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Raglan Project

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE STUDY
Volume 4

Archaeological potential study and pre-inventory: Road corridor between Donaldson and Deception Bay

ROCHE

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ABSTRACT

As requested by Falconbridge Limited, an archaeological potential study including a preliminary field survey has been undertaken for the region in Nunavik that encompasses the area for the proposed Raglan Mine development. This work completes the first phase of an environmental baseline study which must precede the planning and construction of a road corridor. This road corridor will cover a distance of approximately 110 kilometres and link the development sites of Donaldson, Katinniq, Purtuniq, and Deception Bay.

The report presents a brief synthesis of the natural and cultural history of this arctic region. Emphasized are factors which influenced the evolution of patterns of occupancy and land use over the last 4 000 years. The study indicates an important distinction between the archaeological potential of the primary areas :

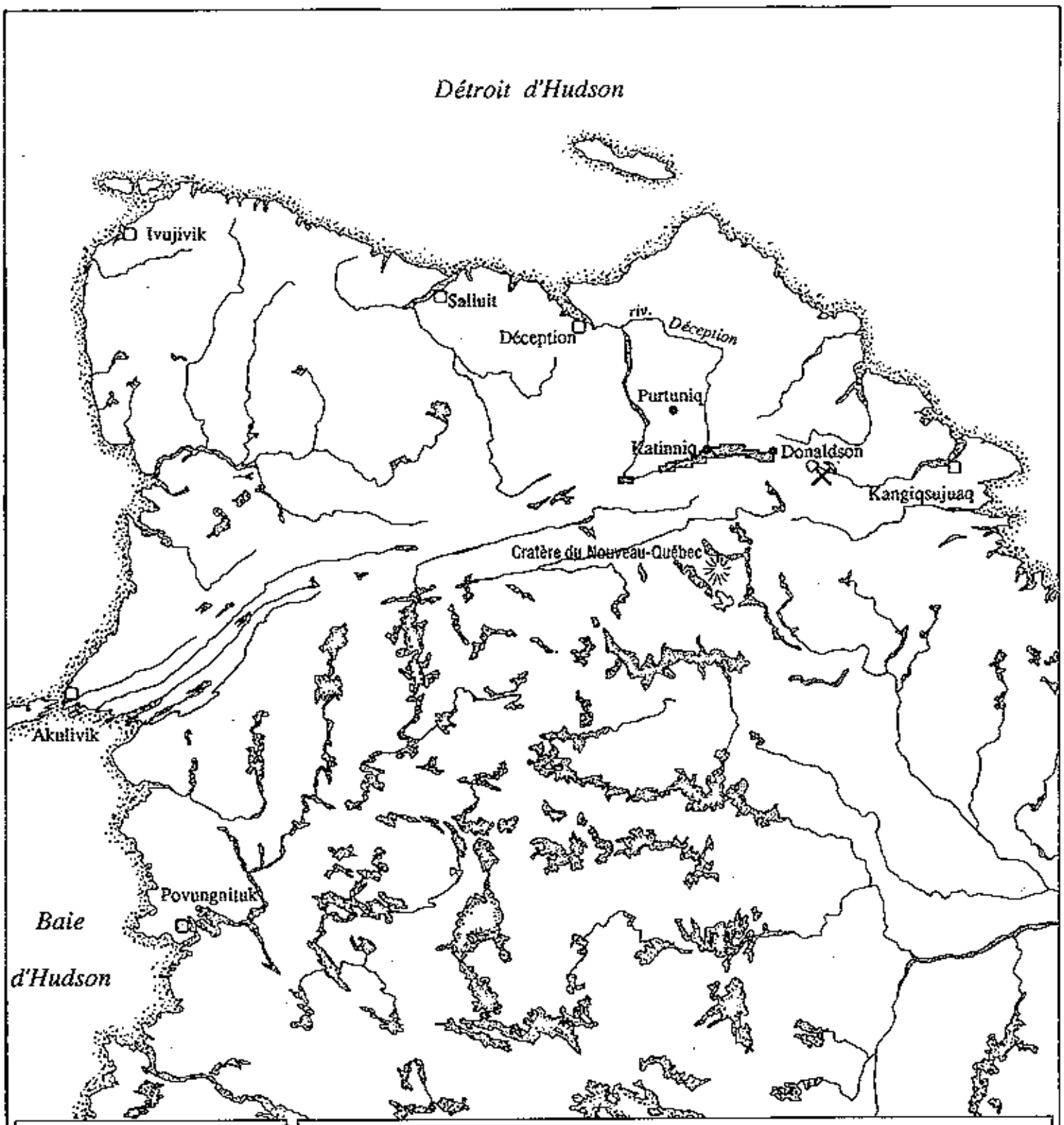
1. The barren highlands situated inland, in the vicinity of Donaldson, Katinniq and Purtuniq;

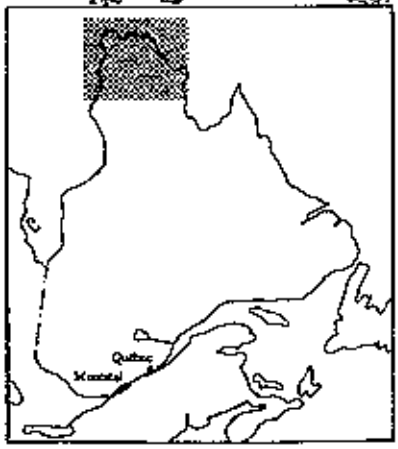
2. The coastal environment around Deception Bay where the potential is higher.

A total of twenty sites were discovered during the preliminary field survey of 1991. Twelve of these sites are located near or on the coast. The eight other sites are located inland, two of which are to the southwest of the study area, near Cross and Watts lakes.

Some coastal sites contain a number of dwellings, caches for storing food, fox traps and other structures that were constructed and used in the past. Most of the sites discovered inland were to be found along lakes or rivers and rarely contained more than one tent ring. These latter sites are interpreted as temporary shelters, or fishing or hunting camps.

The sites were located on a map, and a brief description and photographs were made for each one. A systematic survey of the sites that may be affected, including detailed mapping, the descriptions of individual structures or cultural material must eventually be undertaken before the work on the road is started.





Scale 1 : 2 000 000

o Community

• Mine location

Exploration permit

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Baseline Study
Raglan Project

Location of study area

map **1**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In May 1991 the mining company, Falconbridge Ltd., gave the consulting-group Roche the mandate to carry out a study of the archaeological potential of a road corridor approximately 22,5 km long which would, from 1993 on, link Katinniq and Purtuniq in the Quebec's arctic region. Since mining activity in the area was to be resumed shortly thereafter, stretches of the already existing road were also to be repaired. During the planning of the study, it was agreed that we would extend its scope to cover the five development sectors, bringing the road corridor to be examined to about 110 km in length. The latter extends from the southeast to the northwest from Donaldson to Deception Bay passing through Katinniq and Purtuniq within an area whose geographical limits are the following : from 73°00' to 75°00' longitude west and from 61°30' to 62°15' latitude north. The geographical framework is however only a starting point, for the study deals with the patterns of land and resource use in the prehistoric and historical periods. It takes into account, amongst other things, the people that still frequent the region today, even if they do not live there on a permanent basis. This includes mainly the people of Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq who are mostly sedentary, but who traditionally formed semi-nomadic bands. Some family groups still frequent the inlands on a seasonal basis, mostly in winter, although their lifestyle is mainly coastal nowadays.

Chapter 2.0 includes the study problem, the theoretical and practical objectives of the study, the methods used and the different stages of the work that led to the elaboration of the archaeological part of this report.

Chapter 3.0 presents a brief summary of the data on the natural history and on the human environment, mainly based on written sources[1]. In chapter 4.0, we examine the relationship

1 The ethnograpic data concerning this subject which has been collected by Jacques Grondin in 1991, is discussed in another part of the report.

between the main characteristics of the archaeological sites, their geographical distribution and the potential of the zones and sectors where they were discovered.

Finally, the conclusion contains a series of recommendations concerning the protection, the inventory and, if necessary, the excavation of the deposits that cannot be spared by the construction or the upgrading of the road.

2.0 STUDY FRAMEWORK AND CONTEXT

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2.1 HISTORY OF RESEARCH, STUDY PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVES

The territory of the Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit Inuit has been the object of research since the mid-1950's (Barré 1970, Institut culturel Avataq 1988, Labrèche 1986-89, Lee 1967, Matthews 1975, Morin 1981, Plumet 1980, Taylor 1958, 1968). According to the inventory of the Ministère des Affaires culturelles, a total of 135 sites had been discovered and identified up to 1991. The great majority of these sites are located near the coast. To date a total of seven sites have been identified in the Deception Bay area. Of these sites, KaFh-1, KaFh-2 and KaFh-3 are situated in close proximity to the road that is to be upgraded.

At this stage of field survey and analysis the concentration of coastal sites in part results from the fact that most of the surveys emphasize the coastal area. The pre-historic utilization of the interior area is still not well known since much less survey work has been carried out in this zone. The only survey of an interior area was carried out in 1988 in the vicinity of the Nouveau-Québec Crater. This survey identified twelve sites that represent an occupancy more than 90 km inland from the coast (Labrèche 1989b). As a consequence it is reasonable to assume that additional archaeological survey of the inland area is warranted with respect to the proposed development zone.

The idea of a considerable prehistoric occupation of the lands inland from the southern coast of Hudson Strait still remains a hypothesis that was developed based on ethnographic data (cf. Saladin d'Anglure 1967 and Vézinet 1980). The road project between Donaldson and Deception, by planning an archaeological impact assessment study, constitutes a unique opportunity to verify this hypothesis.

Some of the characteristics of the sites registered around Deception Bay prior to 1991 can be found in Annex 1 which also includes Douglas Harbour and the Nouveau-Québec Crater region, two areas that are located on the periphery of the study sectors. Douglas Harbour constitutes a rich maritime habitat similar to the Deception Bay sector, whereas the Crater zone is comparable to the highland sectors where the road corridor is. Thus it could be predicted that the until-then-unexplored sites to be discovered in the latter sectors would undoubtedly constitute stopping places that would contain few archaeological remains.

The practical objective of the research consists in establishing the archaeological potential of the region, taking into account most notably the characteristics of the natural environment and of the peoples that inhabit the area. It includes a preliminary inventory that has as its goal an overview of the archaeological resources by discovering a maximum of sites that will be briefly described. Following this, some of those sites will systematically be inventoried and, if necessary, excavated during the year before the construction work is undertaken.

The study of potential carried out from May to September 1991 was conducted in four main stages :

1. material planning and organization;
2. documentary research and the study itself (archaeological analysis and zoning);
3. ethnographic study and the archaeological inventory in the field;
4. cartography and the elaboration of the summary report (rapport-synthèse).

Table 1 situates the study of potential within the context of an impact study.

The research was carried out by a team made up of an archaeologist, an anthropologist, a geomorphologist, a cartographer and a native assistant-informant whose role was filled successively by three people from Salluit, one of whom was originally from Kangiqsujuaq.

TABLE 1 LOGICAL PROGRESSION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

	ACTIVITIES
PHASE 1	**Archaeological potential study** • Identification of natural and cultural factors that affect site formation and determine their geographical distribution; • Archaeological zoning : definition of zones with high, moderate or low potential; • On-site verification; • Preliminary inventory or reconnaissance : exploration of the whole territory
PHASE 2	**Inventory** • Systematic and complementary exploration • Measuring, probing and evaluation of discovered sites.
PHASE 3	**Excavation** • Selection of promising sites; • Cartography and layout • Registering and precise location of all the remains recovered.
PHASE 4	**Analysis** • Inventory data; excavation data (dealt with separately); • Stratification; • Dating; • Identification of bones and artifacts; • Architectural remains and other features.

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2.2 METHODS AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Planning

The length of the stay in the field was increased in relation to similar studies carried out previously for two reasons. First of all, it is being done two years before the construction of the road, which is a fairly tight schedule, especially considering that the final choice of the route for one sector had not yet been made and therefore it had not been surveyed at the time of the study. Secondly, an excessively theoretical study followed by a short period of validation increases the number of unforeseen elements during the systematic inventory phase. Consequently, the period of fieldwork was extended to three weeks in 1991. Requests for permits were sent to the ministère des Affaires culturelles (MAC) and to the community of Salluit. The permit granted by the MAC is valid for a one-year period starting July 7, 1991.

Documentary research and analysis

All available litterature on prehistoric and historical human occupation of the region was gathered. The bibliography (section 6.0) comprises the list of the main reports and publications consulted in the context of this study, and Table 2 indicates the other types of documents used : maps, data banks, etc.

The study of potential consists in the analysis of a geographical space based on criteria considered favourable to the implantation of historical and prehistoric settlements or to subsistence activities in the past whose material remains can be found : tent rings, fox traps, caches for food storage or any other structures built out of stones. The study takes into account the land classification established by geomorphology. Close attention was paid to the

TABLE 2 DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES USED IN THE STUDY

Type	Location
Archaeological books, reports and articles	• Documentation center, Ministère des Affaires culturelles
Ethnographical, ethnohistorical and ethnogeographical documents	• GETIC (Inuit and Circumpolar Study Group), Laval University
Survey of archaeological sites in Quebec: Computerized reports (135 sites in the region of Kangiqsujuaq, Salluit, Douglas Harbour, Deception and Nouveau-Québec Crater)	• Central services, Ministère des Affaires culturelles
Distribution maps of archaeological sites	• Central services, Ministère des Affaires culturelles • Archaeology Laboratory, UQAM
Maps of wildlife use, past and present; communities of Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit	• Makivik Corporation
Toponomy maps and directories	• Personal collection (Labrèche)
Aerial photographs	• Environment division, Roche Ltd.
Geomorphology maps	
Maps of planned developments	

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hydrographic network as well as to the distribution of fauna and other natural resources (see Table 3). The summary of the use of wildlife resources in the region by the Inuit takes into account the results of the surveys conducted by the Makivik Corporation with informants from the villages of Salluit and Kangiqsujuaq during the 1980's. The resulting data were mostly recorded on 1 : 500 000 scale maps.

The traditional land occupation patterns also is used to determine archaeological potential, but like other criteria, it doesn't have an absolute value since both the natural environment and lifestyle are transformed with the passing years. The results indicate the probability of discovering sites in one sector as compared to another. The potential varies from one sector to another as indicated in maps 2 and 3. The potential of places where sites have been discovered is presented in greater detail in the form of a table.

Fieldwork

Jacques Grondin, anthropologist, conducted interviews with Inuit from Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit on the entire territory of these two communities including the zone that corresponds to the road corridor. A summary of the data collected, including some cartographic indications was made available to the archaeologist prior to his departure in the field.

The interviews carried out from June 15 to 30 1991, dealt with, amongst other things, the toponomy, Inuit perceptions of the space under study in relation to the rest of the territory, the location of resources and of camps found there as well as past and present-day itineraries that cross the territory. For the study of archaeological potential, the most visible and durable aspects of material culture included : dwellings, caches, hearths, burial sites, hunting blinds, activities that left traces which can be spotted in the environment, for example : a butchering place which shows the way the Inuit use animal bones or dispose of them.

