

Fieldreport

Archaeological survey

in the inland north of Godthåbsfjord



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University of Jena (Germany)
2011

1. Introduction

In the northern part of the Nuuk municipality a region is topographically demarcated by the Nuuk Fjord, the Inland Ice, the glacier Saqqap Sermia and the large meltwater lake Tasersuaq (Fig. 1). This inland region was a caribou hunting area in historic and prehistoric times (Gulløv 1983, 223). In the 1980s, outside the coastline, only sixteen archaeological sites were known (Gulløv 1983, 178). In 2007-2009 archaeological surveys were made in this area in advance of proposed mining and lake-damming (Appelt et al. 2009; Knudsen 2009a/b/c; Myrup 2008; Odgaard 2008 as well as in connection with research (Toft et al. 2010). Due to this intensification of fieldwork more than seventy registered archaeological localities are known today. However, with the exception of seven sites, all localities are situated in the eastern part of this region, around the large meltwater lakes Tarsaartuup Tasersua and Tussaap Tasia as well as in Ujarassuit Nunaa (Knudsen 2009c, map D). To investigate the more or less blank western part of this region, fieldwork was done in summer 2011. This research will continue in 2012. To be flexible only three persons (VN, CP and SP) were part of the crew. Only minor odds structured fieldwork: (i) As the whole survey had to be done on foot without help by helicopter only two ten day-trips were possible. (ii) Due to the shallow waters of Ilulialik, a larger boat could only reach a peninsula in the very south of the research area. This locality, 40km south of the inland, had to be the starting and endpoint of the survey as well as the point to return after the first trip as here only provisions could be left for the second trip. (iii) One focus of the survey was to check historical access routes (Myrup 2008, 12) and valleys drawn on maps of the 19th and early 20th century (Jensen 1889, Tav. X; Thisted 1997, 532, 534). (iv) In the inland, the survey should continue on lake shores and in valleys, by planning progress and direction on a daily basis depending on weather conditions, on the increasing experience where sites can be expected (Grønnow et al. 1983, 38) and the “curiosity to see what was in the next valley” (Tilman 1951, 735).

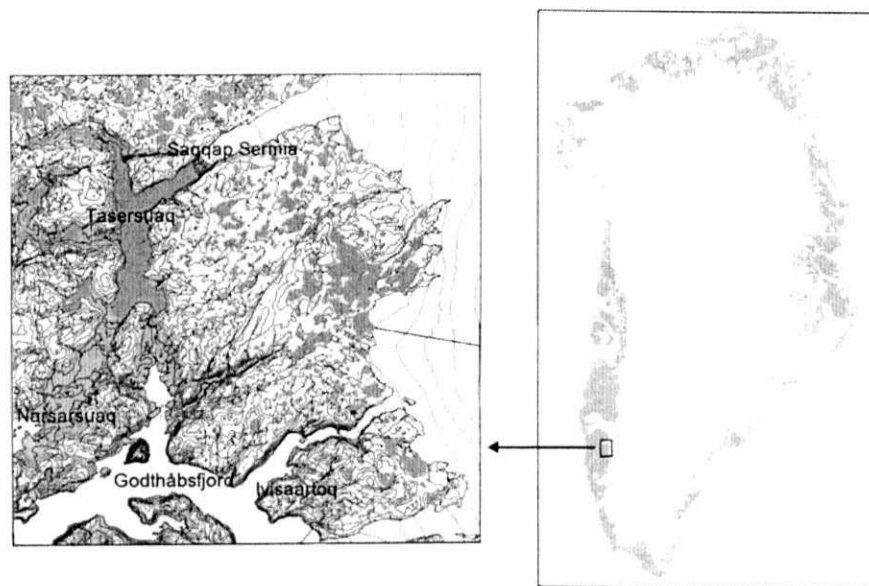


Fig. 1: Research area (www.nunagis.gl).

NunaGIS

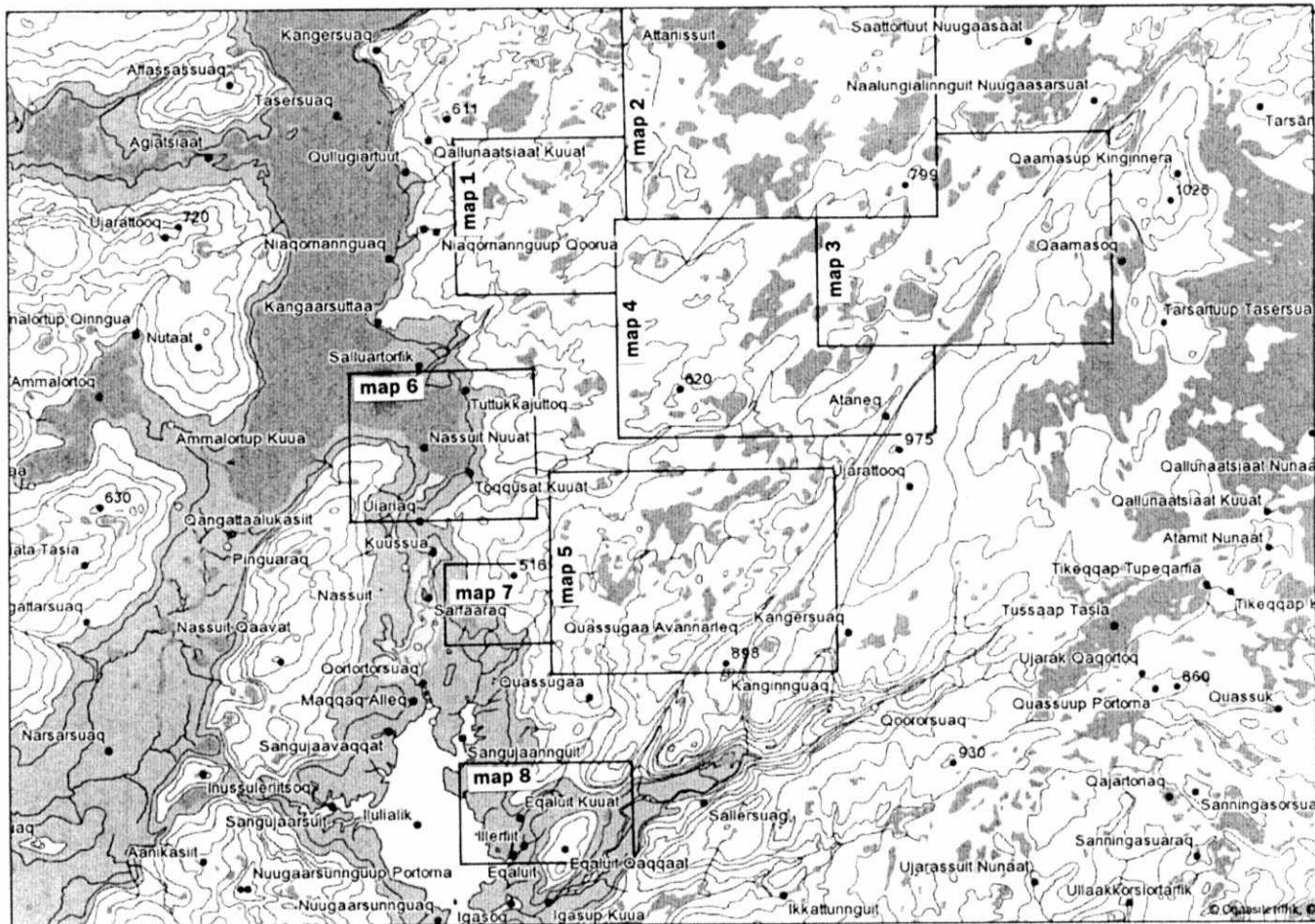


Fig. 2: Place names (www.nunagis.gl) and maps used in this fieldreport.

Fieldwork in 2011 was supported by *Arctic Boat Charter* (Nuuk), the *Greenland National Museum & Archives* (Nuuk) as well as the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (Bonn).

2. Itinerary

Sunday, 10th July 2011

Travel by train from Jena (Germany) to Copenhagen (Denmark)

Monday, 11th July 2011

Flight to Nuuk via Kangerlussuaq

Tuesday, 12th July 2011

Nuuk: buying food, fuel and other stuff, packing, getting information on the survey area by Pauline Knudsen

Wednesday, 13th July 2011

Arctic Boat Charter left Nuuk at 1500 to arrive at high-tide on the south-western end of the peninsula west of Igasoq. Due to high-tide no dinghy was necessary to reach the rocky shore. After arranging a cache with two bags (containing food and fuel), fieldwork started by walking for two hours in northern direction (Fig. 6), passing Eequaluit, Illerfiit and Eequaluit Kuat, to a small lake (Camp 1: N64°5.939'; W050°34.785'; 88m).

Thursday, 14th July 2011



Fig. 3: View from the ridge towards south (Innuajatoq in background).

In the morning Camp 1 was left to follow the eastern side of the river which is an outflow of lake 600. At the main bending of the river the valley was left to ascend in north-eastern direction. The 700-800m high ridge (Fig. 3) was followed in northern direction till a save descent to the valley bottom was possible.



Fig. 4: Following the valley in a northern direction.

This valley may be no obvious inland route for former caribou hunters as it is characterized by boulder-fields (Fig. 4) which require constant concentration to move, resulting in slow locomotion. Camp 2 was established at N64°57.486'; W050°25.228'; 835m asl.

Friday, 15th July 2011

After seeing the first caribou (a female with a young one) right after leaving Camp 2, caribou were seen on each day of the following weeks. The gravels and boulders in the valley floor contain some huge quartz boulders (Fig. 5).

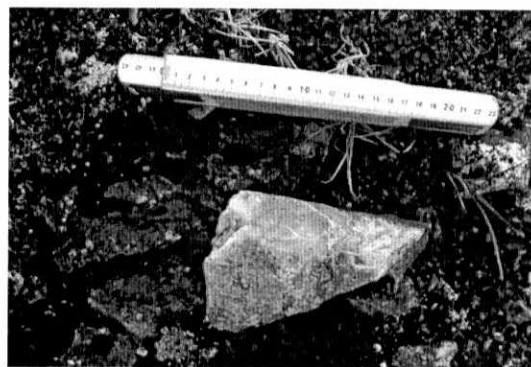
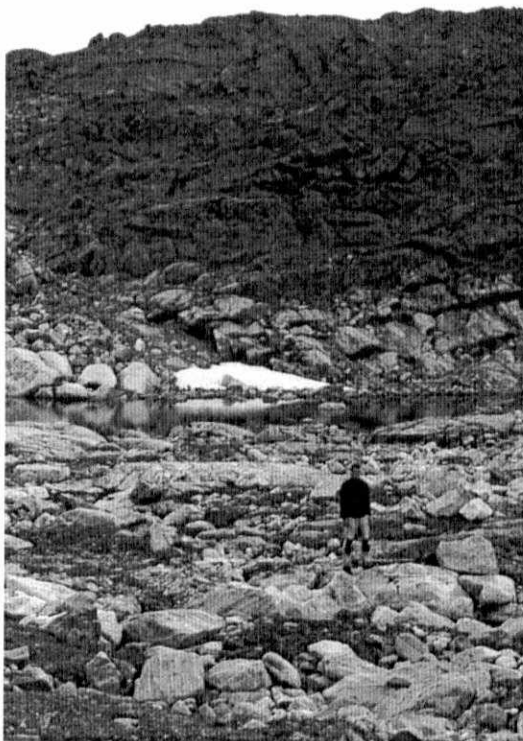


Fig. 5: Quartz boulder on the valley floor near Camp 2.

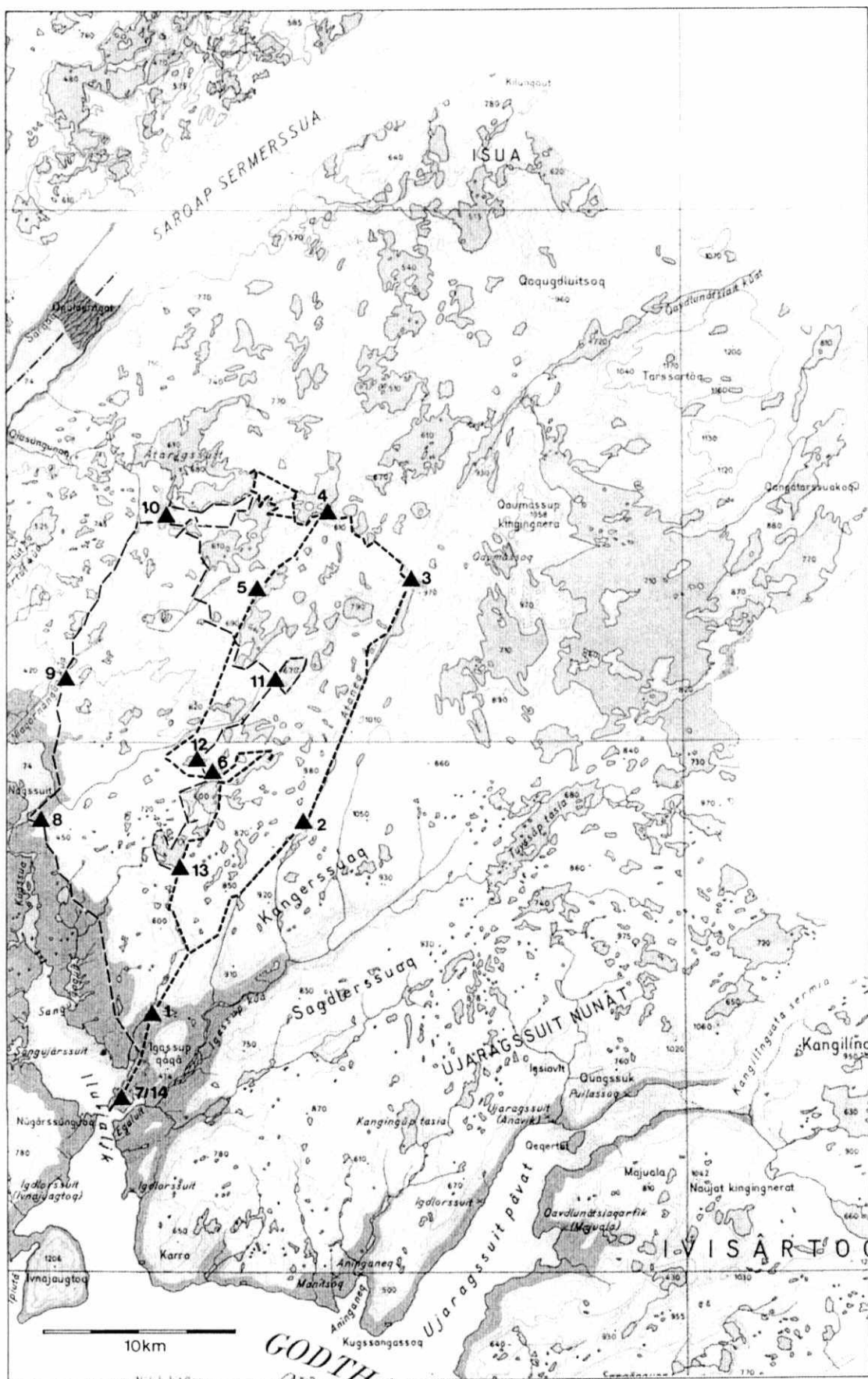


Fig. 6: Survey routes (strong line: first trip, thin line: second trip, triangle: camp).
(Maps 64V.2 and 65V.2 by Kort- og Matrikelstyrelsen 1993)

After approx. 1km the main valley (named Ataneq on the map) was reached. Many more lakes as mapped as well as vast boulder-fields characterize this narrow valley. This made walking strenuous, sometimes dangerous. Therefore this valley cannot be qualified as an easy access route to the central hunting grounds. After circumnavigation of mountain 910 the outflow of the largest lake was reached: it is an impressive waterfall towards the lakes in the west (Fig. 7). The lake outflow is deep but very narrow and can be crossed with just two steps. North of the outflow an inussuk (site 1) is situated. Camp 3 (N65°04.277'; W050°17.827'; 880m asl.) was established at the northern end of the largest lake.



Fig. 7: Waterfall and mountain 910 (right) from north.

Saturday, 16th July 2011

Bad weather prevented progress: heavy rainfall with wind from southern directions started at 0200. At 1130 rainfall was accompanied by dense fog. At 1900 fog level raised >900m asl.

Sunday, 17th July 2011

Camp 3 was left to walk into a western direction. After reaching areas below 850m asl. dwarf-shrubs and green, grassy vegetation were a common characteristic of the landscape (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8: Landscape west of Camp 3.

The southern sides of many small lakes (which are not indicated on the 1:250.000-map) were surveyed to discover sites 2 (hunting-drive) and 3 (used rockshelter). At 1500 rainfall started again and Camp 4 (N65°06.185'; W050°23.884') was established at the shore of the large

lake west of mountain 810. The southern shore of the lake was surveyed for two additional hours, till rainfall became more intense.

Monday, 18th July 2011

A survey without backpacks was made, starting in rainfall which ended at 0800 fortunately. Between the large lake (where Camp 4 was situated) and lake 610 two sites were found: 4 (inussuit) and 5 (hearth). The bays and peninsulas at the northern end of lake 610 were checked and sites 6 (hearth) and 7 (hunting-drive) were registered. Another hunting-drive (site 8) was found between lake 610 and Attariissuit. Site 9 (tentring with other structures) was found at the shore of Attariissuit. Afterwards the survey continued on the northeastern shore of this lake. As many large and small islands, inlets, bays, rocks and glacially smoothened rock surfaces may indicate, all lakes seem to be shallow, at least near the shores (Fig. 9). In contrast to other inland regions, e.g. in Central West Greenland (Aebly/Fritz 2009), nothing is known about late Holocene changes of lake-levels in this particular area but this characteristic may have influenced preservation of archaeological sites (of pre-Thule times?).



Fig. 9: Lake 610 from west.

To walk back to Camp 4 a route overland towards east was chosen which led to the registering a recent site with a cylindrical-shaped cairn (site 10). A comparable cairn (with a surveyors pole?) was seen with binoculars on top of mountain 810.

Tuesday, 19th July 2011

After leaving Camp 4, the southern shore of the large lake was followed to go up a green, grassy valley with a creek which runs into this lake. Distinct caribou paths were used but faded out due to numerous small and steep, W/E-running canyons. Several dry ponds were seen (Fig. 10). Lichen on boulders in these ponds indicate former water levels of 1-2m above the dry ground.



Fig. 10: Dry pond with site 11 in background (view from north).

The north-western shore of the large lake northeast of mountain 690 was followed till reaching the summer camp found three years ago by Mikkel Myrup (2008: site 011). As no detailed plan of the 'stone huts', which are a characteristic of this region (Pasda 2011, 84), existed, after establishing Camp 5 ($N65^{\circ}03.562'$; $W050^{\circ}28.435'$, 603m asl.), the afternoon was spent by making a detailed drawing of the largest 'stone hut' (Fig. 11) and by surveying its surroundings which led to the discovery of site 12 (used rockshelter).



Fig. 11: VN and SP drawing site 11-structure 2.

Wednesday, 20th July 2011

After rainfall ended, Camp 5 was left to follow the western shore of the lake into a southern direction. In this area (Fig. 12), the 1:250.000-map displays major discrepancies to reality (Fig. 13): (i) the lake (where Camp 5 was situated) is not separated from the lake west of mountain 690, (ii) many unmapped small lakes are present, (iii) not two deep valleys running southwest as on the map but a more undulating relief characterize the area south of mountain 690. Only by plotting GPS-measured distance and bearing from a known locality, it was possible to find the exact position on the map. These obstacles prevented following a topographically prescribed route which may has been used by prehistoric and historic caribou hunters. Therefore not a single site was discovered on that day. To reach the goal (survey of the drainage system to Ilulialik), in the afternoon a route to the east had to be chosen by compass. Camp 6 ($N64^{\circ}58.664'$; $W050^{\circ}30.840'$; 651m asl.) was established beside the small lake north of lake 600.

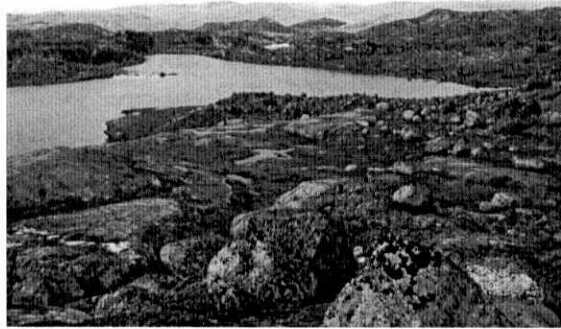


Fig. 12: Landscape near site 55 (from northeast).

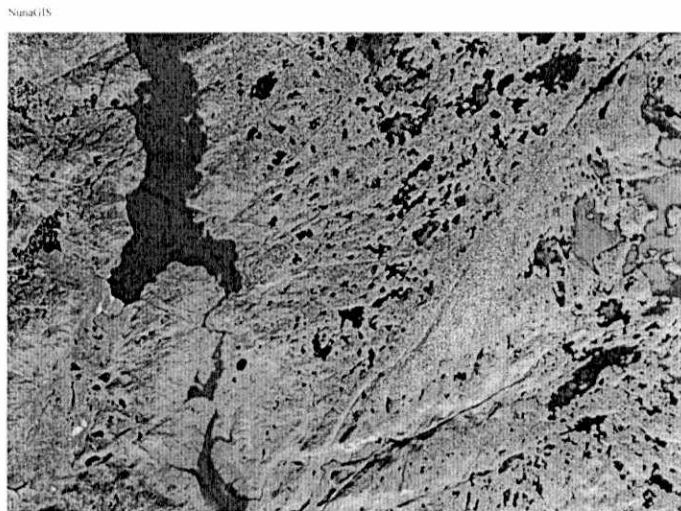


Fig. 13: Satellite image of the research area (www.nunagis.gl).

