A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PALMER AND KOROK RIVER VALLEYS FOR THE TORNGAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

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INTRODUCTION

Archaeological research in Labrador has almost entirely been an investigation of maritime environments. It is easy to understand why this has been the case. Much of the country of Labrador is inaccessible except by boat, hence archaeological investigations have depended on the logistic advantages of a marine-based survey. Then too, the archaeology of the coast is very visable, exposed beaches and raised marine terraces make locating and collecting sites comparitively easy in contrast to work in the interior which is masked by a dense boreal forest vegetation and guarded by hordes of hungry mosquitos. Because of the highly visable nature of the coastal sites, archaeological research there is all the more imperative in the advent of increasing tourism and regional development. In the face of all this, the ease of logistics, the accessiblity of supply and support facilities, the productiveness of the archaeological record, as well as the splendor of life on the Labrador coast, it becomes apparent why archaeologists would adopt the same maritime perspective that has characterised the populations which proceeded them lured to the Labrador wilds.

The prehistory of Labrador has been shaped over the course of the last decade. Prior to this excellerated pace of investigation only a scattered few reports (Bird, 1945; Gathorne-Hardy, 1932; Strong, 1930; and the accounts of early travellers and explorers) hinted at the wealth of the archaeological materials to be found. No one suspected the intensity nor antiquity of human occupation of the Labrador peninsula. Since the beginning of his resear in Labrador, in 1968, William Fitzhugh has been largely concerned with determining settlement patterns and subsistence strategies for both the Indian and Inuit occupations (Fitzhugh, 1972; 1977a; 1977b). Research initially centered around Northwest River and the Narrows of Lake Melville from whence it progressed to the mouth of Hamilton Inlet where the importance of a maritime economy throughout the prehistoric record became overwhelmingly apparent (Fitzhugh, 1975).

In 1974, following a brief survey in 1973, Fitzhugh began an active investigation of the Nain archipelago and for the succeeding three years research centered on the intensive prehistoric land-use of the outer islands east of Nain (Fitzhugh, 1976). Each spring, transporting field personnel and equipment north from berths in Goose Bay or Postville to Nain, and again south in the fall, Fitzhugh's research vessel Tunuyak provided the means to conduct an archaeological survey of the central coast. Concurrently with Fitzhugh's work along the central coast and Nain, similar survey and excavation work was conducted further north by James Tuck at Saglek (Tuck, 1975) and by Steven Cox at Okak (Cox, 1977). Research remained almost exclusively directed towards locating and collecting sites which had a maritime orientation.

The importance of a maritime adaptation throughout the entire prehistor sequence is only in part a product of the coastal bias of archaeological researchers. Clearly the marine resources available on the coast, including seals, walruses, whales, polar bears, fish and birds, provided an economic mainstay for hunters and gatherers throughout the year. As the culture histor

of the Labrador coast began to clear, questions were raised about the role that interior derived resources might play. The strong maritime orientation of Inuit cultures was readily apparent. Still it w as hypothesised that Inuit groups might have penetrated interior regions after specific resources. One of the most fascinating aspects of archaeological research in Labrador is the complex succession of Inuit and Indian cultures that characterises the prehistoric sequence. Indian cultures too show a strong maritime bias. To what extent the various Indian cultures exploited interior resources is, still, largely a matter of conjecture.

Interest in the interior focuses on the availability of resources there which may not be found on the coast is significant quantities Sources for certain lithic materials used by Indian and Inuit groups have still not been located. The intensiveness of our coastal survey suggests that these sources may lie unrecognized in quarries back in the country.

Stands of spruce, non-existant on the north Labrador coast, where their growth is suppressed both by the cold maritime environment resulting from the affects of the Labrador current, and by topography, might be expected to thrive in sheltered interior valleys. Wood needed for spear shafts, harpoons, or for kayak and komatik parts may not have been available in significant quanities as coastal drift and forced exploitation of interior resources.

Caribou, although present on the coast, exist in large herds in the interior. Contemporary caribou herds tend to summer in the country about Indian House Lake and the George River, dispersing to wintering grounds in late September and October. At least four distinct herds are recognized, one of which, the George River herd (Luttich, 1977), travels northeasterly into the country north of Nain. In April and May the females in this herd migrate from their various winter ranges to known calving grounds west of Hebron (Dauphine, et al, 1975). Caribou were often a critical resource for the Labrador Eskimo and doubtless have played a significant role in the subsistence strategies of Labrador's prehistoric peoples as well. William Turner's account of two trips into the interior with Nain Inuit survives from 1780 and describes the caribou hunt at a time when traditional hunting methods were still in use prior to the advent of firearms (Taylor, 1969). Turner observed a summer hunt when caribou were driven into the water of an interior lake and speared by men in kayaks. In addition to the meat the equally valuable skins and sinew were attained. Excess meat was cached to be recovered during less prosperous times. Another account of an interior hunting trip is E. P. Wheeler's (1930) description of a winter caribou hunt by the Nain Inuit following a disasterous fall sealing.

All of the historically known Indian groups in Labrador, the different bands of Montagnais and Naskapi hunters, relied extensively on caribou predation (Turner, 1887; Cabot, 1920; Henriksen, 1973). The earliest exploration literature documents Naskapi bands in the vast interior of the Labrador peninsula. Prior to 1920 a Naskapi band, the Mushuau Innuts, were centered about Indian House Lake where they had perfected a specialized caribou subsistence strategy. Recent archaeological work in the Indian House Lake area (Samson, nd.) has shown that the Mushuau Innuts were not the first Indian group to exploit the interior caribou resources.

In order to deduce to what extent lithic sources, wood, and the large caribou herds, induced native groups to exploit the interior resources of the northern Labrador peninsula, an archaeological survey across the peninsula was planned as part of the 1978 Torngat Archaeological Project. The survey party was to follow a "natural highway" via a system of connected deeply-scoured glacial valleys from the north Labrador coast, across the heigth-of-land into Quebec, and down to Ungava Bay. North of Saglek, in the very heart of the Torngat Mountains, a deep fiord--Nachvak--penetrates into the very midst of the mountains. Centuries of glacial ice had scoured out a series of deep valleys which, when connected with the fiord system, provide a unique means of access into the interior. This route led from Nachvak's Tallek $A^{K}m$, up the Palmer River to the heigth-of-land, Quebec, and the Korok River, which was descended to Ungava Bay. The route was known to the Hudson's Bay Company around the turn of the last century and may have been used as part of a network of communication between the Company's posts in Ungava Bay and their lone outpost at Nachvak. To the author's knowledge, the route has been traversed twice in recent times. Both parties came across from west to east in winter with dog-teams (Wallace, 1907; Wheeler, 1938). Wheeler's route differed from this party's and from Wallace's by continuing east instead of turning north to the Palmer, traversing the bed of Nakhuararsuk Brook (Nachvak Brook on the present Hebron 1:250,000 topographic map) and descending to Saglek fiord. The Palmer River-Korok River route provides one of the few "easy" accesses into the interior. Elsewhere a mighty mountain bulwark successfully bars all but the audacious.

The Korok River forms the principle topographic feature and the largest drainage system (approximately 3200 square kilometers) west of the Torngats and north of the George River. The upper part of the Korok flows through a dramatic canyon-like valley contained by continuous mountain walls which loomed 600 meters and higher above the river. The deep Korok valley provides shelter and sediments enough to support a dense spruce forest close to the river's edge. This forested "oasis" is one of the northern-most stands of spruce in the Labardor peninsula. Although "pockets" of wood exist on the Ungava coast (Tanner, 1944), the forest along the Korok represents the nearest source of wood for the people on the Atlantic from Saglek north to Cape Chidley. The Korok and Palmer valleys, tucked away in the mountain folds, breaches the elsewhere inpenetrable mountain fastness. Cultural and population movements, if not restricted to the coast, would be expected along this interior route.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE INTERIOR OF LABRADOR

The interior of Labrador has always presented a formidible facade. Although the country was known and regularly traversed by bands of Montagnai and Naskapi Indians the maze of waterways in the interior was only fully apparent with the advent of modern aerial mapping techniques developed since WWII. Throughout the late-19th and early 20th centuries intrepid explorers, geographers, and adventurers, had begun to remove the romantic

veil that obscured the land that lay behind the barren coastal ranges. These travellers (Hind, 1863; Wallace, 1907; Cabot, 1920) often encountered small bands of Naskapi Indians who hunted caribou along the shores of the large interior lakes and traded with the Hudson's Bay Company posts along the coast. Until just recently it has been these sparse descriptions of chance meetings which have been the sole documentation of life in the interior.

Prior to this survey, archaeological work in the interior of Labrador has been widely spaced and often inconclusive. All of it was conducted far to the south of the present research area.

In 1927-1928 William Duncan Strong, while a member of the Rawson-MacMillan Subarctic Expedition, engaged in ethnographic and archaeological field work among the Naskapi Indians centered at Davis Inlet. Accompanied by Indian guides, Strong made a canoe trip into the interior west of Hopedale. At Northwest Corners, approximately 65 kilometers from the coast, he located a small Maritime Archaic camp site which, based on ethnographic analogy, he interpreted as a small caribou hunting camp (Strong, 1930). His collection of approximately 15-20 tools appears to relate to an as yet poorly recognized early Maritime Archaic phase.

In 1967, Donald MacLeod, from the National Museum of Canada, spent $7\frac{1}{2}$ weeks surveying the territory around Lake Michikamau that was to be flooded by the Churchill Falls Hydroelectric project (MacLeod, 1967). He found numerous indications of historic and proto-historic Naskapi campsites but only two prehistoric sites. Both sites produced very small assemblages. At the Lobstick Lake Esker site (FiDe-1), a ground slate point and a pecked and polished adze form the representation of a component that is apparently coeval with coastal Maritime Archaic sites. No diagnostic tools were recovered from MacLeod's second prehistoric site, the Sandgirt Lake Lodge site (FiDh-1). The assemblages from both collections are characterized as a generalized, multi-purpose tool-kit, and are dominated by bifacial cores and chunks of chert with utilized lateral edges. The lack of functionally specific tool types from these interior sites, in strong contrast to coastal Archaic sites, documents the presence of small bands of Archaic hunters exploiting interior resources.

Fitzhugh sponsered a brief initial survey of the lower portion of Indian House Lake in 1969 (Conrad, 1972) which located two small Archaic sites and considerable evidence of historic Naskapi activity. Gilles Samson has been working in the Indian House Lake area intensively since 1973 (Samson, 1975). He apparently has found evidence of Indian occupations from several different periods (Samson, n.d.).

The 1978 Palmer River-Korok River Survey

SURVEY ROUTE

A two week investigation of an important stratified Paleoeskimo-Thule village site (IgCx-3) on the north shore of Nachvak was terminated on August 3rd when the survey party composed of Loring, Ritchie, Hallenbeck, and Luckmann was transported by the R.V. Tunuyak to the head of Nachvak's Tallek Arm.

From the head of Tallek Arm, the survey route ascended the Palmer River to its source at the heigth-of-land, a distance of 34 kms. The Palmer River flows through a deep glacial valley. Although the summer had been an especially mild one, with little rain and with very little standing snow left in the mountains, the river carried enough water so as not to inhibit travel on it. It is broken by rapids of increasing severity as one gets closer to its source. Most of the rapids are formed by rock falls and by extensions of the talus slopes (boulder fans) at the foot of the mountains that ever crowd the river. Rock falls have dammed the river at several places which impound the waters making a series of five short elongated ponds which we numbered sequentially as we encountered them. These shallow ponds gave respite from the constant upstream struggle and were havens both for us and for wildlife and vegetation which seemed thickest in their vicinity. Char were plentiful near the mouth of the river and large Brook Trout in the fast water above and below the ponds. Caribou were ubiquits in the valley, in small groups of 1 to 5, either females with their young, or stags. Black bears were frequently encountered and both foxes and wolves were observed. We saw one small flock of geese and lots of ptarmigan.

Once away from and above the river much of the valley is characterised as open tundra, with a floral regime dominated by mosses and sedges and by a few hardy herbaceous species. In the lower part of the valley, when not constrained by boulder fields, slope, or soil, a very dense alder thicket grows next to the river backed by a belt of crowberry, scrub alder, and lichen vegetation that extended to the base of the mountains.

The Palmer River,near its mouth, forms a broad braided stream system, abandoned river channels and eroded outwash deposits characterize the lower valley. Broad terraces near the river mouth are the remnants of deltas and possibly proglacial lake shorelines. On the upper river, about the Palmer Ponds, kame terraces provided level areas for camping with an excellent view of the surrounding country.

The Palmer River can be ascended by alternating linning : or paddling the canoes with short portages past boulder-strewn rapids. The portages between the upper ponds become longer and longer until finally, at 5th Palmer Pond, further progress by water is barred. From the 5th Palmer Pond one must climb above the remnants of the river, and strike out across the broad valley pass south over the heigth-of-land (as well as the boundary between Labrador and Quebec) and down to the shores of the Korok river, a distance of about 10 kms. This portage by-passes the famous "Porch" (Wallace, 1907), a deep narrow canyon full of falls and trecherous rock walls.

Upon entering the Korok valley one leaves behind the claustrophobic Palmer valley and the dramatic alpine landscape of the Torngat Mountains. The Korok valley is considerably wider and the mountains which surround it, while nearly as high, lack the sharp relief of those above the Palmer. The Palmer valley intersects with the Korok valley approximately 35 kms west of the Korok River sources which lie in the mountains above Ramah Bay. The river, continually fed by tributary streams, flows through a broad glacial valley. Eroded and remnant fluvial-glacial outwash

features dominate the topography of the upper valley, forming a series of sandy kame hills, deltas, and terraces. In wind exposed places the landscape is almost a desert with numerous hills of sand. Elsewhere in sheltered and in poorly drained areas a rich tundra flora of mosses, lichens, and grasses is supported. Small restricted clumps of willow and scrub alder are found beside streams and next to the river.

Having crossed over the Palmer River pass the survey route followed the Korok River to its mouth at Ungava Bay (a distance of approximately 120 kms.). The river is narrow when constricted by rapids and high terraces, but broadens considerably when passing over sandy outwash deposits. The river flows through a mountainous glacial valley which is one or two kilometers wide. Broad level sandy terraces are conspicuous features of the Korok valley. On the valley walls above the river, a nearly continuous kame terrace winds a parallel course towards the sea. Steeply eroded terraces, often 15 to 20 meters above the river, are remnants of proglacial outwash deposits.

The open tundra and mountain meadow vegetation of the upper Korok valley rapidly gives way to an open tamarack woodland with increasing elements of spruce untill, when the river turns from its southwesterly course to one almost due west, a climax spruce forest crowds both banks of the river. Spruce dominates the floral regime throughout the central valley of the Korok. Spruce flourishes within 175-200 meters above the river. At higher elevations the spruce forest is abruptly replaced by an open mountain tundra with occasional dwarf trees in small protected environs. The spruce forests continue to within 6 kms. of Ungava Bay where the maritime climate defeats their colonizing efforts.

We frequently saw black bears, wolves (one pack of nine), and caribou, although never in numbers. We met with two flocks of Canad a Geese summering in the valley and encountered ptarmigan and spruce grouse fairly regularly. Although refered to as a summer nesting ground for Harlequin ducks (Brice-Bennett, 1977) we saw only two females. Brook trout were plentiful and some extremely large.

The last portion of the survey's route (some 65 kms.) lead along the coast of Ungava Bay to the mouth of the George River which was ascended to the Inuit community of Quangirsuallujuaq (formerly George River Post) at which we arrived on September 3rd.

The Ungava coastline with its formidable 16+ meter tide presents a stark contrast to the sheltered forested interior valley of the Korok. Low rocky hills, 50 to 150 meters high back the boulder strewn shores. The country is formidably barren in appearence, only the most hardiest species of moss and lichen exist. The extreme tidal range continually transforms the landscape presenting vast vistas of off-shore boulder-strewn mudflats where at other times a shallow sea laps at the shore.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

As part of an interest in settlement-subsistence studies and native land-use of the survey route the survey party'spolicy was to record every observation of previous land-use. This included recent indications as

well as historic and prehistoric ones. The following terminology has been adopted:

Recent - Recent sites are those which have been occupied since approximately 1945 to the present. In 1959 the Inuit families that lived on the north Labrador coast were relocated by the Newfoundland Government and moved to communities further south. Many traditional seasonal exploitation camps were abandoned on the north coast as a result. Sites of this period begin to show post-WWII technology. Two-stroke oil cans and ski-do parts are suggestive of the increasing dependence on snow-machine travel since the early 1960s.

Historic - Historic sites date from the period of initial European contact with native groups to around the beginning of the 20th century.

Prehistoric - Prehistoric sites evidence pre-contact Inuit and Indian land-use in the survey area. Comparisons and comments are made in reference to the established prehistoric sequence on the coast (Fitzhugh, 1977a; Tuck, 1975; Cox, 1977).

THE PALMER RIVER VALLEY

Recent sites. There is situated, at the mouth of the Palmer River on the western shore, on a rocky rise next to the main outflow, the remains of a large camp. This site is set on the first available level ground next to the river that is also far enough out into the water so that its shore is not exposed at low tides. Shallow-draft boats could land here at any time. There are a number of partial and a few complete tent-rings here which are constructed from the boulders on the beach (it appears that earlier structures had been robbed for their boulders). In addition to the tent-rings, several boulder walls and small piles of rocks (most of them tumbled and not very impressive) appear to be the remnants of cache piles, fire walls, or boat and equipment supports. Two rusted trapper stoves, scraps of fish nets, broken glass and china, cut and sawn wood scraps, iron barrel hoops, and a few plastic containers littered the ground. This site contains the remnants of a spring fishing camp apparently occupied by several families. The char school at the mouth of the river. Schools of beluga whales were formerly present in Nachvak where they would often gather at the heads of the fiord to birth and to feed on the char (Brice-Bennett, 1977).

Following the closing of the Moravian mission settlement at Hebron in 1959 the number of families that summered on the north coast dropped dramatically, if not completely. With the nearest logistical base moved to Nain, the resources in the coutry north of Hebron were left almost completely unexploited. This campsite, at the mouth of the Palmer, was aparently established prior to 1959. It represents a spring fishing station from which other subsistence activities, i.e. beluga whaling, could be launched if the opportunity arose.

Opposite this camp, on the eastern shore of the Palmer River, there

is a concentration of several tent-rings (Tallek Arm-2). At least some of these tent-rings appear to be recent but there was a confusing mixture of 20th century debris and occasional flakes of Ramah chert about the shore in the vicinity of the structures. Apparently this site has been favored one for some time.

There are two additional recent tent rings on the river's east shore within 7 kms of Tallek Arm. Both of these tent rings had a fresh appearance in that the weight stones (or tie down rocks) were completely free of lichen and there was no soil build-up around the lee side of the boulders as often occurs with older structures. Also in both cases relatively recent appearing cut wood was found.

These recent structures, unlike older structures,were found in erosional gulleys below the prominent terraces on the river's eastern shore. This is a dramatic shift in settlement pattern as all the other sites were located on the top edge of the terrace where a commanding view could be had of the lower Palmer River valley and Tallek Arm. The two recent tent rings have a casual, spur-of-the-moment appearance, that is the perimeter of the wall is neither built up nor very symmetrical. I suspect that both of these units were briefly occupied--probably just overnight--hunting camps.

No more recent Inuit material was found until the begining of the portag around the "Porch" and across the heigth-of-land to the Korok River. In the country between 5th Palmer Pond and the heigth-of-land five recent Inuit sites were found.

At 5th Palmer Pond, several hundred meters northeast of the outlet of the "Porch", there are several recent tent rings at the head of the pond on the south shore. This is really the first good camping place after the "Porch" portage. The waters of the Palmer run down a series of short falls, the last one of which empties into the 5th Palmer Pond. Good trout fishing below this fall may have contributed to the choice of the camp site.

During the portage from the Palmer to the Korok four places were found where one or more recent tent rings were made of occasional single boulders placed in a rough circular form. No artifacts or other cultural materials were found associated with these structures. Their recent designation is earned on several accounts, 1) the presence in three of the structures of fragments of hewn spruce logs and cut tent stakes, 2) the relative lack of vegetation, both on the boulders and within the sheltered interior of the structure, and 3) the lack of soil accumulation in the lee of the structures. As a group these structures are also in marked contrast to the carefully made oval walls of rocks which are thought to be earlier tent rings.

These recent sites are on high level terraces above the Palmer River. They are found in the lee of erosional features,usually adjacent clumps of scrub alder. The upper Korok and the Palmer River valley would have become easily accessible to hunters from Quebec Inuit villages with the advent of snow machines in the 1960s. Further travel down the Palmer becomes difficult, a possible explanation for the concentration of sites in the upper valley. I suspect that our upriver and Palmer Valley camps are briefly occupied winter hunting camps. The absolute absence of any artifactual material from these sites argues strongly for the brief and transient nature of these sites.

Historic sites. Tallek Arm-1 is a site located on the east shore of Tallek Arm immediately north of the mouth of the Palmer River. It is situated on a boulder fan that has accumulated from debris that has funneled down the two ravines which intersect above the site. The site is on ground just north of the gravel and sand bars that are exposed at the river's mouth during low tide. A concentration of at least 14 boulder structures and several cache pits and boulder piles form two tight clusters of structures. Most of the structures are rectangular or sub-rectangular stone chambers 4 to 6 meters long by 3 to 4 meters wide with walls up to a meter high. The interior dimensions are significantly smaller, usually 2 or 3 meters long by 1 or 2 meters wide. Several have an interior wall that divides the structure in two. Although several of these structures may have been dwelling units the majority appear to have been built as caches. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with these structures which are believed to relate to an intensive late 19th-early 20th century fisheries exploitation of the Palmer River. A Hudson's Bay Company outpost situated at the mouth of Tallek Arm during this period supported a small band of Inuit hunters that pursued a seasonal round in the Nachvak vicinity.

The concentration of tent rings situated south of this site has several that are probably coterminous with the construction of these caches.

Several tent rings and a boulder structure (probably a cache) were located in the Palmer River valley (Palmer River-1; 2; 3rd Palmer Pond site). These were mapped, closely surveyed, and in several instances excavated, but in every case no cultural materials were discovered. These structures were all situated on high exposed terraces with commanding views up and down the valley. Although conclusive evidence is not available they are believed to be associated with the 19th century Inuit occupation of the Nachvak area. The sites are small, just single isolated structures, indicative of transient hunting camps.

Near the heigth-of-land indications of camp sites increases (Palmer River-10; 13; 14; and 16). There are a number of carefully made tent rings situated on the hillside above the canyon at the source of the Palmer. Again, these are single isolated structures, oval or subrectangular, made of a single row of closely packed boulders. They are frequently placed on shallow shelves above cliff faces.

There is a single isolated grave above the shore of 5th Palmer Pond (Palmer Pond-8).

These structures were recorded, photographed, and mapped. While most occured on exposed gravelly soil a careful search was made for cultural materials. The tent ring at Palmer River-13 was excavated and a detailed search made of the surrounding area but again, as with the other structures, there was no trace of cultural materials.

Another form of structure that we encountered during the course of the survey in the Palmer River valley consisted of a rock wall, usually two or three courses high, built to enclose a portion of a large boulder, the boulder forming the back wall of the structure. Invariably the boulder slightly overhung the rock wall providing a shelter of sorts. We interpreted these structures as hunters bivouacs. Similar structures were found further north by Torngat Archaeological Project personnel

during the 1977 field season at Miriam Lake behind the Iron Strand. The Miriam Lake structures (IjCx-1) produced artifacts of the early Contact period and caribou bones.

The survey party discovered numerous indications of previous exploitation of the Palmer valley. Tent rings, boulder caches, burials, and bivouac sites attest to frequent excursions by small mobile parties into the interior. At least some of the structures gave the appearance of being quite old: they were heavily vegetated and their rocks were nearly buried and were heavily encrusted with lichen growth. Tent rings were invariably located on high exposed terraces that would not accumulate snow. The high sites also allow for a commanding view of the surrounding terrain. We often spotted bear and caribou while recording the sites. The complete absence of any stone tools or debitage and the apparent antiquity of the structures leeds us to attribute them to Nachvak-area hunters of the last century who made fall or winter excursions into the interior to hunt caribou. They could, quite easily, be much older.

Prehistoric sites. Only two small prehistoric sites were located in the Palmer River valley. A few flakes of Ramah chert were found in a caribou trail that ran along the shore past Tallek Arm-2, the site at the mouth of the river on the eastern shore, but they could not be associated with any structures and we did not attribute them to a seperate site designation. The banks above the river here supported a discouragingly thick "forest" of alders. Tent rings could be seen continuing into the thickets but survey work was not encouraging. We leave the archaeological significance of this site to future investigators.

Approximately 5 kms. above the river's mouth, a small scatter of Ramah chert flakes and biface fragments were found on the edge of a prominent terrace above the river (Palmer River-3). The flake and tool scatter was contained within an area of several meters. It is interpreted to be a Dorset butchering station, the flaking debris and the few broken bifaces to have resulted from a single short-term activity.

A small rocky knoll forms a prominent land mark above the first major rapid on the Palmer River, approximately 7 kms. above the river's mouth. A tumbled boulder pile, or "inukshuk", is situated at the top of the knoll. In a boulder field immediately below and adjacent to the knoll two concentrations of ramah chert debitage were discovered. Each concentration was in an area between 6 and 10 meters in diameter. Flakes of ramah chert and fragments of polished slate blades were found scattered about the area. There were no apparent structures either on the knoll or in the boulder fields surrounding the areas of debitage accumulation. The collection of stone tools (fragments of ground slate tools and utilized flakes of ramah chert) and debitage (exclusively ramah chert) from this site is enigmatic. The assemblage could be Dorset but the ground slate fragments do not look very much like Dorset artifacts. It is possible that the assemblage may be attributable to a Maritime Archaic component. To date the northernmost Maritime Archaic component is at Ramah Bay. Unfortunately, this collection does not contain any diagnostic tools.

At least as far as we were able to discern, the settlement-subsistence pattern of the Palmer River valley is primarily a matter of

post-Contact exploitation of the seasonal fishing resources at the mouth of the river and short transient excursions up the valley, perhaps after caribou in the late fall or winter. It is apparent that our present data is not sufficient to determine to what degree these recent and historic period sites model an earlier subsistence strategy. A number of the interior structures are engimatic. Although they are thought to reflect a 19th or early-20th century Labrador Inuit caribou hunting strategy, they may well be earlier. Test excavations at the large Nachvak village site (IgCx-3) earlier in the summer, revealed the presence of the entire Thule sequence there. We yet need to determine to what extent Thule hunters utilized interior resources. Sadly, our survey does not provide any conclusive evidence for Thule interior hunting strategies.

THE KOROK RIVER VALLEY

Kohlmeister and Kmock (1814), Turner (1887) Hawkes (1916) and Alexander Forbes (1938) all talk about the supernatural forboding aspects of the central Torngat Mountains around Nachvak. It is the home of Torngat, the malevolent diety that controls the weather and the caribou. The area was held in reverance and in superstitious awe by the Inuit. Most of the white visitors through the area also sound an uneasy note in their recollections and descriptions of the country. In passing over the watershed between the Palmer and the Korok, the narrow Torngat valley, with its cliff walls and incessant rock falls, is left behind. The watershed also marked the provincial boundary between Labrador and Quebec. From here on, it was all down hill.

Recent sites. The survey party located numerous indications of recent use of the Korok River valley. These indications increased as we grew nearer to the Inuit community of Quangirsuallujuaq on the George River. Four winter camps were found situated back off from the river in heavy stands of timber. These sites were the remains of winter caribou hunting camps by Quangirsuallujuaq Inuit hunters. The acquisition of snow mobiles has opened up this territory to the Quebec Inuits. To what extent the hunters are exploiting the interior caribou herds in the Korok Valley can best be determined by talking with the Quangirsuallujuaq hunters themselves.

At the mouth of the Korok River, just above the last falls into Ungava Bay, there is an Inuit owned and maintained sport-fishing camp.

Historic sites. In the open country of the upper Korok valley, north of the forest, a number of oval tent rings were discovered, usually just below the summits of sandy knolls or terraces above the river. There was considerable variation among the individual structures however most were oval or sub-rectangular, composed of a single wall of closely joined boulders, with some sort of entranceway construction: either a short parallel row of small boulders or an entranceway flagstone.

Hearths or associated cache piles were not discovered. These tent rings were, for the most part, on exposed wind-swept gravels. No artifacts or cultural materials were found associated with any of the structures despite careful mapping, surveying, and -on occasion- excavation. As with the similar structures in the Palmer Valley, particularly around the area of the portage past the "Porch", an absolute cultural association is impossible. Due to the build-up of soils in the lee of the structures, the partial burying of the structure rocks, the lichen and vegetation cover on the structures, and the absence of recent trash and cut wood, argues substantially for crediting some antiquity to the structures. It is suggested that these are the remnants of transient camps erected during hunting forays into the interior by 19th century Inuit hunters from the Labrador coast.

At the very edge of the spruce forest vegetation and above a long rocky rapid we discovered a small site (Korok River Survey-2) composed of tent rings and boulder cache-like structures identical to those discovered at Tallek Arm-1. Across the river, on the opposite shore, another site (Korok River Survey-3), very similar to the first was found. At Korok River Survey-2 (hence KRS-2), two boulder caches with a central partion were found along with two oval boulder caches, several hearth-like features, and two tent rings. In addition, the heavy alder vegetation apparently hid other partially ruined structures. Some sawn and cut caribou bones were found in one of the boulder caches.

Approximately 175 meters northwest of KRS-2, beneath a broad sandy terrace, on the opposite side of the river, another small "community" of boulder wall structures was found (KRS-3) consisting of four well formed boulder caches identical to the ones at Tallek Arm-1 and at KRS-2.

The identical construction methods and strong similarities in form and appearance in the structures from Tallek Arm-1 and from these two Korok River sites implies that they are coeval and constructed by the same group of hunters. Where as the structures at Tallek Arm-1 were erected to protect caches of fish, and perhaps whale meat, these in the interior are infered to be for caribou. KRS-2 and KRS-3 are situated just north of a major pass that connects the Korok Valley with Saglek Fiord. These caches at KRS-2, KRS-3 might have been constructed by hunters from Saglek, Ramah, or Nachvak. Prior to the introduction of firearms much of the Inuit caribou hunting strategy depended on the use of caribou fences for channeling the game towards hidden hunters waiting in ambush. Another method was to drive the herds into a deep lake where the swimming animals could be killed by men with spears in kayaks There is no evidence for either strategy at these Korok River sites. With the availability of rifles and the ability to kill at a distance, the traditional hunting methods changed. Caribou could be hunted whenever encountered by single men or by small parties there would no longer be any need for a large concerted group effort to kill caribou. We suspect that these structures are most likely attributable to 19th century Inuit hunters from the Labrador coast.

In several instances we found the remains of a hearth situated just back from the river's edge beside or just above a major rapid. A small circle of stones marked where people had paused in their portage around the rapids perhaps to cook trout which abound in the fast water. The

hearths were invariably heavily vegetated and appeared not to be recent. Although we test pited in the vicinity of several of these features we could not locate any diagnostic cultural material.

Prehistoric sites. Only three prehistoric sites were located during the Korok River survey.

Korok River Survey-6, the Naksarulak Rapids site, was situated on the west bank of Naksarulak Brook, a major tributary of the Korok. The site was located over 2 km from the river on a terrace approximately 18 meters above the Naksarulak gorge. A sparse scattering of ramah chert flakes and several biface fragments attest to a brief occupation by Late Dorset hunters. The cultural assessment of this collection is chancey as no diagnostic tools were recovered. The exclusive use of ramah chert, the biface fragments, and the large size of the debitage favor a Late Dorset interpretation. The site was discovered when a single flake of ramah chert was seen exposed in the wash of the terrace. Test-pit excavations soon isolated an area of debitage accumulation. The actual extent of cultural materials was restricted to an area of approximately 3 to 4 meters square. Outside of this concentration no flakes or artifacts were found despite numerous test-pits along the terrace. No structures or hearths were apparent although some charcoal specks and charcoal-stained sands were found associated with the densest concentration of debitage. Only three biface fragments and approximately 55 flakes were recovered.

Korok River Survey-9 is not actually a site. A single beautifully worked mottled-grey chert knife was found on a high exposed terrace below Korluktok Falls. A single ramah chert flake lay near by. Although the terrace top was almost completely free of vegetation and despite an intensive search in the area of the find not another single piece of worked stone was found. Neither could we locate any signs of structures or hearths in the vicinity. On the basis of the flaking technology and the choice of the mottled grey chert a Pre-Dorset derivation for the knife blade is hypothesized.

At the mouth of the Korok River the waters charge over a small falls into Ungava Bay. In the portage trail along the western side of the falls numerous flakes of Ramah chert could be seen (Korok River Survey-10). As our agreement with the Native Band Council at Quangirsuallujuaq stipulated that we would not collect sites on Catagory-1 lands no additional survey ensued. The flakes suggest a small Dorset occupation, probably exploiting the fishing resources in the vicinity of the falls. No structures were apparent in our very quick walk-by.

The results of the 1978 Korok River Survey suggest that the Korok Valley has played only a minor role in the subsistence activities of the Inuit hunters in Labrador and Ungava. Partially this reflects the difficulty of surveying in a boreal forest environment. Doubtless there are many sites hidden in the forest that we passed by. Also, the apparent nature of man's activities in the interior are not easily visible in the archaeological record. All the indications of man's presence that we did find point to a highly mobile, transient, exploitation of interior resources by small groups or by individuals. Their resulting behavior

is not especially retrievable by archaeological procedures. Given the extensive area involved, the impoverished nature of the archaeological sites encountered, and the contingencies of weather and travel, it is encouraging that some evidence was found. Caribou remains the most probable reason to account for man's presence in the interior. The frequent remains of recent winter camps evidences the importance of Korok Valley caribou in the contemporary economy of the Quebec Inuit. If prehistoric hunters occupied similar bush camps in the heavy spruce growth along the river bank their sites will perhaps never be located. The few traces that were recovered: the tent-rings in the upper valley and the chance recovery of flakes and stone tools in the central valley support the contention that prehistoric Inuit hunters were persuing caribou throughout the valley.

We did not find any concentration of sites at the edge of the forest in the upper Korok Valley that might have resulted had the acquisition of wood been a major impetus behind interior-based exploitation. Neither does it seem likely that any major sources of lithic raw materials were being exploited in the Korok Valley. Although a fine-grained grey quartzite was readily available in glacial outwash deposits throughout the central valley (especially between the Grenier River and Naksarulak Brook) there was no evidence that it was being utilized. The comparatively nearby Ramah chert quarries at Saglek, Ramah and Nachvak were known to the Inuit who frequented the Korok drainage.

NOTES ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE GEORGE RIVER ESTUARY

Weather, our dwindling food supplies, and the extreme tidal range about the George River estuary necessitated our moving as rapidly as possible from the mouth of the Korok to the Inuit community of Quangirsuallujuaq.

Our agreement with the Quebec Provincial Government and with the Quangirsuallujuaq Band Council stipulated that we could travel through their Category-1 lands and look for evidence of archaeological sites but we were requested not to disturb any features or make any collections. The lateness of the season and our paucity of supplies also discouraged any intensive surveying. The following notes refer to the archaeological potential of the George River estuary.

- There are numerous raised beach systems in the vicinity of the mouth of the Korok. We did not stop to survey any of these, however the likelihood of prehistoric sites on them is extremely favorable, given the richness of the George River estuary environment.

- We stopped for lunch and a change of tide beneath a series of prominent raised boulder beaches just east of Elson Point. A quick survey of the beaches revealed the presence of a number of boulder-pit houses and associated structures. No cultural material was evident, doubtlessly it has fallen down among the boulders of the structures. (Korok River Survey-1)

- Having rounded Elson Point we paddled until the deteriorating weather

forced us ashore on a prominent series of beaches approximately 12 kms. north of the "Narrows" on the George River. In setting up camp we found the remains of several tent-rings and a small Middle Dorset camp at 16 meters above sea-level. (Korok River Survey-12.)

On the same beach system at 28 meters above sea-level two side by side tent-rings were situated. (Korok River Survey-13.) No artifacts or flakes could be seen on the surface to suggest a cultural interpretation.

The highest point on this series of raised beaches was 55 meters above sea-level. Just below the summit on a south-eastern exposure the remains of a small mid-passage structure was encountered at 50 meters above sea-level. (Korok River Survey-14.) The similarity of this structure to some Paleoeskimo structures in Labrador attracted our attention. We mapped and photographed the structure. A small chunk of Ramah chert was found lying on the ground nearby. We did not collect or excavate this structure.

Given the lateness of the season and our willingness to comply with the Quebec and Inuit stipulations we did not, to any extent, survey for archaeological sites in the George River estuary. When we stopped for meals or for camping, evidence of sites was recorded when observed. There were numerous beach systems throughout the area we traversed. When the considerable faunal resources of the area are taken into account the potential for significant archaeological research in the area is very evident. Although we discovered no "big" sites in Ungava we did find evidence of prehistoric exploitation almost everywhere we stopped. The smallness of the sites may reflect the impoverished nature of the prehistoric communities in the George River area or, more likely, a first impression bias. Further work in the George River area should be encouraged.

