

**The Kangiqsujuaq Quarry Site (JjEx-17):
Expertise and Evaluation**

Presented to:

The Municipality of Kangiqsujuaq

and

The Ministère de la Culture et des communications du Québec

AVATAQ CULTURAL INSTITUTE

June 1996

Introduction

In the fall of 1994, a carver from Kangiqsujuaq discovered a new soapstone quarry 5 km south of the village (Figures 1 and 2). This quarry was a welcome sight because the soapstone sources in the area were becoming scarce. He had also realised that the quarry had been used prehistorically. Another indication of its age was that none of the Elders from Kangiqsujuaq were aware of its existence.¹ A few weeks after the discovery, a freelance journalist diffused the discovery through a press release (see appendix). Briefly, this distributed note described the site and its content. What follows is a brief description that led to Avataq's visit to the site, and the outcome of our evaluation.

In late 1994, Avataq received a phone call from Mr. Charlie Arngak, Mayor of Kangiqsujuaq, who expressed some concerns as to the treatment that was reserved to the newly found site. Rumours of artefacts removal from the quarry were reported to Avataq. It was also mentioned that the COOP was buying these objects. After inquiring, it was discovered that the objects that were purchased were in fact carvings made out from soapstone collected from the quarry itself. Whether these blocks were extracted or whether they were using the blocks lying around the quarry is yet undetermined. Upon hearing about this activity, it was recommended that all extraction activities of all forms be interrupted until an archaeologist had visited the site. It was explained that, since nothing was known about the site, all blocks, even the discarded ones, might have an archaeological significance. It was then agreed to stop the extraction, and that Avataq would send a team of archaeologist the following Summer.

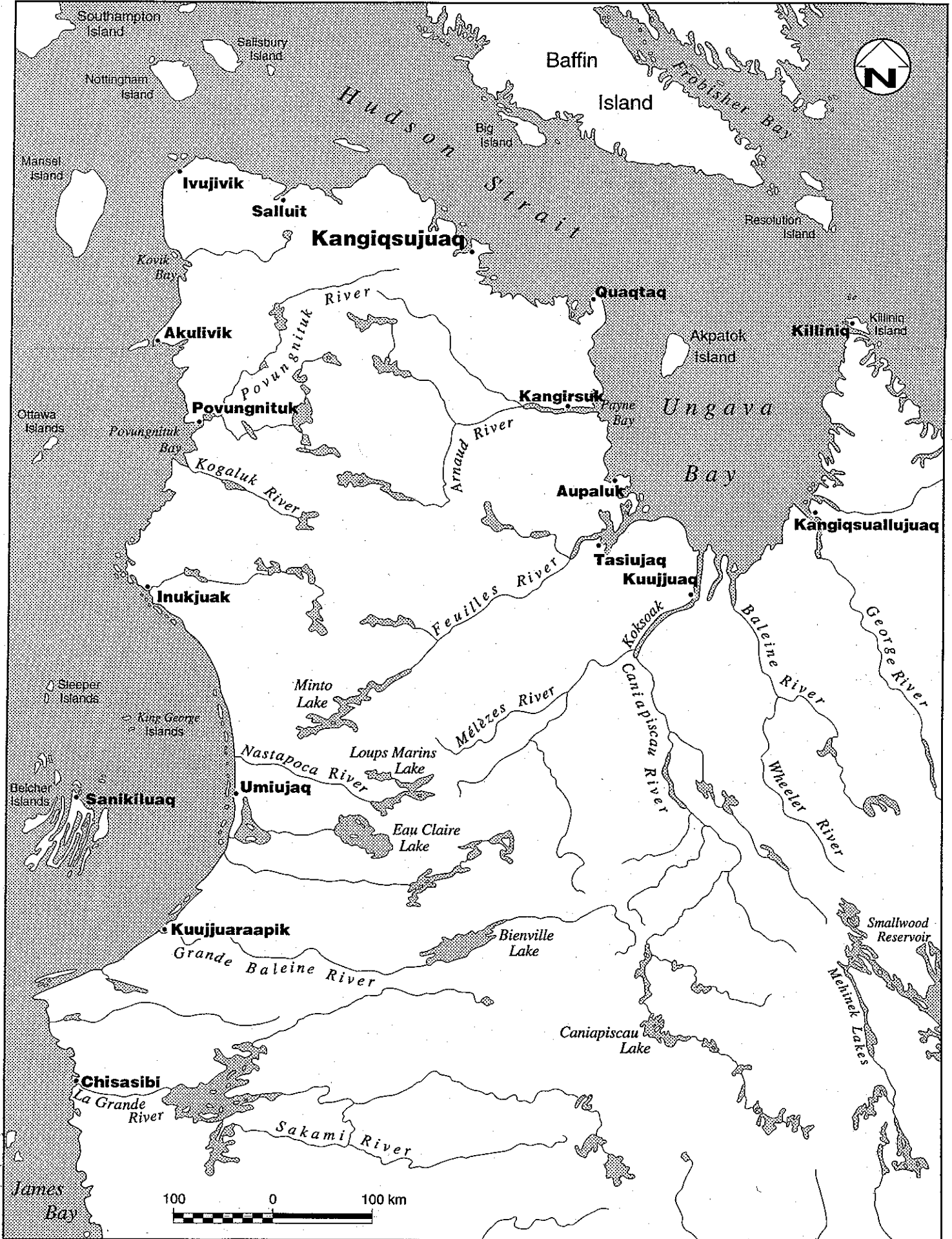
Because of scheduling and other responsibilities elsewhere, we weren't able to go to Kangiqsujuaq until mid-August 1995. Upon our arrival, a meeting with the Mayor was organised to discuss how the investigation would proceed. After the meeting, Daniel Gendron and Tommy Weetaluktuk, Avataq's archaeologist, accompanied by Mary Palliser, Avataq's President, and Naalaak Naappaluk departed for the quarry site. It took over an hour to reach the location because it's basically a cross-country trek.