Thursday, 21st July 2011

An survey without backpacks was done around the lakes northeast of lake 600 (Fig. 14). As many unmapped lakes characterize this area, finding the exact position on the map was possible only by plotting GPS-measured distance and bearing from a known locality. However, two hunting-drives (sites 13 and 14) and a used rockshelter (site 15) were found on the shore of the largest lake. A possible inussuk (site 16) was found in the valley between this lake and lake 600.



Fig. 14: Lake 600 (from north-east).

Friday, 22nd July 2011

After leaving Camp 6 the survey started by following the eastern side of lake 600 into a southern direction. Here, a tentring with hearths (site 17), two hearths (site 18) and an inussuk (site 19) were found. More to the south, a used rockshelter (site 20) and a single hearth (site

21) were discovered. Near the southeastern outflow of the large lake south of lake 600 (Fig. 15), two tentrings (site 22), a used rockshelter (site 23), an aggregation of hunters' beds (site 24) and a hearth (site 25) were found.



Fig. 15: Outflow of the large lake near site 24 (from north-west, Innajuatoq in background).

Registration of site 24 was finished at 1600. After four hours following the drainage system to Eqluit, Camp 7 (N64°49.687'; W050°35.691'; 34m asl.) was erected on the peninsula facing Innajuatoq (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16: Innuajatoq (from north).

Saturday, 23rd July, 2011

Day-off: washing, replacing waste with food and fuel from the cached bags, discussing the logistics and routes of the second part.

Sunday, 24th July 2011

Camp 7 was left at 0740. After stepping over the small creeks at Illerfiit and Eqluit Kuuat, a northern route was chosen. As Mikkel Myrup (2008) has surveyed the coastal strip here recently, a higher route, between the 100m- and the 200m-contour line was chosen. Many caribous, aggregations with approx. 20 animals, were seen on the plains around Sangujannguit (Fig. 17).



Fig. 17: Plains around Sangujannguit (from east).

Crossing the creeks draining into that bay was no problem at all. Near the larger lake north of Sangujannguit a meat-cache (site 26) and a hearth (site 27) were found.



Fig. 18: Caribou trails near Tasersuaq (from south).

North of this lake, between of Kuussua, Uiariaq and the southern end of Tasersuaq, walking became a difficult task when pronounced caribou trails (Fig. 18) faded out in steep and rocky slopes, covered by dense shrubby vegetation. Therefore Camp 8 (N64°57.529'; W050°42.096'; 101m asl.) was established already at 1630.

Monday, 25th July 2011

During the night rainfall started. At 1400, using a break in rainfall, an already known summer camp registered by Mikkel Myrup (2008: site 012) was visited. As no detailed plan of a well preserved tent-house (site 28-structure 1) existed, this drawing was done (Fig. 19) till 1615 when rainfall started again.



Fig. 19: Drawing of site 28-structure 1 (from south) by SP and VN.

Tuesday, 26th July 2011

Fortunately, rainfall stopped at 0600. After leaving Camp 8, many sites along the most eastern shore of Tasersuaq, north of Toqqusat Kuaat, were found: a tentring (site 29), a modern tent-ring (site 30), a hearth (site 31), a used rockshelter (site 32), another tent-ring (site 33), a summer camp (site 34), a possible meat cache (site 35), a shooting-blind (site 36) and a used rockshelter (site 37). A huge rise of the water level of Tasersuaq was recognizable, e.g. by drunken shrub vegetation or by distinct caribou trails leading into the lake (Fig. 20).



Fig. 20: Caribou trail leading into Tasersuaq.

In the afternoon, a lot of time was lost while crossing the three currents between Toqqusat Kuaat, Tuttukajuttoq and Salluarterfik (Fig. 21).



Fig. 21: Fording one of the creeks south of Tuttukajuttoq.

Therefore the proposed survey route along the lake shore to Niaqornanguaq kua was abandoned to walk directly uphill (Fig. 22) into northern direction to establish Camp 9 ($N65^{\circ}02.275'$; $W050^{\circ}41.641'$; 480m asl.).



Fig. 22: View from Camp 9 to south: Tasersuaq and its meltwater outflow.

Wednesday, 27th July 2011

Due to rainfall in the night, Camp 9 had to be left with wet tents to follow a possible route inland to lake Attariissuit.



Fig. 23: The source of the river running to Attariissuit (from south), site 40 (inussuk) in foreground.

This plan was not that successful, as, in contrast to the map, the terrain is characterized by a pronounced relief, many small lakes and wetlands. Therefore it is not that obvious if the three inussuit (sites 38, 39 and 40) represent orientation marks to make wayfinding easier for inland travelling by former caribou hunters. As no other sites were found, at 1545 Camp 10 ($N65^{\circ}06.227'$; $W050^{\circ}33.495'$; 603m asl.) was established at the most western lake south of the main peninsula of Attariissuit (Fig. 24). As rainfall started immediately afterwards a planned afternoon survey without backpacks was not carried out.



Fig. 24: Lake south of Attariissuit (from north).

Thursday, 28th July 2011

Rainfall finished at 0630 to be followed by heavy fog with disappeared during late morning. After leaving Camp 10 a used rockshelter (site 41), after reaching the beginning of the large peninsula (with mountain 690) a hunters' bed (site 42) and a small hunting-drive (site 43) were found. Afterwards the southern shore of Attariissuit was surveyed into an eastern direction. Here, another used rockshelter (site 44) and a tent-ring (site 45) were detected. At site 9 (registered ten days earlier) a sixth structure was found. Afterwards the direction was changed towards south to follow the western side of lake 610 (Fig. 25).



Fig. 25: Lake 610 and mountain 810 (from west).

At lake 610 a used rockshelter (site 47) and an inussuk (site 48) were found. The large peninsula of lake 610 was not checked. On the way back to Camp 10, on the shores of the small lakes south of Attariissuit, a hunting-drive (site 49) and a used rockshelter (site 50) were found.

Friday, 29th July 2011

In the night rainfall started again, but ended at 0340 fortunately. After leaving camp at 0815, a small hunting-drive (site 51) and an inussuk (site 52) were found on the southern shores of the small lakes south of Attariissuit. A tent-ring (site 53) was found between these small lakes and lake 610. The survey continued along the southern shore of lake 610 to follow the first

creek, a valley with a boulder-covered bottom, towards south. Afterwards, a more south-eastern direction was taken (Fig. 26).



Fig. 26: Landscape between site 53 and 54.

Beside the two small lakes west of mountain 690, a used rockshelter (site 54) was found. As nine days earlier, when reaching the area south of mountain 690, navigation became difficult. However, having learned the lesson, by constant rechecking position on the map by plotting GPS-measured distance and bearing from a known locality, the outflow of the large lake east of mountain 690 was reached. After some wet steps by crossing this creek, a summer camp (site 55) was found immediately afterwards. After following the southern shore of the large lake and walking over a ridge into southeastern direction, Camp 11 (N65°01.590'; W050°26.920'; 651m asl.) was erected.

Saturday, 30th July 2011

With ten sites this day was the most productive of this field-campaign but the hottest one also, as mid-day temperatures reached mosquito-infested +27°C. The whole camp was packed first. Then, without backpacks, lake 670 was circumnavigated. At its north-western outflow a hunters' bed with a shooting-blind (site 56) was found. South of this site a hearth beside a rock wall, situated 20m above sealevel, and an inussuk (a 15cm high rock) below at the lake shore were uncertain in their human origin and not registered. Many unmapped small lakes characterize the area north of lake 670. The outflow/waterfall crossed on 15th July (Fig. 7) was seen very clearly. On the eastern shore of lake 670 a very distinct hunting-drive (site 57), some hundred meters far away another hunting-drive with a hunters' bed (site 58), few hundred meters south and high above lake-level, a used rockshelter (site 59) and a pronounced inussuk (site 60) were found. The backpacks at former Camp 11 were reached at 1400 to have lunch. Afterwards the survey continued with the backpacks towards south. A hunters' bed (site 61) was found after only 200m. Then a route on the eastern side of the pronounced, southwest running valley was chosen. Here, two inussuit (site 62 und 63), a used rockshelter (site 64), a hearth (site 65) and a hunters' bed (site 66) were found. This obvious route led onto a distinct caribou path on the crest of a moraine-like wall (Fig. 27).



Fig. 27: On the crest of the moraine-like wall (from north).

This wall faded out on a slope where several cartridges were found on a small spot. After leaving the (southwest running) river valley a more southern route was chosen but no more sites were found. Camp 12 was established at N64°59.010'; W050°31.429'; 536m asl.

Sunday, 31st July 2011

Camp 12 was left to walk uphill immediately into south-eastern direction to reach former Camp 6 after 1,3km only. Afterwards the northern and western sides of lake 600 were surveyed. However, only one site, an inussuk (site 66), was found beside the southern outflow of lake 600. After reaching the large lake more to the south its northern shore was surveyed to find only three inussuit (sites 67, 68 and 69). The whole western and southern sides of this lake did not show more sites. In contrast to the map (Fig. 6), an outflow out of this lake (towards Sangujannguit) does not exist – which can be supposed also by exact inspection of mapped contour lines. When site 24 was reached, two structures unrecognized before (site 24 - structures 6 and 7) were registered. Knowing the route down the narrow and shrubby valley to Innajuatoq, Camp 13 (N64°56.023'; W050°32.853'; 531m asl.) was established to take advantage of even ground on a windy spot.

Monday, 1st August 2011

After rainfall in the night, Camp 13 was left at 0715. Having enough time, in contrast to walking down nine days earlier, the survey was done by walking zig-zag, resulting in discovery of four sites: a hearth (site 70), a hearth with inussuit (site 71), a used rockshelter (site 72) and another inussuk (site 73). However, the peninsula in front of Innajuatoq was reached at 1300 already to erect the tents at the former Camp 7.

Tuesday, 2nd August 2011

After rainfall in the night, Camp 7/14 was left at 0730 with wet equipment to walk for 15 minutes to the spot on the sea shore where the fieldtrip started 21 days earlier (Fig. 28). *Arctic Boat Charter* arrived at 0830. Sailing to Nuuk was slower than usual but Erik Palo Jacobsen and crew made passing time very quick. Nuuk was reached at 1300. After picking the large bag stored at the National Museum, the afternoon and evening was spent at *Seamans Home* by washing and drying wet equipment.

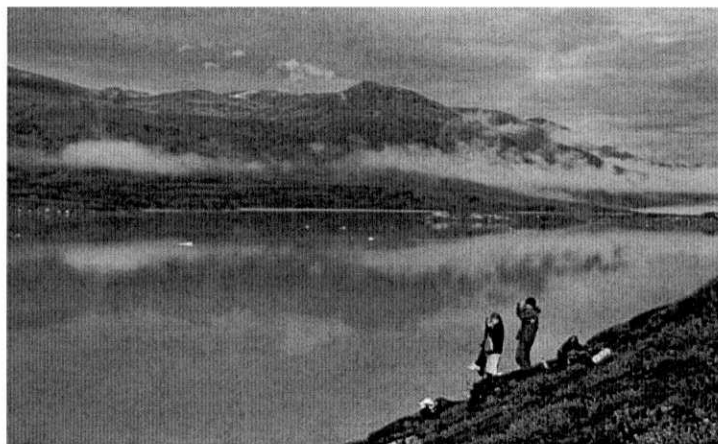


Fig. 28: Waiting for ABC.

Wednesday, 3rd August 2011

Equipment was rearranged and repacked. Left food was brought to the National Museum to be stored in B43 for 2012. The route and results of the field campaign were shown and discussed with Mikkel Myrup and Fuuja Larsen.

Thursday, 4th August 2011

Day-off

Friday, 5th August 2011

Flight to Copenhagen via Kangerlussuaq

Saturday, 6th August 2011

Travel by train from Copenhagen (Denmark) to Jena (Germany)

3. Description of sites found in 2011

Summer camps and aggregations of hunters' beds were sketched in scale 1:5.000. The sketch started by measuring distance and bearing between structures with a handheld GPS (*Garmin Foretrex 401*). The surrounding of structures was sketched, sometimes with help of counting paces. Lines do not represent meters above sealevel (m asl.) but were sketched to characterize the relief. Characteristic tent-houses were drawn in detail in scale 1:50. Hunters' beds and used rockshelter were drawn in scale 1:100. For caribou hunting-drives a sketch was made just to characterize placement of inussuit and other structures in their topographical situation. Nearly all structures were photographed with analogue slides but not all are documented in this report. If not otherwise commented, photos were made with a 1m long arrow to indicate scale and geographic north. Cardinal direction was taken by compass (*Recta DS 50G*) including magnetic deviation. Sometimes distinction between natural features and human-made structures was not that obvious. When the discussion of this problem in the field did not result in a solution, a problematic structure was registered. In the description of sites uncertainty on human origin is indicated by a questionmark.

Site 1

inussuk

-35cm high rock with triangular cross-section (lichen cover on western side) on a natural boulder (Fig. 29)

-N65°02.992'; W050°19.461'; 830m asl.



Fig. 29: Site 1 (inussuk).

Site 2

small-scale caribou hunting-drive with eight inussuit and a meat cache (Fig. 30)

structure 1

-inussuk

-25x20cm large rock (lichen cover on western side) on 1x2x2m large, natural boulder

-N65°04.962'; W050°19.968'; 721m asl.

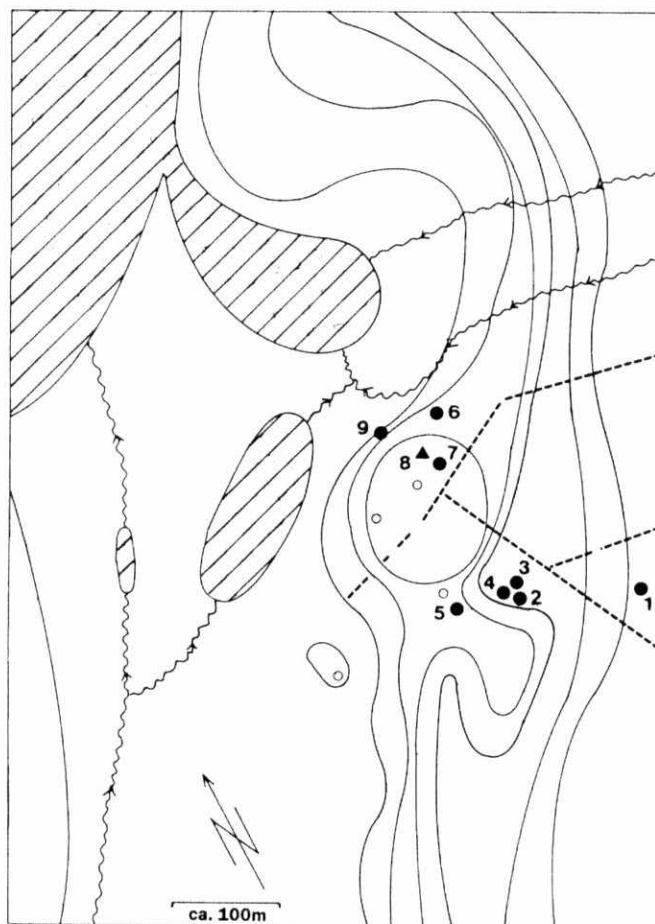


Fig. 30: Site 2 (hunting-drive).

structure 2

-inussuk (Fig. 31)

-two rocks (one dark, one light) of 20-25cm diameter on 1,5x1x1m large, natural boulder

-N65°04.957'; W050°20.031'; 710m asl.

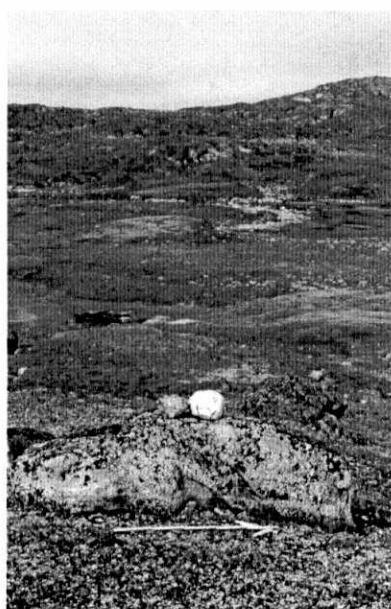


Fig. 31: Site 2-structures 2 (foreground) and 3 (middle right).

structure 3

-inussuk (Fig. 31)

-rock of 20cm diameter (completely lichen-covered) on 2x1,3x0,5m large, natural boulder
-N65°04.960'; W050°20.041'; 708m asl.

structure 4

-inussuk

-rock of 35cm diameter (completely lichen-covered) on 3x2x3m large, natural boulder
-N65°04.958'; W050°20.051'; 706m asl.

structure 5

-inussuk (Fig. 32)

-25x20x30cm large rock (lichen cover on south-western side) on 3x2x1m large, natural boulder
-N65°04.949'; W050°20.131'; 694m asl.



Fig. 32: Site 2-structure 5 (inussuk).

structure 6

-inussuk

-25x30x30cm large rock (lichen cover on north-western side) on 1x1,5x1m large, natural boulder
-N96°05.006'; W050°20.146'; 692m asl.

structure 7

-inussuk

-35x30x50cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on a rocky outcrop
-N65°04.993'; W050°20.165'; 690m asl.

structure 8

-meat cache? (Fig. 33)

-14 rocks of 15-40cm length (dense lichen cover) in a round arrangement of 1,2m diameter
-situated in a flat hollow on rock surface
-N65°04.996'; W050°20.170'; 693m asl.

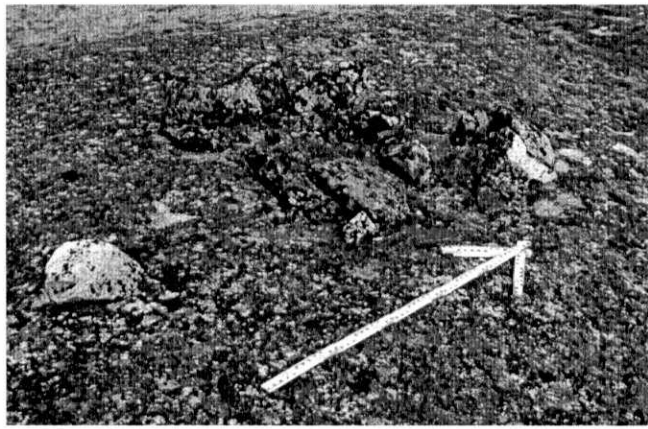


Fig. 33: Site 2-structure 8 (meat cache?).

structure 9

-inussuk (Fig. 34)

-25x30x35cm large, white rock (lichen cover on south-western and northern side) on
1,6x2x1m large, natural boulder

-N65°05.014'; W050°20.194'; 688m asl.



Fig. 34: Site 2-structure 9 (inussuk).

two possible inussuit west of structure 7 and 8, another possible inussuk south-west of structure 5 (fig. 30).

Site 3

used rockshelter?

-large boulder with overhanging northern side (Fig. 35)

-rectangular, 2,0x1,8m wide wall out of slabs, two rocks on a small, natural boulder in the east
-wall is situated under the drip-line, partly covered by moss

-lichen-covered, slab-like negatives visible above the wall under the roof of the overhang

-N65°05.527'; W050°21.513'; 690m asl.

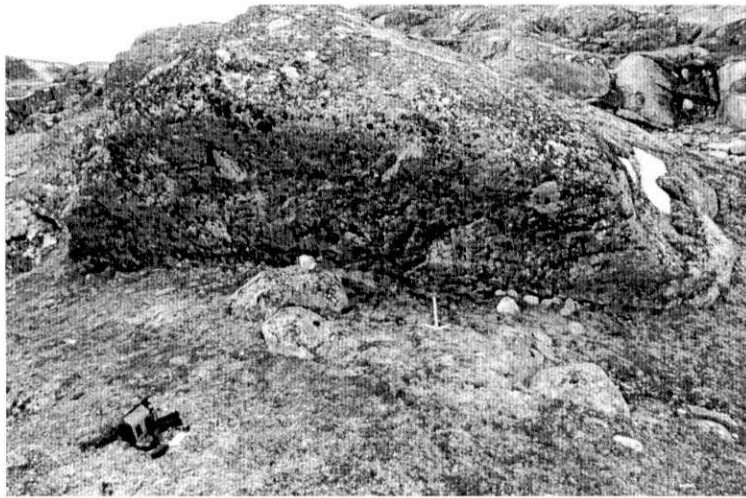


Fig. 35: site 3 (used rockshelter?).

Site 4

two inussuit

- a: 50x30x20cm large rock (lichen cover on western side)
- b: 3m north of a, 10x20x30cm large quartz (Fig. 36)
- both on rock surface at the mouth of a shallow but wide river into the large lake
- N65°06.418'; W050°26.341'; 598m asl.



Fig. 36: site 4 (two inussuit) from north-east.

Site 5

hearth

- u-shaped, 40x20x20cm large arrangement of stones, battered slab to the north (Fig. 37)
- N65°06.478'; W050°26.641'; 598m asl.
- the structure is situated west of site 4, right on the other side of the river mouth



Fig. 37: site 5 (hearth)

Site 6

fire place

- beside a large, natural boulder (Fig. 38)
- 70cm long slab (30cm diameter) on five stones, resulting in a 40x30x20cm large hollow
- N65°05.910'; W050°27.807'; 609m asl. (GPS coordinates may be incorrect: site is situated on the northern shore of lake 610: see fig. 163)

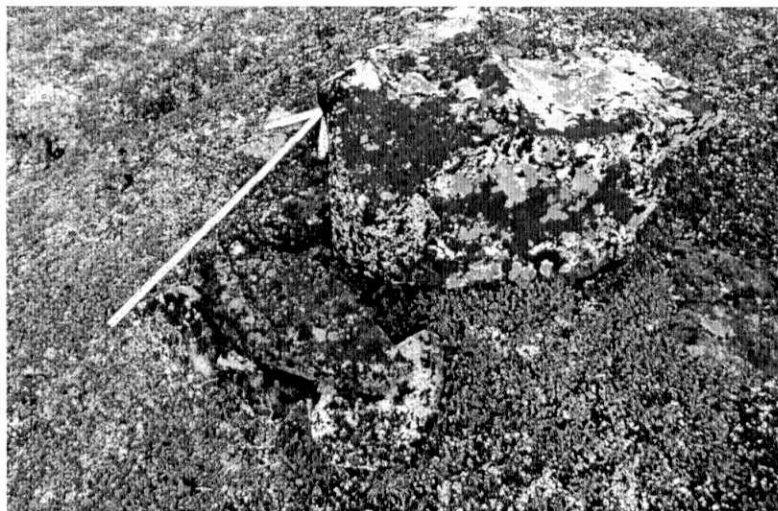


Fig. 38: Site 6 (fire place)

According to the picture of Aron from Kangeq from the 1860s (Thisted 1999, 508) and the information given by Birket-Smith (1924, 383), Grønnow et al. (1983, 36) or Robert Petersen (2003, 39) this stone may be interpreted as being used to fry or broil meat and fat.

