

NTI IIBA for
Conservation
Areas

Phase I Draft:
Cultural Heritage
Resources Report

Cultural Heritage
and Interpretative
Materials Study

Area: Akpait and
Qaqqulluit National Wildlife
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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Note on Place Names: The current official names of places are used here except in direct quotations from historical documents. Throughout the document “Qikiqtarjuaq” refers to the settlement established in the 1950s and previously known as Broughton Island. Except when used in a direct quotation, the term “Broughton Island” in the report refers to the geographic feature (the island) on which the community of Qikiqtarjuaq is located. Names of places that do not have official names will appear as they are found in the source documents.

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Section 1: Introduction



Figure 1: Map indicating locations of the Qaulluit and Akpait National Wildlife Areas, Qikiqtarjuaq, and related geographical features. Source: The Atlas of Canada Online, http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/search/search_results?expression=qikiqtarjuaq&image2.x=0&image2.y=0, accessed 1 April 2011; additional toponymy added by Contentworks.

NTI engaged Contentworks Inc. in the fall of 2010 to work on cultural inventories for the Akpait National Wildlife Area and Qaulluit National Wildlife Area (NWA) as provided for in Article 6 of the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA). The objectives of Article 6 are:

- (a) document the archaeological, ethnographic, and oral history records of NWAs and MBSs;
- (b) identify Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit and Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit;
- (c) develop Interpretative Materials in support of tourism that is appropriate to NWAs and MBSs;
- (d) educate Nunavut residents and Visitors about NWA and MBS resources including, in particular, Inuit cultural and heritage resources;
- (e) use Inuit Language place names in the establishment and management of NWAs and MBSs; and

- (f) promote the understanding of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit*, and other aspects of Inuit culture and heritage.

The focus of the 2010-11 work is to: develop and populate a database about cultural heritage resources related to four conservation areas, including the Akpait National Wildlife Area and Qaulluit National Wildlife Area; summarize known information about cultural heritage resources in and near the NWAs; advise on follow-up work required to meet the expectations of the IIBA in the areas of cultural heritage, archaeology and oral history; consider interpretative materials that should be developed; and identify potential partners and funding sources for interpretative materials. The project is intended to support the Area Co-Management Committee (ACMC) and to inform Environment Canada's work in developing a management plan for the NWAs.

Geographical Scope

The inventory focused on the cultural heritage of Inuit, including sites, objects, routes, landscapes (including tidal and fresh water), place names and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. The local Qikiqtarjuaq region is provisionally defined as all the land and water within an 80 kilometre radius of the community of Qikiqtarjuaq, including the hamlet of Qikiqtarjuaq. Some information about the wider Qikiqtarjuaq region was collected through land-use studies and published archaeological reports, as well as other sources.

Methodologies

Non-Local Research

The consultants are commencing an inventory using publicly accessible sources, such as:

- Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study publications and records (1970s) at the Library and Archives of Canada
- Parks Canada studies
- Other surveys, such as the DIAND/Environment Canada Northern Land Use Information mapping project (1980s) or observations of individuals who participated in surveys
- Oral histories
- Records and maps documenting Inuit place names
- Archaeological site records and reports on sites within the boundaries of the Akpait National Wildlife Area and Qaulluit National Wildlife Area

An emphasis was placed on sources that included information collected and/or analyzed with input from Inuit.

Local Knowledge

The recommendations that accompany this report under separate cover emphasize the need to engage local cultural specialists for all further work. Local knowledge was captured to the greatest extent possible through published sources, but this is not a substitute for direct local knowledge.

Products

Cultural Heritage Resources Report

This Cultural Heritage Resources Report provides an overview of the cultural heritage and history of the Qikiqtarjuaq area, as well as a description of collections of information about land-use, place names, archaeology and oral histories. It includes a brief history of the affected community, Qikiqtarjuaq, as well as a description of cultural heritage features described or known through published surveys or local knowledge. The report also includes: a listing of place names of relevance to both the community and the conservation area; a description of the geographic and Inuit land-use context of the conservation area; a description of the main cultural collections associated with the community; and a list of sources used for the report.

The purpose of the report and the accompanying database (described below and presented as appendices to this report) is to assist NTI and the ACMC in identifying where information is available to support the work of the ACMC and where there are gaps in knowledge. One of the identified 'gaps' that should be completed before this report is finalized for distribution to the community is an illustrated map that would describe the relationship between the words in this report and the lands that Inuit in Qikiqtarjuaq know and understand more completely than the Ottawa-based consultants who have been responsible for placing pen to paper.

Cultural Heritage Inventory (MS Access Electronic Database)

In line with the priorities set out under "geographical scope" the researchers identified collections of archival documents, oral histories, published sources, local sources and archaeological records relevant to the cultural heritage of each conservation area, as well as resources, such as archaeological sites, located within or near the NWAs. The information was reviewed to the greatest extent possible within the scope of the contract. Whenever possible, the researchers collected information in a digital format for submission to NTI. Gaps have been identified and addressed in the work plan submitted to NTI.

Section 2: Community Context

Introduction

Qikiqtarjuaq, meaning 'big island,' is a hamlet of 561 people (2007 estimate), on an island off the northeast coast of Baffin Island. Europeans had previously named it 'Broughton Island'. It has not always been the main population centre in the region, a function it shared with a number of other places, notably Kivitoo and Paallavvik, until well into the 1960s. DEW Line construction, among other factors, accelerated the centralization of the local Inuit population at Qikiqtarjuaq. Today, it is home to an active community, including hunters and artists. It is also a tourism destination for those visitors interested in hiking tours, snowmobiling and boat tours.

The geographical setting – the traditional land use area of people now living at Qikiqtarjuaq – is some of the most dramatic terrain in Canada. Mountains in a variety of shapes tower over fiords, their sides plunging steeply into the sea; icebergs are abundant. The district is generally considered to start in the north at Alexander Bay (near Cape Henry Kater) and to end in the southeast near Cape Dyer, the extreme point of Baffin Island in that direction. In the northern part of the district Home Bay is studded with islands and provides excellent seal-hunting. The middle of the coast around Kivitoo features some of the highest mountains in eastern Canada, part of the land base for Auyuittuq National Park. Qikiqtarjuaq itself is close to North Pangnirtung Fiord, a water entrance to the Park. Even further south is Merchants Bay, another fine habitat for marine mammals. Beyond this narrowly defined territory, people have long hunted caribou inland to the west of Home Bay while to the southeast, a large floe edge offers winter hunting into Davis Strait and beyond Cape Dyer. Approximate distances are 175 kilometres from Alexander Bay to Kivitoo, 145 from Kivitoo to Nuvuttiq at the mouth of Merchants Bay and a further 80 kilometres from Nuvuttiq to Cape Dyer. Qikiqtarjuaq is situated south of the midway point along this coast.

Early Inuit History

Inuit have lived among the fiords and islands of the Davis Strait since beyond the reach of memory. Working with physical evidence of shelters and tools, archaeologists distinguish a sequence of cultural patterns in the Arctic, and argue from these that a series of migrations took place. The modern Inuit were preceded in the Arctic by the Thule culture, characterized by marine mammal hunting and an elaborate and extensive use of tools, including fish-hooks, bows and arrows, knives and harpoons. Like the Inuit, it was a maritime hunting culture, making use of tents, igloos and stone and sod houses. Inuit legends recall the Tuniit, large and gentle, great hunters of seals, encountered by the ancestors of the Inuit upon moving into the Canadian Arctic.¹ Before the arrival of the Qallunaat, the Inuit lived a life inextricably entwined with the migration patterns of their chief sources of food: the caribou, and the seal.² They followed the migration patterns of these animals, and devised shelter of two alternating types: the iconic igloo in the colder months, and the more portable skin tent during hunting season. Both dwellings shared a common layout, with platforms for the storage of meat on one side and for the oil lamp on the other. At the back was an elevated platform where whole families would sleep close together, sharing the warmth of their bodies on cold Arctic nights. Meals were eaten

¹ Robert McGhee, *Canadian Arctic Prehistory* (Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1978).

² R. Quinn Duffy, *The Road To Nunavut* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988).

out of a common pot in the centre of the dwelling, with the Inuit family sitting in a circle around the pot.³ Until the arrival of pre-fabricated houses in the early 1960s, Inuit along the Cumberland Peninsula were living in sealskin tents and later sometimes in canvas tents. In the winter months, each dwelling was covered by two tents with moss inserted in between the layers and snow piled on all sides for further insulation. Inside, wooden floors and walls could be used if enough salvaged lumber was available.⁴ As with most Baffin Inuit, those in the vicinity of Broughton Island also built igloos in the winter out of cut blocks of snow.⁵

Both tents and igloos were dark, as they were soon lined with soot from the cooking fire.⁶ People here probably followed the practice of Inuit elsewhere where sometimes "... complex, multi-chambered homes were built at camps. These contained special rooms for meat storage, clothes storage, kitchens and even toilets."⁷ Where driftwood was available, it was used for tent poles, with whale or walrus bones providing an alternative when necessary.⁸ The construction of Inuit houses demonstrates both adaptability and an understanding of multi-chambered dwellings built to specific purposes. Both characteristics underlined the adaptability of people who could live in this demanding environment.

Due in part to the migratory nature of traditional Inuit land use, more than one group of Inuit were associated with Qikiqtarjuaq. Some late 19th-century patterns were investigated on the spot and described by German anthropologist Franz Boas. He identified Padlimiut and Akudnirmiut as distinguishable groups who shared the area around Qikiqtarjuaq, travelling considerable distances when the ice was frozen in winter. Some would leave the island as soon as February, while others stayed into the spring. Boas reported this as part of a wider pattern of seasonal migration, with people moving throughout a region more than 400 kilometres in length. Important sites are near to caribou pasturing grounds, which also drew the Padlimiut and Akudnirmiut seasonally to certain inland areas.⁹

Early Contact

Globalization reached the Inuit with the rise of the commercial whale hunt, which introduced a degree of seaborne commerce. During this period, some families camped at Kivitoo for most of the year, a short distance up the coast from Qikiqtarjuaq; others remained further south near Qaulluit, where the whalers also moored frequently. They encountered whalers consistently from 1824 until the outbreak of the First World War. The migrations of the Padlimiut and Akudnirmiut were difficult for Franz Boas to track, as they did not necessarily return to the same sites annually. Kivitoo, in this period, was a principal settlement for the people who would eventually settle at Qikiqtarjuaq. There were no permanent structures erected at Kivitoo until 1916, when a prefabricated hut was assembled.

³ Duffy, "The Road To Nunavut," p. 20.

⁴ Qikiqtani Truth Commission, "Qikiqtarjuaq Community History," www.qtcommission.com/actions/GetPage.php?pagelId=13&communityId=6

⁵ Franz Boas, *The Central Eskimo* (Washington, 1888).

⁶ John Bennett and Susan Rowley, *Uqalura: An Oral History of Nunavut* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2004), p. 227.

⁷ Bennett and Rowley, p. 234.

⁸ Bennett and Rowley, p. 241.

⁹ Franz Boas, *The Central Eskimo* (Washington, 1888).

Broughton Island itself was only seasonally inhabited, with more of the trade taking place at Kivitoo. A deep channel on the south side of Qikiqtarjuaq provides access to its harbour, but cliffs on the north side offer no approach. This harbour provided one of the natural spots for rocknosing, a late-season practice where whaling ships would anchor in a protected bay, to send their boats cruising along the shoreline in search of migrating whales. This was “cold, uncomfortable, hard work.”¹⁰ The arrival of the whaling industry in southeast Baffin Island brought European goods into local use by the 1860s. The whalers often came ashore in late summer at Kivitoo and Merchants Bay, but did not winter among the Inuit or hire them to hunt whales in the spring. By the 1880s Inuit were collecting bear skins and sea mammal oils for whalers year round, with Inuit and whalers both arriving reliably at rendezvous points in the fall.

This trade in goods and arms gradually normalized relations between European whalers and the Inuit in the region, and a few early incidents of violence gave way to more stable patterns of trade. Europeans began to note with patronizing concern the decline of traditional Inuit hunting methods, and the advent of the use of rifles and steel knives. This was a simple failure to appreciate the enduring Inuit adaptability. The increasing use of European-manufactured tools and firearms was to become a rationale for state intervention in the domestic affairs of the Inuit in years to come.¹¹ This prolonged period of intermittent contact also brought social upheaval from the spread of unfamiliar diseases, and later from the brief but profound dissension surrounding the introduction of Christianity.

Fur Trade Era

Following the First World War, whaling declined drastically in economic importance. Whaling had drawn the Inuit into the global economy in their seasonal role as small scale local suppliers; the next stage of economic development reinforced their position as export-oriented producers. The establishment of a Sabellum Trading Company post at Kivitoo about 1913 solidified small-scale activities in exporting polar bear skins, walrus ivory, sealskins, blubber and crafts. A local man, Niaqutsiaq, was hired to act as an Inuit middle-man, negotiating the interests of the company with those of his people. This position allowed him to accumulate influence in the community, as he had sole discretionary authority over the trade of imported Euro-American goods. This was an unusual position of influence considering contemporary European attitudes about race.¹² The notable Inuit shaman turned Anglican and trader, Kanaka, came to work at the Sabellum post during this period, working as a carpenter and blacksmith.¹³ This pre-War period saw growing foreign interest in trading for the furs of Arctic fox, leading Inuit to harvest this otherwise neglected species along the coasts in the same areas where subsistence hunting continued to be practiced. This became the basis for the commercial part of each family's economy, as they continued a seasonal round that involved the harvesting of seals, walrus, narwhal, polar bear, fox, char and caribou for food and skins.¹⁴ Following the closure of the

¹⁰ W. G. Ross, “Arctic Whalers, Icy Seas” Toronto : Irwin Publishing, 1985. pg. 211

¹¹ Philip Goldring, “Inuit Economic Responses to Euro-American Contacts: Southeast Baffin Island, 1824-1940” in *Historical Papers*, Vol 21, n. 1, 1986, pg. 146-172

¹² Shelagh Grant, “Niaqutiaq,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, accessed 7 April 2011, available online at: www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?id_nbr=7846&interval=15&&PHPSESSID=u87er3fko6b3h2ccigdikseah5

¹³ Philip Goldring, “Kanaka,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, accessed 7 April 2011, available online at: www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?id_nbr=8215&interval=25

¹⁴ See section below, “Inuit Land Use”.

Sabellum post in 1927, most hunters found it necessary to make at least one sled trip to Pangnirtung every year in order to conduct trade. This is the period in which the hegemonic authority of the HBC trader, missionary and Mountie grew, though they were at best occasional visitors at Kivitoo, Qikiqtarjuaq, Paallavvik or Durban Harbour. These three Qallunaat authority figures, though based at Pangnirtung 165 kilometres of very hard travelling from Qikiqtarjuaq, came to represent the encroaching influence of modernity and the colonial aspirations of the Canadian state.¹⁵ After 1955, their efforts to re-shape Inuit lives were augmented by DEW Line managers, settlement administrators and teachers.

In 1953, Professor Wynne-Edwards of the University of Aberdeen travelled to this part of Baffin Island as part of Patrick Baird's scientific expedition led by Patrick Baird. Wynne-Edwards extended his travels to study the fulmars of Cape Searle. A narrative he wrote in 1952 mentioned flying over the 'unoccupied' settlement of Kivitoo, an understandable error considering the belief at the time that human habitation required a year-round infrastructure of housing, trade and services.¹⁶

Disruptions

The Canadian federal government discovered a new-found interest in what it termed the 'welfare' of the Inuit in the period following the Second World War. If the paternalism of Mountie, missionary and HBC trader had not intruded enough, their efforts to modernize or as they thought, 'civilize' the Inuit picked up considerably in the post-war period.

In 1955, the erection of a DEW line station on Broughton Island drew Inuit from Kivitoo, Pangnirtung, Clyde River and Paallavvik to work on the construction. While 15 Inuit were continuously employed at the time, they likely had their immediate families and relatives with them at Broughton Island. Once the men were no longer employed with construction work, the RCMP expressed concern with their 'loitering' at the site.¹⁷ The DEW line labour did, however, provide resources to purchase new rifles and outboard motors. The Mounties made annual patrols of the district, taking notes on the material conditions of the Inuit they visited. The 1956 report noted that the health of the Inuit at Padloping Island was poor, with more cases of tuberculosis and tooth decay there than in Cumberland Sound.¹⁸

From its actions, it is clear that the long-running Liberal governments in the post-war period were not certain that a centralization policy was appropriate for Inuit, but they also felt that it was a necessary part of building the welfare state. The Progressive Conservative party, by contrast, was critical of the Liberal government's housing policy. Under Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, their own interest in the north was one of sovereignty, and both their fiscal conservatism and decades of laissez-faire policy towards northern indigenous peoples had inclined them to plan housing projects but to underfund the programs. Their investment was delivered without consultation and with a paternalistic bent. The result was an erratic,

¹⁵ P. Goldring, "Inuit Economic Responses to Euro-American Contacts," pp. 146-172.

¹⁶ P. Goldring, "Southeast Baffin Island Historical Reports", (Unpublished, Parks Canada 1988) pp. 3.16-3.18. Also V.C. Wynne-Edwards, "The Fulmars of Cape Searle," *Arctic* 5 (1952): 105-117, accessed 30 March 2011, available online at <http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/viewFile/3902/3876>, 1952.

¹⁷ <http://www.qtcommission.com/actions/GetPage.php?pagelId=13&communityId=6>

¹⁸ LAC: RCMP Fonds, RG 18 Acc. 1985-86/048 Box 55, file TA-500-8-1-11, H.A. Johnson, "Conditions Amongst the Eskimo Generally – Annual Report" 10th March, 1956.

ineffectual and paternalistic settlement policy which followed the typical cycle of colonial social policy towards indigenous people. In the eyes of the government, paternalistic attitudes necessitated intervention in the economic circumstances of the Inuit. Parsimony meant that such efforts were underfunded, and paternalism ensured that input from the Inuit would be marginalized if it did not support preconceived notions of modernization. The failure of government policy was regularly blamed on the 'primitive' condition of the Inuit; this constituted thinly veiled racism. Such assumptions about policy failures stemming from paternalism and parsimony ensured the perpetuation of paternalistic attitudes, beginning the cycle anew.

During the late 1950s, government attention became focussed on the Inuit attracted to the DEW Line Auxiliary station at Broughton Island rather than the smaller sites at Kivitoo and Durban Harbour. Inuit themselves began working on the DEW line station at the north end of the island. Around the same time, the government encouraged the establishment of an HBC post at Qikiqtarjuaq. By 1959, RCMP reports noted a transition to store-bought clothing among the Inuit. Despite the evident trend of government policy, the RCMP were sceptical about closer contact, and a 1959 report recommended that Inuit in the vicinity of the Broughton Island DEW Line site ought to be relocated altogether, making use of the phrase 'depleting the Eskimo population around the Sites.'¹⁹ In spite of this sentiment, the settlement at Qikiqtarjuaq persisted. Government policies spelt the end of Kivitoo, when in 1963 several of the outpost's hunters were caught in adverse weather conditions. Three died, and a survivor (Joanasee) had to have both legs amputated as a result of frostbite. After this tragedy the remainder of the community was relocated to Qikiqtarjuaq (then Broughton Island), with reassurances from the RCMP that they would be allowed to return. Inuit shelters at Kivitoo were subsequently bulldozed. By 1966, Qikiqtarjuaq had a population of 250, with a dozen non-Inuit working as teachers, along with an administrator, and an HBC clerk.²⁰ Padloping Island suffered a fate similar to Kivitoo's, dismantled on the orders of the regional administrator in 1968, packing up the houses and moving the people to Qikiqtarjuaq.²¹ The destruction of this little community cemented Qikiqtarjuaq's role as the state-sanctioned settlement in the region and furthered the colonial policy of settling Inuit to facilitate the administration of government programs.

1970s to Present

An Anglican Church was constructed in 1964, reinforcing the Anglican faith which had prevailed along the coast under the influence of Inuit catechists from Cumberland Sound since before 1910. The 1960s also saw the import of pre-fabricated housing, displacing traditional Inuit dwellings such as tents, igloos and sod and stone houses. A school, one of the first buildings in the community to have electricity, was erected in 1960. The RCMP did not establish a formal detachment until the 1970s.

In the period following settlement and the establishment of a more solid government presence, the Arctic economy continued to evolve. Although hunting continued on the land around Qikiqtarjuaq, waged labour grew as a percentage of total economic activity. Seal-skin sales,

¹⁹ LAC: RCMP Fonds, RG 18 Acc. 1985-86/048 Box 55, file TA-500-8-1-11, G.C. Barr to O/C G Division, Pangnirtung, 26 Feb. 1959, "Conditions Amongst Eskimos Generally Pangnirtung Area.

²⁰ Kenn Harper, "Padloping, From a Small Boat," *Nunatsiaq News* 30 August 2007, accessed 4 April 2011. available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/Padoping_From_a_Small_Boat/

²¹ Kenn Harper, "The Closing of Padloping Part 1" Taissumani: 24th October, 2008.

primarily to the Hudson's Bay Company, plummeted at the HBC's Broughton Island from 7,004 in 1971 to 4,289 in 1973. This dramatic fall was followed by a levelling off; in 1973, 4,286 skins were traded to the company, which bought nearly all skins taken in. Researcher John D. Jacobs linked this fall to the cost of imported fuel, indicative of the increased reliance of the Inuit in the region on goods imported from the south.²²

The establishment of the Tulugak Co-Op in 1973 demonstrated adjustments by Qikiqtarjuaq Inuit to modernity. The co-op, which provided for many aspects of community life including property rental, cable television, gas and retail goods, represented a collaborative approach to economic activity. It also broke the HBC monopoly on the local sale of necessary goods. As the settlement grew, Qikiqtarjuaq received hamlet status in 1979. Constructive initiatives continued. In the late 1970s, the community began an economic development project called the Minnguq Sewing Group. Started by local Inuit women, it expanded to provide sealskin boots for the community and southerners as well, demonstrating the ongoing capacity of the community to adapt traditional practices to the demands of the modern world.²³

The tremendous amount of historic change in the last century contributed to a degree of social distress. Solutions were sought locally; high teen suicide rates became a problem here as elsewhere in Nunavut, and were explained in part as a result of intergenerational alienation. People in Qikiqtarjuaq themselves identified alienation from their more traditional life-ways as a major source of this sadness. The increasing size of the community at Qikiqtarjuaq was also identified as a major cause of suicide. The community took control of suicide prevention programs and found it possible to reduce the number of suicides by coming together to discuss the impact of suicide on the community at public meetings and Anglican services.²⁴ For a time community organizers also managed a "Suicide Prevention Walk" of 60 kilometres from Kivitoo to Qikiqtarjuaq.

Confronting a traumatic problem in a very public way reflected the dynamic capacity of community members to balance tradition with its efforts to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing world. Although Qikiqtarjuaq is like other Baffin Island communities in relying heavily on air cargo and the annual sealift, its people continue their ancestors' practice of remaining outward-looking and welcoming visitors from distant places.

²² John D. Jacobs, "Some Aspects of the Economy of the Eskimo Community at Broughton Island," *Arctic and Alpine Research* Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter, 1975): pp. 69-75.

²³ Jill Oakes, "Climate and Cultural Barriers to Northern Economic Development: A Case Study from Broughton Island, N.W.T., Canada." *Climate Research*, Vol 5; 91-98, 1995.

²⁴ Michael J. Kral, "Unikkaartuit: Means of Well-Being, Sadness, Suicide, and Change in two Inuit Communities," *Health Canada* Project #6606-6231-002 (February 2003), accessed 7 April 2011, available online at: http://www.lethbridge.cmha.ab.ca/data/1/rec_docs/1125_Unikkaartuit%20-%20Meanings%20of%20Well-Being,%20Sadness,%20Suicide,%20and%20Change%20in%20Two%20Inuit%20Communities%20-%20February%202003.pdf, esp. pp. 37-39.

Section 3: Description of the Conservation Areas

Two conservation areas are covered in this report: Akpait National Wildlife Area and Qaulluit National Wildlife Area. The physical descriptions are presented separately, but other parts of this section generally integrate information related to the two areas.²⁵ Apart from the legal description, the information in this section was acquired from two official or semi-official sources and is presented here with little modification.

Physical Description and Boundaries

Akpait National Wildlife Area: Physical Description and Boundaries

General Location

A small area of fiords and headlands with a significant extent of adjoining waters on Davis Strait, in south-east Baffin Island between the island of Paallavvik and Cape Dyer.

Area

77,400 hectares

Altitude

Range is from sea level to at about 950 m

Overview

Akpait National Wildlife Area is a small conservation area established to protect sea-bird habitat between Merchant Bay and Cape Dyer in southeast Baffin Island. Before being set aside as a National Wildlife Area it was part of the nationally recognized Reid Bay Important Bird Area.

This arctic site is on the deeply indented eastern coast of Baffin Island on the Cumberland Peninsula. It is south of Reid Bay between the mouth of an officially unnamed fiord and bay, locally called Ugak (Cod) Fiord, and Akpa (Murre) Bay. The headland is composed of towering basaltic cliffs up to 800 m high, which are broken up into ridges and pointed pinnacles and separated by deep gullies. Steep talus slopes composed of huge boulders start at the base of the cliff in the northern section and stop at the ocean edge. Islets and protruding rocks can be found in the waters surrounding the cliff.