Once at the site, it was immediately noted that the quarry itself had been extensively excavated. In fact, only part of the middle section had been left intact. Scanning the whole area, we discovered that several habitation structures had been plundered. Much to our dismay, only one of the 7 dwellings was still intact. The extent of the damage notwithstanding, we decided that we would proceed to a thorough investigation on the next day.

A second expedition to the site left the next morning. Daniel Gendron, Tommy Weetaluktuk were accompanied again by Naalaak Naappaluk. A detailed plan of the site was prepared, the site and its surroundings were extensively photographed. Also, a surface collection was organised in the disturbed areas, and a few test pits were excavated. Most of the artefacts observed and, in some instances, collected were by-products and bone remains. In the quarry itself, several portions were marked for future retrieval.

On the following Monday, Avataq met with the Mayor and the Councillors to report on the state of

1. Actually, one Elder that used to live in Kangiqsujuaq and is now living in Kangiqsualujjuaq claimed that she had heard of its existence through her parents or grand-parents. However, this is third-hand information, and should be confirmed.



the site and to present recommendations. It was concluded that the site itself was a total loss, and that no salvage excavation was worth implementing. The detailed recommendations will be discussed below.

The JjEx-17 Site

Site Description

The JjEx-17 site is located approximately 5 kilometres south of Kangiqsujaq (). The site occupies a surface area of 5000 m², composed mainly of sand and gravel with numerous outcrops spanning the entire area. It is situated above the 200 m.a.s.l. mark. The closest permanent water source is located over 200 m to the south and more than 30 m downslope (the small lake located closer on the map was dry during our visit).

The quarry is situated at the northern limit of the site. All structures, with one exception, are located to the south and southeast of the quarry. Structure 1 is the closest and is at the same level as the quarry. Structure 2 is located on a small promontory, while structures 3 to 6 are situated at a higher level. The last structure (no. 7) is located to the west 40 m from the quarry. It is also the only structure that remains intact. Lastly, an outcrop located 8 m south of the quarry was used as an abrader.

Habitation Structures

Structure 1 measures 2.40 x 2.80 m oriented NE-SW. Its eastern wall encompasses a bedrock outcrop. The southern and western walls are comprised of several layers of rocks. The northern extremity was the entrance. The interior and the area immediately in front of the entrance have been entirely excavated. Rocks that might have belonged to a pavement have been deposited on top of the structure's walls. Some artefacts were left in piles on the rock walls.

Structure 2 measures 3.90 x 4.80 m and is oriented NNW-SSE. A small annex (1.50 x 2.30 m) is located along the eastern wall of the structure. The western and southern walls encompass an 'L-shaped' bedrock outcrop. The eastern wall appears to have been constructed with several rows of rocks. An opening occupies the northern extremity. The annex is delimited by a row of smaller rocks. No entrance are visible. Both the structure and the annex have been totally excavated. Rocks that originally composed the pavement (inside the structure) have been turned upside, and others have been tossed on the walls. Artefacts have also been piled on the walls, and some bones were still visible where once was the floor.

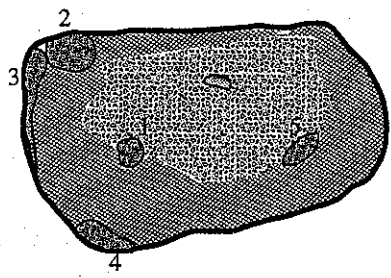
Structure 3 measures 2.00 x 3.00 m and is oriented NNW-SSE. Outer walls are composed of rocks and blocks of various sizes. The entrance occupies the northern extremity. All rocks from the interior have been moved. Some flagstone have been displaced and are now standing upright. As was the case with the previous structures, all the interior has been excavated, and some artefacts are still present although displaced. An area of approximately 1.00 x 2.00 m was also excavated just outside the eastern limit of the structure.

Structure 4 measures 1.40 x 1.90 m and is oriented NE-SW. No entrance is visible, but all structural rocks have been moved. The interior has been completely excavated.

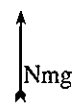
Structure 5 measures 1.90 x 2.30 m oriented N-S. It has a semi-circular shape. The eastern limit is occupied by a bedrock outcrop. The semi-circular shaped wall is composed of blocks and rocks

Kangiqsujuaq Quarry Site

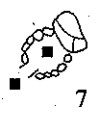
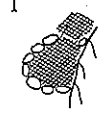
JjEx-17



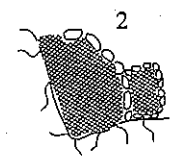
+ 201.80 m



1



7



+ 203.60 m



3












+ 205.40 m

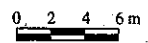
5



6

Legend:

-  Positive test pit
-  Disturbed zones
-  Zones of prehistoric extraction
-  Surface Disturbance
-  Bedrock used as abrader
-  Lamp Preform
-  Quarry limit
-  Terrace edge
-  Bedrock



of various sizes, but most of them are out of place. The interior was also totally excavated.

Structure 6 measures 2.00 x 2.60 m and is oriented W-E. It affects a circular shape, and several layers of rocks mark its outer limit. Its western extremity lies against a bedrock outcrop. Like all the previous structures, this one was also excavated, and artefacts were scattered throughout.

Structure 7 measures 1.80 x 2.10 m and is oriented NW-SE. The outer walls are composed of medium-sized boulders, and an erratic marks the northeastern limit. To the southwest, an opening is visible. This being the only structure that remains intact, the interior was covered by moderate to dense vegetation. No pavement was observed in this dwelling. Structurally, its construction does not appear as sophisticated as the other ones.

All structures, with the exception of the last one, were elaborately constructed, but structural integrity has been lost by the uncontrolled excavation. All identified entrances were facing toward the quarry, with the exception of **Structure 7**, which faces toward the southwest. These differences might be an indication of different temporal occupations. While **structures 1 to 6** might have been contemporaneous (they are located in the same area of the site, and they share similar construction techniques), the location and overall construction of **Structure 7** would suggest it was built and occupied at a different time, and maybe by a different group. The absence of typically Thule features like the pavement might be an indication that this Structure was occupied later, possibly in historical times. However, since there is no oral tradition on the use of this quarry, this hypothesis might be proven wrong.