Site 7

small-scale caribou hunting-drive with five or seven inussuit (Fig. 39)

structure 1

- inussuk (Fig. 40)
- 50x30x25cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 0,7x0,7x0,6m large, natural boulder
- N65°06.852; W050°28.001'; 614m asl.

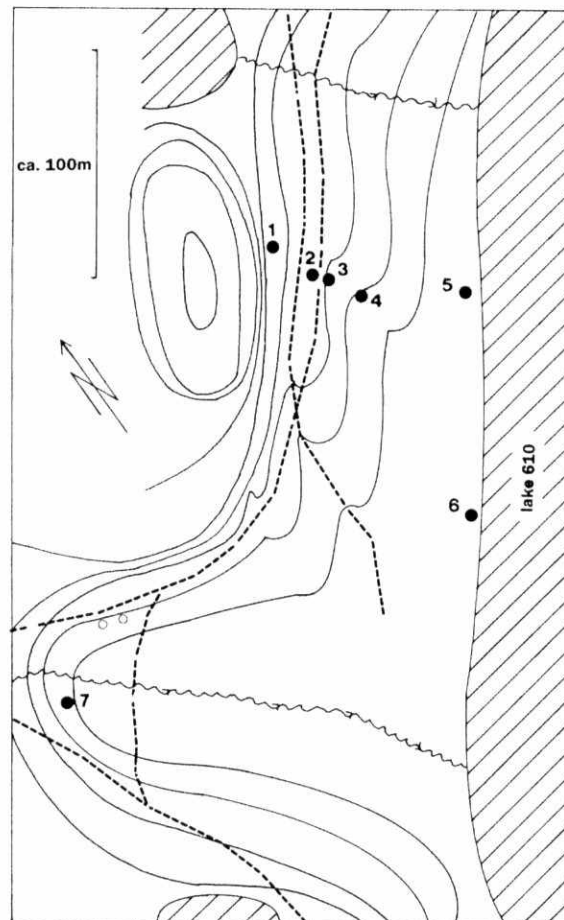


Fig. 39: Site 7 (hunting-drive).

structure 2

-inussuk (fig. 40)

-30x30x50cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 0,8x1,2x0,7m large, natural boulder
-N65°06.843'; W050°27.999'; 613m asl.



Fig. 40: Site 7-structures 1, 2, 3 and 5 (inussuit, nos. from left to right).

structure 3

-inussuk (fig. 40)

-30x35x40cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 1,5x1x0,7m large, natural boulder
-N65°06.839'; W050°27.994'; 611m asl.

structure 4

-inussuk?

-30x30x50cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on rocky ridge

-N65°06.835'; W050°27.985'; 604m asl.

structure 5

-inussuk? (fig. 40)

-two completely lichen-covered rocks (30x60x20cm and 20x20x20cm) on 3,5x3x2m large, natural boulder

-N65°06.833'; W050°27.968'; 598m asl.

structure 6

-inussuk

-25x30x30cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 2x2x1m large, natural boulder

-N65°06.816'; W050°27.987'; 601m asl.

structure 7

-inussuk

-35x30x20cm large, green rock on 1x1x1m large, natural boulder

-N65°06.796'; W050°28.145'; 617m asl.

Site 8

small-scale caribou hunting-drive with four inussuit and a shooting-blind (Fig. 41)

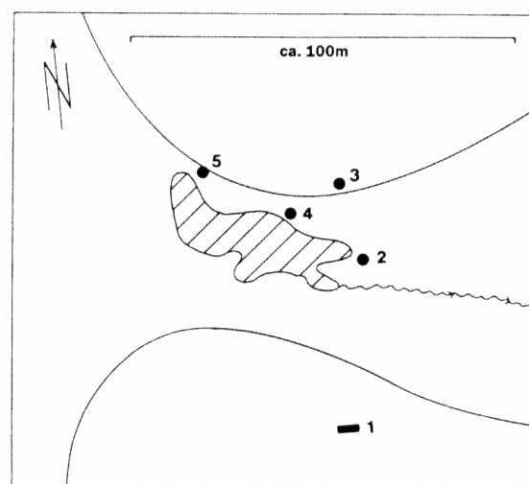


Fig. 41: Site 8 (hunting-drive).

structure 1

-shooting-blind on a rocky ridge (Fig. 42)

-two 60cm long slabs between two natural boulders of 1m diameter, small stone below one slab

-N65°06.838'; W050°28.277'; 622m asl.

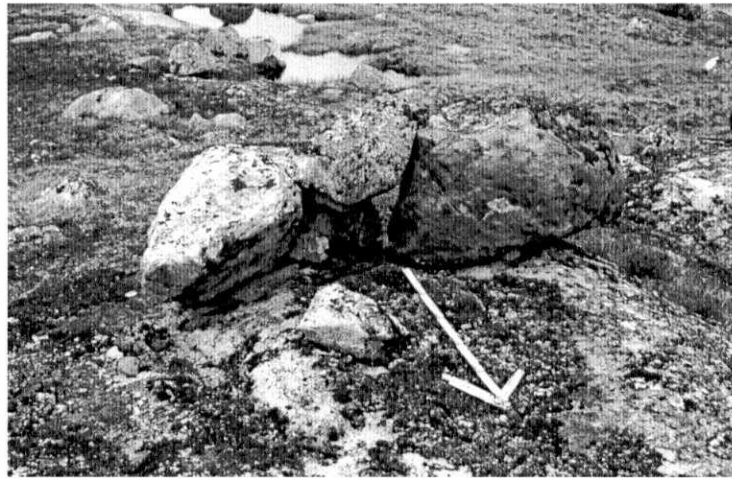


Fig. 42: Site 8-structure 1 (shooting-blind).

structure 2

-inussuk (Fig. 43)

-45cm high slab in an unstable position but fixed with the help of two small stones beside the edge of a rocky ridge

-N65°06.845'; W050°28.252'; 622m asl.



Fig. 43: Site 8-structure 2 (inussuk).

structure 3

-inussuk (Fig. 44)

-40cm high, green, triangular slab on 1,2x0,8x1m large, natural boulder

-N65°06.868'; W050°28.248'; 622m asl.



Fig. 44: Site 8-structure 3 (inussuk).

structure 4

-inussuk

- 40x20x30cm large slab on 1,5x1x1,2m large, natural boulder
- N65°06.858'; W050°28.278'; 622m asl.

structure 5

- inussuk (Fig. 45)
- two rocks on top of each other
- upper rock light and 30x20x40cm, lower rock dark and 40x30x30cm
- on rock surface



Fig. 45: Site 8-structure 5 (inussuk).

Site 9

tent-ring with six oval/rectangular associations of stones (Fig. 46)

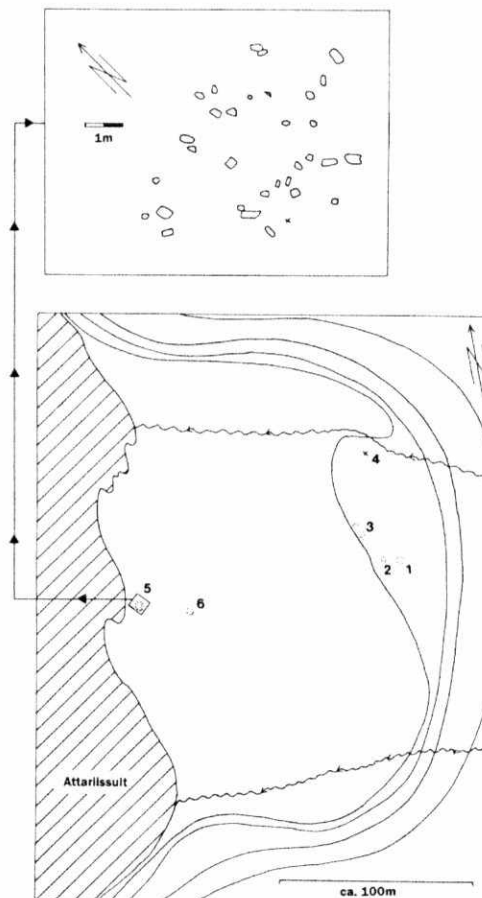


Fig. 46: Site 9 (tent-ring and other structures).

structure 1

-ring-like association of seventeen rocks on oblique rock surface (Fig. 47), diameter approx. 1m

-N65°06.966'; W050°28.438'; 613m asl.



Fig. 47: Site 9-structure 1.

structure 2

-ring-like association of eleven rocks on flat rock surface (Fig. 48), diameter <1,5m



Fig. 48: Site 9-structure 2.

structure 3

-three associations on oblique rock surface (Fig. 49)

-in the south: eighteen rocks in a rectangular association

-in the north: eleven rocks in oval association,

-in between : twelve rocks in an oval association

-diameters of each association: 1-1,5m

-N65°06.970'; W050°28.441'; 610m asl.



Fig. 49: Site 9-structure 3.

artefact (no 4 in Fig. 46)

- small (260x38x5mm), rectangular wooden plank (Fig. 50), broken on both ends
- made out of conifer wood with 0,5-1,0mm thick annual rings

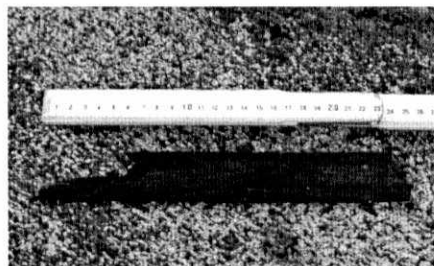


Fig. 50: Site 9 (surface find: wooden plank).

structure 5

- tent-ring out of approx. thirty stones (Fig. 51), oval-rectangular shape with one straight side facing the lake/towards west
- some (cotton?) strings right beside, a large caribou antler nearby
- N65°06.984'; W050°28.513'; 601m asl.



Fig. 51: Site 9-structure 5 (tent-ring).

structure 6

-oval association of eleven rocks on oblique rock surface (Fig. 52), diameter approx. 1m
 -N65°06.965'; W050°28.501'; 603 m asl.



Fig. 52: Site 9-structure 6.

The lightly built, horse-shoe shaped tent-ring may represent a place where a canvas tent has been erected. As this type of tent has been used in recent times (Knudsen 2008, 168-170; Hansen 2008, 183-184; R. Petersen 2003, 42), dating this locality in the first half of the 20th century seems the most likely.

The ring-like stone associations may be the result of domestic activities or childrens' play: as caribou skin has to be dried immediately after skinning (Hansen 1971, 77), often short fragments of ribs were used to pin the skin to the ground (Grønnow et al. 1983, 34; Kleivan 1984, fig. 3). The last stage of processing seal skin is drying it stretched out by bone pins (Hansen 2008, 160) but also by laying them on rocks with stones laid on their edges (H.C. Petersen 1986, 138). Therefore, because of small size, shape and their position on oblique and bare rocks structures 1-3 and 6 may represent left-over from drying caribou skins. However, the small diameter, the low number of used rocks and their position separated from the dwelling are characteristics which are typical for childrens' playhouses (Hardenberg 2010). Than structures 1-3 and 6 were constructed by children imitating the round/oval summer tent where they slept. The high number of structures in contrast to only one family dwelling may be an argument against this interpretation.

Whether or not the wooden artefact is a fragment of a kayak frame is open for further discussion also: in contrast to branch-like ribs of Thule and colonial kayak frames from Greenland (Heath/Arima 2004, 12; 62-71), recent ribs were made out of store-bought planks (Hansen 2008, fig. 84) and barrel hoops (H.C. Petersen 1986, 24).

Site 10

recent site

cairn

-dome-shaped, 80x60x60cm, built out of approx. thirty rocks (lichen cover on western side)
 -situated on top of a 1,8m large boulder (Fig. 53)
 -N65°07.992'; W050°27.484'; approx. 720m asl.

tent-ring

-approx. 200m north-west of the cairn, near the shore of the small lake
 -large tent-ring (6m diameter) made out of up to 50cm long rocks
 -maybe another, smaller tent-ring beside
 -some meters away: fireplace made out of rocks, in contrast to all sites found in 2011 these

rocks are placed carefully on recent waste (glass bottle and tins)
 -N65°08.035'; W050°27.314'



Fig. 53: Site 10 (recent cairn, from east).

Site 11

summer camp (Fig. 54)

structure 1

- 'stone hut'

- main room (inside 2x1,5m, outside 3,7x2,4m) with raised sleeping-platform (Fig. 55), walls built out of <30cm long rocks and <70cm long and 5cm thick slabs, shelf (inside 40x30cm) built out of two slabs in the north-eastern side of the wall, limit to entrance-passage is covered by a pillar-like (120x30x20cm) capstone (Fig. 56)
- entrance-passage approx. 3m long (Fig. 57), shelf (inside 60x40cm) built out of two 100x70x5cm large slabs on northern side (Fig. 56)
- hollow-like association of rocks (cooking-niche?) on the southern side of the entrance-passage (Fig. 58)

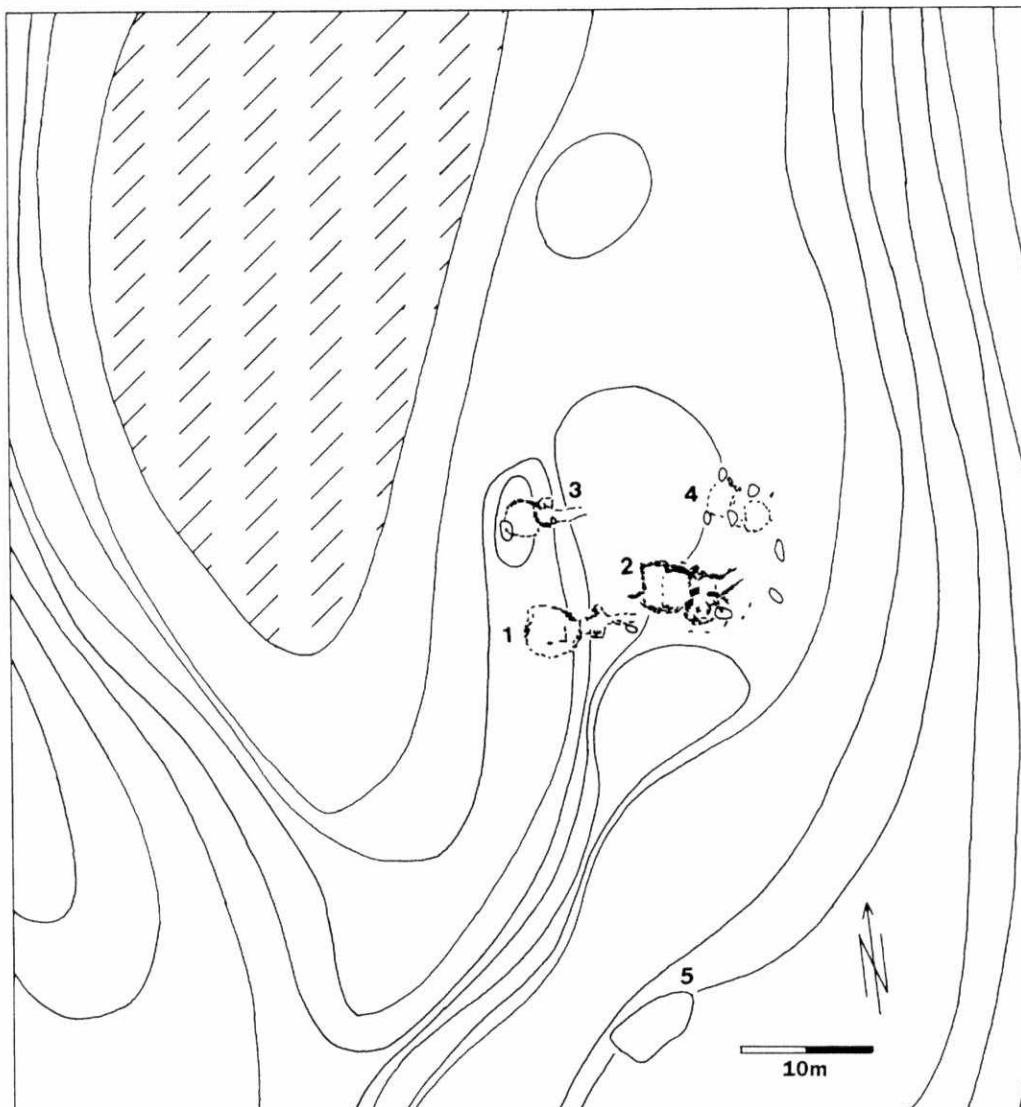


Fig. 54: Site 11 (summer camp).



Fig. 55: Site 11-structure 1 (main room of 'stone hut', from west).



Fig. 56: Site 11-structure 1 (entrance-passage with capstone (left of scale) and shelf (right of scale), from east).



Fig. 57: Site 11-structure 1 (entrance-passage, from east).



Fig. 58: Site 11-structure 1 (hollow south of entrance-passage, from east).

structure 2
- 'stone hut' (Fig. 59)

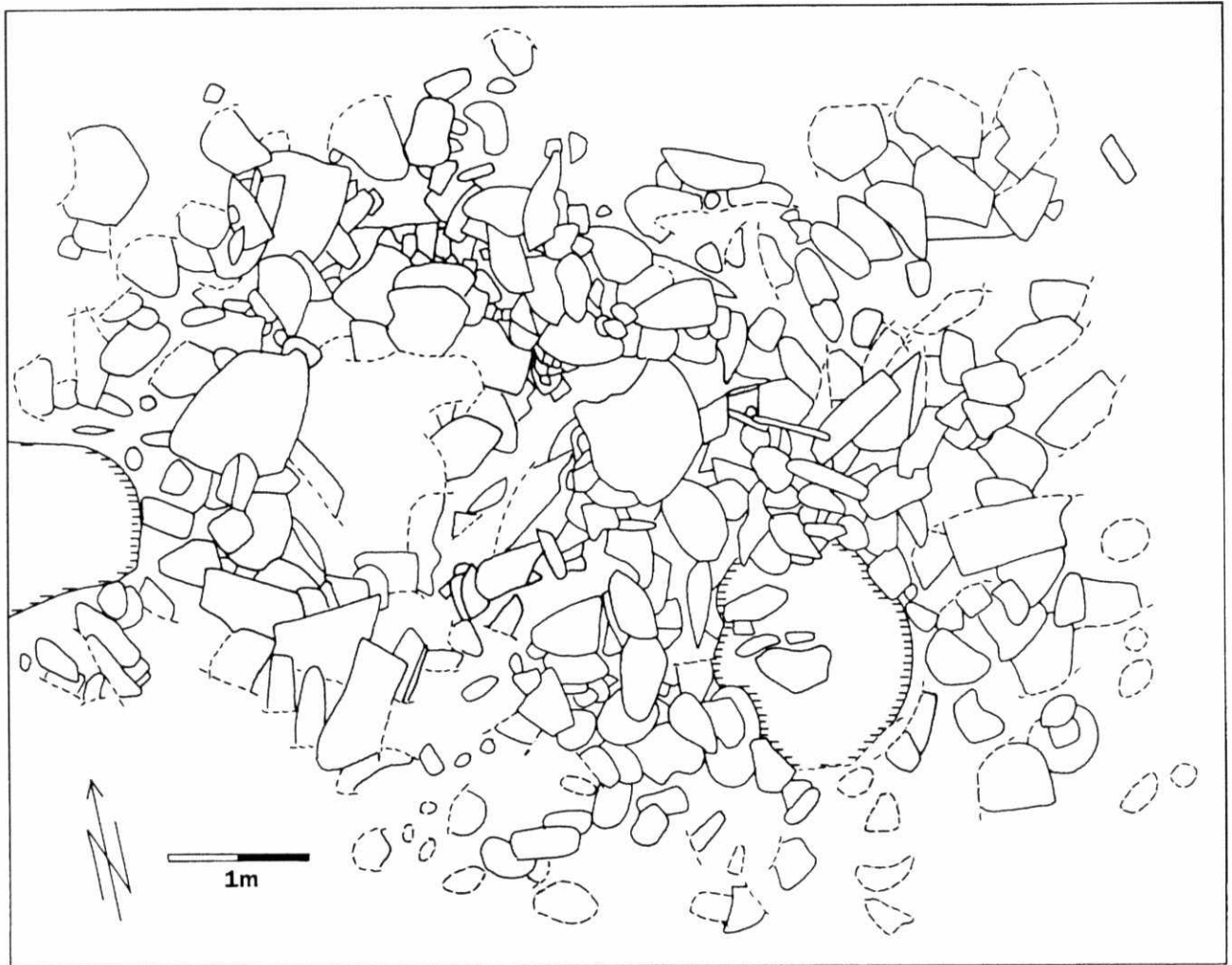


Fig. 59: Site 11-structure 2 ('stone hut').

- rectangular main room (inside 2,6x2,4m), two thirds represent raised sleeping-platform (Fig. 60), wall built out of <1,2m long slabs mainly, 1m long stone pillar at the edge to the entrance-passage (Fig. 60: to the right of VN), 120x100x5cm large slab as capstone at the beginning of the entrance-passage (Fig. 61)
- obvious cooking-niche (80cm diameter) outside of the main room built onto a 40cm large, natural boulder, extending 1,8m towards south (Fig. 61: left of tape-measure)
- 1x1m high wall made out of 7-8 rock layers at the start of the entrance-passage (Fig. 61: right of VN in centre)
- 3m long entrance-passage slightly curved towards north-east, made out of <30cm large rocks and <70cm long slabs (Fig. 61)
- N65°03.686'; W050°28.446'; 614m asl.