TABLE 3

GENERAL CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

CRITERIA	POTENTIAL		
	High (1)	Moderate (2)	Low (3)
Morpho-sedimentology	Marine/coastal formations (beaches, terraces, etc.), fluvioglacial formations, glacio-lacustral and fluviatile formations (deltas, estuaries, eskers, etc.). Loose materials: sand, gravel, pebbles and boulders.	Thin deposits of till (sand, gravel, pebbles and boulders) on the bedrock or on silty or clay soils.	Thin deposits of till scattered over rocky ledges or rocky escarpments / scree cones and colluvia at the base; silty and clay formations
Drainage	Well-drained soils, rapid infiltration	Fairly well-drained soils with sporadic surface run-off	Poorly-drained soils, bogs and marshes
Topography	Flat or slightly-sloping terrain	Irregular surfaced or rolling terrain (hills, valleys)	Rough terrain, steep slope; depressions
Hydrography	Close to lakes, rivers or the sea; waterways leading to interior lakes; coves, rocky capes; narrowing of main lakes	Set back from main lakes (low altitude), rivers and the sea; shoreline and littoral without desired characteristics (neither cove, nor cape, etc.); small lakes or ponds; shores of secondary lakes (high altitude)	Completely withdrawn from the hydrographic system; intermittent streams
Wildlife resources	Close to zones of concentration in wildlife resources, whether land-, water- or air-based	Places favourable to wildlife use, the latter not however being present in high concentration	Places lacking in game
Land use	Numerous toponyms; zones travelled through by the Inuit (traditional itineraries); presence of known archaeological sites or campsites	Named space but few toponyms. Places rarely frequented or travelled through quickly	Unknown or avoided places

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In the field, five sectors comprising different categories of land classified according to their archaeological potential were observed in order to validate the model. The team included an archaeologist and an Inuit assistant-informant. During the majority of their stay, travel was done by helicopter at the beginning and at the end of the day, and a dozen or so kilometers were travelled on foot almost every day. The main task was to make observations and verifications, More than 200 photos were taken (cf. Photographs catalogue, Annex 3) and, furthermore, a minimum of soundings were made on the ground. Sectors 1 and 3 were therefore flown over several times. Sector 4 and, to a lesser extent, sector 5 were also flown over.

Efforts were mainly concentrated on the road corridor whose width had been fixed beforehand at 1 km. However, around Donaldson and Katinniq a decision was made to extend the limits (cf. maps 2 and 3). It was in fact necessary to take into account the presence of secondary roads, quarries and dumping grounds in these sectors. Their use runs the risk of negatively affecting the archaeological resources. Also, the final route for the road between Katinniq and Purtuniq had not yet been chosen at the time of the fieldwork. This explains why the sector under study is relatively extensive.

3.0 ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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A brief examination of the chacteristics of the natural environment that determine to a certain extent the way in which human populations adapt to the latter is necessary. Particular attention will be paid to factors that may have influenced traditional choices regarding the locations and forms of organization of dwelling places, and the extraction, acquiring, transformation or storage of natural resources. The present chapter integrates data on both past and present-day physical and human environments.

3.1 PHYSICAL ASPECTS

The study region is located at the head of the Ungava peninsula, corresponding to the Hudson Plateau. Just south of this region are the parallel hills of Povungnituk that stretch from east to west from Kangiqsujuaq to Akulivik (about 350 km) over approximately a width of 50 km.

The Hudson Plateau is composed of granitic and gneissic rocks. Deep coastal valleys, particularly the Salluit, Deception, Douglas and Kangiqsujuaq bays overlook Hudson Strait.

The belt of Povungnituk hills is made up of volcanic and gabbro rocks. It appears as a series of chains and valleys that begin at the source of the Povungnituk River at an altitude of 600 meters, in sector 2 (Donaldson).

In sectors 1, 2 and 3 from Donaldson to Purtuniq, as well as in the southern part of sector 4 (Purtuniq- Deception stretch), the road is between 450 to 600 meters in altitude, whereas in the northern part of sector 4, it stays below 200 meters following the bank of Deception

River to its mouth. From there, it stretches along the west cost of Deception Bay, only a few meters above the present sea level.

In a considerable part of the study region, and particularly in sector 3, the loose deposits include, among other things, a till of glacial origin composed of silts, sands, gravels and pebbles mixed in variable proportions of clays and boulders. In the field, the proportion of boulders was seen to be very high, particularly in the sectors of Donaldson and Katinniq. Other types of deposits include fields of boulders, alluvia, colluvia and bogs.

Permafrost is present over the whole study territory. The active layer is 1 meter deep on average and can reach 1,8 meter in some spots. The depth of the active layer varies according to the nature of the deposit, the quality of the drainage, the slope and sun exposure. Generally, permafrost is found 15 to 20 cm in depth in boggy soils and beyond one and a half meters in gravelly soils.

The probability of discovering sites is linked among other factors to the nature of deposits and to the slope of the terrain. Although the chances of finding a site in a boggy zone are low, it is not impossible that the Inuit may have built an igloo there. Furthermore, the presence of boulders and pebbles or of any other building material is a decisive factor in the choice of a location inasmuch as the site also combines other characteristics sought-after by the inhabitants of the territory : presence of game, protection against prevailing winds, etc.

The hydrographic network is mostly oriented from east to west or west to east, and the rivers that empty into Hudson Strait such as the Wakeham and Deception are of secondary importance and difficult to navigate, at least compared to the Arnaud (Table 4). It is worth noting that the drainage basin of the Povungnituk River whose source is found in sector 2, exceeds 28 000 km^2.

TABLE 4 HYDROGRAPHIC NETWORK

River	Watershed area (km^2)
Arnaud	49 469
Povungnituk	28 490
Kovic	8 547
Foucault	3 159
Deception	4 049
Laflau	1 150
Wakeham	834
Jorian	696
Jacquère	466

Source : Québec 1970

Lakes are an important element in the landscape, but their distribution presents remarkable contrasts. For example, Françoys-Malherbe and Watts lakes stretch over 35 km from north to south, west of sectors 3 and 4, and constitute a more advantageous access route than the whimsical course of Deception River. Contrary to these large-sized fresh water reservoirs, sectors 1 and 3 are almost totally lacking in lakes.

3.2 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENT AND PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT

The effect of the last glaciation, the Wisconsin, is particularly evident in the presence of moraines and eskers. After the retreat of the glacier, set off by a climatic improvement around 8000 years ago, the Deception Bay carved out by the glacier was invaded by marine transgression from the Iberville Sea which reached about 150 meters in relation to present-day sea-level (Lauriol, 1982).

Figure 1 presents the emersion curve of the land starting from 5000 years B.P. The rate of emersion has been quite constant over the last five millenia : an overage of 37,6 cm per century, which makes it possible to establish the oldest possible date from which the site was occupied (Matthews, 1967). For example, a tent located 3 meters above present sea-level is necessarily at the most 1 000 years old.

This marine transgression has left marine deposits and stirred up glacial deposits along the entire coastal. It is for this reason that sector 5 is clearly distinct from the other sectors.

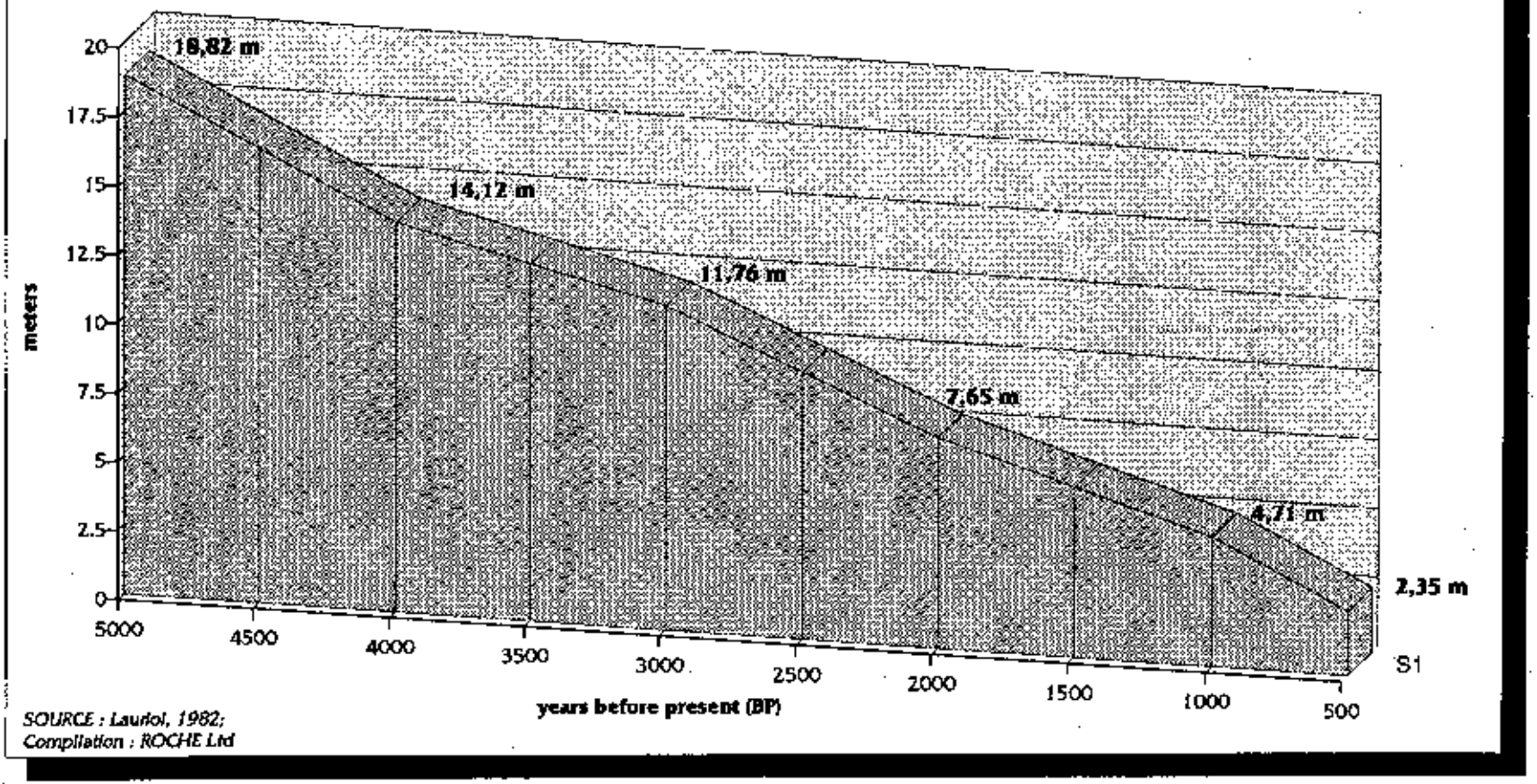
Between 6 000 and 5 000 years B.P., the region experienced the height of the post-glacial climatic improvements. Five successive episodes of climatic improvements are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5 SEQUENCE OF POST-GLACIAL CLIMATIC IMPROVEMENTS, FROM PALAEOBOTANICAL DATA OF THE RIVIÈRE AUX FEUILLES AREA

7000 — 6200 BP	Colonizing tundra
6200 — 3500 BP	Bush tundra, milder climate than present-day
3500 — 2700 BP	Expansion of larch/tamarack, higher temperatures than those today
2000 — 1600 BP	Smaller-scale rise
1000 — 600 BP	Local expansion, slightly higher temperatures than those today

Sources : Gagnon et Payette 1981; Richard 1981

Figure 1
EMERSION CURVE, DECEPTION BAY



SOURCE : Lauriol, 1982;
Compilation : ROCHE Ltd

Some authors have attempted to establish correlations between these palaeoclimatic episodes and the different phases of Arctic settlement whose subdivisions can be found in Table 6 (Barry et al., 1977).

Human settlement, east of the Mackenzie, took place in two major migratory movements whose origin is in Alaska. The first hunters, Palaeo-Eskimos, first of all progressively occupied the northern Arctic, reaching the coast of Greenland around 4 000 years before present during an era in which the temperatures were higher than those today. Much more recently, in about the year 1 000, during another period of climatic warming, Neo-Eskimos in turn came to settle progressively in the central and eastern Arctic. First and foremost whale hunters, they also found other resources necessary to their subsistence. They adapted to this new environment and also had to come to terms with the presence of Palaeo-Eskimos. The latter had been living on the land for nearly three millenia during which their culture had been appreciably transformed (Maxwell, 1985).

It is now accepted that the Inuit, amongst whom those from Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit, are the descendants of the Neo-Eskimos. However, numerous cultural and genetic traits allow us to link them to the Palaeo-Eskimos who survived at least until 1530 CE (common era) in the Quebec Arctic (Badgley 1984b; Plumet 1978 and 1979, Taillon et Barré 1987).

Cultural evolution presents regional and temporal differences, mainly during the Palaeo-Eskimo period. In Nouveau-Québec, the oldest remains are associated with the pre-Dorset cultural group whose first appearance goes back to 1 800 years BC (before common era). Table 7 presents the different characteristics of the pre-Dorset and of successive cultural groups in the Quebec Arctic.

TABLE 6

SEQUENCE OF HUMAN OCCUPANCY, NORTHERN QUEBEC AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN ARCTIC

Culture	Era	Quebec Arctic	Central and Eastern Arctic	Central High Arctic	Labrador	New foundland	Greenland	Northern part of Greenland
Neo-Eskimo								
Inuit	+ 1850 to present	X	X	X	X		X	X
Thule	+ 1000 to + 1800	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Palaeoeskimo								
Dorset	- 500 to + 1450	X	X	X	X	X		
Independence II	- 800 to - 500			X				X
Groswater						X		
Sarqaq	- 1500 to - 500						X	X
Pre-Dorset	- 1800 to - 800	X	X	X	X			
Independence I	- 2000 to - 1600			X				X

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In the region we are interested in, the oldest site dated by carbon 14 is to be found on Sugluk Island where human occupation goes back 2 670 years (cf. Table 8). Annex 1 presents geo-archaeological characteristics of the inventoried sites in the study zone as well as in its periphery. The prehistoric sites and the winter dwellings thus indicate winter occupation as seen in the presence of semi-subterranean dwellings on the coast.

3.3 PRESENT-DAY CLIMATE AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES

Data on seasonal climatic variations can be found in Table 9. They are presented in relation to the ice conditions which have a profound influence on human activity. Deception Bay is located about 450 km north of the tree-line and the average daily temperature of the warmest month, that is, July, is 9,4 °C and that of the coldest month, that is, February, is -23,2 °C (1963-1973, corrected norms). Winter is long and extremely cold, and summer is short and cool. The prevailing winds are from the northwest, the southwest and the southeast. The average length of the day is 20,0 hours at the summer solstice whereas it is 5,2 hours at the winter solstice. The total average annual precipitation is low, that is 30 to 35 cm, but it is compensated by a very low evaporation rate. The average length of the snow-cover period is ten months of the year. Lastly, the average annual number of days of fog is 70 of which about 40 are in the summer.

Donaldson, located more than 50 km inland on the plateau, has a more continental climate than Deception Bay. For this reason, and because the altitude is 550 m higher, the temperature is 2° to 3 °C lower than that of Deception Bay and precipitations are more abundant.

TABLE 7

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL VARIATIONS IN NORTHERN QUEBEC, FROM THE ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT

	Means of subsistence	Settlement patterns	Dwellings and other structures	Techniques	Transportation
INUIT	Hunting, fishing, trapping, gathering Sea and land orientation: flour, tea and other imported foodstuffs	Gatherings and itineraries based on trade followed by settling process	Tent, igloo, qarmat, traps, hunting blinds, weirs, cairns, caches, hearths, burial places	Progressive adoption of elements of industrial origin: metal, canvas	Kayaks and umiaks gradually replaced by Peterheads and motorized canoes; sleds pulled by snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles
THULE	Clearly maritime orientation including whale hunting. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Food storage	Semi-sedentary; houses side-by-side rather than clustered	Semi-subterranean houses with entranceway, tents, traps, caches, hearths	Proliferation: bow, spear, harpoon, few carved objects, predominance of polished stone tools; large-sized spear and harpoon blades	Dog-sleds, umiaks and kayaks
DORSET	Sea and land orientation, hunting	Clustered dwellings	Tents, longhouses, igloo, semi-subterranean houses with axial feature, hearths, pits	Fluted end-blades, stemmed end-blades, microblades, burin-like tool; predominance of carved stone tools; bone figurines; a variety of soapstone lamps and vessels	Skis?, kayaks
PRE-DORSET	Land and sea orientation, hunting	Seasonal nomadism; clustered dwellings	Oval tents and semi-subterranean houses	Microlithic tools, burins, straight-base distal blades, harpoons, drilled-eye needles, soapstone lamps (?), polished stone knives, bow and arrow	?

