



# **An Archaeological Survey in the West Greenland Inland, summer 2007, in Advance of Proposed Development of Hydroelectric Power.**

- Report prepared for ALCOA,
- April 2008.



by

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**Greenland National Museum and Archives**



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Front-page photo: Settlement at the bank of Tussaap Tasia (L105)

## **Abstract:**

From 9<sup>th</sup> July – 10<sup>th</sup> August, the National Museum of Greenland conducted archaeological surveys in three areas in the inland of Western Greenland. These areas were pointed out by Alcoa as potential areas for damming activity in connection with future hydro-electric power plant building and, as such, areas threatened by total flooding.

The southernmost area (6g) is a complex of lakes including Tussap, Tasia and Imarsuaq “the big sea” close to the inland ice, extending from around 10 – 40 kilometres north of the bottom of Nuuk Fjord.

Some fifty kilometres further north, area 7d is also a complex of connected lakes that have no official names, but run out in Isuitsup Kuua – ‘The endless river’.

The northernmost area 7e is Lake Tasersiaq, which, with its 90 km, is the longest lake in Greenland. At the eastern end, the lake is bounded by the ice cap, expelling ice into the lake, while at the western end it runs from its elevation of 680 m out in a dramatic/fast-flowing river system through the Sarfartoq valley and down to the Paradise Valley.

During the field season, seven archaeologists made surveys by foot and by boat (rubber dinghy) in these areas, and 72 new sites were recorded, while a number of previously surveyed sites at Tasersiaq were revisited for measurement of elevation above the lake.

A research project with focus on the processes of change of settlement patterns in Central West Greenland as the main theme, has previously – in 2001, 2002 and 2003 – conducted surveys in those areas of Angujaartorfiup Nunaa, Maniitsoq Municipality, where hunting activities stopped 40-50 years ago and where no earlier archaeological examinations had been carried out. Tasersiaq (7e) is part of this research area, and in 2002 a part of the central, northern bank and parts of the southern bank at the western end of the lake, were visited briefly (Odgaard et al. 2003).

The areas are remote for modern hunters today, who primarily hunt the caribous in areas closer to the coast. Historical sources, however, tell of a time when families used to go hunting from a summer camp situated inland, and the surveys revealed a landscape studded with traces of earlier life. The sites are varying in size from just a single archaeological structure to a base camp with many structures. The structures are tent houses, tent rings, hunters’ beds, rock shelters, graves, caches, cairns, fox-traps, shooting blinds and hunting-drive systems. The various types of dwelling structures were used on different types of journeys.

- *Tent houses* consist of low stone and/or turf walls over which the tent was raised. Inside the tent house is usually only one room with a low ‘sleeping platform’ at the rear.

- *Tent rings* are the rings of rocks that anchored the skin (and later canvas) tents.

- *Hunters’ beds* are rectangular or oval stone frames consisting of a single course or two courses of large stones. The sizes vary but in general they measure between 1.5-2 x 2-4 m. The function of hunters’ beds is known from historic and ethnographic sources: the frame was filled with heather (if available) and covered with caribou skins to make a warm mat on which hunters, lying side by side, could stay overnight (Grønnow 1986, 72).

- *Rock shelters* can be recognised by traces of human activity such as fireplaces, artefacts and broken marrowbones that are often found in natural cavities under cliffs or large boulders. In

some cases, the shelter is improved by means of a small stone wall built in front of the cavity (Grønnow 1986).

Most of the sites derive from the Thule culture (ancestors of modern Inuit) but during the surveys Palaeo-Eskimo (stone age) sites were also found. The sites, which are mostly well preserved, constitute, together with the almost intact landscape, the history of a several thousand year long hunting tradition in an intact and undisturbed landscape, where the archaeological remains are so well preserved you can nearly feel the presence of the hunters. The areas are of great potential for knowledge about Greenland's past and for further research.

Due to malfunction of helicopter support, the archaeological surveys could not be completed as scheduled and parts of all three areas still remain to be surveyed.

### **Preface (by Claus Andreassen):**

This report is a result of the first year of archaeological surveys in areas, which are supposed to be affected by activities relating to the construction of dams for hydropowerstations and a melting site for aluminium.

Initially Greenland National Museum planned for a much larger operation but due to very late confirmation on who should pay the work only a handful of trained arctic archaeologists were available, and the almost total lack of helicopter-capacity throughout the summer shortened and hampered the season furthermore.

Consequently the museum could not survey all the planned areas but concentrated on the major areas to be affected first and most: the inland lakes, which will be elevated 10-20 meters. However, partly ice-covered lakes, lack of helicopter-capacity and time meant that some areas along some lakes had to be skipped this year.

The remaining lakes, some rivers, areas along the planned transmission lines, sites for infrastructure (roads, deposits etc.) and the chosen site/s for the smelter will be surveyed in 2008.

### **Culture and cultural remains**

This first year we concentrated on mapping archaeological cultural remains as these are protected by law and therefore demand a special and detailed mapping.

Part of the 2007-programme was however also to gain some information on the contemporary, cultural setting by i.e. interviews: how is the inland used today? what stories are known? what place-names are known but not on the map? who uses these areas? how often and when? etc.

The 2007-fieldwork confirmed the "feeling" among many archaeologists: there are so little modern material, tent-sites etc to be seen in the inland, that these areas can only be used very seldom – if at all. These areas (the lakes) are obviously too far inland to be used by contemporary "normal" hunters. The inland sites reflect a past when many families moved from the coastal winter-sites to the inland for the whole summer.

The ethnological survey will be conducted during spring/summer 2008 and will merit from the fact that the fieldworkers based in Greenland now know the area and thus will be able to show pictures and ask more specific questions.

### **Assessing the value of the cultural remains**

The physical remains consist almost exclusively of stones, turf, bones, and wood and any kind of combination of these, and material, movable objects made in stone, metal, and wood as well as skin and/or textiles in f.ex. graves. Most of these objects are tangible and visible, but invisible data must also be collected like cores and samples for pollenanalysis, material for dating, material for aDNA-analysis etc.

The physical remains like camps, shelters, cairns, graves along f.ex. Lake Tasersiaq will be placed in cultures and sometimes also attributed to a certain chronological period within a certain period. This will provide the museum with a better base for judging what to excavate and what to document without further action. The museum will document everything and excavate all what carries more than just trivial information on the past of the Greenland Inuit and European groups within the last 4.400 years.

As such excavations have not taken place in earlier years it is of course a major task to take care of this information before it is lost forever.

### **Purpose:**

The purpose of the surveys was to locate as many archaeological sites as possible in order to create a background for a qualified strategy for archaeological rescue-excavations previous to destruction by flooding.

### **Conditions:**

The archaeological surveys were conducted by Greenland National Museum.

The field season was scheduled for six weeks from 9<sup>th</sup> July to 17<sup>th</sup> August, but had to end earlier, on the 10<sup>th</sup> August, due to lack of helicopter support.

When carrying out surveys within areas that are large and with difficult accessibility as the inland, logistics becomes crucial for a successful field season. However, due to lack of helicopter support, our plans could not be completed and too often the flight schedule was changed without any information. This caused inconvenience and delay for the archaeological work, that could not be completed as planned. Furthermore, it turned out that there were more lakes and bigger areas to survey than expected.

### **Method:**

The five to seven participants worked most of the time in two teams.

One team surveyed the coasts of the lakes by foot, while the other team surveyed by rubber dinghy whenever it was possible.

All sites have been mapped with GPS and every site and structure has been photographically recorded and described, and selected structures have been measured and sketched when circumstances allowed it.

## **Participants:**

Mikkel Myrup (entire period), Fuja Larsen (entire period) and Ulla Odgaard (entire period) from The National Museum of Greenland, Anne Tømmervåg (entire period) and Charlotte Damm (22/7 – 15/8) from the University of Tromsø, Norway, Marie Petersen (entire period) from the University of Copenhagen, Kerstin Pasda (15/7-30/7) from the University of Erlangen, Germany and Aoife Daly (23/7-14/8) from University of Southern Denmark.

Report responsible: Ulla Odgaard, Greenland National Museum

Preface: Claus Andreasen, Greenland National Museum

## **Archaeological cultures:**

The caribou has always played an important part in the economy of the people in Western Greenland. The Thule culture was a hunting culture that had its origin in Alaska around 1000 AD, from where it spread eastwards and reached Northern Greenland in the 12<sup>th</sup> century AD. During the following three centuries, this expansive culture colonized most of Greenland, which was then occupied only by the Norse in the south-westernmost part of the country (Gulløv 1997; 2004). Older archaeological traces in Greenland derive from the Palaeo-Eskimos (2500 BC-1000 AD), who lived in a Stone Age tradition. They were not directly related to the Inuit culture and it seems that they had left Greenland, except for the Thule-area in Northern Greenland, when the people of the Thule culture arrived (Gulløv 2004).

Both the Palaeo-Eskimos and the people of the Thule culture went hunting in Angujaartorfiup Nunaa. We know several Palaeo-Eskimo sites at the coast of Kangerlussuaq but only a few from the interior areas. This is, however, not representative of the presence of the Palaeo-Eskimos in the inland. Their dwellings are up to four thousand years old and were small tents that left only few visible traces on the surface.

The economy of the Thule culture was primarily based on marine resources, but many people preferred to spend the summer inland on a terrestrial diet (fig.2). Most of Greenland is covered by inland ice with a rather narrow strip of ice-free land around it. There are, however, a few areas in Greenland where it is possible to travel a couple of hundred kilometres 'inland'. One of these areas is Angujaartorfiup Nunaa (meaning: the land behind the place where we wait for each other) in West Greenland. In the inland, where the principal game was the caribou, they dried most of the meat for storage, and the skins were used for clothes such as coats, trousers, stockings and kamiks (boots) and for bed skins. From the antlers arrowheads, harpoon points and foreshafts of lances and harpoons were made. (Grønnow et al. 1983).

## **Historical sources**

In Greenland the tradition of going hunting from a summer camp is still upheld by some families, but modern life requires more equipment and less time to go hunting, and travelling is difficult and time consuming in the inland. The consequence is that for the last 40-50 years hunters have primarily used the areas nearer to the coast, while the inland is left with only traces of former summer life.

There are good historical sources, especially about Tasersiaq, from the mid-nineteenth century. At the request of H.J. Rink, who collected Greenland legends, Aron of Kangeq and Jens Kreutzmann, both 19<sup>th</sup> C. hunters but also painters, made watercolours and drawings to illustrate ancient Inuit myths and legends. Both Aron and Kreutzmann participated in hunting-trips to Angujaartorfiup Nunaa, and both have left a number of watercolours and drawings showing in some cases identifiable sites and landscapes.

Among the historical information is a map produced by Jens Kreutzmann in 1863 (See map. nr 1). At that time, some geographical maps of the coast existed, but the inland was not yet mapped. Kreutzmann's map shows the area from the Kangerlussuaq/Søndre Strømfjord in the north, and southwards including Tasersiaq and Maniitsoq, and from the outermost islands at the west coast to the inland ice – an area about 200 kilometres across. It was drawn with ink on paper sized 25 x 39 cm. Today, when comparing Kreutzmann's map with the modern geographical map there are, of course, inaccuracies, but the overall picture is quite accurate. Kreutzmann had a tent house in Angujaartorfiup Nunaa, and he drew the land he had walked and which had been described to him by other hunters. On the map he noted information such as 'people from Sarfannguit visit this area' and 'usually nobody comes here in this area'. Kreutzmann noted 270 placenames, indicated on the map with numbers. He also indicated camps and routes from the coast to the inner part of the area in Angujaartorfiup Nunaa, and it is possible to identify three different locations on the coast of Kangerlussuaq/Søndre Strømfjord from where these inland journeys began.

In addition to these sources we have ethnographic information about traditional Greenland life, stemming from 1950, when many old men and women from all west Greenland districts answered a questionnaire designed by the ethnographer Kaj Birket-Smith of the National Museum of Denmark (Grønnow 1986).

From historical sources and legends we have an idea of aspects of former life at Tasersiaq. One legend claims that the East Greenlanders moved to West Greenland because of this particular area.

The story tells: "One winter when the land was still uninhabited a great angakok (a Greenland shaman) from eastern Greenland went on a spirit flight. When he reached the ice cap he flew over it and finally reached the other side, where he came to a large lake. When passing it he saw many caribou along the banks of the lake, and he found the landscape so beautiful to watch that he would not go back immediately, but continued out along Kangerlussuaq in search of suitable winter settlements.

Then he flew south and all the way around Kap Farvel and back to his settlement in East Greenland, where he told about the beautiful landscape and the many caribou. He wanted to go as soon as possible and gathered his family so they could leave as soon as the weather became warmer.

In summer they travelled south from eastern Greenland, and many of their relatives and fellows joined them, so many umiaks rounded the southern tip of the country. They went as far north they could before they had to settle for the winter. During the second year they travelled further north, and that autumn they were recognized by the angakok in Narsarmiut, where they stayed for the winter.

During the third summer, they went exploring along the great fjord (Kangerlussuaq), and went ashore at Eqalummiut, which the angakok had seen during his spirit flight – or rather it was the place now called Eqalummiut. From here their angakoq walked inland in search of the big lake he had seen. When he found it they pitched their summer camps along the banks of the

lake, on a long row east of each other – and they called the lake “Tasersiaq” – “a lake that is found”.

In autumn they again over-wintered in Narsarmiut. From this time on they spread, and humans populated the coast for the first time. The story is usually told in this way.” (Translated from Thisted 1999).

The legends further suggest that although access to Tasersiaq, during the last couple of hundred years, only has been possible over land from Kangerlussuaq, earlier umiaks were brought to Tasersiaq from the Eternity-fjord. In the legend of Aariassuaq it is told, that “By then there was no ice in the bottom of Kangerlussuatsiaq



Fig. 1: Aariassuaq scares people to death from his grave.

(Evighedsfjord), and several umiaks came up this way to Tasersiaq to go caribou hunting” (Thisted 1999: 321). Aariassuaq and his cousin had their camp “in the easternmost valley on the sunny side of Tasersiaq” while all the others “went further east”. Aariassuaq dies in his camp and was buried in a grave there. He later became a ghost that frightened people to death. Aron claims that he himself has been at the grave of Aariassuaq, and his illustration (fig. 1) shows the ghost in the grave and several umiaks on Tasersiaq (ibid).

Following the description of the location and Arons watercolour, the grave that Aron associated with this legend is at site L151, where a grave with visible human bones, bow and arrows, between the rocks, was found in 2007.

Another legend about “The son of the little old man”, which Aron has illustrated, took place at a location at Tasersiaq called “Napasorsuaq” “in the opposite end of Tasersiaq”. According to this legend, the wife of the little old man’s son escaped from a grave, where her parents-in-law buried her alive with her dead husband, and from here she crawled on her knees all the way from Tasersiaq in the south over the high plain of Angujaartorfiup Nunaa to the coast of Kangerlussuaq/Søndre Strømfjord (fig. 2).

In the 19<sup>th</sup> C. people only went to Tasersiaq when the population of caribou was low. This was the situation when Aron visited Angujaartorfiup Nunaa in the 1850s (Petersen 1992:34). One of his watercolours shows a scene with a kayak (or two tied together, as told in the historical sources) ferrying people across Tasersiaq from a camp on the northern shore.

Compared to the geographical map the motif seems to be a compressed view of the western part of Tasesiaq with recognizable points as glaciers, the Quantum Lake and Qoornoq Killeq promontory seen from the northwest (fig. 3).

Aron's usual hunting area was in the inland behind Nuuk, and he probably got as far as "6g". Although the landscape and legends of Angujaartorfiup Nunaa and Tasesiaq inspired him the most, he made at least two paintings from hunting

trips north of the Nuuk Fjord. One shows the carrying of umiaqs over land to avoid the waterfalls (fig. 4) on the way up to the big lake "Tassersuaq" west of 6g. Another watercolour shows a camp, east of Tasesuaq, where the caribou hunters pitch their camp "in old houses

made a long, long time ago, with thin walls of rocks, some with a roof, others without." (fig. 5). At the time of Aron in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. they believed these ruins once belonged to the Norse (Thisted 1999). According to Thisted this particular camp of Aron is placed at a site just northeast of Tasesuaq, where a Norse site is marked with "18" on the map of Samuel Kleinschmidt from 1860 (See map nr 2). However, on the background of Aron's usually very lifelike way of reproducing the landscape, the topography on his watercolour suggest this camp to be site L105 found at Tussaap Tasia (see page?). On Samuel Kleinschmidt's map this site could be "35". During the 2007 survey, houses of this type were found at 4 locations within 6g.



Fig. 2: When the little old man's son had died at Tasesiaq, he buried the son's wife with him and tried to kill her.



Fig. 3: People ferried themselves across Tasesiaq.

The lakes in area '7d' have no official names but will here be called Isuitsup Kuuata Tasia, because they run out in Isuitsup Kuua – 'The River with no End'. It is told that this area "in the old days" was reached through the



Fig. 4: People carried umiaqs over land to avoid the waterfalls. on the way up to the big lake "Tassersuaq" west of 6g.

lengthy river delta Majoqqaq that runs out in the Isortoq fjord. This area, which has the lowest elevation, is also the most vigorous, and here the biggest caribous are found. The survey in 2007 showed that this indeed was an attractive area in the past (Larsen & Myrup 2007).



Fig. 5: When this watercolour was painted in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. they believed these ruins once belonged to the Norse.

## Summary

72 + 6 (the SOAP project) sites were found during the surveys in 2007.

### Area 6g – Summary of Structures.

Type of structure	6g south	6g middle	6g north	Total
	South of Imarsuaq inclusive Tussaap Tasia	Imarsuaq south and middle	Imarsuaq north	
Tent house	28	22	NOT SURVEYED	50
Tent ring	13+1?	7+2?	NOT SURVEYED	20+3?
Pal. structure	5+		NOT SURVEYED	5+
Hunter's bed	8	2+	NOT SURVEYED	10+
Fireplace	1	2	NOT SURVEYED	3
Cache	5+2?	5+1?	NOT SURVEYED	10+3?
Play house	1?		NOT SURVEYED	1?
Grave	1 (above 15 m) +1?	2?	NOT SURVEYED	1+3?
Rock shelter	1		NOT SURVEYED	1
Cairn system			NOT SURVEYED	
Shooting blind			NOT SURVEYED	
Fox trap		1	NOT SURVEYED	1
Single cairn	5	1	NOT SURVEYED	6
Bone concentr.			NOT SURVEYED	
Other	3		NOT SURVEYED	3

Note: Pal. Structure = Palaeo-Eskimo structure

This summary includes sites in area 6g recorded by the SOAP research-project in 2007 (for further description see SOAP report).

SOAP nr.	Structure			Place	Above lake
1) Ca1	8 hunters' beds	N 64°55,732'	V 50°12,430'	Tussaap Tasia	5 m
2) Cb1	Tent ring and cache	N 64°55,517'	V 50°11,482'	Tussaap Tasia	1 m
5) Cb4	Two recent tent rings	N 64°58,594'	V 50°05,461'	Tussaap Tasia	?
6) Ca2	Two tent rings + two unknown structures	N 64°58,677'	V 50°05,039'	Tussaap Tasia	5 m
9) Cb7	Two caches and one cairn	N 65°00,462'	V 50°02,985'	Imarsuaq south	30 m
10)Cb8	Settlement	N 65°00,002'	V 50°04,187'	Imarsuaq south	10-20 m

Area 6g is extremely rich in finds and during the surveys six large base camps were found. At five of these camps the special type of very big tent houses with high walls were found, and at

two of these (at Tussaap Tasia) there are several (up to 13) of the large tent houses. It is possible to follow routes in natural passages in the landscape, where cairns sometimes serve as way-markers.

Furthermore the surveys showed that the Palaeo-Eskimos have been in the area as a small settlement with several tent rings.

At Tussaap Tasia recent use at some sites were noted.

Since the northern part of Imarsuaq was covered by ice and the land-team could not reach the whole area by foot, this part still remains to be surveyed.

A lake to the west of Imarsuaq, with the same elevation, and the western part of the lake southwest of Imarsuaq also remain to be surveyed.

### Area 7d – Summary of Structures.

Type of structure	7d north	7d middle	7d south	Total
	The northernmost lake. Eastern part has not been surveyed	Isuitsup Kuuata Tasia	Smaller lakes to the south	
Tent house		14	NOT SURVEYED	14
Tent ring		2	NOT SURVEYED	2
Pal. structure	1?	1?	NOT SURVEYED	2?
Hunter's bed			NOT SURVEYED	
Fireplace		2	NOT SURVEYED	2
Cache			NOT SURVEYED	
Play house			NOT SURVEYED	
Grave		1	NOT SURVEYED	1
Rock shelter		1	NOT SURVEYED	1
Cairn system			NOT SURVEYED	
Shooting blind		2	NOT SURVEYED	2
Fox trap			NOT SURVEYED	
Single cairn		1	NOT SURVEYED	1
Bone concentr.			NOT SURVEYED	
Other			NOT SURVEYED	

Note: Pal. Structure = Palaeo-Eskimo structure

In this area, which is very close to the inland ice, two old settlements of five tent houses and four sites with only one house were found. Here was also an old grave with a visible human cranium and a spearhead. A few tent rings probably reflect shorter stays – and maybe later than at the old settlements - in the area. No traces of recent use.

The smaller lakes to the south were too far away to be surveyed this time.

### Area 7e (Tasersiaq) - Summary of structures.

	7e West	7e Central West	7e Central East	7e East	Total
Tent house	14+	51+1?	4	NOT SURVEYED	68+
Tent ring	2	17		NOT SURVEYED	18
Pal. structure	1+1?	2+	2+	NOT SURVEYED	5+1?
Hunter's bed	3+1?	29+1?	1	NOT SURVEYED	30+2?
Fireplace	1?	6+1?		NOT SURVEYED	5+1?
Cache	5	3		NOT SURVEYED	6
Play house	1+1?	1		NOT SURVEYED	2+1?
Grave	1?	1+1?		NOT SURVEYED	1+2?
Rock shelter		3	1	NOT SURVEYED	4
Cairn system	5			NOT SURVEYED	5
Shooting blind	21	18		NOT SURVEYED	38
Fox trap		2		NOT SURVEYED	2
Single Cairn	25	25+		NOT SURVEYED	47+
Bone concentr.		2		NOT SURVEYED	2
Other	16	8		NOT SURVEYED	24

Note: Pal. Structure = Palaeo-Eskimo structure

The surveys conducted in 2007 and 2002 show that the banks of the 90 kilometres long Lake Tasersiaq in earlier times were important areas for caribou hunting and summer life. Dating of the sites, however, and the more nuanced picture of the many different types of house-structures, the character of settlements and exploitation of the landscape still remains to be understood. The historical sources reach back into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while hints of earlier Thule-culture life in this area are preserved in legends. The evidence is the archaeological record – the settlements of groups of people, houses of individual families, graves and hunting structures – that in combination with the outstanding good ethno-historical sources, can reveal the earlier “lifeworld”, social organisation and actual strategies for living.

Also the Palaeo-Eskimo (Stone Age) sites found in this area are of great importance for research in Greenland prehistory. Earlier, there was only poor evidence of Palaeo-Eskimo presence in the inland, but these new sites provide a unique opportunity to gain new insight. At one site there are “mid-passage” dwellings and at two other sites there are “pavements” with fire-cracked rocks probably reflecting different characters of use, which needs to be thoroughly investigated. Such features probably belong to the Saqqaq Culture (c. 2.400 – 800 B.C.).

Most of the eastern parts of the banks of Lake Tasersiaq, including the areas around Tasersiap qalia have not yet been surveyed. Tasersiaq is too shallow to make survey by boat in the eastern end, but a land-based team could complete the survey in two weeks.

## Perspectives:

The surveyed areas are studded with traces of Greenland's past, and these landscapes provide great potential for research. With such well-preserved sites and an almost intact landscape it is possible to understand patterns of mobility and territoriality, which is usually not possible with archaeological material. Because of the nature of the material and the - in some areas - rich ethno-historical sources it is also possible to recover some cognitive aspects of the life of the hunters such as landscape perception and ideology.

Both at the base camps, and at some of the hunting sites (tents, hunters' beds and shelters) of a more temporary character, bone material from hunting activities spread on the surface and in middens, can – by examination – reveal hunting strategies and the condition of the animals.

The tent house structures are the visible signs of changing architectural trends of inland housing but also dwellings of individuals and families that once lived individual lives.

Palaeo-Eskimo sites, previously almost unknown in the inland, were found on this year's surveys and such sites provide excellent opportunity to learn about this aspect of the Palaeo-Eskimos.

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**6g - Description of the sites:**

**10<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> July LAKE 6 g**

There was still ice on the northern part of lake 6g, so a camp was set up at the southern end, from where surveys were made by foot and by boat.

Since 6g included a number of lakes south of the big lake, a team of three persons walked south from Camp 1 along the shores of a number of small lakes and down to Tussaap Tasia. However there is still an area at the western side of one of the larger of the small lakes, which remains to be surveyed (see map).

**6 g South - see map 6g south (red dots are settlements, hatched areas still remains to be surveyed):**

**L1 – Settlement** – N64°59,884’, W50°05,642’ – 7 m above lake 6g.

Settlement next to a huge dark rock that is visible from a far distance.

