

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY
OF THE SALLUIT AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AREA,
NORTHERN QUEBEC

VOLUME 1. TEXT AND APPENDICES

Presented to the
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January, 1985



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES	iii
TABLES	iv
APPENDICES	v
SUMMARY	vi
ADKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATIONS	2
3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	3
3.1 Location and Physical Setting	3
3.2 Flora and Fauna	6
3.3 Paleoenvironment	7
3.4 Previous Archaeological Research	8
4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES	10
4.1 Survey Area	10
4.2 Sampling Techniques	10
4.3 Data Registration	12
4.4 Site Plans	12
4.5 Community Consultation	13
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS	14
5.1 Archaeological Sites	14
5.1.1 Salluit-1 (KbF1-4)	14



5.1.2	Salluit-2 (KbF1-3)	20
5.1.3	Salluit-3 (KbF1-5)	23
5.1.4	Salluit-4 (KbF1-6)	29
5.1.5	Salluit-5 (KbF1-7)	33
5.1.6	Salluit-6 (KbFk-8)	35
5.1.7	Salluit-7 (KbFk-9)	39
5.2	Contemporary Activity Areas	40
6.0	DISCUSSION	42
7.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	44
8.0	PERSONNEL	47
9.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	48



FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of Salluit, Northern Quebec	4
Figure 2.	Location of the Survey Area	5
Figure 3.	Survey Limits and Archaeological Site Locations, Salluit, Northern Quebec	11



TABLES

Table 1.	Location of Archaeological Sites Inventoried, Salluit, Northern Quebec	15
Table 2.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Salluit-1 Site (KbF1-4)	18
Table 3.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Salluit-2 Site (KbF1-3)	22
Table 4.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Salluit-3 Site (KbF1-5)	27
Table 5.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Salluit-4 Site (KbF1-6)	32
Table 6.	Summary of Habitation Structures Identified in the Salluit-6 Site (KbF1-8)	37
Table 7.	Summary of Contemporary Activity Areas Observed in the Vicinity of the Village of Salluit	41



APPENDICES

- Appendix A List of Photographs
- Appendix B Catalogue of Lithic Specimens
- Appendix C Archaeological Potential Zones and Sites,
Salluit, Northern Quebec
- Appendix D Representative Stratigraphic Profiles of
Archaeological Sites Inventoried, Salluit,
Northern Quebec
- Appendix E Site Plan: Salluit-1 (KbF1-4), Salluit-2
(KbF1-3), Salluit-3 (KbF1-5)
- Appendix F Site Plan: Salluit-4 (KbF1-6), Salluit-5
(KbF1-7), Salluit-6 (KbFk-8)



SUMMARY

The present report details the results of an archaeological survey conducted in the airport development area of the Inuit village of Salluit, Northern Quebec. This survey focused on the verification of previously determined archaeological potential zones occurring within this area.

The survey resulted in the identification of seven (7) archaeological sites and five (5) contemporary activity areas. Of the sites, one (1) is interpreted as Pre-Dorset, one (1) as Dorset and two (2) as historic Inuit. The three (3) remaining sites are interpreted as multi-component prehistoric and historic Inuit occupations.

Habitation structures observed in six (6) of the sites include semi-subterranean dwellings, bilobate mid-passage tent rings and other tent rings of various form and dimensions. Secondary features are represented by caches, fox-traps and burial vaults.

As none of the sites recorded are endangered by projected airport construction activities, no salvage excavations are recommended. It is recommended, however, that future surveys planned for other Northern Quebec airport development areas be of longer duration. It is further recommended that the Inuit communities concerned be actively involved in these surveys and that survey results be made available to these communities.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Transportation and field logistics for the present archaeological survey were arranged by the Makivik Corporation, through the offices of Ms. Lorraine Brookes, Director of the Research Department, and Mr. William Kemp, the Makivik manager of the project. Mr. Juusippi Ilimasaut of Kangirsujuak ably served as field assistant. Mr. Ilimasaut also acted as interpreter during the meeting with the Municipal Council of Salluit.

The meeting with the Municipal Council of Salluit was chaired by Mr. Tayarra Papigatok, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality. This meeting was arranged by Mr. William Smith, who also served as liaison with the council during our stay in Salluit.

Mr. Joanasie Kaittuk, assisted by Mr. Moses Osuituajuk, provided canoe transportation during the survey. Mr. Kaittuk further specified the Inuit place-names listed in the report. Accommodations in Salluit were provided by Miss Uiyakie Koperqualuk and Mr. Paul Alaku. Mr. Alaku also allowed us use of his Honda three-wheeler for survey purposes.

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



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The present report describes the results of an archaeological survey conducted between August 19-23, 1984, in the vicinity of the village of Salluit, Northern Quebec. This survey represents the second phase of archaeological research undertaken in the municipality within the context of the environmental impact studies engendered by the Northern Quebec Airport Development project. The first phase involved the theoretical study of the archaeological potential of the area of projected airport construction and related works. Both of these phases, financed by the ministère des Transports du Québec, were carried out by Aménatech Inc. under contract with the Makivik Corporation.

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

Volume 2 consists of a photographic appendix. No attempt has been made to illustrate the totality of the data photographed at each site. Instead, the photographs presented provide a representative sample of the habitation structures and cultural features identified in the sites.



2.0 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATIONS

The survey was organized in terms of the results of the archaeological potential study prepared for the airport development area of the municipality of Salluit (Aménatech, 1984). This study indicated that a number of probable archaeological site localities would be affected by construction activities.