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TABLE 8

SITES DATED BY THE C^{14} METHOD, DECEPTION BAY REGION, SALLUIT AND KANGIQSUJUAQ

REGION	SITE	SAMPLE TYPE	AGE	DATE	CONTEXT
DECEPTION BAY	KaFh-1	Mammal bones	Modern	+ 1878	Beehive type structure 60-85 cm under stone surface; 30 meters APSL* Deception Bay
	KaFh-2	Charcoal	300 ± 100	+ 1550	Outside the structure #6, 9 meters above Duquet Lake / Deception Bay
	KaFh-2	Caribou and arctic hare bones	620 ± 80	+ 1350	Structure #10, in the walls of the "house" 12 meters above Duquet Lake / Deception Bay
SALLUIT	KbFk-7	Seal bone	2670 ± 130	-720	Sugluk Island western part, trench 2, square A, level III
	KbFk-7	Whale bone	2630 ± 130	- 680	Sugluk Island western part, trench 3, square 1, level II
	KbFk-7	Whale and seal bones	2200 ± 130	-250	Trench 1, level I
KANGIQSUJUAQ	JjEv-4	Charred organic material including fat	500 ± 130	+1450	Ukiivik Island House 12, layer 2
	JjEv-4	Charcoal	1350 ± 150	+600	Ukiivik Island House 11, layer 5

Labrèche 1989 a;
Taillon and Barré, 1987

ROCHE, 1991

Note : * APSL Above present sea-level

TABLE 9

PRESENT-DAY CLIMATIC DATA

		Deception Bay	Kuujjuaq
Average annual temperature	(° C)	- 7,5	- 5
Length of frost-free season	(Days)	48	66
Average annual growing season (Average daily temperature ≥ 5,6° C)	(Days)	40	90
River freeze-up and break-up		December to May	End of November to begining of June
Lake freeze-up and break-up		Begining of November to begining of July	Begining of November to end of June
Sea freeze-up and break-up		End of November to end of June	Mid-December to end of July

* Donaldson : Because of continental conditions and high altitudes, the average temperature at Donaldson is approximately 3°C lower than at Deception Bay, and precipitations are higher.

Stations :		Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Time period
	Deception Bay	62°07'N	74°37'W	30 m	1963-1973
	Kuujjuaq	58°06'N	68°25'W	37 m	1951-1980
	Donaldson	61°40'N	73°17'W	580 m	–

Sources : *Service de l'environnement atmosphérique, 1982 a et b; OPDQ, 1984.*
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique, 1982 a. Normales climatiques au Canada. Températures et précipitation, 1951-1980. Environnement Canada. 216 p.
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique, 1982 b. Normales climatiques au Canada. Volume 6, Gel, 1951-1980. Environnement Canada. 276 p.

The effect of the particularities of the Arctic climate can be seen in several areas of the activities of Arctic hunter-gatherers. Gathering was of lesser importance than elsewhere and was replaced by a greater participation of women in hunting and fishing. Also, the short duration of the daily hours of light in winter can limit activities and travelling. On the other hand, the effects of the cold are not all negative : thus the ice-covered rivers and lakes and the snowy ground cover made transportation by traction easier. Cold regions also offer better possibilities of storing foods.

In the context of archaeological research, adaptive responses to climatic particularities can be sought in the way of building dwellings, the means of lighting and heating, the storage techniques, the means of transportation, objects used for the production of clothes and covers, and finally, in animal bones and other remains related to the diet. These different aspects of the Arctic economy varied according to the periods and cultures as shown by Table 7.

3.4 USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Certain natural resources were traditionally chosen by the Arctic peoples for food or technical needs. The geographical distribution of these animal or plant species as well as raw materials of mineral origin enables us to formulate hypotheses regarding the means of territorial occupation throughout the ages.

Fauna

The list of animal species presently exploited by the Nunavik Inuit can be found in Table 10. These species do not all have the same economic importance and some appear in considerable concentrations on a seasonal basis. For the greater part of the Inuit zone, more than 90% of

TABLE 10

ANIMAL SPECIES HARVESTED BY THE NUNAVIK INUIT

	LATIN	FRENCH	ENGLISH
*	Phoca hispida	Phoque annelé	Ringed seal
*	Phoca groenlandicus	Phoque du Groënland	Harp seal
√	Phoca vitulina	Phoque commun	Harbour seal
√	Erignathus barbatus	Phoque barbu	Bearded seal
*	Delphinapterus leucas	Béluga	Beluga
√	Odobenus rosmarus	Morse	Walrus
√	Ursus maritimus	Ours blanc	Polar bear
*	Rangifer tarandus	Caribou	Caribou
*	Canis lupus	Loup	Wolf
*	Alopex lagopus	Renard arctique	Arctic fox
*	Lepus articus	Lièvre arctique	Arctic hare
√	Lagopus mutus	Lagopède des rochers	Rock ptarmigan
	Lagopus lagopus	Lagopède des saules	Willow ptarmigan
	Dendragapus canadensis	Tétras du Canada	Spruce grouse
*	Nyctea scandiaca	Harfang des neiges	Snowy owl
*	Anser caerulescens atlantica	Grande oie des neiges (forme blanche)	Snow goose (white form)
	Anser caerulescens caerulescens	Oie des neiges (forme bleue)	Snow goose (blue form)
*	Branta canadensis	Bernache canadienne	Canada goose
*	Somateria mollissima	Eider à duvet	Common eider
	Somateria spectabilis	Eider à tête grise	King eider
	Anas acuta	Canard pilet	Pintail Northern
	Anas rubripes	Canard noir	American black duck
	Melanitta perspicillata	Macreuse à front blanc	Surf scoter
*	Mergus serrator	Bec-scie à poitrine rousse	- Red breasted merganser
	Mergus merganser	Grand bec-scie	- Common merganser
√	Uria lomvia	Marmette de Brünnich	Thick-billed murre
*	Cepphus grylle	Guillemot à miroir	Black guillemot
√	Gavia immer	Huart à collier	Common loon
*	Gavia stellata	Huart à gorge rousse	Red-throated loon
√	Gavia arctica	Huart arctique	Arctic loon
*	Salvelinus alpinus	Omble chevalier	Arctic charr
	Salmo salar	Saumon atlantique	Atlantic salmon
*	Salvelinus namaycush	Touladi	Lake charr
	Salvelinus fontinalis	Omble de fontaine	Brook trout
	Gadus morhua	Morue franche	Atlantic cod
	Microgadus tomcod	Poulamon atlantique	Atlantic tomcod
√	Borcogadus saida	Saïda franc	Arctic cod
	Coregonus clupeaformis	Grand corégone	Lake whitefish
	Prosopium cylindraceum	Ménomini rond	Round whitefish
	Coregonus artedii	Cisco de lac	Cisco
*	Myoxocephalus quadricornis	Chaboisseau à quatre épines	Fourhorn sculpin
*	Salvelinus alpinus	Omble chevalier cantonné	Land-locked arctic charr

Source : Comité de recherche sur la récolte autochtone (1988); National Geographic Society 1987; Québec 1984 and 1983.

* Species observed during the Summer of 1991, Deception Bay and highlands

√ Species said to be present, Deception Bay and highlands

ROCHE, 1991

the diet consisted of the products of hunting and fishing. In Quebec, in the beginning of the 1980's, the average estimated intake of wildlife products was 1,09 kg per person per day among the Inuit, whereas it was 0,33 kg among the Cree (Dominique 1984 : 63).

In several regions of the central and eastern Arctic, seal meat constituted the basis of the diet. In the regions of Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit, the importance of marine mammals in the subsistence economy has always been considerable and still is today. This reality is also expressed in the distribution maps prepared by Kemp (1991) where the intensity of wildlife use reaches a maximum in the maritime zones, most notably in fjords and estuaries, including Deception Bay (sector 5). One could also expect to find a higher concentration of archaeological remains in this sector. The maritime orientation is also evident in the fact that a very strong proportion of the regional toponyms are in coastal and island environments.

Other species are presently of considerable importance : arctic charr and caribou. The latter however experiences considerable fluctuations and for many years, from the beginning of the century until the middle of the 1970's, caribou were practically absent from the region of Kangiqsujuaq and Salluit. Today the herds are in full expansion. During the summer 1991, dozens of animals in four of the five study sectors (sectors 1 to 4). Other members of the team observed numerous caribou in the fifth sector before the latter left for pastures further south. This increase is evident in the larger number of kills amongst the hunters of the region in recent years (Roche 1991).

Traditionally, the big caribou hunts took place towards the end of the summer or in the autumn, usually in the interior, close to the narrowing of the big lakes crossed over by the herds. The importance attached to this species in the past was attributable to the quality of the fur whose thermal properties are without equal. The meat, and especially the fat of the caribou hold a place of choice on the taste scale.

For sectors inland, the other sought-after species are fish, fox and ptarmigan. Whereas marine mammal bones often represent more than 90% of the bones at coastal archaeological sites and caribou bones also reach very considerable proportions in some inland sites, few sites have contained fish bones. Lastly, and in terms of archaeologiocal remains, an absence of stone fox traps has been noted in the Nouveau-Québec Crater region and, similarly, a near absence of food caches. However many of these two types of structures have been observed around Kangiqsujuaq (Labrèche, 1986 to 1990). We therefore expected to find the same contrast between, on the one hand, sectors 1 to 4 and, on the other hand, sector 5, explored in 1991.

Finally, even though they are not mentioned in the list of species caught by native peoples, sea shells, of which *Mytilus edulis* (blue mussel), have always been sought-after by the Inuit and constitute an appreciable contribution to their diet, as do some plant species.

Flora

A list of plant species traditionally used by the Inuit can be found in Table 11. Although the correspondence with the latin and the english names remains to be established, these few data nevertheless clearly indicate that the importance of the flora in the traditional economy has long been underestimated.

Let us point out, amongst other things, the importance of "Itshutit" (*Cassiope tetragona*) for fuel that burns easily even after rain. In the summer, the Inuit set up, as in the past, outside hearths that they often build at the foot of a rock wall. These hearths are therefore regularly found close to tent rings. They are generally composed of two blocks on which a slab is placed for grilling fish or cooking other foods. In winter, seal fat was burned in soapstone lamps to heat houses, dry clothes and cook food.

TABLE 11

PLANT SPECIES USED AND IDENTIFIED BY THE KANGIQSUJUARMIUT

INUIT NAME	IDENTIFICATION AND USE
1- Qunguliq	*Oxyria digyna* , Wild sorrell
2- Orcaojaq (?)	In spring, young sprouts are eaten with fat
3- Qimminguaq	Flower heads are eaten with fat and fish, pussy willow
4- Cacaguti	Eaten with fat; in flower, they serve as a mattress for the dogs, making their fees tougher for walking in snow
5- Airaq	Root peeled and eaten with seal fat
6- Itshutiit	*Cassiope tetragona*; used as fuel
7- Maniq	*Sphagnum* spp.; lamp wick, once dried
8- Tursaq	Root, maybe eaten (?)
9- Mamaitturqutit	Labrador tea (dwarf); boiled, used for colds
10- Quajautit	Black lichen that grows on rocks; boiled when people are sick
11- Qarllarqutit	Plant with berries; berries are eaten, leaves are used for tea
12- Shuputaujaq	Plant with cottony flower, bog cotton, hydrophile; used at the birth of a child, when umbilical cord is severed
13- Paumgait	Black crowberry, berries eaten with arctic charr eggs; *Empetrum nigrum*
14- Malitsuagaq	Salty tasting river plant (small bluish plants, without thorns)
15- Utshuk	Root eaten in spring time; *sedum telephium* (?)

Labrèche 1986

ROCHE 1991

Wood has always been the object of trade in the Arctic : it is rare, indispensable and therefore very precious. In the valleys sheltered of Françoys-Malherbe Lake (Matthews 1975) and Watts Lake (Matthews 1991, personal communication), willows measuring up to five meters in height can be found.

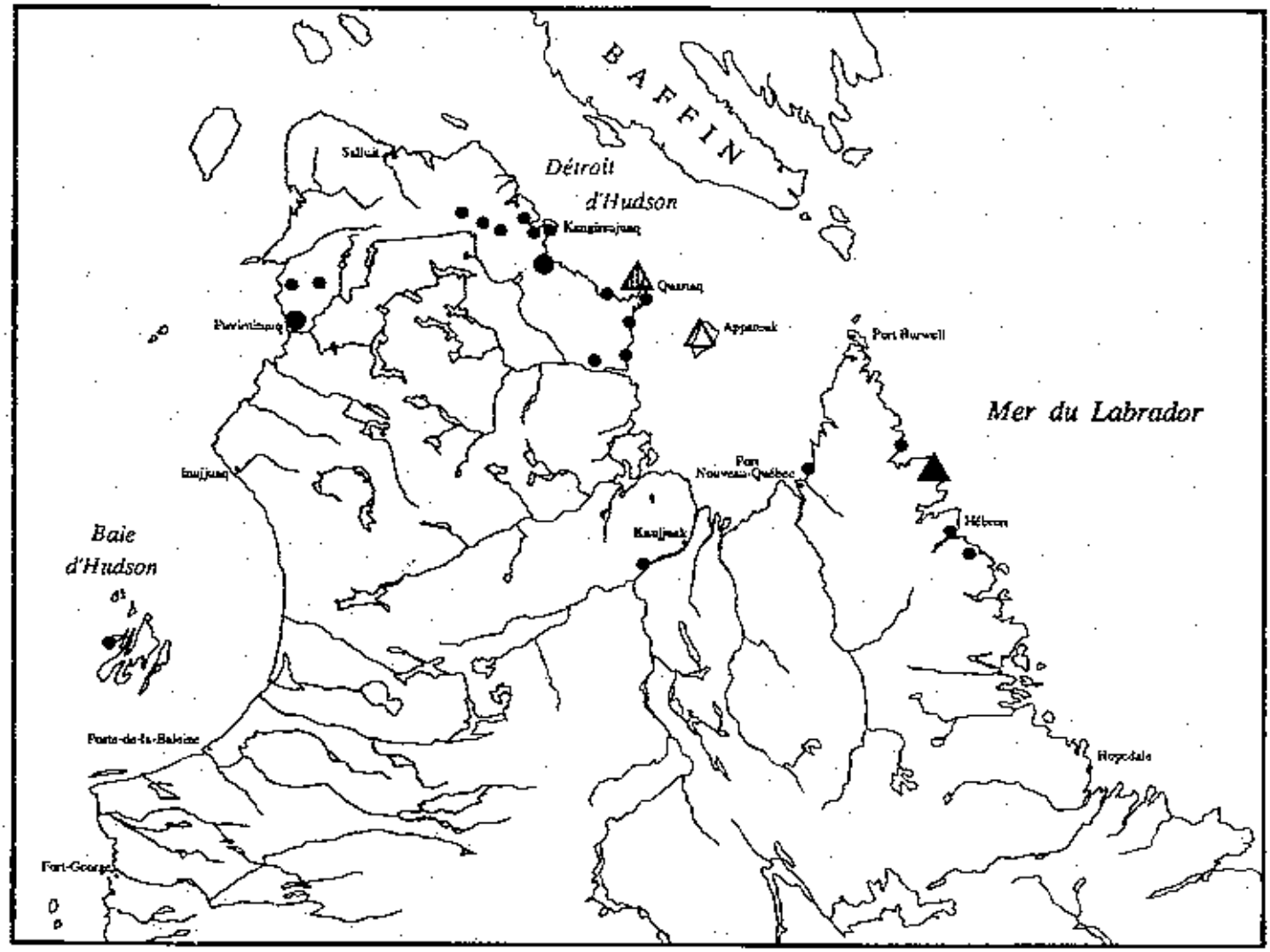
Rocks and minerals

As with wood, soapstone holds an important place in the traditional culture, because it was used to make lamps and vessels. It replaced pottery perfectly at a lower cost : it can be easily sculpted and doesn't require firing.

The majority of known soapstone quarries in the region are located on the coast, most notably southeast of Kangiqsujuaq, that is, outside the sector studied. This distribution can be explained in two ways. First, the quarries are naturally situated inside the zone of the Labrador Trough which passes south of Kangiqsujuaq. Secondly, archaeological research has up until now concentrated on the coastal environment and few geologists, although numerous in the region of Donaldson, Katinniq and Purtuniq, have been interested in the question. Other raw materials were of great importance in the production of weapons and tools : smoked quartzites and chert. Figure 2 indicates the location of the main known quarries north of the 55th parallel. Lastly, other more common raw materials were much-used locally : quartz, schist and metabasalt.

