatives of the ministère des Transports du Québec, the municipal council and the survey director. The proposed mitigation measures concerned the elimination of a projected borrow-pit and the restriction of vehicular movement in archaeologically sensitive localities. These measures, approved by the municipal council, were implemented by the ministère des Transports du Québec on the authority of Mr. Clément Tremblay, Office of the Deputy Minister of the ministry.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Prehistoric Sites

The archaeological survey of the environs of Ivujivik resulted in the inventory of eleven (11) prehistoric sites, seven (7) of which were previously unreported (Fig. 3). Of these sites, four (4) represent Pre-Dorset occupations, three (3) are Dorset settlements and two (2) are of multiple cultural affiliation (Table 1). Of the latter, one is interpreted as containing Pre-Dorset, Dorset and historic Inuit components and the other, Pre-Dorset, Dorset and, possibly, Thule components. The cultural affiliation of the remaining two (2) sites, each of which was identified on the basis of several chert flakes, is undetermined. However, the lithic raw material and the altitudes of these sites suggest either Pre-Dorset or Dorset occupations.

Of the seven (7) sites discovered, one (1) occurs in a zone of high potential situated in the airport development area and four (4) on the periphery of this area (Appendix C). The other two (2) sites are located on land adjacent to the development area, close to the southeastern extremity of Ivujivik Harbour.

The four (4) previously registered sites inventoried comprise the Pre-Dorset Meeus, Mungiok and Pita sites and the Dorset Ohituk site. The published reports and site archives consulted during the preparation of the archaeological potential study of the Ivujivik airport development area suggested that only the Pre-Dorset sites were located in this area. However, as indicated by the survey, the Dorset Ohituk site also occurs in the development area. Additionally, clarification of exact site

locations resulting from the survey explains the situation of the Meeus and Mungiok sites in zones theoretically determined as being of moderate or low archaeological potential respectively.

The Eeteevianee site, the second Dorset settlement reported in the vicinity of Ivujivik, is situated a short distance west of the development area. As observed in the field, excavations in this site were considerably more extensive than had been anticipated from the study of published documents. These excavations, indicated by a large and several smaller depressions partially refilled with boulders and cobbles, are estimated to cover a total area in excess of 150 m^2. Due to its location and the extent of excavation, this site was only visually inspected, the brief surface collecting carried out producing no cultural materials. The Eeteevianee site is consequently excluded from the following site descriptions. However, in order to provide a more accurate record of its location than is presently available, this site is listed in Table 1.

Finally, as the presumed Dorset quarry noted by Taylor (1960) may correspond to any one of a number of quartz outcrops observed in the northern section of the development area, the location of this site remains unknown. With the exception of a small quartz quarrying station situated in the Meeus site, none of the other observed quartz outcrops yielded any unequivocable evidence of cultural use.

TABLE 1: LOCATION OF PREHISTORIC SITES INVENTORIED, IVUJIVIK, NORTHERN QUEBEC.

SITE	BORDEN CODE	GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES	U.T.M.	MAP	ALTITUDE (m.a.s.l.)	DISTANCE/ SHORELINE (m)	CULTURAL AFFILIATION
Meeus	KcFr-4	N: W:		35K/5	33-46	100	PRE-DORSET
Mungiok	KcFr-7	N: W:		35K/5	41-51	150	PRE-DORSET
Pita	KcFr-5	N: W:		35K/5	37-38	300	PRE-DORSET
Ohituk	KcFr-3	N: W:		35K/5	16-23	100	DORSET
Eeteevianee	KcFr-1	N: W		35K/5	14	150	DORSET
Ivujivik-3					22-32	80	PRE-DORSET, DORSET AND HISTORIC INUIT
	KcFr-10			35K/5			PRE-DORSET, DORSET AND (POSSIBLY) THULE
							DORSET
							PRE-DORSET
							UNDETERMINED
							PALEOESKIMO

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Ivujivik-6	KcFr-12	35K/5	28-35.50	450	DORSET
			25	120	UNDETERMINED PALEOESKIMO

5.1.1 Meeus Site (KcFr-4)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5 (1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 32 - 46

Distance/shoreline (m): 100

General Description

The Meeus site is situated approximately 360 m northwest of the village of Ivujivik (Fig. 3). The greater part of the site occupies a series of raised gravel beaches and deposits located on the eastern flank of a low bedrock hill. These beaches are bordered, to the north, by an exposed bedrock surface and, to the northeast, by an abrupt bedrock summit (Appendix E). Bedrock sloping eastward and southward toward Ivujivik Harbour and the village respectively delimit the southern extremity of the site.

The Meeus site was originally defined by lithic materials scattered across a "...600-by 1800-foot oval..." area (ca. 560 m x 185 m) oriented northeast-southwest (Taylor, 1962:80). However, as defined during the present survey, the site comprises three (3) separate areas measuring, in overall dimensions, approximately 260 m east-west by about 210 north-south. These discrepancies may be explained, firstly, by the construction of the airport garage which, located roughly 200 m southwest of the site, has probably eradicated a significant portion of the site. Secondly, it is

possible that the occupational data contained in the southern extremity of the site were not recognized as such at the time of its definition. The approximate 45-metre length of this extremity, equivalent to the difference between the earlier and present north-south measurements of the site, tends to support this speculation.

The three (3) areas defined in the Meeus site are estimated to total more than 30 000 m^2. Area A, the most westerly section of the site, is composed of a relatively flat gravel deposit measuring roughly 70 m by 120 m. Area B, separated from the former by a bedrock surface of low relief, consists of a relatively extensive series of well-defined, south-facing gravel beach ridges. The north-south axis of this area is approximately 120 m in length and the east-west axis, about 130 m. These beaches extend into the northern section of Area C. The bulk of this third area is formed, however, by a level gravel deposit interspersed with low bedrock outcrops. A boulder field of limited extent occur in the southern section of this area. Area C measures slightly more tha 90 m in maximum length by 60 m in maximum width.

Vegetation is generally sparse, consisting mainly of low mosses, lichens and short grasses. Denser patches of vegetation, some with dwarf birch and willow, are scattered across the site. A relatively thick sphagnum layer discontinuously covers the boulder field. Several blow-outs of variable extent occur throughout the site.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

A total of six (6) 2 m x 2 m test zones were plotted in possible habitation structures located in Area B of the site. Of these zones, four (4) were completely excavated (i.e., Zones II, III, IV and VI). In addition, single test pits were excavated in each of five (5) habitation structures situated in Area C. Two (2) of these structures (designated A and B) occur in the boulder field and two (2) others (i.e., Structures G and I), on the gravel deposit in the central section of the area. The fifth structure sampled, Structure J, is located on the western edge of the area, on a bedrock ledge covered by a thin mantel of gravel and sand.

Soil stratigraphics revealed in the test pits and zones excavated in the gravels in both of the sampled areas are basically similar in composition. These stratigraphies are composed of yellowish-brown, fine to medium coarse sandy gravels overlain by a thin layer of dark brown organic soil (Appendix D). These soils, lacking in Structure J as well as in the boulder field, vary in thickness from less than 1 to roughly 3 cm. Excluding Test Zone II, no definable cultural layers or horizons were observed in any of the test pit or zone profiles.

As illustrated in Appendix D, the organic soil in the southern section of the east wall profile in Test Zone II is separated from the underlying gravel by a black lense of charcoal and burnt grease intermixed with sand (see Photo 4). This lense, approximately 70 cm in length by 7 cm in maximum thickness, is interpreted as a hearth. This interpretation is further suggested by decayed and preserved bone fragments both in and surrounding

the excavated portion of the lense. The hearth and associated activity area are more fully discussed in the following pages.

Habitation Structures

A total of twelve (12) habitation structures were identified in the site. Eleven (11) of these structures are located in Area C and one (1), a recent tent ring, in Area A. Also, an undetermined number of possible habitations are suggested by the denser patches of vegetation, occasionally associated with rocks, scattered across Area B. The four (4) test zones excavated in this area were located in such patches. However, with the possible exception of Test Zone II, the data recovered from these tests are insufficient to the definition of habitations in these zones.

A disturbed, slight depression in a small gravel deposit located on the bedrock separating Areas A and B is tentatively interpreted as an excavated dwelling. This excavation, apparently of recent origin, is roughly rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 2 m by 1.5 m by 10 cm in depth. As the only two (2) dwellings identified and excavated in the site in 1958 (c.f. Taylor, 1962:80) occured in the area presumed to have been destroyed by the construction of the garage, a third, locally excavated habitation may be suggested.

The tent ring observed in Area A is composed of a circular alignment of evenly-spaced rocks measuring 4 m in diametre. Cultural materials associated with this structure include several small pieces of canvas, empty cartridges and cartridge boxes.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN AREA C, THE MEEUS SITE (KcFr-4)

STRUCTURE	CONTEXT	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	Boulder field	Tent ring	Bilobate	4.10 X 4.20	Slightly flaring mid-passage ca. 4.0 X 0.05 m
B	Boulder field	Tent ring	Bilobate	4.10 X 4.20	Mid-passage ca. 4.0 X 0.55m
C	Boulder field	Tent ring	Bilobate	4.20 X 4.30	Slightly flaring mid-passage ca. 4.10 X 0.60m
D	Boulder field	Tent ring	Bilotate	4.0 X 4.0	Slightly flaring mid-passage ca. 3.90 X 0.55m
E	Boulder field	Tent ring	Circular	4.0 dia.	
F	Boulder field	Tent ring	Circular	4.20 dia.	
G	Gravel deposit	House depression	Oval	3.60 X 4.20	
H	Gravel deposit	Tent ring	Circular	3.0 dia.	
I	Gravel deposit	Tent ring	Circular	4.0 dia.	Interior hearth ca. 65cm in diametre.
J	Bedrock ledge	Tent ring	Oval	3.20 X 3.60	
K	Gravel beach ridge	Tent ring	Circular	3.80 dia.	

m= Metre
dia= Diametre

The eleven (11) structures identified in Area C comprise ten (10) tent rings and one (1) dwelling depression. Four (4) of the tent rings are slightly bilobate in form, containing central mid-passage features. These structures are of relatively uniform overall dimensions, varying between 4.00 m and 4.30 m in length and 4.00 and 4.20 m in width (Table 2). The mid-passage features are defined by parallel rows of rocks bisecting the structures into two (2) equal parts. These features, all of which are oriented east-west, vary between 50 and 60 cm in average width. Entrances to the structures, suggested by slight flaring of the mid-passages, face eastward towards Ivujivik Harbour.

Of the other six (6) tent rings, five (5) are circular and one (1) is oval in shape. The circular structures vary from 3.00 to 4.20 m in diametre. A circle of stones 65 cm in diametre situated in the centre of Structure I is interpreted as a hearth. The oval tent ring, Structure J, is 3.60 m in length by 3.20 m in width.

The dwelling depression, Structure G, is oval in form. This depression is delimited by an irregular alignment of loosely spaced rocks. Structure G, oriented north-south, is roughly 4.20 m in length and 3.60 m in width. The depression is approximately 15 cm in depth.

Secondary Cultural Features

Secondary cultural features observed in the Meeus site are represented by a metal fox-trap (adjacent to the recent tent

ring in Area A) and the hearth suggested by the black lense of carbonized material revealed in Test Zone II, Area B.

As noted earlier, this lense yielded numerous small charcoal fragments and particles, burnt grease conglomerates and several decayed as well as preserved bone fragments. Although the excavated portion of the lense extended only some 10 cm into the test zone, similar organic remains occurred throughout a radius of roughly 40 cm. The majority of these remains were concentrated within a loose semi-circular alignment of rocks composed of a sizeable block and several cobbles. Also, in contrast to the remainder of the test zone, the gravel enclosed and peripheral to the alignment was comparatively free of stones and pebbles. This absence suggests the clearing of the area surrounding the hearth or, in effect, a hearth area. Available data including lithic distribution in the test zone, further allow the extent of this activity area to be estimated at approximately 2.0 m in diametre. However, as already mentionned, these data are insufficient to the definition of an associated habitation structure. Either an open-air or interior hearth may be implied.

