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***The Evaluation Of The Tourist And
Recreation Potentials Of The Archeological
Resources Of The Northwest Territories
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THE EVALUATION OF THE TOURIST AND
RECREATION POTENTIALS OF THE
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE

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Analysis/Review

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THE EVALUATION OF THE TOURIST
AND RECREATIONAL POTENTIALS
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

W. H. BAKER

TOURIST, PARK AND RECREATION PLANNER TORONTO

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THE EVALUATION OF THE TOURIST
AND RECREATIONAL POTENTIALS
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Prepared For:

DIVISION OF TOURISM
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY & DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

By

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INTRODUCTION

Part I of the report contains a brief summation of the essential features of the **prehistory** of the Northwest Territories prepared by Dr. R. McGhee of the Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa. Eight major traditions or cultures identified on the basis of archaeological investigations in the Territories over the years are briefly discussed in terms of their geographic range, time distribution, site characteristics, artifacts and general affiliations. Representative sites are listed for each of the cultures and their location indicated in accordance with the Borden Site Designation Scheme. Maps of the range or geographic extent of each culture are included. In brief, Part I provides an introductory overview perspective or framework of reference of value in an initial approach to the consideration of tourist and recreation development potentials associated with the **prehistory** and archaeological remains of the N. W. T.

Part II is based upon the results of an inventory of archaeological sites in the Northwest Territories completed by Mr. P. C. Ramsden in the summer of 1970 under a contract financed by the territorial government and administered by the National Museum of Man. A site file or **catalogue** comprising 1, 000 entries that included all known archaeological occurrences was completed. The location of all sites was recorded on a set of maps. Both the file index and the maps were sent to the territorial government with the recommendation that they be updated as new research is completed and that a specific agency in Yellowknife be assigned this task. Currently the material is in the possession of the Northwest Territories Historical Standing Committee.

One set of papers prepared by Peter Ramsden is intended to provide the information necessary for the effective use of the site index file and maps. A second series contains background considerations for the development of the tourist and recreation potentials associated with the sites. Eight sites considered to have reasonably good development prospects are noted.

Part **III** of the report, prepared by W. M. Baker, Consultant to the Northwest Territories for the Tourist and Recreation Overview Study, represents an attempt to evaluate the development potentials associated with the archaeological resources in terms that have direct application to the objectives of that study. Data presented in Parts I & II form a basic and indispensable input to this analysis. In addition, the preliminary classification of sites into categories of major and minor significance by the staff of Travel Arctic was drawn upon heavily.

PART I
SUMMARY OF THE **PREHISTORY** OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

PREPARED BY
DR. ROBERT MCGHEE
ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN
OTTAWA 4, Ontario

JANUARY 1971

Summary of N.W.T. Prehistory

This brief outline of N.W.T. prehistory has been prepared to accompany the N.W.T. Archaeological Site File compiled by Mr. Peter Ramsden for the Department of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation of the N.W.T. Government.

The outline is organized in terms of eight major cultural traditions or complexes. For each of these units I have indicated the approximate geographical and temporal range of the cultures to the best of our present knowledge, the major characteristics of the sites and artifacts associated with the cultures, their affiliations with other cultures, and a list of representative sites. These representative sites, some 80 in all, are mainly those which have been to some extent excavated and reported by archaeologists; they are not necessarily the most important or the most impressive sites of each culture. The site locations are keyed to the Borden Site Designation Scheme which is used in the accompanying file. A set of eight distribution maps and a page of diagrams representing the major stone artifact types mentioned in the text are appended.

TRAVELARCTIC
GOVERNMENT OF THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.

Robert McGhee
Archaeology Division,
National Museum of Man,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

(1) Northwest Microblade Tradition.

Range: Southwestern District of Mackenzie (Map 1).
May be more extensive.

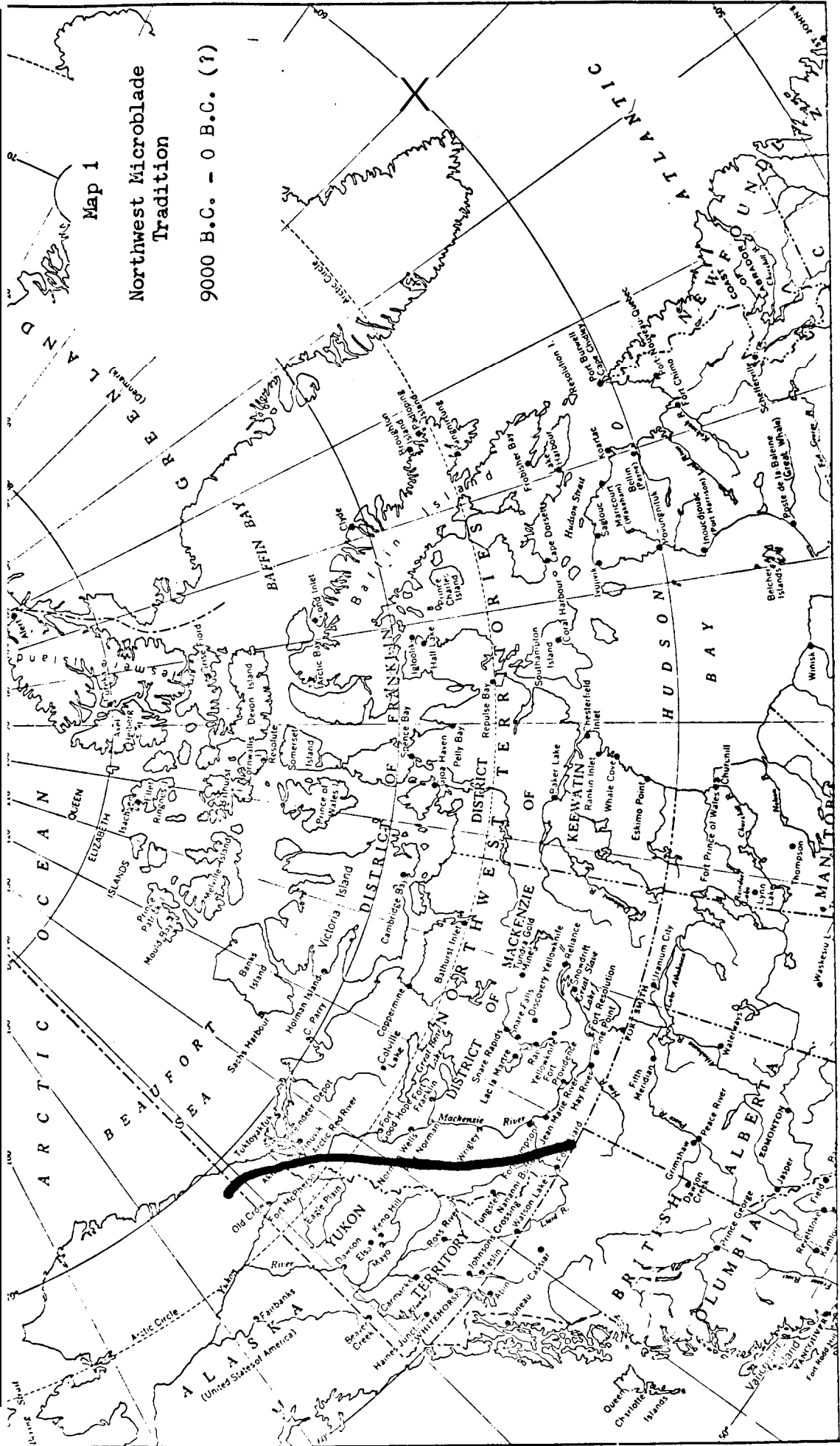
Time: 9000 B.C. to 0 B.C.(?). This estimate is based
on the range of radiocarbon dates from similar
sites in Alaska and British Columbia.

Sites : Small camp sites located along the shores of
interior rivers and lakes, in mountain passes
and other elevated look-out stations. These
camps are generally marked only by a scatter
of stone tools and flakes, over an area of a
few square yards up to an acre.

Artifacts: Only stone artifacts preserved. Microblades
and microblade cores, often of obsidian, are the
most characteristic items. Also a variety of
point types, endscrapers , bifacial knives, irre-
gular burins, boulder span scrapers.

Affiliations : This is a poorly defined complex, probably
incorporating several distinct Indian cultures
involved in lake fishing and forest hunting over
several thousand years. Cultural relationships .
extend into Alaska and ultimately to eastern Asia.

Representative Sites: Pointed Mountain (JcRx-3)
Fisherman's Lake (JcRw-11)



Map 1

Northwest Microblade Tradition

9000 B.C. - 0 B.C. (?)

(2) Northern Plano Tradition.

Range: Generally east of Mackenzie-Liard Rivers, and south of a line from the north end of Great Bear Lake southeast along the Coppermine, Thelon and Dubawnt Rivers. (Map 2).

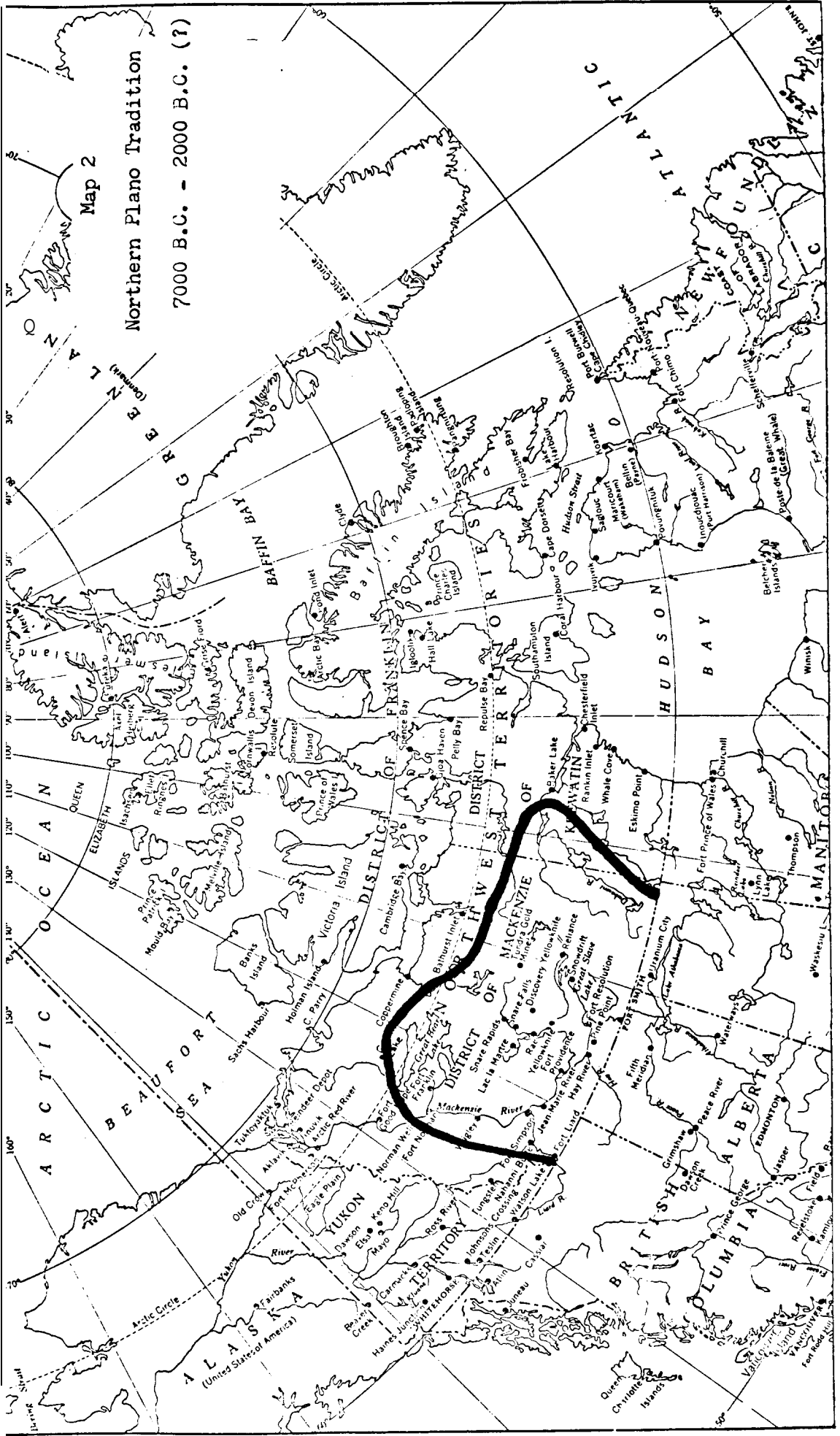
Time: 7000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. (?). The early end of this estimated range is based on radiocarbon dated sites in the N.W.T.; the later end is based on guesswork.

Sites : Small camp sites located on eskers, elevated beaches and river terraces. These camps are generally marked only by a scatter of stone artifacts and flakes, perhaps concentrated around hearth areas marked by fire-reddened earth or small pits.

Artifacts: Only stone artifacts preserved. Lanceolate spear points, beautifully chipped from flint or quartzite are the most characteristic items. Also a variety of endscrapers, bifacial knives, few burins and graters or drills.

Affiliations : This is again a poorly defined complex, probably including a variety of Indian cultures . involved in hunting caribou during the summer migration on the Barrens. These hunters probably moved northward into the N.W.T. from the Plains area. shortly following the last glacial retreat and in front of the advancing forest.

