

FINAL REPORT

# Archaeological Investigations at KW018 - Pelly Lake, Kivallik Region, Nunavut

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC).

DECEMBER 2022



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### PROJECT SUMMARY

KW018-Pelly Lake is located on a large sand deposit in central Kivalliq, roughly 300 km northwest of Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake). The area is known as *Hanningayuq* and includes Pelly and Garry Lakes along Back River. The open, flat expanse of sand was used as a landing strip for small planes during the early-mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century, and the Inuit place name for KW018-Pelly Lake is *Mivvik*, meaning “landing strip”. It was maintained as a base by Spartan Air Services for post-war aerial photography from 1954-1956, and much of the debris found here dates to this time. Many fuel drums and tanks remain, along with other material associated with the activities here. BluMetric Environmental was commissioned to develop a remediation plan by Public Services and Procurement Canada, on behalf of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). During August 2022, BluMetric archaeologists conducted an archaeological impact assessment of KW018-Pelly Lake.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

KW018-Pelly Lake had never been visited by archaeologists. Archaeological surveys conducted along western Back River in the 1970s found Early Pre-Inuit and fur trade era Inuit occupation, but no pre-contact Early Inuit presence was identified. Traces of the Inuit occupation were typical of inland caribou hunting activities.

Three different Inuit groups are known historically to have used the Hanningayuq area. Kivallirmiut to the south of Back River, Innuinait from Victoria Island and northern mainland coast, and Netsilingmiut to the northeastern coast and islands. In 1836, Capt. George Back led an expedition along Back River and encountered Inuit camped at Garry Lake. Greenlandic-Danish archaeologist Knud Rasmussen visited Back River area in 1923; he learned that the people living in the Pelly and Garry Lakes area, closest to KW018-Pelly Lake, were known as Uvaliarlit. Those living along Back River to the east were Hanningayurmiut. He was informed that there were only eight Uvaliarlit families remaining in Spring 1923. By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century, the inhabitants of the Pelly and Garry lakes area were known as Hanningayurmiut.

With the arrival of the commercial fur trade, the Hanningayuq area became used not only for the traditional caribou hunts, but also to trap fur-bearing animals including fox, wolf and wolverine – all of which are important species in the region. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Hanningayurmiut had equal access to trading posts at Baker Lake, Perry River on the northern coast, and King William Island post (southeast of Gjoa Haven).

### USE OF KW018-PELLY LAKE LANDING STRIP

With the end of WWII and advent of the Cold War between Western nations and the U.S.S.R., Canada and the United States ramped up their surveillance of the Arctic. The Arctic region had not been well-mapped, so the Canadian government commissioned photo-mapping missions to enable the development of scale maps of the North. Spartan Air Services had a fleet of WWII bomber planes for this purpose. They selected KW018-Pelly Lake as their base and established buildings and a cache of fuel, equipment, and other supplies in 1954. The work was dangerous, and Spartan Air lost numerous airplanes and crew. One Mosquito

bomber crashed at KW018-Pelly Lake in July 1956. Fortunately, the crew survived; some of the crash debris was observed during the 2022 field survey. Spartan Air Services pulled out of KW018-Pelly Lake that same year, 1956, as demand sent them further north into the Arctic Archipelago. Additional information suggests that KW018-Pelly Lake was known to bush pilots before WWII: an expedition of geologists cached fuel at the site in 1929.

In 1949 a Catholic mission was set up on an island in Garry Lake, not far from KW018-Pelly Lake. The mission was a source of supplies, and a group of families formed a congregation that remained year-round. The resident priest, Father Buliard, was there from 1949-1956, when he disappeared suddenly during a snowstorm. He vanished in October 1956, not long after Spartan Air Services had pulled out from their base at KW018-Pelly Lake. The result was that two reliable sources of food and supplies were gone. The following year would be difficult for caribou hunting, which meant not only a scarcity of meat but also skins for clothing, bedding and tents. These factors led to tragic results: in early 1958 the Hanningayurmiut suffered a famine, and seventeen people starved to death. A few of the families were living at KW018-Pelly Lake, perhaps making use of the remaining buildings and supplies from Spartan Air Services. The survivors were relocated to Baker Lake, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Gjoa Haven and Cambridge Bay.

## RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A foot survey of the entire study area was conducted. No archaeological sites were found at KW018-Pelly Lake. Recent historical and modern sites were documented for anthropological purposes. This information will be submitted to the Nunavut Territorial Archaeologist for inclusion in the database on general land use. In addition, information on the Spartan Air Services crash site will be submitted for inclusion in the Nunavut database on airplane crash sites.

*APEC 1:* the main site for Spartan Air Services. A large quantity of debris remains here, including many drums and tanks, a tractor and trailer, radio cables, mechanical parts of all kinds, metal bins, wood fragments of a building, bed frames, kitchen ware, etc. Many of the items date to different periods of site use. A fire pot was found, possibly used during the 1920s to heat up the oil of bush plane engines. Empty food cans, an old Jeep and Caterpillar D4 track-type tractor date to the mid-1950s and are associated with the Spartan Air Services base. Empty beer cans were dated stylistically to 1965-1975, probably left from hunting/trapping visits to the area. Also, an NWT license plate with a 1967 registration.

*APEC 2 and 3:* These two sectors hold concentrations of oil drums and fuel tanks, many of them marked "Imperial Oil Ltd." and "Canada Colors Chemicals Ltd.". Also present are heavy yellow trailers that are dated approximately to 1940s/1950s. One contains a Ventura R-2800 airplane engine from a Ventura bomber, which was part of Spartan Air Services fleet. The remains of a collapsed building were found along with a number of domestic items, including a tin 'honey bucket' (portable toilet), enameled tin mugs, a doll's head (1950/60s era), glass bottles, many empty food cans and a concentration of bones – including dog or (small) wolf skulls, musk ox and fox bones. Also found was a broken qamutik (sled). This may have been an area where Inuit were living at the time of the famine.

*APEC 4:* A small modern camp was found here, beside Drinking Water Lake. It contained three quite recent tent rings (approximately 2\*2m, rectangular canvas-type with guy ropes), vessel fragments, a folding chair frame, buckets, an aluminum camp coffee pot, empty naphtha containers and a naphtha funnel. A soft drink can was dated stylistically to 1970s-1980s; another post-dated this, while a metal screw-top baking

powder can was likely pre-1960s. A yellow plastic flashlight dated to 1980s/early 1990s. This material indicated an accumulation of short-term visits over different periods.

*APEC 5:* This area includes the Landing Lakes and is marked by the presence of more than twenty fuel drums along the shoreline at the junction between the two lakes. Many are rusting in the water. In a valley beside the smaller lake is a small rectangular tent ring of the same type found at APEC 4: canvas-type with guy ropes.

None of the tent rings are considered old enough to qualify as archaeological sites. This interpretation is based upon their size, shape and style, and the absence of soil and vegetation growth around the boulders.

*LANDING STRIPS:* The landing airstrips contain a number of isolated drums scattered along the vegetated zones, and the remains of the 1956 Mosquito plane crash. Some parts were removed from this crash in 1996 by the Windsor Mosquito Bomber Group.

#### MODERN USE OF THE AREA

Philip Putumiraqtuq, president of Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, informed on modern use of the area. Hunters would travel by snowmobile in winter during the 1970s to 1990s to hunt and trap for foxes, wolves, wolverines, grizzly bears, and caribou, as well as fishing. In the mid-1990s the price of furs had decreased, while the cost of gas had gone up – making it less economically attractive. Contamination of food was also a concern due to the deterioration of debris at KW018-Pelly Lake. Now the area is rarely visited, with the cost of gas being a primary inhibitor.

Brent Puqignak, of Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Organization, confirmed that the Garry Lake and Back River area (to the east of KW018-Pelly Lake) is occasionally visited. These visits are by snowmobile and focus on harvesting caribou, wolf and wolverine.

#### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Archaeological Impact Assessment of KW018-Pelly Lake found no evidence of archaeological traces in the study area. Known archaeological sites are present in the region but located along the shoreline and islands within Back River, Pelly and Garry lakes watercourse. The area was traditionally inhabited by Hanningayurmiut and Uvaliarlit.

Evidence remains of human use of the study area for the post-WWII period onwards. Spartan Air Services used the site as an air base for aerial mapping photography from 1954-1956, and the bulk of debris remaining at the site dates to this time.

As no archaeological sites were identified, there are no restrictions to be suggested concerning the remediation plans. Archaeological investigation and local history reviews are recommended as essential components to all remedial activities.



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## INTRODUCTION

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Commissioned by Public Services and Procurement Canada, on behalf of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), BluMetric Environmental is currently developing a remediation plan for KW018 – Pelly Lake<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1). The site is located at approximately 66° 04' 00" N latitude and 101° 05' 00" W longitude in the Kivalliq district of Nunavut, approximately 6 km to the northeast of Pelly Lake, and west from Garry Lake (Fig. 2). This region has been traditionally frequented by Inuit. The Inuit place name for KW018 – Pelly Lake is *Mivvik*, meaning “landing strip”.

From 1954 to 1956, KW018 – Pelly Lake was used by Spartan Air Services of Ottawa as a landing strip and base for aerial photography. In 1993 the landing strip was restored and the site used as a fuel cache by Bathurst Inlet Developments (1984) Ltd. Before any future remediation activities takes place, the area surrounding the landing strip and abandoned infrastructures was assessed by archaeologists to ensure the documentation and protection of archaeological heritage in this area.

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted at KW018 – Pelly Lake in August 2022, incorporating regional physical and historical backgrounds, Inuit traditional land-use, archaeological knowledge of the area, and recommendations.



Figure 1 Aerial view of KW018 – Pelly Lake, view towards APEC 5 – Landing Lakes Area, with Kenn Borek Air's Charter at lower right, and APEC 2 – Site #1 in the background (barrels) (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

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<sup>1</sup> Site no. listed in the NWT/Nunavut contaminated sites database.



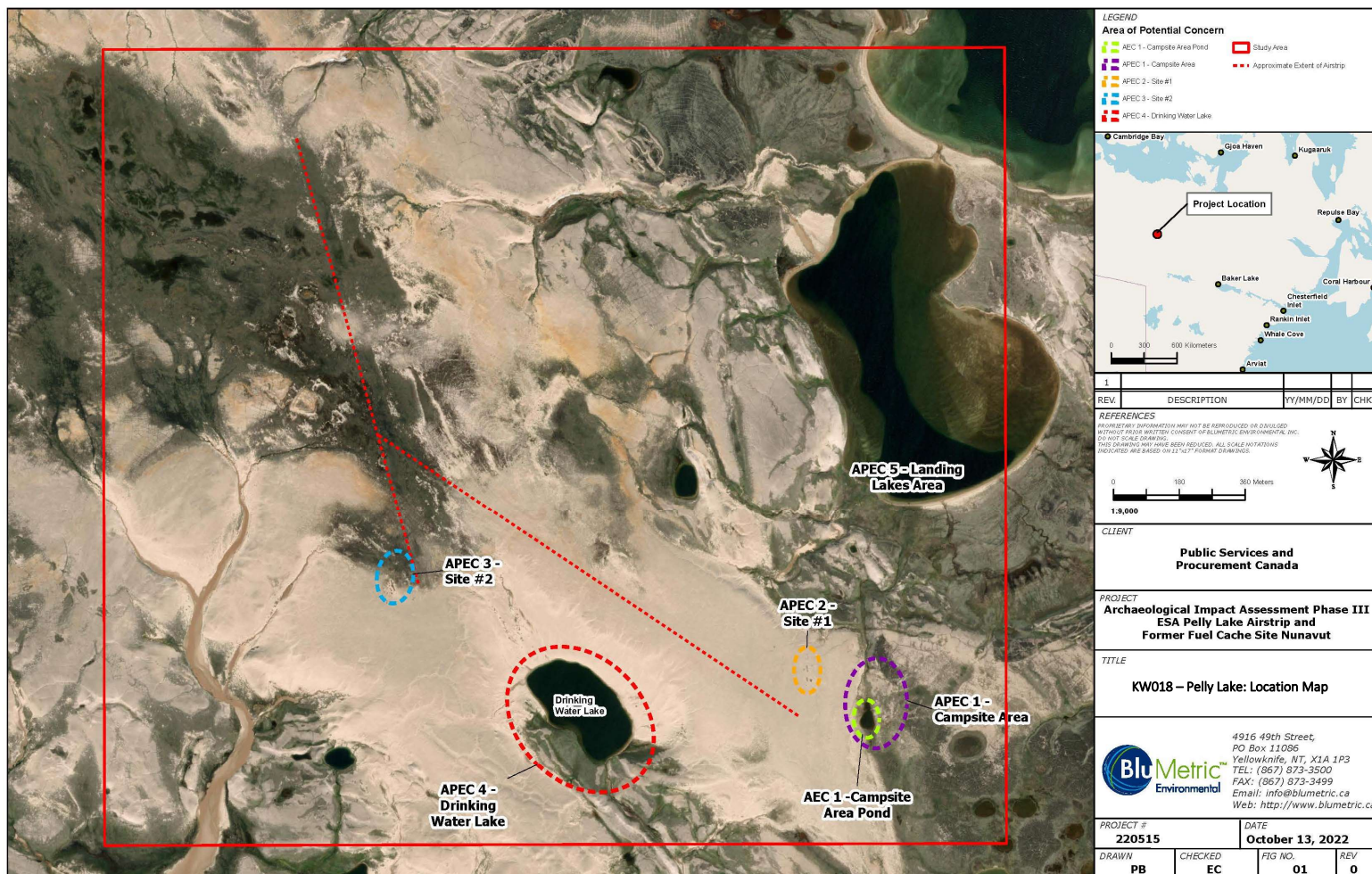


Figure 2 Map localizing the study area: KW018 – Pelly Lake, Nunavut.

# 1. KW018 – PELLY LAKE: REGIONAL BACKGROUND AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

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KW018 – Pelly Lake is located in central Kivalliq, roughly 300 Km north-west from Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) (Fig. 2). This uninhabited area is known as Hanningayuq, “that which lies across,” a portion of the Back River waterway flowing through Pelly and Garry Lakes (Pelly, 2004, p. 37). Specifically, KW018 – Pelly Lake is about 5 km northeast of Pelly Lake, 30 km west from Garry Lake.

## 1.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The study area comprises the arctic tundra ecozone and continuous permafrost zone. The region is in the Rae domain of the Archean Churchill Province, Canadian Shield, which is mainly composed of granitoids and mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks (Heginbottom, Dubreuil and Harker, 1995; Miller and Tella, 1995; Trenhaile, 2004; Gourcerol *et al.*, 2015).

KW018 – Pelly Lake is located on an ice-contact outwash delta, essentially composed of glaciofluvial sand. Eskers, drumlins and kames were observed on site, especially in the southern and eastern limit of the study area. The former landing strips are located on top of the large sand deposit, north of ‘Drinking Water Lake’. The latter, surrounded by sand and reminiscent of an oasis, may be a kettle lake (Fig. 3).



Figure 3 Aerial view of Drinking Water Lake, with an esker (view towards southwest) (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



## 1.2 CULTURAL TIMELINE FROM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

The human occupation of the Canadian Arctic is fairly recent, as the region was overlain by Wisconsinian glaciers or affected by postglacial processes until c. 8000 years BP (Maxwell, 1985; Trenhaile, 2004). Archaeological information shows that the first occupants of the Canadian Arctic originated in Siberia, crossed Bering Strait and expanded along the Alaskan coasts at least 5000 years ago. These Pre-Inuit peoples (previously referred to as Palaeoeskimos) began their migration across the Canadian Arctic about 4800 years ago (Maxwell, 1985; Savelle and Dyke, 2002; Friesen, 2013). Regional variation occurred as groups adapted to High and Low Arctic areas, with stylistic differences seen in their architecture and tiny lithic tools. Collectively they are known as the Arctic Small Tool tradition (ASTt)(Irving, 1957, 1962).

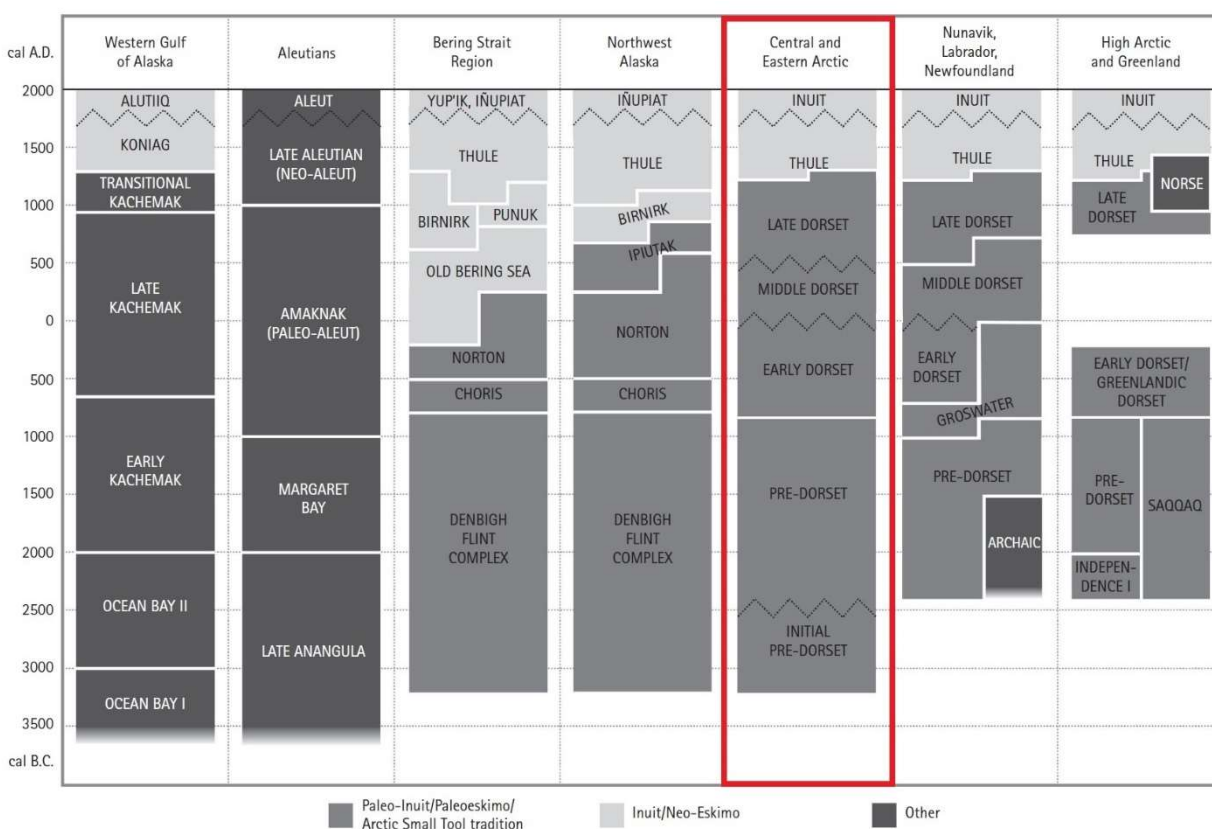


Figure 4 Archaeological traditions in the North American Arctic (Fig. 1.1 in Friesen and Mason, 2016, p. 12).