The headland is composed of towering basaltic cliffs up to 800 m high, which are broken up into ridges and pointed pinnacles and separated by deep gullies. Steep talus slopes composed of huge boulders start at the base of the cliff in the northern section and stop at the ocean edge. Islets and protruding rocks can be found in the waters surrounding the cliff. Akpait is an important area for a number of migratory birds including one of Canada's largest Thick-billed

²⁵ The sources are a public announcement by Environment Canada when the National Wildlife Areas were established, and the descriptive texts on a website maintained by an environmental conservation initiative, "Important Bird Areas". See Environment Canada, "Backgrounder: Three New National Wildlife Areas Protect Key Habitat in Nunavut," accessed 22 March 2011, available online at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C3C56CEE-D439-4C74-8F63-EDFB58A6FF78> ; also IBA Canada, "Important Bird Areas, Site Summary: Reid Bay," accessed 22 March 2011, available online at www.ibacanada.com/site.jsp?siteID=NU072&lang=EN

Murre colonies. It is a nesting site for Black-legged Kittiwakes and a breeding ground for Glaucous Gulls and Black Guillemots. It is also home to polar bears, walruses and a variety of seal species.

Birds

The headland south of Reid Bay is a globally significant site for breeding seabirds. It is unusual for the eastern arctic, in that it is one of only two locations where Thick-billed Murres, Northern Fulmars and Black-legged Kittiwakes breed together.

Immense numbers of Thick-billed Murres can be found on the pinnacles and spurs of the cliffs. In 1973, there were an estimated 200,000 Thick-Billed Murre pairs breeding on the cliffs. A more thorough survey that was conducted in 1985 calculated that 133,000 pairs bred on the cliffs. This is just over 1% of the world's population, and about 9% of the Canadian Thick-billed Murre population.

Large numbers of Northern Fulmars nest amongst the murres, particularly near the tops of the cliffs. Originally surveyed in 1973, the latest survey in 1985 showed that between 12,000 and 20,000 fulmars nest here. The numbers are imprecise because many dark phase fulmars were hard to see against the dark rock, and thus the surveyors were uncertain how many birds were missed. The estimates represent between 2 and 3.3% of the Canadian fulmar population.

The Cape Searle Important Bird Area, which contains as many as 100,000 pairs of Northern Fulmars, is located about 45 km north along the coast.

Legal Description²⁶

All latitudes and longitudes hereinafter are referred to the North American Datum of 1983, Canadian Spatial Reference System (NAD83(CSRS)); all topographic features hereinafter are according to Edition 3 of the National Topographic System Map 16L and 16K (Cape Dyer) produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources at Ottawa;

In Nunavut; On Baffin Island and in Davis Strait; All that parcel in the vicinity of Akpait Fiord, including all land, water and islands and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point located in Davis Strait, said point having a latitude of 67°08'00" N and a longitude of 61°51'W; Thence easterly in Davis Strait along the parallel of latitude 67°08'00" N to the intersection of the 12 nautical mile territorial sea at approximate longitude 61°29'W; Thence generally southeasterly in Davis Strait along the limit of the 12 nautical mile territorial sea to the intersection of longitude 61°15'W at approximate latitude 67°00'N; Thence southerly in Davis Strait along the line of longitude 61°15'W to the intersection of latitude 66°52'N; Thence southwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 66°48'N and longitude 61°20'W; Thence northwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 66°50'N and longitude 61°35'W; Thence westerly in Davis Strait along the parallel of latitude 66°50'N to the intersection of the ordinary high water mark of Davis Strait at

²⁶ Canada, Statutory Orders and Regulations, SOR/2010-118 June 3, 2010: CANADA WILDLIFE ACT. Regulations Amending the Wildlife Area Regulations. P.C. 2010-705 June 3, 2010.

approximate longitude 61°36W; Thence generally northerly, westerly and southwesterly along the ordinary high water mark of Davis Strait and an unnamed bay to its most southerly point at approximate latitude 66°51N and approximate longitude 61°47W; Thence westerly on Baffin Island along the parallel of latitude 66°51N to the intersection of longitude 61°51W; Thence north on Baffin Island and across Akpait Fiord along the line of longitude 61°51W to the intersection of the ordinary high water mark on the northern side of Akpait Fiord at approximate latitude 66°53N; Thence generally easterly along the ordinary high water mark on the northern side of Akpait Fiord to the intersection of longitude 61°49W at approximate latitude 66°53N; Thence northerly on Baffin Island along the line of longitude 61°49W to the intersection of the ordinary high water mark on the southeasterly side of Akpat Bay at approximate latitude 66°56N; Thence generally southerly and northerly along the ordinary high water mark of Akpat Bay and Davis Strait to the intersection of longitude 61°51W at approximate latitude 66°58N; Thence northerly in Davis Strait along the line of longitude 61°51W to the point of commencement; Said parcel containing an area of approximately 774 square kilometres.

Qaqqullit National Wildlife Area: Physical Description and Boundaries

General Location

Located on the island of Qaqqullit near Baffin Island, about 75 km. southeast of Qikiqtarjuaq.

Area

39 800 hectares

Altitude

Range is from sea level to 430 m

Overview

The National Wildlife Area incorporates the eastern portion of the island of Qaqqullit (formerly Qaqqullit Island) and a large extent of tidal waters of Merchants Bay and Davis Strait. Qaqqullit showcases two rock towers, orange with lichen and topped with grassy plant life, and rising 430 metres above the ocean. The area is home to Canada's largest colony of Northern Fulmars (birds), representing an estimated 22 percent of the total Canadian population. There are also marine animals including the walrus and ringed seal that use the waters of the National Wildlife Area.²⁷

Noteworthy Fauna²⁸

The two rock towers of Cape Searle (now Nuvuttig) support the largest Northern Fulmar colony in Canada. First found in the 1940s, this colony was last visited in 1981. The cliffs at the cape support approximately 100,000 pairs of nesting fulmars. This represents about 1% of the global population and 33% of the Canadian population of Northern Fulmar. Glaucous Gulls and Black Guillemots are also reported to nest in the area in small numbers.

²⁷ Environment Canada, "Backgrounder: Three New National Wildlife Areas Protect Key Habitat in Nunavut."

²⁸ IBA Canada, "Important Bird Areas, Site Summary: Cape Searle," accessed 22 March 2011, available online at www.ibacanada.com/site.jsp?siteID=NU003&lang=EN.

Fulmars arrive at the colonies by mid-April and leave by early October. While at the colonies they forage within an 80 km radius of the site. The birds nest at all heights on the cliffs, with the greatest density occurring near the top. Nests are also located on grassy flat areas of the summit.

Legal Description²⁹

All latitudes and longitudes hereinafter are referred to the North American Datum of 1983, Canadian Spatial Reference System (NAD83(CSRS)); all topographic features hereinafter are according to Edition 3 of the National Topographic System Map 16M and 16N (Padloping Island) produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Centre for Mapping, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources at Ottawa;

In Nunavut;

On Qaqałuit Island and in Davis Strait; All that parcel in the vicinity of Qaqałuit Island, including all land, water and islands and being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point located to the northwest of Qaqałuit Island in Davis Strait, said point having a latitude of 67°17N and a longitude of 62°47W; Thence northeasterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°21N and longitude 62°37W; Thence easterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°21N and longitude 62°22W; Thence southeasterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°18N and longitude 62°11W; Thence southerly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°13N and longitude 62°07W; Thence southwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°08N and longitude 62°12W; Thence northwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°10N and longitude 62°21W; Thence northerly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°11N and longitude 62°21W; Thence northwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°12N and longitude 62°23W; Thence northwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°12N and longitude 62°25W; Thence southwesterly in Davis Strait along a geodesic line to a point at latitude 67°11N and longitude 62°26W; Thence northwesterly in Davis Strait and across Qaqałuit Island along a geodesic line to the point of commencement; Said parcel containing an area of approximately 398 square kilometres.

Inuit Land Use

Overview

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, 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

²⁹ Canada, Statutory Orders and Regulations, SOR/2010-118 June 3, 2010. CANADA WILDLIFE ACT Regulations Amending the Wildlife Area Regulations P.C. 2010-705 June 3, 2010.

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.

Much of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit deals with knowledge and use of the land. The Qaulluit and Akpait National Wildlife Areas are some distance from Qikiqtarjuaq but they are still used by Inuit from Qikiqtarjuaq and are on the edge of an area intensively exploited by Inuit who lived in the immediate area year-round until the late 1960s, and by commercial whalers for 90 years before the First World War. While the wildlife areas are mainly water or sea ice, their land bases are entirely Inuit-owned, including parcels where Inuit have retained sub-surface title. Not surprisingly, the patterns of Qikiqtarjuaq Inuit knowledge and use of the National Wildlife Areas are evident on land use and occupancy maps compiled in 1973-76 by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and in 1985-92 by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut.

The *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project Report* explained and mapped the historical development of Inuit occupancy of much of the surface of Nunavut (including sea ice). The *Nunavut Atlas* refined this by displaying the most intensively used lands, those which were visited by Inuit every year before the centralization of people into their present communities, along with those lands which were visited regularly, though not necessarily every year, up to the time when the *Nunavut Atlas* was published in 1992. These two publications, the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project* and the *Nunavut Atlas*, are valuable though limited by their focus on subsistence practices rather than other cultural practices.

The Qaulluit and Akpait National Wildlife Areas are very close geographically, they were established at the same time to protect the same or similar species, and they are part of an extensive landscape known and used by the same Inuit population, now resident in Qikiqtarjuaq. For that reason, the two wildlife areas are discussed here as if they were a single administrative entity.

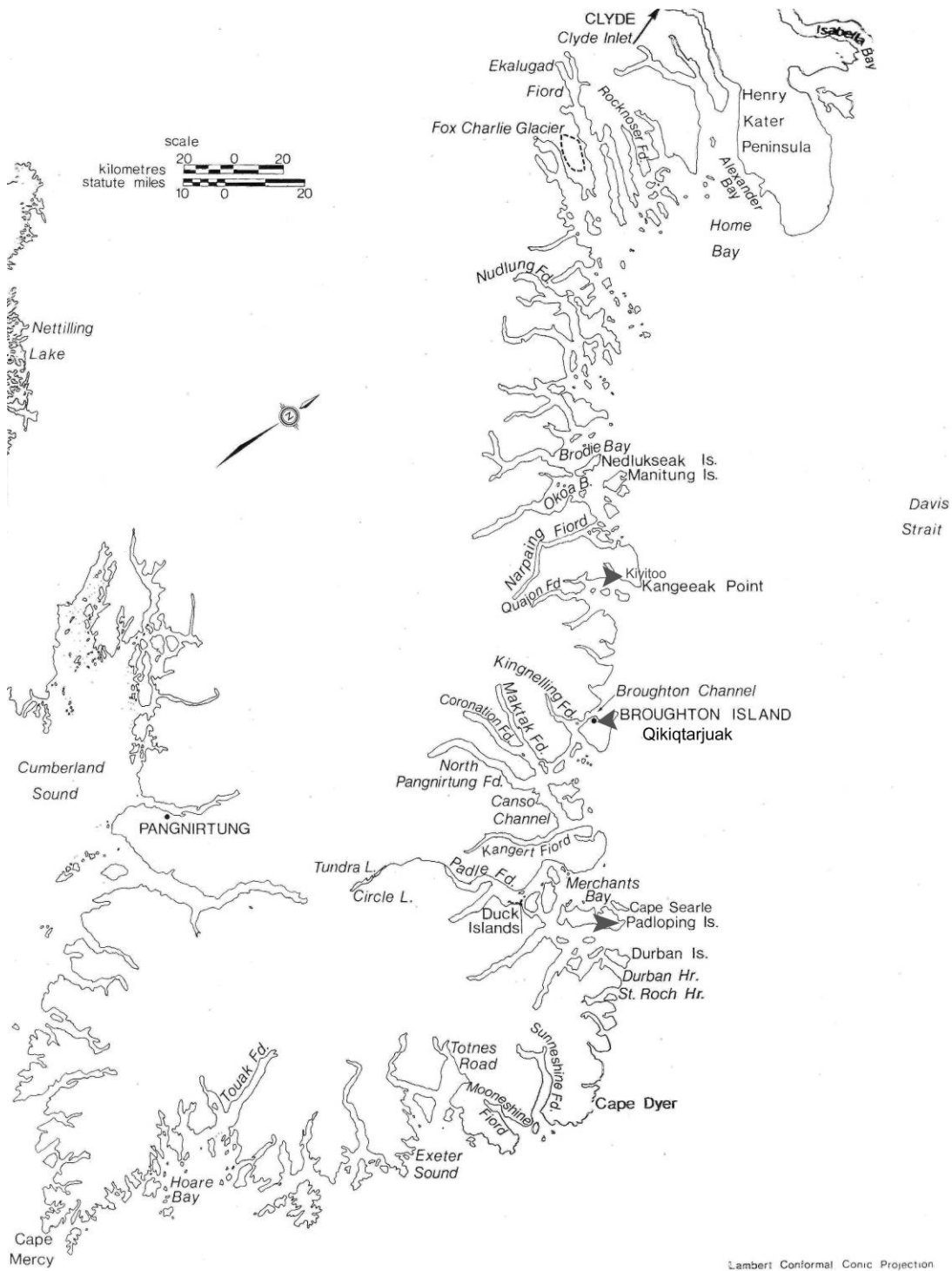


Figure 2: Map of the Cumberland Peninsula. Qikiqtarjuak lies on Broughton Island, the island for which the community was previously named, just off the north coast of the peninsula. Image source: M.M.F. Freeman and Associates, *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project, Volume One: Land Use and Occupancy* (Ottawa, 1976) 145.

Modern Era

Information from Milton Freeman Research Limited, *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Report* (Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services, 1976)

Period II 1927-1955	Vol. 1, Description of Land Use (pp. 125-26) Vol. 3, Harvesting Distribution Maps 121-22
General	Living along the edge of the waters of Davis Strait at the foot of the mountains and icecaps of Cumberland Peninsula, the people who are now settled at Qikiqtarjuaq occupied a long strip of coast from the northern edge of Home Bay to the capes and headlands south of Qaqqulluit. They relied heavily on seals, had access to plenty of walrus and polar bears, and had enough caribou in the area to meet their needs for winter clothing. The <i>Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Report</i> for southeast Baffin Island is organized by period and species, and discusses hunting spatially; seasonal information is offered less often, so the summary here is organized by game animals, not by season. Period II starts with the closing of the trading post at Kivitoo in 1927 and ends with the arrival of construction crews to begin the DEW line in 1955. Lacking a year-round trading post in the region, the people generally made at least one sled trip a year to trade at Pangnirtung. The RCMP made an annual patrol from Pangnirtung each spring and generally carried a small amount of supplies for families needing assistance.
Seals	The entire coast is excellent seal habitat, especially Home Bay (north of Kivitoo) in spring and early summer and around Paallavvik and Qaqqulluit in the south, where they were taken at the floe edge and in the large leads in the sea ice. In summer seals tended to move out with the sea ice, but were still taken in the fiords.
Walrus	Walrus were hunted, particularly around headlands in the north of Home Bay, near Kivitoo, on the southeast tip of Broughton Island, and along the Davis Strait coast from Qaqqulluit half-way to Cape Dyer. They were hunted particularly in summer and fall.
Narwhal	Narwhal were hunted in Merchants Bay in the general area west and south of Qaqqulluit and Paallavvik. Along with Beluga whales, narwhal were taken at other locations north of Merchants Bay towards Clyde River.
Polar Bear	Polar bears were hunted throughout the region, especially in winter and spring. This included an extent of coastline southeast of Qaqqulluit including Akpait National Wildlife Area.
Fox	In the Broughton Island area, traplines ran along the coastline and shorelines of fiords. One circled Paallavvik completely, and another exploited the shores in the Akpait area.

Fish	Char fishing was comparatively poor around Broughton Island, but more abundant at the mouths of fiords in and around Merchants Bay, especially to the west of Paallavvik.
Caribou	In the Home Bay area, caribou from the central Baffin Island herds migrated to the coast and were hunted there in fall. South of Kivitoo, including Merchants Bay, smaller herds of caribou were scattered through the fiords and valleys and were hunted there. Hunting was poor in the immediate area of Broughton Island but was rewarding around Paallavvik and further south on the southeast-facing coast beyond Cape Dyer.

Period III 1955-1974	Vol. 1, Description of Land Use (pp. 126-28) Vol. 3, Harvesting Distribution Maps 123-24
General	The attraction of Inuit to employment opportunities around DEW Line stations, and the post-1960 centralization of population at Broughton Island created more definition in how particular animals were hunted in particular places. For example, by 1974 parties went out specifically to hunt polar bears and usually went no more than 65 kilometres from Qikiqtarjuaq. Relocation of the population from Paallavvik in 1968 curtailed a certain amount of hunting in that area; for example, the opportunistic whale hunt ended when the resident population was removed. For hunters with snowmobiles the areas further south around Touack Fiord became more accessible at the same time as they were vacated by removal of the former year-round residents to Pangnirtung. The general pattern, therefore, was not entirely one of more intensive hunting in a smaller locality, although that was true for some regions and some game species.
Seals	A more pronounced seasonal distribution was identified. Intensive seal hunting continued in Home Bay in spring and early summer. In the fall, the focus was chiefly on Broughton Island and Kivitoo. In winter, Paallavvik was the most productive sealing area.
Walrus	Walrus numbers diminished around 1955. Stocks recovered, however, and were especially hunted in the Qaqulluit / Paallavvik area in the mid-70s.
Narwhal	Removal of the population from Paallavvik led to abandonment of the summer narwhal hunt in that area.
Polar Bear	The centralized population of Qikiqtarjuaq organized bear hunts from the hamlet, usually going only 50 to 60 kilometres. Bears were also being hunted southeast of Qaqulluit and in Hoare Bay.
Fox	The limited trapping activity in the Qikiqtarjuaq area continued in two places, Nedlukseak Island in Home Bay and at Paallavvik.

Fish	Some fishing continued in the rivers flowing into Padle Fiord, west of Merchants Bay.
Caribou	In the north of the region caribou hunting areas expanded, with the emphasis on a spring hunt of interior herds. However caribou hunting areas became smaller in the south, as numbers both of caribou and of hunters diminished.

Table 1: Published information on land use to 1976. Source: Milton Freeman Research Limited, Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Report (Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services, 1976).

Information from text and maps in the *Nunavut Atlas* (ed. R. Riewe 1992)

Tungavik Federation of Nunavut undertook consultations and research for the *Nunavut Atlas*³⁰ in advance of Land Selection under the Nunavut Land Claim. Earlier surveys had been concerned with the *extent* of land use; the *Atlas* focussed more strongly on *intensity*, to help land selection negotiators retain ownership of the lands most significant to the current generation of hunters. The *Nunavut Atlas* displays land use information collected from three sources:

- the research information and published data of the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project* (1973-76) which was based on mapping, oral histories and data collection by southern researchers with Inuit hunters and trappers;
- the federal government's Northern Land Use Information mapping series (1972-85); and
- interviews carried out in 1986-87 with Inuit, primarily to update the Land Use and Occupancy material from 1973 to 1976.

The *Nunavut Atlas* information about Qikiqtarjuaq is found in four sections:

- 1) Index map of the Nunavut Settlement Area. This shows the territory within which land selection occurred and it also serves as a key to the 59 maps at a scale of 1:500,000 which are in the *Atlas*.
- 2) Community maps (in alphabetical order by community). These simple maps use shading to display the outlines of regions of high and medium intensity of land use. The maps do not display "Low" intensity use – lands used before 1960 but rarely visited since then. Qikiqtarjuaq is on Map 7, and is reproduced here as Figure 3.
- 3) The largest section of the *Atlas* consists of 59 map sets showing the locations (spot, area or route as appropriate) of archaeological sites, campsites, domestic and commercial fishing spots, outpost camps, major Inuit travel routes, and wildlife habitat and migration routes. These complex maps use two degrees of shading to delineate two of the three levels of intensity of land use: Intensive (annually in the present) and medium (continuing into the present, but not necessarily every year.) These maps are arranged in alphabetical order by NTS sheet title. Although these maps were issued at 1:500,000, they have been reduced to 25% of the original area in order to fit in the *Atlas*; as a result, details in the areas of most intense use may be difficult to interpret.

³⁰ Rick Riewe, ed., *Nunavut Atlas* (Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1992).

- 4) Six regional maps showing lands retained by the Inuit. Qikiqtarjuaq is on the South Baffin sheet. A unique resource when published, most of this information now also appears on Natural Resources Canada's National Topographical Map Series for Nunavut and in maps published by Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and by the Government of Nunavut.

The *Nunavut Atlas* assigned boundaries and numbers to specific use areas, a methodology which assisted land selection negotiators before the Nunavut Final Agreement was signed in 1994. The cartographic and textual information related to the Qaulluit and Akpait National Wildlife Areas is summarized here:

- In the *Nunavut Atlas* the relevant areas are identified as 2BI (water) and 3BI (land) and both the NWAs are on the same community map titled "Broughton Island", map no. 7.
- In the sector called 2BI, coastal waters along Davis Strait and including the outer parts of Merchants Bay, Qikiqtarjuaq residents hunt year-round.
- Occupancy information is on Maps 58-59 with supporting text on page 170. On Map 58, high or moderately intensive occupancy are shown on the water/sea ice and all the land except glaciated highlands. The editors inserted a remarkable amount of information at this scale, but readability was reduced.
- Map 59 shows the main concentrations of game animals, fish and birds. Noteworthy inclusions are the concentration of seabirds on the east tip of Qaulluit and a general distribution of bears, walrus and seals in the surrounding waters, and a local occurrence of beluga and narwhal immediately to the west of Qaulluit.
- Travel routes: long travel routes are shown on the sea (2BI) parallel to the shore, running between Qikiqtarjuaq and Cape Dyer and points beyond. In the vicinity of Durban Island and Reid Bay there are also some long inland travel routes parallel to the coast running towards Exeter Sound. The variety of routes seems to reflect either different destinations or different seasons but all are constrained by the turning of the coastline from predominantly NW / SE in Davis Strait to predominantly NE / SW beyond Cape Dyer. In the immediate vicinity of Qaulluit NWA, one major travel route runs between Qaulluit Island and the north shore of Paallavik (formerly Padloping Island). In the immediate vicinity of Akpait NWA, a travel route runs from Davis Strait up the passage between Aggijjat (formerly Durban Island) and the mainland, towards Merchants Bay.
- Recent campsites: these are abundant throughout the region (2BI; 3BI) including far out on the sea ice. Some three to four campsites appear to be on Qaulluit itself and some are within or very close to the boundaries of Akpait National Wildlife Area, specifically, on the isthmus between Akpat Bay and Akpait Fiord and at the head of the small inlet on the south side of Akpait Fiord. There is another recent campsite at the head of the small fiord immediately south of Akpait Fiord, outside the NWA.
- Evidence of earlier use, archaeological sites are reported in the area but are not shown in any abundance. The nearest to Qaulluit is on the north shore of Paallavik facing Qaulluit. Within or adjoining Akpait NWA, one archaeological site is shown in the isthmus between Akpat Bay and Akpait Fiord. Although generally few in number, sites are reported around Merchants Bay and on coasts and islands towards Qikiqtarjuaq.

Map Title	Map Numbers	Text page numbers	Land Use Areas
Cape Dyer	58-59	170	2BI; 3BI

Table 2: Publishing information on Inuit land use. Source: Rick Riewe, ed., *Nunavut Atlas*, (Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1992.)

Note: The Atlas is large, difficult to use and especially difficult to copy, and extracts of Maps 58 and 59 have not been successfully made for this report. The recommendations from this study include digitization of the Nunavut Atlas maps and the data referenced in the study.

Information from Non-Inuit Sources

While the most exhaustive descriptions of Inuit land use are those compiled by Inuit, captured in oral histories or retained in living memories, various non-Inuit reports, such as those by anthropologists or by Foote, Haller and others in the *Area Economic Survey* of the 1960s, document the manner and extent of Inuit land use based on their interviews and observations. They also document the changes brought about by the pressures and opportunities of increased involvement of traders, missionaries and the Canadian government in the affairs of Inuit.

Because of the isolation of the Qaulluit and Akpait National Wildlife Areas, few narratives of scientific or recreational use of the sanctuary exist, and there are consequently few non-Inuit observations on land uses, except perhaps in the Merchants Bay area around Qaulluit. Contact between Inuit and others was frequently recorded in the whaling journals (mainly 19th century) and RCMP patrol reports. Most contact and non-Inuit travel occurred west of the two National Wildlife Areas. During the 1940s and 1950s, defence-related establishments had a considerable impact on the landscape and people on Paallavik and Aggijjat, but much of the resulting documentation has not been released. A thorough survey of records created by these and other visitors could potentially add detail to the broad patterns described in sources created from Inuit information.

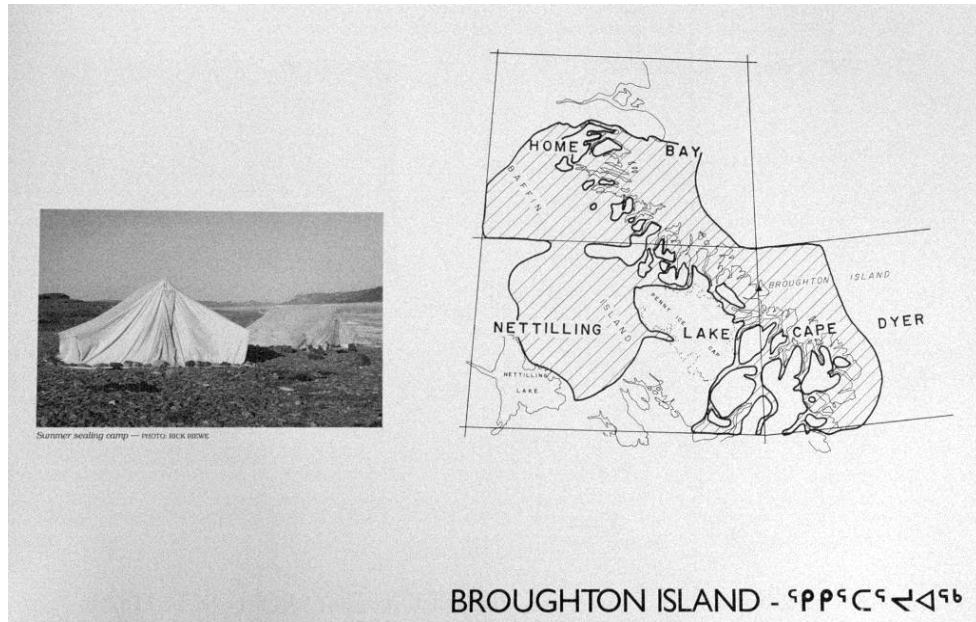


Figure 3: General extent of intensive Qikiqtarjuaq community use area is shown in the *Nunavut Atlas*; Map 7. The Wildlife Areas represent a small part of the southeast portion of this map. Large white areas inland are ice caps. Some of the use depicted to the west may reflect the migration of hunters from Pangnirtung to Qikiqtarjuaq. The recommendations for the NTI IIBA Cultural Resources Inventory includes digitization of all the maps in the *Nunavut Atlas*.