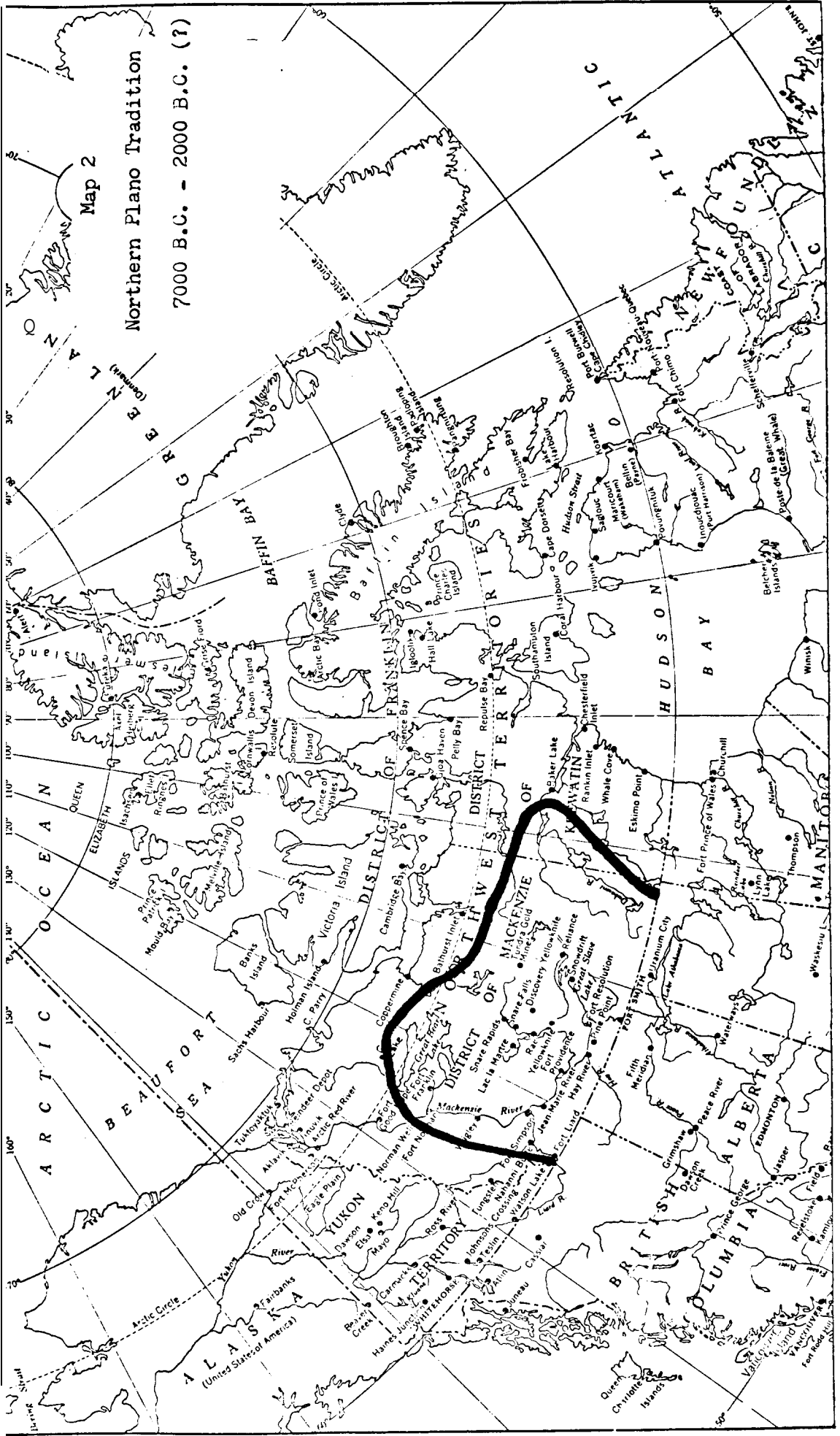
Representative Sites: Acasta Lake(LiPk-1)
 Dismal Lake I (MiPr-1)
 Kamut Lake (MePn-1)
 Great Bear River (LgRk-1)
 Klondike (JcRw-3)
 Grant Lake (KkLn-1)
 "Barlow Lake (JlMs-1)
 Schultz Lake (LeLd-2)
 Murphy (KiNl-3)



Map 2

Northern Plano Tradition

7000 B.C. - 2000 B.C. (?)



Map 2

Northern Plano Tradition

7000 B.C. - 2000 B.C. (?)

(3) Shield Archaic Tradition.

Range: Southern District of Keewatin, probably south of Thelon River (Map 3).

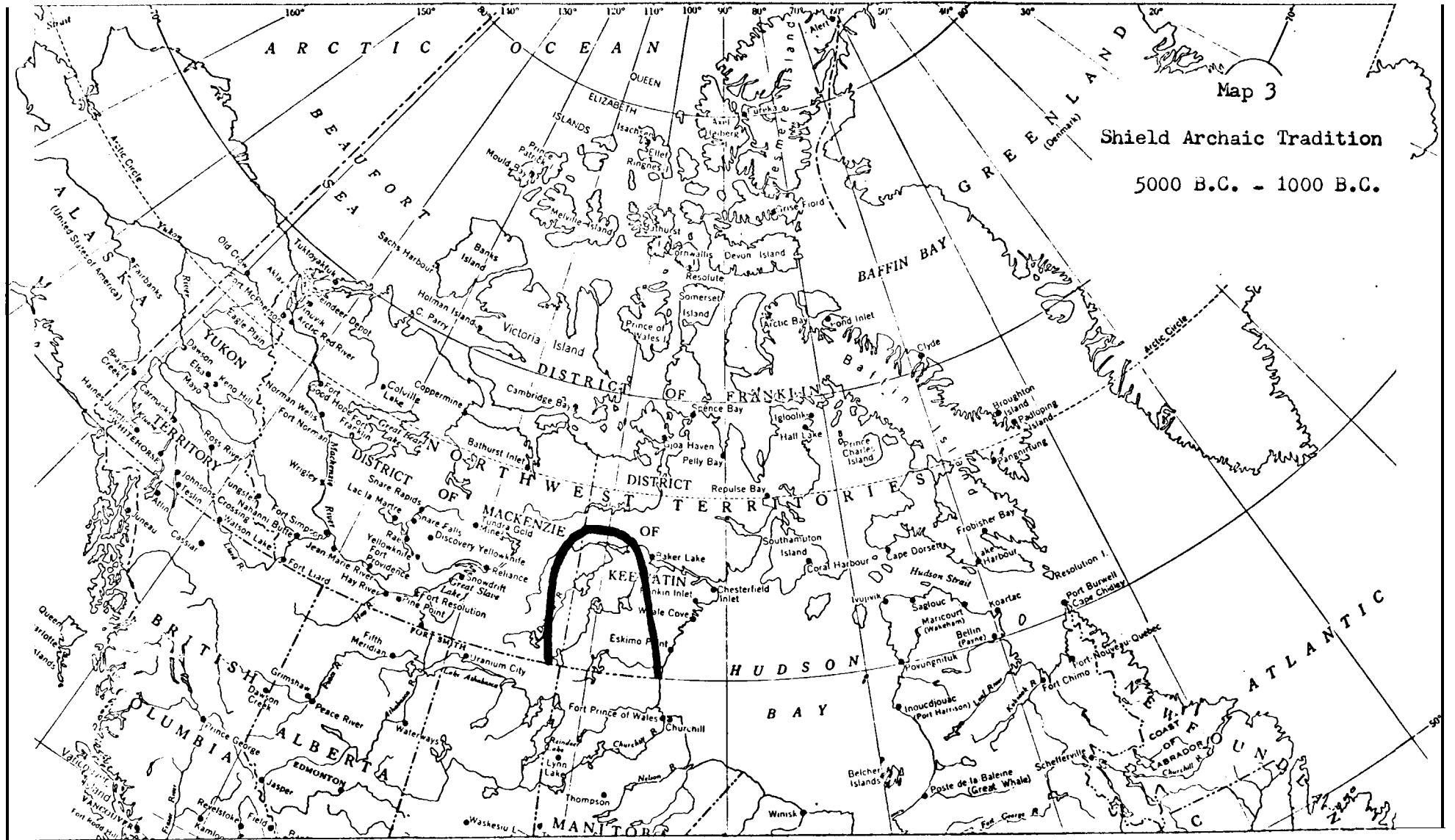
Time: 5000-1000 B.C. (?). This estimate is based on one radiocarbon date from a Keewatin site.

Sites : Small camp sites located on interior lakes and rivers, probably concentrated at caribou-crossing areas. These camps are marked by a scatter of stone tools and flakes; the only structural features known are a couple of poorly-defined circular dwellings marked by a shallow pit with entrance passage, post molds, tent weights and central hearth.

Artifacts: Only stone artifacts are preserved. Characteristically, these tools are large and crudely made from quartzites and metamorphic rocks.

Affiliations: This complex probably developed in Keewatin out of the Northern Plano Tradition. The Shield Archaic people apparently retreated from Keewatin around 1000 B.C., but continued in northern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec where they are considered to be ancestral to the Algonkian-speaking Indians of the historic period.

Representative Sites: Aberdeen Lake (LdL1-2)
 Dot Island (JgMf-4)
 Blackfly Cove (JgMe-1)
 /''



Map 3

Shield Archaic Tradition

5000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.

(4) Plains Cultures.

Range: Southern District of Mackenzie, south of Liard-Mackenzie-Great Slave Lake system (Map 4).

Time: 3000 B.C. to 0 B.C.(?). This estimate is based on topological similarities to dated sites in the Plains area.

Sites : A very few small camp sites are known, marked only by a scatter of stone tools and flakes.

Artifacts: Only stone artifacts are preserved. The most characteristic types are small side-notched projectile points; other artifacts are poorly known.

Affiliations : This complex apparently represents a weak intrusion of Plains buffalo hunters into the southern N.W.T., perhaps following bison wintering in the area and perhaps hunting caribou.

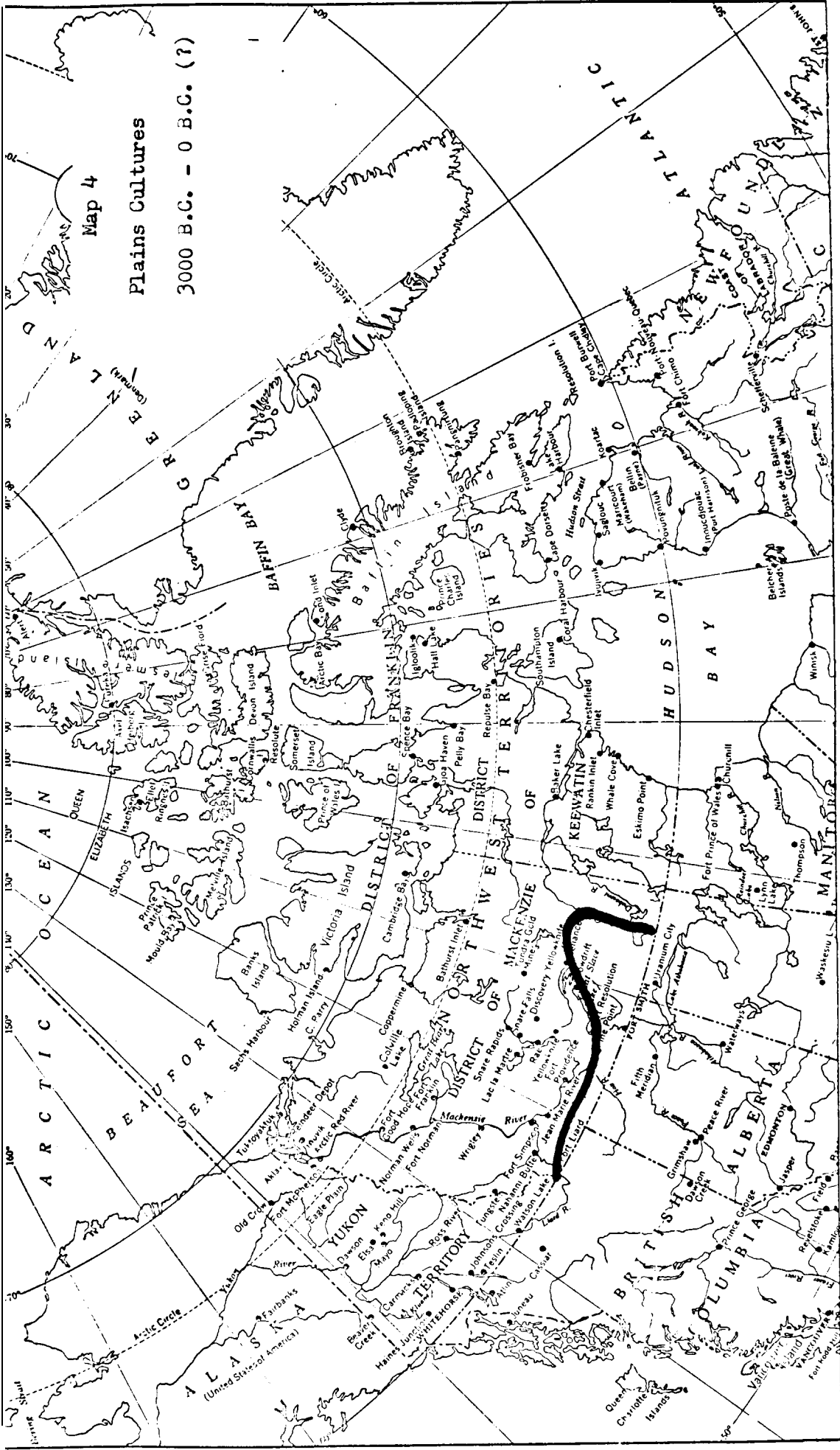
Representative Sites: Fisherman's Lake (JcPw-2)

Loon (KeNo-36)

Quarry (KeNo-30)

Caribou Island (KfNm-5)

Whitefish Lake (KeNi-1)



Map 4

Plains Cultures

3000 B.C. - 0 B.C. (?)

(5) Arctic Small Tool Tradition.

Range: Most coastal areas of the N.W.T. except the northwestern Queen Elizabeth Islands. A sparse amount of material, probably representing a short period of occupation, is found in the interior of the N.W.T. as far south as Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, and central Keewatin (Map 5).

Time: 2000-1000 B.C. roughly. Many dated sites fall into this time range.

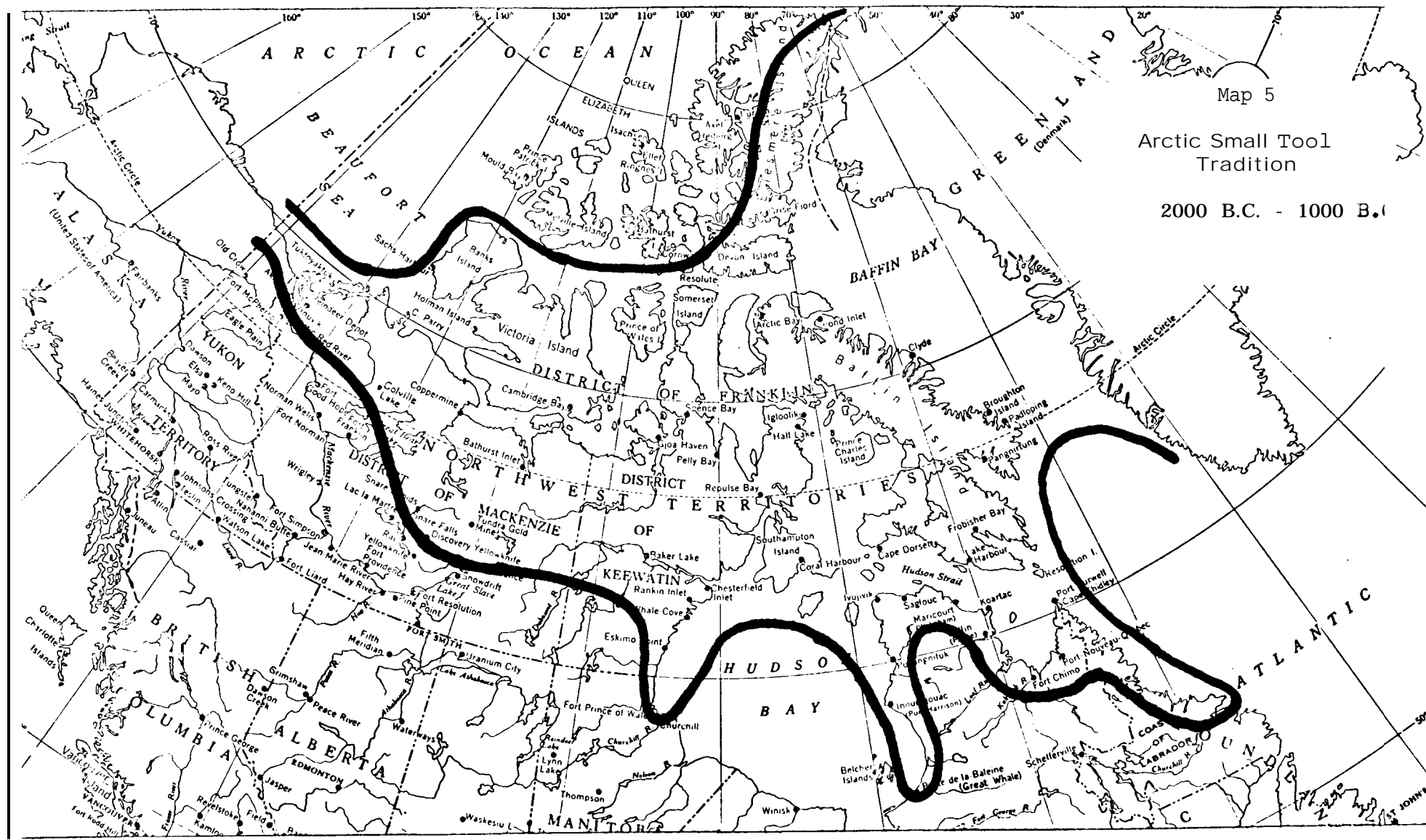
Sites : Mostly small campsites marked by a scatter of stone tools (on interior sites) or stone and bone tools and refuse bone (on northern sites in permafrost zone). Some larger sites, mostly in coastal areas, may cover a few acres with material concentrated around hearth areas, tent rings, or small stone structures representing the remains of winter houses. Sites are often located near caribou hunting, sealing or fishing localities used by modern Eskimos, but often in elevated locations due to crustal rebound.