A third feature or, more appropriately, activity area identified in the Meeus site is represented by a small, quarried quartz outcrop located in the bedrock on the western edge of the area. This outcrop, approximately 6 m^2 in overall extent, consists of a high quality milky quartz characterized by translucide inclusions similar to hyalin or, in some cases, quartz crystal. A cursory inspection of the fractured quartz pieces littering the outcrop suggest that the raw material quarried or gathered was also worked at this location. However, only several specimens of

this material clearly indicating use of this outcrop as a quarry and chipping station were collected.

Lithic Specimens

Sampling activities carried out in the Meeus site produced a total of 229 lithic specimens (Appendix B). Of these specimens, sixty-nine (69) were surface collected and 160 were recovered from the test zones excavated in Area B. Test Zone II, the most productive of these zones, yielded 95 objects and Test Zone VI, the least productive, seven (7) specimens; Zones III and IV yielded twenty-two (22) and thirty-six (36) specimens respectively.

The lithic collection consists of sixty-five (65) worked or used specimens and 164 debitage by-products or flaking detritus (Table 3). The former include stemmed and triangular end blades (several of which are denticulated), two (2) micropoints, a quartz crystal flake retouched as an end scraper, a perforator, various types of burins and numerous burin spalls as well as microblades, both complete and fragmentary. The bulk of the worked and used specimens (N = 41) were recovered in Test Zone II, particularly in the hearth area.

Flaking detritus is comprised of 159 rough flakes and flake fragments and four (4) small angular chunks or debris. The majority of the flakes consists of small edge retouch chips.

Chert is the overwhelmingly predominant raw material, representing 145 of the specimens recovered. The various cherts observed include banded, grey, blue-black and brown varieties; the

TABLE 3. LITHIC SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN THE MEEUS SITE (KcFr-4)

	AREA				
CATEGORY	A	B	C	QUARRY	TOTAL
End blades	1	7			8
Micropoints		1	1		2
End scrapers		1			1
Perforators		1			1
Burins		7			7
Burin spalls		20			20
Blades		1	1		2
Microblades		13			13
Retouched flakes		4			4
Used flakes	1	5	1		7
Detritus	2	143	15	4	164
TOTAL	4	203	18	4	229

latter two (2) are frequently translucide, approaching chalcedony in appearance. Eleven (11) specimens occurred in quartz crystal and eight (8) in milky quartz. Most of the quartz specimens were surface collected in Area C and the quarry, only seven (7) examples of this raw material being recovered in other areas of the site.

Faunal Collection

The eight (8) bone fragments collected in the Meeus site were recovered from the excavated portion of the hearth area in Test Zone II, Area B. These fragments are provisionally interpreted as sea mammal bones, probably seal.

5.1.2 Mungiok Site (KcFr-7)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

U.T.M.:	MAP: 35K/5(1:50 000)
Altitude (m.a.s.l.):	41-51
Distance/Shoreline (m):	150

General Description

The Mungiok site is located approximately 190 m north of the Meeus site, in the northeastern section of the Ivujivik peninsula (Fig. 3). The site is situated on an extensive gravel deposit bordered to the north and south by bedrock hills. The

western limit of the site is defined by scattered outcrops grading into a rolling bedrock surface. The site is bounded to the east by bedrock sloping abruptly towards Ivujivik Harbour.

The Mungiok site was originally defined by Taylor (1962:81) as occupying "...a thinly vegetated, rather uneven area..." measuring "...about 240 by 300 feet" (ca. 75 x 95 m). However, as redefined during the present survey, the site extends approximately 180 m north-south and roughly 160 m east-west. This locality is divided into four (4) occupational areas: North, South, West and Northeast (Appendix F).

The first two (2) of these areas generally correspond to the site area described by Taylor (1962). The maximum dimensions of the South Area, oriented north-south, are 110 m and 40 m and those of the North Area, oriented east-west, approximately 55 m by 22 m. The North Area is delimited, to the north, by a vertical bedrock wall about 1.50 m in height; a bog defines the southern limit of the western half of this area.

The West Area consists of low bedrock outcrops interspersed with graval deposits. This area, defined on the basis of observed habitation structures, does not appear to exceed 50 m in length. The gravel deposits occupied by these structures are roughly 10 m in width.

The Northeast Area comprises a gravel deposit situated on the eastern slope of the bedrock hill defining the northern limit of the site. This area is bordered to the northeast by a vertical bedrock wall (ca. 1.2 m in height) and to the southwest by a

bedrock slope. The gravel deposit is 42 m in maximum length by 15 m in maximum width.

Vegetation in the South Area consists of discontinuous patches of low mosses and lichens. The relatively dense floral cover in the North Area is composed predominantly of grasses and sedges intermixed with mosses. Sphagnum occurs along the edge of the bedrock wall and in the bog delimiting this area. Excluding scattered lichens, vegetation is lacking is the West and Northeast areas.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Folowing brief surface collecting, three (3) test pits were excavated in the North Area, one (1) in the West Area and three (3) in the Northwest Area (Appendix F). All of these pits were excavated in identified or presumed habitation structures.

The stratigraphies revealed in each of these test pits consist of undifferentiated marine gravels overlain, in the North Area, by a thin layer of dark brown organic soil and the vegetation mat. The organic soil varies from 2 to 10 cm in thickness. While all cultural material yielded by the test pits was recovered either in this soil or on the surface of the underlying gravel, no cultural horizons were observed in any of the excavated pits.

Habitation Structures

Twenty-seven (27) habitation structures are tentatively identified in the Mungiok site (Table 4). Sixteen (16) of these

TABLE 4. SUMMARY HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE MUNGIOK SITE (KcFr-7)

AREA	STRUCTURE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
North	A	Oval	2.50 X 3.00	Against bedrock wall
	B	Oval	1.80 X 2.00	Against bedrock wall
	C	Circular	2.20 dia.	
	D	Semi-circular	1.40 X 2.00	Against bedrock wall
	F	Circular	2.0 dia.	
	G	Bilobate	1.90 X 3.00	Possible mid-passage tent ring or overlapping tent rings
	H	Circular	2.00 dia.	Against bedrock wall
	I	Circular	1.90 dia.	
	J	Oval	1.80 X 2.00	Possible house depression
	K	Circular	2.00 dia.	Possible house depression
	L	Circular	2.00 dia.	
	M	Oval	1.80 X 2.30	
	N	Circular	2.00 dia.	
	O	Circular	2.00 dia.	
	P	Oval	1.70 X 2.20	
	Q	Oval	1.60 X 2.00	

AREA	STRUCTURE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
West	R	Oval	2.20 X 3.50	Possible central hearth ca. 65cm dia.
	S	Oval	2.30 X 3.40	Possible central hearth ca. 65cm dia.
Northeast	AA	Circular	2.50 dia.	
	AB	Circular	2.50 dia.	
	AC	Circular	2.50 dia.	
	AD	Circular	2.90 dia.	
	AE	Circular	2.80 dia.	
	AF	Circular	2.40 dia.	
	AG	Oval	2.40 X 2.60	Possible mid-passage tent ring
	AI	Circular	2.40 dia.	
	AJ	Bilobate	2.10 X 3.20	Mid-passage measuring ca.65 cm in width

m= Metre
dia.= Diametre

structures occur in the North Area, two (2) in the West Area and nine (9) in the Northeast Area. With the exception of two (2) possible house depressions located in the North Area, all habitations noted consist of tent rings.

The habitations recorded in the North Area are defined by loose circular to oval rock alignments or concentrations associated with patches of denser vegetation including, in several cases, a relatively thick sphagnum layer. These habitations are generally clustered along or close to the bedrock wall defining the northern edge of the area. The eight (8) circular structures vary between 1.90 and 2.20 m in diametre. The depth of the lithics recovered in the test pits excavated in two (2) of these structures (i.e., J and K) suggest slightly semi-subterranean dwellings.

The oval tent rings vary from 1.40 to 2.50 m in width by 2.20 to 3.00 m in length. A mid-passage feature or, alternately, two (2) overlapping tent rings may be suggested for Structure G. This bilobate structure measures 1.90 x 3.00 m.

The two (2) oval tent rings observed in the West Area (i.e., Structures R and S) measure 2.20 x 3.50 m and 2.30 x 3.40 m respectively. Irregular concentrations of rocks situated in the approximate centre of each of these structures are presumed to represent hearths. Both of these hearths are roughly 65 cm in diametre.

Of the nine (9) tent rings identified in the Northeast Area of the site, seven (7) are circular, one (1) is oval and one (1) is bilobate. The circular structures are somewhat larger than

those in the North Area, varying in diametre from 2.40 to 2.90 m. The oval Structure AG, possibly containing a mid-passage feature, is 2.40 m in width by 2.60 m in length. The bilobate Structure AG measures 2.10 x 3.20. The mid-passage feature in this structure, oriented north-south, measures approximately 2.00 in length by 65 cm in maximum width. A north-facing entrance to Structure AG is suggested by slight flaring of the mid-passage.

Secondary Cultural Features

Secondary cultural features observed consist of a presumed hearth (i.e., Structure E) and a semi-circular alignment of rocks interpreted as a cache (i.e., Structure AH). The hearth, situated near the bedrock wall in the North Area, is composed of a circle of stones measuring 60 cm in diametre. The cache, constructed against the bedrock wall in the Northeast Area, measures roughly 1.0 m in length by 50 cm in width.

Lithic Specimens

The lithic collection recovered in the Mungiok site totals fifty-nine (59) specimens (Appendix B). Thirty-nine (39) of these specimens were surface collected and twenty (20) were produced by the test pits excavated in Structures J and K, the North Area. Two (2) other test pits, excavated in structures C and S respectively, were negative.

The twenty (20) worked or used specimens comprised in the collection include a triangular and a stemmed end blade, an end scraper on a flake, a concave side scraper, a large stemmed knife, a small perforator in quartz crystal, a single burin, three (3)

TABLE 5. LITHIC SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN THE MUNGIOK SITE (KcFr-7)

	AREA				
CATEGORY	SOUTH	NORTH	WEST	NORTHEAST	TOTAL
End blades				2	2
End scrapers		1			1
Side scrapers		1			1
Knives		1			1
Perforators				1	1
Burins				1	1
Burin spalls		2		1	3
Blades		1			1
Microblades		4		2	6
Retouched flakes		1		2	3
Detritus	5	15	4	15	39
TOTAL	5	26	4	24	59

burin spalls and six (6) microblades. All of these specimens were recovered either in the two (2) positive test pits excavated in the North Area or on the surface in the Northeast Area.

These test pits and area also yielded twenty-four (24) of the thirty-nine (39) detritus pieces recovered in the site. Five (5) flakes were surface-collected in the South Area, four (4) in the West Area and six (6) others in the North Area.

As in the case of the Meeus site, grey and brown varieties of chert are the dominant raw material, representing eighteen (18) of the tool products and thirty-three (33) of the detritus specimens. The other two (2) tools (i.e., the perforator and a microblade fragment) as well as the remainder of the detritus are in quartz crystal.

Faunal Collection

A single sea mammal vertebrate was surface-collected in the North Area of the site. The large size and porousness of this vertebrate suggests either a large seal species or walrus.

5.1.3 Pita Site (KcFr-5)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5 (1:50 000)
Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 37-38

Distance/Shoreline (m): 300

General Description

The Pita site occurs on a marine gravel deposit situated on the northeastern extremity of a large, drained pond, about 800 m northwest of the village of Ivujivik (Fig. 3). This deposit, roughly 400 m southwest of the Mungiok site, is bounded to the north by the crown of a bedrock hill and to the south by a rolling bedrock surface. A series of raised gravel beach ridges sloping northeastward into a small valley define the eastern limit of the site.

As originally defined by Taylor (1962:81), the site "...occupies a grass-moss vegetation patch set against the solid rock rim of the valley..." measuring "...about 450 by 120 feet..." (ca. 140 x 37.5 m). Present survey results indicate, however, an occupation area approximately 90 m in east-west length by 55 m in north-south width (Appendix G). This area is separated from the pond to the west by bedrock outcroppings and from the bedrock surface to the south by a bog. A habitation structure situated on a small gravel deposit on the bedrock some 45 m south of the occupation area is also included in the site.

Site vegetation is composed of a continuous and dense mat of grasses and sedges interspersed with low mosses. Sphagnum occurs in the bog as well as along the edge of the bedrock ledge forming the northern limit of the site. Excluding some scattered mosses and lichens, vegetation is lacking on the small gravel deposit on the bedrock south of the principal occupation area.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Five (5) of the seven (7) test pits excavated in the Pita site were located in presumed habitation structures. These pits produced a variable number of lithics and, in one (1) case, several bone fragments. Two (2) additional test pits excavated in the western section of the site proved negative.