Section 4: Cultural Heritage Resources Survey

Category: Archaeology

A list of registered sites in the Qikiqtarjuaq area was provided by the Director of Heritage of CLEY. The list went beyond the boundaries of the wildlife areas, presumably because the Akpait and Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Areas are new and the boundaries are not yet registered on maps. Therefore, registered archaeological sites within maps 16K and 16M were provided. As it turns out, only one of the sites falls within the wildlife area boundaries. Five sites not listed by CLEY were found in published documents and were added to the inventory.

Registered Archaeology in the Akpait National Wildlife Area

There are no registered archaeological sites on the terrestrial portion of the Akpait National Wildlife Area.

Registered Archaeology in the Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Area

One registered archaeological site is located on the terrestrial portion of the Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Area. This site, identified by the Borden Code MhBt-1, is described as a cairn, although the time period and cultural affiliation of this feature are not known. The cairn was reported to the Archaeological Survey of Canada in 1964 by D. B. Clarke, who took a field trip in the region of Padloping and Durban Islands and reported a total of eight sites.³¹ Clarke collected one wood artifact from MhBt-1, now housed in the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Registered Archaeology in the Qikiqtarjuaq Area

The Qikiqtarjuaq area includes Broughton Island in the north and stretches south along the coastal areas to the south tip of Cape Dyer. The area includes fiords along this stretch of coast, with Sunneshine Fiord the most southern.

Three themes stand out about the archaeology of the Qikiqtarjuaq area: first, surveys of the area were primarily along the coast, inlets and fiords; second, there is a predominance of Thule sites, and; third, sites were revisited by a succession of archaeologists.

The fact that surveys have been restricted to the coastline is not surprising – the terrain is mountainous and wildlife harvested by Inuit and their ancestors were concentrated in the water and along the shores. From a practical perspective, it was also easier for archaeologists to travel by boat.

That Thule (the term used by archaeologists to describe the ancestors of present-day Inuit) sites are better represented than other cultures is partially explained by similar reasons, namely, that the Thule employed a wide range of technologies that allowed them to harvest large mammals in Arctic coastal areas. In contrast, Dorset people did not have the technology required for whaling. The high representation of Thule archaeology is also explained by the extensive work of George Sabo, as described below, who was specifically seeking Thule sites.³²

³¹ D.B. Clarke, *Daily Diary*, unpublished manuscript (Ottawa: Archaeological Survey of Canada, 1964).

³² The human history of the Canadian arctic is categorized by archaeologists as follows, from oldest: Pre-Dorset (also known as Paleoeskimo), Dorset, Thule, Inuit. The Pre-Dorset were the first arctic inhabitants who arrived about 4000 years ago. The Dorset Culture appeared sometime between 800 B.C. and 500 B.C.

Why it is that recorded sites were visited by successive archaeologists is less obvious, but reasons could include proximity, whereby an archaeologist was working nearby and decided to visit known sites, perhaps to check the condition of the site for erosion or damage. The lack of full consistency in observations about features between archaeologists was evident during a review of the reports. It is possible that archaeologists were looking for different things and therefore only saw what they were seeking. Another explanation is a fundamental difference of opinion regarding feature identification.

The most comprehensive survey of archaeological sites in the Qikiqtarjuaq area was done by George Sabo, an archaeologist who participated in the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project (TACP) in 1975 and 1976.³³ The TACP was a response to the new phenomenon of Inuit harvesting whale bone from archaeological sites to sustain the bone-carving industry. The practice of collecting centuries-old bone from archaeological sites was encouraged by economic development and arts and crafts officers.³⁴ Whalebone was visible on Thule sites and was therefore being quarried and recycled by Inuit carvers, which resulted in the destruction of these sites, much to the dismay of the professional archaeologists. With funding by the National Museums of Canada and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and with additional support from the University of Arkansas, the TACP outlined a program with ambitious objectives to locate, assess and record archaeological sites that contained whale bone across what was then the Northwest Territories, to encourage Inuit participation in archaeological investigations, to excavate threatened sites and to provide recommendations to resolve the issue.

With Inuit guides and a small crew, George Sabo visited 36 archaeological sites along the coast between the northern tip of Broughton Island down to Durban Harbour. Many of these sites were known from previous archaeological surveys, and many others were identified by Sabo. The mandate of the TACP necessitated a focus on Thule sites, although Dorset, early Inuit, historic-Inuit and non-Inuit historic sites were also represented. Sabo recorded surface features and artifacts, mapped the location of sites, made note of the condition of the sites (undisturbed, disturbed, eroding or in danger of erosion), and, wherever possible, identified the cultural affiliation. Sabo selected site MfBv-1, located at the mouth of Padle Fiord, as an ideal candidate for excavation the following year. This site met the criteria of having whale bone visible with the potential for buried whale bone, while also suffering from stream erosion, endangering the site. However, due to technical difficulties, he was unable to follow his plan and improvised instead. As a result, Sabo mapped, partially excavated and recorded two sites in 1976: the Jaco Site (MjDa-2) on the north shore of Kingnelling Fiord and Qikitalakjuak (MhBw-3) on the

and is characterized by snow knives for snowhouse construction, bone sled shoes and ice creepers; see Moreau Maxwell, "Pre-Dorset and Dorset Prehistory of Canada," in *Handbook of North American Indians*, edited by William C. Sturtevant (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1984), pp. 363-364. In Inuit legend the Dorset were giants who were easily scared off. They were replaced by the Thule who moved into the Canadian arctic from Alaska in ca. 1000 A.D. The Thule had more sophisticated technology, especially for whaling, than the Dorset; See Robert McGhee, *Ancient Canada* (Hull: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1989), p. 97. The Thule used driftwood in house construction in Alaska and adapted to the Canadian arctic by substituting whale bones for driftwood; see Robert McGhee, "Thule Prehistory of Canada," in *Handbook of North American Indians*, edited by William C. Sturtevant (Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1984), p. 372.

³³ Allen P. McCartney, *Archaeological Whale Bone: A Northern Resource: First Report of the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project* (Fayetteville, AK: University of Arkansas, 1979).

³⁴ McCartney, *Archaeological Whale Bone*, 1.

southeastern coast of Kikitalakjuak Island. Sabo's work is summarized in *Archaeological Whale Bone: A Northern Resource – First Report of the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project*,³⁵ available from select libraries. Additionally, Sabo's primary documents, including field notes, drafts and contact sheets, are housed in the CMC's archaeology archives (permission from CLEY was obtained, as required, to view these documents). Artifacts collected from his excavations are also at the CMC, although the records for most of these artifacts cannot be accessed via the museum's public online catalogue.

The first archaeological site recorded in the area was MgBu-1 on Padloping Island, reported by Father Guy Mary-Rousselière in 1963. Mary-Rousselière was a priest who came to the Canadian prairies in 1938, but later moved north and ministered to the Inuit of Repulse Bay, Pelly and Hudson Bays and Baffin Island. He developed a fascination with pre-contact Inuit history and archaeology, and eventually earned a Master of Arts in anthropology. He was particularly interested in the Dorset, whose material culture was unique from that of the Inuit. He recorded sites, collected artifacts from eroding sites, and taught students about arctic archaeology by teaching them during excavations. His most important site was Nunguvik, located in northern Baffin Island, where he excavated for many years. He published books, was editor of *Eskimo*³⁶ magazine and was a member of the Northwest Territories Historic Sites and Monuments Board. MgBu-1 was identified by a lithic scatter, though there is little information about it and the precise location is not known.

D. Clarke identified eight sites in 1964, three of which were investigated by subsequent archaeologists.³⁷ There is little information about the five Clarke sites that were not revisited.

Archaeologist Lorna McKenzie-Pollock reported five sites in 1969, one of which (MhBx-1) was revisited by archaeologist William B. Kemp in 1973. Similar to the Clarke sites, there is little information about the McKenzie-Pollock sites that were not revisited. In addition to MhBx-1, Kemp identified one new site in the area: MhBw-4, described as a tent ring with a central hearth.

Dr. Peter Schledermann of the Arctic Institute of North America, conducted numerous surveys on Baffin Island. Although his surveys were focused in the Cumberland Sound area, he identified seven sites in the Qikiqtarjuaq area.³⁸ Six of these were visited by George Sabo, whose findings often differed from those of Schledermann. For example, Schledermann reported site MeBw-1 as a small campsite with 24 small structures, probably food caches, but Sabo found no evidence of a site at the location in 1975. This might be due to an incorrect recording of the location, or that Schledermann and Sabo had different ideas about what constitutes a food cache feature.

Sabo's research with the TACP marks the end of federally funded archaeological research in the Qikiqtarjuaq area. The Durban Harbour site (MgBs-2), a whaling station and trading post, is briefly mentioned in Caroline Phillips' report *Historical Archaeological Survey Auyuittuq National Park and Vicinity*, although she probably did not visit the site herself.³⁹ Six sites were reported on the east side of Sunneshine Fiord by archaeologist Callum Thomson in 1990 as a result of

³⁵ McCartney, *Archaeological Whale Bone*.

³⁶ Bryan C. Gordon, "Father Guy Mary-Rousselière (1913-1994)," *Arctic* Vol. 47, no. 3 (1994): 318.

³⁷ The Clarke sites are: MfBs-1; MgBs-1; MgBu-2; MgBu-3; MhBt-1; MhBt-2; MhBu-1; MiBv-1.

³⁸ Peter Schledermann, *Salvage Archaeology and Site Survey in Cumberland Sound and Merchants Bay Area Baffin Island, 1973* (n.p., 1974).

³⁹ Caroline Phillips, *Historical Archaeological Survey Auyuittuq National Park and Vicinity* (n.p., 1980).

DEW line mitigation.⁴⁰ MdBq-1, located on the north side of the mouth of the major river, is a recent Inuit campsite with tent rings, a food cache and scattered caribou and seal bone. MdBq-2, located on a terrace front 200-300 metres north of the major river, is an Inuit campsite consisting of tent rings, whale, bird and seal bones. MdBq-3, located 1.5 kilometres north of POL bulk storage tanks, is a recent site consisting of DEW line buildings and a wrecked plane that crashed in 1957. MdBq-4, located 550 metres south of POL bulk storage tanks, on either side of the road, is a burial site consisting of three graves. Two graves are marked as the resting place of French men who died in 1930 and 1931. MdBq-5, located 1.2 kilometres south of POL bulk storage tanks at the edge of the first terrace, is a Thule campsite consisting of three stone semi-subterranean houses (one of which is eroding into the sea). Finally, MdBq-6, located at the south end of the road, 1.7 kilometres south of POL bulk storage tanks, consists of a DEW line campsite with 11 stone buildings and aeroplane fragments, as well as Inuit tent rings and caches.

Unregistered/Locally Known Archaeology in the Qikiqtarjuaq Area

This phase of the NTI IIBA project did not include consultations with local experts concerning locally known archaeological sites. Dr. Philip Goldring (a member of this consulting team and a specialist in whaling and modern Inuit history) has viewed photographs of a stone structure on Nuvuttiq (Cape Searle) that could have been built by Scottish whalers to spot whales.⁴¹ These photographs were taken by DOE scientists in 1984 and Dr. Goldring viewed them then and also more recently. Other unregistered archaeological sites appear on the Nunavut Atlas, but are not shown in any abundance. One of these sites is located on the north shore of Padloping Island facing Qaulluit Island; another is shown in the isthmus between Akpat Bay and Akpat Fiord. A few sites are reported around Merchants Bay (some of which may coincide with registered sites).

Category: Historic Events

The following list of events is not exhaustive. It is intended to provide guidance to anyone undertaking further research on the history of the area by providing a shortcut to the dates and types of events that could be investigated or highlighted for interpretative materials.

1824: Inuit establish contact with British whaling vessels at Qatiggait on north side of Paallavvik (Padloping Island).

1883 to 1926: Inuit rendezvous annually with whalers at Kivitoo (Qivituq, north of Qikiqtarjuaq) to trade marine mammal products

1908 to 1920s: Traders (Qallunaat and later Inuit) manage outpost stations for small British trading companies on or near Paallavvik (Padloping Island).

1916: Sabellum Trading Company erects year-round trading post at summer rendezvous harbour, Kivitoo

1926-27: Kivitoo post abandoned by traders.

⁴⁰ J. Callum Thomson, *Archaeological Survey of Seven DEW Lines Sites in the Eastern Canadian Arctic* (4 vols., n.p., 1990).

⁴¹ Philip Goldring, personal communication, 24 February 2011.

1955: DEW Line Auxiliary Site established at Qikiqtarjuaq (then Broughton Island) and temporary I-sites (1955-1963) northeast of Kivitoo (Qivituq) and at Durban Island (Aggijjat or Qikirtakuttuq); all draw people to spend more time at these three points.⁴²

1958: The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (NANR) established an administrative office on Broughton Island

1960: A school is established; Four young children die of whooping cough and several people are evacuated on the C.D. Howe ship due to tuberculosis.

1960-61: HBC store is established on the island and then moved to its present site.

1963: Kivitoo Inuit are relocated to Qikiqtarjuaq following the deaths of three hunters.

1964: A disease devastates the dog population

1964: An Anglican church is established

1967: A nursing station is constructed

1968: Padloping Island school is closed and seven Inuit families are relocated to Qikiqtarjuaq

1973: The Co-op is established

1979: Qikiqtarjuaq achieves hamlet status

Category: Historic Places

Significant places in the Qikiqtarjuaq area are associated with Inuit use since time immemorial; the activities of Scottish and English whalers in the 19th and early 20th centuries; “free traders” at the end of the whaling era and before the (1960) arrival of the Hudson’s Bay Company; Canadian and United States military establishments, 1943-present; and development of a centralized settlement and government services after 1960.

The following list is organized approximately from north to south.

Home Bay	Large coastal indentation between Henry Kater Peninsula and Kivitoo
Ekalugad Fiord	DEW Line Intermediate site (FOX-C) 1955-63
Cape Hooper	(FOX-4) DEW Line Auxiliary site 1955-91; North Warning Site since 1990
Kivitoo	Long-term Inuit camping place and an outpost camp in the mid-20 th century As “Hooper Harbour” or “Yakkie Fiord”, an important shelter for whalers late in the season, 19 th -early 20 th century 1916-27, permanent trading post of the Sabellum Trading Company

⁴² The construction date is derived from on-the-spot reports by a Mounted Policeman from Pangnirtung. See LAC: RCMP Fonds, RG 18 Acc. 1985-86/048 Box 55, file TA-500-8-1-11, H.A. Johnson to O/C G Division, Pangnirtung, 10 March 1956, “Conditions Amongst Eskimos Generally – Annual Report – Year Ending Dec. 31st 1955”.

	FOX-D. DEW Line Intermediate site 1955-63
Qikiqtarjuaq	Long-time site of Inuit seasonal settlements FOX-5 DEW Line Auxiliary Site 1955-91; North Warning Site since 1990
Auyuittuq National Park	Coastal, fiord and inland features set aside for preservation and recreation in 1972
Padle Fiord	Eastern end of the preferred Inuit travel route from Merchants Bay to Cumberland Sound
Merchants Bay	Abundant resource-harvesting area, long occupation attested by archaeological sites. Outer reaches provided important harbours for whalers
Paallavvik	Formerly Padloping Island. Population centre during whaling era; site of US (later RCAF) Weather station 1940s-1950s. Site of Inuit settlement until 1968 when houses and people were removed to Qikiqtarjuaq (Note: Padloping Island is still the official name of the abandoned community site.)
Qaalluit	Formerly Qaqaulluit Island or Qaalluit Island. Long, narrow major bird habitat with towering pinnacles on seaward end
Nuvuttiq	Formerly Cape Searle and by that name, or as “Cape Sorrel”, “Molly Head” etc; an exceptionally visible landmark in the whaling era. Now part of Qaalluit National Wildlife Area
Aggijjat	Formerly Durban Island. Site of DEW Line I-site FOX-E, 1955-63
Durban Harbour	Channel between Aggijjat and mainland of Baffin Island
Reid Bay	Indentation of coast south of Durban Harbour
Akpait	Cliff overlooking Davis Strait; significant feature of Akpait National Wildlife Area
Cape Dyer	Prominent landmark for mariners at SE point of Baffin Island; DEW Line Main Station (DYE-Main) 1955-89 and North Warning site since 1989

Category: Place Names

Official geographical naming in this area is in transition. The name of the major community changed from Broughton Island to Qikiqtarjuaq in 1998 but the “big island” itself – Broughton Island – is still officially called by that 19th-century name. A number of names in Merchants Bay, familiar to scientists and historians, changed in 2009 and additional features, never previously given official names, have had their traditional names made official. In this report, preference is always given to official names but at times the temporary names of European origin, which are no longer official but are still encountered in databases and most official and scientific

documents, follow in brackets. This practice should become unnecessary as the official names become more widely known.

Qaulluit National Wildlife Area

In addition to locally known and traditional names, there are five officially approved geographical names in the Qaulluit National Wildlife Area. Two of these names apply to water features and three describe terrain features or landforms. Of the official names, three appear to be derived from Inuit languages and two from English or other languages.

Akpait National Wildlife Area

In addition to locally known and traditional names, there are four officially approved geographical names in the Akpait National Wildlife Area. Three of these names describe water features and one describes a terrain feature or landform. Of the official names, three are probably derived from Inuit languages and one from English or other languages.

Aggijjat	Formerly Durban Island
Davis Strait	Large maritime surface feature including the sea ice portion of the two National Wildlife Areas
Durban Island	Now Aggijjat. Rescinded name for island which was a DEW Line Intermediate site and focus of 19 th -century whaling activity
Kullutuuq	Formerly Qurluqtuq Island; small island NE of Aggijjat
Merchants Bay	Maritime surface feature, surrounding and lying west of Qaulluit
Nuvuttiq	Formerly Cape Searle
Paallavik	Formerly Padloping Island (island); also the name of a point on the island
Padloping Island	(1) former name of Paallavik, 1885-2009; (2) current official name of the formerly inhabited area on Paallavik
Qaulluit	Formerly Qaqaluit Island; site of Nuvuttiq, a prominent landmark
Qattannguaq	Prominent feature on Qaulluit

Dudley (1972) shows the local name “Kikittalik” for what is officially Reid Bay, but this seems to be the same feature that Boas in 1885 named “Itikdjauyigin”. The International Bird Area

website names an Ugak Fiord (meaning “Cod”) in the vicinity but the exact site is unclear.⁴³

Category: Collections and Projects

This category covers the collections held by individuals and institutions or in development through projects funded through various programs, such as the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). The section is organized geographically and by type of collection/institution.

Nunavut

Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY)

The Nunavut Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY) is responsible for policies, programs and services that support the culture and heritage of Nunavummiut. Contentworks received information from officials of CLEY on archives, place names and archaeology. Details, including contact information, will be found in the NTI-CA IIBA Database.

Archives

The Nunavut Archives has its headquarters in Igloolik, and additions to the collection since 1999 are housed there. By arrangement with the Government of the Northwest Territories, older accessions that are of specific interest to Nunavut remain in Yellowknife (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Society) until facilities exist in Nunavut to offer suitable environmental controls and user services. Many collections of joint interest, including public records of the pre-1999 territorial government, remain in Yellowknife.

The Nunavut Archivist provided a summary of relevant holdings (both in Igloolik and in Yellowknife) and this initial review indicates at least one fonds at Igloolik that is relevant to Qikiqtarjuaq, the Sarah Gaunt Fonds:

- 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. Parts of it were used in an exhibit on Davis Strait-area toponymy in the Nunavut Legislature in 2009.

Place names

The office of the Nunavut Toponymist is in Igloolik. The GN toponymy program manages CLEY’s responsibility for receiving and reviewing proposals to name geographical features, arranging for review of proposals by expert bodies, especially the Inuit Heritage Trust, preparing submissions to the Nunavut Geographic Names Committee and Minister, and communicating approvals and other decisions as appropriate. The Nunavut Toponymist is a member of the Geographical Names Board of Canada and final decisions of the Minister are recommended for use by all

⁴³ K. F. Dudley, “The Eskimo Place Names of Northern Cumberland Peninsula, from Home Bay to Cape Dyer, Baffin Island N. W. T., Canada, with English Translations,” *Arctic and Alpine Research* Vol. 4, No. 4 (Autumn, 1972): pp. 343-347; Franz Boas, Baffin-Land. ‘Geographische Ergebnisse einer in den Jahren 1883 und 1884 ausgeführten Forschungsreise.’ (Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1885; *Ergänzungsheft* No. 80 zu *Petermanns Mitteilungen*); IBA Canada, “Important Bird Areas, Site Summary: Reid Bay.”

government bodies in Canada and become part of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base.⁴⁴

The correspondence files of the Nunavut Toponymist were reviewed for this project and the results for NTS Sheet 16 M/N and 16 K/L showed significant developments in the official toponymy on this section of the Davis Strait coast where the two National Wildlife Areas are located. More than 60 Inuit-language names have been made official in the vicinity of Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Area, including changes to the names of features inside the boundaries. Work had not progressed to the same extent on the adjoining sheet to the south, which includes Akpait National Wildlife Areas.

Oral Histories

The Nunavut Archivist confirmed that copies of most oral histories (tapes and transcripts) funded by GNWT were required to be deposited in the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, and that no other archives or cultural centre in Nunavut is acting as a regional repository for material from other communities.

Northwest Territories

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

By arrangement with the Government of Nunavut, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife holds private fonds, government records, photographs and newspapers which relate to Nunavut. The Nunavut Archives provided Contentworks with an inventory titled “Archival Fonds of Specific Interest” which, in seven lists, itemizes the principal items of Nunavut interest in the PWNHC. It has not been possible to examine this material completely or break it down by Affected Community.⁴⁵

An online database search⁴⁶ located more than 30 photographs with the term “Broughton Island” appearing in their descriptions. Not all those images are currently online. A database search of other formats, including public records, located 8 accessions with the terms “Broughton Island” or “Padloping” in their descriptions, representing various periods and formats.

Federal Agencies

Library and Archives Canada

The Library and Archives of Canada is the major national repository of documentary heritage in Canada, with a complicated and evolving mandate of which the most significant element may be “To serve as the continuing memory of the government of Canada and its institutions.”⁴⁷ It has also acquired material from donors and other private sources. It has nationally important

⁴⁴ Individual name records are accessible through the Geographical Names Search Service through the Natural Resources Canada website, accessed 23 March 2011, available online at gnss.nrcan.gc.ca/gnss-srt/searchName.jsp?language=en.

⁴⁵ Edward Atkinson, “Archival Fonds of Specific Interest”, forwarded by e-mail to P. Goldring, 3 Feb. 2011.

⁴⁶ Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, “NWT Archives Databases,” accessed 7 April 2011, available online at pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca/databases/Archives/index.asp

⁴⁷ Library and Archives Canada, “Mandate,” accessed 23 March 2011, available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/about-us/012-204-e.html.

holdings of maps, photographs, documentary art and other specialized media. In addition to archival materials it manages the holdings and programs of the former National Library of Canada.

Access to these materials is partially assisted by a variety of online databases, especially for government records and photographs acquired before the 1990s. The institution's *Project Naming*,⁴⁸ an effort to name many previously-unidentified Inuit in photographs in the LAC, represents an attempt to replicate the kind of community-created metadata for photographs which the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre pioneered in the 1980s.⁴⁹ The main collection – the Northern Administration Branch photographs – offers little photographic material on the Qikiqtarjuaq area because there was a limited government presence there before 1960.

It was possible during this project only to sample certain online descriptions of LAC holdings to attempt to inventory material related to the Qikiqtarjuaq and Merchants Bay areas. A cursory survey of one of the older databases of government records identified more than 20 files with the terms “Padloping” “Broughton Island” and “Kivitoo” in the file title. The level of detail in such headquarters records ranges from complaints against individuals through to general discussions of the most important policies affecting conditions in the region and community.

In consultation with LAC officials and users of the material, Contentworks determined that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development deposited a large amount of material created during the *Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project*. This is chiefly from Inuit sources but is in the custody of a national institution. Although the depth of research varied from region to region, at best it contains individual hunters’ map biographies and taped interviews.

At present access to this information is restricted under federal Privacy legislation. Since two of the key parties being protected by this restriction are Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the communities where information was gathered it is recommended that NTI seek support from the Area Co-Management Committees in Affected Communities to obtain clearance for its contractors to examine all information pertaining to the Conservation Areas.

In addition to government records, LAC holds privately created records, acquired by purchase or donation. Information about these records needs to be located in online and paper-based discovery tools by a variety of keyword searches including personal names, names of ships, and place names. Some materials relating to Qikiqtarjuaq, such as the historic Whaling Logs Collection, are known to exist.

Finally, the institution’s collections of printed material is available in downtown Ottawa and all except rare or fragile items may also be available via inter-library loan.

Parks Canada Agency

Auyuittuq National Park

The Qikiqtarjuaq area includes one national park. Although the main offices and the most generally used access to the park are in Pangnirtung, a small office is maintained with staff in Qikiqtarjuaq, and local outfitters offer spring tours to the park’s fiords.