Artifacts: Stone artifacts are characteristically small and very finely made from chert, quartzite, crystal etc. Typical items are small triangular projectile points, sidescrapers, burins, microblades and cores. Bone, antler, ivory and wood artifacts are also small and well made, including harpoon, lance, fishing equipment, knife handles, etc.

Affiliations : This is an Eskimo culture which probably originated around Bering Strait, with an adaptation to a coastal-tundra environment some time after 3000 B.C. The ASTT people seem to have spread rapidly across the Canadian Arctic, later penetrating southward into the interior.

Representative Sites: Umingmak (PjRa-2)
Buchanan (NiNg-1)
Bloody Falls (MkPk-3)
Dismal 2 (MhPn-1)
Tanquary Station (TiFo-3)
Kettle Lake (TiFo-1)
Burin Delta (TgAv-1)
Inavik (QkHl-1)
St. Mary's Hill (NdJf-3)
Loon (KdDq-10) -
Shaymark (KkDn-2)
Closure (KdDq-11)
Annawalk (KeDr-1)
Rocknest Lake (LjPh-1)
Aurora River (LcPc-8) -
Timber Point (KfNm-13)
MacKinley River (KeNw-3) -

TRAVEL ARCTIC
GOVERNMENT OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.



Map 5

Arctic Small Tool Tradition

2000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.

(6) Dorset Culture.

Range: Most coastal areas of the N.W.T. east of Dolphin and Union St. and Prince of Wales St. , excluding the northwestern Queen Elizabeth Islands (Map 6).

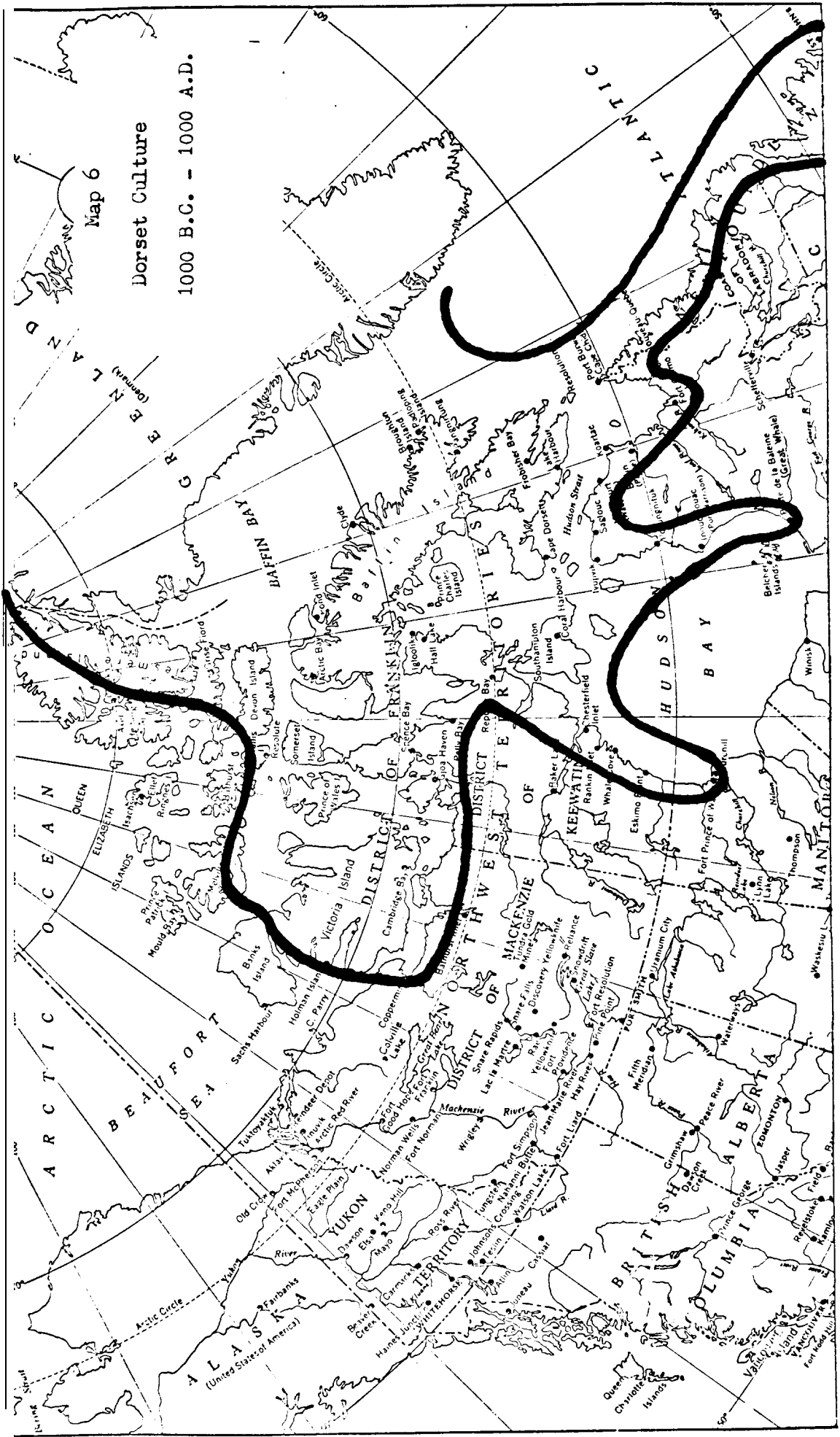
Time: 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. roughly. Many dated sites fall into this time range.

Sites : Similar to ASTT sites, but often larger and with better preservation of organic artifacts and refuse. Small rectangular winter houses have turf walls, side benches and central hearth. A few larger stone structures are known.

Artifacts: Generally similar to ASTT artifacts except for stylistic differences. Soapstone lamps and pots appear, some stone tools are now ground rather than chipped, and a greater range of organic artifacts are known.

Affiliations : The Dorset people were Eskimos, and were the descendants of the ASTT people who moved across the Arctic around 2000 B.C. Dorset culture represents an adaptation of the Arctic Small Tool tradition to conditions in the Canadian Arctic. The dog sled and snow house may have been invented by these people.

Representative Sites: Bernard Harbour (NePr-1) ~
Joss (OdPc-2) ~
Beggs (NiNg-6) ~
Ballantine (NiNg-3) ~
T-1 (KkHh-6) ~
Alarnerk (NhHd-1) ~
Nanook (KdDq-9) ~
Kemp (KdDq-8) ~
Mill Island (LaFr-1) ~
Killuktee (KdDq-19) ~
Sandy (KdDq-2) ~
Parry Hill (NiHf-1) ~
Abverdjar (NiHg-1) ~
Kapuvivik (NjHa-1) ~
Button Point (Pffm-1)



(7) Thule Culture.

Range: Most Coastal areas of the N.W.T. excluding the northwestern Queen Elizabeth Islands (Map 7).

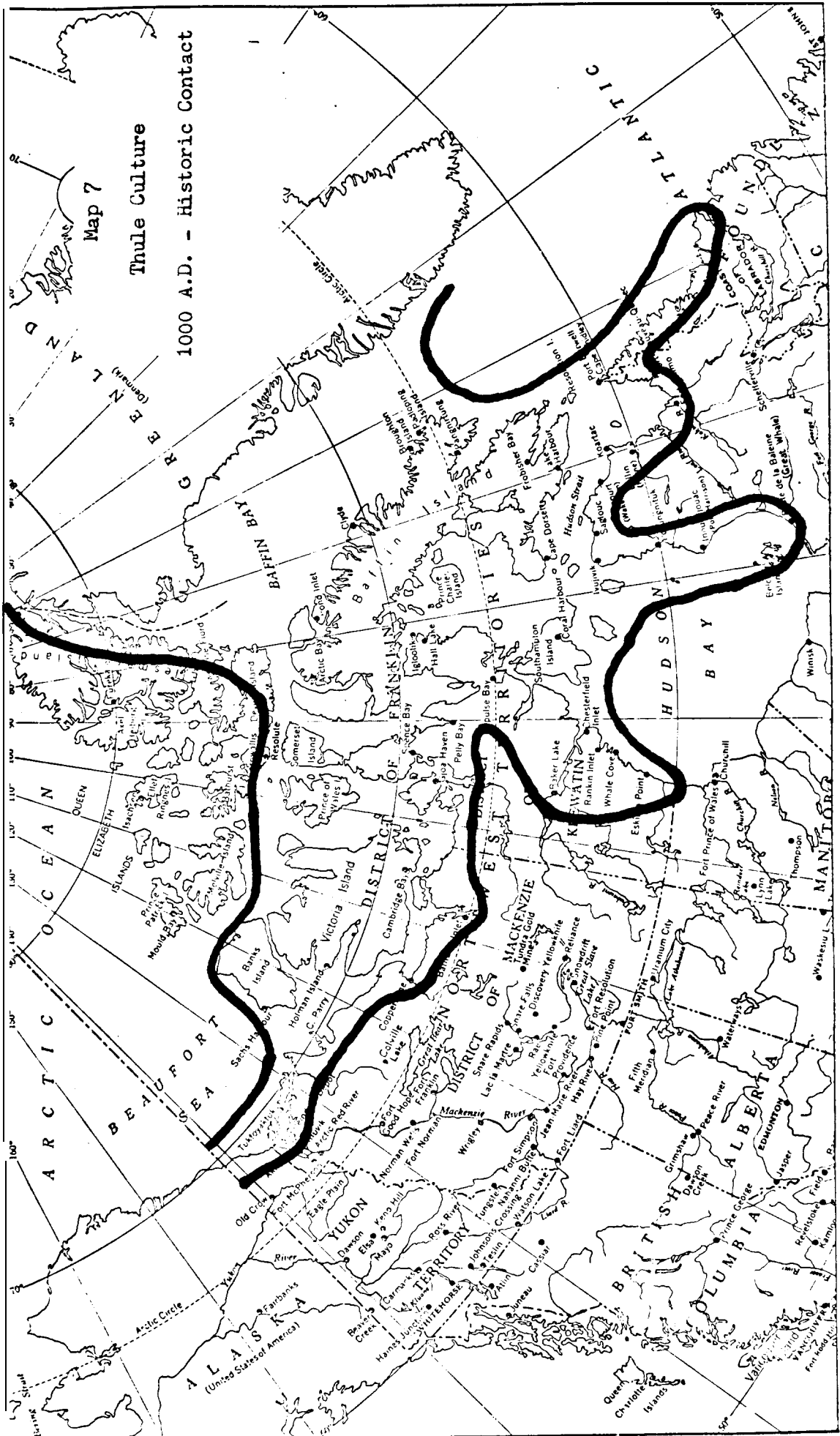
Time: 1000 A.D. to historic contact. Many dated sites fall into this time range.

Sites: Range from small camp sites to large occupation sites covering several acres and consisting of the ruins of large semi-subterranean winter houses built of turf over a framework of logs, whalebones and flagstones. Many sites have deep refuse middens composed of bones and other organic debris. Stone cairns, inuksuit, caribou fences and fish weirs are attributed to the Thule people. Sites are often located at places used by modern Eskimo.

Artifacts: A wide range of stone and organic artifacts are known, including most tools and weapons used by historic Eskimo. Artifacts tend to be large, complex, poorly decorated or undecorated, and well preserved in permafrost conditions.

Affiliations : Thule culture developed around Bering Sea and the North Alaskan coast, and centred on the hunting of large bowhead whales. Around 1000 A.D. the Thule whalers rapidly expanded across the Canadian Arctic, either exterminating or amalgamating with the Dorset People. Having spread throughout the area, they began adapting their culture to the varied conditions of the Canadian Arctic, and developed into the various Canadian Eskimo groups of the historic period.