In most of Arctic Canada, the Early Pre-Inuit variant is called Predorset by archaeologists, and the Late Pre-Inuit named Dorset (the names reflect the order in which archaeologists identified the two Arctic cultures)(Friesen and Mason, 2016). Although most of the known Pre-Inuit sites are located on the Hudson Bay and Arctic Archipelago coasts, some inland resources may also have been exploited on a seasonal basis. Predorset sites were documented in the region, near Sussex, Dubawnt, Aberdeen, and Baker lakes (Harp, 1961; Noble, 1971; Gordon, 1975; B. H. Gordon, 1976).

Thule Inuit culture (Early Inuit) emerged in northern Alaska around 1100 years ago. Their culture was distinguished by a specialization in hunting bowhead whales. An eastward movement into the Canadian



Arctic began around 800 years ago, and they moved quickly across the Canadian Arctic and populated the zone all the way to Greenland. Thule Inuit were the direct ancestors of modern Inuit groups. Late Pre-Inuit groups disappeared either before or around the same time, and the nature of their disappearance is still a mystery.

After a few hundred years, likely in response to a cooler climate, Thule Inuit abandoned the central High Arctic and seem to have reduced their reliance on large whales. Larger whale-hunting communities were replaced by snow house villages on the sea ice, relying upon seals through the winters and caribou, fish and birds in the summers. This was the lifestyle encountered by Europeans when they first arrived from the 1600s onwards, seeking the Northwest Passage that would allow faster and cheaper travel to Asia in order to secure goods that would be brought back and sold in Europe. A succession of vessels sailed through Hudson Strait and down through James Bay and Hudson Bay, eventually realizing a dead-end in their quest for passage to Asia. The voyages opened up the realization that commercial opportunities were available in the Arctic as well, leading to the establishment of the fur trade by the Hudson's Bay Company. This began in James Bay in the late 1600s/early 1700s and expanded northwards, so that by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the commercial demand for furs dramatically changed Inuit lives.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN BARREN LANDS

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The occupation history of the northern area of the NWT/Nunavut barren lands is relatively unknown across much of the region, and archaeological investigations are largely confined to work in the early 1970s. The area is vast and remote, making it expensive and difficult to reach. Most archaeological sites were identified during canoe surveys along major river systems. Predorset and possibly Dorset sites were located by William Noble (Noble, 1971) during his 1968 survey to the west and south of the study area, including a site identified on Sussex Lake at the headwaters of Back River. These were the first Pre-Inuit sites found so far inland, although Elmer Harp (Harp, 1961) had earlier identified Predorset sites near Baker Lake.

Following Noble's surveys of the barren lands river systems, Bryan Gordon (Gordon, 1973a, 1975) conducted a canoe survey of Back River. Beginning at the headwaters where Noble had identified the Predorset site, he travelled northeast along McKinley River and eastwards along Back River. Sixteen sites were recorded along western Back River and Pelly and Garry lakes (Fig. 6). Archaeological investigation was confined to the shoreline and islands of the watercourse; the area of KW018-Pelly Lake was not visited. McKinley River revealed a Pre-Inuit presence, which petered out and was replaced by an exclusively historic Inuit occupation as he paddled into Back River. This continued through Pelly and Garry lakes, where he identified an exclusively historic Inuit presence. Closer to the study area, Gordon identified a narrowed section at the western end of Pelly Lake/Back River, which would have been a likely location for a *nalluk* (caribou crossing site). Here, he located what appeared to be a site that contained white quartzite flakes, implying a Pre-Inuit presence, as well as an Inuit ukkusik (soapstone pot) with copper staples – associated with historic Inuit. Copper was sourced from the coastline region to the northwest of Back River, lending itself to the English name for Innuinait (formerly Kitlinermiut): Copper Inuit.



Figure 5 Bryan Gordon beside a hunting blind, Back River, 1973 (CMH Archives, Ms. 1134).

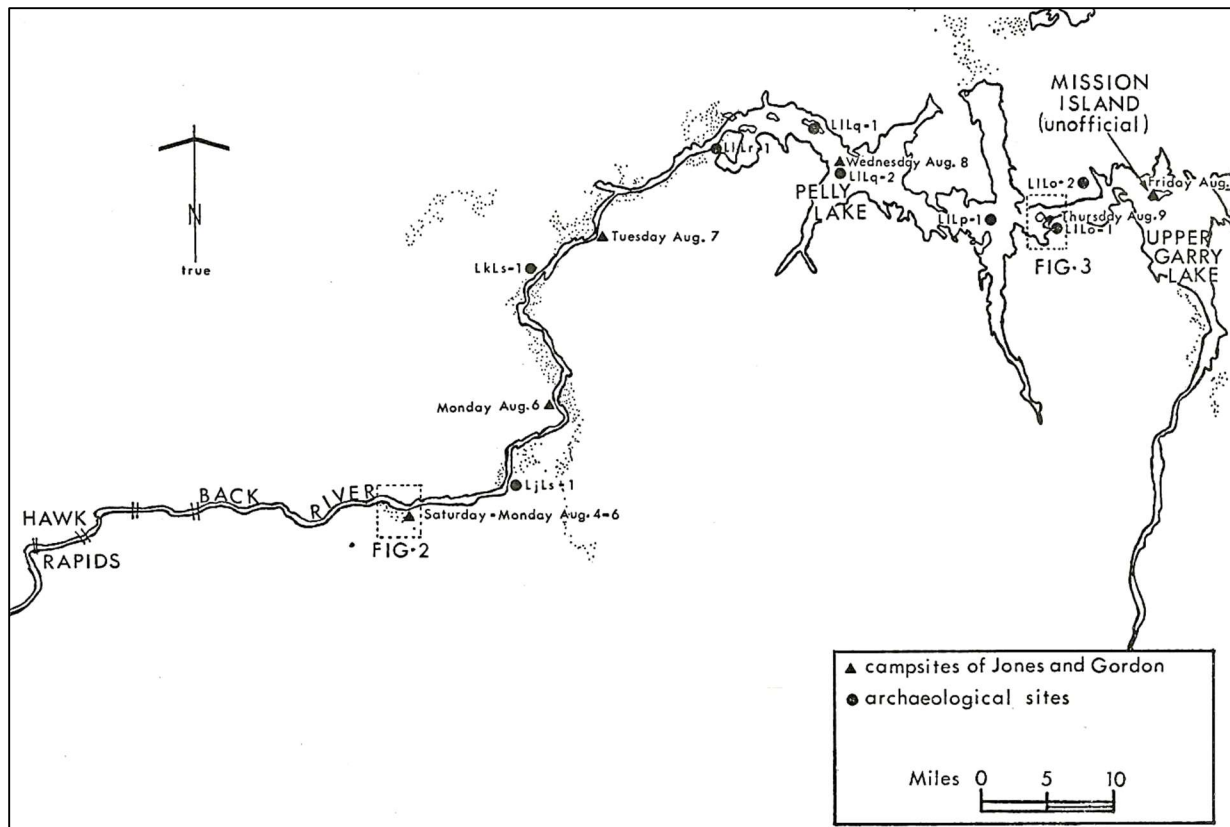


Figure 6 Gordon's map of sites along Back River, Pelly and Garry lakes (Gordon, 1975).

Further along the passage through Garry Lake, Gordon identified numerous inuksuit and hunting blinds, clearly indicating the importance of caribou hunting in this region. Many of the hunting blinds contained quartzite rocks along with numerous small flakes. Gordon speculated that banging the rocks together produced a noise that attracted the caribou, producing the flakes. This practice was later confirmed to him by the Catholic priest at Baker Lake. He inferred that flakes could also be found in exclusively Inuit sites and were not always indicative of a Pre-Inuit occupation.

Most campsites recorded were set at good locations for fishing and/or caribou hunting. For example, LILo-1, a large tent campsite with hunting blinds, caches, and a child's grave, is located on a small island, at the rapids between Pelly and Upper Garry Lakes (Fig. 7, 12). Although the site may have been primarily an historical fishing camp, its orientation, location, and size also suggested a caribou interception ridge and water crossing. He has also followed caribou trails and inuksuit system for over two miles south along the east side of the McKinley River towards a large lake (LjLt-1 to 7 sector) (Fig. 11), which suggests a caribou

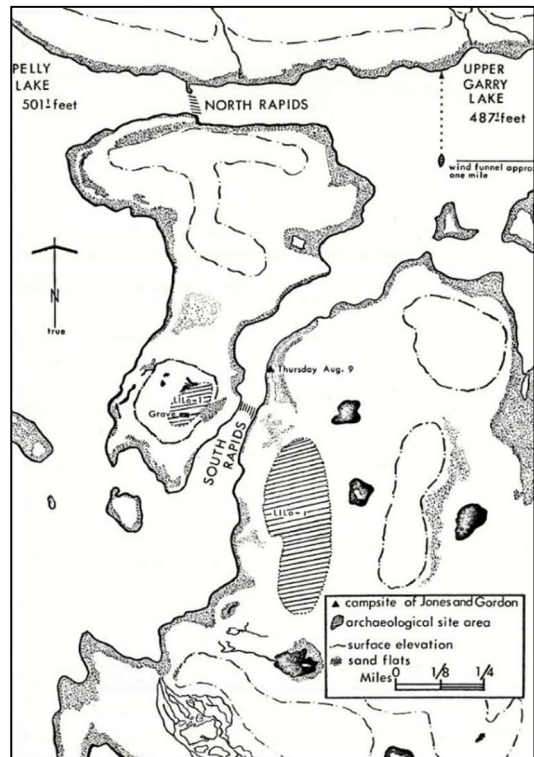


Figure 7 Map by Gordon (1973, Fig. 3) localizing LILo-1.

drive system for hunting. While sites along McKinley River were exclusively prehistoric, Pelly and Garry lakes appeared to have only been occupied during the historic Inuit period. He concluded that this region was too susceptible to food shortages and could not support much of a human presence.

After Gordon's 1972 canoe survey, the Back River region received no further visits from archaeologists. More sites were recorded, however, by writer David Pelly (Pelly, 1999), who had extensive experience working with archaeologists. An adventurous canoe voyage began at KW018 – Pelly Lake (Figs 8, 10) and moved northwards to end at Queen Maud Gulf on the northern coastline. No archaeological sites were observed by Pelly at KW018 – Pelly Lake.

Pelly recorded tent rings on the north shore of Pelly Lake, visited sites recorded by Gordon in Garry Lake where he observed white quartzite flakes and found two biface tips. This indicates that the area was also visited by Pre-Inuit peoples, and Gordon's explanation of the flake production by Inuit caribou hunters was (at least partially) incorrect. The Catholic mission building located on Mission Island was recorded as an archaeological site, assigned Borden designation LLo-6 (Figs. 9, 12). This site features significantly in the recent history of the area, discussed later in this report.

Pelly identified new sites further along his route to the northern coast as he paddled east through Garry Lake and then northwards. Sites consisted of tent rings, inuksuit and caches: all typical of inland caribou hunting activities.

In interviews conducted by Pelly with people from the northern coastline, the area was visited for caribou hunting during summers in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Finally, archaeological information for the region just south of Garry Lake was gathered by pilot Paul Roy (Roy, 1994) during a 1994 aerial survey of the Kainuriak caribou herd. Roy identified tent rings, inuksuit and caches, consistent with caribou drive systems and hunting camps.

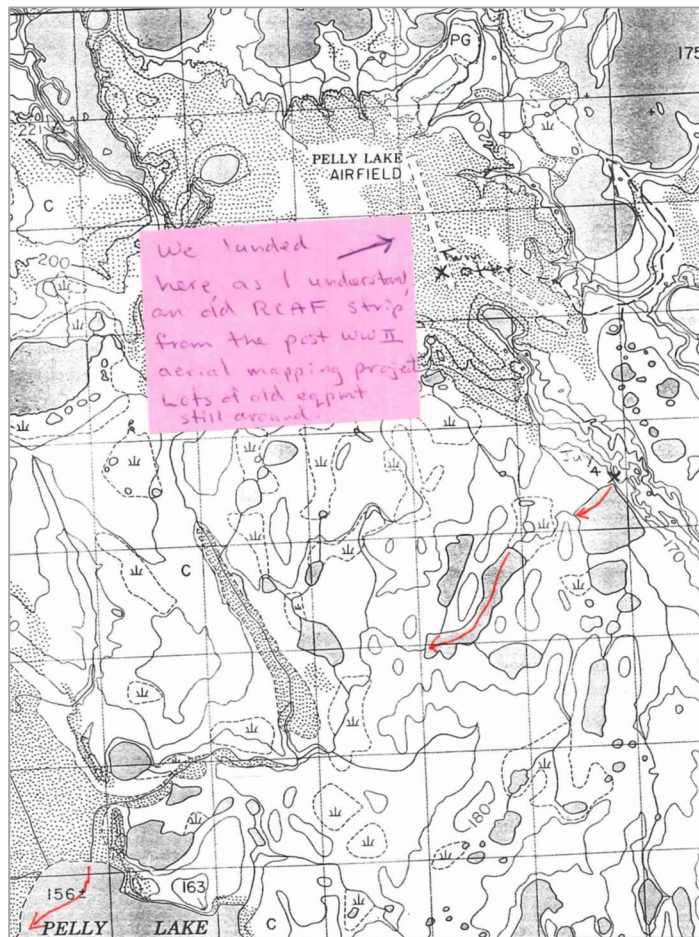


Figure 8 David Pelly's map showing arrival at KW018 – Pelly Lake; Post-It: "We landed here, as I understand, an old RCAF strip from the post-WWII aerial mapping project. Lots of old equipment still around" (Pelly, 1999).



Figure 9 Aerial view of Fathers Buliard's Catholic Mission Site at Garry Lake (LLo-6) (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



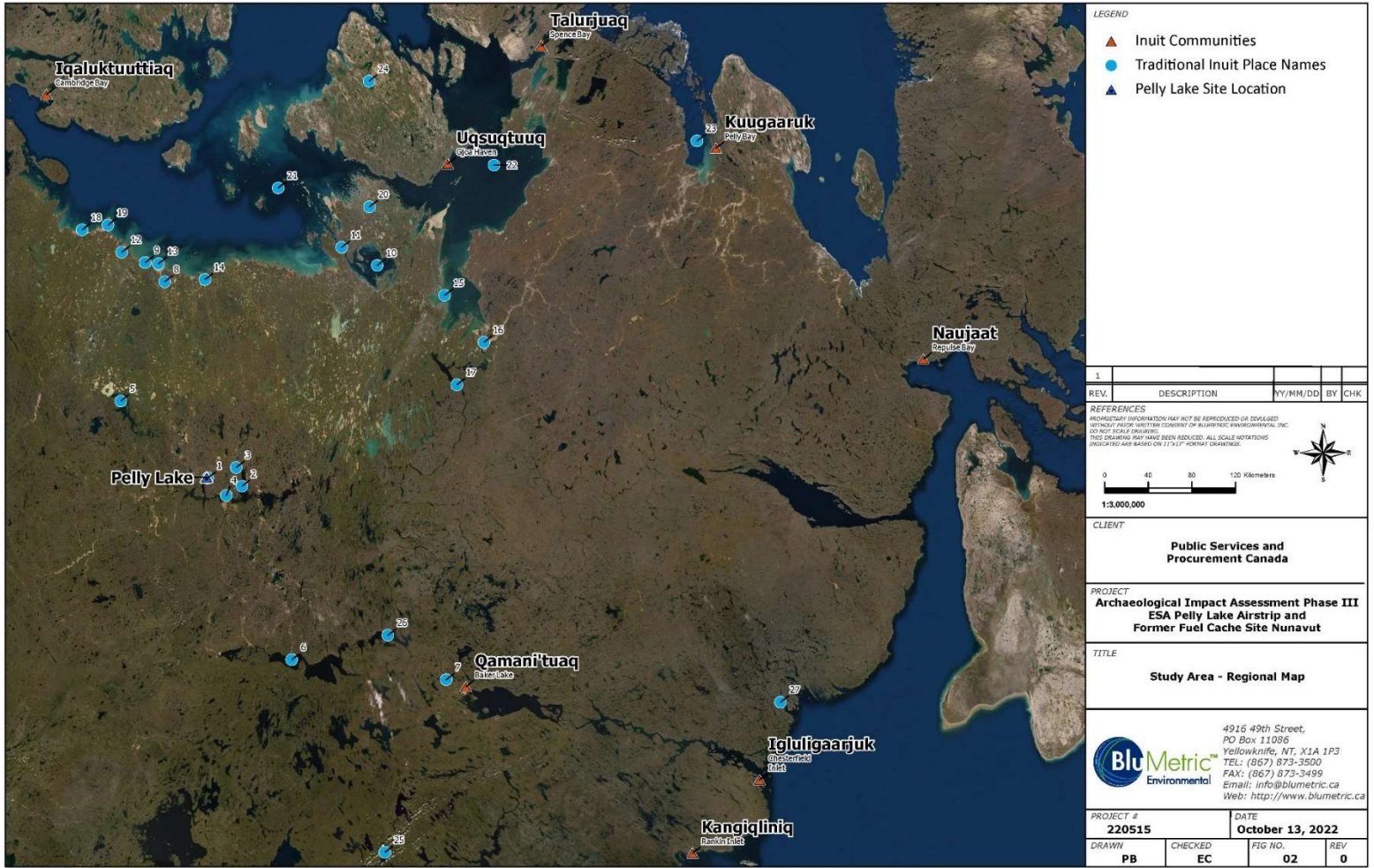


Figure 10 Regional map localizing the Study Area, KW018 – Pelly Lake, Nunavut Inuit communities and Traditional Inuit places names.

