
96-819

**A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
AND HISTORICAL
RESOURCE INVENTORY OF
COBURG ISLAND
28 July - 5 August 1996**

**Margaret Bertulli
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Yellowknife
Northwest Territories
1996**

Archaeologists Permit #96-819

Front piece: Coburg Island looking east. Note the cliff edges of the large glacier tongues and the North Water.
(Dunbar and Greenaway 1956:281)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
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INTRODUCTION

Coburg Island and waters within a ten-kilometre radius were established as the Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area, the second in the Northwest Territories, in August 1995. The area's biological diversity and ecological importance are well documented (Nettleship and Smith 1975, Johnston 1986) and long since recognized through its designation as an Ecological Site under the International Biological Programme (1964-74).

The island's location at the western edge of the North Water polynya favours it as habitat for many seabirds and marine mammals. Nesting colonies of thick-billed murres, black-legged kittiwakes, northern fulmars, black guillemots, glaucous and Thayer's gulls, common and king eiders, and oldsquaw are estimated at 385,000 individuals; beluga, narwhal, walrus, polar bear, and ringed, bearded and harp seals abound. (See Figure 1.)

Nirjutiqavvik is managed in accordance with the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* and the *Canadian Wildlife Act*. A committee composed of representatives from Inuit agencies and the federal and territorial governments is currently developing a management plan and policies for the National Wildlife Area.

The Canadian Wildlife Service began its contribution toward this work with a field survey on Coburg Island for six days in July-August 1996. Preliminary assessments were made of the vegetation and archaeological resources on the North Water Lowland as well as seabird colonies on Princess Charlotte Monument and the cliffs north of Cambridge Point. The archaeological assessment was performed by staff of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. Unfortunately, weather largely restricted the field crew to the lowland north of Marina Peninsula which has become known as the North Water Lowland because of its use as a base by scientists studying the North Water polynya. It proved impossible in the short season to have a helicopter brought in for aerial surveys. In our experience, Coburg Island has two kinds of weather at this time of year—completely fogbound or sunny with exceedingly high winds. The island is difficult if not infeasible to circumscribe by foot as the lowlands are bounded by impassable glaciers or scree slopes dropping into the sea. Thus, only a foot survey around parts of the lowland were completed. The seabird biologists were fortunate in being able to use the zodiac to visit the seabird colonies.

CULTURE HISTORY

Little archaeological work has been conducted on Coburg Island, although it remains a place that many Arctic archaeologists would dearly love to explore. In a few days, on one of the small lowlands, abbreviated by glaciers, cliffs and scree slopes, we found five archaeological sites including both Dorset and Thule culture sites. Reports of larger sites on the other lowlands and capes continue to tantalize us.

It is perhaps the North Water Polynya which has made this tiny island an attractive place for human occupation at periods in the past. The biological productivity of polynyas has been well-documented, and the sea mammals which congregate there are a valuable food resource to prehistoric hunting populations. Schledermann (1980) examined the relationship between the presence of a polynya, a "non-linear shaped opening enclosed in ice" (Schledermann 1980: 292) and prehistoric settlement patterns at the Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island. This peninsula is located near three smaller polynyas

and is just north of the northern extremity of the North Water. Coburg Island is at the southern end of this polynya, a distance of some 375 linear kilometres. (See Figure 3.)

Schledermann (1980) has also suggested that gaps in prehistoric occupation may be related to the fluctuations in climate. "The fact that sites older than about 3000 B.P. are practically non-existent in the Flagler Bay area [south shore of Bache Peninsula] may be related to the possible absence of the polynya prior to that time. As an alternative explanation, the importance of polynya areas for human hunting activities and seasonal settlement may have decreased during warmer climatic periods..." (301-302).

The known archaeological remains on Coburg Island relate to Dorset and Thule occupations and were probably influenced by the position of the North Water. Subsistence must have been based upon the hunting of sea mammals, including polar bear, rather than terrestrial ones. Detailed work is required to elucidate the series of prehistoric occupations on Coburg Island.

Schledermann's (1980, 1996) and McCullough's (1989) intensive study of the Bache Peninsula has shown that the Early Dorset occupation of that region dated to about 750 BC and was followed by an abandonment due to climatic change; this hiatus was broken by the Late Dorset occupation just before 1000 BC.

McCullough's (1989: 300) work places the entrance of the Thule Inuit into the Smith Sound region in the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries AD.

The Little Ice Age of AD. 1650-1850 probably affected Coburg Island and its surrounds

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

QIFv-1 (Site 96-1) was located by George Wenzel of McGill University in 1981 while on a brief stopover at the North Water Camp. This site was not re-located in 1996. See Figure 4, Appendix B and Illustrations 3-12.

It is described as a Dorset site with seven tent rings. The features are made with flat or uptilted stones, heavily lichenated. They stand out in contrast to the matrix of the cobble-sand beach ridge on which they are constructed; the beach above is littered with stones similar to those with which these features are made. Wenzel tested each feature in the centre and on the periphery to a depth of 10-15cm but recovered no artifacts; Feature 6 produced four bits of burned wood and two of burned bone at a depth of 6-8cm. A seal phalange was visible near the southeast margin of Feature 6.

Feature 3 (Illustration 8) may depict an axial feature, a double line of vertical slabs which is a characteristic of winter Dorset dwellings; the space between the slabs appears to be shallowly dug.

The site extends for almost 125 metres by 30 metres and the features are grouped in three sets with one on the west, four in the centre and two on the east. Each feature is about 3-3.5m by 4.5m.

The site is only about 5-8 metres above mean sea level.

QIFv-2 (Site 96-2) is a single tent ring located on a beach at the northern end of the North Water Lowland, at about 3 metres above sea level. (See Illustration 19.) It is about 6 metres in diameter and made with heavily lichenated stones. A bowhead whale vertebra on the ground near the tent ring was placed on a rock outcrop behind the feature by one of the field crew members (see illustration 20). The feature is built backing this outcrop and has a boxed storage (?) area made of large stone slabs. Lush vegetation in and around the tent ring contrasts sharply with the surrounding sterile gravel beach. The tent ring relates to

Thule occupation.

QIFv-3 (Site 96-3) is a Thule site located on the first of a series of several beach strands directly behind the North Water Camp and between the headland of Marina Peninsula and the cliffs behind the lowland. (See Figure 4, Appendix B, and Illustrations 21-29. Features are strung along a heavily-cobbled beach and consists of tent rings, caches, a tent ring with kayak stand (see Illustrations 22 and 23), a semi-circle of stones (activity or storage area), a circle of stones too small for a tent ring and two parallel rows of 4-5 stones.

QIFu-4 (Site 96-4) is a small site at the very end of the North Water Lowland where it meets the scree slopes of Marina Peninsula. It was first noted in 1981 by George Wenzel and consists of at least two tent rings, one now eroding down a bank into the sea, a possible external hearth, and some amorphous stone piles.

(Site 96-5) is a rock alignment of unknown origin and purpose (see Illustration 31). It consists of eleven large, flat, angular boulders placed in a line. The rocks are heavily lichenated. Cultural features such as this have been noted on northern Ellesmere Island (P. Sutherland; personal communication).

The Borden System of Site Designation (i.e. QIFv-1) used here is described in Borden 1952.

Bentham (Bentham and Jenness 1941) noted an old settlement one mile north of Cape Spencer with at least ten houses, and several caches and fox traps but no house ruins on the south coast of the island. The visit occurred when the ground was snow-covered and other archaeological features or remains were probably not observed. Residents of Grise Fiord have also noted archaeological remains at Cape Spencer (Johnson 1996). The Pilot of Arctic Canada (1968: 323) mentions a "conspicuous cairn" about four miles northeast of Cape Spencer. Whether these two occurrences are related or separate requires field work.

Another geologist, Robert L. Christie, then of the Geological Survey of Canada, surveyed the southeastern coast of Ellesmere Island and travelled for a short distance along the northern shore of Coburg Island, noting the presence of one archaeological site, RaFv-1 (see Appendix B and Figure 2). He describes it as two or three irregular stone piles on a small raised beach.

POST-CONTACT EXPLORATION

This small, but "conspicuous and dramatic" (Dunbar and Greenaway 1956: 278) island figures significantly in the annals of European, Canadian and American exploration in the High Arctic.

We first find reference to what may have been Coburg Island on the voyage of William Baffin in 1616 to Northumberland Island, near present-day Qanaq (Thule) on northern Greenland. The voyage is notable for having attained the latitude of 77° 22' North, a feat which was not repeated until the nineteenth century, and for realizing the first recorded European landfall on the Queen Elizabeth Islands. Baffin's description of the place at which one of his boats set ashore is not clear--it may have been on southeast Ellesmere Island off glacier Strait, on Devon Island off Lady Anne Strait, or on Coburg Island (Taylor 1964: 16). (See Figure 5.)

Over two centuries later, Captain John Ross of the British Royal Navy retraced much of William Baffin's route (see Figure 6). He sailed by what is now Coburg Island on 26 August 1818, noting the ubiquitous tracks of polar bears and taking soundings of the depth. He named the remarkable peaked outcrop off the island's southeastern peninsula "Princess Charlotte Monument", after "our lamented Princess" (Ross 1819: 161). (See Illustration 1.)

It is not clear for which Princess Charlotte the monument was named. One unattributed source (White 1910: 422)¹ states that the island was named after Princess Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda (1766-1828), the Princess Royal, eldest daughter of George III. Another Princess Charlotte (1796-1817), only child of the future King George IV of England, had died in childbirth after delivering a stillborn child in 1817 (Cannon and Griffiths 1988: 535), the year before Ross's sailing, and seems a more likely candidate for this distinction.

The headland to the west of Princess Charlotte Monument was named "Cape Leopold" in honour of Prince Leopold I (1790-1865) of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, husband of Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV. Leopold later became the Belgian king (1831-1865). (White 1910: 395) Ross's selection of the names "Charlotte", "Leopold" and "Coburg" for geographic features in close proximity and his description of Charlotte as the "lamented princess" suggest that the monument may have been the namesake of Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV and not the daughter of George III. A similar conclusion was reached by Janice Roosdahl, Canadian Wildlife Service: personal communication.

Ross named the expanse of water near Princess Charlotte Monument "Cobourg Bay". The name of the bay, later proven to be non-existent, was transferred to the island. [Both spellings, "Cobourg" and "Coburg" seem to have been used interchangeably at least until the mid-twentieth century, and I have used the spelling consistent with each source].

