

NTI IIBA for Conservation Areas

Cultural Heritage and Interpretative Materials Study

Phase I: Cultural Inventory
Work Plan and
Recommendations

Area: All Conservation
Areas

Prepared for Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

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This report is part of a set of studies and a database produced for Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. as part of the project:

NTI IIBA for Conservation Areas, Cultural Resources Inventory and Interpretative Materials Study

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Section 1: Introduction

Purpose and Scope

This report is intended to provide NTI guidance concerning the activities that could be considered for funding in the categories of:

- Cultural resource inventories
- Oral histories
- Archaeology
- Interpretative materials

The recommendations cover the following list of affected communities under the terms of the NTI IIBA for Conservation Areas in the 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 fiscal years:

- Arviat (McConnell River MBS)
- Cape Dorset (Dewey Soper MBS)
- Cambridge Bay (Queen Maud Gulf MBS)
- Gjoa Haven (Queen Maud Gulf MBS)
- Umingmaktok (Queen Maud Gulf MBS)
- Qikiqtarjuaq (Akpait National Wildlife Area and Qaulluit National Wildlife Area)

The consultants were able to meet with the Area Co-Management Committees for only two conservation areas – Queen Maud Gulf MBS and McConnell River MBS – in the 2010-11 fiscal year. As a result, the recommendations are more complete for the affected communities of Arviat, Umingmaktok, Gjoa Haven and Cambridge Bay. Even in these cases, however, further input from the ACMCs and community researchers/experts will be needed to finalize priorities for the communities.

Inputs and Methodology

As initially conceived, the work plan would have integrated tourism planning products with the cultural resources and interpretative materials work plans. The consultants were only able to meet with two ACMCs (McConnell River MBS and Queen Maud Gulf MBS) and to make a presentation to the latter. The presentation about the goals of this project was followed by a discussion about priorities. Representatives from the three affected communities (Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Umingmaktok) were unequivocal in the importance of interviewing Elders as soon as possible. Their priorities, which are likely shared by other ACMCs, are discussed more fully in the section on oral history.

The recommendations are intended as guidance, with specific work to be undertaken in accordance with the ethics, laws and regulations that guide research and archaeology in Nunavut. Other principles have informed the recommendations. Research and planning in *all* activities affecting cultural resources should follow the principles of *Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit* and be mindful of the “General Principles” in the “Archaeology” Article of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.¹ Inuit have a special relationship with evidence of their use and occupancy of lands and resources through time. The archaeological record “is of spiritual, cultural, religious and educational importance to Inuit”. These general principles are relevant to Inuit culture generally and to all efforts to protect and interpret cultural resources in Nunavut to Inuit themselves, including youth, and to scientists, visitors and others.

¹ *Agreement Between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada* (Ottawa, NTI and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1993), A. 33.

The NLCA states that involvement of Inuit “is both desirable and necessary”. In this workplan, the Advisory Co-Management Committees are considered to be the principle bodies formally providing this involvement. For clarity, a more thorough articulation of a set of relevant principles can be adapted from the *Ask First*² guide prepared by the staff of the Indigenous Heritage Section of the Australian Heritage Commission. Adapted to the Nunavut Inuit context, the core principles are:

Principles for Cultural Resource Work in Inuit Communities (Adapted from *Ask First*)

In recognising the rights and interests of Inuit in their heritage, all parties concerned with identifying, conserving and managing this heritage should acknowledge, accept and act on the principles that Inuit:

- are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved;
- must have an active role in any Indigenous heritage planning process;
- must have input into primary decision-making in relation to Indigenous heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage; and
- must control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

In identifying and managing this heritage:

- uncertainty about Indigenous heritage values at a place should not be used to justify activities that might damage or desecrate this heritage;
- all parties having relevant interests should be consulted on Indigenous heritage matters; and
- the process and outcomes of Indigenous heritage planning must abide by customary law, relevant national and territorial laws, the NLCA, and any other legally binding agreements.

Adhering to cultural restrictions on information about an Inuit heritage place is essential to maintaining its heritage value.

These principles require researchers and planners to:

- identify Inuit with interests in the area under study, including former residents of the area who may have an interest in heritage places and resources
- meet with people to describe the project or activity
- agree on a process to address Inuit heritage matters
- undertake background research, including a survey of previous studies undertaken with or without Inuit involvement
- ensure that Inuit are actively involved in identifying, documenting and conserving heritage places and values
- identify any special management requirements with Inuit
- meet with all stakeholders to identify constraints on managing identified heritage places, resources and values
- implement and review outcomes with Inuit

² Australian Heritage Commission, *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, online at: www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/publications/commission/books/ask-first.html The guide is used by various international agencies concerned with protecting environmental resources on Indigenous lands.

Section 2: Recommendations

History of Conservation Areas

Remarkably few sources exist concerning the history of the conservation areas, although a few books and articles have been written examining the history of wildlife programs that affected Inuit. Among these publications is *Kiumajut (talking back): game management and Inuit rights, 1900-70* by Peter Kulchyski and Frank J. Tester (UBC Press, 2007), as well as a few shorter articles cited in the database that accompanies this report. The book *A passion for wildlife* by Burnett, J. Alexander and Janet Foster Vancouver (UBC Press, 2003) is an excellent introduction to the history of CWS activities, but it provides only a glimpse into Inuit involvement about the Arctic conservation areas.

- Recommendation 1: If oral histories and archival research proceed, consideration could be given to developing a research strategy that would simultaneously completing Inuit-relevant histories of the older conservation areas in Nunavut, such as Queen Maud Gulf MBS, Dewey Soper MBS and McConnell River MBS.

Place Names

Context

All Place Name recommendations are specific to the context of each Conservation Area. A common recommendation concerns a database of place names that could be used for all areas. The Inuit Heritage Trust could be the appropriate institution to manage and provide access to the list.

The relationship between Inuit and the land forms the foundation for a traditional system of place names, which express the historical and enduring relationship between Inuit and the land. The need to document the names which make up this system and to promote the use of Inuit-language place names in the management of Conservation Areas is an objective of the IIBA [2.1.6].

For All Conservation Areas

- Recommendation 2: For the convenience of Inuit, scientists, historians and visitors, a database should be created and maintained (perhaps by the Inuit Heritage Trust) to record official and local traditional place names in the area and, where appropriate, the formerly official names, and to link each official name to any variants.