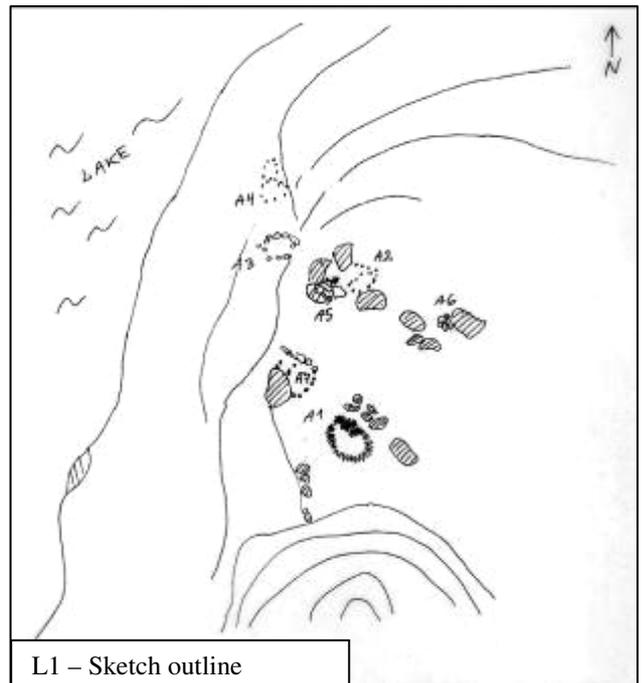
A1 is an unusually big c. 4,40 x 5,40 m house of oval shape with up to 1 m wide and high walls of large rocks, mostly horizontal slabs. The northern end of the house is narrowing in and in this end of the house a c. 1,25 m long rock, placed vertically, is incorporated in the wall.

A2 = Tent house c. 3 x 2 m with a low wall of rocks and turf, built against a large boulder (see sketch plan).

A3 = Tent house c. 3 x 2 m, overgrown low walls of turf and rocks.

A4 = Possible tent house c. 2 x 2 m outlined by rocks in turf.

A5 = Cache built of c. 25 rocks (most are slabs) against a larger boulder (see sketch plan).



L1 – Sketch outline



L1, A1: The house with up to 1 m high and wide walls. The vertical rock is seen to the right.



L1, A1: The wall seen from the inside of the house.

A6 = Cache built of several big rocks and some upright slabs.  
A7 = Tent house c. 2 x 2,5 m with walls of turf and rocks.

**L2 – Settlement** – N64°59,805',  
W50°06,556' – 4 m above unnamed lake.  
Small, very old looking, settlement on a  
small foreland.

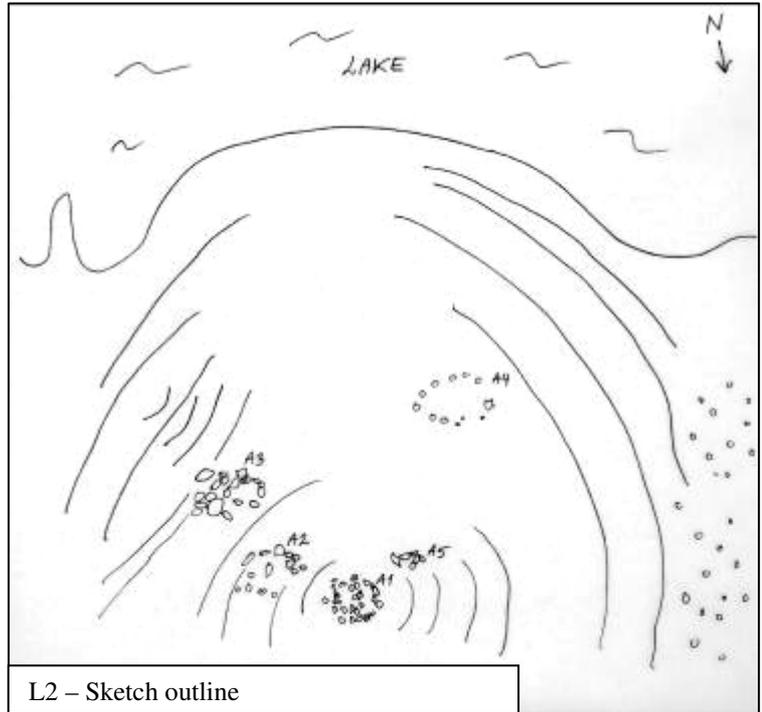
A1 = Tent house/tent ring c. 3 x 3 m (c. 2  
x 2 m internal) of rather big rocks built  
directly on the rocky ground, but heavily  
overgrown with moss. Through the middle  
of the structure is either a “mid-passage”  
or maybe rather a demarcation of the  
sleeping area. Possible entrance to the  
west.

A2 = Probably similar to A1 but not as  
well preserved.

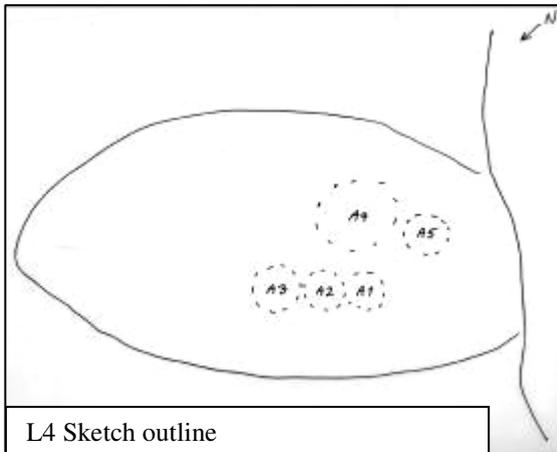
A3 = Small tent house c. 2 x 1,5 m  
(internal) built with rather big angular  
rocks in two layers, against the low rock.

A4 = Tent ring c. 3 x 3 m of head sized  
rocks, built around a natural depression  
(ca. 20 cm) between the rocks.

A5 = Small cache including a large flat  
rock.



**L3 – Settlement** – N64°59,608', W50°06,674' – 2 m above unnamed lake.  
Possible very old tent house and cache.



L4 Sketch outline



L4 – Palaeo-Eskimo site

**L4 – Settlement** –  
N64°59,565', W50°06,608' –  
1-2 m above unnamed lake.

Palaeo-Eskimo culture – at least 5 small tent rings on a small gravel/sand bank only 1 m above the lake. At least 5 tent rings, at least one with a mid-passage. They seem all to be very small, only around 2,5 m. The ground is very loose so we stopped drawing and measuring the site in order not to cause damage (see sketch plan).

**L5 – Cairn** - N64°59,426',  
W50°06,916'

Cairn of 5 large rocks built on a rock at a place where crossing to the other side of the lake-arm can be done easily.

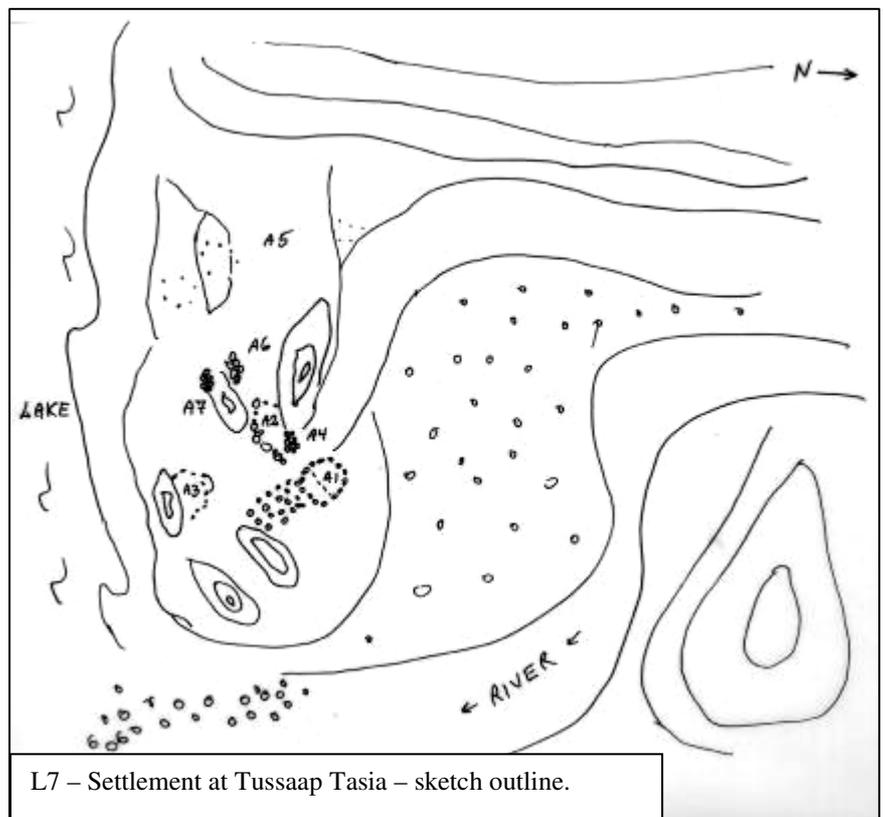
**L6 – Head cairn** – N64°59,066',  
W50°07,249'

White head cairn on large white boulder at the crossing between two valleys.

**L7 – Settlement** N64°58,520',  
W50°08,766' – 7 m above

Tussaap Tasia  
Thule culture – at least three houses and one or two graves or meat caches.

The settlement has a wonderful location at the bank between the lake and the river, which ends in a small waterfall here.



L7 – Settlement at Tussaap Tasia – sketch outline.



A1 = Horse shoe shaped tent house c. 3 x 3 m, sleeping platform c. 2 m wide and 1,5 m deep.

Above: L7, A1: Tent house  
Left: L7, A6: Grave or cache

The structure takes advantage of a natural depression and incorporates an edge of the cliff as the front edge of the sleeping bench.

A2 = Tent house c. 3 x 2 m with front edge of sleeping bench built with rocks. The structure is built against a small ridge.

A3 = Very overgrown tent house c. 2 x 2,5 m built against small ridge.

A4 = Cache 1,3 x 1,5 m built with angular and round rocks next to A2.

A5 = Drying area with rings of rocks – at least 3 rings.

A6 = Grave or cache c. 1 x 2 m built using slabs.

A7 = Possible grave or cache c. 1,4 x 1 m

A8 = White head cairn marking the location of the settlement when seen from the lake.

### **L8 – Settlement** N64°58,468’,

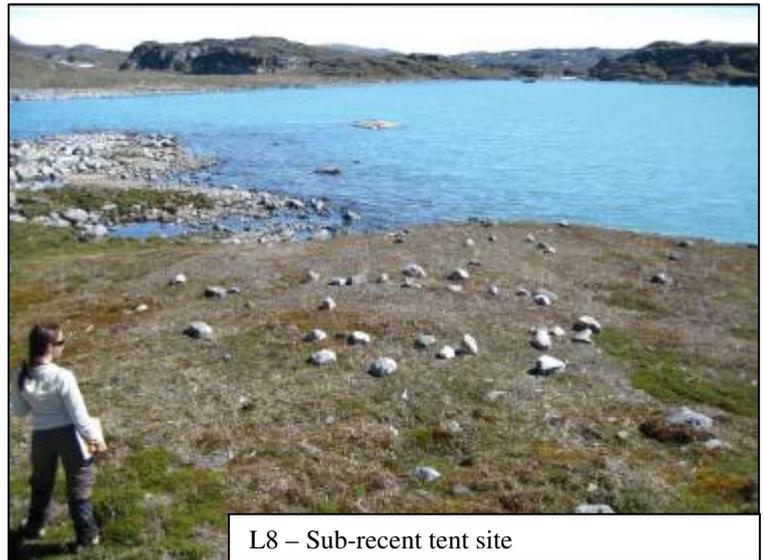
W50°08,887’ – 2 m above Tussaap Tasia.

Sub-recent tent site at the lake with two tent rings and a possible “play house” only a couple of hundred metres from L7.

A1 = Tent ring c. 3 x 2 m of fist sized, widely spaced stones.

A2 = Tent ring c. 3 x 3 m of rounded, widely spaced rocks.

A3 = c. 1,5 x 2 m wide stone circle built right next to the water. Play house? Across the site are scattered concentrations of split bones.



L8 – Sub-recent tent site

**L9 – Cairn** N64°59,048’, W50°07,995’ – 2 m above unnamed lake.

Cairn or small depot build with around 18 fist to head sized angular rocks.

**L10 – Cairn** N64°59,862’, W50°07,371’ – 10 m above lake

Cairn of 3 large rounded rocks on a boulder on a ridge at the tip of a foreland.

**L11 – Tent ring** N64°59,954', W50°07,251' – 15 m above lake

Ring, c. 3 x 3,2 m, of widely spaced rocks with two big and one smaller rock in the centre.

**L101 – Recent hunting camp**

N 65°03,127', W49°57,398' – 10 m above lake

**L102 –Recent tent site**

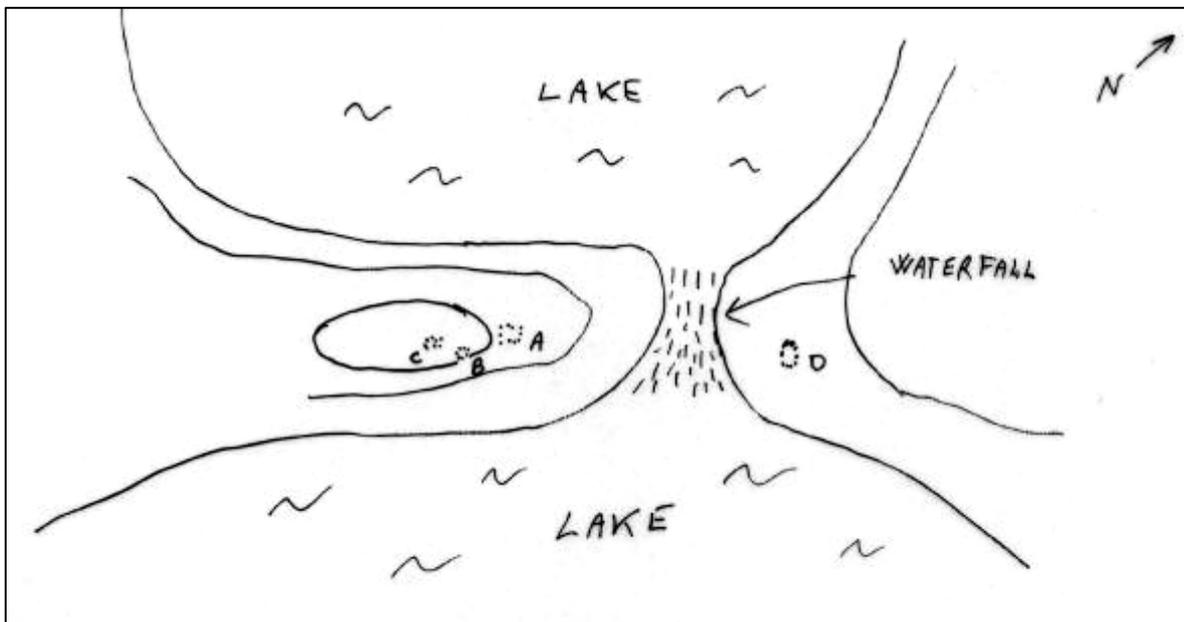
N 65°05,907', V 49°57,760' - 3 m above lake

**L103 – Settlement** N65°02,41', W50°08,07' – 9-29 m above lake 6g.

Thule culture. Tent house and hunters' beds on both sides of a waterfall where a lake runs into the big lake.



L101 – Recent hunting site



L103 – Two tent houses and hunter's beds

A = Tent house or hunter's bed c. 3 x 2 m

B = Tent house or hunter's bed c. 1,5 x 1,5 m

C = Double hunter's bed c. 4 x 1,5 m

D = Tent house or hunter's bed c. 3 x 1,5 m



L103, D: Tent house or hunter's bed.

### 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> July

13<sup>th</sup> July: Movement of camp. Two persons and the rubber dinghy went south to Tussaap Tasia, and three persons to a location (Camp 2) northwest of lake 6g. The northern part of lake 6g still remains to be surveyed (see map).

**6 g North - see map 6g north (red dots are settlements, hatched areas still remain to be surveyed):**

**L12 – Hunter’s bed** N65°04,831’, W50°09,256’ 10 m above lake 6g

Very old looking hunter’s bed c. 4,7 x 2 m. Most rocks are tilted and are very overgrown.

**L13 – Settlement** N65°06,466’, W50°01,945’ – 2-10 m above lake 6g.

Tent ring, outdoor fireplace and meat cache.

A1 = Tent ring c. 3,5 x 4 m made with widely spaced head sized rocks.

A2 = Fireplace built with five rounded rocks and one slab c. 8 m from A1 and only 2 m from the water.

A3 = Open cache c. 1,5 x 1 m built with rather big rocks.

**L14 – Settlement** N65°06,839’, W50°06,927’ - 5-6 m above lake 6g.

At least three tent houses and a very big house structure (with thick walls as the structure at L1) at a location where it is very close (c. 10 m) to a small island in the lake.

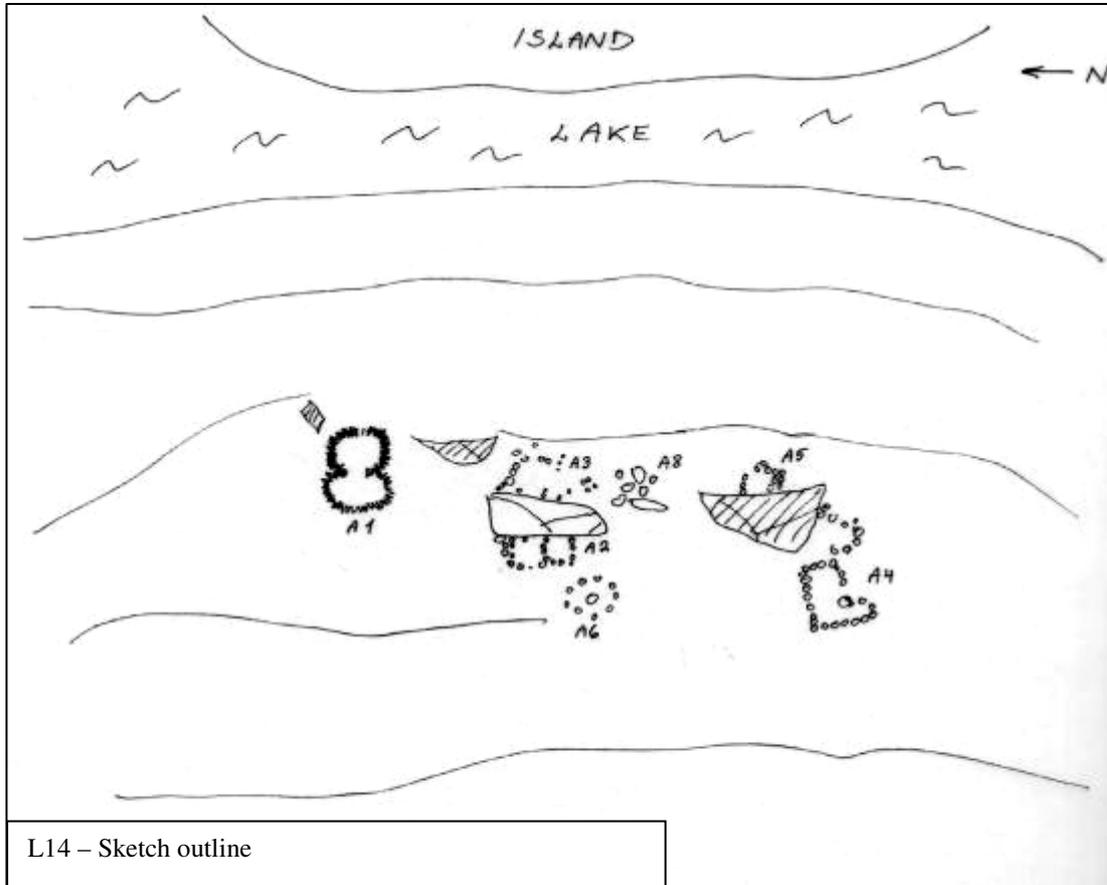
A1 = Large house construction with walls of up to seven layers of big slabs. Length on the



L14, A1: Large house structure.

outside c. 6,5 m. The house has two rooms. The eastern room (inside) c. 2 x 1,7 m (3,5 m external). Western room c. 4,5 m (external), 3 m (internal) x 2 m.

A2 = Tent house c. 2,5 x 3,25 m built against a large rock with walls of rocks and turf but somewhat unclear.



A3 = Tent house c. 2 x 2,8 m. Sleeping platform c. 2 x 1,6 m. Cooking niche between large rocks.

A4 = Rectangular tent house 2 x 1,8 m. No sleeping platform but cooking niche 1 x 0,8 m and meat cache on the outside.

A5 = Possible tent house c. 1,8 x 1,5 m built against large rock.

A6 = Tent ring? 2 x 2 m built by large rounded rocks with a square fireplace? in the middle.

A7 = Fox trap located c. 100 m behind the settlement.

A8 = Cache or grave.

It is possible that there are more old houses at the site.



L14, A6: Ring of rocks with a central square structure. Maybe a playhouse?

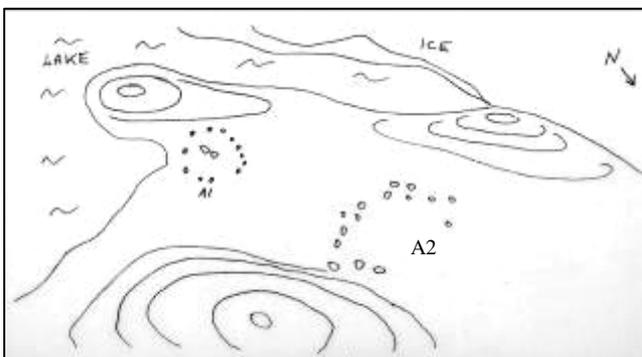
**L15 – Shooting blind** N65°07,103', W50°07,352' – 2 m above lake 6g  
Shooting blind or remains of a cache on a large flat rock 10 m from the lake.

**L16 – Structure of uncertain type** N 65°06,898', V 50°06,939' – 2 m above lake 6 g  
A ring of rocks c. 1,2 x 1,2 m and a similar semicircle 20 m apart.

**L17 – Tent site** - N 65°05,602', W50°05,711' - 3 m above lake 6g  
Historic site with two tent rings.

A1 = Tent ring c. 3 x 4 m of widely spaced stones. At the centre is a row of slabs – probably for a primus (see sketch plan).

A2 = Tent ring c. 3 x 3 m of widely spaced rocks. Close to this structure was found a “Capstan” box with some paper inside. Close to A1 an unusual jade-green rock is lying on the surface as if placed there by the hunters. It is told that in the 1940s large groups of up to fifty men with kayaks went hunting in these areas (see sketch plan).



L17 – Sketch outline and Capstan tin box (right).



L17 – Overview and jade green rock (top right).

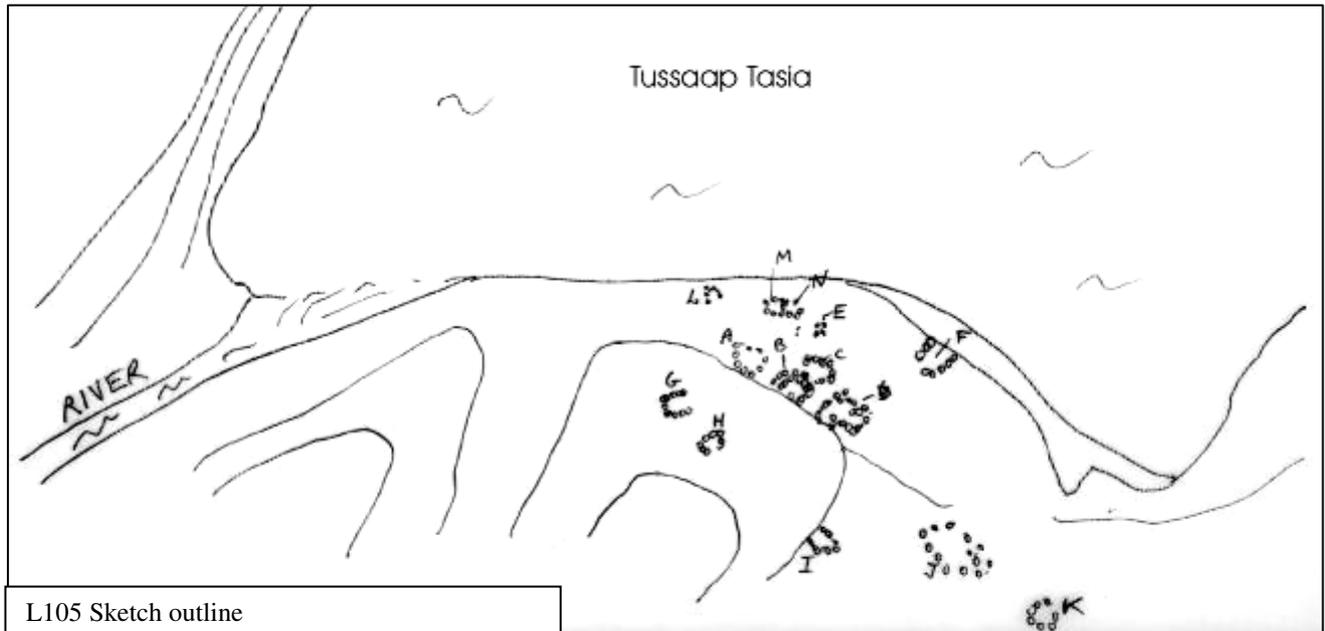
**Survey by boat at Tussaap Tasia 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> July**

**See map 6g south (red dots are settlements, hatched areas still remain to be surveyed):**

**L104 – Settlement** - N64°58,200', W50°11,251' - 3 m above Tussaap Tasia.

Two small and one bigger tent ring on a small foreland. A cairn seen from the water marks the location.

**L105 – Settlement** - N64°55,587', W50°11,590' – 2-8 m above Tussaap Tasia.



Thule culture. 11 tent houses, some are of the unusual big type. This settlement is probably the one Aron portrayed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> C. (see fig. 5 page 8), when these houses were believed to derive from the Norse. These houses, however, differ widely in type, size and probably also in age.