Other Features

The portion of the quarry that has been unearthed measures 9.60 x 17.10 m and is oriented W-E. It affects a roughly rectangular shape. Because of the excavation that took place, it is hard now to imagine how the quarry looked after it was abandoned. However, it is suggested that the area that has been unearthed recently must correspond to the area that was once used. Vegetation cover in portions of the unearthed area would confirm that parts of the quarry were already open when it was found in the Fall of 1994. This would also confirm that the prehistorically exploited area would be essentially the same as the one visible today, although it appears that the soapstone outcrop does continue further toward the west-northwest.

The carver that discovered the quarry mentioned that while waiting for caribous, he noticed a familiar rock jutting out of the ground. He removed some soil and realised this was a soapstone outcrop. According to our visual observations, the regularity of the unearthed area suggests that they were some evident markers readily visible within the limits of the quarry. In this instance, soil removal would have been minimal to unearth the visible portions of the outcrop. However, a good quantity of soil has been tossed out of the quarry as evidenced by the dirt visible on the rim and in the unexcavated middle portion. In this area rocks have been removed, and judging by the quantity of soapstone blocks lying everywhere, they were probably soapstone remains.

Within the limits of the quarry itself, we have identified 5 prehistoric extraction zones (see site plan). **Zone 1** is over one metre square, and is located near the middle section of the quarry. The main characteristic is a partly carved-out rectangular block. The exterior face has been entirely squared-out, as well as the eastern extremity. Part of the western face has been gouged away, while the northern extremity was only partially gouged. The southeast corner of the block shows evidence of recent scraping. Other blocks were removed prehistorically from this area as evidenced by the overall shape of what remains of this outcrop.

Zone 2 is located at the northwestern extremity. At this location, one can see the marks left by the

extraction of a large soapstone block. Surrounding this extraction zone are intact portions of the outcrop. Here again, marks of recent scraping are visible just below the extracted block.

Zone 3 occupies most of the western limit of the quarry. This soapstone wall is mostly intact except for its northern extremity located next to **zone 2**. A soapstone block was removed prehistorically from that portion of the wall. The wall shows traces of recent punctual scraping.

Zone 4 occupies the southwest corner of the quarry. Of the 5 zones, this is the only one that does not show traces of prehistoric extraction. However, some blocks were extracted recently as evidenced by the fresh cutting marks.

Zone 5 is located at the eastern extremity, and is probably the most interesting segment. The surface of the outcrop is even, almost smooth. A partially gouged shape is readily identifiable to a qulliq (lamp) preform. The front of the block had been only partially scraped away. Evidence of earlier extractions are also visible in this area.

Other proof of prehistoric extractions are scattered throughout the quarry and on its rim. Several soapstone blocks and roughouts have been observed. One qulliq preform was abandoned at the surface of the unused middle portion of the quarry. Holes left by rock removal suggest that other soapstone objects were removed from their original location.

Another feature was observed a few metres south of the quarry. An outcrop roughly 1.50 m long and 1.00 m wide showed evidence of heavy polishing over an area of 0.50 x 0.50 m. Scattered soapstone blocks in this area suggest that this outcrop was used as an abrader. On the photograph, a small piece of soapstone was left beside the abrading zone. However, we suspect that this piece was put there recently by the carver who discovered the site. In a filmed interview done by T.N.I. (See transcript in Appendix), we see him use this piece to illustrate the use of the outcrop.

Artefacts

As mentioned previously, several artefacts were scattered around the quarry, as well as some leftovers from the excavated structures. Most of the objects observed in the quarry area were soapstone blocks, some of them showing marks of extraction, and soapstone roughouts. A qulliq preform was also observed. None of these objects were collected.

The artefacts left behind in the structures were also roughouts, blocks and soapstone debris. However, some of the pieces possessed interesting features that could be useful in a technology study. These were collected. In addition, some 'working tools' were left behind (i.e., hammerstones, possible abraders, bone implements, etc.). Some of them were also collected. Obviously, all these objects were collected as general provenience, but according to the structures they were originally associated with.

The few test pits excavated yielded exclusively small soapstone debris. All these debris were retrieved from the gravel layer below the sod (no humus was observed). Interestingly, investigation of level III within most of the structures yielded the same type of debris. Since these debris were scattered throughout most of the interior, this would indicate that not all the floor area of the dwellings were paved. Again, it could also be possible that soil displacement have scattered these remains. Another hypothesis could also be considered, although it currently appears far-fetched, since no thorough study was carried out. These debris are generally small, and don't show any readily recognizable traces of modification. Thus, it could be possible that soapstone outcrops are present at other location in the area, although not visible, and that observed remains

have been scattered throughout by erosion. Like we said previously this hypothesis would be difficult to prove under our present knowledge of the area. However, it would explain the presence of these debris inside the gravel layer. All structures, including **Structure 7**, appear to have been installed on top of this layer.

We have been able to see some of the objects that were collected by members of the Community. Most of the objects were incomplete bowl or lamp fragments, one bone knife handle, and one piece of metal, probably iron. This last piece measured approximately 10 cm long and 2 cm wide. The surface was entirely corroded, but it affected a blade-like shape. One of the extremity had been recently filed exposing the metal. Unfortunately, we weren't able to recuperate this object. It would have been interesting to identify its origin (native iron or traded item ?).

Conclusion and Recommendations

This section is essentially what was presented and discussed with the Council Members and the Mayor after our investigation. The meeting was held on Monday afternoon August 12, 1995. Were present: Charlie Arngak, Mayor, Mitjiarjuk Naappaluk, Minnie Naappaluk, Ulajuq Arngaq, Councillors, and Daniel Gendron and Tommy Weetaluktuk from Avataq.