Akpait and Qaulluit National Wildlife Areas

Current Status

Extensive research on Qikiqtarjuaq-area place names has resulted in 67 names on NTS Sheet 16M/N recently being made official. These decisions include the names of three geographical features on the island of Qaulluit. However, extensive field work on the adjoining NTS Sheet 16K/L has not yet led to those names being made official. The relationship between those toponyms and the names collected by Franz Boas (1883-84), Ken Dudley (1972) and Ludger Muller-Wille (ca. 1984) is not confirmed.

The Geological Survey of Canada is currently undertaking an expansion and revision of its 1:50 000 map series to cover all of Nunavut. The maps are expected to include a layer containing Volunteer

Geographic Information (VGI), including place names of features and some travel routes.³ While VGI data offers the benefit of moving locally known information quickly into map formats, the data lacks the permanence of official place names.

It should be noted that there are many advantages to using official or “standardized” place names. They can be consistently used with assurance that the name, its spelling and its precise location are information shared by all users of maps or toponymic databases produced by territorial, provincial and federal governments. Consistent use of official names is important to land-use planning, travel and search and rescue operations.

Akpait and Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Areas both have Inuit-language names already.

Recommendations

- Recommendation 3: The Area Co-Management Committee should investigate working with Inuit Heritage Trust and the Nunavut Toponymist to encourage completion of processing of the traditional names on NTS Sheet 16 L/K, or at least to accelerate the approval process for names between Nuvuttiq and Cape Dyer.
- Recommendation 4: Inquiry should be made about place names, if any exist, relating to the sea ice

Inquiry should be made about place names for any of the minor features on Qaqqulluit that may have been omitted during the previous process of mapping and officialization

- Recommendation 5: Commission analysis to clarify the relationship between names currently in the IHT/CLEY inventories and some 98 toponyms in the area collected by Dr. Ludger Müller-Wille in the 1980s on sheets 16 K and 16M. Estimated cost = \$500 - \$700.

For McConnell River Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Current Status

The name of the Sanctuary and the River commemorates a government scientist who did not work or travel here. Much research conducted since 1980s is available and well-organized. Dr. Ludger Müller-Wille is available to complete analysis of 550 names in Arviat area and active recording in the community by Luke Suluk and others can enhance understanding of earlier work. No traditional Inuit place names have been made official in the Arviat / McConnell River area.

Recommendations

- Recommendation 6: NTI should seek the funding required to prepare the toponymic data obtained (1980s) from elders to a standard necessary for processing by CLEY, IHT, and the Canadian Geographical Names Database. Under \$5,000 would allow completion of Nuna-Top processing for some 550 Inuit-language names in the Arviat area, including 93 names on NTS Sheet 55D. NTI and the ACMG could manage this opportunity in a way that will benefit other regional cultural heritage and tourism initiatives

³ The GSC researcher collecting information about Cumberland Sound, including Qikiqtarjuaq is Mary Sandborn-Barrie T: 613-995-4793 E: Mary.Sanborn-Barrie@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

For Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Current Status

The ACMC has tentatively names the conservation area “Ayiak”, meaning “berries”.

Conservation Area covers 12 NTS map sheets (1:250,000). While officially recognized names are sparse, extensive community-based research has been conducted over many years. Important toponymic research and place name mapping has been conducted in Cambridge Bay by Béatrice Collignon which documented some names used in the western parts of the Bird Sanctuary and the Kitikmeot Heritage Society has published a “Spoken Map” online, with some features inside the Bird Sanctuary. The Kitikmeot Heritage Society website has also published three (out of a potential 12) online maps at 1:250,000 with Inuit Language toponyms. Other collected names have not yet been published, but Natural Resources Canada mapping programs are encouraging development of a layer of toponymy in Inuit languages on electronic maps in certain areas of northern Canada.

Recommendations

- Recommendation 7: The Kitikmeot Heritage Society could be supported to move towards publication of additional maps. Work should be done in individual communities to locate surveys already done and assess needs, and questions of sensitivity and intellectual property should receive priority.
- Recommendation 8: Necessary funds should be secured to prepare toponymic data to “proposal” standards acceptable to CLEY, IHT and Canadian Geographical Names Data Base

For Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Current Status

The Bird Sanctuary is about 250 kilometers away from the hamlet, and has never been highly valued as a hunting place. The *Nunavut Atlas* shows it as an area of low intensity use by Cape Dorset. There are very few official names in the Sanctuary and only one of these, Koudkjuak River, comes from an Inuit-language word. Important toponymic research and place name mapping has been conducted in Cape Dorset by the Sikusilarmiut Place-Name Project, but it is concentrated on places nearer the settlement or where hunters frequently go. The official name of the Conservation Area commemorates a qallunaat scientist with direct associations to the area.

Recommendations

- Recommendation 9: Inquiries should be carried out in the community to identify hunters who have travelled in the Bird Sanctuary and may know traditional Inuit language names for features.
- Recommendation 10: The ACMG could investigate whether it is feasible to extend the documentation and research strategy of the Sikusilarmiut Place-Name Project further north into the Conservation Area.

Mapping

For many purposes, existing National Topographical Series maps at scales of 1 :250 000 and (where available) 1 :50 000 provide serviceable tools for collecting and displaying cultural information. Cultural data is already being displayed on websites of the Nunavut Planning Commission, the Kitikmeot Heritage Association, and others, but these displays are at a small scale considering the size of Nunavut and some

Conservation Areas, as well as the need to overlay different kinds of information about resources or activities on multi-purpose maps for a variety of users.

Discussions with Luke Suluk in Arviat, as well as the ACMC for Queen Maud Gulf MBS, suggest that the communities would be interested in producing community maps that could be used to more effectively collect and communicate cultural information. Mr. Suluk currently uses Memory Map, a program that works with the E-Topo series of digital 1:50,000 maps. Like other cultural specialists, he is very interested in solutions that would allow him to “volunteer” information for maps.

For all Conservation Areas

- Recommendation 11: NTI should encourage and support the production of one or more series of Community maps to illustrate the cultural heritage of the Conservation Areas, chiefly to assist with planning and interpretation. As a ‘proof of concept’, NTI should consider engaging with a cultural mapping firm, such as Strata 360, or request its own mapping division to develop a set of 3 or 4 community maps to support initiatives under the IIBA, including cultural and tourism programs. A sample of one of the types of products (Figure 1) that could be generated from the project is attached here. The map was produced by Strata 360, a firm based in Montreal, using map biographies conducted with people in the community and independent research. Suitable subjects for cartography include travel routes, bird, animal and fish habitat, frequently-used dwelling places, sites of significant events, place names, and other features and uses as found in the *Nunavut Atlas*. The maps should display information about large enough districts around the Conservation Areas to explain local Inuit land use in its regional context. Different series and scales may be required because of the varying extent and dispersed resources of the Conservation Areas, the volume and complexity of information to be displayed, and the different purposes to which particular maps will be put.
- Recommendation 12: Maps produced in 2011-12 and 2012-13 should be revised and reissued in 2013-14 to incorporate what has been learned in the interim.