A, B, C, D, E, F, L, M, N: 2 m above lake.

G, H, I, J: 7 m above lake.



L105, H – Tent house

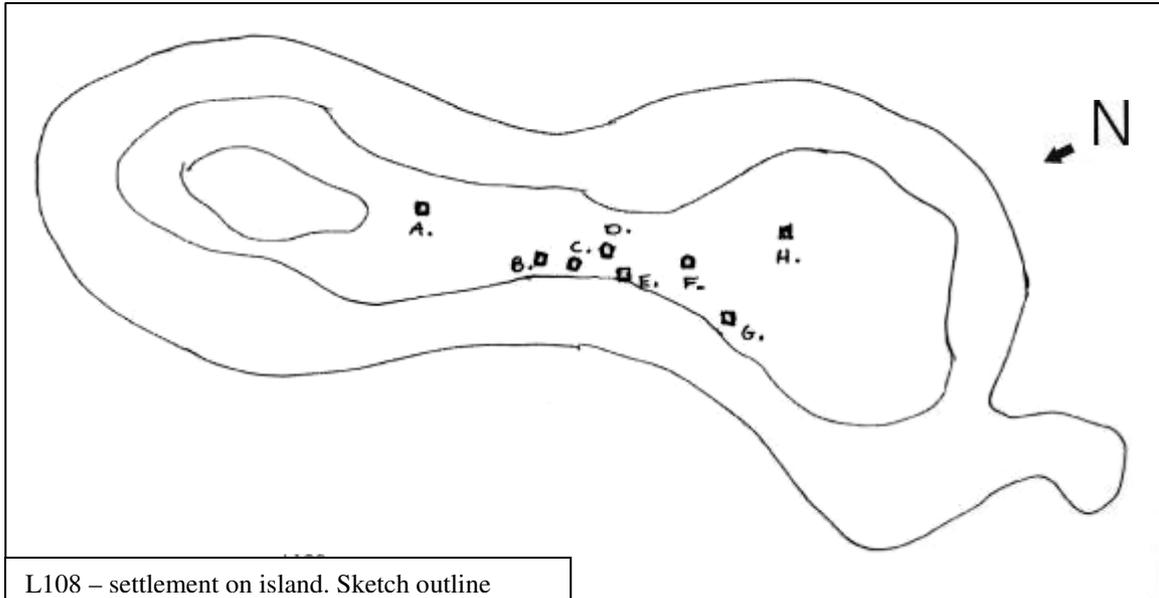


L105, A – Large tent house

**106 – Grave** - N 64°56,877', V 50°09,713' - 100+ m above the lake

**107 – Recent tent ring** - N 64°56,511', V 50°09,869' – 3 m above the lake

**L108 – Settlement** - N64°56,877', W50°09,713' - 16-24 m above Tussaap Tasia.



L108 – settlement on island. Sketch outline

Eight tent houses A - H, of which most are of the unusual big size, on an island in Tussaap Tasia.

- A = 2,5 x 5 m
- B = 3 x 8 m
- C = 2,5 x 2,5 m
- D = 6 x 3 m
- E = 6 x 3 m
- F = 3 x 3 m
- G = 4 x 3 m
- H = 4 x 2 m

**109 – Cairn** - N 64°58,031', V 50°06,694' – 11 m above the lake.

**110 – Shelter and cache** - N 64°59,849', V 50°05,771' – 2 m above lake



L108 – House structures on island in Tussaap Tasia.



L108 - One of the structures - a square of rocks with a central rock – is of a hitherto unknown type.

## 7d - Description of the sites:

### 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> July – LAKE 7d

Change of location to lake 7d, which is not one lake but a system of several lakes. It was not possible to survey them all (see map). On the 17<sup>th</sup> July the helicopter brought our sixth team member in and took four of us to the northern part of the lake system, from where we walked back to the base camp.

See map 7d (red dots are settlements, hatched areas still remain to be surveyed):

**L18 – Possible Palaeo-Eskimo site** - N 65°35,322', V 50°23,039' – 40 m above lake  
Two possible – but unclear – tent rings c. 2,7 x 2,2 m, on a small gravel ridge.

**L19 – Tent ring and hearths** - N 65°33,641', V 50°16,170' – 4 m above lake

Circular tent ring of widely spaced stones, diameter c. 4,5 m.  
Outside the tent ring is a low “cooking niche” built against a big rock and another “cooking pot fire-place” (see sketch plan).  
In this instance Kerstin Pasda examined the bones and antlers lying around the structure. Her work showed that the



L19 Large tent ring



Split antler



L 19 - Cooking niche



Above: L 19 Pot hearth

Left: Kerstin Pasda examines bones and antlers found around L19

bones had been cooked and they represented five animals. A 14C dating of one of the bones gave a result of BP 138 ± 27 which falls within the “14C age plateau” and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.

**L20 – Head cairn** - N 65°33,656', V 50°16,154' - 4 m above lake

White head cairn around 50 m from the lake, probably put up in connection to camp L19.

**L21 - Possible Palaeo-eskimo tent ring** - N 65°32,806', V 50°17,611' – 5 m above lake.

Area - 3 m in diameter – demarcated by rocks lying deep in the gravel on a gravel ridge above the river.

**L111 – Settlement** - N 65°32,391', V 50°19,681' – 5 m above lake

a = Tent house

b = Tent house

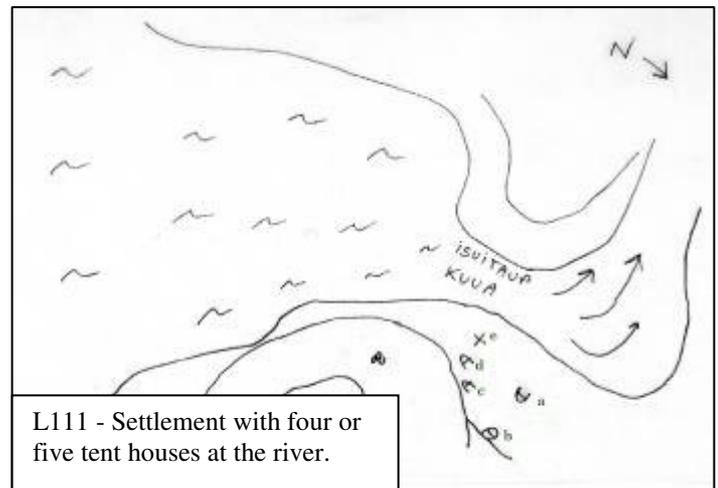
c = Tent house

d = Tent house

e = Stone structure with a central rock.

This site was also video-documented.

A 14C dating of a caribou bone from the surface of tenthouse “d” gave a result of BP 182 ± 24 which falls within the “14C age plateau” and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.



L111, Tent house d.

**L112 – Grave - N 65°34,340', V 50°12,422' – 3 m above lake**



L112, A – Grave built by slabs



L112 – Cranium in grave

A = Grave built by slabs right on the shore with a view to the inland ice. A cranium and other human bones are visible. A Thule arrowhead made of caribou antler was taken to the Museum. A 14C dating gave a result of BP 207 ± 36 which falls within the “14C age plateau” and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.  
 B = Shooting blind build against boulder on the hill c. 15 m behind the grave.  
 C = Rock shelter on the hill c. 30 m behind the grave.



above: L112 – Arrowhead



L112, B – Shooting blind on small hill behind the grave



L112, C – Rock shelter on the hill behind the grave.

**L113 – Tent ring** - N 65°34,457', V 50°12,597' – 4 m above lake

**L114 – Settlement with five tent houses** - N 65°34,471', V 50°12,595' – 0-1 m above lake. Some of the tent houses are almost flooded and endangered. A caribou bone from the surface has been 14C dated. The result is BP 209 ± 25 which falls within the “14C age plateau” and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.



Above: L114 – Settlement on sandy beach below cliff.  
Right: L114 – Tent house on the beach



**L115 – Tent house** - N 65°34,519', V 50°12,316' - 5 m above lake

**L116 – Ring of rocks** on rock surface. Tent ring or place for drying meat/skin.



L118 – Tent house

**L117 – Tent house** - N 65°34,527', V 50°12,355' – 13 m above lake

**L118 – Tent house and shooting blind** - N 65°34,528', V 50°12,378' – 18 m above lake

**L119 – Tent house** - N 65°34,593', V 50°12,724' – 23 m above lake



Left:  
L119 is located next to eye - catching rock.

**19<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> July – Waiting for helicopter**

**23<sup>rd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> July – TASERSIAQ CENTRAL EAST (7e)**

The helicopter finally arrived and brought the team members, rubber dinghy and gear to the southern bank of the eastern part of Tasersiaq (7e). Here we got only one evening and night to make surveys. It was not possible to survey the easternmost part of Tasersiaq due to lack of time and so little water in the lake that it was not possible to go there in the dinghy.

### **7e – Description of the sites:**

**See map 7e and 7e Central East (red dots: settlements, hatched areas: not surveyed)**

**L22 – Shelter** - N 66°11,886', V 50°03,389' – 20 m above lake

Hunter's bed c. 2,2 x 2,3 m built against a huge rock under drip-line.



L22 – Huge rock with hunter's bed (to the right).



L22 – Hunter's bed built against the rock.

**L23 – Tent house or hunter's bed** - N 66°12,380', V 50°01,606' – 3 m above lake

On a foreland of gravel 20 m from the lakeside is a structure made by head size and bigger round rocks in two layers. A 14C sample from a caribou bone on the surface gave a result of BP 114 ± 27 which falls within the "14C age plateau" and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.

**L120 – Palaeo-Eskimo settlement** - N 66°12,633', V 50°04,899' – 15 m above lake

**L121 – Hunter's bed** - N 66°12,635', V 50°04,828' – 13 m above lake

**L122 – Tent house** - N 66°12,635', V 50°04,829' – 1 m above lake



L123 – Tent house.

**L123 – Tent house and Palaeo-Eskimo tent ring** - N 66°13,744', V 50°25,085' – 6 m above lake. See sketch plan. Photo was ruined.

**L124 – Tent house** - N 66°12,565', V 51°01,782' – 7 m above lake

## 24<sup>th</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> July – TASERSIAQ (7e) WEST

The helicopter moved the team and the seventh member, who had arrived, to a location further west, on the southern bank of Tasersiaq. In this area previous survey had already shown that there are many archaeological sites. A research project with focus on the processes of change of settlement patterns in Central West Greenland as the main theme, has previously – in 2001, 2002 and 2003 – conducted surveys in those areas of Angujaartorfiup Nunaa, Maniitsoq Municipality, where hunting activities stopped 40-50 years ago and where no earlier archaeological examinations had been carried out. Tasersiaq (7e) is part of this research area, and the southern bank of the western end of the lake was visited in 2002 for a short initial survey (Odgaard et al. 2003).

This year's survey should, apart from making new surveys, also measure the height above the lake for the already known sites, which had not been done with accuracy. It turned out that most of the already registered sites along the coast of Tasersiaq and also around Quantum Lake, south of Tasersiaq are lower than 20 m above 7d.

The team camped by the ancient settlement "Isormiut" (the place where there is sod/turf), known from Jens Kreutzmann's map. The site was registered in 2002 together with numerous other sites in the area both east and west of this settlement and around Quantum Lake. A number of these sites were revisited for measurement of altitude, and it was confirmed that, apart from a few cairns and one hunter's bed, all previously registered sites are situated at an elevation below the 20 m water raise line.

In historical times, families would walk inland from the Kangerlussaq fjord in the north, and some families would walk as far as to Tasersiaq. The historical sources describe that to cross Tasersiaq some would bring their kayaks, carrying them up in the mountains, over the high plain and this far inland. Two kayaks tied together could serve as 'ferry' for people and gear across the lake (illustrated by Aron Fig. ?; Petersen 1992). On Aron's watercolour he shows such a crossing performed at a site that could fit with "Qarsormiut" (the people who live at the rock) that Kreutzmann marked on his map. In historical times the crossing of the high plain has been the only way to get to this area, but ancient tales tell of a time when it was possible to get easier access, and even bring umiaks, to the Tasersiaq lake (Thisted 1999). This shorter route went from the southwest through the Eternity Fjord, whose inner part is now impassable, blocked by glaciers. This information is likely to be true, reminding us that the impression of an intact environment is mistaken. The ice caps appear solid at first glance but the glaciers are constantly moving, today covering areas that were earlier exposed and inhabitable.

New drawings of Isormiut, which during survey in 2002 was registered with L number 567, were made and Kerstin Pasda started bone-determination in the midden-area. This site and the new L24 are until now the only settlements of base camp character on the southern bank of Tasersiaq.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> it was cold, rainy and windy. Late in the afternoon the helicopter arrived, and we were told to quickly get in and "only bring our toothbrushes" because bad weather was on its way. Then we were taken to the boat that Alcoa had rented, now anchoring out in the fjord of Kangerlussuaq, and spent the night there. Next morning the helicopter brought us to Kangerlussuaq before it went for service check in Nuuk.

**New found sites:**

**L24 – Settlement** - N 66°14,135', V 51°12,885' – 10 m above 7e – Southern bank.

Small settlement with at least two old tent houses at the Northern end of Quantum Lake, right next to the lake.

It was our plan to register this site in detail, but because of the unexpected, sudden helicopter pick up this site was only photo-documented.



L24 – Tent house structure.

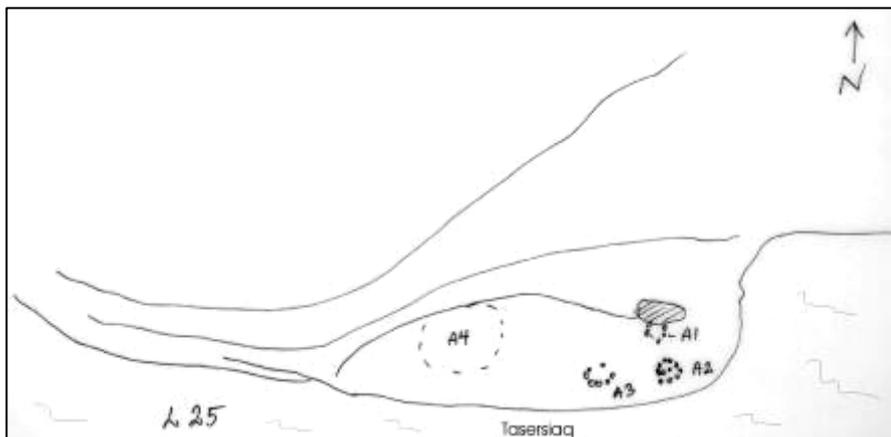
**L25 – Settlement** – N 66°15,138', V 51°12,381' – 1 m above 7e - Northern bank. According to Jens Kreutzmann's map this area is Qarsormiut (the people who live at the rock).

Small, old settlement with at least two old tent houses.

A1 = Tent house 1,4 x 1,6 m built of large and smaller rocks against a large rock.

A2 = Tent house of bigger rocks 1,7 x 1,7 m, sleeping platform 1 m edged by larger rocks. This house is only a few metres from the water.

A3 = Possible structure 1,6 x 1,4 m. There are probably more structures on the site.



L25 – Small settlement at the northern bank of Tasersiaq.

**L125- Two shooting blinds** - N 66°15,234', V 51°12,463' – 15 m above 7e – Northern bank

Two shooting blinds situated next to geodetic marking (and possibly disturbed by the creation of this) on top of small hill at the bank of Tasersiaq. A caribou bone on the surface



L125 – Shooting blinds and geodetic marking (left).



has been 14C dated and gave a result of BP 616 ± 23 which falls within the time range AD 1301 – AD 1398.

**L126 – Settlement** – N 66°15,244', V 51°12,526' – 10 m above 7e – Northern bank

Old settlement with three old tent houses – all of the same type with two “compartments”.

A1 = Tent house 2,0 x 1,6 m built of large rocks with sharp edges.

A2 = Tent house 2,7 x 1,4 m built of large rocks.

A3 = Tent house 2 x 1,4 m (see sketch plan)

A4 = Cache or grave 1,2 x 0,7 m (internal) built of very big angular rocks.

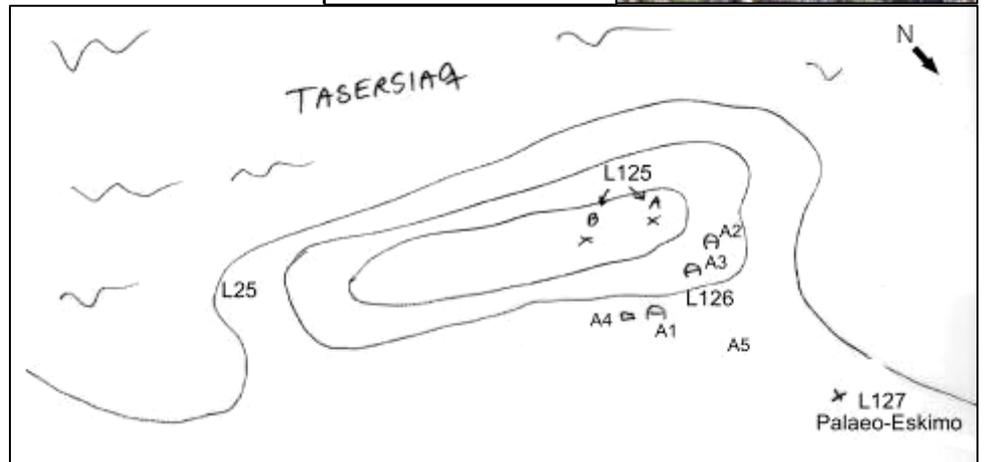
A5 = Close to this site are a couple of tent rings and antlers.

A 14C sample from a piece of caribou antler

first thought to be a handle for Palaeo-Eskimo scrapers gave a result of BP 137 ± 26 which falls within the “14C age plateau” and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.



L126 – Tent house A3



**L127 – Palaeo-Eskimo settlement** - N 66°15,261', V 51°12,504' – 10 m above 7e – Northern bank.

Palaeo-Eskimo structure, possibly dwelling, situated on an eroding sand slope. A “pavement” of probably fire-cracked rocks has been exposed under a c. 10 cm thick layer of sand. Right next to the pavement a couple of stone tools (one scraper, one chalcedony flake and a piece of agate) were found (see sketch plan).



L 127 - Layer of rocks – probably fire-cracked - with finds of stone tools.



L127 – Chalcedony object.

**L128 – American research station – N 66°16,620’, W 51°17,663’**

In a large plain (big enough for landing a small aeroplane) the rests of a tunnel tent with cover of heavy white canvas is found. The wind has torn the canvas and the arches of the tent are lying flat on the ground. A couple of oil drums are found within proximity. Apparently only provision and pantry has been left, since no other equipment related to the primary function of the station was observed. Different kinds of tin cans, coffee etc. and a rich selection of kitchen utensils: cooker, cooking pots, pans, cutlery and plates. Also at least five pill bottles with content were observed.

This is the remains of an American research station, where K.R. Everett and Co. from the Institute of Polar Studies in 1963 and 1964 made geological investigations in the ice-free area from the Sarfartoq Gletscher, south-southeast to “Lake Quantum” on the southwest side of Tasersiaq, and from “Right Angle Point” to “Hidden Lake” on the northeast side of Tasersiaq. The location of the camp is shown on a map in Everett’s article “Mass-wasting in the Tasersiaq area, West Greenland”, *Meddelelser om Grønland*, bd. 165, nr. 5, Copenhagen 1967.



L128 – Institute of Polar Studies’ camp remains from the sixties. Among other things kitchen utensils, tin cans, first aid kit with medicine and DDT against mosquitoes.

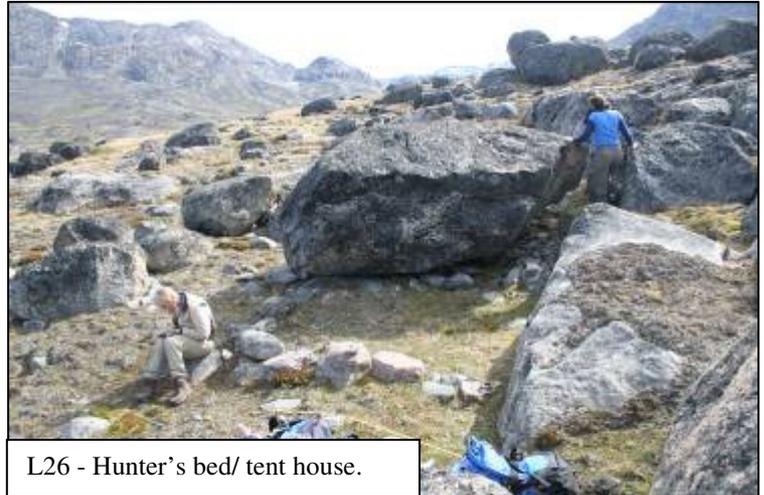


**1<sup>st</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> August – Tasersiaq (7e) CENTRAL West**

The team returned shortly to Tasersiaq West to dismantle the camp and go to a location at one of the crossings further west along the lake. Here a camp was made on the southern bank, from where we could reach some areas by foot and others by boat.

Newfound sites:

**L 26 – Hunter’s bed/tent house** – N 66°11,837’, W 50°46,667’ – on western side of lake system south of Tasersiaq, c. 22 m above this. Hunter’s bed, c. 2,9 x 2,4 m, built against rock and boulder.



L26 - Hunter’s bed/ tent house.

**L 27 – Hunter’s bed/tent house** – N 66°11,430’, W 50°46,531’ – on western side of lake system south of Tasersiaq, ca. 15 m above this. Hunter’s bed/tent house, c. 2,5 x 1,5 m, built against large boulder, which is marked by a light head cairn. Outside the structure split bones are scattered.



L27 – Hunter’s bed/tent house marked with head cairn.

**L28 – Cache** – N 66°12,389’, W 50°46,433’ – 10 m above Tasersiaq. Open meat cache built against large boulder c. 30 m from the southern bank of Tasersiaq. Another 15 m to the south is a head cairn.

**L29 – Tent house** N 66°12,583’, W 50°46,100’ – 9 m above Tasersiaq. Possible tent house around 50 m from the southern bank of Tasersiaq. 30 m south of the house is a head cairn.

**L30 – Hearth and tent ring** – N 66°12,576’, W 50°45,916’ – 1 m above Tasersiaq. Nicely built “pot fireplace” on the southern bank of Tasersiaq a few metres from the lake. C. 5 m behind the fireplace is an unclear tent ring. The structures are built at a nice spot sheltered by a gravel ridge.



L30 – Pot hearth

**L31 – Cache** – N 66°12,574', W 50°45,764' – Closed cache built by many rocks, 4 m above Tasersiaq.

**L32 – Cairn and hearth** – N 66°12,201', W 50°46,789' – 5 m above Tasesiaq. Possible (large) head cairn and hearth a few metres from the lake. Split bones are found nearby.

**L33 – Head cairns** – N 66°12,482', W 50°47,006' - Two head cairns c. 50 m in between, west of L717 (registered in 2002). One is located at one end of gravel ridge, while the other is found on the eastern side of the same gravel ridge.



L31 – Cache – still closed – on the southern bank of Tasersiaq.

**L34 – Hunter's bed** – N 66°12,379', W 50°48,253' – 5 m above Tasersiaq. Hunter's bed (one half is missing), c. 1,7 x 3,0 m, located on the lower gravel ridge on the western side of the foreland.

**L35 – Shooting blind** – N 66°12,219', W 50°48,183' – 10 m above Tasersiaq. Shooting blind of six rocks (one is large) built against big boulder next to a passage between the gravel ridge and the mountainside on the western side of the foreland.

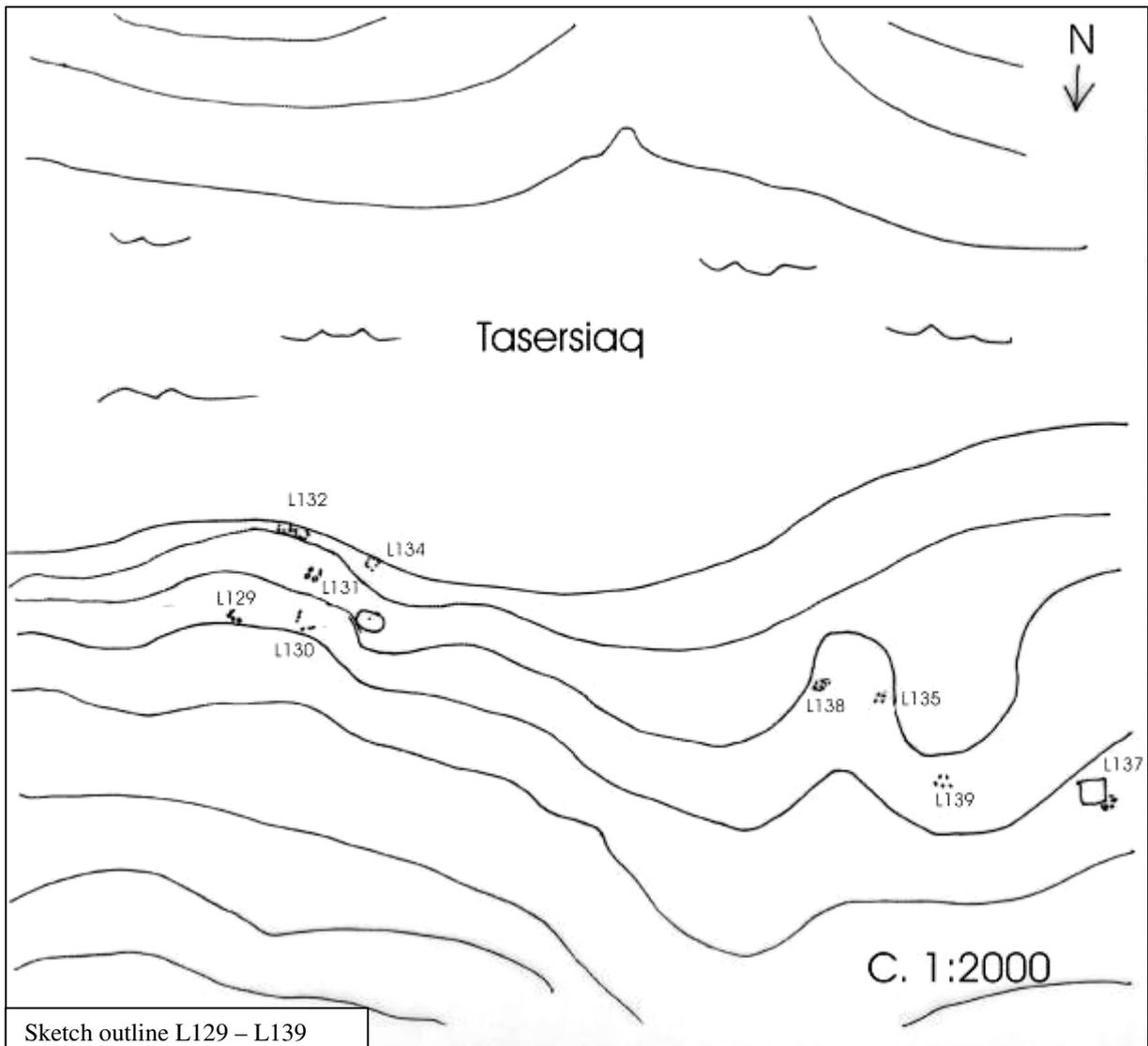
**L36 – Hunter's bed** – N 66°11,266', W 50°49,370' – Qivittup Nunaa. Possible hunter's bed, c. 1,6 x 1,3 m, built against a rock, close to two very big rocks. Within its proximity are broken bone.