Figure 2

Distribution of lithic outcrops used by Inuit and their predecessors



- Soapstone outcrops
- 5 or more soapstone outcrops
- Ramah quartzite
- Diana quartzite
- Akpatok chert

(Réf.: Archambault 1981, Labrèche 1984 et 1985, Institut culturel Avataq 1988)

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4.0 RESULTS

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND LOCATION OF DISCOVERED SITES

A brief description of each of the sites can be found on standardized sheets presented in Annex 2 of this report. Information on the immediate environment, dwellings and other structures as well as interpretations, ethnographic commentaries and other remarks have been included. In addition, Annex 3 contains the catalogue of photos taken during the fieldwork.

Maps 4 to 10 indicate the location of archaeological sites and of soapstone deposits discovered or pointed out during the 1991 survey. In addition, Table 12 assembles the coordinates of each site as well as the correspondence established between the field numbering used to identify the sites in this report and the Borden code provided by the Ministère des Affaires culturelles.

For each of the exploration zones where archaeological remains have been discovered, we have provided a rating considering first of all each criteria of potential separately. As indicated in Table 13, the highest rating is 1 and the lowest is 3. The results are presented based on several characteristics of the sites inspected or inventoried in 1991.

The results of this classification show that sites 6, 7, 14 and KaFh-1 to 3 are the most important since they present at the same time a large surface area, a large number of structures and at least some relatively old elements. They are found in zones whose global potential varies from 1,36 to 2. All of these sites are found in the Deception Bay sector and, except for site KaFh-2, less than half kilometer from the road.

An examination of all of the sites reveals that half of them are located in zones whose potential was considered moderate (from 2 to 2,33) whereas the other half are found in zones with high potential (from 1 to 1,75). The results also reveal that the majority of the sites are at least one century old.

More specifically, and according to the criteria defined previously, sectors 1 to 3 and 4 south are considered poor, even though some smaller-sized zones that are more favourable to settlement than the rest can be found there. Thus, the six sites found in sectors 1 to 3 are located in zones whose potential varies from 2 to 2,16 and whose average is 2,02.

The three sites in sector 4 north are located in zones whose potential varies from 1,16 to 1,66 with an average of 1,46, and the nine sites in sector 5 vary from 1 to 2,33 with an average of 1,7. Globally, the latter sector is considered more favourable to settlement. Remains are in fact present in greater concentrations in spots, suggesting more intensive occupation. On the other hand, in the interior of the same sector, some zones considered less favourable to the establishment of campsites were used for other purposes. Thus, sites 8 to 12 each include an isolated structure, cache or trap.

The proximity to a water source seems to have played a key role in the choice of the location where Arctic hunters settled for shelter or to devote themselves to their activities. This particularly applies to the inland sectors where fish is the only resource that could be counted on at certain times of the year.

4.2 COASTAL AND INLAND SITES

The approach adopted reveals the existence of a clear contrast between the desolate highlands located in the interior (sectors 1 to 3 and south part of sector 4) and the coastal lowlands where wildlife resources are relatively more plentiful and more stable all year long (north part of sector 4 and especially sector 5, Deception Bay).

The former sectors have a relatively low archaeological potential. Nevertheless, several smaller-sized zones do have a moderate potential. This is where soapstone was traditionally obtained during the wintertime when the journey could be made more easily than in the summer by hauling across the snow. In summertime, these sectors that are difficult to travel over on foot were probably only occasionally covered, otherwise they were bypassed to reach lands well-stocked in game further south, most notably close to Klotz and Nantais lakes. A total of six sites out of twenty were discovered in these inhospitable sectors, that is two sites in each of sectors 1 to 3. The sites in sectors 1 and 3 are essentially stopping places that contain one or two tent rings located close to rivers where fishing was possible (photo 1).

Site 18 in sector 2 contains a flagging built on an ostiole some 300 meters from the shore of Raglan Lake (photo 2). Site 5, discovered at the foot of the radio antenna hill in Donaldson contains a tent ring from which we removed a large quantity of caribou bones.

Contrary to the first three sectors, the north part of sector 4 and sector 5, which corresponds to Deception Bay, globally have a moderate to high potential.

Some of the zones explored revealed more than one prehistoric, historical or contemporary archaeological site. Some sites are very extensive (up to 18 hectares) and sometimes include dozens of structures : tent rings (photo 3), shelters, hearths, caches (photo 4), traps, hunting

blinds (photo 5). These numerous identified forms of settlement correspond to diverse functions. In addition, the high number of caches for food storage suggests that the settlement had a certain permanence (photo 6). The absence of semi-subterranean houses that would constitute evidence of prolonged winter occupation remains problematic. Nevertheless, a number of foxtraps indicate that some activities were pursued in that area during winter (photo 7).

Three archaeological sites discovered near Deception Bay towards the end of the 1950's were inspected. Two of these sites, KaFh-1 and KaFh-3 include exceptional structures : places for the storage or building of kayaks (photo 8), dome-shaped and vertical-entrance fox traps, etc. (photo 9).

Lastly, let us mention that site 7, discovered near Deception Bay, includes dwellings whose distribution gives evidence, according to an informant, of the social organization (photo 10). It is a unique site because this correspondence, although obvious in other cultural areas, had never been spontaneously established by a native informant in the Arctic archaeological context.

TABLE 12

LOCATION OF THE SITES FROM DONALDSON TO DECEPTION BAY

BORDEN CODE	SITE # (REPORT)	SECTOR	MAP # (REPORT)	MAP 1 : 50 000	COORDINATES UTM
JkFk-1	2	Katinniq (1)	4		
JkFk-2	3	Katinniq (1)	4	3	
JkFk-3	4	Katinniq/Purtuniq (1/3E)	4		
JkFh-1	5	Donaldson (2)	5		
JkFh-2	18	Donaldson (2)	5		
JkFl-1	1	Purtuniq (3)	6		
KaFg-1	11	Françoys-Malherbe Lake (4N)	7		
KaFg-2	15	Françoys-Malherbe Lake (4N)	7		
KaFg-3	17	Françoys-Malherbe Lake (4N)	7		
KaFh-4	6	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-5	7	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-6	8	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-7	9	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-8	12	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-9	13	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-10	14	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFh-11	16	Deception Bay (5)	8		
KaFi-1	10	Deception Bay (5)	8		
JkFm-a	20	Cross Lake	10		
JjFn-a	19	Watts Lake	9		1

ROCHE, 1991

TABLE 13

CHARACTERISTICS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DISCOVERED IN 1991

Site	Sector	Zone	Potential criteria							Relative importance of sites				Age
										Nomber of structures			Surface area	
			A	B	C	D	E	F	Global	Dwelling	Other	Total	m2	
1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	25	> 50
2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	7,5	50-100
3	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2,16	1	0	1	9	100
4	3 / 1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	< 10	< 150
5	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2,16	1	0	1	25	> 50
6	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1,36	> 10	> 10	> 20	150 000	0-150
7	5	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1,66	-	-	> 20	10 000	> 100
8	5	6	3	2	3	2	2	1	2,16	0	1	1	< 10	> 100
9	5	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	1,66	0	4	4	40	< 150
10	5	7	3	2	2	1	1	1	1,66	2	7	9	2 000	> 150
11	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1,66	2	2	4	1 500	0-50
12	5	8	3	2	3	2	2	2	2,33	0	1	1	10	> 100
13	5	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	4	4	1 000	> 100
14	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1,5	> 10	> 10	> 20	180 000	> 100
15	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1,16	1	0	1	< 10	> 100
16	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	20	< 50
17	4	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	1,5	3	0	3	-	-
18	2	5	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	-	-	1	7	< 50
19	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	1,75	1	0	1	-	-
KaFh-1	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	5	45	50	10 220	110
KaFh-2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	9	3	12	2 400	400-600
KaFh-3	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	8	6	14	8 000	> 100
HBC	5	-	3	-	2	1	1	1	1,6	≥ 3	≥ 3	≥ 6	-	< 100
Camp moderne	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	0	1	< 25	< 50

Potential criteria (cf. Table 3)

A. Morpho-sedimentology
B. Drainage
C. Topography
D. Hydrography
E. Wildlife resources
F. Land use pattern

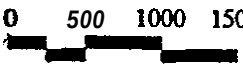
Categories of potential

1 : High
2 : Moderate
3 : Low

ROCHE 1991

Project : 10810

Scale 1 : 50 000



+ **Soapstone block**

Planned mad

Baseline **Study**

Raglan Project

Archaeological Sites Location
Sectors 1 and 3, East, Katinniq

Base map : Énergie, mines et ressources Canada, topographic maps, scale 1 : 50 000.

map 4

Project : 10810

Scale 1 : 50 000

0 500 1000 1500 m

● Archaeological site

⊕ Soapstone outcrop

✚ Soapstone block

——Existing **road**

FALCONBRIDGE

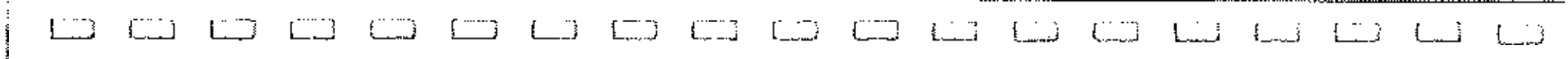
Baseline **Study**
Raglan Project

Archaeological Sites Location
Sector 2, Donaldson

Base map : Énergie, mines et ressources Canada, topographic maps, scale 1 : 50 000.

map 5


ROCHE
NORTH
Project : 10810
Scale 1 : 50 000
0 500 1000 1500 m
Archaeological site
Soapstone outcrop
Soapstone block
Existing road
Planned road
FALCONBRIDGE
Baseline Study
Raglan Project
Archaeological Sites Location
Sector 3, West, Purtuniq
Base map : Énergie, mines et ressources Canada, topographic maps, scale 1 : 50 000.
map 6



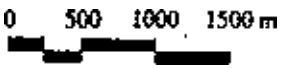
0 500 1000 1500 m

Existing road

Sector 4, North
François-Malherbe Lake

man 7

Project : 10810
Scale 1 : 50 000



● Archaeological site

Soapstone outcrop

Soapstone block

Fox dens

Dens previously destroyed

Baseline Study
Raglan Project

Archaeological Sites Location
Sector 5, Deception Bay

map 8

ROCHE

NORTH

Project : 10810

Scale 1 : 50 000

0 500 1000 1500 m

● **Archaeological site**

⊕ **Soapstone outcrop**

✚ **Soapstone block**

Base map : Énergie, mines et ressources Canada, topographic maps, scale 1 : 50 000.

FALCONBRIDGE

Baseline Study

Raglan Project

Archaeological Sites Location
Cross Lake

map 9

ROCHE

NORTH

Project : 10810

Scale 1 : 50 000

0 500 1000 1500 m

● Archaeological site

⊕ Soapstone outcrop

✚ Soapstone block

FALCONBRIDGE

Baseline Study

Raglan Project

Archaeological Sites Location
Watts Lake

Base map : Énergie, mines et ressources Canada, topographic maps, scale 1 : 50 000

map **10**

3

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All of the objectives established at the beginning of this study have been reached. The geographical distribution of the sites reflects the constraints imposed mainly by the general topography, by the hydrographic network and, to a lesser extent, by the influential factors that act on a more local scale : composition of deposits, drainage, etc. The distribution also follows, but partially diverges from and complements, the use of wildlife by the Inuit and the distribution of toponyms. The few differences observed are explained by the fact that land animals have experienced fluctuations over the years. This is the case of the caribou that can now be found in greater and greater numbers in the summer, even on the arid high plateaus. Archaeological sites were found in each of the sectors, providing a global view of the region's archaeological resources. Thus, although the twenty sites are only a sample, they are representative of the whole. Table 14 shows the global potential, the discovered sites, and the recommendations regarding the eventual continuation of the work and, if necessary, the protection of each of the surveyed sites for each of the explored sectors.

The following recommendations remain subject to the choice of the promoter regarding the routes, infrastructures and spaces (storage and unloading areas, etc.) related on the one hand to the construction of the road and, on the other hand, to mining in Katinniq.

Thus, during the year preceding the work, for each of the identified sites located, a systematic inventory should be undertaken and should include the measuring, sounding and description of the structures. All necessary mesures should be taken in order to minimize negative impacts, to undertake salvage operations or to save the sites during the construction, upgrading or use of the various stretches of road. A complementary exploration of sector 3 would be necessary because the route layout had not yet been established or surveyed during the 1991 fieldwork. Three sites whose existence was pointed out by other people could not

be visited in 1991. These will be evaluated in 1992 if they are likely to be affected by the work undertaken by Falconbridge Ltd.

The distribution maps of the sites included in this report should allow the promoter to avoid damaging sites and help take the appropriate measures during the initial phase, particularly in sector 5 where sensitive zones are numerous, large and often close to the road or to quarries already in use and to the landing strip.

TABLE 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED ZONES : GLOBAL POTENTIAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

N.-B. : The zones explored were travelled on foot except in the specified cases and all sectors were flown over

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Sector 1 : Katinniq

Global : low; some zones with moderate potential

4 explored zones

1. Banks of Deception River around Katinniq and to the north
2. East branch of Deception River, about 4 km north of Katinniq
3. East-west tributary, 4 km north of zone 2
4. 10 km of road, toward Donaldson (by truck)

Sites discovered : n = 2 Zone 3, sites 2 and 3

Other : - Zone 3, soapstone outcrop
- Zone 2, modern camp

Recommendations :

- Protect, avoid sites;
- Systematic inventory and salvage operations for the sites whose integrity might be affected by Falconbridge's operations; undertake at least one year before these operations begin

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ROCHE, 1991

TABLE 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED ZONES : GLOBAL POTENTIAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sector 2 : Donaldson (Raglan)

Global : low; some zones with moderate potential

6 explored zones

1. Esker north of Donaldson bordered by small lakes
2. Southern part of Rinfret Lake and peripheral lakes (east side)
3. Esker southwest of Donaldson, bordered by small lakes
4. Hill at Donaldson
5. Shore of Raglan Lake
6. 10 km of road toward Katinniq (by truck)

Sites discovered : n = 2

Zone 4, site 5
Zone 5, site 18

Recommandations :

- Protect, avoid sites
- Systematic inventory and salvage operations, additional exploration of the shores of Rinfret and Raglan lakes if their integrity might be affected by Falconbridge's operations

ROCHE, 1991

TABLE 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED ZONES : GLOBAL POTENTIAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sector 3 : Katinniq — Purtuniq

Global potential : low, some zones with moderate potential

Zones explored : n = 3

1. "Asbeste" River, tributary of Falcon River, hills and valley southwest of Purtuniq
2. Tributary of Deception River from its source 10 km northwest of Katinniq and left bank of the river
3. Limit of sectors 3 and 1, at the junction of a tributary.

Sites discovered : n = 2

Zone 1, site 1
Zone 3, site 4

Other : Butchering site, zone 1, 1 km upstream from the site

Recommendations :

- Protect, avoid sites
- Additionnal exploration specifically along the road corridor selected
- Systematic inventory and salvage operations of all sites whose integrity could be affected by Falconbridge's operations

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ROCHE, 1991

TABLE 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED ZONES : GLOBAL POTENTIAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Secteur 4 : Purtuniq — Déception

South part

Global potential : low, some zones with moderate potential

2 explored zones

1. Road corridor, miles 2 to 9, including as a departure point the banks of Falcon River
4. Road corridor and pump station lake, miles 9 to 13.

Sites discovered : n = 0

Other : Quartz outcrop to the east of the road

Recommendations :

- Additional exploration specifically along the road corridor between mile 13 and mile 20, which has not been investigated in 1991; undertake at least one year before the beginning of upgrading operations.