Figure 1: Sample of a Land Use community map produced by Strata 360 of Montreal. This map concerns Iiyuu (Cree) land use in the Lyyuuch Wildlife Preserve and Sacred Site in the southern James Bay area, Québec.

Archival Materials

Context

The 2010-2011 NTI-CA IIBA inventory identified material related to the cultural resources of Conservation Areas in a variety of archival and institutional sources. In this section, some priorities are suggested for examining this material.

There are a number of reasons to continue to search in archival institutions. The main ones are:

- to repatriate (likely digitally only) to Nunavut any knowledge and information that was created there and removed from there in the form of letters, reports, maps, photographs and research projects that document the lives of Inuit, the use of land and its resources, and the motives and actions of non-Inuit who had an impact on how Inuit live;
- to acquire and make available in the Affected Communities cultural information of Inuit origin about the areas which may for any reason no longer be accessible to the present generation of Inuit
- To provide interpretive materials, notably in visual and narrative forms, to help visitors and scientists understand and appreciate the heritage of the Affected Communities' strong traditions, and the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas, using information and images that are specific to this place.

Note for Qikiqtarjuaq

The postponement of a planned ACMC meeting limited direct consultations in the community, but numerous archival fonds and collections relating to the communities and to the National Wildlife Areas were identified through other research. These particular collections have relevance because they were written by Inuit, by Qallunaat with first-hand experience of the area, and by others. With very few exceptions we were able to make only a cursory inspection and a preliminary assessment of the value of these sources for future cultural projects and programs, including interpretative materials, in the Affected Community and the National Wildlife Areas. Other collections, in Canada and elsewhere, are to be sought as resources permit and given priority in line with their contents and importance.

Note for Cape Dorset

Cape Dorset's plans for a cultural centre, possibly combined with the printmaking studio, would require careful study of:

- a) known original materials (documents, photographs, artifacts, pre-production artworks and artworks) that would need to be kept in or repatriated to Cape Dorset;
- b) known materials that could be scanned or photographed for on-site research by community members, by artists and by visiting art, history or curatorial practitioners; and
- c) materials that still need to be located for either a) or b) above.

Because the project for a Cape Dorset Cultural Centre has yet to be fully defined, these recommendations do not include a project plan to cover the location of specific items, since the collections are so large. Leaving aside original artworks held in private and public collections, the main collections⁴ related to the history of art production in Cape Dorset are held by the Canadian Museum of Civilization (see the recommendation concerning the Canadian Museum of Civilization below), the McMichael Art Gallery, Dorset Fine Arts, Inuit Art Foundation, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Art Collection, Library and Archives Canada, and the individuals (especially Leslie Boyd Ryan and Terry Ryan). Items in these collections include: archival records, personal papers, historical sketches, biographies of artists, photographs, business records, scrap books, unpublished prints and special print materials. A

⁴ Detailed information about the location and scope of materials related to art production in Cape Dorset was provided by Leslie Boyd Ryan, Director, Dorset Fine Arts during a meeting with Julie Harris, Contentworks Inc. in February 2011.

more detailed survey of the collections is included in the report on the Dewey Soper MBS and in the database for this project.

Note for Gjoa Haven

Similar to the situation in Cape Dorset, Gjoa Haven is intending to move forward with its multi-use centre. The centre would house interpretative exhibits related to Queen Maud Gulf MBS and to the history of the area. Gjoa Haven is particularly interested in Arctic exploration history. As per the Cape Dorset, the potential collections are vast so decisions would have to be made regarding:

- a) known original materials (documents, photographs, artifacts, pre-production artworks and artworks) that could be housed in Gjoa Haven;
- b) known materials that could be scanned or photographed for on-site research by community members and by visiting exploration enthusiasts and historians; and
- c) materials that still need to be located for either a) or b) above.

Recommendations for All Conservation Areas

- Recommendation 13: We recommend a strategic approach for archival collections that begins with a) assessing the known documentation that is most likely to assist with future cultural projects and programs; b) investing in a limited effort to locate smaller collections or smaller institutions; and c) ensuring continuous involvement of the ACMCs and their recommended community experts in setting priorities as examination of these sources goes ahead. The priorities for the research would proceed in step with the tourism and interpretation projects.

Library and Archives of Canada

Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project: Information was recorded in communities almost 40 years ago. According to a LAC inventory, "Information collected in 33 Inuit settlements was used to create maps that fall into 3 classifications: an estimated 1600 map biographies giving the life history and land use patterns of individual hunters (these map biographies were used to prepare interim and final composite maps); an estimated 115 cultural maps giving information on the location of burial sites, travel routes, archaeological sites, caches, etc.; an estimated 40 ecological maps showing wildlife distribution and movement." The contents and restrictions on use are varied. Restrictions are imposed under federal laws, usually to protect the privacy of the persons interviewed. It should be noted that QIA has been working on the retrieval, review and digitization of this collection with the advice and professional support of William Kemp of Strata 360.

The LAC also holds numerous photographic collections that could be used for interpretative materials. For both technical and financial reasons, research in these collections should wait until an interpretative plan is underway for an affected community and the purpose of the research is fully understood.

- Recommendation 14: For the *ILUS* records, NTI and the ACMCs should proceed to obtain permission to review lists of names of the persons interviewed, maps and interviews in this collection, and then to obtain access for NTI's consultants to review relevant records. The requests should take into account any previous work conducted for QIA, KIA or KivIA.
- Recommendation 15: That listing of these 20th-century federal government files of particular relevance for community histories and interpretation should be completed, and the ACMCs should review the lists to determine what files, if any, should be examined. The priorities for the research would proceed in step with the tourism and interpretation projects.

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

The centre, which houses significant archival collections related to Nunavut and other cultural heritage programs, has been identified to us as the repository for relevant records created by other bodies such as Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and Parks Canada's research in the Kivalliq Region. A search of online catalogues, as well as a research visit to the PWHNC by consultant Julie Harris, did not indicate any manuscript fonds focused on the region, but it has significant holdings of photographs from the Qikiqtarjuaq area in the 1970s. Some oral history tapes at the PWHNC may be of relevance, but detailed finding aids were not available.