L35 - Shooting blind next to a natural passage in the landscape.

**L129 – Shooting blind** - N 66°12,734', V 50°45,699' – 38 m above Tasersiaq

**L130 – Shooting blind** - N 66°12,729', V 50°45,754' – 34 m above Tasersiaq



**L131 – Tent house/hunter’s bed** - N 66°12,693’, V 50°45,764’ – 11 m above Tasersiaq

Small structure c. 1,5 x 1,75 m resembling an “eagle nest” built of angular rocks in a crack in the bedrock on the slope (see sketch plan). From here is a good view of bigger parts of Tasersiaq to the east and west.

**L132 – Tent house** - N 66°12,691’, V 50°45,758’ – 1-3 m above Tasersiaq

One – maybe two tent houses – built on the lakeside of angular, rather sharp rocks in several layers (see sketch plan). Behind the



L131 – Tent house or hunter’s bed on the slope overlooking Tasersiaq.

structure is a steep wall, and it is rather difficult to get to this structure because of many fallen rocks from the rock wall. A 14C dating on a caribou bone from the surface gave a result of BP  $282 \pm 24$  which falls within the "14C age plateau" and it is not possible to precisely determine when the caribou lived within the wide calendar range: AD 1640 – AD 1955.

**L134 – Tent house** - N  $66^{\circ}12,688'$ , V  $50^{\circ}45,802'$  – 1,5 m above Tasersiaq.

Small tent house c. 2 x 1,5 m, built mainly as a wall of angular rocks and slabs between pieces of bedrock (see sketch plan).

**L135 – Tent house** - N  $66^{\circ}12,735'$ , V  $50^{\circ}46,079'$  – 22 m above Tasersiaq.

Tent house c. 2,5 x 1,5 m situated on a flat rock projection. In front of the entrance to the west is a small plateau – maybe the kitchen area (see sketch plan).



L135 – Tent house

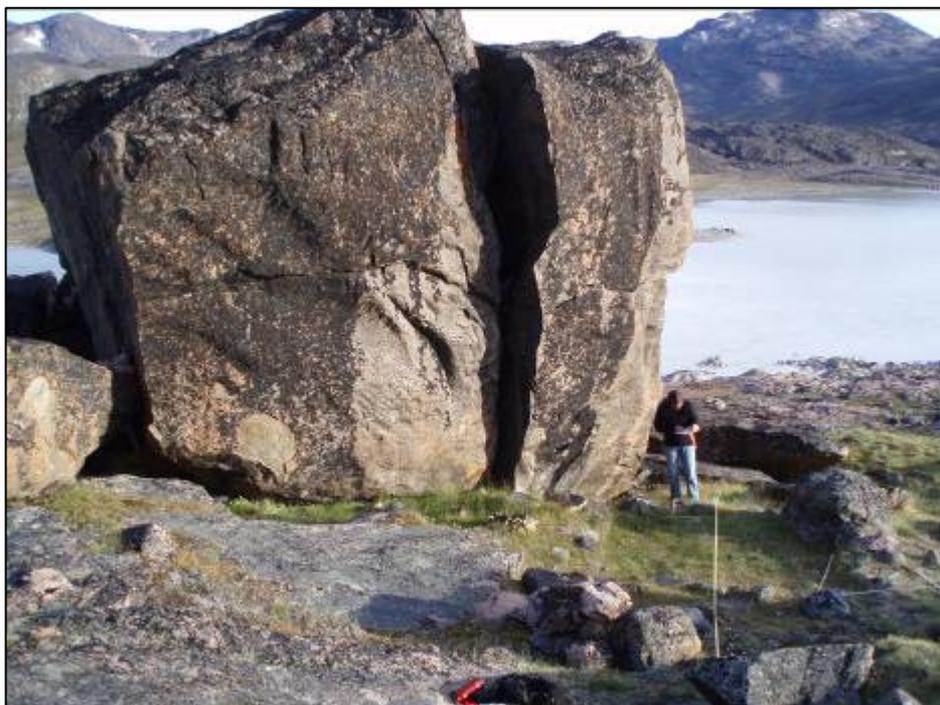
**L136 – Ring of rocks** - N  $66^{\circ}12,768'$ ,

V  $50^{\circ}46,078'$  – 41 m above Tasersiaq  
Ring of rocks for drying meat or skin on the rock surface (see sketch plan).

**L137 – Tent house and cooking niche** - N  $66^{\circ}12,766'$ , W  $50^{\circ}46,177'$  - 37 m above Tasersiaq.

This site was first registered in 2002 as L564 (Odgaard et al. 2003), but could then only be observed from a distance because of a musk ox bull.

Oval tent house c. 3 c x 2,25 m and a cooking niche, up to 70 cm high, sheltered by a huge rock. In the black lichen on the vertical rock right behind the house the letters BC or BG are inscribed (see sketch plan).



L137 – Tent house and cooking niche next to boulder.

**L138 – Tent house** –

N  $66^{\circ}12,727'$ , V  $50^{\circ}46,029'$  – 22 m above Tasersiaq  
Oblong tent house c. 3 x 1,5 m built on the slope (see

sketch plan)

**L139 – Tent house –**

N 66°12,748', V 50°46,074' – 23 m above Tasersiaq

Small tent house, c. 1,5 x 2 m, stone and turf built (see sketch plan).

**Survey south of Tasersiaq along system of lakes on eastern side:**

**L140 – Hunter's bed/shooting blind - N 66°12,018', V 50°46,750' – 14 m above Tasersiaq**

Small wall of rocks between two boulders on a moraine hill east of the lower riverbed.

**L141 – Shooting blind - N 66°11,886', V 50°46,241' – 14 m above Tasersiaq**

Five rocks on a bigger rock next to caribou path.

**L142 – Shooting blind - N 66°11,668', V 50°46,178' – 22 m above Tasersiaq**

Many small rocks put on three bigger rocks on small foreland at the northern current area at the southern biggest lake.



L142 – Shooting blind

**L143 – Three hunters' beds - N 66°11,508', V 50°45,514' – 17 - 21 m above Tasersiaq**

A1 = Hunter's bed, L-shaped and overgrown with turf, built against a large boulder facing the lake.

A2 = Hunter's bed against boulder right south of A1.

A3 = Hunter's bed, c. 2 x 1,5 m, against boulder to the east.

**L144 – Meat cache** – N 66°10,978', V 50°45,729' – 43 m above Tasersiaq  
Cache of 15-20 rocks, built against bigger rock. A possible fire place is found next to the cache.

**L146 – Shooting blind** - N 66°10,466', V 50°45,631'

**L147 – Shooting blind**  
Shooting blind on lichen grown ridge close to the waterfall above the lake.

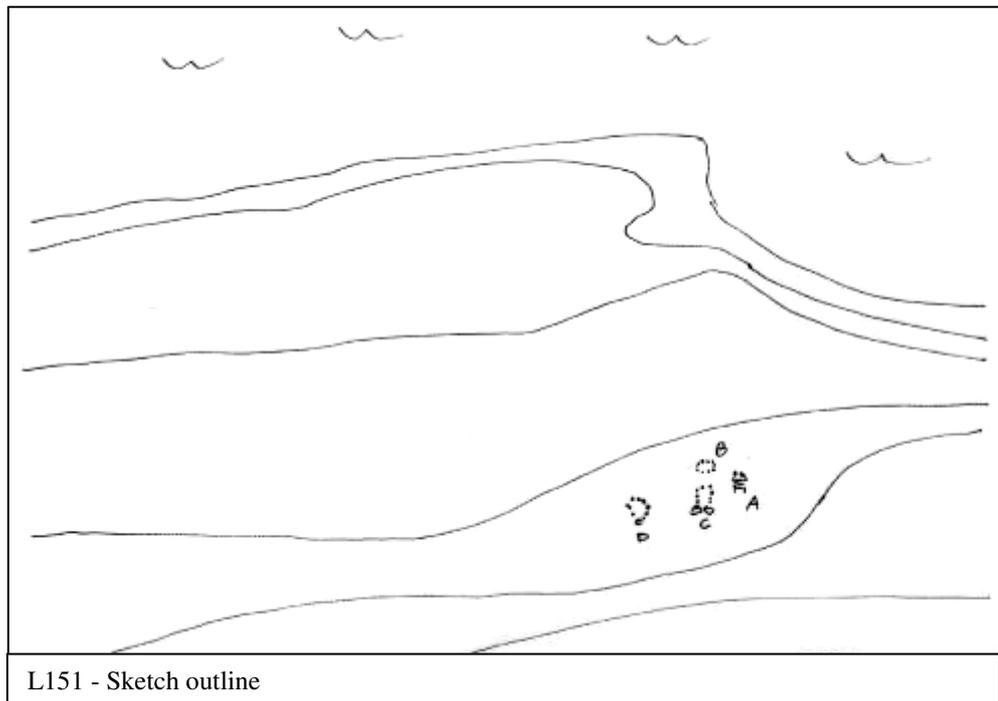
**L148 – Hunter's bed** - N 66°11,050', V 50°46,250'

**L150 – Hunter's bed and tent ring** - N 66°12,099', V 50°46,499' – 9 m above Tasersiaq  
A1 = Hunter's bed/tent house c. 1 x 1 m built against rock wall.  
A2 = Tent ring c. 4 m in diameter. Some of the rocks are very "loose".

**Survey from boat along Tasersiaq:**

**L151 – Settlement with grave** - N 66°12,659', V 51°01,989' – 15 m above Tasersiaq.  
Settlement with two old tent houses and a grave. This could be the grave Aron refers to when he tells that he has been at the grave of Aariassuaq.

- A = Grave with visible bones (hip, ribs etc.)
- B = Cache with 1 bow (wooden), at least 3 arrow points (antler) of which one may be for a leister or fish spear.
- C = Tent house c. 2 x 1,5 m.
- D = Tent house c. 1 x 1,5 m.





L151 – Ancient tent house



L151 - The grave

**L152 – Tent house** - N 66°11,824', V 51°00,755' – 8 m above Tasersiaq

**L153 – Tent house and big tent ring** - N 66°12,585', V 50°57,875' – 20 m above Tasersiaq

**L154 – Shooting blind** - N 66°12,576', V 50°57,795' – 20 m above Tasersiaq

## Settlements at the currents of Tasersiaq

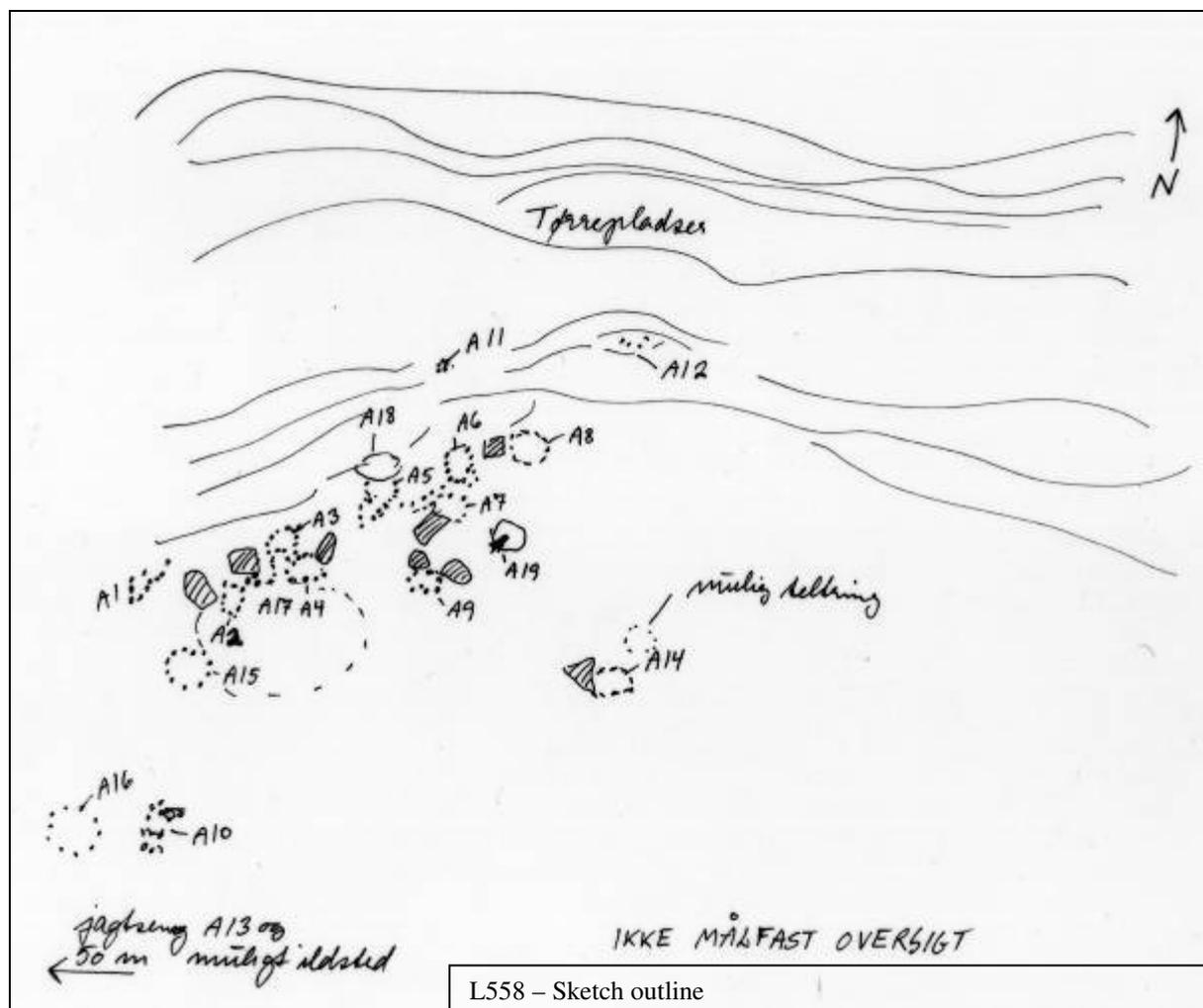
On Kreutzmann's map two places are marked on the Northern bank of central Tasersiaq where crossing by kayak was possible: Qoornua Killeq (The Western Current area) and Qoornua Kangilleq (The Eastern Current area).

These two areas were surveyed briefly in 2002 and were registered in detail in 2007:

**L558 – Settlement** – N 66°12,725', W 50°55,754' – 10 - 20 m above Tasersiaq

Qoornua Killeq is a large base camp on the northern bank of the lake, around 150 m from the lake at the foot of the hills. At the site are many bones – also sticking out of turf layers.

Wooden pieces of probably a kayak and bone plates for a paddle support the telling of people bringing kayaks over the high plain.



A1= Small angular/oval tent house of a single layer of large rocks, c. 1,5 m x 1,2 m (internal) and no visible sleeping platform (see sketch plan).

A2 = Angular/oval tent house of a single layer of large rocks, c. 2 x 1,25 m (internal) and no visible sleeping platform. Pieces of caribou antler are sitting in the turf (see sketch plan).

A3 = Round tent house with c. 50 cm high, thick walls of up to 4 layers of rocks and turf, c. 2 x 1,5 m (internal) situated on the slope. At the entrance (external kitchen area?) is a spot with grey burnt bone. Find of arrow point made by a rib at the entrance (see sketch plan).



L558 – Tent house A3



L558 – Arrow point of caribou rib bone

A4 = Tent house of a single layer of rocks, deeply buried in the turf. c. 1,75 x 2,5 m. Built against a large rock (see sketch plan).

A5 = Tent house c. 2,5 x 2 m situated against the slope. Walls of turf and rocks in several layers (see sketch plan).

A6 = Tent house with 50 cm high walls of up to 3 layers of rocks, c. 3 x 2 m (internal). Possible demarcation of sleeping platform (see sketch plan).

A7 = Complex tent house situated against a large angular rock and sharing a western wall with A5. C. 2,5 x 2 m and a possible long entrance with many rocks along the Western and Southern side of the angular rock. In this area are also many finds of pieces of bone and antler, wooden parts of probably a kayak (with iron nails) and two small pieces of white glazed ceramics (see sketch plan).



L558, A7 – Complex tent house with finds of wood and bone pieces



L558 - Wooden part of probably a kayak



L558 – Bone fitting probably for kayak paddle

A8 = Tent ring or tent house with rocks in one layer c. 3,5 x 2,2 m (see sketch plan).  
 A9 = Small tent house of big rocks in one layer c. 1,2 x 2 m (see sketch plan).  
 A10 = Tent house or hunter's bed c. 1,5 x 2 m - built between boulders on the bank in front of the settlement (see sketch plan).  
 A11 = Fox trap situated on the cliff behind the settlement.  
 A12 = Cache or grave behind a small wall of rocks in front of a crevice in the cliff right behind the tent houses.  
 A13 = Hunter's bed c. 1,75 x 2 m (see sketch plan) on the western side of a small ridge on the bank c. 50



L558, A12 – Cache or grave in crevice.

m west of the settlement. On top of the low ridge c. 15 m from A13 is a probable fireplace of rocks.  
 A14 = Hunter's bed or tent house 1,75 x 2 m – walls of one single layer of rocks (see sketch plan).  
 A15 = Tent ring c. 4 x 4 m of widely spaced stones. Many scattered bones in the structure are not necessarily connected to the use of this dwelling (see sketch plan).



L558, A19 – Antler held in place by rock

A16 = Tent ring c. 4,2 x 4,2 m of widely spaced stones. Many of the rocks are lying loose on the surface (see sketch plan).

A17 = "Cooking pot fireplace" of three rather big stones. One has been moved from its original position.

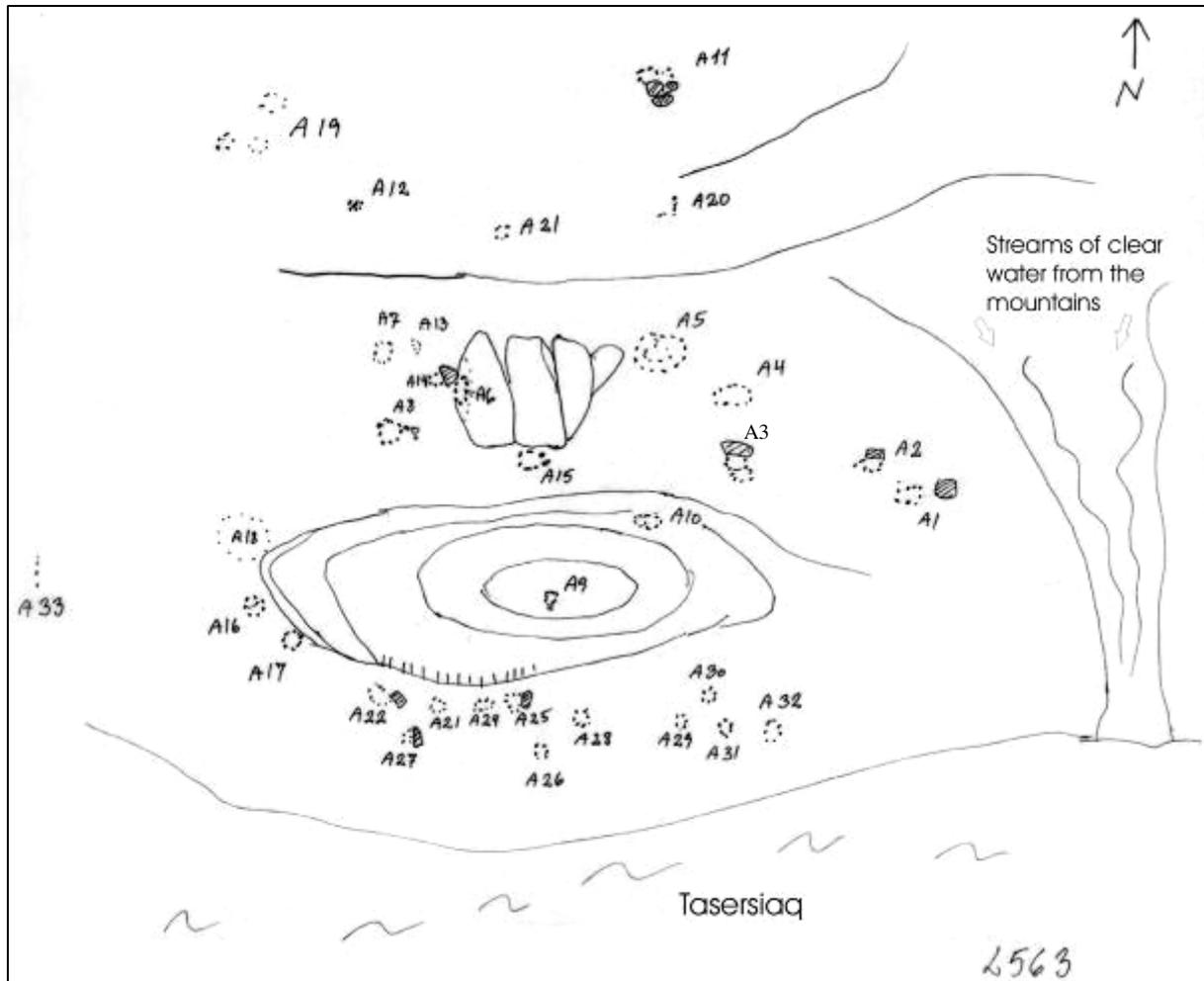
A18 = Possible rock shelter or other kind of activity area on the cliff right behind and above tent house A5.

A19 = Antler on top of boulder, kept in place under a rock. This kind of arrangement could be used as hanger for drying meat.

A20 = Rings of rocks (for holding down skin and/or meat for drying) behind the tent houses.

**L563 – Settlement** – N 66°12,747', W 50°46,522' – 20 m above Tasersiaq at the large “split boulder”.

At the settlement Qoornua Kangilleq are found at least 20 dwellings and a number of other structures from the Palaeo-Eskimo culture and (most) from the Thule culture.



A1 = Tent house, pear-shaped, c. 2,2 x 1,5 built of rather big stones in a single layer in connection to 50-60 cm high boulder. The southern end (sleeping platform?) more elevated than the rest of the floor area. On the other side of the boulder is an entrance area with a kitchen niche of two layers of stones. Length of full structure is c. 4 m (see sketch plan).

A2 = Small, oval tent house c. 2 x 1,5 m built of rather big stones in a single layer against a 1 metre high boulder. At the entrance is a c. 15 cm deep depression (see sketch plan).



L563, A3 – Tent house with meat cache

A3 = Complex structure with tent house (interior c. 2,2 x 1,7 m) and adjacent grave/meat cache (possibly rebuilt). Walls up to 1 m wide built of turf and large angular stones in up to two layers. Bone and antler fragments in the structure (see sketch plan).

A4 = Tent house c. 3,5 x 3 m built with big angular stones in up to two layers. An inner wall is separating an eastern room (ca. 2 x 3 m) from the western (kitchen and entrance area) c. 1,5 x 3 m (see sketch plan).

A5 = Complex tent house structure (external 9 x 6 m) with many chambers – probably two tent houses. Stone and turf built. The ground slopes naturally down on the northern side where there is a midden layer (see sketch plan).

A6 = Tent house/shelter c. 4,5 x 2,5 m on the western side of the large split boulder between the overhanging rock and two smaller boulders. The rim is outlined by a single layer of rocks, and on the floor are flat rocks. Sawed antler is found in the structure (see sketch plan).



L563, A5 – Complex tent house (probably two) structure



L563, A6 – Tent house/shelter under side of large split boulder

A7 = Rectangular tent house 2 x 1,7 m with walls of one single layer of angular rocks (see sketch plan). Around the tent house seems to be another ring of widely spaced smaller rocks (for holding down a skin or guy ropes).