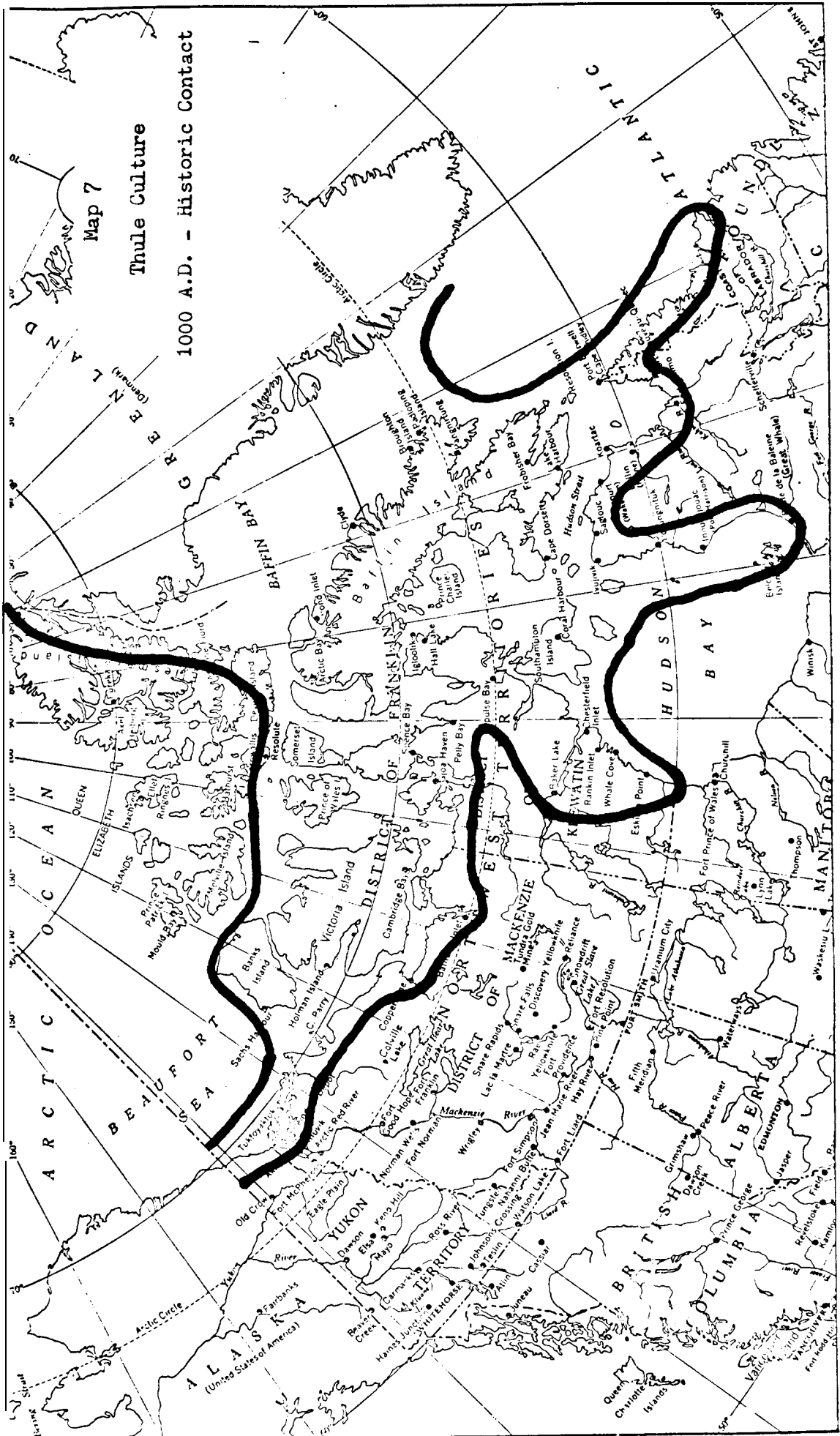
Representative Sites: Kittigazuit (NiTr-2)-
~~Jackson (OaRn-2)-~~
Lady Franklin Point (NcPd-1)-
~~Cape Kellett (OlRq-1) - OIhV-1~~
~~M-1 (QeJv-1)~~
~~M-2 (QeJv-2)~~
~~Malerualik (NdLd-1)-~~
~~Qilalukan (PeFs-1)-~~
~~Mitimatalik (PeFr-1)-~~
~~Naujan (MdHs-1)-~~
~~Aivilik (MdHt-1)-~~
~~Crystal 2 (KkDn-1)-~~
~~Nudlukta (OjJt-1)-~~
~~Levesque Harbour (OlJt-1)-~~
~~Silumiut (KkJg-1)-~~
~~Enukso Point (LdFs-1)-~~
~~Saputit (OkFq-1)-~~
~~Ecaluit 1 (OlFv-1)-~~
~~Lonesome (TjAs-1)-~~



Map 7

Thule Culture

1000 A.D. - Historic Contact



Map 7

Thule Culture

1000 A.D. - Historic Contact

(8) Athabaskan Cultures.

Range : Districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin, generally including all areas south of tree-line but with some intrusions into the Barren Grounds (Map 8).

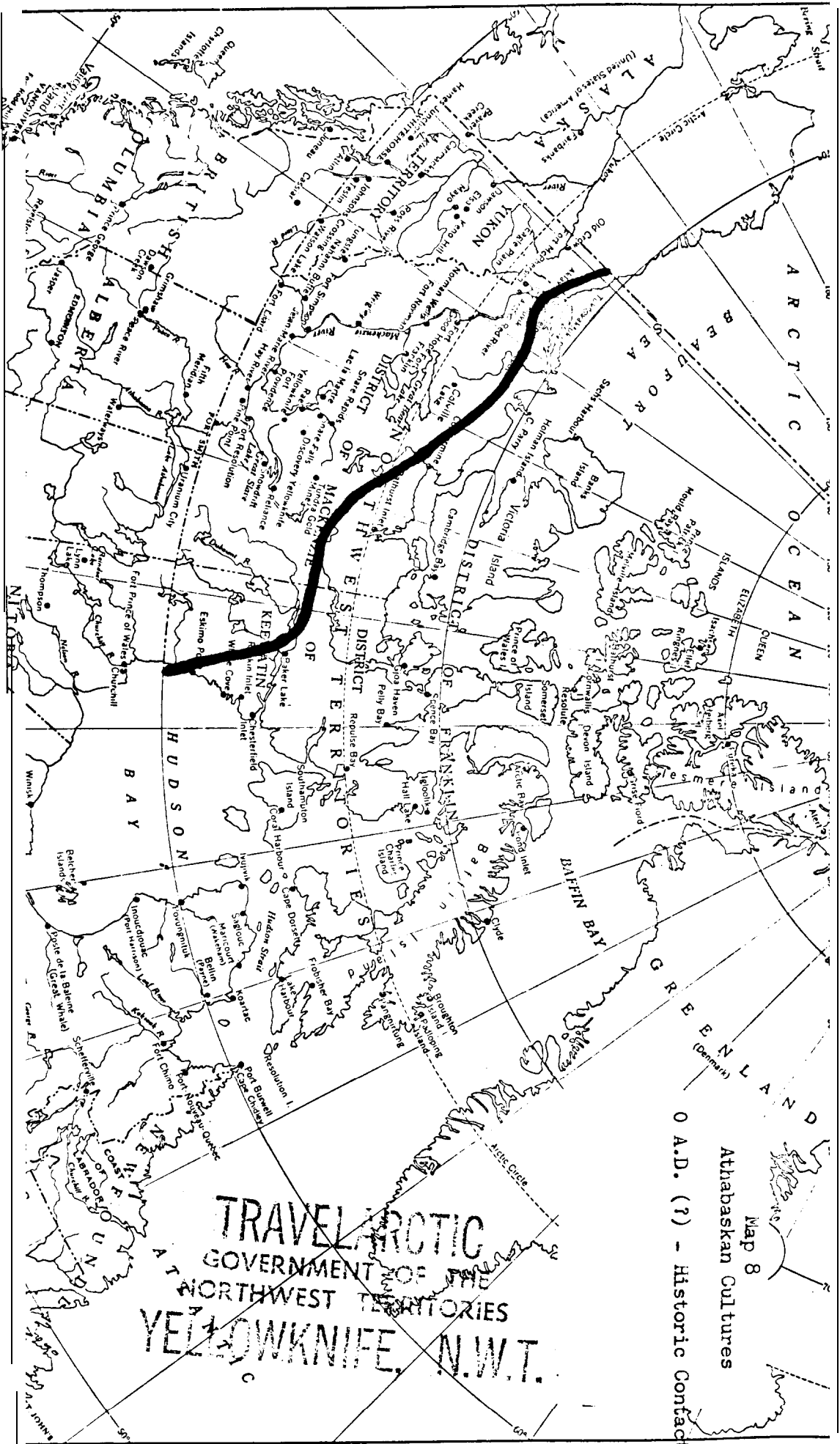
Time: 0 A.D. (?) to historic contact.

Sites : Small camp sites are usually located along interior lakes and rivers, on elevated look-out spots and at caribou crossings in the tundra zone. Camps are usually marked by a scatter of stone tools, with perhaps some bone tools and organic refuse preserved. Storage pits, hearths, and the remains of tent structures are sometimes found.

Artifacts: A variety of projectile point types, endscrapers, knives, boulder span scrapers, notched pebbles (netsinkers?), adze blades. The rare organic tools include barbed arrowheads and fish spears, and awls; a few copper tools are found.

Affiliations: This is again a poorly defined complex of related Indian cultures, all of which represent the remains of Athabaskan-speaking peoples. This archaeological unit is merely an attempt to extend the modern Athabaskan speaking Indians of the N.W.T. into the past.

Representative Sites : Julian (JcRw-13) -
Frank's Channel (KePl-1) -
Sandwillow (MkPk-6) -
Narrows (KeNo-2) -
Hennessey (KfNm-3) -
Talthelie (KdNw-1) -
Pike's Portage (KeNo-21) -
Waldron River (KfNt-1) -
Lockhart River (KiNk-8) -
Snare River (LbPf-2) -

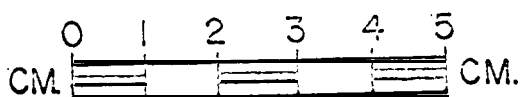


Map 8
Athabaskan Cultures
O.A.D. (?) - Historic Contact

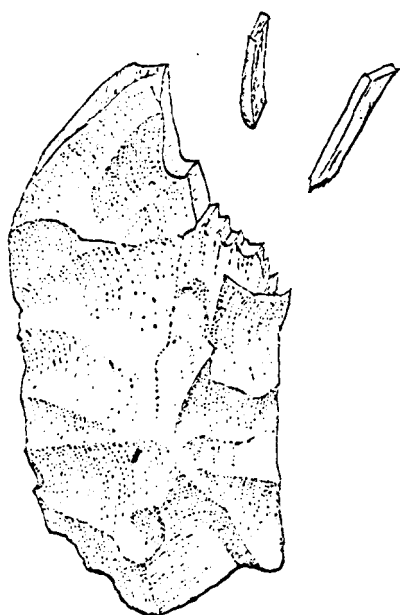
representative Stone Artifact Types.



Side-notched Points



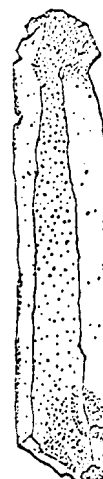
Lanceolate Point



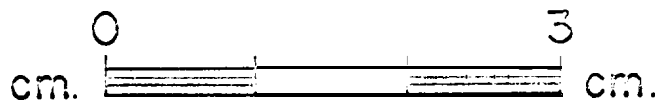
Burin



Endscraper



Microblade



PART II
REPORT TO ACCOMPANY FILE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES AND LOCATIONAL MAPS TOGETHER WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

PREPARED BY
PETER G. RAMSDEN

SEPTEMBER 1970

REPORT TO ACCOMPANY
FILE OF **ARCHAEOLOGICAL** SITES
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Peter G. **Ramsden**,
September, 1970

The accompanying file was compiled during the months of July and August, 1970 by the writer, with the able assistance of Mr. Allen E. **Tyyska** and Miss A. Marie Taylor for periods of two weeks and one month, respectively.

The work was carried out under a contract administered by the **Nati onal** Museums of Canada and financed by the Department of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation of the Northwest Territories Government, in cooperation with the Historical Standing Committee of the same government.

Acknowledgements:

The successful completion of the site file is due in large **part to** the work of Allen **Tyyska** and Marie Taylor, and they must share fully in the credit for any good that comes of **this** project.

The work of compiling the file was greatly eased by the assistance and facilities of the Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Man. In particular, I wish to thank Miss Margaret **Stott**, Archivist; Dr. Robert J. **McGhee**, head of the **Northern** Canada Section; and Dr. George F. **MacDonald**, Division Chief.

Procedure:

The sites included in this file are derived from three major sources: 1. the site file of the **National** Museum of Man, 2. unpublished reports on file at the National Museum of Man, and 3. published literature. Each site is recorded on a separate card giving the Borden designation, the **name, cultural** identification **where** possible, the location, the names of **investigators**, the years of investigation, and the place of storage of artifacts. Where an

accession number is given, the place of **storage is** understood to be the National Museum of Man. On the back of the card are listed relevant publications or reports, and any pertinent comments, such as the presence of **stratigraphy** or standing **remains**, or site destruction.

The file is organised according to the Uniform Site Designation Scheme proposed by Borden (1952). According to this scheme, Canada is divided into a number of major units, each designated by a pair of upper case coordinates (eg. M H). These major units **are in** turn divided into basic units, designated by a pair of lower case coordinates used **in** conjunction with the major area designation (eg. **MaHs**). **Within** each basic unit, sites are numbered serially as they are found (eg. **MaHs-3**). The file is organised alphabetically according to major unit designations, and, within each of **these, according to basic unit** designations.

In order to **locate sites** in **any** area of the Northwest Territories, it is necessary to determine the Borden system major unit or units that are covered by that area, and then refer to those units *in* the file. For example, to **locate** sites in the area of **Yellowknife**, a glance at a map showing Borden **system** major units (eg. Borden, 1952) shows that **Yellowknife is** in Major unit KP. " Referring to the heading **KP** in the file will produce the cards for known sites in the **Yellowknife** area.

In the course of constructing the file, many sites were **encountered** which had not **previously** been designated under the Borden system. In order to facilitate their inclusion in the file, most of them were assigned Borden numbers, a list of which is presented in Appendix 1.

It was further discovered that several sites had previously been incorrectly designated. In these cases, new Borden numbers were assigned to replace the incorrect ones. These are listed in Appendix 2.

Maps:

Accompanying the file is a series of National **Topographic maps(1:250,000)** on which the locations of the recorded sites have been marked. The maps are **labelled** and **filed** according to Borden system major unit designations, and their borders are marked with the basic unit divisions. The location of each site is marked as closely as possible, and **beside** it **is** written **its** number within the basic unit. This allows for rapid and easy correlation between the **cards** and the locations marked on the maps.

Recommendations:

Since the site file is to be housed and maintained in **Yellowknife**, some recommendations for its future use seem appropriate.

1. It is essential that" the file be kept up to date as new sites are discovered or new work is done on previously known sites; otherwise, the work sponsored by the Northwest Territories government in 1970 will have to be repeated at some future date. To this end, it is recommended that **some** kind of central agency be established in **Yellowknife** to receive reports of new **sites**, **and** to incorporate them into the **file** and mark their locations on the **maps**.

This should be done annually, at the end of the field season. In order to insure that cooperation is received from **investigators**, it is suggested that the reporting of new sites, with the necessary information, could be made a condition of granting permits for archaeological work in the Northwest Territories.

2. As an adjunct to the above, it is further recommended that the central agency in **Yellowknife** be responsible for receiving and/or assigning new Borden designations, and ensuring that such designations are correct and that no duplication of Borden numbers occurs. Perhaps a list of new Borden numbers assigned each year **could** be sent to major interested institutions, such as the

National Museum of Man.

Conclusions:

In the course of compiling the site file, it became apparent that this was a necessary and a timely undertaking from many points of view. For the archaeologist, it has brought together site information previously obtainable only from a variety of **sources**, and has helped to complete and standardise site designations in the Northwest Territories.

For the **government** administrator and the conservationist, it provides **an** inventory of archaeological resources presently known to exist in the Northwest Territories, filed by geographical area, which can contribute to an accurate assessment of the development potential of these resources as well as the possibility of **their** disturbance *or* destruction.

Toronto, Ontario,

September 15, 1970.

References:

Borden, C. E. 1952 A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada.

Ant hropology in British Columbia, No. 3.

Appendix 1:

Borden Numbers Assigned in the Course of Compiling the Northwest
Territories Site File.