The present state of preservation of the site was first discussed. Essentially, it had been determined that the quarry site was a total loss due to the heavy damage caused by uncontrolled excavation. Thus, no salvage excavation would be recommended. However, we have suggested that parts of the quarry itself be preserved for eventual study, and that portions that are retrievable be collected and stored until a suitable exhibit locale be selected. The discussion went on the more general topic of archaeological sites protection. It was strongly stressed that each individual had responsibilities toward preserving the past, and without personal commitment it would be difficult to prevent further destruction of sites.

A number of recommendations were also presented to the Council members. First, it was recommended that the Municipality of Kangiqsujuaq attempt to recuperate the objects that were retrieved from the site so they could be included in the exhibit of the future museum. This recommendation was not accepted. However, as an alternative, we have suggested that the people who possess objects from the site be encouraged to donate them to the museum. Too, it was recommended that from that day onward, all objects collected from the site be given to the Municipality. A resolution was adopted concerning this recommendation during the meeting. In case other features or items are discovered in situ, it was recommended that the authority contact Avataq so proper procedures for the retrieval may be implemented.

It was also recommended that 2 of the soapstone blocks showing evidence of past extraction be saved and transferred to the Municipality for further study, and to be included in the exhibit of the future museum. Finally, permission was given to exploit the soapstone quarry where no past extraction activities have taken place.

In was also judged within the particular context of Nunavik that the best route to prevent further plundering of sites would be education and efforts to increase the public awareness of the importance of preserving the traces of the past intact for the future generation, rather than penalizing misinformed people.

A Selection of Photographs from the JjEx-17 site



Photo. 1. General view of JjEx-17, toward the north.

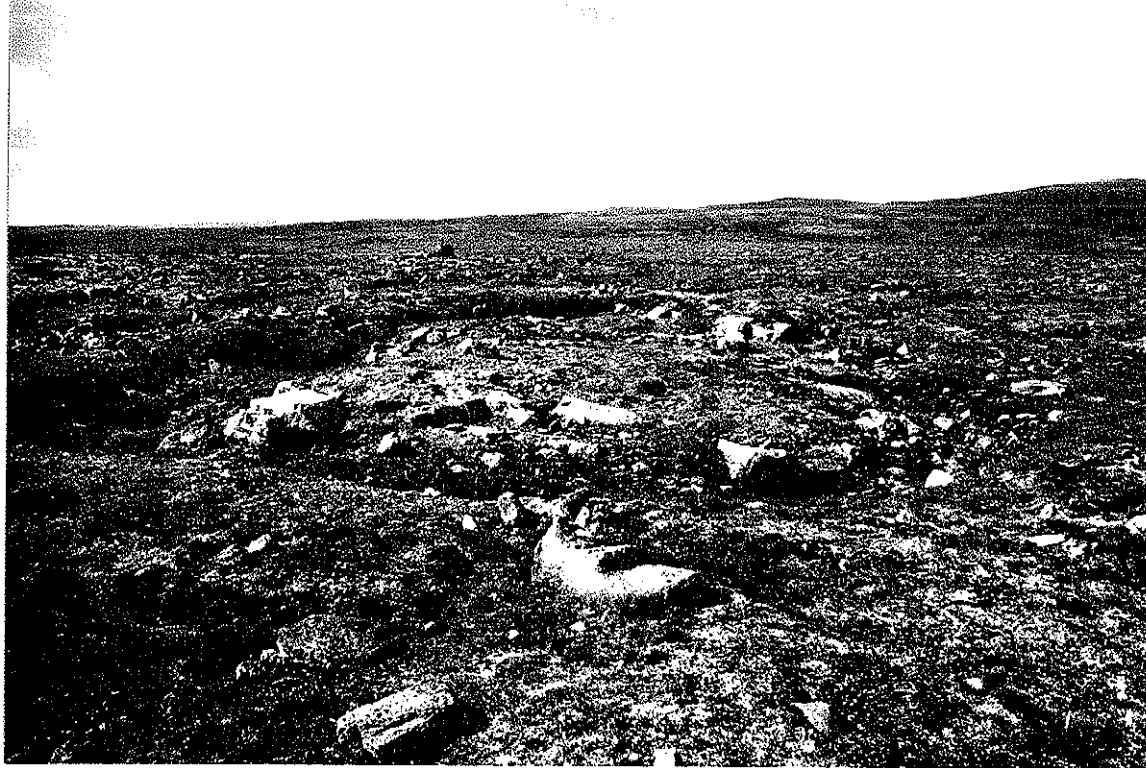


Photo. 2. Overview of the quarry, toward the west.