A8 = Tent ring (ca. 4 x 4 m) or diffuse tent house, where some rocks have been scavenged (see sketch



L563 – The large split boulder seen from the hill to the south



L563 Several places at the large split boulder are extensive midden layers with bones and antlers.

plan).

A9 = Small (ca. 2,5 x 1,5 m) pear-shaped tent house with walls of rocks in one or two layers built right at the top of the small hill between the large “split boulder” and Tasersiaq (see sketch plan). Next to the presumed kitchen area on its eastern side is a cache or shooting blind. NB this structure is above the 20 m water rise level.

A10 = Oval tent house (ca. 2,5 x 2,5 m) of one layer of rocks with adjacent kitchen area (ca. 1,5 x 1,5 m) built on and dug into the slope (see sketch plan).

A11 = Possible tent house or meat cache (above the 20 m water level rise line).

A12 = Fox trap

A13 = Play house, small c. 1 x 1 m structure (see sketch plan).

A14 = Semicircular structure against large rock. Small c. 1,75 x 1 m tent house or hunter’s bed built against large boulder. External cooking niche? At the NE end along the large boulder is a line of sods (see sketch plan).

A15 = Unclear tent house c. 3,5 x 2 m situated in a depression at the foot of the big, red, split boulder (see sketch plan).

A16 = Palaeo-Eskimo tent ring, diameter c. 3,5 m, with a mid passage marked by rocks.

Within a distance of 50 cm, one arrowhead, one blade and one rock crystal scraper was found (see sketch plan).

A17 = Palaeo-Eskimo tent ring, c. 4 x 4,5 m, with a central mid-passage, marked by rocks. On the eastern side of the mid-passage, within an area of c. 50 cm across is a concentration of small flakes of brown and white chalcedony and a burin flake. On the other side of the mid-passage two relatively large flakes of siliceous slate were found (see sketch plan).

A18 = Area with diffuse traces of



L563, A9 – Tent house built on top of the small hill between Tasersiaq and the large split boulder.



L563, A13 – Play house.



L563, A16 – Palaeo-Eskimo tent ring

possible dwellings (Palaeo-Eskimo?)

A19 = Rings of rocks (area for drying skin and meat).

A20 = Diffuse structure

A21 = Play house?

A22 = Tent house c. 2,25 x 2 m of angular rocks in one layer built against an angular boulder, where there is also a possible cooking area. 2,5 m from the structure is a small depression outlined with a few rocks, maybe a cache or a cooking niche (see sketch plan).

A23 = Unclear structure of rocks c. 1,75 x 2 m. Tent house? (see sketch plan).

A24 = Oblong tent house c. 2 x 3 m built with angular rocks against the rock wall (see sketch plan).

A25 = Tent house c. 2,75 x 1,75 built between boulders against the rock wall (see sketch plan).

A26 = Tent house c. 2 x 2 m built by angular rocks in two layers. A smaller structure adjacent to the tent house on the western side might be the kitchen area (see sketch plan).

A27 = Tent house/hunter's bed c. 1,25 x 2,25 m built of angular rocks against an angular boulder (see sketch plan).

A28 = Round tent house c. 2,5 x 2,5 m and a cooking niche c.

0,75 x 0,75 to the south, built of angular rocks against raised parts of the bedrock.

A29 = Oblong tent house c. 1,5 x 2,5 m, of rocks in one layer overgrown by moss (see sketch plan).

A30 = Round tent house diameter c. 2 m, built of rocks in a single layer (see sketch plan).

A31 = Tent house somewhat unclear, c. 2 x 1,75 m, overgrown with moss (see sketch plan).

A32 = Oblong tent house c. 2,5 x 1,5 m with a wall in several layers against a boulder in the southeastern part. To the north and northeast of the structure are boulders and bedrock (see sketch plan).

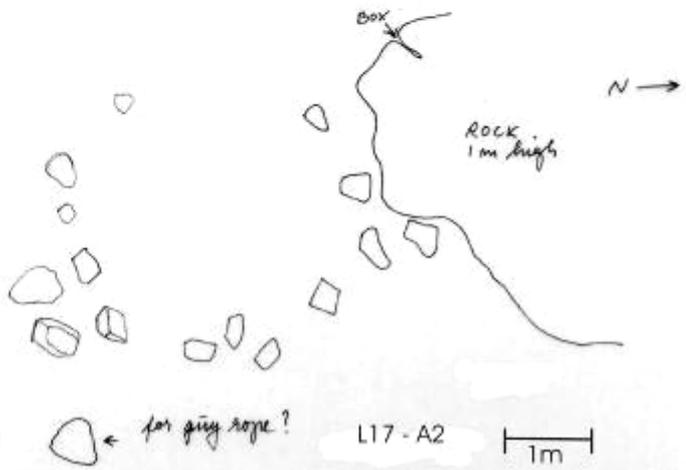
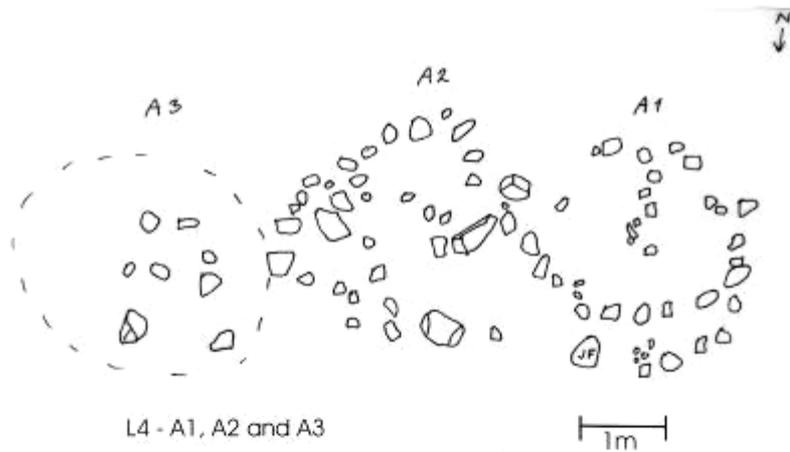
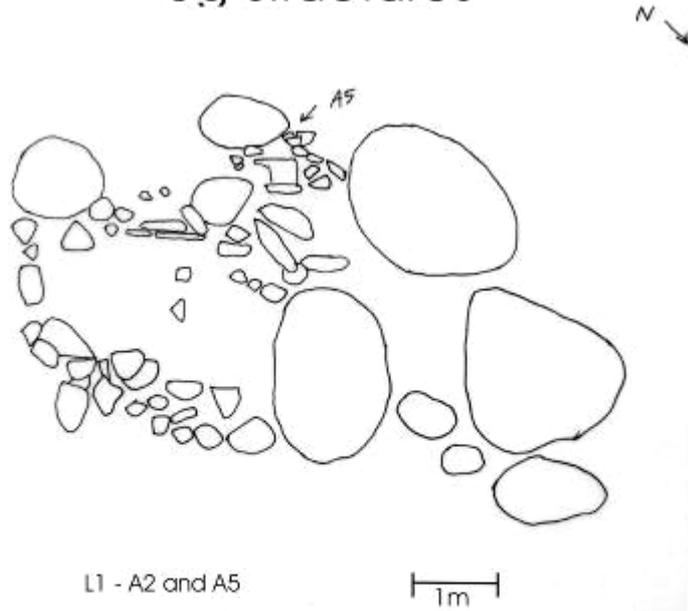


L563, A24. Olde tent house built against the rock wall.

**Due to unavailable helicopter service later than 10<sup>th</sup> August we had to end the field season.**

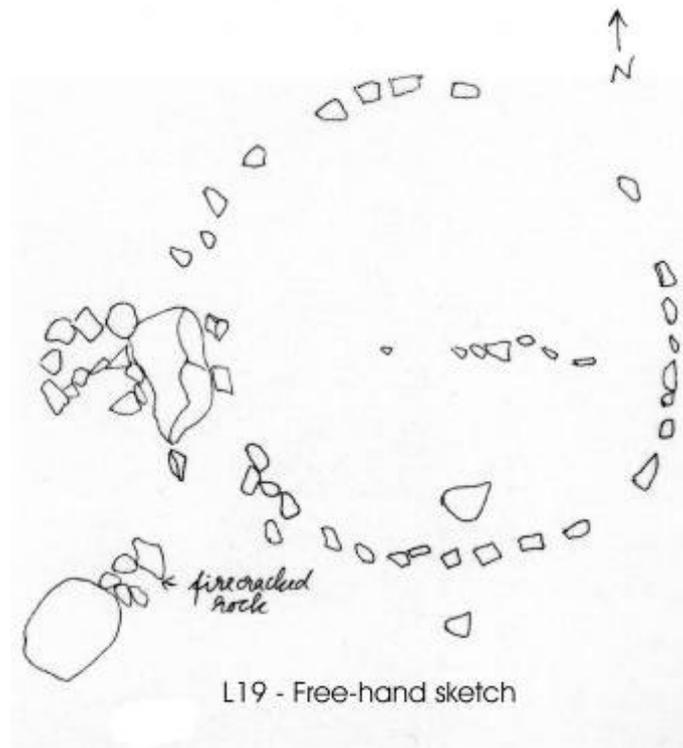


# Sketch plans of selected archaeological features 6g structures

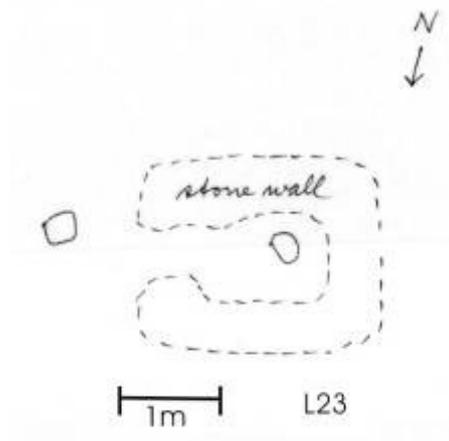




Sketch plans of selected archaeological features – 7d

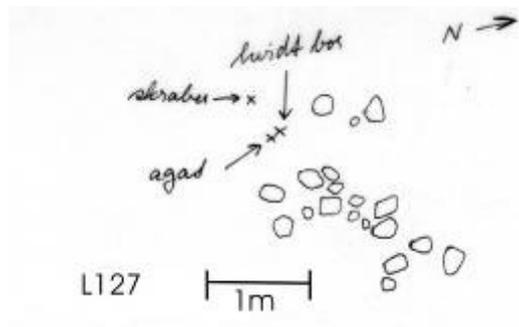
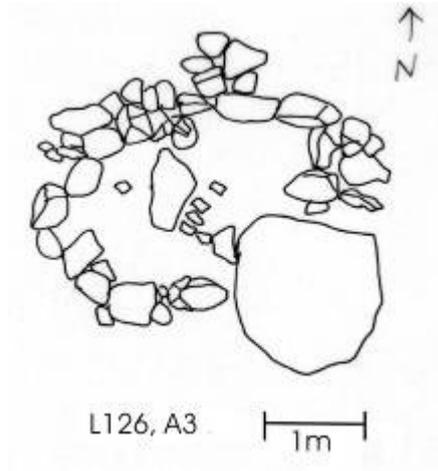


Sketch plans of selected archaeological features – 7e Central East



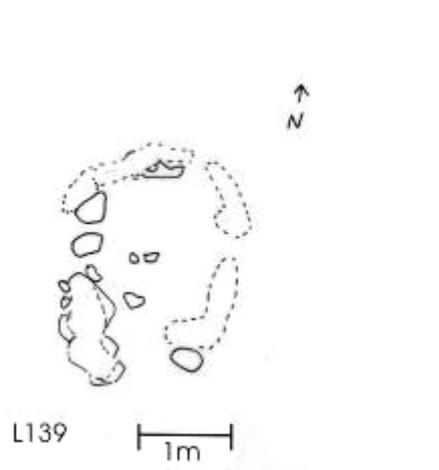
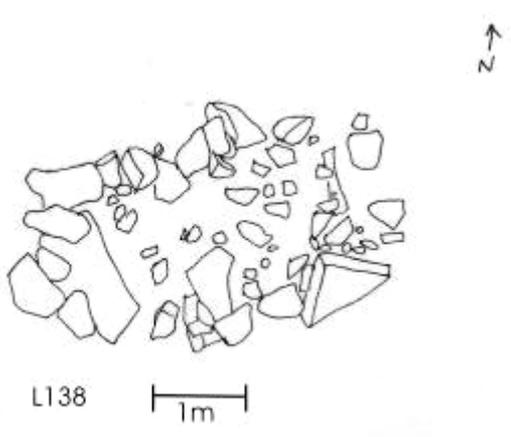
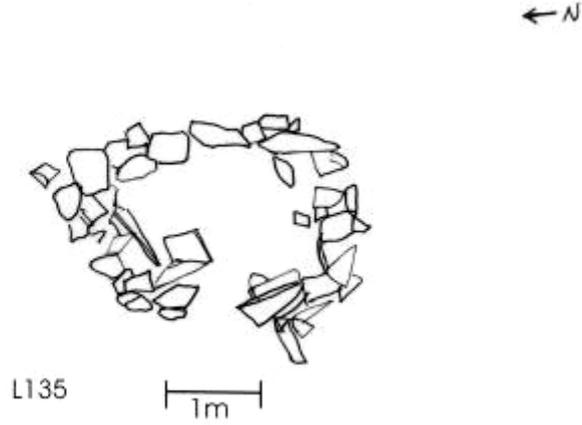
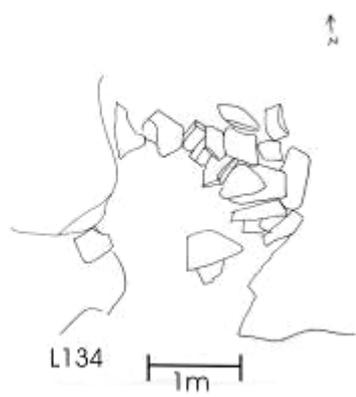
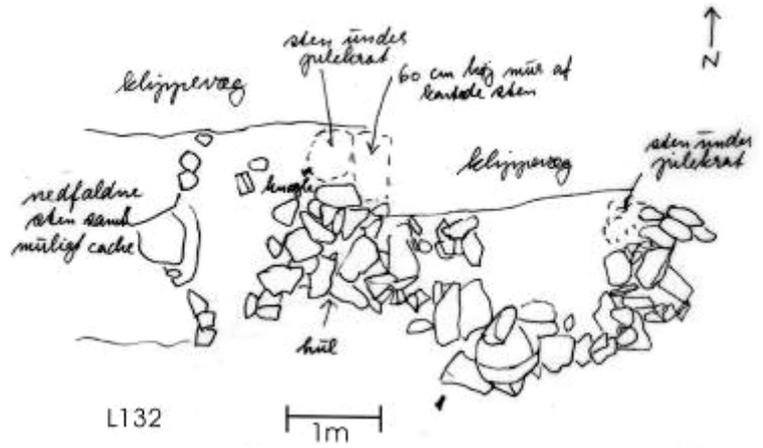


Sketch plans of selected archaeological features – 7e West



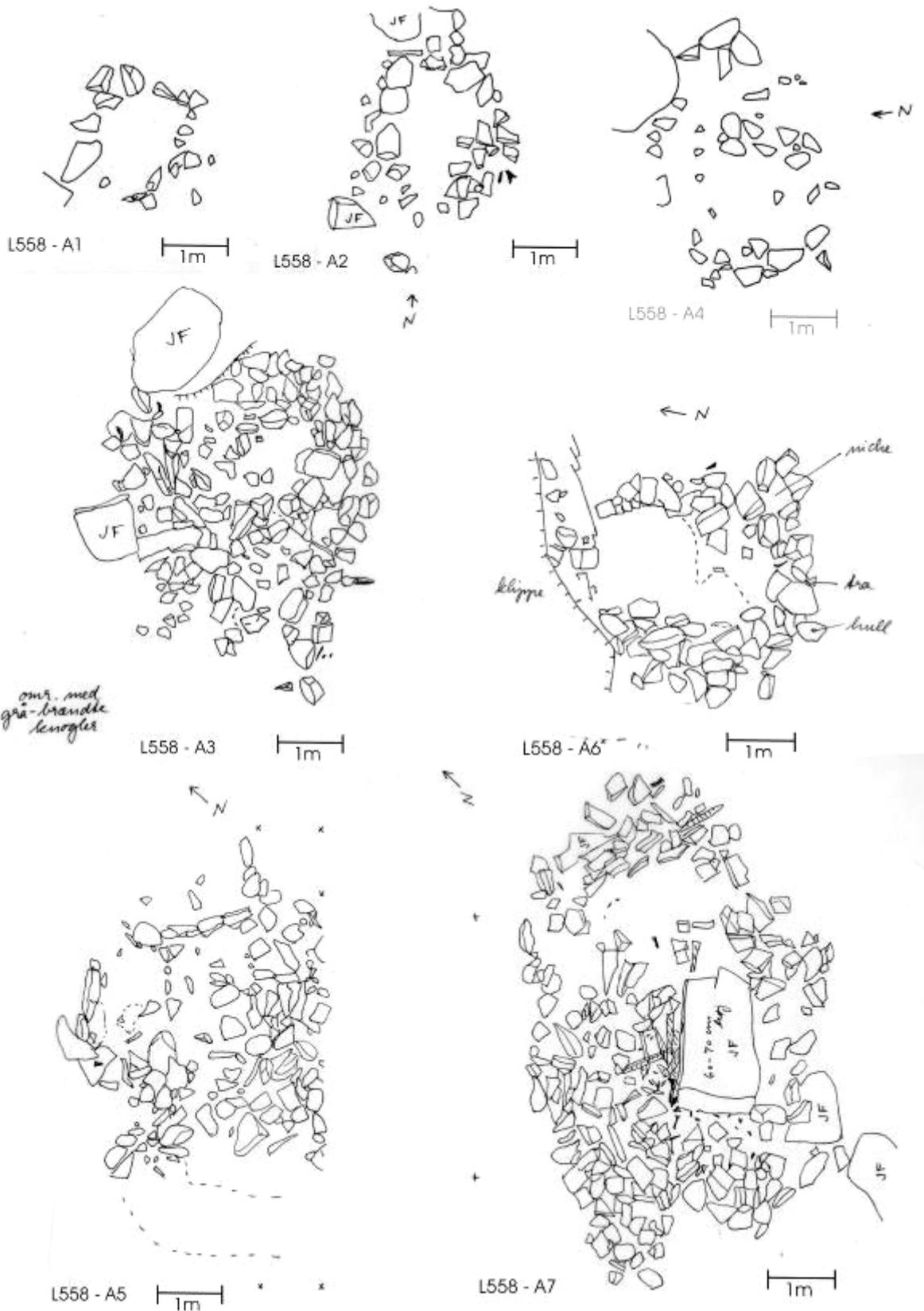


Sketch plans of selected archaeological features – 7e Central West

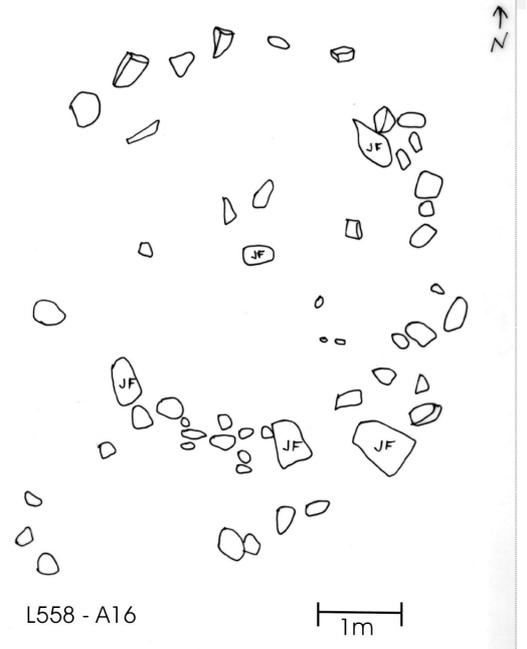
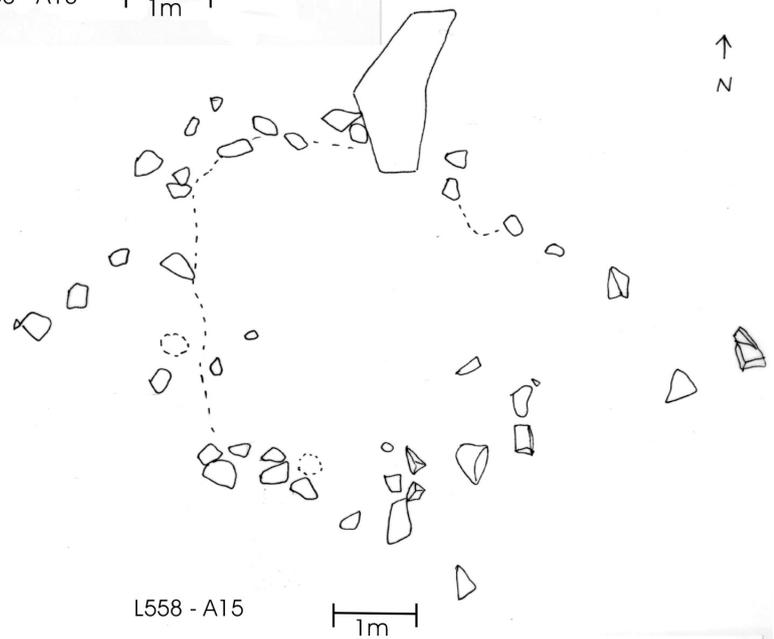
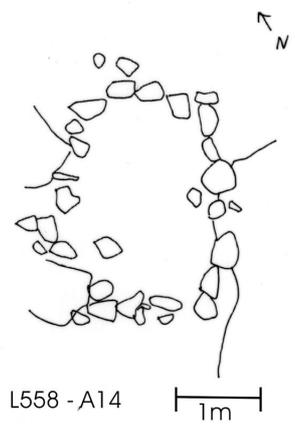
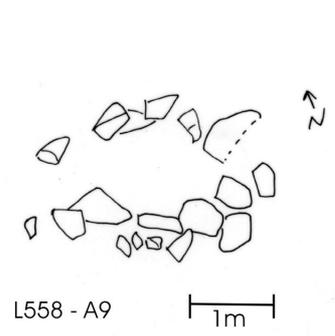
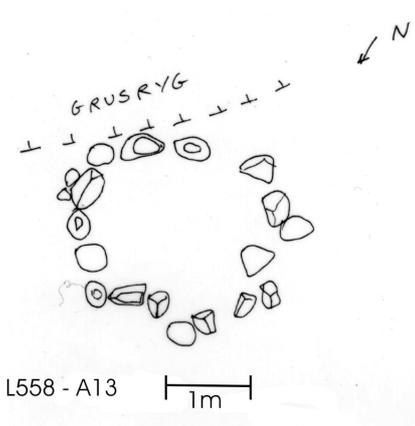
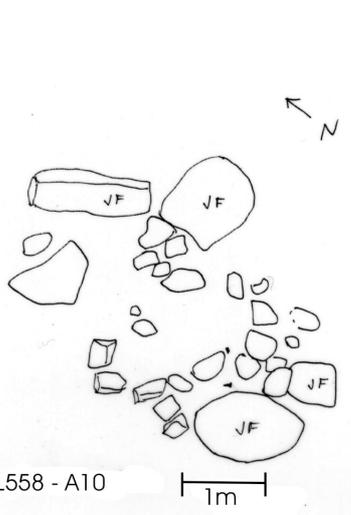




# Sketch plans of selected archaeological features L558

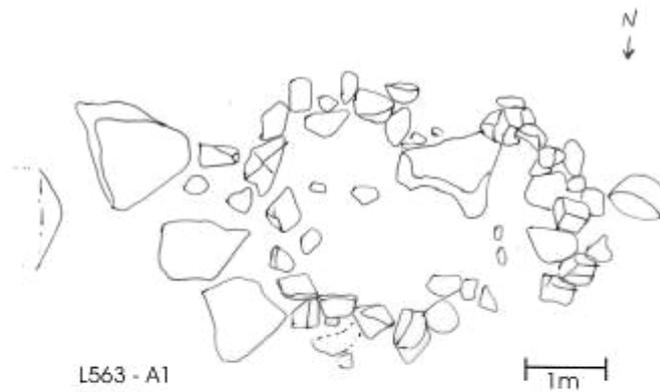




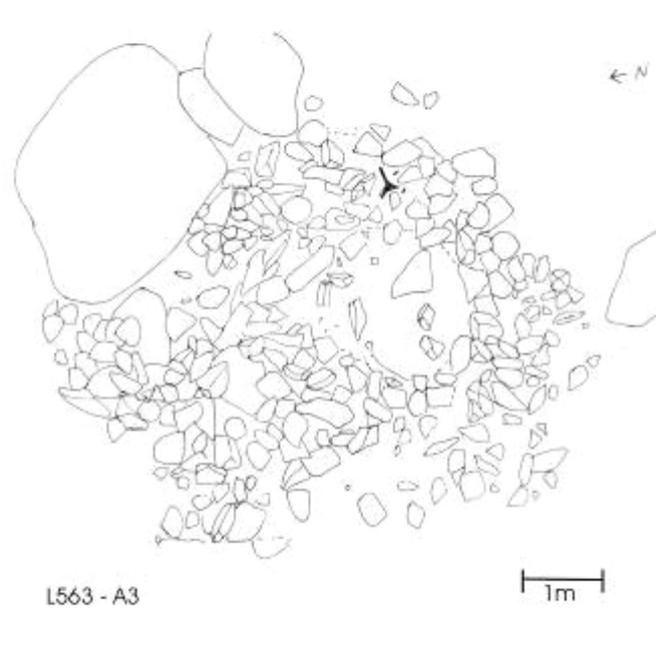




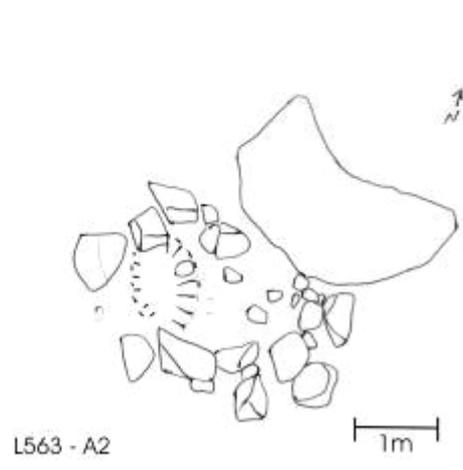
# Sketch plans of selected archaeological features L563