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

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



3.0 DESCRIPTION OF **THE STUDY AREA**

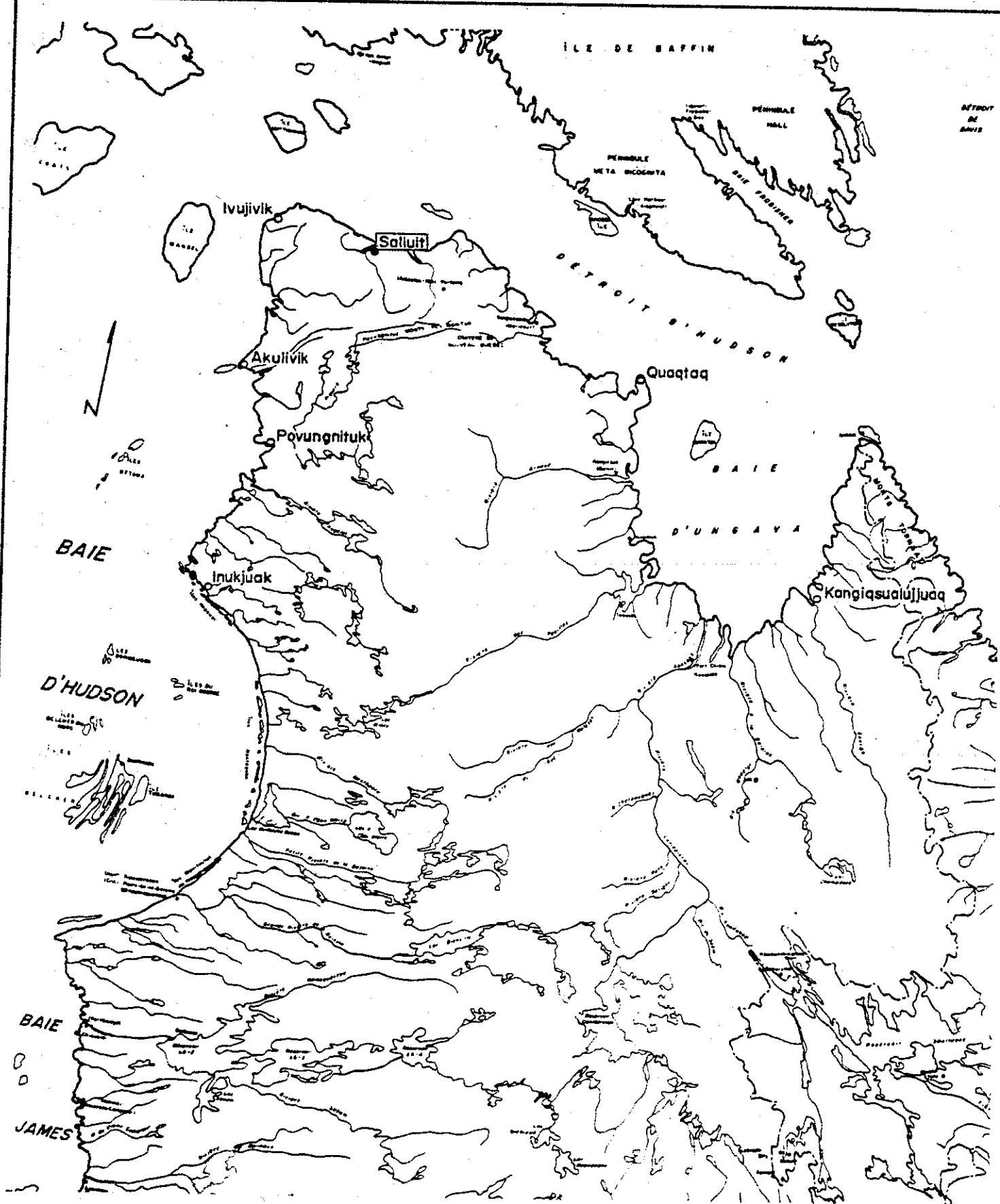
3.1 Location and Physical Setting

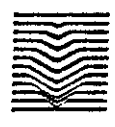
The study area comprises the environs of the village of Salluit, in Ungava County, Northern Quebec (Fig. 1). The village is located on the south shore of Sugluk Inlet, approximately 10 km southwest of Hudson Strait, at (Fig. 2).

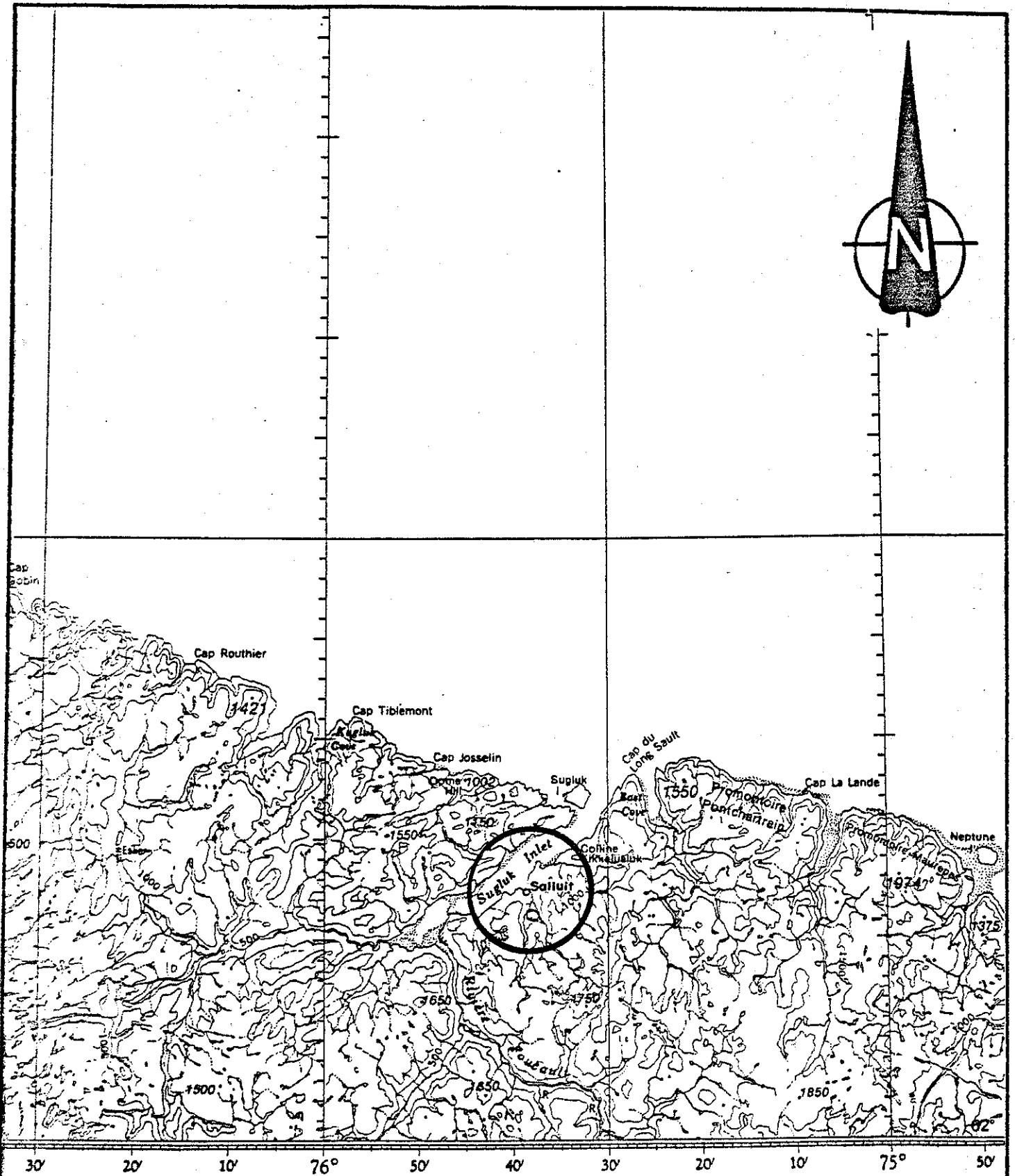
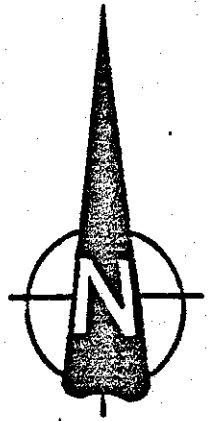
The area occurs in the eastern section of the Cape Smith Fold Belt in the Churchill Province of the Canadian Shield (Stockwell et al., 1972). The fold belt, characterized by structural unconformities, corresponds to the Sugluk Plateau Division of the James physiographic region (Bostock, 1972). In the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


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





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



 <p>Aménatech Inc. Division aménagement et environnement du Groupe-consult B. M. Inc.</p>	<p>PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE SALLUIT AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT AREA, NORTHERN QUEBEC</p>	<p>TITLE LOCATION OF THE SURVEY AREA</p>
<p>DESSINÉ PAR Y. C.</p>	<p>APPROUVÉ PAR I. B.</p>	<p>DATE JANUARY 1985</p>
<p>ÉCHELLE 1 : 500 000</p>	<p>SCALE RÉFÉRENCE 4-6156-550</p>	<p>FIGURE 2</p>

3.2 Flora and Fauna

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

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

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



3.3 Paleoenvironment

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

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

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



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

3.4 Previous Archaeological Research

The earliest archaeological research carried out in the Salluit region is represented by the 1957 and 1958 surveys conducted by Taylor (1958, 1959). These surveys resulted in the discovery of a number of Dorset and Thule culture sites concentrated, in general, on Sugluk Island and at the entrance to Sugluk Inlet. Several of these sites were tested and one (1), the Dorset Tyara site, was excavated. A disturbed Dorset site (KbFl-1) located on the shore of the inlet approximately 2 km west of Salluit was also briefly examined. As mentioned by Taylor (1968:10), "this site had been thoroughly looted and...yielded nothing of consequence". The KbFl-1 site is the only previously-recorded archaeological site situated in the present study area.

Three (3) Thule sites located on the Hudson Strait coast were registered by Plumet in 1979, during a brief helicopter fly-over of the Sugluk Inlet region (Plumet and Badgley, 1980). Little information is available concerning the activities carried out at and the data collected from these sites.

In 1984, Mr. Denis Roy, archaeologist with the Service de l'Environnement of the Ministère des Transports du Québec, visited Salluit in order to interview local Inuit residents concerning known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the village. These interviews, carried out within the context of the Northern Quebec Airport Development project, constituted a pre-inventory of



archaeological resources in the airport development area of Salluit. Information collected during these interviews included note by the resident of numerous burials located along the north shore of the inlet. An historic cemetery in the village and metal fox-traps as well as several possible stone structures or features in the immediate vicinity of the village were also observed by Mr. Roy at this time (c.f., Aménatech, 1984).