Fig. 60: Site 11-structure 2 ('stone hut', from west).



Fig. 61: Site 11-structure 2 ('stone hut', from east).

structure 3

- 'stone hut'

- main room (inside 1,6x1,8m, outside 2,0x2,4m) with wall built out of rocks (30cm diameter), in contrast to structures 1 and 2, large slabs (1,2x1x0,5m) on top of the rock-built wall (Fig. 62)
- cooking-niche (?) in the south at the beginning of the entrance-passage, in opposite position (in the north) a 70x40cm large, stone-built niche in the wall
- 2,4m long and 0,4m wide entrance-passage (Fig. 63)



Fig. 62: Site 11-structure 3 ('stone hut', from west).

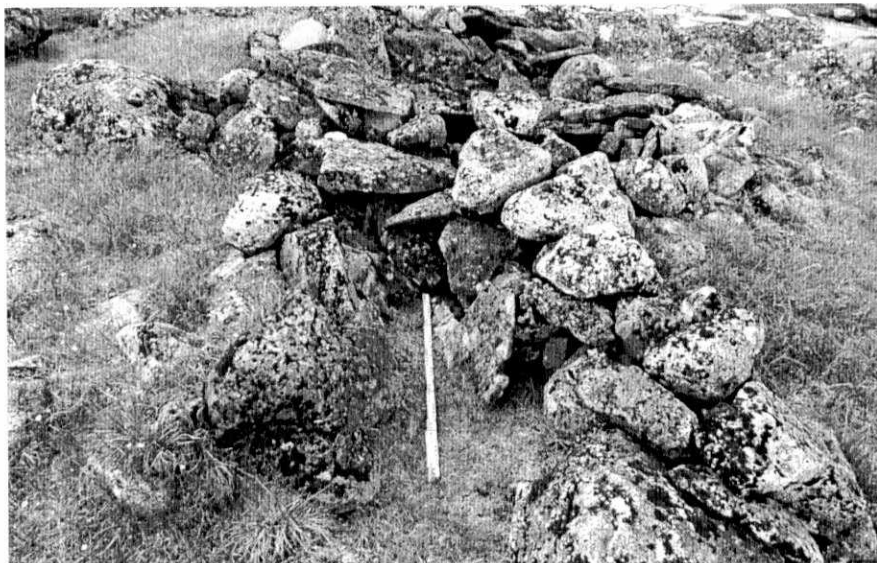


Fig. 63: Site 11-structure 3 ('stone hut', from east).

structure 4

- 5-6m long, heap-like structure out of <30cm long rocks
- no slabs, heavily overgrown by moss and grass (Fig. 64)



Fig. 64: Site 11-structure 4 (from south).

-artefact on surface (south of structure 4): end of a caribou antler with remains of six drilled holes (5mm diameter each) on one side and two/three holes with a break on the other side (Fig. 65)



Fig. 65: Site 11 (surface find: caribou antler with drilled holes).

structure 5

- large natural boulder (3x7x3m) with wide overhanging sides
- under north-western, approx. 0,5m high side: many caribou bones (pelvis, mandibula, shoulder)
- under south-eastern, approx. 1,5m high side: couch-like rock with perfect overview towards southern directions

This summer camp was discovered three years ago by Mikkel Myrup (2008: site 011). Since the early 19th century tent-house structures built out of many rocks with thin slabs as wall and roof supports, sometimes creating dome-shaped roofs, are called 'stone huts' (Pasda 2011, 39). These 'stone huts' are a rare but characteristic element of summer camps in this particular region which occur outside only at Tasersuaq south of Ameralik-Fjord (Kapel 1993). The three 'stone huts' of site 11 share some characteristics: a rectangular main room with a sleeping platform, a long entrance passage with a shelf on the northern and a cooking-niche on the southern side.

The smaller 'stone huts' (nos. 1 and 3) are situated close but behind the largest 'stone hut' (no. 2). The latter is not only larger and situated in front but built by using more slabs also. Maybe this is an indication of a higher socio-economic status of the inhabitants of 'stone hut' 2 (Patton/Savelle 2006).

The good preservation of the 'stone huts' without changing shape and walls by later use, e.g. by reducing space to create a hunters' bed (Grønnow et al. 1983, 53), is important to mention for interpreting quality and quantity of later use of these hunting grounds (Pasda 2011, 74, 86).

For site 11, the surface find, the waste of breaking caribou antler, indicates the use of a drill bow (Porsild 1915, 191-192) to drill "a series of holes close to one another, so that the two

parts could easily be separated” (Birket-Smith 1924, 91). In the Nuuk region this technique occurred in the Thule culture but when metal saws became available after AD 1700, drilling-off antler came out of use in the early 19th century (Gulløv 1997, 166, 177, 246-247). In Disko Bay, drilling-off antler was made till early 20th century (Birket-Smith 1924, 89-91; Porsild 1915, 191). Therefore presence of a drilled-off antler is not a precise argument to date site 11 in pre-colonial times. However, one ¹⁴C-date from a ‘stone hut’ at Tusaap Tasia (Knudsen 2009b, 44), the good condition of structures at site 11 in contrast to destroyed huts at Ikkorsimavissuit which was used till the 1930s (Pasda 2011, 74, 86) as well ethnohistorical information (Pasda 2011, 41, 84-85) may support this interpretation. To summarize, site 11 may indicate a substantial summer occupation by one social group (three families? with some kind of hierarchy? before AD 1700?).

Site 12

used rockshelter

-9x4x3m large boulder situated on top of smaller boulders thus creating a natural confined location (Fig. 66)

-in the cavity two 1m long walls, each out of ten or fifteen rocks, were built between natural boulders on the ground (Fig. 67), creating a 1,2x0,9x1,0m large area, today one side of the wall is collapsed

-N65°03.780'; W050°28.515'; 639m asl.



Fig. 66: Site 12 (from south-east).



Fig. 67: Site 12 (walls under the boulder).

Site 13

small-scale caribou hunting-drive with four or five inussuit (fig. 68)

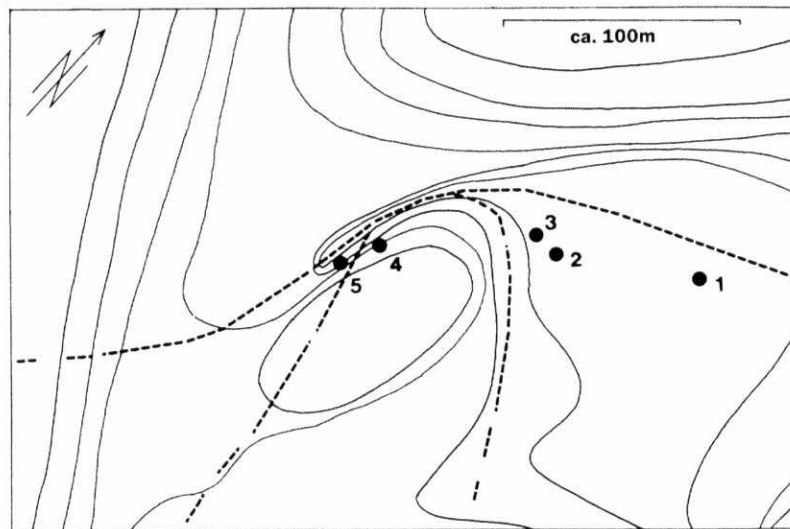


Fig. 68: Site 13 (hunting-drive).

structure 1

-inussuk?

-20x20x20cm large, layered quartz (completely lichen-covered) on 1,2x1,2x1,0m large, natural boulder

-N64°59.514'; W050°27.260'; 625m asl.

structure 2

-inussuk

-30x20x50cm large, light granite (completely lichen-covered) leaning on a 30x20x20cm large granite on the edge of a 2x2x1m large, natural boulder (Fig. 69)

-N64°59.524'; W050°27.297'; 627m asl.

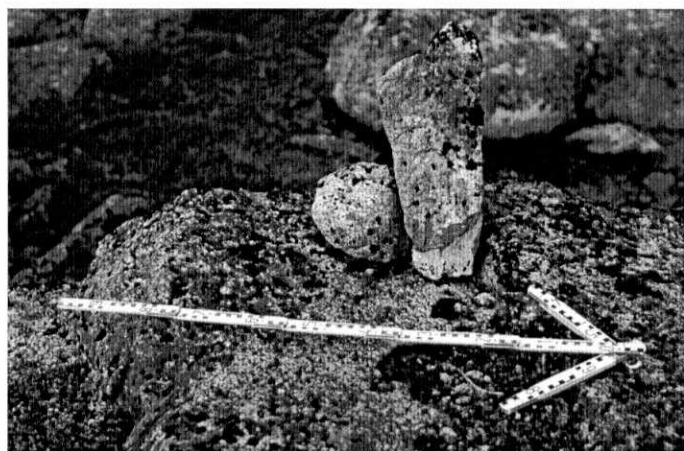


Fig. 69: Site 13-structure 2 (inussuk).

structure 3

-inussuk

-cylindrical-shaped, 20x30x50cm large granite (completely lichen-covered) on 3x1x1m large, natural boulder

-N64°59.527'; W050°27.306'; 632m asl.

structure 4

-inussuk (fig. 70)

-20x30x30cm large, light granite (lichen-covered on northern side) on rocky ridge

-N64°59.527'; W050°27.302'; 632m asl.



Fig. 70: Site 13-structures 4 (left) and 5 (background, with scale),
bottleneck-like passage between rocks (left of right person)

structure 5

-inussuk (fig. 70)

-30x10x20cm large, light granite (completely lichen-covered) on 2x1x1m large, natural boulder

-N64°59.534'; W050°27.321'; 632m asl.

Site 14

small-scale hunting-drive (?) with four inussuit (Fig. 71)

-four single-stone inussuit which are the only visible rocks on natural boulders within a 200m wide circle

-N64°59.385'; W050°27.312'; 607m asl.

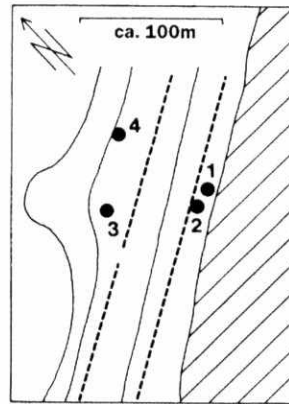


Fig. 71: Site 13 (hunting-drive).

Site 15

used rockshelter



Fig. 72: Site 15 (used rockshelter).

- 7m high, natural boulder
- below high, east-facing side (Fig. 72): 60cm high wall built out of thirteen rocks, semi-circular shape (1,4x1,6m inside), wall collapsed on northern side (Fig. 73)
- strong lichen-cover on all rocks
- 100m far away from the lake
- N64°59.273'; W050°27.585; 630m asl.

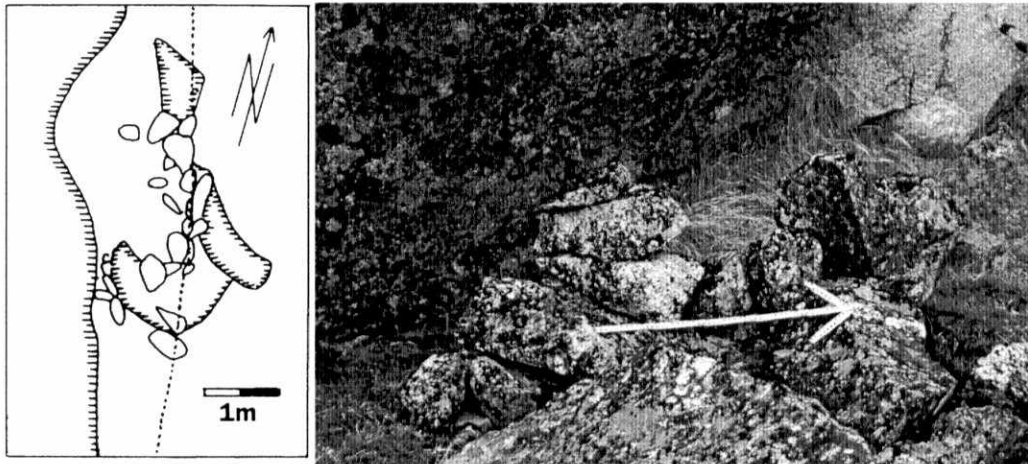


Fig. 73: Site 15 (wall beside rock wall).

Site 16

inussuk?

- triangular, 20cm long rock on 0,5m high, natural boulder
- in a pass-like locality beside a caribou path in the river valley which runs into lake 600
- N64°58.489'; W050°29.579'; 617m asl.

three more possible, single-stone inussuit are situated higher up the valley

Site 17

tent-ring and hearth beside a natural confined location

- tent-ring (2,5m diameter) out of seven or eight stones
- 4m north of the tent-ring: 2,0x1,8x0,5m large, natural slab obliquely situated on a large, natural boulder, resulting in a 1,3x1,4x0,7m large, natural confined location, rock on top of the slab (Fig. 74)

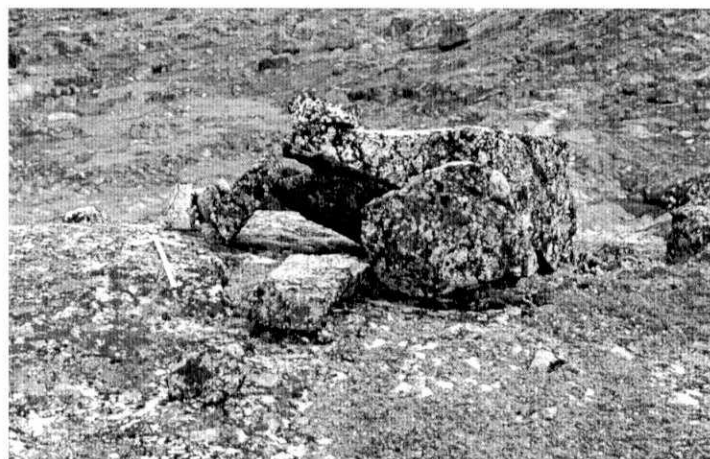


Fig. 74: Site 17 (natural confined location, with inussuk on top?).

- on north-western side of this “rockshelter”: u-shaped hearth (inside 40x20cm) out of five 15-30cm long rocks
- N64°58.224'; W050°29.697'; 656m asl.

Site 18

two hearths

-on a rocky ridge above a creek running into the eastern shore of lake 600 (Fig. 75)



Fig. 75: Site 18 from west (two hearths on lower left side).

-northern hearth: built out of nine <40cm long stones (two placed on top of each other), inside 40x30cm but shape is not that evident as stones may have changed position over time (Fig. 76)

-southern hearth (1,6m far away from northern hearth): rectangular, u-shaped, inside 30x15cm, built out of four <30cm long stones (two placed on top of each other)

-no GPS data



Fig. 76: Site 18 (two hearths).

200m south: comparable u-shaped structure on rocky ridge, but preservation is worse than site 18

Site 19

inussuk?

- round stone (30cm diameter) on 80cm high, natural boulder (Fig. 77)
- situated beside a caribou path in a cleft parallel to the shore of lake 600
- N64°57.123'; W050°30.797'; 643m asl.



Fig. 77: site 19 (inussuk?).

Site 20

used rockshelter

- 15m long and 8m high boulder with overhanging eastern side (1,6m high at the dripline) (Fig. 78)

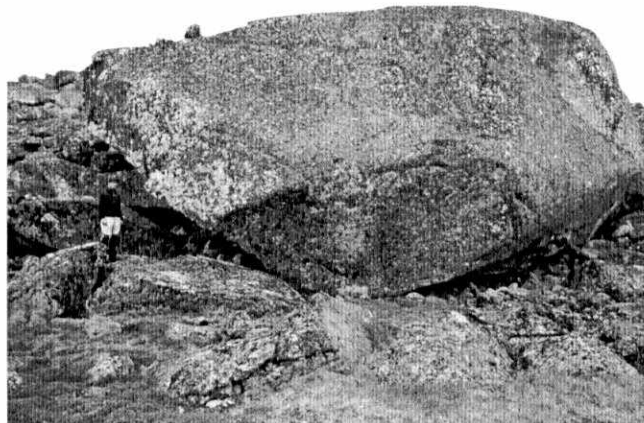


Fig. 78: Site 20 (from east) with nest-like place (under overhang on left side, right of SP) and rectangular wall (under overhang on right side).

- rectangular but partly destroyed wall, built out of approx. forty rocks, inside 1,4x1,6m (Fig. 79)



Fig. 79: Site 20 (rectangular wall under overhang).

-3m south: u-shaped hearth built out of eight stones (two placed on top of each other), inside 40x20x15cm (Fig. 80), N64°56.639'; W050°31.565'; 594m asl.



Fig. 80: Site 20 (hearth).

-on the southern side of the large boulder (Fig. 78) a natural confined location contains a nest-like place (1m diameter), ground covered with slabs and dry twigs, single, 20cm long rocks on back and front side

Site 21

hearth

-u-shaped, built out of three 20cm long rocks

-5m to the south: rusted *Campingaz* cartridge (older version of type C206?), glass sherds, several cartridge cases (e.g. *R-P 30-30 Win*)

-N64°56.405'; W050°32.043'; 628m asl.

The *30-30* “has long been the standard American deer cartridge” and is marketed since 1895 (Barnes 2006, 56). However, when all artefacts were left during one occupation, as the French company *Campingaz* was founded in 1949 and released the *Bleuet* series in 1955 (www.campingaz.com), this locality may be not older than 60 years.

Site 22

two tent-rings

-to the south: round tent-ring (6m diameter) out of approx. twenty 20-40cm long rocks (Fig. 81)



Fig. 81: Site 22 (southern tent-ring).

-to the north: diffuse distribution with approx. forty rocks beside a natural boulder (Fig. 82), representing two tent-rings or a rectangular groundplan with an appendix?
 -N64°56.174'; W050°32.674'; 576m asl.



Fig. 82: Site 22 (diffuse distribution of rocks).

Site 23

used rockshelter

-below eastern side of a 7x5x4m large, natural boulder (Fig. 83)



Fig. 83: SP and VN while drawing site 23.

- u-shaped wall out of approx. fifteen <50cm long rocks (Fig. 84), inside 1,5x0,8x0,7m
- wall partly destroyed on northern side
- N64°56.090'; W050°32.722'; 537m asl.

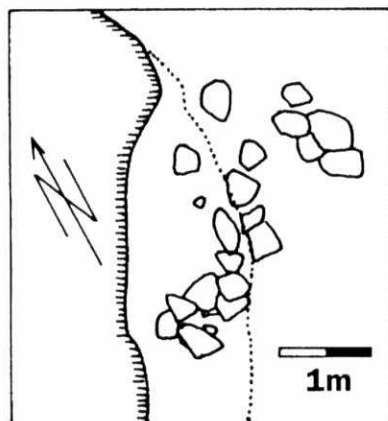


Fig. 84: Site 23 (used rockshelter).

Site 24

aggregation of hunters' beds (Fig. 85; 86)



Fig. 85: Site 24 (hunters' beds and other structures).



Fig. 86: Site 24 (from south-west).

structure 1

- hunters' bed
- on an oblique slope
- round wall (2m diameter) out of forty or fifty <50cm long rocks (Fig. 87)
- N64°56.086'; W050°33.075'; 630m asl.



Fig. 87: Site 24-structure 1 (hunters' bed).

structure 2

- hunters' bed (tent-house?)
- built on even ground between large natural boulders
- round wall (2m diameter) out of fifty or sixty <50cm long rocks and some slabs, in the south small opening/entrance or dissolved wall? (Fig. 88)
- slabs covering the ground but overgrown by heath, representing a sleeping-platform in the south-western part?
- may be a cooking-niche is present below the overhanging rock in the eastern part (Fig. 89)

-N64°56.088'; W050°33.074'; 630m asl.

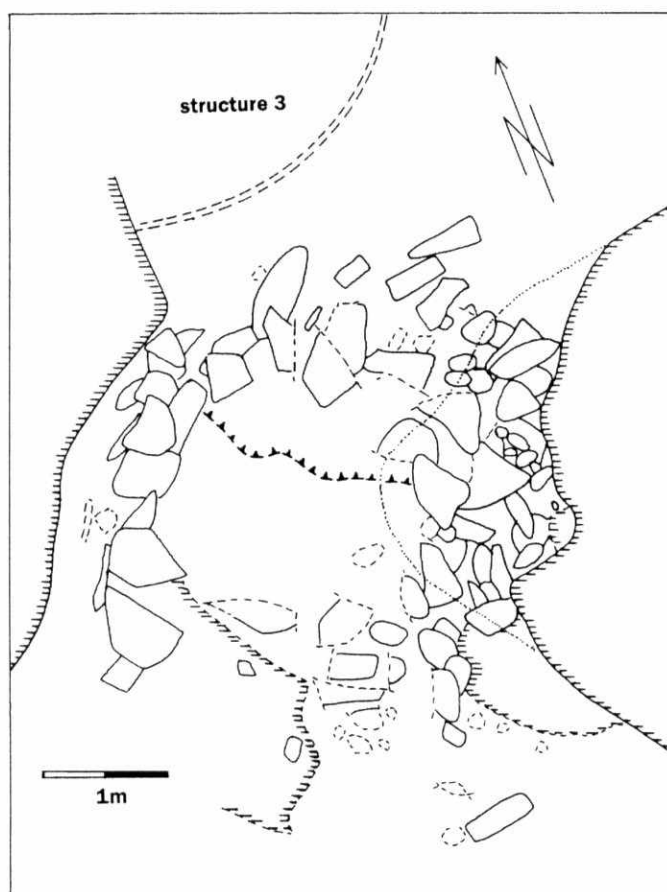


Fig. 88: Site 24-structure 2 (hunters' bed).

