

NTI IIBA for Conservation Areas

Cultural Heritage and Interpretative Materials Study

Phase I:
Cultural Heritage Resources
Report

Area: Dewey Soper
Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Prepared for Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

1 May 2011

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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Note on Place Names: The current official names of places are used here except in direct quotations from historical documents. Names of places that do not have official names will appear as they are found in the source documents.

Contents

Maps and Photographs	2
Information Tables	2
Section 1: Introduction	3
Geographical Scope.....	4
Methodology	4
Non-Local Research	4
Cape Dorset Fine Art Production	4
Local Knowledge	4
Products	5
Cultural Heritage Resources Report	5
Cultural Heritage Inventory (MS Access Electronic Database)	5
Section 2: Community Context.....	6
Community History for Cape Dorset.....	6
Section 3: Description of the Conservation Area	11
Physical Description and Boundaries	11
Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary: Physical Description and Boundaries	11
Inuit Land Use	12
Modern Era	13
Information from Non-Inuit Sources	16
Section 4: Cultural Heritage Survey	18
Category: Cape Dorset Art Production.....	18
Category: Archaeology	19
Category: Historic Events	19
Category: Historic Places.....	20
Category: Place Names	20
Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary	20
Toponymic Research in the Region	21
Possible Name for the Conservation Area:.....	22
Category: Collections and Projects	22
Nunavut	22
Northwest Territories	23

Federal Agencies.....	23
Other Institutions.....	25
Universities and Private Collections	26
Art Collections.....	27
Section 5: Sources	28
General	28
Community History.....	29
Appendices	30

Maps and Photographs

Figure 1: Location of Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary, showing distance (approximately 275 kilometres) from Cape Dorset..3

Figure 2: General extent of intensive Cape Dorset community use area is shown in the *Nunavut Atlas*; Map 9. 16

Information Tables

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). 13

Table 2: 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). 14

Table 3: Index of *Nunavut Atlas* map sheets of relevance to Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary. The large number of map sheets reflects the fact that the bird sanctuary is some distance from Cape Dorset. 16

Appendices

Named Places Listing

Inventory Sources Listing

Collections Listing

Section 1: Introduction



Figure 1: Location of Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary, showing distance (approximately 275 kilometres) from Cape Dorset. Source: http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/search/search_results?expression=dewey+soper+bird+sanctuary&image2.x=0&image2.y=0, accessed 12 Apr. 2011.

NTI engaged Contentworks Inc. in the fall of 2010 to work on cultural inventories for the Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) 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 Dewey Soper MBS; summarize

known information about cultural heritage resources in and near the MBS; 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 MBS.

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 Qaujimagatuuqangit. Lacking any opportunity to meet with an Advisory Co-Management Committee or with local cultural heritage specialists, Contentworks was unable to discuss details of the area of interest. The local Cape Dorset region (but not the MBS) is provisionally defined as all the land and water within an 80 kilometre radius of the community of Cape Dorset. It includes the hamlet of Cape Dorset. Some information about the wider Cape Dorset region was collected, but the consultants were unable to access data about registered archaeological sites beyond the hamlet and the MBS.

Methodology

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 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 Dewey Soper MBS

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

Cape Dorset Fine Art Production

Leslie Boyd Ryan, Manager, Dorset Fine Arts provided the consultants with important insight into the location and scope of various collections associated with the history of art production in Cape Dorset since the 1950s. Ms. Boyd Ryan eloquently emphasized the extent to which the collection is as much the story of the community as it is a reference collection about artworks. A summary of the information she provided is included in this report in Section 4 in the category 'Cape Dorset Art Production'.

Local Knowledge

It is expected that the 2011-12 year will allow consultants following up this report to meet with the ACMC in Cape Dorset and conduct local consultations about cultural resources near the hamlet and in the MBS itself, and to determine priorities for oral histories, place names,

mapping and archaeology. Local consultations in 2011-12 will also be able to benefit from any additional work that is done to refine the concept for the Cape Dorset cultural centre.

Products

Cultural Heritage Resources Report

This Cultural Heritage Resources Report provides an overview of the cultural heritage and history of the Cape Dorset 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, Cape Dorset, as well as description of cultural heritage features described or known through published surveys or local knowledge. The report also includes: a listing 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 Cape Dorset 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 areas, as well as resources, such as archaeological sites, located within or near the MBS. 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

Community History¹ for Cape Dorset

The settlement of Cape Dorset is located on Dorset Island, about 275 km from the Dewey Soper MBS. Dorset Island is one of a group of small islands connected at low tide to Baffin Island's Foxe Peninsula. The Inuit name for the area is Kingnait, which describes the high, rolling hills surrounding the community's small, protected harbour.