It was on this voyage that Ross perceived a mountain range across Lancaster Sound which he named Crokers Mountains; their existence, had it been reality, would have eliminated the sound as the entrance to the much-sought Northwest Passage. "The history of Arctic exploration is full of straits mistaken for bays and bays for straits, but Ross was particularly unfortunate in this respect." (Dunbar and Greenaway 1956: 157) He was later berated for this error which was probably a refractive distortion, but supported by his subordinates at the time.

Appendix E contains the relevant sections of Ross's journal for ease of reference.

In 1852, Edward Augustus Inglefield commanded a voyage on the *Isabel*, sponsored by Lady Jane Franklin and public subscription, to the northwestern Queen Elizabeth Islands. The journey's purpose was to search for intelligence of the expedition led by Sir John Franklin which had left England in 1845 and not been seen by Europeans since entering the waters of Lancaster Sound in the summer of that year. By this time, the final tragedy of the expedition had been enacted four years earlier on King William Island, some 1200 linear kilometres to the southwest. The *Isabel* penetrated to Smith Sound, the farthest north then achieved in nineteenth-century European exploration. Inglefield took care to draw sketches of prominent landmarks and correct older charts. "On the 30th of August we ran through Glacier Strait, and passing Coburg Island and Kent Islands, our sketches and bearings enabled us to correct their very erroneous positions." (Inglefield 1853a: 142) His map is reproduced here as Figure 7, a glance at which shows that Inglefield's positioning is also erroneous. The toponyms, Phillips Point, Cape Spencer, Cambridge Point and Cape Washington, appear on this map of Coburg Island as well, and the designation of the former two is attributed to Inglefield (White 1910: 419, 439), although I cannot locate the reference to this in his journal. For what it's worth, White (1910: 439) also notes that Cape Spencer was probably named after the Right Honourable Frederick, 4th Earl of Spencer (1798-1857).

In 1894, Henry G. Bryant commanded the *Falcon* on the Peary Auxiliary Expedition whose purpose, prearranged by Robert E. Peary, was to supply relief to his party on its third expedition to northern Greenland (1893-95). Bryant was also charged with searching for the Swedish Ellesmere Land Expeditioners, Alfred Björning and E. G. Kallstenius, who had sailed for upper Baffin Bay in 1892. He

¹The Northwest Territories Geographic Place Names Database (Appendix C) repeats the information in White 1910: 422.

established that the Swedes had not survived beyond the summer of 1893. The voyage twice took the *Falcon* and her crew to the south of Coburg Island, entering and exiting Jones Sound.

Otto Sverdrup (1904: I-209) described his impressions of Coburg Island on 24 August 1899 on his four-year journey throughout much of the eastern Arctic Archipelago north of Lancaster Sound (see Appendix H). He noted its fogginess and lack of attractions for human beings, and the exceptional abundance of sea birds caused him to wish that his passage had been earlier in the season to facilitate collecting eggs.

Both Inglefield (Figure 7) and Sverdrup (Figure 8) show a small island, which they call Kent Island, off the southeastern end of Coburg Island and do not depict the geographic feature now known as Marina Peninsula. The isthmus joining Marina Peninsula to the main part of Coburg Island is low in comparison to the height of the glaciers on the peninsula (640 metres, 2100 feet) and in the centre of the island (823 metres, 2700 feet). The Pilot of Arctic Canada (1968: 323) notes that Marina Peninsula "looks like an island when seen from a distance". It is possible that Inglefield made this error and charted the non-existent island of Kent. Sverdrup repeats the error in his map (1904: Volume 1). The NWT Geographic Names Database cross-references Marina Peninsula and Kent Peninsula but provides no further information about the latter.

Captain J. E. Bernier of the *C.G.S. Arctic* travelled through the Canadian Arctic Archipelago in 1906-07. He landed on a point on Coburg Island which he named Edwards Point (after Senator William Edwards), constructed a cairn, raised a flag, and left a document in the cairn proclaiming Canada's sovereignty. (See Illustration 2.) His journal entries for this episode are reproduced in Appendix F for ease of reference.

Bernier's coordinates are inaccurate; they place the cairn inland on top of a glacier. Figure 2 shows the plotted coordinates and a plausible location for Bernier's cairn. With the photograph of the cairn and surrounding area in Illustration 2, it should be possible to relocate it. Johnston (1996) indicates that she has received information from residents of Grise Fjord about a cairn on a point north of Cambridge Point. The cairn and document relate to Canada's Arctic sovereignty and are protected from disturbance under the Archaeological Sites Regulations, federal legislation.

Using the RCMP outpost at Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island as his base, Robert Benthall, a geologist from Birmingham University, visited Coburg Island in May 1937, and February 1938. "Camp was established at the south-eastern end of the island, about 40 miles from Craig Harbour, but little work was accomplished owing to a blizzard arrival soon after arriving..." (Benthall 1939: 52) His research took him along the coasts of northeastern Devon and southeastern Ellesmere Islands as well (Taylor 1964); he noted or excavated archaeological remains on Coburg Island, the east coast of Ellesmere, Craig Harbour, and Fram Fjord. Benthall remitted his notes and the specimens he had collected to Dr. Diamond Jenness, an archaeologist at the National Museum of Man, who analysed and published the information (Benthall and Jenness 1941). The only information concerning archaeological resources noted by Benthall on Coburg Island is contained in the preceding section.

CONCLUSION

Coburg Island remains a place which tantalizes archaeologists by its remoteness; its weather patterns and topography prevent easy ingress and yet this haunting and beautiful place has figured in human prehistory and history since at least Late Dorset times.

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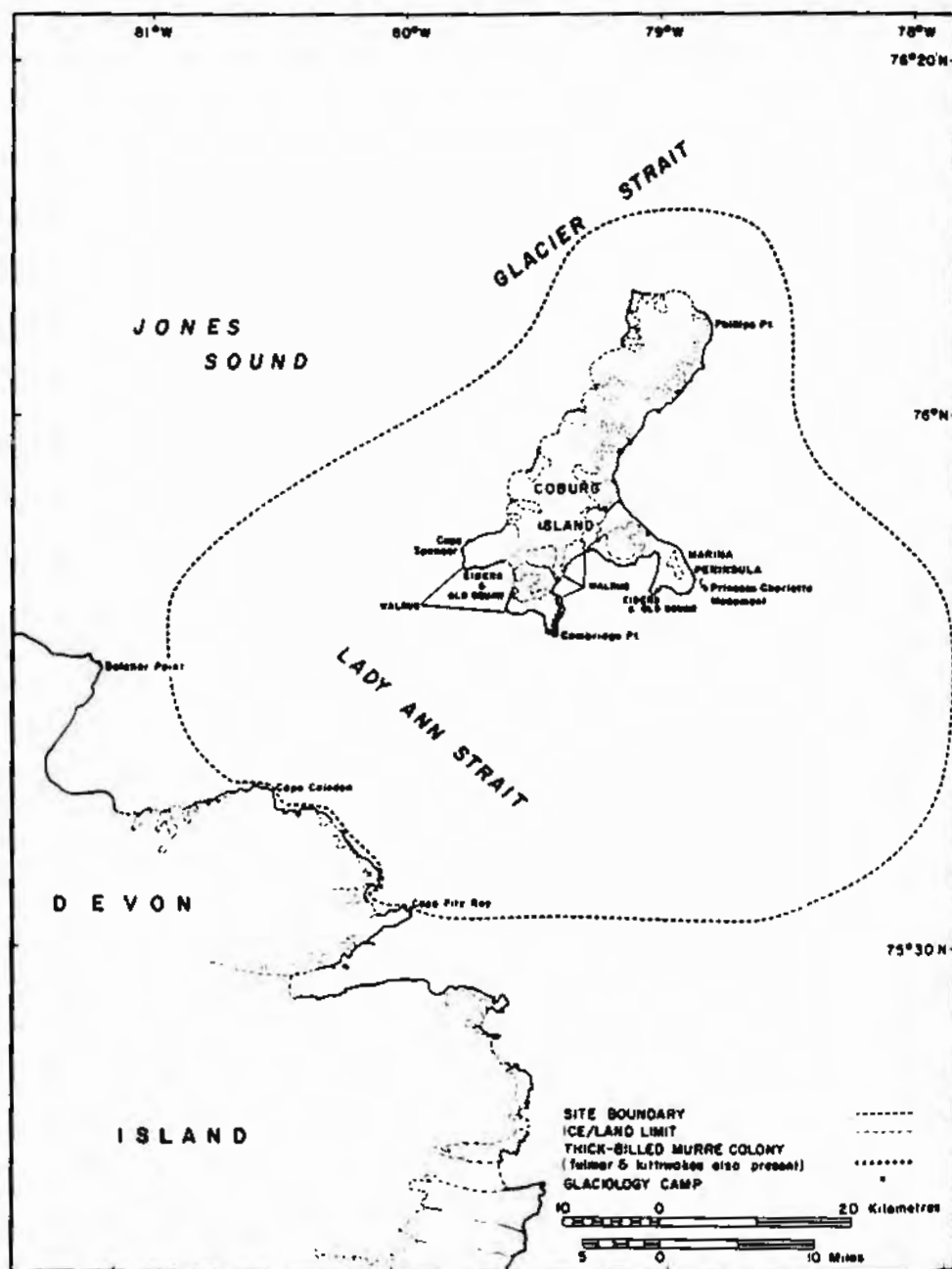
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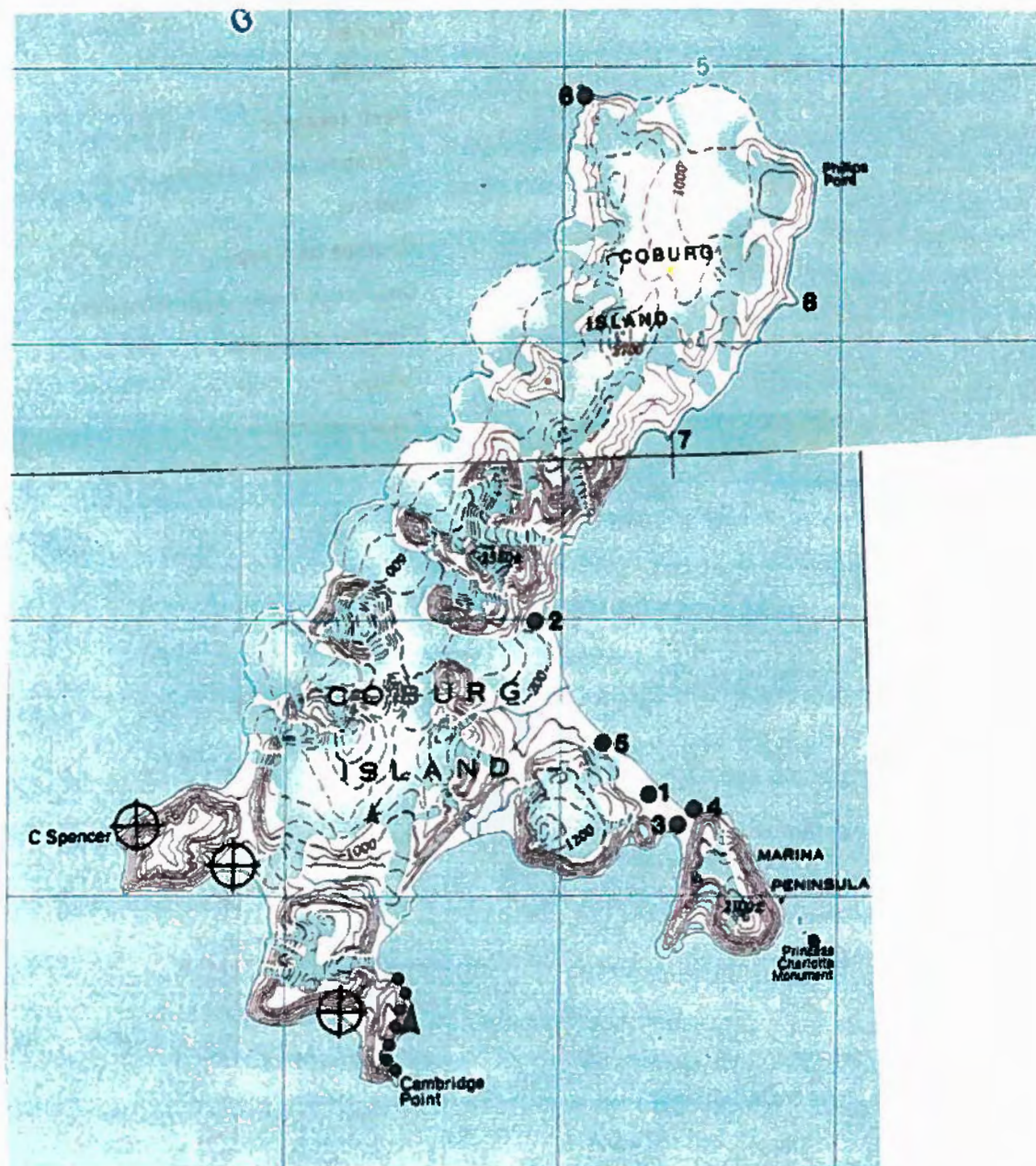
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Figure 1: Coburg Island