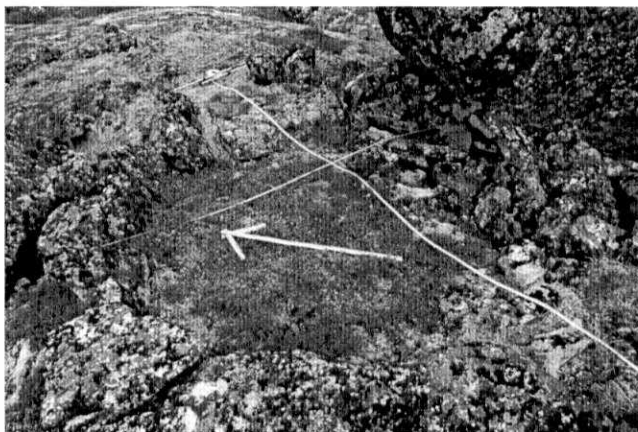


Fig. 89: Site 24-structure 2 (hunters' bed).

structure 3

-hunters' bed

-round wall (2m diameter) out of twenty or thirty <60cm long rocks (Fig. 90)

-N64°56.090'; W050°33.069'; 630m asl.

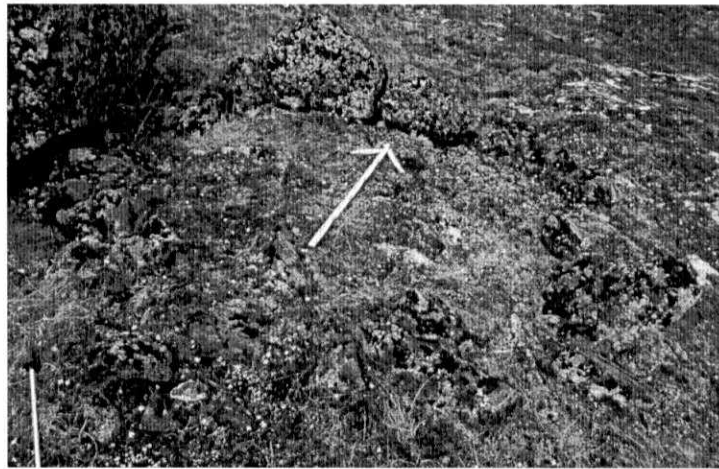


Fig. 90: Site 24-structure 3 (hunters' bed).

structure 4

- used rockshelter
- disintegrated, maybe rectangular wall out of twenty or twenty-five <1m long rocks and slabs (inside 1,2x1,7m)
- wall on oblique rock surface below 2m high boulder-overhang (Fig. 91)
- N64°56.087'; W050°33.064'; 628m asl.



Fig. 91: Site 24-structure 4 (used rockshelter).

structure 5

- spatial concentration (2m diameter) of rocks and slabs (Fig. 92), wall-like on the eastern side, heap-like on the western side
- N64°56.087'; W050°33.062'; 627m asl.



Fig. 92: Site 24-structure 5.

structure 6

- ring-like association of eleven <20cm long rocks (diameter 1,1m)
- on oblique rock surface (Fig. 93)
- u-shaped hearth on north-western corner
- N64°56.087'; W050°33.026'; 625m asl.



Fig. 93: Site 24-structure 6.

structure 7

- oval association (4x2m) of thirty <50cm long rocks (Fig. 94)
- in the centre: triangular rock hold by a smaller stone
- on oblique rock surface
- N64°56.088'; W050°33.004'; 626m asl.



Fig. 94: Site 24-structure 7

As structures 1 and 3 lack entrance-passages and cooking-niches, interpreting them as hunters' beds seems the most likely. The massive walls of the structures have to be emphasized but more to the east, at Tasaartuup Tasersua, comparable hunters' beds with walls made out of many rocks occur (Pasda 2011, 61-64). Without excavations to prove the existence of a slab-covered ground and/or sleeping platform and a minor cooking-niche, it is difficult to judge if structure 2 may represent a tent-house. However, in the Nuuk area in the 18th century, rectangular tent-houses with 60cm high, stone-built walls, a very short entrance-passage and no obvious cooking-niche were used (Kapel 1993, fig. 40). As for site 9, structures 6 and 7 are interpreted as representing remains from drying stretched caribou skin on bare rock surface or as childrens' playhouses. The close spatial relationship and similar preservation of structures 1-3 (and rockshelter/structure 4?) may indicate contemporaneous construction/use of three (maybe four) structures. This may indicate a place for several people to spend the first night after walking up from Eqauiut to march further inland on the next day. However, the possibility that one structure may be a tent-house, the presence of maintaining caribou skin and/or childrens' play may indicate longer stays also.

Site 25

hearth

- u-shaped, out of seven 15-30cm long rocks, inside 30x20cm
- situated on a rocky ridge beside the creek
- N64°55.872'; W050°32.972'; 596m asl.

Site 26

meat cache

- approx. fifty 20-50cm long rocks, inside 1m diameter, outside 3x1m (Fig. 95)
- on bare rock surface
- N64°55.182'; W050°39.326'; 103m asl.



Fig. 95: Site 26 (meat cache).

Site 27

hearth

- u-shaped, out of four up to 30cm long rocks, inside 40x20cm

-N64°55.797'; W050°40.370'; 110m asl.

Site 28

summer camp (Fig. 96)

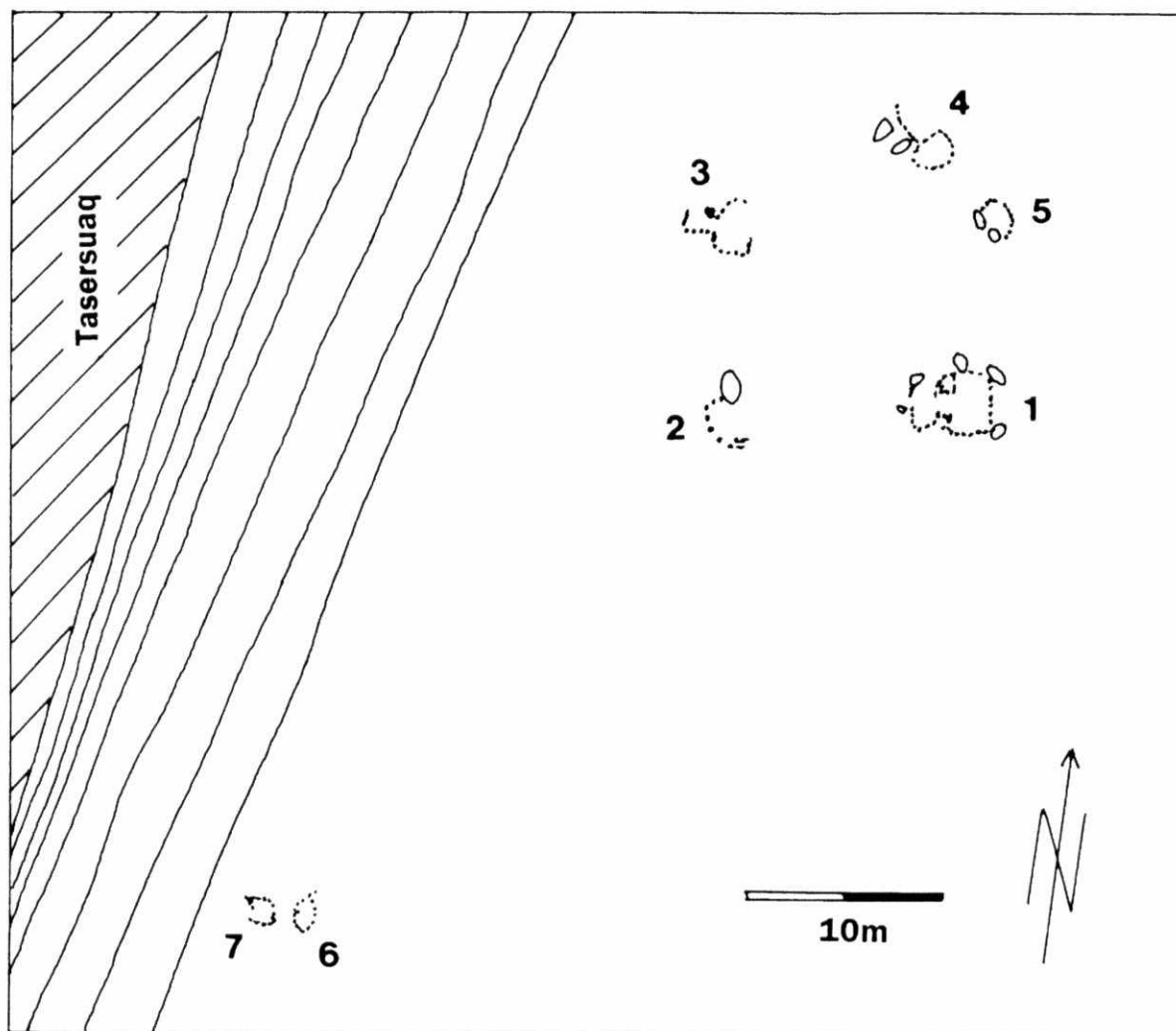


Fig. 96: Site 28 (summer camp).

structure 1

-tent-house (Fig. 97)

-rectangular main chamber (Fig. 98)

-approx. 1m long entrance-passage with a small niche in the wall on the northern side

-pronounced cooking-niche (semi-circle with 1m diameter) opposite of the entrance

-N64°57.637'; W050°42.604'; 72m asl.

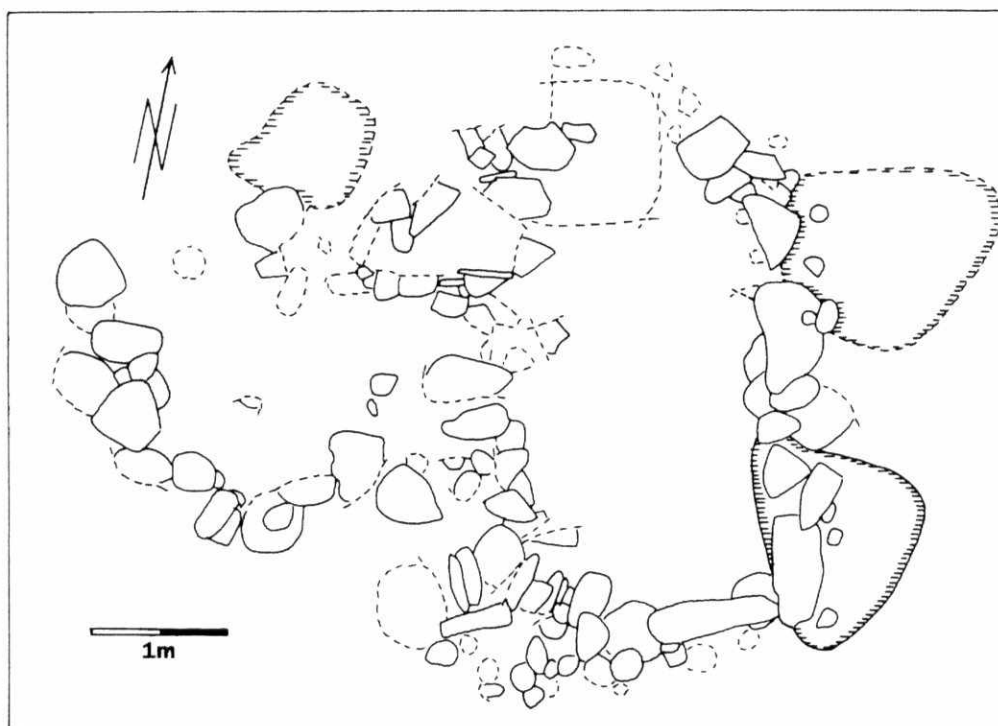


Fig. 97: Site 28-structure 1 (tent-house).

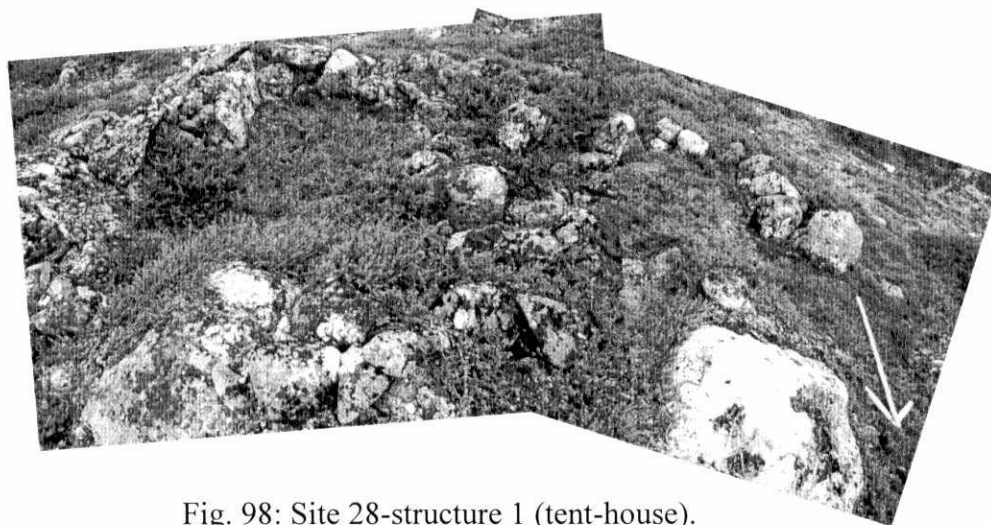


Fig. 98: Site 28-structure 1 (tent-house).

structure 2

-semi-circle (2m diameter) by more than twelve <60cm long stones built onto a natural boulder (Fig. 99)



Fig. 99: Site 28-structure 2.

structure 3

- tenthouse (Fig. 100)
- semi-subterranean, rectangular main chamber
- 2m long, curved, semi-subterranean entrance-passage
- presence of cooking-niche not that obvious
- N64°57.641'; W050°42.615'; 70m asl.



Fig. 100: Site 28-structure 3 (tent-house).

structure 4

- tenthouse?
- semi-circle wall out of <40cm long rocks (Fig. 101)
- north of this wall: 2m long stone wall in the west
- N64°57.644'; W050°42.606'; 70m asl.

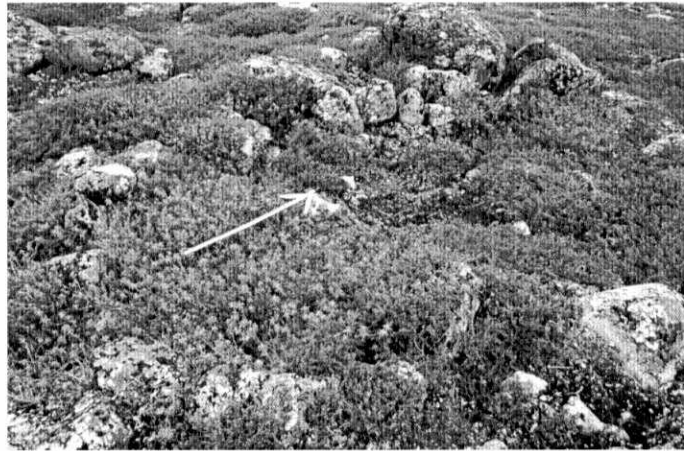


Fig. 101: Site 28-structure 4 (tent-house?).

structure 5

-hunters' bed (Fig. 102)

-oval wall out of 20-40cm long rocks built onto two 1,2m and 1,6m long, natural boulders

-N64°57.644'; W050°42.603'; 70m asl.

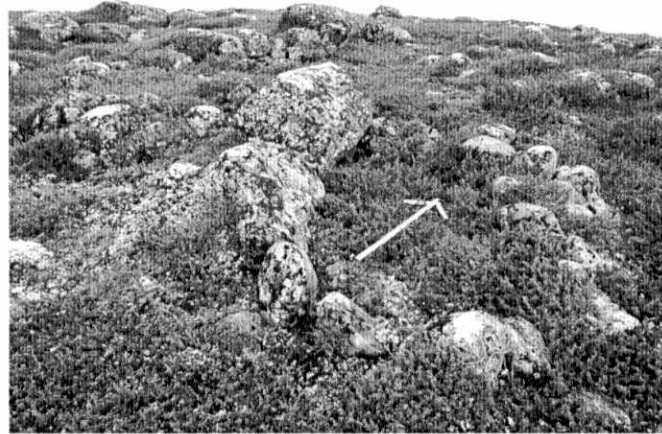


Fig. 102: Site 28-structure 5 (hunters' bed).

structure 6

-hunters' bed (Fig. 103)

-oval wall (1,2m diameter) out of 20-30cm long rocks

-N64°57.621'; W050°42.663'; 69m asl.



Fig. 103: Site 28-structure 6 (hunters' bed).

structure 7

- hunters' bed (Fig. 104)
- round wall out of 40cm long rocks
- N64°57.23; W050°42.666'; 68m asl.

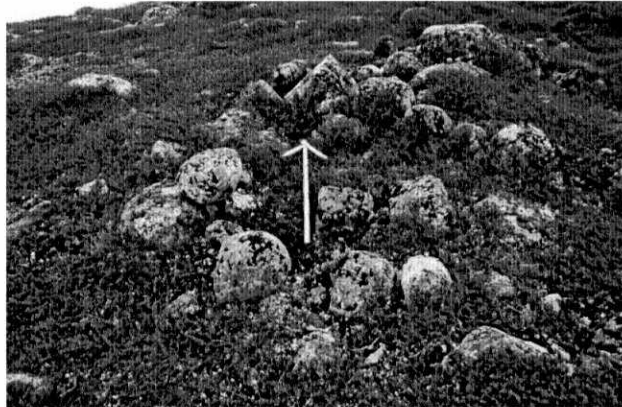


Fig. 104: Site 28-structure 7 (hunters' bed).

This summer camp was discovered three years ago by Mikkel Myrup (2008: site 012). Tent-house 1 may represent the isersiutit-type described by Bjarne Grønnow (1986, 68; Grønnow et al. 1983, 26-27; Secher et al. 1987, 55-57): this summer tent-house of the Central West Greenland inland has a rectangular main chamber and a long entrance passage with a cooking-niche. According to Pauline Knudsen (2008, 170) this type of tent-house was used from the second half of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century. Structure 3 (and structure 4?) may represent the same type of tent-house. The distances between these tent-houses (from colonial times) is 10m and contrasts the close spatial relationship of the (pre-colonial?) 'stone huts' of site 11. If this indicates non-contemporaneous occupation or differences in social structure for site 28 is difficult to judge. However, as three structures (nos. 5-7) represent hunters' beds, this locality was not used as a base camp only but during overnight stays also. Therefore the use of this locality, maybe the first place were to spend the night after portaging the fast meltwater current (Thisted 1997, 17), may have been diverse but by not more than two or three families/umiak crews/hunting groups at the same time.

Site 29

tent-ring

- trapezoid shape, out of approx. forty 10-20cm long rocks, 2m length, small side towards lake shore (Fig. 105)
- N64°58.190'; W050°41.229'; 70m



Fig. ?: Site 29 (tent-ring).

Site 30

recent tent-ring

- 4-5m diameter out of forty/fifty <25cm long stones
- recent waste: tent pole fragment, glass bottle fragments, plastic cartridge case, rubber boot
- N64°58.734'; W050°41.561'; 75m asl.

Site 31

hearth

- below rock overhang
- u-shaped, out of ten slab-like rocks, inside 30x30cm, open on western side
- rocks almost not lichen-covered
- N64°58.898'; W050°41.911'; 80m asl.

Site 32

used rockshelter

- natural, dome-shaped, 1,5x2,0x1,0m wide, natural confined location between two large boulders (Fig. 106)
- cavity filled with dry grass
- natural fissures filled with approx. twenty rocks
- N64°58.905'; W050°41.913'; 80m asl.



Fig. 106: Site 32 (used rockshelter).

Site 33

tent-ring

- rectangular-oval groundplan of approx. twenty-five 20-40cm long rocks (5-6m diameter)
- N64°58.922'; W050°41.990'; 75m asl.

Maybe two additional tent-rings 20m far away in western direction.

Site 34

summer camp (Fig. 107)

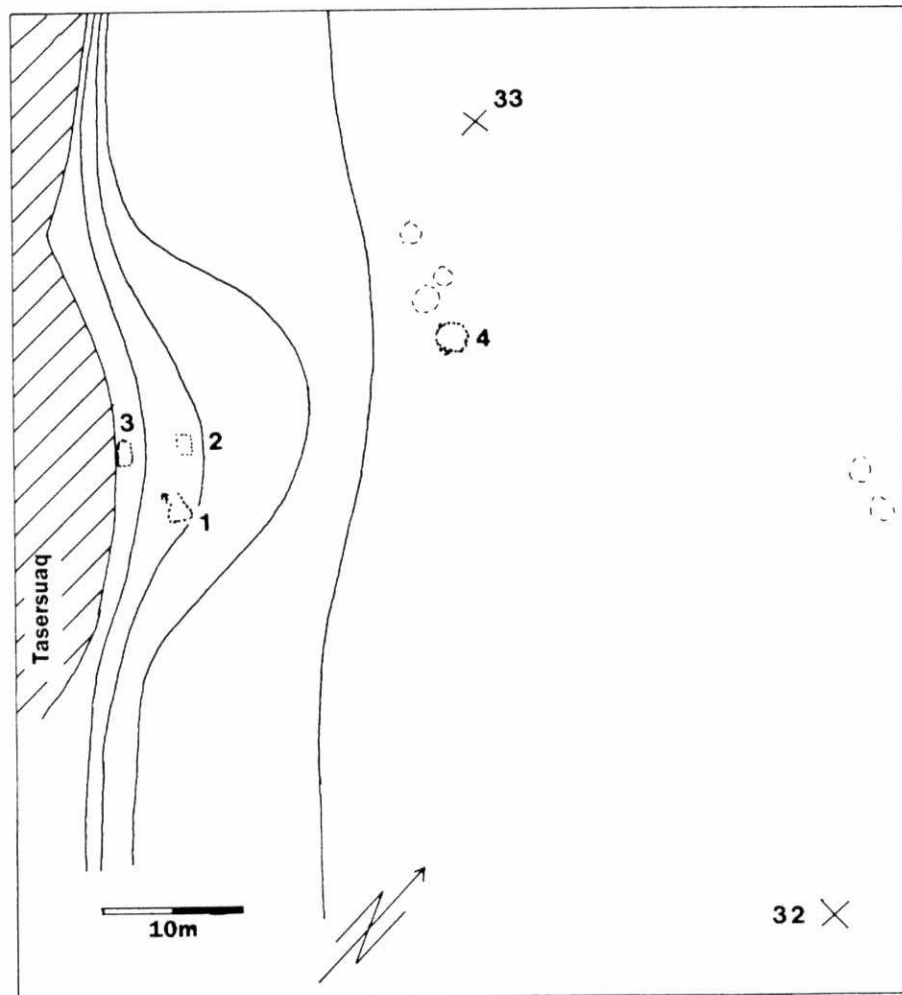


Fig. 107: Site 34 (summer camp).
x: sites 32 and 33, broken lines: possible tent-rings.

structure 1

- tent-house (Fig. 108)
- strongly overgrown by grass, built into the slope
- 2x2m large main chamber out of <50cm large rocks
- 1,2m long entrance-passage
- N64°58.897'; W050°41.982'; 74m asl.