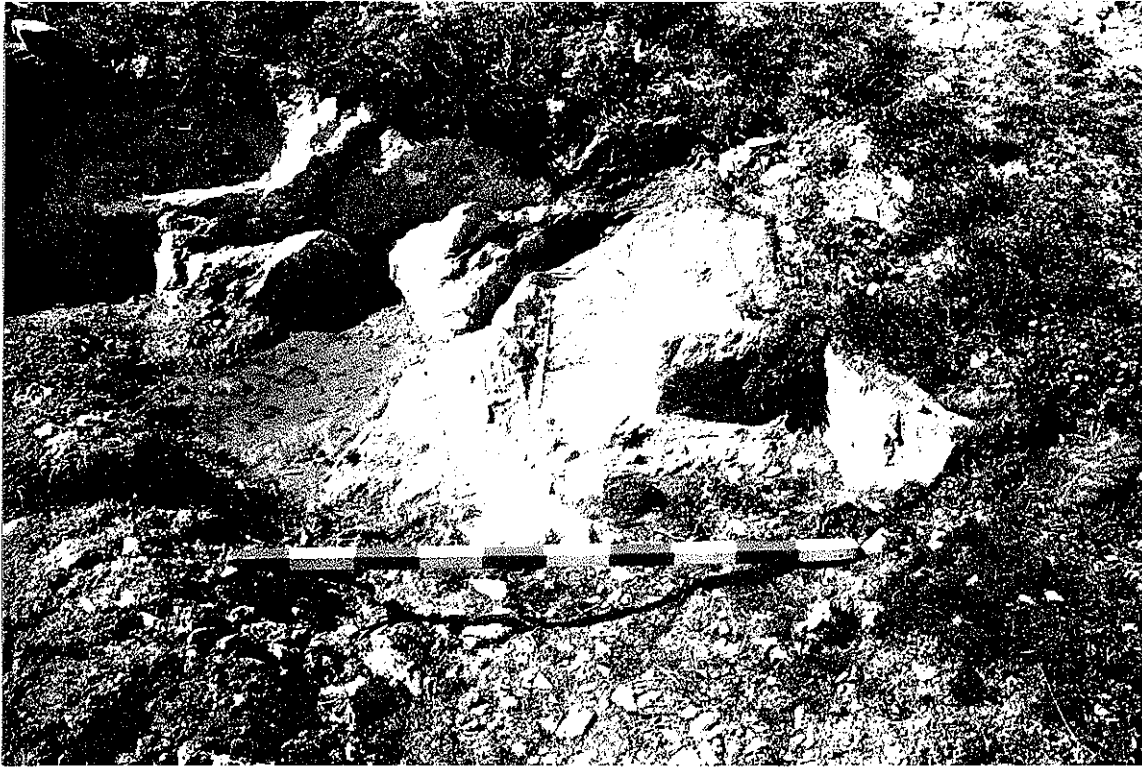


Photo. 3. Extraction zone 2 and northern portion of zone 3, toward the west.

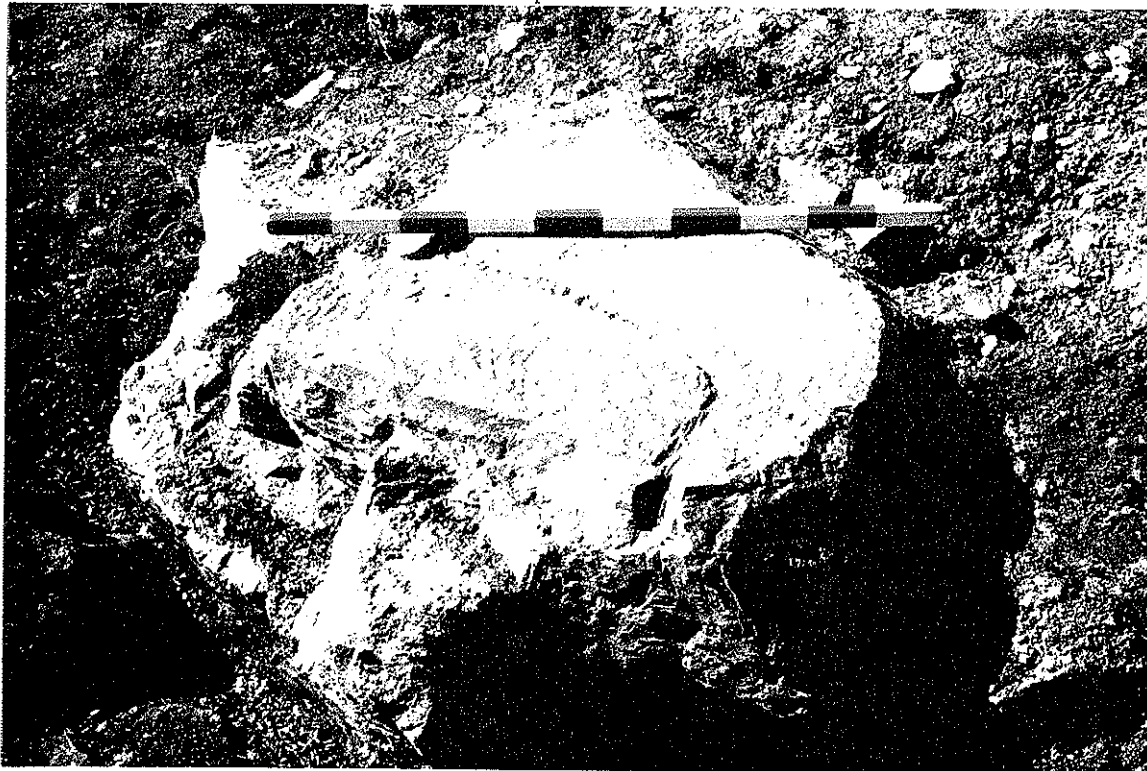


Photo. 4. Extraction zone 5, toward the west.