⁴⁸ Library and Archives Canada, *Project Naming* website, accessed 23 March 2011, available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/inuit/index-e.html.

⁴⁹ Andrew Rodger, personal communication, e-mail to P. Goldring, 15 March 2011.

Most of the cultural research that has been done in or for the park was focussed on Kivitoo, which is north of the hamlet of Qikiqtarjuaq, and consequently also north of the National Wildlife Areas. It was later excluded from the Park during settlement of the Nunavut Land Claim. Copies of all or most of this research are available to Contentworks and are noted in the Database. This includes some research on the human history of Merchants Bay and Durban Harbour.

The area contains no national historic sites.

Oral History

Parks Canada also funded (1994-1998) the preparation of an oral history of Nunavut, published in 2004 under the title *Uqalurait*, edited and introduced by John Bennett and Susan Rowley. This volume includes material from oral histories collected in the general area of Qikiqtarjuaq.

Parks Canada also gathered oral histories here and in Pangnirtung in 1984 and 1989; permission to read these may be obtained from the two communities through Parks Canada's cultural resource managers.

The Canadian Museum of Civilization

The Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec, is the repository for the archaeological documents and the artifact collections from archaeological excavations in the Qikiqtarjuaq area. However, apart from archaeological materials, no significant collections from the Qikiqtarjuaq area were found in federal institutions. Search terms included "Qikiqtarjuaq," "Broughton Island," "Padle," "Durban Harbour" and "Baffin Island."

Other Institutions

Churches and Special Collections

Certain collections have been identified for further inquiry. The Anglican Church of St. Michael and All Angels was established as recently as 1964, but Merchants Bay, Broughton Island and Kivitoo were part of the charge of Anglican missionaries in Pangnirtung and therefore local, personal and diocesan records offer some prospect of revealing pastoral visits to the Davis Straits side of Cumberland Peninsula. The Rev. E.W.T. Greenshields visited Padle and Durban Harbour in 1908-10 (diaries in LAC) and the Rev. John H. Turner, who replaced his brother at Pangnirtung in the 1930s kept a detailed diary. A more thorough survey is warranted.

Anglican Church of Canada – General Synod Archives / Diocese of the Arctic

Nancy Hurn
80 Hayden Street
Toronto, ON M4Y 3G2
Tel.: 416-924-9199 x279 Fax: 416-968-7983
Archive's e-mail: archives@national.anglican.ca

Archives Canada

Formerly the Canadian Archives Information Network, this is an online tool linking databases of certain institutions across Canada. A search using the term "Broughton Island" retrieved 9 items, almost all of which were already known. Fewer results were obtained for the search terms

“Kivitoo” and “Padloping”. Most of the records retrieved describe photographs or videos.⁵⁰

Through this portal, we located at the Glenbow Archives in Calgary certain oral history material collected by Abe Okpik in 1969-70 in communities including Qikiqtarjuaq (Broughton Island).⁵¹

Contact should be made with the Anglican Archives; a complete survey of Archives Canada should be completed, and inquiries should be made with select institutions that are not part of that portal.

Outside Canada

Because the Padloping Weather Station was under United States administration for a decade, and the Kivitoo, Broughton Island and Durban Harbour DEW Line sites had US military involvement, inquiries could be made in official US sources in Washington and elsewhere.

Although they were not surveyed for this project, various archives and museums in Scotland and in England are known to hold material related to Baffin Island and to Inuit visitors to Great Britain.⁵²

Arctic Institute of North America

University collections of potential importance have not been exhaustively inventoried. One collection is known to contain historical, cultural and scientific information concerning the region. This is the University of Calgary: Arctic Institute of North America⁵³

The Arctic Institute of North America is based at the University of Calgary and includes researchers and infrastructure (library and databases) which support scientific and cultural studies about the Arctic. They include:

- **ASTIS: Arctic Science and Technology Information System.** This database contains 72,000 records describing publications and research projects about northern Canada. Items of relevance to Nunavut can be searched through a sub-set of 29,000 records known as the Nunavut Database. See <http://136.159.147.171/ned/>
- **Nunavut Database.** In collaboration with the Nunavut Planning Commission, the AINA hosts the Nunavut Database. It is a subset of the ASTIS database. According to its description, it contains two different types of records: citations to publications, and research project descriptions. See <http://136.159.147.171/ned/>. In a search using geographical names relevant to Arviat, more than 75 entries were found with respect to the topics of culture and birds, of which approximately 30 were Research Projects and the remainder were print materials. A selection of the most relevant are in the

⁵⁰ Library and Archives Canada, Archives Search Page, accessed 23 March 2011, available online at www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/RouteRqst.asp?sessionKey=1300902168016_142_78_200_11.

⁵¹ Library and Archives Canada, Archivanet Search Page, accessed 31 March 2011, available online at www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/ItemDisplay.asp?sessionKey=1301667231024_142_78_200_11&l=0&v=0&lvl=1&coll=1&rt=1&itm=245337&rsn=S_WWWWeaamXjbTG&all=1&dt=AW+%22cape+dorset%22&spi=-.

⁵² W. Gilles Ross, *Arctic Whalers, Icy Seas* (Toronto: Irwin, 1984) exploited some of this material.

⁵³ Arctic Institute of North America website, accessed 1 April 2011, available online at www.arctic.ucalgary.ca.

NTI-IIBA Database. This is an important source, but gaps have been noted, and its website does not explain which journals or publishers it monitors and what criteria are applied in deciding whether to list a title in the Database.

- **Other holdings.** The Institute collections include a variety of papers, reports and photographs which have not been surveyed for this project. The Institute's online Photographic Archives & Research project (PARP) database contains photographs of Qaulluit when it was visited by an AINA party in 1953.⁵⁴ This site should be searched more closely.

As the NTI Conservation Areas – Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement cultural resources project continues, further efforts should be made to assess the holdings of the Arctic Institute and other non-government repositories. Information should be obtained from the Arctic Institute concerning its selection procedures, so that sources that appear to be excluded (e.g. *Polar Record*) may receive individual attention.

University of Colorado

During the 1970s, the University of Colorado's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research conducted extensive research projects on the land from a base in Qikiqtarjuaq. The Institute still exists. The university's Department of Anthropology plays only a small part in the work of the institute but records of its activities in the Qikiqtarjuaq area should be surveyed.

Museums

German ethnographer Franz Boas carried out extensive field studies in southern Baffin Island in 1883-1884. Boas meticulously recorded the different Inuit groups and described their language, customs, food and hunting techniques, transportation, dress, traditions, stories and place names. His book, *The Central Eskimo*, first published in 1888, provides sketches of artifacts and house features. With the help of Inuit he also mapped the areas he visited around Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait with remarkable accuracy. He was the first ethnographer to systematically collect artifacts from the area. These items are probably housed in the Ethnological Museum of Berlin, but because the collection is not yet searchable on-line this has not been verified. Boas' papers (letters, drawings and photos) are in Philadelphia with the American Philosophical Society.⁵⁵ (See Figure 4).

⁵⁴ Arctic Institute of North America website, "Photographic Archives & Research Project (PARP) Database," accessed 23 March 2011, available online at contentdm.ualgary.ca/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=any&CISOBOX1=%2867&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHAL&CISOOP2=all&CISOBOX2=canada+---+nunavut+---+baffin+island+---+cape+searle+%2867+13+60+n%2C+062+28+00+w%29&CISOFIELD2=audien&CISOROOT=/aina3&t=s accessed 23 March 2011.

⁵⁵ Ludger Müller-Wille and Linna Weber Müller-Wille, "Inuit Geographical Knowledge One Hundred Years Apart." The article discusses the place name and mapping information collected by Boas in 1883-4.

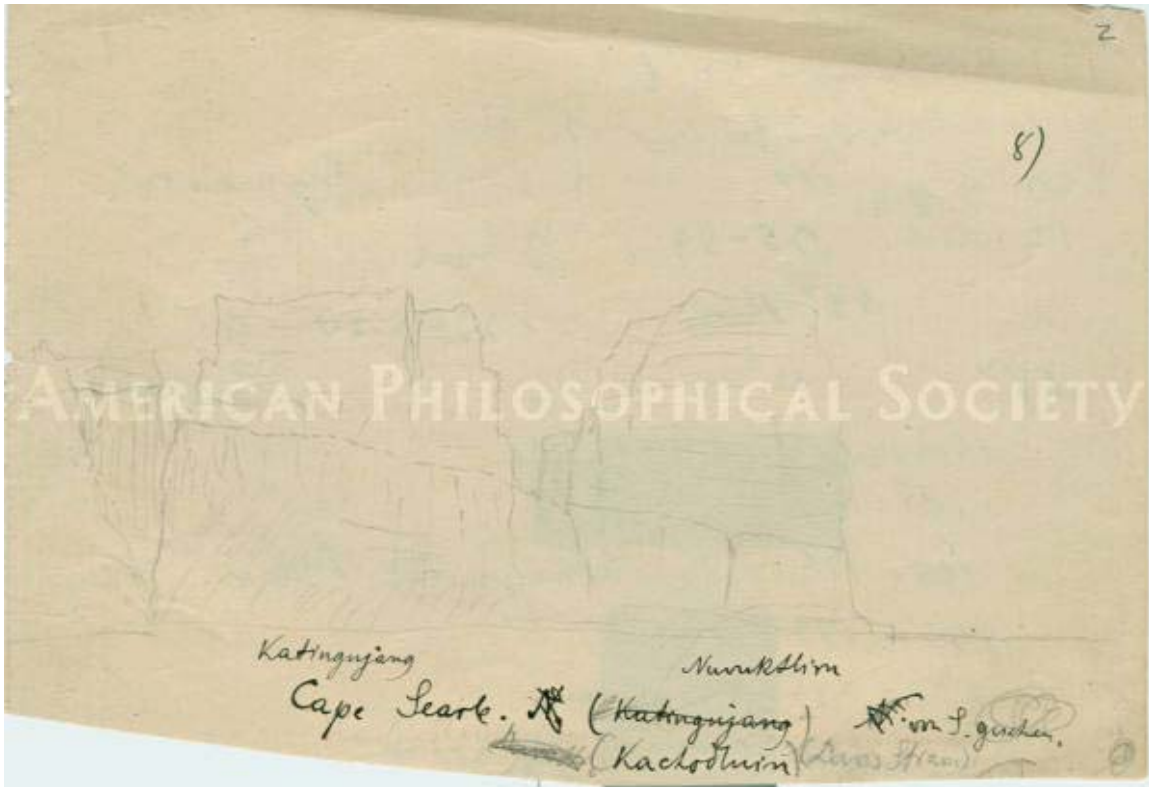


Figure 4: Franz Boas' drawing of "Cape Searle" (former official name) with Inuit-language names "Kachodluin", "Katingujang" and "Nuvukshin", equivalent to present-day official names Qaulluit, Qattannuaq, and Nuvuttiq.

Photo courtesy of the American Philosophical Society. Accessed 7 April 2011 at http://cdm.amphilsoc.org/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/anth&CISOPTR=82&CISOBX=1&REC=9%20

Art Collections

As for art, numerous museum and gallery online catalogues were searched, but few items from Qikiqtarjuaq were located. One sculpture, 'Standing Man' by artist John Kavik, is located in the MacKenzie Art Gallery in Regina, and another sculpture by an unidentified artist is in the Winnipeg Art Gallery.

Section 5: Sources

Following is a list of particularly relevant sources related to the cultural heritage and history of the Qikiqtarjuaq area and the Akpait and Qaulluit conservation areas.

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Akpait National Wildlife Area

Borden number	MfBw-1
Site: Name	Padle A (Sabo site Y)
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is in an E. facing cove on the point separating the two major arms of Padle Fiord. Ca. 5-70 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	Four transitional Thule stone houses, two tent rings and one rectangular sod and stone qarmat.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 1004

Borden number	MfBv-1
Site: Name	Sabo site X
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on Baffin Island. On the N. shore of the entrance to Padle Fiord, on a broad alluvial fan on the mainland overlooking Kikitak Island, to the SE., ca. 75 m. from the sea.
Features	Schledermann (1973) reports 9 Thule houses, 10 tent rings, 5 more recent house platforms, caches and burial cairns. Sabo reports 9 semi-subterranean sod-stone houses; next to the houses are several tent rings and 2 recent qarmats.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 1004; Ms. 1219.

Borden number	MeBw-1
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On the S. shore of the NW. arm of Padle Fiord. Baffin Island.
Features	Schledermann reports a small camp site with twenty-four "one man sized" structures, probably food caches; Sabo found no evidence of a site at all.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 1004.

Borden number	MfBs-1
Site: Name	St. Roch Harbour
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	St. Roch Harbour. Baffin Island.
Features	Cairn
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 252.

Borden number	MdBq-1
Site: Name	Sunneshine Fiord 1
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On promontory on north side of the mouth of the major river 500 m north of the Dye-M POL bulk storage tanks on the east side of Sunneshine Fiord.
Features	Two tent rings, one cache, one shelter and scattered caribou and seal bone.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MdBq-2
Site: Name	Sunneshine Fiord 2
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On terrace front 200-300 m north of major river mouth (Sun.F.1) 700-800 m north of Dye-M POL bulk storage tanks on east side of Sunneshine Fiord.
Features	Three tent rings, cut whalebone, bird bones and seal bone; possibly more features.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MdBq-3
Site: Name	Sunneshine Fiord 3
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	1.5 km north of POL bulk storage tanks on east side of Sunneshine Fiord. About 100 m from shore.
Features	Consists of a boat/plane ramp, three stone building foundations and a wrecked plane. Informant Tom Kavaitok reports that the plane fragments were from a DC 3 which ran out of fuel and crashed in 1957. The building foundations probably represent the original construction camp for the DEW Line site.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MdBq-4
Site: Name	Sunneshine Fiord 4
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	550 m south of POL bulk storage tanks on east side of Sunneshine Fiord, Cape Dyer, Baffin Island. On either side of road, 100-150 m east of shore.
Features	Consists of three stone-lined graves with wooden crosses at head. Informant Yves Morin states that the graves are from a French whaling ship wrecked in the fiord.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MdBq-5
Site: Name	Sunneshine Fiord 5
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	1.2 km south of POL bulk storage tanks on east side of Sunneshine Fiord, Cape Dyer, Baffin Island. At edge of first terrace.
Features	Three sod/stone semi-subterranean houses. One structure eroding into sea, one stable and one partially covered by slumping bank above it. Seal, walrus bone around terrace.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MdBq-6
Site: Name	Sunneshine Fiord 6
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Locus 1 at the south end of the road 1.7 km south of POL bulk storage tanks. Locus 2 is 50-150 m further north on east side of Sunneshine Fiord, Cape Dyer, Baffin Island.
Features	Locus 1 consists of an early DEW Line construction campsite containing eleven rectangular stone building foundations. Some are disturbed by road construction. Parts of aeroplane wing, possibly related to fragments found at MdBq-3. Locus 2 consists of six caches and three tent rings and is possibly related to L-1.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MfBt-3
Site: Name	Sabo Site EE
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on S. coast of Okusiksak Island, across from Baffin Island , 0-30 m. from sea.
Features	Site consists of two components: one complex of tent rings, one stone qarmat, four caches and one kayak rest. To the east are four Thule semi-subterranean sod and stone houses one of which is bilobate with only the back portion intact. More tent rings and caches nearby.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.;Ms. 1151.;Ms. 1219.;Ms. 1214.;Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.;Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MfBt-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site DD
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on S. coast of Okusiksak Island, across from mainland, 40 m. from sea.
Features	1 permanent house.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.;Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.;Ms 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MfBt-1
Site: Name	Sabo Site CC
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on S. coast of Maunukjuak Island - facing Baffin Island, 4 m. from sea.
Features	2 permanent houses.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.;Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.;Ms. 1220.;Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MfBu-1
Site: Name	Sabo Site BB
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	SW. tip of Maunakjuak Island, facing Baffin Island, 10-25 m. from sea.
Features	Sod and stone qarmats. Historical material strewn about site. 1 whalebone komatik runner fragment noted.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MfBw-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site Z
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on N. shore of Padle Fiord on N. side of a small bay 3-5 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	2 permanent houses; 1 tent ring; 2 recent qarmats with wooden platforms and surrounded by historic debris.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Qaulluit National Wildlife Area

Borden number	MhBt-2
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	North shore of Padloping Island.
Features	Cairn
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 252.

Borden number	MhBw-4
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Canso Channel. Baffin Island on a small island across from MhBw-3. At east and west ends of the island on south side facing Kangert Fiord.
Features	A tent ring with possible hearth in center.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1916.; Ms. 1215.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 1342.

Borden number	MjBx-2
Site: Name	Broughton Island 2
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On promontory on south side of inlet southeast of Fox-5 DEW Line upper radar base, accessed via water reservoir and steep valley.
Features	Tent rings, caches, hearths, grave and a cave shelter. Some of the tent rings have deep soil and vegetation cover and may be late Thule, others are quite recent. Grave is a simple wooden cross placed in a cairn with no skeletal material or grave goods.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3310.; Ms. 3264.

Borden number	MgBs-2
Site: Name	Durban Harbour; Aggidjen Island; FOX-E
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Durban Harbour, Durban Island (a.k.a. Aggidjen Island). Northwest of Cape Dyer on Baffin Island's east coast.
Features	
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 3235.; Ms. 3896.; Canada 1978; Usher 1971; Harper 1985

Borden number	MgBs-1
Site: Name	Lat-long Rock; Sabo SITE FF
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on E. side of small fiord S. of Durban Harbour, 5-10 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	4 recent qarmat, tent rings, caches. Most interesting feature is boulder with latitude, longitude and initials carved on one face, dated July 17, 1837.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 252.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 4102.

Borden number	MgBu-1
Site: Name	Padloping Island
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Padloping Island. Unable to plot. General coordinates listed.
Features	Lithic scatter
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	Provided by CLEY

Borden number	MhBx-1
Site: Name	Canso Channel 1
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	N. side of Canso Channel on S. shore of Kikitalakjuak island, on E. Side of point. W. Coast of Baffin Island.
Features	Thule type semi-subterranean stone house remains, tent ring.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 287.; Ms. 1916.; Ms. 1385.

Borden number	MhBx-2
Site: Name	Canso Channel 2
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	E. side of bay on Baffin Island, S. side of Canso Channel, on terrace overlooking sea.
Features	Tent rings; hearth
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 287.; Ms. 1385.

Borden number	MhBx-3
Site: Name	Canso Channel 3
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Near mouth of river flowing into bay or inlet or wish; nearby MhBx-2. Baffin Island.
Features	Circular semi-subterranean stone house and small rectangular stone structure.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 287.; Ms. 1385.

Borden number	MjBx-1
Site: Name	Cape Broughton
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On first point SE. of Cape Broughton. Broughton Island.
Features	Stone house.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 287.; Ms. 1385.

Borden number	MhDa-7
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	North shore of Maktak Fiord, across from the point of land which separates Maktak and Coronation Fiords. Within the Auyuittuq National Park.
Features	Four stone houses, several caches, four kayak rests and one open-top fox trap.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1004

Borden number	MhDa-1
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Across the channel from MhBx-5, on the mainland (?), Baffin Island
Features	
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 287

Borden number	MjDa-2
Site: Name	Jaco Site
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On the eastern edge of a wide rock rubble river bed on the north shore of Kingnelling Fiord, approximately 2 km from the mouth of the fiord.
Features	Two stone house structures and one cache.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979

Borden number	MiDa-1
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Southwest corner of Broughton Island, across the channel from MjDa-2 and MjDa-3.
Features	Six badly disturbed semi-subterranean houses, tent rings, qarmats.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979

Borden number	MjDa-3
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Very nearby MjDa-2, to the northwest
Features	One house disturbed by erosion.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979

Borden number	MgBs-3
Site: Name	Aksgajuktuk
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	On Cumberland Peninsula, at the eastern extremity of Durban Harbour approximately 100 km southeast of the community of Qikiqtarjuaq.
Features	No features were observed at the site which is supposed to contain the remains of a ship, at a high elevation.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	Info provided by Doug Stenton

Borden number	MhBx-5
Site: Name	Sabo Site M
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on SW. point of an island at N. side of mouth of Maktak-Coronation Fiord. 25 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	Consists of two stone structures heavily disturbed from the use of their stones in the construction of more recent caches.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBu-4
Site: Name	Sabo Site KK
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on southwest Padloping Island on a tip of land facing Manitok Island, in a small embayment, 0-25 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	Six Thule semi-subterranean sod and stone houses, four of which are bilobate. Two of the houses are eroding down the terrace edge with only the rear portions remaining. One recent sod and stone qarmat noted.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1004.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBu-3
Site: Name	Sabo Site JJ
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Southwest coast of Padloping Island, 5 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	1 tent ring, caches recent sod and stone qarmats.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1004.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 252.

Borden number	MgBt-3
Site: Name	Sabo Site II
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on small bay on south coast of Padloping Island, near Delight Anchorage, 8 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	1 permanent house. One badly disturbed qarmat and the remains of a tent ring converted into a cache. To the east on higher ground, is another complex of rectangular tent rings with recent debris.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBt-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site HH
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on S. coast of Paugnang Island, 5-15 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	3 permanent houses, 2 qarmats. Three stone houses on rocky ledge, one of these is eroding down the ledge while the other two have been extensively dug up by artifact hunters. Nearby are the remains of two small recent looking qarmats.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBt-1
Site: Name	Sabo Site GG
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on small bay on S. end of Block Island, 0.125 m. Baffin Island.
Features	To the east of the bay, on high ground, is an historic village site consisting of many wood platformed qarmats. On the eastern side of the bay are the remains of 2 stone qarmats. One nearly fallen down the edge had a recent cache built into it. On the western side of the bay are 3 Thule stone houses, one of which almost completely fallen down the edge, one of the structures had a recent cache built in it: also 2 old burial cairns noted to the rear of this structure. Tent rings, caches and 2 kayak rests are nearby. About 105 m. inland from beach, directly north across the meadow, are 3 more Thule type houses.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBu-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site AA
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on Manitok Island in a small embayment with a gravel beach, SW. end facing Ikihasujuak Island. Site is 15 m. from sea, 1 beach ridge from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	7 or 8 permanent houses, 5 caches.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 252.; Ms. 1004.; Ms. 1099.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBv-1
Site: Name	Sabo Site W
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Mainland on SE. coast of Merchant Bay, N. of Duck Islands, across from Paniktukitlak Island, 4-30 m. from sea.
Features	Six of the sod and stone structures are Thule semi-subterranean houses, nine are qarmats. Site littered with historical material. Multi-component site beginning with Thule and ending with recent Inuit. Tent rings, kayak or umiak rests, caches also noted.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1004.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1242.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBv-5
Site: Name	Sabo Site V
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Less than 1 km south down the coast from MgBv-4.
Features	Four sod and stone houses, Late Thule to Historic in age. Two stone qarmats. 4 tent rings, 1 kayak rest.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBv-4
Site: Name	Sabo Site U
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on the mainland of Baffin Island across from Paniktukitlak's Island. Several small islets are in channel. Site is 10 m. From sea.
Features	This is a recent qarmat site consisting of nine qarmats and associated recent artifacts. One of the qarmats appears to have been dug into an earlier Thule semi-subterranean house. Site abandoned in the late 1960s.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBv-3
Site: Name	Sabo Site T
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	West coast of Merchants Bay directly across from Pangnirtuakjuk Island, 5-20 m. from sea.
Features	3 permanent stone houses, about 10 tent rings, about 10 caches and 1 kayak rest. Several old-looking tent rings about one hundred metres north west of this.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MgBv-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site S
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Mainland of Baffin Island in small embayment in very old alluvial fan 10-20 m. from sea. On W. side of Merchants Bay, N. of MgBv-1.
Features	3 permanent houses, 2 tent rings, 7 caches (Sabo). A number of graves with skeletal material (Schledermann, 1973).
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1004.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MhBv-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site R
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site located on N. side of old channel 20 m. from sea. Position along coast: E. Side of mouth of fiord. Baffin Island.
Features	Four Thule stone houses and a "polar bear lookout" consisting of a double facing stone windbreak.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MhBv-1
Site: Name	Sabo Site Q
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Site is on Baffin Island across from Kiktalukjuak Island where Canso Channel and Kangert Fiord empty into Davis Strait, 4 m. from sea.
Features	2 permanent houses, about 5 tent rings, 1 kayak rest, 2 caches.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MhBw-2
Site: Name	Sabo Site P
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	NW. corner of mouth of Kangert Fiord. Baffin island.
Features	4 permanent houses, about 4 tent rings and several caches.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MhBw-1
Site: Name	Sabo Site O
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	N. side of small embayment at W. side of mouth of Kangert Fiord, 10 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	1 stone structure (house)
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1219.;Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1245.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MhBx-4
Site: Name	Sabo Site K
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	N. side of mouth of Maktak Fiord, across from a small island, 3-20 m. from sea. Baffin Island.
Features	7 stone houses, 1 tent ring, 1 kayak rest and several caches. Two of the houses looted.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1125.; Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1151.; Ms. 1214.; Ms. 1220.; Ms. 1314.; Ms. 1245.

Borden number	MhBu-1
Site: Name	Apajalik Island
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Apajalik Island. Baffin Island.
Features	Consists of "old Eskimo encampments (Clark, D.B. 1964)."
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 252.; Ms. 1004.

Borden number	MhBt-1
Site: Name	Cape Searle
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	North shore of east half of Qaqluit Island.
Features	Cairn
Located within CA boundary	Yes
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 252.