Archaeological research carried out in regions and adjacent to Salluit suggests a mid-second millenium B.C. date for the initial Pre-Dorset peopling of northwestern Ungava. This initial occupation, represented by Early Paleoeskimo Pre-Dorset groups, was succeeded by the Dorset culture. As suggested by radiocarbon determinations from the Tyara site on Sugluk Island, this second culture dates to 700-800 B.C. in this region (Taylor, 1968:107). This Late Paleoeskimo culture may have persisted in the region until the 11th or 12th century, if not later.

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



4.0 SURVEY PROCEDURES

4.1 Survey Area

Survey activities were restricted to the Salluit airport development area as specified by the Ministère des Transports du Québec. This area is defined by a 5-km radius extending from the village (Fig. 3). The north shore of Sugluk Inlet opposite the village is also included in this area.

Survey activities concentrated, firstly, in zones of high and moderate archaeological potential situated in or peripheral to proposed airport construction works. These zones include suggested gravel pits and access roads and the periphery of two (2) small, interconnected ponds situated west of the airport runway (Appendix C).

Zones of similar potential adjacent to planned construction works were then inventoried. These zones include the sections of the north and south shores of Sugluk Inlet occurring in the study area as well as the banks of the river flowing through the village. Survey along this river extended approximately 4.2 km inland from the inlet.

4.2 Sampling Techniques

All localities inventoried were subjected to an extensive visual inspection involving surface collecting activities. In the case of high and moderate potential zones and of confirmed archaeological sites, these preliminary efforts were followed by the excavation of 50 cm x 50 cm test pits. The number and location





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SURVEY LIMITS AND ARCHEOLOGICAL
SITES SALLUIT, NORTHERN QUEBEC

DESSINÉ PAR

R.M.

APPROUVÉ PAR

IAN BADGLEY

DATE

JANUARY, 1985

ÉCHELLE

1:50 000

RÉFÉRENCE

4-6156-550

FEUILLE

FIGURE 3

of the test pits excavated varied according to the extent of the zone or site, surface collecting results and initial sampling productivity. However, as sampling was directed toward the verification of archaeological potential and to the recovery of temporally-sensitive cultural data, testing was non-random in character. Accordingly, the majority of the test pits were excavated either in or close to presumed or identified habitation structures.

4.3 Data Registration

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

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

4.4 Site Plans

Scaled plans illustrating the principal physical characteristics of the sites and the location of test pits,



habitation structures and other cultural features were prepared for all but one of the sites using a Geotec pocket transit and 60-meter survey chain. The exception, the Salluit-7 site (KbFk-9), occurs on the edge of the village cemetery. This site, registered on the basis of several small chert flakes, is lacking in identifiable occupational features as well as in definable limits.

4.5 Community Consultation

The Municipal Council of Salluit was met with formally on August 19. This meeting was chaired by Mr. Tayarra Papigatok, the Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality.

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

Time limitations prevented further meetings with the council. However, Mr. William Smith, informed of research activities, kindly consented to convey the preliminary results of the survey to the council.



5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological Sites

A total of seven (7) archaeological sites were inventoried during the survey. Three (3) of these sites are situated in zones of high archaeological potential in the vicinity of the village (Fig. 3). The other four (4) are located in zones of similar potential located on the north shore of Sugluk Inlet.

Of these sites, two (2) are interpreted as historic Inuit occupations, one (1) as a Dorset settlement and one (1) as of Pre-Dorset cultural affiliation (Table 1). Multi-component Paleoeskimo and Neoeskimo occupations are interpreted for two (2) other sites. A prehistoric occupation of undetermined cultural affiliation and an historic Inuit component occur in the seventh site.

The KbF1-1 site, the disturbed Dorset site reported by Taylor (1958), was briefly examined. This site is characterized by a large excavated depression and several smaller trenches partially filled with rocks. cursory surface-collecting in and around these excavations produced no cultural materials. No test pits were excavated in this site.

5.1.1 Salluit-1 (KbF1-4)

Cultural Affiliation:

Prehistoric (possibly Thule)
and Historic Inuit



TABLE 1. LOCATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORIED, SALLUIT, NORTHERN QUEBEC

SITE	BORDEN CODE	GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES	U.T.M.	MAP (1:50000)	ALTITUDE (m.a.s.l.)	DISTANCE/ SHORELINE(m)	INUIT PLACE-NAME	CULTURAL AFFILIATION
Salluit-1	KbF1-4	' "		35J/4	6-25	20	Aupartuapik	Prehistoric (possibly thule and historic Inuit
							Aupartuapik	Dorset
Salluit-3	KbF1-5	' " Dorset, thule,		35J/4	4-16	50	Tikiraatsiak	Pre-dorset, and historic Inuit
Salluit-4	KbF1-6	' "		35J/4	3-12	30	Sajukvik	Pre-dorset, Dorset, Historic and Contem- porary Inuit
							Iqalugalik	Historic Inuit
Salluit-7	KbFk-9	' "		35J/4	15	15	Niaqunngu- tialuk	Historic Inuit
						500	Salluit	Pre-dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

UTM. :	MAP: 35J/4 (1:50 000)
Altitude (m.a.s.l.):	6 - 25
Distance/shoreline (m):	20
Inuit Place-name:	Aupartuapik

General Description

The **Salluit-1** site is located on the north shore of Sugluk Inlet, at the western limit of the survey area (Fig. 3). The site occupies relatively wet gravel deposits situated on the edge of a small bay. The shore of the bay is formed by abrupt rock outcrops and ledges. A bedrock hill and a series of poorly drained beach ridges define the northern limit of the site.

The site is divided into three (3) occupation areas on the basis of habitation concentrations and clusters of features (Appendix E). Area A, the most westerly part of the site, is bordered, to the west, by a low bedrock hill and, to the north, by a rock ledge. A small stream and associated bog occur in the western section of the area. Area A is roughly 90 m in length by about 55 m in width.

Area B, east of Area A, consists of an irregular gravel deposit bordered to the north, east and south by bedrock formations. This second area, occupied by a small pond, measures approximately 80 m in length by 35 m in maximum width.



Area C is located some 80 m north of Area A. This third (and highest) area occurs on a terrace formation and contiguous gravel deposit backed to the northeast by the hill. A wet bog borders the western and southern limits of the area. A small, linear pond occurs in the eastern half of Area C. The overall dimensions of the area are 140 m (northwest-southeast) by 40 m.

Vegetation in all areas of the site is dense and continuous. Low mosses and lichens intermixed with grasses and sedges predominant in the drier zones. Sphagnum is dominant in the bogs and wetter zones. Blueberries are thickly scattered throughout the site.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Test pits were excavated in three (3) habitation structures in Area A, two (2) others in Area B and one (1) on the terrace in Area C. All of these test pits were sterile.

The stratigraphy revealed in these pits consists of a thin, dark brown organic soil layer underlain by medium coarse sandy gravel (Appendix D). The organic soil is approximately 4 cm in average thickness. The overlying vegetation mat varies from 2 to 7 cm in thickness.

Habitation Structures

Sixteen (16) circular tent rings were identified in the Salluit-1 site (Table 2). Nine (9) of these structures occur in Area A and seven (7) in Area B. No particular distributional pattern or clustering of the structures is apparent. These



TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE SALLUIT-1 SITE (Kbf1-4)

AREA	STRUCTURE	DIAMETRE (m)	REMARKS
A	A	4.80	-Rear sleeping platform <u>ca.</u> 1.60m in maximum width
	B	4.00	-Rear sleeping platform <u>ca.</u> 1.60m in maximum width
	C	5.00	
	D	6.00	
	E	3.80	-Concentration of rocks in centre of structure suggests collapsed fox-trap
	F	4.20	
	G	4.40	
	H	5.00	
	I	4.80	-Concentration of rocks in the structure suggest a collapsed small cache or fox-trap
B	BA	6.20	-Interior features suggested by rock alignments and concentrations
	BB	5.00	
	BC	4.40	-Concentration of rock in the structure suggests a collapsed cache
	BD	4.50	
	BE	4.00	
	BF	4.00	
	BG	4.20	-Concentration of rocks in the structure suggests a collapsed cache

habitations vary in diameter from 3.80 to 6.20 m. The majority, however, range between 4.00 and 4.80 m in diameter.