- Recommendation 16: A more thorough survey should be made with advice from the NWT Archivist. The resulting lists should be examined by the ACMC, and priorities established.
- Recommendation 17: The PWNHC's online photograph collection should be thoroughly searched and a select list of the most relevant images should be made. It is easier to access and obtain digital images from the PWNHC than from the LAC.

Arctic Institute of North America.

Scientists' records, including records of activities on the land and photographs, have been collected by the Institute. This includes records of the Institute's Baffin Island expedition which explored and climbed in Aksayuk Pass (Pangnirtung Pass) and did preliminary research on the land at Qaqquluit (Cape Searle).

- Recommendation 18: That a thorough survey be conducted of relevant Arctic Institute of North America holdings in Calgary, especially for field notes in areas at points of contact with Inuit, and for photographs

Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

The online inventory reported daily journals for a number of posts in the Arviat, Queen Maud Gulf and Cape Dorset areas. Potential exists to find site-specific documentation in headquarters and district records as well.

- Recommendation 19: Post records should be examined for material related to Inuit
- Recommendation 20: Headquarters and district records may be surveyed, as resources permit.

Non-Canadian archives, museums and libraries (especially for the topics of whaling and military activities)

In the 1970s and 1980s, international scholars and archivists created inventories of surviving whaling logbooks and other records. Microfilms were made and inventories published. Contentworks has access to notes made for Parks Canada in the 1980s; the amount of relevant material is small but potentially important.

- Recommendation 21: A survey of online inventories and sources and a preliminary re-survey of existing notes and copies should be carried out. When this is finished, the ACMC should review and make recommendation about the potential interest of this material to community members and visitors.

Individuals and Private Collections

Certain retired public servants and academics have custody of some cultural information which they created or acquired during active research in Nunavut. Some of this information is relevant to Conservation Areas and affected communities.

- Recommendation 22: That moderate funding be made available to facilitate digital copying of relevant information from willing individuals.

Nunavut Archives, Igloolik.

Most pre-1999 accessions have not yet been transferred to Igloolik. The holdings at Igloolik include the Sarah Gaunt Fonds, parts of which document Ms. Gaunt's interviews with elders in Pangnirtung and Qikiqtarjuaq for the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project*. It includes interviews and place names. The collection is not yet fully organized and described.

- Recommendation 23: The Sarah Gaunt Fonds is a high priority for careful examination with respect to understanding Inuit use of the area. It is relevant to both the management plans of the conservation areas, as well as to interpretative planning in the affected community.

Recommendations for Qikiqtarjuaq

Library and Archives Canada

20th century federal government records: RG 85, RG 29 and others: A preliminary search of online indexes found references to more than 20 separate files related to people, places, and government activities at Qikiqtarjuaq (Broughton Island), Paallavvik (Padloping Island) and Kivitoo. Other sources, such as RCMP patrol reports, are also relevant. Many materials have been collected by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association through support by NTI and others for the Qikiqtani Truth Commission (2008-10). QIA will be determining access protocols to this collection very shortly. NTI could request permission to access and copy any materials of relevance to NTI IIBA cultural resources and interpretative materials.

- Recommendation 24: That these records be accessed through QIA and through the LAC to develop a more thorough history of the Qikiqtarjuaq and its related communities

Whaling Logs Collection (MG29-A58): This collection was purchased from private owners in Great Britain. It documents numerous whaling voyages in Davis Strait, including contact with Inuit at Kivitoo and Merchants' Bay. It is supplemented by the diaries (1887-89) and photographs of Walter Livingstone-Learmonth (MG29-B28). The collection should be reviewed for graphic materials that could be used in the interpretative program for the conservation area.

- Recommendation 25: That the ACMC, after consulting the ACMC at Clyde River for Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area, should be asked to decide on the priority of a search of the Whaling Logs Collection for interpretation purposes.

Printed Sources

Context

There are a number of reasons for continue to look for information and review the details of sources that are already known. The main reasons are

- to repatriate to Nunavut (most likely in digital format) any knowledge and information that was created there and removed from there in the form of letters, reports, maps, photographs and research projects that document the lives of Inuit, the use of land and its resources, and the motives and actions of non-Inuit who had an impact on how Inuit live;
- to acquire and make available in the Affected Communities cultural information of Inuit origin about the areas which may for any reason no longer be accessible to the present generation of Inuit

- To provide interpretive materials, notably in visual and narrative forms, to help visitors and scientists understand and appreciate the heritage of the Affected Communities and Conservation Areas, using information and images that are specific to this place.

During the 2010-2011 Inventory, Contentworks located numerous printed sources relating to the Affected Communities and Conservation Areas. They were written by Inuit, by Qallunaat with first-hand experience of the areas, and by others. Apart from a small number of printed sources, we were able to make only a cursory inspection and a preliminary assessment of the value of these sources for future cultural projects and programs in Nunavut.

Printed sources – fall into four subject areas:

- Inuit culture, history and hunting economy, and the late 20th-century cash economy. This includes archaeological reports.
- The periods of European exploration, whaling, and the 20th-century fur trading periods, ending about 1967.
- Military history and 20th-century navigation – Weather stations and DEW Line.
- Sea birds and ornithology.

Recommendations for All Conservation Areas

We recommend a limited, strategically directed examination of sources, with review of subject areas and priorities by the ACMC and collaboration where appropriate with bodies doing similar work, such as the ACMC for Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area.

- Recommendation 26: To obtain scanned images of relevant pages in the *Nunavut Atlas*. This document is informative but its value in presentations, in schools, in interviewing elders or in other research is hampered by scarcity, size, and the difficulty of interpreting the most important and potentially informative maps.
- Recommendation 27: We recommend that the ACMC and other interested parties in the community, including those involved in tourism, review the four subject areas (Inuit culture, history and hunting economy; European exploration, whaling, and the 20th-century fur trading periods, ending about 1967; military history and 20th-century navigation; and sea birds and ornithology) and give advice on priorities, which will guide the review of sources. We expect that these will be the same as the priorities developed for archival research.
- Recommendation 28: To locate and examine relevant Inuit publications, notably *Inuktitut* magazine which in the 1980s published numerous articles based on elders' knowledge and other sources of information in communities. Local newsletters and the publications of Inuit organizations should also be reviewed. Some of these sources have been digitized by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for the Qikiqtani Truth Commission. As per the Commission's recommendation concerning archival materials, the QIA should be approached to determine whether access to the materials is possible.
- Recommendation 29: To collect and make available information about Inuit traditions and land use in the reports of early travellers and visitors.
- Recommendation 30: To locate information relating to non-Inuit who are remembered in the communities, such as missionaries, scientists and others who dealt personally with Inuit.
- Recommendation 31: To obtain a community perspective on the value and reliability of

information found in printed sources generally.