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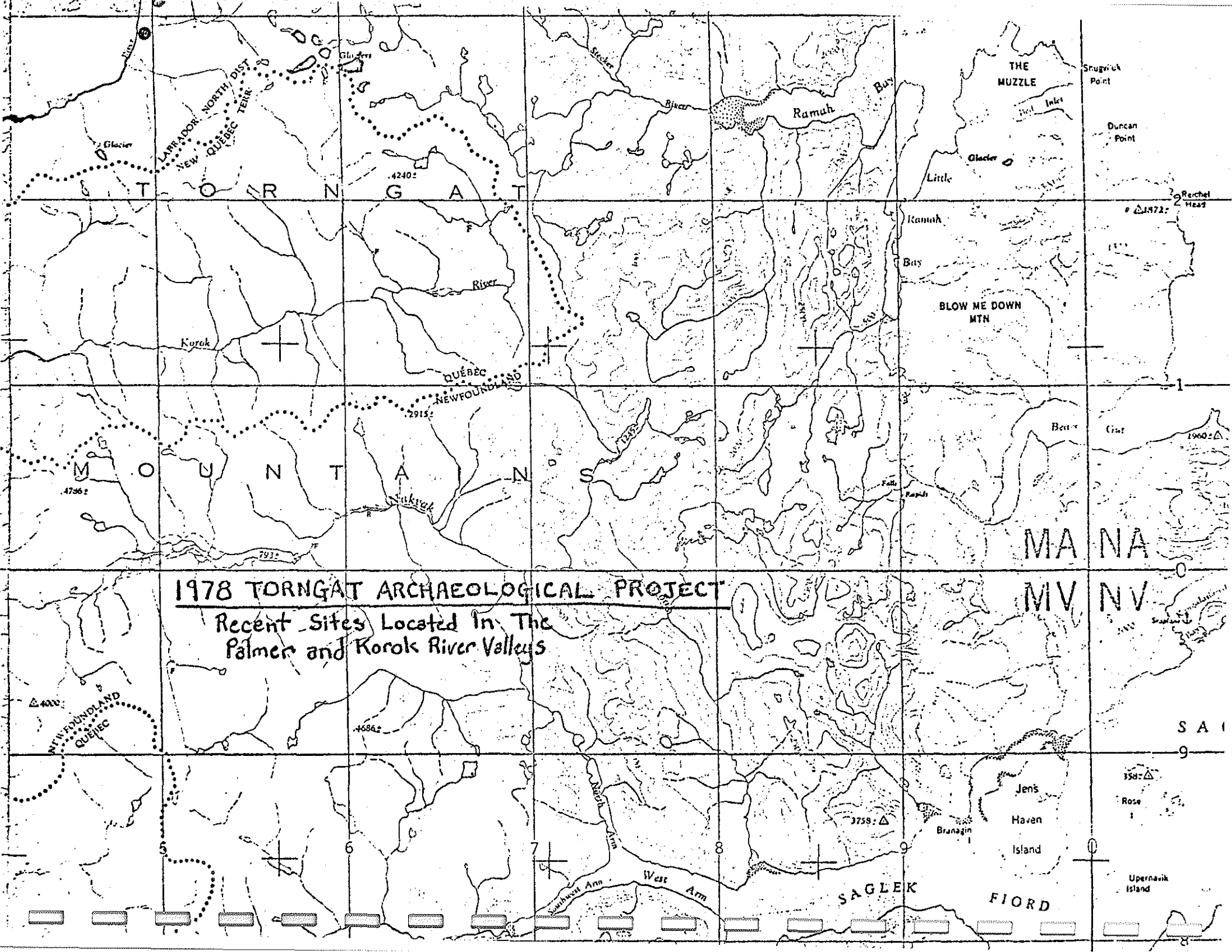
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Recent Sites Located In The
Palmer and Korok River Valleys
TORNGAT
MOUNTAINS
LABRADOR NORTH DIST
NEW QUEBEC TERR
QUÉBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
NEWFOUNDLAND
QUEBEC
Korok
River
Sticker
River
Ramah
Bay
THE
MUZZLE
Snuggedick
Point
Duncan
Point
Glacier
Little
Ramah
Bay
BLOW ME DOWN
MTN
Rechel
Head
Falls
Rapids
Tukvak
MA NA
MV NV
SA
Jens
Haven
Island
Branagin
I
Rose
I
Upernavik
Island
North Arm
Southwest Arm
West Arm
SAGLEK
FIORD
4240±
2915±
4786±
4686±
3759±△
1960±△
1358±△
1872±△
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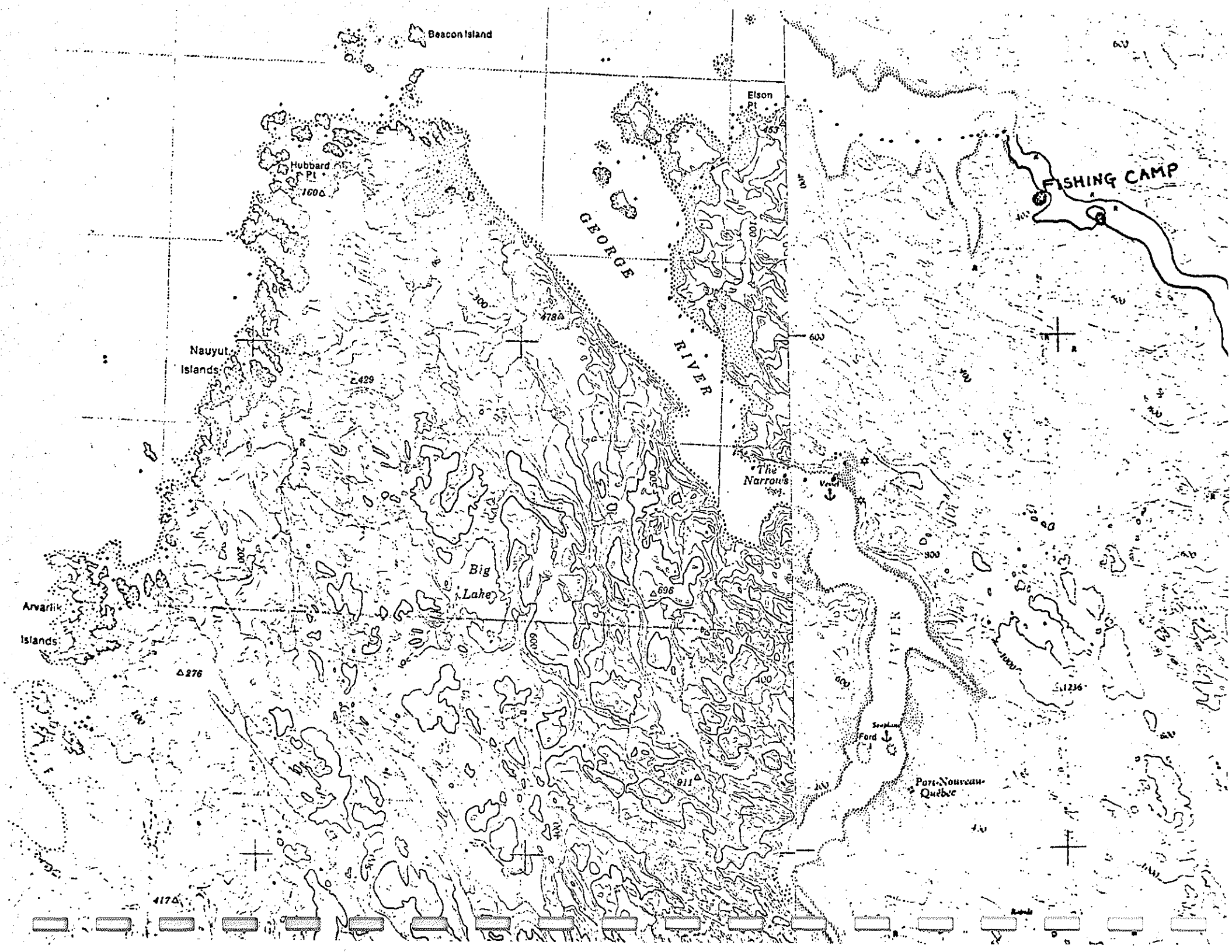
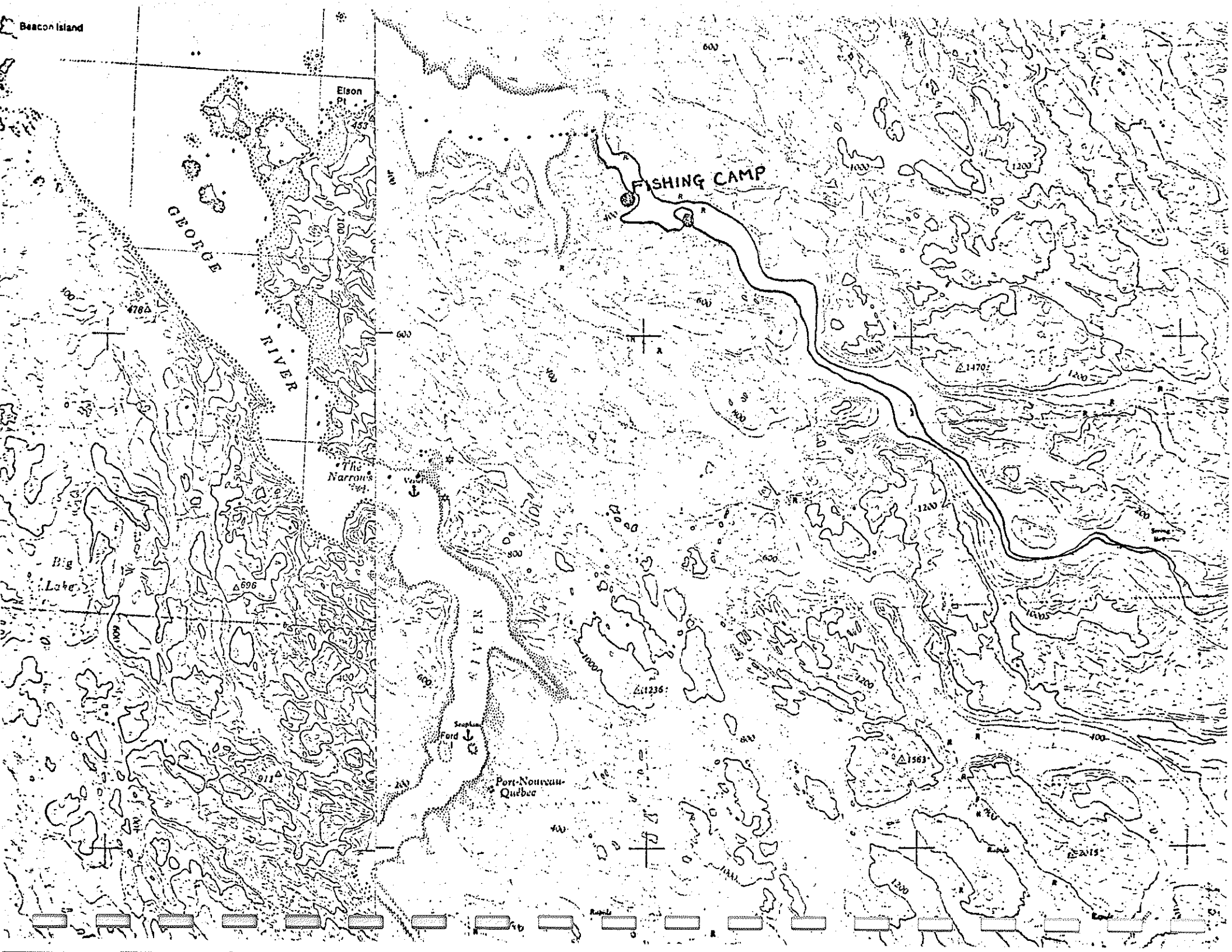
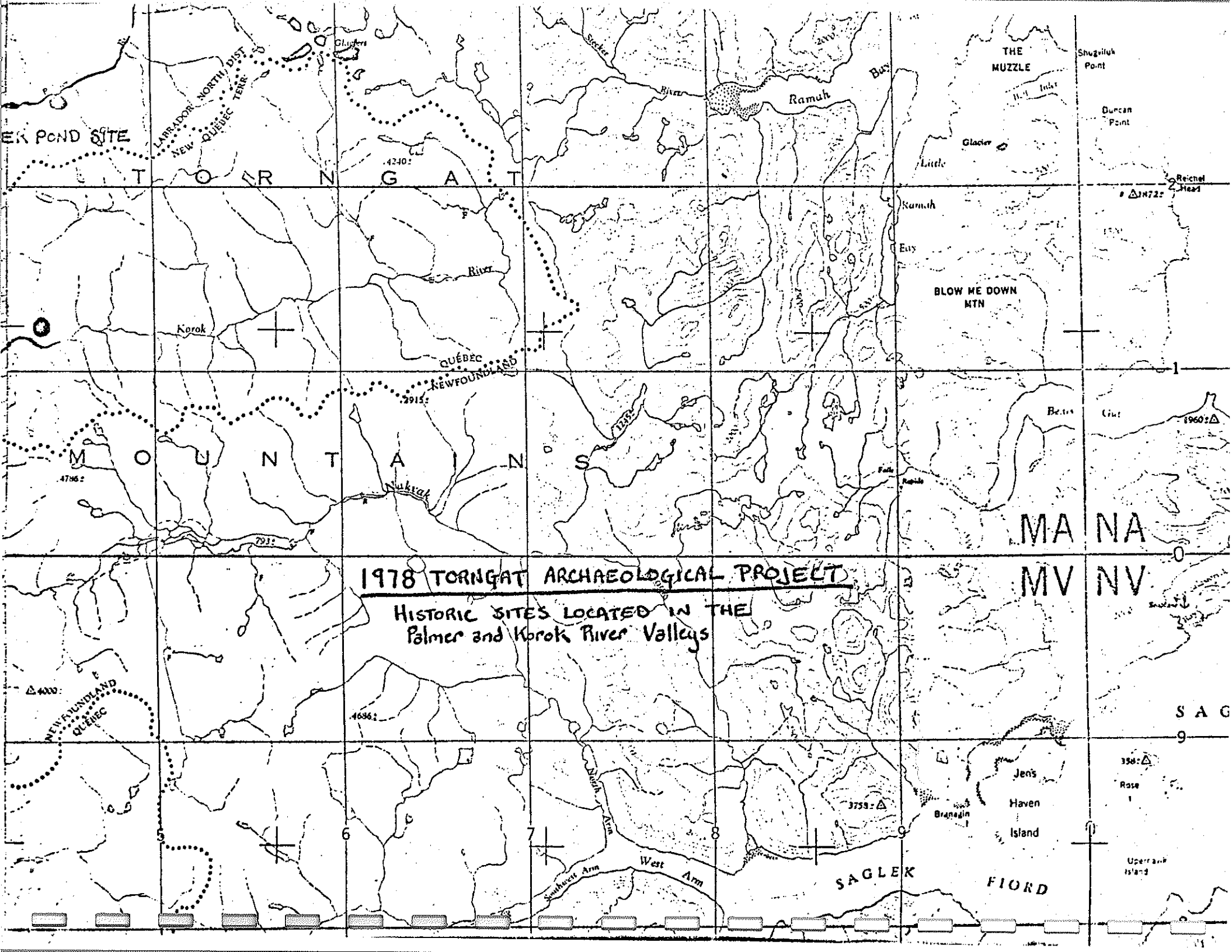
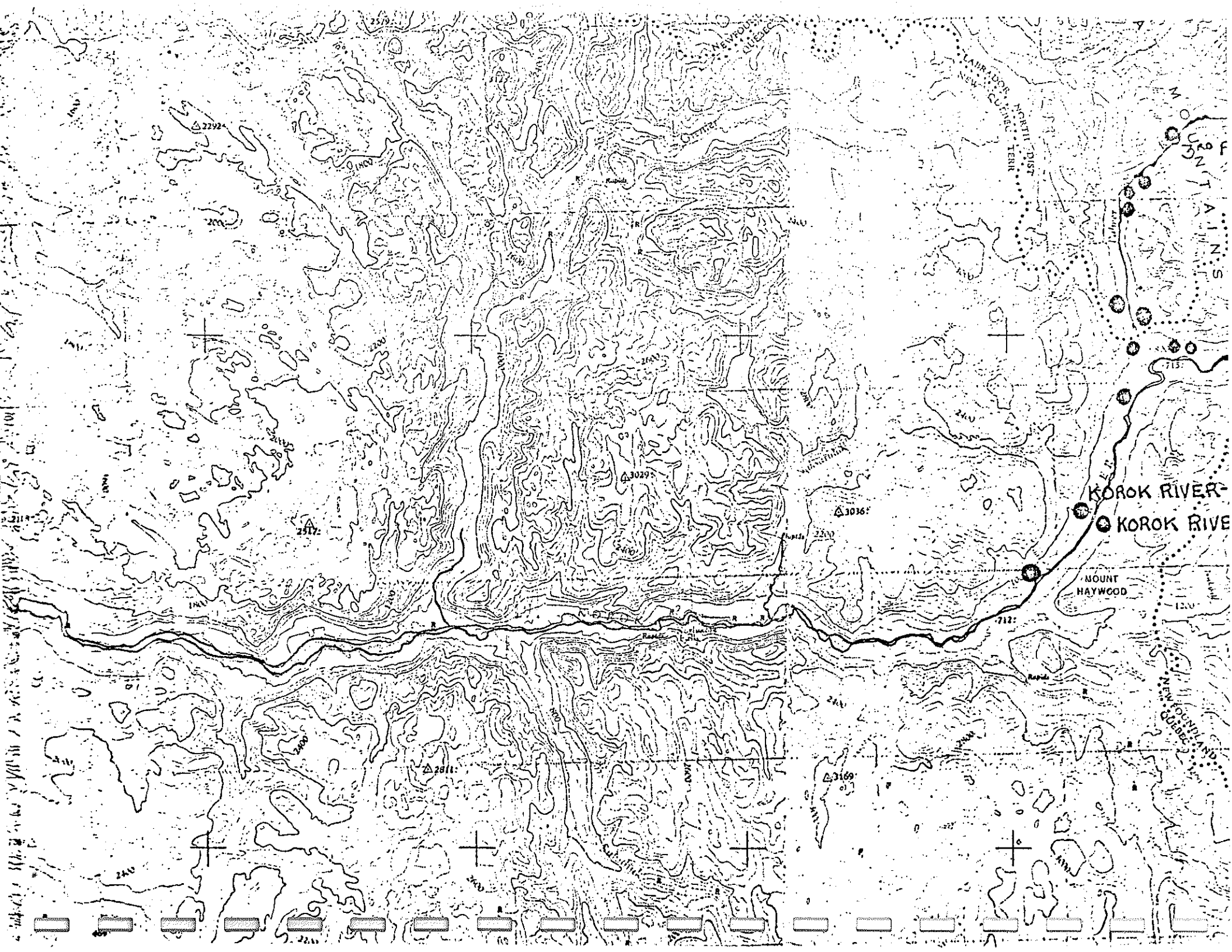
0
9
8
7
6
5


Beacon Island
Elson Pt
Hubbard Pt
1606
GEORGE RIVER
FISHING CAMP
Nauyut Islands
Big Lake
The Narrows
Arvarlik Islands
Port-Nouveau-Québec
Ford

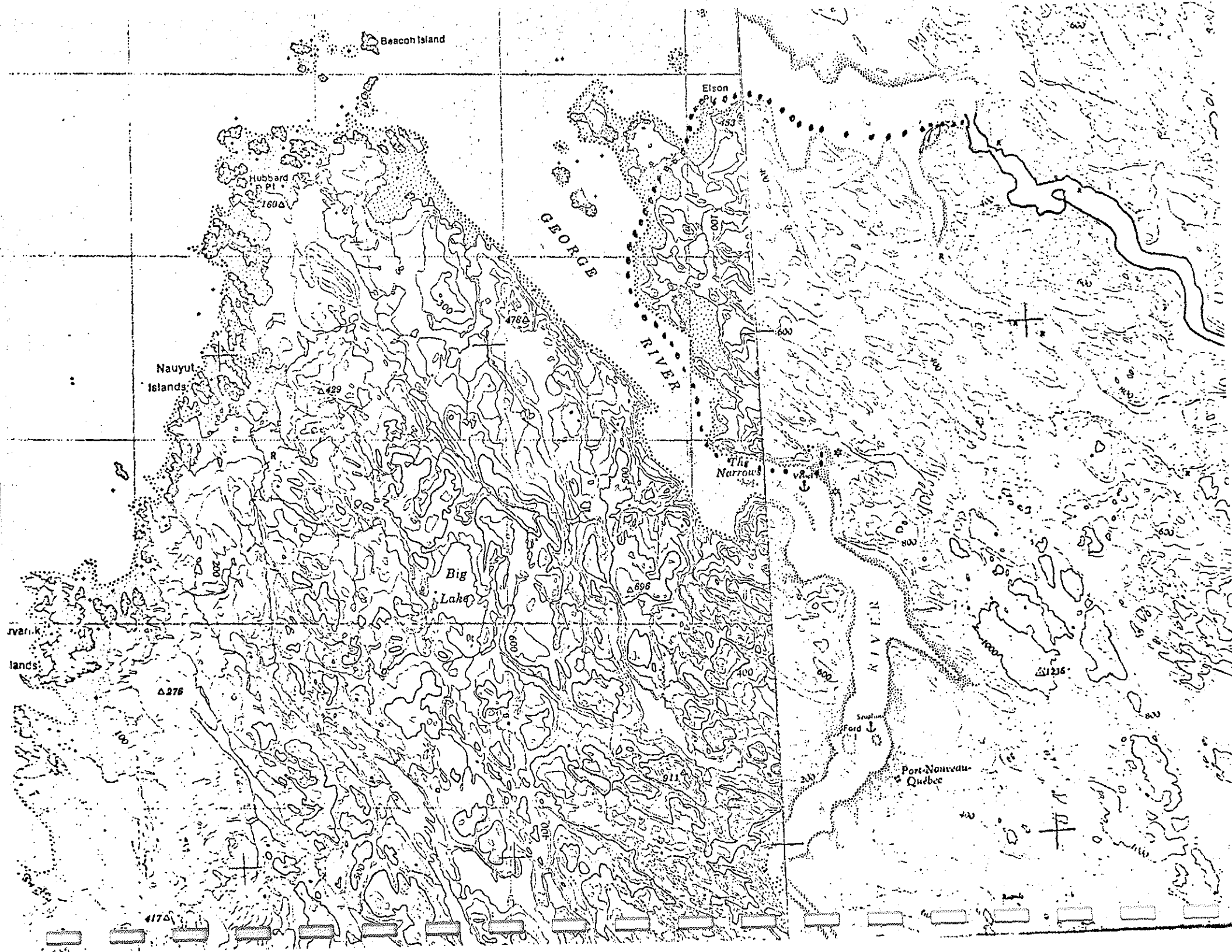

Beacon Island
Elson Pt
453
GEORGE RIVER
478
100
600
400
800
1000
1200
1400
FISHING CAMP
△1470
The Narrows
Big Lake
△696
911
Seaplane Ford
Port-Nouveau-Québec
△1236
△1563
△2015
Rapids

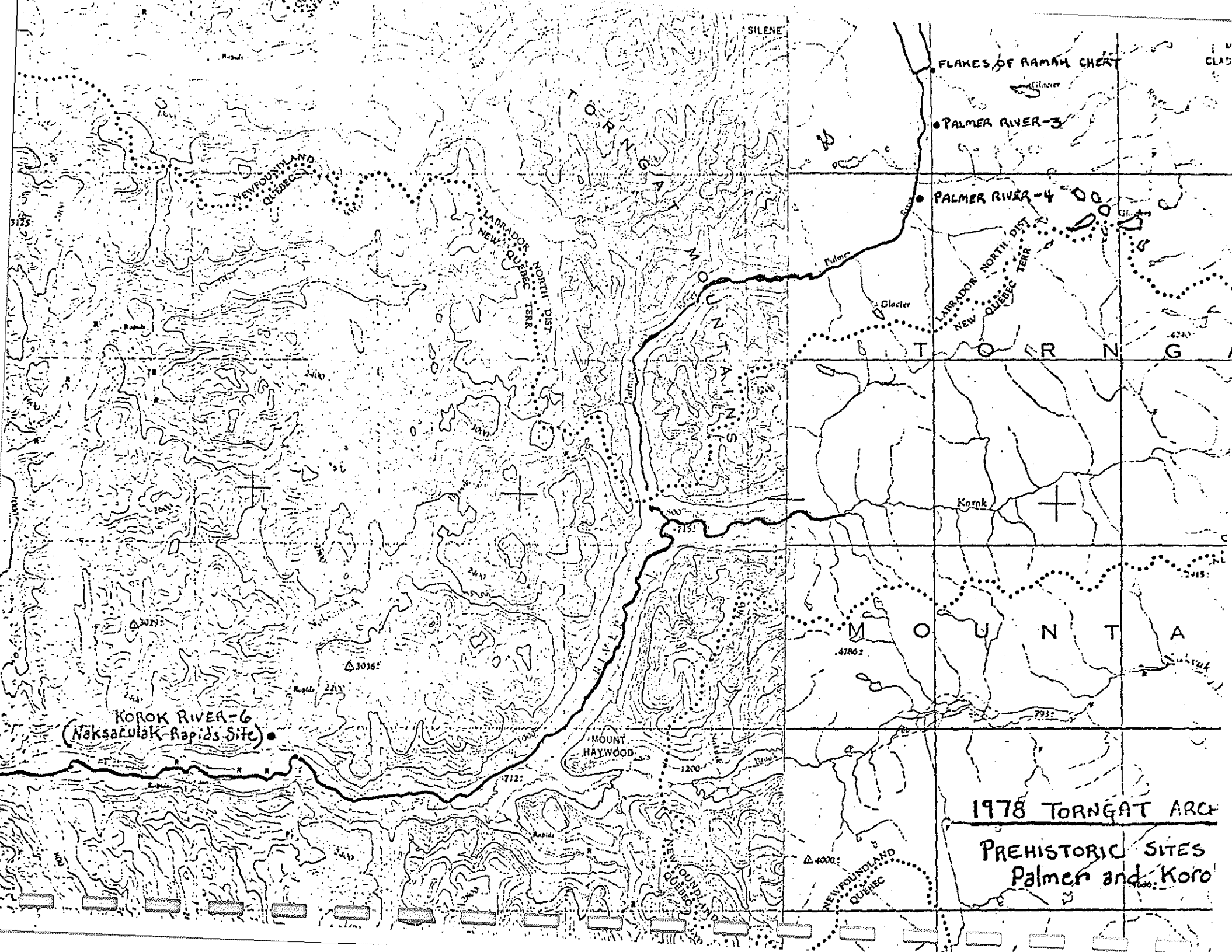
MOUNTAINS
NEWFOUNDLAND
QUEBEC
MOUNT HAYWOOD
LABRADOR
NORTH DIST
NEW QUEBEC TERR
NEWFOUNDLAND
QUEBEC
3036
3169
3029
3211
2927

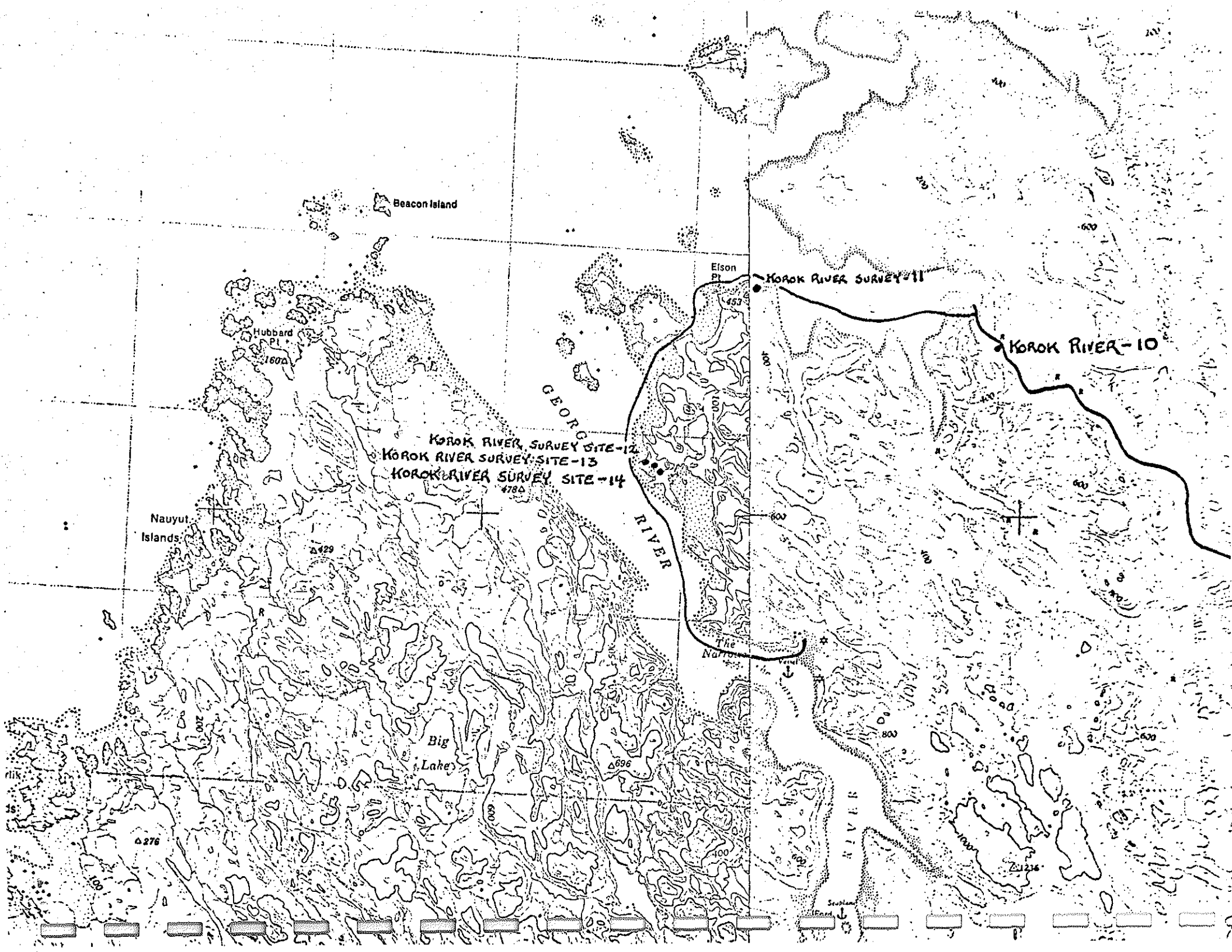

1978 TORNGAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
HISTORIC SITES LOCATED IN THE
Palmer and Korok River Valleys
TORNGAT MOUNTAINS
ER POND SITE
LABRADOR NORTH DIST
NEW QUÉBEC TERR
QUÉBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
Korok
River
Nakvak
Ramah
Bay
THE MUZZLE
Shugliluk Point
Duncan Point
Glacier
Little
Reichel Head
BLOW ME DOWN MTN
MANNAMIUT
MV NV
SAGLEK FIORD
North Arm
West Arm
Southwest Arm
Jens Haven Island
Brangelin
Rose
Upper Ramah Island
4240'
4686'
4400'
3759'
358'
1960'
1722'
793'
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1


KOROK RIVER
KOROK RIVE
MOUNT HAYWOOD
NEWFOUNDLAND QUEBEC
LABRADOR QUEBEC
NORTH DIST
TERR
MOUNTAINS
3029
3036
2811
3169
2517
2292

Elson Pt
The Narrows
GEORGE RIVER
Port-Nouveau-Québec
Saglek Fjord
Big Lake
Baron Island


Beacon Island
Elson Pt
453
Hubbard Pt
160
GEORGE RIVER
478
Nauyut Islands
429
The Narrows
Big Lake
696
911
1236
276
Ford
Port-Nouveau-Québec
417


FLAKES OF RAMAH CHERT
PALMER RIVER-3
PALMER RIVER-4
TORNGAT MOUNTAINS
T O R N G A T
M O U N T A I N S
NEWFOUNDLAND QUEBEC
LABRADOR NEW QUEBEC NORTH DIST TERR
Palmer
Glacier
Korok
KOROK RIVER-6
(Naksaculak Rapids Site)
MOUNT HAYWOOD
1978 TORNGAT ARC
PREHISTORIC SITES
Palmer and Koro


Beacon Island
Elson Pt
Hubbard Pt
1600
KOROK RIVER SURVEY-11
KOROK RIVER-10
KOROK RIVER SURVEY SITE-12
KOROK RIVER SURVEY SITE-13
KOROK RIVER SURVEY SITE-14
4780
GEORGE RIVER
Nauyut Islands
Δ429
Big Lake
Δ696
Δ276
Δ1216
The Narrows
Seaplane Base
600
800
1000

SITE NAME Nachvak Brook BORDEN NO. IgCy-1 (50)

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ N _____ E

MAP REF. 24 P/1 1:50,000 KOMAKTORVIK LAKE

CULTURE Labrador Eskimo and unknown TENTATIVE DATING unknown and recent

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS tent rings, rectangular structures, conical cairn

SITE LOCATION At head of Nachvak ~~Tasiyuk~~ Fasciyak Arm at mouth of river from N. Lake. Surveyed south side completely. Sites are scattered along shore of fiord and river and on remnant banks.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE A complex of sites. Southernmost is recent with net floats. A series of TRs line the southeast east edge of the river bank near a fairly recent (5' diam) conical cairn. Probably this is the major fishing settlement area along the fast current deep end of stream. Several hundred meters to south of this are 3 or 4 Rectangular stone foundations about 3 x 4 meters. No cult. mat'l found associated. A similar group of rect. structures is on an older surface near the outlet of N. Lake. Seems like these may be recent foundations for recf. Tents. to Most of this south side terrain is re-worked talus from ~~the~~ valley

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE to south. Very little undisturbed aeolian land here.

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER

little or none. Some willow and birch.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

SAMPLES TAKEN no cult. matl'l observed except at recent camp at S end of fiord.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, ~~DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?~~) _____

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -------

Almost nothing to recommend this spot except its beauty and fishing. Imagine excellent spring and fall fishing for char entering/leaving N. Lake, and travel camps enroute to interior.

No prehistoric stuff found. May have been present but destroyed by talus wash and overflow from ice dammed NE outwash in spring. Obviously this was an important area for char fishing in historic period, including modern time. Main people used to fish here a generation

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY WF, SL, ACC & Tony Resnick DATE _____

SITE NAME Nachvak Village - House 8 BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. MILITARY GRID REF. 00 N 00 E

MAP REF.

CULTURE TENTATIVE DATING LABRADOR THULE

2-400 yrs old.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS Winter house

SITE LOCATION See notes for entire site.
H-8 in the eastern upper site group, being the western of the two houses in group.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Well-formed sod and stone structure with 3-meter entrance passage which bends to the right going east. Three tests pits were excavated: T.P. 1 (50 cm square) was 1 meter from the house interior in center of entrance passage. About 10 cm of sterile peat then 10-15 of mixed peat, organic deposit with sand and gravel sporadically intermixed. Rounds flakes and a few utilized flakes, some bifacially worked were found; a tip of a ground slate lancelled (harpoon?) end blade similar to Thule forms; flakes of slate. Some fragments bone stain. Pit was not screened due to inflooding. At least 10 cm of deposit remains.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE →

RAW MATERIALS

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Some grass, but most vegetation was reverted to heath and willow similar to areas of the site which were not disturbed.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) test pits 50 cm square

SAMPLES TAKEN lithic.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) of course Poncho!

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -------

TP. 2. Clear evidence of a paved floor or a single floor level.
TP. 2: Just inside house entrance to left, near house wall. 20 cm pit dug to rocks and water level. Rodent burrow activity. Rocks may be wall or roof fall. Doubtful / leached interior of house. / badly decayed bone (unidentifiable), several flakes of RC and slate; chunks of charcoal present. Dug to 20 cm.

TP. 3 50 cm square dug outside entrance tunnel at base of wall. A few RC flakes, but otherwise no cultural material. Very fine sterile peat and thinner culturebearing. Pebbles and sand beach deposit was within 8 cm of surface. No evidence of a midden present.

It's possible RC and slate came from house sods, but slate underlaid was on the same level of gravelly fill. Lack of bone seems unusual, suggests some antiquity as does virgin cover. No European trade goods found.

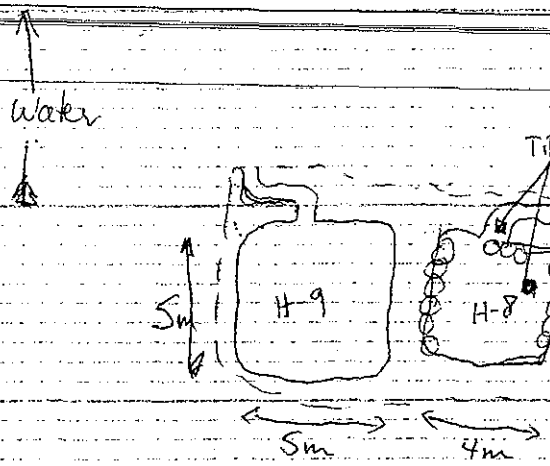
PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Manuya 10, 11 and 35 mm. B/W

COLOR SLIDES 35 mm

SURVEYED BY WP DATE 7/28/77

NACHVAK VILLAGE [redacted] House Plan Sketches

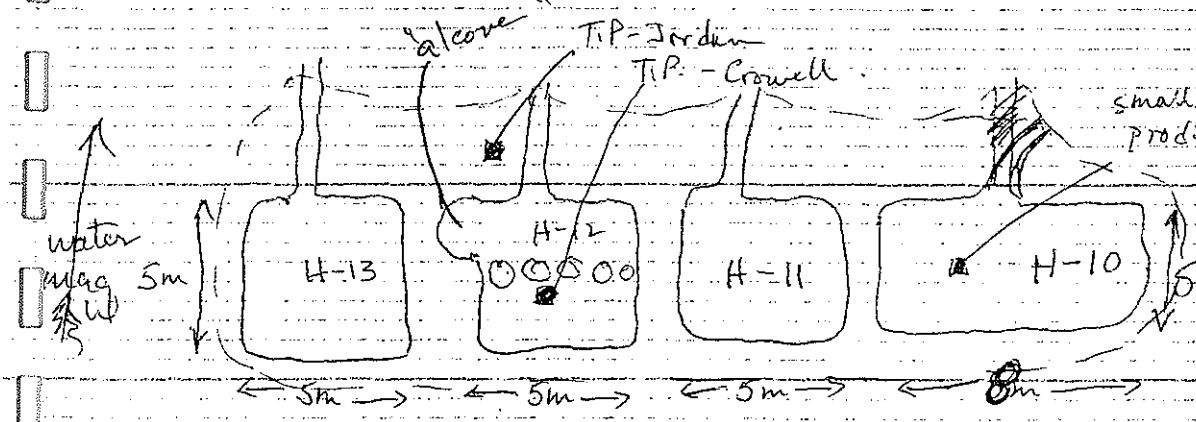
House 8 / House 9



2 rectangular sod houses
(H-9 = 5×5; H-8 = 4×3½m)
Heavy roots exposed along south west side of H-8. Much fewer & smaller roots exposed in H-9.
Whalebone – none exposed.
Entrance tunnel – 6m long for both houses. Curved. Steep embankment.
Vegetation – dom. by willow & birch

Est. one of earliest house groups based on vegetation & lack of faunal preservation.

House Group 10, 11, 12, 13

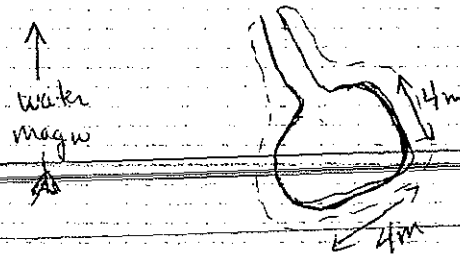


4 Rectangular sod houses together as shown. H-12 differs from the others in having a line of boulders running N-S thru the house and also having an alcove or side room in SW corner.
Measurements H-10 (8×5); 11-11 (5×5); H12 (5×5); H-13 (5×5)
Entrance tunnels lengths
H-10 (4m); H-11 (4m); H-12 (5m); H-13 (6m)

Vegetation – dominated by high grass; willow & birch in SE corner of H-13

NACHVAK VILLAGE House Plan Sketches

H-4



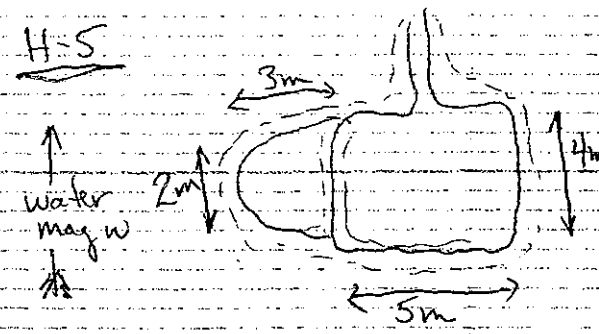
Round sod house – 4x4 m. Interior completely flooded & dominated by willow bushes.

Entrance Tunnel – 6 m in length.

Whalebone – none exposed

Vegetation – Grass dominant on wall.

H-5



Sub-Rectangular Sod House 4x5 m

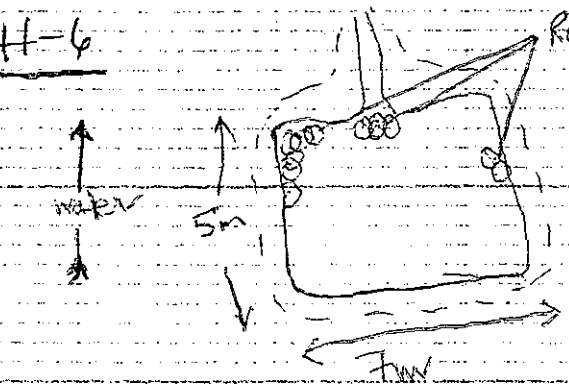
Interior flooded. A low sod wall seperates 4x5 m house from 2x3 m portion. This latter portion may be a former house partially destroyed in H-5 construction.

Entrance Tunnel – 4m long.

Whalebone – None exposed.

Vegetation – grass dominant

H-6



Sub-Rectangular – sod walled & some heavy rocks exposed.

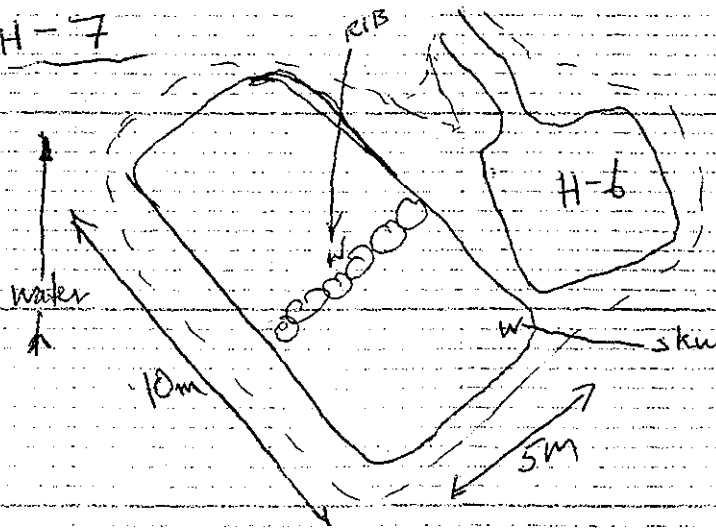
Shares wall w/ H-7 (see below)

Entrance tunnel = 7m long.