North part

Global potential : low to moderate; some zones with high potential

4 explored zones

1. Left bank of Deception River, around mile 33 (sector 5, zone 2 in field notes)
2. Shore of Françoys-Malherbe Lake
3. Shore of an appendage of Françoys-Malherbe Lake, close to the outlet
5. Françoys-Malherbe Lake road corridor up to mile 20 beyond the small lakes and shores of lakes (by all terrain vehicle)

Sites discovered : n = 3

Zone 2, site 11
Zone 3, site 15
Zone 5, site 17

Recommendations :

- Protect, avoid sites
- Systematic inventory and salvage operations of all sites whose integrity might be affected by Falconbridge's operations; undertake at least one year before the beginning of these activities

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ROCHE, 1991

TABLE 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED ZONES : GLOBAL POTENTIAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sector 5 : Deception Bay

Global potential : moderate to high; some zones with low potential

8 explored zones

1. Between the estuary and the landing strip
2. Outlet of Duquet Lake, close to the culverts
3. Hills, between Duquet Lake and the landing strip (KaFh-1 to 3)
4. Point and cove close to Bombardier Beach; hills
5. Road, from camp to the southeast limit of the sector
6. Stretch immediately northwest of the camp site (Bombardier Beach)
7. From zone 6 to Théron Point
8. From the camp to zone 3 following the hills of the south of the latter

Zone 1, site 6
Zone 2, site 16
Zone 3, 3 known sites
Zone 4, site 7 and 14
Zone 6, sites 8 and 9
Zone 7, site 10
Zone 8, sites 12 and 13

Sites discovered : n = 9

Other known sites : n = 3

Recommendations :

- Protect, avoid sites
- Systematic inventory of all sites whose integrity might be affected by Falconbridge's operations; undertake at least one year before the start of these activities

ROCHE, 1991

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ANNEX 1
archaeological sites discovered before 1991

ANNEX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DISCOVERED BEFORE 1991, DECEPTION BAY, DOUGLAS HARBOUR AND NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC CRATER AREAS

Place : Deception Bay — Estuary, at the end of the bay and at the mouth of Deception River — Map 1 : 50 000 35 J/2 & 35J/7

Site	Altitude (meters) above sea-level	Distance (meters) from stretch of water	Surface area (m^2)	Location Type of deposits	Brief description	Cultural identity
KaFh-1	10 to 30	---	9 375	West bank	5 tents 19 pits and 9 food caches 14 traps and 3 other structures 2 wooden objects Bird bones and land mammal	Neo-Eskimo
KaFh-2	---	---	---	Idem	9 tents 3 caches Marine and land mammal bones	Thule and contemporary
KaFh-3	30	---	---	Idem	8 tents 2 boat supports 2 caches 2 traps Human bones : lower limb and pelvis	Thule

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ANNEX 1 (Cont'd)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DISCOVERED BEFORE 1991, DECEPTION BAY, DOUGLAS HARBOUR AND NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC CRATER AREAS

Place : Other sites around Deception Bay, Sector 5

Map 1 : 50 000 35 J/2 & 35 J/7

Site	Altitude (meters) above sea-level	Distance (meters) from stretch of water	Surface area (m^2)	Location Type of deposits	Brief description	Cultural identity
KbFi-1 (Det. 36)	---	---	---	Southeast base of Pointe-Rouge, close to pond	Semi-subterranean house(s)	Recent Palaeoeskimo; Neo-Eskimo
KbFi-2 (Det. 37)			---	Southwest base of Pointe-Rouge	Tents	Thule
KbFi-3 (Det. 38)	---	---	---	Beach northeast of Pointe-Rouge	Semi-subterranean house(s); secondary structure, surface	Thule
KbFi-4	---	---	---	(Maurepas Promontory)	Tents	Contemporary

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ANNEX 1 (Cont'd)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DISCOVERED BEFORE 1991, DECEPTION BAY, DOUGLAS HARBOUR AND NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC CRATER AREAS

Place : Douglas Harbour — Estuary at the end of the Southwest Arm

Map 1 : 50 000 35 H/15

Site	Altitude (meters) above sea-level	Distance (meters) from stretch of water	Surface area (m^2)	Location Type of deposits	Brief description	Cultural identity
JkFe-1	20	650	1 500	West bank Marine deposits	5 semi-circular tents	Historical
JkFe-2	20	800	600	Idem	3 circular tents	Thule and historical
JkFe-3	5	400	1 600	East bank, at the end of the south-west arm of the harbour; fluviatile deposits	2 oval tents Pile of quartz fragments	Historical
JkFe-4	5 to 25	8	21 600	Idem Embankment, fluviatile deposits	23 oval tents 15 caches Animal bones	Dorset, Thule and historical
JkFe-5	2.5	4	300	Idem Alluvia and fluviatile deposits	4 oval tents	Contemporary
JkFe-6	5	6	300	Fluviatile deposits	2 circular tents 1 cache Seal bone	Contemporary
JkFe-7	3	8	200	West bank Sand and gravel beach	2 oval tents	Contemporary

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ANNEX 1 (Cont'd)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DISCOVERED BEFORE 1991, DECEPTION BAY, DOUGLAS HARBOUR AND NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC CRATER AREAS

Place : Nouveau-Québec Crater and peripheral lakes — Map 1 : 50 000 35 H/5E

Site	Altitude (meters) above sea-level	Distance (meters) from stretch of water	Surface area (m^2)	Location Type of deposits	Brief description	Cultural identity
JhFk-1	579	200	< 10	Summit of a hill, south rim of the crater, earthy, stoney brown soil	1 rock shelter	Historical or contemporary
JhFk-2	572	200 ?	1 100	Summit of a hill; brown silt/stones	3 tents 2 secondary structures 2 blinds	Historical or contemporary
JhFj-1	579	< 1 000	750	Ledge, hills south of the crater	5 tents 1 shelter or cache	Historical or contemporary
JhFj-3	495	80	1 100	Set back from the south shore of Lake Laflamme close to a pond	6 tents	Contemporary
JhFj-4	495	1 000	850	Southern extremity of an esker	3 tents 3 secondary structures	Historical or contemporary
JhFj-5	488	---	975	Other extremity of the esker	2 tents 1 secondary structure 1 metal trap	Contemporary
JhFj-6	495	---	280	On top of the esker	1 tent 3 secondary structures	Historical or contemporary

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ANNEX 1 (Cont'd)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DISCOVERED BEFORE 1991, DECEPTION BAY, DOUGLAS HARBOUR AND NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC CRATER AREAS

Place : Nouveau-Québec Crater and peripheral lakes — Map 1 : 50 000 35 H/15

Site	Altitude (meters) above sea-level	Distance (meters) from stretch of water	Surface area (m^2)	Location Type of deposits	Brief description	Cultural identity
JhFi-1	480	10	< 15	Flat, sandy terrain, east shore of Lake Nallusarqituq	1 tent	Historical or contemporary
JhFi-2	465	< 5	> 2 250	Sloping terrain; rocky, poorly-drained soil,; east shore of Lake Nallusarqituq	1 tent 4 cairns	Historical or contemporary
JgFh-1	480	20 m from a small lake, 1 km from Lake Nallusar-qituq		Sandy ledge, well drained	2 tents 1 interior hearth in "U" shape	Historical or contemporary

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ANNEX 2
1991 site and structure inventory record sheets

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 1 = Jk Fl-1

Sector : Purtuniq 3

Zone : 1

Map : 35 H/13

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 25,0

Altitude (m) : 6,12

Distance (m) : 42,0

Location : river side, about 4 km southwest of Purtuniq, valley

Environment

Hydrography : bank of the Asbeste River that meets Faucon River on the north side

Topography : Slightly sloping

Soil : not very developed inside the structures

Vegetation : rich all around

Fauna : caribou,Canada goose, fish

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	2	shelters	fairly good
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age: > 50 years old in the case of structure 1 **Cultural identity :** Inuit

Number of uses : 1*

Season : summer

Function : temporary shelters

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch : above

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : 35-36, film #1, caribou

Ethnographic commentary : "shelter for overnight sleeping"

Remarks : * the two shelters were not necessarily built or occupied during the same period. The blocks are more angular in the case of structure 2 (cf. photos)

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Deception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., K. J. **Date(s) :** 13/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 2 = Jk Fk-1

Sector : 1

Zone : 2

Map : 35 H/13

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 7,50

Altitude (m) : 6,12

Distance (m) : 30,30

Location : left bank, tributary of Deception River north of the main branch (east-west), about 1 km downstream from the soapstone outcrop

Environment

Hydrography : river

Topography : ledge, no slope

Soil : pebbles

Vegetation : very sparse, only around stones

Fauna : 3 caribou sighted from afar on the other bank, about 0,5 km upstream

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	shelter	good
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age: from 50 to 100 years

Cultural identity : historical Inuit

Number of uses : 1

Season : summer

Function : temporary shelter

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : 2 bw, 2 col. films #2, #3

Ethnographic commentary : while waiting for good weather, during a storm when travelling, or one-night stopover

Remarks :

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., K. J. **Date(s) :** 14/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 3 = Jk Fk-2
Sector : 1
Zone : 2
Map : 35 H/13

UTM Coordinates :
Surface area (m2) : 9,0
Altitude (m) : 3,06
Distance (m) : 15,80

Location : left bank, tributary (east-west) of Deception River

Environment

Hydrography : river
Topography : fairly flat
Soil : very rocky
Vegetation : Cassiope tetragona (itshutiit) outside, in patches
Fauna : caribou faeces inside

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	tent	good
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age: 100 years old
Cultural identity : Inuit
Number of uses : prob. 1
Season : summer
Function : campsite

Intervention

Plan(s) :
Sketch :
Test pit(s) :
Photo (s) : bw + col. films #2, #3

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks :

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception
Observer(s) : Y. L., K. J.
Date(s) : 14/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 4 = Jk Fk-3

Sector : 3/1

Zone : 2

Map : 35 H/13

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : < 10,0

Altitude (m) : ± 5,5

Distance (m) : ± 30,0

Location : junction of the tributary (east-west) of Deception River, northeast bank

Environment

Hydrography : Deception River

Topography : ledge, sloping terrain all around

Soil :

Vegetation :

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	shelter	good
Secondary structures :	1 ?	storage	

Interpretation

Approximate age:

Cultural identity : Inuit

Number of uses :

Season : prob. summer

Function : shelter and storage

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch : cf. structure sheet

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) :

Ethnographic commentary : out back, a place to store a pail, or maybe just blocks fallen from the wall

Remarks :

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., K. J. **Date(s) :** 14/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 5 = Jk Fh-1

Sector : 2/Raglan

Zone : 1

Map : 35 H/11 W

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 25,0

Altitude (m) :

Distance (m) :

Location : radio antenna hill

Environment

Hydrography : Raglan Lake, source of Povungnituk River

Topography : very slight slope, almost at the bottom of a hill

Soil : rocky

Vegetation : developed inside and in front of the structure; caribou lichen, etc

Fauna : caribou, fish

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	tent	good
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age: > 50 year old ?

Cultural identity : Inuit

Number of uses :

Season : summer

Function : temporary campsite

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch : above

Test pit(s) : Interior scraping bones collected (2 bags), collecting around, in front

Photo (s) : films #2, #3

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : site discovered in 1988 by Alayn Larouche. The second "structure" is an ostium or circle of sorted stones (natural).

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L. **Date(s) :** 17/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 6 = Ka Fh-4

Sector : 5

Zone : 1

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 150 000

Altitude (m) : < 5,0

Distance (m) : 0 - 300

Location : low beaches, between the landing strip and the estuary, Deception Bay, left bank or southwest

Environment

Hydrography : estuary Deception Bay

Topography : flat

Soil : sand and gravel, plenty of boulders

Vegetation : dry tundra and riverside species or marshy in places

Fauna : fish, fox, loon

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	many	tents	good -excellent
Secondary structures :	many	caches	good-excellent
	some	traps	
	at least 1	hearth	

Interpretation

Approximate age: fairly recent

Cultural identity : Historical and contemporary Inuit

Number of uses : several

Season : summer

Function : fishing (other?)

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** films #4, #5

Ethnographic commentary : cf. p. 38 field log

Remarks :

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., I.P. **Date(s) :** 19/07/91, 20/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 7 = Ka Fh -5

Sector : 5

Zone : 4

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 10 000

Altitude (m) : 0 - 21

Distance (m) : 0 - 100

Location : rocky hill forming a headland that juts into the bay, eastern limit of Bombardier Beach

Environment

Hydrography : estuary/ bay limit

Topography : slope; ledges

Soil : rocky outcrops; boulders on site

Vegetation : fairly developed close to some structures; example: on the dome of a trap, grasses or herbaceous plants

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	many	shelters	good-excellent
Secondary structures :	many	caches	good-excellent
	one	kennel/dogs	good

Interpretation

Approximate age: relatively old

Cultural identity : Historical and prehistoric Inuit

Number of uses : many

Season :

Function : hunting and trapping camp

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** films #4, #5

Ethnographic commentary : cf. p. 37 field log book

Remarks : burial place?

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., I.P. **Date(s) :** 19/07/91, 20/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 8 = Ka Fh-6

Sector : 5

Zone : 6

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : < 10,0

Altitude (m) : ± 45

Distance (m) : ± 300

Location : rocky hill, set far back from the southwest shore of Deception Bay

Environment

Hydrography : about 550 m from a river and > 300 m from the bay

Topography : slope, hill at the foot of a mountain

Soil : rocky outcrop

Vegetation : sparse on the outcrop, rich around : willows or other bushes where the streams run on the surface

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :			
Secondary structures :	1	cache	excellent

Interpretation

Approximate age: fairly old

Cultural identity : Historical or prehistoric Inuit

Number of uses :

Season :

Function : food storage

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b + w, 33-34, film #4, col. 17-18,film#5

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : large cache, large boulders and slabs, lichens developed

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L. **Date(s) :** 21/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 9 = Ka Fh - 7

Sector : 5

Zone : 6

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 40,0

Altitude (m) : ± 1,0

Distance (m) : < 5,0

Location : present-day beach, Deception Bay, about 1,5 km northwest of the campsite

Environment

Hydrography : Deception Bay and 1,1 km northwest of a stream

Topography : gently sloping

Soil : present-day beach, sand and gravel

Vegetation : none

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :			
Secondary structures :	4	pits lined with stones	good

Interpretation

Approximate age:

Cultural identity : Historical and contemporary Inuit

Number of uses :

Season :

Function : storage (meat, fish) ?

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 35-36, film #4, col. 19-20,film#5

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : may have been affected by high tides; lined up along the present-day shore

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L. **Date(s) :** 21/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 10 = Ka Fi-1

Sector : 5/Déception

Zone : 7

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 2 000

Altitude (m) : ± 5,0 - 5,5

Distance (m) : 40,0

Location : Left shore of Deception Bay

Environment

Hydrography : Deception Bay

Topography : sloping terrain; structures almost at the bottom, flatter

Soil :

Vegetation : place protected by rocks

Fauna : seal (3 var. including bearded seal), beluga, fox, duck, birds, ptarmigan, caribou

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	2	tents	good-excellent
Secondary structures :	1	traps	good-excellent
	5	caches	
	1	hearth*	good-excellent

Interpretation

Approximate age: older than the airport site (6)

Cultural identity :

Number of uses :

Season :

Function :

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 1-3, film #6, col. 29-31, film#5

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : *hearth : 2 blocks propped on an outcrop

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., I.P. **Date(s) :** 22/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 11 = Ka Fg-1

Sector : 4

Zone : 2

Map : 35 J/1

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 1 500

Altitude (m) : 0 à > 10

Distance (m) : 0 à >30

Location : East shore of Françoys-Malherbe Lake

Environment

Hydrography : lake and stream

Topography : gently sloping

Soil : sand and gravel

Vegetation : abundant

Fauna : fish, birds

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	tent	good
Secondary structures :	1	igloo	good
	1	fish cache	good
	1	hearth	good

Interpretation

Approximate age: contemporary

Cultural identity : Inuit

Number of uses :

Season : winter and spring

Function : fishing camp

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 4-7, film #6, col. 32-35,film#5

Ethnographic commentary : 300 fish in the cache; wood fire; igloo 2 weeks last winter, 4 friends; it's too windy that's why people don't stay at the north part of the lake

Remarks :

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception

Observer(s) : Y. L., I.P.