Cape Dorset is known to have been inhabited for almost 2,000 years, originally by Dorset people, and later by Tunlit and then Inuit people. The community is an important centre for Inuit art production and for tourism. Its Inuit art program, begun in 1959 as the West Baffin Co-op, and managed for almost 40 years by Terry Ryan, is a core theme in the history of the community.

The area was mapped by Europeans in 1631 during the voyage of Captain Luke Foxe. He commemorated Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset and Lord of the Admiralty, in his naming of places in the region.

Although sparsely populated during the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) trading post period, many families moved to the hamlet permanently in the 1950s and 1960s following government pressure to access all social services in the settlement. Until the 1950s, all services to Inuit in Kingnait were supplied through Kimmirut (previous named Lake Harbour.)

For centuries, Inuit along the south coast of Baffin Island lived in small groups in order to access country food (primarily caribou, whales, seals, ducks, arctic char, shellfish and berries). Mainland settlements were usually occupied in winter. In summer, the camps were moved to offshore islands. There were, however, at least 10 permanent winter camps that hunted seals in the islands between Andrew Gordon Bay and Amadjuak Bay in the 1940s and 50s.

Hunting in Cape Dorset followed seasonal patterns of game and environmental conditions. Important animals harvested in the Cape Dorset area included walrus, caribou, whales, bearded seals, harp seals, Arctic hares, polar bears and wildfowl.

Early Contact Experiences and Trading

Other than a few encounters with Arctic explorers, contacts between Inuit and non-Inuit in the 19th century were limited to seasonal trade with whalers at Big Island. This changed when an HBC trading post was established in 1913 at Cape Dorset. Inuit in the area recall building an inukshuk (a stone figure used as a marker) at the Cape Dorset inlet to help mark the passage for the boats supplying timber and supplies to the HBC post (Eber, 1989).

¹ This community history is based on the "Cape Dorset Community History" prepared for the Qikiqtani Truth Commission and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (through support by NTI and others) by Contentworks Inc. See: www.gtcommission.com/actions/GetPage.php?pagelid=10&communityId=3 The sources for the community history are listed in the Sources section of this NTI IIBA report.

Transitions

The 1950s and 60s were an important period of transition for Inuit in Cape Dorset. Many families moved from migrated from the camps to live in the settlement. They continued to hunt for food and trap for income, but they also found seasonal and year-round employment and received income support through the federal government.

Cape Dorset Between 1950 and 1980

The area around Cape Dorset was rich in wildlife, but changing weather and ice patterns could lead to times of hunger. In May 1950, for



Caption: Inuit women cleaning walrus hides, 1929.: J.D. Soper / Library and Archives Canada / PA-101304

example, the RCMP reported that there had been little fresh meat available for families since winter 1949. Inuit in most of the camps were eating food that had been saved for the dogs, while the dogs were dying of starvation. The RCMP reported that “a drop of fresh meat and dog food is absolutely necessary” (Larsen, 1950). A supply of meat was delivered to the Cape Dorset in 1950. The following year the RCMP expressed their concern that similar hardships would occur. By 1952, however, conditions had improved. The RCMP reports stated conditions had improved because of: improved cache system; increased handicraft sales; fewer dogs; and the distribution of relief (Scott, 1952).

In 1950, the people around Cape Dorset were at the beginning of a new period of rapid change. Their diet was largely seal meat, supplemented by caribou, fish, wildfowl and by imported foods from the trading post. Dogs were usually fed seal and walrus. Cape Dorset’s HBC post and the annual tours of the RCMP and the Eastern Arctic Patrol provided services to approximately 500 persons. Most Inuit lived in the 16 settlements or “outpost camps” stretched along 500 km of coast east and west of Cape Dorset. All of the camps were active in 1950.



Shappa clearing dog traces, Cape Dorset [(Kinngait), Nunavut], Baffin Island, N.W.T., ca. 1929. Source: J.D. Soper / Library and Archives Canada / PA-101386

The annual routine still incorporated many long-standing features of post-contact life, although other annual routines were introduced in the 1950s. The re-supply ship C.D. Howe arrived in late summer, bringing with it supplies and health inspections, as well as influenza that infected many Inuit. Outpost camps were increasingly located closer to the main settlement of Cape Dorset. Because most Inuit had adopted Christian doctrine and ritual, visits to the settlement were common, especially during holy-day (Christmas and Easter) gatherings in the settlement. Fox furs were also traded at these times.