The stratigraphy revealed in Test Pit 4, excavated in the tent ring designated Structure H, is composed of a medium coarse, sandy gravel, yellowish-brown in colouration. A similar sandy gravel underlying dark brown organic soils covered by the vegetation mat occurs in the other test pits. In Test Pits 5, 6 and 7, both the organic soil layer and overlying vegetation are approximately 3 cm in thickness. However, in Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 (situated in Structures B, A and D respectively), the organic soils varied between 10 and 15 cm in thickness (c.f. Appendix C). Also, in each of these pits these soils were capped by a thick vegetation layer composed predominantly of sphagnum. The thickness of this overlying vegetation varied from 12 cm in Test Pit 3 (i.e., Structure D) to roughly 20 cm in Test Pits 1 and 2 (i.e., Structures A and B). The combined thickness of the vegetation and organic soils in these tests suggest semi-subterranean dwellings for these three (3) sampled structures.

Habitation Structures

A total of eight (8) habitation structures were identified in the Pita site (Table 6). Three (3) of these habitations (i.e., Structures E, F and H) consist of circular alignments of rocks representing tent rings. These structures vary

TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE PITA SITE (KcFr-5)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIAMETRE(m)	REMARKS
A	Semi-subterranean	Circular	4.20	Estimated depth ca. 35cm.
B	Semi-subterranean	Circular	3.80	Estimated depth ca. 35cm.
C	Semi-subterranean	Circular	4.00	
D	Semi-subterranean	Circular	3.50	Estimated depth ca. 30cm.
E	Tent ring	Circular	3.00	
F	Tent ring	Circular	3.00	
G	Semi-subterranean	Circular	4.00	
H	Tent ring	Circular	3.50	Possible central hearth ca. 60cm in diametre

m=Metre

between 3.00 and 3.50 m in diametre. A small concentration of stones approximately 65 cm in diametre located in the centre of Structure H is interpreted as a hearth.

The other five (5) structures are interpreted as semi-subterranean dwellings. These dwellings, clustered in the central section of the site, are defined by slight circular depressions containing a thick sphagnum layer intermixed with grasses and sedges. Several rocks occur along the edge of each of these depressions. The depressions vary in diametre from 3.80 to 4.20 m. Stratigraphic profiles recorded in Structures A, B and D suggest depths of 30 to 35 cm for these dwellings. Similar depths may be presumed for Structures C and G.

Lithic Specimens

A total of eighty (80) lithic specimens, only one (1) of which was surface-collected, were recovered in the Pita site (Appendix B). This collection comprises thirty-four (34) worked or used specimens and fifty-six (56) detritus pieces (Table 7).

The worked and used specimens include two (2) micropoints (one in chert and the other in milky quartz), six (6) burins, a single burin blank, six (6) complete or fragmentary microblades and seven (7) retouched flakes. The majority of the tools, including both micropoints, were recovered in Structure A. Each of the sampled structures yielded at least one (1) burin.

The detritus includes debitage flakes as well as small edge retouch chips. Thirty (30) of these pieces were recovered in Test Pit 2, Structure A. The number of detritus and worked tools

TABLE 7. LITHIC SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN THE PITA SITE (KcFr-5)

		STRUCTURE					
CATEGORY	SURFACE	A	B	D	E	H	TOTAL
End Blades		1					1
Micropoints		2					2
Burins		2	1	1	1	1	6
Burin blanks		1					1
Microblades		4	2				6
Retouched flakes	1	5				1	7
Used flakes		1					1
Detritus		30	9	8	4	5	56
TOTAL	1	46	12	9	5	7	80

produced by this test pit suggests an activity area in this dwelling.

The dominant raw material is chert (N = 44), followed by milky quartz (N = 17) and quartz crystal (N = 10). Six (6) specimens occur in a fine-grained black quartzite and one (1) in a translucide, grey quartzite. These quartzites approach Ramah quartzite in grain size and texture. Metabasalt is represented by two (2) flakes, one (1) of which is marginally retouched.

Faunal Collection

The faunal collection consists of eight (8) bone fragments, all of which were recovered in Test Pit 2, Structure A. These remains are tentatively interpreted as comprising three (3) small rib fragments, three (3) auditory process fragments and two (2) toe bones. Several of these bones are burnt. Provisional interpretation of the bones suggests sea mammal remains, possibly a large seal species.

5.1.4 Ohituk Site (KcFr-3)

Cultural Affiliation: Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

U.T.M.:	MAP: 35K/5(1:50 000)
Altitude (m.a.s.l.):	16 - 23
Distance/Shoreline (m):	100

General Description

The Ohituk Site is situated on marine deposits in the mouth of a narrow valley on the north coast of the Ivujivik peninsula, roughly 800 m northwest of the village (Fig. 3). The site is located approximately 250 m west of the Mungiok site and about 175 m north of the Pita site.

The site is bordered to the east and west by abruptly sloping bedrock hills. The northern limit of the site is defined by the 16 m.a.s.l. gravel beach ridge and the south limit, by the 23 m.a.s.l. terrace (Appendix G). An extensive rectangular depression observed in the beach ridge suggests that this formation corresponds to the excavated portion of the site mentioned in Taylor (1960:2). As currently defined, however, the principal occupation area of the site occurs on the terrace, some 50 m south of the beach ridge.

The terrace is divided into two (2) sections by a permanent stream flowing from the drained pond to the south on which the Pita site is located. The eastern section of the terrace is composed of a boulder field and the western section of an eroding sand-gravel bank (see Photo 30). The erosion of this bank, yielding a considerable number of cultural remains, was seriously influenced by the increased stream discharge occasioned by the draining of the pond. The portion of the stream-bed bisecting the terrace was also significantly down-cut by this temporary increase in outflow.

The site is approximately 75 m in overall length by 75 m in maximum width. The boulder field forming the eastern half of

the terrace measures roughly 30 m in length by 15 m in width. The eroding bank is about 30 m long.

A dense patch of long grasses and sedges predominates on the gravel beach ridge. Vegetation on the western section of the terrace is composed mainly of short grasses mixed with low mosses. Scattered mosses and lichens occur on the boulder field. The wet area separating the gravel ridge from the terrace is occupied by sphagnum interspersed with grasses and other mosses.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Five (5) standard test pits were excavated in the Ohituk site. Two (2) of these pits were located on the western section of the terrace, close to the stream. One (1) each of the other test pits were excavated in three (3) of the habitation structures identified in the boulder field.

The stratigraphy recorded in the first two (2) pits is identical to that observed along the upper portion of the eroding bank. This stratigraphy is composed of medium coarse sandy gravel overlain by dark to medium brown organic soil. This soil layer, permeating into the underlying gravel, varies from 3 to 7 cm in thickness. The vegetation mat covering the organic soil is 2 to 3 cm in average thickness.

The test pits excavated in the eastern section of the terrace indicate that the boulder field overlies a coarse gravel deposit. This deposit occurs roughly 25-30 cm below the surface of the boulder field. No cultural layers or horizons were observed in any of the test pits.

Habitation Structures

The four (4) habitation structures identified in the Ohituk site comprise a circular tent ring and three (3) bilobate mid-passage tent rings. These structures are aligned along the length axis of the boulder field forming the eastern half of the terrace. The distance between the tent rings varies from 1 to 5 m.

The circular Structure A is roughly 4.50 m in diametre. The comparative lack of lichens on the rocks defining this structure may indicate an historic origin for this tent ring. However, the lack of associated cultural material does not allow confirmation of this suggestion.

The bilobate Structures B, C and D range from 3.00 to 3.10 m in width and from 3.70 to 3.80 m in length. The mid-passage features in each of these structures, defined by parallel rows of rocks, are 60 to 65 cm in average width. The features are unformly oriented north-south (magnetic). Entrances facing towards the sea to the north are suggested for each of the bilobate structures.

Secondary Cultural Features

A single metal fox-trap represents the only secondary cultural feature observed in the site. This fox-trap is situated in Structure A. No temporal relationship is suggested between the trap and the occupation of the structure.

TABLE 8. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE OHITUK SITE (KcFr-3)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS (m)	REMARKS
A	Tent ring	Circular	4.50 dia.	Possibly historic
B	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.00 x 3.80	Mid-passage feature ca. 65 cm in width
C	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.10 x 3.80	Mid-passage feature ca. 60 cm in width
D	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.00 x 3.70	Mid-passage feature ca. 60 cm in width

m= Metre
dia.= Diametre

Lithic Specimens

Lithic specimens recovered in the Ohituk site are represented by two (2) incomplete microblades and fifty-three (53) detritus pieces (Appendix B). The majority of these pieces consists of small edge retouch chips. All specimens were collected along the easternmost edge of the eroding bank, the five (5) test pits excavated proving negative.

The collection is comprised uniquely of chert. Banded and dark grey varieties are numerically predominant, followed by light grey and bluish-black cherts.

Faunal Collection

No faunal materials were collected in the site during the present survey. However, numerous small bone fragments were observed along the edge of the eastern half of the eroding bank (see Photo 31). As in the case of the lithics, these fragments appear to be eroding from the organic soil layer.

5.1.5 Ivujivik-1 (KcFr-8)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset, Dorset, Historic Inuit

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5
Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 28.80 - 32.50

Distance/Shoreline (m): 150

General Description

The Ivujivik-1 site is located on the eastern slope of a bedrock hill approximately 900 m north of the village (Fig. 3). The site is situated on the southern edge of a deep rock valley crossing the northern extremity of the Ivujivik peninsula. A small pond discharging both westward into Digges Sound and eastward into Ivujivik Harbour occurs in this narrow valley. The southern limit of the site is approximately 100 m north of the Mungiok site.

Three (3) occupational areas defined by habitation structures and secondary cultural features are identified in the site (Appendix H). The first of these areas, Area A, occupies a relatively flat, gravel terrace bounded, to the north, by the valley and, to the east, by bedrock outcrops. This area is roughly 65 m in length by 45 m in width.

Area B, the altitudinally highest section of the site, is situated some 25 m southwest of the southern extremity of Area A. This second area consists of a gradually sloping gravel deposit bordered to the northwest by a smooth bedrock wall exceeding 6 m in height. The gravel deposit is delimited to the southeast by a rounded bedrock slope. Area A is 34 m in maximum length by 15 m in maximum width.

Area C occurs on a gravel deposit in a crevasse approximately 40 m south of Area A and 18 m east of Area B. As in the case of Area B, this third occupational area is connected with Area A by a narrow bedrock corridor. The Area C gravel deposit

TABLE 9. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE IVUJIVIK-1 SITE (KcFr-8)

AREA	STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS (m)	REMARKS
A	A	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	3.80 x 4.00	
	B	Semi-subterranean	Square	3.20 x 3.20	
	C	Semi-subterranean	Undetermined	4.20* x 1.40*	Partially overlapped by the rim of Structure B
	D	Tent ring	Oval	2.20 x 2.80	Stone cache situated in the structure
	E	Semi-subterranean	Oval	3.00 x 3.80	Eastern limit of the depression is undefined
	F	Semi-subterranean	Oval	2.80 x 3.80	Northeastern limit of the depression is undefined
	G	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	2.40* x 4.20	Western half of the dwelling is overlapped by Structure I
	H	Tent ring	Oval	5.20 x 6.00	Historic; stone alignments suggest interior features
	I	Tent ring	Circular	5.40 dia.	Historic; stone alignments suggest interior features
	J	Tent ring	Oval	5.20 x 6.00	Historic; stone alignments suggest interior features
	K	Semi-subterranean	Undetermined	2.50* x 3.80	Partially overlapped by Structure A
	L	Tent ring	Oval	4.20 x 6.00	Historic; stone alignments suggest interior features

TABLE 9 (cont'd)

B	BA	Tent ring	Circular	4.20 dia.	
	BB	Tent ring	Circular	4.20 dia.	
	BC	Tent ring	Circular	3.80 dia.	
	BD	Tent ring	Circular	2.80 dia.*	Partially overlapped by Structure BC
C	CA	Tent ring	Oval	6.40 x 8.20	Historic; stone alignments suggest interior features
	CB	Surface shelter	Rectangular	2.00 x 3.80	Defined by rock walls ca. 50 cm in height erected on the bedrock surface

m = Metre
dia. = Diametre
* = Incomplete or partial measurement

measures about 15 m by 20 m. A stone cache and habitation structure located on the bedrock east of this deposit are also included in this area.