Date(s) : 22/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 12 = Ka Fh-8

Sector : 5

Zone : 8

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 10,0

Altitude (m) : ± 53,0

Distance (m) : 800

Location : hill southeast of camp, Deception Bay

Environment

Hydrography : stream 500 m from east side

Topography : slope/hill

Soil : rocky outcrop, colluvia*

Vegetation :

Fauna : fox

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :			
Secondary structures :	1	fox trap	

Interpretation

Approximate age:

Cultural identity : Inuit

Number of uses :

Season :

Function : trapping

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 8, film #6, col. 1,film#7

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : *according to preliminary geomorphological map

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

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Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., I.P. **Date(s) :** 23/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 13 = Ka Fh-9
Sector : 5
Zone : 8
Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :
Surface area (m2) : 1 000
Altitude (m) : 30,0
Distance (m) : 450

Location : rocky hill to the west of the road leading to the dump and adjacent to the Penhale site

Environment

Hydrography : stream 300 m from west side
Topography : slope and ledges
Soil : rocky , t/r*
Vegetation :
Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :			
Secondary structures :	1	blind	
	2	fox traps	
	1	cache	

Interpretation

Approximate age:
Cultural identity : Historical et prehistorical Inuit
Number of uses :
Season :
Function : hunting and trapping

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :**

Ethnographic commentary : fox dens were destroyed by excavation work or other developments around the hills

Remarks : the presence of traps gives evidence of the importance of trapping in the traditional economy
*t/r : till/rocky outcrop, according to the preliminary geomorphological map

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., I.P. **Date(s) :** 23/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 14 = Ka Fh-10

Sector : 5

Zone : 4

Map : 35 J2/J7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 180 000

Altitude (m) : 0 - 15,0

Distance (m) : 0 - 300

Location : headland and beach alongside and to the east of site 7, south shore of Deception Bay

Environment

Hydrography : streams border the site on east side and 2 ponds on south and southwest side bay on north side;

Topography : terrain alternately sloping (gentle/beach; pronounced/hill) and ledges

Soil : rocky/hill; marine deposits/beach; A/R* on preliminary geomorphology map

Vegetation : developed, dry tundra in spots/riverside/moist on the edge of ponds (or what is left of them)

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	many	tents	good
Secondary structures :	many	blinds	good
	many	caches	good

Interpretation

Approximate age: > 1 century

Cultural identity : Historical and prehistoric Inuit

Number of uses : many

Season : other than winter

Function : hunting, dwelling

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 10-15, film #6, col. 3-8, film#7

Ethnographic commentary : identification of blinds of which one resembles the structures, previously identified as tents

Remarks : many barrels along the shoreline, etc.
* alluvia/rocky outcrop

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

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Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L. **Date(s) :** 23/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 15 = Ka Fg-2
Sector : 4
Zone : 3
Map : 35 J/1

UTM Coordinates :
Surface area (m2) : < 10,0
Altitude (m) : ± 3,0
Distance (m) : ± 50,0

Location : shore of a small bay, Françoys-Malherbe Lake close to the outlet

Environment

Hydrography : Françoys-Malherbe Lake, Deception River, stream 100 m away
Topography : flat
Soil : sandy
Vegetation : dry tundra
Fauna : fish

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	tent	excellent
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age: relatively old
Cultural identity : Historical and prehistoric Inuit
Number of uses :
Season : summer
Function : dwelling

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :**

Ethnographic commentary : according to Isaacie, very windy zone

Remarks : stones partially buried under plant cover

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., C.D. **Date(s) :** 23/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 16 = Ka Fh-11

Sector : 5

Zone : 5

Map : 35 J/2 et J/7

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 20,0

Altitude (m) : < 5,0

Distance (m) : < 30,0

Location : left bank, outlet of Duquet Lake, roadside, near culverts

Environment

Hydrography : Duquet Lake outlet, Deception River 200 m away

Topography : flat

Soil : stirred up

Vegetation :

Fauna : fish at the end of spring and beginning of autumn

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	tent	good
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age: < 10 years old

Cultural identity : Contemporary Inuit

Number of uses :

Season : other than winter, probably

Function : temporary dwelling

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 30, film #4, col. 14,film#5

Ethnographic commentary : road construction and culverts disturb the fish's ascent toward Duquet Lake. Additional notes concerning the construction of a saputit in this place : p.39, field log book.

Remarks : another tent is said to have been observed in this place by G.D. (geologist) on 15.07.91.. Soils are stirred up around the road; former fishing camps may have been destroyed.

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., I.P., G.D. **Date(s) :** 15/07/91, 20/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 17 = Ka Fg-3

Sector : 4

Zone : 3

Map : 35 J/1

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) :

Altitude (m) :

Distance (m) :

Location : north shore of a small lake, about 5,5 km east of Françoys-Malherbe Lake and 300 m from the road, approximately miles 21/22

Environment

Hydrography : small lake linked to a network that eventually meets Deception River 9 km further east

Topography : flat or gently sloping

Soil : gravel quarry for road in this zone

Vegetation :

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	3	square tents	
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age:

Cultural identity :

Number of uses :

Season : other than winter

Function : dwelling

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :**

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : site observed by G.D., geologist. The zone was explored briefly; we observed stirred up or overturned soils in several place. Cf : log book p.53a

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., C.D., G.D. **Date(s) :** 23/07/91, 25/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 18 = Jk Fh-2

Sector : 2 / Raglan

Zone :

Map : 35 H / 11 ouest

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) : 7,0

Altitude (m) :

Distance (m) :

Location : about 500 m west of Raglan camp

Environment

Hydrography : Raglan Lake, head of Povungnituk River

Topography : flat

Soil : poorly-drained, ostia

Vegetation : herbaceous plants between slabs; smothered by slabs

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :			
Secondary structures :	1	flagging	excellent

Interpretation

Approximate age: < 25 years old ?

Cultural identity : Euro-canadian ?

Number of uses :

Season :

Function : platform

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) : b+w, 28-30, film #6, col. 18-20, film#7

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : very approximate location; complementary observation and interpretations. cf : log book p.52a.
Flagging dimensions : 2,5 x 2,5 meters

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y. L., G.D. **Date(s) :** 17/07/91, 25/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 19 = Jk Fm-a

Sector : 3 (à l'ouest du)

Zone :

Map : 35 G / 16

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) :

Altitude (m) :

Distance (m) :

Location : right bank of a stream that empties into Watts Lake; 5,5 km west of sector 3 and about 8,2 km southwest of Purtuniq

Environment

Hydrography : stream, 1,5 km southeast of Watts Lake

Topography : bank of a stream hemmed in by very steep banks

Soil :

Vegetation : "Willow Valley"

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	?	tent (s)	
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age:

Cultural identity : Historical or prehistoric Inuit

Number of uses :

Season :

Function : fishing camp

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) :

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : also, a soaptone outcrop reported by B.Matthews on the shore of Watts Lake, about 3 km northwest of the site

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** B.M. **Date(s) :** 11/07/91, 20/07/91

SITE INVENTORY

Identification and location

Site : 20 = Jj Fn-a

Sector : to the southwest of sectors 1 + 3

Zone :

Map : 35 G / 9 west

UTM Coordinates :

Surface area (m2) :

Altitude (m) :

Distance (m) :

Location : shore of Cross Lake, close to or behind the campsite

Environment

Hydrography : Lake, little Povungnituk River

Topography : flat or gently sloping

Soil :

Vegetation :

Fauna :

Brief description of dwellings

	Number	Type	Condition
Main structures :	1	tent	
Secondary structures :			

Interpretation

Approximate age:

Cultural identity : Cont., hist. or prehist. Inuit

Number of uses :

Season :

Function : dwelling

Intervention

Plan(s) :

Sketch :

Test pit(s) :

Photo (s) :

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : observed by the helicopter pilot

Recommendations : Protect, avoid site; if necessary undertake systematic inventory

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Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Yvan **Date(s) :** 14/07/91

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Identification and location

Site : 1 - JkFl-1

Sector : Purtuniq / 3 **Structure :** 1

Zone : 1

Association : ( ) inside a dwelling ( ) outside a dwelling
(x) close to other structures ( ) independent
N° : 2, Type : shelter

Description

Type : Shelter on an outcrop **Condition :** fairly good, 2 walls intact

Dimensions :	**Length**	**Width**	**Height or depth**
Maximum (m) :	1,90	1,61	0,28
Interior (m) :			

General shape : half-rectangle

Entrance, openings : north side, toward the river

Peripheral elements : (x) boulders ( ) slabs ( ) pebbles ( ) other (sands, gravels,etc)

Contour : ( ) discontinuous, spaced apart stones (x) continuous, juxtaposed stones
( ) continuous, juxtaposed or superposed stones

Roofing or frame :

Size of stones (cm) : (40 x 30) (32 x 28) (30 x 25) (34 x 18) (40 x 40)
(52 x 23) (22 x 29) (40 x 23) (26 x 38) (19 x 21)

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test Pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** BW, 16-18, film #2;

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : construction of a wall propped on an outcrop
900 meters upstream : place for butchering caribou, 2 heads and 11 legs observed

Mission : Raglan / Deception **Observer(s) :** Y.L., K.J. **Date(s) :** 13/07/91

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Identification and location

Site : 1 – Jk Fl-1

Sector : Purtuniq / 3 **Structure :** 2

Zone : I

Association : ( ) inside a dwelling ( ) outside a dwelling
(x) close to other structures ( ) independent
N° : 1. Type : shelter

Description

Type : Shelter **Condition :** fairly good, 1 wall only

Dimensions :

	Length	Width	Height or depth
Maximum (m) :	2,30	1,00	0,44
Interior (m) :			

General shape : ± rectangle

Entrance, openings : river side, west

Peripheral elements : (x) boulders ( ) slabs ( ) pebbles ( ) other (sands, gravels,etc)

Contour : ( ) discontinuous, spaced apart stones (x) continuous, juxtaposed stones
( ) continuous, juxtaposed or superposed stones

Roofing or frame :

Size of stones (cm) : (66 x 18) (44 x 38) (92 x 35) (83 x 26) (61 x 24)

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test Pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** BW, 21-22, film #2

Ethnographic commentary : shelter

Remarks : * angular boulders ; shelter 6 m south of structure 1; built on rocky outcrop

Mission : Raglan / Deception **Observer(s) :** Y.L., K.J. **Date(s) :** 13/07/91

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Identification and location

Site : 2 = Jk Fk-1

Sector : 1 **Structure :** 1

Zone : 2

Association : ( ) inside a dwelling ( ) outside a dwelling
( ) close to other structures (x) independent

Description

Type : shelter **Condition :** good

Dimensions :	**Length**	**Width**	**Height or depth**
Maximum (m) :	3,55	2,10	0,25
Interior (m) :	2,56	1,70	

General shape : half-circle

Entrance, openings : east side, whereas the river is on the north side

Peripheral elements : (x) boulders ( ) slabs (x) pebbles ( ) other (sands, gravels,etc)

Contour : ( ) discontinuous, spaced apart stones (x) continuous, juxtaposed stones
(x*) continuous, juxtaposed or superposed stones

Roofing or frame :

Size of stones (cm) : (39 x 16) (50 x 31) (24 x 15) (28 x 18) (28 x 20)
(42 x 39) (46 x 33) (54 x 32) (44 x 27) (41 x 20)

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test Pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** BW, 23-24, film #2; col, 1-2, film #3

Ethnographic commentary : cf. site sheet + no bones : fish; bones are thrown into the water so the fish will come back

Remarks : * only one, partially supported by a medium-sized boulder on the spot; a soapstone block used as building material, the first one on the left in the row.

Mission : Raglan / Déception **Observer(s) :** Y.L., K.J. **Date(s) :** 14/07/91

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Identification and location

Site : 3 = Jk Fk-2

Sector : 1 **Structure :** 1

Zone : 2

Association : ( ) inside a dwelling ( ) outside a dwelling
( ) close to other structures (x) independent

Description

Type : tuplk **Condition :** good, some fallen blocks

Dimensions :	**Length**	**Width**	**Height or depth**
Maximum (m) :	3,20	2,80	
Interior (m) :	2,50	1,50	

General shape : oval, almost round

Entrance, openings : southwest

Peripheral elements : (x*) boulders ( ) slabs (x**) pebbles ( ) other (sands, gravels,etc)

Contour : ( ) discontinuous, spaced apart stones ( ) continuous, juxtaposed stones
(x) continuous, juxtaposed or superposed stones

Roofing or frame : cf. ethnographic commentary

Size of stones (cm) : (83 x 50) (41 x29) (46 x 25) (52 x 32) (35 x 28)
(59 x 35) (64 x 19) (39 x 30) (61 x 36) (70 x 27)

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test Pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** BW, 25-26, film #2; col, 3-4, film #3

Ethnographic commentary : for the cover, sealskin is best, but in the interior caribou hides were some times used when there weren't any sealskins

Remarks : * contour; ** floor

Mission : Raglan / Deception **Observer(s) :** Y.L., K.J. **Date(s) :** 14/07/91

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Identification and location

Site : 4 - Jk Fk-3

Sector : 3 /1 **Structure :** 1

Zone : junction of Deception / tributary of the Deception, northeast bank

Association : ( ) Inside a dwelling ( ) outside a dwelling
( ) close to other structures (x) independent

Description

Type : shelter **Condition :** good

Dimensions : **Length** **Width** **Height or depth**

Maximum (m) :

Interior (m) :

General shape : half-circle

Entrance, openings :

Peripheral elements : (x*) boulders ( ) slabs (x**) pebbles ( ) other (sands, gravels,etc)

Contour : ( ) discontinuous, spaced apart stones (x) continuous, juxtaposed stones
( ) continuous, juxtaposed or superposed stones

Roofing or frame :

Size of stones (cm) :

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test Pit(s) :** **Photo (s) :** BW, 27-29, film #2

Ethnographic commentary : behind, maybe special arrangement for storage (pail), otherwise fallen stones

Remarks : * periphery; ** inside

Mission : Raglan / Deception **Observer(s) :** Y.L., K.J. **Date(s) :** 14/07/91

INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Identification and location

Site : 5 = Jk Fh-1

Sector : 2 Raglan **Structure :** 1

Zone : 1

Association : ( ) inside a dwelling ( ) outside a dwelling
( ) close to other structures (x) independent

Description

Type : tent **Condition :** good

Dimensions :	**Length**	**Width**	**Height or depth**
Maximum (m) :	2.50	2.00	0.40*
Interior (m) :			

General shape : oval

Entrance, openings : east

Peripheral elements : (x) boulders ( ) slabs (x) pebbles ( ) other (sands, gravels,etc)

Contour : ( ) discontinuous, spaced apart stones ( ) continuous, juxtaposed stones
(x**) continuous, juxtaposed or superposed stones

Roofing or frame :

Size of stones (cm) : (55 x 20) (30 x25) (60 x 30) (40 x 18) (35 x 24)
(50 x 22) (46 x 40) (40 x 29) (37 x 33) (46 x 32)

Intervention

Plan(s) : **Sketch :** **Test Pit(s) :** cf. site sheet **Photo (s) :** BW, 32-35, film #2; col. 7-9, film #3

Ethnographic commentary :

Remarks : * not including the boulder around which the structure was built; ** superposed in places; Inside/ground : pebbles; on the north side of the structure, a network of sorted stones form a natural circle

Mission : Raglan / Deception **Observer(s) :** Y.L. **Date(s) :** 17/07/91

ANNEX 3
photographs catalogue

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE
Mission : Raglan / Deception
Year : 1991