Rock concentrations in several of the structures suggest collapsed caches or, in a single case, a possible fox-trap. Two (2) of the tent rings (i.e., Structures A and B) contain rear sleeping platforms. Each platform is approximately 1.60 m in maximum width.

Although the test pits excavated in Structures A and B proved negative, these tent rings are tentatively interpreted as relating to a Thule culture occupation of the site. The other structures appear to be historic Inuit in origin. This interpretation is based on recent materials observed in several of these tent rings (i.e., pieces of canvas and rubber, etc.).

Secondary Cultural Features

Secondary cultural features observed in the site include twenty-one (21) stone-built caches, three (3) stone fox-traps and seven (7) hunting blinds.

Ten (10) and eleven (11) of the caches occur in Areas A and B respectively. The caches, distributed on the bedrock and the gravel deposits, are generally small, measuring about 1.20 m in average base diameter by 50 cm to 1.00 in height. These features appear to be of historic origin.

The fox-traps are clustered in the western section of Area C, close to the edge of the terrace. Each is approximately 1.00 m in length by 50-60 cm in width. These features are



provisionally interpreted as relating to the presumed Thule occupation of the site.

The hunting blinds are distributed at variable distances from the pond in Area C. The blinds consist of convex stone walls measuring 3.00 to 3.50 m in length by 80 cm to 1.20 m in height. Contemporary use of the blinds for goose hunting by the population of Salluit is indicated.

5.1.2 Salluit-2 (KbF1-3)

Cultural Affiliation: Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

U.T.M.: MAP: 35J/4(1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 8

Distance/Shoreline (m): 190

Inuit Place-name: Aupartuapik

General Description

The Salluit-2 site is located on the north shore of Sugluk Inlet, roughly 300 m northeast of Salluit-1 (Fig. 3). The site occurs on the edge of a gravel terrace situated on a small plateau bordered to the east, west and north by abrupt bedrock slopes. A small stream flows south along the eastern edge of the site. Below the terrace, this stream meanders generally eastward into a narrow bay. This bay defines the eastern limit of the Aupartuapik locality. The gravel beaches surrounding the mouth of



the stream are occupied by numerous scattered recent historic and contemporary tent rings.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

A total of nine (9) test pits were excavated in habitation structures identified in the Salluit-2 site. Five (5) of these test pits, located in Structure A, were positive.

The stratigraphic profiles recorded in the pits consist of sandy gravel overlain by a layer of dark brown organic soil. This layer varies from 5 to 8 cm in thickness. The overlying vegetation cover is 5 cm in average thickness.

Habitation Structures

Seven (7) habitation structures generally clustered along the terrace edge were identified in the Salluit-2 site (Table 3). Of these structures, two (2) are tent rings and five (5) are semi-subterranean dwellings.

The tent rings are defined by circular alignments of rocks measuring 3.00 m and 3.20 m in diameter. The semi-subterranean dwellings are represented by four (4) rectangular and one (1) circular depressions. The rectangular structures vary in length from 3.20 to 4.00 m and in width from 2.80 to 3.00 m. The circular example is 2.80 m in diameter.

The depressions, located along bedrock outcrops or close to a large boulder, are from 10 to 15 cm in depth. Scattered rocks occur on the rims of several of these dwellings.



TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE SALLUIT-2 SITE (Kbf1-3)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	2.80 X 4.00	-2 overlapping dwellings may be indicated; <u>ca.</u> 15cm in depth
B	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	3.00 X 3.20	- <u>ca.</u> 15cm in depth
C	Tent ring	Circular	3.00 dia.	
D	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	3.00 X 3.40	- <u>ca.</u> 15cm in depth
E	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	2.80 X 3.40	- <u>ca.</u> 15cm in depth
F	Semi-circular	Circular	2.80 dia.	- <u>ca.</u> 10cm in depth
G	Tent ring	Circular	3.20 dia.	

m=Metre
 dia.=Diametre

Secondary Cultural Features

A small concentration of rocks interpreted as a collapsed cache represents the only secondary cultural feature observed in the site. This cache, located roughly 9 m west of the Structure D tent ring, is approximately 1.20 m in **diametre**.

Lithic Specimens

Forty-six (46) lithic specimens were recovered from the five (5) test pits excavated in Structure A (Appendix B). These specimens include three (3) complete microblades in quartz crystal and a retouched flake in chert. Of the forty-two (42) detritus pieces collected, thirty-three (33) are in chert and seven (7) are in milky quartz. Two (2) small flake fragments occur in quartz crystal.

5.1.3 Salluit-3 (KbF1-5)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset, Dorset, Thule and
Historic Inuit

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

U.T.M. :

MAP: 35J/4 (1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.):

4-16

Distance/Shoreline (m):

50

Inuit Place-name:

Tikiraatsiaq



General Description

The Salluit-3 site is situated on the west side of a wide bay on the south shore of Sugluk Inlet, approximately 2 km west of the village of Salluit (Fig. 3). The site occupies a variety of gravel formations of varying extent located at the eastern foot of a tombolo. These formations are divided into four (4) occupation areas on the basis of elevational variation and habitation structure distribution (Appendix E). Also, the occupations in each of these areas are interpreted as pertaining to chronologically-differing cultural groups.

Area A consists of an extensive, flat gravel deposit situated on the edge of the bay. This area, measuring roughly 300 m by 110 m, is bordered to the north and southwest by bedrock hill flanks. The shore of the bay along the edge of the area consists of a steep gravel bank. Area A is interpreted as relating to historic Inuit occupation of the site.

Area B comprises a relatively small terrace lobe extending from the bedrock slope bordering the west central edge of Area A. This terrace, approximately 2 m higher than the Area A deposit, is 75 m and 35 m in maximum length and width respectively. The elevation of and habitation structures on the terrace suggest a Thule culture affiliation for occupation of Area B.

Area C occupies a higher terrace formation west of Area B. This second terrace is bordered to the south by the bedrock hill and to the north by a wet bog. Gravel beach ridges interspersed with bedrock outcrops extend westward from the



terrace to the crest of the tombolo. Area C, interpreted as representing a Dorset culture occupation, is 80 m in length by 35-40 m in width.

Area D occurs on a relatively flat rock promontory forming the summit of the bedrock hill north of the other site areas. This fourth area, situated at 16 m.a.s.l., consists of a thin gravel deposit approximately 40 m in length by 30 m in maximum width. Lithics surface-collected on this deposit indicate a Pre-Dorset occupation for Area D.

Vegetation in Area A is composed predominantly of sphagnum intermixed with mosses and grasses. Sparse mosses, lichens and grasses interspersed with small sphagnum colonies predominate in Areas B and C. Area D vegetation consists of scattered mosses and lichens with isolated grasses.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Test pits were excavated in one (1) tent ring located in Area B and three (3) habitation structures situated in Area C. Two (2) possible house depressions in Area D were also test-pitted. All six (6) of these test pits were negative.

The stratigraphy recorded in Areas B and C consists of coarse gravels overlain by a thin layer of dark brown organic soil not exceeding 5 cm in thickness. The overlying surface vegetation varies between 3 and 5 cm in thickness. Profiles recorded in the Area D test pits are composed of undifferentiated sandy gravel.



Habitation Structures

The nineteen (19) habitation structures identified in the Salluit-3 site comprise seventeen (17) tent rings and two (2) semi-subterranean dwellings. Nine (9) of the tent rings are situated in Area A and seven (7) others in Area B. The semi-subterranean dwellings and a tent ring are in Area C.

The Area A tent rings occur in clusters of four (4) and two (2) structures and as an isolated habitation aligned along the length axis of the deposit. The distance between structures in the clusters is roughly 3 m. The clusters themselves and the isolated tent ring are separated by distances of 40 and 65 m. Individual occupational units composed of variable numbers of individuals are implied.

Six (6) of the tent rings are oval in shape, varying from 5.40 by 6.00 m to 5.80 by 6.40 m. The three (3) circular structures range from 5.00 and 5.10 m in diameter. Interior alignments of rocks dividing each of the tent rings into several sections indicate multiple family habitations.