Canadian Museum of Civilization

Background

Due to the scope of its collections and to a recommendation made by the museum itself, the consultants are recommending that NTI ask for a special one-day meeting with the museum to identify the full range of materials that might be useful for documenting cultural value of the conservation areas, developing interpretative materials and identifying the location of associated artifacts. Examples of materials in the collection of the CMC include: photographs; films; tapes of interviews by Dorothy Eber; records related to the West Baffin Co-operative and artwork in Cape Dorset; numerous reports, research materials and field notes related to archaeology across Nunavut.

Recommendation

- Recommendation 32: To set up a meeting through Geneviève Eustache, Director of Library, Archives and Documentation Services, CMC – 819 776-7179 that would consider all types of materials held by the CMC for all conservation areas. The meeting could discuss access to materials, as well as proposed rates for copying and digitizing relevant materials for interpretative projects.

Archaeology and Cultural Landscapes

Background

Social Archaeology: Archaeology is specifically mentioned as a cultural resource management issue to be addressed in the implementation of the IIBA and in the development of management plans for the conservation areas. In the past, and in some narrow circles of scholarship, the term 'archaeology' is used to describe activities that seek to identify physical places and objects that have scientific value for understanding the past and to uncover the information that the places and objects hold. Today, however, especially in the context of Indigenous archaeology, the discipline is equally concerned with the application of archaeological methods in sustaining and recovering cultural meanings and relationships between people, places and objects associated with those places. 'Social archaeology' is the term that describes archaeologists working on a daily basis with the community. A good example is Brendan Griebel's work in Cambridge Bay. He describes himself as being 'borrowed' by the community to help them get the work they set as priorities done.

CLEY and IHT Archaeology Information and Advice: In answering a request for information, CLEY only provided information about registered archaeological sites located within, or very close to, the conservation areas themselves. In the case of affected communities planning interpretation facilities with support from IIBA funding, such as Cape Dorset and Gjoa Haven, it would be helpful to obtain information about sites in the vicinity of the community. CLEY may also have advice concerning archaeological priorities in the conservation areas and information about non-registered sites that could be useful for interpretation in the communities. IHT also has much to offer communities in setting community-specific recommendations about archaeology and in gathering information. While CLEY looks at archaeology from a regulatory perspective, IHT is considering the cultural and community-specific benefits. They overlap, however, in their concerns about protecting archaeological sites and sharing information.

Cultural Landscapes: The identification of cultural landscapes in or near communities or within the conservation areas is a strategy that could be very helpful for determining where community mapping is needed and for setting priorities for archaeology and interpretation. Extensive guidance can be found on the value, techniques and uses of cultural landscapes, including publications by the Northwest Territories, Parks Canada, the Government of Quebec and others.

Recommendations for All Conservation Areas

- Recommendation 33: All archaeology should be conducted in conformity with the obligations and principles set out in the introduction to this report.
- Recommendation 34: An opportunity exists to identify cultural landscapes (with or without features that are normally considered to be archaeological sites) of special significance to Inuit that could also be interpreted for tourism and education purposes. The process of identifying and documenting the landscapes could be based on the model used by the Northwest Territories in its guide *Living with the Land*.
- Recommendation 35: NTI, with the involvement of IHT, should meet with CLEY staff to discuss options that could expand the scope of information and advice provided by CLEY. CLEY may also have suggestions regarding archaeologists who may be interested in working directly with the community to establish priorities for work within the IIBA.

For Akpait and Qaqulluit National Wildlife Areas

Within the Akpait and Qaqulluit National Wildlife Areas

Due to the small size of the land portions of the conservation areas, almost no archaeological work has been done directly within the boundaries. A survey of the area should be done, however, with involvement of people in Qikiqtarjuaq. The survey would be able to locate sites within the area covered by the management plans for the conservation areas and allow the plans to fully address the conservation of archaeology. The work should be done in concert with any place names and oral history projects covering the same area.

Between Qikiqtarjuaq and the Wildlife Areas

- Recommendation 36: Given that some of the sites observed in 1975 were either already disappearing from erosion, or were within a few meters of the coastline and therefore in danger of succumbing to erosion, it is recommended that these sites be revisited to assess their condition. A plan should be formulated for sites that are found to be in imminent danger of destruction from erosion. This plan could include archaeological excavation or protective measures.

For Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary

- Recommendation 37: The Kuukyuak (Perry River) area is identified by Inuit as a place of significance and the area is known locally to be rich in archaeological features. Therefore the Kuukyuak area is ideal for archaeological investigations, especially given the knowledge, guiding and interest that local residents can contribute to any projects.
- Recommendation 38: Site to be more fully documented include the sites identified by David

Pelly (Pitok River and Simpson River) and any other sites known by the community that are priorities for investigation in collaboration with a professional archaeologist.⁵

Oral History

Context

Oral history, at its simplest, is a person's telling of their own experiences and life stories. Oral history can provide a crucial foundation for the Interpretive Materials aspect of the NTI Conservation Areas IIBA, concerning the intercultural and intergenerational transmission of ideas. Oral history has its roots in the ancient and universal practice of storytelling, the means by which communities and cultures passed down stories, myths and lessons from generation to generation. The cultural importance of oral transmission diminished in Europe with the rise of print culture in the 16th century. In contrast, the oral history tradition remains strong in Inuit and other oral-based cultures⁶ and it is recognized as a form of direct evidence, rather than 'hearsay' in many legal contexts related to Aboriginal law.