Table 1 List of traditional Inuit place names shown in Figure 5. See complete table with references in Annex 1.

ID	Place Name	Syllabic	Official Name	Entity	Meaning
1	Mivvik	ᑭᖅᐃᖅ	KW018 – Pelly Lake	Locality	Airstrip.
2	Hanningayuq	-	Garry Lake	Lake	Sideways; that which lies across.
3	Tuktutuuq	ᑕᖅᑕᑕᖅ	-	Lake	Lots of caribou.
4	Aniuvanajuk	ᐱᑎᖅᓂᐱᑦᐱᖅ	-	Pointe	"Lots of snow". Fr. Buliard kept fish nets off this point.
5	Iqaluarpalik	ᐱᑕᖅᓂᐱᑦᐱᖅ	MacAlpine Lake	Lake	Well known story of a giant fish living in this lake.
6	Ungalliqpaaq qamaniq	ᐱᑕᖅᓂᐱᑦᐱᖅ ᑕᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Aberdeen Lake	Lake	The Further Lake.
7	Kangirjuaq	ᑕᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Thelon River	River	Entire river to Qamaniq Tugliqpaaq.
8	Kuugřuaq	ᑕᖅᑕᖅᐱᖅ	Perry River	River	Place for arctic char.
9	Innakharvik	ᐱᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Perry Island	Island	Where people prepare clothing or tools.
10	Aimmatquttak	ᐱᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Sherman Basin	Basin	(Unknown).
11	Tuqhukatak	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Sherman Inlet	Inlet	Throat-like. The entrance tunnel, like the porch of an iglu.
12	Haluaqhirvik	ᐱᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	-	River	Fishing river. Trading post used to be located on river near the river mouth. Place where there is a house (trading post).
13	Iglupaqarvik	ᐱᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Flagstaff Island	Island	Another trading post location.
14	Nikhikturvik	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Pitok River	River	Place where you fish with a gaffe (nikhik).
15	Tariunnuaq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Chantrey Inlet	Inlet	Little ocean.
16	Kuunnuaq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Hayes River	River	Great river.
17	Tahirřuaq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Franklin Lake	Lake	Big lake.
18	Kuunajuk	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Ellice River	River	Big river.
19	Aulattivigřuaq	ᐱᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Whitebear Point	Peninsula	People jig for cod at the point. Also, people would herd caribou to the point where others could chase them in qajaqs when the caribou were in the water.
20	Illuilıq	ᐱᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Adelaide Peninsula	Peninsula	Reason for name not known.
21	Ugjulık	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Queen Maud Gulf	Gulf	Where there are bearded seals.
22	Kangilliniq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Rasmussen Basin	Basin	(Unknown).
23	Arviligjuaq	-	Pelly Bay	Bay	The great bowhead whale habitat.
24	Qikiqtaq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	King William Island	Island	Island.
25	Haarvaqtuuq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Kazan River	River	Has to do with ice flowing down river.
26	Qamaniq Tugliqpaaq	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Schultz Lake	Lake	Lake named in relation to other lakes and their proximity to the community of Baker Lake.
27	Kannujalik	ᑕᖅᐱᑦᐱᖅ	Winchester Inlet	Inlet	Square metal or fool's gold is found in the area.



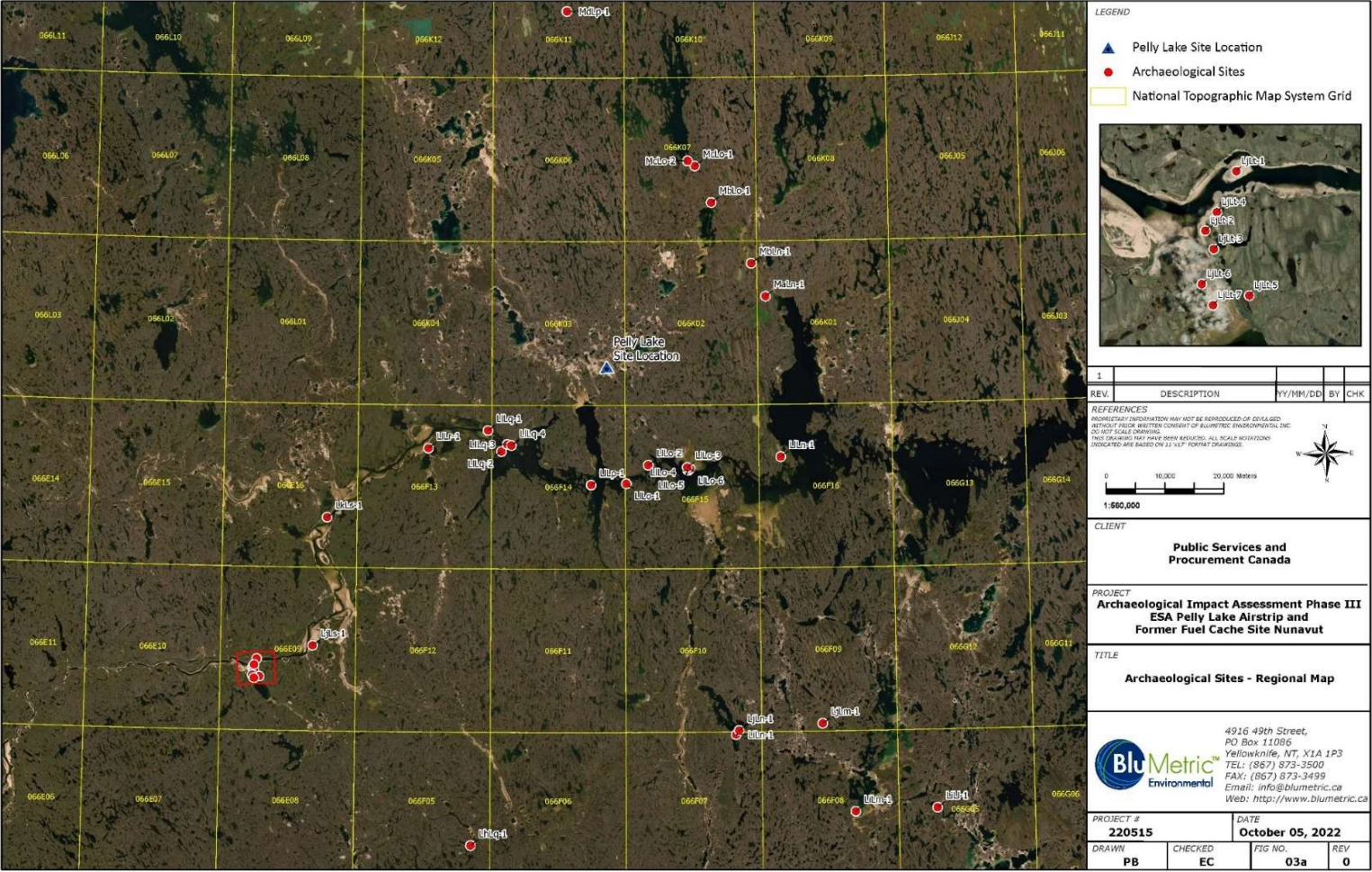


Figure 11 Map localizing archaeological sites documented in the region.



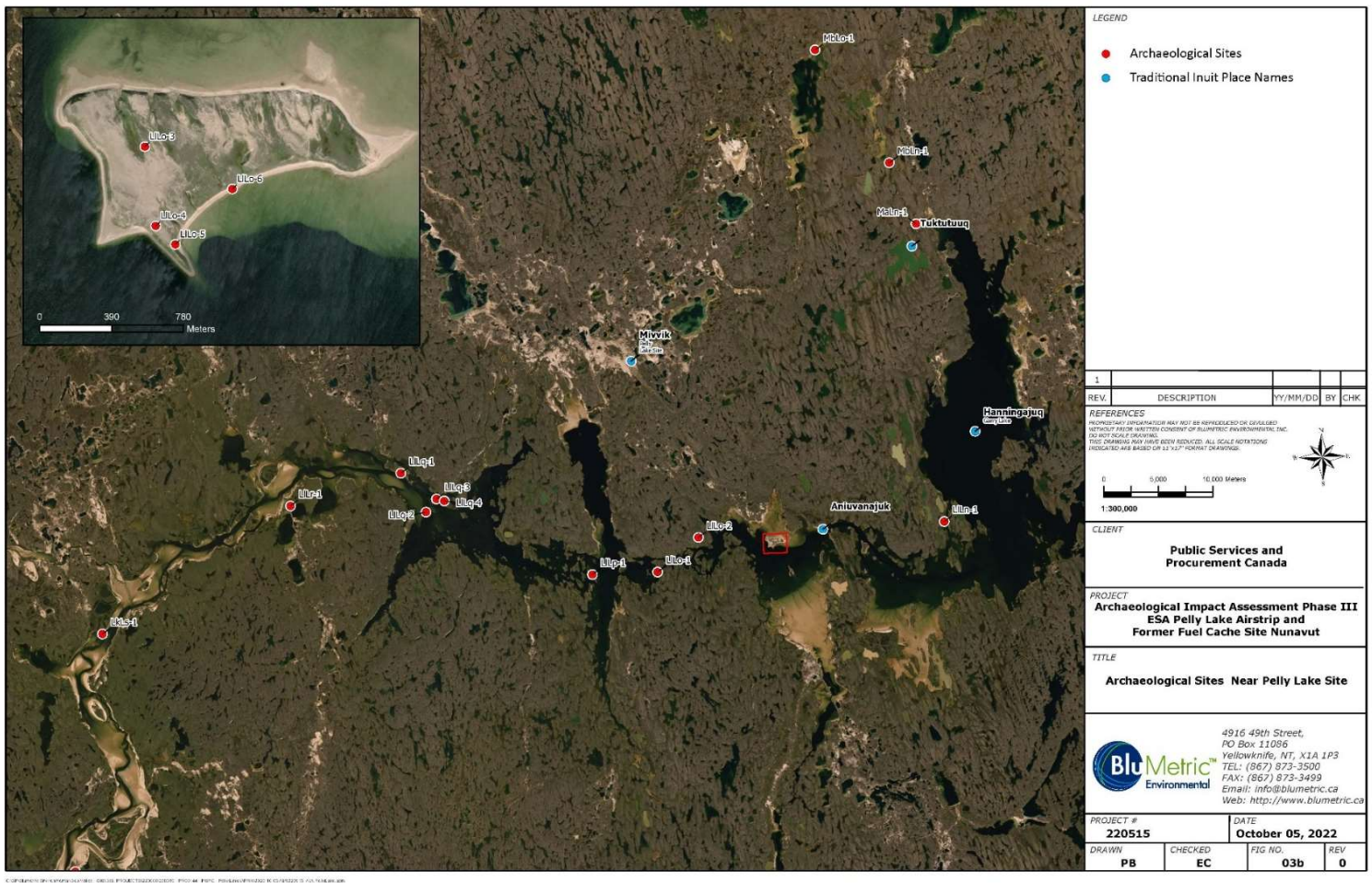


Figure 12 Map localizing archaeological sites recorded at Garry Lake, Back River Region; Island of Garry Lake Mission (LLO-6).

Table 2 List of sites recorded in the region of study. Detailed list is available in Annex 2.

Borden	Culture	NTS Map	Site Type	Site Features	Researcher
LjLs-1	Inuit	066E09	Lookout	Tent ring.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-1	Inuit	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Inuksuk, hunting blind.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-2	Inuit	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Tent ring.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-3	Inuit	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Tent ring, scatter (lithic).	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-4	Taltheilei (middle) Inuit	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Cache, Inuksuk; scatter (lithic)	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-5	Inuit	066E09	Quarry Crossing (caribou)	Quartzite quarry.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-6	Inuit	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Isolated tool.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLt-7	Inuit	066E09	Crossing (caribou) campsite	Tent ring?	Gordon, Bryan C.
LkLs-1	Inuit	066E16	Campsite	Tent ring.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LjLn-1	Inuit	066F03	Storage	Cache, stone feature (marker).	Roy, P.
LhLr-1	Inuit	066F04	Campsite	Tent ring, cache, stone feature (marker).	Roy, P.
LhLq-1	Inuit	066F05	Campsite	Tent ring, cache, stone feature (marker).	Roy, P.
LiLn-1	Inuit	066F07	Storage	Cache.	Roy, P.
LiLm-1	Inuit	066F08	Campsite	Tent ring.	Roy, P.
LjLm-1	Inuit	066F09	Interception	Hunting blind, Inuksuk, cache.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLr-1	Inuit	066F13	Campsite	Tent ring.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLp-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066F14	Campsite	Tent ring.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLq-2	Inuit	066F14	Campsite	Tent ring, Inuksuk.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLq-3	Inuit	066F14	Campsite	Tent ring.	Pelly, David
LLq-4	Inuit	066F14	Campsite	Tent ring.	Pelly, David
LLo-4	n/a (Inuit?)	066F15	Burial	Grave (cross).	Pelly, David
LLo-5	n/a (Inuit?)	066F15	Campsite	Tent ring, scatter (lithic).	Pelly, David
LLo-6	Historic	066F15	Mission	Cabin.	Pelly, David
LLq-1	Inuit	066F15	Inuksuk	Inuksuk	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLo-1	Inuit	066F15	Burial, Campsite	Tent ring, grave, hunting blind.	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLo-2	Inuit	066F15	Inuksuk	Inuksuk, scatter (lithic).	Gordon, Bryan C.
LLo-3	n/a (Inuit?)	066F15	Storage	Cache, scatter (lithic).	Pelly, David
LLn-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066F16	Campsite	Tent ring, hearth, cache, scatter (bone).	Pelly, David
LiLl-1	Inuit	066G05	Campsite	Tent ring.	Roy, P.
MaLn-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066K01	Campsite	Tent ring, Inuksuk.	Pelly, David
MbLn-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066K02	Campsite	Tent ring.	Pelly, David
MbLo-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066K07	n/a	Hunting blind.	Pelly, David
McLo-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066K07	Campsite	Inuksuk, tent ring, stone feature (hide drying rack?), cache, scatter (bone), grave.	Pelly, David
McLo-2	n/a (Inuit?)	066K07	Campsite	Tent ring.	Pelly, David
MdLp-1	n/a (Inuit?)	066K11	Isolated find	Artifact.	Pelly, David



## 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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Back River lies at a junction between three different Inuit groups during traditional times: Kivallirmiut to the south, Innuinait from Victoria Island and northern mainland coast, and Netsilingmiut to the northeastern coast and islands.

Kivallirmiut (Caribou Inuit) led a very specialized life based upon caribou hunting in the southern barren lands. This specialization is believed to have developed some time in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century in response to the increased presence of European fur traders and whalers along western Hudson Bay (Burch, 1978). This disrupted life in the traditional coastal hunting territory, and some Inuit moved inland where they lived on birds, fish and caribou. The northern part of their territory extended to the southern side of Back River.

Innuinait and Netsilingmiut both followed a dual subsistence pattern, in which winters were spent in snowhouse communities hunting seals through the sea ice, and families moved inland during spring to spend the summers hunting caribou and fishing along the rivers and inland lakes.

In 1923, Greenlandic-Danish archaeologist Knud Rasmussen (Rasmussen, 1931) spent time in the Back River area during a Danish expedition that crossed Arctic Canada, gathering archaeological and anthropological information: The Fifth Thule Expedition of 1921-1924. Rasmussen spoke Inuktitut and was therefore able to gather a great deal of information while he camped with Inuit. During his time in the interior, he learned that people living at the bend in Back River (Fig.6) called themselves Hanningayurmiut (“people of the place that lies across”). West of here, at Pelly and Garry lakes, lived the Uvaliarlit “the most western people”.

Anthropologist Jean Briggs (Briggs, 1971) lived with Utkuhiksalingmiut from the area that includes the mouth of Back River and eastwards during the 1960s. She received information from an elder at that time, who indicated that Inuit had moved from the coast to Back River at some point in the last few hundred years (Dyck and Briggs, 2005). The elder informed that the dialects of the Hanningayurmiut and Uvaliarlit were related to Utkuhiksalingmiut dialect. Rasmussen (Rasmussen, 1931) had also received information that the people of the Queen Maud’s Gulf coast, Ukkulingmiut (people of the bearded seal) experienced hard weather and starvation. They moved to the Back River region, and some moved east to blend in with the Utkuhiksalingmiut.