Reference: Nettleship and Smith 1975: 110

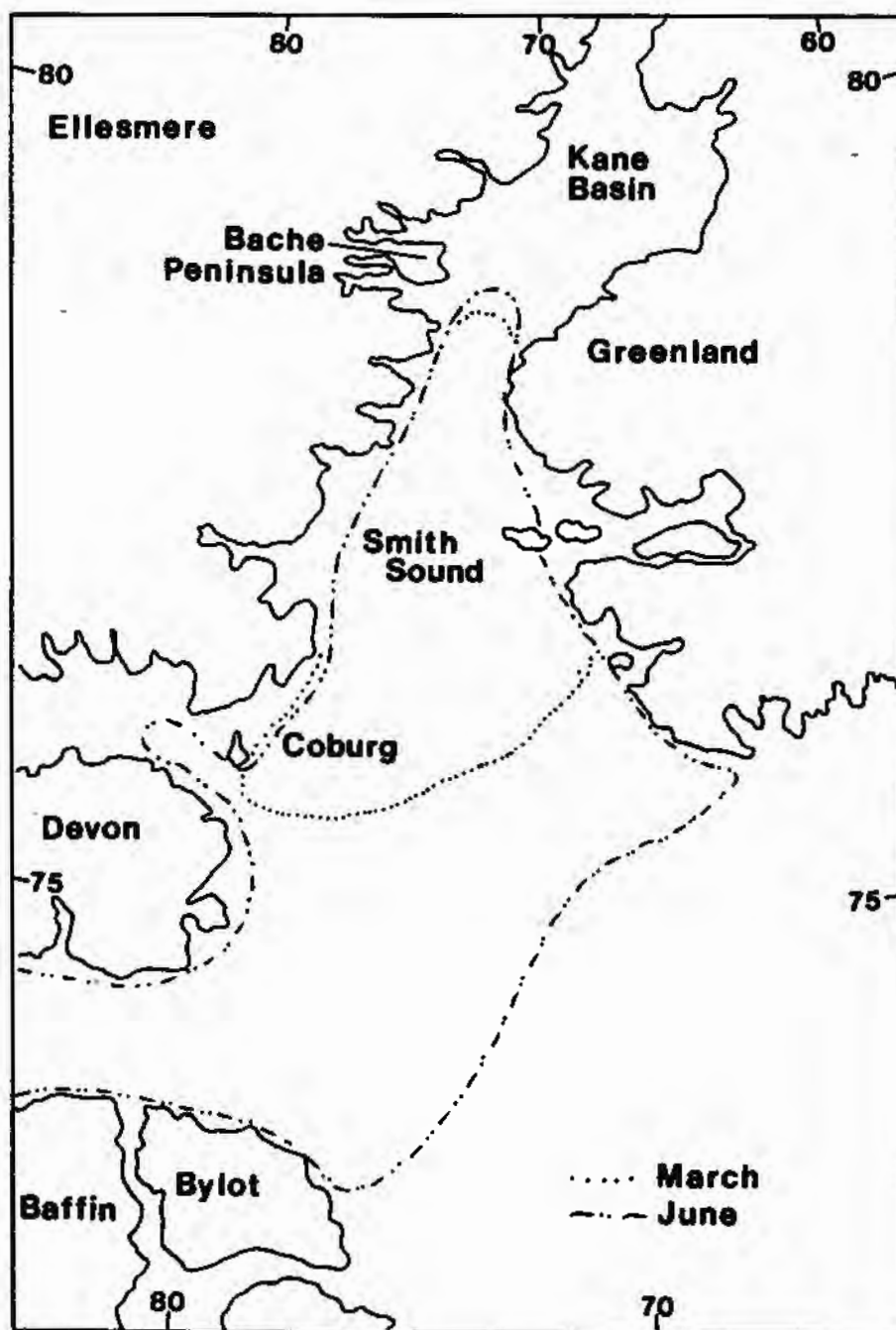
Figure 2: Coburg Island



- Archaeological site
- 1 QIFv-1 (96-1)
- 2 QIFv-2 (96-2)
- 3 QIFv-3 (96-3)
- 4 QIFu-1 (96-4)
- 5 QIFv-4 (96-5)
- 6 RaFv-1

- ▲ Bernier's coordinates for location of cairn
- ▲ Possible location of Bernier's cairn
- Seabird colony
- 7 Cape Leopold (Ross 1819) [unofficial name]
- 8 Cape Washington [unofficial name]
- ⊕ Reported archaeological site

Figure 3: Approximate Extent of the North Water



Reference: Dunbar 1969:439

Figure 4: Sketch Maps of QIFv-1 (96-1), and (96-3)

QIFv-1
(96-1)
(Wenzel 1981)

← Airstrip

East

drainage

Central

West

↑ N

Site 96-3

- ▲ beach ridge
- tent ring
- c cache
- k kayak rest
- p 2 parallel rows of flat stones
- (semi-circle of stones
- s small circle of stones

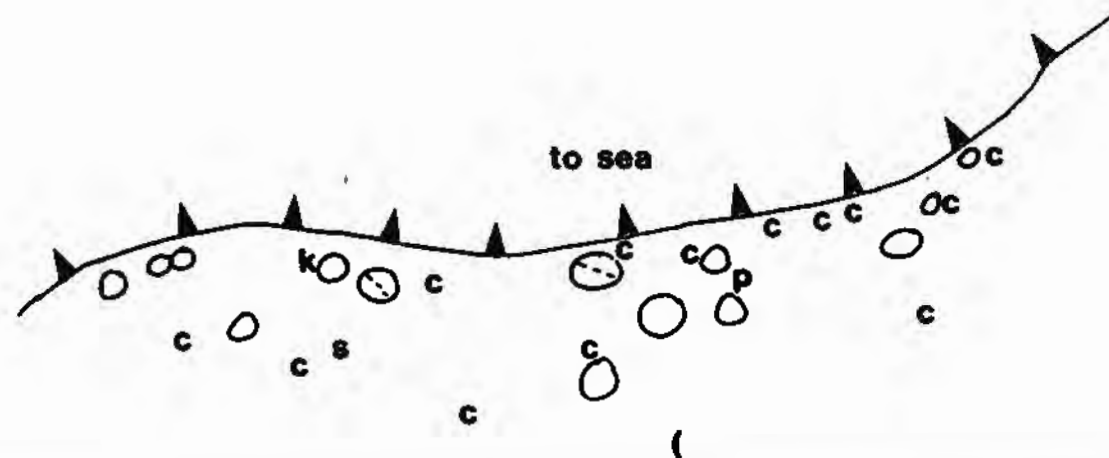


Figure 5: William Baffin's Voyage of 1616 in the Queen Elizabeth Islands



(Taylor 1964: 16)

Figure 6: John Ross's Voyage of Discovery, 1818



(Taylor 1964:23)

