THE ARCTURUS YMERS ISLAND EXPEDITION JULY/AUGUST 2000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

by

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CHELTENHAM 2001

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"Observations on the Eskimo remains on the east coast of Greenland between 72° and 75° north latitude", Meddelelser om gronland, 92(6): 1-69, and secondly, to David, Robert G, 1995, "A survey of Eskimo sites from MestersVig to Kuhn Island, North-East Greenland" Polar Record (179) pp 389-398 (1995). A few comparisons, too, are made with features found and recorded (though not published, the information has been passed to the appropriate Greenland authority) by the author and others on Erskine Expeditions to Hold-with-Hope (1989) and Traill Island (1991), and on the Arcturus Expedition to Clavering Island (1999).

(i) The group of features at the "Ancient Settlement" shown on the Greenland 1:250,000 map on the eastern side (Botaniker Bugt) of the Konglomeratnoes 7302-111-003 headland (73° 21'N, 24° 49'W).

This compact, 300' x 150', site fronting Botaniker Bugt (Photo 1) contained tent-rings, caches/fox traps, graves/fireplaces, a shelter, and possible winter houses, has undoubtedly been surveyed before by Danish or Inuit archaeologists. However, because of the inevitable damage to the site over time, caused by animals (and possibly, man), and natural forces, particularly coastal erosion, it was considered worthwhile to re-survey the site and its features, to provide evidence of any physical changes to the Greenland Authority. Some two half-days were spent on the site and its environs, and one composite feature (a tent-ring with adjacent shelter-stone and cache/fox trap) and eight other identifiable features were sketched, roughly measured and photographed. Clearly there were other features on site which could not be easily identified in two days, and others which were inevitably "missed" by the author's inexpert survey techniques. The adjacent areas of the headland were inspected for features, but apart from a few "modern" surveyor's cairns, and modern tent-rings near to the trapper's hut, no other archaeological features were found.

The individual features identified, and as shown on the overall plan of the ancient settlement (Drawing 1), are described below, numbered as on Drawing 1.

Tent-ring (1), Shelter (1a) and Cache/fox trap (1b)

This striking, and easily identifiable composite feature (photos 2-6) is in danger of being eroded away (see Photos 2 and 4), and hence was surveyed in more detail (Drawing 2). The 18' diameter tent-ring (Photo 5) was made up of mixed angular and rounded rocks, mainly 4" to 6" high, and well embedded. Three large rocks running W-E across the floor of the ring to a seaward entrance hint at the presence of a central aisle, while the floor itself is well vegetated with willow on its inner, landward, side, and is mainly stones and gravel on its eastern seaward, side. A jumble of 12" high rocks on the northern side of the ring suggest the kind of store found as an annex on the edge of such rings elsewhere in Greenland (Johnson, and more recently by the author on Clavering Island, 1999). This possible annex store also joins the ring to the 4' high Shelter stone (Photo 3 and 6) and the pile of rocks, most probably a cache or fox trap, on its southern and western sides. A line

Fox trap/cache (8) (Photos 15, 16 and 17 and Drawing 5)

This interesting feature, comprised of a large boulder on its eastern side and a pile of rocks around, and part-covering, an open compartment, was on the northern extremity of the ancient settlement, only 20'-30' south of the composite feature of Tent-ring (1). Drawing 5 shows its dimensions, approximately 15" high, 12' wide (including boulders fallen to one side of the main structure) and 18' long (E-W), including the large boulder on its eastern side. Such a structure is an enigma, but given its location, close to tent-rings, it is possible it started as a cache and maybe later, when the settlement was abandoned, became a fox trap.

Open cache (9) (Photo 18)

This cache, unlikely to have been a fox trap, was located close to the possible winter houses (5). It was only photographed, but it would seem to be a typical cache which has collapsed following the removal of its contents (as described by David).