From a research perspective, anthropologists used oral testimonies in their work in the 19th century; other disciplines, such as history and geography, began serious oral history work in the 20th century. In most cases, however, all researchers tended to use oral testimonies to help explain differences in cultural practices and beliefs, to track linguistic changes or to "breathe life into academic writing."⁷ Oral history as its own discipline became popular in the 1970s, with the rise of women's history, labour history and social history. Like social and feminist historians, oral historians strove to tell a "history from below," trying to "give voice to the voiceless."⁸ Current oral history methodology recognizes the imbalanced power dynamics inherent in that idea and now aims to show that marginalized people do have a voice, and speak out in many ways, but that they simply are not heard. Oral history therefore works to amplify and broadcast that voice rather than speak for those people.⁹

The importance, if not primacy, of oral history to understanding and documenting Inuit experience and knowledge cannot easily be overstated. The challenge is generally one of intercultural communication. Fundamental changes to Inuit ways of life in the 20th century "badly damaged [the] chain of transmission" between Elders and youth, creating for Inuit not simply a North/South cultural divide but an inter-community and intergenerational knowledge gap.¹⁰ This gap poses a multi-layered challenge, since much of life-story-telling is implicit and is couched in metaphor and culturally specific meaning and

⁵ Archaeologists who have worked successfully with Inuit in the area include Dr. Max Friesen of the University of Toronto. Dr. Friesen has worked on joint projects in the Arctic, including with David Pelly (see the article "Iqaluktuuq: Inuit Elders and Archaeologists Unravel Our Past" by David Pelly (2002)) and Brendan Griebel affiliated with both the University of Toronto and the Kitikmeot Heritage Society. Other archaeologists could include Callum Thomson, now Research Associate with the Arctic Institute of North America, E-mail: jmthomso@ucalgary.ca; Gabriella Prager at Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd.; Dr. James Savelle at McGill University.

⁶ Graham Smith, "The making of oral history," Institute for Historical Research, n.p. Accessed 21 March 2011, www.history.ac.uk/makinghistory/resources/articles/oral_history.html.

⁷ Julie Cruikshank, *Life Lived Like a Story* (Vancouver, UBC Press, 1990), 1.

⁸ Smith, "The making of oral history," n.p.; Sean Field, "Oral History Methodology," 2007, 4. Accessed 21 March 2011, www.iohanet.org/resources/advice/html.

⁹ Field, 4.

¹⁰ John Bennet and Susan Rowley, eds., *Uqalurai: An Oral History of Nunavut* (Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2004), xxvii.

narrative genres, that may be lost on people from other cultures, or when translated into other languages.¹¹ To overcome these challenges, oral historians must be trained to be able to hear beyond the words that are being said.¹² This requires ongoing collaboration between interviewer and interviewee, with researchers taking seriously what people say about their lives “rather than treating their words simply as an illustration of some other process.”¹³ Training in intercultural and inter-generational communication and oral history methods is required.

Oral histories were specifically included in the NTI IIBA for conservation areas. The IIBA suggests that oral histories be considered to document:

- (a) the history of the inter-relationships among people, wildlife of the area, and harvesting patterns and locations;
- (b) legends and stories;
- (c) early contact; and
- (d) location and description of Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit and Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit.

It should be noted, however, that at least one ACMC agreed that Inuit-directed oral history methods might also be used to document the history of Qallunaat involvement in the areas, such as interviews with wildlife biologists.

The IIBA makes the point that communities integrate oral histories with opportunities for Elders and others to visit places associated with the topics of the oral stories. In sum, the IIBA recognizes that oral history is important, both as a form of documenting history and knowledge, but also as a cultural resource in and of itself. Oral histories are also critical to ensuring that the adage “history happens to people” is given life in the interpretative materials associated with conservation areas.

For All Conservation Areas

Discussions with the ACMC for Akpait National Wildlife Area and Qaulluit National Wildlife Area placed a high priority on conducting oral histories with Elders with the participation of the Elder committee. It is reasonable to assume that the same priority exists in other communities because the number of opportunities to interview Elders is limited.

Three topics are likely of highest importance for oral histories: a) Inuit land use; b) place names; and c) observations about wildlife and other environmental conditions in and near the conservation areas that might not be covered in land-use interviews.

Traditional Inuit land use includes all the ways in which Inuit know, own and use their land and its resources. The knowledge and actions involved in land use vary from place to place and from season to season, and include not only land but water, both open and in the form of ice, especially the land-fast ice over salt water. The cultural values associated with land use may be either tangible or intangible; travel routes, place names and knowledge of weather and the ways of animals are a few examples of intangible heritage, while fish weirs, kayak stands, the many types of inuksuit, and the remains of past habitations are all part of the tangible heritage of Inuit land use. Wildlife and environmental knowledge are generally captured until land use, but in some instances wildlife that is not harvested may not be as

¹¹ Cruikshank, 1 and x.

¹² Cruikshank, 4.

¹³ Cruikshank, 1.

fully covered in interviews unless questions are directed to those topics.

The collection of general information about culture and history is recommended as resources permit. The ACMC for Queen Maud Gulf expressed interest in interviewing long-serving Arctic-based CWS researchers to understand more about their life stories and the relationship between government researchers and Inuit in the history of the conservation area. This is likely a relevant perspective for other ACMCs where researchers have been active for many years, especially Dewey Soper MBS.

Recommendations

- Recommendation 39: Priorities for new oral histories should be identified with input from the ACMC and its recommended local experts.¹⁴ As discussed in the section on Archives above, oral accounts of land use have been collected by various researchers in the past, such as researchers associated with the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study* and the Parks Canada study “Arvia’juak and Qikiqtaaluk Oral History and Mapping Project.” Providing the ACMC with a list of existing oral histories (people and scope of information) is needed to help set priorities.
- Recommendation 40: Training will be required for community researchers to direct or assist with oral histories, including methods for cataloguing existing oral histories and conducting interviews for new projects. NTI could consider working directly with CLEY and IHT to develop a training program or link with existing programs.
- Recommendation 41: Some of the work set as a priority under Recommendation 39 could be adjusted to ‘urgent’ if individuals are recognized as having special, time-sensitive information. In this case, a combined team (professional historian/geographer and community researcher) would be identified.

Interpretative Materials

The tourism strategy for Qikiqtaaluk is pending, but, at a minimum, a community presence for the national wildlife areas will be established in accordance with the IIBA. When the CWS facility and the tourism strategy are closer to their final planning stages, research for interpretation planning should begin. In the meantime, however, the recommendations stated above should be used to determine priorities for work over the next three years. Almost all of this work would be relevant to the development of interpretative materials.

Community Histories

A pressing need for all affected communities is a scholarly (accurately referenced and well-written) community history that covers the origins of the families in the hamlet, their on-going use of the land, events and pressures that brought them into settlements, important individuals in the community and their relationship with the lands and waters associated with the conservation areas. The histories would be used for all types of materials and as backgrounds for anyone working in the area, as well as anyone with an interest in the communities.