Film no : 1

Photographer : Yves Labrèche
Camera : Nikon N2000

Type of film : colour
(ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	N° catalog
0/1	Salluit	Road	7.7.91	RAG.1
1A	" "	Vehicles	" "	RAG.2
2A	" "	Houses	" "	RAG.3
3A	" "	Beach	" "	RAG.4
4A	" "	Village, overview	" "	RAG.5
5A	" "	Village, overview	" "	RAG.6
6A	" "	Archaeological site southwest of village	" "	RAG.7
7A	" "	Overview of 2 sites southwest of village	" "	RAG.8
8A	" "	Overview of village	" "	RAG.9
9A	Sector 2, Raglan	"Tower" from esker to the north	9.7.91	RAG.10
10A	" "	Soapstone boulder	" "	RAG.11
11A	Sector 1, Katinniq	Ledge, right bank of the Deception River	11.7.91	RAG.12
12A	" "	2 test pits; in background Markusi Papigatuk	" "	RAG.13
13A	" "	Overview of the beach where 45 gallons drums abandoned 3 km north of Katinniq, right bank, Deception River	" "	RAG.14
14A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.15
15A	" "	3 caribou in the distance	" "	RAG.16
16A	" "	Overview of embranchment at Katinniq from promontory	" "	RAG.17
17A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.18
18A	" "	"	" "	RAG.19
19A	" "	Overview of Katinniq from right bank, west branch	" "	RAG.20
20A	" "	Caribous	12.7.91	RAG.21
21A	" "	Caribou	" "	RAG.22
22A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.23
23A	" "	"	" "	RAG.24
24A	" "	"	" "	RAG.25
25A	" "	"	" "	RAG.26
26A	" "	Idem, with Y. Labrèche in foreground	" "	RAG.27
27A	" "	Idem with Markusi in foreground	" "	RAG.28
28A	" "	Remains of a modern camp, left bank, 9 km east of the junction	" "	RAG.29
29A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.30
30A	Sector 3, Purtuniq	Kumakullok Jaaka in front of buildings	13.7.91	RAG.31
31A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.32
32A	Site 1, Idem	Tent n° 1	" "	RAG.33
33A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.34
34A	" "	"	" "	RAG.35
35A	Secteur 3, Purtuniq	Caribou	" "	RAG.36
36A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.37

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

Mission : Raglan / Deception
Year : 1991

Film no : 2

Photographer : Yves Labrèche
Camera : Argus-Cosina

Type of film : black and white
(ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	Catalog no.
1A-2	Sector 2	Raglan 'Tower' from esker to the northeast	9.7.91	RAG.38
2A-3	Secteur 1, Katinniq	Ledge tested, right bank of the Deception 2 test pits; in background Markusi Papigatuk	11.7.91	RAG.39
3A-4	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.40
4A-5	" "	Overview of the beach where 45 gallon drums leak 3 km north of Katinniq, right bank, Deception River	" "	RAG.41
5A-6	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.42
6A-7	" "	Overview of the embranchment at Katinniq from a promontary	" "	RAG.43
7A-8	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.44
8A-9	" "	"	" "	RAG.45
9A-10	" "	"	" "	RAG.46
10A-11	" "	Modern campground remains, 9 km east of the junction	12.7.91	RAG.47
11A-12	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.48
12A-13	Sector 3, Purtuniq	Kumakulluk jaaka in front of buildings	13.7.91	RAG.49
13A-14	Site 1, Idem	Idem	" "	RAG.50
14A-15	" "	Kumakulluk jaaka standing in tent #1	" "	RAG.51
15A-16	" "	Idem		RAG.52
16A-17	" "	"	" "	RAG.53
17A-18	" "	"	" "	RAG.54
18A-19	" "	Caribou butchering site, 900 m upstream from site 1	" "	RAG.55
19A-20	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.56
20A-21	" "	"	" "	RAG.57
21A-22	" "	Structure n°2, tent/shelter	" "	RAG.58
22A-23	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.59
23A-24	Sector 1	Soapstone outcrop pointed out by K. Jaaka	14.7.91	RAG.60
24A-25	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.61
25A-26	Site 1, sector 1	Tent/shelter	" "	RAG.62
26A-27	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.63
27A-28	Site 3, sector 1	Tent	" "	RAG.64
28A-29	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.65
29A-30	Site 4, sector 3	Tent/shelter; K.J. points out the north	" "	RAG.66
30A-31	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.67
31A-32	" "	"	" "	RAG.68
32A-33	Site 5, sector 2	Tent	17.7.91	RAG.69
33A-34	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.70
34A-35	" "	"	" "	RAG.71
35A-36	" "	Tent and camp buildings in background	" "	RAG.72
36A-37	Donaldson	Helicopter on the ground	" "	RAG.73

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

Mission : Raglan / Deception
Year : 1991

Film no. : 3

Photographer : Yves Labrèche
Camera : Nikon N2000

Type of film : colour
(ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	Catalog no.
1A	Sector 1, site 2	Tent/shelter	14.7.91	RAG.74
2A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.75
3A	Sector 1, site 3	Tent	" "	RAG.76
4A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.77
5A	Sector 3/1, zone 3	Caribou	15.7.91	RAG.78
6A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.79
7A	Sector 2, site 5	Tent	17.7.91	RAG.80
8A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.81
9A	" "	Tent; in background, Donaldson buildings	" "	RAG.82
10A	Sector 4, mille 2	Caribous	18.7.91	RAG.83
11A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.84
12A	" "	"	" "	RAG.85
13A	Sector 5, site 6	Tent, at southeast end of site	19.7.91	RAG.86
14A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.87
15A	" "	Overview towards the northwest from southeast end	" "	RAG.88
16A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.89
17A	" "	Tent	" "	RAG.90
18A	" "	Cache	" "	RAG.91
19A	" "	Tent of an Inuk who works for Asbestos Corp.	" "	RAG.92
20A	" "	Cache	" "	RAG.93
21A	" "	Diffrent structures, main area	" "	RAG.94
22A	" "	Tent, main area	" "	RAG.95
23A	" "	Other tent, main area	" "	RAG.96
24A	" "	Hearth	" "	RAG.97
25A	" "	Cache or trap	" "	RAG.98
26A	" "	Eggs in elder nest	" "	RAG.99

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

Mission : Raglan / Deception
Year : 1991

Film no. : 4

Photographer : Yves Labrèche
Camera : Argus-Cosina

Type of film : black and white
(ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	Catalog no.
2-2A	Sector 5, site 6	Tent, southeast end of site	19.7.91	RAG.100
3-3A	" "	" "	" "	RAG.101
4-4A	" "	Overview towards the northwest from southeast end	" "	RAG.102
5-5A		Idem	" "	RAG.103
6-6A	" "	Tent	" "	RAG.104
7-7A	" "	Cache	" "	RAG.105
8-8A	" "	Tent of an Inuk who works for Asbestos Corp.	" "	RAG.106
9-9A	" "	Cache	" "	RAG.107
10-10A	" "	Different structures, main area	" "	RAG.108
11-11A	" "	Tent, main area	" "	RAG.109
12-12A	" "	Other tent, main area	" "	RAG.110
13-13A	" "	Hearth	" "	RAG.111
14-14A	" "	Cache and trap	" "	RAG.112
15-15A	" "	Eggs in elder nest	" "	RAG.113
16-16A	Site A.L. Penhale (KaFh-a)	"Beehive" structure; Pierre and Rénald	" "	RAG.114
17-17A	" "	Other structure of same type; Pierre and Rénald	" "	RAG.115
18-18A	Site 7	Tent (cf. ethnographic commentary); Isaacie	20.7.91	RAG.116
19-19A	" "	Smaller tent; Isaacie	" "	RAG.117
20-20A	" "	Other structure; Isaacie	" "	RAG.118
21-21A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.119
22-22A	" "	Fox trap, side entrance; Isaacie	" "	RAG.120
23-23A	" "	Abandoned drums along the beach	" "	RAG.121
24-24A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.122
25-25A	" "	" "	" "	RAG.123
26-26A	Site 6	Isaacie and Sallasie inside a tent	" "	RAG.124
27-27A	Site 16	Culverts, Duquet Lake outlet	" "	RAG.125
28-28A	" "	Idem; Isaacie and Sallasie	" "	RAG.126
29-29A	Site KaFh-1	Isaacie and Sallasie inside a structure In background, beehive structures	" "	RAG.127
30-30A	" "	Sallasie holds back the slab that closes the side entrance of a trap	" "	RAG.128
31-31A	Site 8	Cache	21.7.91	RAG.129
32-32A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.130
33-33A	Site 9	First of 4 circular depressions lined with stones (furthest east)	" "	RAG.131
34-34A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.132

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

Mission : Raglan / Deception — Film no. : 5

Year : 1991

Photographer : Yves Labrèche — Type of film : color

Camera : Nikon N 2000 — (ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	Catalog no.
1-1A	Site A.L. Penhale (KaFh-1)	'Beehive' structure; Pierre and Rénald	19.7.91	RAG.133
2-2A	" "	Other similar structure	" "	RAG.134
3-3A	Site 7	Tent; Isaacie	20.7.91	RAG.135
4-4A	" "	Smaller tent	" "	RAG.136
5-5A	" "	Other tent; Isaacie	" "	RAG.137
6-6A	" "	Other structure	" "	RAG.138
7-7A	" "	Fox trap; side entrance	" "	RAG.139
8-8A	" "	Drums on the beach	" "	RAG.140
9-9A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.141
10-10A	" "	" "	" "	RAG.142
11-11A	Site 6	Tent; Isaacie and Sallasie	" "	RAG.143
12-12A	Site 16	Culverts , Duquet Lake outlet	" "	RAG.144
13-13A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.145
14-14A	Site KaFh-1	Sallasie and Isaacie inside a structure In background, beehive structures	" "	RAG.146
15-15A	" "	Sallasie holds back the slab that closes the side entrance of a fox trap	" "	RAG.147
16-16A	Site 8	Cache	21.7.91	RAG.148
17-17A	" "	" "	" "	RAG.149
18-18A	Site 9	First of 4 circular depressions lined with stones	" "	RAG.150
19-19A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.151
20-20A	Site 5	Panorama including the bridge and campsite Deception Bay	" "	RAG.152
21-21A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.153
22-22A	" "	Warehouse and deck	22.7.91	RAG.154
23-23A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.155
24-24A	Deception Bay	Island, view offshore	" "	RAG.156
25-25A	" "	Storage installations (Asbestos)	" "	RAG.157
26-26A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.158
27-27A	" "	Overview, deck and warehouse	" "	RAG.159
28-28A	Site 10	Tent	" "	RAG.160
29-29A	" "	Fox trap	" "	RAG.161
30-30A	" "	View of two caches (100 meters away)	" "	RAG.162
31-31A	Site 107	Other structure	" "	RAG.163
32-32A	Site 11	Isaacie points out the location of an igloo he stayed in last winter	" "	RAG.164
33-33A	" "	Tent (recent)	" "	RAG.165
34-34A	" "	Hearth; horizontal stone to cook fish or bannock	" "	RAG.166
35-35A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.167
36-36A	Campment Deception Bay	Equipment and vehicles in front of camp	" "	RAG.168

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

Mission : Raglan / Deception
Year : 1991

Film no. : 6

Photographer : Yves Labrèche
Camera : Argus-Cosina

Type of film : black and white
(ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	Catalog no.
2	Site 10	Tent	22.7.91	RAG.169
3	" "	Fox trap	" "	RAG.170
4	" "	Cache (100 meters away)	" "	RAG.171
5	Site 10 ?	Other structure	" "	RAG.172
6	Site 11	Isaacie points out the location of an igloo	" "	RAG.173
7	" "	Tent (recent)	" "	RAG.174
8	" "	Cache (recent)	" "	RAG.175
9	" "	Hearth; horizontal slab for cooking	" "	RAG.176
10	Site 12	Fox trap	23.7.91	RAG.177
11	Site 13	Blind	" "	RAG.178
12	Site 14	Idem	" "	RAG.179
13	" "	Isaacie lying down in a tent	" "	RAG.180
14	" "	Tent	" "	RAG.181
15	" "	Tents and drums along the shore	" "	RAG.182
16	" "	Idem, other view	" "	RAG.183
17	Site KaFh-3	Charles inside a tent	24.7.91	RAG.184
18	Site KaFh-2	Idem	" "	RAG.185
19	" "	Idem, other view	" "	RAG.186
20	" "	Structure for storage or building a kayak	" "	RAG.187
21	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.188
22	Sector 4	Lake / pump station	25.7.91	RAG.189
23	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.190
24	" "	Caribou	" "	RAG.191
25	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.192
26	" "	Quartz outcrop	" "	RAG.193
27	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.194
28	" "	" "	" "	RAG.195
29	Site 18	Paving between camp and lake Guy Dionne, geologist	25.7.91	RAG.196
30	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.197
31	" "	Paving (detail)	" "	RAG.198

PHOTOGRAPHS CATALOGUE

Mission : Raglan / Deception
Year : 1991

Film no. : 7

Photographer : Yves Labrèche
Camera : Nikon N 2000

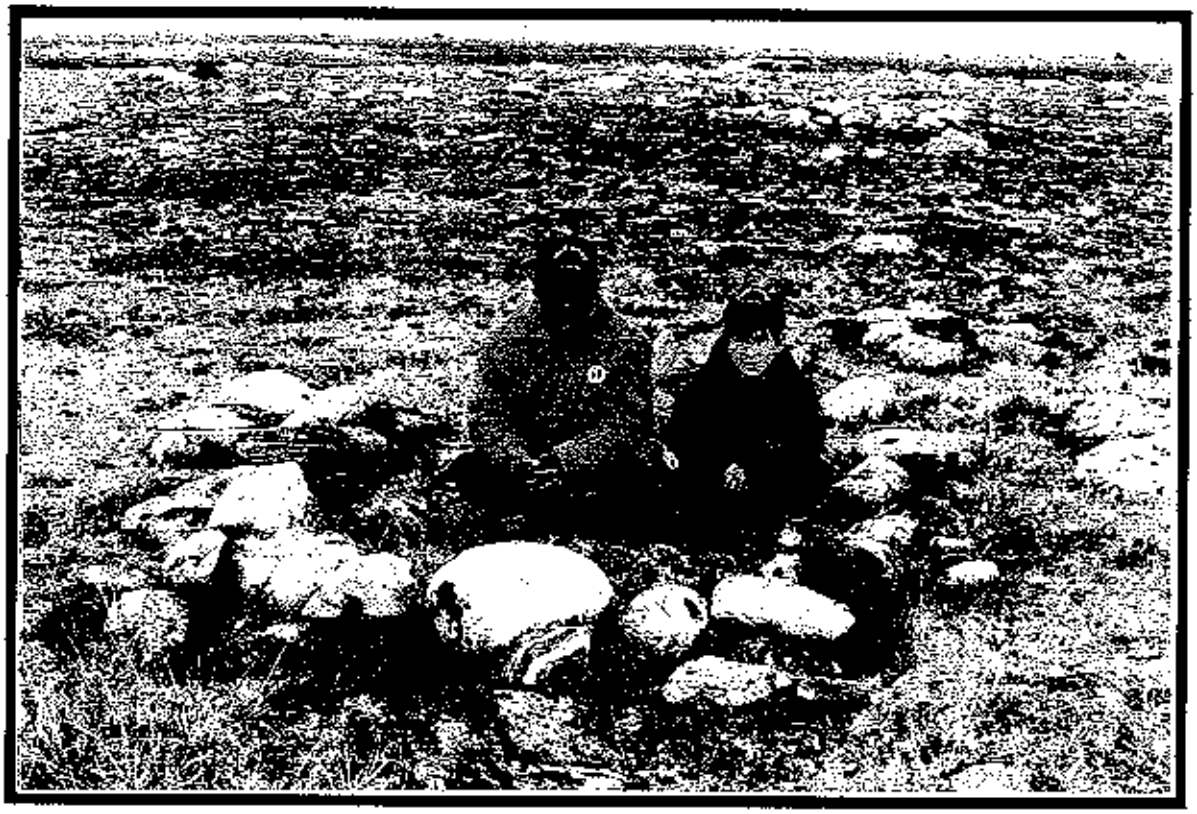
Type of film : colour
(ASA) : 100

Photo #	Place	Description	Date	Catalog no.
1A	Site 12	Fox trap; Isaacie	23.7.91	RAG.199
2A	Site 13	Blind; Isaacie	" "	RAG.200
3A	Site 14	Blind	" "	RAG.201
4A	" "	Isaacie lying down in a tent	" "	RAG.202
5A	" "	Tent, Isaacie	" "	RAG.203
6A	Site 14	Overview; tents and drums along shore	" "	RAG.204
7A	" "	Idem, other view; Isaacie	" "	RAG.205
8A	Camp, Deception Bay	Charles, Nauja and Salaiste on Honda 4x4	23.7.91	RAG.206
9A	" "	Idem		RAG.207
10A	" "	" "	" "	RAG.208
11A	KaFh-3	Tent: wall erected; Charles	24.7.91	RAG.209
12A	KaFh-2	Tent, entrance and wall erected Charles in background, kayak supports ?	" "	RAG.210
13A	" "	Idem,other view	" "	RAG.211
14A	" "	Structure for storage or building a kayak; Charles	" "	RAG.212
15A	" "	Idem, other view	" "	RAG.213
16A	Duquet Lake	Panorama, from KaFh-2	" "	RAG.214
17A	Raglan, site 18	Paving, between camp and lake; Guy Dionne, geologist	25.7.91	RAG.215
18A	" "	Idem	" "	RAG.216
19A	" "	Detail of paving	" "	RAG.217