L563 - A1



L563 - A3



L563 - A2



L563 - A4





L563 - A8

1m



L563 - A10

1m



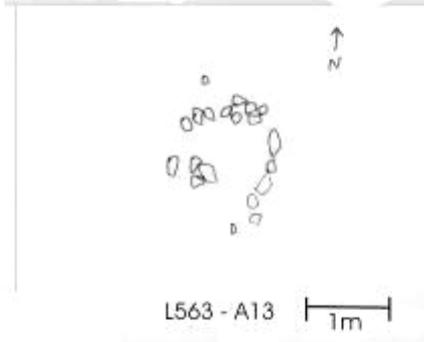
L563 - A7

1m



L563 - A9

1m



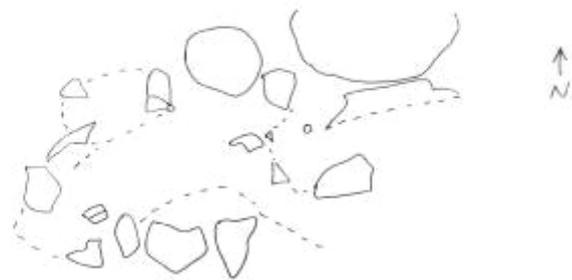
L563 - A13

1m



L563 - A14

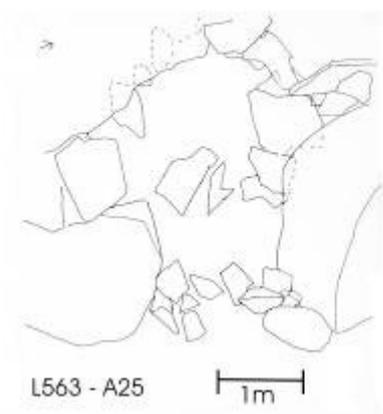
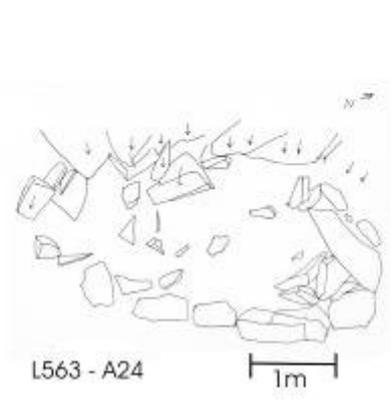
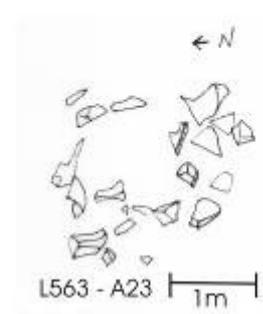
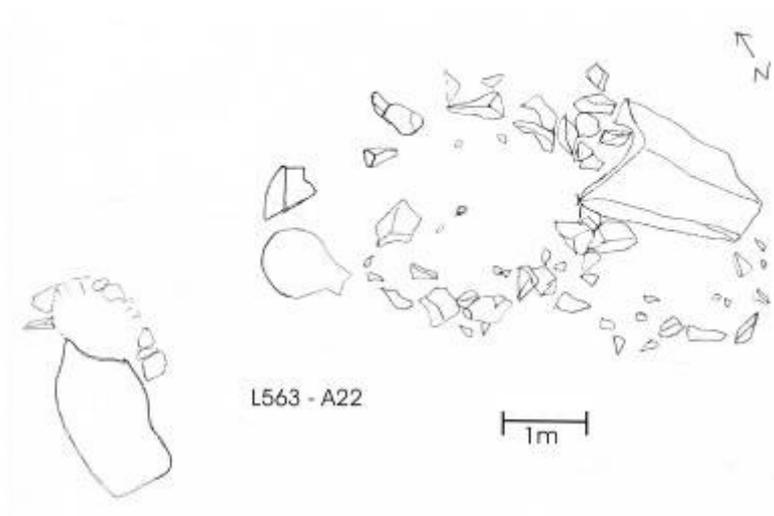
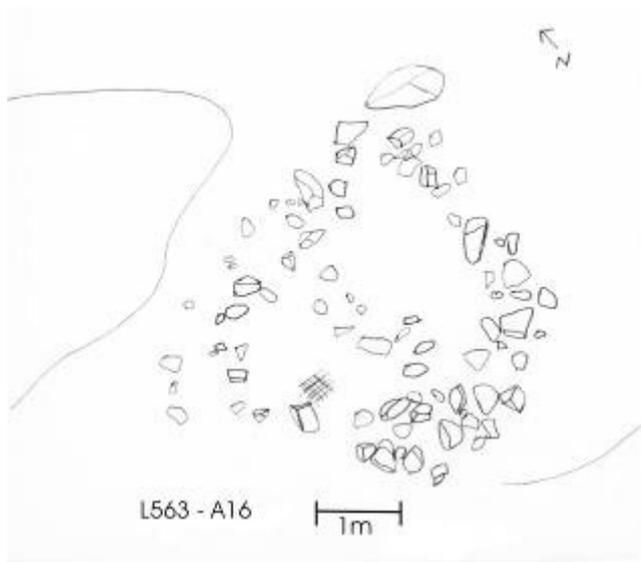
1m



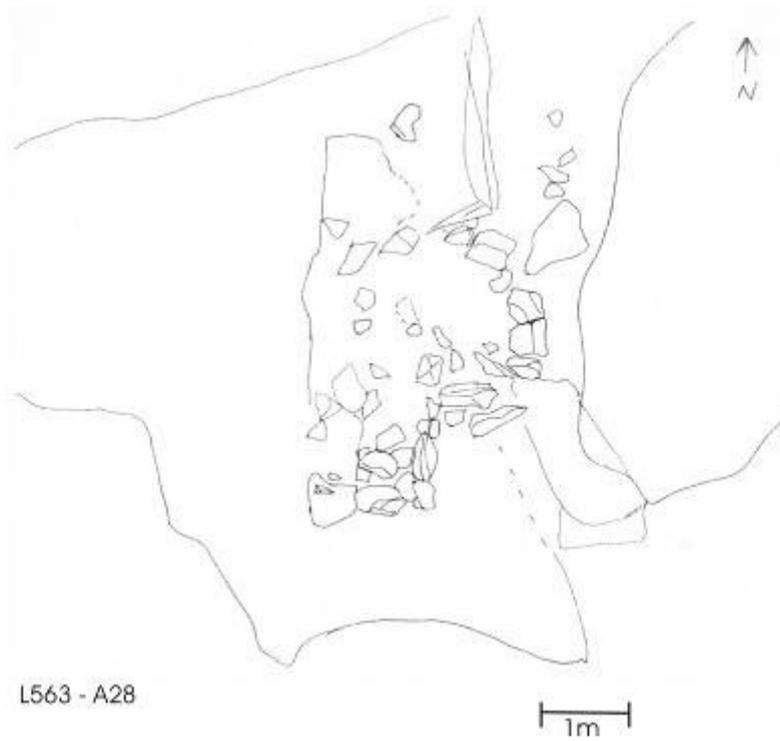
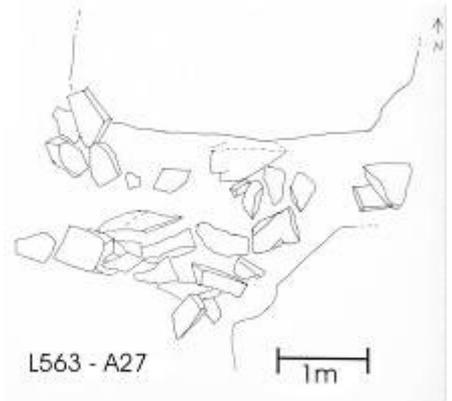
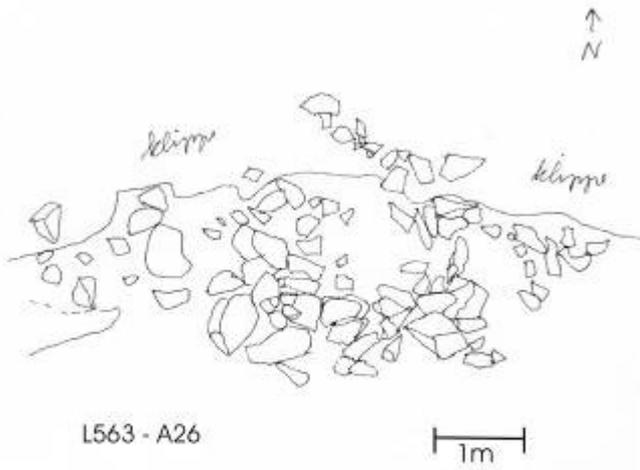
L563 - A15

1m





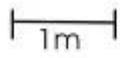




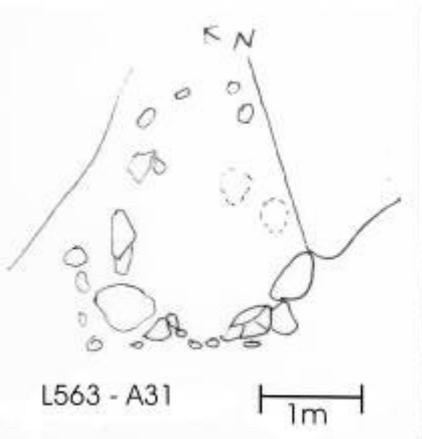
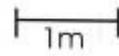




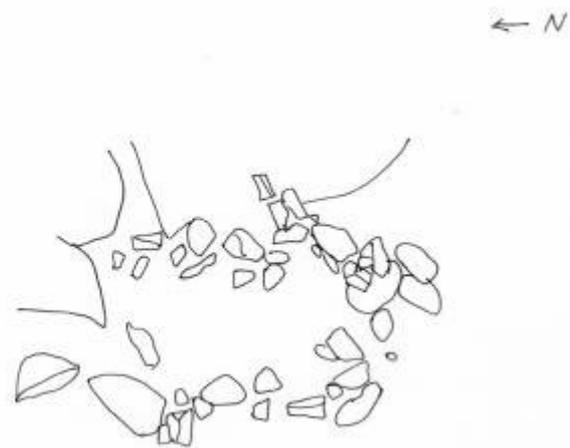
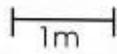
L563 - A29



L563 - A30



L563 - A31



L563 - A32





### Summary of registered structures 6g:

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																							Summed up	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	101	102	103	104	105	106		107
Tent house	5	3	1				3							5						2		13			32
Tent ring		1						2			1?		1	1?			2	1+?	1+?		3	1		1	13+3?
Pal. structure				5+																					5+
Hunter's bed												1								1+					2+
Fireplace													1												1
Cache	2	1	1				1		1?				1			1?	1?								6+3?
Play house								1?																	1?
Grave							1?									1?							1		1+2?
Rock shelter																									
Cairn system																									
Shooting blind																									
Fox trap														1											1
Single cairn					1	1	1			1															4
Bone concentr.																									
Other							1																		1

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																		Summed up						
	108	109	110	Ca1	Cb1	Cb4	Ca2	Cb7	Cb8																
Tent house	8								10+?																52+
Tent ring					1	2	2		2																20+3?
Pal. structure																									5+
Hunter's bed				8																					10+
Fireplace									2																3
Cache			1		1			2																	10+3?
Play house																									1?
Grave									1?																1+3?
Rock shelter			1																						1
Cairn system																									
Shooting blind																									
Fox trap																									1
Single cairn		1						1																	6
Bone concentr.																									
Other							2																		3



### Summary of registered structures 7d

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																							Summed up
	18	19	20	21	111	112	113	114	115	117	118	119												
Tent house					5			5	1	1	1	1												14
Tent ring		1					1																	2
Pal. structure	1?			1?																				2?
Hunter's bed																								
Fireplace		2																						2
Cache																								
Play house																								
Grave						1																		1
Rock shelter						1																		1
Cairn system																								
Shooting blind						1					1													2
Fox trap																								
Single cairn			1																					1
Bone concentr.																								
Other																								



## Summary of registered structures, 7e Central area, East

southern and northern bank – Summary of Structures.

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																							Sum
	L22	L23	L120	L121	L122	L123	L124																	
Tent house		1			1	1	1																	4
Tent ring																								
Pal. structure			1+			1																		2+
Hunter's bed				1																				1
Fireplace																								
Cache																								
Play house																								
Grave																								
Rock shelter	1																							1
Cairn system																								
Shooting blind																								
Fox trap																								
Single cairn																								
Bone concentr.																								
Other																								



## Summary of registered structures 7e West

southern and northern bank **Red locality number: previous finds.** Black: found in 2007.

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																								Summed up	
	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	565		
Tent house			1						1																	2
Tent ring																										
Pal. structure			1?																							1?
Hunter's bed														1						1?						1+1?
Fireplace	1?																									1?
Cache					1		1			1														1		4
Play house																										
Grave																										
Rock shelter																										
Cairn system	1				1	1									1											4
Shooting blind		1		1			3	1			1		1		1		1				1	1	1			13
Fox trap																										
Single cairn					1						2				1		1	1	1	1	2		1	1		11
Bone concentr.																										
Other							10+		2+																	12

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																				Total				
	566	567	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	Sum	24	25	125	126		127	L128		
Tent house		5														7	2+	2+		3					14+
Tent ring										2						2									2
Pal. structure																1?					1+				1+1?
Hunter's bed														2		3+1?									3+1?
Fireplace																1?									1?
Cache								1								5									5
Play house		1														1	1?								1+1?
Grave																				1?					1?
Rock shelter																									
Cairn system												1				5									5
Shooting blind			1		1			1	1			2				19			2						21
Fox trap																									
Single cairn	1		1	1		3		3		1	1		1	1	1	25									25
Bone concentr.																									
Other		3						1								16							1		17



### Summary of registered structures 7e, Central area, West.

**Red numbers: previous finds. Black: found in 2007.**

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																						Sum		
	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	618	619	620	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725		726	727
Tent house	9+1?				3	23	1														1				37+
Tent ring	2	1		1		1		1									1								7
Pal. structure						2+																			2+
Hunter's bed	1		1	1		1?		1		2							3		2			1			12+1?
Fireplace	2							1																	3
Cache																			1						1
Play house						1																			1
Grave	1?																								1?
Rock shelter						1	1			1															3
Cairn system																									
Shooting blind						1			4		2					1		1		2					11
Fox trap	1					1																			2
Single cairn												1	4	2	3	5+				2			1	3	21+
Bone concentr.	1					1																			2
Other	2					3				1															6

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																								Total	
	728	729	730	731	129	130	131	132	134	135	136	138	139	140	141	142	143	146	148	149	150	151	152	153		154
Tent house			2					1	2	1	1		1	1								2	1	1		50+
Tent ring		2	6																					1		16
Pal. structure																										2+
Hunter's bed	1		3	3										1		1	3		1		1					26+1?
Fireplace		2																								5
Cache																										1
Play house																										1
Grave																							1+			1+1?
Rock shelter																										3
Cairn system																										
Shooting blind					1	1									1			1		1					1	17
Fox trap																										2
Single cairn				1																						22+
Bone concentr.																										2
Other			1											1												8



**7e Central area West, northern and southern bank** – Summary of Structures. **Red locality number: previous finds.** Black: found in 2007.

Type of structure	Locality (serial number)																								Total	
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36															
Tent house		1		1?																						51+?
Tent ring					1																					17
Pal. structure																										2+
Hunter's bed	1								1		1															29+1?
Fireplace					1		1?																			6+1?
Cache			1			1																				3
Play house																										1
Grave																										1+1?
Rock shelter																										3
Cairn system																										
Shooting blind											1															18
Fox trap																										2
Single cairn							1	2																		25+
Bone concent.																										2
Other																										8



## Summary of registered sites 2007:

	Structure			Place name	above lake
Cb7	Two meat caches and one head cairn – SOAP proj.	N 65°00,462'	W 50°02,985'	Imarsuaq	30 m
Cb8	Settlement – SOAP proj.	N 65°00,002'	W 50°04,187'	Imarsuaq	10-20 m
L1	Settlement	N 64°59,884'	W 50°05,642'	Imarsuaq	7 m
L2	Settlement	N 64°59,805'	W 50°06,556'		4 m
L3	Possible tent house	N 64°59,608'	W 50°06,674'		2 m
L4	Palaeo-eskimo settlement	N 64°59,565'	W 50°06,608'		1 m
L5	Cairn	N 64°59,426'	W 50°06,916'		
L6	Head cairn	N 64°59,066'	W 50°07,249'		2 m
L7	Settlement	N 64°58,520'	W 50°08,766'	Tussaap Tasia	7 m
L8	Recent tent camp	N 64°58,468'	W 50°08,887'	Tussaap Tasia	2 m
L9	Cairn or cache	N 64°59,048'	W 50°07,995'		2 m
L10	Cairn	N 64°59,862'	W 50°07,371'		10 m
L11	Possible tent ring	N 64°59,954'	W 50°07,251'		15 m
L12	Hunter's bed	N 65°04,831'	W 50°09,256'	Imarsuaq	10 m
L13	Tent ring, hearth and cache	N 65°06,466'	W 50°01,945'	Imarsuaq	10 m
L14	Settlement	N 65°06,839'	W 50°06,927'	Imarsuaq	5-6 m
L15	Shooting blind or cache	N 65°07,103'	W 50°07,352'	Imarsuaq	2 m
L16	Small circle and semicircle of rocks (for drying?)	N 65°06,898'	W 50°06,939'	Imarsuaq	2 m
L17	Recent tent camp	N 65°05,602'	W 50°05,711'	Imarsuaq	3 m
L18	Possible palaeo-eskimo site	N 65°35,322'	W 50°23,039'		40 m
L19	Tent ring and hearths	N 65°33,641'	W 50°16,170'		4 m
L20	Head cairn	N 65°33,656'	W 50°16,154'		4 m
L21	Possible tent ring	N 65°32,806'	W 50°17,611'		5 m
L22	Rock shelter	N 66°11,886'	W 50°03,389'		20 m
L23	Tent house/ hunter's bed	N 66°12,380'	W 50°01,606'		3 m
L24	Settlement	N 66°14,135'	W 51°12,885'	Quantum Lake	10 m
L25	Settlement	N 66°15,138'	W 51°12,381'	Qaarsormiut	1 – 5 m
L26	Hunter's bed	N 66°11,837'	W 50°46,667'	Tasersiaq	22 m
L27	Hunter's bed/tent house	N 66°11,430'	W 50°46,531'		29 m
L28	Cache	N 66°12,389'	W 50°46,433'		10 m
L29	Possible tent house	N 66°12,583'	W 50°46,100'		9 m
L30	Pot hearth and tent ring	N 66°12,576'	W 50°45,916'		1 m
L31	Cache	N 66°12,574'	W 50°45,764'		4 m
L32	Cairn and possible pot hearth	N 66°12,201'	W 50°46,789'		5 m
L33	2 headcairn	N 66°12,482'	W 50°47,006'		10 m
L34	Hunter's bed (half)	N 66°12,379'	W 50°48,253'		5 m
L35	Shooting blind	N 66°12,219'	W 50°48,183'		10 m

L36	Possible hunter's bed	N 66°11,266'	W 50°49,370'	Qivittup Nunaa	
L101	Recent hunting camp	N 65°03,127'	W 49°57,398'	Imarsuaq	10 m
L102	Recent tent site	N 65°05,907'	W 49°57,760'	Imarsuaq	3 m
L103	Settlement	N 65°02,686'	W 50°08,120'	Imarsuaq	9 – 29 m
1) Ca1	8 hunter's beds	N 64°55,732'	W 50°12,430'	Tussaap Tasia	5 m
2) Cb1	Tent ring and hearth	N 64°55,517'	W 50°11,482'	Tussaap Tasia	1 m
5) Cb4	2 recent tent rings	N 64°58,594'	W 50°05,461'	Tussaap Tasia	?
L104	Tent ring	N 64°58,200'	W 50°11,251'	Tussaap Tasia	3 m
L105	Settlement – big houses	N 64°55,587'	W 50°11,590'	Tussaap Tasia	2 – 8 m
L106	Grave 1			Tussaap Tasia	100 + m
L107	Tent ring	N 64°56,511'	W 50°09,869'	Tussaap Tasia	3 m
L108	Settlement on island	N 64°56,877'	W 50°09,713'	Tussaap Tasia	16 – 24 m
L109	Cairn	N 64°58,031'	W 50°06,694'	Tussaap Tasia	11 m
L110	Cache + shelter	N 64°59,849'	W 50°05,771'	Tussaap Tasia	2 m
L111	Settlement	N 65°32,391'	W 50°19,681'	Isuitsup Tasia	5 m
L112	Grave 2	N 65°34,340'	W 50°12,422'	Isuitsup Tasia	3 m
L113	Tent ring	N 65°34,457'	W 50°12,597'	Isuitsup Tasia	4 m
L114	Settlement (5 tent houses)	N 65°34,471'	W 50°12,595'	Isuitsup Tasia	0 – 1 m
L115	Tent house	N 65°34,519'	W 50°12,316'	Isuitsup Tasia	5 m
L116	Ring of rocks				
L117	Tent house	N 65°34,527'	W 50°12,355'	Isuitsup Tasia	13 m
L118	a) Tent house b) Shooting blind	N 65°34,528'	W 50°12,378'	Isuitsup Tasia	18 m
L119	Tent house	N 65°34,593'	W 50°12,724'	Isuitsup Tasia	23 m
L120	Palaeo-settlement	N 66°12,633'	W 50°04,899'	Tasersiaq	Ca.15 m
L121	Hunter's bed	N 66°12,635'	W 50°04,828'	Tasersiaq	13 m
L122	Tent house	N 66°12,635'	W 50°04,829'	Tasersiaq	1 m
L123	a) Tent house b) Palaeo-tent ring	N 66°13,744'	W 50°25,085'	Tasersiaq	6 m
L124	Tent house	N 66°12,565'	W 51°01,782'	Tasersiaq	7 m
L125	Shooting blind x 2	N 66°15,234'	W 51°12,463'	Qaarsormiut	15 m
L126	Settlement (a-d)	N 66°15,244'	W 51°12,526'	Qaarsormiut	10 m
L127	Palaeo-settlement	N 66°15,261'	W 51°12,504'	Qaarsormiut	10 m
L128	American research station	N 66°16,620'	W 51°17,663'	Tasersiaq	10 m
L129	Shooting blind	N 66°12,734'	W 50°45,699'	Tasersiaq	38 m
L130	Shooting blind	N 66°12,729'	W 50°45,754'	Tasersiaq	34 m
L131	Tent house / hunter's bed	N 66°12,693'	W 50°45,764'	Tasersiaq	11 m
L132	Tent house	N 66°12,691'	W 50°45,758'	Tasersiaq	1-3 m
L133	Not used				
L134	Tent house	N 66°12,688'	W 50°45,802'	Tasersiaq	1,5 m
L135	Tent house	N 66°12,735'	W 50°46,079'	Tasersiaq	22 m
L136	Ring of rocks (for drying?)	N 66°12,768'	W 50°46,078'	Tasersiaq	41 m
L137	same as L564	N 66°12,766'	W 50°46,177'	Tasersiaq	37 m
L138	Tent house	N 66°12,727'	W 50°46,029'	Tasersiaq	22 m
L139	Tent house	N 66°12,748'	W 50°46,074'	Tasersiaq	23 m

L140	Hunter's bed / shooting blind	N 66°12,018'	W 50°46,750'	Tasersiaq	14 m
L141	Shooting blind	N 66°11,886'	W 50°46,241'	Tasersiaq	14 m
L142	Hunter's bed	N 66°11,668'	W 50°46,178'	Tasersiaq	22 m
L143	3 x hunter's beds	N 66°11,508'	W 50°45,514'	Tasersiaq	17-21 m
L144	Meat cache	N 66°10,978'	W 50°45,729'	Tasersiaq	43 m
L145	Not used			Tasersiaq	
L146	Shooting blind	N 66°10,466'	W 50°45,631'	Tasersiaq	
L147	Shooting blind			Tasersiaq	at waterfall
L148	Hunter's bed	N 66°11,050'	W 50°46,250'	Tasersiaq	
L149	Shooting blind			Tasersiaq	
L150	Hunter's bed	N 66°12,099'	W 50°46,499'	Tasersiaq	9 m
L151	Settlement with grave	N 66°12,659'	W 51°01,989'	Tasersiaq	15 m
L152	Tent house	N 66°11,824'	W 51°00,755'	Tasersiaq	8 m
L 153	a) tent house b) large tent ring	N 66°12,585'	W 50°57,875'	Tasersiaq	20 m
L154	Shooting blind	N 66°12,576	W 50°57,795'	Tasersiaq	20 m



## Finds list

The items below were collected and brought to the museum.