- Recommendation 42: Each of the communities should be the subject of an authoritative and well-referenced community history that can be accessed electronically and updated as needed.

¹⁴ It should be noted that time did not permit the consultants to identify any oral histories that might be available directly from the community.

Section 3: Potential Funding Sources

Funding in Canada is very limited for cultural heritage projects; options for environmental projects appear to be slightly more positive because private corporations are supporting 'green' initiatives. While it is possible to list options for funding in general, all guidance to organizations concerning funding options strongly encourages them to set their project needs first, then look for options for funding and make adjustments to the projects if necessary. Creating projects to match funding opportunities brings new problems to what are often complex projects to begin with.

Below is a selected list of organizations and programs that could be sources of funding, especially for operational and capital projects related to the presentation and interpretation of cultural information. The last source refers specifically to environmental funding.

Parks and People

This initiative is intended to teach young Canadians to become active and responsible environmental stewards. Funding is available for not-for-profit organizations and priority is given to environmental education projects that take place in national and provincial parks, national historic sites with large natural areas and national marine conservation areas.

Canadian Museums Association Bursary Program

Funding is available for individual professional development through events related to museum studies. Individuals must apply for a bursary before the event and are eligible for a maximum of five bursaries or \$5,000.

IIBA Relevance: Could be used to support training for oral history and interpretative materials training.

The Molson Foundation

'Seed' money is given to registered charitable organizations with projects in the areas of national development, social development, health and welfare, education and the humanities.

Museums Assistance Program (MAP)

Incorporated, not-for-profit museums, heritage services organizations, and Aboriginal governing bodies/ organizations supporting Aboriginal heritage can apply for project funding related to Access to Heritage, Exhibition Circulation Fund, Aboriginal Heritage, Organizational Development, and the Canada France Agreement.

Partnership Development Grants (SSHRC)

Partnership Development Grants provide support to: develop research and related activities in the social sciences and humanities, including knowledge mobilization and the meaningful involvement of students and new scholars, by fostering new research partnership activities involving existing and/or potential partners; or design and test new partnership approaches for research and/or related activities that may result in best practices or models that either can be adapted by others or have the potential to be scaled up at a regional, national or international level.

IIBA relevance:

Media Funds (all under review and subject to change)

This fund encourages the development of interactive or online Canadian cultural new media in both official languages. Canadian companies and professional associations active in new media content are eligible to apply.

Gateway Fund (not clear if this fund still exists)

Funding is available to Canadian not-for-profit incorporated organizations that primarily serve Aboriginal or ethnocultural communities and engage in projects that increase Canadian cultural content for the Internet.

Museums Assistance Program (MAP) (very limited for most projects, except Cape Dorset)

Incorporated, not-for-profit museums, heritage services organizations, and Aboriginal governing bodies/ organizations supporting Aboriginal heritage can apply for project funding related to Access to Heritage, Exhibition Circulation Fund, Aboriginal Heritage, Organizational Development, and the Canada France Agreement.

First Nations and Inuit Youth Work Experience Program

This Indian and Northern Affairs Canada initiative supports projects that offer First Nation and Inuit youth mentored work experiences that enhance employable skills. First Nation and Inuit governments and non-profit organizations may apply, and the maximum contribution awarded is \$3,000.

Young Canada Works (YCW)

This program helps employers to create summer jobs for students and recent graduates. YCW in Heritage is delivered by several organizations, and applications are usually due in February each year.

Note: As a volunteer with an organization, I served as a manager for students last summer. This is an OK program when there are managers dedicated to the students.

Celebrate Canada

A wide range of groups are eligible to apply for funding to support community activities and events that celebrate Canada during the period of June 21 to July 1.

The Macdonald Stewart Foundation

Grant applications are accepted from not-for-profit, registered charities that fit within the categories of heritage, education and medicine. Proposals should set out the project's objectives, the qualifications of the person and institutions involved, and an estimated budget.

The Getty Foundation

The foundation provides grants to national and international professional membership organizations in fields related to the preservation of the visual arts.

Note: Could be useful for Cape Dorset, in particular. A former senior manager with the Getty Foundation, Francois Leblanc, has retired to Ottawa. He would likely be able to give Brian advice on opportunities to access money or not through the Getty Foundation.

The Jackman Foundation

Grants are offered to registered charities across Canada that fit within the following categories: Canadian culture and heritage, education, health and medicine, religion, sports, and social welfare.

The McLean Foundation

Applications are accepted from registered charitable organizations. Grants are awarded to projects that demonstrate a general public benefit in areas such as conservation, the arts, education, health and welfare. Grants average approximately \$6,500 in a given year.

Cultural Spaces Canada

Not-for-profit arts and heritage organizations and some governments and agencies can apply for funding for the improvement of physical spaces for artistic creativity, presentation and exhibition, including the renovation and expansion of arts and heritage facilities.

Infrastructure Canada Program (ICP)

ICP invests primarily in green municipal projects, but also considers cultural and recreational projects.

Aboriginal Funds for Species at Risk (National)

The ACBF is designed to help Aboriginal organizations and communities across Canada build capacity to enable them to participate actively in the conservation and recovery of species protected under the ***Species at Risk Act*** and species at risk designated by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC).

Section 4: List of Recommendations

Following is a list of all the recommendations discussed in the report.