Whalebone – None exposed

Vegetation – Grass dominant

H-7

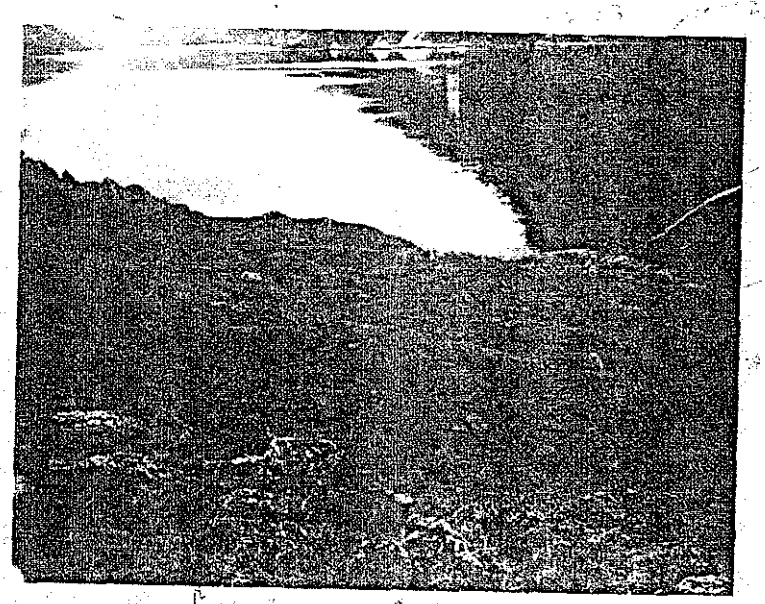


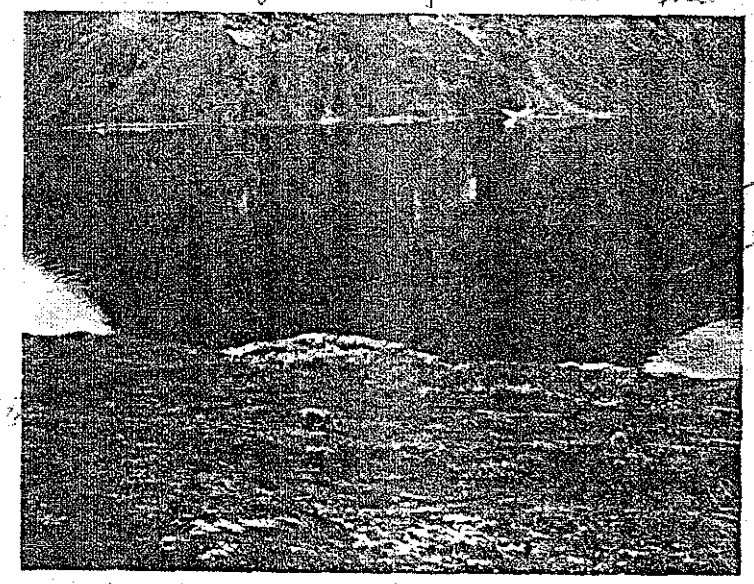
Large (10x5 m) Rectangular sod house – Rock line placed thru center of house – may mid-occupation.

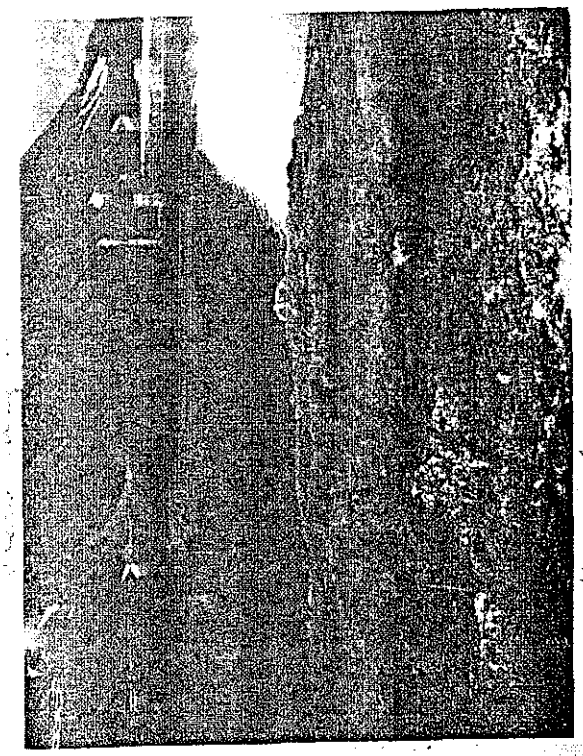
Entrance tunnel – none visable – may have been destroyed in house-6 construction.

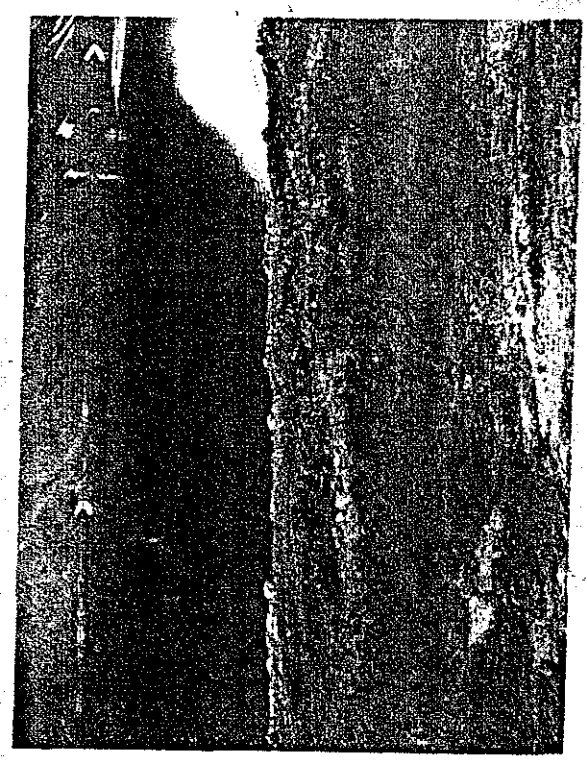
Whalebone – skull section visable in sods in northern corner – rib stuck in along stone border.

SITE NAME _____ PAGE _____



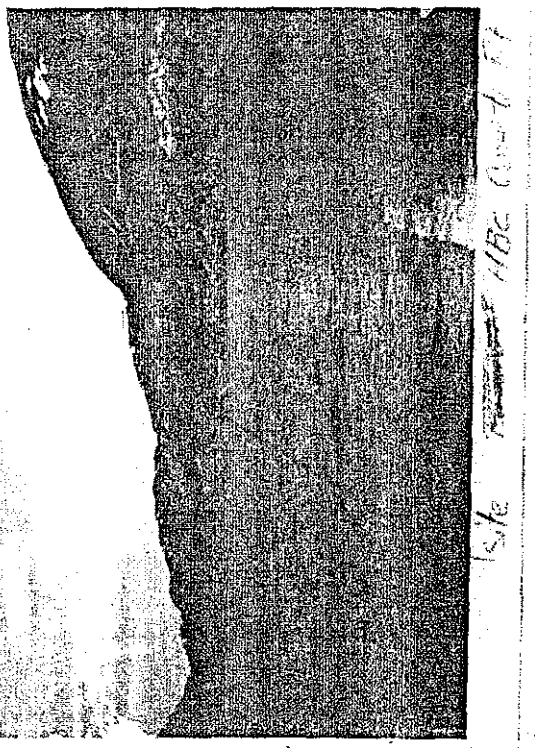


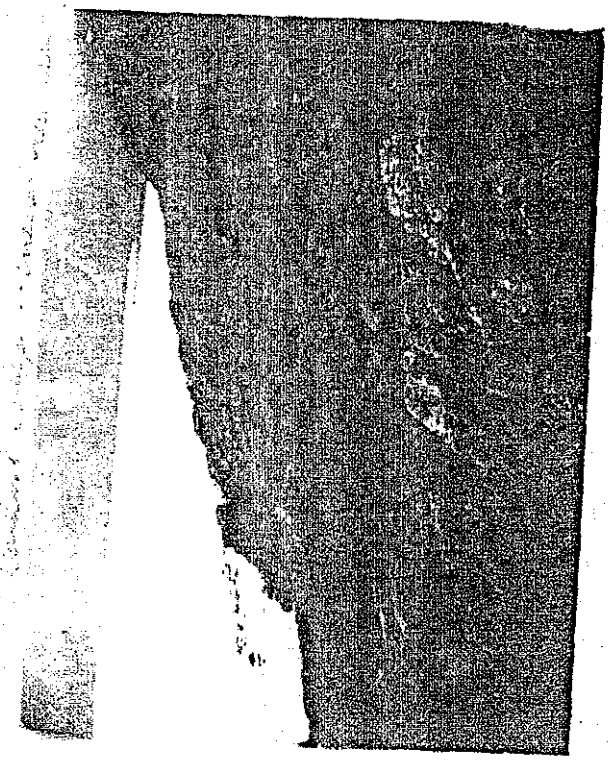


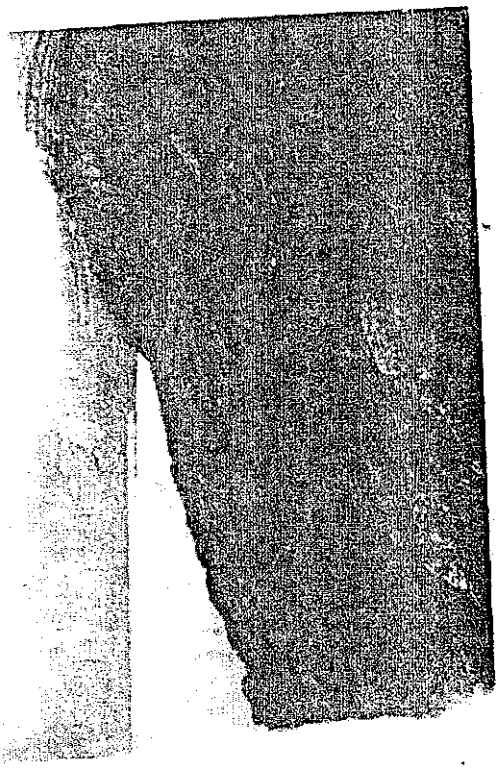


SITE NAME Marshall Wilson

PAGE

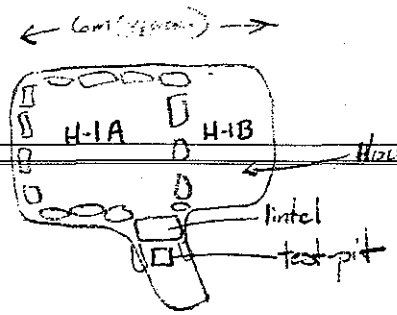






SITE NAME NACHVAK VILLAGE

PAGE



HOUSE-1 WAS THE NORTHERNMOST OF THE NACHVAK VILLAGE GROUP AND SEPARATED FROM THE OTHER STRUCTURES.

I EXCAVATED A TEST-PIT JUST IN FRONT OF THE STONE ENTRANCEWAY LINTEL AT THE HEAD OF THE ENTRANCEWAY. I OPENED A 60×40 cms TEST-PIT WHICH WAS EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH OF 40cms 35 AT WHICH POINT A STONE PAVING WAS ENCOUNTERED. BELOW THE SURFACE PEATS THE SOIL WAS A RICH BLACK MIDDEN. BONE PRESERVATION APPEARS REASONABLY POOR — THAT IS RECOGNIZABLE FAUNAL REMAINS MIGHT BE EXPECTED (but none found in TP) A RAMAH CHERT DEBITAGE — SMALL THINNING + RETOUCH FLAKES WAS THE ONLY CULTURAL MATERIAL RECOVERED. NO SUGGESTION THAT THIS IS POSSIBLY MORE RECENT THAN EARLY THULE TIMES.

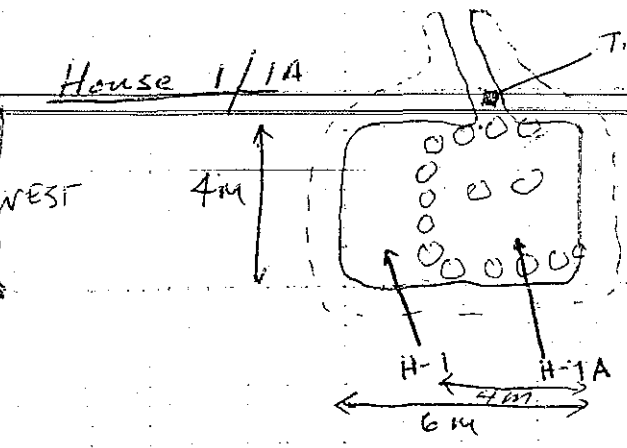
NACHVAK VILLAGE

28 July 77
R H Jordan

House Plan Sketches

All Measurements - Mid-wall & mid wall

House 1/1A

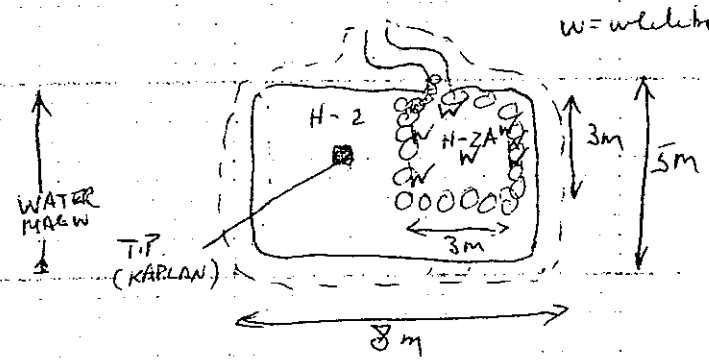


Rectangular sod-walled house 4x6m.
Large boulders on surface in front of entrance passage, center & back of house form square house (4x4 m) and is a result of secondary construction & habitation.
Entrance tunnel 3 m long - same entrance tunnel used for both occupation.
Whalebone - none exposed.
Vegetation - Willow dominant w/ some grass and pinweed also present - Roseroot (Sedum), Dwarf birch and Pyrola grandiflora

Probably one of the oldest houses based on vegetation & lack of faunal preservation.

House 2/2A

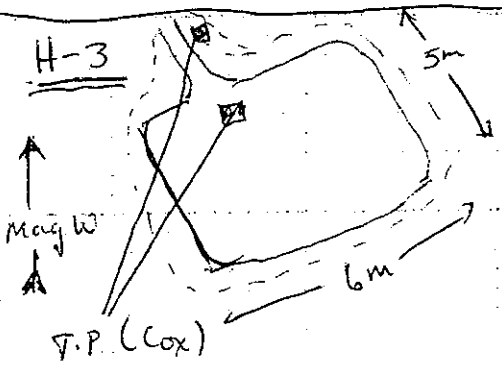
W = whalebone



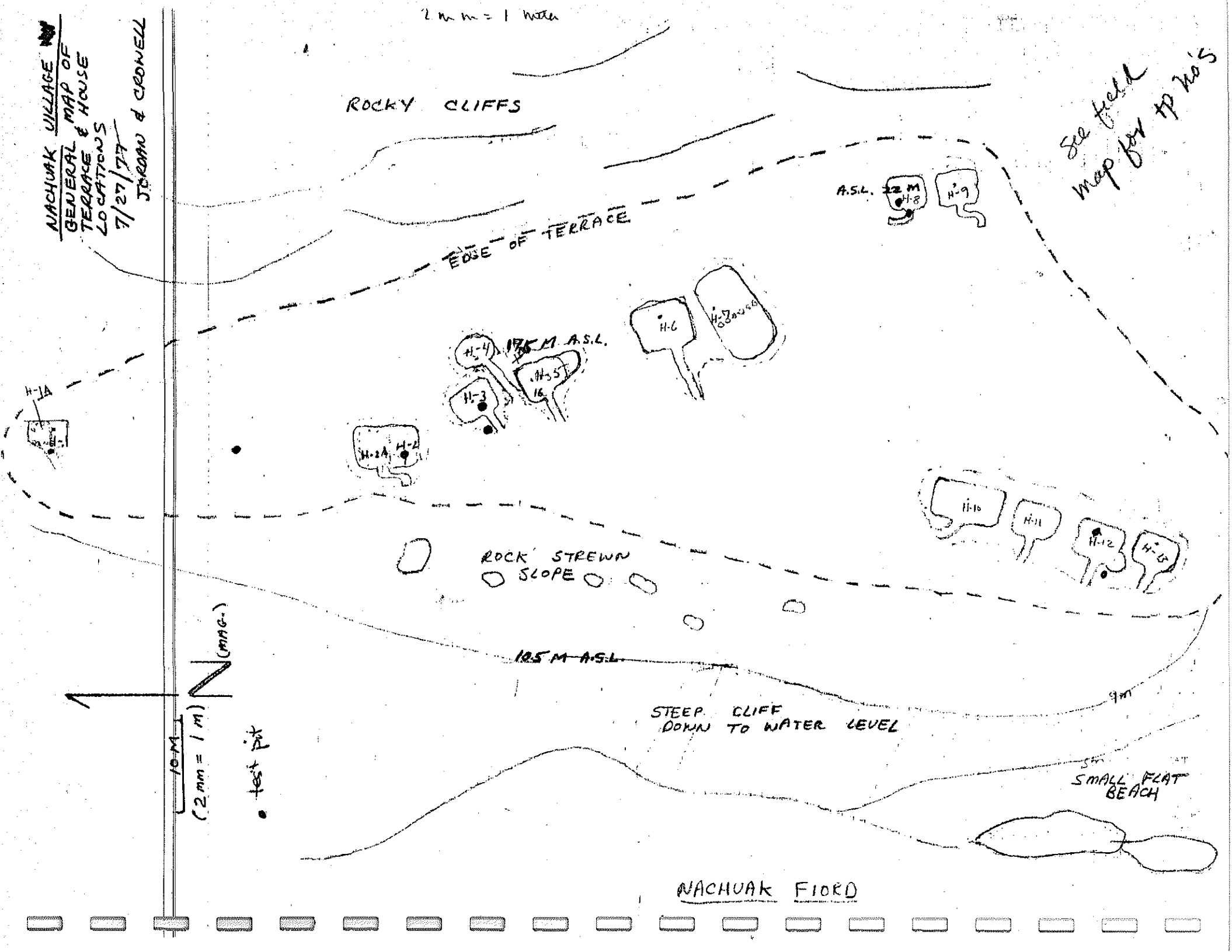
Sub Rectangular sod-walled house 8x5m (H-2)
Large boulders forming 3x3 m square are result of secondary house construction (H-2A) built into H-2
Entrance Tunnel - 8m long - distinct S shaped; The tunnel drops off steeply toward water in front of House & S shaped tunnel obviates steep climb into house. Tunnel runs along side of home for 2m before exiting toward water. Same entrance for both homes.

Whalebone - Asso w/ H-2A - 6 vertebra & 1 mandable used in house const.
Vegetation - grass dominant in back / scattered small white Caryophyllaceae

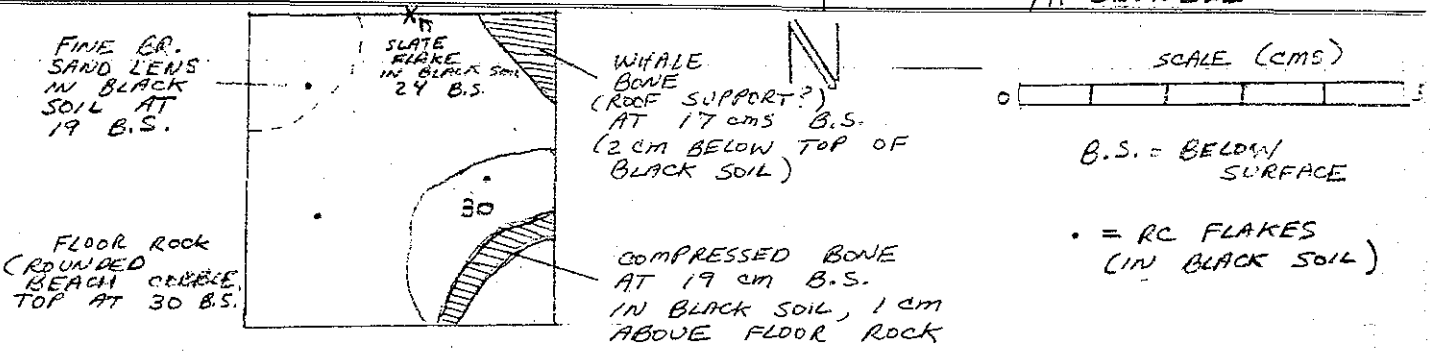
H-3



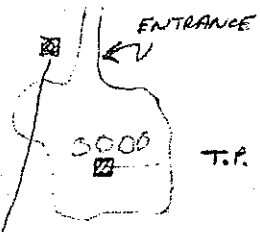
Sub-Rectangular Sod House - sod-walled w/ few visable rocks
Entrance Tunnel - 3½ m long
Whalebone - none exposed
Vegetation - grass domenant


NACHUAK VILLAGE
GENERAL MAP OF TERRACE & HOUSE LOCATIONS
7/27/77
JORDAN & CROWELL
2 mm = 1 meter
ROCKY CLIFFS
EDGE OF TERRACE
A.S.L. 22 M
H-8
H-9
H-1A
H-1
H-4
H-5
H-3
18.5 M A.S.L.
H-6
H-7
H-2A
H-2
H-10
H-11
H-12
H-13
ROCK STREWN SLOPE
10.5 M A.S.L.
STEEP CLIFF DOWN TO WATER LEVEL
9m
5m
SMALL FLAT BEACH
test pit
10 M
(2 mm = 1 m)
(MAG.)
NACHUAK FIORD

NACHUAK VILLAGE
TEST PIT
HOUSE 12
7/27/77
A. CROWELL



TEST PIT SUNK IN CENTER OF HOUSE DEPRESSION. ABOUT 15 cm OF STERILE, SPONGY BROWN PEAT. THIS UNDERLAIN BY 10-25 cm OF RICH BLACK PEATY SOIL, CONTAINING NUMEROUS BADLY-PRESERVED SMALL BONES AND BONE STAINS. SOME PATCHES OF BROWN HUMIFIED PEAT INTERMIXED IN THE BLACK SOIL, & A LENS OF FINE BROWN SAND (2-3 cm THICK) ALSO IN THE BLACK SOIL. THE BLACK PEATY SOIL IS PROBABLY BOTH ROOF & FLOOR SODS COMPRESSED TOGETHER, ALTHO NO DISTINCTION COULD BE MADE IN THIS TEST PIT. 2 RC FLAKES IN THE BLACK SOIL, 1 IN THE SAND LENS, AND 1 SILICIFIED, GREENISH SLATE FLAKE IN THE BLACK SOIL. WATER AT 34 B.S.; GRUBBED DOWN TO FLAT FLOOR ROCK AT 46 B.S. IN NW CORNER. ROUND FLOOR ROCK HIGHER UP IN SE CORNER, DIRECTLY UNDER THE BLACK SOIL.



Test Pit - Midden H-12
28 July 77
Jordan.

Test pit excavated to 35 cm b.s. by Jordan 1½ m to right of entrance tunnel (facing tunnel). Cultural layer overlain by 10 cm. of grassy peat. Darkness & rain halted excavation at 35 cm as midden certainly extends much deeper. Bone preservation moderately good but w/ much bone shadow also present. Cultural mat. dominated by R.C. flakes, & some ~~silt~~ slate flakes, gd. slate & small soapstone frag. Only diagnostic piece is R.C. microblade. Flakes randomly scattered throughout deposit. This random scattering ~~of~~ in a slowly accumulating in situ midden deposit may well suggest this is a Dorset house rather than a Thule or Lab Esk. house.

SITE NAME Nachvak Village – House 8 Test Pit BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. MILITARY GRID REF. 00 N 00 E

MAP REF.

CULTURE Dorset (~~Ind. Eskimo~~ ? Thule ?) TENTATIVE DATING Middle Dorset and later

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS large concentration of winter houses – see Jordan/Kaplan notes + site maps.

SITE LOCATION

see maps. House located at highest section of the settlement basin. Probably this does not reflect oldest date but choice of location.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Sod and rock construction, entrance passage .75 meter wide and turning to right to emerge at the brow of the hillslope, about 3 meters long. House dimensions about 5 m. x 4 m. Wet interior. Entrance tunnel mounded w/ sods and lined with rock, also rock slabs present but not completely covering the passage floor.

TEST PIT #1 : 5-10 cm of sterile turf and roots. Below, about 10-15 cm of culture-bearing deposit of sandy soil w/ charcoal stains, RC flakes and occasional bone stain. No greasy black earth or peaty midden deposit. Could not reach bottom of →

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE

RAW MATERIALS RC, slate.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Veget. cover nearly reverted to natural state – willows and birch. Very little grass growing on walls – This and house to south have less grass and look like the oldest houses at the site.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) test pits

SAMPLES TAKEN Charcoal flakes + tools. Bone from TP 2 Sound Cut 3 pieces conduit identify, so throws it out.

~~POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)~~

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ------

deposit because of ground water. No "floor" observed.

T.P #2: inside house & north of entrance near wall. Tumbled stone rocks, some cult. deposit type as TP # 1 w/ charcoal chunks, RC, ~~slate~~ slate, sandy soil. Ground water terminated the pit at about 15 cm. No "floors" encountered, RC throughout the ~~sandy~~ pit under the upper turf. Poorly preserved bone, recovered - conduit, flakes & sparse

TP-3: Very shallow deposit, just outside entrance of tunnel 10 cm. sterile turf, & 2-5 cm of cult. deposit mixed with sandy beach gravels & sand. No "midden" encountered. Few RC flakes

In all pits I believe I was in the cult deposit & not in wall or roof sods. RC is assoc w/ house occupation. Poor bone preservation - mostly stain.

Finds: biface fragment and top of knobed ground slate endblade in TP-1. Locus Thule-15.

No historic materials recovered

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE 401

COLOR SLIDES 405

SURVEYED BY MJT DATE 7/26/77

H-1 T.P. - See Loring.

H-2 T.P. - Kaplan (Southern)

Excavated in center of oldest part of House; not the newer H-2A northern section. Whale bone roof support found (no depth recorded). Sandy humified peat - bone stain & 3 Phoca bones (1 a right radius). & plus bone stain. Frozen ground but at 30cm. A few flakes constituted cultural material.

T.P 5 meters N of H-2 - Kaplan

Small T.P. placed in apparently undisturbed area to see if a Dorset site underlay what we assumed to be a Thule village. Due to slowness & rain only excavated to 5cm., but produced some R.C. flakes & Late Dorset Broadly notched lance.

Test Pit 1, H-3 - Coy - House interior

Strat. - 6-8cm sterile peat.
Beneath this was black humified peat to 40 cm where floor pavement was reached. At 35 cm there were a few thick wooden pieces which may have formed part of roof support. there was also some matted yellow material on floor which may be rootlets.

Ramah flakes scattered thruout organic deposit + BURIN SPALL

Bone Poorly preserved.

Test Pit 2, H-3 - Coy - to left of entrance
Excavation to depth of 30 cm. R.C. flakes
2 Bones preserved - 1 unidentifiable frag.
1 Left Bulla - Ring Seal.

SITE NAME NACHVAK VILLAGE BORDEN NO. IgCx-3 (19)

HEIGHT A.S.L. ca. 15-22 m. MILITARY GRID REF.

MAP REF. 14 m/4 Nachvak Fjord

CULTURE Late Dorset? TENTATIVE DATING 1000-1600 A.D.?
Prehistoric Labrador Esk.?

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS 13 winter houses.

SITE LOCATION north coast of Nachvak Fjord opposite
TALLER ARM (see map)

DESCRIPTION OF SITE 13 semi subterranean sod houses perched
on rocky head between cliffs both to the east &
behind the village.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE See map.

RAW MATERIALS R.C. & some slate.

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER See notes on indiv. houses.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Test Pits H-1 (Loring); H-2 (Kaplan); H-3 (Cox); H-8 (Fitzhugh); H-9 (Kaplan); H-12 (Crowell) H-12-Midden (Jordan)

SAMPLES TAKEN Concealed Pair H-3 test pit.

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) We badly need clarification of cultural relationships of this site.

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ------- Originally thought to be Lab Esk. Winter village w/ pre-contact houses (Esp. H-1; H-8 & 9) which are small & covered w/ indigenous flora. Houses H-10 to H-13 larger & covered w/ grass thought to be historic. However, there is not a single frag. of historic material in any of the test pits. All produced quantities of R.C. flakes some slate flakes. Only piece possibly diagnostic of Thule tradition is frag of slate harpoon blade found in H-8. Late Dorset bradly notched stemmed biface found in T.P. 5 m. north of H-2 beyond midden area. by Kaplan. Bone preservation in H-1, H-8 non-existant; Poor in H-2 & H-3 and moderately good in H-12 Midden. H-10 to H-13 Group may be youngest. H-1, H-8, #9 seem to be oldest with others intermediate.

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE Fitzhugh

COLOR SLIDES Fitzhugh, Jordan, Loring

SURVEYED BY Fitzhugh, Loring, Crowell, Jordan, Cox, Kaplan DATE 27 28 July 77.

1978 ADDITIONS IN [redacted] PEN
SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO ORIGINAL
FIELD NOTES.

X: dy above sea level
(in meters)

10 M
(2mm = 1 m)

(MAG.)

a test pit

NACHUAK VILLAGE
GENERAL MAP OF
TERRACE & HOUSE
LOCATIONS
7/27/77
JCROHN & CROWELL
& S LORING + Co

ROCKY CLIFFS

EDGE OF TERRACE

105 M A.S.L.

ROCK STEPPED SLOPE

STEEP DOWN CLIFF TO WATER LEVEL

NACHUAK FLOOD

SLOPE TO WATER

SMALL BEACH

+11.4 A

+9.7m

13 B

+13m

+14.6

H-6

H-17?

+10.6

H-16

+13m

+12.2m

H-15

H-12

+11.4m

+1.6m

A.S.L.

E

F

G

SITE NAME Nachvak Post BORDEN NO. IgCx-2 46

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____

MAP REF. _____

CULTURE Labrador Eskimo TENTATIVE DATING late 19/ Early 20th Century

Hudson Bay Co. post rectang. foundation

Web sod dwellings & burials, cache 19th century

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS Sod houses and Post foundations.

SITE LOCATION In small cave 1 mile east of Kogarsuk River outlet, just ~~north~~ east of the rocky headland and the Nachvak Village Site. Post (HBC) is found on a grassy point several hundred meters east of the bottom of the cave; the Eskimo sod houses are dug into the ~~terrace~~ bank behind the post.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE (1) The HBC post, I think, was placed here ~~for~~ for a short period around turn of the century. There are at least two rectangular building foundations whose sodded walls and floor joist traces can still be seen in the tall grass ~~sod~~. A few bits may have been cold cellars. Historic artifact scattered about.

(2) 3 sod houses are dug into the sandy terrace bank behind the post. 2 are quite small (3 to 4 m. diam) with short 2 m. entrance passages. One is minuscule - 1.5 m across and 2.5 to 3.0 m from rear to front. All had sleeping bench at rear, and entrance tunnels. Small house could hardly have held more →

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____

grassy.

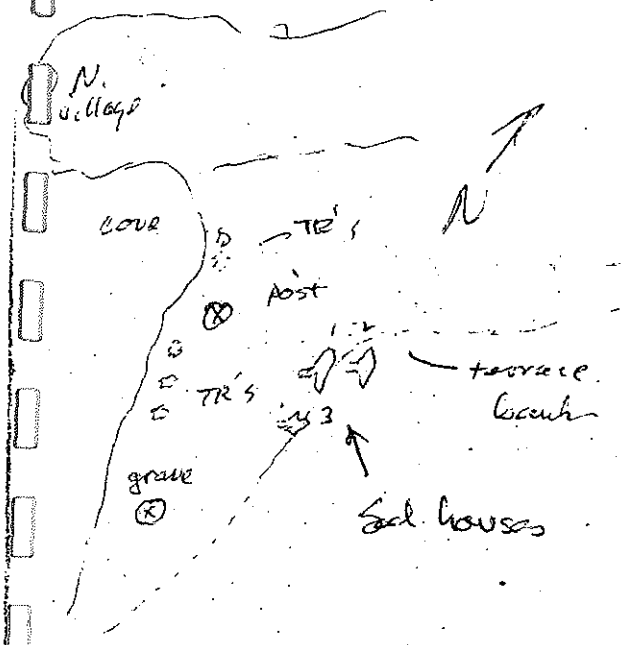
COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) no t. pits

SAMPLES TAKEN none - A was "a cold and stormy day"

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ------

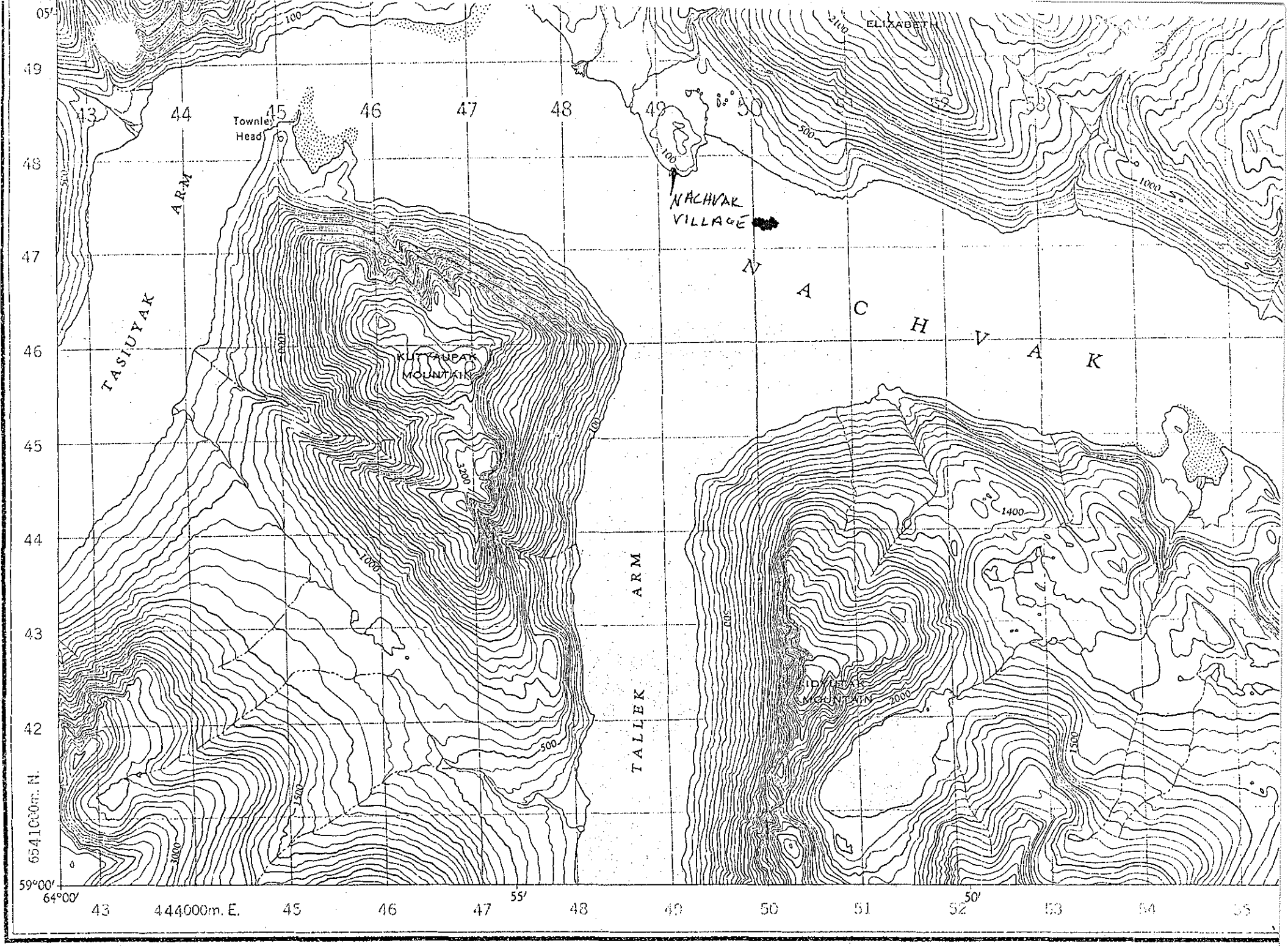
than one or two people like Big Head Village "micro-houses"
These suggested very late occupations, probably associated in time and placed at this location because of the Post (maybe vice-versa?)
This site may represent the last winter occupation of the Nahook area by Inuit. - No test pits dug.
On the beach in front of the sod houses were numerous tent rings, caches, and one ~~enormous~~ humongous burial, ~~be~~ with boulders and cobbles piled up 4 feet high. The largest rock pile, presumably over a grave because of its oval 3 meter length, that I've ever seen in Hab.



PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE yes

COLOR SLIDES yes. numbers not known on field

SURVEYED BY WF, SL. DATE



SITE NAME Mt. Elizabeth - 2 BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. 00 N 00 E

MAP REF. _____

CULTURE LABRADOR ESKIMO TENTATIVE DATING Recent (20th century, probably)

LABRADOR ESKIMO -----> HBC Period or earlier?

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS Three sod houses and short entrance way

SITE LOCATION Approx. 100 yds east of NACHVAK FIORD, ACROSS FROM TALLEK ARM. NORTH OF old Hudson Bay Post between FIORD and ELIZABETH MTN, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CREEK FLOWING EAST TO WEST FROM MT. ELIZABETH.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE Three sod houses facing east. Two are filled w/ water. They are located in swampy land, dug into the side of a small hummock. IRON metal ware found half-buried in interior areas. IRON WORK scattered around the area.
→ a single tea pot (perhaps a late addition)

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 40 meters in diameter. House 1 looks most recent.

RAW MATERIALS No testing was done to determine midden site, tho bone and iron scattered widely. (A few test pits at a later date.)

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER H-1 covered w/ sod. H-2 and H-3 covered w/ 70% sod and 30% scrub willow. Poor drainage; swampy land.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) NONE

SAMPLES TAKEN NONE

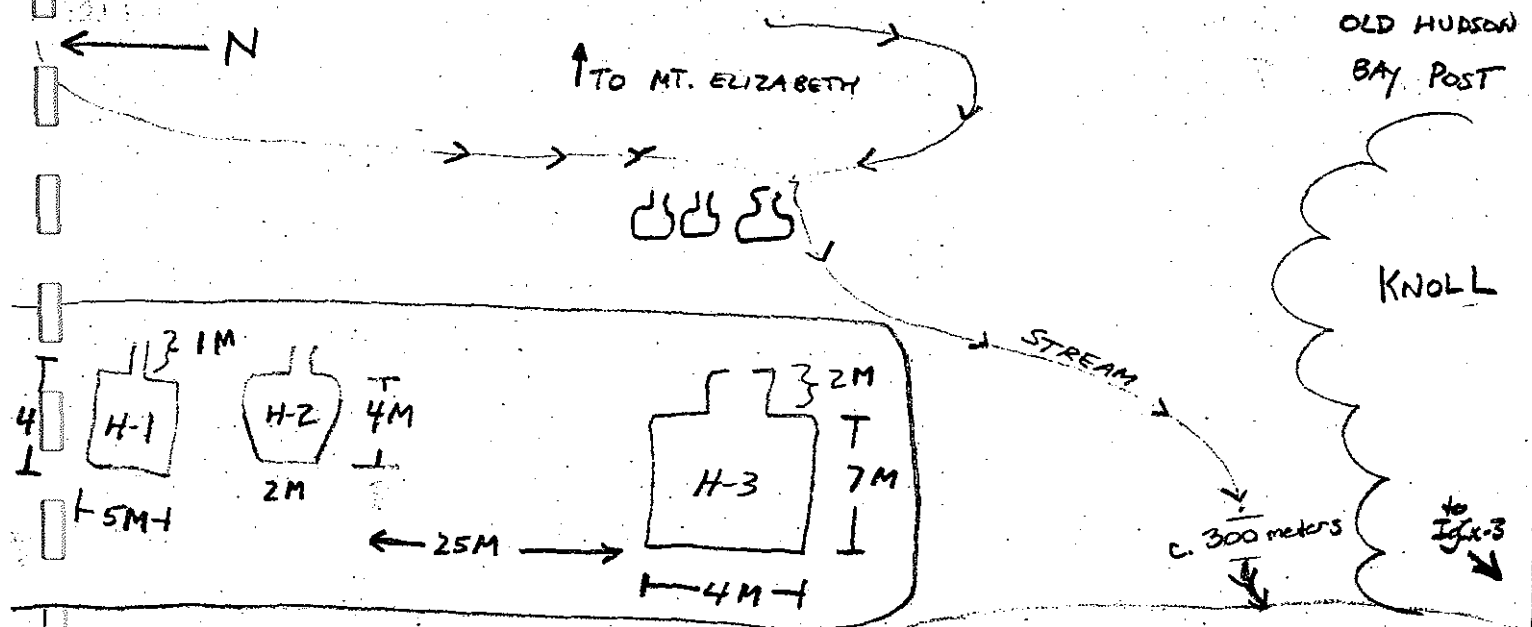
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -------

But none in direct association

Sod houses appear to be recent w/ iron work in area.) Located in swampy ground w/ rear of houses touching outwash plateau approx 2M high. Entrances face east, in the general direction of old Hudson Bay Post.