Vegetation in Area A is composed of a dense, continuous cover of grasses and low mosses interspersed with patches of longer grasses and sedges. Excluding scattered mosses and lichens, vegetation is lacking in Areas B and C.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

A total of five (5) 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated in two (2) semi-subterranean dwellings in Area A and three (3) tent rings in Area B. The former were positive and the latter, negative.

The stratigraphy revealed in the Area A test pits is composed of a relatively thin layer of dark brown organic soil underlain by medium coarse sandy gravel. The soil layer averages 4 cm in thickness. The overlying vegetation mat is also approximately 3 cm thick. Stratigraphic profiles recorded in Area C consist of undifferentiated sandy gravel.

Habitation Structures

Eighteen (18) habitation structures were identified in the Ivujivik-1 site (Table 9). Twelve (12) of these structures, comprising seven (7) semi-subterranean dwellings and five (5) tent rings, are situated in Area A. Four (4) other tent rings occur in Area B. The remaining two (2) structures are represented by a tent ring and surface shelter constructed on the bedrock in Area C.

Pieces of rubber, canvas and metal as well as other modern remains noted in Structures H, I, J and L, Area A, and in Structure CA, Area C, indicate recent historic Inuit occupations for these five (5) large tent rings. Furthermore, the size of these tent rings, ranging from 6.00 to 8.20 m in length and from 5.20 to 6.40 m in width or diametre, suggest multi-family occupations for these structures. This suggestion is supported by rock alignments and concentrations in these tent rings indicating interior partitions and spatially-discrete hearth areas. The fifth tent ring located in Area A (i.e, Structure D) and the surface shelter observed in Area B (i.e., Structure CB) may also relate to historic Inuit occupations of the site.

The semi-subterranean dwellings recorded in Area A are defined by shallow to moderately deep depressions occupied, generally, by more luxuriant vegetation. These depressions, several of which are overlapping, are clustered either on or close to the edge of the terrace. Fully definable depressions, including square, rectangular and oval forms, vary between 3.20 and 4.00 m in length and from 3.00 to 3.80 m in width. Similar ranges are suggested for the dimensions of the incompletely definable house depressions.

Lithic raw materials yielded by test pitting in Structures A and B suggest Dorset occupations for these two (2) dwellings. The other semi-subterranean dwellings are also tentatively interpreted as Dorset habitations.

The four (4) circular tent rings situated in Area C vary from 2.80 m to 4.20 m in diametre. These structures are

provisionally interpreted as Pre-Dorset in cultural affiliation. This interpretation is based, in part, on the altitude of this occupation area and, in part, on the variety of chert collected in this area.

Secondary Cultural Features

As summarized in Table 10, secondary cultural features noted in the site include nine (9) stone-built caches and four (4) presumed cache pits in Area A; two (2) caches and a rock alignment in Area B; and two (2) stone-built caches and an exterior hearth in Area C.

The caches in Areas A and C are built of thick slabs and rounded cabbles. Most of these caches are beehive in shape, varying between 1.20 and 2.20 m in base dimensions and between roughly 1.00 and 1.60 m in height. All have been constructed against large boulders. These features presumably relate to historic use of the site.

The two (2) caches identified in Area B are defined by semi-circular alignments of rocks situated against the bedrock wall. Several other rocks occur within both of these alignments. These features are presumed to be associated with the Pre-Dorset occupation suggested for this area.

The cache pits are defined by three (3) square and one (1) oval depressions. The square examples vary from 80 cm x 80 cm to 1.20 x 1.20 m in dimensions; the oval depression is 1.20 m in width by 1.50 m in length. Each of the depressions is approximately 10 cm in depth. These features, all of which are

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF SECONDARY CULTURAL FEATURES OBSERVED IN THE IVUJIVIK-1 SITE (KcFr-8)

AREA	FEATURE	LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION
A	Stone-built cache 1	Constructed against a large boulder, located in Structure D; beehive in shape, ca. 1.75 m in base diametre by ca. 1.60 m in height
	Stone-built cache 2	Constructed against a large boulder situated on the eastern edge of the terrace; ca. 1.20 m in base diametre by ca. 1.30 m in height
	Stone-built cache 3	Constructed against a large boulder situated on the eastern edge of the terrace; ca. 1.20 m in base diametre by ca. 1.0 m in height
	Stone-built cache 4	Constructed against a large boulder close to the eastern edge of the terrace; ca. 1.10 m in base diametre by ca. 1.0 m in height
	Stone-built cache 5	Constructed against a large boulder situated on the southeastern edge of the terrace; ca. 1.30 x 1.00 m in base dimensions by ca. 1.00 m in height
	Stone-built cache 6	Constructed against a second large boulder located on the southeastern edge of the terrace; ca. 1.20 x 1.40 m in base dimensions by ca. 1.50 m in height
	Stone-built cache 7	Constructed against a large boulder situated near the southeastern edge of the terrace; ca. 1.50 m in base diametre by ca. 1.00 m in height
	Stone-built cache 8	Constructed against a large boulder situated between Structures F and G; ca. 1.50 m in base diametre by ca. 1.10 m in height
	Stone-built cache 9	Constructed against a large boulder situated east of Structure H; ca. 1.20 x 1.70 m in base dimensions by ca. 1.00 m in height
	Cache pit 10	Situated on the eastern edge of the terrace, between Structures A and B; shallow, square depression ca. 1.20 x 1.20 m by ca. 10 cm deep

numbers added by Nelly Weetaluktuk 04/04/2008

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF SECONDARY CULTURAL FEATURES OBSERVED IN THE IVUJIVIK-1 SITE (KcFr-8)

AREA	FEATURE	LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION
	Cache pit 11	Situated on the eastern edge of the terrace between Structures A and B; square in shape, ca. 1.10 x 1.10 m by ca. 10 cm deep
	Cache pit 12	Situated on the eastern edge of the terrace between Structure B and a large boulder; square in shape ca. 80 x 80 cm by ca. 10 cm deep
	Cache pit 13	Situated west of Structure G; oval in shape ca. 1.20 x 1.50 m by ca. 10 cm deep
B	Stone-built cache 14	Semi-circular alignment of rocks located against the bedrock wall in the eastern extremity of the area; ca. 1.20 x 1.50 m
	Stone-built cache 15	Semi-circular alignment of rocks located against the bedrock wall, contiguous with Structure BC; ca. 1.0 x 2.0 m
	Rock alignment	Alignment of five (5) small boulders extending onto the bedrock east of Structure BB; oriented east-west, ca. 4.5 m in length
C	Stone-built cache 16	Constructed against a large boulder northeast of Structure CA; beehive in shape, ca. 1.40 x 2.20 m in base dimensions by ca. 1.50 m in height
	Stone-built cache 17	Constructed against a large boulder southeast of Structure CA; ca. 1.40 x 2.00 m in base dimensions by ca. 1.0 m in height
	Hearth	Composed of two (2) rectangular blocks situated on the bedrock ledge northeast of Structure CA; ca. 25 x 45 cm in overall dimensions

situated close to semi-subterraneans dwellings, are suggested as being associated with the Dorset occupation of the site.

The rock alignment in Area B consists of five (5) evenly-spaced angular blocks. This alignment, oriented east-west, is approximately 4.5 m in length. Although possibly of Pre-Dorset origin, the function of this feature remains undetermined.

The exterior hearth noted in Area C is composed of two (2) rectangular blocks situated on a low bedrock ledge. Both of these blocks are roughly 25 cm in length by 10 cm in width and thickness. The space between the blocks, approximately 25 cm in length, contains charcoal fragments and burnt moss. This hearth is probably associated with an historic occupation of Area C.

Lithic Specimens

Twenty-one (21) lithic specimens were recovered in the Ivujivik-1 site (Appendix B). Three (3) of these specimens were collected on the surface of Area B and three (3) others in the test pit in Structure BA in this area (Table 11). The remaining fifteen (15) lithics were recovered in the Structure A and B test pits, Area A.

Worked or used specimens, totalling five (5) objects, include a blade, a microblade and a burin spall from Area B. A second microblade and a fragment of a microblade core were yielded by the Structure A and B test pits respectively. All of these specimens are in chert.

TABLE 11. LITHIC SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN THE IVUJIVIK-1 SITE (kCFr-8)

CATEGORY	SURFACE (AREA B)	STRUCTURE A	STRUCTURE B	STRUCTURE BA	TOTAL
Blade				1	1
Microblade	1	1			2
Microblade core			1		1
Burin spall	1				1
Detritus	1	11	2	2	16
TOTAL	**3**	**12**	**3**	**3**	**21**

Of the sixteen (16) detritus pieces, thirteen (13) were collected in sampled semi-subterranean dwellings in Area A. Eight (8) of these pieces are in chert and one (1) in milky quartz; the other four (4) are in Ramah quartzite. The three (3) rough flakes retrieved in Area B are in chert.

Faunal Collection

Numerous bones and bone fragments were observed on the surface of Area A. None of these bones were collected. However, test pit 1, Structure A, yielded four (4) small bone fragments. These fragments remain unidentified.

5.1.6 Ivujivik-2 (KcFr-9)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset, Dorset and (possibly) Thule

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5 (1:50 000)
Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 34.6
Distance/Shoreline (m): 450

General Description

The Ivujivik-2 site is located approximately 800 m west-southwest of the village (Fig. 3). The site occupies a relatively flat gravel deposit situated on the western edge of a small pond. This deposit, measuring roughly 45 m by 55 m, is bordered to the

north by the outlet of the pond (Appendix I). The southern and western limits of the site are defined, respectively, by low bedrock outcrops and a bog. A series of wet, gravel beach ridges extend from this bog westward into a small valley.

Site vegetation is composed predominently of discontinuous mosses and lichens intermixed with scattered grasses. Sphagnum occurs along the edges of the pond and the outlet as well as in the bog.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Four (4) test pits were excavated in the site. Three (3) of these pits, located in habitation structures, were positive. The fourth test pit, excavated between two (2) structures, was sterile.

The stratigraphy recorded in the test pit profiles is composed of a dark brown organic soil layer underlain by medium coarse sandy gravel. The organic soil varies in thickness from 3 to 7 cm. The overlying vegetation mat is 5 cm in average thickness.

Habitation Structures

Six (6) habitation structures were identified in the Ivujivik-2 site (Table 12). These structures, clustered in the central portion of the site, include five (5) semi-subterranean dwellings defined by shallow to moderately deep, square or circular depressions. The sixth structure consists of a circular tent ring characterized by a rear sleeping platform.

TABLE 12. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE IVUJIVIK-2 SITE (KcFr-9)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	Semi-subterranean	square	4.50 X 4.50	-ca. 15cm in depth
B	Semi-subterranean	square	3.50 X 3.50	-ca. 20cm in depth, encircled by raised gravel rim ca. 1.0m in base width
C	Tent ring	Circular	3.80 dia.	-Thule-type rear sleeping platform ca. 1.60m in maximum width
D	Semi-subterranean	square	3.70 X 3.70	-ca. 12-15cm in depth
E	Semi-subterranean	circular	4.20 dia.	-ca. 12-15cm in depth
F	Semi-subterranean	circular	4.00 dia.	-ca. 10cm in depth

The dimensions of the square dwellings range from 3.50 x 3.50 m to 4.50 x 4.50 m. Two (2) of these structures (i.e., A and B), one (1) which is bordered by a raised gravel rim, are interpreted as Dorset habitations. The other square dwelling (i.e., Structure D) and the two (2) circular depressions (i.e., Structures E and F) are tentatively interpreted as Pre-Dorset in cultural affiliation. The latter dwellings are 4.00 m and 4.20 m in diametre respectively.

The sleeping platform in Structure C suggests that this tent ring may relate to a Thule occupation of the site. This structure is 3.80 m in diametre. The sleeping platform, defined by a row of flat strones transecting the southern portion of the tent ring, is approximately 1.60 m in maximum width.

Secondary Cultural Features

Secondary cultural features noted in the site are represented by two (2) small circular depressions interpretated as cache pits. These depressions, located in the southeastern section of the site, are about 1.50 m in diametre and roughly 10 cm in depth. The cultural affiliation of these features is undetermined.