<b>L19 - X1</b>	Caribou bone collected on surface for 14C dating
<b>L23 - X1</b>	Caribou bone collected on surface for 14C dating
<b>L111 - X1</b>	Caribou bone (femur) collected on surface for 14C dating
<b>L112 - X1</b>	Arrow point made of caribou antler. Find from grave.
<b>L114 - X1</b>	Caribou bone collected on surface for 14C dating
<b>L120</b>	
X1	Broken point (quartz)
X2	Burin flake (green chalcedony)
X3	Small asymmetric arrow point (slate)
<b>L125</b>	
X1 (1a)	Caribou bone collected on surface for 14C dating
X2 (1)	Possible bone or antler handle for scraper found on the surface on the northern side of the hill. If this is a Palaeo-Eskimo object it probably derives from the nearby L127 and is carried to L126 by the wind.
<b>L127</b>	
X - 1	Worked object resembling micro blade
X - 2	Large end scraper
X - 3	Indefinable worked object resembling drill (white chalcedony)
<b>L132 - X1</b>	Caribou bone collected on surface for 14C dating
<b>L558 X1</b>	Caribou antler collected on surface for 14C dating
<b>L558 A3, X1</b>	Arrow point made of a caribou rib bone.
<b>L563 A16</b>	
X - 1	Arrow point
X - 2	Flake
X - 3	Part of micro blade (rock crystal)



## **Maps:**

Map 1: Jens Kreutzmann, 1863 (detail)

Map 2: Samuel Kleinsmidt 1860

Maps with registered sites:

Map 3: Overview all three areas

Map 4: Overview 6g

Map 5: 6g south

Map 6: 6g Tussaap Tasiat

Map 7: 6g north

Map 8: Overview 7d

Map 9: 7d Central

Map 10: Overview 7e

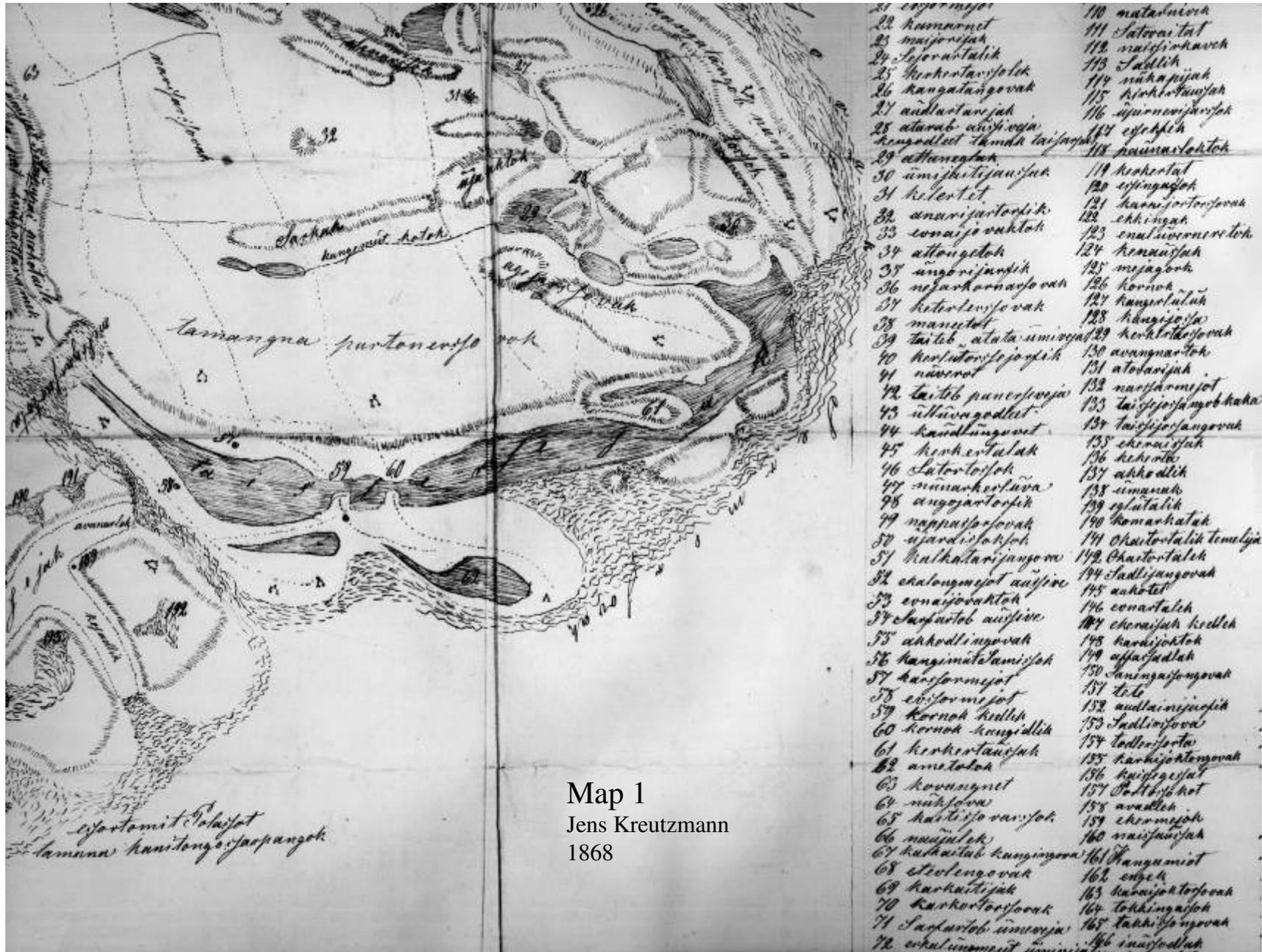
Map 11: 7e Central East

Map 12: 7e West

Map 13: 7e Central West

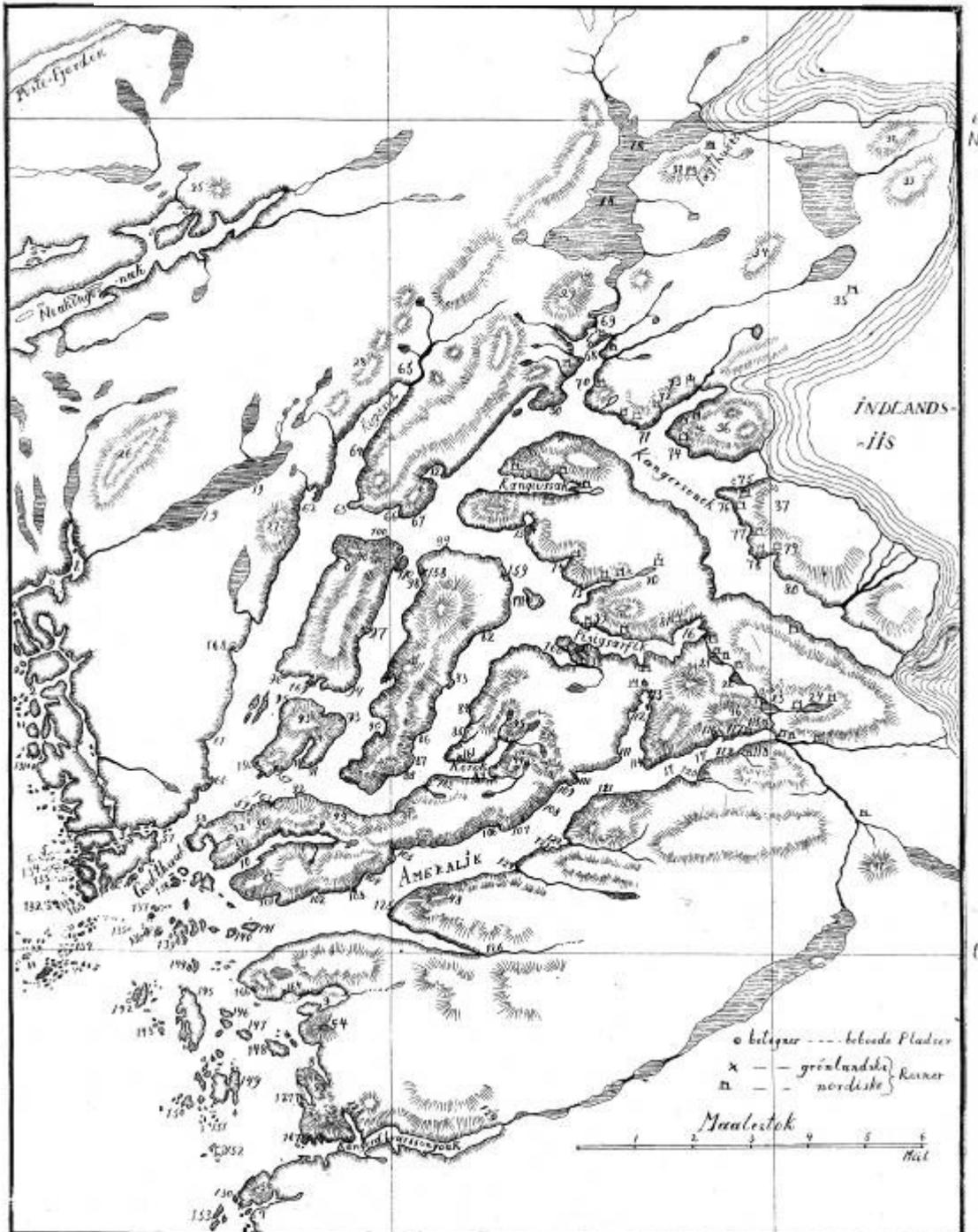
Map 14: 7e Central West detail







Map 2  
 Samuel Kleinschmidt 1860



**Kaart over det Indre af Godthaabs Distrikt.**

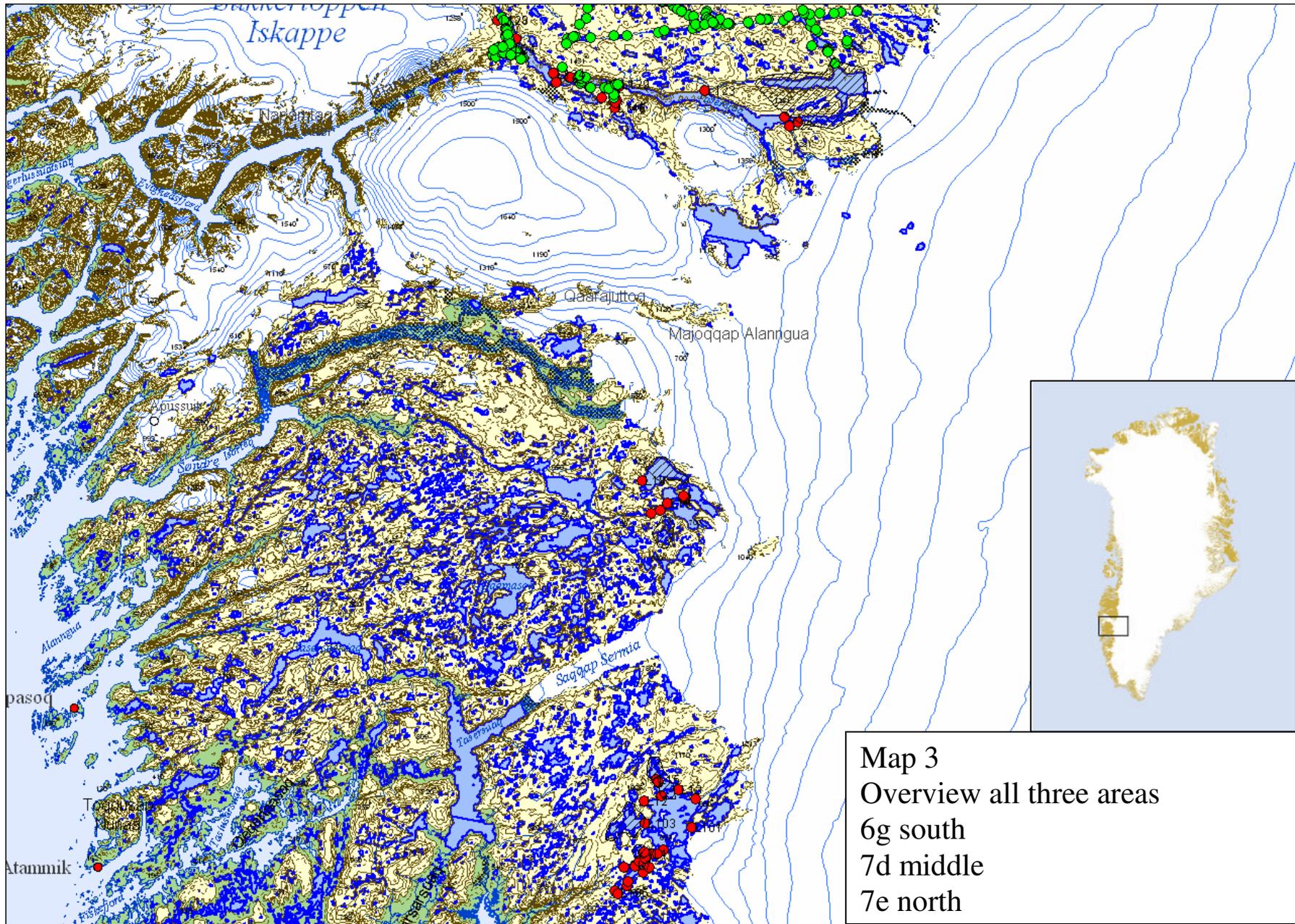
især med Hensyn til den ældre skandinaviske Bebyggelse  
 sammenstillet efter forskellige Jagttagelser samt efter Tegninger og  
 Beretninger af Grønlændere, navnlig Aron og Abraham paa Kangek,  
 af

**S. Kleinschmidt.**

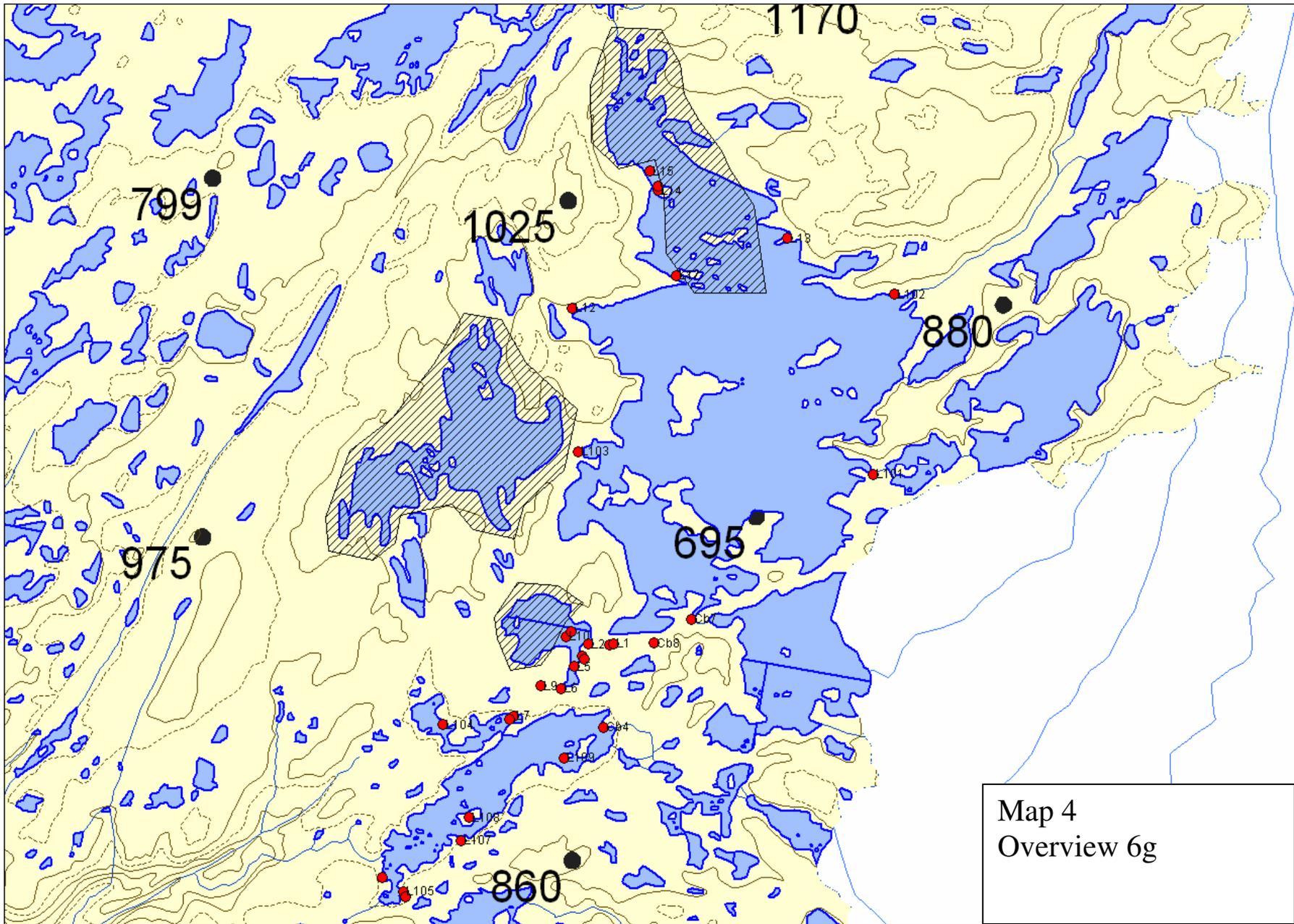
**GODTHAAB 1860.**

TRYKT I INSPEKTORATETS BOGTRYKKERI.