Traditional Inuit life was highly mobile, and accounts left by explorers, fur traders and anthropologists provide us with snapshots that reveal only part of the story. Oral histories are important sources of information of local histories passed down through centuries. Interviews with Hanningayurmiut were conducted in the early 2000s by David Pelly on behalf of Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, unfortunately attempts to locate these interviews through a variety of avenues were unsuccessful.

### 2.1 UVALIARLIT POPULATION AT PELLY AND GARRY LAKES

According to Rasmussen, “the inhabitants of the delta region around about Back River, and in fact all their kinsmen further inland, were among the least known of all [Inuit]. They live more remotely than any”(Rasmussen, 1931, p. 467) From Rasmussen’s information, Pelly Lake was called *Iglivaq* and Garry Lake

was *Qajarvik*. In Spring 1923, Rasmussen learned the Uvaliarlit had decreased in number to only eight families comprising 28 people.

Rasmussen (p. 477) listed the names of all the men along with some women and children:

1. Aningat (the moon), widower with two sons, whose names are unknown;
2. Saqaitan or Hujsjailaq, widower with two daughters, names unknown;
3. Utak, widower with two daughters, names unknown;
4. Ukjjuk (bearded seal), his wife Perse (one who is put in a bag), and their son Kumajuaq (the louse-like one);
5. Equa (tongue), with two wives, one of whom is called Qaqernilik (she with the white patch), another name unknown;
6. Salumaiceq (the one who is not dry), his wife Kataguseq (one who resembles an entrance passage), and their son Tuktugak (moose);
7. Etqileq (the Cree), his wife Tuktugak (moose), and their son Aklineq (underlayer);
8. Qajarteq (kayaker), his wife Kaminmauk (one who likes nice kamiks) and their sons Akla (black bear), Naniligajuk and Pamiusunuaq (he with the tail), and their daughters Qablunaq (the white person) and Hunaujaq (the bead), and their adoptive son Etqileq (the Cree).

Rasmussen described the traditional methods of hunting caribou at *nalluit* (crossing places, pl.) as identified archaeologically by Gordon in the Pelly and Garry lakes region, using kayaks. This happened particularly in autumn when large herds migrated from the coast back towards the treeline. Spring was also a time to intercept at the alternate route when herds returned to the coast for the summer. At this time water bodies were iced over, and hunting took place by stalking or from behind blinds. The use of pitfalls in the snow was rare, but known to have been employed particularly by Uvaliarlit (Rasmussen, 1931, p. 483).

The pitfall technique was also mentioned by David Hanbury (Hanbury, 1904, p. 123), a geographer who gathered mapping information during a 1901 voyage to Hanningayuq. Near Pelly Lake, he met a family who told him that nine families were living in the area, where they fished and trapped caribou in pitfall traps in winter, intercepting caribou at *nalluit* in summer.

What happened to the Uvaliarlit families is unknown, but living memory recalls the inhabitants of Pelly and Garry lakes as Hanningayarmiut by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 2.2 GEORGE BACK EXPEDITION AND ENGLISH PLACE-NAMES

Captain George Back (Back, 1836) led an expedition in 1833 searching for evidence of Captain John Ross's 1829 expedition, who was pursuing the Northwest Passage and had not been heard from for a few years. Back was informed of a river named 'Thlew-ee-cho-dezeth', probably from Dene, which translated as 'Great Fish River'. With his crew he travelled the length of Back River by boat, from the headwaters to the mouth. His account provides some interesting descriptions of tent rings, inuksuit and



Figure 13 Camping site during winter, engraving by George Back in his Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, 1836 (Image: Linda Hall Library, <https://www.lindahall.org/about/news/scientist-of-the-day/george-back>) (accessed 10/18/2022).

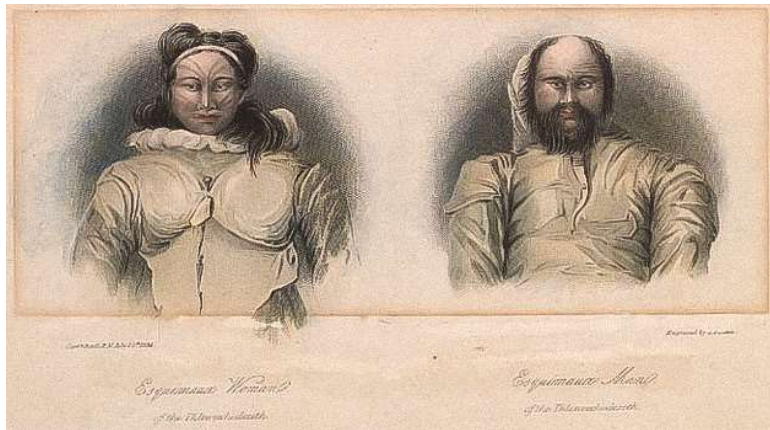


Figure 14 “Esquimaux woman and man of the Thlewatheth (Back River), July 8<sup>th</sup>, 1834”. Picture from Back’s Narrative of the Arctic land expedition, 1836. Engraved by E. Finden, from drawings by George Back.

caches along the route, as well as encounters with Inuit. At the opening of Pelly Lake, which he named after the current Governor of the Hudson’s Bay Company, Sir John Henry Pelly, he observed weathered pieces of an old kayak – indicating an Inuit presence during summer. Near here they constructed a large cache of dried meat for their return trip; this may be the location labelled on modern topographic maps as an historic site connected with Sir Pelly. During the 2022 field work, we flew over this spot and observed a large rectangular cairn – much larger than a regular inuksuk.

Travel through Pelly and Garry Lakes was hindered by numerous rapids and ice, and portaging was often necessary. Upon reaching Garry Lake, Back named the water body after Nicholas Garry, Esq., also of the Hudson’s Bay Company. Clearly, Pelly and Garry had been generous benefactors of the voyage. Slowly they made their way downstream, encountering a large group of Inuit near the coast. Back presented the men with buttons and fishhooks, beads for the women and children, and attempted to pronounce Inuktitut words from a vocabulary guide provided to him by an HBC trader. Back produced remarkably realistic sketches of a man and woman (Fig. 14). He found that they possessed some iron tools, which he speculated they had received through trade with Inuit to the east – who had more direct contact with HBC posts in southwestern Hudson Bay and James Bay. This group would have been Utkuhiksalingmiut, later visited by Rasmussen and much later by Briggs. Rasmussen relayed an oral history from the Utkuhiksalingmiut that featured a boatload of white men who had travelled down Back River, arriving at a large camp at Itivnarssuk near the coast. The story, told ninety years after Back’s voyage, described that:

*“They were the first white men that had ever been seen, who brought trout for rare treasures such as knives and fish hooks. They were remarkable, smiling men, who walked about with lumps of wood in their mouths emitting smoke; they spoke in a tongue no one understood.... They came back again shortly afterwards. This time they came up the river and were in a great hurry, and people were afraid of them...In those times there were wise shamans among the folks, and one of the oldest spoke a magic verse that was intended to charm the white men away, far away; and a wind rose, blowing in the very direction they were to go, and the people saw them hoist a big white skin in the middle of the boat; then the boat went quickly and was soon gone in the fresh breeze. It is said that the old magic song had enormous power, and it is because of that no white trader has yet settled down among the Utkuhiksalingmiut.”* (Rasmussen, 1931, p. 467)

Returning from the coast in late August, Back and his crew reached Garry Lake and encountered a campsite of at least twelve tents. Families ran out from these tents and adopted a defensive position behind some rocks. Back estimated them to have numbered about 60-70 people. He inferred that they originated from the Hudson Bay coast, Wager Bay or Chesterfield Inlet, although the reason for this assumption is obscure. An elder man chased after them, shouting and waving to indicate they should leave. He was the shaman, which became obvious as he began to growl and move like a bear. (Back, 1836, p. 438) Back and his crew continued onwards and completed their voyage.

## 2.3 ARRIVAL OF THE FUR TRADE

Long trade journeys were a facet of traditional Inuit lives before the commercial fur trade arrived. Rasmussen told that the Uvaliallit traded *qamutiit* (sleds) to their neighbors to the north, who had less access to wood and used substitutes such as frozen skins for runners. Although they also lived above the tree-line, they made journeys to the great trade fair at Akiliniq on the Thelon River, where they traded with Kivallirmiut from Baker Lake and southwards, and Innuinait from the northern coastline around Queen Maud's Sea and Victoria Island: "as a rule these markets passed off peacefully, but it did happen occasionally that fierce battles were fought with the bow and arrow, many people being killed." (Rasmussen, 1931, p. 481).

The eventual arrival of commercial trading posts brought considerable change – with access to metal tools, flour, sugar, and tobacco being substantial attractions. The Hudson Bay Company was well established in James and Hudson Bay, and westwards at Great Slave Lake, by the time of Back's encounters with inland Inuit. Voyages to the trading posts were long, and trade goods were often still acquired through indirect trade for more distant groups. During the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the fur trade had expanded northwards and moved along the coastlines of Inuit territory. People living in the region of Pelly and Garry lakes could reach trading posts at Baker Lake to the southeast (from 1916), Perry River to the north (from 1926), and further northeast at King William Island post (from 1923). These posts were all roughly the same distance from Hanningayuk.

### 2.3.1 Baker Lake HBC post

Baker Lake HBC post was established in 1916 by Herbert Hall, who would later become famous as a free trader in Nunavik, where he was known as Isumaataluk ("the smart one"). The post was built at the mouth of the Kazan River, moved closer to the mouth of the Thelon River in 1925 when competition Revillon Frères set up nearby. HBC took over all Revillon Frères posts in 1936, eliminating their competition, and the post was finally moved to Baker Lake in 1939. Buildings remain at this final location along the shoreline at Baker Lake, with the principal store building being currently used as the Akumalik Visitors' Centre (Figs. 16-17). This building was sawn in half and hauled by a 90-dog team across the ice from the Thelon River location.



Figure 15 Photo of women at Baker Lake, 1925 (Burwash, 1925, p. 114).



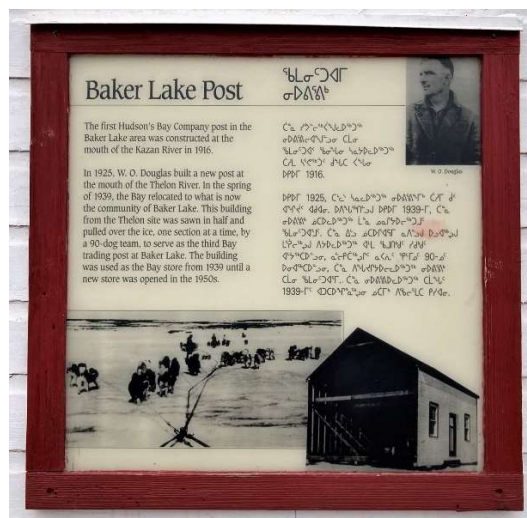


Figure 16 (left) Akumalik Visitors' Centre, former HBC post store house, Baker Lake (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).  
Figure 17 (right) Akumalik Visitors' Centre, close-up of post information plaque, Baker Lake (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

### 2.3.2 Perry River HBC post, Canalaska Trading Company, and Stephen Angulalik

Perry River HBC post was set up in 1926, near the mouth of Perry River on Queen Maud Gulf. Competition appeared soon after with the nearby establishment of the Canalaska Trading Company post. The Canalaska Trading Company post was run by a former HBC post manager, assisted by an Inuk from the Queen Maud Gulf region: Stephen Angulalik (Fig. 18). In 1928, both posts were closed and Angulalik became an independent trader supplied by Canalaska Trading Company.



Figure 18 Ipkakohainok (L.), Stephen Angulalik (R.) in front of post sign. (Northwest Territories Archives / N- 1986-002: 0154), <https://www.kitikmeotheritage.ca/angulalik-perry-river-post> (accessed Oct 30, 2022).

Finally, as with Revillon Frères, Canalaska Trading Company was taken over by HBC in 1938. As part of the sale agreement, HBC continued to supply Angulalik with trade goods. He continued to operate out of Perry River and traded with Inuit who had travelled long distances, including Hanningayurmiut. Since they could also travel to King William Island, Angulalik set up an outpost on Sherman Inlet on Adelaide Peninsula. The Sherman Inlet post was run by Angulalik's adopted son George Oakoak for its seven-year run from 1948-1955 (Kitikmeot Heritage Society, no date).

New Year's Eve 1956 was marked by a dramatic incident: during a party Angulalik stabbed another man, Otoetok, in self-defense. The wound was a relatively small cut in the abdomen, but Otoetok continued to eat and drink copiously, resulting in a portion of his bowel protruding out of the wound and causing his

death. Angulalik was tried at Cambridge Bay but acquitted. The post was closed while he was held for trial but re-opened after his acquittal. That year, 1957, Angulalik sold his post to HBC but continued to work there until it closed in 1967 (Kitikmeot Heritage Society, no date). If Hanningayurmiut were travelling to the coast to trade either at Sherman Inlet or Perry River, they would have found both posts closed by 1957. These posts were probably favoured by people from the northern side of Pelly and Garry lakes; Angulalik's posts were possibly easier to reach by dog-team than Baker Lake and were run by Inuit.

## 2.4 END OF WWII AND ADVENT OF THE COLD WAR

Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, the Canadian government became more concerned about the American presence in the North. As part of a conjoined effort during the war, the U.S. military had established bases in parts of northern Canada (i.e., Crystal I at Kuujuaq, Nunavik and Crystal II near Iqaluit). Following the war's end, the Americans continued to cruise the northern seas and airspace. According to information we received from Phillip Putumiraqtuq (Pers. Comm., Aug. 26, 2022), president of Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, KW-018 – Pelly Lake was used by the U.S. military during WWII. No further information on this was located, but the lid of a fuel drum stamped with "Property of U.S. Airforce/U.S. Army" (Fig. 19) was found on the runway.



Figure 19 Lid of fuel drum belonging to U.S. military (Photo: Susan Lofthouse, 2022).

With the onset of the Cold War between Western nations and the U.S.S.R., Arctic surveillance became a priority for both American and Canadian governments. The Distant Early Warning line was set up in the mid-1950s, with radar stations at strategic points across the Canadian Arctic, intended to provide sufficient warning in case of attack from the U.S.S.R.. Prior to this, one of the first expressions of Canadian sovereignty over the North was Exercise Musk Ox.

### 2.4.1 Exercise Musk Ox



Figure 20 Penguin armoured snowmobile (Campbell 2016).

In 1945, the Canadian government and the RCAF initiated an exercise that evaluated their ability to cover long distances across the north by land (Halliday, 1998; Campbell, 2016). This involved a caravan of Penguin snow tracks, which were armored snowmobiles, pulling sleds of supplies across the tundra. Substantial

difficulties experienced during the exercise confirmed the belief that a Russian invasion by land was highly improbable. Beginning in Churchill, they travelled through Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Coppermine and

back down to eventually reach Edmonton. Supplies were delivered along the route by air, involving RCAF and U.S. Airforce planes. The exact locations of supply drops are unknown, but as the airstrip at KW018 – Pelly Lake is directly on the route between Baker Lake and Cambridge Bay, it was quite likely that it was used during this exercise. Maps based upon George Back’s expedition of 1833 were being used at one point, so they were obviously moving through Hanningayurmiut territory. The absence of more precise mapping information in this region highlighted a need that led to development of post-war aerial surveys and photography across the north.

#### 2.4.2 Spartan Air Services

After the Second World War ended, the Canadian military had a surplus of war planes and unemployed pilots, navigators, and aeronautical engineers. The Canadian government began to commission photo-mapping missions, with a particular interest in aerial maps of islands in the Canadian High Arctic. Images needed to be taken at altitudes over 10,000 meters above sea level in order to produce the standard 1:50 000 scale maps. The RCAF was involved at first but then became occupied through Canadian involvement in the Korean War. Private companies such as Spartan Air Services filled the void.

Spartan Air Services began by purchasing a fleet of de Havilland Mosquitoes (Fig. 21), British WWII bomber planes known for their speed. Nicknamed the ‘Wooden Wonder’ or ‘Mossie’, they were constructed mostly of wood, making them lightweight and relatively inexpensive. Containing powerful Rolls Royce Merlin engines, they could also last nearly seven hours before refueling (Chandler, 2021), which made them ideal for the task. Spartan Air Services added a third station in the fuselage for the cameraman, with a larger camera, an extra fuel tank and an access hatch. The cameraman lay down in the fuselage, looking out through the Plexiglas nose. In summer 1954, they spent weeks searching the northern interior for a good site for their base and found KW018 – Pelly Lake. Supplies were brought in by float plane, including a cook, food and tents: “within 45 days they were fully operational with a 1 524-metre airstrip, fuel, oxygen, long-distance very high frequency radio and even a darkroom. And when crews had time, the fishing was fantastic.”(Chandler, 2021).

It was a dangerous occupation and Spartan Air lost numerous airplanes and crew. One crash happened at KW018 - Pelly Lake airstrip in July 1956. An engine fire in the air led the photographer and navigator to parachute out. An aerial search later located them with no injuries “but discomfort from insects” (Toronto Daily Star, 1956). The pilot managed to reach safety by belly-landing on the soft sandy airstrip. After he had escaped, the plane burst into flames just as the on-ground engineer was arriving with the fire extinguishers. The remains of this crash were bulldozed off the runway and covered in sand (Windsor Mosquito Bomber Group, no date), and traces of the wreckage as well as the bulldozer remain in the study area (see APEC 1 and Site C).

Spartan Air Services pulled out of KW018 - Pelly Lake in 1956, when contracts sent them further northwards into the Arctic Archipelago (McGrath and Sebert, 1999).