The community used the arts initiatives of the 1950s and 1960s, initially led by James Houston and soon by Terry Ryan, to develop broader services for the settlement. In 1959, the first

collection of Cape Dorset prints was released to critical acclaim and the beginning of an art boom was born. The same year a petition was submitted to the Department of Northern Affairs to incorporate the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative (WBEC). The WBEC established an elected board of Inuit members that guided its development and to some extent, the communities as well.

The WBEC was supported by federal arts administrator and manager Terry Ryan who arrived in 1960 and stayed until 2000. He quickly saw and nurtured all kinds of art talents, including carving, drawing, printmaking and, later, typography. At that time art production was still integrated into the Inuit seasonal cycle, with people coming into the community in the fall and stay until the spring “when the geese came back.”² The WBEC tested many commercial artistic ventures, globally market the artwork and prints of Cape Dorset artists and inherit the sewing centre that had been begun by Alma Houston. Most importantly, in the early years, the cooperative eased the transition for Cape Dorset people moving to the settlement from the camps. Those who could not hunt could earn an income through artistic production or working for the WBEC. The cooperative structure also provided Inuit in Cape Dorset with a model for local government.

The 1960s saw growing numbers of southerners arriving in the community to service its growing population, and a large drop in the number of Inuit men identified as “eligible hunters”. Only a few outpost camps were active. Hunting, however, was still an important economic activity that was also important to Inuit identity in Cape Dorset and elsewhere. Terry Ryan, the manager of the West Baffin Co-op, which became the Arctic’s most important art development and promotion organization, arrived in 1960. He settled in Cape Dorset and managed the program for 40 years.

In 1974, Cape Dorset’s population was 690 people, and there were about 70 hunters living in the hamlet. The community was served by an airstrip and twice weekly flights from Iqaluit, a primary school (grades one to seven), an adult education centre, a nursing station, an RCMP detachment, a church, a community hall, telephone service, a post office and five general stores, including a cooperative.

Infrastructure and communications

By the mid-1960s, the community had over three kilometres of roads, a public bath house, a community freezer, a power house and heavy equipment to haul sewerage, water and fuel. The community received a landing strip in 1973. Satellite telephone service began in November 1974. In 1974, Cape Dorset formed a local juvenile court with the support of a social worker.

Education

A school building was delivered to Cape Dorset in summer 1950 and classes began in September for three students. Instruction was suspended in 1952 until 1954 when a new Welfare teacher arrived to teach at the federal day school. (Welfare teachers were federal employees who taught classes, but were also trained in social work. They provided support to individuals, developed community programs, and worked with health authorities.)

² Terry Ryan testified at the Qikiqtani Truth Commission on 25 November 2008 in Ottawa. A full record of his testimony is available through the Qikiqtani Inuit Association. Only a small portion of the testimony concerns art production.

Formal education was limited to children living in the settlement or coming into the community for extended periods. In the 1960s, the federal government introduced hostel schooling into the community of Cape Dorset. Three hostels were built in the first half of the 1960s. However, they were never popular among students and families.

By 1967, a three-room school house was operating and four teachers were employed full time. Classes, however, only went to grade seven. Students wishing to attend high school had to leave the settlement.

Adult education began informally in 1954, but was formally established sometime after 1960. In the 1970s, education became the responsibility of the territorial government in Yellowknife. Under pressure from aboriginal groups, including the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), across the territories, better schools were built and new learning materials were developed.

Inuit leaders in Cape Dorset were also committed to teaching youth traditional skills needed to hunt, fish and travel over land and ice. In 1977, a group of Cape Dorset residents made plans to live at an outpost camp and to invite youth to stay there for extended periods of time “to learn about traditional camp life” (“Outpost camp,” 1977). According to the Nunatsiak News, youth chose the outpost camp over building a new recreation centre in the settlement.

Health Care

Year-round health care began in 1950 when a small nursing station was established at Cape Dorset in 1950 by the federal government. Until then, most health services were provided by the RCMP and by doctors and nurses visiting the area during the annual Arctic patrols of the C.D. Howe, the government supply and medical vessel. Annual visits from the C.D. Howe, were awaited with anxiety because it took patients to hospitals in the South, often in quite large numbers and with very short notice, for treatments for infectious diseases, especially tuberculosis, and for surgical procedures.

The need for medical personnel was evident in the winter of 1952 when a severe measles epidemic struck southern Baffin Island, killing almost 20 people in the Cape Dorset area alone (T. Scott, 1953). In the next year, 1953, a severe influenza epidemic killed approximately 20 Inuit (Government of Canada, 1966).

A dedicated nursing station, staffed by a husband and wife team, was constructed in 1960 with four beds and a refrigerated storage area. Patients with more serious illness were evacuated to Frobisher Bay or sent south on the C.D. Howe.