H3 is certainly the most recent structure with cot sods that have a modern (20-40 yrs.) appearance. H-1 + H-2 could be much older. They were completely full of water and testing was limited to shovel testing in the entrance-ways. Absolutely no cultural material of any sort was encountered. There is a 20th century tea pot inside one house. Trash that blew off from our camp on the beach sometimes ended up in these houses so it is possible that the tea pot is not associated w/ the structures.



Depth 80cms for all houses

BAY

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

SURVEYED BY Charles Luckmann DATE 7-23-78

SITE NAME Mt. Elizabeth-1 BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. between 20+30 meters MILITARY GRID REF. ~~00 N~~ ~~00 E~~

MAP REF. NACHVAK FIORD 1:50,000 14M/4

CULTURE LABRADOR INUIT TENTATIVE DATING HBC PERIOD

THULE? ?

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY NUMEROUS LARGE TENT-RINGS AND BOULDER STRUCTURES.

SITE LOCATION ABOVE THE OLD HBC POST IN THE OUTWASH PLAIN OF KOGARSOK AND "MT. ELIZABETH" BROOKS. LARGE OUTWASH PLAIN HERE AT BASE OF GULLEY ON SW FLANK OF MT. ELIZABETH. LARGE BOULDER FIELD BORDERING AND SOUTH OF THE STREAM DRAINING MT. ELIZABETH. ON THE OUTWASH PLAIN AND IN ABOUT THE BOULDER FIELD THERE ARE NUMEROUS STONE STRUCTURES.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE THERE ARE PERHAPS 6 to 8 LARGE (10 meters in dia.) STONE TENT-RINGS, SEVERAL GRAVES, CACHE PITS, AND BOULDER-PILES AND STONE FOX-TRAPS IN THIS AREA, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BROOK THE ONLY CULTURAL MATERIAL DISCOVERED WAS A SINGLE LATE-19TH — EARLY 20TH CENTURY BOULDER BURIAL (FULL SKELETON PRESENT). NO CULTURAL MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH STRUCTURES OR BURIALS ON SOUTH SIDE OF BROOK.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 2-3 ACRES

RAW MATERIALS NOTHING FOUND

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER SCRUB ALDER, MOSS, LICHEN, BOULDERS.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) LOOKED SEVERAL TIMES

SAMPLES TAKEN NOTHING TO TAKE

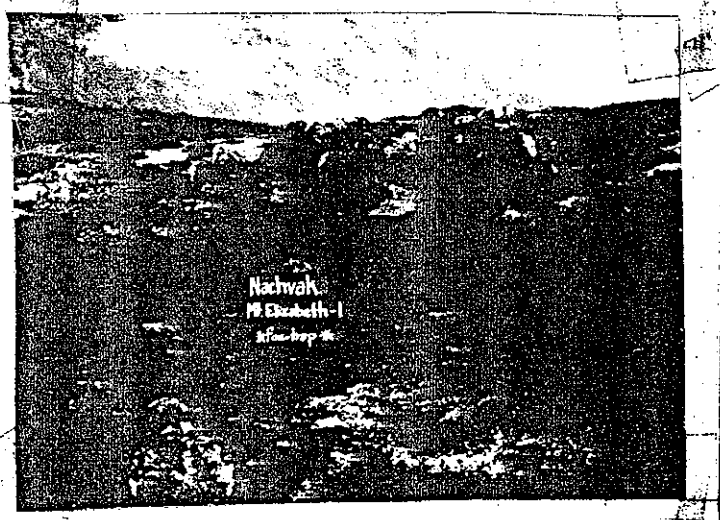
POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

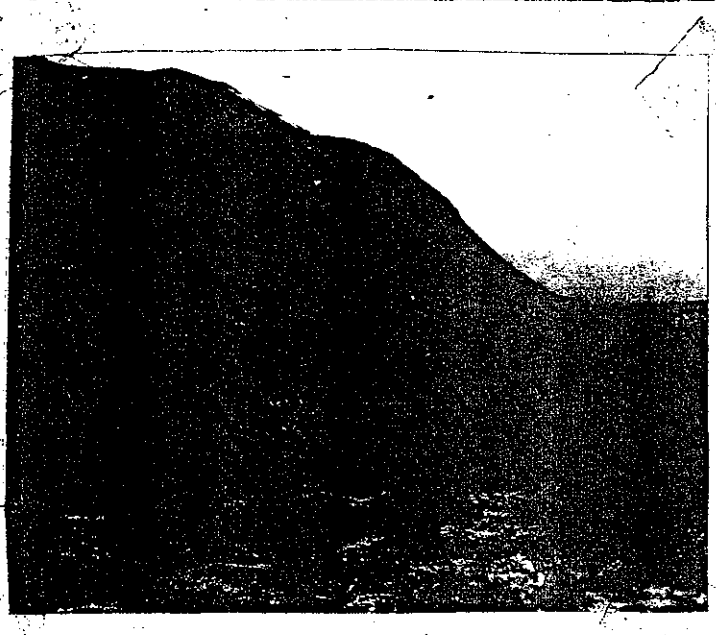
REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) ------

THERE WAS A FOX-TRAP HERE THAT WAS FOUND 100 METERS SOUTH OF THE STREAM, 30 METERS SOUTH OF THE EDGE OF THE OLD TERRACE. (THE 70 METERS BETWEEN THE OLD TERRACE + THE STREAM IS IN HEAVY ALDER GROWTH AND SUBJECT TO FLOODING). THE TRAP SITS JUST BELOW A SHALLOW KNOLL ON THE EDGE OF A BOULDER PATCH. THE KNOLL IS MIXED VEGETATION, MOSTLY BLUEBERRY AND LICHEN WITH SOME GRASS.

FOX TRAP HAS E-W ALIGNMENT WITH OPENING TO EAST.
CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE: Boulder walls were first constructed of closely fitting squarish boulders. These were placed to form the trap's interior box (which measured 55cms x 23cms) and piled two or three courses high. Flat roofing slabs were then placed on top of the wall. Boulders were next piled all around.

THE REAR OF THE TRAP HAD BEEN LEFT OPEN. AN UNUSUAL FEATURE OF THIS TRAP IS THE PRESENCE OF FIVE SMALL BOULDERS ALONG THE SW APPROACH TO THE TRAP WHICH WOULD SERVE TO CHANNEL THE FOX TOWARDS THE TRAP.





Mt. Elizabeth having recieved its name from the members of the Harvard-Brown exploring party in 1900. Named after daughter of George Ford, who ran the post at Nachvak. (Daly 1902)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE

COLOR SLIDES

SURVEYED BY STEPHEN LORING DATE JULY 1978

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) [illegible]

SITE NAME [illegible]

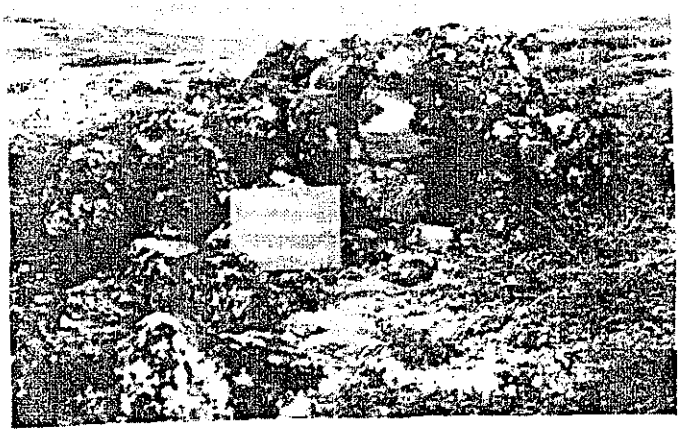
NOTES FOR FURTHER WORK (AREAS, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) [illegible]

Notes (including prehistoric topography, topography, site exposure and orientation) [illegible]

[illegible] WAS A RECTANGULAR AREA [illegible] APPROXIMATELY SOUTH OF THE [illegible] ON THE [illegible] TO OBTAIN [illegible] TOPSOIL & [illegible] STONES [illegible] ALONG [illegible] AND SOUTH BOUND A [illegible] ON THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible] HAND DIGS [illegible] WEST OF [illegible]

[illegible] WAS DUG AS A [illegible] WITH [illegible] WALLS WERE [illegible] OF [illegible] SIDED SQUARE [illegible] WALLS. STONES WERE PLACED TO [illegible] A [illegible] INNER BOX (APPROX. 45cms x 23cms) [illegible] OF [illegible] STONES WERE [illegible] FLAT ROCKS & SLABS WERE [illegible] TOP OF THE [illegible] BOARDS WERE NOT PLACED ALL AROUND.

THE FLOOR OF THE TRAP WAS BEEN LEFT [illegible] AN UNDISTURBED FEATURE OF THE [illegible] OF FIVE BOULDERS. [illegible] THE SW APPROACH TO THE TRAP WHICH WOULD [illegible] TO CHANNEL [illegible] FOR ANIMALS TO THE [illegible]



[illegible] WERE FOUND NO [illegible] FROM THE [illegible] [illegible] WERE [illegible] [illegible] OF [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE [illegible]

COLOR SLIDES [illegible]

SURVEYED BY [illegible] DATE [illegible]

SITE NAME NALEJUK SITE BORDEN NO.

HEIGHT A.S.L. 800 feet MILITARY GRID REF.: [ ] ~~00 N~~ ~~00 E~~

MAP REF. Nachvak Fiord. 1:50,000 (14 M/4)

CULTURE NOT DETERMINED (Probably Labrador Eskimo) TENTATIVE DATING

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY SPRING - SUMMER - FALL

SITE LOCATION Approximately four kilometers north of the mouth of Kogarsok Brook there is a low divide that seperates a stream draining the western flank of Mt. Ford - a stream that enters Nachvak Fiord 600 meters east of the Kogarsok Brook -, from a stream that drains the hill just south of the mouth of Sennerkitte Brook, which flows into Kogarsok Brook. There is a broad sheltered valley here, and relatively level country below the mountains towering all around. The site seems to be situated on a fan built up of sediments and debris that have been carried down from the mountains. There is a big boulder field just to the northeast of the site.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE The site is in a sloping grassy valley that would almost certainly be very deeply drifted over in winter. On the western edge of the boulder field we came upon the remains of two very distinct tent-rings. These two simple tent-rings had no sort of interior features. Lichen covered tent-ring rocks appeared no different from that on the surrounding boulders yet no clue was available to give any indication of age.

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE 20 m square would encompass both tent-rings

RAW MATERIALS NONE

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER Lichen + moss cover.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) Shovel tested inside + outside structure.
No test.

SAMPLES TAKEN None

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?)

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -------
Seemingly a strange place to camp. Perhaps it was a butchering site for historic period Inuit or a camp of one of the climbing parties that visited Nachvak back around the turn of the century? Who knows?

(see additional data sheet)

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE 120 : Loring

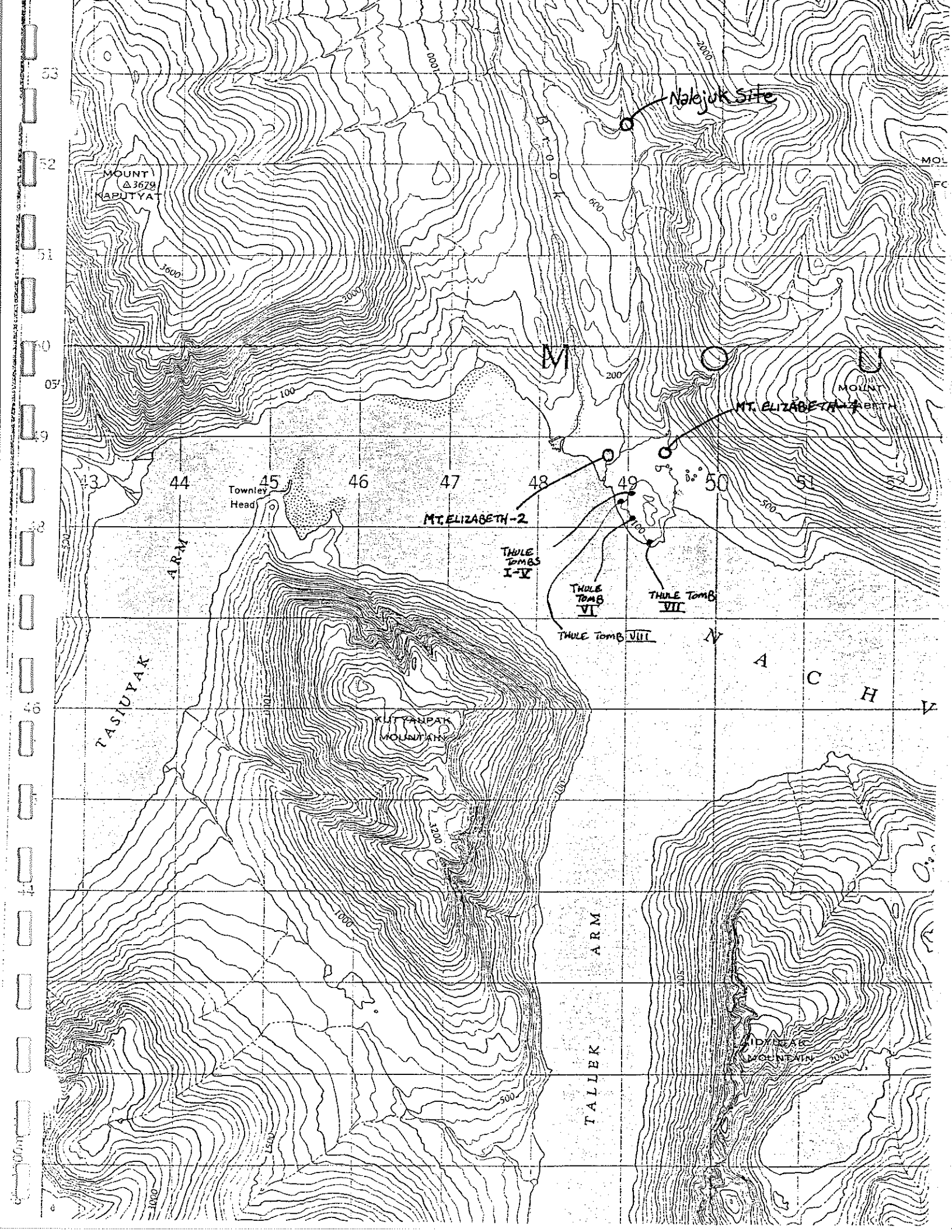
COLOR SLIDES Yes

SURVEYED BY Stephen Loring + W.B. Ritchie DATE 28 July 1978

NALEJOR SITE
(Utah)

D-2

View to south overlooking the two test cells. Mt. Linnaeus in background.


Nalejuk Site
MOUNT △3679 KAPUTYAT
MT. ELIZABETH
MOUNT
MT. ELIZABETH-2
THULE TOMBS I-V
THULE TOMB VI
THULE TOMB VII
THULE TOMB VIII
Townley Head
TASIUYAK ARM
KUTYANPAK MOUNTAIN
TALLEK ARM
ARCHV
43
44
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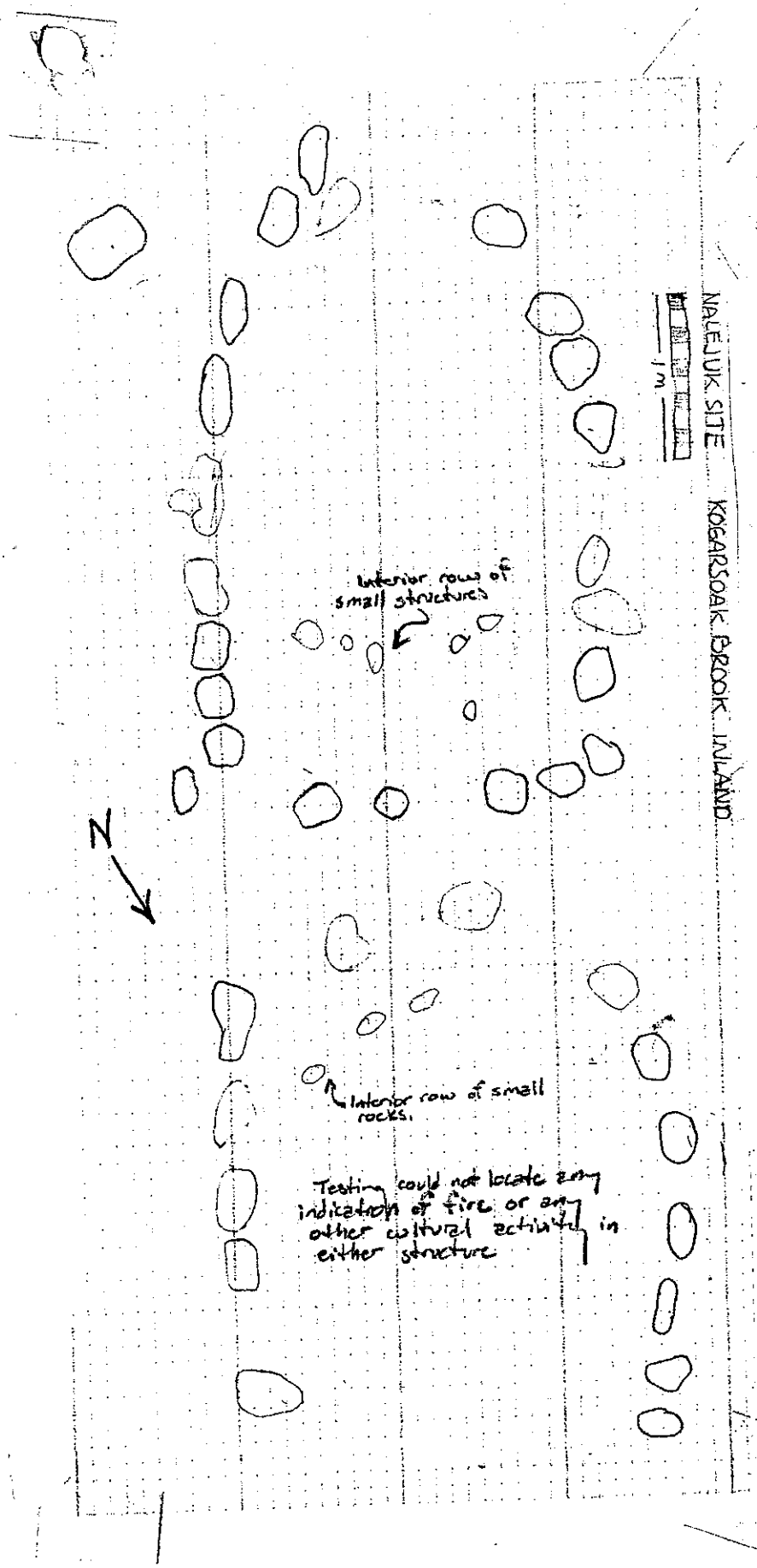
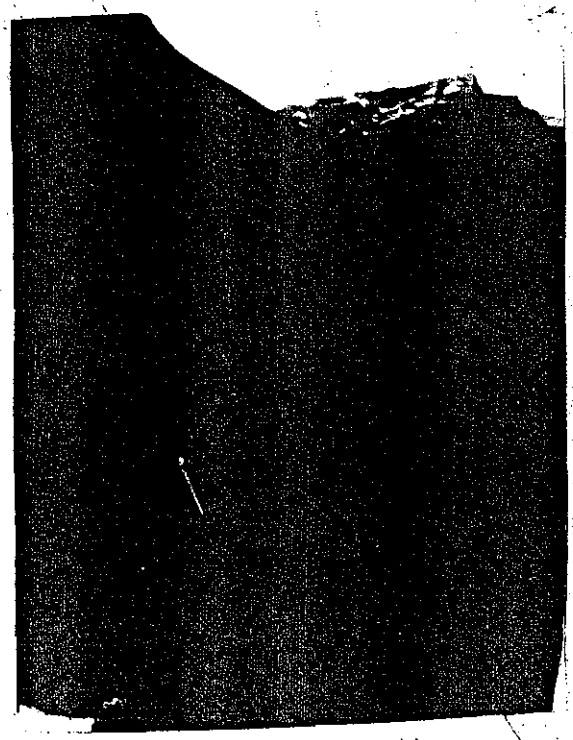
53

NALEJUK SITE
(Nachvak)
p.2





View to south overlooking the two tent-rings. Mt. Idyutak in background.

SITE NAME Nadluak Post 1978 Field addition and 1978 Main addition BORDEN NO. IgCx-2

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ 00 E

MAP REF. _____

CULTURE Labrador Eskimo TENTATIVE DATING late 19/ early 20th Century

Hudson Bay Co. post — rectang. foundation

Log sod house ruins + barrels, cache — 19/20th century

SETTLEMENT PATTERN OR SITE CLASS Sod houses and Post foundations.

SITE LOCATION In small cove 1 mile east of Koyaosak River outlet, first ~~north~~ east of the rocky headland and the Nadluak Village Sch. Post (HBC) is found on a grassy point several hundred meters east of the bottom of the cove. the Eskimo sod houses are dug into the terrace bank behind the post.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE (1) The HBC post, I think, was placed here ~~in~~ for a short period around turn of the century. There are at least two rectangular building foundations whose sodded walls and floor joist traces can still be seen in the tall grass ~~sod~~. A few pits may have been cold cellars. Historic artifact scattered about.

(2) 3 sod houses are dug into the sandy terrace bank behind the post. 2 are quite small (3 to 4 m. diam) with short 2 m. entrance passages. One is immense — 1.5 m across and 2.5 to 3.0 m from rear to front. All had sleeping bench at rear, and entrance tunnels. Small house could hardly have held more →

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE several hundred meters

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____

grassy.

3 meters A.S.L.

? POST BUILDING OR ASSOCIATED STRUCTURE ?

NACHVAK POST SITE
SK/MKW/MECL/SH
8/5/78

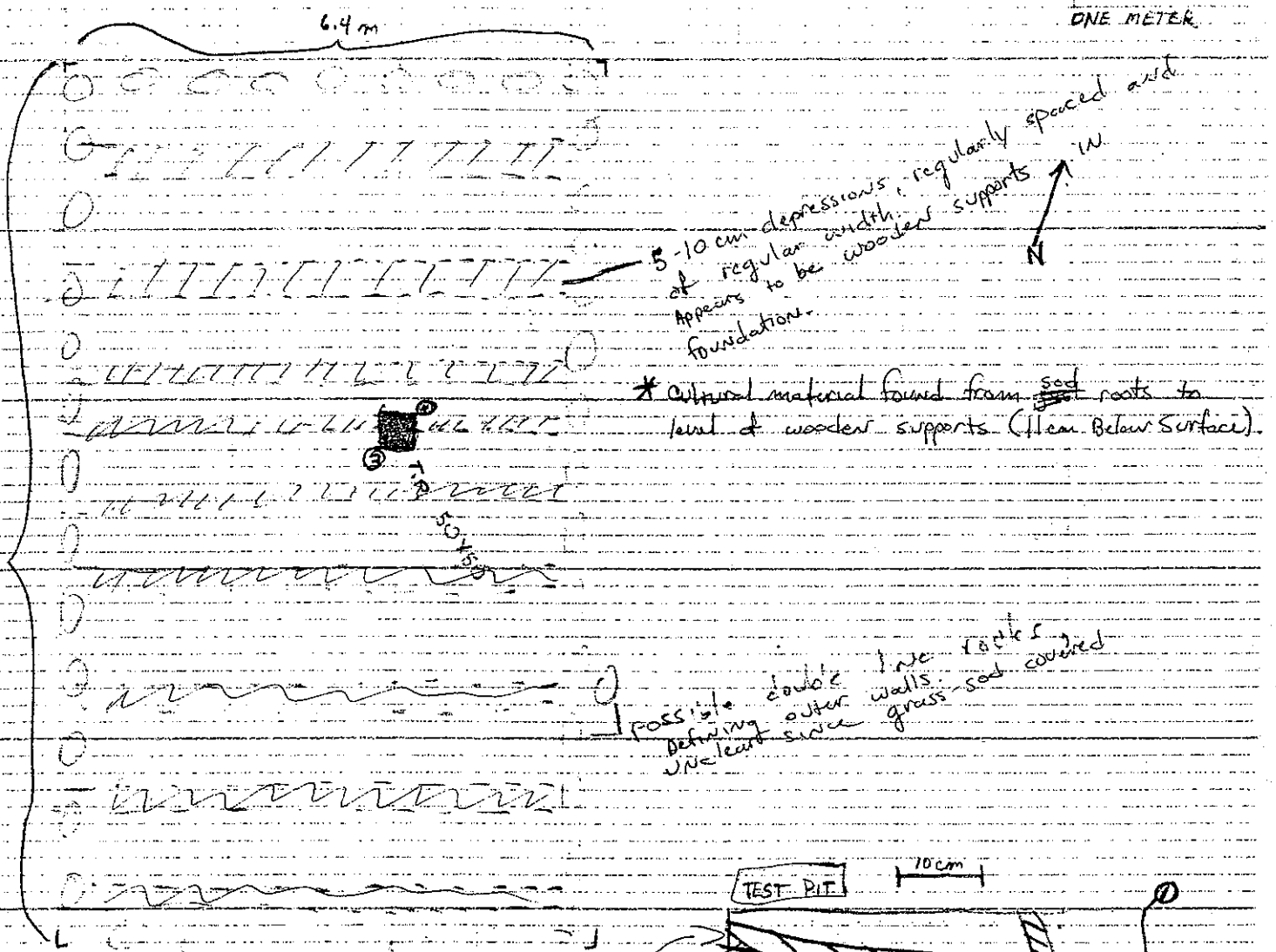
1978

Nachvak T.P.

Photos Roll 5 exp.

Lg. RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE

ONE METER



* Cultural material found from sod roots to level of wooden supports (11 cm Below Surface).

* Soils: 4 cm of thick covering sod, then
- GRAVELLY-SAND MATRIX, lt. Brown
- Lg. Cobbles @ 26 cm B.S. - Sterile

Ridges appear to be for support of structure by wooden beams (approx. 6 cm wide).
See T.P. FOR EXAMPLE.

* STRUCTURE APPROX. 40 cm above surrounding ground surface

Recovered frags. China, Nails;

* No artifacts were found which definitely I.D. this as the POST STORE; Most probably related or at least a European occupation.

1978

Lazenby

August 5/78

Nachvak East, Sod House #2

T.P. 1 (50 cm × 50 cm)

depth	observations
0 to -21 cm	sod, roots, some top soil
-21 to -25 cm	sand
-26 cm level	patterned ground (see diag 1) indicating roof sod(?) sandy silt black + brown sub-rectangular outlines; some rocks/stones; in upper right patches;
-26 cm to -30 cm	observed along back wall black soil profile, angled 24 cm. dark stone; small (1" to 3") stones + cobbles in soil (see diag 2)
-50 to -55 cm	tan-coloured sand

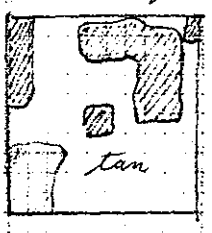
pit terminated at -55 cm
- no artifacts recovered, no cultural material
- at -33 cm lower left corner, efflorescence brick encountered

note: pit is oriented on slanted ground - inclined downward in entrance tunnel of sod house

note: scapula bone seen in right wall of sod house just to the right of point where entrance joins house.

Diag 1

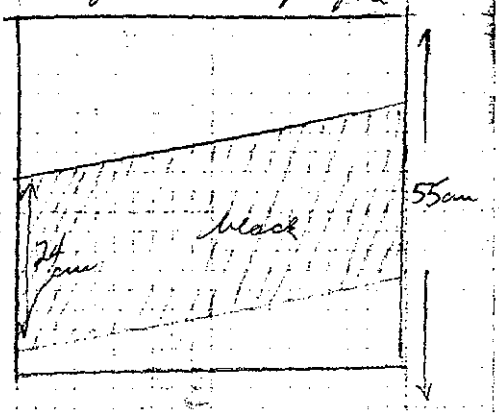
-26 cm level, patterned ground



black colour

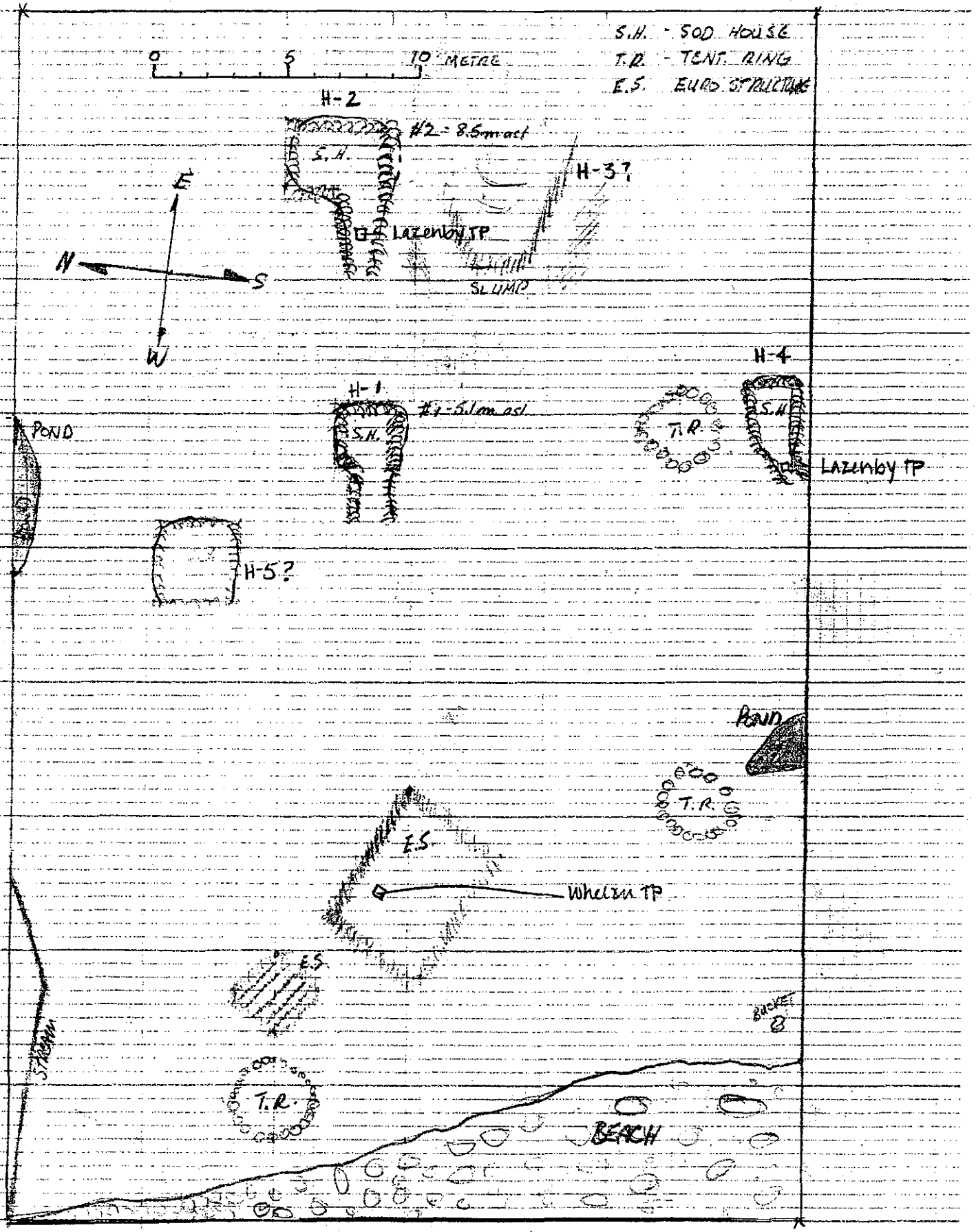
brown colour

Diag. 2 angled black soil profile

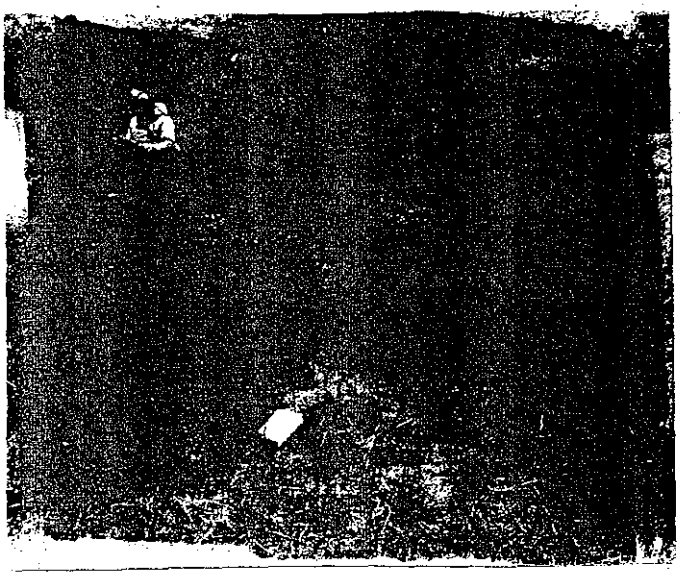


Nachvak Post - 1978

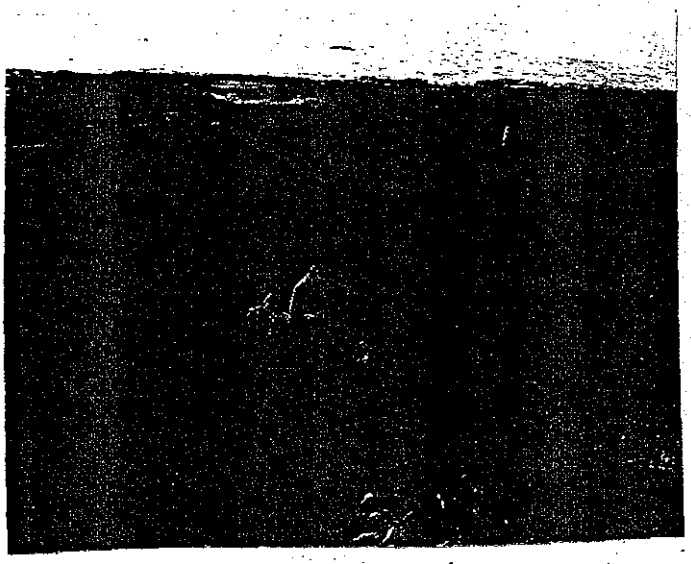
H.B.C. - NAKVAK FIORD



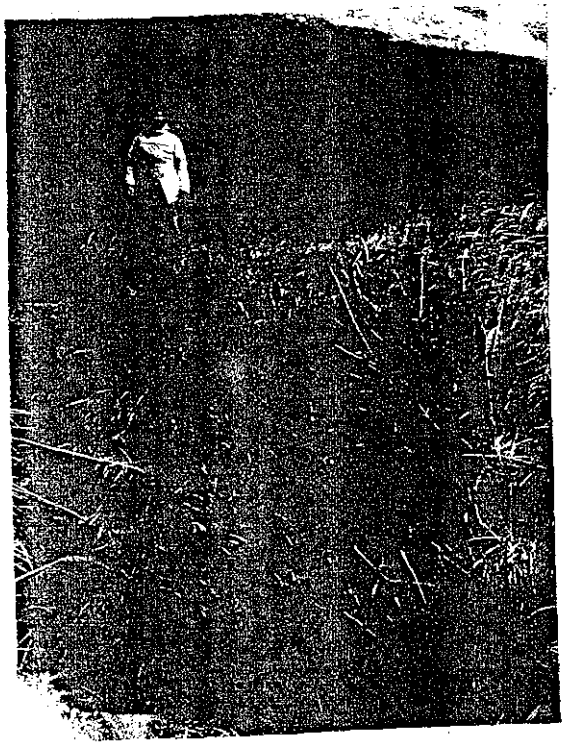
SITE NAME Nachvak Post 1978 Visit 1978 PAGE ____



House 4 View West



House 1 View East



House 2 View West

View North

Huge Burial

Sunken Area - Tested Feature

11 September 1978 - Nain, Labrador

Whelan and I visited Hayward & Sis Haynes yesterday. In conversation I happenned to mention the Nachvak Hudson Bay Post site, much to Hayward's surprise! No HBC Post in Nachvak, in fact no HBC post north of Hebron, to his knowledge. - According to Hayward the Post serviced areas as far north as Ramah Bay, and then established a post in Port Burwell.

To add to the confusion - We have been under the assumption that the mission never appeared in Nachvak. Both Hayward & Rev. Nettasch have mentioned that a mission, in the form of a few buildings, was in Nachvak for a short period of time. According to Nettasch it failed because of ~~the~~ friction w/ a trading post ....

There is no doubt that there are buildings foundations of European construction at this site. A more specific ID I cannot provide at the moment. -

21 Sept 1978

While in Nain I had opportunity to read through Ramah Mission Records - Beginning pages concern themselves w/ the establishment & abandonment of Nachvak Mission & the subsequent establishment of the Ramah Bay Mission. - Also mention of a mission try at Saglek ...

TAP

FIELDNOTES

Nachvak Village

IgCx-3

TORNGAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
1978 Excavations at Nachvak

Stephen Loring
Wild Bill Ritchie
Charles "Chuck" Luckmann
Tom Hallenbeck

18 July-3 August 1978

As I wandered weak and weary through a legendary
land of lore,
There came a flapping, a flap, flap, flapping,
which o'er head did soar,
Tis just a shadow, I thought, a shadow, and
nothing more.

As I wandered weak and weary through a legendary
land of lore,
There came a flapping, a flap, flap, flapping,
which o'er head did soar,
Tis just a shadow, I thought, a shadow, and
nothing more.

TORNGAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
1978 Excavations at Nachvak

Stephen Loring
Wild Bill Ritchie
Charles "Chuck" Luckmann
Tom Hallenbeck

18 July-3 August 1978

NACHVAK VILLAGE SITE (IgCx-3)
1978 Excavations
HOUSE - 1

NACHUAK VILLAGE
H-1 TESTPIT ENTRANCEWAY

Surface covering of this test pit was a conglomerate of ornary alder bushes and scrub grasses. There was no separate distinct layers excepting the paved surface of rock. Under this there was sterile sand and nothing else. The Ramah Chert flakes were probably washed down into this area as core stone as they were found just under the pit level approx. 10 cm. in depth. On the surface of the paving there was a quantity of wood primarily in fair preservation. The wood seemed to be driftwood as there was distinct knots with small branches protruding. The sample wood is the bulk of the find. The piece of iron may be associated with the wood as it was found in the same proximity (see * on map of H-1 test pit). The iron was unrecognizable as an object but probably you guys can come up with its form. Not much to diagnose in the 1x1 meter square.

Iron scrap found in good undisturbed context. Early Labrador Eskimo period implied. Still lots of whalebone in house construction suggesting that whaling was still a major preoccupation and that the American + European whale fishery had not yet done in the whales along the Labrador coast.