Fig. 108: Site 34-structure 1 (tent-house, from west).

structure 2

- single rocks forming a rectangular, 1,8x1,6m large association (Fig. 109)
- N64°58.901'; W050°41.986'; 73m asl.



Fig. 109: Site 34-structure 2.

structure 3

- tent-house? (Fig. 110)
- rectangular groundplan (1,8x2,0m) out of <40cm long stones
- on even ground in oblique slope
- possible other parts of structure not visible as structure is nearly flooded by Tasersuaq
- N64°58.898'; W050°41.990'; 70m asl.

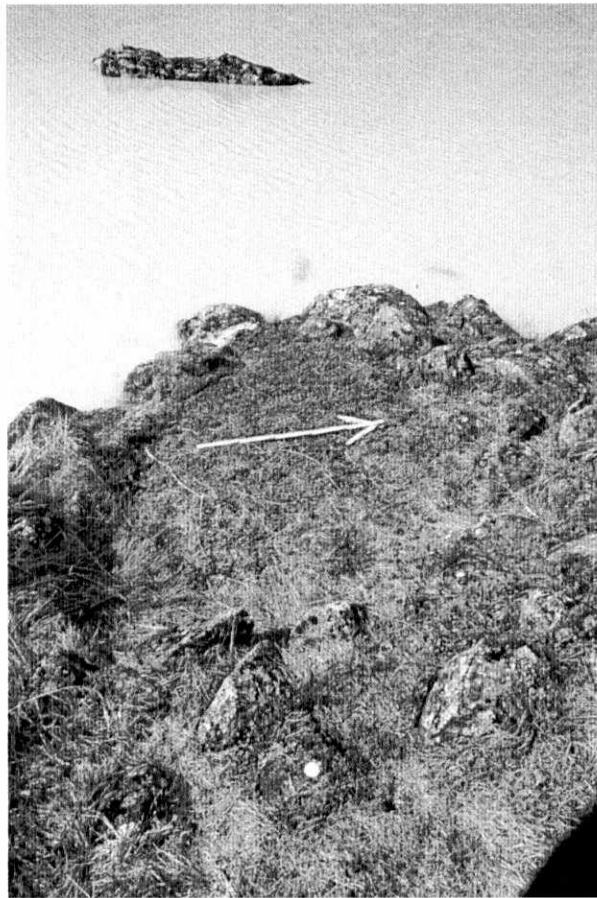


Fig. 110: Site 34-structure 3 (tent-house?).

structure 4

- tent-house
- 50cm high walls out of 40-50cm long rocks
- heavily overgrown by dwarf-birch (Fig. 111)
- N64°58.910'; W050°41.983'; 75m asl.
- three tent-rings present towards north-east?



Fig. 111: Site 34-structure 4 (tent-house overgrown by dwarf-shrub).

Tent-house type is difficult to interpret due to heavy vegetation cover and flooding. Maybe the isersiutit-type is present again. The close spatial relationship of three structures (nos. 1-3) may indicate contemporaneous construction and/or use by two or three families/umiaq crews.

However, another tent-house 20m further inland (structure 4), a tent-ring (site 33) and other, possible tent-rings (Fig. 107) as well as the used rockshelter (site 32) indicate that this locality (Fig. 107) was visited and used in a diverse manner by hunters and hunting groups arriving here by foot or by umiaq.

Site 35

meat cache

- approx. twenty 20-40cm long, lichen-covered rocks forming a 2x1,2m large heap on a 4x4m large rock surface
- N64°59.131'; W050°42.301'; 80m asl.

Site 36

shooting-blind

- 1,3m long, straight line out of eight/ten <60cm rocks (Fig. 122)
- parallel to lake shore, 5m distance to lake shore
- situated in a boulder field
- N64°59.215'; W050°42.310'; 75m asl.



Fig. 112: Site 36 (shooting-blind, from east).

Site 37

used rockshelter?

- only one 80cm long slab in an upright position below an overhanging boulder (Fig. 113)
- N64°59.231'; W050°42.261'; 78m asl.



Fig. 113: Site 37 (used rockshelter ?, from north).

Site 38

two inussuit

-a: 35cm long, cone-shaped rock on 20cm long, natural rock (Fig. 114)

N65°03.975'; W050°38.923'

-b: 25cm long rock on 70cm long, natural boulder

N65°03.977'; W050°38.938'



Fig. ?: Site 38 (right: inussuk a,

right of VN in background: inussuk b).

Site 39

two inussuit

-a: 30cm long rock on 0,8x1x0,8m large, natural boulder (Fig. 115)

N65°04.168'; W050°38.870'

-b: 30cm long rock on 0,6x0,5x0,2m large, natural boulder

N65°04.173'; W050°38.863'

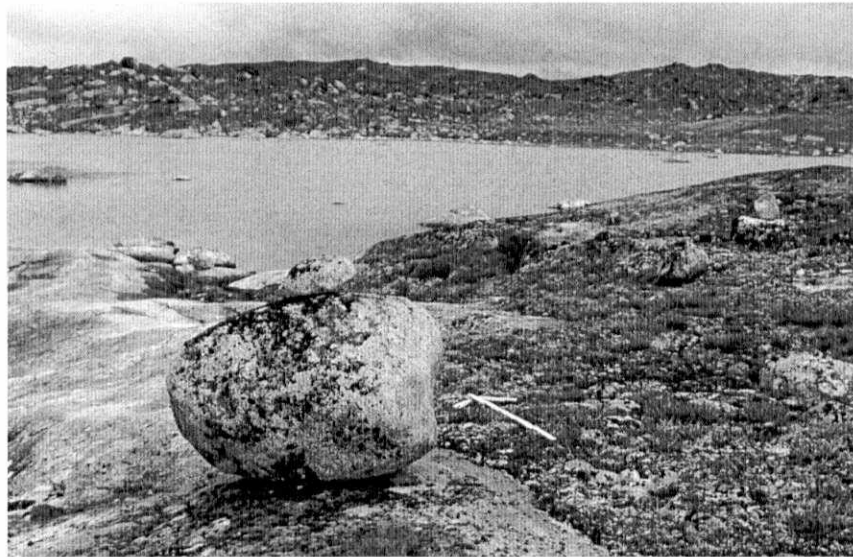


Fig. 115: Site 39 (in foreground: inussuk a; right: inussuk b).

Site 40

inussuk

-25x30x10cm large rock on a 3x1x1,5m large boulder (Fig. 23)

-on small pass marking the local watershed between Tasersuaq and Attariissuit (Fig. 116)

-no GPS data



Fig. 116: Site 40 (centre: inussuk, from north).

Site 41

used rockshelter (Fig. 117)

- 6x3x3m large boulder with an overhanging, at maximum 1,6m high, north-western side
- under overhang: rectangular structure (inside 1,6x1,6m) marked by a low wall/line out of approx. twenty 10-20cm long stones
- N65°06.535'; W050°33.714'; 620m asl.

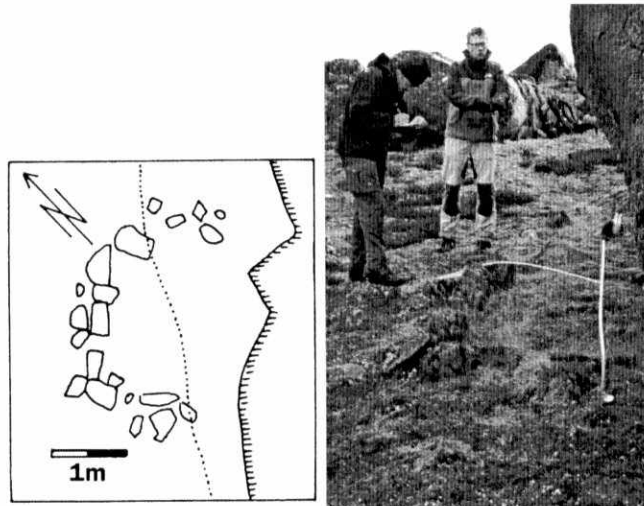


Fig. 117: Site 41 (used rockshelter, from south-west).

Site 42

hunters' bed (Fig. 118)

- situated on the highest spot of a hill with a perfect 360°-view
- rectangular groundplan (inside 2x1,5m) by a line of twenty-seven 10-70cm long rocks
- strong cover by moss
- built onto a low rock outcrop
- N65°06.819'; W050°33.340'; 620m asl.

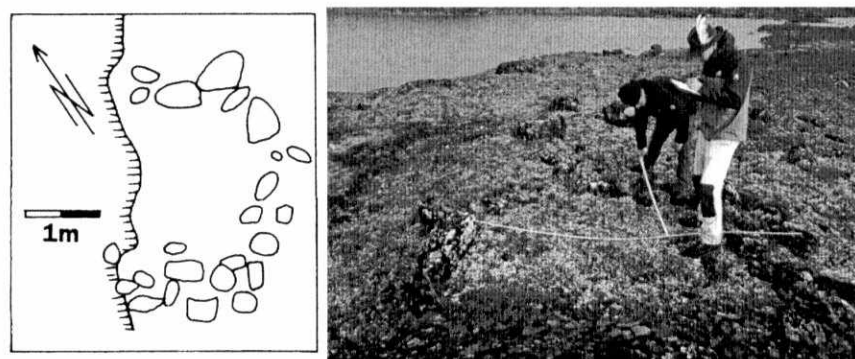


Fig. 118: Site 42 (hunters' bed, from north-west).

Site 43

two inussuit (Fig. 119)

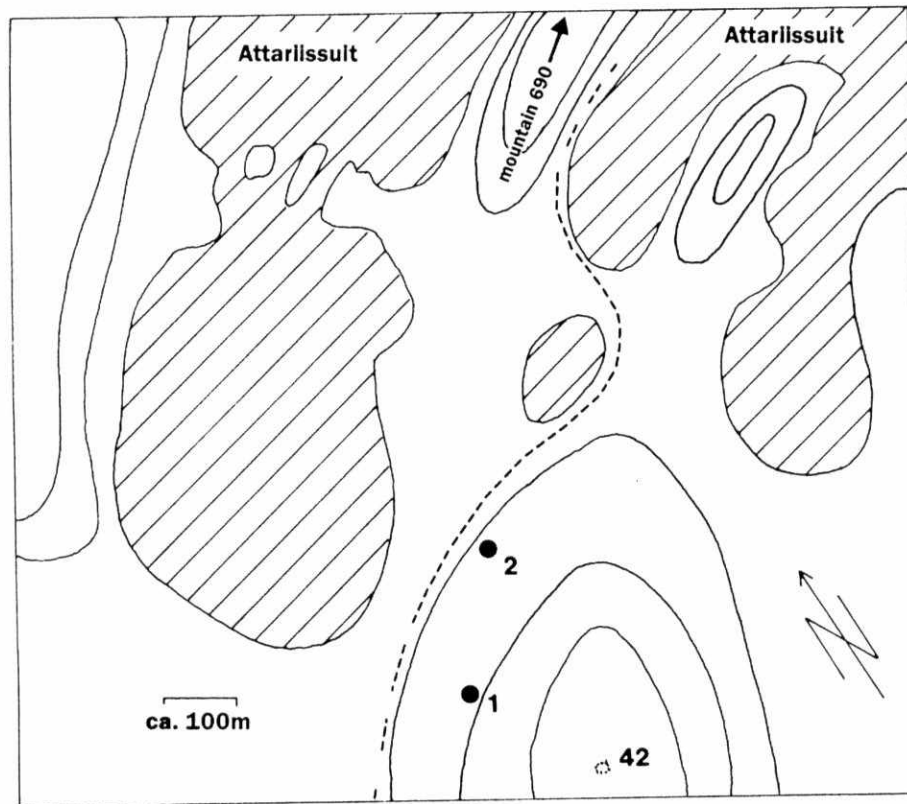


Fig. 119: Site 43 (1, 2: inussuit; 42: site 42: hunters' bed).

-situated below the hunters' bed (site 42), beside a caribou path leading to the large peninsula of Attarlissuit

-a: 30x20x40cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 3x3x3m large, natural boulder (Fig. 120), N65°06.850'; W050°33.364'; 604m asl.



Fig. 120: Site 43 (inussuk a).

-b: 20x40x30cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 4x3x2m large, natural boulder, (Fig. 121), N65°06.890'; W050°33.330'; 601m asl.



Fig. 121: Site 43 (inussuk b, right of SP and VN, from south-west).

Site 44

used rockshelter

- beside the shore of Attariissuit
- in 20m long and 3m high, frost-shattered rock massive: natural, 3m wide and 90cm high hole, open towards southwest (Fig. 122)
- in this hole a 1,5x1m large area is emptied of <50cm long slabs which are piled wall-like
- N65°06.508'; W050°31.489'; 600m asl.



Fig. 122: Site 44 (used rockshelter).

Site 45

tent-ring

-approx. 100m north of site 44

-approx. thirty 10-20cm long stones defining an oval ring of 3m diameter (Fig. 123)

-3m towards north-west: u-shaped hearth out of three up to 40cm long stones (inside 30x25cm)

-N65°06.522'; W050°31.458'; 600m asl.



Fig. 123: Site 45 (tent-ring).

Site 46

inussuk

- stone with 25cm diameter on 2x1,2x1m
- beside river below lake 600
- N64°57.074'; W050°32.569'; 543m asl.

In the notes taken during fieldwork, this site was registered with no. 66.

Site 47

used rockshelter?

- 8x4x5m large boulder with natural, 5x4x1,5m large confined location which opens toward south-west
- below drip-line: line of ten/fifteen <40cm long rocks (Fig. 124)
- N65°06.421'; W050°29.121'; 600m asl.



Fig. 124: Site 47 (used rockshelter?).

Site 48

inussuk

- 30cm long rock on 3x3x1m large, natural boulder
- N65°06.398'; W050°29.199'

Site 49

small-scale caribou hunting-drive with three inussuit (Fig. 125)

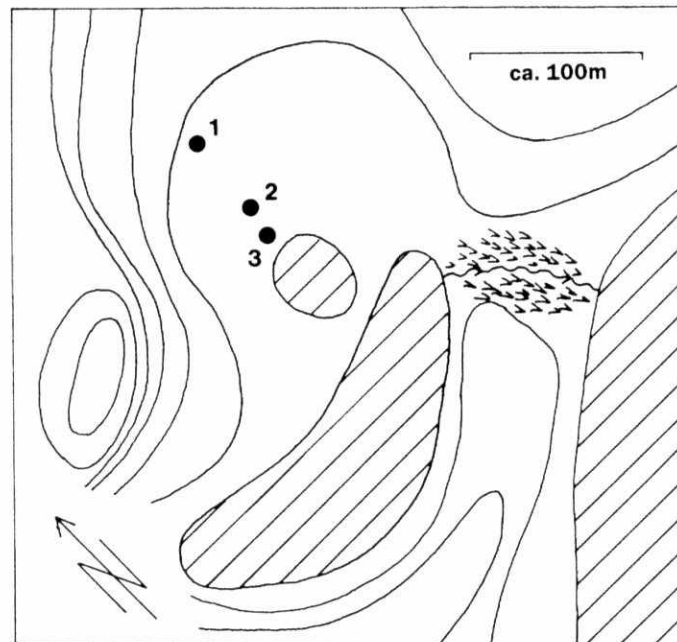


Fig. 125: Site 49 (hunting-drive).

structure 1

-inussuk

-30x30x40cm large stone (completely lichen-covered) and two additional stones on 4x4x2m large, natural boulder (Fig. 126)

-N65°05.997'; W050°32.672'; 606m asl.

structure 2

-inussuk

-40x30x20cm large rock (lichen on western side) on 3x2x1m large, natural boulder (Fig. 126)

-N65°05.988'; W050°32.671'; 606m asl.

structure 3

-inussuk

-30x20x40cm large rock (lichen cover on northern and eastern side) on 4x2x1m large, natural Boulder (Fig. 126)

-N65°05.984'; W050°32.672'; 606m asl.



Fig. 126: Site 49-structures 1 (foreground, left of SP),
2 (middle, right of arrow) and 3 (background, left of VN).

Site 50

used rockshelter

- 8x4x3m large boulder with a 1,6m high, overhanging, northern side (Fig. 127)
- under overhang: rectangular wall out of approx. twenty <60cm large rocks
- N65°05.883'; W050°33.585'; 600m

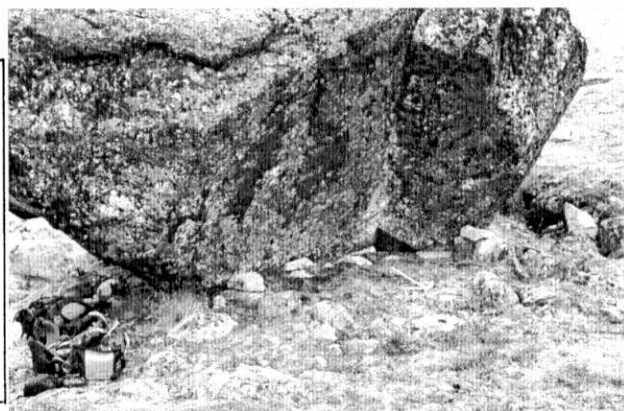
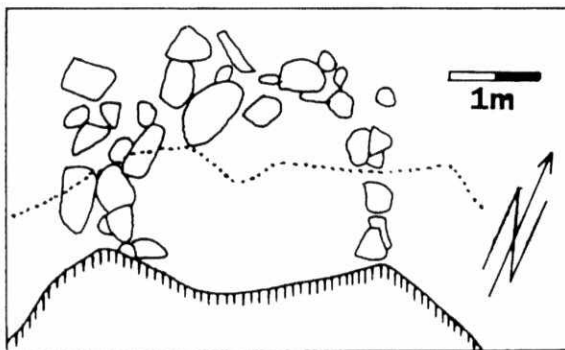


Fig. 127: Site 50 (used rockshelter).

Site 51

small-scale hunting-drive with three inussuit

structure 1

-inussuk

-15x20x10cm large rock on 0,7x3x1m large, natural boulder

-N65°05.555'; W050°33.189'; 594m asl.

structure 2

-inussuk

-25x20x10cm large rock on 1x3x4m large, natural boulder

-N65°05.547B'; W050°33.198'; 596m asl.

structure 3

-inussuk

-20x15x10cm large rock near edge of large (3m diameter) natural boulder

-boulder situated at the start of a boulder-field

-N65°05.543'; W050°33.212'; 600m asl.

The inussuit are situated in some kind of row oblique to the slope above a creek running into a nearby lake (Fig. 128).



Fig. 128: Site 51-structures 1 (background, right of VN), 2 (middle, left of SP) and 3 (foreground, left of arrow).

Site 52

inussuk

-30x40x30cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 3x2x1m large, natural boulder
 -N65°05.485'; W050°32.929'; 610m asl.

Site 53

tent-ring with an inussuk

structure 1

-tent-ring
 -out of approx. forty 10-60cm long stones defining a round structure with 4m diameter and two stone slabs in the centre (Fig. 129)
 -towards south a large boulder is situated
 -N65°05.128'; W050°32.173'; 620m asl.



Fig. 129: Site 53-structure 1 (tent-ring).

artefact 2

-15m south of the tent ring
 -caribou antler with part of the cranium, shaft-, eye- and ice-tines have been sawn-off (Fig. 130)



Fig. 130: Site 53 (artefact).

structure 3

- inussuk
- 20m south-east and approx. 3m above the tent ring
- 20x30x40cm large quartz (not lichen-covered on south-eastern side) on natural boulder (1m diameter)
- N65°05.119'; W050°32.201'
- maybe more inussuit within a 400m wide area

If sawing the caribou antler was done by the inhabitants of the former tent-ring, this locality may date to colonial times (see: discussion for site 11).

Site 54

used rockshelter?

- large, 70m long and 8m high rock massive leading obliquely up-slope
- 1,5m high natural confined location in the centre of the rock massive
- inside the cavity: association of stones in a rectangular manner, inside 2x1,5m (Fig. 131)
- rocks may have been moved or brought in by solifluction
- N65°03.056'; W050°31.615'; 550m asl.



Fig. 131: Site 54 (used rockshelter?).

Site 55

summer camp (Fig. 132)

structure 1

- hearth and possible meat cache
- dilapidated, u-shaped hearth out of four/five <30cm long rocks (Fig. 133)
- 1,5m south-west: accumulation (2x3m) of fifty/sixty rocks (meat cache?)
- N65°01.897'; W050°29.695'; 595m asl.