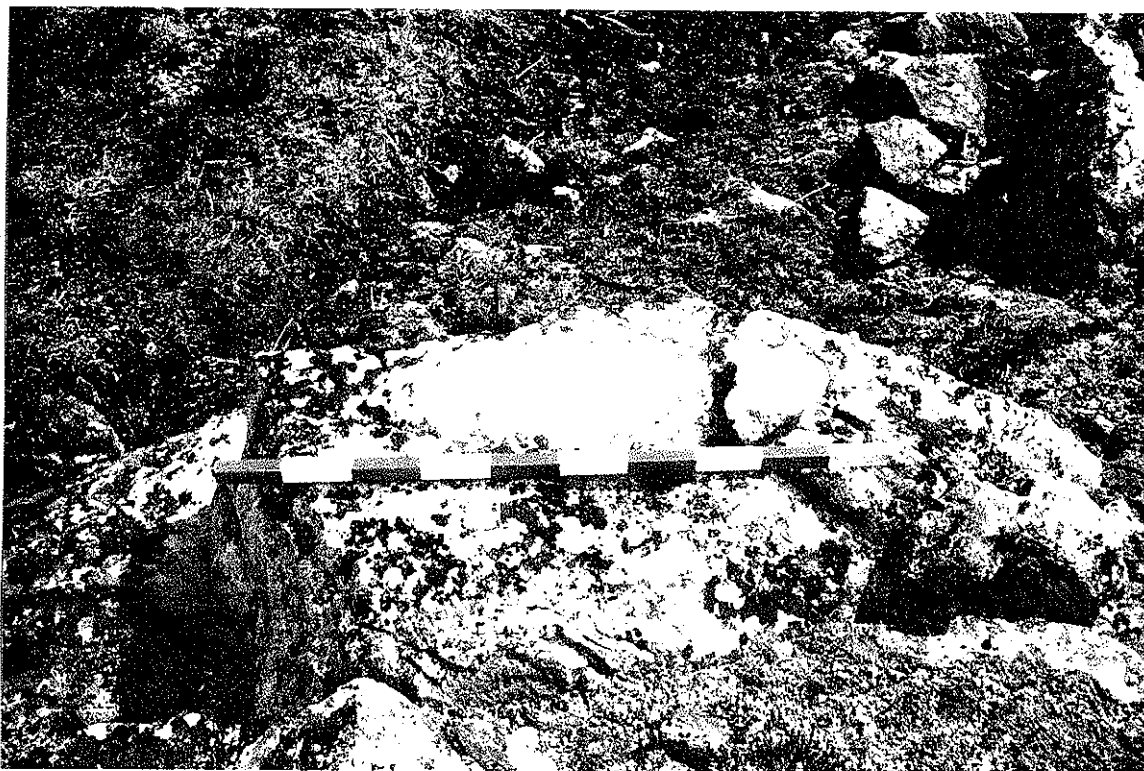


Photo. 5. Bedrock outcrop used as an abraded, toward the southeast.



Photo. 6. General view of Structure 1, toward the east.

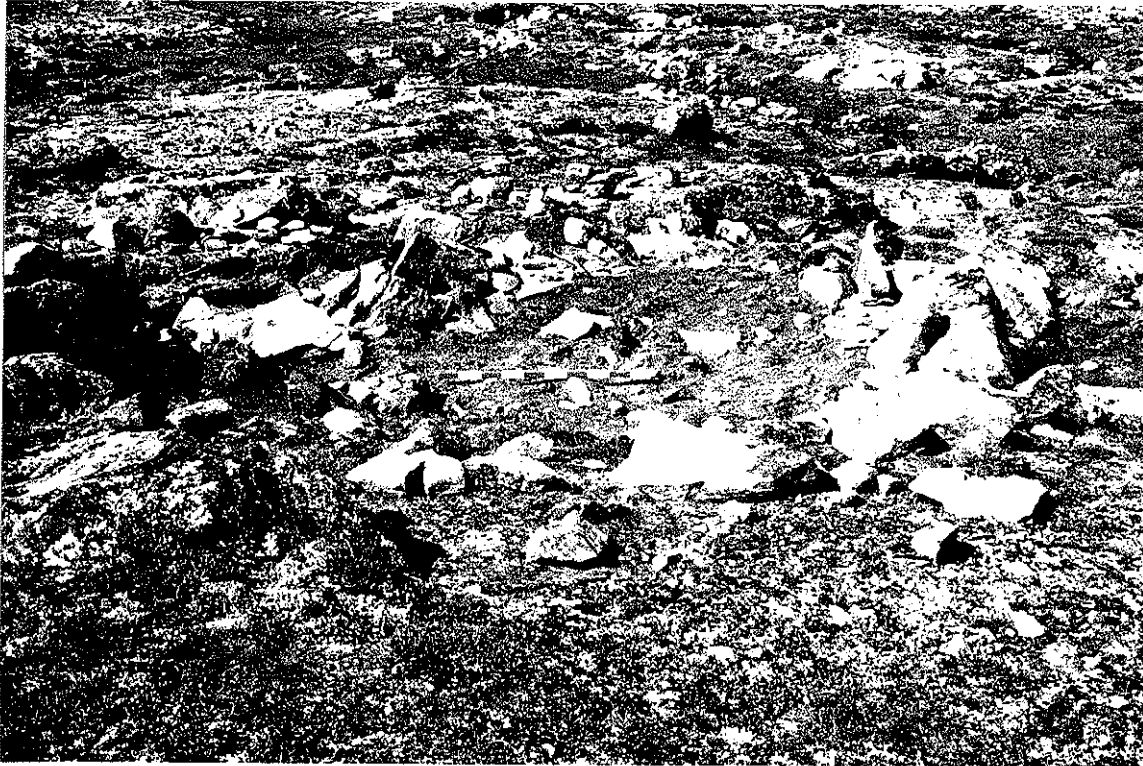


Photo. 7. General view of Structure 2, toward the northwest.



Photo. 8. General view of Structure 7, toward the northwest.