Of the tent rings in Area B, five (5) are circular and two (2) are oval in shape. The circular structures vary from 4.20 to 4.80 m in diameter. One (1) of these structures (i.e., Structure BC) is characterized by a rear sleeping platform measuring about 1.50 m in maximum width. Both of the oval tent rings are 4.80 m in length; their recorded widths are 4.20 and 4.40 m.



TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE SALLUIT-3 (KbF1-5)

AREA	STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	A	Tent ring	Oval	5.40 X 6.00	-Interior partitions
	B	Tent ring	Oval	5.60 X 6.20	-Interior partitions
	C	Tent ring	Circular	5.10 dia.	-Interior partitions
	D	Tent ring	Circular	5.00 dia.	-Interior partitions
	E	Tent ring	Oval	5.50 X 6.00	-Interior partitions
	F	Tent ring	Circular	5.00 dia.	-Interior partitions
	G	Tent ring	Oval	5.80 X 6.40	-Interior partitions
	H	Tent ring	Oval	5.60 X 6.00	-Interior partitions
	I	Tent ring	Oval	5.50 X 6.00	-Interior partitions
B	BA	Tent ring	Circular	4.80 dia.	
	BB	Tent ring	Oval	4.40 X 4.80	
	BC	Tent ring	Circular	4.60 dia.	-Rear sleeping platform <u>ca.</u> 1.50m in maximum width
	BD	Tent ring	Oval	4.20 X 4.80	
	BE	Tent ring	Circular	4.40 dia.	

TABLE 4 (CONT'D)

AREA	STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
	BF	Tent ring	Circular	4.20 dia.	
	BG	Tent ring	Circular	4.20 dia.	
C	CA	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	3.80 X 4.20	- <u>ca.</u> 15cm in depth
	CB	Tent ring	Circular	3.60 dia.	
	CC	Semi-subterranean	Square	3.80 X 3.80	- <u>ca.</u> 10cm in depth

m=Metre

dia.=Diametre

The semi-subterranean dwellings are defined by 10 to 15 cm deep depressions bordered by scattered rocks. The first of these dwellings is rectangular in shape, measuring 3.80 by 4.20 m; the second is square, measuring 3.80 by 3.80 m. The circular tent ring identified in Area C is 3.60 m in diameter.

Several other vague alignments of rocks observed in Area C suggest possible tent rings. Additionally, two (2) small, shallow depressions noted in Area D may represent Pre-Dorset dwellings. However, the data available are insufficient to the clear definition of these tent rings or dwellings.

Secondary Cultural Features

Two (2) beehive-shaped, stone caches were noted in the Salluit-3 site. These features are approximately 1.20 m in diameter by 50 cm to 60 cm in height. Both are situated on the 8 m terrace.

Lithic Specimens

Five (5) lithic specimens were surface-collected in Area D of the site (Appendix B). These specimens include a chert burin, a milky quartz flake retouched as an end scraper, a quartz microblade and a retouched chert flake. The single rough flake recovered is also in chert.

5.1.4 Salluit-4 (KbF1-6)

Cultural Affiliation:

Pre-Dorset, Dorset, Historic
and Contemporary Inuit



Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

UTM: MAP: 35J/4(1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 3 - 12

Distance/Shoreline (m): 30

Inuit Place-name: Sajukvik

General Description

The Salluit-4 site is situated on the western edge of a large bay located on the north shore of Sugluk Inlet, directly opposite the village of Salluit (Fig. 3). The site occupies several gravel terraces and small deposits occurring on the eastern flank of a low rock hill (Appendix F). Numerous recent and contemporary tent rings are distributed across gravel and cobble beaches extending eastward from the terraces.

The altitudes of the various forms of habitation structures observed suggest elevationally-different Early and Late Paleoeskimo occupations of the site. Habitations identified as Pre-Dorset in association are located at 12 m.a.s.l. while a presumed Dorset habitation area occurs at 8 m.a.s.l. Historic and contemporary Inuit structures are situated below 6 m.a.s.l.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Four (4) test pits were excavated in the Salluit-4 site. Two (2) of these test pits, located in Structure B, were positive.



The other two (2), excavated in Structures D and E, proved negative.

The stratigraphies in the Structure B test pits consist of a thick sphagnum layer overlying thin, sporadic lenses of dark brown organic soil. The sphagnum exceeds 30 cm in maximum thickness while the organic soil lenses are from 1 to 2 cm in thickness. These components are underlain by cobbles and blocks intermixed with sand and pebbles.

Habitation Structures

The eight (8) habitation structures recorded in the Salluit-4 site include seven (7) tent rings and a semi-subterranean dwelling (Table 5). The latter is defined by a 5 x 8 m rectangular depression densely occupied by sphagnum and long grasses. A Dorset habitation area possibly containing several dwellings and associated middens may, in fact, be indicated.

The five (5) tent rings situated on the 12 m terrace are interpreted as Pre-Dorset structures. Three (3) of these structures are circular in shape, ranging from 3.00 to 3.40 m in diameter. The other two (2) are bilobate in form. Each of these structures, measuring 2.90 by 3.20 m, is characterized by a mid-passage composed of two (2) parallel rows of stones. These mid-passage features are approximately 2.65 m in length by 50 cm in width. Entrances facing east towards the small bay are suggested by slight flaring of the mid-passages in both of these structures.

The two (2) historic tent rings (i.e., Structures A and H), are oval in shape. The overall dimensions of these structures



TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE SALLUIT-4 (KbF1-6)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(M)	REMARKS
A	Tent ring	Oval	5.40 X 6.00	-Historic; interior partitions
B	Semi-subterranean	Rectangular	5.00 X 8.00	-Several overlapping dwellings are suggested
C	Tent ring	Circular	3.40 dia.	
D	Tent ring	Bilobate	2.90 X 3.20	-Mid-passage feature <u>ca.</u> 50cm in width
E	Tent ring	Circular	3.20 dia.	
F	Tent ring	Bilobate	2.90 X 3.20	-Mid-passage feature <u>ca.</u> 50cm in width
G	Tent ring	Circular	3.00 dia.	
H	Tent ring	Oval	5.20 X 5.60	-Historic; interior partitions

m=Metre
dia=Diametre

are 5.40 by 6.00 m and 5.20 by 5.60 m respectively. Interior divisions indicate multiple family habitations.

Secondary Cultural Features

Six (6) stone-built caches were observed in different areas of the site. Two (2) of these features occurring in association with the historic Structures A and H and two (2) others situated at 6 m.a.s.l. are roughly 1.40 in base diameter by about 1.30 m in height. The two (2) remaining caches are somewhat smaller, measuring approximately 1.20 m in diameter by 60 cm to 70 cm in height. These latter features are located on the 12 m terrace, close to Structure C.

Lithic Specimens

The eight (8) lithic specimens recovered in the Structure B test pits comprise a fragment of a flake core and seven (7) rough flakes (Appendix B). All of these specimens are in chert.

Faunal Collection

A single bone was collected in the Structure B, Test Pit 2. This bone is provisionally identified as a caribou longbone fragment.

5.1.5 Salluit-5 (KbF1-7)

Cultural Affiliation:

Historic Inuit



Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:	N:	W:
U.T.M. :	MAP: 35J/4 (1:50 000)	
Altitude (m.a.s.l.):	4	
Distance/Shoreline (m):	30	
Inuit Place-name:	Iqalugalik	

General Description

The **Salluit-7** site is situated on the eastern extremity of the large bay on the north shore of Sugluk Inlet opposite the village of Salluit. The site occupies a slightly inclined linear gravel deposit bordered to the east and west by bedrock ledges. This gravel deposit is roughly 25 m in ~~maximum~~ width (Appendix F). As defined by observed habitation structures, the site area is approximately 55 m in length.

Site vegetation is composed of scattered moss and lichens. Small discontinuous patches of sphagnum and isolated grasses occur along the edge of the rock ledges.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Three (3) 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were excavated in the habitation structures identified in the site. All of these test pits were culturally sterile. However, the elevation of and the types of structures recorded in the site suggest historic Inuit occupations.