J eGn- 2	MkHf-1	OhFj -1	ThFr- 1
KkDn- 1	NlFt-1	OiFi- 1	TiFo-3,4
KlFq-1 -3	NlFu-1	OjFb-1	T gHp-1
KlFr-1 -3	NcHf-1	OjFe-1	TgHq-1,2
KkHn-5, 6	NdHe-1	OaHg- 1	
LaDb- 1	NfHd-1	OjJt- 1	
LlDd- 1	NiHe-2,3	PdFt-1,2	
LaFq- 1,2	NjHa-2,3	PeFm- 1	
LaFr- 1,2	NlHe-1	PeFq- 1	
LbFn- 1	NlHf- 1	PeFr- 2	
LdFs- 1	NcJe-1,2	PeFs- 1	
LgHo- 1	NcJf-1 -5	P fFm-3	
LjHp-1 -4	NdJf-1 -11	PaHc- 1	
LkHg-1	NdJe- 1	PaEd-1	
LbJx-2 -8	NdJg- 1	PgHb-7,8	
LkJl-1	NiJp- 2	PaJs- 1	
LbLa-11 ,12	NjJq- 1	PcJq-1	
LbLk- 2	NaLj-1	PeJs-1	
McHr- 1	NdLd-1,2	QdHh- 1,2	
McHs-1 ,2	NaNi- 1	QjHv- 1	
MdHs-1 -10	NePi-3 -6	QkHl- 1	
MdHt-1	NkRh- 1	QeJv-1 -4	
MeHh- 1	NkRf-1	ThAv- 1	
MeHg-1 -3	OcFc- 1		

Appendix 2:

Borden Numbers Assigned in the Course of Compiling the Northwest Territories Site File to Sites Previously Incorrectly Designated.

<u>New</u>	<u>01 d</u>	Since major units TA and UA cover irregular intervals of longitude, confusion has arisen in the past in defining the basic units. The following corrections have been made in Borden numbers in these areas using intervals of longitude of 55' and 1°, respectively, to define the basic units (See p. 2 of the appended report on proposed revisions of the Borden system).
KbFk- 1	KkFb- 1	
KbFk- 2	KkFb-2	
KbFk-3	KkFb-3	
KbFk-4	KkFb-7	
LeLf-2 -4	LdLf-2 -4	
LeLf-5	LdLf- 1	
NcPd-1	NdPd-2	<u>New</u>
OlFv-3	OlFw-1	<u>01 d</u>
OlFv-4	PaFv-1	TgAv-1,2
OlRr- 1	OlRq- 1	TiAq- 1
TjFd- 1	T jFb-1	TiAr- 1
TkFc-1	TkFa- 1	TiAs-1
		TjAp-1
		TjAq-1 -4
		TjAs-1,2
		TjAt-1
		TkAr- 1,2
		TkAv
		TkAw-
		TkAx
		TkAx
		T lAu
		T lAu
		TlAv
		T lAw
		UaAw- 1
		TgAt-1 ,2
		TiAp- 1
		TiAq- 1
		TiAr- 1
		TjAo-5
		TjAo-1 -4
		TjAq-1,2
		TjAr-1
		TkAp- 1,2
		TkAt-1,2
		TkAu- 1
		TlAv- 1
		TjFa-1
		TlAs-1 -6
		TlAt-2,6,7
		TlAt-1,3-5
		TlAu-1 -5
		UaAv- 1

A Proposed Revision of the Borden "Uniform **Site** Designation Scheme" as Applied to the Northern Arctic.

In the course of compiling an archaeological site inventory for the Northwest Territories government (under a contract administered by the National Museums of Canada) it became apparent that a certain confusion was arising in assigning Borden designations to sites in far northern areas of Arctic Canada. This confusion results from certain inconsistencies in the original scheme as **proposed** by Borden (1952), as well as the misuse of the system by investigators working in these areas, perhaps as a result of these inconsistencies.

Perhaps the best way to justify the revision of the Borden system proposed herein is to present a brief history of the use of the scheme in the northern Arctic.

In the original outline of the system (Borden, 1952), the major **units** south of the 62nd parallel cover an area of 20 lat. by 40 long., allowing their division into basic units of 10' **lat.** by 10' long, designated from south to north by the letters a to l, and from east to west by the letters a to x. North of the 62nd parallel the major units are expanded to cover an area of 20 lat. by 80 long., divided into basic units of 10' lat. by **20'** long., and designated by letters as above. In the text of his article (p.46), Borden then provides a list of the capital letters designating the major units North of the 62nd parallel, along with the intervals of **longitude** and latitude that they cover.

The initial source of confusion arises from the fact that certain of the major units shown on Borden's map (p.45) do not conform to his list of major unit designations and their respective degree **intervals** with respect to longitude.

Second, as the major units are shown on Borden's map, there appears to have been a further expansion of the major units

north of the 78th parallel so that each covers an area of 20 lat. by 160 long. However, this is not consistent, and no mention of it is made in the text.

Third, the two most northeasterly major units, TA and UA, as defined by Borden (p. 46), cover intervals of 220 and 240 of longitude, respectively. Thus, in order to divide these units into the usual twenty-four intervals of longitude designated a to x, each basic unit comes to cover an area of 10' by 55' in area TA, and 10' by 10 in area UA. However, Borden does not specifically state this in his article, and it seems that in at least two cases (Knuth, ~~n.d.~~; Maxwell, 1960) the basic units within area TA have been erroneously defined.

Finally, in an attempt to maintain consistency with the stated principles of the Borden system, Mrs. Susan **Turnbull**, while working at the National Museum of Canada, modified many of the major units north of the 78th ~~parallel~~ so that they, like those between ~~62o and 78o lat. N. covered~~ an area of 20 lat. by 80 long, and were consistent with the Borden text, rather than the map. However, it seems that this practice has not been followed or publicised outside the **National Museum**, creating a rather hazardous situation in which two versions of the Borden system are in use in this area of Canada, which could lead to duplication of Borden designations.

The changes made by Susan **Turnbull** in the major units as shown on Borden's map are as follows:

Major Unit	Borden	Turnbull	Comments.
QH	780 - 880 long	800 - 880 long	*
QF		720 - 800 "	**
QP	1120-1250 "	1120-1200 "	*
QR		1200-1280 "	**
RF		720 - 800 "	***
RP	1120-1240 "	1120-1200 "	*
RR		1200-1280 "	**
SF	720 - 880 "	720 - 800 "	*
SH		800 - 880 "	**
SJ	880 -1040 "	880 - 960 "	*
SL		960 -1040 "	**
SN	1040-1160 "	1040-1120 "	*
SP		1120-1200 "	**
TF	720 - 780 "	720 - 800 "	*

Major Unit	Borden	Turnbull	Comments
TH		800 - 880 long	* *
TJ	880 - 1040 long	880 - 960 "	*
TL		960 -1040 "	**
UF	720 - 880 "	720 - 800 "	*
UH		800 - 880 "	**

It is recommended that the above changes be commonly accepted and incorporated into the use of the Borden system for the following reasons:

1. They **establish** Internal consistency of the system in terms of major unit area and lettering, and therefor.
2. preclude any possible confusion in delineating the basic units.
3. They are already in use at the National Museum of Canada, one of the major Canadian **institutions** sponsoring Arctic archaeological research.

It **is** further recommended that similar changes be made in the remaining major unit areas that are possible sources of confusion, as follows:

Unit	New System	Comments
SD	640-720 long.	Replaces Borden's SB
TB	560-640 "	Replaces Borden's TA
TD	640-720 "	" " "
UB	560-640 "	Replaces Borden's UA
UD	640-720 "	" " "

If these changes were accepted, all major units north of the

* Longitude changed to be consistent with Borden text.

** Not shown on Borden map, but consistent with text

*** Replaces Borden's RD to be more consistent with lettering as stated in the text.

62nd parallel would cover an area of 20 lat. by 80 long., "and would be divisible **into** basic units covering 10' lat. by 20' long.

It will be noted that some areas covered by Borden's units are not covered by the new units covered here. This is the case, for example, with territory covered by parts of Borden's TA and UA units. However, the territory in question lies in Greenland, and, in any case, **could** still be covered under the new system by the creation of units **labelled** TA and UA, covering intervals of longitude of 480 to 560 in both cases.

Peter G. Ramsden,
Ottawa, Ontario.
August, 1970.

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RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Peter G. Ramsden,
September, 1970

The following report is the result of work carried out in July and August, 1970 under a contract administered by the National Museums of Canada, and financed by the Department of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation of the Northwest Territories government.

The goals of the work were twofold: first, to construct a file of known archaeological sites in the Northwest Territories, and, second, to prepare a report assessing the development potential of selected sites. This report constitutes the second aspect of the project.

Acknowledgements:

The work of compiling a Northwest Territories site inventory was carried out with the assistance and encouragement of Mr. Allen E. Tyyska and Miss A. Marie Taylor.

Facilities for working on this contract were provided by the Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Man. Valuable advice and assistance were given by Miss Margaret Stott, Archivist, and Dr. Robert J. McGhee, Head of the Northern Canada Section.

For some of the theoretical considerations behind this report, I am indebted to informal discussions with Mr. Gary Seal, Head of the Interpretive Section of the Parks Branch, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Considerations:

The selection of sites to be developed with a **view** to tourism and outdoor recreation involved a number of considerations, which break themselves down **into** rough categories of logistic and educational.

1. Logistic. The logistic considerations in the development of an archaeological **site** are primarily accessibility and site capacity.

In order to be of value, a site must be readily accessible **to** as large a number of people as possible. With this in mind, the sites presented herein were selected from areas which are close to present population **centers**, distributed throughout the Northwest Territories, **which are, in turn, easily accessible by** air from centers **in** the south.

Site **capacity** refers to the ability of a site to accommodate a large **number** of visitors at any one **time**, as well as to withstand the repeated visits of large numbers over many years. It is preferable that a site be large and spacious enough that many people can view it and learn from it at the same time. The visible features of the site should **also** be such that they can be **easily** conserved despite the number of visitors who will walk over **the** site and touch objects that are accessible.

From this point of view, the sheer size of the site was a strong factor in selection, but certainly *not* the sole one. For example, a few **Thule** stone house ruins are likely to be much more durable over the years than a much larger number of Dorset house depressions or tent rings.

2. Educational. The educational considerations in selecting sites for development consist of the story value and the interest value.

One basic question to be asked of a site that is to be opened to visitors is **"How** much of a story can it **tell?"**. The answer to this lies in both the

archaeological and **historical** significance of the site. Part of the Story the site can tell involves the information it can convey about some aspect of **Indian** or Eskimo **prehistory**. Another part of the story involves the historical role of this particular site in developing knowledge about Indian or Eskimo **prehistory**. For example, the site at **Naujan**, Repulse Bay, not only provides **information** about the prehistoric **Thule** culture, but it is also of interest because it **was one of** the sites at which **Thule** culture was first recognized and defined.

One important aspect of the story value of a site is the ease with which the information conveyed can be related to prior experiences of the visitors, most of whom will probably not be archaeologists. A site which is unique in some way or other may provide a great deal of information to an archaeologist, but be quite irrelevant for most others. Of immensely more value would be a more run-of-the-mill site which can be shown **to** have been part of a living prehistoric Eskimo or Indian culture, which has great relevance for the present residents of the Territories.

The interest value of a site, which may be more important than the story value, concerns what there is to see or do at the site, and the way *in which* the information the site has to offer is conveyed. It is for this reason, again, that a five hundred year old **Thule** site with standing house ruins arranged *in* a community with recognizable activity areas, and a **visible** orientation to the sea, is much more valuable than a four thousand year old Pre-Dorset site which may be visible **only** to a trained eye, even though the latter may offer more information about Arctic **pre-history**.

The Sites:

Taking into account the considerations outlined above, the following sites are recommended for development as educational and recreational **resources**.

1. **Kittigazuit (NiTr-2)** This site was selected partly *on* the **advice** of Dr. R. J. **McGhee**, who has done recent work there. It is situated on the east side of the east channel of **the Mackenzie delta**, near the mouth. There are visible house **ruins** on the **site**, the occupation of which runs from late **prehistoric** to historic. The area is close to **Tuktoyaktuk**, and is **also** within easy reach of **Aklavik** and **Inuvik**.

2. **Bloody Falls (MkPk-3) (McGhee, 1970)** The Bloody Falls Site is located *on* the west side of the **Coppermine** River, at Bloody Falls, some fifteen kilometers from the Coronation Gulf. The area is of considerable historic importance, marking an **approximate** boundary between **Indian** and Eskimo areas in **historic** times. Prehistoric occupations of the site include **Pre-Dorset**, **Thule**, and Copper Eskimo.

The proximity of this site to the town of **Coppermine**, along with historical, archaeological, and scenic considerations, prompted its recommendation for development.

3. **Frank Channel (KePl-1)** This site, within easy reach of **Yellowknife**, is on the east bank of **Frank Channel**, on both sides of the Mackenzie highway.

Archaeologically, the site **contains** a buried prehistoric cultural layer, and a thin veneer of historic material.

The major factor in the recommendation of this site was its ease of access from **Yellowknife**.

4. M 2 (QeJv-2) The site of M2 is about one mile southwest of Resolute. The site contains a number of stone structures, and its prehistoric occupations include **Dorset** and **Thule**.

The site has been recommended because of its geographical location in the northern Arctic, its proximity to the town of Resolute, the presence of a number of visible remains, and the presence of two prehistoric cultures.

5. **Naujan (MdHs-1)** and **Aivilik (MdHt-1)** These two sites are very close together on the north *shore* of Repulse Bay, near the **town** of Repulse Bay. **Naujan** is a large **Thule** site with many standing stone house ruins, and was one of the sites used originally to define the **Thule** culture.

Aivilik is a site on **Aivilik** Point, just west of **Naujan**, and contains a village of stone winter houses, **as well as a village** of tent rings marking a principal village in historic times of the **Aivilik** Eskimo.

6. **Alarnerk (NhHd-1)** **Alarnerk** is a large **Dorset** site **covering** a number of raised ocean beaches near **Igloolik**. There are reported to be **208 Dorset** house depressions scattered over an area of three square kilometers, spanning the time from early to late **Dorset**. The archaeological and historical importance of the site lies in the fact that it is one of the principal sites used in describing **Dorset** in the **Igloolik** region, and establishing an internal chronology for **Dorset** culture.

7. **Qilalukan (PeFs-1)** **Qilalukan** is on a point about two kilometers west of Pond Inlet. Like **Naujan**, it was *one of the* sites used in defining **Thule** culture, and contains a number of **Thule** and recent house ruins.

8. Crystal II (KkDn-1) Crystal II lies about two miles west of the town of Frobisher Bay. Containing both Thule and Dorset occupations, it exhibits a few underground house ruins, as well as several tent rings and stone caches.

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Arctic Anthropology, vol. VI, no.2

PART III
TOURIST AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT ATTRIBUTES OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

PREPARED FOR
TERRITORY
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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1. SOME GENERAL...- DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

General concepts and principles associated with the development of the prehistoric resources for the attainment of maximum tourist and recreation benefits are summarized in this introductory section of Part III of the report. Their significance to the Territories is noted on the basis of general impressions gained from data presented in Parts I & II.