Borden number	MhBw-3
Site: Name	Qikitalakjuak
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Southeastern coast of Kikitalakjuak Island, across from a small offshore island in the Canso Channel.
Features	Four Thule house structures, many caches and two possible burial cairns. House #3 is bilobate. Houses #1 and 2 are in danger of eroding into the sea (were excavated). All houses are likely Late Thule and House #1 was re-occupied after historic contact period. House #2 yields Thule culture artifacts.
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	McCartney 1979; CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 1342.; Ms. 1219.; Ms. 1215.; Ms. 1242.; Ms. 1314.

Borden number	MiBv-1
Site: Name	Ekigrah Island
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Ekigrah Island. Baffin Island. Across from MhBv-2. Note: There are two islands in the general area that were called Ekigrah by Clark. The location of this site is therefore dubious.
Features	
Located within CA boundary	No
Reference	CMC Archaeology Archives Ms. 252.

Borden number	
Site: Name	
Site: Type	Archaeological site
Location	Qaquluit Island
Features	stone structure
Located within CA boundary	Unknown
Reference	

Akpait National Wildlife Area

Name	Akpait National Wildlife Area
Location: Coordinates	66o 53' 18" North 61o 53' 34" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16K; 16L
Entity Type	Conservation Area
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official; not yet in CGNDB
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	03/06/2010
Comments	Coordinates approx. They are for a major feature in the NWA
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Akpat Bay
Location: Coordinates	66o 56' 34" North 61o 49' 59" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16K
Entity Type	Bay
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Akpat
Location: Coordinates	66o 54' 32" North 61o 45' 16" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16K
Entity Type	Cliff
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Akpait Fiord
Location: Coordinates	66o 53' 18" North 61o 53' 34" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16K
Entity Type	Bay
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Davis Strait
Location: Coordinates	65o 0' 0" North 58o 0' 0" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16K; 16M
Entity Type	Channel
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Qaulluit National Wildlife Area

Name	Qaulluit National Wildlife Area
Location: Coordinates	67° 12' 36" North 62° 32' 54" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16M
Entity Type	Conservation Area
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official; not yet in CGNDB
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	03/06/2010
Comments	Coordinates approx. They are for a major feature in the NWA
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Nuvuttiq
Location: Coordinates	67° 13' 49" North 62° 27' 36" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16M
Entity Type	Cape
Other Names: Formerly Official	Cape Searle
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	11 Dec. 2009
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Qaulluit
Location: Coordinates	67° 12' 36" North 62° 32' 54" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16M
Entity Type	Island
Other Names: Formerly Official	Qaqluit Island
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	11 Dec. 2009
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Qattannguaq
Location: Coordinates	67° 13' 30" North 62° 28' 40" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16M
Entity Type	Cape
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	11 Dec. 2009
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Merchants Bay
Location: Coordinates	67° 10' 0" North 62° 49' 59" West
Location: Affected Community	Qikiqtarjuaq
Location: NTS Map sheet	16M
Entity Type	Bay
Other Names: Formerly Official	
Other Names: Variant or unofficial exonyms	
Other Names: Local	
Status of Name	Official
Administrative: date first recorded	
Administrative: Date of approval	
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Akpait National Wildlife Area, Qaqqulluit National Wildlife Area

Topic	Archaeology, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	McCartney, Allen P. 'Archaeological whale bone: a northern resource: first report of the Thule archaeology conservation project.' Fayetteville, AK: University of Arkansas, 1979.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	McCartney, Allen P. 'Archaeological whale bone: a northern resource: first report of the Thule archaeology conservation project.' Fayetteville, AK: University of Arkansas, 1979.
Description	
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Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Canada. Baffin region ocean disposal investigation: seabed debris and contaminant inputs near Iqaluit, Resolution Island, Cape Dyer and Kivitoo. Ottawa: Department of National Defence, Environmental Sciences Group, 1995.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Canadian Wildlife Service. Seabird Population Studies Se Baffin Island: Reid Bay, Cape Searle and Exeter Island - August 1981. Dartmouth, N.S.: Canadian Wildlife Service, 1981.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation
Citation	Chun, Zarah. Documentation of seal skin kamiks from Broughton Island, Northwest Territories. Edmonton: University of Alberta, Clothing and Textiles Collection, 1992.
Description	Complete documentation of the design, construction and finishing of a traditional Inuit pair of sealskin kamiks (boots) for a girl, made by Martha Kopali of Broughton Island, Baffin Region, Northwest Territories. Artifact 92.18.1 ab in the Clothing and Textiles Collection, University of Alberta.
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Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Hawkins, Fred Frost. Glacial geology and late Quaternary paleoenvironment in the Merchants Bay area, Baffin Island, N.W.T., Canada. Boulder, CO: n.p., 1980.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Hawkins, Fred Frost. Glacial geology and late Quaternary paleoenvironment in the Merchants Bay area, Baffin Island, N.W.T., Canada. Boulder, CO: n.p., 1980.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	Kooneeloosie, Kilabuk, and Pauloosie Keyootak, compilers. Iqkaumajakka = Broughton Island stories. Ottawa: Nortext?, 1986.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	Kooneeloosie, Kilabuk, and Pauloosie Keyootak, compilers. Iqkaumajakka = Broughton Island stories. Ottawa: Nortext?, 1986.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Jacobs, John Douglas. Solar and atmospheric radiation data for Broughton Island, Eastern Baffin Island, Canada, 1971-1973. Boulder, CO: Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, 1974.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Jacobs, John Douglas. Solar and atmospheric radiation data for Broughton Island, Eastern Baffin Island, Canada, 1971-1973. Boulder, CO: Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, 1974.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Kuhnlein, Harriet V. Nutritional and toxicological components of Inuit diets in Broughton Island, Northwest Territories. Yellowknife, N.W.T.: Department of Health, Northwest Territories, 1989.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Kuhnlein, Harriet V. Nutritional and toxicological components of Inuit diets in Broughton Island, Northwest Territories. Yellowknife, N.W.T.: Department of Health, Northwest Territories, 1989.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Marshall Macklin Monaghan Limited. Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project: community tourism development plan: Broughton Island - Qikirtarjuaq. Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 1982.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Marshall Macklin Monaghan Limited. Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project: community tourism development plan: Broughton Island - Qikirtarjuaq. Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 1982.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Oakes, Jill E. Climate and cultural barriers to northern economic development: a case study from Broughton Island, N.W.T., Canada. Inter-Research, c1995.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Oakes, Jill E. Climate and cultural barriers to northern economic development: a case study from Broughton Island, N.W.T., Canada. Inter-Research, c1995.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Schledermann, Peter. Salvage archaeology and site survey in Cumberland Sound and Merchants Bay area Baffin Island 1973. n.p., 1974.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Schledermann, Peter. Salvage archaeology and site survey in Cumberland Sound and Merchants Bay area Baffin Island 1973. n.p., 1974.
Description	
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Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Weaver, Ronald Lee. Aspects of the radiation budget related to fast ice decay, Broughton Island, Baffin Island, N.W.T. Boulder, CO:, n.p., 1976.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Weaver, Ronald Lee. Aspects of the radiation budget related to fast ice decay, Broughton Island, Baffin Island, N.W.T. Boulder, CO:, n.p., 1976.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Poole, James. 'An entire article by James Poole, a white man stationed at Padloping weather station.' Inuktitut Magazine 89, p. 36.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Poole, James. 'An entire article by James Poole, a white man stationed at Padloping weather station.' Inuktitut Magazine 89, p. 36.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Place Names
Citation	Dudley, K.F. 'The Eskimo Place Names of Northern Cumberland Peninsula, from Home Bay to Cape Dyer, Baffin Island N.W.T., Canada, with English Translations.' Arctic and Alpine Research 4, no. 4 (Autumn 1972): pp. 343-47.
Description	
Item Path	

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Citation	Dudley, K.F. 'The Eskimo Place Names of Northern Cumberland Peninsula, from Home Bay to Cape Dyer, Baffin Island N.W.T., Canada, with English Translations.' Arctic and Alpine Research 4, no. 4 (Autumn 1972): pp. 343-47.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Gaston, A.J., and S.A. Smith. 'Seabirds in the Cape Dyer–Reid Bay area of Cumberland Peninsula, Baffin Island, Northwest Territories.' Canadian Field Naturalist Volume 101 (1987): pp. 49–55.
Description	
Item Path	

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Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	'Nadia Kooneeliusie, of Qikiqtarjuaq, selected for Nunavut Youth Abroad Program.' Inuktitut Magazine 85, p. 42.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Wynne-Edwards, V.C. 'The fulmars of Cape Searle.' Arctic 5, (1952):105–117. Accessed 30 March 2011. Available online at http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/viewFile/3902/3876
Description	14 pages. PDF available online.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	McCartney, Allen P., editor. Archaeological Whale Bone: A Northern Resource - First Report of the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas, 1979.
Description	The purpose of the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project was to study the impact of whale bone loss and site damage resulting from the removal of whale bones to be transformed into sculpture. The report discusses the development of the whale bone carving industry, whale bone evaluations, mitigation alternatives and recommendations, site surveys, preliminary results of site excavations, and a Thule winter site inventory, plus a Thule bibliography. The field reconnaissance was conducted in summer 1975 and 1976.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	McCartney, Allen P., editor. Archaeological Whale Bone: A Northern Resource - First Report of the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas, 1979.
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Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1125, McCartney, Allen P. Report No. 1 - Thule Archaeology Conservation Project - Selected Project documents dating from January to August, 1975.
Description	Financial documents, personnel information, letters pertaining to the establishment and organization of the Project, and correspondence between the Project and various Inuit communities and groups. These documents date from the Project's inception through the summer of 1975. Amongst these documents is a paper by Alan H. Simmons entitled "Buy the spirit but don't take the bone -- a case study in archaeological ethics.", and one by E.H. Mitchell entitled "Whalebone Carvings".
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1342, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, 1975-1976, 1977 (Vol 1-2).
Description	This manuscript is a portion of the first of two reports regarding the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project's operations and findings.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1151, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, Area I to III field notes, summer 1975 (Vol 1-10).
Description	Field notes of participating archaeologists in the TACP, 1975; preliminary reports (later incorporated into the 1979 publication); observations and recommendations.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1151, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, Area I to III field notes, summer 1975 (Vol 1-10).
Description	Field notes of participating archaeologists in the TACP, 1975; preliminary reports (later incorporated into the 1979 publication); observations and recommendations.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1342, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, 1975-1976, 1977 (Vol 1-2).
Description	This manuscript is a portion of the first of two reports regarding the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project's operations and findings.
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Topic	Archaeology
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Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Walls, Matthew D. Caribou Inuit Traders of the Kivalliq Nunavut, Canada. BAR International Series, 1895. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2009.
Description	Master's thesis.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Walls, Matthew D. Caribou Inuit Traders of the Kivalliq Nunavut, Canada. BAR International Series, 1895. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2009.
Description	Master's thesis.
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Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1219, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, Area I to III field notes, summer 1976 (Vol 1-13).
Description	Field notes of participating archaeologists in the TACP, 1976; preliminary reports (later incorporated into the 1979 publication); observations and recommendations; contact sheets from George Sabo, Area III.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1219, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, Area I to III field notes, summer 1976 (Vol 1-13).
Description	Field notes of participating archaeologists in the TACP, 1976; preliminary reports (later incorporated into the 1979 publication); observations and recommendations; contact sheets from George Sabo, Area III.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1214, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Programme: Site Survey, 1975.
Description	Handwritten site forms
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1214, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Programme: Site Survey, 1975.
Description	Handwritten site forms
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1220, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, Annual Report, 1975-76.
Description	Thule Archaeology Conservation Project annual report summarizing the first year's (1975-76) operations and the attempts to publicize archaeological damage to Thule sites as a result of whale bone carving, to collect site information, and to establish and administrative framework.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1220, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, Annual Report, 1975-76.
Description	Thule Archaeology Conservation Project annual report summarizing the first year's (1975-76) operations and the attempts to publicize archaeological damage to Thule sites as a result of whale bone carving, to collect site information, and to establish and administrative framework.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1245, McCartney, Allen P. Rapport no. 2, Project de conservation archéologique du Thulé, Sommaire des activités sur le terrain de l'été 1975.
Description	Report in French summarizing the project work in the summer of 1975.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1245, McCartney, Allen P. Rapport no. 2, Project de conservation archéologique du Thulé, Sommaire des activités sur le terrain de l'été 1975.
Description	Report in French summarizing the project work in the summer of 1975.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1314, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project site survey forms, 1976 (Vol 1-3).
Description	Vol 1: site survey forms for 12 archaeological sites - MIDd-14; MIDe-2,6,10; NaDe-1,4,6,7; MIDc-16; MiDa-1; MjDa-2,3, located on Nunasiak Island, Alikdjuak Island, Manitung Island, Kerkertuknak Island, Boughton Island, and Kingnelling Fiord.; Vol 2: Daily logs of field activities, at MbDg-1 Area II (Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island), Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, 1976 season; Vol 3: correspondence and contact sheets and descriptions of three rolls of film taken by McCartney on Baffin Island during the summer of 1975. 1976 season contact sheets and catalogue for three of the project's research areas (Area I - Cape Garry, Creswell Bay, Fort Ross, Prince of Wales Island, Devon Island and Cornwallis Island; Area II - MbDg-1; Area III - Nunasiak Island; Kekertuknak Island; Kingnelling Fiord; Kikitalukdjuak Island).
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1314, McCartney, Allen P. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project site survey forms, 1976 (Vol 1-3).
Description	Vol 1: site survey forms for 12 archaeological sites - MIDd-14; MIDe-2,6,10; NaDe-1,4,6,7; MIDc-16; MiDa-1; MjDa-2,3, located on Nunasiak Island, Alikdjuak Island, Manitung Island, Kerkertuknak Island, Boughton Island, and Kingnelling Fiord.; Vol 2: Daily logs of field activities, at MbDg-1 Area II (Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island), Thule Archaeology Conservation Project, 1976 season; Vol 3: correspondence and contact sheets and descriptions of three rolls of film taken by McCartney on Baffin Island during the summer of 1975. 1976 season contact sheets and catalogue for three of the project's research areas (Area I - Cape Garry, Creswell Bay, Fort Ross, Prince of Wales Island, Devon Island and Cornwallis Island; Area II - MbDg-1; Area III - Nunasiak Island; Kekertuknak Island; Kingnelling Fiord; Kikitalukdjuak Island).
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1215, McCartney, Allen P. Conservation - Archaeology in the Canadian Arctic, 1976.
Description	Paper presented
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1004, Schledermann, Peter. Salvage archaeology and site survey in Cumberland Sound and Merchants Bay area Baffin Island 1973, 1974 .
Description	Letter to G.F. MacDonald from Schledermann concerning the problem of site destruction and solutions to it. Report on the 1973 field season in Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island. MaDg-2;MaDg-3;MbDc-1;MbDj-1;McDh-1;MdDa-1;MeBw-1;MfBv-1;MfBw-1;MgBu-2; MgBu-3;MgBu-4;MgBv-1;MgBv-2;MhBu-1
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1099, Schledermann, Peter. Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island, Project End-of-Season Report , 1973.
Description	Five-page report; MaDg-2;MaDg-3;MbDc-1;McDh-1;MgBu-2
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 252, Clarke, D. Daily diary, 1964.
Description	Daily log of activities during field trip in region of Padloping and Durban Islands, eastern coast of Baffin Island. Map showing route followed, sites noted. July 14 - Sept 18, 1964; MfBs-1;MgBs-1;MgBu-2;MgBu-3;MhBt-1;MhBt-2;MhBu-1;MiBv-1
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 252, Clarke, D. Daily diary, 1964.
Description	Daily log of activities during field trip in region of Padloping and Durban Islands, eastern coast of Baffin Island. Map showing route followed, sites noted. July 14 - Sept 18, 1964; MfBs-1;MgBs-1;MgBu-2;MgBu-3;MhBt-1;MhBt-2;MhBu-1;MiBv-1
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3264, Fedirchuk, McCullough & Associates. Environmental Clean-Up Study - 21 DEW sites in Canada, Heritage Resources Study, 1990.
Description	Consultant's report regarding archaeological sites on Broughton Island (MjBx-1 & 2; MjDa-1; MiDa-1), at Broughton Harbour, across from Broughton Island (MjDa-2 & 3), and sites at Cape Dyer (MdBq-1 to 6); incorporates the Jacques Whitford report (Ms. 3310).
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3264, Fedirchuk, McCullough & Associates. Environmental Clean-Up Study - 21 DEW sites in Canada, Heritage Resources Study, 1990.
Description	Consultant's report regarding archaeological sites on Broughton Island (MjBx-1 & 2; MjDa-1; MiDa-1), at Broughton Harbour, across from Broughton Island (MjDa-2 & 3), and sites at Cape Dyer (MdBq-1 to 6); incorporates the Jacques Whitford report (Ms. 3310).
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3310, Thomson, J. Callum. Archaeological survey of seven DEW Line sites in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, 1990 (Vol 1-4).
Description	Vol 1: ASC site entry forms for 24 new archaeological sites and one revisited site (NeHd-1) located during surveys in connection with the DND-Sponsored DEW Line Environmental Cleanup Study on Meleville Peninsula and Baffin Island; MdBq-1;MdBq-2;MdBq-3;MdBq-4;MdBq-5;MdBq-6;MjBx-2;NcDi-2;NcDi-3;NcDi-4; NcHr-1;NcHr-2;NcHr-3;NdDv-1;NdDv-2;NdDv-3;NeHd-1;NeHd-3;NeHd-4;NfFj-3;NfFj-4; NfFj-5;NfFj-6;NfFj-7;NfFj-8 ; Vol 2: final report (incorporated into Ms. 3264); Vol 3: Report on archaeological testing of Watamaniuk Site, Hall Beach, NWT (NeHd-1), July, 1990; Vol 4: Archaeological artifact record sheets for artifacts collected at Watamaniuk (NeHd-1) and Hall Beach Village (NeHd-3) sites, 1990 season.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3310, Thomson, J. Callum. Archaeological survey of seven DEW Line sites in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, 1990 (Vol 1-4).
Description	Vol 1: ASC site entry forms for 24 new archaeological sites and one revisited site (NeHd-1) located during surveys in connection with the DND-Sponsored DEW Line Environmental Cleanup Study on Meleville Peninsula and Baffin Island; MdBq-1;MdBq-2;MdBq-3;MdBq-4;MdBq-5;MdBq-6;MjBx-2;NcDi-2;NcDi-3;NcDi-4; NcHr-1;NcHr-2;NcHr-3;NdDv-1;NdDv-2;NdDv-3;NeHd-1;NeHd-3;NeHd-4;NfFj-3;NfFj-4; NfFj-5;NfFj-6;NfFj-7;NfFj-8 ; Vol 2: final report (incorporated into Ms. 3264); Vol 3: Report on archaeological testing of Watamaniuk Site, Hall Beach, NWT (NeHd-1), July, 1990; Vol 4: Archaeological artifact record sheets for artifacts collected at Watamaniuk (NeHd-1) and Hall Beach Village (NeHd-3) sites, 1990 season.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 287, McKenzie-Pollock, L. Archaeological survey of Broughton Island and adjacent mainland in east Baffin Island, NWT. Summer 1969.
Description	Site information for 21 sites including Canso Channel 1-3, Cape Broughton, Maktak Fiord 1 and 2, Kangeeak Point, Kivitoo 1-9, Broughton Is., Idjunivung Is. 1, 2A-C, Narpaing 1, 3. Field catalogue. MhBx-1;MhBx-2;MhBx-3;MjBx-1;MhDa-1;MiDc-1;MjDa-1;MkDd-1;MIDc-1;MIDc-2; MIDc-3;MIDc-4;MIDc-5;MIDc-6;MIDc-7;MIDc-8;MIDc-9;MIDc-10;MIDc-11;MIDc-12; MIDc-13;MIDd-1;MIDe-1;MIDe-2
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1385, McKenzie-Pollock, L. The return of East Baffin Island artifacts, 1969 season, 1977.
Description	Handwritten cover letter to C.J. Turnbull, Cataloguer, NMM from L. McKenzie-Pollock concerning the return of east Baffin Island artifacts collected by her during the 1969 season. Site information published in National Geographic technical reports.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3235, Phillips, Caroline. Historical Archaeological Survey Auyuittuq National Park and Vicinity, 1980.
Description	Historical archaeological survey of Auyuittuq National Park and vicinity. 5 sites were investigated: Kivitoo - the sites of the Whalers' graves and the hut were visited; the community of Pangnirtung; Usualuk - 2 grave sites, a dwelling site and oil vats were located; Shimilik Fiord - the structural remains of 18 features were recorded; & Kekerten - the graveyard on the E side of the harbour and the station site were visited. Brief historical sketches of the other historic sites in the Park's vicinity are included in this report. They include: Livingstone Fiord, Blacklead Is., Neubuyan (also Boyen Harbour, Newboyen Harbour), New Gummiute, Durban Harbour (Durban Is), Aktijartukan Fiord, Cape Haven (Sinyah), and Frenchman Cove. KfDb-1;LfDg-2;LiDi-1;LkDf-3;LIDl-1;MgBs-2;MaDf-2;MbDh-2;MdDk-2;MIDc-17
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3896, Henshaw, Anne Stevens. Central Inuit household economies: zooarchaeological, environmental, and historical evidence from outer Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Canada, 1995.
Description	PhD thesis related to the Meta Incognita Project (NWT 90-689; NWT 91-710; NWT 92-728; NWT 93-764) and to the Frobisher Bay Expedition Project (NWT 92-739). It is specifically related to the fieldwork and collections of 1991 and 1992 at KfDe-5, KfDf-2 and KeDe-7.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 4102, Rose, T. Bert. Site information for site MgBs-1, 1998.
Description	Site form, map, correspondence, site list, photographs. 1 diskette. 8 pages; MgBs-1
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1242, Jacobs, John D and George Sabo III. The local environment and adaptations of Dorset and Thule Cultures in Eastern Baffin Island. Paper presented at the Second British-Canadian Symposium on Historical Geography in Fife, Scotland, 1977.
Description	Paper presented
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Canada. Sailing Directions Arctic Canada. Vol II, third edition. Ottawa, ON: Department of Fisheries and the Environment, 1978.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Nunavut History
Citation	Usher, Peter J. Fur Trade Posts of the Northwest Territories 1870-1970. Ottawa: Northern Science Research Group, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 1971.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, K. 'William Duval (1858-1931)'. Arctic, Vol 38, No. 1 (1985): pp. 74-75.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Qikiqtarjuaq History; Cape Dorset History
Citation	Boas, Franz. 'Baffin Land zur Darstellung Verbreitung der Eskimostämme.' In Bemerkungen zur topographie der Hudsonbai und Hudsonstrasse. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1885; 424-426, Tafel 19 zu Petermanns Mitteilungen.
Description	Map showing 1884 geographical knowledge of Inuit lands, especially Baffin Island and adjoining waters.
Item Path	

Topic	Qikiqtarjuaq History; Cape Dorset History
Citation	Boas, Franz. 'Baffin Land zur Darstellung Verbreitung der Eskimostämme.' In Bemerkungen zur topographie der Hudsonbai und Hudsonstrasse. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1885; 424-426, Tafel 19 zu Petermanns Mitteilungen.
Description	Map showing 1884 geographical knowledge of Inuit lands, especially Baffin Island and adjoining waters.
Item Path	

Topic	Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Boas, Franz. 'Karte des Cumberland-Sundes Und Der Cumberland-Halbinsel Nach eigenen Aufnahmen und Erkundigungen In den Jahren 1883 und 1884, und unter Mitbenutzung der Vermessungen der Deutschen Polarstation von Kingua vol. Dr. Franz Boas.' In Geographische Ergebnisse einer in den Jahren 1883 und 1884 ausgeführten Forschungsreise. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1885; Ergänzungsheft No. 80 zu Petermanns Mitteilungen.
Description	Topographic and geographical information covering the areas of Boas's fieldwork in 1883-84, including extensive collection of geographical names in Cumberland Sound and Davis Strait. The map also shows the travel route followed by Boas with Inuit guides for his departure from Cumberland Sound to meet whaling ships at Kivito.
Item Path	

Topic	Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Boas, Franz. 'Karte des Cumberland-Sundes Und Der Cumberland-Halbinsel Nach eigenen Aufnahmen und Erkundigungen In den Jahren 1883 und 1884, und unter Mitbenutzung der Vermessungen der Deutschen Polarstation von Kingua vol. Dr. Franz Boas.' In Geographische Ergebnisse einer in den Jahren 1883 und 1884 ausgeführten Forschungsreise. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1885; Ergänzungsheft No. 80 zu Petermanns Mitteilungen.
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Item Path	

Topic	Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Inuit Heritage Trust. '16MN-Paallavvik.' Accessed 6 April 2011. Available online at www.ihiti.ca/place-names/16MN-Paallavvik.pdf
Description	Named places on NTS map-sheet 16M; three names on Qaulluit Island
Item Path	http://www.ihiti.ca/place-names/16MN-Paallavvik.pdf