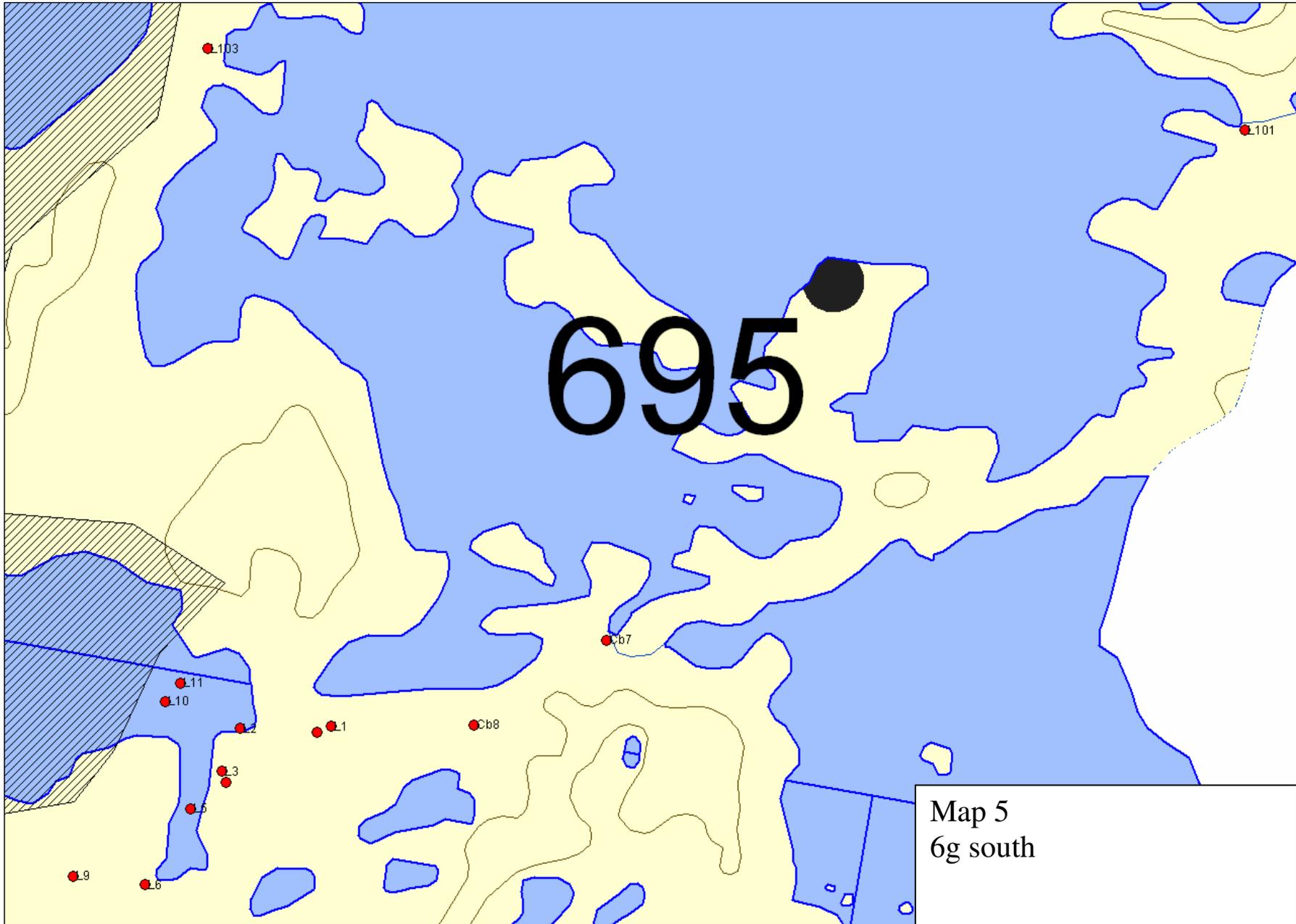




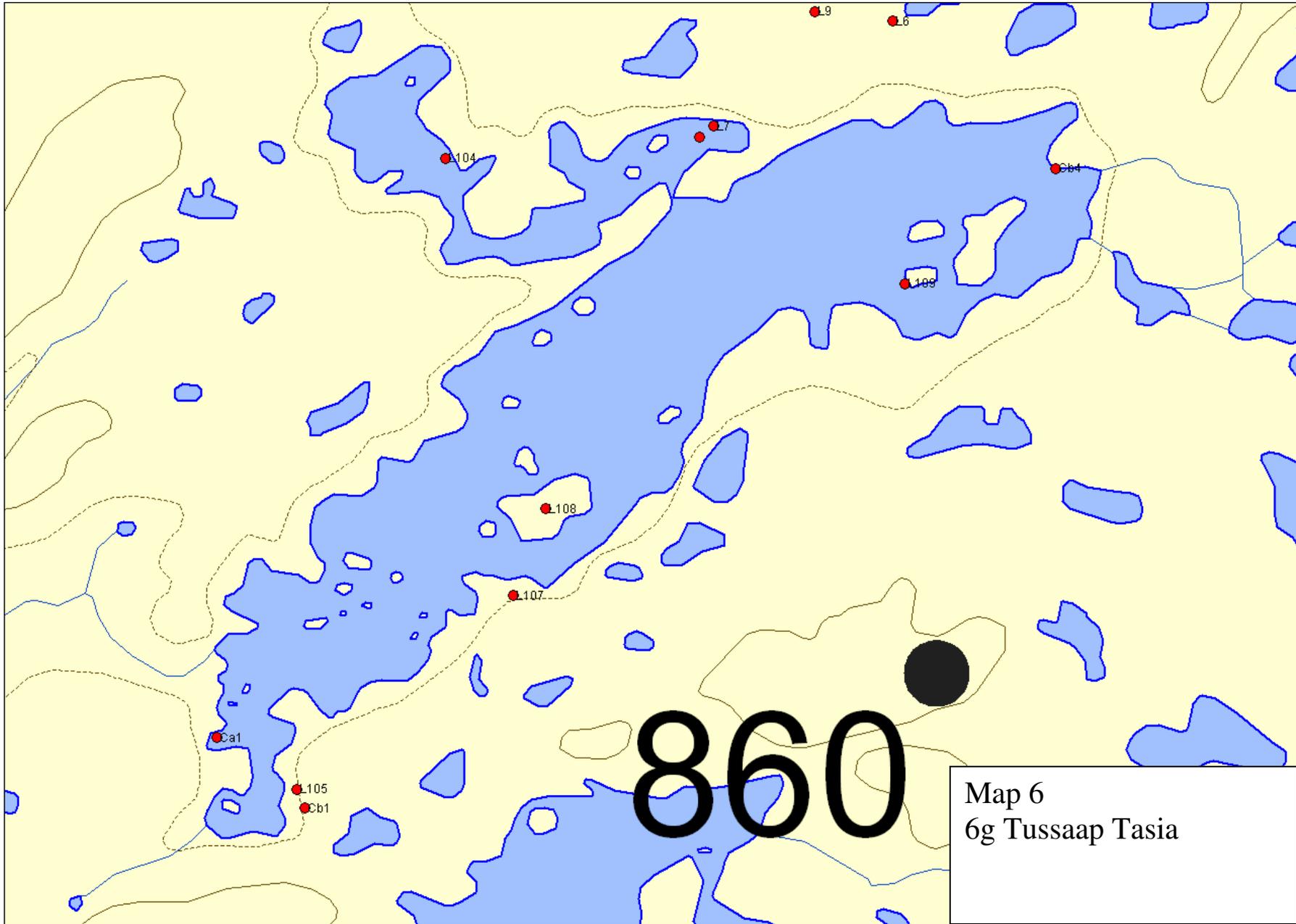




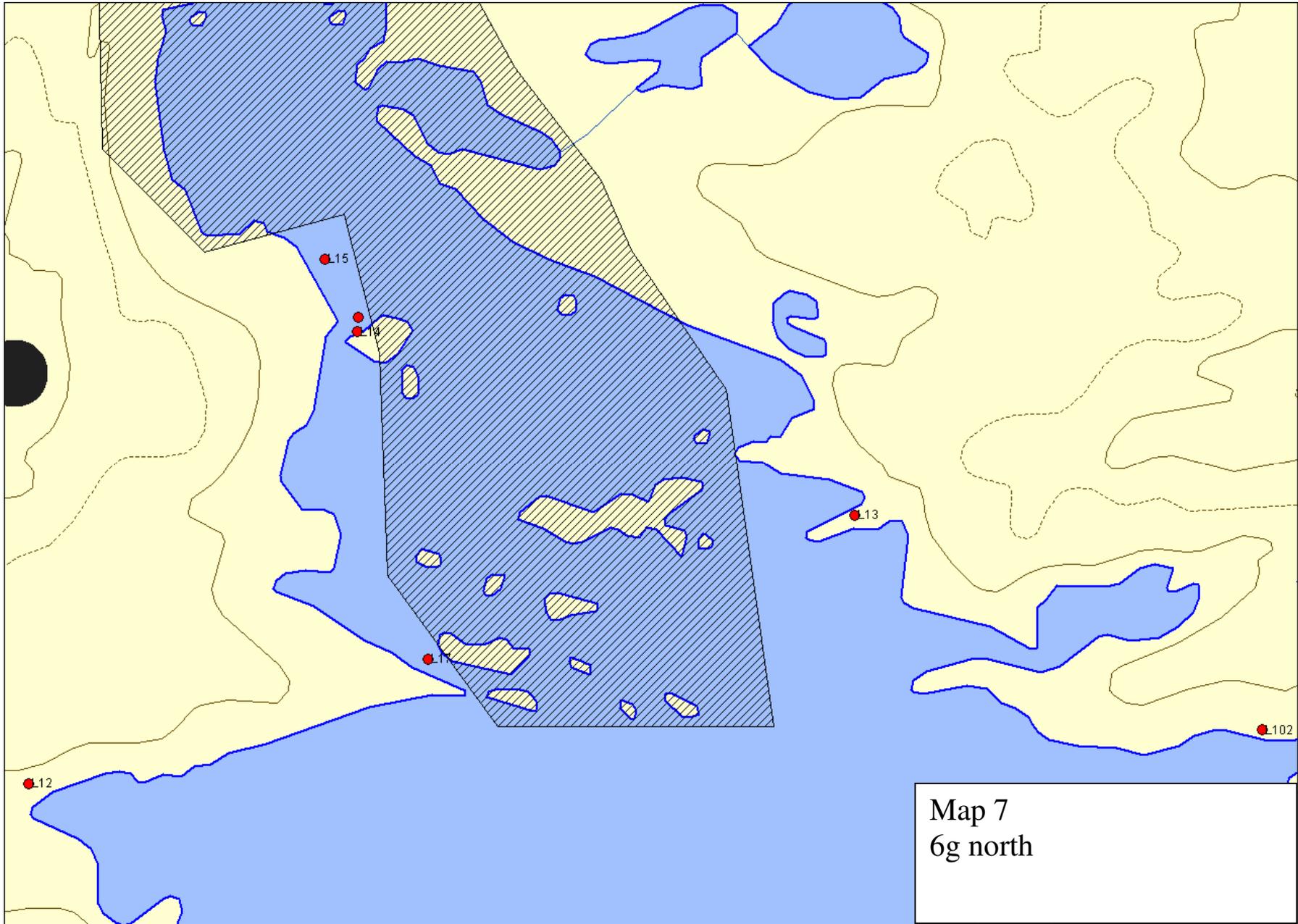




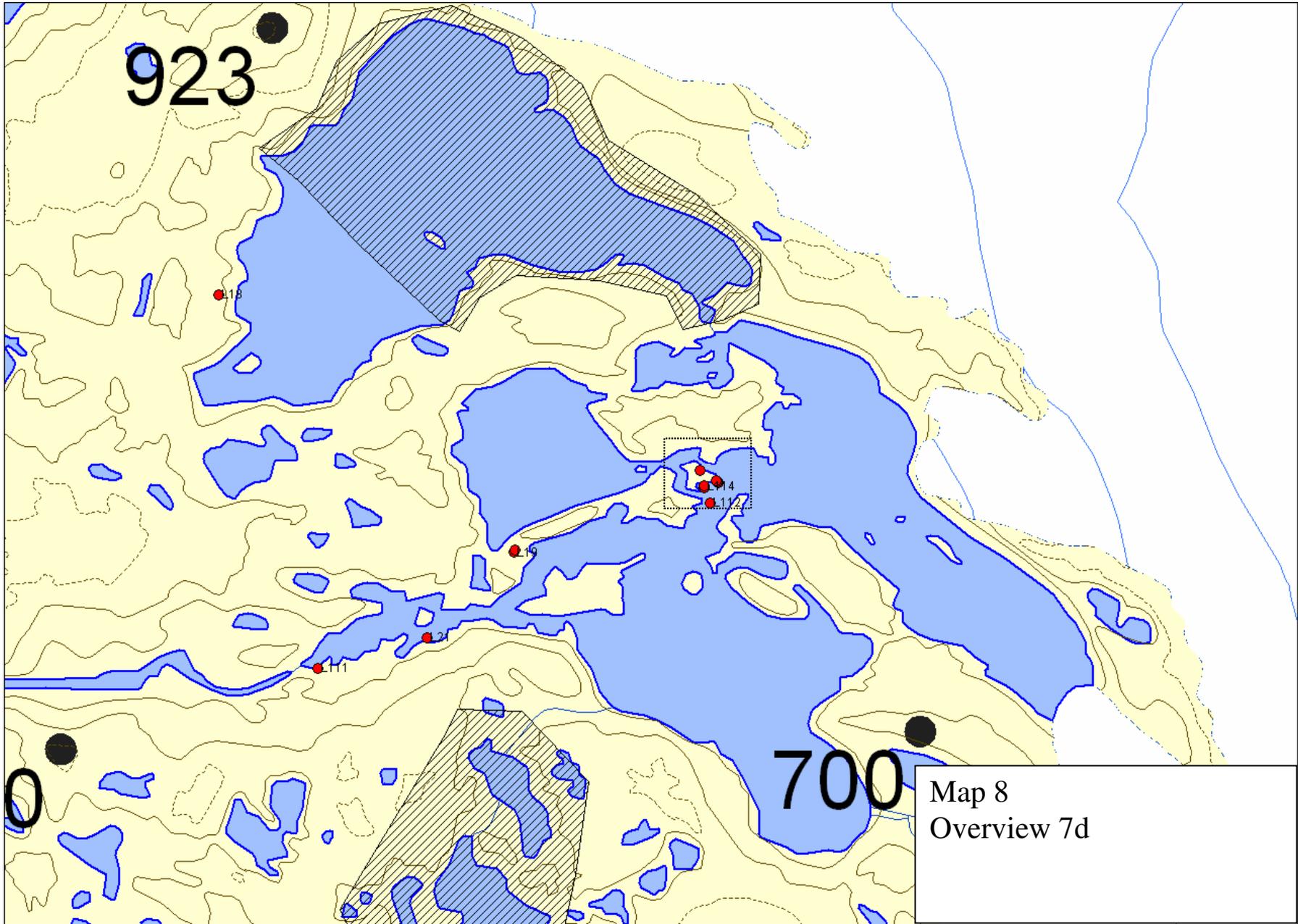






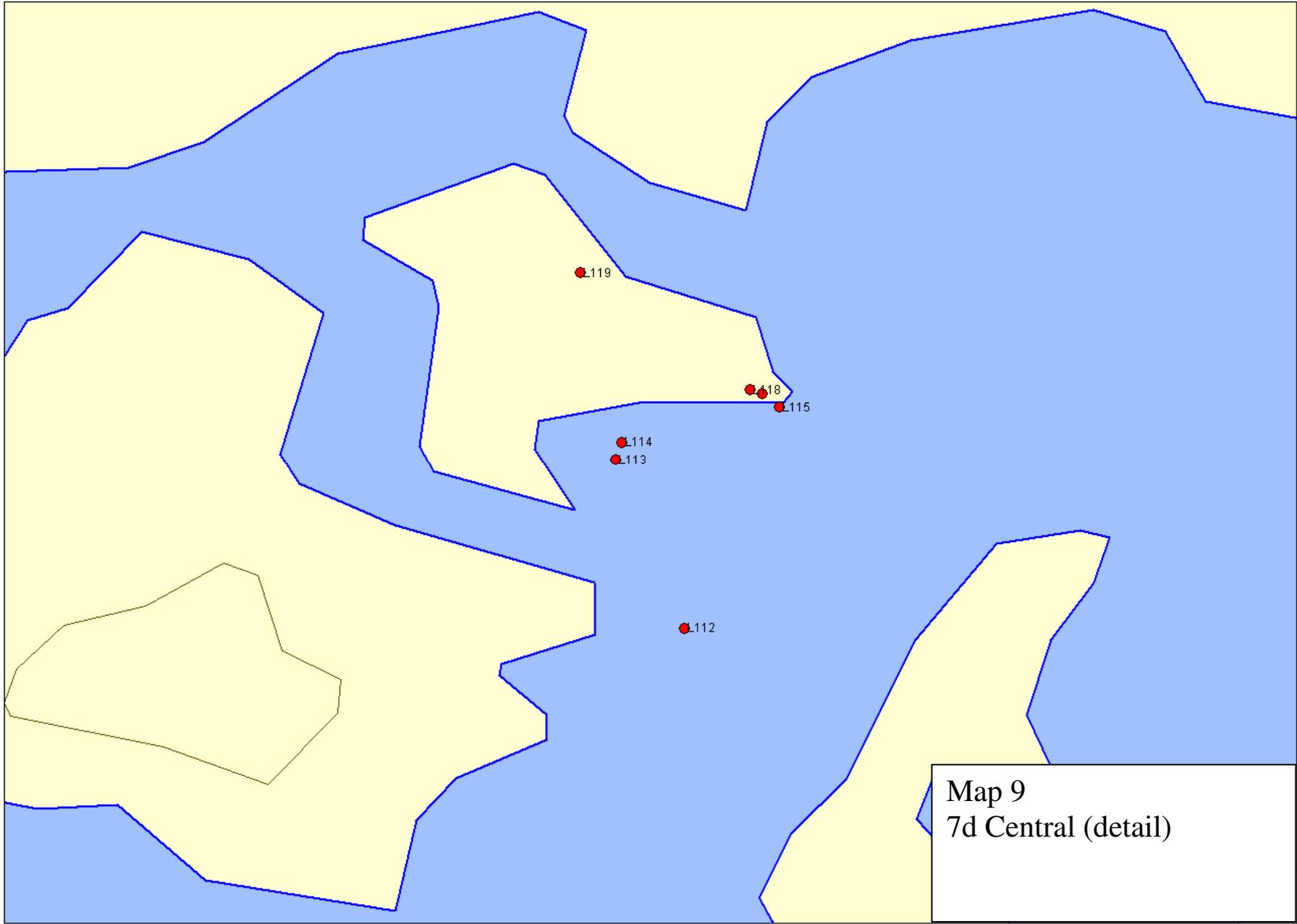






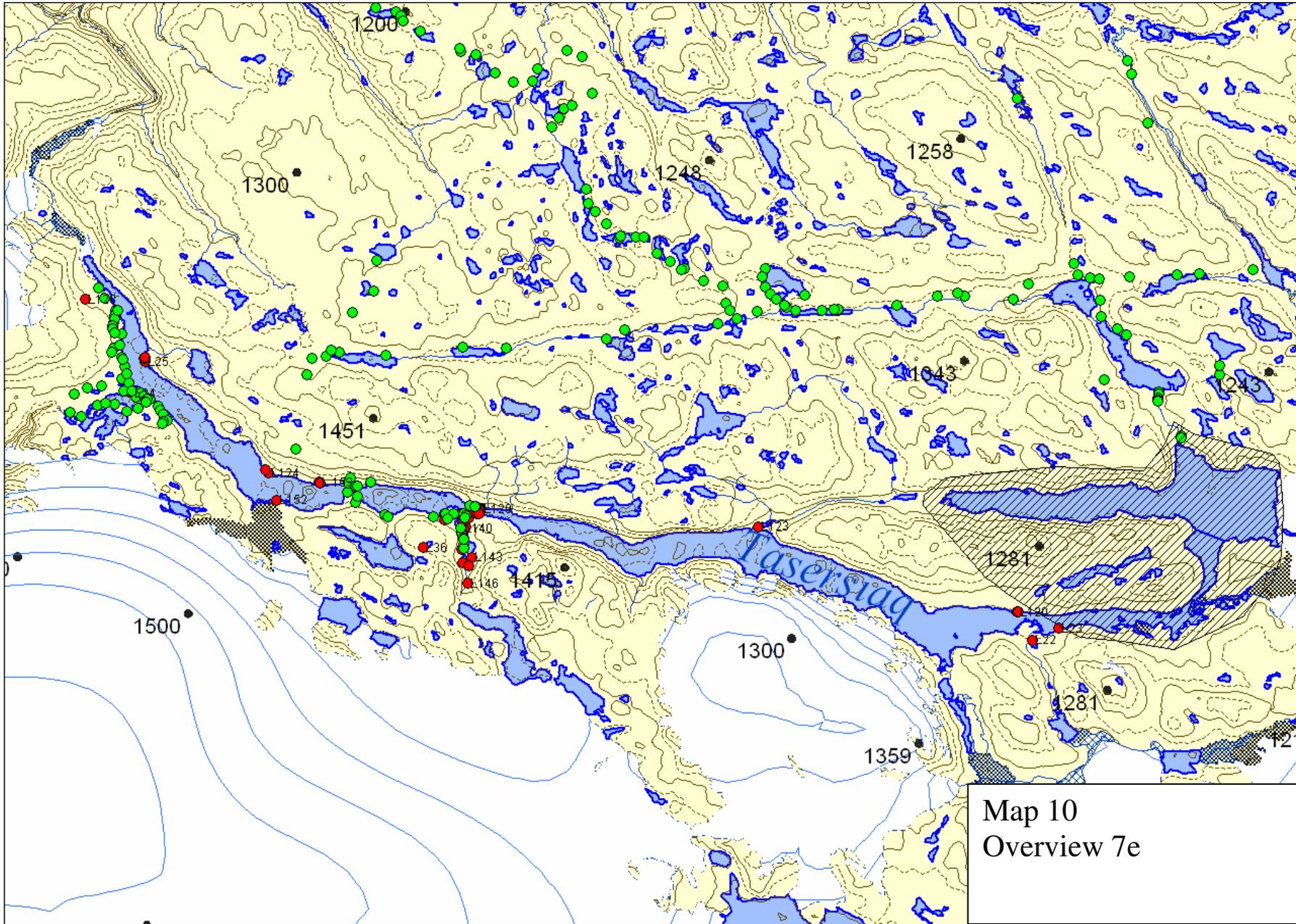
Map 8  
Overview 7d





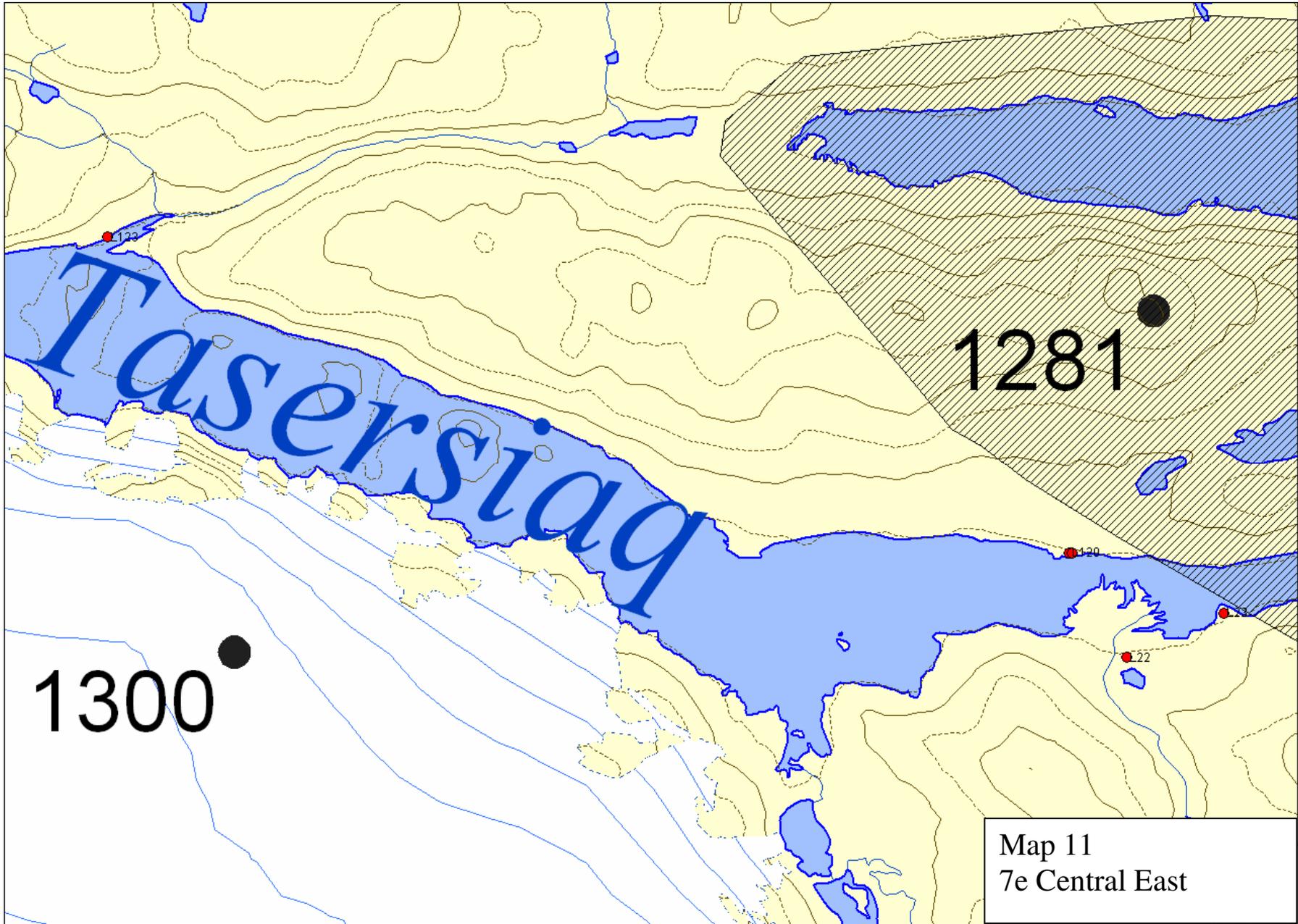
Map 9  
7d Central (detail)





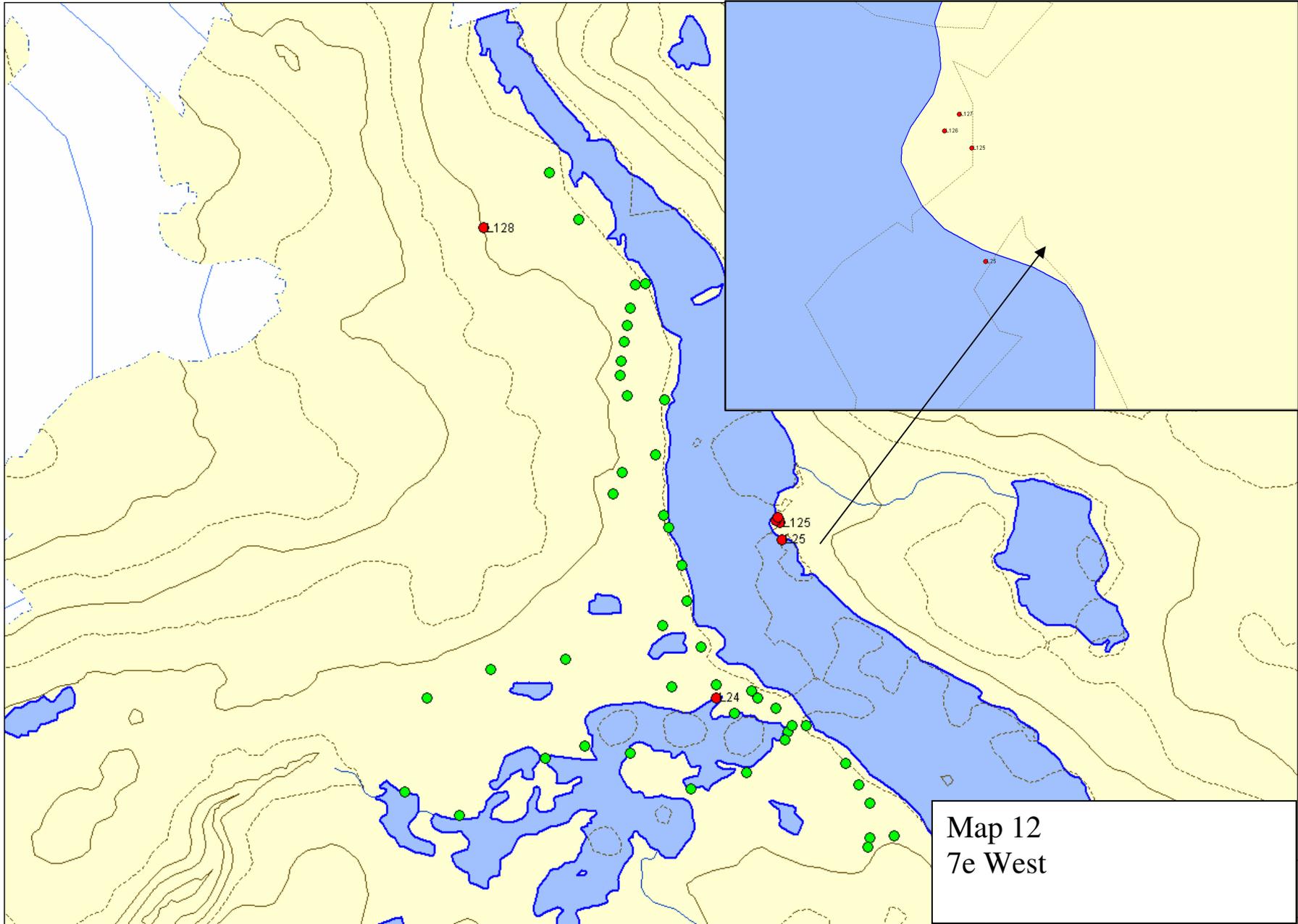
Map 10  
Overview 7e



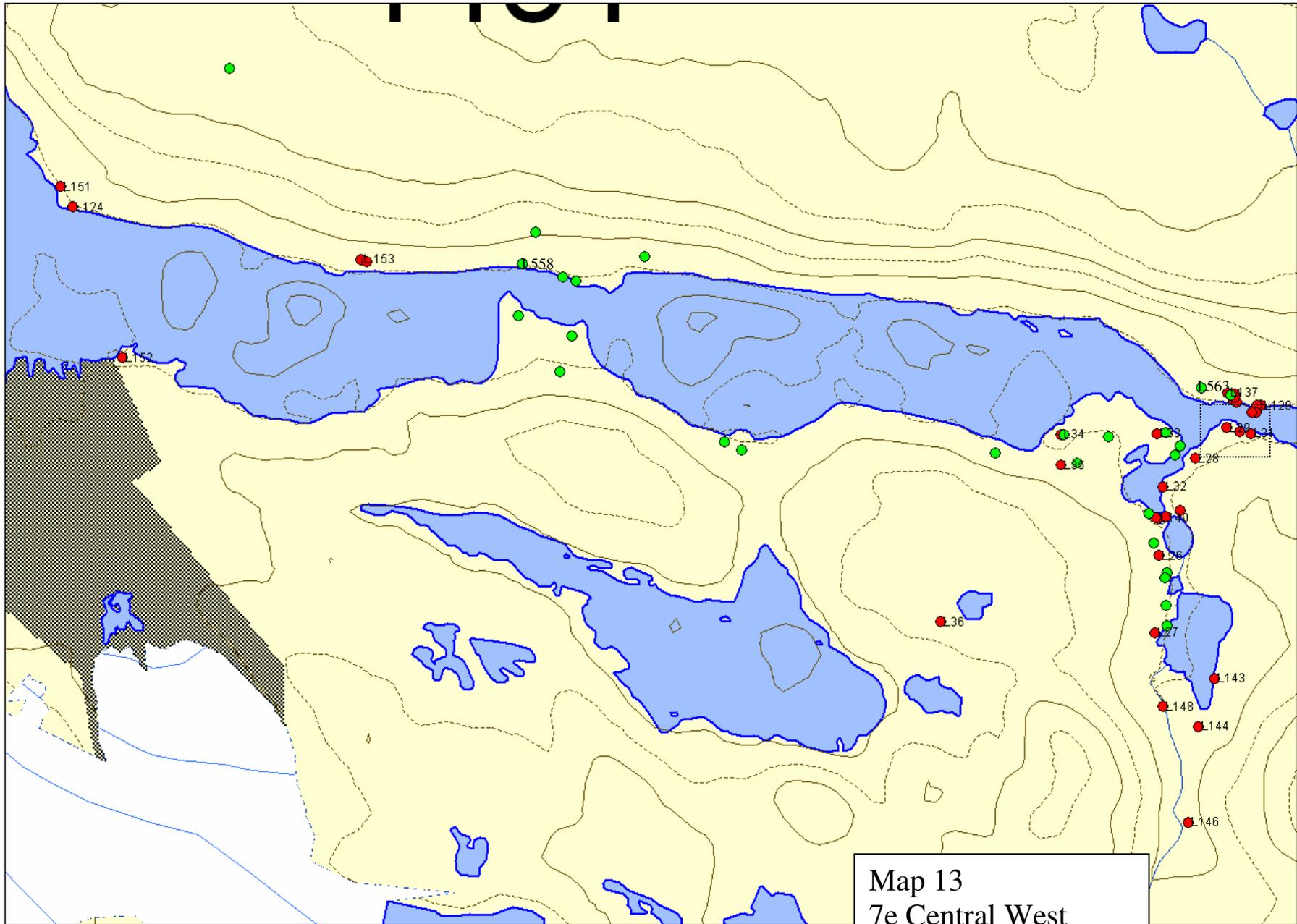


Map 11  
7e Central East









Map 13  
7e Central West