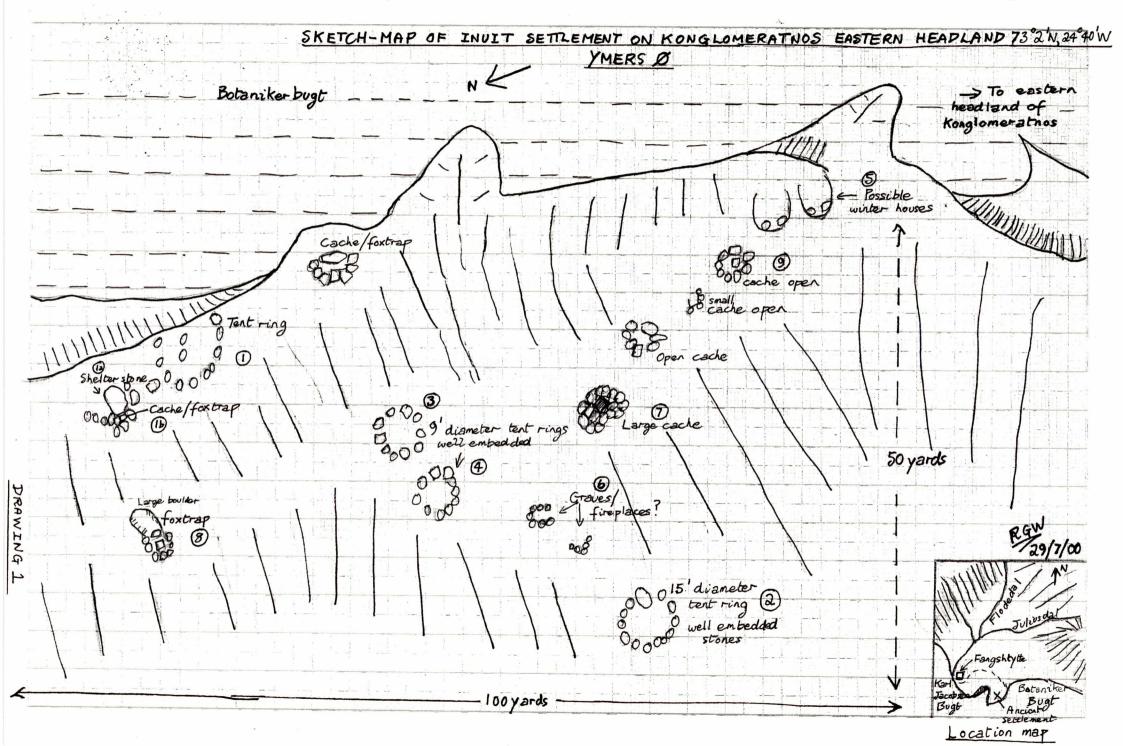
Feature (ii) A tent-ring on a low shelf above Karl Jakobsen's Bugt, just east of the point where the Munotbjerg cliffs drop steeply into the fiord, (73° 4'N, 24° 50'W).

This isolated, enigmatic, structure is illustrated in Photos 19 and 20 and Drawing 6. It consists of two broadly parallel (N-S) double rows of mainly flat-sided small rocks (all of a similar height above ground) on a sand and gravel flat floor, encircled by a 28' (N-S) x 18' (E-W) diameter tent-ring of large, generally flat and well-embedded, rocks. The author has not seen a similar structure elsewhere, but notes that Johnson describes a similar but smaller feature at West Eskimo Bay, Clavering Island ie "A circular ring 3.8m, with a group of large stones arranged in two rows in the south part of the ring and whose significance is unknown." However, the origin of this structure, and more particularly the central double rows, could be modern, as they could be rests for a wooden platform or table, used as a temporary structure by much later, even contemporary, visitors to Ymers Island.

Feature (iii) A cache/fox trap in Fladedal at the lower end of the Munotbjerg Waterfall river gorge, (73° 4'N, 24° 43'W).

This single isolated structure (Photos 21 and 22) was found well inland (2-3kms from the coast at Karl Jakobsen's Bugt), at a point above the low gorge of the tributary river which flows into Fladedal via the Munotbjerg Waterfall. Its circular form, size and large central cavity would suggest that it is more likely to be a cache rather than a fox trap. When considered together with feature (v), a cache/fox trap in Juluts Dal, 8 kilometres from the coast, it does suggest that the Inuit did travel inland away from the coast, perhaps hunting musk-oxen or even, the historically extinct, reindeer.