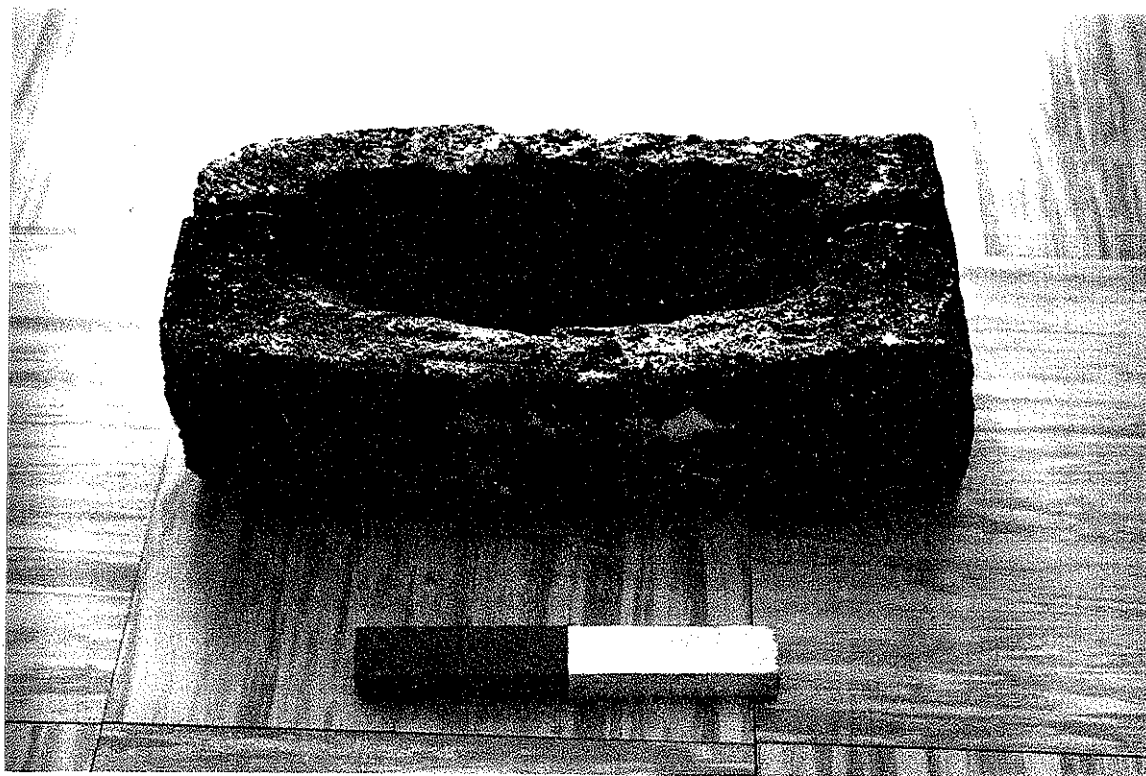


Photo. 9. One of the object retrieved from the site. Possibly a pot preform.



Photo. 10. Metal object retrieved from the site. The right extremity has been recently filed.

Appendix

I. Press Release October 13, 1994

Prehistoric Soapstone Quarry Found in Wakeham Bay

by Noah Koperqualuk

Salluit: (October 13, 1994) A prehistoric soapstone quarry was found in Wakeham Bay area in the first week of October.

Pitseolak Pinguartiq of Kangiqsujaq was driving his all terrain vehicle when he found the quarry about half mile from his community last week.

According to a source, the quarry is large and it seem that it was a site to make qulliq (an Eskimo oil lamp) and pots for cooking. There were evidence that they were making different models of qulliqs. According to a source, it seem there were different Inuit group there from various regions because of its different models. Northern Québec, Northwest Territories and Labrador Inuit could have travelled to the site to get there qulliq from that region and make it at the site.

There were also evidence of tools used to remove soapstone. There were evidence of Igloos and tent sites in it surrounding area where people gathered and stayed to obtain soapstone from the site. There were no evidence of modern metal tools except that all tools were made of hard rocks. Caribou anglers were also at the site used for kamotik (sled) runners.

So far, the site is freezing up and there is some snow in the area. There were also evidence that the quarry is very large and that it must be couple of feet to underground. To date, the people of Kangiqsujaq is planning how they will approach the site in professional manners and are already thinking of Avataq Cultural Institute, an organization representing people of Nunavik on historical matters based in Inukjuak to investigate the quarry.

It seems that they will not be able to investigate since the winter is almost upon the region.

-30-

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Freelance Reporter

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Fax (819) 255-8864

II. Transcript of interview (T.N.I.)

Soapstone Quarry In Kangirsujuaq

Sandy Tooma; About a year ago, Pitseolak Pinguataug ran into an old soapstone quarry while caribou hunting. This day Pits. took us to the quarry so we can film it. T.N.I. crew from Kujjuaq was the very first film crew to film the site and talked to Pits. about the quarry and what was happening on the site in the past.

Sandy; ^This area looks as if it has been modified by humans, can you tell us about it?^^

Pits.; Yes I can talk about it a little. I had to remove the soil cover of this area to find out what was under, because those things over there were looking as if someone was removing pots and lamps. As expected here they were, the areas they have removed pots and lamps along time ago.

Sandy; A lot of the area is like that and they must have had some kind of tool to remove them.

Pits.; Yes, that was the only way they could have removed them with some kind of tool. It is very clear where they were removing the pieces with a chisel-like implement with a small working edge. You can see them here where they look like small ribs. We should be able to see alot more once they start excavating it.

(Looking at a rectangular-shaped groove on the quarry face)

Sandy; This one seems to have been started to be removed, can you talk about it?

Pits.; Yes, it really was prepared to be taken out, but they left it before they removed it.

(Looking at a big rectangular soapstone piece)

Pits.; This one seems to have been a platform, when they worked on the other soapstone pieces. That is why it has alot of axe marks all around it. It is very heavy I cannot even move it.

Sandy; This one also looks like it has been used since it is very smooth, can you talk about it?

Pits.; Once again I had to remove abit of soil to see what it was, since it looked as if it was used as a file. It is now clear that it was used as a file or reducing rock, like this to smooth the soapstone. It finds soapstone very soft.

(Looking at a lamp roughout)

Pits.; This is still in its original position since it was left by its owners.

(Holding a rock)

Sandy; Tell us about that one.

Pits.; It was also used for smoothing soapstone. This rock could have been imported from a great distance, since there are no similar rocks nearby. It looks kind of like an abrader.

(Looking at another rectangular chunk of soapstone)

Sandy; Tell us about this one.

Pits.; It is similar to the ones we looked at before, it was used like a platform to work on other pieces.

(Looking at part of a bedrock which seems to have been used as an abrader)

Pits.; Like the others we saw this seems to have been used as a reducing tool or as an abrader for thier axes. It is very smooth and this small stone is still in place probably used as a seat. It is very comfortable to sit on. It is clear they went like this, they sat on this small rock and used the bedrock as a reduction tool, like this. It removes alot of soapstone since it finds the soapstone quite soft.

(Looking at a bedrock with alot of soapstone scatter)

Pits.; It is clear that this area was used when they were reducing with an axe. Some pieces have been blown away by the wind, but some pieces are still around. It is a comfortable place to make roughouts with an axe, so it must have been used as reduction area.

(Looking at one of the structures)

Sandy; Tell us what this one is.

Pits.; That was one of the homes of the soapstone workers. It was both home and a work place for soapstone. You can see soapstone all around it. They are tent rings and these are caribou bones (mandible). The soapstone is a very good quality stone and it has a variety of colours. It is not hard to know which pieces are from the interior and which are from the exterior by looking at the stone.