Figure 21: De Havilland DH.98 Mosquito B.35 CF-HML of Spartan Air Services, Ottawa, Ontario, April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1955. (Photo: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DH.98 Mosquito B.35 CF-HML Spartan AS Derby 3.04.55 edited-2.jpg?uselang=fr](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DH.98_Mosquito_B.35_CF-HML_Spartan_AS_Derby_3.04.55_edited-2.jpg?uselang=fr), accessed 10/22/2022).

#### 2.4.3 Pre-WWII Use of Pelly Lake Landing Strip

In addition to the possible war-time use of Pelly Lake landing strip by the U.S. Military, the study area was used between the wars. Fuel was cached here in August 1929 for the MacAlpine Expedition (Squires, 2019), a party of seven mining exploration geologists on a mineral survey flight. The party went missing, and multiple planes (with floats and later skis) set out in search of them, visiting Pelly Lake and finding no evidence that they had arrived there. The area around and north of Pelly Lake to the coast were searched extensively. After two months, the missing geologists arrived at Cambridge Bay. They had run out of fuel and landed at an Inuit camp on the northern coast. The Inuit helped them survive and, once ice conditions were sufficient for sled travel across the sea ice, brought them across from the mainland. This information reveals that the Pelly Lake landing strip was known and used at least sixteen years before Spartan Air Services used it as a base, and possibly earlier. These events took place only six years after Rasmussen's time at Hanningayuk, when Uvalialit may still been living in the area.

### 2.5 CATHOLIC MISSION AND FATHER BULIARD

In the late 1940s, institutionalized religion arrived at Hanningayuk. Father Buliard, O.M.I, first passed through Hanningayuk by sled in February 1947 – where he encountered thirty people (Oblats du Vicariat de la Baie d'Hudson, 1957, p. 9), returning again by plane that summer and again in 1948. By 1949, he returned with supplies to build a mission house on an island known now as Mission Island. This place was known as a traditional summer gathering place. Here he established the Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire mission, living with the Hanningayurmiut (Fig. 21). Inuit who were still alive in the 2000s remembered the Father Buliard fondly: “we loved that man” recalled Madeleine Makiggaq, who was named after the priest's sister (Pelly, 2005, p. 30). In October 1956, Father Buliard went out to check his fishing nets in order to feed his dogs, was caught in a blizzard and never seen again – likely having fallen through ice.





Figure 22 (left) Father Buliard in front of the Garry Lake mission with (l. to r.) Joseph Niaquq, Himgaaq, Kudlook, and Joachim Angidlik, early 1950s (Photo: Diocese of Churchill Hudson Bay / Pelly, 2005, p. 31).

Figure 23 (right) Father Buliard pulling fish from his net, 1955 (Photo: Diocese of Churchill Hudson Bay / Pelly, 2005, p. 33).

The presence of the mission had served as a support similar to the trading posts, providing food in times of scarcity, ammunition and access to the mission boat. As with the trading post communities, some families became sedentary and remained near the mission: “their subsistence strategy changed from a condition of total independence and reliance on caribou and fishing, to a reliance on caribou, fishing and relief to tide them over. In other words, the church became integrated into their subsistence economy” (Tester and Kulchyski, 1994, p. 236). The church encouraged this dependence, as it provided better opportunities for full conversion. When Father Buliard disappeared in 1956, the same year that Spartan Air Services pulled out of their air base at KW018 – Pelly Lake, these were two places that could have helped Hanningayurmiut in times of scarcity. The regular planes in and out of the area probably facilitated access to supplies. The following winter would reveal the tragic outcome of the removal of this safety net.

## 2.6 JAN.- MAR. 1958: HANNINGAYURMIUT STARVATION AND RELOCATION

According to a government memo from autumn 1957, no Inuit had lived permanently at Hanningayuk until the mission was established there. It was considered to be a summer gathering place, where groups from different parts of the coast met after coming inland to hunt caribou (Tester and Kulchyski, 1994, p. 240). Other information from winter 1956-57 shows some Hanningayurmiut were still very mobile: Inuit from Garry Lake had reached the mission at Gjoa Haven and given word of Father Buliard’s disappearance, and other Hanningayurmiut were trading at Perry River (Tester and Kulchyski, 1994, pp. 248–50). RCMP at Baker Lake were Protestant and possibly anti-Catholic, they appear to have resented the mission’s presence and had begun withholding aid (1994, p. 247). Rumours of food scarcity led the RCMP to drop supplies at KW018 – Pelly Lake in August 1957, storing it a building left by Spartan Air Services (1994, p. 251).

During December 1957, Father Buliard’s replacement Father Trinel, based at Baker Lake, visited Hanningayuk and returned with the warning that people had no food and needed help (Oblats du Vicariat de la Baie d’Hudson, 1958). By January 1958, famine was setting in and people began starving to death.

One survivor, Ninayok, told the RCMP that people had been trying to fish but did not have warm enough clothing to stay out for long (1994, p. 255). This problem is connected with a poor caribou hunt the previous year. The scarcity of caribou meant not only that they could not cache caribou meat, but they also could not produce new clothing, bedding and tents. Ninayok said that after Father Buliard vanished, most people camped at rapids along Garry and Pelly lakes and one family (Teenak's) stayed at the airstrip.

In late February, fire destroyed the building that had contained the food supplies dropped by RCMP the previous summer. Two men, Akkikunga and Arnadjuak, were staying in there and made a small stove from a meat tin that caused the building to catch fire. The building and the small quantity of remaining food supplies were destroyed, with one of the malnourished men dying of exposure after escaping the burning building (1994, p. 259). In total, seventeen people starved to death in the famine. In late March, food was flown in and dropped beside the burned out building at KW018 – Pelly Lake airstrip, but no direct contact was made with Hanningayurmiut until late April (1994, p. 264). The Toronto Daily Star reported that a routine inspection found nine bodies, probably by the landing strip, and officials were looking for more (Toronto Daily Star, 1958). In early June the survivors were brought to Baker Lake by RCMP and placed in a tent camp near the settlement, moved later in July to a fishing spot on the Kazan River. Survivor Susie Kritterdlik, now of Whale Cove, recalled as a child that survivors were flown back in the same plane as the bodies: "I remember very clearly seeing these dead bodies packed on one another. There were no seats on that big plane." (Napayok-Short and Hunter, 2019). Susie Kritterdlik's two older sisters were away at the Chesterfield Inlet residential school at that time, sent away by Father Buliard. Kritterdlik's mother had converted to Catholicism in order to receive food from the mission; the priest only provided food to Catholics (Napayok-Short and Hunter, 2019).

Other inland groups suffered from the caribou shortage that winter; Aharmiut to the south had experienced a similar famine to the Hanningayurmiut. The governmental decision was made to relocate the survivors from both areas. A committee was put together that ultimately decided to create the new community of Whale Cove, with the intention of moving these inland peoples to the coast where they could be more easily administrated (Tester and Kulchyski, 1994). Aharmiut families from Ennadai Lake were divided between Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet, where a nickel mine needed labour; many eventually moved to Arviat. Sixteen of the Hanningayurmiut left the Kazan River camp to move to Whale Cove, but adaptation to the coastal life there was difficult. Eventually a number of families returned inland to Baker Lake area. Ultimately, Hanningayurmiut moved or were moved to the communities of Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove, Gjoa Haven and Cambridge Bay. Some babies and small children had been orphaned through the famine and were adopted out. HTO president Philip Putumiraqtuq (Pers. Comm., August 26, 2022), born in Baker Lake to survivors, told of his cousin Simon who had become blind and lost both parents through the famine. Simon was adopted out to a family in Toronto, where he still lives.

## 2.7 POST-RELOCATION INUIT USE OF AREA

HTO president Philip Putumiraqtuq was born in Baker Lake to Hanningayurmiut several years after their relocation. He informed us that people from Baker Lake would travel to the area in winter by snowmobile during the 1970s to 1990s. By the mid-1990s, the price of furs had gone down and the cost of gas was too high for it to be economically advantageous. Hunters would hunt and trap for foxes, wolves, wolverines, grizzly bears, and caribou, and would also fish there. He said that contamination of the food became a concern with the deterioration of debris at KW018 – Pelly Lake, particularly the rusting drums in the water. The trip would take twelve hours by snowmobile; during summer it was a number of days by canoe. Now it is considered too far, too expensive (for gas) and is rarely visited.

Canoe tourists occasionally visit Father Buliard's mission. According to Putumiraqtuq (Pers. Comm, Aug. 26, 2022), the building formerly contained many items but now nothing remains, items having been taken as souvenirs. He knows of 4-5 pillar-type inuksuit (different than the type with 'arms' found in other parts of Nunavut) that were built by his grandfather along Pelly Lake. Putumiraqtuq also informed us that a long line of inuksuit is set up as a road system from Baker Lake to Hanningayuk, used in the past for orientation; he thinks it might date to the 1950s.

Timothy Ivviuk (Pers. Comm., Aug. 23, 2022), our elder polar bear monitor at the site, informed of a community clean up of KW018 – Pelly Lake in the early-mid 2000s. A crew travelled from Baker Lake via a local charter Ookpik Aviation Services. They did not have the capacity to move material out, but they consolidated barrels away from the runway. Ivviuk indicated that hunters rarely travel out to the Pelly Lake area, but occasionally might reach the eastern Hanningayuk to hunt caribou, wolves and wolverine.

Brent Puqignak of the Gjoa Haven HTO, also confirmed that some hunters from the community still occasionally visit the Garry Lake and Back River area. These visits mainly occur during winter and spring time, for caribou, wolf and wolverine harvesting: "the area being abandoned, there are all kinds of animals there" (Pers. Comm., Sept. 26, 2022).

## 2.8 MODERN VISITS TO KW018 – PELLY LAKE

After the retreat of Spartan Air, closure of the Catholic mission and relocation of Hanningayarmiut, the airstrip at KW018 – Pelly Lake was no longer regularly maintained. It still served as a fuel cache, and a 1962 visit from a Geological Survey of Canada crew of geologists found that the strip was still in satisfactory condition (Fraser, 1964). In 1993, Bathurst Air Services applied to the Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for a lease, with the intention of using the airstrip and maintaining a fuel cache; the application was rejected (WESA, 2006). Given the length of history, it is quite likely that the airstrip was familiar to small charter airlines and that use of the study area had persisted during the intervening years.

In July 1996, members of two wartime airplane historical societies, Windsor Bomber Group and Ventura Memorial Flight Association from Ontario and Alberta respectively, camped at KW018 – Pelly Lake for six days. They were accompanied by a journalist from the Windsor Star, and an environmental consultant from Yellowknife who held a government permit to clean-up the site. The main objective of the mission was to recover airplane parts. The Windsor Mosquito Bomber Group was particularly interested in the Rolls Royce Merlin engines of the crashed Mosquito, which they planned to use in a reconstruction (Schmidt, 1996d), and the Ventura Memorial Flight Association hoped to recover an abandoned Ventura R-2800 engine that had been left behind during the Spartan Air years. The group received a land use permit from the NWT government, and a contract to clean up the fuel drums. The WMBG retrieved the two engines from the 1956 crash, along with the bomber's escape hatch, landing gear, propellers and cockpit canopy (Schmidt, 1996c). The VMFA recovered an oxygen bottle from the crash site; this was brought back to Edmonton and was eventually given to the Calgary Mosquito Society in 2012 (The Calgary Mosquito Society, 2022). The VMBG's mission was less successful, as the Ventura engine was too large and heavy to fit in the chartered Twin Otter. This still remains at KW018 – Pelly Lake (see APEC 2).

Accompanying the group was an environmental consultant from Yellowknife, under contract to ensure clean up of the site. The Windsor Star journalist described over 400 fuel drums, "some still filled but rotting and leaking their contents, lie spread out in a jumble, containing such toxic concoctions as gasoline, oils and tar. Strong winds have scattered empty drums over a wide area, while kitchen utensils, unfinished jars

of food, empty bottles and cans and camp rubbish lie in tumbled abandon” (Schmidt, 1996b). According to the journalist’s description, “...barrels still containing fuels and liquids were consolidated. The loaded drums will be sent to Yellowknife and beyond for disposal. Getting rid of the non-toxic debris – including empty barrels, scattered camp ruins, a bulldozer and jeep – will have to wait for future government funds.”(Schmidt, 1996b).

### 3. CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES AND METHODOLOGY

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#### 3.1 CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES AND LOGISTICS

This archaeological field project was commissioned and funded by CIRNAC, supported by BluMetric Environmental, which ensured logistics and transportation. Archaeological fieldwork at KW018 – Pelly Lake was conducted by Susan Lofthouse and Elsa Cencig, both Senior Archaeologists at BluMetric Environmental. Archaeological survey of the study area was conducted over three days, from August 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> 2022. The archaeologists joined the environmental team: Kimberly Carlton (Environmental Scientist and Field Lead, BluMetric Environmental), Kazuto Gillingham (Geomatic Specialist, BluMetric Environmental), and Robyn Starycki (Engineer in Training at TREK Geotechnical Inc.). Local staff were hired in Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake): Judy Mariq and Darren Itkilik (Field Assistants), Putulik Christopher Nakoolak, Timothy Ivviuk (Wildlife Monitors). The entire crew flew in and out daily from Qamani'tuaq (Baker Lake) to KW018 – Pelly Lake by Air Charter (Kenn Borek), with Capt. Brian Good and F.O. Travis Fawcett.



Figure 24 Field-crew at KW018 – Pelly Lake (from left to right): Travis Fawcett (First Officer, Kenn Borek), Brian Good (Captain, Kenn Borek), Elsa Cencig (Archaeologist, BluMetric Environmental), Susan Lofthouse (Archaeologist, BluMetric Environmental), Judy Mariq (Field Assistant, Baker Lake), Kazuto Gillingham (Geomatic Specialist, BluMetric Environmental), Kimberly Carlton (Environmental Scientist and Field Lead, BluMetric Environmental), Robyn Starycki (Engineer in Training at TREK Geotechnical Inc.), Darren Itkilik (Field Assistant, Baker Lake), Putulik Christopher Nakoolak, Timothy Ivviuk (Wildlife Monitors, Baker Lake) (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



### 3.2 METHODOLOGY

Archaeological field methodology was essentially following the North American prehistoric methodology. Usually, in an Arctic context, the identification of an archaeological site is essentially based on key observations: type of archaeological features, presence of artefacts, location and elevation (meters above sea level – m.a.s.l.). Archaeological survey was undertaken on foot (hiking) and the recognition of archaeological remains was done visually. Documented sites or features (i.e., structures, finding spots) were geo-referenced by the use of a GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 66i), measured, described and photographed. Maps were produced with ArcGIS 10.8 (ESRI) by BluMetric Environmental Geomatics Team.

An archaeological permit was issued by the Government of Nunavut (Heritage Division, Department of Culture and Heritage), permit **2022-26A**, to allow archaeological research at KW018 – Pelly Lake. Previously known archaeological information and a complete list of archaeological sites recorded in the region (Back River, Pelly Lake and Garry Lake) was provided in May 2022 by the Government of Nunavut, in response to a Sites Data License request.

A search for photographs from KW018 – Pelly Lake was undertaken in the digital archives and library catalogues of the Royal Aviation Museum of Western Canada, the Canadian Aviation and Space Museum, Library and Archives Canada, Glenbow Museum, Canadian Museum of History, Canadian Museum of War, McCord Museum; library and archives services were also contacted but no photographs of KW018 – Pelly Lake were located.



Figure 25 Aerial view of APEC 1, view towards APEC 2 (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



Figure 26 Map of KW018 – Pelly Lake, localizing cultural sites recorded in 2022.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT KW018 – PELLY LAKE: RESULTS

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<u>Mandate:</u>	Archaeological survey of the study area, to verify the presence/absence of heritage sites. If applicable, securely mark out heritage site(s) found to prevent the destruction or disturbance of archaeological remains during the remediation operations.
<u>Fieldwork:</u>	On site, the archaeologists first surveyed areas where soil sampling was planned, to ensure that no archaeological component was affected. Then they inspected on the ground each location with waste materials, the landing strips areas, and zones with archaeological potential (i.e., lake shores, terraces, beach ridges).
<u>Results:</u>	No archaeological site was found at KW018 – Pelly Lake. Recent historical and modern sites were documented for anthropological purposes. Results are presented here by sectors.

### 4.1 APEC 1

APEC 1 was the main campsite, where Spartan Air Services was active. A large quantity of debris remains, including many drums and tanks, a tractor and trailer, radio cables, mechanical parts of all kinds, metal bins, wood fragments of a cabin (camp), bed frames, kitchen ware, etc. A small semi-subterranean ‘bunker’ (Fig 27) looks like it may have been a makeshift storage room, possibly post-dating the 1957 fire that razed the supply building.

Many of the items can be dated to different time periods of site use. Among these is a firepot (Fig 28), or plumbers’ lead solder melter stove made by Clayton & Lambert Manufacturing Company of Delaware. The company supplied the U.S. Military during and between the World Wars; they were also an important supplier in Canada. The Royal Canadian Aviation Museum describes one in their holdings as a blow pot and explains that it was used to heat up the oil of bush plane engines in subzero temperatures during the 1920s.<sup>2</sup> This fire pot could be associated with use of the landing strip during its use by prospectors in the 1920/30s, or possibly relate to later use by the U.S. Military.

The Caterpillar D4 track-type tractor (Fig 29) remaining at the site dates to the mid-1950s and is likely associated with the Spartan Air Services base: it must be the same used to bulldoze the wrecked Mosquito off the runway. Nearby is an upturned vehicle that may be an old Jeep.

Empty cans of food such as butter and molasses date stylistically to the 1950s, corresponding with both the Spartan Air Services base and the 1958 famine. It could be from food consumed before the storehouse fire, or the RCMP drop off in March 1958. A capped bottleneck of a bottle of Hudson Bay Company demerara rum was found; the screw cap makes it likely 1950s-onwards, and HBC sold their liquor division to Seagrams in 1987<sup>3</sup> – so the bottle was manufactured between these decades.