1. The Subservience of Tourism and Recreation to General Cultural Objectives

The essential value of the prehistoric and archaeological resources of the Northwest Territories and the basic justification for public expenditure in research, preservation and development stems from their integral component relationship to the total cultural heritage of the nation. Tourist and recreation values, particularly the former, are more in the nature of added benefits that can and should be exploited within the broad limits set by the demands of **Territorial** and Canadian cultural development and its related benefits. Nothing should be done to obtain tourist and recreation benefits at the expense of a serious deterioration of the quality of the cultural heritage.

Frequently the exploitation of tourist and recreation opportunities is compatible with general cultural objectives. There are instances, however, where a degree of conflict arises. In **effect**, there are situations where tourist and recreation benefits might be gained only at the cost of the deterioration or destruction of archaeological resources. As a general operating principle tourist and recreation benefits must be considered subservient in such cases.

2. The Nature of the Archaeological Inputs to a Tourist and Recreation Experience

The contribution of the **prehistory** of the Territories and its archaeological sites and objects to a tourist and recreation experience is varied and complicated. It is essential that the

impact process be understood, at least in a general manner, if potentials are to **be** exploited satisfactorily.

Some people can be motivated to travel to the Territories primarily to visit prehistoric sites and remains. An entire tour to the Northwest Territories could be organized essentially around prehistoric phenomena. Teachers, students and history "buffs" form the essential core of this market. Secondly, there is the group of people for whom the prehistoric resources represent a significant component attraction in a general landscape tour of the Territories or an added attraction in a specific activity pursuit, such as hunting or angling.

The impact of the prehistoric phenomenon or its input to the tourist and recreation experience is of a sensual, intellectual and psychological nature. Sensual impact is related to stimulation and satisfaction stemming from sight and touch. Intellectual impact is associated with the satisfaction of the desire for understanding. Finally, there are inner psychological stimulations and satisfactions that spring from personal contact or association with the sites and objects of antiquity that form an integral **link** in the chain of events that has directly or indirectly shaped the visitors present life pattern.

The combination of the sensual, intellectual and psychological impact in any particular prehistoric or archaeological situation depends upon the nature of the phenomenon and the interest and intellectual capacity of the tourist involved. **For** some the intellectual **impact is** weak with the focus being primarily upon the sensual or psychological aspects. Some phenomenon impart a low sensual impact with the development prospects being related primarily to the intellectual dimensions.

A good development program for the exploitation of the tourist and recreation potentials associated with the prehistoric

phenomenon of the Territories must give adequate recognition to the three aforementioned general types of impact. All three are always present to some extent and a top quality development prospect is strong in each. In situations where one particular type of impact is inherently weak others must be exploited to their fullest extent as a compensating process.

3. The Significance of Location

The location of a prehistoric resource **relative** to population densities, major arteries of tourist traffic flow or the concentration of specific tourist activity pursuits, such as hunting and fishing, is of vital consequence in the consideration of development prospects. This locational aspect, which is extrinsic to site quality determination within a prehistoric context, is of major importance in **management** and development considerations.

If the locational or market attributes are poor then two approaches are possible insofar as tourism and recreation are concerned. The site and objects may be left intact with the focus for public investment directed to preservation until market conditions build up sufficiently to justify development and operating costs. An enormous proportion of the prehistoric resources of the territories fall into this category. Secondly the buildings and objects may be removed from the site and reassembled for display at a **central** point where market prospects appear strong enough to yield tourist and recreation benefits commensurate with expenditures. This latter procedure involves the loss of genuine site location values which is extremely important, particularly in terms of **psychological** impact. On the other hand, a good development program in the new **location** can do much to offset this loss and the benefits derived in terms of total social **satisfaction** can be increased enormously. Interestingly, increased public support for the costs associated with prehistoric archaeological research and site preservation in remote areas often can be **substantially** augmented by this procedure for which there is considerable scope in the Territories.

4. The Significance of Thematic Concepts

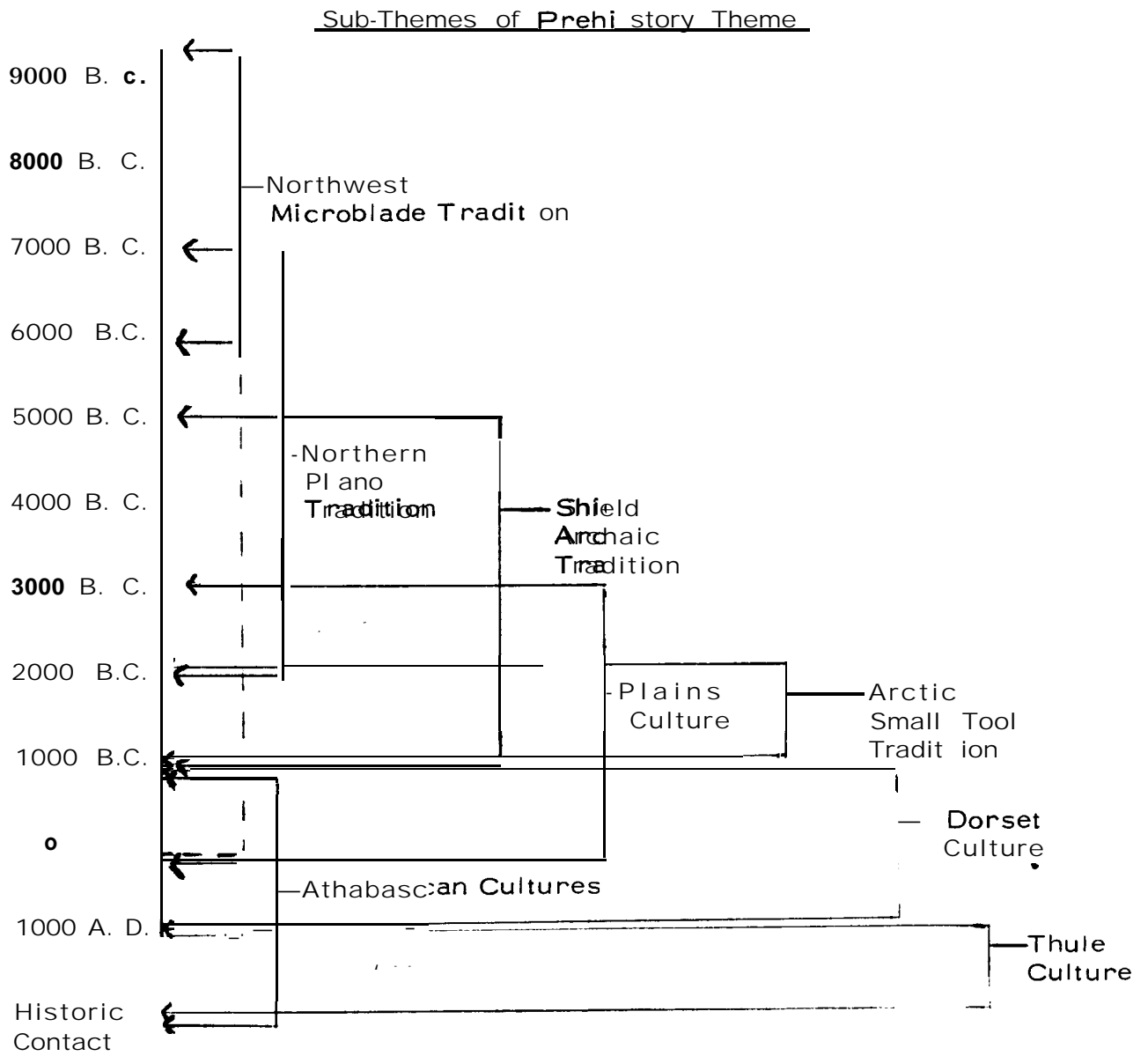
From the standpoint of tourist and recreation planning the prehistoric sites and objects form an integral component of a larger assemblage commonly termed the Historic Potential. The latter encompasses a time span from the first contact of man with the landscape of the Territories through to the present time. In effect the archaeological resources discussed in this paper must eventually be considered in conjunction with the findings of the report dealing with European contact in relation to tourist and recreation development prospects.

The archaeological and prehistoric resource patterns can be most effectively **analysed** and their associated tourist and recreation development potentials most profitably presented in terms of major themes and sub-themes. Such a classificatory framework permits the planner to grasp the totality of the situation and significance of detail in an operationally productive manner. Secondly, it stimulates the general interest and broadens and deepens the understanding of the tourist, thereby enhancing the value of any experience with a particular site or object.

The **prehistory** represents a major theme of the total historic potential of the **Territories** as previously noted. In turn a number of distinct sub-themes can be readily distinguished on the basis of cultures or traditions. The paper prepared by Dr. **McGhee** and presented in Part I of the report provides the basic foundations for the thematic sub-classification of the **prehistory**. The main cultures and traditions are clearly identified, their basic characteristics defined and their time sequence and geographic distribution indicated.

The pattern is summarized in the accompanying schemata. Macro-geographic relationships are shown in Map A in the pocket of the report.

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION AND TIME SEQUENCE
FOR INDIAN AND ESKIMO TRADITIONS AND CULTURES
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



———— Indian Traditions & Cultures

———— Eskimo Traditions & Cultures

5. The Development of the Thematic Potentials

The archaeological resources of the Territories cover a time span of nearly 10, 000 years. The western mountain section of the Northwest Territories forms part of the North American threshold area in the migration pattern of man from Asia.

Both Indian and Eskimo cultures and traditions are represented over a wide area. This duality provides a variety to the pre-historic theme that is absent in the southern parts of Canada and the United States. There is a degree of comparative advantage accruing to the northern part of the continent in this respect.

The Territories form the central core or heartland of the Eskimo cultures and traditions in Canada. Their representation in other parts of the country is essentially associated with the fringe of their distribution range. It is also important to note that while these cultures and traditions are not unique to the Territories, being represented in Alaska, Quebec and Greenland, the comparative strength of the resources of the Northwest Territories within a continental perspective is strong.

The Indian traditions and cultures in the N. W. T. are at the northern extent of their range and often represented in earlier and more primitive forms. The interest of the sites is largely related to the artifacts found therein. The comparative strength of these resources within a Canadian or continental perspective in relation to tourist and recreation exploitation appears limited.

An interesting and important feature of the distribution of the cultures by time and geographic range is undoubtedly the phenomenon of contact. Contact usually leads to exchange and conflict, both of which are fruitful subjects in terms of tourist interest. In the N. W. T. the zone of contact between Indian and Eskimo cultures and traditions extends over a broad area.

On the map in the pocket of the report, zones of contact are indicated by time and geographic extent. Conflict between

Indian and Eskimos witnessed by Samuel Hearne in 1771 is a recorded historic fact. The possibility of extensive contact along the western side of Hudson Bay northward from the 60th **Parallel** to the general vicinity of Whale Cove and in the Mackenzie Delta region is also indicated on the map.

INDIAN AND ESKIMO ZONES OF CONTACT

<u>Contact Zone</u>	<u>Cultures Involved</u>
West Hudson Bay - 60th Parallel to Whale Cove Area	1. Eskimo Arctic Small Tool Tradition 2000-1000 B. C. with Indian Archaic Shield Tradition 5000-1000 B. C. 2. Eskimo Dorset Culture 1000 B. C. - 1000 A. D. and Eskimo Thule Culture 1000 A. D. to historic contact with Indian Athabascan culture O A. D. to European contact.
Coppermine to Mackenzie Delta	Eskimo Thule Culture 1000 A. D. to Historic contact with Athabascan culture O A. D. to Historic contact.

The thematic pattern may be developed in its own right as an educational and entertainment exhibit in a central museum or at a major archaeological site. Properly supported by maps, photographs and artifacts the prehistoric theme and its various **sub-components** provide opportunities for the preparation of interesting exhibits in the proposed territorial museum at **Yellowknife** or at a number of key points in the Territories.

When thematic displays of the foregoing type are set up in a museum building with no prehistoric associations, they possess no unique quality or comparative advantage apart from the ingenuity of the display presented or the presence of some unique object that is available for viewing. [n effect, the thematic display can be duplicated at any point in the world with the comparative advantage

of the end product resting **solely** upon the **calibre** of the display. The latter is governed largely by the scale and quality of the intellectual and financial inputs. This situation can place the territory at a disadvantage due to its limited financial resources. The tourist visiting a museum in the distant north may expect to see something outstanding. Unfortunately, the territory may be able only to show the visitor something decidedly inferior to that available to him in a large and well financed museum in his home area.

If a thematic display is located in or on an important archaeological site and is supported by unique artifacts from the site, its comparative advantage is enhanced. This is largely because the sensual and psychological dimensions of the impact upon the tourist are increased.

In developing a theme exhibit it is desirable to maximize the unique aspects within the limits imposed by finances, in order to enhance tourist and recreation drawing power. In brief, it is necessary to impart the maximum degree of comparative advantage possible.

There are essentially two ways in which this objective can be achieved. Excellence and uniqueness must characterize the thematic display. This is as much a function of imagination or ingenuity as it is of financial inputs although the latter are admittedly of significance. Secondly, the display may possess a degree of uniqueness in terms of its site location or artifact content. In this latter regard the Territories should insure that unique objects are retained within its borders and attempts should be made to regain possession of any that have been lost. Common place but highly representative objects can be sent to museums outside the Territories but unique objects should be retained or sent outside the N. W. T. only on a short-term loan basis.

II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RECRO-TOURIST USE CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1. Analysis of Representative Sites

Dr. McGhee has provided a list of 80 sites considered to be a good representative sample of the various traditions and cultures discussed. These are indicated on the map in the pocket of this report.

In his introductory remarks Dr. McGhee notes, that while the representative sites have been excavated and reported on, to some extent, they are not necessarily the most important or impressive. This statement substantially reduces the value of the representative site listing in relation to tourist and recreation planning.

A total of **51** sites, or 64%, are associated with Eskimo Traditions and cultures and another 29, or **36%**, are related to Indian. **Of the** Eskimo sites, 17 or **33%** are associated with the Arctic Small Tool Tradition, 15 or **30%** with the Dorset Culture and **19** or **37%** with the **Thule** Culture. Among the Indian group of sites 2 or **7%** are related to the Northwest **Microblade** Tradition, **9** or **31%** the Northern Plano Tradition, **3** or 10% the Shield Archaic Tradition, **5** or 17% the Plains Culture and **10** or **35%** the Athabascan Culture.

No sites associated with Indian cultures and traditions appear to have any significant visual impact in their present state. Those related to the Northwest **Microblade** and Northern Plano Traditions and the Plains Culture, contain only a scatter of artifacts spread over a few square yards or an area up to an acre in extent. The only known structures of the Shield Archaic Tradition are poorly defined circular dwellings marked by pits with a shallow entrance passage, post molds, tent weights and central hearths. Some Athabascan sites display the remains of storage pits, hearths and tent structures.