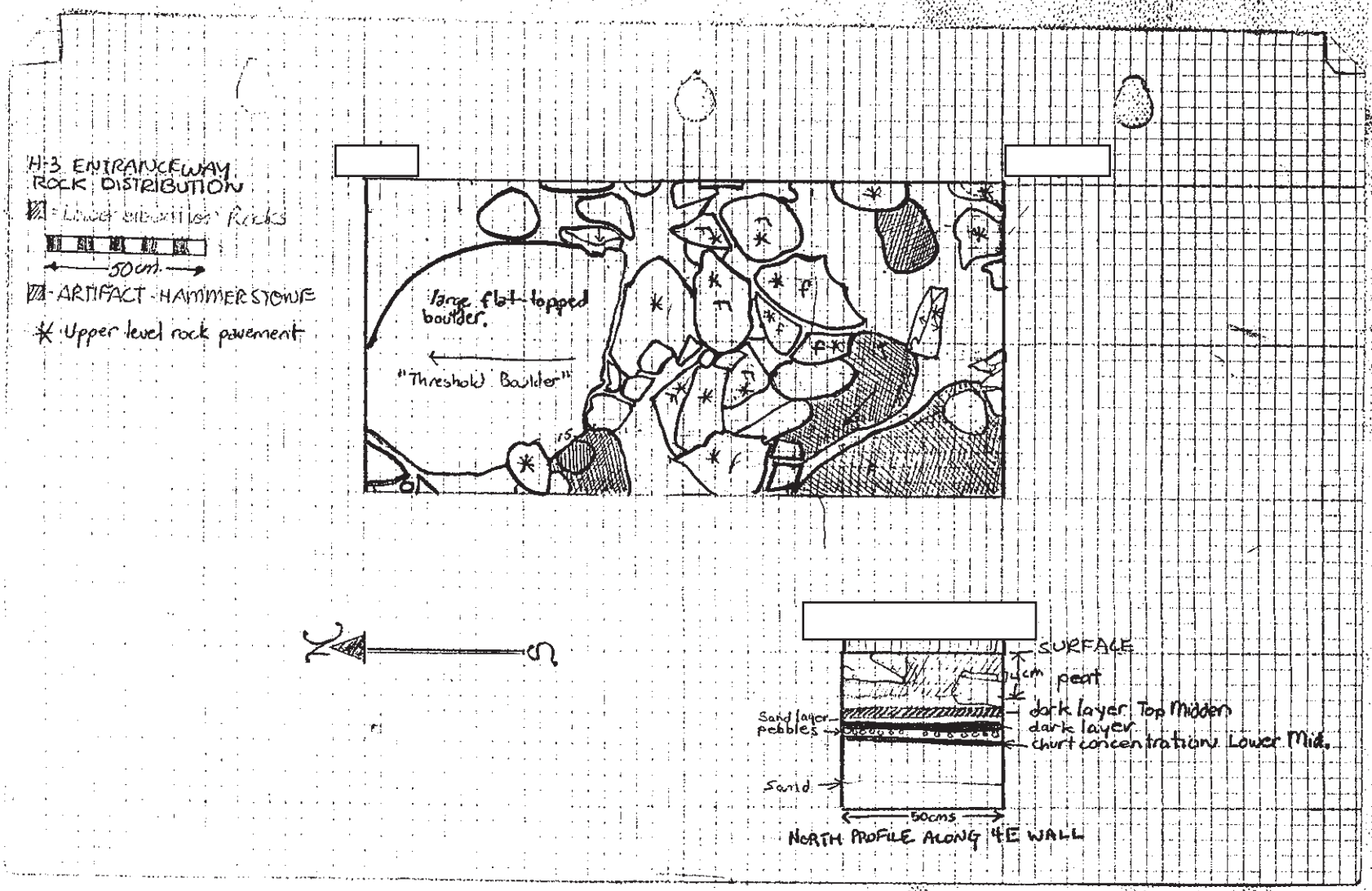
Would be an interesting project to completely excavate several of the Thule houses (H-10 → H-13), this one, and part of the Ivatak Site 19th-century houses, to get at changing subsistence patterns as well the continued impact of western economics and the effects on the people at Nachvak. Nachvak has a tradition of cultural conservatism (lacking a Moravian mission and

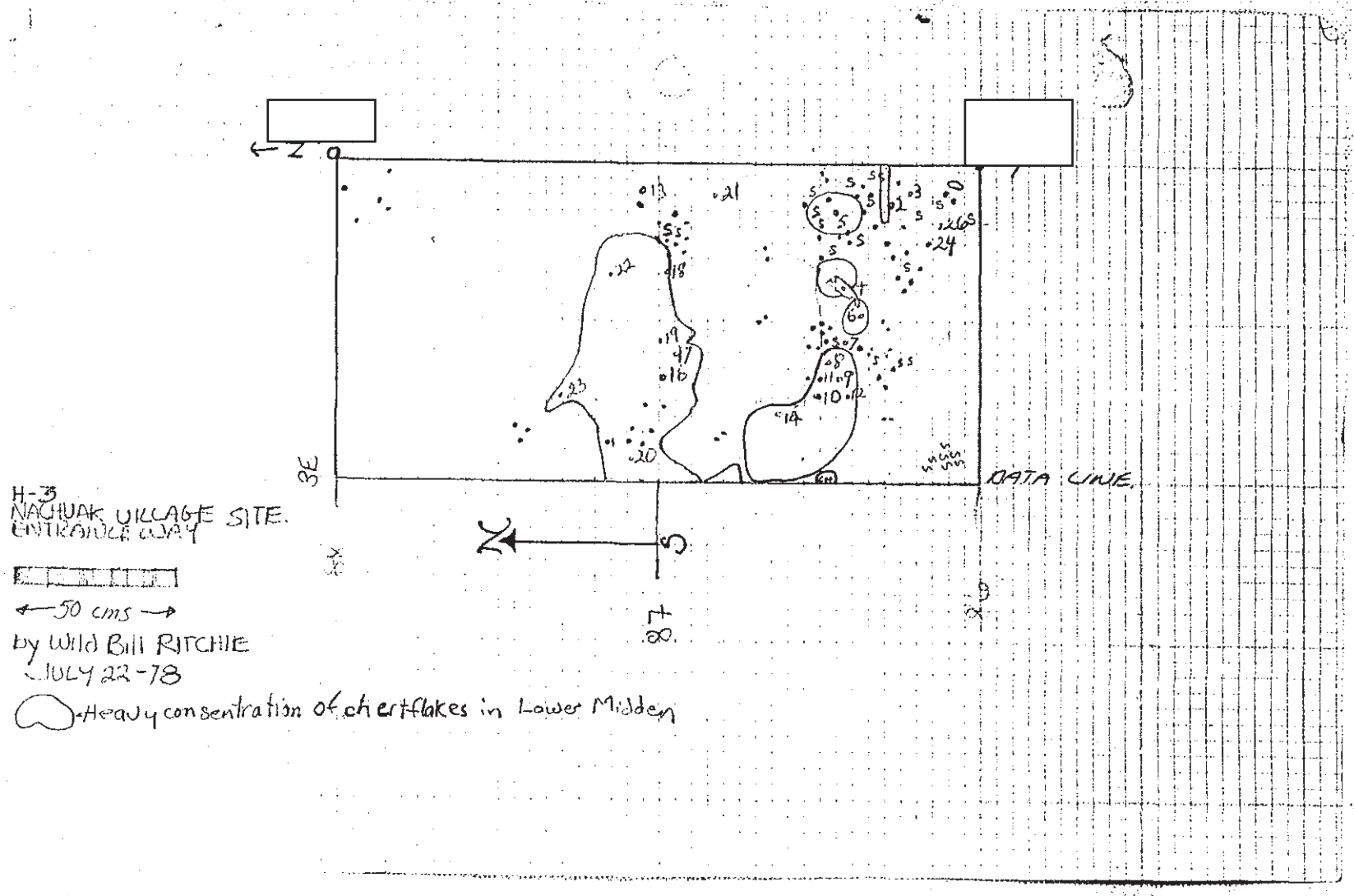
the relatively late arrival of the HBC) and it would be interesting to see how this was reflected archaeologically. This house, H-1, is probably the latest structure at the site. It might well be one of the earliest contact-period houses in the area and should certainly be considered for further field-work.

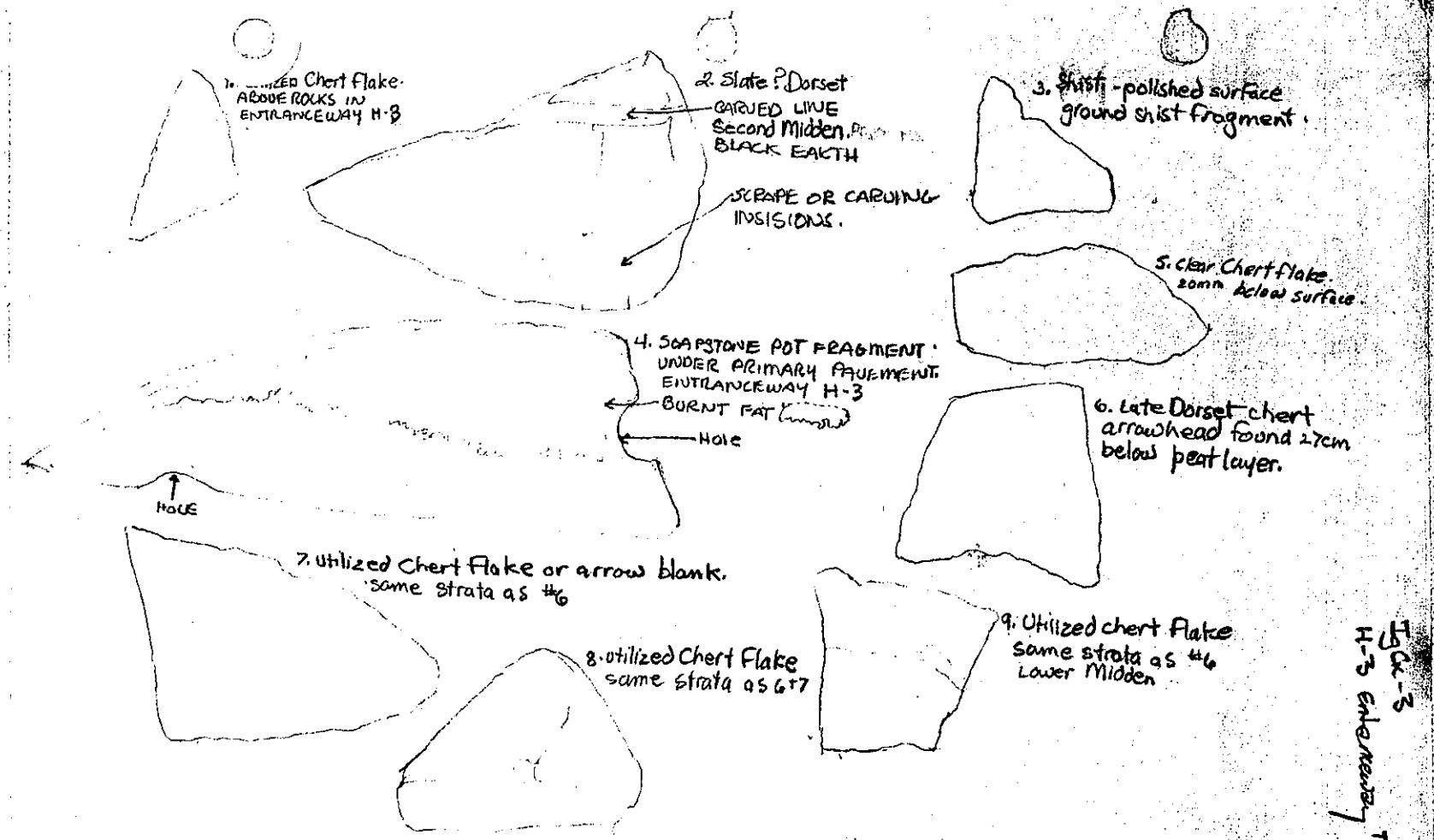
The rather formidable cover of cowberry below H-1 intimidated testing for a midden. Can not comment on faunal preservation - as no bones were encountered in the test pit — but wood preservation was very good and faunal preservation is most likely.

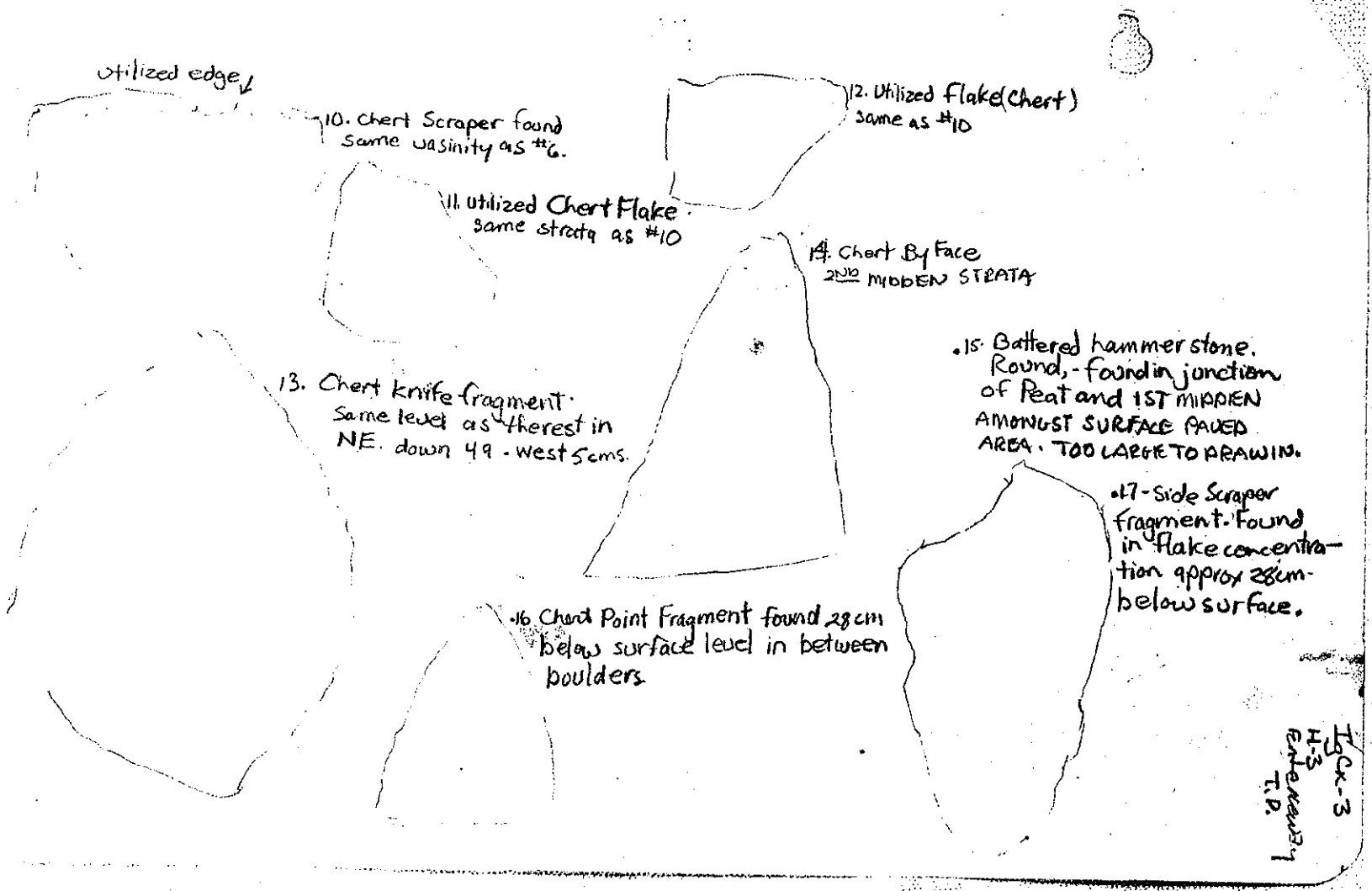
We called H-1 the "Shaman's House" because it was situated so far away to the north of the rest of the "village" proper. We thought that this might have been a move by the other village-folk to try and isolate the somewhat unsettling behavior of a powerful shamen. After one has seen the procession of whirlwinds that dance down the fjord during a summer's storm one can begin to understand the need to have someone about to deal with such things. Still, anyone so powerful might best be kept off just a little bit to one side. Hmmm.... It <u>was</u> a dark + stormy night...

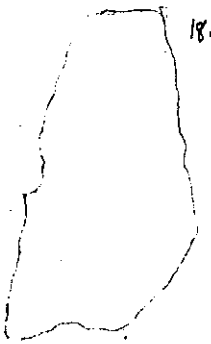
Test pit in Entrance way of House-1. Excavated to a depth of 30cms at which depth a floor paving of rock slabs + small boulders was encountered. Cleared off between slabs but we did not excavate below floor paving (by all appearances the paving rested on sterile till).


H-3 ENTRANCEWAY ROCK DISTRIBUTION
Lower elevation Rocks
50 cm.
ARTIFACT - HAMMERSTONE
Upper level rock pavement
large flat-topped boulder.
"Threshold Boulder"
N
SURFACE
4cm peat
dark layer Top Midden
Sand layer pebbles
dark layer
chert concentrations Lower Mid.
Sand
50cms
NORTH PROFILE ALONG 4E WALL


H-3
NAGHUAK VILLAGE SITE.
ENTRANCE WAY
←50 cms→
by Wild Bill RITCHIE
JULY 22-78
Heavy consentration of chertflakes in Lower Midden
DATA LINE.
3E
2S
20
2S


1. ...IZED Chert Flake
ABOVE ROCKS IN
ENTRANCEWAY H-8
2. Slate ? Dorset
CARVED LINE
Second Midden.
BLACK EARTH
SCRAPE OR CARVING
INSISIONS.
3. Shist - polished surface
ground shist fragment.
5. clear Chert flake
20mm below surface.
4. SOAPSTONE POT FRAGMENT
UNDER PRIMARY PAVEMENT.
ENTRANCEWAY H-3
BURNT FAT
Hole
6. Late Dorset chert
arrowhead found 27cm
below peat layer.
HOLE
7. Utilized Chert Flake or arrow blank.
same strata as #6
8. Utilized Chert Flake
same strata as 6+7
9. Utilized chert flake
same strata as #6
Lower Midden
H Gx-3
H-3 Entrance
TP

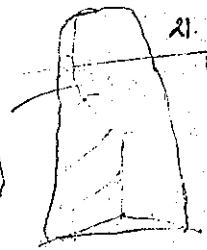

utilized edge
10. Chert Scraper found Same vasinity as #6.
12. Utilized flake(Chert) Same as #10
11. Utilized Chert Flake. Same strata as #10
14. Chert By Face 2ND MIDDEN STRATA
13. Chert knife fragment. Same level as therest in NE. down 49 - west 5cms.
15. Battered hammer stone. Round, - found in junction of Peat and 1ST MIDDEN AMONGST SURFACE PAVED AREA. TOO LARGE TO DRAW IN.
17 - Side Scraper Fragment. Found in flake concentration approx 28cm below surface.
16 Chert Point Fragment found 28 cm below surface level in between boulders.
IgCx-3
H-3
Entrance
T.P.



18. Chert arrow fragment
Late Dorset found
in Lower Midden

19. Knife base knotched.
Chert fragment, Lower
Midden area.

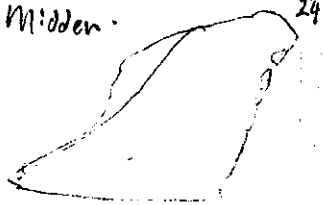
20. Utilized flake: Chert
Lower Midden.



21. Utilized flake lower
midden: Chert.

22. Micro Blade. Black Chert
Lower Midden

23. Micro Blade. Chert
Lower Midden.



24. Utilized Flake. Chert
Lower Midden.

25. Utilized flake chert.
Lower Midden

26. Chert Utilized Flake
Lower Midden

EgCx-3
H-3
Enlargement
T.P.

Nachvak Village Site - ①
House #3. July 22-25 1978
Testpit in entranceway.

The testpit was co-ordinated off the North, South data line, extending westerly over a surface of scrubby grass that covered that particular site. The top soil was rolled back to expose a few primary boulders. The peat line extended down 14cm and a dustier midden zone began. This area is referred to as the upper midden. The existing peat uncased a few slab rocks used as paving, after peat was dug it proved to be an entire surface. Artifacts begin sparcely amongst the paved surface, probably as a result of sweeping or cleaning this surface during the occupation. A piece of a soapstone pot with drilled hole was discovered nestled amongst the tiles at grid reference from point 86N/4E north 40cms. west 40 cms. This piece being connected with the diagnostic drilled holes of the Thule people. Neither important artifacts developed in the upper midden area. A few flakes occurred in the peat and were probably on the surface of the pavement. Aprox 2 centimeters of sand and pebbles after the Upper Midden distinguishes the Upper Midden from the lower midden. The nature of the lower midden is that it contains decomposed organic matter with relatively few flakes of chert and slate. An erratic layer of pebbles and sand indicate subsiquent resurfacings but this area was contained in the Lower Midden region

IgCx-3 Entrance, T.1.
H-3

b.s.

At approx. 30 cms, a heavily chert saturated area is encountered out of which a few dorset artifacts were identified, incised slate and ~~schist~~ shoulder arrow base are characteristic of the late Dorset peoples.

There is an few circled areas on the accompaning map that diserved explanation. This intense concentration occurs from 30 cms to almost 50 cms in between the cracks in the boulders. A possible explanation could be that again in cleaning the surface boulders the chert chips could congregate intensely in these circled areas. This concentration could well be mixed late Dorset and Thule flakes and artifacts if in fact the both swept their floors. xcs. This is a late Dorset deposit. - No thule material found in concentration

The Bone concentration in this pit are sparce. point 86N/0E north to 60 cms and west 70 cms on the rock distrabution map will identifis a long piece of whalebone just together enough to bag. Other bone was so poorly preserved in the Upper Midden they couldn't be harvested. The Lower Midden reveals one tactile bone only shadows amongst the black midden soils. The bone in the Lower Midden was in small fragments and didn't appear to be whalbone as opposed to the Upper Midden

Charcoal sample was ~~discovered~~ distinctly in the region of: from point 86N/4E north 50 cms, west one meter. This sample was taken in this solitary area in the upper midden just under one paving stone. This sample will date the

JgCx-3
H-3 Emergency T.P.

latest occupation no doubt as no carbon was discovered from the first sand layer down. - This is C14 sample #1: apparently a good date.

At present the surface pavement has been removed to try and establish more distinct occupation layering. It appears the lower midden area being late Dorset utilized large boulders as flooring and the Thule, paved over the boulders with flat slabs.

July 26 the floor coverings of flat slabs were removed to expose the possibilities of there being artifacts below. Since the boulders are joined at there bases, the artifacts were primarily concentrated where the boulders begin to meet. A second layer of smaller boulder pavement among the larger boulders. The most prolific area was from point 86N/4E north 55 cm west down 25 cms to the N/S data line. A layer of sand and clay were encountered finalizing the dig.

It would be very wise for the reader to pass threw what I've classified as flakes, as my eye sight is quite as keen as your own.

NAKHUAK VILLAGE SITE

H-3 July 22-24-2578

J.B. RITCHIE

-Entrance way test pit 2 meters by one meter was mapped off of the due NORTH LINE TOWARDS THE WEST. Surface covering was SCRUBY GRASS, LIKE THE REST OF THE SITE. SURFACE TURF WAS ROLLED OFF TO EXPOSE BOULDERS IN THE NORTHERNLY METER. -South 50cms WEST 100 cms.. TROWLING IN THE VASINITY OF

NACHVAK VILLAGE SITE
H-3
JULY 22-74
W.D. RITCHIE

SOD TURF COVER. ALL GRASS ROLLED BACK TO EXPOSE A FEW LARGE BOULDERS. DIGGING PRIMARY LAYER JUST AT SURFACE OF EXPOSED BOULDERS. EXTREME SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING POORLY PRESERVED BONE. CONCENTRATIONS OF FLAKES IN SOUTH EAST QUADRANT.

APPROX 20M BELOW GRASS LEVEL SHOWS DISTINCTLY A COVERING OF BEACH ROCKS, SMALL $\frac{1}{4}$" to $\frac{1}{2}$" in diameter. 2 distinct layers at this point.

Paved area: TWO AREAS - FLAT ROCKS - TURF THEN MORE FLAT ROCKS.

LARGE WHALE BONES IN SOUTH WEST AREA.

SOAPSTONE ARTIFACT LOOKS LIKE THAT OF POT. HOLES FOR MENDING PRESENT.

STRATIGRAPHY: 15cm. Below surface pearl line - 35cm Below surface 20 cm. below pearl layer a late dorset chert arrowhead base was discovered. This layer of midden soil lies 5cm below a layer of sand consistant in the south east corner of house 50mm x 50mm then slopes down with the grade of rocks. At the south west corner of pit the pearl layer is 10 cm below surface, followed directly by a 5cm layer of sand and pebbles. The top layer of paving rocks appears within the base of the pearl line just on top of midden layer. These flat paving stones are 14 cm above large boulder layer. A distinct layer of chert flakes lay at the surface area of the boulders as well as in the deep crevasses between the boulders

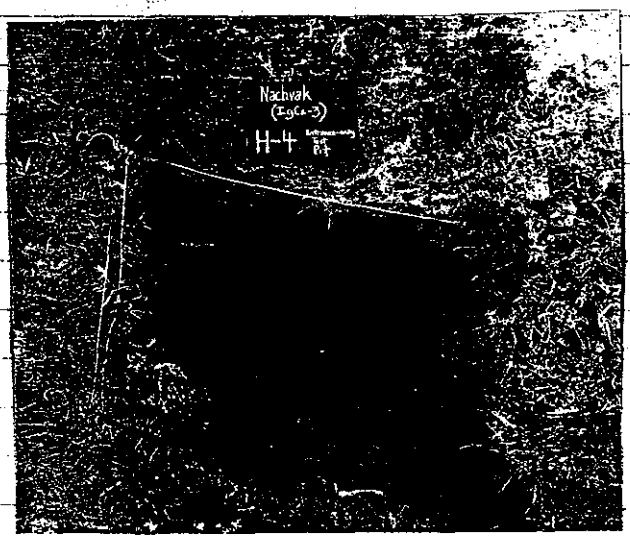
Nachvak Village
IgCx-3
Test-Pit in the entrance-way of House 4.

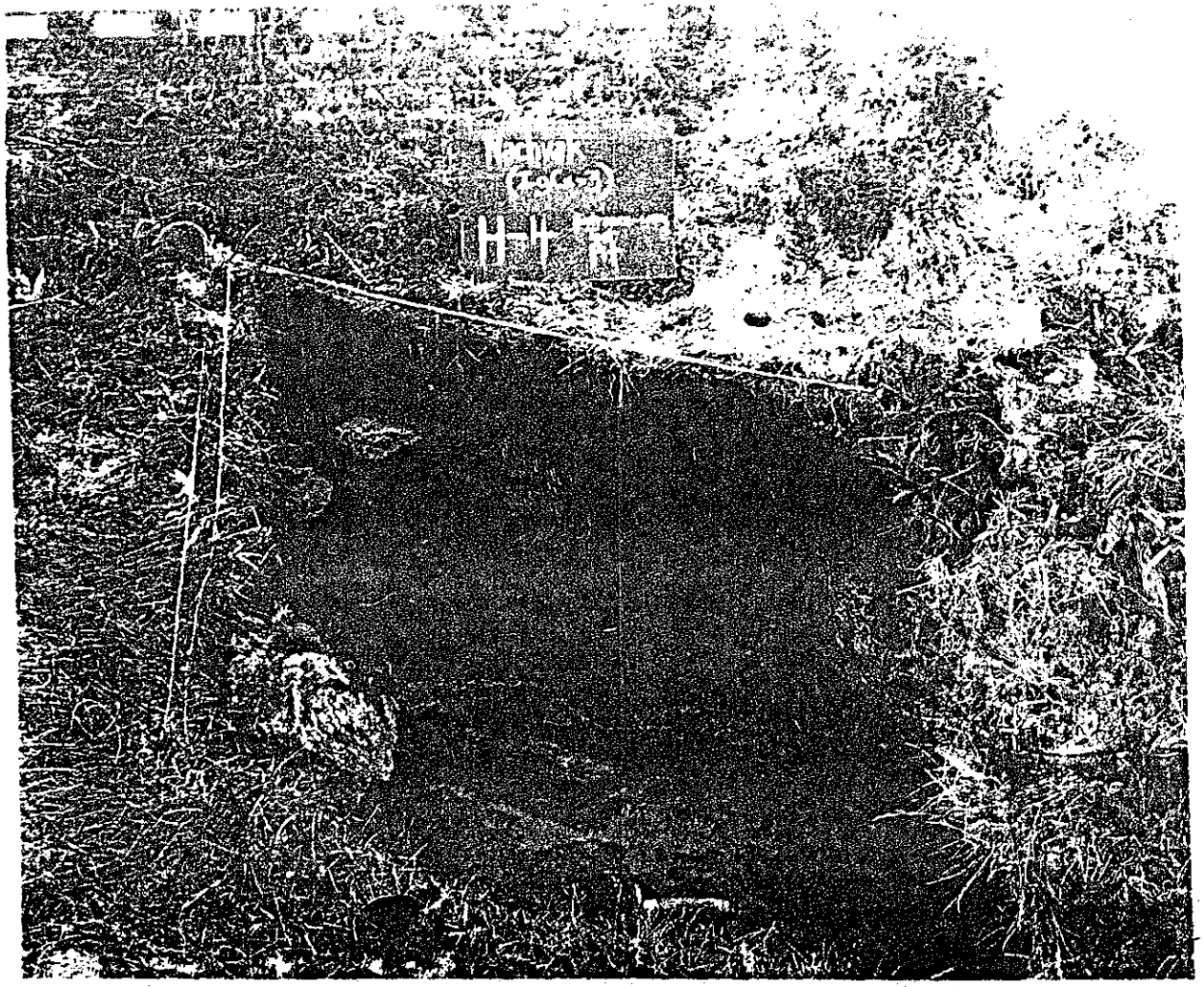
Luckmann started this test-pit one morning when his work in House 5 was halted by a rise in water level. Once the ground under House 5 thawed and the water drained he went back to working that unit. So the test-pit in House 4 was ignored for the time being. When the Tunuyak arrived on August 3rd Bryan Hood spent an hour or so working on this unit. These notes are based on his hasty scribblings in the midst of our packing up and backfilling.

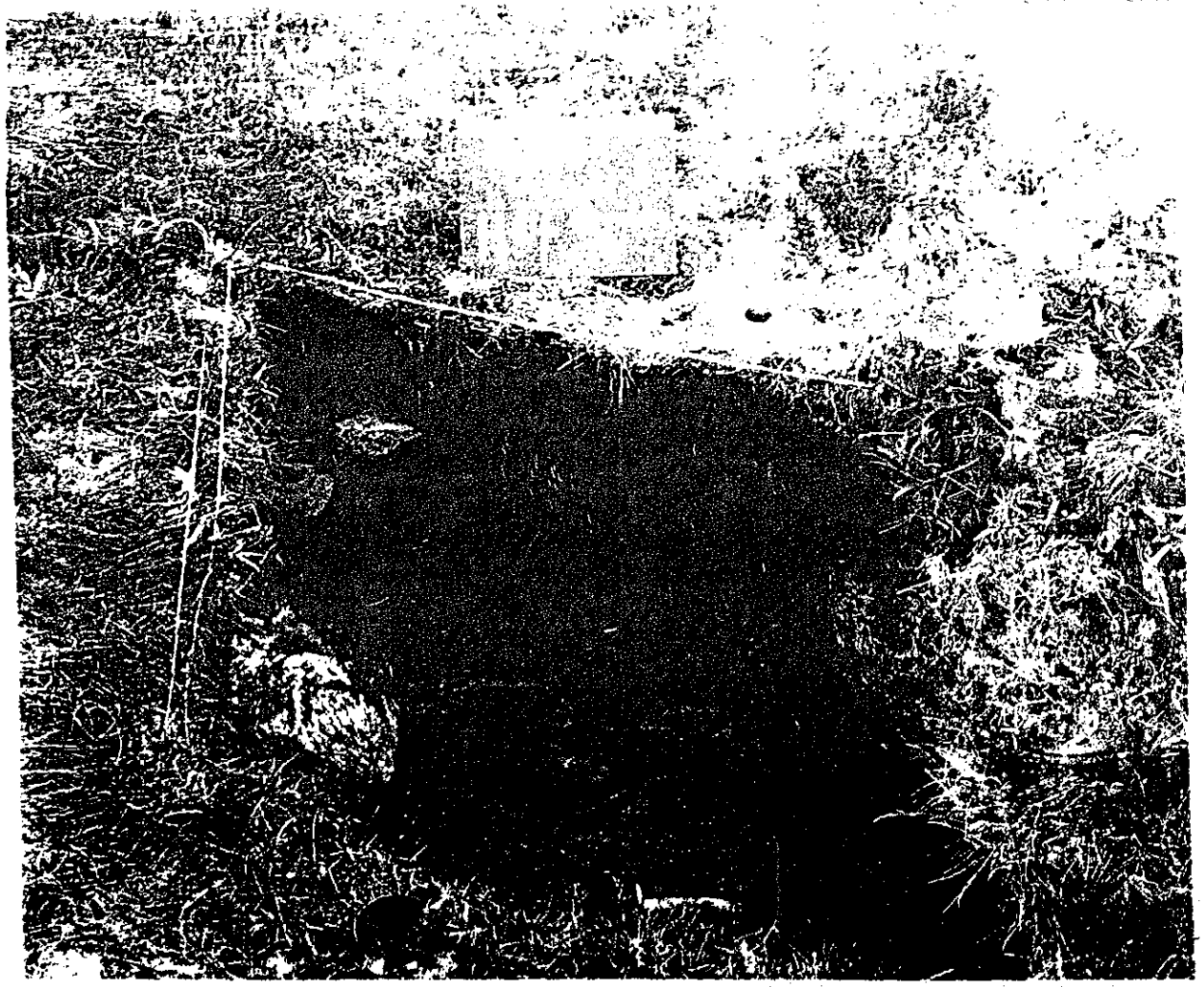
Beneath approx. 35cms of gravely peats a stone slab floor was found. Cleared off the floor slabs which coincided with the water level and our pending departure.

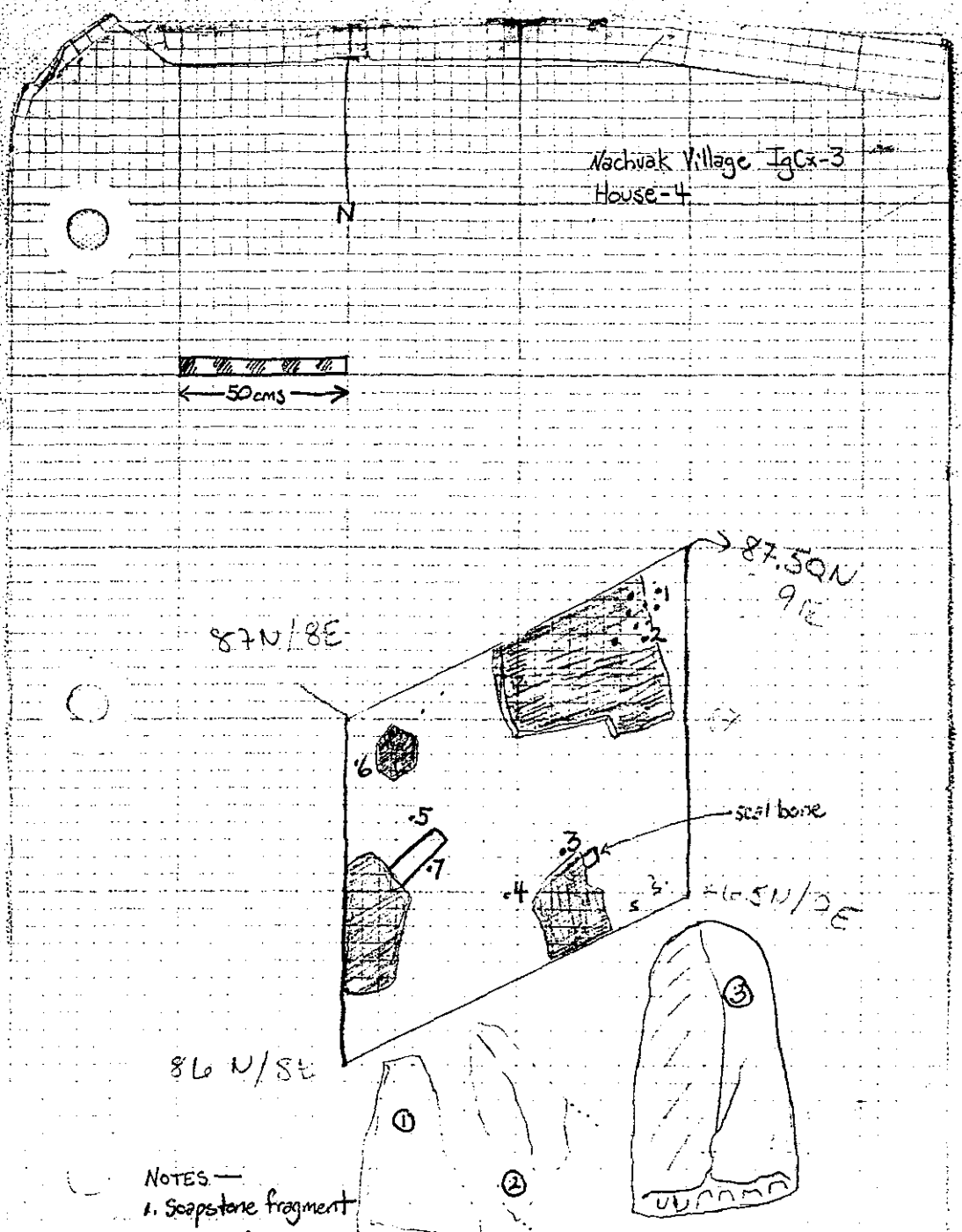
Artifacts recovered in the peats include both diagnostic Thule and Middle-Late Dorset artifacts. Suspect that this is a Thule house which has been sodded over with peats containing Dorset artifacts. Bone preservation in this house seems to be fairly good. Artifacts are in association with small chunks of whalebone.

NACHVAK VILLAGE
IgCx-3
HOUSE - 4









NOTES —

1. Soapstone fragment
2. Distal fragment of tip-flaked projectile point, Ramah chert. Found at 37cms Below surface, in gravel.
3. Ramah chert endscraper. In peats 24cms below surface.
4. slate fragment, 25cms below surface in peats.
5. slate fragment with polished edge 36cms below surface.
6. banded slate fragment
7. soapstone fragment. 40cms below surface, next to whole bone.

H-5

Entrance-midden
C. Luckmann
8-3-78
Pg 1

The water is as blue as I've seen it. The few clouds perennially over Mt. Mallenbeck are there. Three seals stuck their noses up at us at lunch. The wind has changed 180°, now blowing from the south, in our favor for the return paddle to home: "arts and sciences, 1,000 appliances, the mind that blows is all that men know."

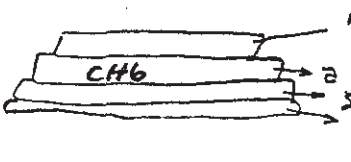
We are probably dealing with two occupations here. The first is a Dorset occupation superceded by Thule. Some pretty Groswater Dorset pieces were found in the Lower midden: two asymetrical notched knives and two bi-faces that fit together displaying a finely crafted knife. However there is not enough material to be 100% positive. Also in the lower midden were several artifacts difficult to diagnose.

Seperating the lower midden from the upper midden was a heavily mottled layer of sand and gravel that would indicate that it was brought in and laid down over the lower midden. If it had been brought in by depositional forces then it would have been better sorted (see stratigraphy map please). The upper midden carried Thule artifacts of polished slate and a few pieces of worked Ramah chert with a huge debitage of Ramah Chert flakes.

H-5

Entrance midden
C. Luckmann
8-3-78
Pg. 2

In the upper midden a possible hearth feature (F1) was discovered.



A 1x2 meter square was taken down 25 cms to the top of the lower midden. A 1x1 meter square was then taken down to -62 cms to expose lower midden down to outwash sand and permafrost. Almost all flakes found in the lower midden were in the upper portion. Only an occassional flake was found in the deepest parts of the lower midden. A good charcoal sample might be CH 7 found on mixed sand & midden at base of lower midden, -50 cms below surface.

Lovely grass and periwinkle flower covered the square before its removal.