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Boas, Franz. The Eskimo of Baffin Island and Hudson Bay. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History No. 15, Parts 1 & 2. New York, 1901 and 1907.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Boas, Franz. The Eskimo of Baffin Island and Hudson Bay. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History No. 15, Parts 1 & 2. New York, 1901 and 1907.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Cole, Douglas and Ludger Muller-Wille. 'Franz Boas' Expedition to Baffin Island, 1883-1883.' Etudes/Inuit/Studies 8 no. 1 (1984): pp. 37-63.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Cole, Douglas and Ludger Muller-Wille. 'Franz Boas' Expedition to Baffin Island, 1883-1883.' Etudes/Inuit/Studies 8 no. 1 (1984): pp. 37-63.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Albus, Mitchell. The development of coastal bluffs in a permafrost environment: Kivito Peninsula, Baffin Island, Canada. n.p., 1986.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Gaston, A.J., and S.A. Smith. 'Seabirds in the Cape Dyer-Reid Bay area of Cumberland Peninsula, Baffin Island, Northwest Territories.' Canadian field-naturalist Vol. 101, no. 1 (Jan.-Mar. 1987):pp. 49-55.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Manseau, M. Sea ice use and its relationship to Nunavut national parks. University of Manitoba, Natural Resources Institute. Nunavut Research Licence, no. 0200407N-M, 2007.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Mallory, M.L., B.M. Braune, M. Wayland, and K.G. Drouillard. 'Persistent organic pollutants in marine birds, arctic hare and ringed seals near Qikiqtarjuaq, Nunavut, Canada.' Marine pollution bulletin Vol. 50, no. 1 (Jan. 2005): pp. 95-104.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Oral History
Citation	McElroy, A.P. Inuit elders' narratives of change in four Nunavut communities. State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology. Nunavut Research Licence, 2002.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Nunavut History, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Hammond, A. Assessment of three abandoned American naval bases. Yundee-Yundah Heritage Consulting. Northwest Territories Archaeologists Permit, no. 92-743, 1992.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Tourism
Citation	Tuchak, T. 'Inuit craftswomen in Broughton Island: an example of an economic development empowerment model.' In Fourth National Student Conference on Northern Studies: Conference programme and abstracts, Government Conference Centre, Ottawa, November 26-27, 1994. Ottawa: ACUNS, 1994, p. 118.
Description	Abstract only.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Chun, Z. Inuit crafts in Broughton Island, Northwest Territories: producer and consumer influences. M.A. Thesis. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta, 1993.
Description	92 pages.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Tourism
Citation	Chun, Z. 'Integrating traditional Inuit skills and designs with contemporary ideas for marketable products.' Paper presented at the First Regional Student Conference on Northern Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, October 24, 1992, n.p.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Broughton Island Hunters' and Trappers' Association. To live trap polar bears (Broughton Island area) in order to weigh, measure and sex the bears; to determine if the bears belong to the same population as Baffin Bay. Broughton Island Hunters' and Trappers' Association. Northwest Territories Wildlife Research Permit, no. 850881, 1985.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Goldring, Philip. 'Inuit Economic Responses to Euro-American Contacts: Southeast Baffin Island, 1824-1940.' In Historical Papers Vol. 21, n. 1 (1986): 146-172. Available online at www.erudit.org/revue/hp/1986/v21/n1/030951ar.pdf
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Goldring, Philip. 'Inuit Economic Responses to Euro-American Contacts: Southeast Baffin Island, 1824-1940.' In Historical Papers Vol. 21, n. 1 (1986): 146-172. Available online at www.erudit.org/revue/hp/1986/v21/n1/030951ar.pdf
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Padloping, From a Small Boat.' Nunatsiaq News 30 August 2007. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/Padloping_From_a_Small_Boat/
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Padloping, From a Small Boat.' Nunatsiaq News 30 August 2007. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/Padoping_From_a_Small_Boat/
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Closing of Padloping, Part 1.' Nunatsiaq News 23 October 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/The_Closing_of_Padloping_Part_1
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Closing of Padloping, Part 1.' Nunatsiaq News 23 October 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/The_Closing_of_Padloping_Part_1
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Twenty-Five Hour Days in Padloping.' Nunatsiaq News 24 April 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/Twenty-Five_Hour_Days_in_Padloping
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Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Twenty-Five Hour Days in Padloping.' Nunatsiaq News 24 April 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/Twenty-Five_Hour_Days_in_Padloping
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Closing of Padloping, Part 3.' Nunatsiaq News 6 November 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/The_Closing_of_Padloping_Part_3
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Closing of Padloping, Part 3.' Nunatsiaq News 6 November 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/The_Closing_of_Padloping_Part_3
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Closing of Padloping, Part 2.' Nunatsiaq News 30 October 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/The_Closing_of_Padloping_Part_2
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Closing of Padloping, Part 2.' Nunatsiaq News 30 October 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/The_Closing_of_Padloping_Part_2
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Christmas Air Drop.' Nunatsiaq News 21 December 2009. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/9657_taissumani_dec._18
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Christmas Air Drop.' Nunatsiaq News 21 December 2009. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/9657_taissumani_dec._18
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Learning Inuktitut the Old Way.' Nunatsiaq News 17 February 2011. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/taissumani_feb._18
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Learning Inuktitut the Old Way.' Nunatsiaq News 17 February 2011. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/taissumani_feb._18
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Coming North.' Nunatsiaq News 8 May 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/coming_north
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Coming North.' Nunatsiaq News 8 May 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/coming_north
Description	
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Qillarsuaq, Part 1.' Nunatsiaq News 8 July 2009. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/taissumanni_july_10
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'Qillarsuaq, Part 1.' Nunatsiaq News 8 July 2009. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/taissumanni_july_10
Description	
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'James Mutch - The Rest of the Story.' Nunatsiaq News 25 March 2010. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/taissumani_march_26
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Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'James Mutch - The Rest of the Story.' Nunatsiaq News 25 March 2010. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/taissumani_march_26
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Spread of Syllabics.' Nunatsiaq News 30 May 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/archives/2008/805/80530/opinionEditorial/columns.html
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	Harper, Kenn. 'The Spread of Syllabics.' Nunatsiaq News 30 May 2008. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/archives/2008/805/80530/opinionEditorial/columns.html
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Andrews, John T. Alternative models of early and mid-Wisconsin events, Broughton Island, N.W.T.: toward a quaternary chronology. United States Geological Survey, 1976.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Brigham, Julie Kay. Stratigraphy, amino acid geochronology and genesis of Quaternary sediments, Broughton Island, E. Baffin Island, Canada. n.p., 1980.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Algas, Mitchell. The development of coastal bluffs in a permafrost environment: Kivito Peninsula, Baffin Island, Canada. n.p., 1986.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Andrews, John T. Alternative models of early and mid-Wisconsin events, Broughton Island, N.W.T.: toward a quaternary chronology. United States Geological Survey, 1976.
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Citation	Brigham, Julie Kay. Stratigraphy, amino acid geochronology and genesis of Quaternary sediments, Broughton Island, E. Baffin Island, Canada. n.p., 1980.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	'Angalik Sisters, folk musicians from Eskimo point.' Inuktitut Magazine (December 1983): p. 42.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	'Angalik Sisters, folk musicians from Eskimo point.' Inuktitut Magazine (December 1983): p. 42.
Description	
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Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Barry, R.G. The coastal environment of southern Baffin Island and northern Labrador – Ungava. Final report to Imperial Oil. Calgary: APOA Project No. 138, Arctic Petroleum Operators Association, 1977.
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Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Barry, R.G. The coastal environment of southern Baffin Island and northern Labrador – Ungava. Final report to Imperial Oil. Calgary: APOA Project No. 138, Arctic Petroleum Operators Association, 1977.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	'Nadia Kooneeliusie, of Qikiqtarjuaq, selected for Nunavut Youth Abroad Program.' Inuktitut Magazine 85, p. 42.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Stirling, I., W. Calvert, and D. Andriashek. Population ecology studies of the polar bear in the area of southeastern Baffin Island. Ottawa: Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 44, 1980.
Description	
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Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Stirling, I., W. Calvert, and D. Andriashek. Population ecology studies of the polar bear in the area of southeastern Baffin Island. Ottawa: Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 44, 1980.
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Stuckenberg, Anja Nicole. Community at play: social and religious dynamics in the modern Inuit community of Qikiqtarjuaq. N.p. 2005.
Description	
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Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Stuckenberg, Anja Nicole. Community at play: social and religious dynamics in the modern Inuit community of Qikiqtarjuaq. N.p. 2005.
Description	
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Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Wynne-Edwards, V.C. 'The fulmars of Cape Searle.' Arctic 5, (1952):105–117. Accessed 30 March 2011. Available online at http://arctic.synergiesprairies.ca/arctic/index.php/arctic/article/viewFile/3902/3876
Description	14 pages. PDF available online.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1215, McCartney, Allen P. Conservation - Archaeology in the Canadian Arctic, 1976.
Description	Paper presented
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1004, Schledermann, Peter. Salvage archaeology and site survey in Cumberland Sound and Merchants Bay area Baffin Island 1973, 1974 .
Description	Letter to G.F. MacDonald from Schledermann concerning the problem of site destruction and solutions to it. Report on the 1973 field season in Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island. MaDg-2;MaDg-3;MbDc-1;MbDj-1;McDh-1;MdDa-1;MeBw-1;MfBv-1;MfBw-1;MgBu-2; MgBu-3;MgBu-4;MgBv-1;MgBv-2;MhBu-1
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1099, Schledermann, Peter. Cumberland Sound, Baffin Island, Project End-of-Season Report , 1973.
Description	Five-page report; MaDg-2;MaDg-3;MbDc-1;McDh-1;MgBu-2
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	Henderson, Lyle. 1995-29, Arviaq and Qikiqtaarjuk. Historic Sites and Monuments Board Agenda Paper, Parks Canada, 1995.
Description	This agenda paper is the result of two years of research on the island of Arviaq and the associated point, Qikiqtaarjuk. Unlike previous agenda papers dealing with archaeological sites, scientific descriptions and explanations of cultural resources will not be provided. Thousands of cultural features, including qajaq stands, tent rings, graves, meat caches, oil caches, and cooking area are found at Qikiqtaarjuk and Arviaq. The focus of this report are those cultural features that are the physical testimony to the oral histories and traditions associated with these areas. In 1986, Margaret Bertulli conducted an excavation and survey on the island, and surveyed the surrounding land, including Qikiqtaarjuk. Ms. Bertulli's final report provides scientific descriptions of cultural features found at these areas, and is attached as appendix 1. A detailed survey of Arviat and Qikiqtaarjuk using a Global Positioning System was also conducted as part of the field work in 1995, and maps that have been developed using this information will also be provided.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	Henderson, Lyle. 1995-29, Arviaq and Qikiqtaarjuk. Historic Sites and Monuments Board Agenda Paper, Parks Canada, 1995.
Description	This agenda paper is the result of two years of research on the island of Arviaq and the associated point, Qikiqtaarjuk. Unlike previous agenda papers dealing with archaeological sites, scientific descriptions and explanations of cultural resources will not be provided. Thousands of cultural features, including qajaq stands, tent rings, graves, meat caches, oil caches, and cooking area are found at Qikiqtaarjuk and Arviaq. The focus of this report are those cultural features that are the physical testimony to the oral histories and traditions associated with these areas. In 1986, Margaret Bertulli conducted an excavation and survey on the island, and surveyed the surrounding land, including Qikiqtaarjuk. Ms. Bertulli's final report provides scientific descriptions of cultural features found at these areas, and is attached as appendix 1. A detailed survey of Arviat and Qikiqtaarjuk using a Global Positioning System was also conducted as part of the field work in 1995, and maps that have been developed using this information will also be provided.
Item Path	

Topic	Place Names
Citation	[Boas.segment.Padli.jpg]
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Place Names
Citation	[Boas.segment.Padli.jpg]
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1873. Rowley, Susan. Site Seeing on Igloodik Island. 1980.
Description	41-page report. Record Summary: Cover letter to Dr. R. Janes from S. Rowley. Letter concerning 1981 NWT permit. Observing archaeological sites on or near Igloodik Island, Sept 1980. Twenty localities were visited includes Tikilik, Qalirusiq, Iglulik, Birket, Lyon Hill, Parry Hill sites. Sites were also observed in the following areas: Qikiqtarjuk, Ungalujat, Arnarquaksat, Qarmaruluit, Qalirusiq. Alernerik, Pingerkalik and Uglit sites were also visited. Many sites were vandalized.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1873. Rowley, Susan. Site Seeing on Igloodik Island. 1980.
Description	41-page report. Record Summary: Cover letter to Dr. R. Janes from S. Rowley. Letter concerning 1981 NWT permit. Observing archaeological sites on or near Igloodik Island, Sept 1980. Twenty localities were visited includes Tikilik, Qalirusiq, Iglulik, Birket, Lyon Hill, Parry Hill sites. Sites were also observed in the following areas: Qikiqtarjuk, Ungalujat, Arnarquaksat, Qarmaruluit, Qalirusiq. Alernerik, Pingerkalik and Uglit sites were also visited. Many sites were vandalized.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Oral History, Place Names
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3987, V.1. Henderson, Lyle. Arvia'juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk Oral History and Mapping Project, Final report of the 1993 and 1994 season, permit number 94-771, 93-755 (Parts I and II). 1997
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Oral History, Place Names
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 3987, V.1. Henderson, Lyle. Arvia'juaq and Qikiqtaarjuk Oral History and Mapping Project, Final report of the 1993 and 1994 season, permit number 94-771, 93-755 (Parts I and II). 1997
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.24; VIDEO P9.G.8. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 7 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 7: Two men talking (image over-exposed). Wooden sled up on rocks. Shots of gas tanks on beach. Taking seal skin into Hudson Bay Co. to sell. Man out in kayak (film seems washed out). Shot of two children outside. Placing kayak on shore.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.25; VIDEO P9.G.9. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 8 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 8: Unedited footage: Shots of scenery, plants, bird, ice, a rock that has split right down the center. Men inside talking. Children outside playing in play ground. Sewing lining for kayak. Flowers outside, moss. Shot across tundra, snow melting. Across open water. Three men looking at carvings. Woman putting warm water into wash basin, then placing seal skin in water. After soaking, excess water is scraped off. Sewing together holes where flippers had been. Tacking skin to kayak frame.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.25; VIDEO P9.G.9. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 8 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 8: Unedited footage: Shots of scenery, plants, bird, ice, a rock that has split right down the center. Men inside talking. Children outside playing in play ground. Sewing lining for kayak. Flowers outside, moss. Shot across tundra, snow melting. Across open water. Three men looking at carvings. Woman putting warm water into wash basin, then placing seal skin in water. After soaking, excess water is scraped off. Sewing together holes where flippers had been. Tacking skin to kayak frame.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.23; VIDEO P9.G.7. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 6 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 6: Unedited footage: In a boat travelling across open water away from community. Passing icebergs. Seal hunting out on the ice. Coleman stove - heating water. Woman braiding blue yarn, tied around her foot. Cutting holes around top edge of boot, lacing yarn through holes. Taking kayak down to water, paddling away. Out in iceflow, against current. Passing community on water, shots of different buildings.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.23; VIDEO P9.G.7. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 6 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 6: Unedited footage: In a boat travelling across open water away from community. Passing icebergs. Seal hunting out on the ice. Coleman stove - heating water. Woman braiding blue yarn, tied around her foot. Cutting holes around top edge of boot, lacing yarn through holes. Taking kayak down to water, paddling away. Out in iceflow, against current. Passing community on water, shots of different buildings.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.21; VIDEO P9.M.28. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 4 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 4: Unedited footage: Dragging dead seal up river bank. Skinning seal - removing skin (hide) intestines and bones. Scraping fat off skin with rounded blade. Stretching skin on wooden frame. Shaping paddle for kayak. View of mountains in the distance, over water - foggy. Icebergs in bay. Woman chewing hide to make it softer, more pliable. Woman sewing with sinew. Woman cutting leather.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.21; VIDEO P9.M.28. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 4 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 4: Unedited footage: Dragging dead seal up river bank. Skinning seal - removing skin (hide) intestines and bones. Scraping fat off skin with rounded blade. Stretching skin on wooden frame. Shaping paddle for kayak. View of mountains in the distance, over water - foggy. Icebergs in bay. Woman chewing hide to make it softer, more pliable. Woman sewing with sinew. Woman cutting leather.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.22; VIDEO P9.N.1. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 5 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 5: Unedited footage: Sled dogs outside - very windy. Shot of house - clothing on line blowing in the wind. Shots of mountains in distance. Children walking toward house. Young mothers with babies on their backs. Mountains in distance across water. Kayak out on water going away. Man making fish net. Late afternoon or mindnight sun. Looking out over community from across bay. Looking out over ice covered bay, ice and snow as far as the eye can see. Rocks standing up - shape of a man pointing.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.22; VIDEO P9.N.1. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 5 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 5: Unedited footage: Sled dogs outside - very windy. Shot of house - clothing on line blowing in the wind. Shots of mountains in distance. Children walking toward house. Young mothers with babies on their backs. Mountains in distance across water. Kayak out on water going away. Man making fish net. Late afternoon or midnight sun. Looking out over community from across bay. Looking out over ice covered bay, ice and snow as far as the eye can see. Rocks standing up - shape of a man pointing.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.20; VIDEO P9.M.27. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 3 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 3: Unedited footage: Woman sewing - sitting of floor. Child on floor beside her. Using sinew as thread. Making boots. Men outside digging beside oil or gas drums (large cylinders) - pipe line. Ice breaking up, smaller pieces floating away. Brading blue yarn for boots. Men working on kayak. Woman inside washing seal skin. Child drinking. Scraping seal skin - layed flat, fur down. Covered with salt then rubbed with soap? Folded in half and rolled up.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.20; VIDEO P9.M.27. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 3 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 3: Unedited footage: Woman sewing - sitting of floor. Child on floor beside her. Using sinew as thread. Making boots. Men outside digging beside oil or gas drums (large cylinders) - pipe line. Ice breaking up, smaller pieces floating away. Brading blue yarn for boots. Men working on kayak. Woman inside washing seal skin. Child drinking. Scraping seal skin - layed flat, fur down. Covered with salt then rubbed with soap? Folded in half and rolled up.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.19; VIDEO P9.M.26. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 2 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 2: Unedited footage: Building frame for kayak. Seal hunting by sled and snowmobile. Shots of shoreline from boat. Shots of water. Dragging boat onto ice. Sled behind boat, dragging it onto shore. Pulling boat behind snowmobile. Hunting seals.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.19; VIDEO P9.M.26. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 2 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 2: Unedited footage: Building frame for kayak. Seal hunting by sled and snowmobile. Shots of shoreline from boat. Shots of water. Dragging boat onto ice. Sled behind boat, dragging it onto shore. Pulling boat behind snowmobile. Hunting seals.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.18; VIDEO P9.M.25. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 1 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 1: Unedited footage: Boat up on beach, snow. People walking across beach. Icebergs passing by. Scenery around Broughton Island. Child playing in puddle. Man making fish net. People (family) walking through community to church. Cutting piece of wood with hand saw and chipping wood with knife. Building frame for a kayak. Walking through community, going to the Hudsons Bay Company.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.18; VIDEO P9.M.25. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 1 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 1: Unedited footage: Boat up on beach, snow. People walking across beach. Icebergs passing by. Scenery around Broughton Island. Child playing in puddle. Man making fish net. People (family) walking through community to church. Cutting piece of wood with hand saw and chipping wood with knife. Building frame for a kayak. Walking through community, going to the Hudsons Bay Company.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.B.22; VIDEO P9.N.8. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island / Pickering Dig Projects.
Description	Unedited footage: Broughton Island: In an aeroplane, shots of iceflows, islands and icebergs. People in open trailers on gravel road going towards community. Older woman sewing liner for boots. Men cutting and tacking shell of kayak on frame. People arriving at church, shots of different people in church. Pickering: Excavation dig.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.B.22; VIDEO P9.N.8. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island / Pickering Dig Projects.
Description	Unedited footage: Broughton Island: In an aeroplane, shots of iceflows, islands and icebergs. People in open trailers on gravel road going towards community. Older woman sewing liner for boots. Men cutting and tacking shell of kayak on frame. People arriving at church, shots of different people in church. Pickering: Excavation dig.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-149T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Music.
Description	Record Summary: About 15 minutes of songs. Josepie came into my house in Broughton Island, NWT and I requested that he sing. [No last name for Josepie given in record details.]
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-149T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Music.
Description	Record Summary: About 15 minutes of songs. Josepie came into my house in Broughton Island, NWT and I requested that he sing. [No last name for Josepie given in record details.]
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-150T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Music.
Description	Record Summary: Children singing Sound roll 26. This is wild sound recorded for possible use with the Broughton Island Eskimo films. Taped in hotel.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-150T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Music.
Description	Record Summary: Children singing Sound roll 26. This is wild sound recorded for possible use with the Broughton Island Eskimo films. Taped in hotel.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-151T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Wild Sound.
Description	Record Summary: Jusapi and Alivaqtaq Kaunik. Sound Roll 27. Wild sound made for possible use with the Broughton Island Eskimo films. Taped in their house.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-151T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Wild Sound.
Description	Record Summary: Jusapi and Alivaqtaq Kaunik. Sound Roll 27. Wild sound made for possible use with the Broughton Island Eskimo films. Taped in their house.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-152T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Wild Sound.
Description	Record Summary: Jusapi and Alivaqtaq Kaunik. Sound Roll 28. Wild sound made for possible use with the Broughton Island Eskimo films. Taped in their house.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-C-152T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Central - Wild Sound.
Description	Record Summary: Jusapi and Alivaqtaq Kaunik. Sound Roll 28. Wild sound made for possible use with the Broughton Island Eskimo films. Taped in their house.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-D-10T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Mackenzie and Copper - Linguistics & Music.
Description	Record Summary: Songs, conversations, etc. with informants and author.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	CMC Audio Archives. Control no. IV-D-10T. Zimmerly, David W. Arctic - Mackenzie and Copper - Linguistics & Music.
Description	Record Summary: Songs, conversations, etc. with informants and author.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. Control Numbers: 2.B.1; 3.E.11; 4.B.1-4.B.4; 4.B.6; 4.B.7; 5.A.8; 5.G.3; 6.D.11; 7.B.10; 25.B.14. Broughton Island Eskimo Today. N.d.
Description	Black and white and colour 16mm film.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. Control Numbers: 2.B.1; 3.E.11; 4.B.1-4.B.4; 4.B.6; 4.B.7; 5.A.8; 5.G.3; 6.D.11; 7.B.10; 25.B.14. Broughton Island Eskimo Today. N.d.
Description	Black and white and colour 16mm film.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	CMC Archives. Historical Photo Collection. Accession No. IMG2010-0005. Artefact No. KE2007.223. Adams, Samuel T. Arctic trip of Samuel T. Adams, 1970-1975
Description	Record Summary: A series of 324 colour slides taken by Dr. Samuel T. Adams during various trips to the arctic in the early 1970s, when Dr. Adams made his rounds as an ophthalmologist working for McGill University on a "fact finding mission". Mrs. Doreen `Adams was a nurse along these trips. The photos illustrate changing life in northern communities in these years, with a specific focus upon winter landscapes, streetscapes, carvers and carvings, nurses and healthcare in the north. Both Inuit and non-Inuit are depicted, and many individuals are named (in associated documentation). The slides are divided into five sections: Part 1: 1970-1971, Iqaluit and Kinngait (Cape Dorset): IMG2010-0005-0001-S to IMG2010-0005-0059-S; Part 2: 1971, Pangnirtung and Igloolik: IMG2010-0005-0060-S to IMG2010-0005-0121-S; Part 3: 1974, Grise Ford, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Resolute: IMG2010-0005-0122-S to IMG2010-0005-0199-S; Part 4: 1971, 1973, 1975, Clyde River, Broughton Island: IMG2010-0005-0200-S to IMG2010-0005-0292-S; Part 5: 1971, 1973-1974, Miscellaneous locations: IMG2010-0005-0293-S to IMG2010-0005-0324-S Index note The accession file includes a list of titles and descriptions for each slide. Accession file 2007.223 is available in the institutional archives.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Qikiqtarjuaq History
Citation	CMC Archives. Historical Photo Collection. Accession No. IMG2010-0005. Artefact No. KE2007.223. Adams, Samuel T. Arctic trip of Samuel T. Adams, 1970-1975
Description	Record Summary: A series of 324 colour slides taken by Dr. Samuel T. Adams during various trips to the arctic in the early 1970s, when Dr. Adams made his rounds as an ophthalmologist working for McGill University on a "fact finding mission". Mrs. Doreen `Adams was a nurse along these trips. The photos illustrate changing life in northern communities in these years, with a specific focus upon winter landscapes, streetscapes, carvers and carvings, nurses and healthcare in the north. Both Inuit and non-Inuit are depicted, and many individuals are named (in associated documentation). The slides are divided into five sections: Part 1: 1970-1971, Iqaluit and Kinngait (Cape Dorset): IMG2010-0005-0001-S to IMG2010-0005-0059-S; Part 2: 1971, Pangnirtung and Igloodik: IMG2010-0005-0060-S to IMG2010-0005-0121-S; Part 3: 1974, Grise Ford, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Resolute: IMG2010-0005-0122-S to IMG2010-0005-0199-S; Part 4: 1971, 1973, 1975, Clyde River, Broughton Island: IMG2010-0005-0200-S to IMG2010-0005-0292-S; Part 5: 1971, 1973-1974, Miscellaneous locations: IMG2010-0005-0293-S to IMG2010-0005-0324-S Index note The accession file includes a list of titles and descriptions for each slide. Accession file 2007.223 is available in the institutional archives.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1852. Andrews, J. Correspondence re a slide of some artifacts photographed by Andrews from Broughton Island, E. Baffin Island, 1967.
Description	1 page. Record Summary: Letter to W.E. Taylor from J.T. Andrews regarding a slide of some artifacts photographed by Andrews from Broughton Island, east Baffin Island in September 1967. The artifacts were collected by an Eskimo from a small island at location MK 9372, NW of Cape Searle. Related material: ASC acc. 1640.
Item Path	