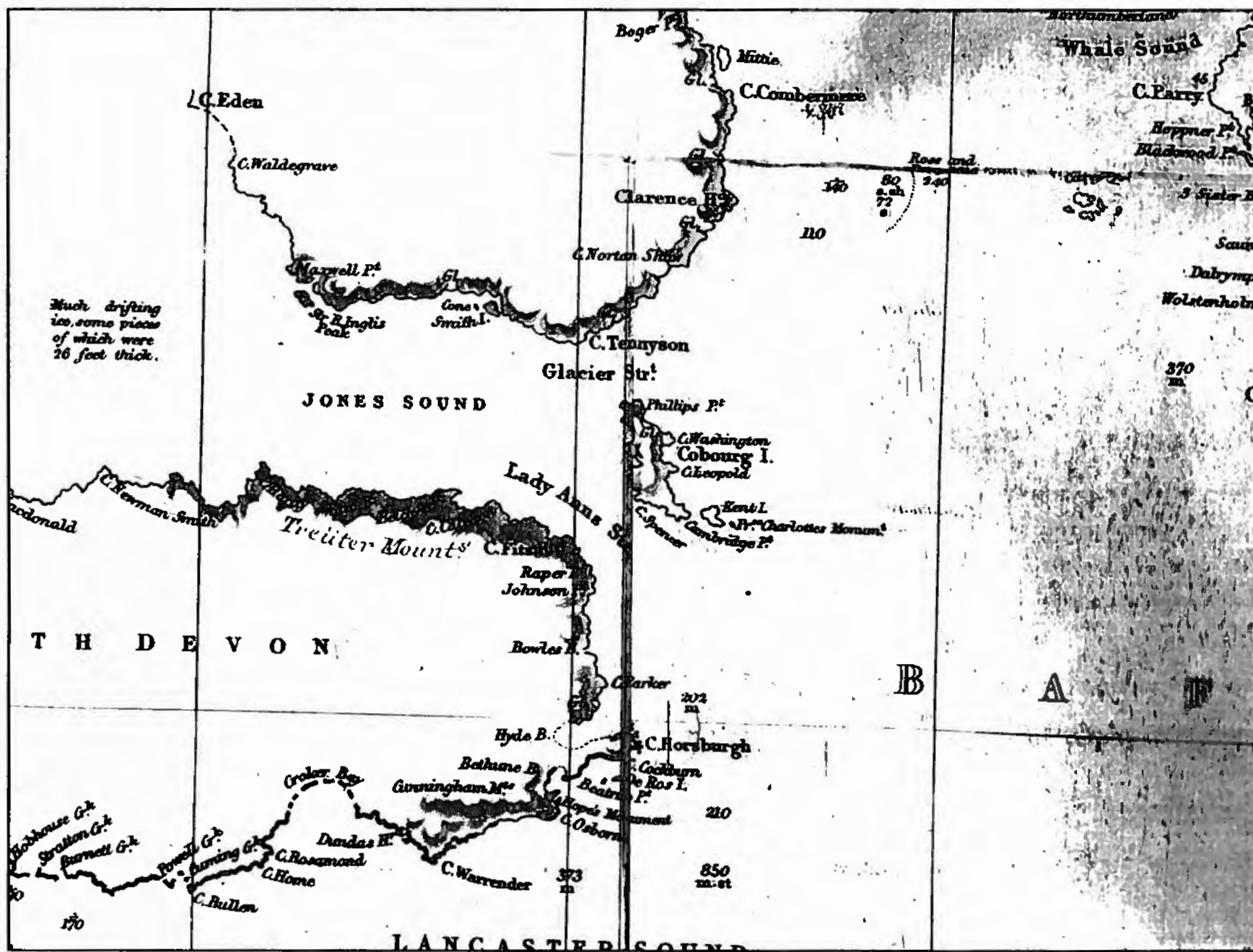
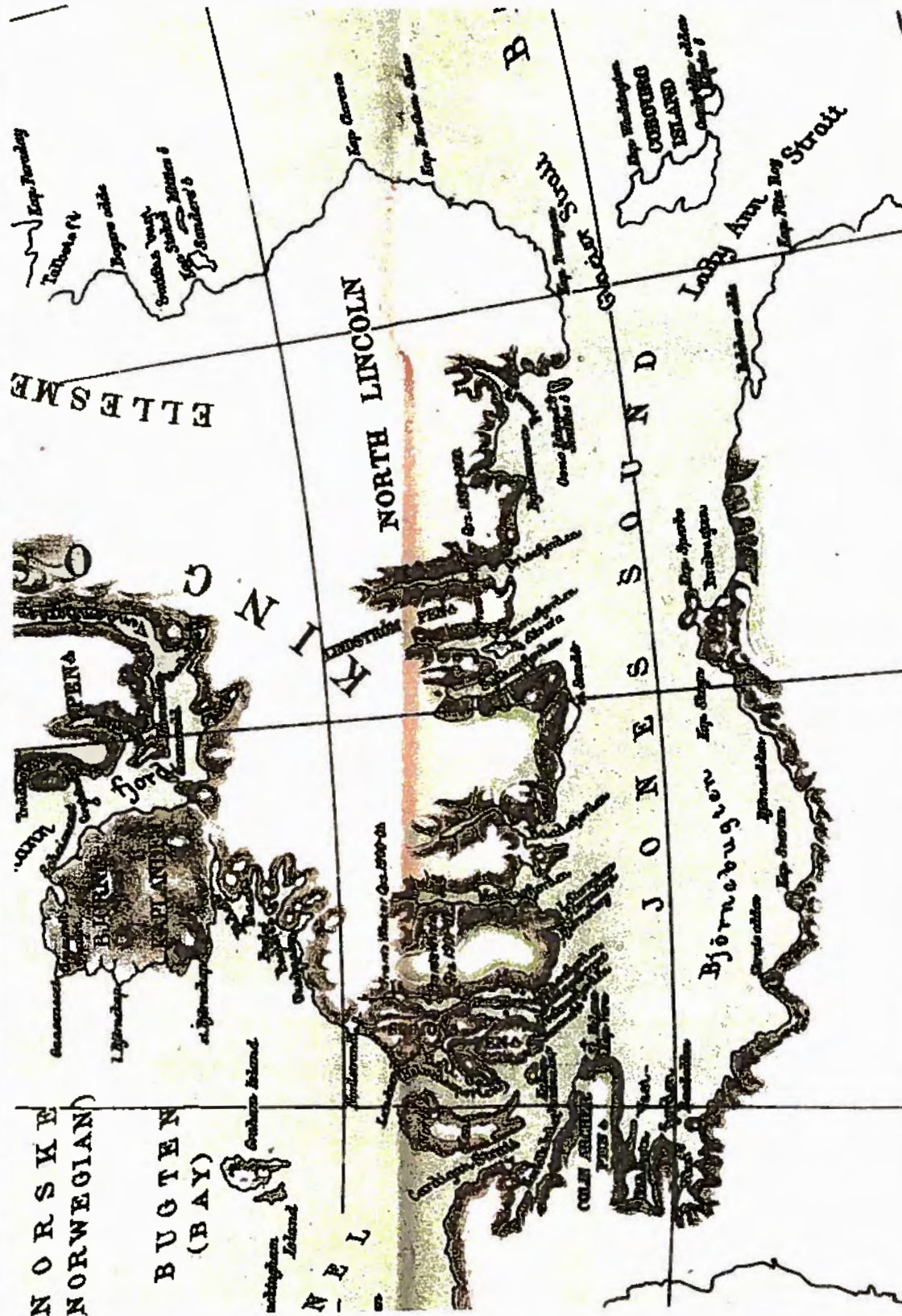


Figure 7: Map showing the area of Inglefield's travels around Coburg Island (Inglefield 1853a)

Figure 8: Map showing area of Coburg Island from Sverdrup's travels (Sverdrup 1904)



APPENDIX A

APPLICATION AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ARCHAEOLOGISTS PERMIT #96-819

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E-mail: Margaret_Bertulli@eol.lanternet.net.ca

ሰነድ ማረጋገጫ: አካል ለሰነድ ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ

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9. **መግቢያው ለምንደረው ምክር ቤቅ ነው፡**

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407: 24c 26c

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☎: (Δ⁹Δ⁷Δ⁵Δ³) 403-873-7664

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[illegible]

Δ'C'σC'βD'ρ'Α'Υ' > α' α' Δ'C'σC'βD'ρ'Α'J'

**APPLICATION FOR NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ARCHAEOLOGISTS PERMIT**

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Archaeology Programme

1. Applicant: **Margaret Bertulli**
Address: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9
Telephone: (w) 403-920-8084 (h) 403-873-2459 Fax: 403-873-0205
E-mail: Margaret_Bertulli@ece.LearnNet.nt.ca
Institutional Affiliation: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Representing: Same
2. Names, affiliations, and qualifications of others in your party:
Vicky Johnston, Canadian Wildlife Service and two other biologists
Two residents from Grise Fiord
3. Name of project: **Archaeological Inventory of Coburg Island**
4. Geographic area of project: **Coburg Island, Nirjutiqavvik**
Map reference: UTM: 39B; 48H & 38G
Latitude: 75° 57' North Longitude: 79° 26' West
5. Time frame for:
Field work: 25 July - 5 August 1996
Analysis: September - December 1996
Completion of final report: December 1996
Submission of artifacts to repository: December 1996
6. Sponsor(s) of project: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, NT; Canadian Wildlife Service, Yellowknife, NT; Polar Continental Shelf Project; Community of Grise Fiord
7. Funding agencies: Same as above
8. Aims and objectives of project:

The Canadian Wildlife Service, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, and the community of Grise Fiord will cooperate in a brief inventory of the biological and archaeological resources on selected areas of Coburg Island for one week at the end of July and the beginning of August.

The island's significance has been recognized through its designation as an IBP site (International Biological Programme) and more recently (1995) as a National Wildlife Area.

The proposal to establish Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area is a community-based initiative. The Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Plan (1990) recommended that the Canadian Wildlife Service consult with the residents of Grise Fiord about ways to protect Coburg Island and surrounding waters. Support for the establishment of a National Wildlife Area was received from the Alilkatuk Hunters and Trappers Association, Baffin Regional Hunters and Trappers Committee, and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board approved the NWA boundaries in 1994.

The residents of Grise Fiord requested that an archaeological study of the island be done in conjunction with biological studies on the island, planned for this summer. Little archaeological work has been conducted on the island to date; only a few sites have been recorded. Residents of Grise Fiord have indicated that there are archaeological remains in the area of Cape Spencer. I propose to survey the areas around the main bird colony on the island and, if logistically possible, the area around Cape Spencer. Sites will be recorded on standard record forms, photographed and described. A report of the project's findings will be written and shared with the Inuit Heritage Trust, the community of Grise Fiord, the Canadian Wildlife Service and other pertinent agencies.

I anticipate that few, if any, artifacts will be collected. No excavations are planned but diagnostic artifacts may be collected from the surface. Thule sites have been seen on the island.

9. **Community Consultation:** Applicants must share information about their proposed projects with communities and land managers. In non-technical language, please outline your objectives, time frame, plans for community visitation and involvement, and communication of research results, etc. This information will be sent by the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre to the appropriate body for comment.