IgCx-3
H-5

1. Beveled Slate Artifact 765 6E with hole.

Found in Upper midden at jct with peat

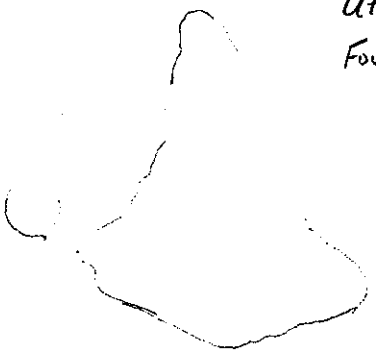
2. Shist Artifact

Gauged at one end

Found in Upper Midden at jct with Peat

3. Utilized Flake, Ramah Chert

Found in upper midden at jct w/ peat

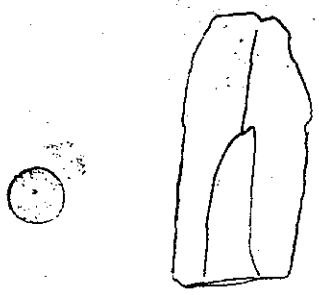


4. Micro-Blade, Ramah Chert
Jct Peat and Upper Midden

5. Tip of spear point, Nephrite
Found jct peat with Upper Midden

6. Utilized Flake, Dark Ramah Chert

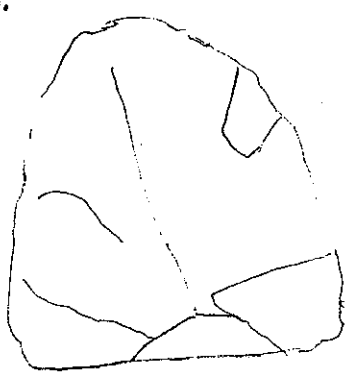
7. Soap stone fragment, polished on one side.
Found in upper midden.

8. 

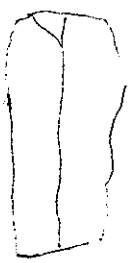
MICRO-BLADE, RAMAH CHERT
upper midden

9. 

Micro-blade, Ramah Chert
From Upper midden; no provenance
found in flake bag

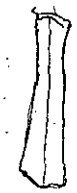
10. 

Bi-face chunk, Ramah Chert
From Upper midden; no
provenance

11. 

Micro-blade, Ramah Chert
Upper midden

12. Micro-blade mid-section, Ramah Chert
Upper midden

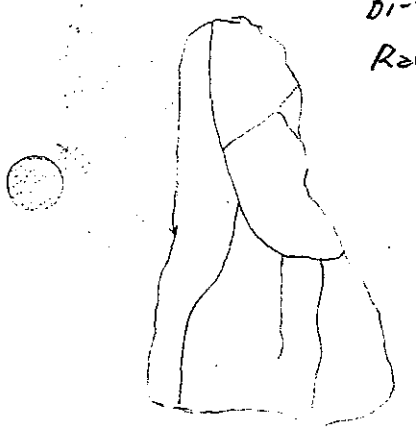


13. Soap Stone fragment
Associated w/ Feature 1

14. slate fragment, polished on one side.
Found in upper midden.

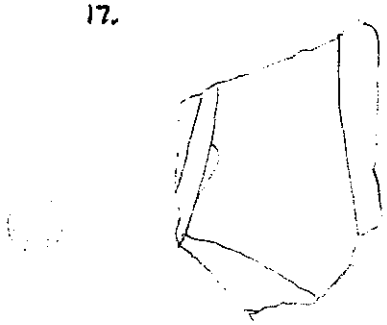
15. slate fragment, polished on one side.
Found in upper midden.

16.



Bi-face fragment of Dogly knife
Ramah chert
-25cms organic midden

17.

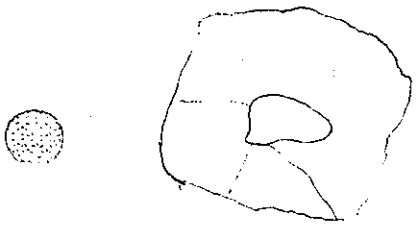


Fragment of polished slate
-30cms organic midden

18.

Asymetrical Grosswater Dorset knife
Ramah Chert
At transition zone between sand and lower midden, -31cms

19.



Quartz "whetyamecallit"
Upper midden
No provenance

20.

Fragment of Nepherite, polished on one side
Upper midden, no provenance

21.

Micro-blade, Ramah chert
Lower midden

22.

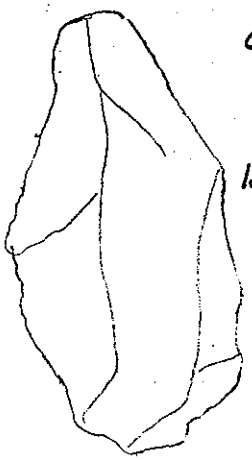
Notched, bi-face fragment, Ramah Chert
Lower midden

23.

Notched, biface fragment with flat base; broken along iron deposit
Ramah chert, Lower midden
- 48 cms

24. 

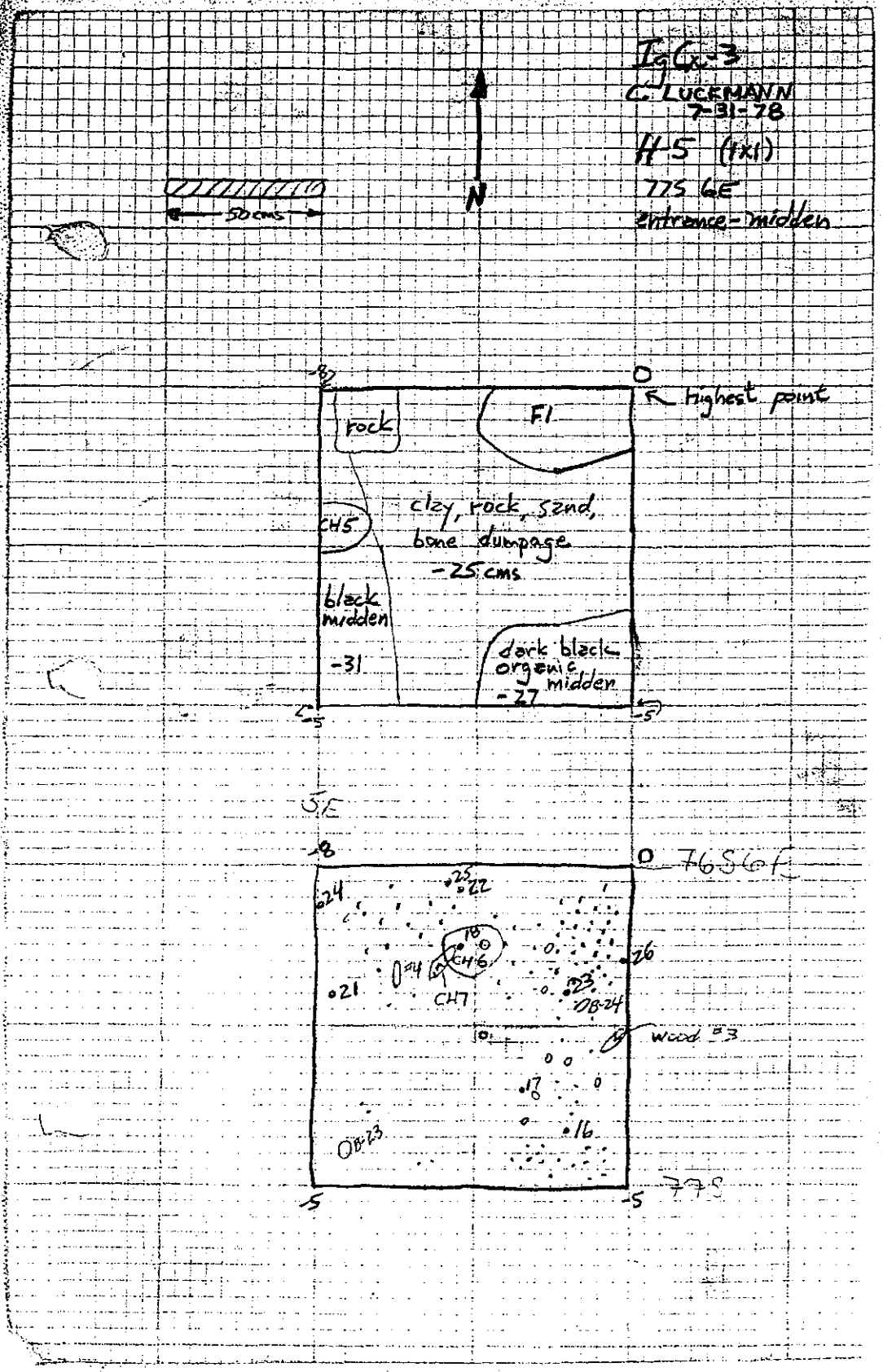
Biface fragment, Ramah Chert
Lower midden

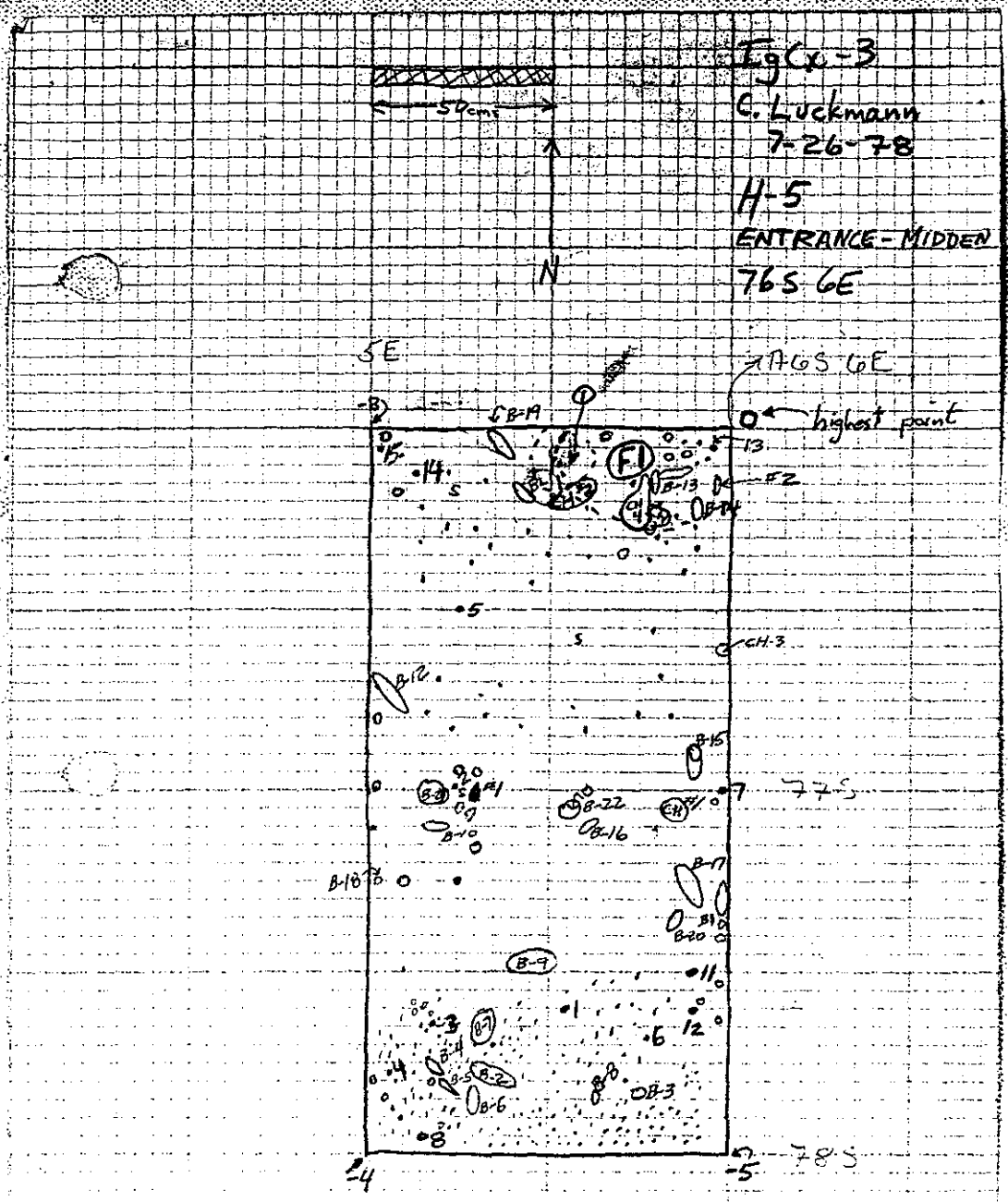
25, 

Core flake for making micro-blades, also utilized
Ramah Chert, associated with base
lower midden -61cms lying on permafrost

26. 

Asymetrical notched knife made on micro-blade
Ramah Chert, Lower midden

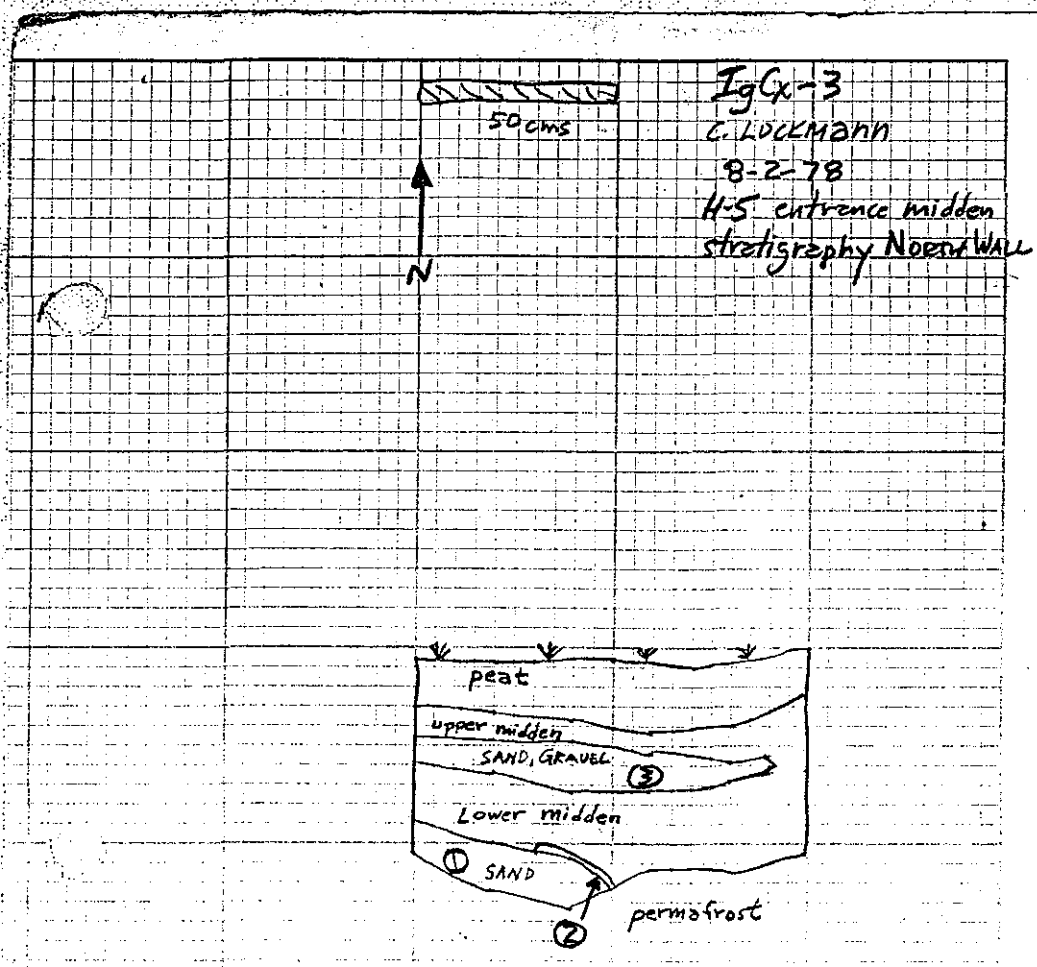

EgGx-3
C. LUCKMANN
7-31-78
H-5 (1x1)
775 GE
entrance-midden
50 cms
N
0
Highest point
rock
Fl.
CH5
clay, rock, sand, bone dumpage
-25 cms
black midden
-31
dark black organic midden
-27
-5
SE
-8
0
76S6E
CH6
CH7
wood #3
-5
775



. RC
o slate
ch charcoal
O bone
C wood
.1 artifact

① Large bone debri, badly decayed

(F1) Feature: fire pit of some sort



① Very fine outwash sand, well drained
② Thin lense of mottled sand and gravel
③ Very mottled sand and gravel, indicating having been brought in and not from erosional processes

In contrast the east wall displays a mixed component of peat, midden, and sand above the lower midden. This mottling of the upper three zones indicates an active living area. One also finds lenses of pure sand or midden within this homogenious layer.

Entranceway Test-Pit

Tamara G. Hallenbeck
July 30, 1978

notes of H-6 square.

The square measured 2 m north-south by 1m East-west and was located at the end of the tunel entrence to H-6. The ground before excavation was covered with thick wide blade grass with no rocks showing. A gradual slope from East to west accross the entire square uniform in Pitch. The first layer which was a peat solidly laced with roots. two small bones were found in the Peat but nothing else. The peat thickness was thicker at the East end of square (15-18cm) than the west end 8-10 cm. North and south walls varied with the slope. Gradually the upper Peat gave way to a layer I will call the upper midden which had excelent bone presvation. Rocks indicating the end of the entranceway stoped midway through the square. The southern end of the square had no rocks as it was just past the entranceway. This section contained many well preserved bones, slate, and nephrite. Soapstone with burnt sea Blubber was

found as well as some drilled slate probably part of an ulu knife. (2 pcs) A polished nephrite drilled harpoon point was also found in the upper midden. Slate and nephrite flaked were common although there was not much chert. This layer of midden was in all likelihood of Tule occupation. The upper midden ended sharply with a layer to be called the lower midden. The lower midden was a black ash free charcoal stained midden full of some chert. Not much slate or nephrite was to be found. but the chert flakes were too numerous to list. Many diagnostic pieces were found in the lower midden including one basal faced fragment and blade, many bi faced fragments sideblades, micro blades and some end scrapers. One crystal quartz end scraper was found 2cm above an definitive sand layer at which the lower midden terminated. Also throughout the lower midden but mostly the lower half was

above the sand layer were found gray & black chert flakes. one quartz side scraper and a 3 end points of black chert found 5 cm above sand floor, this pointing to some pre-dorset occupation as well as grosswater dorset occupation. A gravel layer was found in the N.W corner of the square 5cm thick which ran out as far as the entrenceway rocks. It was 24cm down from the surface and did not continue past the last of the entrenceway rocks. Also found were two burin spalls one with a polished edge and one without.

One C-14 sample was taken from the upper midden and two seperate C-14 samples were taken from the lower midden. Judging from from the amount of chert found in lower midden it was not hard to come by. Many flakes some quite large were found.

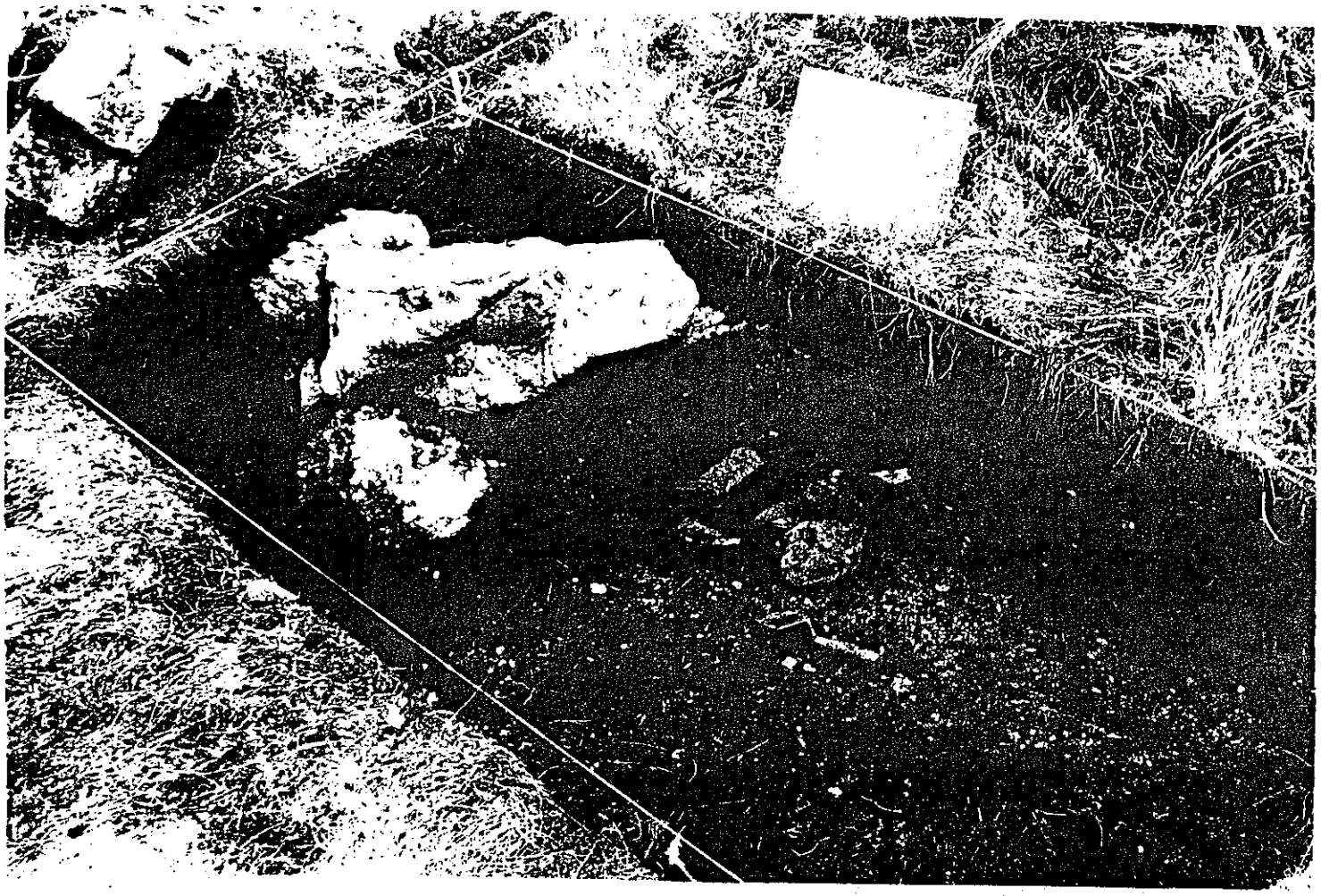
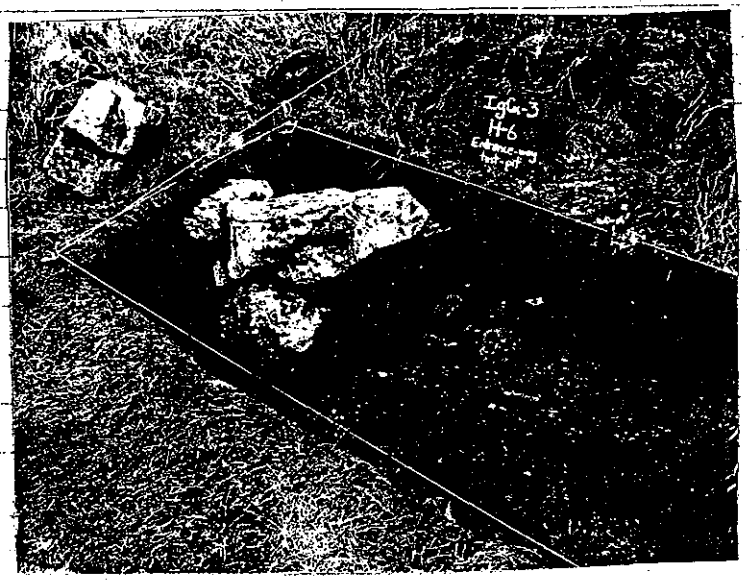



Fig. 3
H-6


IgGa-3
H6

H-6 Test Pit.

.1 Utilitized Flake

.2 Ground slate ulu Fragment.

.3 Retouched gray chert micro blade mid section.

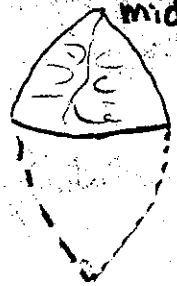
.4 soapstone with burnt bluber 7cm x 10cm Probably Part of lamp.

.5 Slate ulu knife broken At BASE.

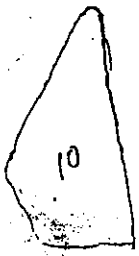
.6 Tip of chert Point found well into midden (6cm).

.7 Ground nephrite Fragment Possible Found 5cm into midden. B.H.T.

.8 Roman chert by face. Distal end (Possible grosswater Dorset side blade!) Found in Lower midden.



Found 20cm. below surface in Block (lower midden)

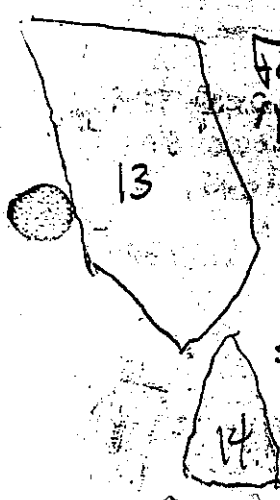


Found 21 cm below surface in lower midden. Patinated ochert flake

Found 21 cm below surface in lower midden. Triangular end blade.

Found 22 cm below surface in lower midden knife byface

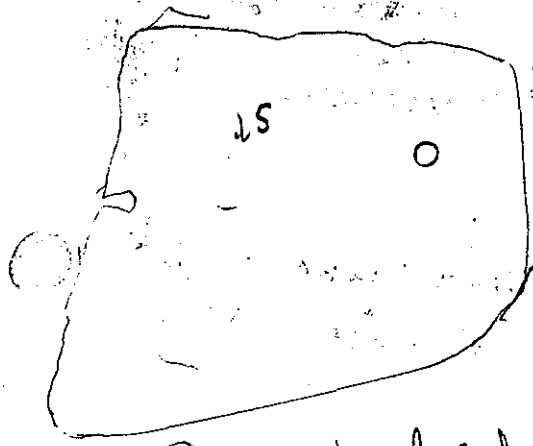
#6



Found 23 cm below surface in lower midden. triple byface frag.

Top of Point

small Point Found in lower midden. 19" down from surface.



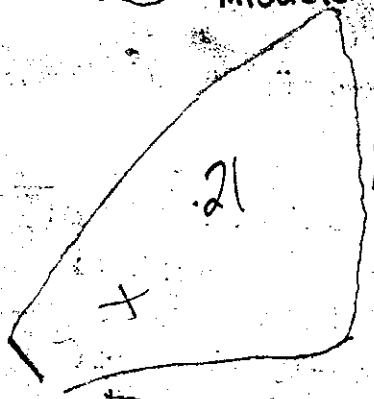
Drilled state Part of the Blade Found in upper midden But Just above lower midden at a Depth from the surface of 18 cm.

Polished schist

chert micro Blades Found in lower midden 20cm Below surface.

.19 Crystal Quartz End scraper found in lower midden 2 cm above sand layer below lower midden.

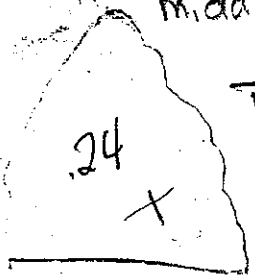
.20 Proximal End scraper Found in lower midden.



by Face Fragment found in Lower midden.

.22 Gray chert utilized Flake Found in bottom Half of Lower midden

.23 Fragment of a micro blade Found on top of Sand layer at bottom of lower midden.

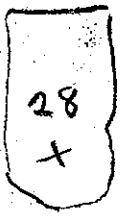


T. P of chert Point Found in Lower midden

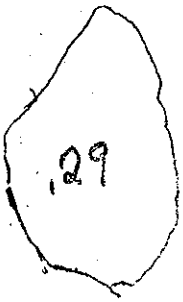
.25 Proximal micro blade Found in lower midden

26 + Micro blade Found in lower midden

Boxed Based End Blade Grosswater Dorset Found 35 cm below surface 4 cm above sand level.



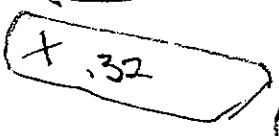
mirco Blade chert Found in lower midden (#Flake Bag)



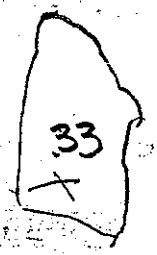
Bi-Face Fragment Found in lower midden (Flake Bag)

Bi Face Fragment Found in lower midden (Flake Bag)

Side Blade Grosswater dorset Found in lower midden (Flake Bag)



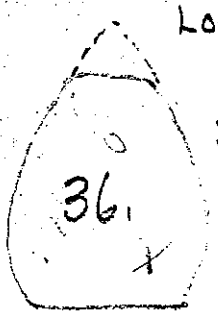
wepherite Found in lower midden (Flake Bag)



Chert bi Face Fragment Found in Lower midden

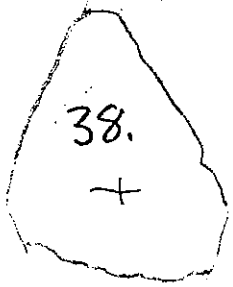
Quartz Side Scraper Found Just on Top of Gravel Layer at S.W corner of Square.

.35 Burin (Possible) in vile Found in Lower midden (Flake Bag)

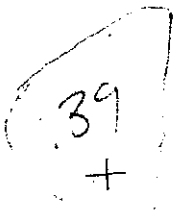


Slate Harpoon Point Found in upper midden

37. Crystal Quartz micro blade Found in uper midden

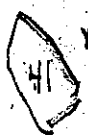


Scraper Found in upper midden Just above lower midden



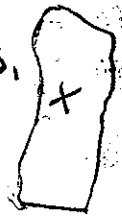
Possible Side blade Found in lower midden

Slate Polished Harpoon Point Found Between upper + lower midden



Nepherite Polished Piece Found Just into lower midden.

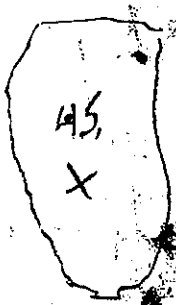
42. Pre-dorset End Point made of Black chert Found in lower midden

43. 

Black chert micro blade found in lower midden.

44. 

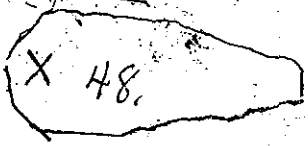
Black chert micro Blade Found in Black lower midden.



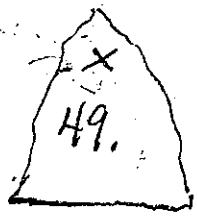
Proximal End of microblade lower midden.

Chert End scraper lower midden 2cm up From SAND layer

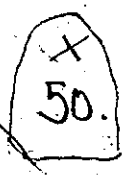
U.F.
Lower middle



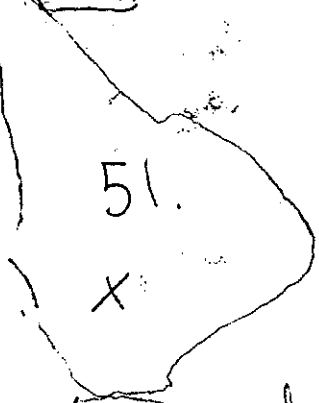
Chert microblade
Lower middle



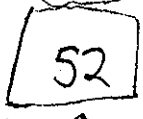
Tip of End Point
Lower middle



micro-Blade chert
Lower middle.

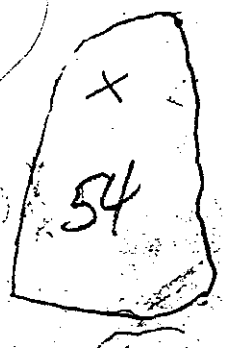


U.F, Lower middle
chert.

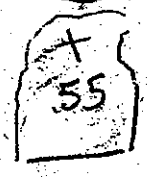


End scraper Black chert
Lower middle

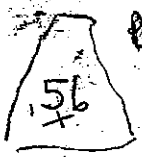
Tip of Point chert
Lower middle.



Bi Face Fragment mid-section Chert homed midden

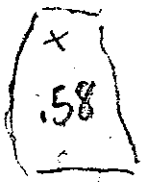


Gross-water Dorset Ground chiped Burin.

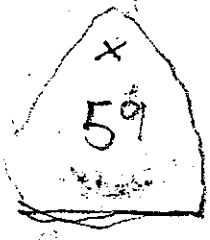


Pre-dorset End Blnd lower midden 3cm up from sawd floor

T.P of Point chert Found in lower midden Just above sawd floor



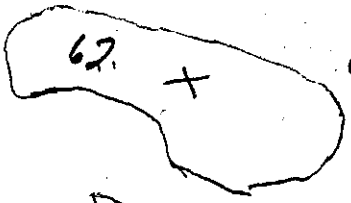
Proximal End of micro blade Found lower midden



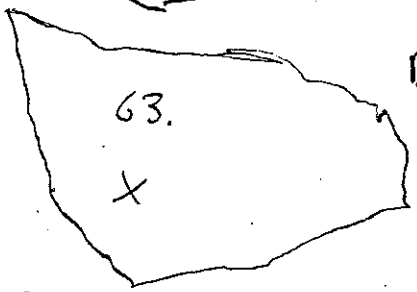
Bi Face Fragment Found in lower midden

Bi Face fragment distal End.

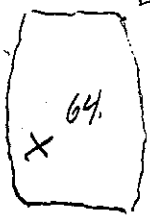
chert micro blade found in lower midden (Flake Bag)



chert side scraper Found in lower midden (Flake Bag)

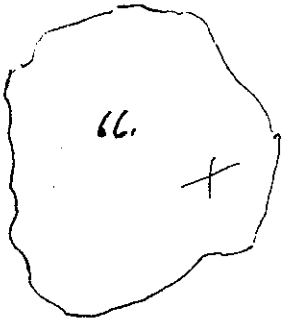


Bi Face fragment chert (Flake Bag)

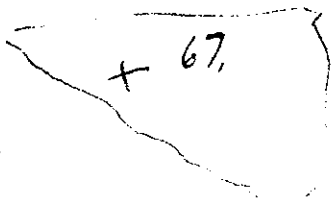


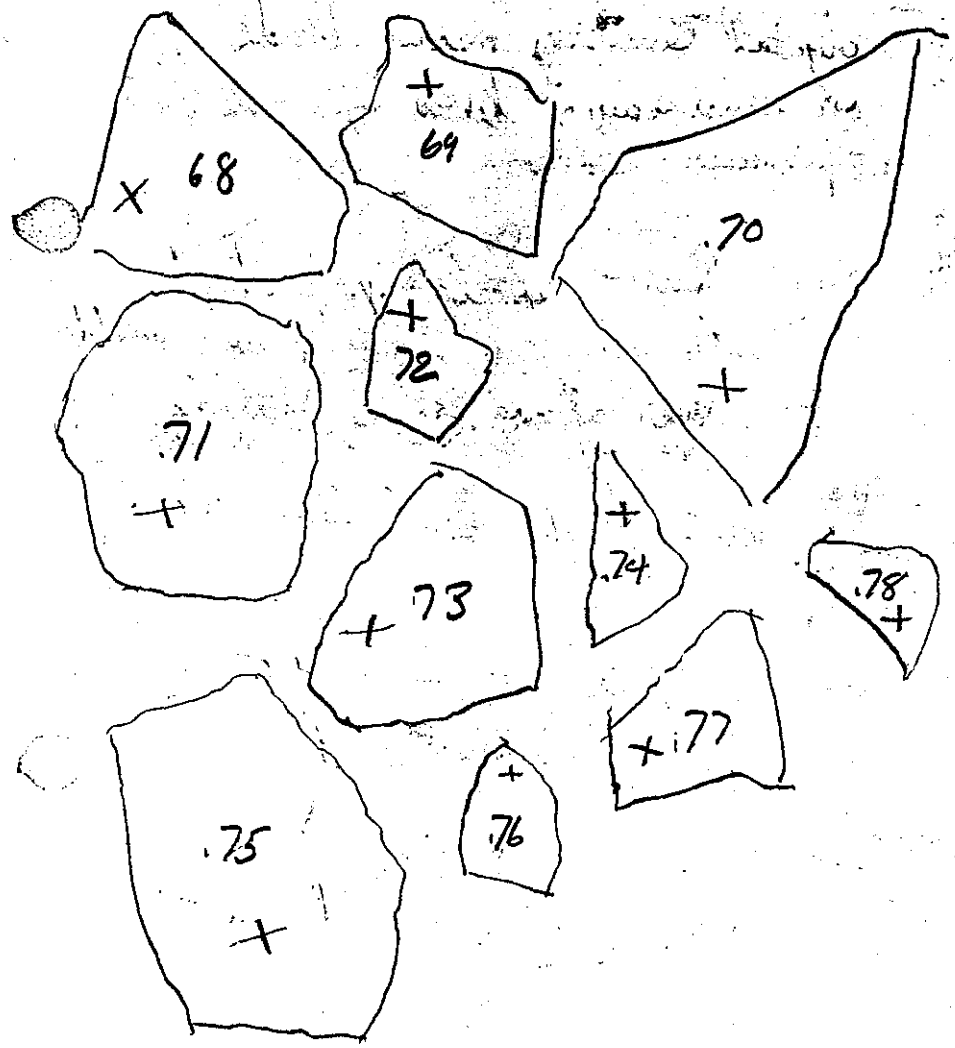
Proximal End Retouched micro blade Chert Lower midden (Flake Bag)

Proximal end of a bi Face chert Lower midden (Flake Bag)

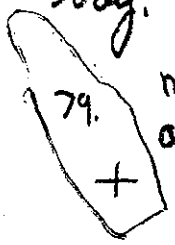


U.F chert Lower midden (Flake Bag)





* 67-78 are all bi Face fragments found in Lower midden and later discovered hiding out in the Flake bag.



micro blade found in lower midden almost to basal layer

+ 80. crystal Quartz micro-blade found on sand layer, below or at bottom of lower midden.

81. + Burin spall - gray chert
Found deep into lower midden
Just above sand layer.

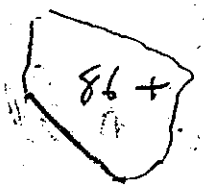
+ 82. micro blade - chert lower midden.

+ 83. bi face fragment - chert - lower midden.

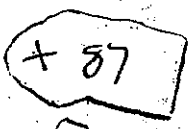
+ 84 U.F Rana chert - lower midden
Flake Bag)
Core Prep Flake
→ Top of lower midden

+ 85

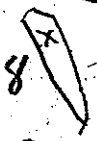
A-6



Bi Face fragment lower midden.

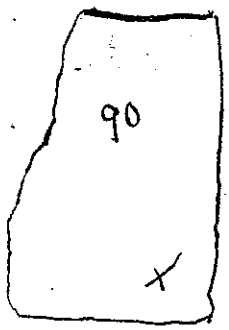


Dark chert micro blade; lower midden.



Burin spall - lower midden Gray chert

crystal Quartz micro-blade.