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Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1852. Andrews, J. Correspondence re a slide of some artifacts photographed by Andrews from Broughton Island, E. Baffin Island, 1967.
Description	1 page. Record Summary: Letter to W.E. Taylor from J.T. Andrews regarding a slide of some artifacts photographed by Andrews from Broughton Island, east Baffin Island in September 1967. The artifacts were collected by an Eskimo from a small island at location MK 9372, NW of Cape Searle. Related material: ASC acc. 1640.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Box 5, f2, Irving. Accession No. A2005-1. Irving, William. William Irving fonds. 1968-1969.
Description	Record Summary: Correspondence from William Irving: to John T. Andrews, re: funds for site survey contracts, March 7, 1969; to John T. Andrews, re: budget for contracts, Dec. 9, 1968; to John Andrews, re: permits for excavations, Apr. 17, 1968; to John Andrews, re: drawing ancient sea levels with accuracy, Thule culture migration, summer grants, May 23, 1968. Correspondence to William Irving: From John Andrews, re: acknowledgement of manuscript on women in the field, Nov. 25, 1968; From John Andrews, re: processing of bone samples on Ottawa Islands, Aug. 15, 1968; From John Andrews, re: graduate student, June 11, 1968; From Raymond Wood, University of Missouri, re: request a statement of McKenzie-Pollock, Nov. 13, 1968; From John Andrews, re: request for grants for students, April 30, 1968. Letter from John T. Andrews, University of Colorado to A.J. Kerr, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, re: details of study of raised beaches and glacial chronology in fiords north of Broughton Island, April 14, 1969; Letter from John Andrews to Bill Taylor, Director of NMC, re: bone samples from the Ottawa Island data, research in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, March 25, 1968; Letter from Bruce McMillan, Research Associate to Raymond Wood, re: capabilities of McKenzie-Pollock, Nov. 12, 1968.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Box 5, f2, Irving. Accession No. A2005-1. Irving, William. William Irving fonds. 1968-1969.
Description	Record Summary: Correspondence from William Irving: to John T. Andrews, re: funds for site survey contracts, March 7, 1969; to John T. Andrews, re: budget for contracts, Dec. 9, 1968; to John Andrews, re: permits for excavations, Apr. 17, 1968; to John Andrews, re: drawing ancient sea levels with accuracy, Thule culture migration, summer grants, May 23, 1968. Correspondence to William Irving: From John Andrews, re: acknowledgement of manuscript on women in the field, Nov. 25, 1968; From John Andrews, re: processing of bone samples on Ottawa Islands, Aug. 15, 1968; From John Andrews, re: graduate student, June 11, 1968; From Raymond Wood, University of Missouri, re: request a statement of McKenzie-Pollock, Nov. 13, 1968; From John Andrews, re: request for grants for students, April 30, 1968. Letter from John T. Andrews, University of Colorado to A.J. Kerr, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, re: details of study of raised beaches and glacial chronology in fiords north of Broughton Island, April 14, 1969; Letter from John Andrews to Bill Taylor, Director of NMC, re: bone samples from the Ottawa Island data, research in the Eastern Canadian Arctic, March 25, 1968; Letter from Bruce McMillan, Research Associate to Raymond Wood, re: capabilities of McKenzie-Pollock, Nov. 12, 1968.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 2053. Keenlyside, David L. Report of field activities - 1981.
Description	8 pages. Record Summary: Memo to R. McGhee. PEI survey 1981. North Lake area (French (CcCm-22), 26, School (CcCm-27), Anderson (CcCm-28)) survey. Unrecorded site found at Diligent Pond (CcCm-29) between North Lake and East Point. Test excavations near the MacDonald site (CcCm-12) at the Cheverie site (CcCm-30): organic remains, stone implements, ceramic, some Early French material recovered. Survey of Souris River estuary, Broughton Bay, Fortune Bay, Little River and Eglington Cove: only a few minor sites found. Survey in Cape Breton, N.S. - Lake Ainslee (2 sites were recorded by Erskine), tested but no artifacts found. Several small sites reported by Nash near Margaree were examined: historic material recovered but little artifactual remains. River system promising for future work. Ingonish Harbour survey: lack of sites but beach covered with large water-worn cobbles. Brief stopover at the Debert (BiCu-1): small sample of surface material collected. Examination of the Melanson site (palaeo to late prehistoric).
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 2053. Keenlyside, David L. Report of field activities - 1981.
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Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1151, Volume 9. Sabo, George III. Field notebook of George Sabo III, Area III. 1975.
Description	Record Summary: Thule Archaeology Conservation Project Area III (eastern Baffin Island - Cumberland Sound and Broughton Island - Davis Strait regions) field notes. Related material ASC acc. 2075
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1151, Volume 9. Sabo, George III. Field notebook of George Sabo III, Area III. 1975.
Description	Record Summary: Thule Archaeology Conservation Project Area III (eastern Baffin Island - Cumberland Sound and Broughton Island - Davis Strait regions) field notes. Related material ASC acc. 2075
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1151, Volume 8. McCartney, Allen P. Archaeological reconnaissance in eastern Baffin Island, N.W.T. for the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project. 1940-2004.
Description	21 pages. Record Summary: Cover letter to A. McCartney from G. Sabo III. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project. Preliminary report on two archaeological surveys carried out from each of the communities of Pangnirtung and Broughton Island. A total of 47 archaeological sites were located. Cumberland Sound region - 7 sites were located at the mouth of the first fiord S of Kingnait, the coastline and fiords to the S nearly to Kumlien Fiord, and the Miliakdjuin Islands off the E coast; the second survey into this region was of the W coast, from Nettilling Fiord S to Kipisa and to Chidliak Bay - MaDg-3 was visited, as well as the southern tip of Imigen Island and site LIDj-1 (an extensive whale bone Thule site) the eastern fringes of the Kaigosuit and Kaigosuiyat Islands, the mouth of Irvine Inlet and the area N of Brown Inlet were surveyed, a Thule site (Nuvujalung) was investigated on the tip of mainland at the extreme SE corner of Brown Inlet, sites LIDj-4, MaDj-1 and MaDj-2 were visited as well as the settlement of Ikallulik. Broughton Island - Davis Strait region: Merchant Bay -26 sites were located while surveying the shoreline as far as Durban Harbour, the islands in Merchant Bay including Padlping Island, Padle fiord, and the mouths of Kangetogsik, Kangetokjuak, and Kangetogusikruluk fiords. Related material ASC acc. 2075.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 1151, Volume 8. McCartney, Allen P. Archaeological reconnaissance in eastern Baffin Island, N.W.T. for the Thule Archaeology Conservation Project. 1940-2004.
Description	21 pages. Record Summary: Cover letter to A. McCartney from G. Sabo III. Thule Archaeology Conservation Project. Preliminary report on two archaeological surveys carried out from each of the communities of Pangnirtung and Broughton Island. A total of 47 archaeological sites were located. Cumberland Sound region - 7 sites were located at the mouth of the first fiord S of Kingnait, the coastline and fiords to the S nearly to Kumlien Fiord, and the Miliakdjuin Islands off the E coast; the second survey into this region was of the W coast, from Nettilling Fiord S to Kipisa and to Chidliak Bay - MaDg-3 was visited, as well as the southern tip of Imigen Island and site LIDj-1 (an extensive whale bone Thule site) the eastern fringes of the Kaigosuit and Kaigosuiyat Islands, the mouth of Irvine Inlet and the area N of Brown Inlet were surveyed, a Thule site (Nuvujalung) was investigated on the tip of mainland at the extreme SE corner of Brown Inlet, sites LIDj-4, MaDj-1 and MaDj-2 were visited as well as the settlement of Ikallulik. Broughton Island - Davis Strait region: Merchant Bay -26 sites were located while surveying the shoreline as far as Durban Harbour, the islands in Merchant Bay including Padlping Island, Padle fiord, and the mouths of Kangetogsik, Kangetokjuak, and Kangetogusikruluk fiords. Related material ASC acc. 2075.

Item Path

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 287. McKenzie-Pollock, L. Archaeological survey of Broughton Island and adjacent mainland in east Baffin Island, NWT. Summer 1969.
Description	Record Summary: Sketch map illustrating site locations, east Baffin Is. and Broughton Is. Site information for 21 sites including Canso Channel 1-3, Cape Broughton, Maktak Fiord 1 and 2, Kangeeak Point, Kivitoo 1-9, Broughton Is., Idjunivung Is. 1, 2A-C, Narpaing 1, 3. Field catalogue. Related material ASC acc. 1748.

Item Path

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	CMC Archaeology Archives. Ms. 287. McKenzie-Pollock, L. Archaeological survey of Broughton Island and adjacent mainland in east Baffin Island, NWT. Summer 1969.
Description	Record Summary: Sketch map illustrating site locations, east Baffin Is. and Broughton Is. Site information for 21 sites including Canso Channel 1-3, Cape Broughton, Maktak Fiord 1 and 2, Kangeek Point, Kivitoo 1-9, Broughton Is., Idjunivung Is. 1, 2A-C, Narpaing 1, 3. Field catalogue. Related material ASC acc. 1748.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.26; VIDEO P9.N.5. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 9 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 9: Woman working leather to soften for boots. Sewing fur around top edge of boot with sinew. Cut oval shaped white leather out of large piece for foot. Man outside working on fishnet. Bowl of seal intestines in foreground. Carving a seal with soapstone, putting on finishing details. Ice floating by. Baby in bunjee chair. Woman sewing boots. Making a type of flat bread, adding shortening and water until right consistency. Cooks in fry pan until brown on one side then flips to cook other side. Mother and father holding young children. Pictures on the wall of dogs, children and an RCMP officer. Mother breast-feeding. Older child eating crackers and drinking tea.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
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Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.B.20; VIDEO P9.N.6. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 10 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 10: Woman making flat bread. Watching family interact with each other. Inside store, Hudson Bay Co., purchasing household items. In shed shaping soapstone for carving. Shots of surrounding area.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.B.20; VIDEO P9.N.6. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 10 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 10: Woman making flat bread. Watching family interact with each other. Inside store, Hudson Bay Co., purchasing household items. In shed shaping soapstone for carving. Shots of surrounding area.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.B.21; VIDEO P9.N.7. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 11 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 11: In kitchen, man using hacksaw to cut soapstone for carving. Also using chisel and hammer. Woman cutting fabric out for liner for boots. Using a file to remove excess and shape soapstone. Woman sewing boot liner. Shot of fishnet hanging on a wall. Child playing with teething ring. Carving of a seal. Shots of all tools used for carving. Washing the carving or using a fine sand paper type of product in water to remove dust and produce a black finish
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.B.21; VIDEO P9.N.7. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 11 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 11: In kitchen, man using hacksaw to cut soapstone for carving. Also using chisel and hammer. Woman cutting fabric out for liner for boots. Using a file to remove excess and shape soapstone. Woman sewing boot liner. Shot of fishnet hanging on a wall. Child playing with teething ring. Carving of a seal. Shots of all tools used for carving. Washing the carving or using a fine sand paper type of product in water to remove dust and produce a black finish
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	CMC Film and Video Archives. FILM 7.C.24; VIDEO P9.G.8. National Museum of Man (Canada). Broughton Island project. 7 of 11 reels.
Description	Reel 7: Two men talking (image over-exposed). Wooden sled up on rocks. Shots of gas tanks on beach. Taking seal skin into Hudson Bay Co. to sell. Man out in kayak (film seems washed out). Shot of two children outside. Placing kayak on shore.
Item Path	

All Conservation Areas

Topic	Place Names
Citation	Riewe, Rick. The Nunavut Atlas (Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1992).
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Damas, David, ed. Handbook of North American Indians : Arctic, Volume 5. General Editor William C. Sturtevant. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1984.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Obligations, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Canada and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. 'Article 9 - Conservation Areas.' Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. 25 May 1993. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at nlca.tunngavik.com/?page_id=931
Description	Article 9 - Conservation Areas, of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
Item Path	http://nlca.tunngavik.com/?page_id=931

Topic	Obligations, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Minutes: Meeting No. 18. Broughton Island, NT, 12-14 May 1998. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at www.nwmb.com/english/meetings/regular_meetings/pdf/rm_18.pdf .
Description	Minutes for the meeting of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in May 1998.
Item Path	www.nwmb.com/english/meetings/regular_meetings/pdf/rm_18.pdf

Topic	Obligations, Place Names
Citation	Nunavut. State of Knowledge in Maps. Nunavut Planning Commission, 2009.
Description	This State of Knowledge in Maps Report (SOKIM) has been created by the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) as a first step towards the development of a Regional Land Use Plan for the entire Nunavut Settlement Area. The purpose of this document is to open up dialog and encourage feedback concerning the many data layers on the maps. The data from the maps contained herein are derived from: • Existing NPC Land Use Plans, • “Nunavut Wildlife Resource and Habitat Values Report”, prepared for the NPC, October, 2008 by Jacques Whitford • “Socio-Demographic and Economic Sector Analysis Report”, prepared for the NPC, August, 2008 by Terriplan Consultants.
Item Path	www.nunavut.ca/userfiles/Final_sokim_combined.pdf

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Morrison, David. 'Inuit History.' Accessed 11 February 2011. Available online at www.jrank.org/history/pages/7441/Inuit-history.html
Description	Cutural history of Arctic peoples
Item Path	http://www.jrank.org/history/pages/7441/Inuit-history.html

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Stenton, Douglas R. 'Guidelines for Applicants and Holders of Nunavut Territory Archaeology and Palaeontology Permits.' Government of Nunanatu, CLEY, 2003.
Description	Regulations, permits, collections management for conducting archaeological investigations in Nunavut.
Item Path	http://www.cley.gov.nu.ca/pdf/Guide_English.pdf

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Aarluk Consulting Inc. 'Draft Options Paper.' Prepared for the Canada-Inuit IIBA for NWAs and MBSs in Nunavut, Inuit Tourism Providers Fund, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Kivalliq Inuit Association, Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, 2009.
Description	As part of the implementation funding for the Conservation Areas IIBA concluded between Inuit and the Government of Canada, the Government of Canada is providing \$4million to NTI for establishment and operation of an Inuit Tourism Providers Fund (ITPF). The purpose of the ITPF is to “build capacity among Inuit Tourism Providers in the Affected Communities, and to develop effective community-based tourism services” in the adjacent communities. The bulk of the moneys will be transferred to NTI over the next five years, and must be utilized within the year received. The purpose of this Options Paper is to provide options to NTI and the RIAs for ways that the ITPF can be used most effectively and the means by which the moneys available each year should be disbursed. The options have been developed from extensive interviews with agencies involved in tourism development and tourism funding, and these options will be reviewed by at a meeting of NTI and the RIAs early in 2009-10.
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Aarluk Consulting Inc. 'Qikiqtarjuaq: Community Tourism Assessment.' Prepared for the Conservation Area Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement, Inuit Tourism Providers Fund, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, 2009.
Description	The Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement-in-Principle for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (the "Conservation Areas Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement" or CAIIBA) contains a provision that Government of Canada provide Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) \$4 million for establishment and operation of an Inuit Tourism Providers Fund (ITPF). Development of sustainable tourism activities in Qikiqtarjuaq, related to the Akpait and Qaulluit National Wildlife Areas, is addressed separately from the ITPF: a separate allocation of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) of CAIIBA funds has been specifically allocated for this purpose. NTI approached Aarluk Consulting Inc. to conduct a community tourism assessment of Qikiqtarjuaq in order to provide guidance as to how best to allocate the available funds. A key requirement established for the Community Assessment is that the report would identify those business ventures that will "have the most likely chance at success". To meet this requirement, the Community Assessment addressed tourism opportunities and businesses that already existed or were previously planned. The primary tourism development requirements assessed in Qikiqtarjuaq involved the community's needs for training, infrastructure, and/or marketing.
Item Path	
Topic	Nunavut History
Citation	Provincial Archives of Manitoba website. 'HBC Post Map - Nunavut.' n.d. Accessed 6 April 2011. Available online at www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/resource/cart_rec/postmap/nun_c.html
Description	Interactive map showing posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in Nunavut with links to finding aids for loal records.
Item Path	http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/resource/cart_rec/postmap/nun_c.html

Topic	Place Names
Citation	Canada. Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. Native Canadian Geographical Names: an annotated bibliography. Ottawa: CPGN, 1997.
Description	Native geographical names have a very special place in the toponymy of Canada. Although some have been the subject of considerable documentation, others have only recently been recorded from oral tradition and their use in written texts is uncommon. The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN) has for many years been assembling a bibliography on Canadian toponymy. Recently, with the growing interest in Native issues, members decided to concentrate their efforts on collecting information on Native toponymy, so that this part of the bibliography could be expanded and upgraded for publication. This specialized toponymic bibliography is the first of its kind in Canada to be developed from a data base covering the whole country. Of particular assistance to users will be the annotations which accompany nearly all the 1240 entries. In addition to over 1000 records on Native Canadian toponymy, we have also included, for comparison purposes, some records on Native toponymy in other countries.
Item Path	http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/pdf/nativebibsecure_ef.pdf

Topic	Obligations
Citation	Nowlan, Linda. Arctic Legal Regime for Environmental Protection. IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 44.
Description	This report describes the current Arctic environmental legal regime. The report also discusses the possibility of negotiating a sustainability treaty for the Arctic, with similar high standards of environmental protection as those in the 1991 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Arctic treaty could encompass the sustainable development focus of the Arctic Council, and enshrine innovative legal approaches already in use, such as the unique role of indigenous peoples.
Item Path	http://weavingaweb.org/pdffdocuments/EPLP44EN.pdf

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Oakes, Jill E. Copper and Caribou Inuit Skin Clothing Production. Mercury series. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1991.
Description	This study of caribou skin clothing made by Inuit seamstresses in Coppermine, Umingmaktok, Cambridge Bay and Arviat, Northwest Territories, includes information collected from seamstresses as the author constructed skin clothing under their direction, and a comparison of garments made by Copper and Caribou Inuit as well as by Paallirmiut and Ahiarmiut groups. The text includes numerous clothing patterns, for parkas, mittens, stockings, pants anboots, a list of Inuit clothing terminology, an extensive bibliography and a map.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Issenman, Betty. Sinews of survival: the living legacy of Inuit clothing. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1997.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Andrews, Thomas D. 'The Land is Like a Book': Cultural Landscapes Management in the Northwest Territories, Canada.' In Ethnographic Landscapes: Perspectives from Circumpolar Nations, 2004.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Corless, Gillian. 'Community Based Tourism Planning and Policy: The Case of the Baffin Region, Nunavut'. Master thesis. Montreal: McGill University, 1999.
Description	This thesis explores twenty years of community based tourism policy and planning in the Baffin Region. This rise of local participation in tourism development is reviewed. Such an approach is seen as being potentially beneficial to marginalized aboriginal people in remote areas. This, combined with political support for Inuit self determination, formed the rationale behind community based tourism policy in Baffin. With its extensive community participation program, the planning process formed a strategy for sustainable tourism. Since then, the industry has grown but some of the strategy's goals have not been met. The number of Inuit involved in the industry initially increased, but is now beginning to decline and turnover is high. Interest in the industry, and initiatives such as training, need to arise from inside communities rather than the government. To complement traditional subsistence hunting, the tourism industry must support short term employment.
Item Path	http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk1/tape4/PQDD_0034/MQ64136.pdf

Topic	Interpretation, Oral History
Citation	Wachowich, Nancy. 'Making a Living, Making a Life: Subsistence and the Re-enactment of Iglulingmiut Cultural Practices.' Ph. D. Thesis. Vancouver: University of British Columbia, 2001.
Description	Abstract This thesis is about the Inuit effort to adapt to a changing arctic environment through their engagement with outsiders in projects to document their "traditional culture". The Inuit ability to draw subsistence from what southerners perceive as an inhospitable Arctic environment has been an ongoing fascination to the western public. I argue that while westerners seek to reinforce these idealized and exotic notions of the pristine Arctic environment and of the "authentic Inuit" who inhabit it, Inuit themselves have simultaneously and deliberately drawn upon these western iconic categories to communicate their cultural knowledge for social and political ends. Based on 1997 fieldwork in the Eastern High Arctic Inuit community of Igloodik, as well as fieldwork undertaken between 1991 and 1998 in the neighbouring community of Pond Inlet, in Iqaluit and in Ottawa, my dissertation analyses various sites where Iglulingmiut (Inuit from Igloodik) and southerners come together to construct Inuit identities. Each chapter focuses on a different context where Inuit cultural traditions are produced: explorer narratives; arctic ethnography; local community projects in Igloodik; ethnographic film; life histories and national museum exhibits. Drawing on Myers notion of "culture-making", I describe how identity construction at these sites via new representational media (print, film, museum exhibits and others) has become a form of subsistence that co-exists with and supports traditional subsistence hunting. Yet, this social and economic strategy functions at the interface between Inuit and southern cultures. It is an intercultural process largely dependent on southern funding agencies for economic support. Just as the Inuit in the past navigated new territories in search of migratory animals, another type of navigation has emerged in this new cross-cultural environment as Iglulingmiut seek to market their cultural representations on a global scale. Political issues related to land claims, environmental protection, sustainable development and hunting rights intensify this Inuit effort to assert themselves in global arenas. I describe how the particular dynamics of each contact zone provoke new and unique cross-cultural dialogues as Iglulingmiut creatively draw on elements from their past to reiterate their tradition as an adaptive, hunting people.
Item Path	http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk3/ftp04/NQ61191.pdf

Topic	Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Canada. Environment Canada. 'Backgrounder: Three New National Wildlife Areas Protect Key Habitat in Nunavut.' Accessed 22 March 2011. Available online at www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C3C56CEE-D439-4C74-8F63-EDFB58A6FF78
Description	
Item Path	www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=C3C56CEE-D439-4C74-8F63-EDFB58A6FF78

Topic	Obligations
Citation	Canada. Statutory Orders and Regulations. SOR/2010-118 June 3, 2010: CANADA WILDLIFE ACT. Regulations Amending the Wildlife Area Regulations. P.C. 2010-705 June 3, 2010.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Nunavut History
Citation	Duffy, R. Quinn. The Road To Nunavut. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Oral History
Citation	Library and Archives Canada. Project Naming website. Accessed 23 March 2011. Available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/inuit/index-e.html
Description	
Item Path	www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/inuit/index-e.html

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	McGhee, Robert. Canadian Arctic Prehistory. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1978.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	McGhee, Robert. 'Thule Prehistory of Canada.' Handbook of North American Indians. Edited by William C. Sturtevant. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, vol. 5, 1984, pp. 369-376.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Nunavut. Regional Offices website. Accessed 1 April 2011. Available online at Cgs.gov.nu.ca/en/regional-offices
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Bell, Jim. 'Inuit commission calls for big healing effort.. Nunatsiaq News 21 October 2010. Accessed 4 April 2011. Available online at www.nunatsiaqonline.ca/stories/article/98789_qikiqtani_inuit_commission_calls_for_big_healing_effort/
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Taylor, D.R. Fraser. Nunavummi Nunarjuattigut Illinniarnig - Learning in Nunavut through our Earth. IPY Training, Outreach and Communications Program. With Dr. Scot Nickels and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami. 2008. Accessed 6 April 2011. Available online at https://gcrc.carleton.ca/confluence/display/GCRCWEB/Northern+Research
Description	Nunavummi Nunarjuattigut Illinniarnig - Learning in Nunavut through our Earth, a three year project funded by the Canadian International Polar Year Secretariat Office in 2008 under the IPY Training, Outreach and Communications Program. D. R. Fraser Taylor is the principal investigator. A supplemental agreement to this entitled Distributed Data Management System for Northern and Traditional Knowledge - Implementation Plan was received from IPY in August 2010 for the period August 2010 - March 31, 2011. Partners for this supplementary agreement are Dr. Scot Nickels, Science Advisory, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) and Director, Inuite Qaujisarvingat: The Inuit Knowledge Centre and with Cindy Cowan, Director, Academic Studies and Community Programs, Nunavut Arctic College. The GCRC is also collaborating on Views from the North: A Collaborative Visual Repatriation Project with Inuit in Nunavut. with Carol Payne as the lead investigator
Item Path	

Topic	Obligations
Citation	Kitikmeot Inuit Association. Myths and realities of Inuit impact benefits agreements: a perspective on myths and realities of Inuit impact benefits agreements - and highlights of the first IIBA negotiated under the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. Kitikmeot Inuit Association, 1998.
Description	33 pages. Call number FC 4322.9 .C57 M9 1998.
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History
Citation	Tagoonah, Armand, 'Tagoona Remembers'. Inuit Monthly Volume 2, no. 6 (1973): 22-23, pp. 59-60.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Alexander, S.A., T.W Barry, D.L. Dickson, H.D. Prus, and K.E. Smyth. Key areas for birds in coastal regions of the Canadian Beaufort Sea. Edmonton: Northern Oil and Gas Action Program Report, Canadian Wildlife Service, 1988.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Alexander, S.A., R.S. Ferguson, and K.J. McCormick. Key migratory bird terrestrial habitat sites in the Northwest Territories. 2nd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 71, 1991.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Place Names
Citation	McGrath, Robin. 'Inuktitut Index: Summer 1972-Summer 1985.' Inuktitut 1985. n.p.
Description	
Item Path	McGrath.Inuktitut Index.1985.pdf