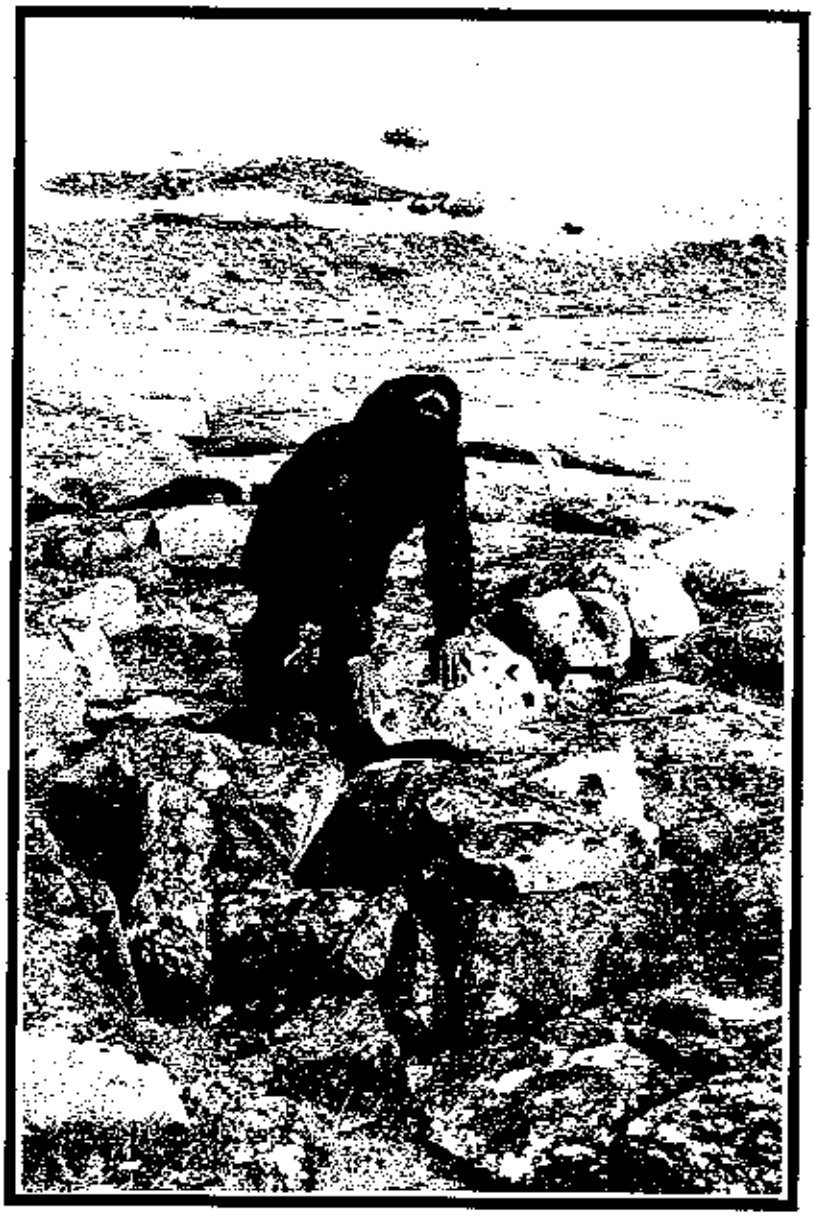
ANNEX 4
selected photographs

•PHOTO 1
Tent ring, site 3 (Jk Fk-2) sector 1: in the background, a tributary of Deception River (# RAG. 76)

•PHOTO 2
Pavement discovered close to Donaldson, site 18 (Jk Fh-2), sector 2: in the middle ground, Guy Dionne, geologist (#RAG.216)



•PHOTO 3
Isaacie Padlayat and his son inside one of the numerous tent rings. site 6 (Ka Fh-4) sector 5, Deception Bay (#RAG.143)

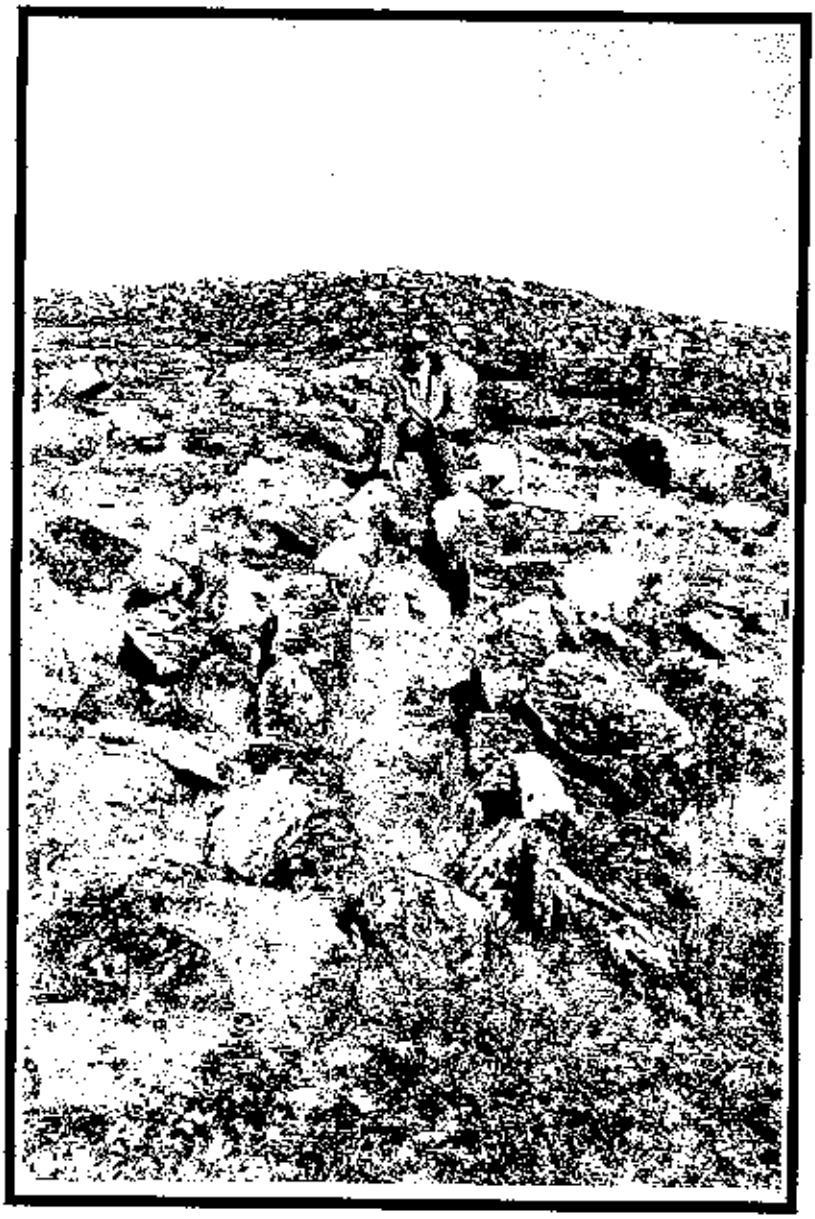


•PHOTO 4
Isaacie P. close to a cache used to store food, site 10 (Ka Fi-1), sector 5, Deception Bay (# RAG. 162)

•PHOTO 5
Isaacie demonstrating the way hunters hide behind a hunting blind, site 13 (Ka Fh-9), sector 5, Deception Bay (#RAG 200)

•PHOTO 6
Isolated cache, site 8 (Ka Fh-6), sector 5, Deception Bay; in the background, the road and the camp (#RAG, 148)

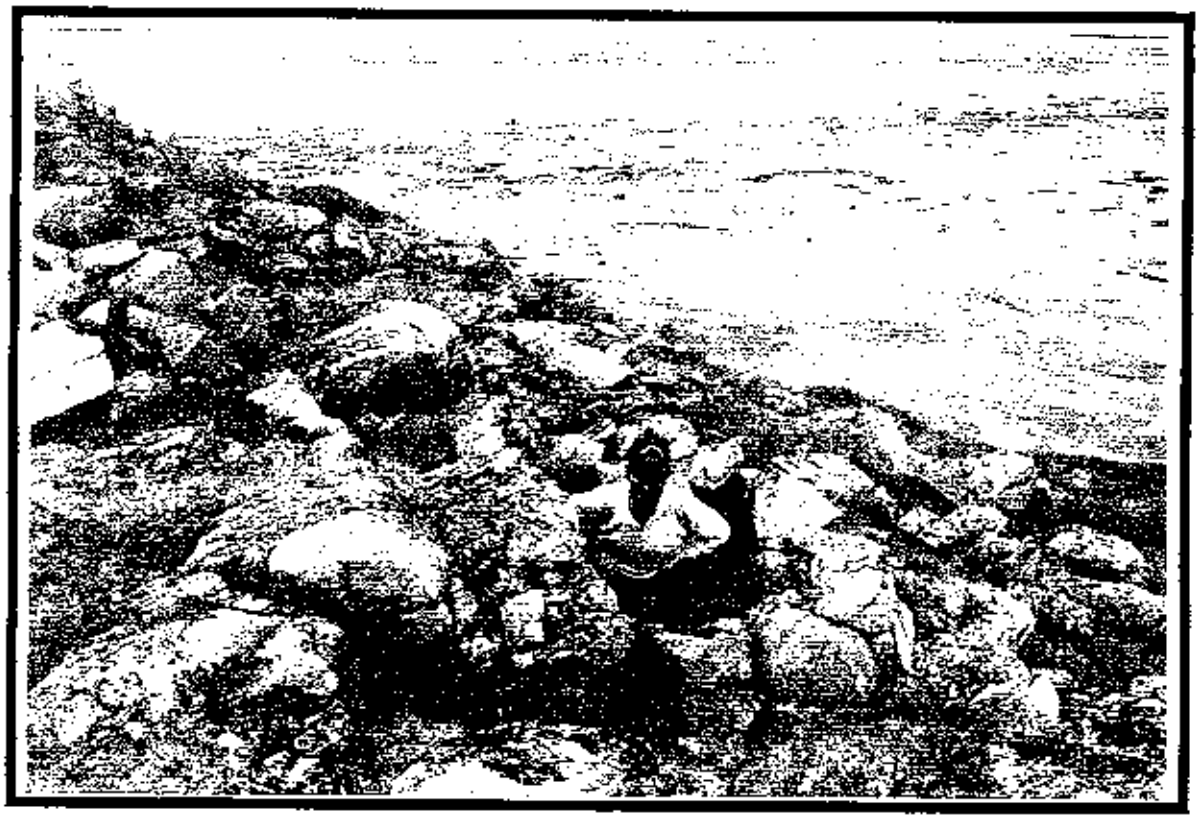
•PHOTO 7
Isaacie explains how a fox trap works, site 12 (Ka Fh-8), sector 5, Deception Bay (# RAG. 199)



•PHOTO 8
Stucture used for storage or building of a kayak, site (Ka Fh-2), sector 5, Deception Bay, in the background. Charles Dubois (# RAG. 212)

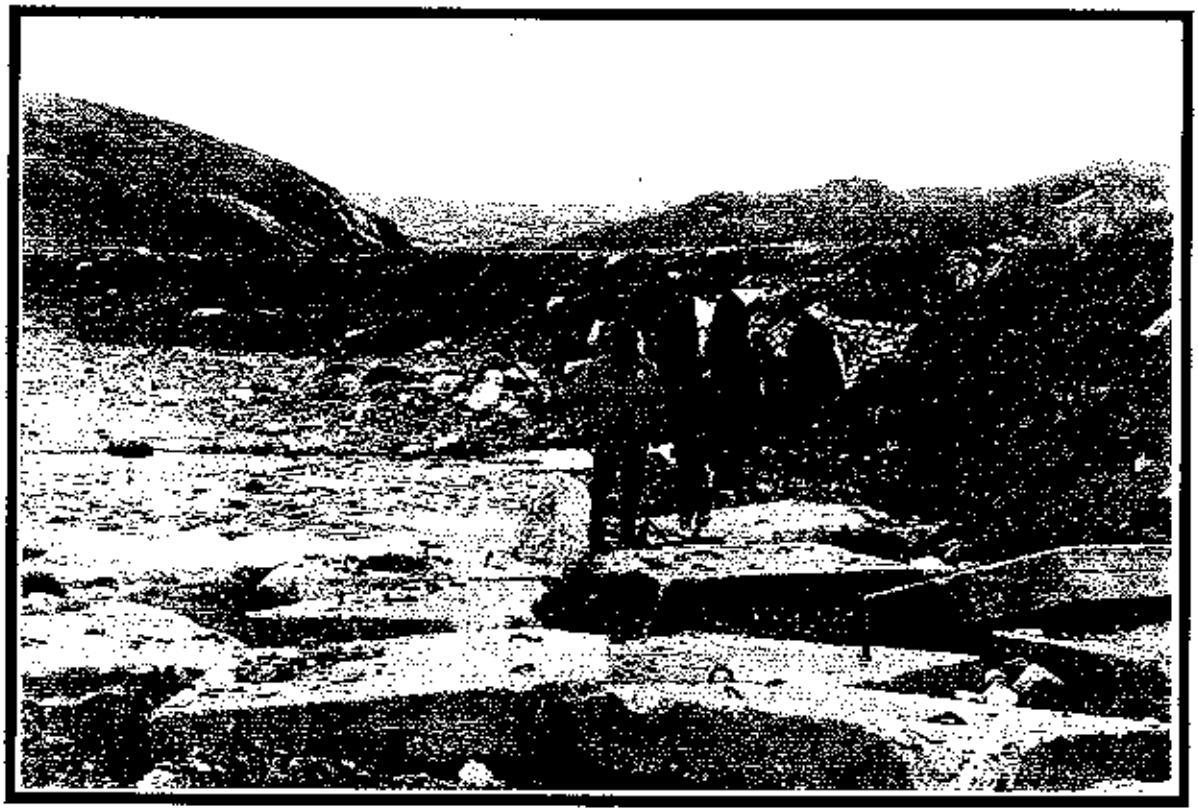
•PHOTO 9

Isaacie and Saitas e P inside a structure, in the background, the two bee-hive shaped fox traps, site A L. Ponhale (Ka Fn-1), sector 5, Deception Bay (# RAG. 146)



•PHOTO 10

Isaacie inside a small tent ring near two other dwellings (see ethnographic commentary, index "site inventory", Annex 2), site 7 (Ka Fn-5), sector 5, Deception Bay (# RAG. 136)



•PHOTO 11

Isaacie and Salaisie P. near the culverts at the outlet of Duquet Lake where the Inuit installed "saputit" (weirs) for fishing: (see commentary and remarks, "site inventory sheet" Annex 2), site 16 (KaFh-11), sector 5, Deception Bay (# RAG. 144)