Konglomeratnoes, eastern headland—showing site of Photo 1

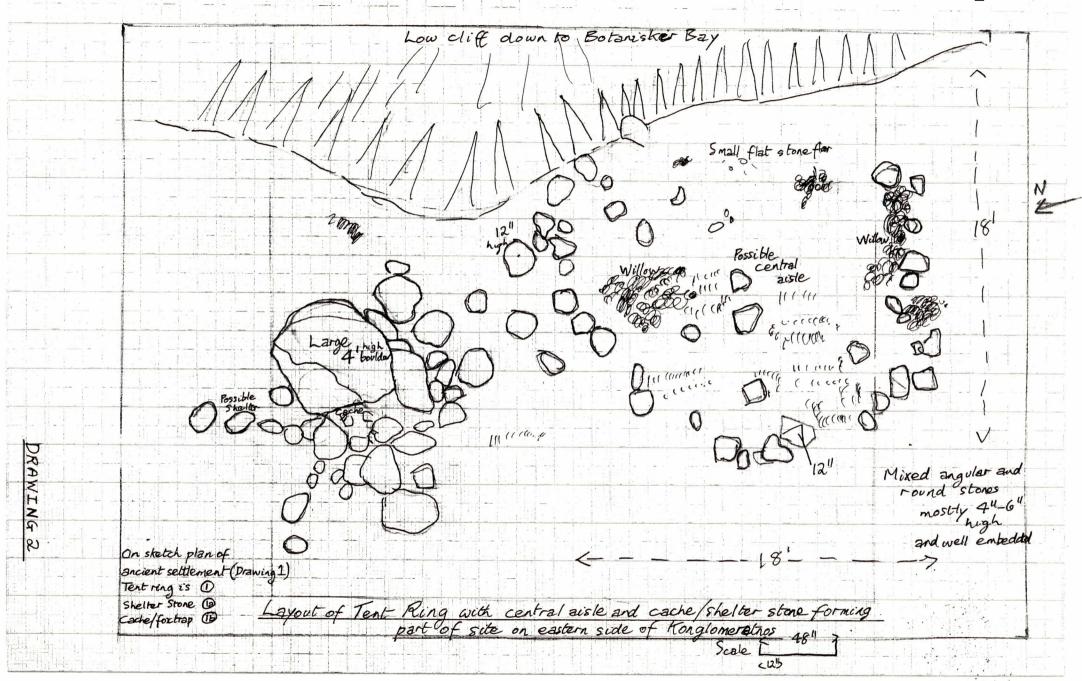
ancient Invit Settlment (first landfall at 10 minutes to the hour from two smaller icebergs in Botanikerbugt) 73°2'N, 24°40'W

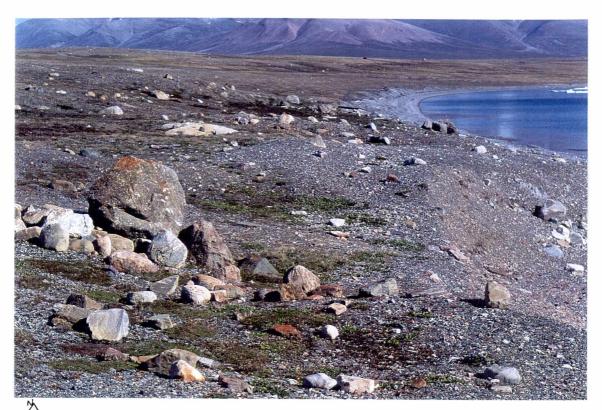
Group (i)



Looking east to Tent ring 1) and Shelter stone 1) overlooking low cliff Photo 2

Group (i)