The residents of Grise Fiord have been involved in the process to designate Coburg Island as a National Wildlife Area and two residents will participate in the study this summer. A report and photo display of the archaeological procedures and findings will be shared with the community. It may also be possible to visit the community, depending upon other people's schedules and the availability of logistical support from Polar Continental Shelf Project.

10. **Budget:** Costs of the field project will be borne by the Canadian Wildlife Service. Other expenses will include costs for photo finishing, conservation, and report and display production in the order of \$500.

- 11a. Identify the type of site(s) to be investigated; i.e. precontact/contact and cultural affiliation.

Thule sites have been seen on the island. Because of the mountainous terrain and the presence of numerous ice caps, occupations from earlier time periods are not anticipated.

- 11b. Approximate the number and nature of artifacts to be collected; i.e. 2000 organic artifacts mainly bone, ivory, antler and wood and 20 inorganic artifacts of metal, stone and ceramics.

I anticipate collecting only a few, if any, surface artifacts.

- 11c. Indicate budget allocation for conservation of artifacts. \$200

12. Provide the name, address, and telephone number and affiliation of conservator retained.

Name: Rosalie Scott

Address: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, NT

Telephone: 403-873-7664

Affiliation: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

13. Where will the artifact collection be housed for analysis before its return to the permanent repository?
Archaeology Section, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

- i) Depending upon the scale of the project, researchers working on Federal Crown Lands may need a Land Use Permit. Contact:

Land Resources
Northern Affairs Programme
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Box 1500
Yellowknife NT X1A 2R3
Telephone: 403-920-8165 Fax: 403-920-4669

- ii) Researchers working on Inuvialuit Lands require a Land Use Permit or Land Use Licence issued by:

Inuvialuit Land Administration
Box 290
Tuktoyaktuk NT X0E 1C0
Telephone: 403-977-2466 Fax: 403-977-2467

- iii) Researchers working within the Nunavut Settlement Area may require an Inuit Land Use Permit issued by the regional association. Contact:

Regional Land Manager
Baffin Regional Inuit
Association, Box 219
Iqaluit NT X0A 0H0
Telephone: 819-979-5391
or 1-800-667-2742
Fax: 819-979-3238

Regional Land Manager
Kivalliq Inuit Association
Box 340
Rankin Inlet NT X0C 0G0
Telephone: 819-645-2810
Fax: 819-645-3855

Regional Land Manager
Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Coppermine NT X0E 0E0
Telephone: 403-982-4010
Fax: 403-982-4012

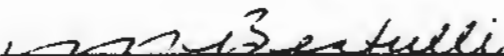
- iv) Researchers may work on Gwich'in Lands with the agreement of the Gwich'in Tribal Council, Box 1509, Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0; Telephone: 403-979-4566; Fax: 403-979-3090.

- v) Researchers may work on Sahtu Lands with the agreement of the designated Sahtu organization. Contact Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, Box 155, Deline, NT X0E 0G0; Telephone: 403-589-4719; Fax: 403-589-4908.

- vi) Artifact conservation needs should be addressed with Conservation, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9; Telephone: 403-873-7664; Fax: 403-873-0205.

- vii) Archaeologists Permit applications should be sent to:

Arctic Archaeologist
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9
Telephone: 403-920-8084 Fax: 403-873-0205

Signature  Date _____

Attachments (please specify)

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ARCHAEOLOGISTS PERMIT**

#96-819

Under the authority of the *Northwest Territories Act* and the *Archaeological Sites Regulations*, authorization is granted

To: Margaret M. Bertulli

Affiliation: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Representing: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Name of project: Archaeological Inventory of Coburg Island, Nirjutiqavvik

For the purpose of: Survey, site mapping, test excavation, and surface collection of artifacts on Coburg Island.

Artifacts are to be deposited and/or loan arrangements made with the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

The permittee shall abide by the attached Permit Requirements.

This Permit is valid from 15 July 1996 to 31 December 1996.

This Permit is issued in the City of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories on 17th June 1996

REPOSITORIES

Prince of Wales
Northern Heritage
Centre

Canadian Museum
of
Civilization

Other

Required by 31 December			
1. Report	x	x	Inuit Heritage Trust, Hamlet of Grise Fiord
2. Site forms and maps		x	
3. Field notes	x		Inuit Heritage Trust
4. Artifacts or artifact catalogue and loan arrangements	x		
Required by 31 September			
5. One-page non-technical summary and 2 photos	x		

Commissioner of the Northwest Territories

Addresses for submissions

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Box 1320
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

Inuit Heritage Trust
Box 2080
Iqaluit NT X0A 0H0

Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated
Box 155
Deline NT X0E 0G0

Canadian Museum of Civilization
Box 3100, Station B
Hull PQ J8X 4H2

Inuvialuit Land Administration
Box 290
Tuktoyaktuk NT X0E 1C0

Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Box 24
Rae/Edzo NT X0E 0Y0

Environmental Impact Screening Committee
Box 2120
Inuvik NT X0E 0T0

Gwich'in Tribal Council
Box 1509
Inuvik NT X0E 0T0

Yellowknives Dene First Nation
Box 2514
Yellowknife NT X1A 2P8

Attachments: Archaeologists Permit Requirements

4202/0294

PRINCE OF WALES NORTHERN HERITAGE CENTRE ARCHAEOLOGISTS PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL

1. Archaeologists Permits expire at the end of the calendar year in which they are issued. At that time, it is the permit holder's responsibility to submit the following materials: a field report detailing work done under each Permit to designated agencies and repositories; a non-technical summary to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre; field notes, artifact collections and loan agreement to the appropriate repository; site information to the Archaeological Survey of Canada; and artifact conservation records to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. Permit requirements are fulfilled when reports and documentation have been received by the designated repositories and agencies and when artifacts have been deposited with the designated repository.
2. It is normally possible for a permit holder to have only one Permit with outstanding obligations at a time. For purposes of applying for subsequent permits to continue research projects, a permit holder will be deemed to have complied sufficiently when a report and an artifact catalogue have been submitted, arrangements made for the loan of artifacts, and artifact conservation concerns addressed.
3. It is the responsibility of the researcher to obtain any other permit required according to the nature of the research or area of research, e.g. Inuvialuit Land Use Permit, Federal Land Use Permit, Firearms Acquisition Certificate. The permit holder shall obtain all necessary approvals to conduct research on private or publicly restricted lands.
4. Permit holders are required to communicate the aims and findings of their research with local communities.
5. A person who holds a Permit issued under the Archaeological Sites Regulations shall be personally involved in the field investigations by carrying out the work required or by directly supervising the individual conducting the project for the majority of the time necessary to complete the study.
6. The permit holder is responsible for restoring an excavated site to its normal condition insofar as it is reasonably possible to do so after the completion of an excavation.

REPORTS

7. Upon expiry of the Permit, the permit holder shall submit to the Archaeology Section of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, and the Archaeology Documents Section, Library Services, Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC), and any other agencies identified on the Permit a report which must:
 - a) be labelled with the author, project name, date, and Permit number;
 - b) describe the work undertaken and contain or be accompanied by:
 - i) site entry forms;
 - ii) an accurately scaled map showing the location of all sites, new and revisited, as well as test excavations keyed to National Topographic Series maps;
 - iii) detailed plans of each site and excavation units;
 - iv) vertical scale drawings of the stratigraphy of each site;
 - v) representative photographs of each site;
 - vi) details of subsurface testing;
 - vii) the depths at which any specimens were located and their horizontal provenience;
 - viii) a catalogue of artifacts; and,
 - ix) a description of all structures and features, including relevant metric data and line drawings or photographs.
 - c) describe the methods used in data acquisition, recording and analysis, including field, archival and laboratory investigations;
 - d) describe any artifact conservation treatments and identify the conservator;
 - e) describe the environmental factors and cultural history relevant to the investigations;
 - f) assess the current physical status of the site and any present or potential factors which could alter the current status;
 - g) interpret the significance of the site based on a summary examination of the findings; and,

- h) assess the results of the investigation in relation to the scope and objectives of the project as stated in the Permit.

8. Where investigations are of an ongoing nature or of a scale that prohibits meeting this deadline, a Preliminary Report may be filed upon expiry of the Permit, followed by a Progress Report on each anniversary.

9. A non-technical report should be submitted to the community nearest the research area.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARIES

10. By 31 October the permit holder shall furnish the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre with a one-page, non-technical summary and two photographs for publication in the Centre's annual report on archaeological field work in the Northwest Territories.

FIELD NOTES

11. Upon expiry of the Permit, the permit holder shall deposit field notes or legible copies with the designated repository, as well as any other agency identified on the Permit.

SITE INFORMATION

12. Before going into the field, researchers are advised to contact the Site Information Office, Canadian Museum of Civilization regarding recorded sites in the study area. It is also suggested that researchers determine if there are previous collections from a site and the collection's repository.

13. The system of site identification used is the Borden System. Borden designations should not be assigned in the field. Field numbers should be used temporarily and Borden designations will be assigned by the Site Information Office, Canadian Museum of Civilization after the site forms have been processed. The permit holder shall ensure that all site information is properly recorded on Archaeological Survey of Canada Site Entry Forms. Information should be submitted on disk in ASCII, WordPerfect 5.1 or precursor, or Word.

14. As soon as possible after the field season, the permit holder shall submit to Site Information, Canadian Museum of Civilization completed Site Entry Forms for all newly discovered sites and for all revisits to known sites; and topographic maps (1:50,000) showing the locations of all sites. Where 1:50,000 coverage is not available, 1:250,000 scale maps are acceptable. Accurately-scaled photocopies of maps may be substituted.

REPOSITORIES

15. The two official repositories for archaeological artifacts collected under Permit in the Northwest Territories are the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (Yellowknife NT) and the Canadian Museum of Civilization (Hull PQ). The guidelines followed in selecting a repository are: expressions of interest from land claimant groups, avoidance of splitting a collection from one site between two repositories, collections planning, and staff and storage resources. Either one or both of these institutions may be identified as an artifact repository on the Permit. Depending on the circumstances, a repository for specific sites may not be identified before the field season.

16. In these cases, where the permit holder does not know in advance of field work the Borden designations of all sites at which collections may be made, s/he should submit to the Curator of Collections, PWNHC a list of Bordenized sites from which collections were made in early fall or soon after the field season. The appropriate repository can then be determined.

ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS: NUMBERING AND CATALOGUING

17. The permit holder shall ensure that all archaeological objects collected in the course of a project are catalogued, identified, and numbered.

18. Catalogue records may be computerized and must include: Borden/artifact number, object name or portion, type of material, provenience. A printed copy of the records must accompany any disks. The permit holder is responsible for submitting a final artifact catalogue to the repository and for ensuring that any subsequent changes or corrections in the catalogue are sent to the repository.

19. Collections are to be numbered with the Borden/artifact number (i.e. MdHu-1:1). It is advisable to have available both black and white ink as well as clear nail polish. Clear nail polish is to be used under the lettering (to prevent the ink from seeping into the artifact) and over the lettering (to seal the catalogue number). If a sealer coat is not applied to the specimens, the repository should be informed. The artifact number should be clearly separated from the Borden number or the field number. Alternate methods may also be acceptable but must first be checked with the Conservator of the repository identified on the Permit.

20. Numbering of specimens with the Borden/artifact number (i.e. MdHu-1:1) should begin with "1" and follow consecutively. If work has been done at a particular site in the past, the numbering for the next season's work should continue from where the earlier series stopped. This holds true even if the present collector was not the original collector. The permit holder should be aware of previous collections from a site and should contact that repository to receive the next sequential artifact number.

21. Numbers should be assigned to individual specimens. Any specimens grouped under one number should be of the same type and the number of the specimens in the group should be stated in the catalogue. The only exception to this rule would be chipping detritus, bone lots, etc. where a quantity need not be stated. All charcoal samples, soil samples, etc. should also be numbered. If they are to be sent for destructive analysis, this should be noted in the catalogue. If possible, for each site, artifacts should be listed first followed by groups, samples, and faunal material.

ARTIFACT COLLECTION: DISPOSITION

22. Upon expiry of the Permit, the permit holder must have deposited all collections made under the Permit with the designated repository, or have made arrangements for the loan of the collections. It is mandatory that the permit holder initiate the loan arrangement by contacting the Curator of Collections, PWNHC or the Registrar, ASC Collections, CMC and providing a catalogue of the artifacts for which a loan is required. The need for a loan agreement can usually be anticipated well in advance of the Permit's expiry so that contact with the repository can be made in a timely fashion. The permit holder should also inform the repository of any artifacts sent for conservation treatments.

Permit holders who wish to remove archaeological artifacts from Canada for study purposes are requested to contact the Curator of Collections, PWNHC or the Registrar, ASC Collections, CMC of the specified repository for instructions regarding procedures for doing so under the relevant legislation, i.e. the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*, the *Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species*, and the *U.S. Marine Mammals Act*.

Both the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and the Canadian Museum of Civilization require that collections being requested for export from Canada for study purposes are catalogued and brought to the repository for assessment. The artifacts will be evaluated to determine their conservation requirements and arrangements made for their treatment before their removal from Canada. All costs of conservation treatments will be covered by the permit holder unless alternate arrangements can be made with the lending institution. Again, it is necessary for the permit holder to contact the repository well in advance for guidelines to ensure that the export request can be addressed in a timely fashion. Permit holders should be aware of the limitations placed on the long-term alienation of collections through land claim settlements.

23. Permit holders whose repository is the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and who wish to send parts of their collections for analysis should contact the Curator of Collections, PWNHC. Sampling and destructive analysis of artifacts require permission from the repository.

24. Permit holders should budget for transportation costs for remitting collections of excavated and loaned materials to the repository, and for costs associated with importing and exporting collections.

ARTIFACT CONSERVATION

25. Conservation needs of the artifact collection must be addressed. The permit holder must:
- demonstrate that adequate funds have been allocated for artifact conservation;
 - obtain the services of a qualified conservator who will assume responsibility for the conservation of archaeological objects;
 - ensure that the conservator examines all archaeological objects collected under Permit;
 - contact the Head of Conservation at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre or Canadian Museum of Civilization to discuss conservation requirements and assistance before field work begins;
 - present artifact treatment proposals to the Head of Conservation of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre or Canadian Museum of Civilization for the approval of the designated repository before undertaking any conservation treatments;
 - ensure that all examination and treatment records are provided to the Conservation Section of the designated repository when collections are deposited.

Treatment records should be signed and dated by the conservator and include the following information: site name and Borden designation; type, description, material(s) and condition of object; details of treatment, including treatment proposal, and materials, methods and techniques employed during treatment.

26. Artifacts are to be packed to prevent damage during shipment. More information is available in: **Conservation Manual for Northern Archaeologists**, Revised Second Edition by Susan Cross, Charles Hett and Margaret Ben. Archaeology Report #9. (1991) Yellowknife: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. Artifacts and fauna materials are to be packed separately.

CONTACTS

27. For further information, please contact the staff of the appropriate repository.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9

Curator of Collections	403-873-7668
Registrar	403-920-6187
Archaeology	403-920-8084
Conservator	403-873-7664
FAX	403-873-0205

Archaeological Survey of Canada
Canadian Museum of Civilization
100 Laurier Street
P.O. Box 3100, Station B
Hull PQ J8X 4H2

Curator in Charge	819-776-8179
Site Information	819-776-8505
Archaeology Documents (Library Services)	819-776-8183
Collections and Cataloguing	819-776-8500
Registrar, ASC Collections	819-776-8506
Head, Conservation	819-776-8412
FAX	819-776-8300

APPENDIX B

**SITE RECORDS FOR ENTRY INTO THE
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DATABASE,
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA,
CANADIAN MUSEUM OF CIVILIZATION,
HULL, PQ**

122 1/ LAT=754500/761000 AND LNG=784500/800000
146 2/ LNG=784500/800000
1 3/ LAT=754500/761000 AND LNG=784500/800000
4? DISPLAY ALL FOR ALL

DOCUMENT 1

PARIS NUMBER	7355
SECURITY CODE	5
USER-ID	ALLS1
DOCUMENT DATE	840109
CHANGE DATE	930727
NATIONAL PARIS NO	30007355
DESTINATION DB	ANDB
DEST. CONTROL FIELD	0
BORDEN LINK FIELD	RaFv-1
INSTITUTION	CMC/MCC
RECORD TYPE	1
BORDEN NUMBER	RaFv-1
UPPER BORDEN NUMBER	RF
LOWER BORDEN NUMBER	av
BORDEN SEQUENCE NO	001
SITE NAME	Coburg Island
REPORTER NUMBER	60-3-11
LOCATION	Site located on NW. tip of Coburg Island.
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	NWT;TNO
DISTRICT	FRANKLIN
LATITUDE	760700
LONGITUDE	0790530
UTM	17XNQ E510 N490
MAP REFERENCE	39B
JURISDICTION	federal
SITE TYPE	campsite
SITE TYPE CLASS	prehistoric
FEATURES	house
RESEARCHER	Christie, R.L.
RESEARCH DATE	1960
UNPUBLISHED REF	1941 Bentham, R. Jenness, D. "Eskimo Remains in Southeast Ellesmere Island" Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. 35, 3rd series
UNPUBLISHED REF	ASC ARCHIVES Ms. 2033
REMARKS	Two or three irregular stone piles on small raised beach. Note: Robert Bentham and D. Jenness recorded two site areas on Coburg Island - 1) on the W. coast, about 1 mile N. of Cape Spencer (an old settlement comprising at least 10 houses), 2) on the S. coast of the island (a no. of old caches and stone fox traps). Christie surveyed the E. coast of the island.
RECORD NUMBER	000037583

4? LOGOUT

MC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DATA BASE IS NOW OFFLINE

GOODBYELOG

OUT

1? find bn=Q1Fv-1
* 1 1/ bn=Q1Fv-1
2? display all for all

DOCUMENT 1

PARIS NUMBER	33910
SECURITY CODE	5
USER-ID	ALLS3
DOCUMENT DATE	961121
CHANGE DATE	961206
NATIONAL PARIS NO	30033910
DESTINATION DB	ANDB
DEST. CONTROL FIELD	0
BORDEN LINK FIELD	Q1Fv-1
INSTITUTION	CMC/MCC
RECORD TYPE	1
BORDEN NUMBER	Q1Fv-1
UPPER BORDEN NUMBER	QF
LOWER BORDEN NUMBER	lv
BORDEN SEQUENCE NO	001
REPORTER NUMBER	Coburg 96-1
PERMIT NUMBER	;NWT 96-816
LOCATION	On the North Water Lowland of Coburg Island, about 2 kilometres west of the south end of the landing strip, beyond the Leica Moraines.
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	NWT;TNO
DISTRICT	FRANKLIN
LATITUDE	755345
LONGITUDE	790427
UTM	17XNQ E5238 N2424
MAP REFERENCE	48H 38G
AIR PHOTO REFERENCE	A16733-24
ELEVATION	19-25 ft ASL
CONDITION	undisturbed, wooden stake placed in Feature VI by locator
SIZE AND ORIENTATION	90 ft x 405 ft
JURISDICTION	federal
SITE TYPE	campsite
SITE TYPE CLASS	prehistoric
FEATURES	tent ring;tent ring (mid-passage)
CULTURE	Dorset
RESEARCHER	Wenzel, G.;Bertulli, M.
RESEARCH DATE	1981;1996
UNPUBLISHED REF	ASC ARCHIVES Ms. 3942
REMARKS	Seven features made of flat and uptilted, lichenated rocks on a small cobble-sand beach ridge. Rocks appear to be from the next beach up which is littered with similar stones. The features are located in three loci with 1 on the western end, 4 in the centre and 2 on the eastern end. Each is about 10-12 feet by 15 feet. Wenzel tested each feature in the centre and on the periphery and photographed each feature. One feature (VI) produced 4 bits of burned wood and two pieces of burned bone at 6-8cm below the surface. Each test pit was 10-15cm in depth. One seal phalange was observed near the southeast margin of Feature VI. Features are numbered consecutively from

west to east. The long axis of each feature is roughly east-west with vegetal growth of mosses, sedge and willow in the centre. Dr. Wenzel placed a 3- foot wooden stake in Feature VI. Wenzel fieldnotes held at PWNHC.
43596

RECORD NUMBER
2? find bn=QlFv-2
1 2/ bn=QlFv-2
3? display all for all

DOCUMENT 1

PARIS NUMBER	33911
SECURITY CODE	5
USER-ID	ALLS3
DOCUMENT DATE	961121
CHANGE DATE	961206
NATIONAL PARIS NO	30033911
DESTINATION DB	ANDB
DEST. CONTROL FIELD	0
BORDEN LINK FIELD	QlFv-2
INSTITUTION	CMC/MCC
RECORD TYPE	1
BORDEN NUMBER	QlFv-2
UPPER BORDEN NUMBER	QF
LOWER BORDEN NUMBER	lv
BORDEN SEQUENCE NO	002
REPORTER NUMBER	Coburg 96-2
PERMIT NUMBER	NWT 96-816
LOCATION	On the plain at the extreme west end of the North Water Lowland, beyond the glacier which meets the sea.
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	NWT;TNO
DISTRICT	FRANKLIN
LATITUDE	755657
LONGITUDE	791114
UTM	17XNQ E4912 N3010
MAP REFERENCE	48H 38G
AIR PHOTO REFERENCE	A16733-24
ELEVATION	10 ft ASL
SIZE AND ORIENTATION	10 m. x 5 m.
JURISDICTION	federal
SITE TYPE	campsite
SITE TYPE CLASS	prehistoric
FEATURES	tent ring
CULTURE	Thule
RESEARCHER	Bertulli, M.
RESEARCH DATE	1996
UNPUBLISHED REF	ASC ARCHIVES Ms. 3942
REMARKS	One tent ring about fifty metres from shore and 3 metres above sea level. Spot is marked by a whale vertebra placed on a rock peak against which the tent ring is constructed by the site's locator, Jupi Kiguktak of Grise Fiord. Storage area, lush vegetation, about 6 metres in diameter.