Topic	Obligations
Citation	Annex 1: Amendments to the IIBA Approved at Meeting of the Parties, December 2009. Word document.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Nunavut History
Citation	Hanks, Christopher C. 1996-24, The 1825-26 wintering place of Sir John Franklin's Second Expedition: A Dene perspective. Historic Sites and Monuments Board Agenda Paper, Parks Canada, 1996.
Description	The Deline Dene Band of Deline (formerly Ft. Franklin), NWT, has proposed the site of Sir John Franklin's 1825 wintering quarters as a site of national historic significance. Fort Franklin is an important place in Canadian history because of the rich historical associations between the winter quarters of Franklin's second expedition and one of the most productive subsistence fisheries in the western Arctic. The Deline fishery on the western end of Great Bear Lake's Keith Arm has been used by the ancestors of the Sahtu Dene since time immemorial. Supplemented by the catch of Aboriginal hunters, the fishery supported the winter quarters of the second Franklin expedition between 1825 and 1827. Aboriginal Hare, Slavey and Dogrib, who frequented the shores of Great Bear Lake, provided the expedition with both direct support by trading meat, and passively by permitting Franklin's men to use their prime winter fishery. The descendants of these people, who still live by Great Bear Lake, have since become collectively known as the Sahtu Dene. As a result of their ancestors' role in provisioning the expedition, the people of Deline feel the fort is the appropriate historic site to commemorate Sahtu Dene and Metis participation in Subarctic exploration. Over-wintering in the Subarctic was the key factor in a successful overland expedition to the Arctic. The number of men who wintered in the Subarctic determined the size of the party for summer exploration in the Arctic. Without the help of the Sahtu Dene at their winter quarters, the Franklin party could not have mapped the north slope from western Alaska east to the Coppermine River in a single season.
Item Path	
Topic	Tourism
Citation	The Tourism Company. 'Gjoa Haven Tourism Project Detail.' Prepared for the Conservation Area Inuit Impact Benefits Agreement, Inuit Tourism Providers Fund, 2009.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Obligations, Tourism, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Minister of Environment. Contribution Agreement for Inuit Activities Related to the Implementation of the Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area. N.p., n.d.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Obligations, Tourism, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Nunavut Settlement Area and the Minister of Environment. Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area. N.p., n.d.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Obligations, Tourism
Citation	Paul Emingak, Acting Director of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association. Letter to David Kunuk, Director, Implementation, NTI, re: CA IIBA ITPF implementation work plan and funding request. N.p., 29 June 2009.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Obligations
Citation	Kitikmeot Inuit Association. CA IIBA Implementation Work Plan, 09-10 to 13-14. N.p., 29 June 2009.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	The Tourism Company. Proposed Plan for the Conservation Areas IIBA Tourism Fund. N.p., March 2009.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Kivalliq Inuit Association. Coral Harbour Tourism Assessment. Winnipeg, MB: Imaituk, 18 June 2010.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Obligations, Tourism, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Fall Caribou Crossing National Historic Site Commemorative Integrity Statement. Parks Canada Agency, 1997.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	IBA Canada. Important Bird Areas of Canada. N.p.: Bird Studies Canada, BirdLife International, and Nature Canada, 2004.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Chitty, Helen. 'Canadian Arctic Wild Life Enquiry 1943-49: With a Summary of Results Since 1933.' The Journal of Animal Ecology 19, no. 2 (November 1950): pp. 180-193.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Place Names
Citation	Collis, Dirmid R.F. 'Arctic Languages: An Awakening.' France: UNESCO, 1990, pp. 185-240.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History, Obligations
Citation	Canada. Inuktitut. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Winter 1987.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Oral History
Citation	Crnkovich, Mary. 'Gossip': A Spoken History of Women in the North. Ottawa: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 1990.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History
Citation	Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre Archives #G1992-051. Irons, Joanne. Coppermine: A Community Remembers Its Past. 1989.
Description	Transcripts from Coppermine community members recorded 1988-89 y Joanne Irons.
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History
Citation	Parks Canada Archives. Mannik, Hattie. Oral Histories: Baker Lake, Northwest Territories. Ottawa, 1992-1993.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	Steenhoven, Geert van den. 'Song and Dance: Characteristic Life-Expression of the Eskimo.' Eskimo 50 (March 1959): pp. 3-6.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Collins, Henry B. And W.E. Taylor Jr. 'Diamond Jenness (1886-1969).' Arctic 23, pp. 71-91.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Jenness, Diamond. The Indians of Canada. Revised edition Ottawa: National Museum of Canada Bulletin No. 65 (1955): n.p.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Jenness, Stuart E. The Diary of Diamond Jenness 1913-1916: Ethnologist with the Canadian Arctic Expedition in Northern Alaska and Canada. Hull: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1991.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Kulchisky, Peter. 'Anthropology in the Service of the State: Diamond Jenness and Canadian Indian Policy.' Journal of Canadian Studies 28 no. 2 (1993): pp. 21-50.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Richling, Barnett. 'An Anthropologist's Apprenticeship: Diamond Jenness' Papuan and Arctic Fieldwork.' Culture 9 no. 1 (1989): 71-86.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Boas, Franz. The Central Eskimo. Reprint of 1888 edition. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1964.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Boas, Franz. Race, Language and Culture. Reprint of 1940 edition. New York: The Free Press, 1966.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Goldschmidt, Walter, ed. The Anthropology of Franz Boas: Essays on the Centennial of His Birth. Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, No. 89. Menasha, WI, 1959.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Herskovits, Melville J. Franz Boas: The Science of Man in the Making. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1953.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	Stocking, George W., Jr., ed. The Shaping of American Anthropology 1883-1911: A Franz Boas Reader. New York: Basic Books, 1974.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Latour, P.B. Key migratory bird terrestrial habitat sites in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. 3rd ed. Ottawa: Canadian Wildlife Service, 2008.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Arviat History, Nunavut History
Citation	Anglican Church of Canada. 'General Synod Archives.' Accessed 23 May 2011. Available online at www.anglican.ca/resources/gsarchives/
Description	
Item Path	http://www.anglican.ca/resources/gsarchives/

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Arctic Institute of North America website. Accessed 1 April 2011. Available online at www.arctic.ucalgary.ca
Description	
Item Path	www.arctic.ucalgary.ca

Topic	Place Names
Citation	Canada. Natural Resources Canada. 'Geographical Names Search Service'. Accessed 23 March 2011. Available online at http://gnss.nrcan.gc.ca/gnss-srt/searchName.jsp?language=en
Description	
Item Path	http://gnss.nrcan.gc.ca/gnss-srt/searchName.jsp?language=en

Topic	Interpretation
Citation	Getty Conservation Institute. Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage. Getty Conservation Institute, 2002. Accessed online 1 April 2011. Available online at www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/assessing.pdf
Description	
Item Path	www.getty.edu/conservation/publications/pdf_publications/assessing.pdf

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	McGhee, Robert. Ancient Canada. Hull: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1989.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	'Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations, C.R.C., c1036.' Accessed 22 March 2011. Available online at www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/regu/crc-c-1036/latest/crc-c-1036.html
Description	
Item Path	www.canlii.org/en/ca/laws/regu/crc-c-1036/latest/crc-c-1036.html

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Milton Freeman Research Limited. Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services 1976.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Robinson, J.L. 'Eskimo Population in the Canadian Arctic.' Canadian Geographical Journal 9, no. 3 (Sept. 1944): pp. 128–42.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Tester, Frank, and Peter Kulchyski. Tammarniit (Mistakes): Inuit Relocation in the Eastern Arctic 1939-63. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1994.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Tester, Frank, and Peter Kulchyski. Kiumajut (Talking Back): Game Management and Inuit Rights 1900-70. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2007
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Dorais, Louis-Jacques. The Language of the Inuit: Syntax, Semantics, and Society in the Arctic. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2010.
Description	Maps the geographical distribution and linguistic differences between the Eskaleut and Inuit languages and dialects. Providing details about aspects of comparative phonology, grammar, and lexicon as well as Inuit prehistory and historical evolution, Louis-Jacques Dorais shows the effects of bilingualism, literacy, and formal education on Inuit language and considers its present status and future. An enormous task, masterfully accomplished, The Language of the Inuit is not only an anthropological and linguistic study of a language and the broad social and cultural contexts where it is spoken but a history of the language's speakers.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Stenton, Douglas R., and Robert W. Park. Ancient Stone Tools of Nunavut: An Illustrated Guide. Parks Canada, 1998.
Description	59 pages. In English and Inuktitut.
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Obligations
Citation	Australia ICOMOS. Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places. N.p., 1998.
Description	2 pages.
Item Path	

Topic	Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Aarluk Consulting. Nunavut Heritage Network Strategic Plan, 2010-2015. Accessed 30 March 2011. Availabe online at www.ihti.ca/eng/NHN-StrategicPlan-2010-2015.pdf .
Description	67 pages. PDF available online. Also hyperlinked.
Item Path	http://www.ihti.ca/eng/NHN-StrategicPlan-2010-2015.pdf

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History
Citation	
Description	P. David Webster, C.M. Ottawa, Ontario Member of the Order of Canada Awarded on April 19, 1991; Invested on October 30, 1991 An adult educator in the Keewatin district of the Northwest Territories for many years, he was one of the first to begin reversing the tragedy of a people who were losing their language and culture. He is greatly respected for his tireless efforts at instigating new programs, including retraining for unemployed youth and introducing elders into the classrooms, thus helping to revive and strengthen the Inuit heritage during a time of intense technological, economic and social change. David also managed the Inuit Culture and Linguistics program of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (including responsibility for Inuktitut magazine) before leaving INAC to work for several years for Parks Canada as an Inuit cultural specialist, managing the process which produced the 1998 thematic study of Inuit history and spearheading the pilot projects which led to designation of national historic sites near Arviat and near Baker Lake. After retiring from Government he returned north and was living in Baker Lake where was serving as mayor when ill health forced him to retire and come south. In conversation we established that David has retained no relevant reports or other papers and that his wife Sally, as head of Pauktitut for a number of years, led that organization's efforts in the areas of drugs, alcohol, and traditional costumes. •Some time around 1990 the Inuit Cultural Institute was removed from Arviat by its new head who transferred the collections to Rankin Inlet. At that time INAC realigned its cultural grants program to award grants directly to community-based organizations instead of -- as previously -- to the ICI. •Strongly recommended Ludger Muller-Wille and Luke Suluk for place names records; was pleased to learn that we are working with them •Some of the Baker Lake oral histories and place names surveys in the Inuit Heritage Centre, Baker Lake [Qamani'tuaq] might contain material that overlaps with the Arviat traditional use area. Otherwise there is no Arviat material in that centre. We agreed to meet for a personal chat in the spring but also agreed that he does not have information of immediate use to the NTI cultural resource inventory project. P.
Item Path	

Topic	Nunavut History
Citation	Pelly, David. Oberholtzer Geography Research Project. Quetico Foundation and Oberholtzer Foundation, 2004-2007.
Description	A major historical geography research project, funded by the Quetico Foundation (Toronto) and the Oberholtzer Foundation (Minnesota), examining the time and place witnessed by Ernest Oberholtzer as he travelled through northern Manitoba and southern Nunavut in 1912. This research ultimately led to the writing and publication of The Old Way North in 2008. Summary from: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/projects.html
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History, Place Names
Citation	Pelly, David. Akiliniq Place Names Project. Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization. CLEY, Government of Nunavut, 2005.
Description	Akiliniq Place Names Project (on contract to the Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, funded by the Department of CLEY, Government of Nunavut) to document traditional land use and place names in the Akiliniq region of the Thelon valley, west of Baker Lake. Summary from: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/projects.html
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History, Place Names
Citation	Pelly, David. Hanningajuq Project. Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization, World Wildlife Fund Canada, Kivalliq Inuit Association, 2003-2005.
Description	Hanningajuq Project (on contract to the Hunters & Trappers Organization, Baker Lake, funded by World Wildlife Fund Canada, Kivalliq Inuit Association and others) documenting traditional land-use, place names, legends and personal histories from all the surviving Inuit elders who formerly lived and hunted in Hanningajuq, now an uninhabited section of the Back River, in the central barrenlands, 300km northwest of Baker Lake, Nunavut. Summary from: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/projects.html
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History
Citation	Pelly, David. Netsilik Lake Project. Inuit Heritage Trust, 2004.
Description	Netsilik Lake Project (on contract to the Inuit Heritage Trust), documenting Inuit elders' stories and memories from a traditional area near Taloyoak on the Boothia Peninsula. Summary from: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/projects.html
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History, Oral History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Pelly, David. Sacred Hunt: A Portrait of the Relationship between Seals & Inuit. Douglas and McIntyre/GreyStone, 2001.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History, Oral History
Citation	Pelly, David. 'Kitikmeot' film series. Produced by Les Productions Vic Pelletier Inc., 1998.
Description	'Kitikmeot' film series, consisting of three one-hour television documentaries: "The Voyage of the Stone," "The Drum Dancer," and "Uvajuq: The Origin of Death." David proposed the film series, wrote the story-lines and scripts, and worked closely with the film producer, Les Productions Vic Pelletier Inc., during the filming, editing and final production. All three films deal with Inuit culture and heritage, including both historical perspectives and contemporary efforts to preserve an awareness of history. The films have been broadcast internationally (Canada, US, Europe and Australia) in English and French. Summary from: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/films.html
Item Path	

Topic	Nunavut History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Pelly, David. Thelon: A River Sanctuary. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996.
Description	This is the definitive book about Canada's largest and oldest fully protected wilderness. An outstanding biography of a special place. David was moved to write this book at a time when the Thelon Sanctuary was under threat, in what the federal government called a "Mineral Review." Consideration was being given to opening the Sanctuary to exploration by mining companies. Although it had been set aside in 1927, and had remained uniquely untouched ever since, the end threatened. This book, and David's cross-country speaking tour upon its publication - 40 venues in six weeks - contributed to raising the Canadian public's awareness and helped generate the letter-writing campaign which was instrumental in saving the Sanctuary. In his preface, David writes: "It is the richness of human experience, layered on top of the natural splendour of the river valley and its wildlife, that really sets the Thelon apart. The place has a history, both Native and non-Native, which gives it standing beyond the intrinsic value of wilderness itself. That may prove to be the difference between preservation and destruction of the Thelon wilderness; history may be its saving grace. This book is my attempt to render that history accessible, thinking it may make a difference to the future. Wilderness, to survive as wilderness, needs a voice. Its own voice cannot be heard beyond those who enter it as a sanctum. It cannot speak for itself, to defend itself against our intrusions. That underlies my motive for writing this book, to add my effort to the communal voice speaking on behalf of the Thelon wilderness." David tells the Thelon's story, exploring the mystery of Man's relationship with this special place in the heart of Canada's vast arctic barrenlands. From Thanadelthur and Telaruk to JW Tyrrell, John Horny and Eric Morse, the history is detailed, complete and exciting. The Thelon is the setting for a compelling Canadian adventure tale with all its drama, intrigue, joy and tragedy."
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History
Citation	Pelly, David. Ukkusiksalik (Wager Bay) Oral History Project. Parks Canada, 1996.
Description	Ukkusiksalik [Wager Bay] Oral History Project (Parks Canada contract). Follow-up to the 1991-92 project (below), involving travel in Wager Bay with five elders and their families, to old campsites and hunting grounds, to record stories and memories at these historic sites, then to produce a comprehensive historical synthesis entitled "The History of Ukkusiksalik."
Item Path	

Topic	Oral History
Citation	Pelly, David. Wager Bay Oral History Project. Parks Canada, 1991-1992.
Description	Wager Bay Oral History Project (Parks Canada contract). A two-volume oral history and historical analysis of the proposed National Park surrounding Wager Bay, based on interviews with 20 Inuit elders, former residents of the area, conducted over a two-year period of community visits. Summary from: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/projects.html
Item Path	

Akpait National Wildlife Area; Qaulluit National Wildlife Area

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Thule Archaeology Conservation Project
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	High
General Description	All the primary documents (field notes, report drafts, site records) at the CMC are summarized into McCartney's book (1979) 'Archaeological Whale Bone: A Northern Resource' (with exception of contact sheets)
Materials	field notes, report drafts, site records
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 1004
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Letter
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 252
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Medium
General Description	
Materials	Daily log of activities
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 3310
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Low
General Description	
Materials	Consultant's report and site entry forms
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 3264
Search Parameters	DEW Line; archaeology
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Consultant's report
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 1852
Search Parameters	Broughton Island
Relevance	
General Description	
Materials	Textual
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	CMC Historical Photo Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Accession No. IMG2010-0005. Artefact No. KE2007.223.
Search Parameters	Broughton Island
Relevance	
General Description	Collection of historical photographs
Materials	Images
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Box 5
Search Parameters	Broughton Island
Relevance	
General Description	
Materials	Textual
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 2035
Search Parameters	Broughton Island
Relevance	
General Description	
Materials	Textual
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 1151, Volumes 8 and 9
Search Parameters	Broughton Island
Relevance	
General Description	
Materials	Textual
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	Library and Archives Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RCMP Fonds
Series, Volume or File	RG 18 Acc. 1985-86/048 Box 55, file TA-500-8-1-11, RCMP Fonds. 'Conditions Amongst the Eskimos', Pangnirtung Detachment.
Search Parameters	Broughton Island, Kivitoo
Relevance	High
General Description	The annual 'Conditions' reports of the RCMP's Pangirtung Detachments included reports on conditions in the northern parts of the detachment where there were no resident policemen. The reports are often culturally insensitive but contain basic baseline data on infrastructure changes in the region.
Materials	Textual
Consulted	Partially
Researcher(s)	Philip Goldring
Follow Up	at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	Greenshield Fonds
Series, Volume or File	MG30 D 123, 1908-1911, E.W.T. Greenshield Fonds. 'An Arctic Diary', 1908-1911.
Search Parameters	Padle, Durban Harbour
Relevance	High
General Description	The Rev. E.W.T. Greenshields was one of the pioneer Anglican missionaries in southern Baffin Island. In 1908-11 he recorded observations during travels along the Davis Strait coast, including an overland winter trip to Padle Fiord and Aggijjat.
Materials	Textual
Consulted	Partially
Researcher(s)	Philip Goldring
Follow Up	at LAC

Repository	Philip Goldring
Repository Type	Research Notes
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	High
General Description	Dr. Goldring has a collection of research notes and photocopies accumulated during the 1980s and 1990s as a researcher for Parks Canada. He was responsible for historical research on Arctic Whaling and the recent history of Cumberland Peninsula.
Materials	Textual
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Philip Goldring
Follow Up	philipgoldring@sympatico.ca

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	MG 29, Whaling Logs Collection
Series, Volume or File	MG 29 A58
Search Parameters	
Relevance	Medium
General Description	Scottish whaling vessels pursued into the early 20th century the commercial exploitation of bowhead whales and other marine mammals in Davis Strait. Crews of these vessels encountered Inuit, occasionally gave family groups passage along the coast and took a few individuals to Scotland. LAC has a small proportion of the international collections of whaling logs, many of which are relevant to the Davis Strait coast of Nunavut. For a summary of the international holdings, see http://journals.sfu.ca/archivar/index.php/archivaria/article/view/11461/12404 ; an 11-page finding aid has been digitized by LAC: http://data2.archives.ca/pdf/pdf001/p000001787.pdf
Materials	Manuscript logs and journals kept aboard whaling vessels; newspaper clippings; 40 logs and associated documents.
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	Yes; currently incomplete

Repository	Rubec, Clayton
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	Field work materials from Northern Land Use Information project
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	Relevant NTS map sheets
Relevance	High
General Description	Mr. Rubec is an internationally recognized wetlands scientist who worked for Environment Canada's Northern Land Use survey from 1976-85. He retained custody of materials used or created in the field and is willing to allow access and consider transfer of the material to a place where it will be safeguarded.
Materials	Maps, 35 mm. slides
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	This material is held by Clayton Rubec, 613-725-0456 ; 495 Athlone Ave ; Ottawa, ON K1Z 5M9

Repository	CLEY: Nunavut Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	Sarah Gaunt Fonds; records of research in Nunavut, chiefly in the 1970s
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	High
General Description	Sarah Gaunt Fonds; records of research in Nunavut, chiefly in the 1970s; Topics include health, fur trade, land use, toponymy
Materials	Maps ; Field notes ; Archival research notes and copies
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	For information contact Edward Atkinson, Nunavut Archivist, EAtkinson@gov.nu.ca

Qaulluit National Wildlife Area

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 287
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Medium
General Description	
Materials	Field catalogue
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 1385
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Low
General Description	Cover letter explaining the return of artifacts.
Materials	Letter
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 1099
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Low
General Description	
Materials	Report
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 1242
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Low
General Description	
Materials	Paper presented
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 3235
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Medium
General Description	
Materials	Report
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 3896
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Medium
General Description	A PhD thesis which does not provide much relevant archaeological information, but has some relevant background info regarding the impact of White whalers on the Inuit
Materials	PhD thesis
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

Repository	CMC Archaeology Archives
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	
Series, Volume or File	Ms. 4102
Search Parameters	Archaeology; South Davis Straight
Relevance	Medium
General Description	
Materials	Site form, map, correspondence, site list, photographs. 1 floppy disk
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	Nicole Brandon
Follow Up	n/a

All

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	RG85M 77803/16.Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Records
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	High
General Description	See Description on LAC Website at http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/ourl/res.php?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_tim=2011-02-15T15%3A21%3A53Z&url_ctx_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&rft_dat=3677893&rft_id=info%3Asid%2Fcollectionscanada.gc.ca%3Apam. This is the master collection of data on land use gathered through interviews with Inuit experts and creation of map biographies. Quantity of types of data vary among communities. Numerous individuals are named, which limits access because to some material under the Privacy Act. his information was heavily compressed for publication in three volumes in 1976.
Materials	Maps; audio cassettes; typed transcripts and lists; 361 archival catalogue entries; 280 + 177 hours audio tapes; file lists at http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/ourl/res.php?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&url_tim=2011-02-23T19%3A28%3A14Z&url_ctx_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Actx&rft_dat=3677893&rft_id=info%3Asid%2Fcollectionscanada.gc.ca%3Apam
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	Obtain lists and detailed inventory material from the responsible cartographic archivist, Marc.Cockburn@lac-bac.gc.ca 819-934-6823

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	Photographic holdings
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	Medium
General Description	LAC has large collections of government photographs and a smaller quantity of private photographs taken in Nunavut during the 19th and 20th centuries. Because most of these were taken by scientists, administrators, tourists and other transients, the identification of individuals is poor and the identification of places may be imprecise or unreliable. LAC has worked with Inuit since 2005 to identify individuals in some photographs. See http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/inuit/index-e.html .
Materials	Photographic negatives, slides and prints, many in albums. Thousands of items. A limited number of items are online and can be viewed at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/lac-bac/search/arch
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	Online descriptive database and online images to be searched

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	British Admiralty Charts
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	Davis Strait; Hudson Bay; Arctic Ocean
Relevance	Medium
General Description	LAC has a major holding of British naval cartography, including hydrographic charts of the Davis Strait area. Many of these, updated and reprinted from time to time, incorporate the most recent toponymic information derived from field work.
Materials	Hydrographic charts; about 10 relevant sheets, with repeated revisions and updates; most are online
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	Currently incomplete

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Administration Branch Fonds
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	High
General Description	RG85 contains records of the northern affairs program, mainly dealing with operational matters, information gathering and input to policy. After 1951 files were created for each community. Some files were transferred to Yellowknife in 1967 and others may have been stripped, i.e. contents removed for destruction. Search tools include an older online database (Archivianet), a newer database which has some overlap with the older one, and paper finding aids held at LAC.
Materials	Files were created to document the affairs of individuals, institutions and government bodies and operations in each community. Topics may include general administration, health and welfare (community as well as individuals), town planning, schools, arts and crafts, Game Act.
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	1. Use online and paper indexes to create community and CA bibliographies; 2. search most relevant files

Repository	Natural Resources Canada: Geographical Names Board of Canada Secretariat
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	Operational files
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	NTS Map sheets
Relevance	Medium
General Description	The Secretariat coordinates federal interests in research and officialization of geographical names in Canada. Its files document past scientific field work, mapping research and office treatment of geographical names. Records before about 1960 are in the Library and Archives of Canada, with microformat copies at the Secretariat. There is some overlap between these Secretariat files and files with a similar structure (organized by sectional map sheet) held by the Government of Nunavut's Toponymy program.
Materials	Textual files with numerous maps and lists of toponyms. Recent files are organized by NTS Map Sheet number at all the available scales and include administrative correspondence, research inquiries and decisions about names.
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring; H. Goldring
Follow Up	Contact should be made with Jocelyne Revie, Executive Secretary, GNBC, 615 Booth Street, 06Ath Floor, Room 634A; Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9 ; Telephone : 613-992-4100 ; Jocelyne.Revie@NRCan-RNCan.gc.ca

Repository	Kemp, William
Repository Type	
Collection or Fonds	Maps and research files
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	Medium
General Description	Dr. Kemp is a former professor at McGill University who managed the southern Baffin Island sector of the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project in the 1970s. He continues to do extensive research on the records of the Land Use Projects and can advise on the contents of those records. The records themselves are in the Library and Archives of Canada
Materials	
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	Contact info: billkemp@strata360.com1-514-938-5255

Repository	Arctic Institute of North America (University of Calgary)
Repository Type	Website
Collection or Fonds	ASTIS Bibliography
Series, Volume or File	Nunavut Data Base
Search Parameters	Names of conservation areas and affected communities incl. former communities
Relevance	High
General Description	Arctic Science and Technology Information System contains 72,000 records of citations to publications and descriptions of research projects. Research project descriptions are prepared using information collected by the organizations that licence northern research. The Nunavut Database is a subset database providing about 30,000 individual records relating chiefly to the social sciences and life sciences in Nunavut. It is an excellent source of information on research projects but by no means exhaustive in reporting research publications. Selected titles and projects are included in the NTI Reference Bibliography.
Materials	Online
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Continuous updating requires regular follow-up at http://136.159.147.171/ned/

Repository	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council - database of grants
Repository Type	Website
Collection or Fonds	Awards Search Engine
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	Geographical
Relevance	Moderate
General Description	SSHRC makes grants for research throughout Canada and publishes some details of grants online. Lead researchers are always named but not the communities in which they are working.
Materials	Online
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Annual updating required at http://www.outil.ost.uqam.ca/CRSH/RechProj.aspx?vLangue=Anglais

Repository	Government of Nunavut; Department of Community Elders Language and Youth; Toponymy Program
Repository Type	Government
Collection or Fonds	Official records of Toponymy Program
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	Relevant map sheets
Relevance	High
General Description	The Toponymy program works closely with communities to identify, document and give approval to local geographic names. Toponymy information is gathered through a combination of field, archival, and library research.
Materials	Maps; official correspondence and decisions on proposed names
Consulted	Yes
Researcher(s)	P. Goldring
Follow Up	Contact Pauline Arnatsiaq, Nunavut Toponymist, Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth ; PO Box 310 ; IGLOOLIK NU X0A 0L0 ; Ph. 1-867-934-2042 ; e-mail parnatsiaq1@gov.nu.ca