Profiles observed in the test pits are composed of undifferentiated sandy gravels.

Habitation Structures

The three (3) tent rings identified in the Salluit-5 site are defined by oval alignments of relatively large rocks. Two (2) of these structures, built against the eastern bedrock ledge, are 5.00 m in width by 5.40 m in length; the third measures 5.20 by 5.80 m. These tent rings are separated by distances of approximately 10 m. Multiple family occupations are indicated by interior divisions in the structures.

5.1.6 Salluit-6 (KbFK-8)

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Inuit

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

U.T.M.: MAP. 35J/4 (1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 4-6

Distance/Shoreline (m): 15

Inuit Place-name: Niaqunngutialuk

General Description

The Salluit-6 site occupies a narrow platform situated on the eastern edge of the isthmus of a rocky point located roughly 2.5 m northeast of the village (Fig. 3). This platform, composed



of boulders and cobbles mixed with sandy gravel, is approximately 50 m in length by 25 m in maximum width (Appendix F).

The site is well-protected to the north and east by the vertical slope of the bedrock hill forming the point. The platform is bordered to the east by a rock ledge rising from the water edge. The isthmus of the point consists of a steeply sloped tombolo.

Sphagnum intermixed with low mosses, lichens and scattered grasses predominant in the site. Several dwarf birches and willows occur along the edge of the rock slope.

Sampling and Stratigraphy

Three (3) standard test pits were excavated in different habitation structures located in the site. No cultural remains were recovered in any of the test pits. However, site altitude and the types of structures observed suggest historic Inuit occupation of the site.

The stratigraphy revealed in the test pits consists of a thick vegetation mat and thin organic soil layer overlying a gravelly boulder field. The vegetation mat and the organic soil are roughly 15 cm and 3 cm in average thickness respectively.

Habitation Structures

Four (4) tent rings of various shape were identified in the Salluit-6 site (Table 6). Three (3) of these structures are



TABLE 6. SUMMARY OF HABITATION STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED IN THE SALLUIT-6 SITE (Kbfk-8)

STRUCTURE	TYPE	FORM	DIMENSIONS(m)	REMARKS
A	Tent ring	Bilobate	3.80 X 6.80	-2 rear sleeping platforms <u>ca.</u> 1.50m in width by 1.80m in length
B	Tent ring	Oval	4.80 X 5.60	
C	Tent ring	Square	3.60 X 3.60	
D	Tent ring	Rectangular	4.20 X 6.40	-Rounded ends

m=Metre

aligned along the edge of the bedrock ledge. The distance between habitations varies from 3 m to 12 m.

Structure A, bilobate in form, is composed of two (2) joined truncated-circular rock alignments. Each of these alignments, measuring 3.40 m in width by 3.80 m in length, is characterized by a rear sleeping platform. The platforms are roughly 1.50 m in maximum width by 1.80 m in length. A 65 cm wide entrance facing south towards the inlet is indicated by an arrangement of slabs bordered by larger, angular rocks.

Structure B is oval and Structure C is square in form. These tent rings measure 4.80 by 5.60 m and 3.60 by 3.60 m. Structure D is an elongated tent ring with straight, parallel sides and rounded ends. The dimensions of the latter are 4.20 and 6.40 m. Multiple family habitations are suggested for the first and last of these structures. Structure A, on the other hand, may represent an extended family occupation.

Secondary Cultural Features

Secondary cultural features observed in the Salluit-6 site include three (3) stone-built caches and a rectangular burial vault. A collapsed boulder and slab feature situated northeast of the vault may represent a second burial or, possibly, a cache.

The caches are beehive in shape, measuring between 1.20 and 1.80 m in base diameter and from about 80 cm to 1.00 m in height. Two (2) of these features occur in the boulder field southwest of Structures C and D. The third is located on a bedrock ledge east of the boulder field.



The burial vault consists of a rectangular enclosure built of large boulders and upright slabs covered by thick flagstones. Several bones were observed in this feature. The overall dimensions of the vault, situated on a bedrock ledge, are 1.75 m by 3.90 m. The second (probable) burial is of similar construction and dimensions.

5.1.7 Salluit-7 (KbFk-9)

Cultural Affiliation: Pre-Dorset

Location

Geographic Co-ordinates:

UTM : MAP: 35J/4 (1:50 000)

Altitude (m.a.s.l.): 15

Distance/Shoreline (m): 500

Inuit Place-name: Salluit

General Description

The IvuJivik-7 site occurs on the gravel formation occupied by the present cemetery of the village of Salluit. This site was identified on the basis of several lithic specimens surface-collected along the edge of this formation. Neither habitation structures nor cultural features were observed on or in the vicinity of this formation. Presumably, this site has been eradicated by the contemporary use of this locality by the population of Salluit.



Lithic Specimens

The four (4) lithic specimens collected in the locality comprise a chert burin spall and three (3) chert flakes (Appendix B). The burin spall suggests a Pre-Dorset occupation of the locality. This suggestion is supported in part by the 15 m.a.s.l. altitude of the gravel formation.

5.2 Contemporary Activity Areas

Five (5) major activity areas currently used by the population of Salluit were noted during the course of the present survey (Fig. 3). As summarized in Table 7, the principal functions interpreted for these localities include goose hunting, fishing, boat anchorage and summer camps. These interpretations are based on structural remains and associated cultural debris observed in these areas. Time limitations did not permit the confirmation of these interpretations by the residents of the village.

Other recent and contemporary materials (i.e., empty 45-gallon drums, discarded rubber tires, expended cartridges, boards, etc.) were observed throughout the area surveyed. These materials, however, are indicative only of a general use of the Sugluk Inlet region by the current residents of Salluit.



TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF CONTEMPORARY ACTIVITY AREAS OBSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF THE VILLAGE OF SALLUIT

INUIT PLACE-NAME	LOCATION	OBSERVATIONS	PRINCIPAL FUNCTION(S)
Aupartuapik	North shore of Sugluk Inlet, <u>ca.</u> 5 km west of Salluit	- Hunting blinds and associated litter (i.e., expended cartridges, cartridge boxes, etc.) - Numerous tent rings and associated occupational debris	- Goose hunting and summer camp
x Sajukvik	North shore of Sugluk Inlet, <u>ca.</u> 2 km northeast of Aupartuapik	- Numerous tent rings and associated occupational debris (i.e., boards pieces of metal, sea mammal bones, etc.)	- Summer camp
Iqalugalik	North shore of Sugluk Inlet, <u>ca.</u> 2 km northeast of Sajukvik	- Discarded fishing nets, sea mammal bones, empty 45-gallon drums, equipment pieces	- Hunting and fishing station
x Tikiraatsiaq	South shore of Sugluk Inlet, <u>ca.</u> 2 km west of Salluit	- Fuel cache, empty 45-gallon drums, canvas fragments, pieces of machinery, several tent rings and associated occupational debris	- Temporary summer camp and boat anchorage
Unrecorded	Small inland pond <u>ca.</u> 3.5 km south-west of Salluit	- Several hunting blinds and tent rings with associated occupational debris (canvas fragments, metal pieces, wood, etc.)	- Goose hunting and associated temporary camp

6.0 DISCUSSION

The archaeological survey of the Salluit airport development area resulted in the inventory of seven (7) archaeological sites. These sites are variously interpreted as Paleoeskimo or multi-component prehistoric and historic occupations. Though only briefly researched, the data collected or recorded at these sites are of both substantive and theoretical significance.

Firstly, the survey results clarify the altitudinal variability and principal physical characteristics of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Sugluk Inlet region. For example, while Dorset sites and site components generally occur at 8 m.a.s.l., identified Pre-Dorset occupations are situated between roughly 12 and 16 m.a.s.l. In contrast, late prehistoric Thule and historic Inuit habitation sites are located below 6 m.a.s.l. The sites inventoried mainly occupied flat to moderately inclined gravel deposits associated with vertical bedrock walls or ledges and in close proximity to fresh water sources. Many of these sites, however, are not well-drained, bogs and wet areas of varying extent occurring in these localities. Also, habitation sites were found in varieties of settings frequently excluded from archaeological surveys in Arctic Quebec. Comparatively small gravel deposits on hill slopes, exposed rocky promontories and boulder fields are cases in point.