RECORD NUMBER 43597
3? find bn=QlFv-3
1 3/ bn=QlFv-3
4? display all for all

DOCUMENT 1

PARIS NUMBER 33912
 SECURITY CODE 5
 USER-ID ALLS3
 DOCUMENT DATE 961121
 CHANGE DATE 961206
 NATIONAL PARIS NO 30033912
 DESTINATION DB ANDB
 DEST. CONTROL FIELD 0
 BORDEN LINK FIELD Q1Fv-3
 INSTITUTION CMC/MCC
 RECORD TYPE 1
 BORDEN NUMBER Q1Fv-3
 UPPER BORDEN NUMBER QF
 LOWER BORDEN NUMBER lv
 BORDEN SEQUENCE NO 003
 REPORTER NUMBER Coburg 96-3
 PERMIT NUMBER NWT 96-816
 LOCATION On an old beach ridge on the isthmus leading to
 Marina Peninsula, between the old North Water
 Camp and the bay which opens to the east.
 PROVINCE/TERRITORY NWT;TNO
 DISTRICT FRANKLIN
 LATITUDE 755247
 LONGITUDE 790033
 UTM 17XNQ E5420 N2249
 MAP REFERENCE 48H 38G
 AIR PHOTO REFERENCE A16733-24
 ELEVATION 5 m. ASL
 CONDITION undisturbed
 SIZE AND ORIENTATION 100 m. x 10 m.
 JURISDICTION federal
 SITE TYPE campsite
 SITE TYPE CLASS prehistoric
 FEATURES tent ring;caches;stand (kayak);stone feature
 RESEARCHER Bertulli, M.
 RESEARCH DATE 1996
 UNPUBLISHED REF ASC ARCHIVES Ms. 3942
 REMARKS Strung along a beach ridge for a distance of
 about 100 m. are a number of features including
 tent rings, caches, kayak rest, parallel lines
 of stones and semi-circular structures. The
 stones are heavy and lichenated. No artifacts
 visible on surface. One structure has a
 well-defined sleeping area, cleared of larger
 stones and smoothed.
 RECORD NUMBER 43598
 4? find bn=Q1Fv-4
 * 0 4/ bn=Q1Fv-4
 5? find bn=Q1Fu-1
 * 1 5/ bn=Q1Fu-1
 6? display all for all

DOCUMENT 1

PARIS NUMBER 33913
 SECURITY CODE 5
 USER-ID ALLS3
 DOCUMENT DATE 961121

NATIONAL PARIS NO 30033913
 DESTINATION DB ANDB
 DEST. CONTROL FIELD 0
 BORDEN LINK FIELD Q1Fu-1
 INSTITUTION CMC/MCC
 RECORD TYPE 1
 BORDEN NUMBER Q1Fu-1
 UPPER BORDEN NUMBER QF
 LOWER BORDEN NUMBER lu
 BORDEN SEQUENCE NO 001
 REPORTER NUMBER Coburg 96-4
 PERMIT NUMBER ;NWT 96-816
 LOCATION On the extreme southeast corner of the North
 Water Lowland, Coburg Island, where the lowland
 meets the scree slope and further foot passage
 is not possible.
 PROVINCE/TERRITORY NWT;TNO
 DISTRICT FRANKLIN
 LATITUDE 755302
 LONGITUDE 790033
 UTM 17XNQ E5481 N2297
 MAP REFERENCE 48H 38G
 AIR PHOTO REFERENCE A16733-24
 ELEVATION 3 m. ASL
 CONDITION undisturbed
 SIZE AND ORIENTATION 10 m. x 20 m.
 JURISDICTION federal
 SITE TYPE campsite
 SITE TYPE CLASS prehistoric
 FEATURES pit;tent ring
 CULTURE Thule
 RESEARCHER Wenzel, G.;Bertulli, M.
 RESEARCH DATE 1981;1996
 UNPUBLISHED REF ASC ARCHIVES Ms. 3942
 REMARKS Several amorphous structures at sea edge, bank
 eroding into sea.
 RECORD NUMBER 43599
 6? logout

MC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DATA BASE IS NOW OFFLINE

GOODBYE
 logout

 Goodbye. Thank You for using the
 Canadian Heritage Information Network.

Au revoir. Merci d'avoir utilis(le
 R(seau canadien d'information sur le patrimoine.

 Disconnect from the Network now
 using your telecommunications software package

Donnez maintenant @ votre logiciel de t(lcommunications
 les instructions requises pour vous d(brancher.

Disconnecting Modem.

CANADIAN MUSEUM OF CIVILIZATION - SITE ENTRY FORM

BORDEN NUMBER: QIFv-4
UPPER BORDEN (UB): QF
LOWER BORDEN (LB): lv
SEQUENCE NO. (SN): 4
SITE NAME (NAM):
REPORTER NO.: 96-5
PERMIT NO. (PN): Northwest Territories Archaeologists Permit #96-819
PROJECT (PRO):

ERRORS (ER): Nature of Error:

Action Taken:

LOCATION (LOC): On the southeast shore of the North Water Lowland, Coburg Island, north of the glacier which bisects the lowland

TERRITORY (TER): Northwest Territories
DISTRICT (DST): Franklin
MAP REF (MR): 48H and 38G
JURISDICTION (JUR): Federal

UTM: 17X NO E5144 N2561
LATITUDE: 75° 54' 30" North
LONGITUDE: 79° 06' 25" West
AIR PHOTO:
ELEVATION: 15 feet above sea level SIZE: 1m x 3m

CONDITION: undisturbed

SITE TYPE CLASS: prehistoric

SITE FEATURES: stone alignment

SITE TYPE:

CULTURE:

DATES:

REPORTER: M. Bertulli, Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

YEAR OBSERVED: 1996

COLLECTIONS: None

PUBLISHED REFERENCES: None

UNPUBLISHED REFERENCES: A Preliminary Archaeological and Historical Resource Inventory of Coburg Island; 28 July - 5 August 1996. Margaret Bertulli. Report on file with the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

REMARKS: Consists of eleven large, flat, angular boulders placed in a line and protruding above ground surface. Use and purpose undetermined. Similar cultural features have been noted on Ellesmere Island (P. Sutherland: personal communication).

APPENDIX C

**ENTRIES FOR COBURG ISLAND AND AREA IN THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATABASE,
PRINCE OF WALES NORTHERN HERITAGE CENTRE,
YELLOWKNIFE,
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

Status Code

A: Official name

B: Previously official name

C: Name of record, never official

NAME: Cobourg Bay

STAT_CODE: C

NUMBER: 1400

UNIQUE_KEY: LAFOZ

DESIGN:

LAT: 753500

LONG: 784000

URN:

MAP_SHEET: 038G00

CROSS_REF:

PROJ_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM:

LOC_NAME:

NOTE: Named on August 26, 1818 by Captain John Ross: "a large bay which was filled by a glacier, extending quite across it, was seen, this I named Coubourg Bay." Page 161 of Ross' narrative.

NAME: Coburg Island

STAT_CODE:

A

REMARK:

2300

UNIQUE_KEY:

LAFEA

REMARK:

LAT:

755700

LONG:

792600

UTM:

MAP SHEET:

048H00

CROSS_REF:

Cobourg Island

PROJ_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM:

LOC_NAME:

(INFO: Also a. 5-4-51 (48 NW. and 48 NE.). Shown on 39 S 1/2 and 29 S 1/2 (1963 ed.) at 76 04 - 79 00. Location as on A Chart 2037. Approx. area 141 sq. miles. 9th Report: Coburg; Island, Jones Sound, Franklin Dist., this replaces the non-existent Coburg Bay, of James Ross, 1818, which he named after Prince Leopold of SAXE-COBURG, Germany, husband of Princess Charlotte (1796-1817), who was only child of George IV.

NAME: Princess Charlotte Monument

STAT_CODE: A

GENERAL: 2300

UNIQUE_KEY: LATDE

SECTION:

LAT: 765000

LONG: 785000

UTM:

MAP_SHEET: 048H00

CROSS_REF:

PROD_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM:

LOG_NAME:

NOTE: Approved on above date on 48NW. and 48NE. Named by Ross, 1818, after H.R.H. Princess Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda (1766-1826), Princess Royal, eldest daughter of Geo. III, m. King of Wurtemberg, 1797. (9th Report). Sverdrup describes this feature as 'a natural rock, but which looks like human handiwork.' See also p. 161, John Ross' narrative.