(Looking at the cache)

Sandy; What is this one?

Pits.; It is too small to be a dwelling, so it must be a cache. It even has what appears to be a seal rib bone.

(Looking at a soapstone piece under a boulder)

Pits.; That was left behind to be picked up on a later date. It is a soapstone from the quarry. The people seems to have been very strong.

Sandy; How old do you think the quarry site is?

Pits.; Probably around 1000 years old , since the elders have not heard about it and alot of soapstone seems to have been removed from it in the past.

Sandy; Are the carvers using the quarry at the moment?

Pits.; Just a little bit, only from the debri that was on the surface. We think the interior quality of the quarry will be very good. It would be nice if the archaeologist can start on it as soon as possible before the remains go all around.

Sandy; Thanks for talking to us Pits.

III. List of Photographs

Annexe 1. liste des photographies

Film	Nega. #	Sujet	Orient.	Date
C9502-1	0	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	O	11-08-95
	1	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	O	11-08-95
	2	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	SE	11-08-95
	3	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	N	11-08-95
	4	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	S	11-08-95
	5	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	SO	11-08-95
	6	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	O	11-08-95
	7	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, struc. 7	NNO	11-08-95
	8	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	O	11-08-95
	9	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	E	11-08-95
	10	Ébauche de lampe	NE	11-08-95
	11	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	NO	11-08-95
	12	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	SO	11-08-95
	13	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	E	11-08-95
	14	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	SSE	11-08-95
	15	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	NNO	11-08-95
	16	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2, pillée	S	11-08-95
	17	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2, pillée	NNO	11-08-95
	18	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2 annexe, pillée	S	11-08-95
	19	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 3, pillée	O	11-08-95
	20	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 4, pillée	SSE	11-08-95
	21	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 5, pillée	OSO	11-08-95
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	24	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 6, pillée	NE	11-08-95
	25	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	N	11-08-95
	26	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale structures 5-6	NNE	11-08-95
	27	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale structures 3-4	NE	11-08-95
28	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale structures 1-2	ENE	11-08-95	

Annexe 1. liste des photographies

Film	Nega. #	Sujet	Orient.	Date
C9502-1	29	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, feature I, polissoir	SSE	11-08-95
	30	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	SE	11-08-95
	31	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, sondage 3, extérieur structure 4	N	11-08-95
	32	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale		11-08-95
	33	Harfang des neiges		11-08-95
	34	Harfang des neiges		11-08-95
	35	Morceau de métal aiguisé		11-08-95
	36	Morceau de métal aiguisé		11-08-95
	37	Ébauche de lampe		11-08-95
	C9502-2	0	Ébauche de lampe	
1		Manche de couteau en bois		11-08-95
2		Manche de couteau en bois		11-08-95
3		Manche de couteau en bois		11-08-95
6		Ébauche de lampe		11-08-95
7		Ébauche de lampe		11-08-95
8		Ébauche de lampe		11-08-95

Annexe 1. liste des photographies

Film	Nega. #	Sujet	Orient.	Date
D9502-1	1	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	O	11-08-95
	2	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	O	11-08-95
	3	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	SE	11-08-95
	4	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	N	11-08-95
	5	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	S	11-08-95
	6	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	SO	11-08-95
	7	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	O	11-08-95
	8	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, struc. 7	NNO	11-08-95
	9	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, struc. 7	NNO	11-08-95
	10	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	O	11-08-95
	11	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	E	11-08-95
	12	Ébauche de lampe	NE	11-08-95
	13	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	NO	11-08-95
	14	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	SO	11-08-95
	15	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	E	11-08-95
	16	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	SSE	11-08-95
	17	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	NNO	11-08-95
	18	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2, pillée	S	11-08-95
	19	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2, pillée	NNO	11-08-95
	20	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2 annexe, pillée	S	11-08-95
	21	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 3, pillée	O	11-08-95
	22	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 4, pillée	SSE	11-08-95
	23	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 5, pillée	OSO	11-08-95
	24	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 5, pillée	S	11-08-95
	25	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 6, pillée	O	11-08-95
	26	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 6, pillée	NE N	11-08-95 11-08-95
	27	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale		
	28	Kangijsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale structures 5-6	NNE	11-08-95

Annexe 1. liste des photographies

Film	Nega. #	Sujet	Orient.	Date
D9502-1	29	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale structures 3-4	NE	11-08-95
	30	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale structures 1-2	ENE	11-08-95
	31	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite feature I, polissoir	SSE SE	11-08-95 11-08-95
	32	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale		
	33	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, sondage 3, extérieur structure 4	N SE	11-08-95 11-08-95
	34	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale		11-08-95
	35	Morceau de métal aiguisé		11-08-95
	36	Morceau de métal aiguisé		

Annexe 1. liste des photographies

Film	Nega. #	Sujet	Orient.	Date
BW9502-1	0A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	O	11-08-95
	1A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	SE	11-08-95
	2A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, vue générale	N	11-08-95
	3A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	S	11-08-95
	4A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	SO	11-08-95
	5A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	O	11-08-95
	6A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, struc. 7	NNO	11-08-95
	7A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	O	11-08-95
	8A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	E	11-08-95
	9A	Ébauche de lampe	NE	11-08-95
	10A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	NO	11-08-95
	11A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, détail	SO	11-08-95
	12A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	E	11-08-95
	13A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	SSE	11-08-95
	14A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 1, pillée	NNO	11-08-95
	15A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2, pillée	S	11-08-95
	16A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2, pillée	NNO	11-08-95
	17A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 2 annexe, pillée	S	11-08-95
	18A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 3, pillée	O	11-08-95
	19A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 4, pillée	SSE	11-08-95
	20A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 5, pillée	OSO	11-08-95
	21A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 5, pillée	S	11-08-95
	22A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 6, pillée	O	11-08-95
	23A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite, structure 6, pillée	NE	11-08-95
	24A	Kangiqsujuaq, carrière de stéatite feature I, polissoir	SSE	11-08-95