Sites of the foregoing type obviously yield artifacts for displays in museums. Some **could** be developed and operated at reasonable costs as tourist attractions of a secondary order through partial site reconstruction, the use of paper mache figures that are stored away each year and the erection of explanative displays. Archaeological practices and procedures can also be effectively displayed at such sites. The major **requi** rements are a reasonably interesting representative site, good locational attributes relative to tourist traffic and local **centres** and the employment of imaginative display techniques involving modest costs.

Sites of the Eskimo Arctic Small Tool Tradition are often akin to those associated with Indian Traditions in that they are simply the remains of small campsites marked by scattered stone and bone tools. Hearth and tent rings and the remains of small stone winter houses are found in the larger sites, mainly near coastal areas. The **Dorset** and the **Thule** sites frequently contain substantial house remains in a fairly large village assembly. These sites possess attributes required for an impressive **eye-** catching display. The best development opportunities are undoubtedly found in sites related to these cultures. Moreover, many are situated close to modern Eskimo sett **lements** which . substantially enhances their locational values.

2. Analysis of Recommended Development Sites

Mr. Peter Ramsden recommended eight sites that **appea** red to him to possess attributes worthy **of** development as tourist attractions. All were included among the group of representative sites listed by Dr. McGhee.

The criteria for selection were related to logistics and educational values. Under logistics, accessibility or location relative to air and road routes and population centres were considered, together with site capacity or ability to sustain

substantial visitor use without deterioration of site quality. Under education the ability of the site to tell an interesting story about prehistoric cultures or archaeological research was considered.

Only one recommended development site, namely, Frank Channel, which is associated with the Athabaskan Culture, is related to Indians and selection in this case was largely influenced by logistics. Bloody Falls on the border of the zone of Indian Eskimo conflict is representative of Pre **Dorset, Thule** and Copper Eskimo Cultures. **Crystall II** and **M 2** contain evidence of both Dorset and **Thule** occupation. **Kittigazuit, Qilalukan** and **Naujan** are **Thule** Culture sites and **Alarnerk** is related to **Dorset** Culture.

3. Analysis of the Card Index and Maps by Travel Arctic - Major and Minor Site Designation by Travel Arctic

The card index and maps prepared by the Museum of Man under contract with the territorial government and now in the possession of the Northwest Territories Historical Standing Committee in Yellowknife were examined by the staff of Travel Arctic with a view to identifying and classifying tourist and recreation development prospects. A scheme was devised for the designation of major and minor sites and two rough locational maps were prepared. The nature of this operation was summarized in a memorandum prepared by Mr. Keith Thompson, Supervisor of Research for Travel Arctic and presented below.

**"CLASSIFICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
IN THE N. W. T.**

The inventory of the archaeological sites in the N. W. T. is contained in a card index, a 1:250, 000 scale map series and a 1:1, 000, 000 wall map, all in the possession of the N. W. T. Historical Standing Committee.

For the purposes of the Overview Study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories the 1, 000 sites, approximately, were examined and classified as being of major or minor importance and mapped.

CLASSIFICATION A - IMPORTANCE

1. Major Sites

These are reported as "**important**" or have substantial remains, such as houses or burial grounds. A review of the cards yields 88 such sites and these are marked *on* Map A by red dots, with respective Borden numbers. 1]

In addition, there are **3** sites consisting of cairns and plaques. These are at Fort Smith, Fort Providence and Fort Simpson, were erected in 1970.

2. a) Minor Sites

These have yielded few and/or small artifacts of lesser archaeological importance. About 400 or one-half of the data recorded are of this type.

(b) Minor Sites

Many cards contain no description of importance or evidence. An assumption was made that blank cards represent insignificant sites and this use of existing knowledge is the premise of the entire study. About one-half the cards fall into this category.

Minor Sites (a and b) are shown on Map A with a blue cross for a single site, and a rough circle with an enclosed number for a group of sites, of the respective number. A few sites, such as that at Wellington Bay, Victoria Island, consist of many "sites" within a small area (less than one square mile) so that it is effectively one location for mapping purposes.

Of all N. W. T. tourism resources the "**importance**" classification of archaeological sites is weakest for the following reasons and somewhat dubious assumptions.

1. For a certainty all archaeological sites have not **been** found and therefore knowledge is incomplete.
2. Blank cards are assumed to refer to minor sites but some may in fact be of '**major**' importance.
3. Only two criteria, stated 'importance and/or physical evidence are used. Other criteria such as "**Educational**" outlined by Peter Ramsden on page 2 of his Recommendations report have not been incorporated. "

On a second map, 80 sites considered representative of various cultures were indicated. Of these, 26 had been classed as major sites.

1] These Maps, that are not presented in this report, are in the possession of Travel Arctic. Their data content has been incorporated into Map B presented in this report

4. Working Towards a Recro-Tourist Capability Classification

Data provided by Dr. McGhee, Peter Ramsden and TravelArctic, previously noted, were classified and analyzed with a view to evolving a **recro-tourist** capability classification for the prehistoric resource potentials of the Territories. The results are considered preliminary for two reasons. There remains a need to complete a thorough analysis of the various sites. Secondly, a field reconnaissance of the sites must be completed to determine their present condition. These limitations are noted in greater detail in subsequent sections of this report.

(a) The Consolidated Mapping Procedure for Representative Recommended Development and Major and Minor Sites

Initially, information provided by Dr. McGhee with respect to representative sites, that SUPPI ed by Peter Ramsden with reference to recommended development sites and the data for major and minor sites prepared by Travel Arctic were consolidated on a single rough working map and analyzed.

The foregoing procedure resulted in the designation of 145 sites shown on Map B as major sites.^{1]} Most are shown by name together with their Borden site designation code. In cases where no name appears to have been assigned to a site insofar as can be ascertained from an examination of the index cards, only the Borden Site Designation appears. On Map B, the culture to which major sites are related is clearly **indicated**.

All minor sites identified in the work of TravelArctic are shown on Map B, but no relationship to culture or tradition is given.

The sites listed as representative by Dr. McGhee are indicated on Map B by a symbol.^{2]}

- 1] The reader should note that the term "**major**" is not synonymous with that employed in the classification work of Travel Arctic, previously reviewed in Section 3.
- 2] Three representative sites listed by Dr. McGhee were not located on maps prepared by Travel Arctic. These included Nanook (NdDq-a) and Kemp (KD Dq-8), both **Dorset** Culture Sites, and Nudlukta (OjJt-1) a **Thule** Culture Site.

These sites are almost invariably included in the group of major sites identified in the work of Tavel Arctic. Again culture relationships are clearly indicated.

The selected development sites of Peter Ramsden are also shown on Map B by a symbol system.

The representation of the various cultures and traditions in the major sites mapped is summarized in the following table.

The Representation of Cultures & Traditions in the Major Sites Mapped

<u>Culture or Tradition</u>	<u>Major Sites</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
I. <u>Indian</u>		
1. Northwest Microblade Tradition	2	1
2. Northern Plano Tradition	10	7
3. Shield Archaic Tradition	4	3
4. Plains Culture	5	3
5. Athabascan Culture	14	10
Sub Total I	35	24
II. <u>Eskimo</u>		
1. Arctic Small Tool Tradition	17	11
2. Dorset Culture	28	19
3. Thule Culture	54	37
Sub Total II	99	67
III. Indifferent iated	13	9
Total	147 ^{1/}	100

There are several problems associated with this general mapping procedure that require note. Some have been alluded to in previous sections of the report but their restatement appears desirable.

^{1/} At two sites, **Dorset** and **Thule** Cultures appear to be about equally represented hence the total of 147 sites as compared to 145 sites indicated on Page 13.

1. The basic selection process for important sites is open to serious question. A site was considered . . . important if there was an indication on the Index File Card that it had been subjected to considerable research or that substantial remains were present. **File** Index Cards that do not contain information of this type may have significant development potential.
 2. Some sites for which a particular culture is indicated on the File Index Card may in fact contain remnants of additional cultures or traditions, a fact that may be brought to light by further archaeological investigation.
 3. The **File** Index Cards sometimes list the presence of two cultures. If a site was listed by Dr. **McGhee** as representative of a particular culture, it was assigned to this culture or tradition regardless of the dual notation on the **File** Index Card.
 4. Thirteen sites shown on the map prepared by TravelArctic could not be assigned a culture designation on the basis of data presented on the File Index Card.
 5. Future archaeological investigations may reveal other sites of major importance. This limitation is of course present in any study of this type.
- (b) Significant Sites Designation on Basis of Inherent Site Quality as Determined by the Content of the File Index Cards

The focus in this stage of the evaluation is upon the inherent prehistoric archaeological attributes of the site. No consideration is given to logistic or locational features.

On the basis of the work of Dr. McGhee the quality of representativeness can be attributed to 76 of the major sites shown on Map B.

This is undoubtedly a significant feature in any assessment of inherent site quality. It is equally obvious however, that it is not the only attribute of consequence. It gives no recognition to the unique prehistoric resource potential. These latter qualities may or may not be present in a representative site as defined by Dr. McGhee.

The eight sites designated by Peter Ramsden as possessing the most promising development potential were selected upon the basis of their inherent educational value and logistic or locational features considered in combination. Inherent prehistoric or archaeological site quality is present in this case but a particular selection may have been made in a large part upon locational consideration.

It was felt desirable, however, to attempt to establish additional measures of site significance if possible. The File Index Cards for the 145 sites selected as important by T ravel Arctic were examined in detail. Some contained short notes referring to the type and scale of the archaeological building, remains and artifacts present. Some contained only references to reports describing the sites and the archaeological research related to them. Some contained no comments of any type. The situation is summarized in the following table.

Extent of Comment on Building Remains and Artifacts
On File Index Cards for Indian and Eskimo Sites 1]

	<u>File Index Cards Contain</u>				Comments on Bldg. Remains and Artifacts	
	No Information No.	%	Report Ref. Only No.	%		
I. Indian Cultures and Traditions						
Northwest Microblade Tradition	0		2		0	
Northern Plains Tradition	3		5		2	
Shield Archaic Tradition	0		2		2	
Plains Culture	0		1		4	
Athabaskan Culture	2		1		11	
Sub Total I	5	14	11	32	19	54
II. Eskimo Cultures and Traditions						
Arctic Small Tool Tradition	0		7		10	
Dorset Culture	1		4		23	
Thule Culture	0		6		48	
Sub Total II	1	1	17	18	81	81
Total	6	5	28	21	100	74

1] File Index Cards were not provided for every site mapped by Travel Arctic

On the basis of an examination of the information on 100 Index File Cards containing comments on building remains and artifacts a selection was made of the most significant from the standpoint of inherent development potential. Sites were rated in accordance with the general body of evidence available for the culture or tradition with which they were primarily associated.

Insofar as Indian cultures and traditions were concerned the procedure yielded nothing of any real value. Comment was **meagre** in all cases. As clearly indicated in the remarks prepared by Dr. McGhee, the sites are essentially marked by a scattering of artifacts at or below the surface with unimpressive campsite remains in some cases. In this case, the assessment of values for tourism and recreation must rest entirely upon their representative characteristics as noted by Dr. McGhee and recommendations for development by Peter Ramsden, together with comments made in a subsequent stage of this report.

Somewhat better results were obtained with respect to the Eskimo cultures and traditions, particularly the **Dorset** and **Thule** cultures. Many **Dorset** sites appear to contain a mixture of **Dorset** and **Pre-Dorset** structural remains and artifacts. Many **Thule** sites appear to contain a mixture of **Dorset** and **Thule** remains. The results of the analysis are summarized below.

Arctic Small Tool Tradition:

1. Kettle Lake (Ti Fe-1) - 23 structure ruins - R. C. dates from 3930 + or - 130 years B. P. to 3760 + or - 130 years B. P. ^{1/}
2. Burin Delta (TgAv-1) - 6 sunken houses
3. Inavik (OkHI-1) - 9 house ruins, many tent rings and caches - may be some **Dorset**.
4. St. Mary's Hill (NdJf-3) - 4 clusters of houses divided into 3 basic shapes, namely, long and narrow, oval and half-ellipse or bell.

1/ R.C. = Radio Carbon and B.P. = Before Present.

5. Parry Hill (NiHf-1¹¹) - 102 **Pre-Dorset** ruins and 9 **Dorset** ruins.
6. I-yen Hill (NiHf-2) - 133 **Pre-Dorset** ruins.

Dorset Culture

1. Alarnerk (NhHd-1) - 208 rectangular **Dorset** house depressions spread over 3 sq. km - 5 topological periods from early to late **Dorset** - 8 houses excavated 1954.
2. Kapuivik (NjHa-1) - large site with ruins from **Sarqaq**, **Dorset** and **Thule** cultures.
3. Tikilik (NiHf-4) - 43^{late} **Pre-Dorset** ruins - 24 early **Dorset** ruins - 1 late **Dorset** ruin.
4. Freuchen (NiHf-3) - 11 **Pre-Dorset** ruins - 32 early **Dorset** ruins - 15 scattered middle-late **Dorset** ruins.

Thule Culture

1. M1 (QeDv-1) - 5 houses and midden - 3 excavated 1949, perhaps **late Dorset** also.
2. M2 (QeDv-2) 9 houses plus 5 stone floors - **Dorset** and **Thule**. 1 excavated 1949- 3 excavated 1954.
3. Naujan (MdHs-1) - large village - stone houses.
4. Eqaluit I (OIFv-1) 16 whale bone and stone houses (**Thule** and modern) - 1 **Thule** and 1 modern excavated. Eqaluit II has 20 houses and 3 graves a I I excavated.
5. Smith Island (JeGn-2) - 12 houses mixed **Thule** and **Dorset** - artifacts.
6. Turnstone Beach (SfFi-1) - 17 houses, caches, **Umiak** stand.
7. Kamarvik (LcHu-1) - large village of stone and whale bone houses - m idden.
8. Notshingnark (KN) 12 stone and whale bone houses.
9. Koodlootook (KH) - 13 stone house ruins.
10. Sadlermiut (KkHh-1) - nearly 100 stone and sod house ruins left empty after an epidemic in winter of 1902 and 1903, one of the largest archeological sites in the Canadian Arctic - 1 house excavated 1954 and 1 house and midden in 1955.

- 1] Dr. McGhee has listed this site as representative of **Dorset** Culture. Data on the File Index Card suggest that the bulk of the remains is **Pre-Dorset**. The listing under Arctic Small Tool Tradition could be in error.

All sites listed in the foregoing outline have been termed significant sites and are clearly indicated on Map B in **this** report by a specific symbol.

The serious limitations that are associated with this process are stressed once again. The File Index Cards provide very limited insight into the nature of the remains at many sites. Many other sites undoubtedly possess inherent attributes capable of supporting development. All that is claimed is that the previously listed significant sites appear to be the strongest on the basis of data contained in the File Index Cards.

in order that the site may be properly rated with respect to their inherent qualities **relative** to development as tourist and recreation attractions two things are necessary. Initially, all data sources dealing with the archaeological sites listed on the File Index Cards must be read by a competent archaeologist. Secondly, the sites must be inspected to determine the condition of the remains present. The latter task can perhaps be best performed by an archaeologist familiar with the Canadian Arctic, traveling with a competent Tourist and Recreation Planner.