Secondly, an Early Paleoeskimo occupation of the Sugluk Inlet region is clearly indicated by the Pre-Dorset habitations and lithics registered in the Salluit-3, 4 and 7 sites. However, the few Pre-Dorset sites inventoried in the study area suggest



that Early Paleoeskimo occupation and use of Sugluk Inlet was neither extensive nor intensive. In addition, the low altitudes of these sites contrast markedly with the 35 to 51 m.a.s.l. range recorded for Pre-Dorset sites in the Ivujivik region (c.f., Aménatech, 1985). These differences may indicate a relatively late arrival for Pre-Dorset groups in the Sugluk Inlet region or, alternately, may be explained by differential isostatic rebound rates between the Salluit and Ivujivik regions.

Furthermore, the data available are insufficient to speculation of a Pre-Dorset-Dorset cultural continuum in the Sugluk region. The general scarcity of Dorset sites located along the shores of Sugluk Inlet may also indicate little use of the inlet by Dorset groups. The majority of the sites related to these Late Paleoeskimo populations are concentrated on and in the vicinity of Sugluk Island, the southern coast of Hudson Strait.

Conversely, the number of sites interpreted as Thule culture or historic Inuit occupations and the number of habitations identified in these sites appear to indicate extensive Neoeskimo exploitation of the region. Exploitation of this region by these populations may be explained by basically dissimilar Paleoeskimo and Neoeskimo settlement-subsistence patterns, temporal changes in the seasonal availability of resources exploited or both. As indicated by the spatial correspondence between Neoeskimo sites and contemporary activity areas, the late prehistoric and historic exploitation patterns in Sugluk Inlet have persisted at least partially into the present.



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological inventory of the Salluit airport development area has produced data of significance to a better understanding of cultural occupations in the region. As none of the seven (7) archaeological sites inventoried are endangered by projected airport construction activities, no salvage excavations are recommended for any of these sites. However, in view of the preliminary results of the survey, it is recommended:

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

The number of archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Salluit and the assessed archaeological importance of these sites illustrates the desirability of the recommended surveys. More importantly, while no sites are endangered by airport construction works or activities in the Salluit development area, such may not be the case for the other municipalities. The surveys recommended, then, are not only desirable but necessary.

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

This recommendation is forwarded in the interest of allowing the coherent organization and adequate scheduling of salvage projects for sites possibly threatened by airport development in other municipalities. The organization and scheduling of such projects depends, obviously, on the



archaeological importance evaluated for the site or sites endangered by airport construction. Also, it is highly unlikely that appropriate salvage requirements could be properly organized and carried out during the same season as the survey. Consequently, it is recommended that these surveys be conducted at least one (1) year in advance of the beginning of proposed construction activities.

- . That the recommended surveys be carried out over a period of not less than ten (10) working days and that the local populations as well as the councils of the municipalities concerned be consulted during these surveys.

Although adequate to the general inventory of the study area as defined, the 5-day survey carried out was insufficient to the more extensive sampling of the archaeological sites inventoried. In principle, all habitation structures identified in the sites as well as inter-structural areas should be systematically sampled at regular intervals. As survey activities in northern regions are frequently interrupted by adverse weather conditions prohibiting boat travel, a period of not less than ten (10) working days is recommended for each of the suggested surveys. Also, the budgets allocated for these surveys should include provisions for supplementary expenses incurred in the field occasioned by circumstances prohibitive of survey activities.

Additionally, as illustrated by the results of the Ivujuvik airport development area inventory (c.f., Aménatech, 1985), local Inuit often possess collections of cultural materials



and, moreover, are able to provide information concerning the location and characteristics of archaeological sites located in the environs of the villages. Again, the short duration of the Salluit survey did not allow the community at large to be consulted concerning such information. However, information-gathering of this nature in other municipalities would not only permit the more direct participation of a larger number of local residents in the research undertaken but, presumably, would complement research results.

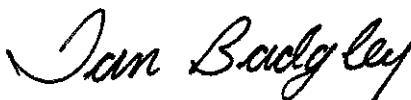
- . That the community of Salluit be fully informed of the results of the present survey and, in addition, be allowed access to the lithic collections recovered for educational purposes.

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



8.0 PERSONNEL

Survey field activities were carried out by Mr. Ian Badgley, senior archaeologist of Aménatech Inc., and Mr. Juusippi Ilimasaut of Kangirsujuak. The report was written by Mr. Badgley. The site plans were reproduced by Madame Carmen Pelletier, environmentalist with Aménatech Inc., and by Mr. Richard Mailhot, draftsman with the firm. Madame Andrée Desautels prepared the tables and photographic appendix. The report was typed by Madame Dominique Saint-Germain.



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APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
C84-2(5)	34	Salluit-1, overview	E	22/08/84
	35	Salluit-1, environment	W	22/08/84
C84-26	1	Salluit-1, fox-trap	E	22/08/84
	2	Salluit-1, fox-trap or cache	S	22/08/84
	3	Salluit-1, fox-trap or cache	S	22/08/84
	4	Salluit-1, fox-trap	E	22/08/84
	5	Spoiled		
	6	Salluit-1, overview (spoiled)	E	22/08/84
	7	Salluit-1, Area A, Structure A (spoiled)	SE	22/08/84
	8	Salluit-1, Area A, Structure B (spoiled)	E	22/08/84
	9	Salluit-1, Area A, cache (spoiled)	N	22/08/84
	10	Salluit-1, Area A, cache (spoiled)	NE	22/08/84
	11	Salluit-1, Area A, Structure C (spoiled)	SE	22/08/84
	12	Salluit-1, Area B, fox-trap or cache (spoiled)	ESE	22/08/84
	13	Spoiled		
	14	Salluit-1, Area B, Structure BA (spoiled)	NE	22/08/84
	15	Salluit-1, Area B, cache (spoiled)	NW	22/08/84
	16	Salluit-1, Area B, overview	SSE	22/08/84
	17	Salluit-2, overview (spoiled)	ENE	22/08/84
	18	Salluit-2, overview (spoiled)	NE	22/08/84
	19	Salluit-2, Structure A	NW	22/08/84
	20	Salluit-2, Structure B (spoiled)	W	22/08/84
	22	Salluit-2, Aupartuapik, overview (spoiled)	SE	22/08/84
	23	Salluit-2, Aupartuapik, overview (spoiled)	S	22/08/84
	24	Salluit-2, Aupartuapik, overview (spoiled)	S	22/08/84



APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
	26	Salluit-3, Structure A	NW	23/08/84
	27	Salluit-3, cache	N	23/08/84
	28	Salluit-3, Structure B	W	23/08/84
	29	Salluit-3, Area B, overview	S	23/08/84
	30	Salluit-3, Area A, overview	E	23/08/84
	31	Salluit-3, Area A, overview	SE	23/08/84
	32	Site KbFl-1, excavated by Taylor	NNE	23/08/84
	33	Salluit-3, Area D (Pre-Dorset) overview	E	23/08/84
	34	Salluit-3, Area D (Pre-Dorset) Structure A	S	23/08/84
	35	Salluit-3, Area D (Pre-Dorset) Structure B	S	23/08/84
	36	KbFl-1, excavated semi-subterranean dwelling	SW	23/08/84
C84-2(7)	1	Salluit-4, Structure A	N	23/08/84
	2	Salluit-4, cache in habitation	S	23/08/84
	3	Salluit-4, overview	SE	23/08/84
	4	Salluit-4, cache	SE	23/08/84
	5	Salluit-4, Structure B	NE	23/08/84
	6	Salluit-4, Structure C	ESE	23/08/84
	7	Salluit-4, Structure D	E	23/08/84
	8	Salluit-4, Structure E	NE	23/08/84
	9	Salluit-4, Structure F	NE	23/08/84
	10	Salluit-4, Structure G	NNE	23/08/84
	11	Salluit-4, overview	SW	23/08/84
	12	Salluit-4, overview	W	23/08/84
	13	Salluit-5, Structure A	E	23/08/84
	14	Salluit-5, Structure B	NE	23/08/84
	15	Salluit-5, Structure C	SSE	23/08/84
	16	Salluit-6, overview	W	23/08/84
	17	Salluit-6, Structure A	W	23/08/84



APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
	18	Salluit-6, Structure B	SE	23/08/84
	19	Salluit-6, Structure C	S	23/08/84
	20	Salluit-7, cemetery	N	24/08/84
	21	Salluit, River valley south of village	E	24/08/84
	22	Salluit, River	NE	24/08/84
	23	Village of Salluit (Salluit-7 in foreground)	N	24/08/84
	24	Village of Salluit (Salluit-7 in foreground)	NNE	24/08/84
NB84-2(5)	51	Salluit-1, overview	E	22/08/84
	53	Salluit-1, fox-trap	E	22/08/84
	55	Salluit-1, fox-trap or cache	S	22/08/84
	57	Salluit-1, fox-trap	E	22/08/84
	59	Salluit-1, Areas A and B, overview	E	22/08/84
	61	Salluit-1, Area a, Structure A	SE	22/08/84
	63	Salluit-1, Area A, Structure B	E	22/08/84
	65	Salluit-1, Area A, cache	N	22/08/84
	67	Salluit-1, Area A, cache	NE	22/08/84
	69	Salluit-1, Area A, Structure C	SE	22/08/84
	71	Salluit-1, Area A, fox-trap or cache	ESE	22/08/84
	73	Salluit-1, Area B, Structure BA	NE	22/08/84
NB84-2(6)	0	Salluit-1, Area B, cache or fox-trap	NW	22/08/84
	1	Salluit-1, Area B, overview	SSE	22/08/84
	1A	Salluit-2, overview	ENE	22/08/84
	2A	Salluit-2, overview	NE	22/08/84
	3A	Salluit-2, Structure A	NW	22/08/84
	4A	Salluit-2, Structure B	W	22/08/84
	5A	Salluit-2, Aupartuapik, overview	SE	22/08/84
	6A	Salluit-2, Aupartuapik, overview	S	22/08/84
	7A	Salluit-2, Aupartuapik, overview	S	22/08/84
	8A	Salluit-3, Structure A	NW	23/08/84



APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
	9A	Salluit-3, cache	N	23/08/84
	10A	Salluit-3, Structure B	W	23/08/84
	11A	Salluit-3, Area B, overview	S	23/08/84
	12A	Salluit-3, Area A, overview	E	23/08/84
	13A	Salluit-3, Area A, overview	SE	23/08/84
	14A	KbFl-1 site, excavated by Taylor	NNE	23/08/84
	15A	Salluit-3, Area D (Pre-Dorset)	E	23/08/84
	16A	Salluit-3, Area D, Structure A	S	23/08/84
	17A	Salluit-3, Area D, Structure B	S	23/08/84
NB84-2(7)	2	Salluit-4, Area A, cache in habitation	S	23/08/84
	4	Salluit-4, overview	SE	23/08/84
	6	Salluit-4, cache	--	23/08/84
	8	Salluit-4, Area B, Structure B	NE	23/08/84
	10	Salluit-4, Area C, Structure C	ESE	23/08/84
	12	Salluit-4, Area C, Structure D	E	23/08/84
	14	Salluit-4, Area C, Structure E	NE	23/08/84
	16	Salluit-4, Area C, Structure F	NE	23/08/84
	18	Salluit-4, Area C, Structure G	NNE	23/08/84
	20	Salluit-4, overview	SW	23/08/84
	22	Salluit-4, overview	W	23/08/84
	24	Salluit-5, Structure A	E	23/08/84
	26	Salluit-5, Structure B	NE	23/08/84
	28	Salluit-5, Structure C	SSE	23/08/84
	30	Salluit-6, overview	W	23/08/84
	32	Salluit-6, Structure A	W	23/08/84
	34	Salluit-6, Structure B	SE	23/08/84
	36	Salluit-6, Structure C	S	23/08/84
	38	Salluit-7, find-spot	N	24/08/84
	40	Salluit-7, River valley south of village	E	24/08/84



APPENDIX A
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ROLL	NEGATIVE	SUBJECT	ORIENTATION	DATE
	42	Salluit-7, edge of cemetery Terrace	NE	24/08/84
	44	Village of Salluit (Salluit-7 in foreground)	N	24/08/84
	46	Village of Salluit (Salluit-7 in foreground)	NNE	24/08/84



APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B. CATALOGUE OF LITHIC SPECIMENS

1. SALLUIT-2 (Kbf1-3)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Microblade	Structure A, Test Pit 2	-Complete	Quartz crystal
Microblade	Structure A, Test Pit 2	-Complete	Quartz crystal
Microblade	Structure A, Test Pit 2	-Complete	Quartz crystal
Retouched flake	Structure A, Test Pit 1		Chert

(TOTAL=4)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Structure A, Test Pit 1	Chert	25
		Milky quartz	1
	Structure A, Test Pit 2	Chert	3
	Structure A, Test Pit 3	Chert	3
		Quartz crystal	1

APPENDIX B (CONT'D)

CATEGORY

PROVENIENCE

RAW MATERIAL

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS

Structure A, Test Pit 4

Chert

2

Milky quartz

1

Quartz crystal

1

Structure A, Test Pit 5

Milky quartz

5

TOTAL

42

APPENDIX B

2. SALLUIT-3 (KbF1-5)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Burin	Area C, Surface	-Complete	Chert
End Scraper	Area C, Surface	-Complete	Milky quartz
Microblade	Area C, Surface	-Complete	Quartz crystal
Retouched flake	Area C, Surface		Chert

(TOTAL=4)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Area C, Surface	Chert	1
		TOTAL	1

APPENDIX B

3. SALLUIT-4 (Kbf1-6)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Flake core	Structure B, Test Pit 2	-Fragment	Chert

(TOTAL=1)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Structure B, Test Pit 1	Chert	3
	Structure B, Test Pit 2	Chert	4
		TOTAL	7

APPENDIX B

4. SALLUIT-7 (KbFk-9)

a) WORKED OR USED SPECIMENS

CLASS	PROVENIENCE	DESCRIPTION	RAW MATERIAL
Burin spall	Surface		Chert

(TOTAL=1)

b) DETRITUS

CATEGORY	PROVENIENCE	RAW MATERIAL	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Rough flakes and flake fragments	Surface	Chert	3

TOTAL 3

APPENDIX C



APPENDIX D



LEGEND



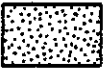
Surface vegetation



Organic soil



Gravel



Sand



Rock



Decayed bone



Limit of excavation



SALLUIT-1
(KbFL-4)



TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE

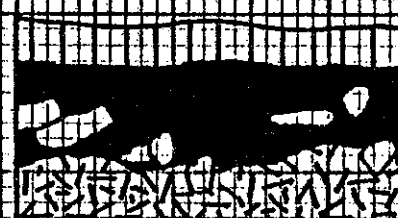


TEST PIT B, 25m TERRACE,
NORTH PROFILE

SALLUIT-2
(KbFL-3)



TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE



TEST PIT 2, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE

SALLUIT-3
(KbFL-5)



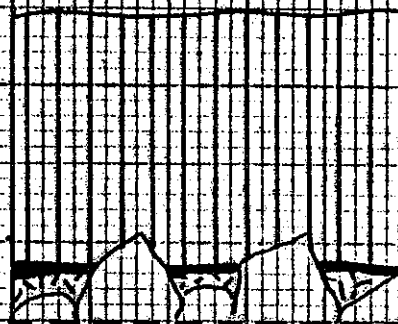
TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE BC,
NORTH PROFILE



TEST PIT 2, STRUCTURE CA,
NORTH PROFILE

SCALE: 11:10

SALUIT-4
(KbFl-6)



TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE B,
NORTH PROFILE

SALUIT-5
(KbFl-7)



TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE

SALUIT-6
(KbFl-8)



TEST PIT 1, STRUCTURE A,
NORTH PROFILE



TEST PIT 3, STRUCTURE F,
NORTH PROFILE



TEST PIT 3, STRUCTURE C,
NORTH PROFILE



TEST PIT 2, STRUCTURE B,
NORTH PROFILE

SCALE: 1:10