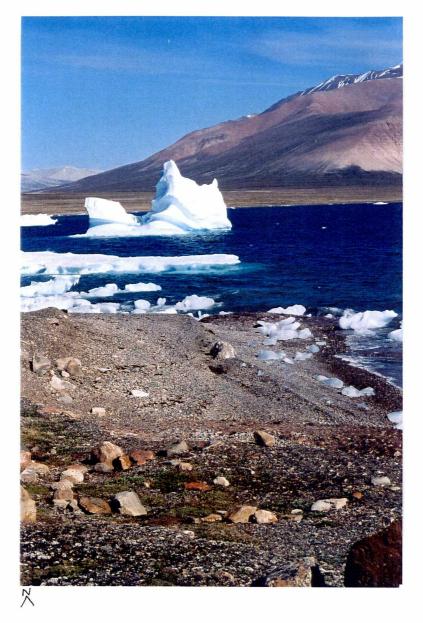
Looking north over Tent ring O, Shelter Stone @ and Cache/foxtrap ®
Also Drawingd Group (i)

Photo 3



Tent Ring 1 looking east over Botanikerbugt

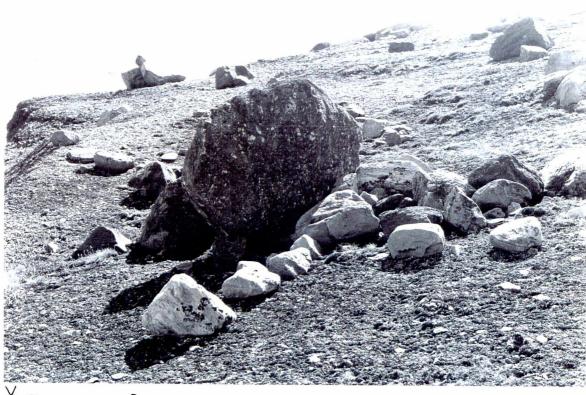
Group (i)



Looking north over
Tent Ring O

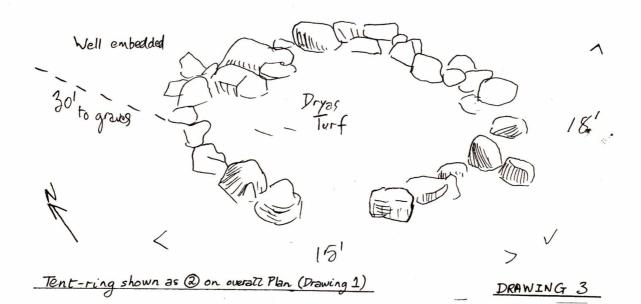
Group (i)