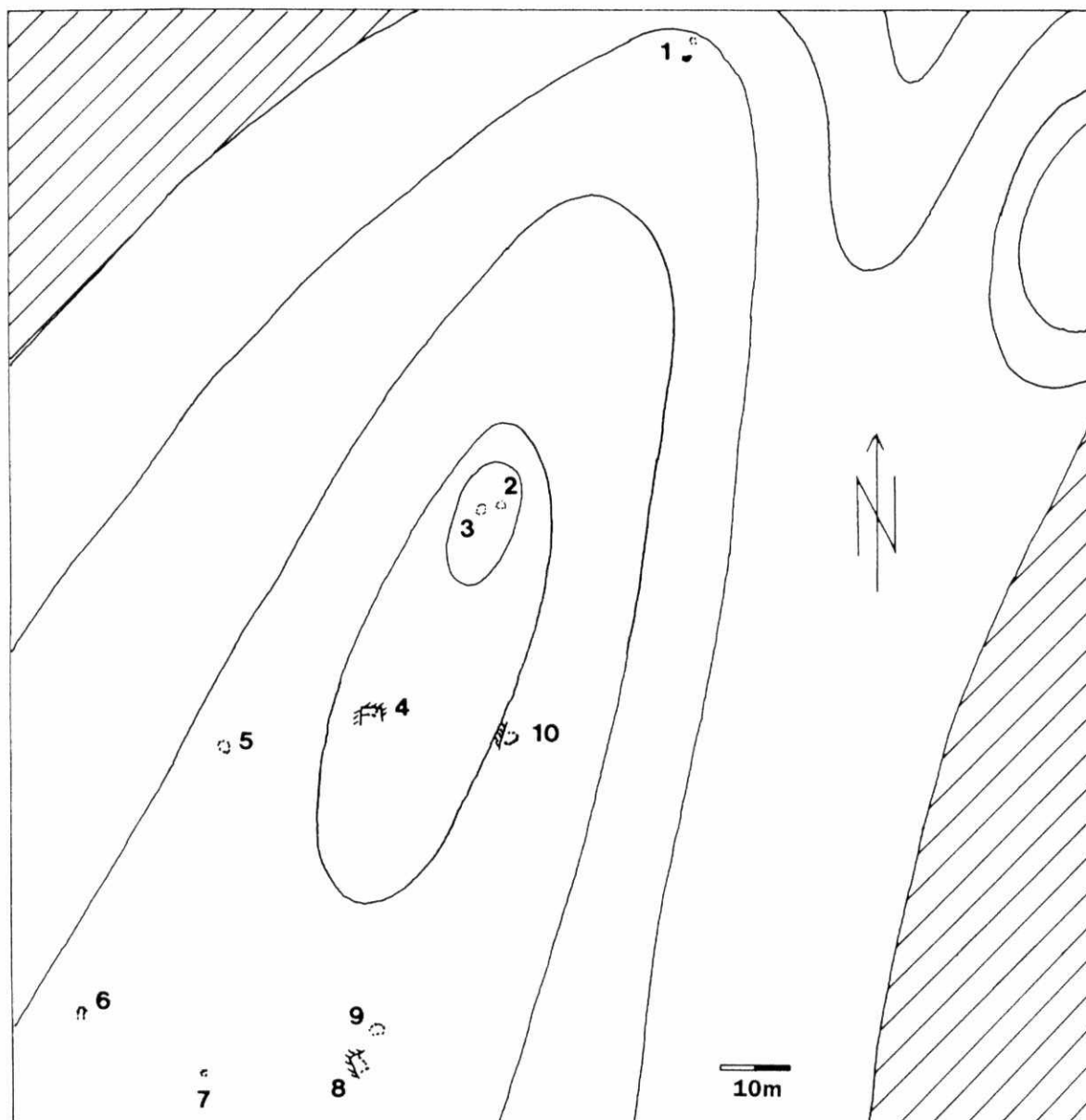


Fig. 132: Site 55 (summer camp).



Fig. 133: Site 55-structure 1, from south-west (note: creek to cross in the background).

structure 2

- childrens' playhouse
- on highest spot of the site
- made out of approx. forty <30cm long stones, u-shaped (1x1m) with single stones on flat eastern side (Fig. 134)
- N65°01.859'; W050°29.730'; 602m asl.



Fig. 134: Site 55-structure 2 (childrens' playhouse).

structure 3

- hunters' bed
- rectangular ground-plan by approx. fifteen <50cm long stones (Fig. 135)
- built onto a 0,4x0,7x0,7m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.861'; W050°29.739'; 602m asl.

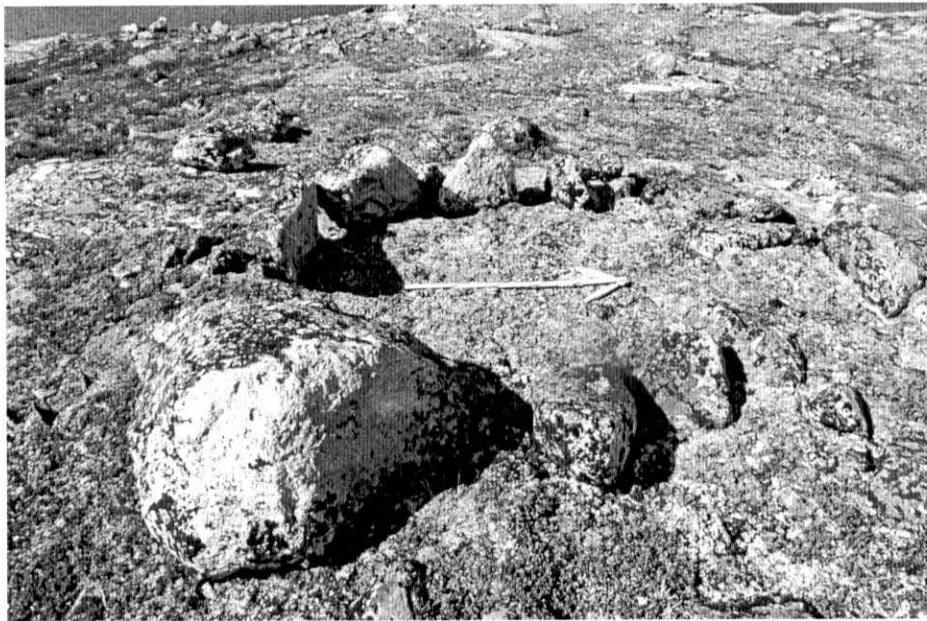


Fig. 135: Site 55-structure 3 (hunters' bed).

structure 4

- tent-house
- built into a 1m high, rectangular edge of a rock wall
- on western side: wall out of slab-like rocks defining a 1,3x1,1m large room (Fig. 136)
- on eastern side: 1,5x1,5m large accumulation of up to 70cm large slabs and 40cm large rocks (cooking-niche?)
- single stones at the edge of the rock wall (to hold tent cover?)
- N65°01.994'; W050°29.752'; 600m asl.

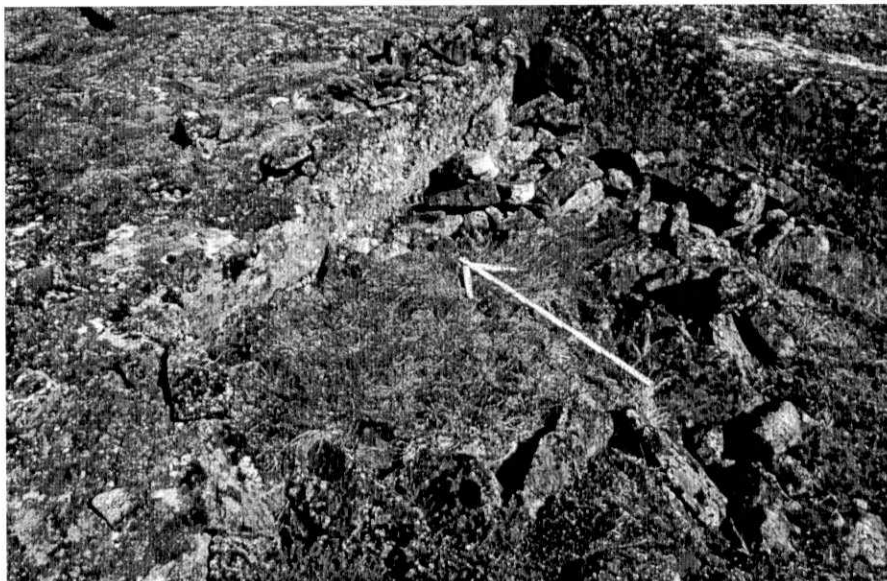


Fig. 136: Site 55-structure 4 (tent-house).

structure 5

- tent-ring?
- twelve 10-30cm long rocks defining a circle with 3m diameter
- on bare rock surface (Fig. 137)
- N65°01.840'; W050°29.783'; 600m asl.



Fig. 137: Site 55-structure 5 (tent-ring?).

structure 6

-tent-house?

-below a 1,6m high rock wall, exposed to south

-on northern side: 1,8x1,7m large area defined by a semi-circle line of rocks in the north only and a slab-covered ground (Fig. 138)

-on southern side: tube-shaped association out of 50cm long slabs leading to an accumulation of many 10-25cm long rocks

-N65°01.832'; W050°29.805; 600m asl.



Fig. 138: Site 55-structure 6 (tent-house?).

structure 7

-u-shaped hearth out of ten 20-40cm large rocks (inside 50x20cm), in former times covered with slabs? (Fig. 139)

-2m towards north: three larger and some smaller stones placed between rock outcrops (windbreak? shooting-blind?)

-N65°01.811'; W050°29.780'; 600m asl.



Fig. 139: Site 55-structure 7 (left of arrow: hearth,
right of arrow: shootingblind-like structure)

structure 8

-tent-house

-built into a rectangular niche between boulder/rock outcrops (Fig. 140), exposed to east
-rectangular chamber (2x1,5m inside) with a wall out of <1m long rocks and slabs,
ground maybe covered with slabs

-<40m long rocks on northern and north-western edge of boulders/rock outcrops

-N65°01.815'; W050°29.760'; 599m asl.



Fig. 140: Site 55-structure 8 (tent-house).

structure 9

-hunters' bed

-rectangular-oval ground plan (1,9x1,5m inside) defined by twenty-two 20-60cm long rocks
(Fig. 141)

-N65°01.820'; W050°29.760'; 600m asl.

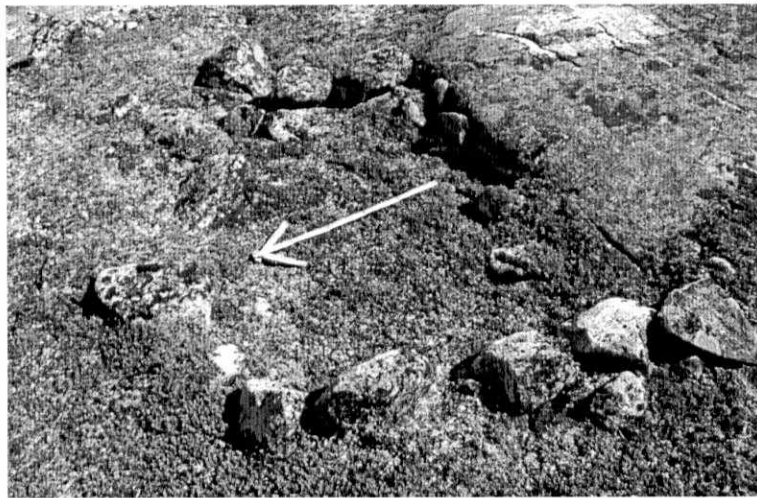


Fig. 141: site 55-structure 9 (hunters' bed).

structure 10

-tent-house?

-built beside a low rock wall exposed towards east

-rectangular chamber (inside 2x2m) defined by a wall out of <45cm long rocks and slabs (Fig. 142), eastern wall well preserved

-N65°01.897'; W050°29.695'; 595m asl.



Fig. 142: Site 55-structure 10 (tent-house?).

Dating of structures is impossible due to bad preservation and visibility. Tent-houses lacking obvious cooking-niches in entrance-passages were also found in Angujaartorfiup Nunaa (Knudsen 2008, 170) as well as in the inland south of Ameralik Fjord (Kapel 1993). In contrast to other summer camps found in 2011 (sites 11, 26 and 34), at site 55 individual structures are dispersed over a 150x100m large area (Fig. 132). This may indicate that this locality was a well-known place but used successively only by single families to spend the summer here or by hunting companions to stay for one or few nights only.

Site 56

hunters' bed and shooting-blind (Fig. 143)

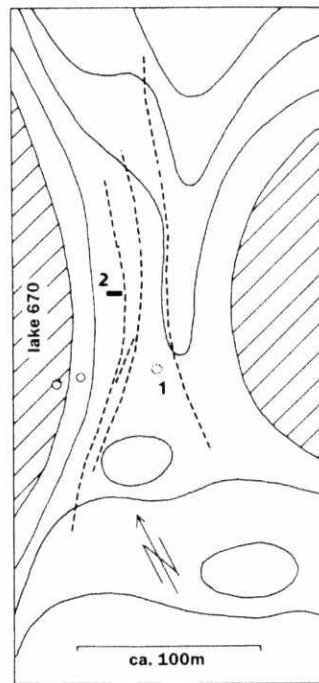


Fig. 143: Site 56 (1: hunters' bed, 2: shooting-blind).

structure 1

- hunters' bed (Fig. 144)
- on a small saddle between lake 670 and a smaller lake where different caribou paths converge
- 2m above lake level
- rectangular ground plan defined by fifteen rocks built onto two low, natural boulders
- N65°02.210'; W050°26.184'; 635m asl.

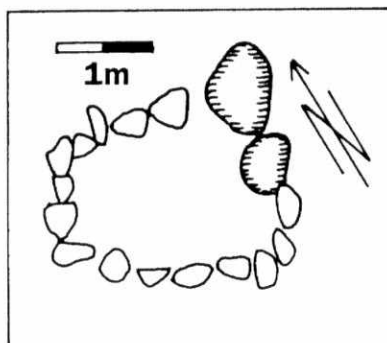


Fig. 144: Site 56-structure 1 (hunters' bed).

structure 2

- shooting-blind
- almost straight, 1,2m long wall out of five 20-40cm long rocks between u-shaped, natural crest of two boulders (Fig. 146)
- N65°02.226'; W050°26.195'; 635m asl.



Fig. 146: Site 56-structure 2 (shooting-blind).

On the boulders at the lake shore two possible inussuit are situated (Fig. 143) but may be produced by lake ice pressure also (Dionne 1975).

Site 57

small-scale caribou hunting drive with ten inussuit, a possible shooting-blind and two possible hunters' beds (Fig. 146)

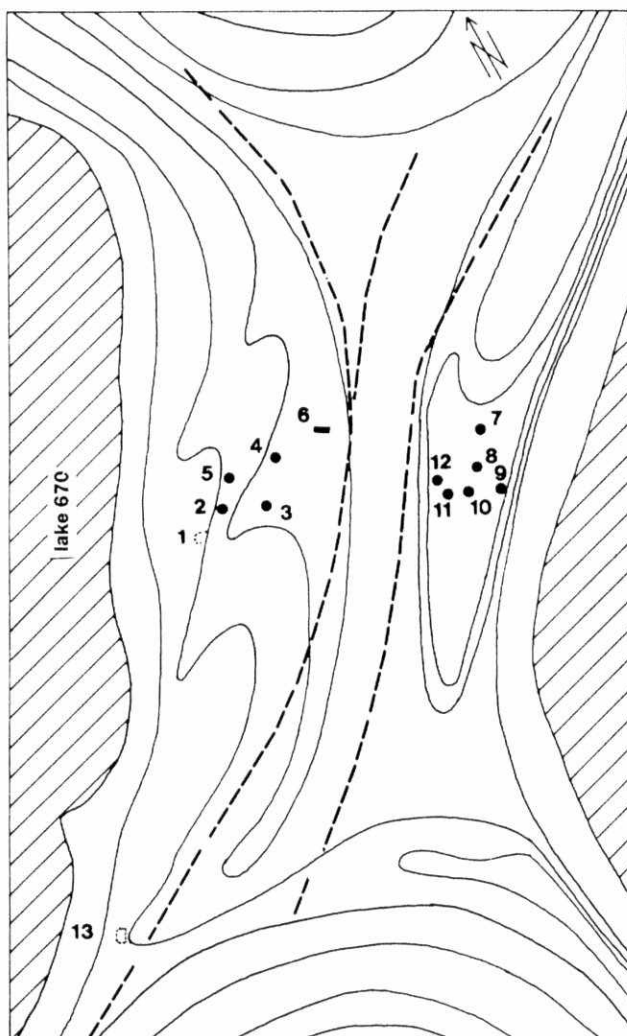


Fig. 146: Site 57 (hunting-drive).



Fig. 147: Site 57-structures 12, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (from left to right, from north).

structure 1

-hunters' bed?

-indistinct rectangular/oval outline defined by single, head-sized rocks (Fig. 148)



Fig. 148: Site 57-structure 1 (hunters' bed?, from east).

structure 2

- inussuk (Fig. 149)
- 35x20x20cm large rock (lichen-cover on northern side) on 40x70x60cm large, natural rock which is situated on small stones
- on a rocky ridge
- N65°01.963'; W050°24.721'; 645m asl.

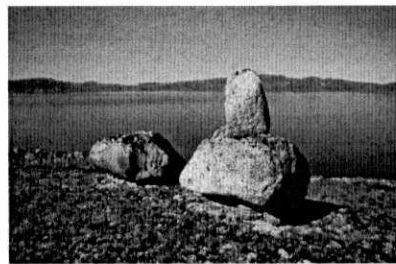


Fig. 149: Site 57-structure 2 (inussuk, from north).

structure 3

- inussuk
- 35x20x20cm large rock (completely lichen-covered) on 50x90x50cm large, natural boulder
- N65°01.960'; W050°24.691'

structure 4

- inussuk
- 30x20x30cm large rock (lichen-cover on northern side) on 1,5x2,5x1,5m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.972'; W050°24.681'; 644m asl.

structure 5

- inussuk
- 30x25x25cm large rock (lichen-cover on western and southern side) on 1,5x1,5x1m large natural boulder
- N65°01.972'; W050°24.697'; 643m asl.

structure 6

- shooting-blind? (Fig. 150)
- line made out of (two or ten?) 15-60cm long rocks east of a natural boulder (1m diameter)

- thick moss layer around rocks
- N65°01.965'; W050°24.655'; 649m asl.



Fig. 150: Site 55-structure 6 (shooting-blind?, from north).

structure 7

- inussuk
- 20x30x35cm large rock (not lichen-covered on eastern side) on 1,5x1,3x1m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.959'; W050°24.630'; 648m asl.

structure 8

- inussuk
- 20x20x30cm large rock (not lichen-covered on eastern side) on 1,3x1,1x1m large, natural Boulder (Fig. 147)
- N65°01.953'; W050°24.629'; 648m asl.

structure 9

- inussuk (Fig. 147)
- 25x30x35cm large rock (lichen-cover on western and southern side) on rocky ridge
- N65°01.944'; W050°24.627'; 648m asl.

structure 10

- inussuk (Fig. 147)
- 25x20x25cm large rock (lichen-cover on western and southern side) on 1,8x1,8x1m large natural boulder
- N65°01.947'; W050°24.637'; 648m asl.

structure 11

- inussuk (Fig. 147)
- 25x20x25cm rock (completely lichen-covered) on 2x2x1,3m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.946'; W050°24.647'; 648m asl.

structure 12

- inussuk (Fig. 147)
- 20x30x30cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 1,1x0,6x0,5m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.950'; W050°24.654'; 650m asl.

structure 13

- hunters' bed?
- built onto a 1m high rock outcrop
- indistinct, rectangular (inside 3x1,5m) outline by fifteen/twenty 20-60cm long rocks

Site 58

small-scale caribou hunting-drive with nine inussuit and a hunters' bed (Fig. 151)

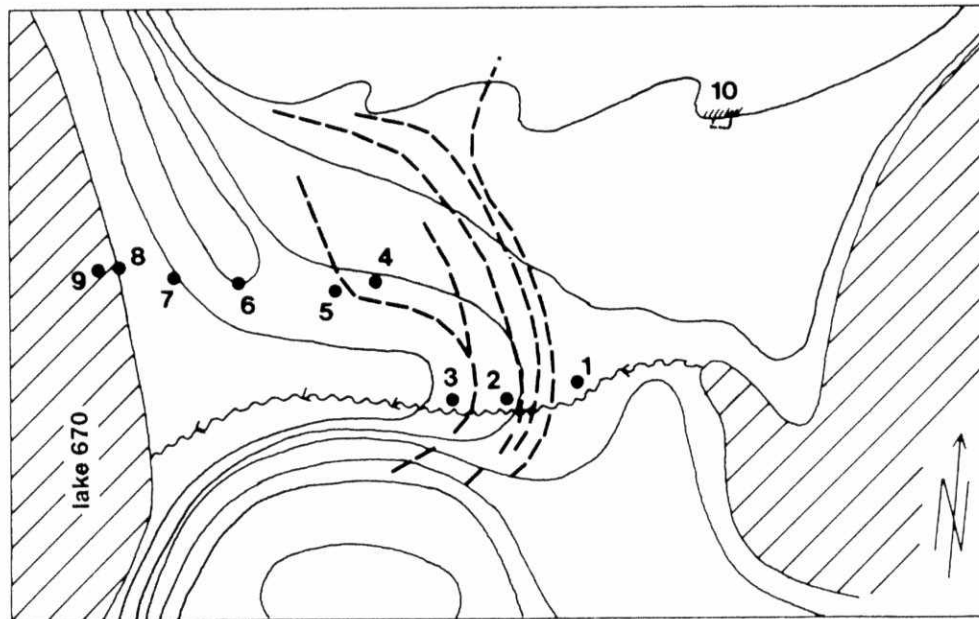


Fig. 151: site 58 (hunting-drive).

structure 1

-inussuk

-20x20x30cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 2x2x1,5m large, natural boulder
-N65°01.823'; W050°24.707'; 641m asl.

structure 2

-inussuk?

-20x30x20cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 4x3x1,3m large, natural boulder
-N65°01.820'; W050°24.728'; 639m asl.

structure 3

-inussuk (Fig. 152)

-30x30x40cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 1,5x1,5x1m large, natural boulder
-N65°01.817'; W050°24.749'; 638m asl.

structure 4

-inussuk (Fig. 152)

-20x30x30cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 3x4x2m large, natural boulder
-N65°01.825'; W050°24.777'; 640m asl.