Lithic Specimens

A total of twenty-two (22) lithic specimens were recovered from the three (3) positive test pits excavated in the site (Appendix B). These specimens include a burin, two (2) retouched flakes and two (2) used flakes. The seventeen (17)

detritus pieces comprise sixteen (16) flakes, flake fragments and edge retouch chips and a single debris.

The five (5) worked or used specimens and thirteen (13) of the detritus pieces are in chert. Milky quartz and quartz crystal are each represented by a single flake. The remaining two (2) rough flakes are in metabasalt.

5.1.7 Ivujivik-3 (KcFr-10)

Cultural Affiliation: Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5
Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 22 - 32
Distance/Shoreline (m): 80

General Description

The Ivujivik-3 site is situated on the southwest shore of Ivujivik Harbour, close to the bottom of the harbour (Fig. 3). The site, located approximately 2.5 km southeast of Ivujivik, is divided into three (3) occupation areas.

The principal occupation area occupies a small boulder field on the east side of a low bedrock formation (Appendix I). The boulder field, roughly 52 m in length by 40 m in width, is bordered on the east, west and south by rock ledges. A rounded

bedrock surface sloping towards Ivujivik Harbour defines the northern limit of the area.

The second area is east of the bedrock formation bordering the principal occupation area. This area consists of a flat gravel deposit extending along the north shore of a small pond. The deposit, approximately 150 m in length by 100 m in width, is delimited to the north and west by an extensive sphagnum bog. Numerous rocks densely scattered across the deposit suggest an undetermined number of possible tent rings. However, no habitation structures were clearly definable in this area.

The third area comprises a small gravel deposit on the west side of an isolated rock pinnacle situated some 250 m west of the small pond. The deposit, the elevationally highest section of the site, is roughly 25 m in length by 10 m in width. A surface shelter and two (2) small stone caches occur in this last area of the site.

Vegetation in the latter two (2) occupation areas consists of sparse mosses and grasses. Lichens and small, scattered patches of low moss occur in the boulder field.

Sampling

Extensive surface collecting carried out in the occupation areas defined in the site produced neither lithics nor bone or other organic remains. Due to time limitations and the character of the surface deposits, no test pits were excavated in any of these areas.

Habitation Structures

Of the eight (8) habitation structures recorded in the Ivujivik-3 site, three (3) are surface shelters and five (5) are tent rings (Table 13). Two (2) of the surface shelters are located on bedrock ledges peripheral to the boulder field and the third, adjacent to the rock pinnacle in the westernmost site area. The tent rings occur in the boulder field.

The surface shelters consist of a short rear wall and longer lateral wall parallelled by a straight section of bedrock ledge. The height of the walls, built of relatively large angular rocks and thick, upright slabs, are 50 to 60 cm in height.

The open ends of these rectangular structures are variously oriented towards the southeast, northwest and east. These habitations vary between 1.50 and 2.80 m in width and from 2.20 to 3.40 m in length.

Of the tent rings identified in the boulder field, two (2) are square, two (2) are circular and one (1) is semi-circular. The latter (i.e., Structure D) is constructed against a bedrock ridge. These structures are defined, on the one hand, by geometrical patches of vegetation and, on the other, by symmetrical alignments of rocks supporting lichen growth observably different from that covering the boulder field. The largest of these tent rings (i.e., Structures F and G) measure 4.40 m by 4.40 m; the smallest (i.e., Structure D) is 2.0 m width by 4.0 m in length.

TABLE 13. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE IVUJIVIK-3 SITE (KcFr-10)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	Surface shelter	Rectangular	1.80 X 2.80	-Located on the southwest side of the rock pinnacle
B	Surface shelter	Rectangular	1.50 X 2.20	-Located on a rock ledge roughly 30m east of the principal occupation area
C	Tent ring	Circular	4.00 dia.	
D	Tent ring	Semi-circular	2.00 X 4.00	-Constructed against bedrock ledge
E	Tent ring	Square	4.40 X 4.40	
F	Tent ring	Square	4.40 X 4.40	
G	Surface shelter	Rectangular	2.80 X 3.40	-Located on a bedrock ledge.
H	Tent ring	Circular	4.00 dia.	

m=Metre
dia.=Diametre

Secondary Cultural Features

Observed secondary cultural features are represented by two (2) small caches and an exterior hearth. The caches, located in the westernmost area of the site, are built of cobbles. These features are roughly 80 cm in base diametre by about 50 cm in height.

The hearth is situated in the boulder field, approximately 2 m north of Structure C. This feature is defined by a small vegetation patch encircled by cobbles on which the lichen cover contrasts with that of the surrounding boulder field (see Photo 55). Several charcoal fragments were noted in the vegetation patch. The hearth is 55 cm in diametre.

5.1.8 Ivujivik-4 (KcFr-11)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:	
U.T.M.:	MAP: 35K/5 (1:50 000)
Altitude (m.a.s.l.):	32 - 36
Distance/Shoreline (m):	400

General Description

The Ivujivik-4 site is situated on the northeastern edge of a long pond located in a narrow valley, approximately 180 m southwest of Ivujivik-3 (Fig. 3). The site occupies a gravel

deposit bounded to the north by an abruptly rising bedrock hill (Appendix J). The deposit, roughly 130 m in length by 85 m in width, is separated from the bedrock formation to the south by the pond outlet. The eastern limit of the site is defined by a bog and a series of raised gravel ridges.

Site vegetation is sparse, consisting predominantly of low mosses, lichens and scattered grasses. Sphagnum occurs along the edge of the pond and outlet as well as in the bog.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Two (2) test pits were excavated in different habitation structures. Both of these pits were positive.

The stratigraphy revealed in these test pits is composed of a thin layer of dark brown organic soil underlain by medium coarse sandy gravel. The soil layer varies in thickness from 3 to 5 cm. The overlying vegetation cover averages about 3 cm in thickness.

Habitation Structures

Eight (8) tent rings were identified in the Ivujivik-4 site (Table 14). These structures are generally distributed along the periphery of the site. Also, relatively extensive concentrations of scattered rocks in the centre and northeastern section of the site suggest possible habitation areas. However, no tent rings or other cultural features were clearly definable in either of these concentrations.

TABLE 14. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE IVUJIVIK-40 SITE (KcFr-11)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.20 X 3.50	-Mid-passage feature ca. 50cm in width
B	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.20 X 3.60	-Mid-passage feature ca. 55cm in width
C	Tent ring	Bilobate	2.80 X 3.20	-Mid-passage feature ca. 50cm in width
D	Tent ring	Circular	4.00 dia.	
E	Tent ring	Circular	3.80 dia.	
F	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.20 X 3.50	-Mid-passage feature ca. 65cm in width
G	Tent ring	Circular	3.80 dia.	
H	Tent ring	Circular	4.00 dia.	

m=Metre
dia=Diametre

Four (4) of the tent rings identified are circular and four (4) are bilobate in shape. The circular structures are of relatively consistent dimensions, ranging from 3.80 to 4.00 m in diametre. The bilobate forms vary between 2.80 and 3.20 m in width and from 3.20 to 3.60 in length. Each of the latter is characterized by a mid-passage feature. These features range from 50 to 65 cm in width. The orientation of the mid-passages in Structures A and B suggest south-facing entrances. Entrances facing west towards the pond and east towards Ivujivik Harbour are interpreted for Structures C and F respectively.

Secondary Cultural Features

A metal fox-trap located in the approximate centre of the site represents the only secondary cultural feature observed in the site.

Lithic Specimens

The nine (9) lithic specimens collected in the site comprise one (1) retouched flake and eight (8) rough flakes or flake fragments (Appendix B). These specimens, all of which are in chert, were recovered from the test pits excavated in Structures A and C.

Faunal Collection

Four (4) bone fragments were yielded by the test pit excavated in Structure C. These remains, tentatively identified as seal, include a vertebrate and three (3) small fragments provisionally interpreted as head bones.

5.1.9 Ivujivik-5 (KcFr-14)

Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined Paleoeskimo

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5
Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 36
Distance/Shoreline (m): 260

General Description

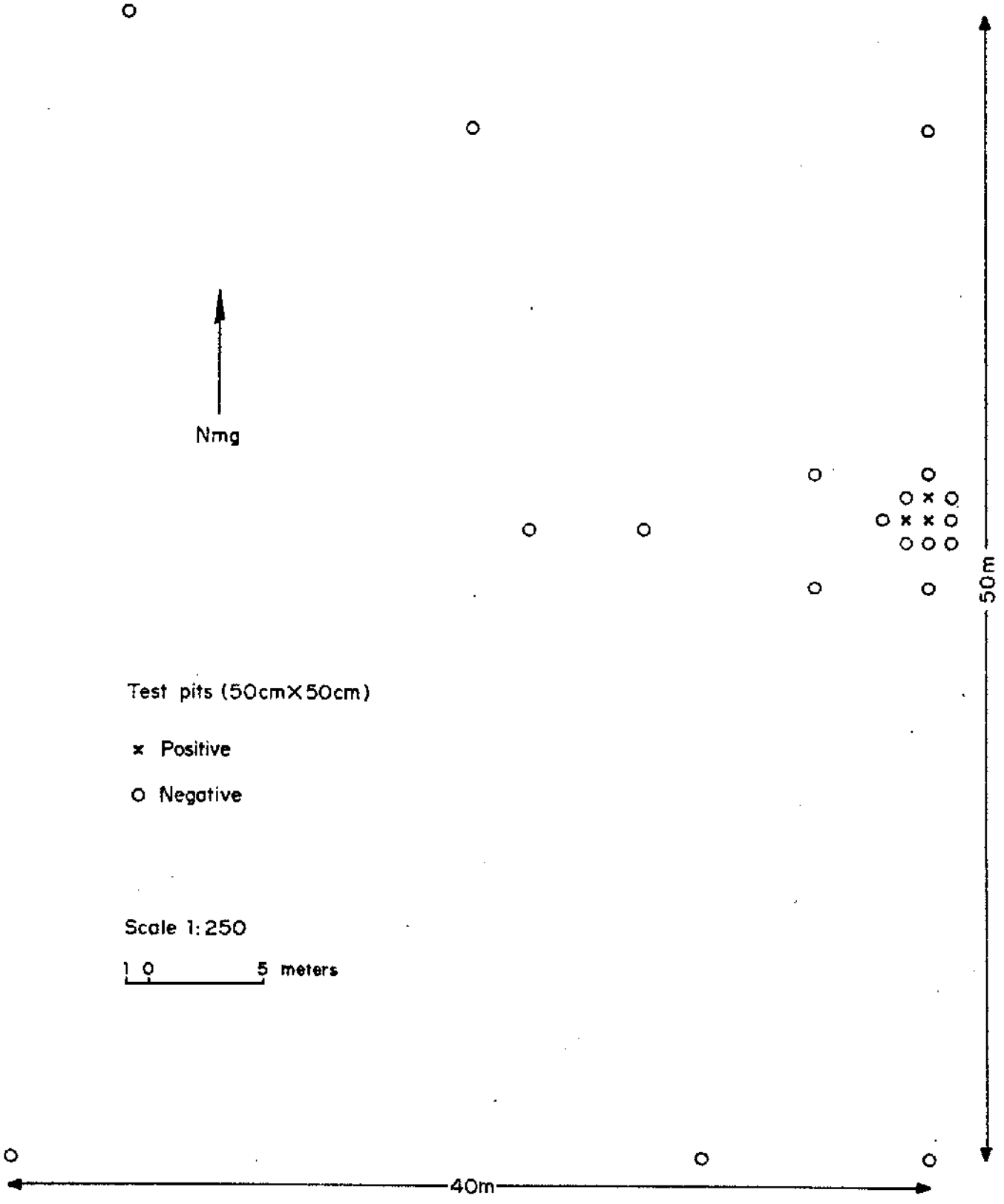
The Ivujivik-5 site is situated on the northern rim of a broad valley roughly 200 m northwest of Ivujivik-2 (Fig. 3). This slope of the valley is composed of a series of raised gravel ridges interspersed with several small bedrock outcrops. The locality is bounded to the west by a low, rounded bedrock ridge and to the north and east by a rolling rock surface.