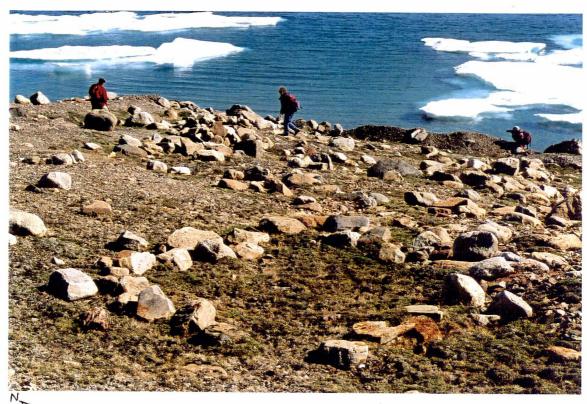
Photo 5



N Shelter Stone @ and Cache/fox trap (B) obscuring Tent Ring (

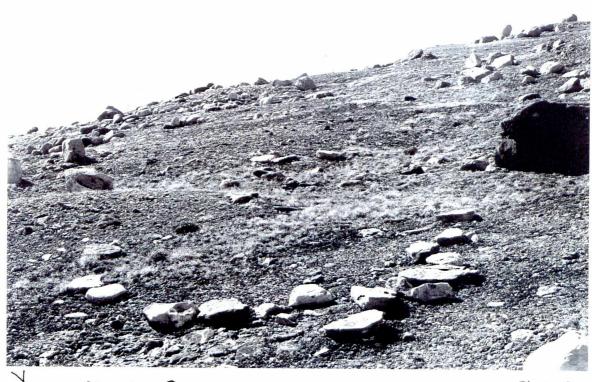
Photo 6





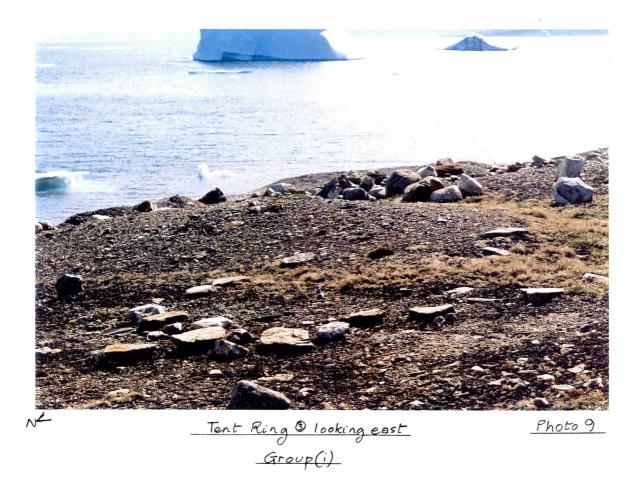
Tent Ring @ (Drawing3)
Group (i)

Photo 7



Tent Ring 3 in foreground with Tent Ring & behind

Photo 8



Tent Ring & Photo 10

Group (i)

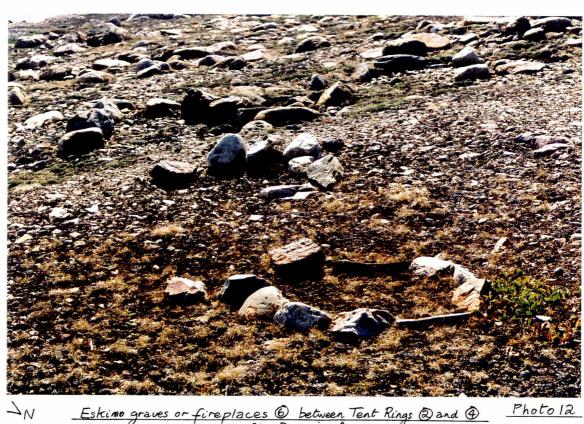




Two possible winter houses (5) (foreground) at southern end of ancient settlement

Photo 11

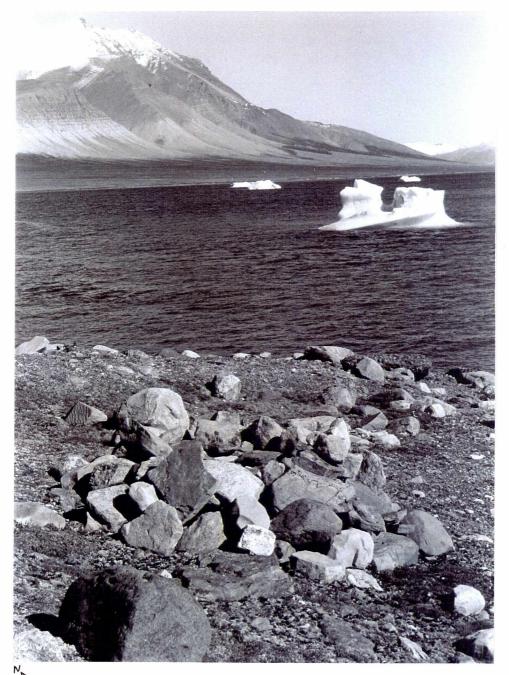
Group (i)



Eskimo graves or fireplaces 6 between Tent Rings @ and 6 Photo 12

Also Drawing 4

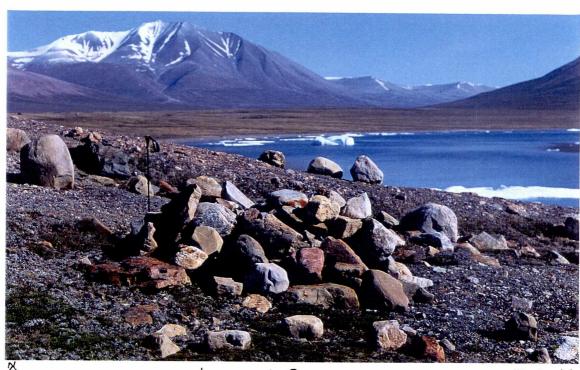
Group (i)