(c) The Identification and Summary Evaluation of Some Notable Sites Groupings

The distribution of the major representative and **significant** sites, together with those recommended for development by Mr. Peter Ramsden, is indicated on Map B presented in this report. An overview of the map readily reveals groupings or concentrations of sites and potentials. When these are considered on the basis of inherent characteristics in combination with settlement patterns, the logistics of travel and National Park development proposals certain

Notable Groupings emerge. These are clearly shown on Map B and are summarily discussed at this point in the report.

[It is important to note at the outset that sites situated outside these Notable Groupings are not automatically considered to lack development potential. The isolated location of some site, coupled with a low or modest inherent potential compared to others belonging to a similar culture or tradition insofar as can be judged from present evidence, suggests that they offer decidedly lesser development opportunities now and in the foreseeable future. There are others, however, that could lend considerable strength to the tourist attractivity of a community if developed properly.

(i) Notable Groupings Related to Indian Cultures and Traditions

The Fort Liard Grouping

This concentration of sites in the general vicinity of Fisherman's Lake about 18 to 20 miles northeast of Fort Liard has been classed as notable for a number of reasons.

There are five representative sites here that include the remains of the Northwest Microblade Tradition, (Pointed Mountain and Fisherman's Lake), the Northern Plano Tradition (Klondike), the Plains Culture (Fisherman's Lake) and the Athabaskan Culture (Julian). Site development would therefore encompass the entire gamut of Indian Cultures and Traditions with the exception of the Shield Archaic Tradition.

The future logistical prospects for this group of sites are reasonably good. The nearby settlement of Fort Liard could serve as an organizational centre for tourist visitation. A highway down the Liard Valley from Fort Simpson to the Alaska Highway would undoubtedly give rise to considerable tourist traffic flow. The proposed National Park Development on the Nahanni River will further enhance logistics.

The sites could conceivably be developed and operated by the National Parks and Historic Sites Branch as an integral component of a total South Nahanni River National Park operation. As such it would function as an outlying compartment of the park. Such a procedure would be in complete harmony with national and historic site development principles of the federal government and would relieve the Territories of considerable development and operating costs.

East Arm Great Slave Lake Grouping

In the general vicinity of the East Arm of Great Slave Lake and the Lockhart-Artillery Lake area there are about 19 representative and important sites. These are associated with the Arctic Small Tool Tradition (McKinley River, Timber Point and Loon) indicating penetration of this area by Eskimos probably moving southward through the Coppermine River drainage systems to Lesser Slave Lake. The Plains and Athabaskan Cultures are about evenly represented, while the Shield Archaic Tradition appears to be absent.

The grouping makes it abundantly clear that there is potential for the development of early Indian Cultures as a major theme in the interpretive program of any National Park established on the East Arm of Slave Lake. Important sites situated outside park boundaries could be developed as outlying compartments of the park.

Frank Channel, an Athabaskan Culture site is among those recommended for development by Peter Ramsden. The choice in this instance was based to a considerable extent upon its location relative to tourist traffic flow along the Yellowknife Highway and its modest distance by road from the Yellowknife population concentration. The selection was reasonable both in terms of inherent quality and location. It is felt, however, that investment here should be delayed pending

possible development of the Archaeological resources of the East Arm of Great Slave Lake by the National and Historic Sites Branch of the federal government in conjunction with National Park development in this area.

The Coppermine River Basin Corridor Grouping

Nine representative, one important and 25 minor sites assume a corridor locational pattern through these drainage basins.

Four of the sites (Bloody Falls, Rock Nest Lake, Dismal Lake and Aurora River) are associated with the Arctic Small Tool Tradition. As previously noted, this was likely a corridor of southward penetration by this group of primitive peoples that appear to have reached the East Arm of Great Slave Lake.

Two of the sites (Dismal Lake and **Acasta**) are representative of the Northern Piano Indian Tradition. Two (**Sandwillow** and Snare River) are associated with the Athabaskan Culture.

The Bloody Falls site, which is representative of the Arctic Small Tool Tradition and was the site of an Indian-Eskimo conflict witnessed by Samuel Hearne, has been recommended for development by Peter Ramsden. The site can be readily reached by boat from Coppermine. Development could represent a useful added tourist attraction for Coppermine.

A Baker - Aberdeen Grant Lake grouping, consisting of two sites representative of the Northern Piano Tradition (Grant Lake and Schultz Lake) and one representative of the Shield Archaic Tradition (Aberdeen Lake), is discernible from an examination of the map. There are also about 14 minor sites in the vicinity of Grant and Aberdeen Lakes. In addition, there are two sites about 6 or 7 miles east

of Baker Lake (L_ bJx-4 & 6) where stone structural remains are present. These may belong to Eskimo Cultures although there is no indication of this on the File Index Cards.

These resources might be developed as a part of a waterway tourist and recreation feature **centred** on Baker Lake. The assemblage was not included, however, in the Notable Groupings related to Indian Cultures.

There is another concentration of sites related to the Shield Archaic Tradition in the general vicinity of Ennadai. These resources were considered to be too isolated to warrant Notable Grouping status at this time.

As indicated in previous sections of this report the **archaeological** sites related to Indian Cultures have limited to almost no visual appeal in their present state. Interesting site development depends primarily upon the introduction of imaginative display techniques. Their value in many ways is that of authentic site location for the telling of a story.

Much of the value of the archaeological research associated with Indian Cultures and Traditions in the Northwest Territories Could be best capitalized upon through the development of a theme exhibit at a central museum at **Yel lowknife**. The best prospects for on site development are to be found in the **Liard** and East Arm Notable Groupings. These could be exploited by the National and Historic Parks Branch as part of a total development program for national parks in the **Nahanni** Valley and on the East Arm of Great Slave Lake.

(ii) Notable Groupings Related to Eskimo Traditions and Cultures
The Igloodik Grouping

On the basis of inherent site quality and proximity to a settlement with air access this appears to be the strongest grouping of development potentials associated with Dorset and **Pre-Dorset** cultures. Moreover, it ranks with the best of all

development potentials associated with Eskimo Cultures as a whole.

The resources in this grouping are strong enough to make it a virtual "must", in any landscape tour of the Territories undertaken essentially to visit archaeological sites. A substantial input to the satisfaction of any general landscape tour of the Territories is present. It could be a major added attraction in any specialized sports tour in the general area.

An enormous group of resources can be readily exploited from **Igloolik**. Lyon Hill south west of the **Igloolik** settlement contains 133 **Pre-Dorset** ruins. **Tikilik** on the south-west part of **Igloolik** Island has 43 late **Pre-Dorset** ruins, 24 early **Dorset** ruins and 1 late **Dorset**. **Freuchen** on the south-east part of **Igloolik** island contains 11 late **Pre-Dorset** ruins, 32 early **Dorset** and 15 scattered mid to late **Dorset**.

Parry Hill on north-west **Igloolik** island contains 102 **Pre-Dorset** and 9 **Dorset** remains. **Abverdjar** on north-west **Igloolik** Island is another representative **Dorset** site. On and around Jens Munck Island to the north-east of **Igloolik** are two other major sites. Kapuivik on Jens Munck Island has a large number of ruins from **Sarqaq Dorset** and **Thule** times. Kaesaut, on the north half of the island of the same name situated just to the south of Jens Munck Island has 8 **Dorset** ruins, three of which have been excavated.

Alarnerk at **Arlagnerk** Point on the Melville Peninsula to the south of **Igloolik** contains 208 rectangular **Dorset** house depressions spread over 35 square kilometers. Five topological periods from early to late **Dorset** have been recognized and 8 houses were excavated in 1954. This site has been recommended for development by Peter Ramsden and has been classed as significant in a previous section of this report.

The Repulse Bay Grouping

The sites in this grouping are primarily related to **Thule** Culture. **Naujan** in the mid-portion of the north coast of Repulse Bay contains the remains of a large village of stone houses and represents the central core of the development potentials of the grouping. **Iglordjuvartalik** on **Harbour** Island has several stone winter houses and **Aivilik** contains winter houses and village tent rings.

Naujan is one of the recommended development sites identified by Peter Ramsden. Repulse Bay would serve as a satisfactory organizational point for the tourist exploitation of these potentials.

The Resolute Grouping

There are 5 sites on this Island associated with **Thule** Culture, and in some cases Dorset remains are also present. M2 recommended for development by Peter Ramsden contains a row of nine houses and stone floored ruins that were partially excavated in 1949 and 1953. This appears to be the strongest component of the group. Mi has several early **Thule** and perhaps Dorset remains, three of which were excavated in 1949 and 5 in **1950**. Lake contains 5 underground house ruins and a series of small stone floors, 3 of which were excavated in 1949.

Sherringham Point contains **3** ruins.

The travel logistics for this grouping are extremely strong with Resolute being a nodal point for air traffic. Several tours are now brought to this area each year. It is the locational factor that draws attention to the grouping more than the inherent quality of the archaeological development potential.

The resources of Daly Bay to the north of Chesterfield Inlet are also fairly strong but distance from the settlement is a problem. Kamarvik contains a large village of **Thule** stone and whale bone houses. **Silumiut** has been studied in some detail. Kogiagotik contains **Thule** houses and ruins and KkJg-2 is a small burial site with two winter houses. The locational factor, while certainly **not** inhibiting for development, is a handicap for this group as a whole.

Southampton Island contains a number of resources at varying **distances** from Coral **Harbour**. **Sadlermiut** on Native Point just to the east of Coral **Harbour** is said to be one of the largest archaeological sites in the entire Canadian Arctic. There are nearly 100 houses here that were abandoned after an epidemic in the winter of 1902 and 1903. One house in the group was excavated in 1954 and another in 1955. Ti in the same general area contains a collection of shallow middens spread over 20 acres with no evidence of houses. Nokshingnak and **Koodlootook** on the Bay of Gods Mercy on the south-west corner of the island and a considerable distance from Coral **Harbour** contain 12 and **13** stone ruins respective y. **Aivilik** on the west side of Duke of York Bay is a major settlement

ruin of the **Aivilik** Eskimos and **Lg Ho** in the same general area has house ruins and tent ring remains. Both are a considerable distance from **Coral Harbour**.⁷ Finally, **Walrus Island** contains 6 house ruins that are likely of the Dorset period.

There is an obvious **concentration** of remains on the east shore of **Baffin** Island in the general vicinity of Broughton Island. This grouping requires further investigation. There does not appear to be any large settlement ruins present and some sites are situated at a considerable distance from Broughton Island settlement. Further investigation may prove that there are development prospects of some value here in relation to tourist development for the settlement of Broughton Island.

There is another concentration of sites at the northern end of **Ellesmere** Island. Their currently remote location substantially reduces their value in a tourist sense.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Through the analysis and organization of existing data considerable progress has been made towards the evolution of a **recreo-tourist** use capability classification for the archaeological resources of the Territories. The achievement, however, remains essentially in the realm of data consolidation. It is doubtful if anything more can be done with the available documentary evidence available at this time.

Important and representative sites have been identified and **mapped** with the former suffering from severe limitations. On the basis of data contained in the File Index Cards significant sites have been selected and mapped. Recommended development sites identified by Peter Ramsden have been **incorporated** into the analysis. Finally, Notable Site Groupings selected on the basis of concentrations observable on the map and an analysis of the inherent nature of the ruins and objects present have been discussed in summary fashion. This is about as far as one can safely proceed on the basis of present information.

The results are considered useful in terms of the objectives of the overview study of tourism and recreation, even though they represent only a preliminary step towards a true **recreo-tourist** use capability classification.

Additional research obviously lies ahead, however, with the precise course of action being somewhat uncertain.

The source documents indicated on each File Index Card should be read and the content evaluated in terms of tourist and recreation development potentials. This will obviously be a lengthy and time consuming process that will require a professional archaeologists working in conjunction with a tourist and recreation planner. Two objectives should govern this process. An adequate summary of the significant facts related to each site should be prepared. The sites should then be classified in terms of tourist development prospects on the basis of the characteristics of their remains and their archaeological significance. The framework for site comparison should be the culture or tradition with which they are associated.

The high quality sites should then be inspected by a tourist and recreation planner, preferably in the company of a professional archaeologist, to evaluate their present condition. Only the high quality sites revealed in the documentary analysis require visitation.

On the basis of the two aforementioned procedures a true **recreo-**tourist capability classification of inherent site development potential can be evolved. A consideration of logistical factors would then indicate site suitability for development.

The procedures adopted in this report in essence represent an attempt to short cut the more elaborate costly and time consuming approach **noted** in the previous paragraphs. Success has been modest and the results should be carefully evaluated by a competent archaeologist such as Dr. McGhee.

Essentially the government of the Northwest Territories is confronted with three problems insofar as the exploitation of tourist and recreation potentials associated with its prehistoric resources is concerned.

Firstly, knowledge of the prehistoric traditions and **cultures** and the nature and condition of the known remains and artifacts is incomplete and disorganized insofar as its application to tourist and recreation planning is concerned. The responsibility for the improvement of this situation must rest

essentially with the federal agencies who possess the requisite intellectual skills and financial resources. The function of Travel Arctic insofar as tourist aspects are concerned, should be centered upon attempts to influence the focus and timing of future research and information consolidation so that the work will have maximum application in tourist development planning. Obviously archaeological activities cannot be governed primarily by tourist development considerations. On the other hand this practical application of future research in relation to tourist development opportunities is of importance to the Northwest Territories. Moreover, needs can be met in a large part without undue disruption of the normal objectives of archaeological research.

The preservation of sites is a second major problem. This is a costly aspect that is fraught with serious administrative difficulties. It is nevertheless an essential and indispensable function of any archaeological resource administrative program. Both the federal and territorial governments have responsibilities in this instance.

The immediate returns in terms of general education and tourist and recreation benefits are limited for many sites due to isolated location, particularly from a national perspective. Some modest development, however, appears warranted in those areas in strategic locations with respect to resident population concentrations and emerging tourist traffic.

The following strategy for development seems most desirable from the standpoint of current conditions:

- Step 1 The assignment and assumption of responsibility for the preservation and development between the federal and territorial government on a specific sites basis. In this process the National and Historic Sites Branch should determine those sites that it considers desirable to include in the national system, and designate them as National Historic Sites. The remainder could be designated as Territorial Sites. The federal government will have to carry the bulk of the burden in this instance.

Step 2

The federal government must assume and meaningfully carry out the necessary preservation and custodial functions for the sites designated under Step 1 above and the Territories likewise. The bulk of the financial burden must rest with the federal government.

Step 3

For the most promising sites development plans must be prepared for research, site and building restoration and display. Insofar as development in relation to tourist and recreation benefits are concerned the following guidelines are offered.

- (a) The timing scale and type of development would be fitted to the master tourist and recreation development strategy for the region involved by Travel Arctic. In this way maximum impact from federal investment would ensue.
- (b) The development program should be realistically attuned to tourist volumes. A major investment by the federal government in any site is probably not required or justified at this time, particularly when considered in relation to the total nation-wide framework of responsibilities of the National Historic Sites Branch. Nevertheless, much could undoubtedly be achieved for a modest initial investment that would substantially enhance the tourist and recreation attractiveness of some areas.

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