Vegetation is composed of a dense and continuous moss-grass cover mixed with sphagnum. Sphagnum predominates in several zones of limited extent scattered across the locality.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

A total of twenty-one (21) 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated throughout the locality. Eleven (11) of these test pits were excavated at 1-metre intervals and the other ten (10), at variables distances from these pits (Fig. 4). Sampling

Figure 4. Distribution of test pits, Ivujivik-5 (KcFr-14)



productively was minimal, only three (3) of the test pits proving positive. Excluding several mussel shell fragments, neither lithics, organic remains or structural features were recovered or noted in any of the other test pits. Consequently, the extent of the area occupied and the character of this occupation remain undetermined.

The site stratigraphy consists of a comparatively thick vegetation cover separated from underlying coarse sandy grave*-by a thin dark brown organic soil layer. The thickness of the vegetation cover varies between 10 and 15. The soil layer does not exceed 2 cm in maximum thickness.

LIthic Specimens

Sampling of the site produced four (4) chert flakes (Appendix B). The three (3) test pits yielding these specimens are clustered within a 2 m^2 area. The limited distribution and small number of flakes may suggest a brief use of the area as a chipping station. Also, the site elevation and the variety of chert recovered suggest a Paleoeskimo cultural affiliation, either Pre-Dorset or Dorset.

5.1.10 Ivujivik-6 (KcFr-12)

Cultural Affiliation: Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
U.T.M.: MAP: 35K/5 (1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 28 - 35.50
Distance/Shoreline (m): 450

General Description

The Ivujivik-6 site occupies a narrow valley situated in the northwestern section of the peninsula (Fig. 3). This valley extends from the drained pond opposite the Pita site west-southwest towards Nuvuk Harbour. Surface sediments are composed of marine gravels and limited sandy deposits. A linear pond occurs in the upper part of the valley.

As defined by observed occupational data, the site extends from the mid to upper section of the valley, a distance of about 200 m (Appendix J). Its maximum width is roughly 45 m. The bordering rock valley slopes are moderate in inclination.

Site vegetation is variable. Spare mosses and lichens intermixed with grasses and sedges occur on the drier deposits. Wet areas are occupied by sphagnum colonies.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Four (4) test pits, all of which were negative, were excavated in or adjacent to habitation structures or cultural features identified in the site. The stratigraphies recorded in these pits consist of undifferentiated sandy gravels.

Habitation Structures

Two (2) circular tent rings were identified in the Ivujivik-6 site. Structure A is located in the middle of the valley approximately 50 m west of the pond. Structure B is roughly 12 m north of the pond. Both of these tent rings are 4.00 m in diametre.

Two (2) other possible tent rings are suggested by vague circular alignments of rocks. Also, additional structures may be indicated by a relatively dense scatter of rocks occuring in the eastern extremity of the site.

Secondary Cultural Features

Two (2) features composed of two (2) parallel alignments of rocks were noted in the western section of the site. These features, separated by a distance of 4.5 m, are 2.30 m in length by approximately 50 cm in width (see Photos 65 and 66). Both are closely comparable to mid-passages observed in structures located in several of the other sites inventoried during the survey. However, no associated habitation remains were noted for either of these features.

Lithic Specimens

Two (2) chert microblades, fifteen (15) chert flakes and two (2) flakes in metabasalt were surface-collected immediately northwest of the mid-passage-like features. The microblades, chert varieties and elevation of this part of the site suggest a Dorset occupation.

5.1.11 Ivujivik-7 (KcFr-13)

Cultural Affiliation: Undetermined Paleoeskimo

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:
UTM: MAP: 35K/5
Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 25
Distance/Shoreline (m): 120

General Description

The Ivujivik-7 site is located some 200 m southwest of Ivujivik, on the opposite slope of the low bedrock formation bordering the village (Fig. 3). The locality is composed of bedrock outcrops and sandy gravel deposits of variable extent. A sparse moss-lichen vegetation sporadically covers the deposits.

The site was identified on the basis of several surface-collected flakes. Neither habitation structures nor other cultural features were observed in the locality. The spatial extent and character of occupation of the locality remain, then, undetermined.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Surface collecting was followed by the excavation of two (2) random test pits. The stratigraphic profiles in these pits, both of which were sterile, consist of undifferentiated gravel mixed with sand.

Lithic Specimens

Four (4) chert flakes were surface-collected in the locality. The raw material recovered suggests a Paleoeskimo occupation. While a Pre-Dorset affiliation may be indicated, the altitude of the site suggests that a Dorset use of the locality is more probable.

5.2 Contemporary Activity Areas

The survey also resulted in the registration of three (3) spatially discrete activity areas currently used by the population of Ivujivik (Fig. 3). As summarized in Table 15, these activity areas include a (primarily) beluga hunting station, a flensing and butchering station and a summer camp locality. The principal activities carried out in these areas, interpreted from observed structures, features and associated remains, were confirmed during conservations with various Inuit residents of the community.

Additional modern materials and manufactured goods (such as isolated 45-gallon drums, an abandoned snowmobile and discarded metal fox-traps) were noted throughout the entirety of the area surveyed. These items, however, are indicative of a general and overall use of the Ivujivik peninsula and surrounding waters by the village residents.

TABLE 15. SUMMARY OF CONTEMPORARY ACTIVITY AREAS OBSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF THE VILLAGE OF IVUJIVIK

LOCATION	OBSERVATIONS	PRINCIPAL FUNCTION(S)
Rock point and adjacent hill slope, northern extremity of the Ivujivik peninsula	- Several stone-built hunting blinds situated at various elevations generally close to the shoreline - Several thousand expended cartridges and assorted litter are associated with each blind	- Beluga hunting station - Waterfowl and other sea mammals are coincidentally hunted at this locality
Bedrock shore of the peninsula extending from about 200 m to 800 m north of the village	- Beluga, walrus and seal skeletal elements, sea mammal blubber, fishing nets, empty 45-gallon drums, boards, canvas fragments, broken equipment, etc.	- Sea mammal (principally beluga) flensing and butchering station - Equipment maintenance
Extensive gravelly area bordering the southwest shore of the bottom of Ivujivik Harbour	- Numerous modern tent rings and associated occupational debris including several plywood sheets, planks, scattered animal bones and machinery parts	- Summer camp

5.3 Impact Mitigation

Consultation of airport development plans in the field indicated that the following three (3) prehistoric sites were located in construction areas:

- the Meeus site, Areas A and B, situated directly in the planned northeastern extension of the existing runway and in two (2) suggested rock quarries scheduled for explosive demolition;

- the Ivujivik-5 site, located in the proposed southwestern extension of the airport runway;

- the Ohituk site, occupying a suggested borrow-pit.

Mr. Denis Roy, archaeologist with the Service de l'Environnement of the Ministère des Transports du Québec, was informed by telephone of the imminent destruction of these sites during the second week of August. At this time, emergency salvage excavations were recommended for the Ohituk site. Alternately, no archaeological rescue of either the Meeus site or the Ivujivik-5 site was advised. The exclusion of the latter sites from the proposed salvage project was based on the following considerations:

- the feasibility of carrying out the extensive excavations required within the projected construction schedule;

- the considerable funding necessary to the execution of such excavations;

- the assessed potential of the sites to produce data significant to an improved archaeological understanding of prehistoric Inuit occupations in Quebec as well as in the Canadian Eastern Arctic.

For example, the scarce data recovered in the sampled area of the Ivujivik-5 site tend to indicate that this locality is of little or no archaeological importance. Salvage excavation of the site as well as the funds required for such salvage are considered as unwarranted.

The cost of salvaging the Meeus site A and B areas is similarly prohibitive. These occupation areas are estimated to cover a combined total of more than 25 000 m^2. As demonstrated by sampling results, cultural materials in these areas are not only of low density but of sporadic distribution. Implicitly, then, extensive salvage excavations would have been necessary in order to recover data differing both statistically and qualitatively from those collected earlier in the site. Moreover, the time required for such salvage would have necessitated a delay in the dynamiting of the bedrock hills bordering the site then scheduled to begin in late August.

These circumstances were explained to Mr. Clément Tremblay, Office of the Deputy Minister, Ministère des Transports du Québec, who arrived in Ivujivik on 16 August. Mr. Tremblay was accompanied by a party of government officials on an inspection tour of the airport construction progress. This party included Mr.

Jean Vézinet, geomorphologist with the ministry, as well as Mr. Roy.

Mr. Vézinet's examination of the suggested gravel pit occupied by the Ohituk site indicated that the quality and quantity of gravel contained in this locality were insufficient for construction purposes. Rejection of this gravel pit consequently eliminated the necessity of salvage excavations in the Ohituk site. Also, in order to prevent the inadvertent disturbance of the Meeus site area adjacent to construction zones (i.e., Area C) and, additionally, of the Pita and Ivujivik-6 sites, it was proposed that this area and these sites be clearly delineated.

The Municipal Council of Ivujivik was duly informed of and consented to the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures. Accordingly, rows of wooden stakes were set up along the northern limit of the Meeus site Area C, the northeastern extremity of the Ivujivik-6 site and the southeastern edge of the Pita site. These rows are intended to prevent heavy equipment from moving across these archaeological sites.

6.0 DISCUSSION

The archaeological inventory of the Ivujivik airport development area and the surrounding environs resulted in the discovery of seven (7) prehistoric sites. Also, four (4) Paleoeskimo sites previously reported in the area were more precisely defined. Though only briefly researched, the majority of these site produced data of both substantive and theoretical significance.

Firstly, survey results clarify the altitudinal variability and principal physical characteristics of sites occupied by prehistoric groups inhabiting the region through time. For example, while Dorset sites occur between 16 and 34 m.a.s.l, sites interpreted as Pre-Dorset occupations are situated between 32 and 51 m.a.s.l. These sites generally occupy flat to moderately inclined, well-drained sandy gravel deposits associated with vertical bedrock walls or ledges and in close proximity to fresh water sources. Also, several habitation sites were found in varieties of localities frequently excluded from archaeological surveys in Arctic Quebec. Comparatively small gravel deposits on hill slopes and boulder fields are cases in point.

Secondly, the number of the prehistoric sites inventoried indicate a more intensive occupation of the vicinity than that suggested by the available literature. Variability of Pre-Dorset and Dorset site altitudes tend to suggest a lengthy temporal duration for each of these cultures in the region. Moreover, comparable altitudes recorded for several Pre-Dorset and Dorset sites may indicate continuous Paleoeskimo occupation of

northwestern Ungava. A cultural continuum in excess of 2500 years is implied.

Thirdly, structural remains identified in the Pre-Dorset sites provide clarification not only of Early Paleoeskimo habitation types but of the character of these occupations. Preliminary consideration of the spatial relationships of individual structures and of habitation clusters suggest repeated occupation of these sites by numerically small groups composed, theoretically, of several nuclear families. Variability of habitation types in and between sites further suggest multi-seasonal Pre-Dorset occupations.

As only a single tent ring is tentatively interpreted as a possible Thule culture habitation, sites pertaining to these later prehistoric groups are conspicuous by their absence in the area surveyed. Historic Inuit sites are also generally lacking in this area. These absences imply dissimilar Paleoeskimo and Neoeskimo settlement-subsistence patterns in the region. However, the large multiple family tent rings noted in the Ivujivik-3 site indicate at least temporary occupation of the Ivujivik peninsula by historic Inuit. The chronology of this or these occupations is undetermined.

Finally, measures implemented in the field for the protection of sites threatened by construction activities are to be noted. As already discussed, the rejection of a suggested gravel pit eliminated the necessity of carrying out emergency salvage excavations in the Ohituk site. Measures designed to prohibit vehicular access to the Pita and Ivujivik-6 sites and Area C of the Meeus site also resulted from the survey. The

implementation of such impact mitigation measures through the collaboration of the Municipal Council of Ivujivik and the Ministère des Transports du Québec represents a precedent for the development of cultural heritage resource management policies in Northern Quebec Inuit territories.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological inventory carried out within the context of the airport development project of the village of Ivujivik produced data of significance to a better understanding of cultural occupations in the region. Additionally, measures for the protection of several archaeologically important prehistoric sites endangered by construction activity were undertaken in the field. Consequently, no immediate salvage excavations are recommended for any of the archaeological sites inventoried during the survey. However, in view of the preliminary results of the survey, it is recommended:

- That systematic archaeological inventories be conducted in the airport development areas planned for other Northern Quebec Inuit municipalities.