A scatter of empty beer cans includes Molson Export and Old Dutch cans with ring tab pulls. This style of opening was in use from 1965-1975. Also from the 1960s is an NWT license plate with a 1967 registration.

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<sup>2</sup> (<https://royalaviationmuseum.com/artefact/blow-pot-1/>, accessed September 7, 2022)

<sup>3</sup> (<https://www.hbcheritage.ca/history/ventures/hbc-spirits>, accessed October 15, 2022)





Figure 27 (left): Semi subterranean storage room, APEC 1, KW018 – Pelly Lake (Photo: Susan Lofthouse, 2022).

Figure 28 (center): Clayton & Lambert Mfg. Ltd. blow pot in situ, APEC 1, KW018 – Pelly Lake (Photo: Susan Lofthouse, 2022).

Figure 29 (right): Caterpillar D4 tractor in situ, APEC 1, KW018 – Pelly Lake (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



Figure 30 Aerial view of APEC 1 - Campsite area (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



Figure 31 General view of APEC 2 (view towards east) (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



## 4.2 APEC 2 AND APEC 3

APEC 2 and APEC 3 are sectors associated to concentrations of oil drums and fuel tanks. Among these, some objects of interest were noted *in situ*.

APEC 2 contains a heavy yellow trailer with five tread-less rubber tires at each end, made by William Bros Boiler & Manufacturing of Minneapolis. The company made boilers and furnaces, but during wartime they produced items for the U.S. Military, including tugboats and snowplows<sup>4</sup>. A similar trailer is located at APEC 3. This is the same era, with five tread-less tires at each end, but manufactured by The General Supply Company of Canada. It is possible these trailers date to Exercise Musk Ox or the Spartan Air Services base.

The trailer at APEC 2 contains a large double-walled 18-cylinder radial airplane engine (Fig. 32), identified on site by Kenn Borek charter pilot Capt. Brian Good. Subsequent research shows this to be a Ventura R-2800 engine from a Ventura bomber, part of Spartan Air Services fleet along with the Mosquitoes. This is the engine the Ventura Memorial Flight Association were hoping to recover. A portable crane had been built and brought in order to move the engine, but it proved too large to fit through the door of the Twin Otter charter: “with much effort, the 18-cylinder, 2 200 HP radial engine is hoisted on to a makeshift block at the edge of the airstrip, in the hope that it can be picked up once the winter freeze up allows larger aircraft to land here.” (Schmidt, 1996a). The makeshift block turns out to have been the yellow trailer filled with sand, now oil-soaked.

A number of butchered musk ox bones were identified on the surface of APEC 2, sun-bleached with some lichen growth. About 200 meters north-west from APEC 2 area, a windsock pole was identified (Fig. 33), used to indicate wind direction.

APEC 3 contained a large number of drums and tanks (Fig. 36). Many drums were marked “Property of Imperial Oil Ltd.”, a Canadian company founded in 1880 that still exists today. Others are stamped “Canada Colors [sic] Chemicals Ltd.”, another Canadian company, formed in 1921; they produce industrial



Figure 32 Ventura R-2800 engine in trailer at APEC 2, KW018 – Pelly Lake (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



Figure 33 Remains of a windsock pole, APEC 2, KW018 – Pelly Lake (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

<sup>4</sup> <https://collections.mnhs.org/cms/display?irn=10855145>, Minnesota Historical Society, accessed October 30, 2022

chemicals. According to Timothy Ivviuk (Pers. Comm., Aug. 23, 2022), these drums were consolidated during the community clean up visit in the 2000s. The remains of a collapsed building (Fig. 34) along with domestic items were found: a tin ‘honey bucket’ (toilet), enameled tin mugs, a doll’s head (1950/60s era), glass bottles, many empty food cans and a concentration of bones – including dog or (small) wolf skulls, musk ox bones, fox bones – found tipped out of an open barrel, along with intact black plastic garbage bags. Possibly this consolidation is also part of the community clean-up efforts.

About 200 meters east lay a broken qamutik (sled) with metal runners and cross slats that would have been lashed on (Fig. 35). This may be an area where Inuit were living during the famine.



Figure 34 (left) Collapsed building at APEC 3 (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

Figure 35 (right) Sled parts (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



Figure 36 General view of APEC 3 (view towards north-east) (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



### 4.3 APEC 4 – DRINKING WATER LAKE – SITE A

A small camp location was found in the sector of APEC 4. Site A is located on a small green plateau overlooking Drinking Water Lake. This modern camp site counts three quite recent tent rings (Fig. 37) (approximately 2\*2 m., rectangular with guy ropes, canvas-type), vessel fragments, a folding chair frame, 3 metal buckets, an aluminum camp coffee pot, empty metal naphtha containers and a naphtha funnel, soft drink cans and a small roll of millimetric graph paper, the latter suggesting a 'scientific' campsite.



Figure 37 Tent ring, APEC 4 - Site A (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

A small pile of stones was found between two tent rings, most likely a support to hold a radio antenna. An Orange Crush can featured a double push button opening: these date stylistically to 1970s-1980s; another pull tab Coca Cola can post-dates that. A yellow plastic flashlight from 1980s/early 1990s. Among older items was an enameled tin roasting dish with a lid (Fig. 38), and a metal container of Magic Powder baking powder with a screw lid appears stylistically to date pre-1960s (Fig. 39). These older items may have been moved here. Material found here seems to form a palimpsest: an accumulation of short-term visits from different periods. These visits could include hunters passing through and possibly the 1996 airplane enthusiasts.



Figure 39 (left) Enameled tin roasting dish with a lid, APEC 4 - Site A (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

Figure 38 (right) Metal container of Magic Powder baking powder with a screw lid, APEC 4 - Site A (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

### 4.4 APEC 5 – LANDING LAKES AREA – SITE B

APEC 5 – Landing Lakes area contains more than twenty barrels along the shoreline at the junction between the two lakes. Many are rusting in the water. Southeast of the small lake in the valley is a small rectangular tent ring (Fig. 40) with rows of boulders for guy rope, the same canvas-type as those found at APEC 4 beside the Drinking Water Lake. The guy anchors are positioned quite far from the tent, suggesting stronger winds in this exposed valley. None of these tent rings are considered to be old enough to qualify as archaeological sites. This interpretation is based upon their size, shape and style, and the absence of soil and vegetation growth around the boulders (they are right on the surface). The tent ring at Site B is located on a slightly elevated dry area surrounded by a wet marshy area. It was probably a quick stop during a hunting trip. The shoreline along the small lake is full of caribou and hare tracks. Many small shore birds and lemmings were observed and baby fish in the shallow edge of the lake – according to bear monitor Christopher Putulik Nakoolak (Pers. Comm., August 24 2022), they were probably grayling fry.





Figure 40 Tent ring at APEC 5- Landing Lakes Area - Site B (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

## 4.5 LANDING STRIPS – SITE C

The entirety of the two airstrips was surveyed, revealing a number of isolated drums scattered along the vegetated zones.

Site C contains the remains of the 1956 Mosquito wreck (Fig. 41-43), after parts were removed by the Windsor Mosquito Bomber Group in 1996. Capt. Brian Good identified a nacelle (for air intake) and part of a radiator, along with melted aluminum from the fire that had erupted upon landing.



Figure 41 Original 1956 photo of Mosquito wreckage taken by pilot Al MacNutt, oxygen bottle visible at far right (Photo: A. Macnutt, 1956.(Calgary Mosquito Society, 2022)



Figure 42 Site C - Mosquito plane wreck debris (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).



Figure 43 Site C - Mosquito nacelle (Photo: Elsa Cencig, 2022).

## 4.6 TRADITIONAL INUIT PLACE NAMES AND MODERN LAND-USE

Traditional Inuit place names are generally descriptive of the land: its shapes, features, resources. They can also be markers of stories, legends, and personal experiences. They are very representative of a strong knowledge of the land.

The following information was compiled through the Inuit Heritage Trust Place Names Program. Many place names were recorded in the region of Back River, Pelly Lake and Garry Lake, including an Inuktitut name for KW018 – Pelly Lake: *Mivvik* (landing strip). While most of the place names in the region are more descriptive of the landscape, two names relate to human use: on the western shore of Upper Garry Lake, there is a lake named *Tuktutuuq*, meaning ‘Lots of caribou’, attesting to caribou hunting in the area. Also, a small point by Garry Lake is called *Aniuvanajuk*, meaning "Lots of snow"; this is where Father Buliard kept fish nets off this point (Fig. 10, Tab. 1).

Place names recorded in the region of Back River, Pelly and Garry Lakes were given by informants from Baker Lake (Fig. 44); Gjoa Haven’s list of place names does not cover the region of Garry Lake (Fig. 45). This could be attributed to the limitation of the place names survey and availability of maps during the interviews.

### 4.6.1 Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Atlases

In the 1970s, the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (Freeman, 1976) was led by Milton Freeman under contract with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs at the request of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. The result was an exhaustive three-volume database of information on land use gathered from Inuit across what was then the Northwest Territories, covering traditional times through to the 1970s.

Cambridge Bay (Farquharson, 1976): before the arrival of trading posts in the 1920s, some Innuinait lived inland year-round at Contwoyto Lake and Garry Lake. Some people from Perry River would move inland in spring to hunt caribou, fish and gather eggs, and some of this group would intercept caribou just south of Garry Lake (1976, p. 42). After the arrival of trading posts, when commercial trapping became a focal activity, trapping occurred closer to the coast in order to maintain access to seal to feed the larger dog-teams needed to follow the long traplines. Extensive inland travel during summer for caribou and fish was no longer practised by most people. A smaller number remained inland at Garry and MacAlpine lakes, fishing and following shorter, circular trapping routes (1976, p. 46). By the 1950s, Innuinait are said to have ceased visiting that far inland (1976, p. 47).

Gjoa Haven (Brice-Bennett, 1976): Southern Netsilingmiut - Utkuiksalingmiut of lower Back River are included in this group, and are said to have sometimes hunted and traded with the Hanningayurmiut and Uvaliarlit at Garry and Pelly lakes respectively. Summer hunts at *nalluit* (crossing places), such as at Hanningayuk, were important until firearms became more widely available, which allowed hunters to hunt at any time of year. The migration route also changed, so that more caribou were found wintering on the tundra rather than continuing further south. Winter hunts increased in importance (1976, p. 77).

With the shift to commercial trapping, the trapping area for these Netsilingmiut reached the eastern Garry Lake area. Caribou, wolves and wolverines were hunted throughout Hanningayuk, but by the 1950s the trapping pattern contracted to closer to Gjoa Haven, and traplines did not extend so far into the mainland interior. (Brice-Bennett, 1976, p. 80).

Baker Lake (Welland, 1976): By far the most extensive use of Hanningayuk by the 1970s was by people from Baker Lake. The area between Baker and Garry lakes was said to have been used intensively by Hanningayurmiut, who also traded at Baker Lake.

All of the nalluit at Hanningayuk were important places for the Fall caribou hunt:

“After intensive hunting at these crossings during early fall, the people continued to hunt caribou even after the major migrations had passed, although generally not far from their camps, for they were travelling on foot. As caribou were killed the meat was cached on the land to be picked up later and hauled back to camp by dog-team. Fish were also taken during fall while the lake ice was still thin, and large quantities were stored for the winter. Fishing places were usually near winter camps.” (Welland, 1976, p. 93)

All winter, people camped along the shores of the Hanningayuk and at the lakes south and north of here. The area northeast from Pelly Lake up to MacAlpine Lake and north along Perry River held important camp sites. In Spring, many people of the northern Hanningayuk area followed Perry River to its mouth to trade at the Perry River post, hunt seals and geese and gather eggs. Usually, they returned to their Fall caribou hunting camps in the interior. Other Hanningayurmiut hunted caribou at Hanningayuk during their Spring migration and fished through the ice. Geese and ducks were also hunted, and eggs gathered in the Garry Lake area.

In the period from 1956-1970s, following the relocation of Hanningayurmiut, trapping was an important source of income. Because the area surrounding Baker Lake was intensively trapped, trappers often had to travel to more distant areas to set their traps. The trapping area in the mid-1970s did not extend as far as Hanningayuk, although caribou, wolves and wolverines were still hunted in the southern area (1976, p. 108). According the 1974 interviews conducted by Tony Welland, “people of Baker Lake still use most of the land they used during the fur trade era, although not many now hunt as far north as Garry Lake, and trips to the lower Back River area are very rare.”(Welland, 1976, p. 108).



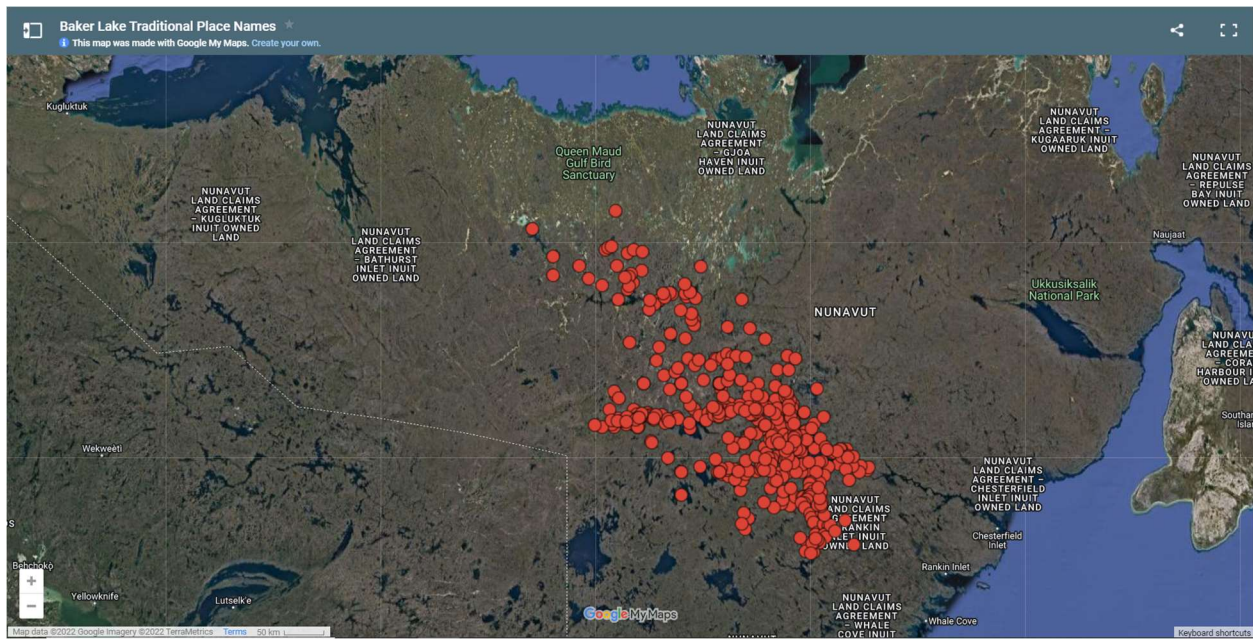


Figure 44 Baker Lake Places Names recorded, Inuit Heritage Trust's Place Names project. [Inuit Heritage Trust: Place Names Program: Google Earth \(ihiti.ca\).](https://www.ihiti.ca/place-names-program/)

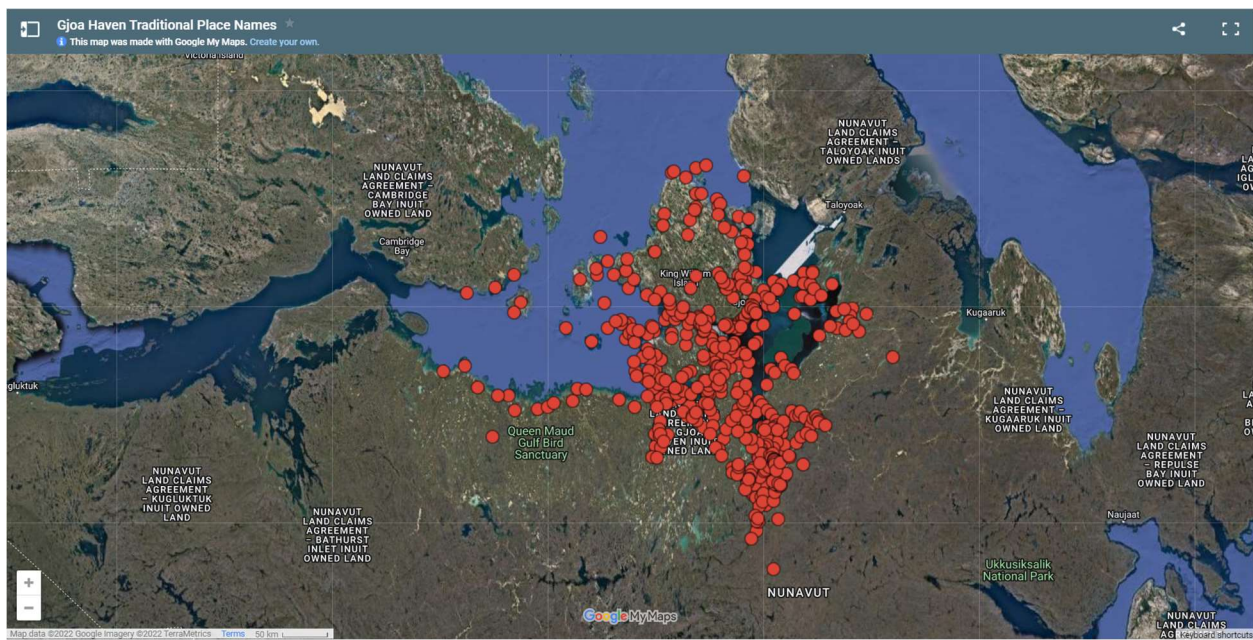


Figure 45 Gjoa Haven Place Names recorded, Inuit Heritage Trust's Place Names Project. [Inuit Heritage Trust: Place Names Program: Google Earth \(ihiti.ca\).](https://www.ihiti.ca/place-names-program/)

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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This report summarizes the history of human occupation at KW018 – Pelly Lake. An archaeological survey found no evidence of archaeological traces in the study area. Known archaeological sites are present in the region but are located along the shoreline and on the islands within the Back River, Pelly and Garry lakes watercourse. The area was inhabited traditionally by Hanningayurmiut and Uvaliarlit, who followed subsistence cycles relying upon caribou, fish and waterfowl. They traded extensively with Inuit groups to the north and south. No further information is available about Uvaliarlit after the 1920s, and Inuit from the Pelly and Garry lakes region were referred as Hanningayurmiut exclusively.