NAME: Phillips Point

STAT_CODE:

A

GEVERID:

1604

UNIQUE_KEY:

LASOV

REGION:

LAT:

760600

LONG:

784800

UTM:

MAP_SHEET:

039800

CROSS_REF:

PROD_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM:

LOG_NARR:

NOTE: Approved on 39S.1/2 and 29S.1/2. Named by Inglefield, 1852, after Commander C. Gerrans Phillips who accompanied Sir John Ross in the Felix. ///1

NAME: Marina Peninsula

STAT_CODE: A

CENTROID: 1603

IMAGE_KEY: LAOYM

DESIGNATION:

LAT: 755200

LONG: 785700

UTM:

MAP_CODE: 048H00

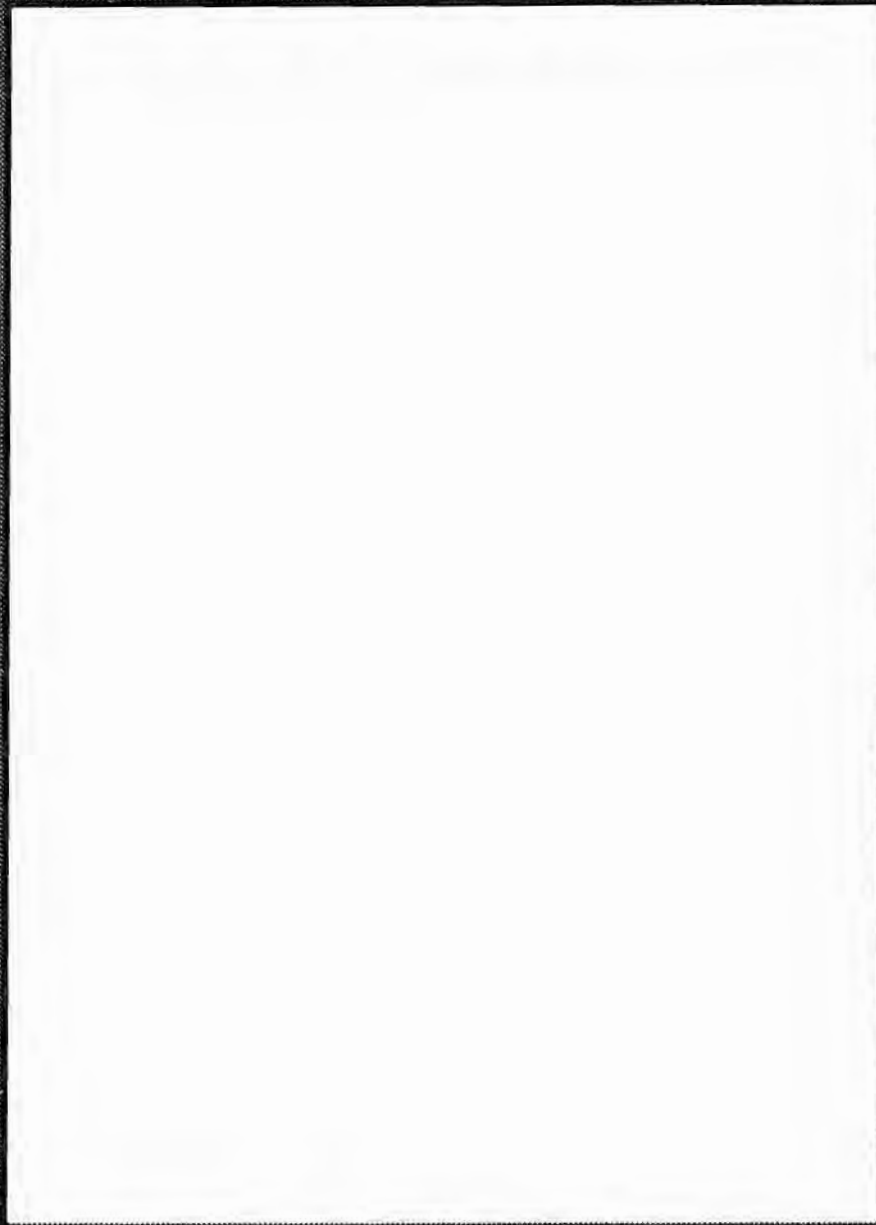
ORIGIN_REF: Kent Peninsula

PROD_TITLE:

FIELD_CODE:

LOC_NAME:

DATA:



NAME: Cambridge Point

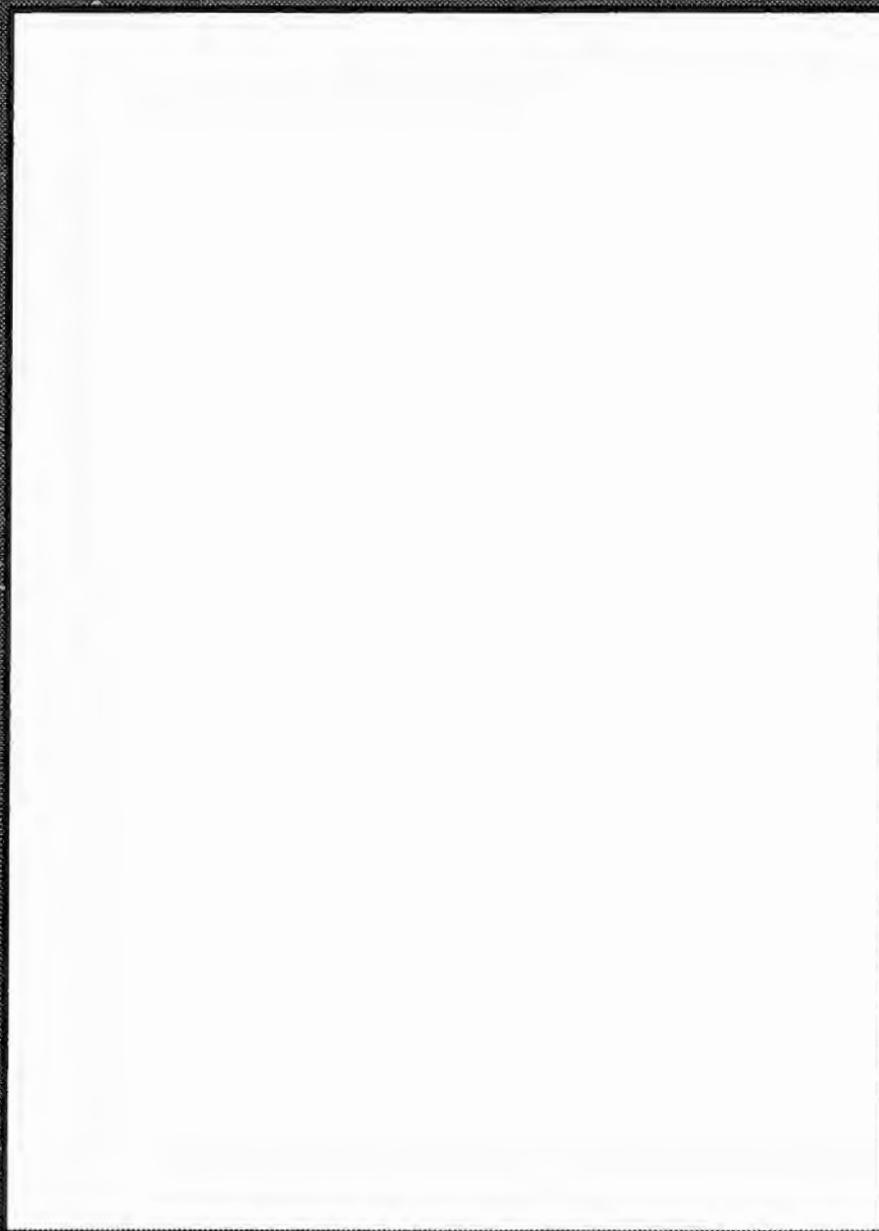
STATE CODE: A CENSUS: 1604 UTM_ZONE: LAEGA REGION:

EAST: 754800 LONG: 792400 UTM: MAP SHEET: 048H00

CROSS_REF: PROJ_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM: LOC_NAME:

REF:



NAME: Spencer, Cape

PLAT_CODE: A

NUMBER: 1600

UNIQUE_KEY: LAWNN

ORIGIN:

LAT: 755300

LONG: 794500

URN:

MAP_SHEET: 038G00

CRUISE_REF:

DATA_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM:

LOC_NAME:

NOTE: Named by Inglefield, 1853, probably after the Rt. Hon. Frederick, 4th Earl Spencer (1796-1857); Rear Admiral, R.N.; later Vice-Admiral.

NAME: Glacier Strait

STAT_CODE: A

SERIAL: 1204

UNIQUE_KEY: LAJDN

REGION:

LAT: 761200

LONG: 793000

UTM:

MAP_SHEET: 039800

ORIGIN:

PAGE_TITLE:

FILE_NAME:

LOG_FILE:

NOTE: Approved on 31 October 1982 for map sheet 398 1/2 and 298 1/2. Previously approved: 8 June 1982 on map sheet 49SW. and 49SE. at 80 05 - 76 20; amended to 76 10 - 80 00. Confirmed 9 June 1982 on #39 B. e))))

NAME: Lady Ann Strait

SEAT_CODE: A

GENERIC: 1204

UNIQUE_KEY: LANE

SECTION:

LAT: 754000

LONG: 795000

UIN:

MAP_SHEET: 048H00

CROSS_REF: Lady Anne's Bay

PAGE_TITLE:

FIELD_NAME:

LOC_NAME:

NOTE: Named by Ross, 1818, after Lady Anne Lindsay-Barnard (1750-1825); authoress of ballad "Auld Robin Gray"; indicated as a "bay" on Ross' chart. ##

NAME: Lady Anne Strait

STATUS: 8

GEVERID: 1204

UNIQUE_KEY: LANND

REVISION:

LAT: 754000

LONG: 795000

UTM:

MAP_SHEET: 048H00

ORIGIN_REF: Lady Ann Strait

ORIG_TITLE:

FIELD_NUM:

LOC_NAME:

NOTE: Named by Ross, 1818, after Lady Anne Lindsay-Barnard (1750-1825) authoress of the ballad "Auld Robin Gray"; indicated as a bay on Ross' chart. 1@@@##

NAME: Lady Anne's Bay

PLAT: B

GENERAL: 1400

UNIQUE KEY: LANNC

SECTION:

UTM: 754000

Easting: 795000

UTM:

MAP SHEET: 048H00

CROSS REF: Lady Ann Strait

FROM TITLE:

FILE NAME:

LOC:

NOTE: (Named August 25, 1818, by Capt. John Ross. Page 158, Ross' narrative. ##

APPENDIX D

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS, COBURG ISLAND

Roll #	Frames
A16679	5-7
A16682	11-17
A16733	20-26
A16782	9

Appendix D: North end of Marina Peninsula, Coburg Island, A16679-7