The number of archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Ivujivik and the assessed archaeological importance of these sites illustrates the desirability of the recommended surveys. More importantly, the implementation of measures for the mitigation of construction impacts on sites in this municipality clearly demonstrates the necessity of such surveys.

- That the recommended inventories be carried out well in advance of planned construction activities.

This recommendation is forwarded in the interest of allowing the coherent organization and adequate scheduling of salvage projects for sites possibly threatened by airport development in other municipalities. The brief period between the

survey and the scheduled dynamiting of quarries bordering the Meeus site is a case in point. While the costs involved in the salvage of this site would have been prohibitive in terms of speculated data recovery, an earlier date for the beginning of the survey would have allowed more extensive sampling of this site. Efforts should be made to avoid similar circumstances in the future.

- That the local populations as well as the councils of the municipalities concerned be consulted during the inventories suggested.

Several private collections of cultural materials were made available for examination by residents of the village during the course of the present survey. These collections, recovered from sites on the Nuvuk and Digges Islands and on Mansel Island, include both Paleoeskimo and Neoeskimo materials. Information concerning the location and physical characteristics of the sites concerned was also provided by various individuals during the examination of the collections. Recording of similar data presumably available in other Northern Quebec Inuit communities would complement the results of the proposed inventories. Such information-gathering would further allow the more direct participation of a larger number of local residents in the archaeological research undertaken.

- That the erosion of the Ohituk site be monitored at regular intervals.

Slumping and the lack of vegetation observed along the bank of the western section of the 23 m terrace indicate that

erosion is ongoing in this portion of the site. Although the rapidity of the processes are not readily apparent, either stabilization efforts or salvage of the eroding bank may need to be undertaken in the near future. The recommended monitoring of the site could be carried out by an Inuit resident of Ivujivik and involve the photography of the bank at 6-month intervals (i.e., early spring and end of summer beginning of autumn).

- That the community of Ivujivik be fully informed of the results of the present survey and, in addition, be allowed access to the lithic collections recovered for educational purposes.

A considerable number of the Inuit residents of the village of Ivujivik encountered during the course of the inventory expressed a strong interest not only in survey results but also in cultural heritage studies of relevence to the local population. It is therefore proposed that illustrated summaries of the survey results in Inuktittut and/or English be made available to the community. It is further recommended that the artifact collections recovered during the survey be made accessible to this community in particular and to the Northern Quebec Inuit population in general for display and educational purposes.

8.0 PERSONNEL

Survey field activities were carried out by Mr. Ian Badgley, senior archaeologist of Aménatech Inc., Mr. Edward Mesher of Kuujjuaq and Mr. Jacques Brouard of the Ministère des Transports du Québec. The report was written by Mr. Badgley. The site plans and maps were reproduced by Madame Carmen Pelletier, environmentalist with Aménatech Inc., and by Mr. Richard Mailhot, draftsman with the firm. Madame Andrée Desautels prepared the tables and photographic appendix. The report was typed by Madame Dominique Saint-Germain.

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Ian Badgley, M.A.
Archaeologist

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(1)	OA	Meeus site, Area B, Zone VI	N	09/08/84
	1	Meeus site, Area B, Zone VI	N	09/08/84
	2	Meeus site, Area B, Zone VI	N	09/08/84
	3	Meeus site, Area B, Zone III	N	09/08/84
	4	Meeus site, Area B, Zone III	N	09/08/84
	5	Meeus site, Area B, Zone III	N	09/08/84
	6	Meeus site, Area B, Zone II	N	09/08/84
	7	Meeus site, Area B, Zone II	N	09/08/84
	8	Meeus site, Area B, Zone II	N	09/08/84
	9	Meeus site, Area B, Zone I	N	09/08/84
	10	Meeus site, Area B, Zone I	N	09/08/84
	11	Meeus site, Area B, Zone I	N	09/08/84
	12	Meeus site, Area B, Zone IV	NE	09/08/84
	13	Meeus site, Area B, Zone IV	NE	09/08/84
	14	Meeus site, Area B, Zone IV	NE	09/08/84
	15	Meeus site, Area B, Zone V	NE	09/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(2)	11	Mungiok site, Structure M	NW	13/08/84
	12	Mungiok site, Structure N	NW	13/08/84
	13	Mungiok site, Structure O	NW	13/08/84
	14	Mungiok site, Structure O	SW	13/08/84
	15	Mungiok site, Structure P	NW	13/08/84
	16	Mungiok site, Structure Q	NW	13/08/84
	17	Mungiok site, Structure R	NW	13/08/84
	18	Mungiok site, Structure S	NW	13/08/84
	19	Mungiok site, North Area	W	13/08/84
	20	Mungiok site, North Area	SW	13/08/84
	21	Mungiok site, Northeast Area , Structure AA	NW	13/08/84
	22	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AB	NW	13/08/84
	23	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AC	NW	13/08/84
	24	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AD	NW	13/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(2)	25	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AE	NW	13/08/84
	26	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AF	NW	13/08/84
	27	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AG	NW	13/08/84
	28	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AH	NW	13/08/84
	29	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AI	NW	13/08/84
	30	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, Structure AJ	NW	13/08/84
	31	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, overview	SE	13/08/84
	32	Mungiok site, Northeast Area, overview	NW	13/08/84
	33	Ivujivik-1 Overview	SW	13/08/84
	34	Ivujivik-1 Overview	SW	13/08/84
	35	Ivujivik-1, Area A, Structure A	S	13/08/84
	36	Ivujivik-1, Area A, Structure A	NW	13/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(3)	2A	Ivujivik-3, Structure A	SSE	14/08/84
	3A	Ivujivik-3, Structure B	SSE	14/08/84
	4A	Ivujivik-3, Structure C	SE	14/08/84
	5A	Ivujivik-3, Hearth	W	14/08/84
	6A	Ivujivik-3, Structure D	SE	14/08/84
	7A	Ivujivik-3, Structure E	N	14/08/84
	8A	Ivujivik-3, Structure F	N	14/08/84
	9A	Ivujivik-3, Structure G	S	14/08/84
	10A	Ivujivik-3, Structure H	S	14/08/84
	11A	Ivujivik Harbour	NW	14/08/84
	12A	Ivujivik Harbour	NW	14/08/84
	13A	Ivujivik-4, Structure A	NW	14/08/84
	14A	Ivujivik-4, Structure B	NW	14/08/84
	15A	Ivujivik-4, Structure C	NW	14/08/84
	16A	Ivujivik-4, Bone and rock concentration	NE	14/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(3)	17A	Ivujivik-4, Structure F	NE	14/08/84
	18A	Ivujivik-4 rock concentration (several structures suggested)	NE	14/08/84
	19A	Ivujivik-4, overview	SW	14/08/84
	20A	Ivujivik-4, overview	S	14/08/84
	21A	Meeus site, Zone II, east wall profile and hearth	E	15/08/84
	22A	Meeus site, Zone II, east wall profile and hearth	E	15/08/84
	23A	Ivujivik-1, Area C, Structure CA	NW	15/08/84
	24A	Ivujivik-1, Area C, Structure CA	NE	15/08/84
	25A	Ivujivik-1, Area C, cache 1	SE	15/08/84
	26A	Ivujivik-1, Area C, Hearth	NW	15/08/84
	27A	Ivujivik-1, Area C, cache 2	S	15/08/84
	28A	Ivujivik-1, Area C, Structure CB	W	15/08/84
	29A	Ivujivik-1, Area B	NE	15/08/84
	30A	Ivujivik-1, Area B	NE	15/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(3)	31A	Ivujivik-1, Area B, Structure BA, Entrance	NW	15/08/84
	32A	Ivujivik-1, Area B, Structure BA, Entrance	SSE	15/08/84
	33A	Ivujivik-1, Area B, Structure BB	SSE	15/08/84
	34A	Ivujivik-1, Area B, Boulder alignment	S	15/08/84
	35A	Ivujivik-1, Area B, Structure BC	SW	15/08/84
	36A	Ivujivik-1, Area B, Structure BD	N	15/08/84
	end of roll	Ivujivik-1, Area B, cache	N	15/08/84
NB84-2(4)	1A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, South section, Structure L	SE	15/08/84
	2A	Ivujivik-1,Area A, North section, Structure J	SE	15/08/84
	3A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure I	E	15/08/84
	4A	Ivujivik-1,Area A, North section, Structure H	NE	15/08/84
	5A	Ivujivik-1,Area A, North section Structure H	NW	15/08/84
	6A	Ivujivik-1,Area A, North section, Structure I	SE	15/08/84
	7A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure J	SE	15/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(4)	8A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure G	NE	15/08/84
	9A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure F	NE	15/08/84
	10A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure F	N	15/08/84
	11A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure E	NE	15/08/84
	12A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure C	W	15/08/84
	13A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure B	NW	15/08/84
	14A	Ivujivik-1, Area A, North section, Structure D	NE	15/08/84
	15A	Ivujivik-5, Environment	W	15/08/84
	16A	Ivujivik-5, Environment	SW	15/08/84
	17A	Ivujivik-5, Environment	SSW	15/08/84
	18A	Ivujivik-5 from Ivujivik-2	NW	15/08/84
	19A	Ivujivik-2, Structure A	NE	16/08/84
	20A	Ivujivik-2, Structure B	NE	16/08/84
	21A	Ivujivik-2, Structure C	E	16/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(4)	22A	Ivujivik-2, Structure D	NE	16/08/84
	23A	Ivujivik-2, Structure E	E	16/08/84
	24A	Ivujivik-2, Structure F	SE	16/08/84
	25A	Ivujivik-2, overview	NE	16/08/84
	26A	Pita site, Structure H	NW	16/08/84
	27A	Pita site, overview	SW	16/08/84
	28A	Pita site, Structure A	SW	16/08/84
	29A	Pita site, Structure B	N	16/08/84
	30A	Pita site, Structure C	NE	16/08/84
	31A	Pita site, Structure D	NW	16/08/84
	32A	Pita site, Structure G	S	16/08/84
	33A	Ivujivik-6, Rock alignments 1	NW	16/08/84
	34A	Ivujivik-6, Rock alignments 2	NW	16/08/84
	35A	Ivujivik-6, Structure A	SE	16/08/84
NB84-2(5)	1	Meeus site, Area B from Area C	NE	18/08/84
	3	Ivujivik-7, overview	S	18/08/84
	5	Meeus site, Area C, Structure A	ESE	18/08/84
	7	Meeus site, Area c, Structure B	NW	18/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(5)	9	Meeus site, Area C, Structure C	NW	18/08/84
	11	Meeus site, Area C, Structure D	NW	18/08/84
	13	Meeus site, Area C, Structure E	NW	18/08/84
	15	Meeus site, Area C, Structure F	S	18/08/84
	17	Meeus site, Area C, Structure G	NE	18/08/84
	19	Meeus site, Area C, Structure H	SE	18/08/84
	21	Meeus site, Area C, Structure I Hearth	N	18/08/84
	23	Meeus site, Area C, Structure J	SE	18/08/84
	25	Meeus site, Area C, Structure K	E	18/08/84
	27	Meeus site, Area C, overview	SE	18/08/84
	29	Ohituk site, Western terrace	N	18/08/84
	31	Ohituk site, Western terrace	S	18/08/84
	33	Ohituk site, Western terrace, eroding bones		18/08/84
	35	Ohituk site, Western terrace, erosion	SE	18/08/84
	37	Ohituk site, Western terrace,	SW	18/08/84

APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
NB84-2(5)	39	Ohituk site, Western terrace, eroding flakes		18/08/84
	41	Ohituk site, overview	NW	18/08/84
	43	Ohituk site, Eastern terrace, Structure A	SE	18/08/84
	45	Ohituk site, Eastern terrace, Structure B	SE	18/08/84
	47	Ohituk site, Eastern terrace, Structure C	SE	18/08/84
	49	Ohituk site, Eastern terrace, Structure D	SE	18/08/84

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B. CATALOGUE OF LITHIC SPECIMENS COLLECTED IN ARCHAEOLOGICALSITES INVENTORIED, IVUJIVIK, NORTHERN QUEBEC.