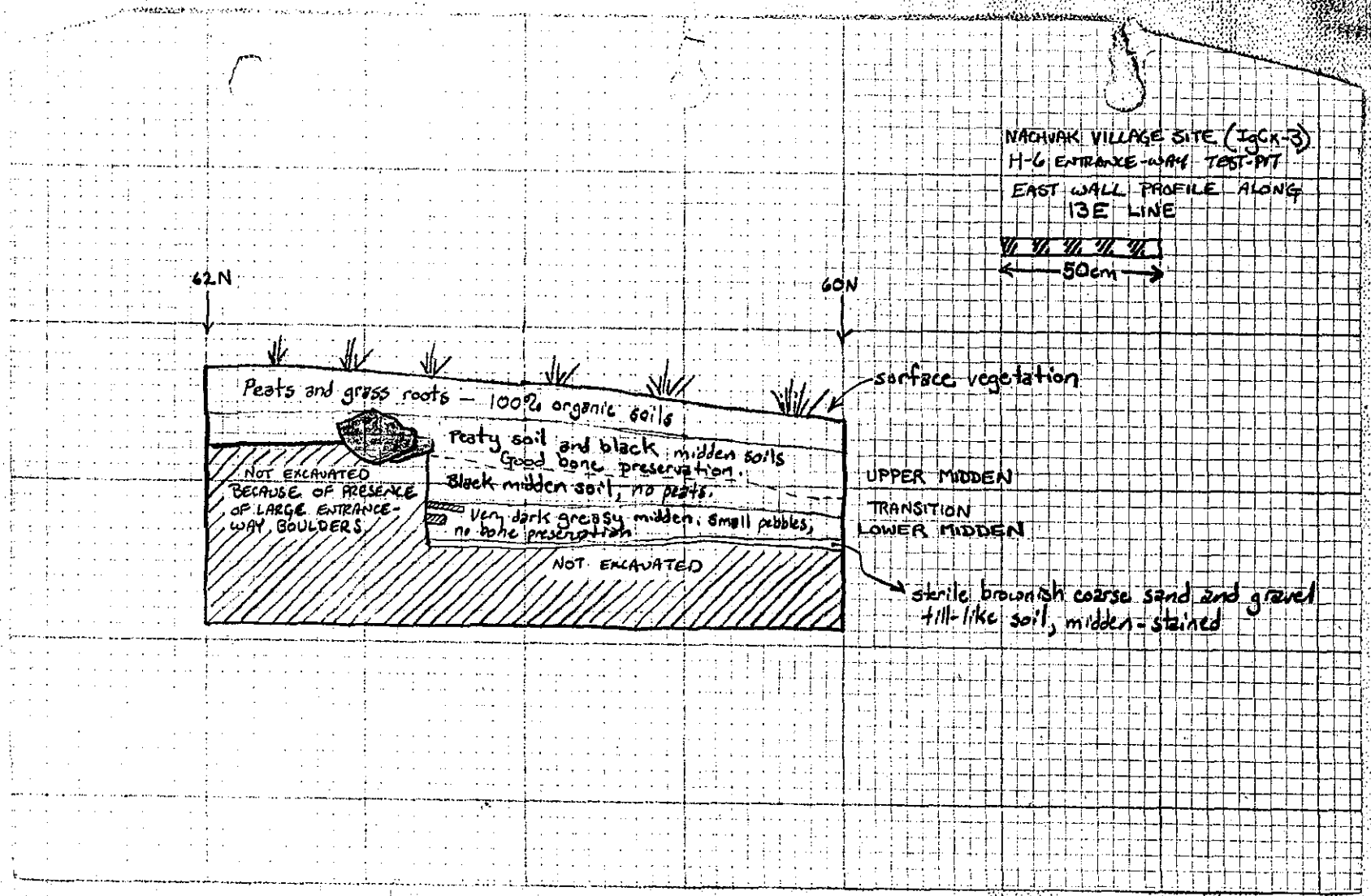
Bi Face Fragment found in lower midden.

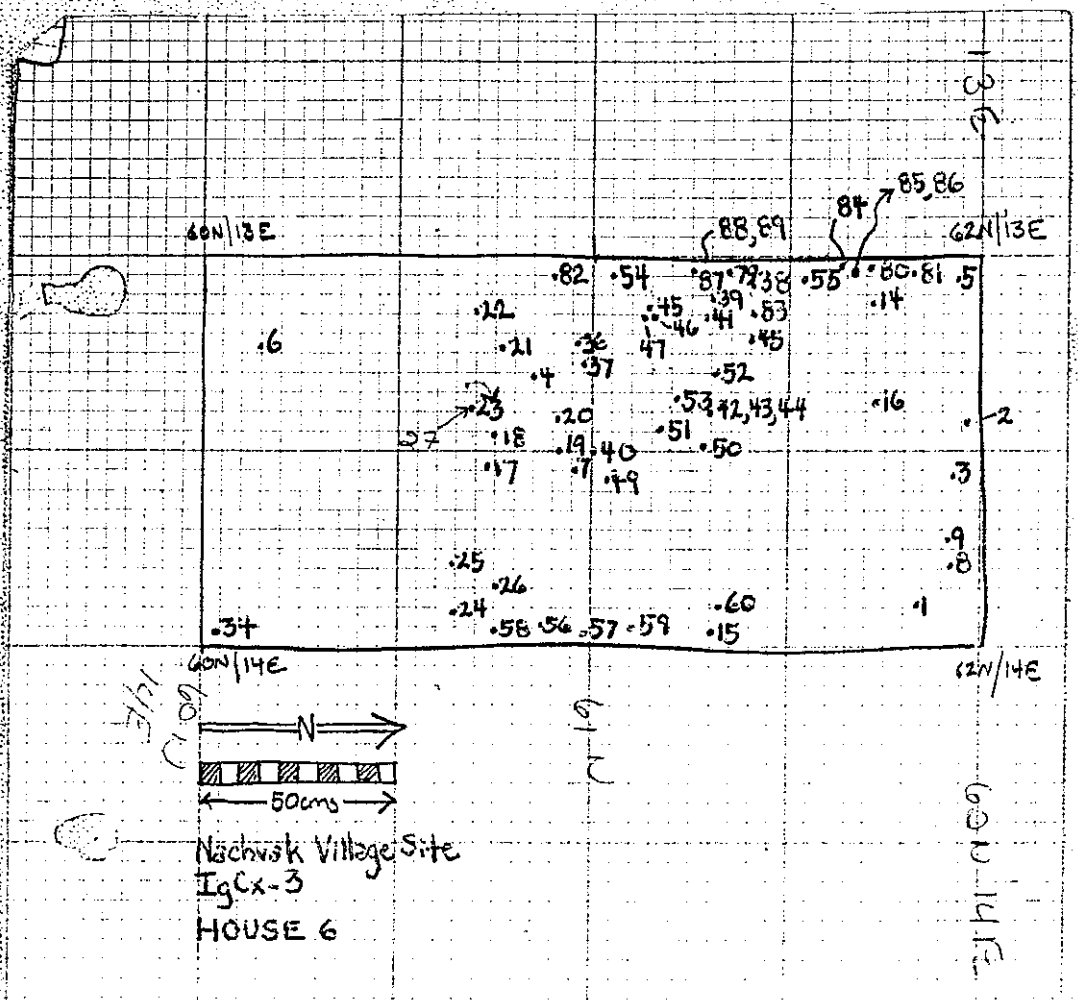
Bi Face Fragment - lower midden (Flakd Bag)

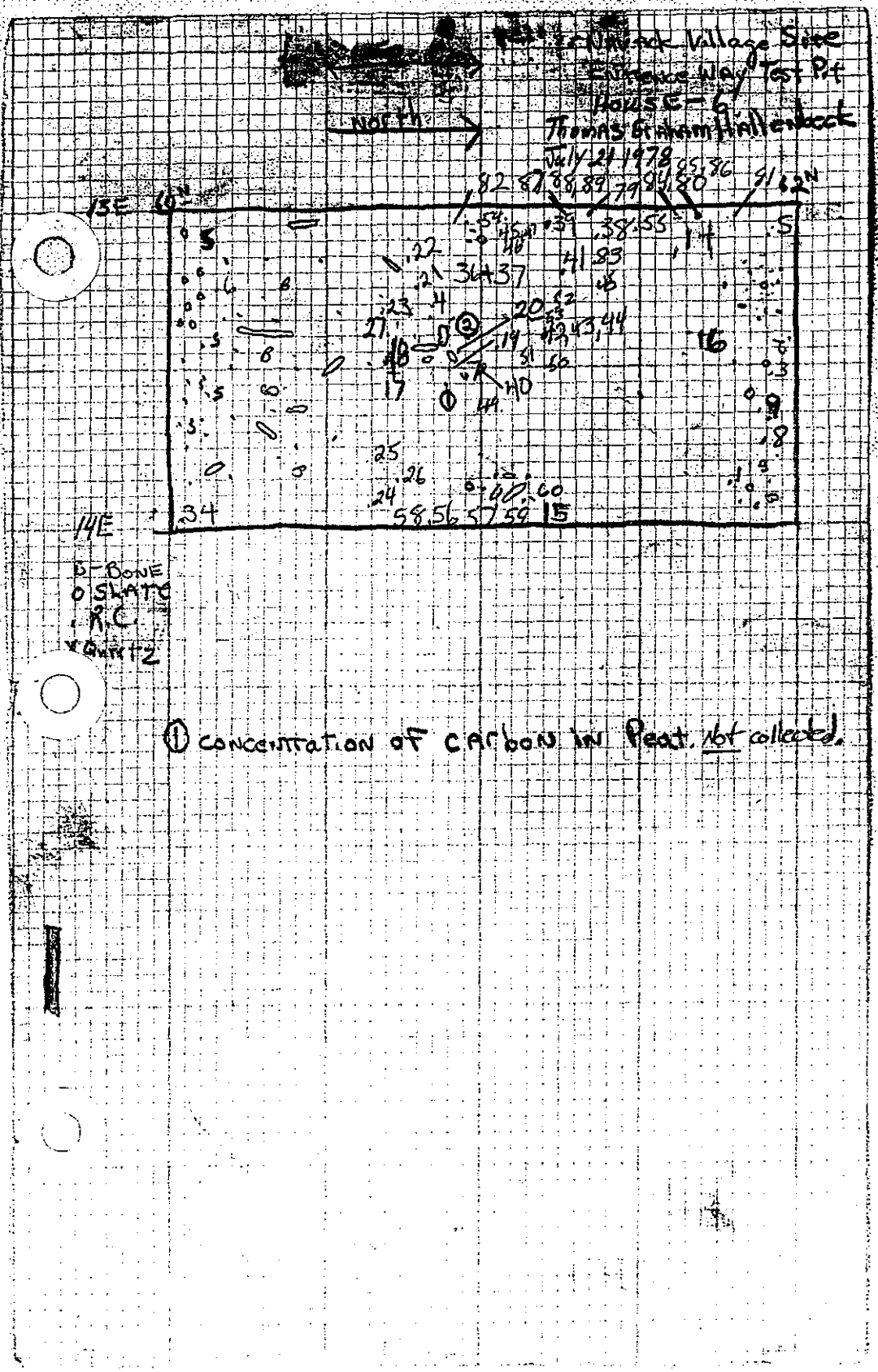
Bi Face Fragment Lower midden. in the Bag

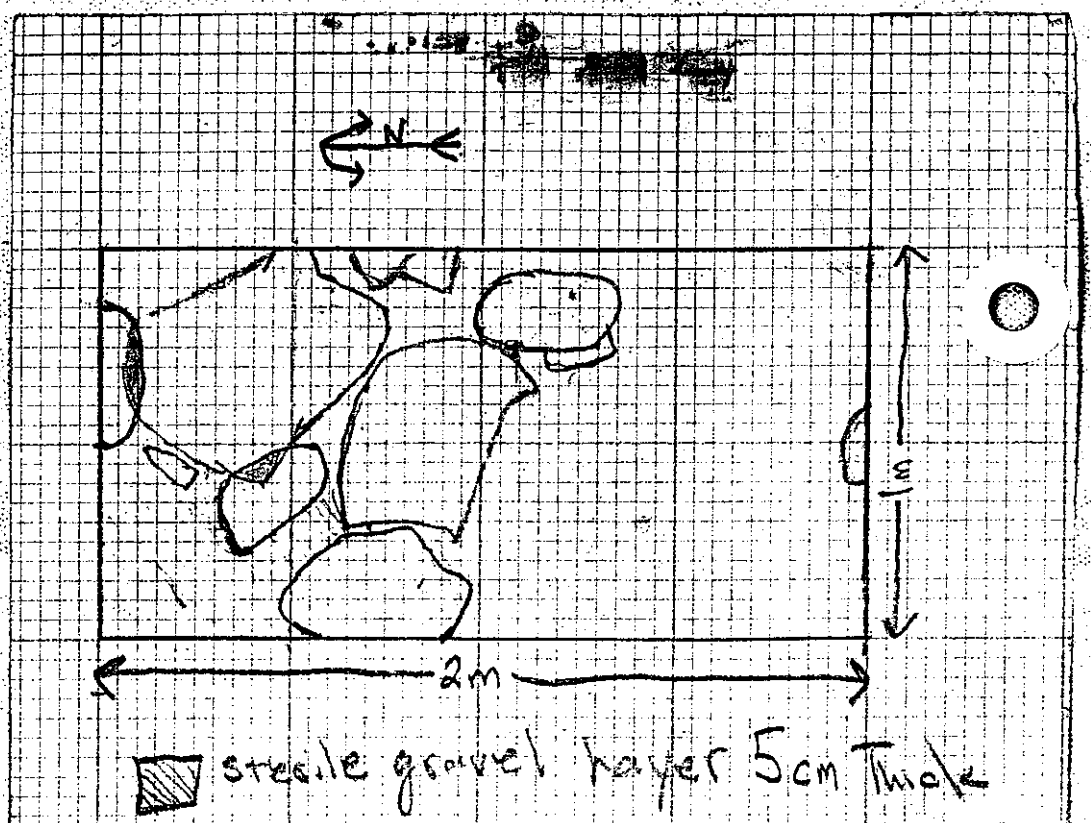
93 Bi Face Fragment mid section Lower middens. (Flake Bag)

94 Micro-Blade mid section Lower middens (Flake Bag.)


NACHVAK VILLAGE SITE (IgCk-3)
H-6 ENTRANCE-WAY TEST-PIT
EAST WALL PROFILE ALONG 13E LINE
50cm
62N
60N
surface vegetation
Peats and grass roots – 100% organic soils
Peaty soil and black midden soils
Good bone preservation.
Black midden soil, no peats.
Very dark greasy midden, small pebbles, no bone preservation
NOT EXCAVATED
BECAUSE OF PRESENCE OF LARGE ENTRANCE-WAY BOULDERS.
NOT EXCAVATED
UPPER MIDDEN
TRANSITION
LOWER MIDDEN
sterile brownish coarse sand and gravel till-like soil, midden-stained


60N/13E
62N/13E
60N/14E
62N/14E
88,89
84
85,86
N
50cms
Nachvak Village Site
IgCx-3
HOUSE 6


Kinnick Village Site
Entrance Way Test Pit
House E-6
Thomas Graham Hallenbeck
July 24 1978
NORTH
15E
14E
B-BONE
O SHELL
. R.C.
X QUARTZ
① CONCENTRATION OF CARBON IN Peat. Not collected.



steale gravel layer 5cm Thick

IgCx-3
H-9 GROUP E

[redacted]

Entrance way test pit

Crowberry mat covering square. Crowberry covers about the width of entrance way. Three black midden layers found in northeast half of the square. Speaks to different occupations probably by same occupant. Upon a new arrival would cover each floor w/ a layer of sand.

Only 2 flakes and one artifact were found. Lots of fire-cracked rock.

Bone sample #2 I presume to be whale bone by its size. Other bone unsure of identity.

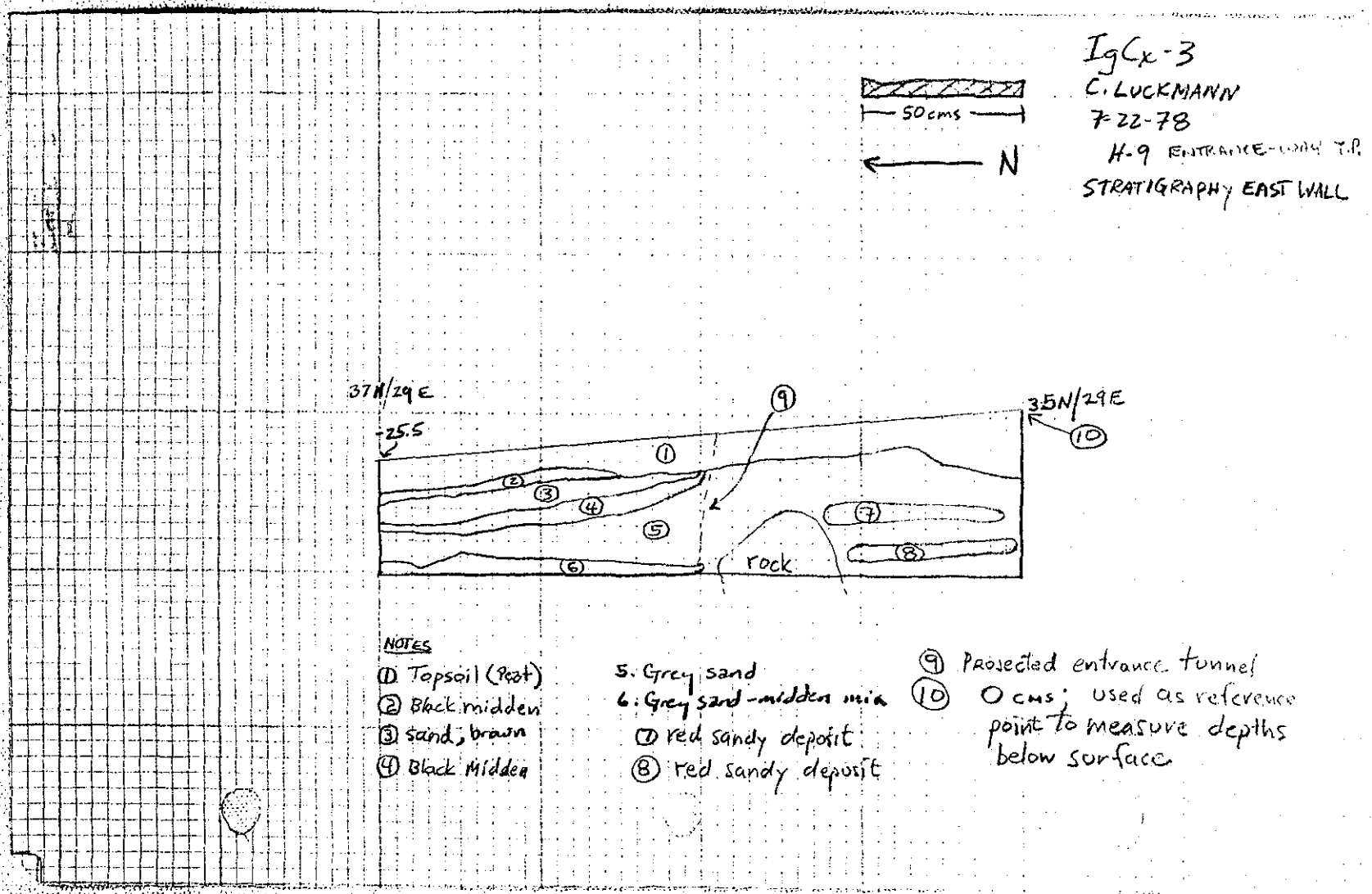
All bone was found lying on top of rock in 3rd midden layer. Flakes and artifact also found in this layer.

Entrance hole into interior house is clearly delineated by midden layers and perimeter of rocks. (See stratigraphy chart)

Used SE corner as point of reference to measure the depth of rocks, and other 3 corners of square. The SE corner was the obvious high point of ground.

Excavation uncovered a rock floor. The rocks were usually large and flat, some reaching the limit of what one man could possibly carry.

IgCx-3
C. LUCKMANN
7-22-78
H-9 ENTRANCE-WALL T.P.
STRATIGRAPHY EAST WALL

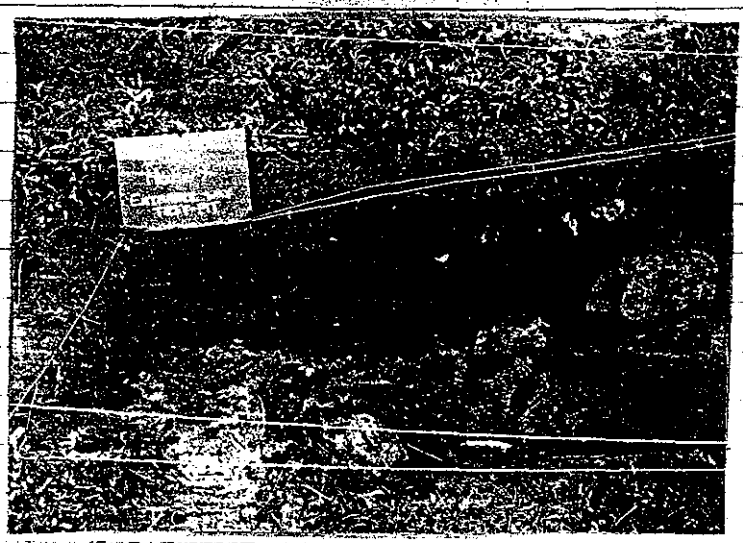


NOTES

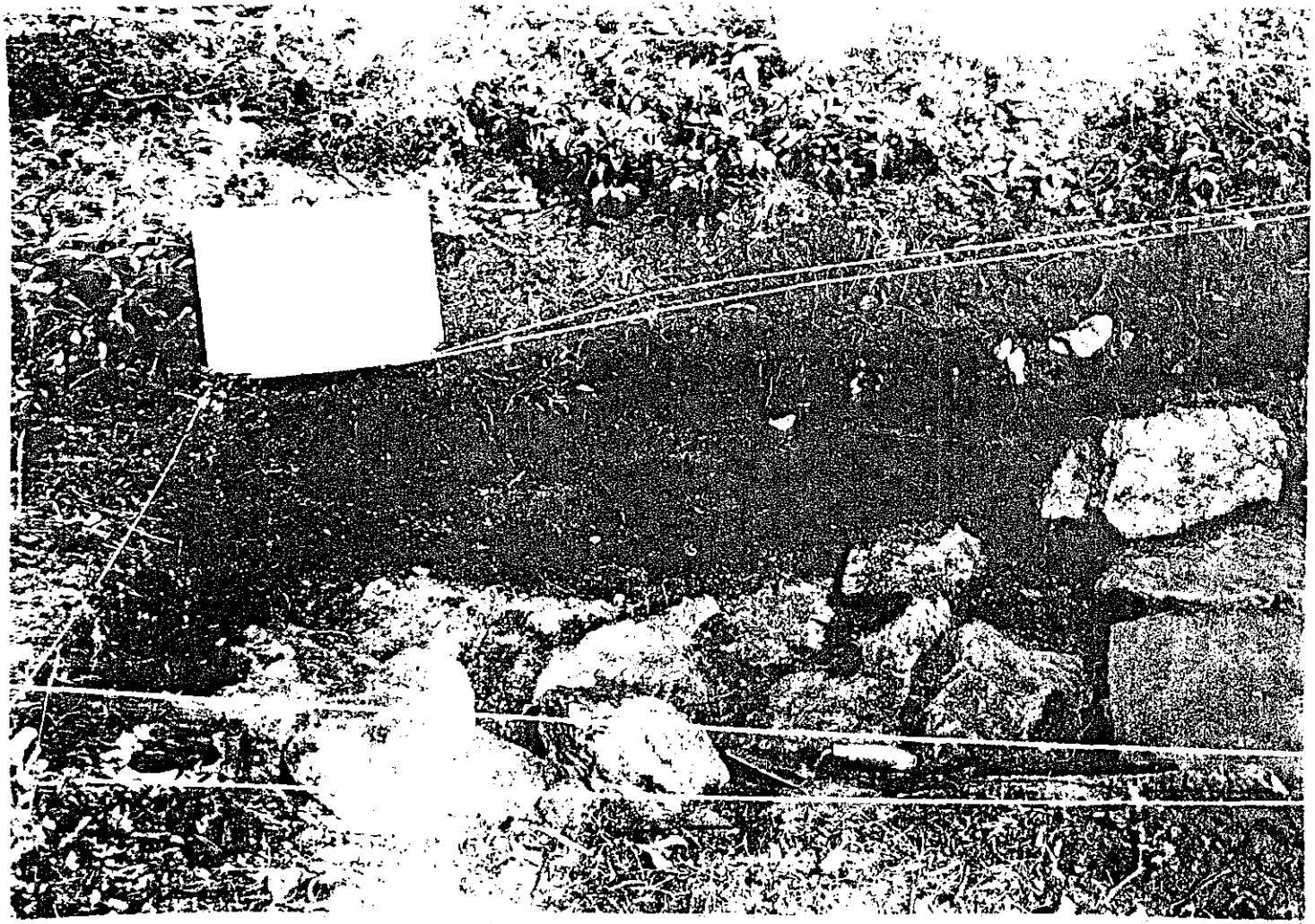
① Topsoil (Peat)
② Black midden
③ sand; brown
④ Black Midden
5. Grey sand
6: Grey sand-midden mix
⑦ red sandy deposit
⑧ red sandy deposit
⑨ Projected entrance tunnel
⑩ O cms; used as reference point to measure depths below surface

Nachvak Village Site
1978 Excavations

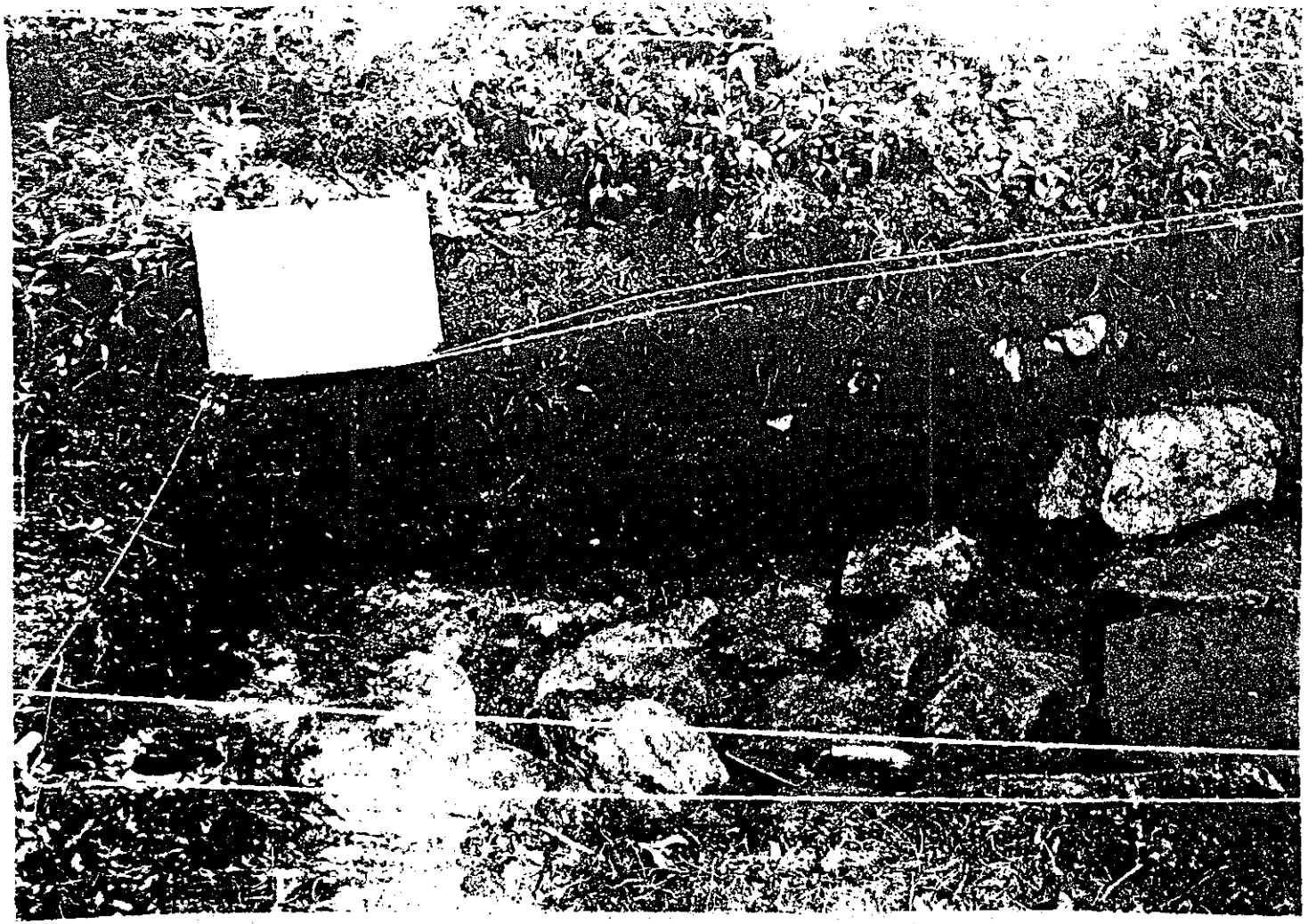
House-9

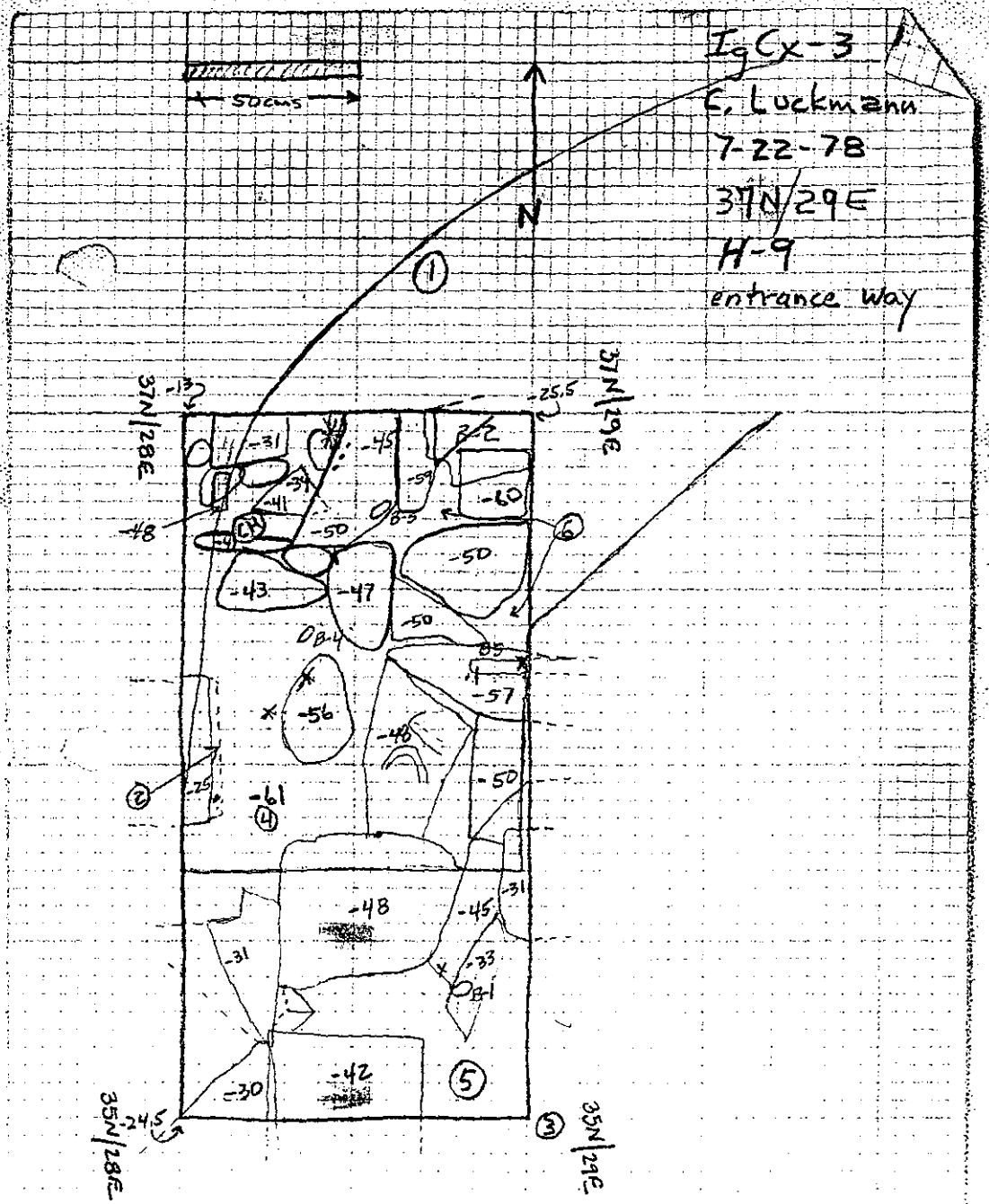


HOUSE - 9



HOUSE-9





NOTES

① extent of crowberry

② large wall rock 25 cms depth

③ all measurements taken from this corner, highest pt.

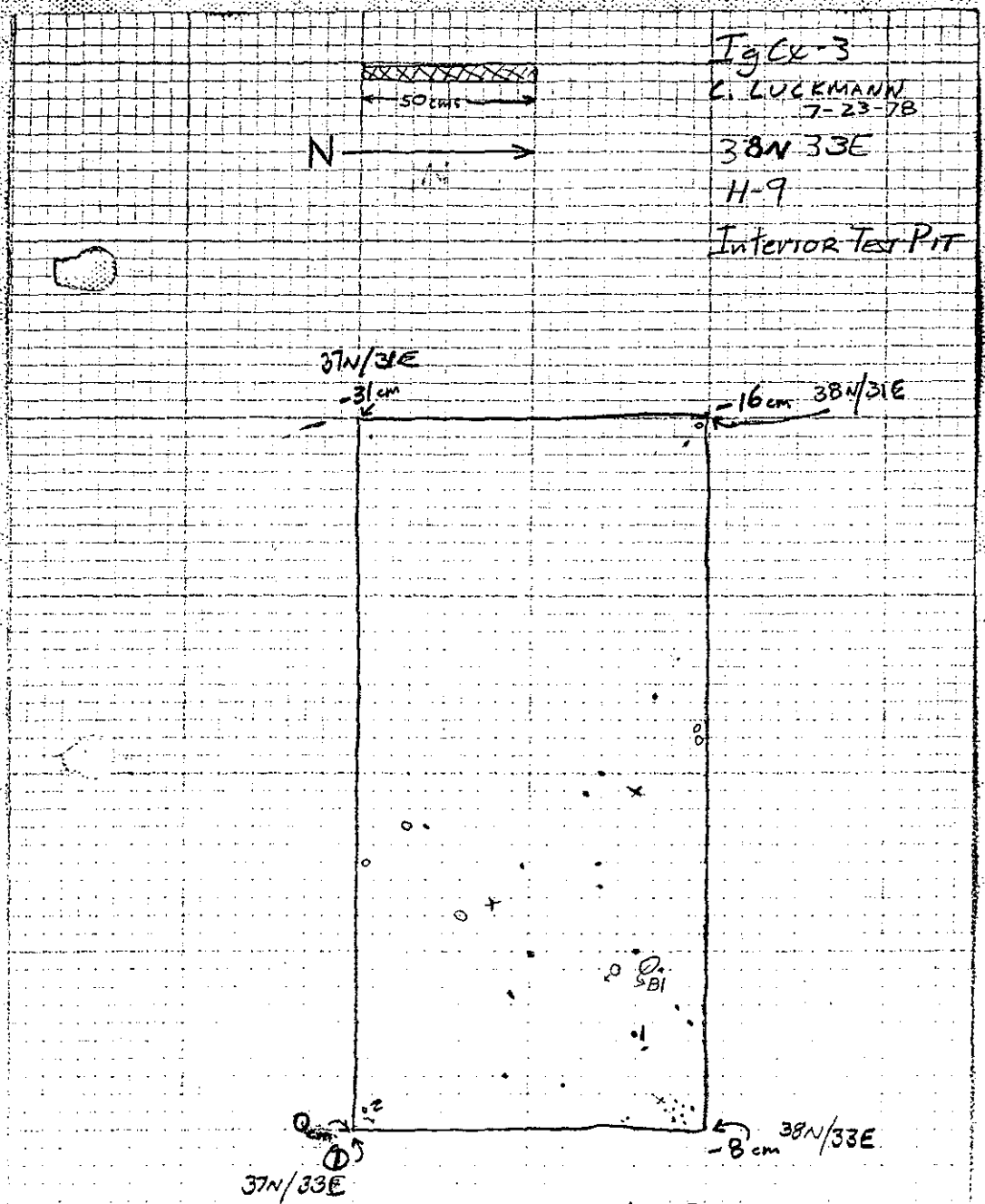
④ Mixed sand and midden w/ lots of small rocks

⑤ sterile sand

⑥ Black midden corresponding with third midden layer below surface (see stratigraphy map)

GROUP C
H-9
Entrance way

1. Utilized Flake, RC
Third layer organic midden



NOTES

① SE corner used as point of reference to measure height of other three corners

H-9
38N 33E
Interior Test Pit

Not much found. On the surface crowberry and scrub willow. Square slants from east to west, as it leads into the entrance Tunnel. The flat slabs at west end of the square, at the entrance, terminate into break down rocks at the east end.

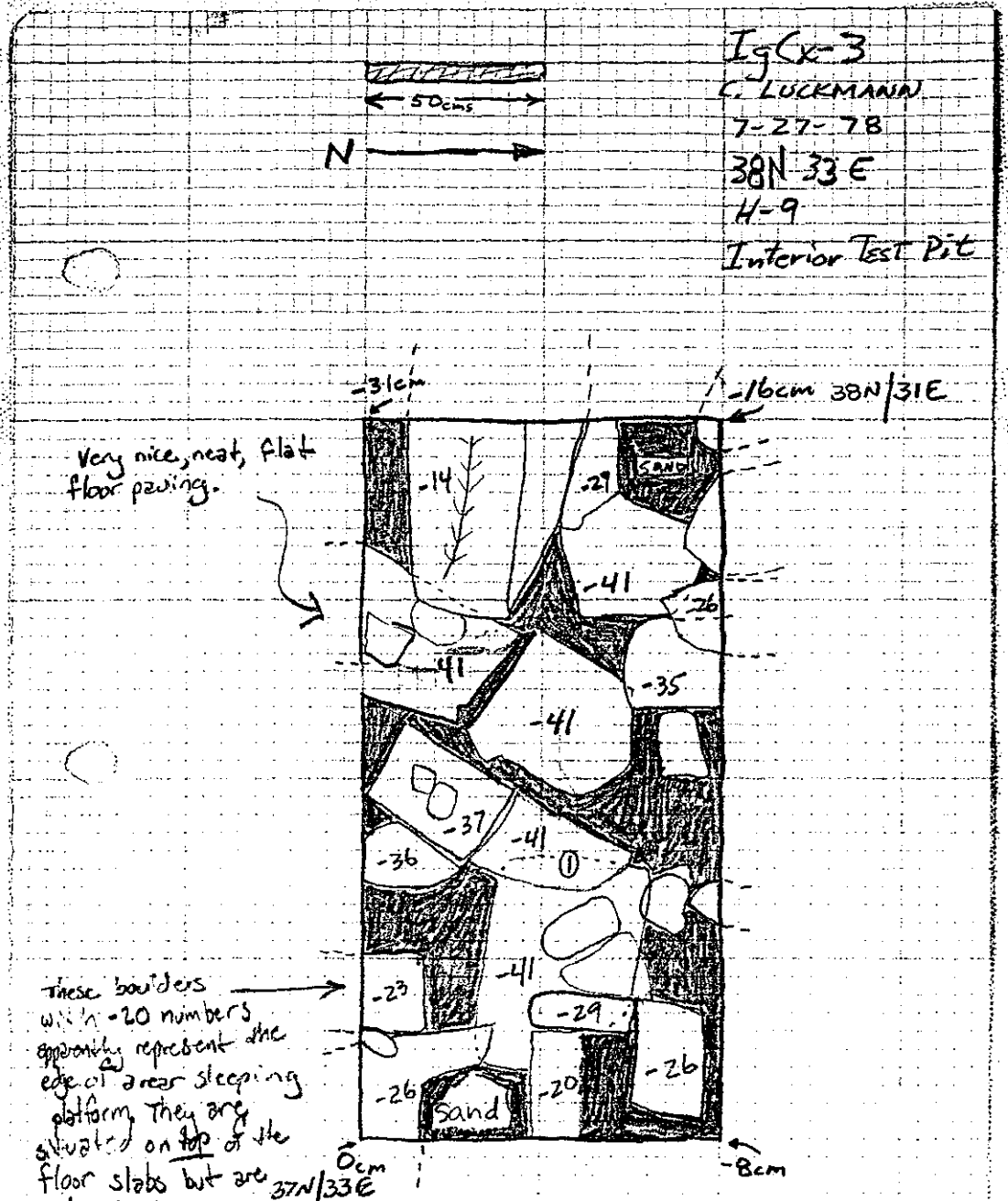
Moss → peat → midden → (rock or sand)
(Surface) (12cm) (12cm) (FLOOR)

Also in the sample bag is a collection of willow branch and root. To survive in the artic the secret is to stay close to the ground and to have more root than normally necessary. Ah, The fragile artic environment which preservationists lament with each passing foot fall; before it is gone I send you folks a sample of the limits unfragility will go to to make a valiant stand.

o where is this beautiful sample

D.L.