- Recommendation 1: If oral histories and archival research proceed, consideration could be given to developing a research strategy that would simultaneously complete more complete histories of the older conservation areas in Nunavut, such as Queen Maud Gulf MBS, Dewey Soper MBS and McConnell River MBS.
- Recommendation 2: For the convenience of Inuit, scientists, historians and visitors, a database should be created and maintained (perhaps by the Inuit Heritage Trust) to record official and local traditional place names in the area and, where appropriate, the formerly official names, and to link each official name to any variants.
- Recommendation 3: The Area Co-Management Committee should investigate working with Inuit Heritage Trust and the Nunavut Toponymist to encourage completion of processing of the traditional names on NTS Sheet 16 L/K, or at least to accelerate the approval process for names between Nuvuttiq and Cape Dyer.
- Recommendation 4: Inquiry should be made about place names, if any exist, relating to the sea ice
- Recommendation 5: Commission analysis to clarify the relationship between names currently in the IHT/CLEY inventories and some 98 toponyms in the area collected by Dr. Ludger Müller-Wille in the 1980s on sheets 16 K and 16M. Estimated cost = \$500 - \$700.
- Recommendation 6: NTI should seek the funding required to prepare the toponymic data obtained (1980s) from elders to a standard necessary for processing by CLEY, IHT, and the Canadian Geographical Names Database. Under \$5,000 would allow completion of Nuna-Top processing for some 550 Inuit-language names in the Arviat area, including 93 names on NTS Sheet 55D. NTI and the ACMG could manage this opportunity in a way that will benefit other regional cultural heritage and tourism initiatives
- Recommendation 7: The Kitikmeot Heritage Society could be supported to move towards publication of additional maps. Work should be done in individual communities to locate surveys already done and assess needs, and questions of sensitivity and intellectual property should receive priority.
- Recommendation 8: Necessary funds should be secured to prepare toponymic data to “proposal” standards acceptable to CLEY, IHT and Canadian Geographical Names Data Base
- Recommendation 9: Inquiries should be carried out in the community to identify hunters who have travelled in the Bird Sanctuary and may know traditional Inuit language names for features.
- Recommendation 10: The ACMG could investigate whether it is feasible to extend the documentation and research strategy of the Sikusilarmiut Place-Name Project further north into the Conservation Area.
- Recommendation 11: NTI should encourage and support the production of one or more series of Community maps to illustrate the cultural heritage of the Conservation Areas, chiefly to assist with planning and interpretation. As a ‘proof of concept’, NTI should consider engaging with a cultural mapping firm, such as Strata 360, or request its own mapping division to develop a set of 3 or 4 community maps to support initiatives under the IIBA, including cultural and tourism programs. A sample of one of the types of products (Figure 1) that could be generated from the project is attached here. The map was produced by Strata 360, a firm based in Montreal, using map biographies conducted with people in the community and independent research. Suitable subjects for cartography include travel routes, bird, animal and fish habitat, frequently-used dwelling places, sites of significant events,

place names, and other features and uses as found in the *Nunavut Atlas*. The maps should display information about large enough districts around the Conservation Areas to explain local Inuit land use in its regional context. Different series and scales may be required because of the varying extent and dispersed resources of the Conservation Areas, the volume and complexity of information to be displayed, and the different purposes to which particular maps will be put.

- Recommendation 12: Maps produced in 2011-12 and 2012-13 should be revised and reissued in 2013-14 to incorporate what has been learned in the interim.
- Recommendation 13: We recommend a strategic approach for archival collections that begins with a) assessing the known documentation that is most likely to assist with future cultural projects and programs; b) investing in a limited effort to locate smaller collections or smaller institutions; and c) ensuring continuous involvement of the ACMCs and their recommended community experts in setting priorities as examination of these sources goes ahead. The priorities for the research would proceed in step with the tourism and interpretation projects.
- Recommendation 14: For the *ILUS* records, NTI and the ACMCs should proceed to obtain permission to review lists of names of the persons interviewed, maps and interviews in this collection, and then to obtain access for NTI's consultants to review relevant records. The requests should take into account any previous work conducted for QIA, KIA or KivIA.
- Recommendation 15: That listing of these 20th-century federal government files of particular relevance for community histories and interpretation should be completed, and the ACMCs should review the lists to determine what files, if any, should be examined. The priorities for the research would proceed in step with the tourism and interpretation projects.
- Recommendation 16: A more thorough survey should be made with advice from the NWT Archivist. The resulting lists should be examined by the ACMC, and priorities established.
- Recommendation 17: The PWNHC's online photograph collection should be thoroughly searched and a select list of the most relevant images should be made. It is easier to access and obtain digital images from the PWNHC than from the LAC.
- Recommendation 18: That a thorough survey be conducted of relevant Arctic Institute of North America holdings in Calgary, especially for field notes in areas at points of contact with Inuit, and for photographs
- Recommendation 19: Post records should be examined for material related to Inuit
- Recommendation 20: Headquarters and district records may be surveyed, as resources permit.
- Recommendation 21: A survey of online inventories and sources and a preliminary re-survey of existing notes and copies should be carried out. When this is finished, the ACMC should review and make recommendation about the potential interest of this material to community members and visitors.
- Recommendation 22: That moderate funding be made available to facilitate digital copying of relevant information from willing individuals.
- Recommendation 23: The Sarah Gaunt Fonds is a high priority for careful examination with respect to understanding Inuit use of the area. It is relevant to both the management plans of the conservation areas, as well as to interpretative planning in the affected community.
- Recommendation 24: That these records be accessed through QIA and through the LAC to develop a more thorough history of the Qikiqtarjuaq and its related communities

- Recommendation 25: That the APMC, after consulting the APMC at Clyde River for Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area, should be asked to decide on the priority of a search of the Whaling Logs Collection for interpretation purposes.
- Recommendation 26: To obtain scanned images of relevant pages in the *Nunavut Atlas*. This document is informative but its value in presentations, in schools, in interviewing elders or in other research is hampered by scarcity, size, and the difficulty of interpreting the most important and potentially informative maps.
- Recommendation 27: We recommend that the APMC and other interested parties in the community, including those involved in tourism, review the four subject areas (Inuit culture, history and hunting economy; European exploration, whaling, and the 20th-century fur trading periods, ending about 1967; military history and 20th-century navigation; and sea birds and ornithology) and give advice on priorities, which will guide the review of sources. We expect that these will be the same as the priorities developed for archival research.
- Recommendation 28: To locate and examine relevant Inuit publications, notably *Inuktitut* magazine which in the 1980s published numerous articles based on elders' knowledge and other sources of information in communities. Local newsletters and the publications of Inuit organizations should also be reviewed. Some of these sources have been digitized by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association for the Qikiqtani Truth Commission. As per the Commission's recommendation concerning archival materials, the QIA should be approached to determine whether access to the materials is possible.
- Recommendation 29: To collect and make available information about Inuit traditions and land use in the reports of early travellers and visitors.
- Recommendation 30: To locate information relating to non-Inuit who are remembered in the communities, such as missionaries, scientists and others who dealt personally with Inuit.
- Recommendation 31: To obtain a community perspective on the value and reliability of information found in printed sources generally.
- Recommendation 32: To set up a meeting through Geneviève Eustache, Director of Library, Archives and Documentation Services, CMC – 819 776-7179 that would consider all types of materials held by the CMC for all conservation areas. The meeting could discuss access to materials, as well as proposed rates for copying and digitizing relevant materials for interpretative projects.
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