1. MEEUS SITE (KcFr-4)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
End blade	Area A, Surface	-Distal extremity	1 Chert
End blade	Area B, Surface	-Denticulated, lateral fragment	2 Chert
Triangular End blade	Area B, Surface	-Denticulated; distally and laterallyincomplete	3 Milky quartz
Triangular End blade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Latero-proximal fragment	4 Chert
Stemmed end blade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Stem fragment; unifacial	5 Chert
Stemmed end blade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Stem fragment; bifacial	6 Chert
Stemmed end blade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Stem fragment; bifacial	7 Chert
Stemmed end blade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distally and proximally incomplete	8 Chert
Micropoint	Area B, Test Zone II	-Laterally incomplete	9 Chert
Micropoint	Area C, Surface	-Unifacial	10 Milky quartz
End scraper	Area B, Test Zone II	-Partially retouched	11 Quartz crystal
Perforator	Area B, Test Zone II	-Partially bifacial	12 Chert
Burin	Area B, Surface	-Complete	13 Chert
Burin	Area B, Test Zone II	-Complete	14 Chert
Burin	Area B, Test Zone II	-Complete	15 Chert
Burin	Area B, Test Zone II	-Laterally incomplete	16 Chert

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Burin	Area B, Test Zone II	-On flake; laterally incomplete	17 Chert
Burin	Area B, Test Zone III	-Complete	18 Chert
Burin	Area B, Test Zone III	-On flake; laterally incomplete	19 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		20 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		21 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		22 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		23 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		24 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		25 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		26 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		27 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		28 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		29 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		30 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		31 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		32 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		33 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		34 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		35 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone II		36 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone III		37 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone IV		38 Chert

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone IV		39 Chert
Blade	Area B, Test Zone IV	-Used	40 Chert
Blade	Area C, Surface	-Retouched; distally incomplete	41 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Surface	-Distally incomplete	42 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Complete	43 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Complete	44 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distally incomplete	45 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distally incomplete	46 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distal fragment; retouched	47 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Mesial fragment; retouched	48 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Mesial fragment; used	49 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Mesial fragment	50 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Proximally incomplete	51 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone III		52 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone IV		53 Chert
Burin spall	Area B, Test Zone IV		54 Chert
Blade	Area B, Test Zone IV	-Used	55 Chert
Blade	Area C, Surface	-Retouched; distally incomplete	56 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Surface	-Distally incomplete	57 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Complete	58 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test ZOne II	-Complete	59 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distally incomplete	60 Chert

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distally incomplete	61 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Distal fragment; retouched	62 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Mesial fragment; retouched	63 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Mesial fragment; used	64 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Mesial fragment	65 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Proximally incomplete	66 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone II	-Laterally incomplete	67 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone IV	-Proximal fragment	68 Chert
Microblade	Area B, Test Zone IV	-Proximally and distally incomplete	69 Chert
Retouched flake	Area B, Surface		70 Chert
Retouched flake	Area B, Test Zone II		71 Chert
Retouched flake	Area B, Test Zone II		72 Chert
Retouched flake	Area B, Test Zone III		73 Chert
Used flake	Area A, Surface		74 Chert
Used flake	Area B, Surface		75 Chert
Used flake	Area B, Surface		76 Chert
Used flake	Area B, Test Zone II		77 Chert
Used flake	Area B, Test Zone II		78 Chert
Used flake	Area B, Test Zone III		79 Chert
Used flake	Area C, Surface		80 Chert

(TOTAL=65)

b) **DETRITUS**

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL		NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Flakes and flake fragments	Area A, Surface	Chert	81	1
	Area B, Surface	Chert	82	33
		Milky quartz	83	1
		Quartz crystal	84	1
	Area B, Test Zone II	Chert	85	54
	Area B, Test Zone III	Chert	86	17
		Quartz crystal	87	1
	Area B, Test Zone IV	Chert	88	27
		Milky quartz	89	1
	Area B, Test Zone VI	Chert	90	7
	Area C, Surface	Chert	91	4
		Milky quartz	92	5
		Quartz crystal	93	5
	Quarry	Quartz crystal	94	2
Debris	Area A, Surface	Chert	95	1
	Area B, Surface	Chert	96	1
	Area C, Surface	Milky quartz	97	1
	Quarry	Quartz crystal	98	2
		TOTAL		**164**

APPENDIX B

2. MUNGIOK SITE (KcFr-7)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Triangular end blade	Northeast Area, Surface	-Proximo-located fragment	4 Chert
Stemmed end blade	Northeast Area, Surface	-In two fragments; distally incomplete	2 Chert
Stemmed knife	Structure K, Test 1	-Proximally incomplete	3 Chert
End scraper	Structure K, Test 1	-On flake	11 Chert
Concave side scraper	Structure K, Test 1	-On blade; convex edge retouched as knife	7 Chert
Perforator	Northeast Area, Surface	-Incipient notch; complete	6 Quartz crystal
Burin	Northeast Area, Surface	-Complete	8 Chert
Burin spall	Northeast Area, Surface		9 Chert
Burin spall	Structure J, Test 2		14 Chert
Burin spall	Structure J, Test 2		10 Chert
Blade	Structure K, Test 1	-Use wear; complete	1 Chert
Microblade	North Area, Surface	-Distally incomplete	19 Chert
Microblade	North Area, Surface	-Retouched; distally incomplete	18 Chert
Microblade	Northeast Area, Surface	-Distally and proximally incomplete	5 Chert
Microblade	Structure k, Test 1	-Mesial fragment	15 Quartz crystal
Microblade	Structure J, Test 2	-Mesial fragment	16 Chert

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Retouched flake	Structure K, Test 1		12 Chert
Retouched flake	North Area, Surface		18 Chert
Retouched flake	North Area, Surface		1 Chert

(TOTAL=20)

b) **DETRITUS**

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	South Area, Surface	Chert	20 5
	North Area, Surface	Chert	21 4
	Northeast Area, Surface	Chert	22 10
		Quartz crystal	23 2
	West Area, Surface	Chert	24 4
	Structure K, Test 1	Chert	25 6
	Structure J, Test 2	Chert	26 4
		Quartz crystal	27 1
Debris	Northeast Area, Surface	Quartz crystal	28 3
		TOTAL	**39**

APPENDIX B

3. PITA SITE (KcFr-5)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Micropoint	Structure A test 2	-Triangular, complete	5 Chert
Micropoint	Structure A, Test 2	-Triangular, complete	2 Milky quartz
Stem fragment	Structure A, Test 2	-Bifacial	3 Chert
Burin	Structure A, Test 2	-Distally incomplete	4 Chert
Burin	Structure A, Test 2	-Complete	5 Chert
Burin	Structure B, Test 1	-Complete	6 Chert
Burin	Structure D, Test 3	-Complete	7 Chert
Burin	Structure E, Test 5	-Complete	8 Chert
Burin	Structure H, Test 4	-Complete	9 Chert
Burin blank	Structure A, Test 2	-On flake; distally incomplete	10 Chert
	Structure A, Test 2	-Retouched; complete	11 Chert
	Structure A, Test 2	-Distally incomplete	12 Chert
	Structure A, Test 2	-Distally incomplete	13 Chert
	Structure A, Test 2	-Retouched, mesial fragment	14 Chert
	Structure B, Test 1	-Complete	15 Chert
	Structure B, Test 1	-Complete	16 Chert
Retouched flake	Surface		17 Metabasalt
Retouched flake	Structure A, test 2		18 Chert
Retouched flake	Structure A, Test 2		19 Milky quartz
Retouched flake	Structure A, Test 2		20 Milky quartz

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Retouched flake	Structure A, Test 2		21 Milky quartz
Retouched flake	Structure A, Test 2		22 Milky quartz
Retouched flake	Structure H, Test 4		23 Chert
Used flake	Structure A, Test 2		24 Black quartzite

(TOTAL=24)

b) **DETRITUS**

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL		NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Structure A, Test 2	Chert	25	9
		Milky quartz	26	10
		Quartz crystal	27	6
		Black quartzite	28	3
		Translucide quartz	29	1
		Metabasalt	30	1
	Structure B, Test 1	Chert	31	4
		Milky quartz	32	1
		Quartz crystal	33	2
		Black quartzite	34	2
	Structure D, Test 3	Chert	35	8
	Structure E, Test 5	Chert	36	3
		Quartz crystal	37	1
	Structure H, Test 4	Chert	38	3
		Milky quartz	39	1
		Quartz crystal	40	1
		TOTAL		**56**

APPENDIX B

4. OHITUK SITE (KcFr-3)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Microblade	Area A, Eroding Bank	-Distally incomplete	Chert 1
Microblade	Area A, Eroding Bank	-Proximo-laterally incomplete	Chert 2

(TOTAL=2)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Area A, Eroding Bank	Chert	53 3

(TOTAL=53)

APPENDIX B

5. IVUJIVIK-1 (KcFr-8)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

	CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
1	Blade	Structure BA, Test 3	-Retouched; complete	Chert
2	Microblade	Area B, Surface	-Used; complete	Chert
3	Microblade	Structure A, Test 1	-Complete	Chert
4	Microblade core fragment	Structure B, Test 2		Chert
5	Burin spall	Area B, Surface		Chert

(TOTAL=5)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY		PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	6	Structure A, Test 1	Chert	6
	7		Milky quartz	1
	8		Ramah quartzite	4
	9	Structure B, Test 2	Chert	2
	10	Structure BA, Test 3	Chert	2
	11	Area B, Surface	Chert	1
			TOTAL	**16**

6. IVUJIVIK-2 (KcFr-9)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL	
Burin	Structure E, Test 4	-On flake; complete	Chert	1
Retouched flake	Structure E, Test 4		Chert	2
Retouched flake	Structure D, Test 3		Chert	3
Used flake	Structure D, Test 3		Chert	4
Used flake	Structure A, Test 1		Chert	5

(TOTAL=5)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS	
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Structure D, Test 3	Chert	3	6
		Quartz crystal	1	7
	Structure E, Test 4	Chert	1	8
	Structure A, Test 1	Chert	8	9
		Milky quartz	1	10
		Metabaslt	2	11
Debris	Structure A, Tent 1	Chert	1	12

TOTAL **17**

7. IVUJIVIK-4 (KcFr-11)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Retouched flake	Structure A, Test 1		Chert

(TOTAL=1)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PEOVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Structure A, Test 1	Chert	2
	Structure C, Test 2	Chert	6
		TOTAL	8

8. IVUJIVIK-5 (KcFr-14)

DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Test 1	Chert	2
	Test 2	Chert	1
	Test 3	Chert	1
		TOTAL	**4**

9. IVUJIVIK-6 (KcFr-12)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Microblade	Surface	-Used; distally incomplete	Chert 1
Microblade	Surface	-Complete	Chert 2

(TOTAL=2)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Surface	Chert	15 3
		Metabasalt	2 4
		TOTAL	17

10. IVUJIVIK-7 (KcFr-13)

DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Surface	Chert	4
		TOTAL	4

APPENDIX C

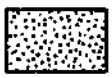
APPENDIX D

LEGEND


Surface vegetation


Organic soil


Gravel


Sand


Rock

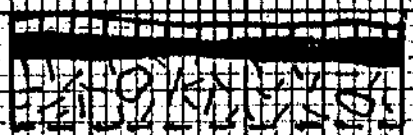

Decayed bone

Limit of excavation

MEEUS SITE (KcFc-4)

TEST ZONE II, AREA B, EAST PROFILE

TEST ZONE VI, AREA B, NORTH PROFILE



TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE

TEST PIT 3, STRUCTURE C,
NORTH PROFILE

SCALE: 1:10

IVUJIVIK-1
(KcFr-8)

TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE

TEST PIT 3, STRUCTURE BA
NORTH PROFILE

IVUJIVIK-2
(KcFr-9)

TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A
NORTH PROFILE

TEST PIT 3, STRUCTURE E,
NORTH PROFILE

IVUJIVIK-4
(KcFr-11)

TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A
NORTH PROFILE

TEST PIT 2, STRUCTURE C,
NORTH PROFILE

SCALE: 1:10

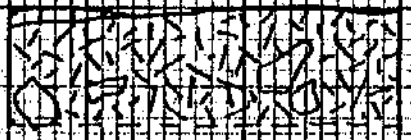
IVUJIV1K-5
(KcFr-14)

TEST PIT 1

IVUJIV1K-6
(KcFr-12)

TEST PIT 3 - STRUCTURE A, NORTH PROFILE

IVUJIV1K-7
(KcFr-13)



TEST PIT 1

SCALE: 1 = 10

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX G

APPENDIX H