IgCx-3
C. LUCKMANN
7-27-78
38N 33E
H-9
Interior Test Pit

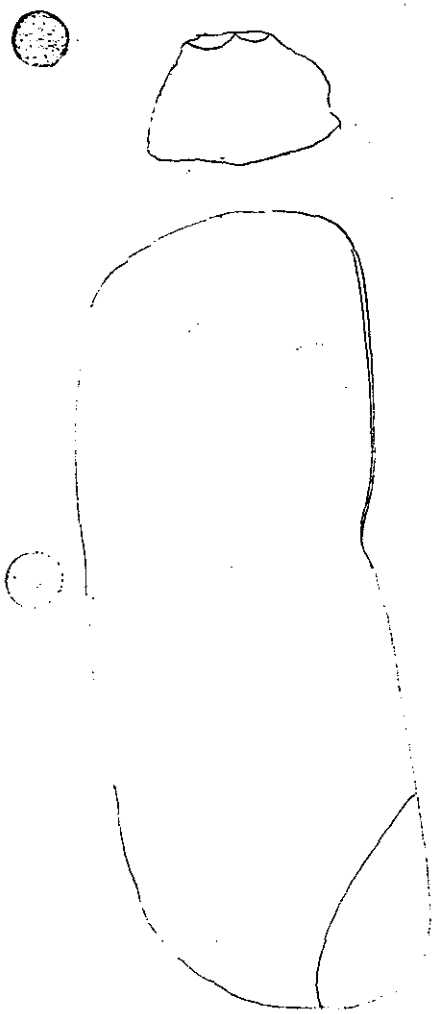


NOTES

ALL DEPTHS TAKEN FROM SE CORNER

① LARGE SUBMERGED ROCK, MOST OF AREA BELOW SURFACE

H-9
Interior Test Pit

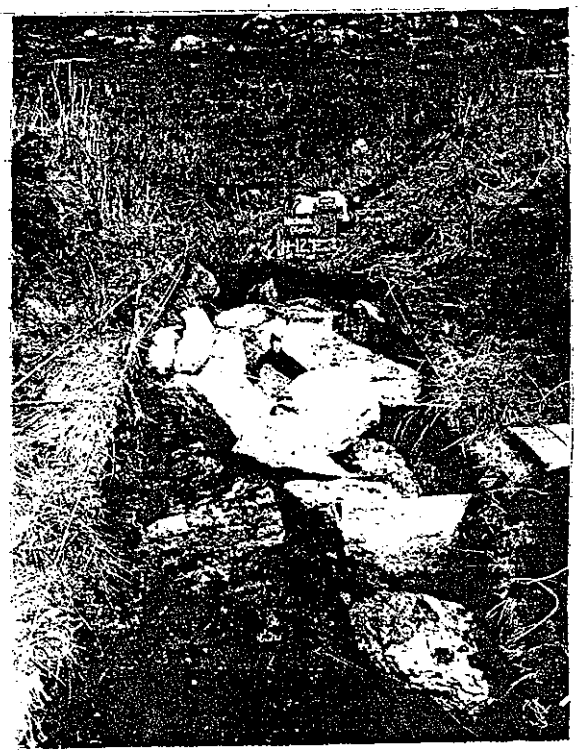


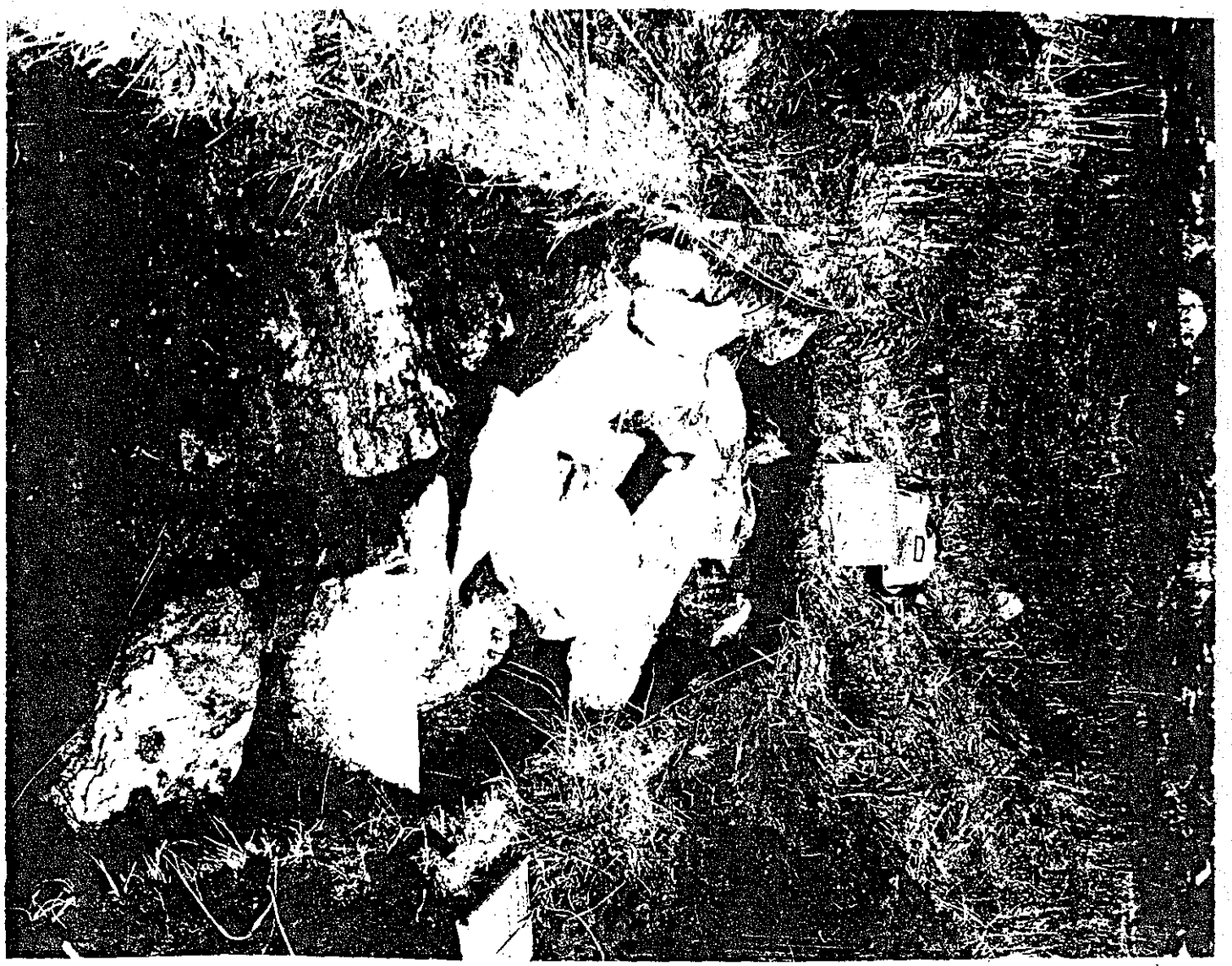
1. Utilized Flake, Ramah Chert
   Black organic midden below peat, lying on top of rock

2. Wet-stone, identity of rock unknown; lying on top of rock slab

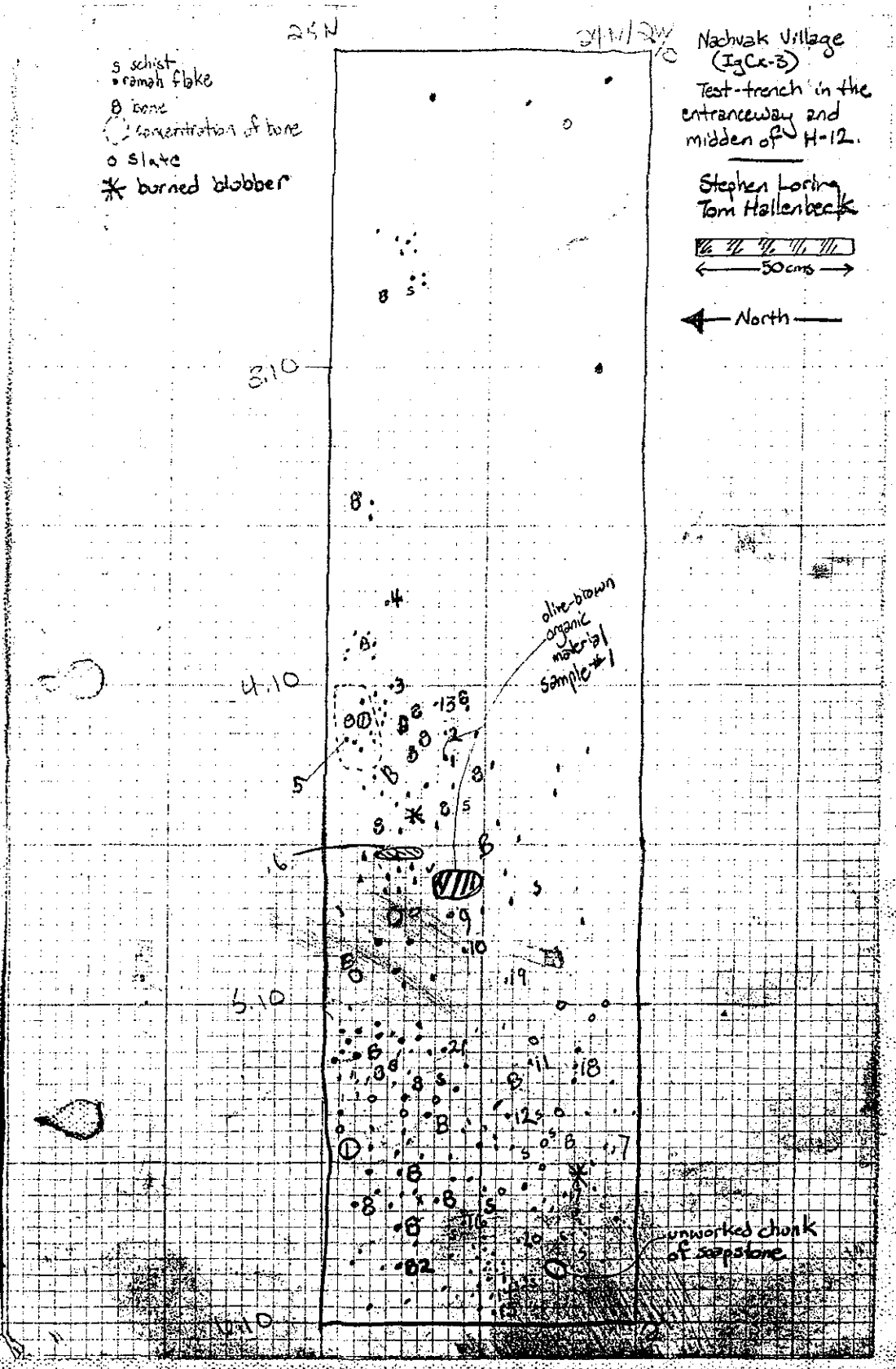
IgCx-3

Nachvak Village Site
1978 Excavations
House 12

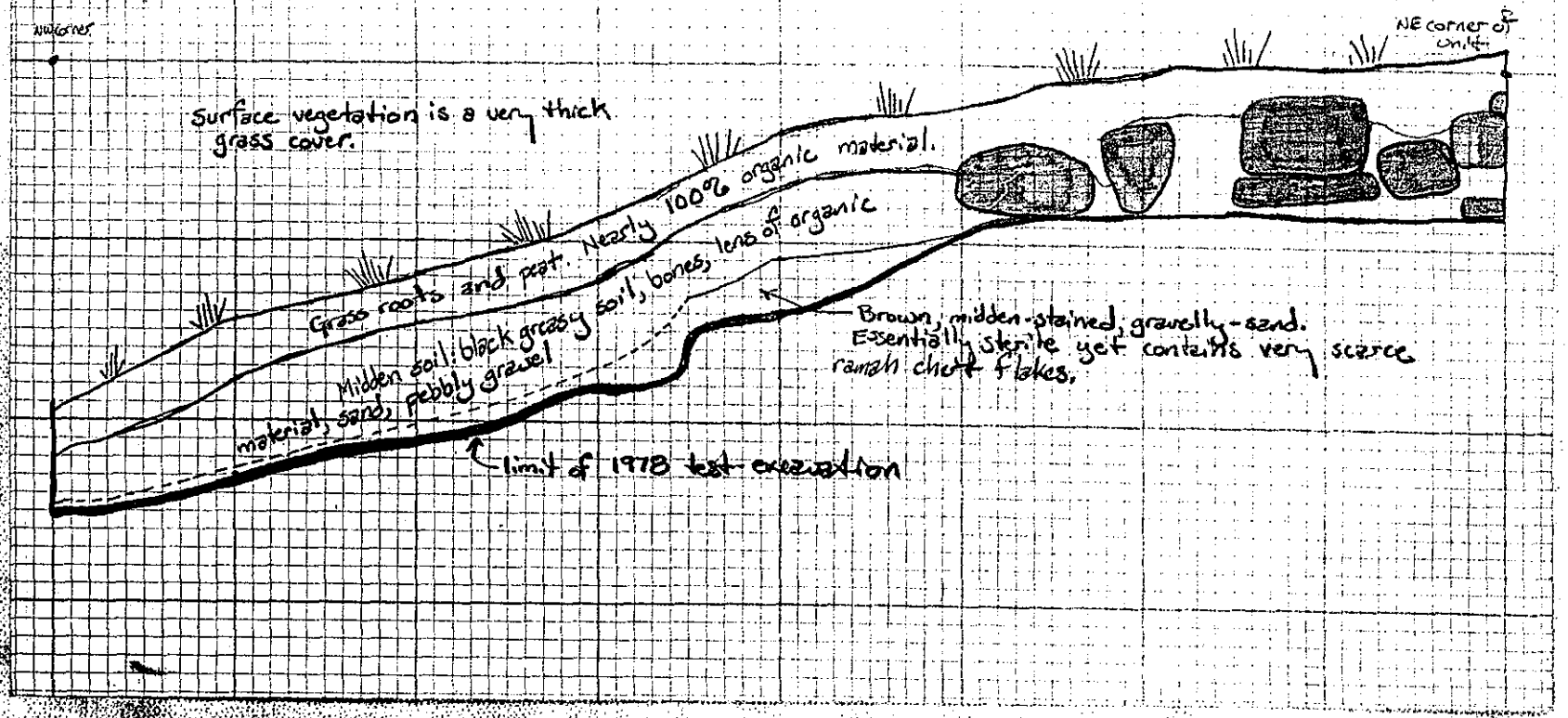


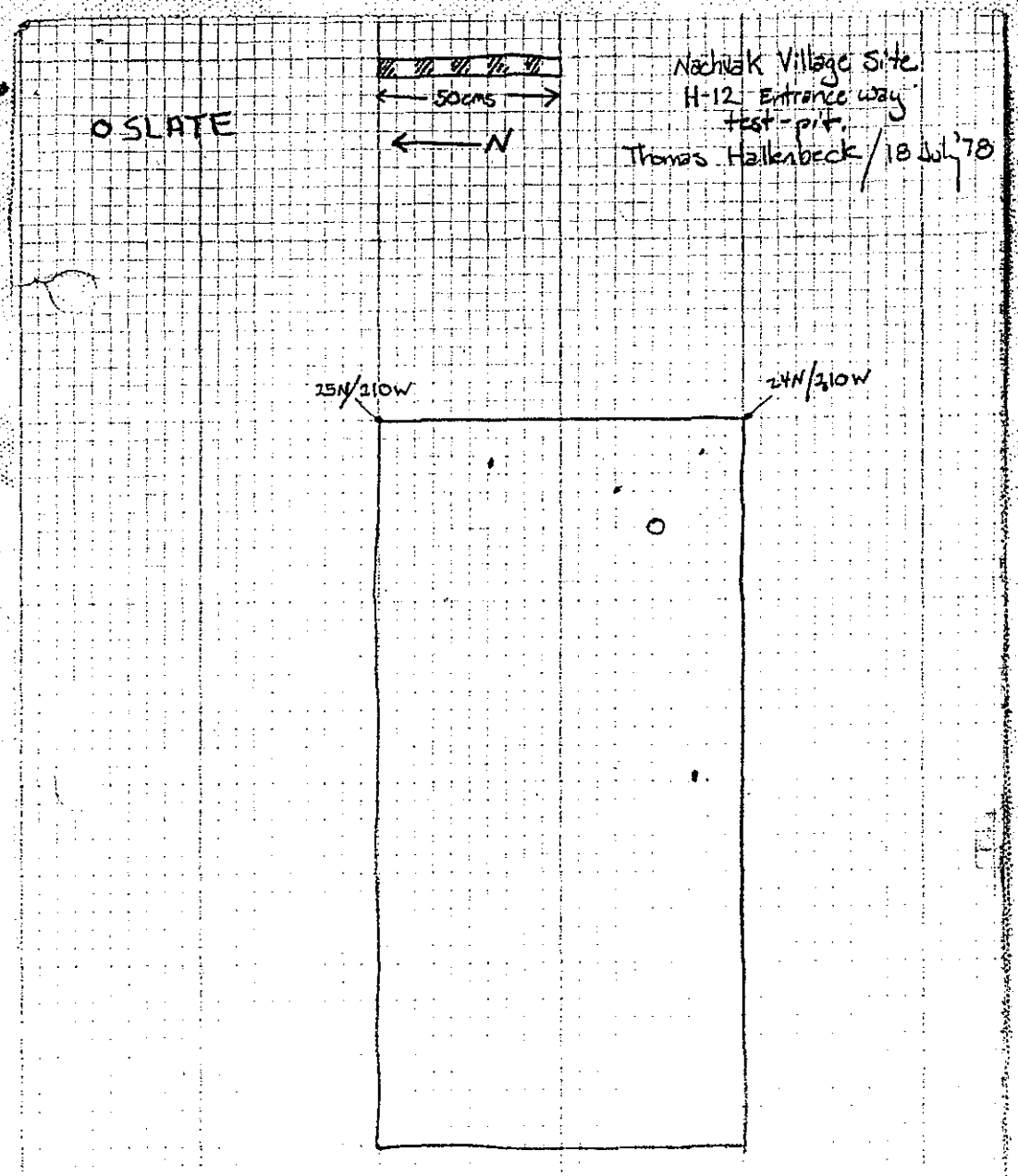



Nachvak Village (IgCx-3)
H-12 ENTRANCE-WAY
1 August./S. Loring
50 cms
NORTH
F
F
F
F
F


s schist
• ramah flake
B bone
concentration of bone
o slate
* burned blubber
25N
24W/23W
Nachvak Village
(IgCx-3)
Test-trench in the entranceway and midden of H-12.
Stephen Loring
Tom Hallenbeck
50cms
North
olive-brown organic material sample #1
unworked chunk of soapstone
3.10
4.10
5.10

NACHVAK VILLAGE
House 12
Profile of North Wall of Entranceway test-trench.
S. LORING : 2 August 1978



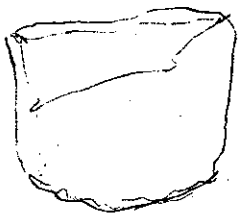


Nachvak Village Site.
H-12 Entrance way
test-pit.
Thomas Hallenbeck / 18 July '78

4y-12

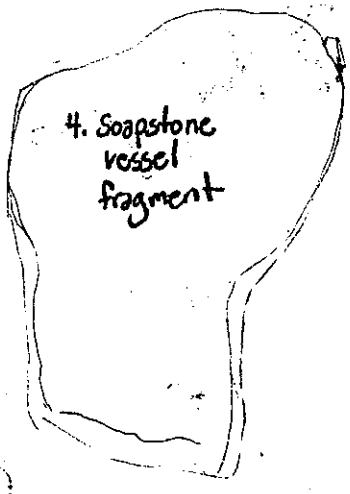
All artifacts from midden below surface peats.

1. P.E.? Ramah Chert in midden below peats.



2. Ground + polished schist.
- In midden below peat

4. Soapstone vessel fragment



5. Ramah chert utilized flake. In midden floor in direct association with caribou mandible.

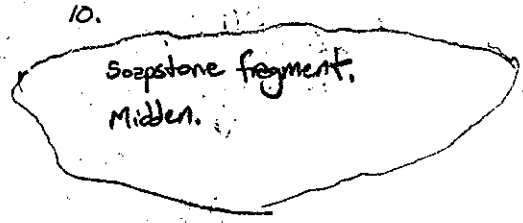
6. ½ soapstone lamp
16cm x 21cm.

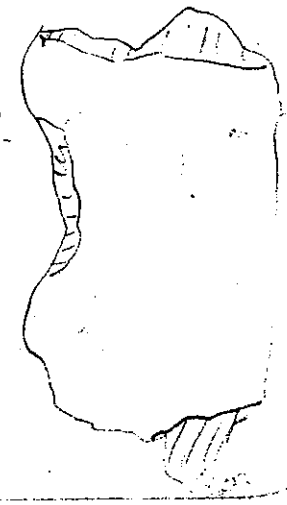
7. utilized Flake chert, Fourchu midden.

8. ground schist fragment.

9. Soapstone lamp/pot? with incised double row about the rim. Fd. in dark organic midden.

10. Soapstone fragment. Midden.





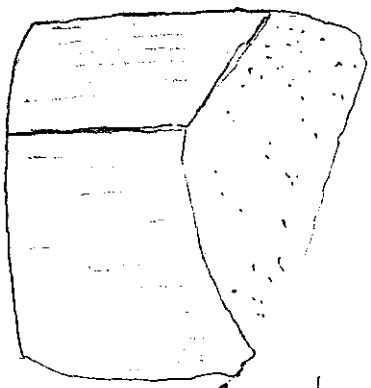
11. Polished ground-slate fragment. Near top of midden.

H-12
Midden Trench

12. Ramah chert microblade. Midden.

13. Extreme distal end fragment of a ramah chert biface. Fd. in the midden.

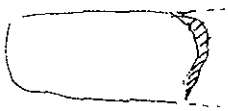
14. Utilized flake of Ramah chert. Fd. in midden



16. Whetstone fragment. Midden

17. Stemmed knife of chipped grey slate (not polished). In Thule midden.

18. Polished ground-slate fragment. Midden.



19. Polished shaft fragment. Midden.

20. Ramah Chert biface fragment Midden.

21. Drilled piece of whalebone. Near bottom of midden.

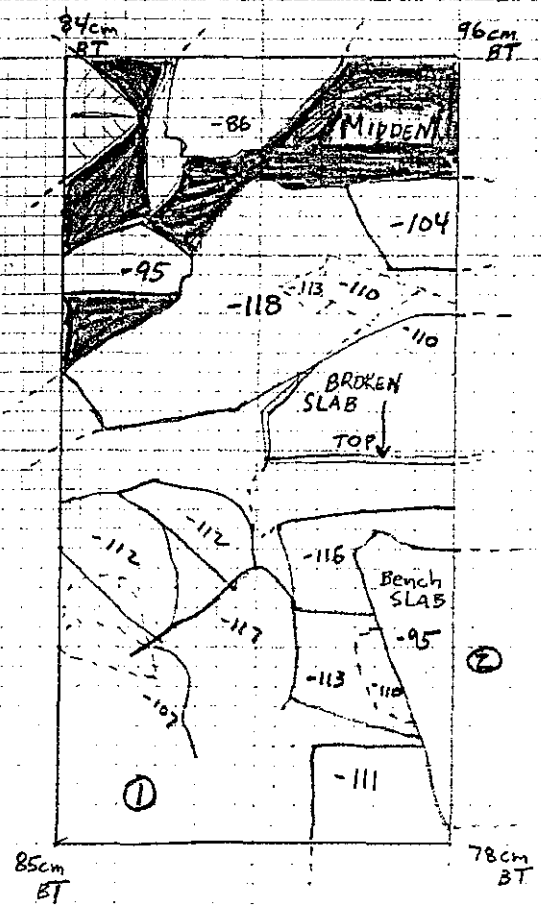
15. Utilized chunk of ramah chert. midden.

H-13 Group D
16N 5E
Interior Test Pit

Surface vegetation is moss, willow, and crowberry. 15 cms of peat below surface grading into 10 cms of black, organic midden which terminates at rock floor. West edge of square is at beginning of tunnel leaving interior living space. Square slopes lightly downhill towards the west. Floor is relatively flat at east end, but has tumble down rocks at west end, as it enters entrance tunnel. Floor composed of granite like rock floor. Bone & wood debri found on top of floor, while flakes and artifacts were found in the midden and peat, 5-10 cms above the floor.

Northwest corner has large flat rock slab that is positioned on top of other smaller rocks to form what looks like a bench or table. One other large and thin flat rock lies broken along the north end of square, perhaps fallen from bench platform.

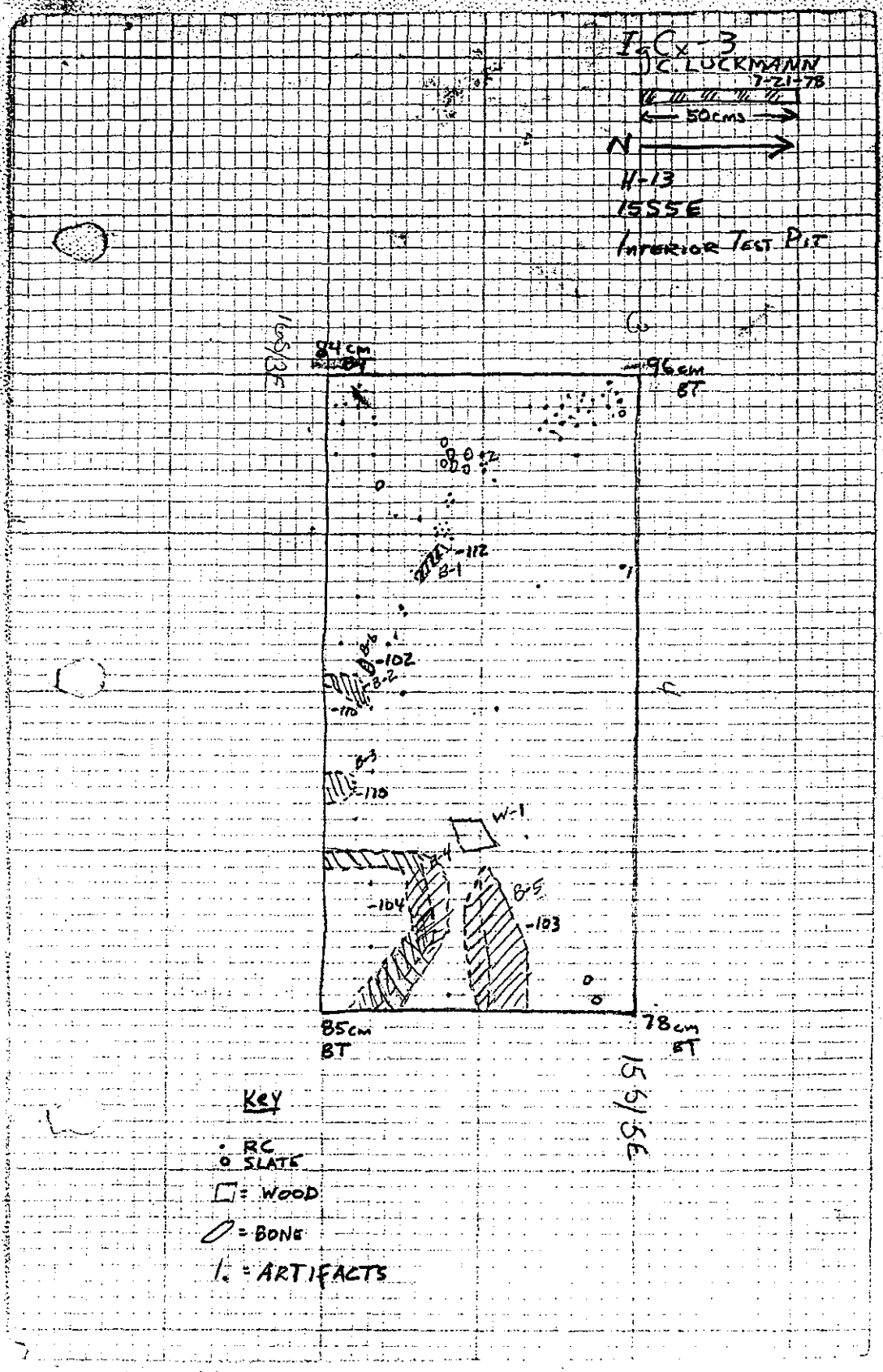
IgCx-3
C. LUCKMANN
7-21-78
H-13 FLOOR
1555E



NOTES

① JUMBLED ROCK overlaid WITH WHALE BONE (see previous pg)

② DOTTED LINES OUTSIDE SQUARE extend rocks


IsCx-3
C. LUCKMANN
7-21-78
50cms
N
H-13
1555E
Interior Test Pit
84cm BT
96cm BT
-112
B-1
B-2
-102
-110
B-3
-110
W-1
B-4
B-5
-104
-103
85cm BT
78cm BT
1555/55E
Key
RC
SLATE
= WOOD
= BONE
= ARTIFACTS

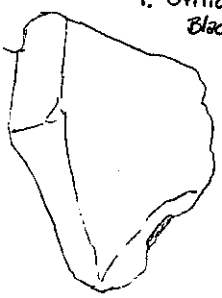
Nuchuak Village Site. Test pit in ENTRANCEWAY
H-13.

Nature of Site prior to test pit.

ENTRANCE SLOPING - HIGH NORTH - LOW SOUTH
ALDER AND WILLOW VERY THICK, BASIC GRASS - MAY NEED A FRONT-END LOADER FOR THE ROOTS
CORNER 12N/0E IS HIGHEST POINT ON ALDER COVERED MOUND.
AMAZINGLY WARM, NOT SO BAD BUGS WITH GRUMPUS Whales and Harp seals everywhere.
4:10 - WIND BLOWING VERY HARD - NW looks rainy.
UPPER RIGHT SECTION OF TEST PIT APPEARS TO BE THE WALL AS THE TEXTURE AND ROCKY NATURE DEPICT SUCH.
BONE WET BUT WELL PRESERVED
concentration of chert + shist over rock at corner 14N/0E
all flakes so far in peat that is definately the wall Layer
a tiny chip of charcoal was found amongst these chert flakes
Charcoal find. found under bone fragments in corner 12N/0E
had to burrow a bit but one fine sample. Ruff legged hawk screeches endlessly at some intruder — the mind baggles.
75 cm from 12N/0E X 20cm in
My test pit looks more like a pool after last nights excretions.
definate entrance showing - heavy peet rocks and whale bone in 1 centimeter distance from point 12N/0E
large utilized flakes at base of entrance way near large Rock parallel to N line.
lots of bone - caribou jaw + teeth of far south center wall also A NUMBER of chert and slate flakes.
So much for this site.
Flooded site finished
C14 sample - trowel collected - high concentration under rock below peak - on black midden floor. directly under large whale bone on map. the only charcoal found in H-13 test pit.
Stratigraphy: Heavily folaged surface basically sod foundation. Rocks showed distinct paving of entrance. after sod dark midden soil for approx $\frac{1}{2}$" then clay sand material vertually sterile soil after base of rocks. hard to determine diferent floor layers as majority of site was wall and little actual pathway. Probable collapsed archway.

GROUP D
H-13
116 cm BT

1. Utilized Flake, Ramah chert
Black organic midden below peat



2. Utilized Flake, Black Ramah Chert
Black organic midden below peat, assoc. w/ bone
116 cm BT

H-13 Entrance Way T.P.
ARTIFACTS

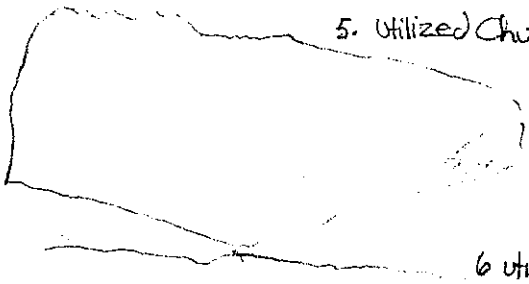
1. Ramah Chert tip fluting spall. Near the surface in the peats.

2. Ramah Chert MICRO Blade Near Surface in peat.

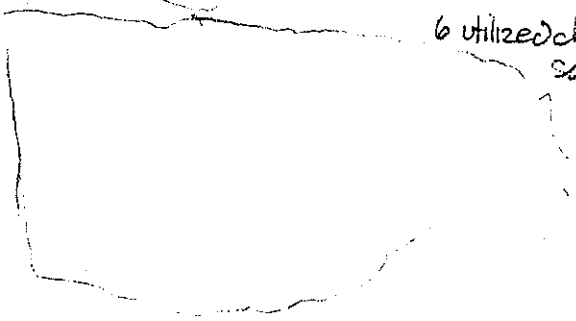
4. Chrystal Quarts Micro Blade. entrance rocks

1 Small flat whalebone. on wall of entranceway

3. Heavily utilized Ramah Chert. on house entrance floor



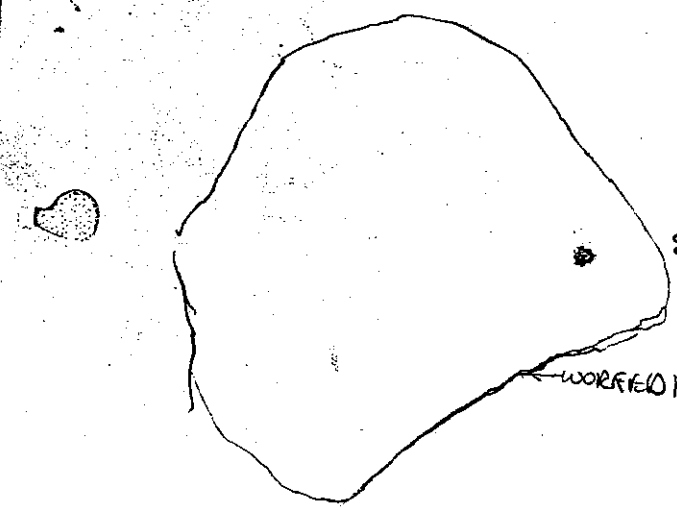
5. Utilized Chert flake. floor of entrance



6 utilized chert large piece same area as #5

7. MICROBLADE AT North Center of TP. entranceway

H-13 Entrance Way T.
ARTIFACTS.

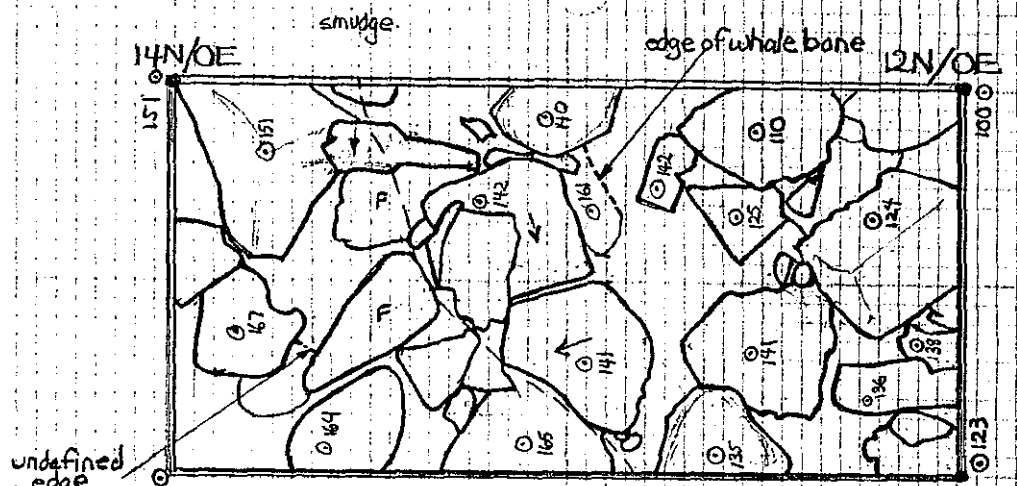


8.
-SHGT-central Test Pi-

←WORKED EDGE.

1978 Excavations at the
Nachvak Village Site
(IgCx-3)

House-13 entrance-way test-pit.
View to south.



Rock Distrabution
NACHVAK Village Site
TEST PIT IN Entranceway
OF H-13
by William Ritchie
⊙ DBT
---- est wall

IgCx-3

Nachvak Village Site
1978 Excavations
House-13


IgCx-3
H-13
INTERIOR
TEST-PIT

Nachvak Village Site
Test Pit in Entranceway
of H-13

12N/10E

12N/11W

14N/10E

14N/11W

Chert Sample 1

whalebone

N

50cms

Nachvak Village TP. 8 m downslope from H-13
50 x 50 cm.

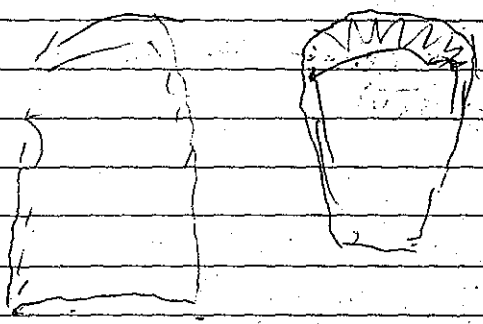
RC microblades black chert (Pre-Dorset component at this site)

(1) Turf 5 cm
(2) carbon-stained peat w/ 1 flake + slate 3-4 cm
(3) black midden earth resting on beach cobbles. Microblades in upper part of this zone; black chert mostly at bottom (10-15 cm from surface)

Nachvak Village T.P. 6 m downslope (west) of H-12's western-most trench wall
1) Turf - approx. 20 cm - thick grass
2) brown peat w/ alot of roots: -20 to -35 cm RC flakes
3) dk brown clay-like soil - -35 to -45 cm. RC flakes near bottom.

House 16 grassy hollow. 50 cm TD. (WF)
1. Turf 0-10 cm. Sterile
2. 10-20 Brown peat with poorly preserved bone toward bottom, on top of tightly placed thick floor slabs. RC flakes begin at base of brown peat too.
3. floor slabs resting in black greasy, peaty midden full of RC, and same

Red ocher, schist. No bone here.
Quartz crystal. lots of charcoal chunks.



RC endscraper

-35 cm beneath
a floor slab

RC ~~top~~ unifacial
point with broken tip
-30 cm from surface

Microblades to.

4. Greasy peat of charcoal, less pebbly than upper black midden earth.
RC flakes. 30-40 cm deep

5. Sterile gravel. 40 to 45 cm down

Theis is a Kolktalk-like earth house probably 300-600 BP Deep cultural deposit. Semi-subterranean structure?

RC only raw matl.

8. Hole T.P. 2/3 down bank from House 11.

all measured to East wall

Turf 0 to -10 cm

Brown Peat -10 to -25 cm

Brown soil w/ black mottling -25cm to
↳ sand coats

C: bone @ -29 cm

stemmed microblade @ -37 - RC

slate blank @ -36

RC feature

Wood -30cm

35-39 bottom of cultural material

Below this is a tan clay loam which probably was created by the house excavations at the top of the bank, washing down hill

Below this is a brown peaty deposit without cultural association

Carbon time, for? jaw etc.

Hard to say relation of the bone, burnt microblade scraper and the slate slab. No clear stratigraphic separation noted. Bone ~~coal from~~ occurred throughout the deposit.

35mm 64 Ektachrome

9. v. to NW over Tomb I (Ekalup?) almost certainly a Ekalup.
10. v. to W. over Tomb II
11. v. to NW over Tomb II w/ associated cache right front.
12. v. to W (or SW) w/ Tomb III center + IV in background center
13. v. to W. over Tomb IV-complex
14. v. to SSW over Tomb IV to Tomb I in background
15. v. to S. over site
16. telephoto Tom in H6
17. WBR in H3
18. WBR in H2
19-36. Misc. at site.

35mm. Ektachrome 64

Nachvak II

173. Boulder grave on pt. north of village site. V. to S.

BEFORE NACHVAK ROLL

1. High up, looking down to east
2. v. to south
3. down towards NE

3. Round hearth at Iglu Island
4-7. Misc.
8. Sandy's Hearth

Grave at 5th Belmer Brd. 35mm Kodachrome exposure. 1. v. to East over grave + mouth of pond. 2. CU of grave, v. to S.