Evidence remains of human use of the study area for the post-WWII period onwards. Spartan Air Services used the site most intensively from 1954-1956, when it served as an air base for aerial mapping photography. Prior to this, the study area was used as a landing strip for prospection surveys and possibly visited by the U.S. Military during WWII. It is thought to have been visited during a government expedition by armoured snowmobiles named Exercise Musk Ox in 1946. The bulk of debris remaining at the site is believed to relate to Spartan Air Services use of the site, with some material possibly remaining from the previous use of the airstrip.

Inuit use of the area changed in the 1950s with the presence of a Catholic mission on Mission Island in Garry Lake. After the disappearance of Father Buliard in 1956, during a time of caribou shortage, the winter inhabitants of the area suffered a devastating famine. Food was stashed at KW018 – Pelly Lake by the RCMP in early 1957. A number of food cans and domestic material at the study site can be dated to this time. Seventeen people starved to death, and the survivors were relocated to Baker Lake, and later to other communities including Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Gjoa Haven and Cambridge Bay.

Two sites containing modern era tent rings, resulting from small rectangular canvas tents with guy ropes, were identified in the study area. Associated material at Site A, beside Drinking Water Lake, appeared mainly to date to the 1980s onwards, with some items dating earlier to the 1950s/60s. The tent ring at Site B is considered to be associated with a brief stop during a hunting trip in modern times. Neither site shows any vegetation or lichen growth on the boulders, indicating relatively recent construction.

Archival and published sources, along with some informal interviews at Baker Lake and Gjoa Haven, permitted this reconstruction of the regional and local history of KW018 – Pelly Lake. Understanding land use requires a multi-faceted approach; it can be informed through archaeological, historical, archival, place-names and oral history sources.

As no archaeological sites were identified, there are no restrictions to be suggested concerning the remediation plans. Archaeological investigation and local history reviews are recommended as essential components to all remedial activities.

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## ANNEXES

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Annex 1	Place names catalogue
Annex 2	Archaeological sites catalogue
Annexe 3	Maps

ID	Place Name	Syllabic	Official Name	Entity	Meaning	Latitude	Longitude	Datum	Reference	Notes
1	Mivvik	ᑭᓐᐱᖅ	Pelly Lake Site	Locality	Airstrip.	66.0626687	-101.0799838	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	
2	Hanningajuq	-	Garry Lake	Lake	Side ways; that which lies across.	65.993874	-100.353235	WGS84	D. Pelly (2005): Hanningayurmiut Speak: Part II Memories evoke the power of the land.	West from Pelly Lake Site, between Garry Lake upper arm, and Pelly Lake site.
3	Tuktutuuq	ᑕᑦᑕᑕᑦᖅ	-	Lake	Lots of caribou.	66.1469173	-100.4768056	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	North-West of Pelly Lake Site
4	Aniuvanajuk	ᐱᑎᐸᐳᐻᑦᐱᑦᑕ	-	Pointe	"Lots of snow". Fr. Buliard kept fish nets off this point.	65.9145309	-100.6628569	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	Section of the Back River flowing through Pelly and Garry Lake
5	Iqaluarpalik	ᐱᓪᐸᐳᐻᑦᐸᑕᖅ	MacAlpine Lake	Lake	Well known story of a giant fish living in this lake.	66.652997	-102.9024984	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	Section of the Back River.
6	Ungalliqpaaq qamaniq	ᐸᖅᐸᑦᑕᖅᑕᖅᑕᖅ ᓪᐸᐸᑦᖅ	Aberdeen Lake	Lake	The Further Lake.	64.5716613	-99.3261669	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	
7	Kangirjuaq	ᑕᐠᑭᑦᑦᒃᑕᑦᐱᑦ	Thelon River	River	Entire river to Qamaniq Tugliqpaaq.	64.3842	-96.3863	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	
8	Kuugřuaq	ᑕᐸᑭᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ	Perry River	River	Place for arctic char.	67.6539216	-102.116106	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
9	Innakharvik	ᐱᓪᐸᐳᐻᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦ	Perry Island	Island	Where people prepare clothing or tools.	67.8023715	-102.5626259	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
10	Aimmatquttak	ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᔨᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Sherman Basin	Basin	(Unknown).	67.8108404	-97.5101392	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
11	Tuqhukatak	ᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Sherman Inlet	Inlet	Throat-like. The entrance tunnel, like the porch of an iglu.	67.9652115	-98.2813842	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
12	Haluaqhirvik	ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	-	River	Fishing river. Trading post used to be located on river near the mouth.Place where there is a house (trading post).	67.8760112	-103.0839221	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
13	Iglupaqarvik	ᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Flagstaff Island	Island	Another trading post location.	67.7995036	-102.2712473	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
14	Nikhikturvik	ᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Pitok River	River	Place where you fish with a gaffe (nikhik).	67.685554	-101.2501406	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
15	Tariunnuaq	ᑕᑦᑕᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ	Chantrey Inlet	Inlet	Little ocean.	67.5450866	-96.0778435	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	

16	Kuunnuaq	ᑭᓄᓂᓄᓐ	Hayes River	River	Great river.	67.1421514	-95.2914522	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
17	Tahirřuaq	ᑕᑏᓐᑭᓄᓐ	Franklin Lake	Lake	Big lake.	66.8050038	-95.909027	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
18	Kuunajuk	ᑭᓄᓐᑭ	Ellice River	River	Big river.	68.0352668	-103.9864262	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
19	Aulattivigřuaq	ᐱᓄᑕᑦᑎᓐᑭᓄᓐ	Whitebear Point	Peninsula	People jig for cod at the point. Also people would herd caribou to the point where others could chase them in qajaqs when the caribou were in the water.	68.0904471	-103.4296025	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
20	Illuiliq	ᐱᑦᓗᐱᑦ	Adelaide Peninsula	Peninsula	Reason for name not known.	68.2952362	-97.652968	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	
21	Ugjulik	ᐅᓄᑕᓄᓐ	Queen Maud Gulf	Gulf	Where there are bearded seals.	68.4538709	-99.6861432	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
22	Kangilliniq	ᑭᓐᑎᑦᑕᓄᓐ	Rasmussen Basin	Basin	(Unknown).	68.5922694	-94.8266242	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
23	Arviligjuaq	-	Pelly Bay	Bay	The great bowhead whale habitat.	68.61437	-90.22488	WGS84	Traditional Place Names in the Kitikmeot. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 1/9/2018.	
24	Qikiqtaq	ᑭᑎᑭᓄᓐ	King William Island	Island	Island.	69.3287282	-97.5975201	WGS84	Gjoa Haven Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 5/2/2017.	
25	Haarvaqtuuq	ᐱᓐᑭᓄᓐᑭᓄᓐ	Kazan River	River	Has to do with ice flowing down river.	62.9782989	-97.6242846	WGS84	Arviat Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 6/23/2015.	
26	Qamaniq Tugliqpaaq	ᑭᑕᓄᓐᑭᓄᓐᑭᓄᓐ	Schultz Lake	Lake	Lake named in relation to other lakes and their proximity to the community of Baker Lake.	64.765	-97.4746	WGS84	Baker Lake Traditional Place Names. Inuit Heritage Trust. Published 2/2/2016.	
27	Kannujalik	ᑭᓐᑭᓄᓐᑕᓄᓐ	Winchester Inlet	Inlet	Square metal or fool's gold is found in the area.	63.952021	-90.1474668	WGS84	Chesterfield and Rankin Inlet, Whale Cove Traditional Place Names.	

Community	Syllabic	Official/Former Name	Meaning	Latitude	Longitude	Datum	Reference
Qamani'tuaq	ᑭᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Baker Lake	Where the river widens.	64.318273	-96.019099	WGS84	<a href="https://www.nwmb.com/en/cbmn/communities">https://www.nwmb.com/en/cbmn/communities</a>
Kangiqliniq	ᑭᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Rankin Inlet	Deep Bay.	62.807494	-92.085878	WGS84	<a href="https://www.nunavut.ca/rankin-inlet">https://www.nunavut.ca/rankin-inlet</a>
Igluligaarjuk	ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Chesterfield Inlet	Place with few houses.	63.341867	-90.723986	WGS84	<a href="https://www.itk.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/ITK-Map-20190118-digital-rgb.pdf">https://www.itk.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/ITK-Map-20190118-digital-rgb.pdf</a>
Tikirarjuaq	ᑎᑭᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Whale Cove	Long point.	62.17266	-92.580732	WGS84	<a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20120706074217/http://nunavut.ca/en/communities/kivalliq/whale-cove">https://web.archive.org/web/20120706074217/http://nunavut.ca/en/communities/kivalliq/whale-cove</a>
Naujaat	ᓇᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Repulse Bay	Seagulls' nesting place.	66.527506	-86.242541	WGS84	<a href="https://www.nunavut.ca/naujaat">https://www.nunavut.ca/naujaat</a>
Iqaluktuuttiaq	ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Cambridge Bay	Good fishing place.	69.117391	-105.058695	WGS84	<a href="https://www.uphere.ca/community/cambridge-bay-iqaluktuuttiaq">https://www.uphere.ca/community/cambridge-bay-iqaluktuuttiaq</a>
Uqsuqtuuq	ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Gjoa Haven	Place of plenty blubber.	68.624771	-95.869343	WGS84	<a href="https://www.nunavut.ca/gjoa-haven">https://www.nunavut.ca/gjoa-haven</a>
Kuugaaruk	ᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Pelly Bay	Little stream.	68.532946	-89.827104	WGS84	<a href="#">Kugaaruk   Nunavut Planning Commission</a>
Talurjuaq	ᑕᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Spence Bay	Large blind.	69.537176	-93.52985	WGS84	<a href="https://www.kccnunavut.com/taloyoak">https://www.kccnunavut.com/taloyoak</a>



Borden	Culture	Location	NTS Map	Site Type	Site Type Class	Site Features	Collections	Researcher	Permit/Year (Collection Events)	Notes	Bibliographic References	Jurisdiction	District	Territory
LjLs-1	Back River Inuit Caribou Inuit	Up steep W. bank of ridge from Back River.	066E09	Lookout	Indigenous Historic	Tent ring	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	4 tent rings. No collections. Site may have served as a spotting camp for the main McKinley junction crossing. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLt-1	Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	Junction of Back and McKinley Rivers. Site is an Eskimo hunting blind, both sides of the Back River.	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Undetermined	Inuksuk Hunting blind	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Site has 3 inuksuit in line with prominent caribou crossing of Back River. Stone drive fence found on either side of Back River. Late Inuit slit goggles found at base of wall of blind. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134. 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLt-2	Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	By canoe or float plane to junction of Back and McKinley Rivers.	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Indigenous Historic	Tent ring	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Large encampment with 24 tent rings and several fireplaces. Affiliated with the caribou crossing. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLt-3	Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	By canoe or float plane to junction of Back and McKinley Rivers.	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Prehistoric	Tent ring Scatter (lithic)	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Very little culturally diagnostic material. At prominent caribou crossing. Boulder ridge overlooking river yielded a stone knife, some scrapers and a few quartzite flakes near two tent rings. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134. 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLt-4	Taltheilei (middle) Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	Junction of Back and McKinley Rivers.	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Prehistoric Indigenous Historic	Cache Inuksuk Scatter (lithic)	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Little culturally diagnostic material at prominent caribou crossing. A hilltop site with 2 caches and 2 large inuksuit and a small sand blowout where a biface knife fragment and several flakes were found. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut

LjLt-5	Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	E. side of McKinley River, old quarry site.	066E09	Quarry Crossing (caribou)	Prehistoric Indigenous Historic	Quartzite Quarry	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Large white quartzite quarry near caribou crossing, small site with tool remains nearby. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134. 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLt-6	Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	W. bank of McKinley River approx. 2 miles from its juncture with Back River,on sandy beach.	066E09	Crossing (caribou)	Prehistoric	Isolated tool	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	At prominent caribou crossing. Large white quartzite core and chopper-like tool found. Tool may not have been collected as it was not received at the ASC. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLt-7	Caribou Inuit Back River Inuit	W. side of McKinley River 2 miles south of its junction with Back River.	066E09	Crossing (caribou) campsite	Indigenous Historic	Tent ring?	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Some profiling with trowelling revealed paleosol. Could stand some testing with shovel. At prominent caribou crossing. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134. 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LkLs-1	Back River Inuit Caribou Inuit	W bank of Back River, below a prominent southwest-facing ridge 3 miles upstream from the Bullen River confluence.	066E16	Campsite	Indigenous Historic	Tent ring	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	3 tent rings, 2 rusty kerosene cans several hundred feet away. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134. 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLn-1	Inuit	On south shore of large lake east of large unamed river running south of Upper Garry Lake.	066F03	Storage	Undetermined	Cache Stone feature (marker)	n/a	Roy, P.	1994, Roy, P.	One solitary cache or marker - open centre, made of cobbles (Roy 1994 data table). Site observed on air photo during Kaminuriak caribou herd calving study. Note: Air photo no. refers to NWT Gov't (Dept. of Renewable Resources) Series: Kaminuriak Caribou Herd Study (July-Sept 1994). No arch. permit.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 5644.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut

LhLr-1	Inuit	On north trending point of land in unnamed lake. North of the Thelon Game Sanctuary. Consul River area.	066F04	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring Cache Stone feature (marker)	n/a	Roy, P.	1994, Roy, P.	Very old lichen covered rings and caches. (Roy 1994 data table). Site observed on air photo during Kaminuriak caribou herd calving study. Note: Air photo no. refers to NWT Gov't (Dept. of Renewable Resources) Series: Kaminuriak Caribou Herd Study (July-Sept 1994). No arch. permit.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 5644.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LhLq-1	Inuit	Near mouth of falls and also on lake shore. Unamed lake south of Consul River.	066F05	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring Cache Stone feature (marker)	n/a	Roy, P.	1994, Roy, P.	Very old campsites located at 1) mouth of falls & 2) on lake shore. (Roy 1994 data table). Site observed on air photo during Kaminuriak caribou herd calving study. Note: Air photo no. refers to NWT Gov't (Dept. of Renewable Resources) Series: Kaminuriak Caribou Herd Study (July-Sept 1994). No arch. permit.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 5644.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LiLn-1	Back River Inuit	On a small spit on the east shore, south quarter of an unnamed northwest/southeast trending lake. The lake is about 15 miles south of the mouth of an unnamed river draining into Upper Garry Lake.	066F07	Storage	Prehistoric ?	Cache	n/a	Roy, P.	1993, Roy, P.	Consists of 6 heavy stone food caches at shore level. Site observed on air photo during Beverly Caribou herd calving study. Air photo no. refers to NWT Gov't (Dept. of Renewable Resources) Series. Site reported by telephone (Sept. 15, 1993).	n/a	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LiLm-1	Back River Inuit	On a small point of land on an unnamed lake ca. 20 km. N.W. of Sand Lake.	066F08	Campsite	Prehistoric ? Indigenous Historic	Tent ring	n/a	Roy, P.	1988, Roy, P.	Consists of one tent ring. Site observed on air photo during Beverly Caribou herd calving study. Note: Air photo no. refers to N.W.T. Gov't series: Beverly Caribou Herd Study (Aug. 1988). See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LjLm-1	Back River Inuit Caribou Inuit	By float plane to a tiny lake (V shaped, opening S.). Approximate 20 miles south of Garry Lake. There is an immense boulder on shore nearest site.	066F09	Interception	Contemporary, Back River Inuit Caribou Inuit	Hunting blind Inuksuk Cache	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	A large recent Back River Inuit caribou interception site. Ridge on the high flat barrens between the Thelon and Back Rivers. Material included tattered bits of cloth, 2 30-30 cartridges, tobacco tin made into bowl, steel fish hooks,12 shooting blinds and 2 huge inuksuit approximate 6 ft. high. Also one large 6 ft. diameter hive-like food cache. See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134. 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut



LILr-1	Back River Inuit	On NE. facing peninsula at W. entrance to Pelly Lake. Peninsula marks boundary between Back River and Pelly Lake.	066F13	Campsite	Prehistoric Indigenous Historic	Tent ring	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	A large well preserved tent ring encampment immediately (1/2 mile) N. of a prominent caribou crossing esker which bifurcates two lakes. 18 tent rings and some fireplaces. Quartzite chips and historical material.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILp-1	n/a (Inuit?)	On an island just W. of the main N/S arm of Lower Pelly Lake.	066F14	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Tent rings observed.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILq-2	Back River Inuit	Easternmost protected shore of Cyclops Island (unoff.), 50 ft. from shore. Pelly Lake.	066F14	Campsite	Back River Inuit	Tent ring Inuksuk	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	2 inuksuit, 2 tent ring (s)	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILq-3	Inuit	On the north side of Pelly Lake, northwest of the historic cairn. Just inland from a small bech on the west side of the peninsula.	066F14	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	Signs of an old Inuit camp. A tent ring here is deeply embedded in the tundra heath and appears quite old. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILq-4	Inuit	On the north side of Pelly Lake, directly east of the historic cairn, overlooking to the north the inner harbour created by the peninsula.	066F14	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	A single tent ring, more recent looking than LILq-3. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILo-4	n/a (Inuit?)	On the south side of the unnamed island in upper Garry Lake where Father Buliard established his RC mission in the 1950's. On the upper level, well above the lake.	066F15	Burial	Undetermined	Grave (cross)	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	Appears to be a child's grave. A much deteriorated wooden box is partially exposed in the sand, approx. 1 m long, .25 m wide, encircled by small rocks in an oval shape on the ground. Nails and staples in the box, now rusted, look of modern manufacture. Possibly 1950's? (This was later confirmed during oral history work with Tony Manernaluk, who lived here with Fr. Buliard.) There is part of a fallen down cross lying on top of the grave, which is situated about 500 m southwest of Fr. Buliard's old cabin. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILo-5	n/a (Inuit?)	On the south side of the unnamed island in upper Garry Lake where Father Buliard established his RC mission in the 1950's. Approx. 100 m to the east of LILo-4.	066F15	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring Scatter (lithic)	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	A light tent ring, possibly from a canvas wall tent, although the stones are well embedded into the sand with tufts of saxifrage growing up around them. All round the site there are flakes of quartzite, including two well-formed projectile tips, well-worked on both faces, but not completed. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut

LILo-6	Historic	On the east side of the unnamed island in upper Garry Lake where Father Buliard established his RC mission in the 1950's. The cabin sits on the grassy slope overlooking the natural beach lined harbour at the east end of the island, with a beautiful view over Garry Lake.	066F15	Mission	Historic	Cabin	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	This is Father Buliard's cabin. It is badly deteriorated and open to the weather. There is a lot of debris spread around, outside the cabin and inside. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILq-1	Back River Inuit	On high ridge of island near the north bank of Back River in Pelly Lake.	066F15	Inuksuk	Indigenous Historic	Inuksuk	n/a	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Two simple inuksuit on ridge, and a canoeist's cairn. Quartzite chips and historical material.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILo-1	Inuit	At rapids on S. shore of island separating Pelly and Upper Garry Lakes and adjacent southeastern mainland.	066F15	Burial, Campsite	Indigenous Historic	Tent ring Grave Hunting blind	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	Elongated site on both sides of rapids. Late Eskimo grave with tattered cloth, 2 tent rings and 3 inuksuit. Mainland is elongated interception-ridge site with many shooting blinds, 4-6 inuksuit, tent rings. Miscellaneous Historic debris - pieces of flash light, kerosene stones, 2 Imperial Tobacco cans. Coordinates for mainland part of site: 655234 N, 1005918 W, UTM 14WMJ E0932 N0732.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILo-2	Back River Inuit	Inland from N shore of Back River on E. half of channel between Pelly and Upper Garry Lakes.	066F15	Inuksuk	Prehistoric	Inuksuk Scatter (lithic)	1973 Gordon, B.C. CMH Archaeology acc. 1987	Gordon, Bryan C.	NWT 73-344, Gordon , Ph.D, Dr. Bryan C. - Canadian Museum of Civilization	2 very large inuksuit Lithic artifacts and debitage collected.	CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 1134.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LILo-3	n/a (Inuit?)	On an unnamed island in upper Garry Lake where Father Buliard established his RC mission in the 1950's. On a sand plateau in the middle of the island surrounded by the high points of the island.	066F15	Storage	Prehistoric	Cache Scatter (lithic)	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	A large opened meat cache. The interior storage volume is approximately 1 m x .5m x .3 m (high). No bones were observed on the surrounding surface or within the cache. Several of the rocks appear to have been pulled back to open the top. Distinct lines of limited lichen growth suggest shifting after a prolonged exposure in a former position. Adjacent to the cache, on the sandy surface, were two quartzite cores with evidence of striking. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut

LlLn-1	n/a (Inuit?)	On a point in Garry Lake.	066F16	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring Hearth Cache Scatter (bone)	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	Two well-embedded, lichen-encrusted tent rings, each about two metres in diameter, on tundra heath about four meters apart. One of them had a "kitchen" area just inside the door to the left as you enter, with a small piece of canvas lying in the hearth. The other had a small fire hearth just outside. There were three former meat caches, apparently opened and emptied, all with significant vegetative matter growing within, one with a few caribou teeth and one with several caribou bones. Lots of splintered caribou leg bones were scattered around the ground. A large fire hearth, built in the shelter of a big boulder, was just at the edge of the sand beach beside the tundra where all of the above features were found. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
LiLl-1	Back River Inuit Caribou Inuit	On the south shore of a small unnamed lake ca. 10 km N.W. of Sand Lake.	066G05	Campsite	Prehistoric ? Indigenous Historic	Tent ring	n/a	Roy, P.	1988, Roy, P.	Consists of four tent rings. Site observed on air photo during Beverly Caribou herd calving study. Note: Air photo no. refers to N.W.T. Gov't series: Beverly Caribou Herd Study (Aug. 1988). See also 1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	1996 Gordon, B.C. "People of Sunlight, People of Starlight - Barrenland Archaeology in the Northwest Territories of Canada", Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 154, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Québec.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
MaLn-1	n/a (Inuit?)	Beside the mouth of a small river flowing into the northernmost arm of Garry Lake.	066K01	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring Inuksuk	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	Old campsite with two ten rings, approx. four metres in diameter. They are well-embedded into the tundra, and each has some suggestion of a kitchen and meat storage area. On the headland overlooking the river mouth is an inuksuk or marker standing up about .8 m above the ground, which was very evident from a great distance as we approached up the last bay of Garry Lake. It looks very old, encrusted with lichen growth in its present position. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
MbLn-1	n/a (Inuit?)	East shore of unnamed lake, about 5 km north northwest of Garry Lake.	066K02	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	Half of a tent ring, about five meters in diameter, on a grassy point, east side of a small lake, an obvious stopping place in this lake. It was situated right at the edge of the tundra, so that half of the ring must have collapsed onto the sand beach below due to erosion over time. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut



MbLo-1	n/a (Inuit?)	On a headland abut 15 m above the water, west side of a small shallow lake, situated about 20 km north northwest of Garry Lake. Great view all around.	066K07	n/a	Undetermined	Hunting blind	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	A stone structure which appears to be a hunting blind or windbreak. It looked very old. The lichen had grown right over the joints between rocks. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
McLo-1	n/a (Inuit?)	On top of a hill adjacent to the height of land between the Armark River system and the Back River (Garry Lake) system. The hilltop about 35 m above Armark Lake, overlooking it to the north, and commanding a tremendous view all around. Much of the hill is bald exposed bedrock, with large glacial erratics.	066K07	Campsite	Indigenous Historic	Inuksuk Tent ring Stone feature (hide drying ring ?) Cache Scatter (bone) Grave	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	1) A pile of rocks, perhaps a collapsed inuksuk. 2) a circle of stones, perhaps for skin drying. 3) Collapsed hunting blind or inuksuk. 4) On the summit, 7 large inuksuit (lichenated), two large tent rings, one bone disposal area down a large crevice, one collapsed meat cache with much caribou bone in association. 5) a collapsed inuksuk. 6) a grave of big rocks containing human remains. 7) possible hide drying ring, one tent ring with metal artifacts in association and lots of caribou bone. Nearby a large quartzite core with evidence of material sheared off on its side. 8) a square tent ring for canvas wall tent with hearth and hide drying rings. 9) a squarish tent rings of well-embedded stones with a line of smaller flat rocks across one side as if to delineate a section of the interior, containing several small piece of worked wood. From this hilltop, one could see signs of other features on other hilltops off in the distances. There are hundreds of caribou trails well worn into the tundra running east-west across the southern end of Armark Lake.(Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
McLo-2	n/a (Inuit?)	At southern end of Armark Lake. On flat, dry tundra approx. two metres above Armark Lake.	066K07	Campsite	Undetermined	Tent ring	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	Four tent rings approx. 4m diameter, within a few metres of each other. All four look quite old, deeply embedded in the tundra. One is a double ring, with a central corridor down the middle.(Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut
MdLp-1	n/a (Inuit?)	At southern end of Armark Lake. On flat, dry tundra approx. two metres above Armark Lake.	066K11	Isolated find	Undetermined	Artifact	n/a	Pelly, David	1999 No permit, Pelly, David	One piece of worked wood, 14.5 cm long, triangle-shaped in cross-section, lying on the tundra heath surface. The stick was pointed at one end and appeared possibly broken at teh other end. (Pelly 1999 report).	2000 Pelly, David F. "Going Home to Kutgajuk", ABOVE & BEYOND, July/August 2000, pp. 35-39. CMH Archaeology Archives Ms. 4858.	Federal	Keewatin	Nunavut

\*List provided by Nunavut Government (Heritage Division, Department of Culture and Heritage)





**LEGEND**

**Area of Potential Concern**

- AEC 1 - Campsite Area Pond
- APEC 1 - Campsite Area
- APEC 2 - Site #1
- APEC 3 - Site #2
- APEC 4 - Drinking Water Lake
- Study Area
- Approximate Extent of Airstrip

Cambridge Bay

Gjoa Haven

Kugaaruk

Repulse Bay

Baker Lake

Coral Harbour

Chesterfield Inlet

Rankin Inlet

Whale Cove

Arviat

**Project Location**

0 300 600 Kilometers

1				
REV.	DESCRIPTION	YY/MM/DD	BY	CHK

**REFERENCES**

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR DIVULGED WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF BLUMETRIC ENVIRONMENTAL INC. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING. THIS DRAWING MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED. ALL SCALE NOTATIONS INDICATED ARE BASED ON 11"x17" FORMAT DRAWINGS.

0 180 360 Meters

**1:9,000**

**CLIENT**

**Public Services and Procurement Canada**

**PROJECT**

**Archaeological Impact Assessment Phase III**

**ESA Pelly Lake Airstrip and Former Fuel Cache Site Nunavut**

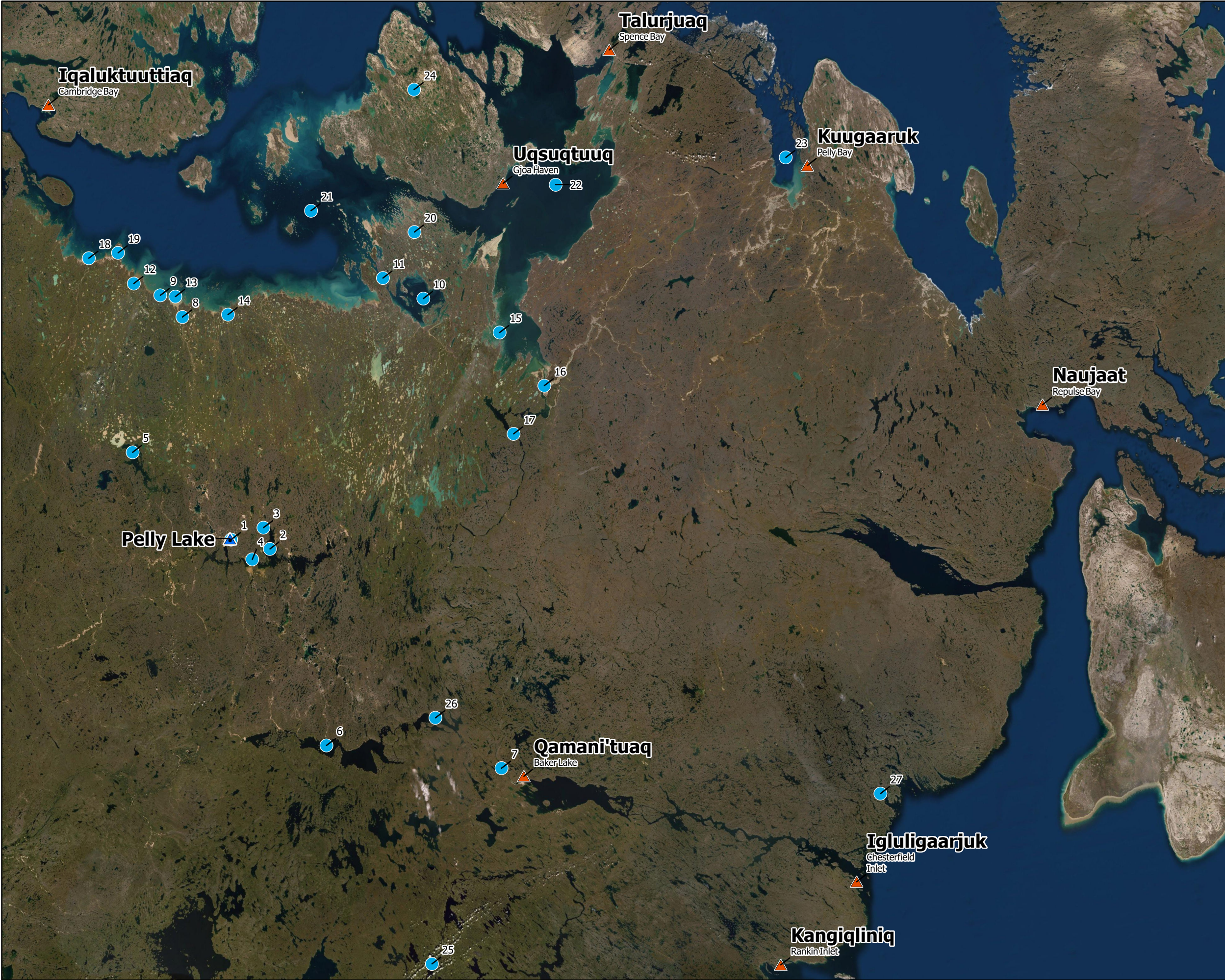
**TITLE**

**Pelly Lake Site - Location Map**

4916 49th Street,  
PO Box 11086  
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 1P3  
TEL: (867) 873-3500  
FAX: (867) 873-3499  
Email: [info@blumetric.ca](mailto:info@blumetric.ca)  
Web: <http://www.blumetric.ca>

<b>PROJECT #</b> <b>220515</b>		<b>DATE</b> <b>October 13, 2022</b>	
<b>DRAWN</b> <b>PB</b>	<b>CHECKED</b> <b>EC</b>	<b>FIG NO.</b> <b>01</b>	<b>REV</b> <b>0</b>





LEGEND

- Inuit Communities
- Traditional Inuit Place Names
- Pelly Lake Site Location

1				
REV.	DESCRIPTION	YY/MM/DD	BY	CHK

REFERENCES

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0

40

80

120 Kilometers

1:3,000,000

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CLIENT

Public Services and Procurement Canada

PROJECT

Archaeological Impact Assessment Phase III  
ESA Pelly Lake Airstrip and Former Fuel Cache Site Nunavut

TITLE

Study Area - Regional Map

4916 49th Street,  
PO Box 11086  
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TEL: (867) 873-3500  
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Web: http://www.blumetric.ca

PROJECT # 220515		DATE October 13, 2022	
DRAWN PB	CHECKED EC	FIG NO. 02	REV 0





LEGEND

Pelly Lake Site Location

Archaeological Sites

National Topographic Map System Grid

1				
REV.	DESCRIPTION	YY/MM/DD	BY	CHK

REFERENCES

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CLIENT

Public Services and Procurement Canada

PROJECT

Archaeological Impact Assessment Phase III  
ESA Pelly Lake Airstrip and  
Former Fuel Cache Site Nunavut

TITLE

Archaeological Sites - Regional Map

4916 49th Street,  
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Web: <http://www.blumetric.ca>

PROJECT # 220515		DATE October 05, 2022	
DRAWN PB	CHECKED EC	FIG NO. 03a	REV 0





LEGEND

- Archaeological Sites
- Traditional Inuit Place Names

1				
REV.	DESCRIPTION	YY/MM/DD	BY	CHK

REFERENCES

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1:300,000

CLIENT

Public Services and Procurement Canada

PROJECT

Archaeological Impact Assessment Phase III  
ESA Pelly Lake Airstrip and  
Former Fuel Cache Site Nunavut

TITLE

Archaeological Sites Near Pelly Lake Site

4916 49th Street,  
PO Box 11086  
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 1P3  
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FAX: (867) 873-3499  
Email: [info@blumetric.ca](mailto:info@blumetric.ca)  
Web: <http://www.blumetric.ca>

PROJECT # <b>220515</b>		DATE <b>October 05, 2022</b>	
DRAWN <b>PB</b>	CHECKED <b>EC</b>	FIG NO. <b>03b</b>	REV <b>0</b>





LEGEND

**Area of Potential Concern**

- AEC 1 - Campsite Area Pond
- APEC 1 - Campsite Area
- APEC 2 - Site #1
- APEC 3 - Site #2
- APEC 4 - Drinking Water Lake
- Approximate Extent of Airstrip
- Sites

1				
REV.	DESCRIPTION	YY/MM/DD	BY	CHK

REFERENCES

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED OR DIVULGED WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF BLUMETRIC ENVIRONMENTAL INC. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING. THIS DRAWING MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED. ALL SCALE NOTATIONS INDICATED ARE BASED ON 11"x17" FORMAT DRAWINGS.

0200400Meters

1:10,000

N

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S

W

CLIENT

Public Services and Procurement Canada

PROJECT

Archaeological Impact Assessment Phase III  
ESA Pelly Lake Airstrip and Former Fuel Cache Site Nunavut

TITLE

Archaeological Survey at Pelly Lake Site:  
Results

4916 49th Street,  
PO Box 11086  
Yellowknife, NT, X1A 1P3  
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Email: info@blumetric.ca  
Web: http://www.blumetric.ca

PROJECT # 220515		DATE October 13, 2022	
DRAWN PB	CHECKED EC	FIG NO. 03c	REV 0