Large cache O

Group (i)

Photo 13



Large cache (1)

Photo 14

This feature is shown as 8 on overall plan (Drawing 1)

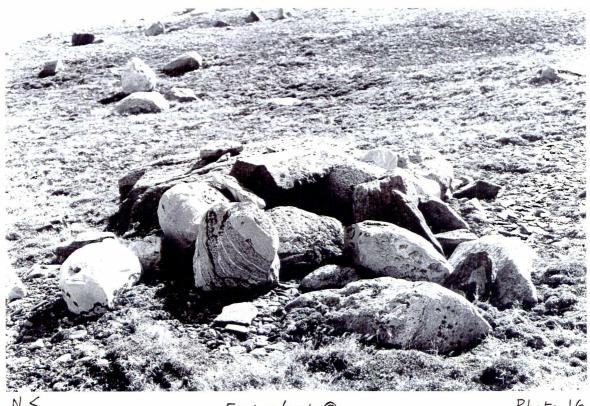


DRAWING 5



Foxtrap/cache 8 (Prawing 5)
Group (i)

Photo 15



Fox trap/cache (8)

Photo 16

Group (i)



N< Fox trap/cache (8)

Photo 17

Group (i)



Open Cache 1

Photo 18

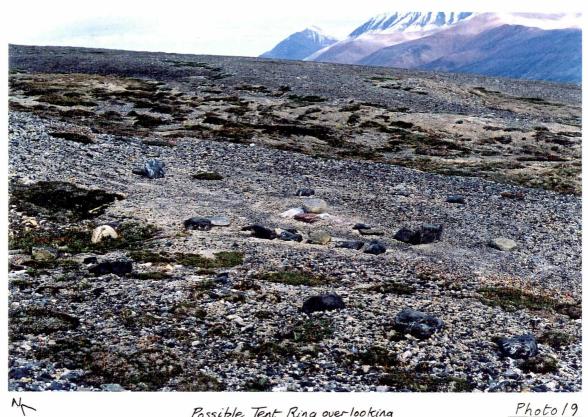
Group (i)

Possible tent-ring on shelf underneath Munotbjerg cliffs overlooking Karl Jakobsen Bygt (73°4'N 24°50'W)

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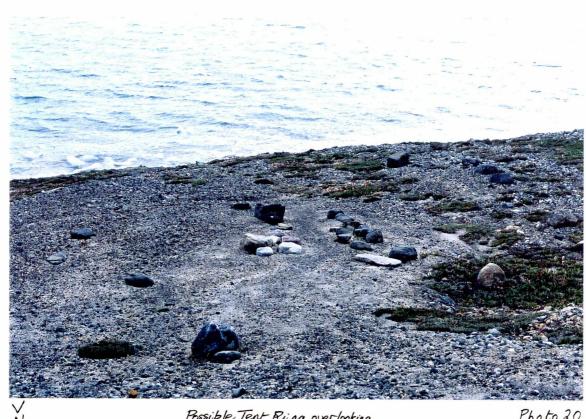
Stones and boulders
well-embedded
in sand and gravel
platform
overlooking Karl Jakoben Byt.