Fig. 152: site 58-structure 3 (foreground, right), 4 (middle, above), 5 (middle, centre) and 6 (middle, left) from south-east.

structure 5

- inussuk (Fig. 152)
- 20x30x40cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 60x70x20cm large, natural boulder
- N65°01.827'; W050°24.797'; 639m asl.

structure 6

- collapsed inussuk? (Fig. 152)
- 30x40x10cm large rock (lichen-cover on southern and western side) on rocky ridge
- N65°01.825'; W050°24.816'; 637m asl.

structure 7

- inussuk (Fig. 153)
- 30x30x40cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on rocky ridge
- two 20cm and 30cm long rocks beside
- N65°01.828'; W050°24.832'; 636m asl.

structure 8

- inussuk (Fig. 153)
- 20x30x30cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 3x2x0,5m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.823'; W050°24.852'; 633m asl.

structure 9

- inussuk (Fig. 153)
- in the boulder field at the lake shore
- 40x30x50cm large rock (no lichen-cover on eastern side) on 2x1,3x1m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.823'; W050°24.860'; 633m asl.

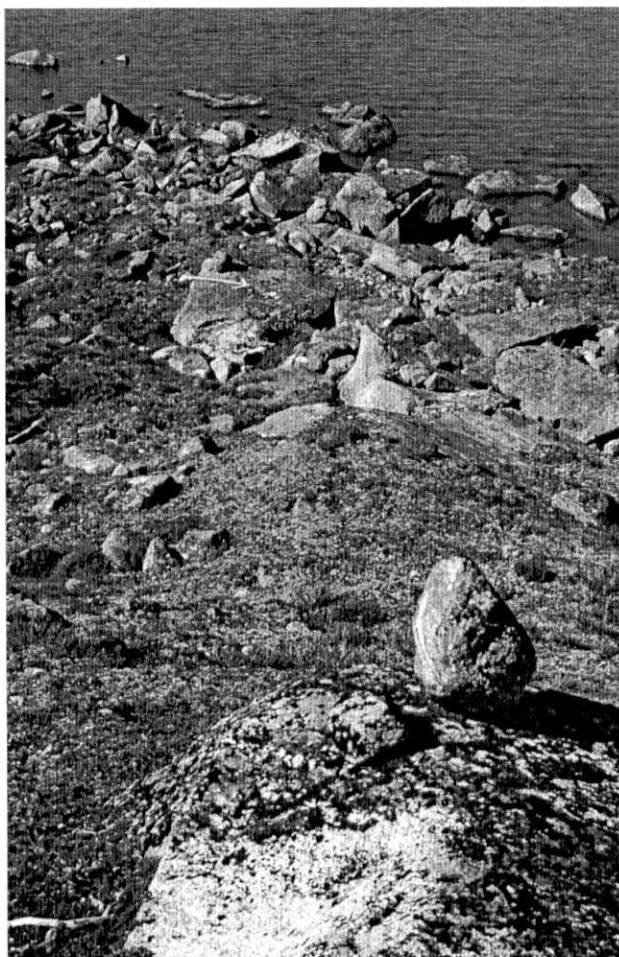


Fig. 153: Site 58-structures 7 (foreground), 8 (behind arrow) and 9 (behind arrow).

structure 10

- hunters' bed (Fig. 154)
- built onto a 1,8-2,0m high rock wall exposed towards south (Fig. ?)
- wall out of single 10-50cm long stones, one quarter is indistinct
- rectangular ground plan, inside 4,5x2,0m
- N65°01.868'; W050°24.616'; 649m asl.

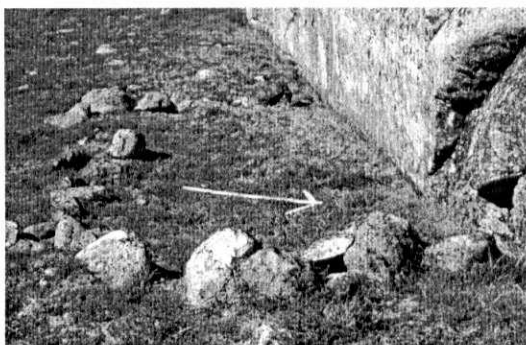
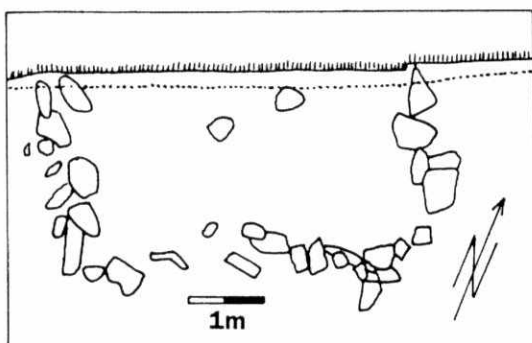


Fig. ?: Site 58-structure 10 (hunters' bed).

Site 59

used rockshelter

- 30-40m above lake 670
- large boulder (7x9x5m) with overhanging northern side
- wall out of large rocks, 3-shaped (Fig. 155)
- N65°01.680'; W050°25.006'; 673m asl.

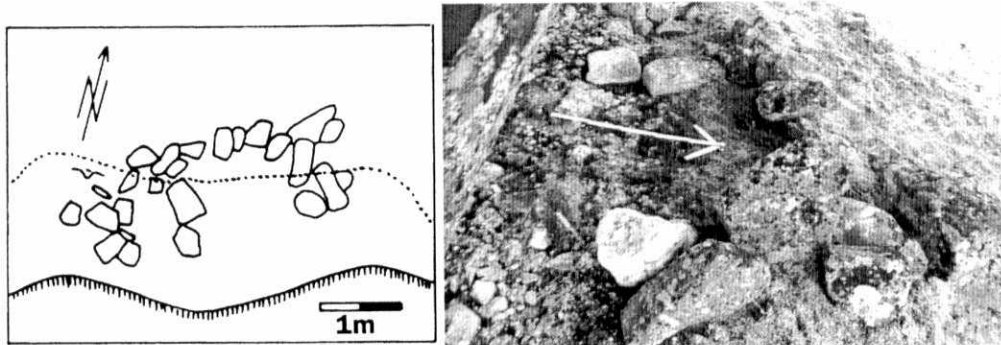


Fig. 155: Site 59 (used rockshelter).

Site 60

inussuk

- situated on the lower part of a rocky ridge which runs parallel to the lake shore and dips toward south
- made out of three stones on 2x1m large boulder
- 22x25x20cm large rock on top of two 40cm and 60 cm long slabs (both 35cm high) creating a slit (Fig. 156)
- N65°01.427'; W050°25.368'; 649m asl.



Fig. 156: Site 60 (inussuk).

When looking through the slit in northern direction, rockshelter 59 (described above) can be seen (Fig. 157). If this inussuk indicates position and direction to a protected overnight place situated high above the lake is open for further discussion (see for the Canadian Arctic e.g. Hallendy 1994; 2000; 2009; Heyes 2002).



Fig. 157: Site 59 seen through the inussuk.

Site 61

hunters' bed? (Fig. 158)

- indistinct rectangular ground plan (inside 2,5x1,5m) by eighteen 15-60cm long rocks
- overgrown by vegetation
- situated in a 3x2m large, flatten area in the slope (natural accumulation due to solifluction or freeze/thaw cycles?)
- N65°01.539'; W050°26.972'; 642m asl.



Fig. 158: Site 61 (hunters' bed?).

Site 62

inussuk

- 35x20x35cm large rock on 2x0,5x0,5m large, natural boulder
- approx. 200m west of the south-western edge of lake 670
- N65°01.293'; W050°27.547'; 657m asl.

Site 63

inussuk

- 25x10x25cm large rock on 2x1,5x1m large, natural boulder
- N65°01.277'; W050°27.674'; 673m asl.

Site 64

used rockshelter (Fig. 159)

- 3x3,5m large boulder above a 2,5x1x0,6m large cavity
- a wall made out of approx. forty 10-40cm large rocks is built up to the drip line on north and eastern side leaving an 30x40cm wide entrance in the south-western edge
- N65°01.240'; W050°27.733'; 678m asl.



Fig. 159: Site 64 (used rockshelter).

Site 65

hearth

- u-shaped hearth out of three oval rocks (30cm diameter) and five small stones, inside 25x30cm
- N65°01.184'; W050°27.811'; 678m asl.

Site 66

hunters' bed

- built beside a straight, 2m high rock wall exposed to south

- rectangular wall out of eight 15-40cm large rocks (Fig. 160)
- no rocks on eastern side but a low rocky step is incorporated
- N65°00.989'; W050°27.995'; 692m asl.



Fig. 160: Site 66 (hunters' bed).

Single finds

cartridges

South of site 66, on a slope several cartridges were found on a small spot (N65°00.225'; W050°28.988'; 601m asl.): three 5,9cm long cartridges *H.I. 38 – 1942 – HA* and one 5,2cm long cartridge *DOMINION 30-30*.

The Dominion headstamp on 30-30, the standard American deer cartridge (Barnes 2006, 56), has been in use from 1948 to 1966 (<http://members.shaw.ca/cstein/uscenter.htm>). Further investigation is necessary if the larger cartridges were produced by Haerens Ammunitionsarsenalet in Copenhagen in 1942 (http://cartridgecollectors.org/headstamp-codes_bottom.htm). However, this locality is a good example which archaeological record is left by recent/modern stalking of caribou (Grønnow 2009, 203).

Site 67

inussuk (Fig. 161)

- 25x15x25cm large rock on 2x1,5x0,8m large, natural boulder
- at the lake shore on the large peninsula below and 60m away from two large boulders with a 5x4x1,5m large, natural cavity
- N64°56.789'; W050°32.796'; 540m asl.



Fig. 161: Site 67 (inussuk from east, cave in background).

Site 68

inussuk

- 10x20x30cm large rock on 3x2x0,5m large, natural boulder
- on eastern side of the large peninsula
- N64°56.732'; W050°32.862'; 538m asl.

Site 69

inussuk

- 35x15x30cm large rock on natural boulder (1m diameter)
- on northernmost point of the lake
- N64°57.257'; W050°33.390'; 541m asl.

Site 70

site rejected

Site 71

hearth and inussuit

structure 1

- u-shaped hearth
- out of nine 25-40cm long rocks and slabs (inside 25x30cm)
- on rock outcrop
- beside a sawn-off caribou antler tine
- N64°55.463'; W050°33.379'; 482m asl.

structure 2

- inussuk
- rock with 25cm diameter on 3x2x1,5m large, natural boulder
- approx. 50m west of structure 1
- N64°55.461'; W050°33.415'; 480m asl.
- beside a 6,3cm long cartridge *AMA 82* and several caribou bones

The headstamp indicate the production of the cartridge by Ammunitionarsenalet in Copenhagen (<http://cartridgecollectors.org/headstampcodes.htm>).

structure 3

- inussuk
- 30x30x20cm large rock on 3x3x1,5m large, natural boulder
- approx. 10m south of structure 2
- N64°55.461'; W050°33.415'; 480m asl.

some caribou bones, maybe more inussuit in the vicinity

Site 72

used rockshelter (Fig. 162)

- beside 4-5m wide, natural boulder
- oval wall out of head-sized stones (inside 2x1,2m)
- N64°53.212'; W050°34.317'; 106m

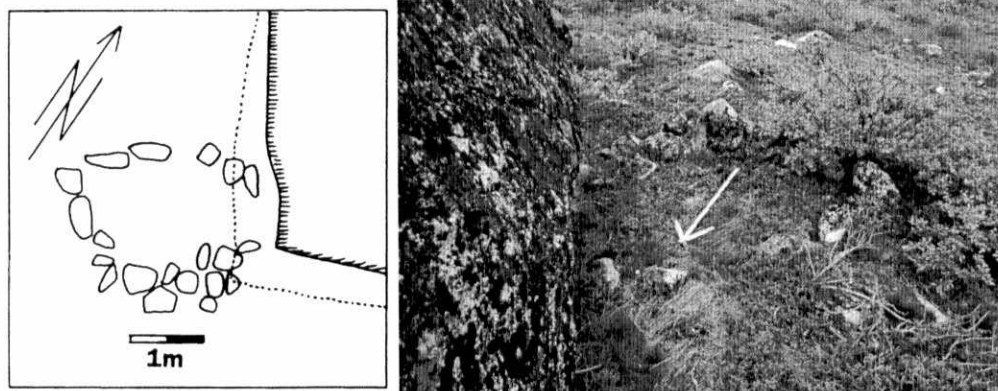


Fig. 162: Site 72 (used rockshelter)

Site 73

cairn

- approx. ten up to 40cm long rocks piled on top of each other in three layers on 4x3x1m large natural boulder
- N64°51.026'; W050°35.301'; 52m asl.

4. Conclusions

Sites and areas surveyed in 2011 are discussed by taking typology, date and spatial distribution of structures (e.g. Dawson 2001; Grier/Savelle 1994; Gulløv 1988; Park 1997; Savelle/Wenzel 2003) into consideration. To simplify this discussion, presence of a tent-house or a tent-ring is interpreted as testimony of a closely related social unit, e.g. one household or family (e.g. Felbo 1993, 20; Lee/Reinhardt 2003, 14, 16, 171-175; Møbjerg 1983, 42-43; R. Petersen 2003, 96). In contrast, presence of a hunters' bed or a used rockshelter is interpreted as testimony of a travelling group of hunting companions (Grønnow 1986, 72; Grønnow et al. 1983, 56; Secher et al. 1987, 55, 58). Subsistence strategies are interpreted by presence of caribou hunting structures (Grønnow 1986; 2009; Grønnow et al. 1983). However, the following discussion result in preliminary, maybe speculative statements to show the potential of the obtained data for interpretation of social and subsistence organization of this inland area in Thule and colonial times.

If sites 39-40 represent inussuit to mark a route between Niaqornanngup Qoorua and Attariissuit (Fig. 163) is difficult to judge without a complete survey of the area.

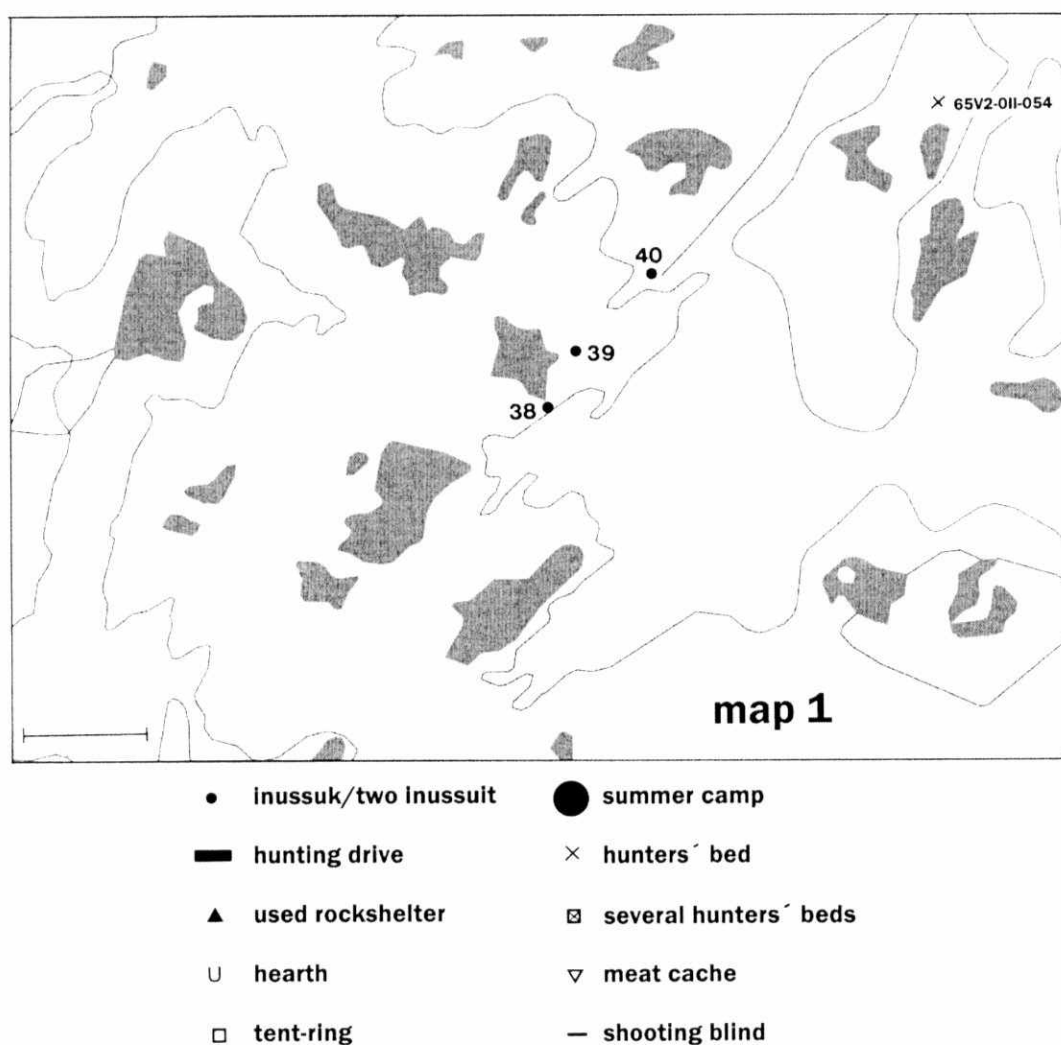


Fig. 163: Sites found between Niaqornanngup Qoorua and Attariissuit (lower left corner: scale for 1km).

The archaeological record on the southern and eastern side of Attariissuit is dominated by small-scale caribou hunting-drives and single inussuk/two inussuit (Tab. 1). The presence of single rockshelters, tent-rings, hearths and one hunters' bed (Tab. 1) – an additional hunters' bed was registered by Knudsen (2009c, 18) – may indicate that in colonial/recent times caribou hunting in this particular area was done here by small groups, e.g. a single family or a few hunting companions only (Fig. 164).

Tab. 1: Sites found around Attariissuit.

| site type | n | site nos. |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| one inussuk/two inussuit | 5 | 5, 43, 46, 48, 52 |
| small-scale hunting-drive | 4 | 7, 8, 49, 51 |
| used rockshelter | 4 | 41, 44, 47, 50 |
| single tent-ring | 3 | 9, 45, 53 |
| single hearth | 2 | 4, 6 |
| hunters' bed | 1 | 42 |

This interpretation of group size corresponds well with the type of registered hunting structure (Tab. 1): as “small-scale cairn rows” (Grønnow 2009, tab. 1: class f) were found only, individual as well as companion hunting was done by activating cairns (with seal skin thongs,

turf heads or bird wings) within short time and by incorporating few or no beaters (Grønnow 2009, 205; Grønnow et al. 1983, 49, 84). However, if a historical source, which indicates that a summer camp with at least five 'stone huts' may be situated at Attariissuit (Thisted 1997, 17-18), is interpreted correct, this area may have been used in a different manner (in pre-colonial times?) also.

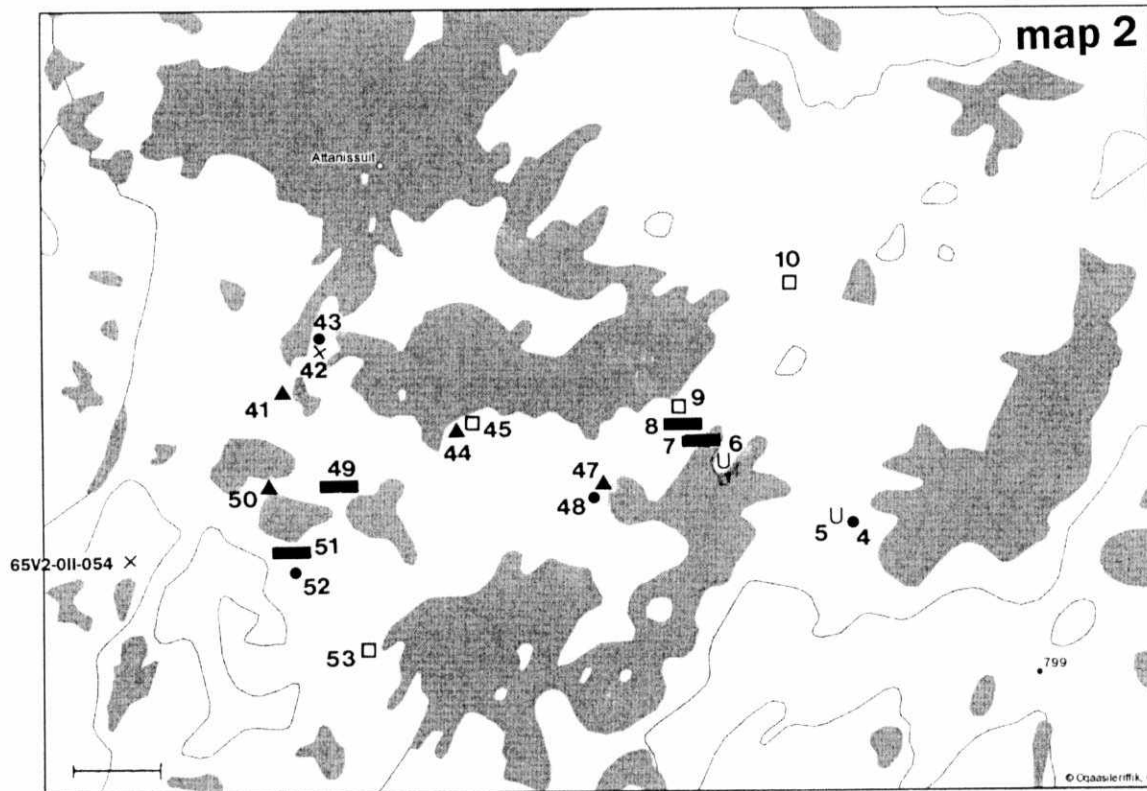


Fig. 164: Sites between Attariissuit and lake 610.

Only three sites have been found between Ataneq and mountain 810 (fig. 165) but this may result out of fieldwork strategy as, in contrast to other areas (e.g. fig. 164; 166; 167), this area was not that surveyed intensively.