DRAWING 6



Possible Tent Ring overlooking Karl Jakobsen Bugt - 73°4'N, 24°50'W Feature (ii)

Photo 19



Possible Tent Ring overlooking
Karl Jakobsen Bugt - 73°4'N, 24°50'W
(Drawing 6)
Feature (ii)

Photo 20



Cache/foctrap, Fladedal - 73°4'N, 24°43'W

Feature (iii)

Pho to 21



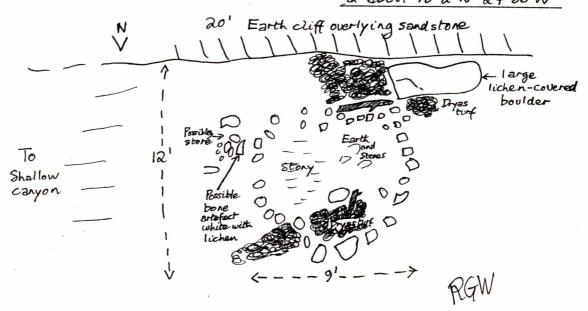
Cache/foxtrap, Fladedal - 73°4'N, 24°43'W Photo 22

Feature(iii)

Sketch of Tent-ring-Botaniker Bugt 73°2'N, 24 35 W



Tent Ring-overlooking Botaniker Bugt 3kms E of Konglomeratros at about 73°2'N 24°35'W





Tent Ring overlooking eastern end of Botanikerbugt-73°2'N, 24°35'W. Photo 23

(Drawing 7)

Feature (iv)



N Tent Ring overlooking eastern and of Botaniker bugt - 73°2'N, 24°35'W Photo 24

Feature (iv)



Tent Ring overlooking eastern end of Botanikerbugt-73°2N,24°35wPhoto 25

Note possible bone artifact amongst large rocks (foreground) on eastern side of ring

(Drawing 7)

Feature (iv)



Possible bone artifact in possible store on eastern side of Tent Ring Photo 26 overlooking eastern end of Botanikerbugt-73°2'N, 24°35'W

Arge Pingo Juluts Da 1 73°5'N 24°25'W

also showing location of cache/fox-trap

fortrap

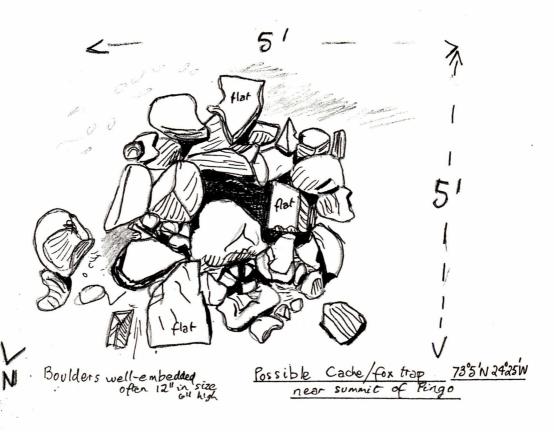
Dyas healte 3,500 circumference

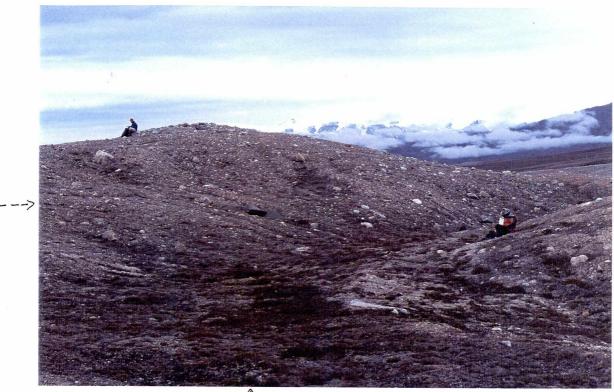
Earth and bounder function

[Davider function of cache/fox-trap

| Double function of cache/fox-trap
| Dyas healte 3,500 circumference
| Earth and bounder function |
| Double function of cache/fox-trap
| Dyas healte 3,500 circumference
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| Double function of cache/fox-trap
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| Dyas healte 3,500 circum

This pingo was the largest of a series of three in the Juluts Dal and the most easterly and highest, about 200 above the river on the northern slope of the walky. A second pingo, cut into by the river lay some 2 kms west, and a third, much smaller purpos some.





Foxtrap/cache near summit of large pingo in Julutsdal (extend dotted arrow lines to meet at site) - 73°5'N, 24°25'W

Photo 27

Feature (v)



NC Fox trap/cache near summit of large pingo in Juluts dal, 73°5'N, 24°25'W (Prawing8)

Photo 28