Housing

In the late 1950s, officials in Ottawa acknowledged that housing conditions in Eastern Arctic settlements were contributing to a high infant mortality rate and to increases in the frequency of tuberculosis among the Inuit population (Duffy, 1988). In the 1950s, the federal government developed low-cost housing units that could be shipped to the Arctic. These houses were 16 feet square. They were one-room homes without toilets, stoves, baths or porches. These houses were offered as an expedient solution, but no clear standards were set for the future.

In 1964, a sub-committee of the Federal Committee on Social Adjustment released a condemning report on the government’s response to the housing crisis in the Arctic. In response to criticisms from Inuit, nurses, politicians and local government officials, the Canadian government announced in 1965 the Eskimo Housing Program. The program ambitiously aimed to build 1,600 rental homes equipped with a heater, sink, water storage tank, electric fixtures

and basic furniture to replace the existing matchbox homes.

Cape Dorset received 25 of these new units in 1965 and another 24 the following year (Higgins, 1968). Anthropologist David Damas reported that this new housing was an important factor in encouraging more Inuit to settle in the community. While the new house designs represented improvements on the one-room houses, they still were not specifically designed for the Arctic environment or Inuit lifestyle. Not until the late 1970s would housing be designed and erected in the North that met the basic needs of the Inuit by including rooms or outbuildings for processing country food and maintaining hunting equipment and vehicles. In the late 1970s, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation collaborated with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the ITC and the Dene Housing Group to promote the Rural and Remote Housing Program. The program gave individuals an opportunity to plan, build or buy homes.

Churches and Religion

As early as 1915 Anglican missionaries travelled to the Cape Dorset region from northern Quebec performing marriages and baptisms and instructing the camp leaders on becoming catechists. An Anglican Church was built by the area's Inuit in 1953, though the church did not have a minister until 1961. A Catholic mission house had been established in the settlement in 1938, but was forced to close in 1960 because it was unable to attract a following.

Section 3: Description of the Conservation Area

Physical Description and Boundaries

Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary: Physical Description and Boundaries

General Location

Located on Baffin Island about 275 km northeast of Cape Dorset

Area

815 900 ha.

Altitude

Range is from sea level to 60 m

Overview

The Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary is a single tract which stretches from the head of Bowman Bay in the south to the Koukdjuak River in the North, including an 8-kilometre band of coastal waters and inland to a maximum distance of about 66 kilometres eastward from Cape Dominion. On NTS Maps 36 H, 36 I and 36J the boundaries are represented as a line starting in the south near the head of Bowman Bay, running 26 km. to the mouth of the bay, then running parallel to the eastern shore of Foxe Basin, about eight kilometres off shore, to a position off the middle of the Koukdjuak River. From there the boundary follows the river for about 25 kilometres and then returns to the point of origin by a series of straight lines.

The physical features are described in a Ramsar publication as follows:³

Principal Characteristics

A broad coastal plain with a unique assemblage of circular shallow lakes, and peat dominated soils and marshes with scattered granitic rock outcrops in an otherwise slightly sloping surface underlain by calcareous bedrock.

Physical Features (Geology, Geomorphology, Hydrology, Soils, Water, Climate)

The Sanctuary includes about 250 km of a very low relief coastal section of the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak. The shoreline is strongly influenced by sea ice movement in the summer period. The Koukdjuak River drains into Foxe Basin immediately north of the sanctuary. Lack of relief on the plain, and high tides in Foxe Basin, combine to form a tidal zone which may extend up to 15 km inland. The Sanctuary has a fascinating array of surficial geomorphic features including chevron beach ridges and rare examples of high latitude karst solution formation. Significant peat deposits border large turbid circular lakes forming a very unusual northern landscape. The wide marshy plain is dotted with these shallow round lakes and circular infilled basins, and is drained by innumerable small sluggish streams.

³ Ramsar Sites Information Service, "CANADA 15: DEWEY SOPER MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY, NUNAVUT TERRITORY Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands", accessed 22 March 2011 at http://www.wetlands.org/RIS/_COP9Directory/Directory/ris/4CA015en.pdf

Ecological Features (Habitats, Vegetation)

Much of the area is covered with a mat of mosses and sedge *Carex stans*. Other common plants include *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Salix* spp., *Cochlearia officinalis* and *Saxifraga caespitosa*. Land cover mapping (ground truthing of satellite images) was completed for the entire sanctuary in 2001 and the areas to the north, east and south.

Hydrological/Physical Values

The combination of several unique geomorphic and hydrologic features such as chevron beach ridges and circular lakes as well as karst features are likely of international significance.

Noteworthy Fauna

The most abundant waterfowl species in the Sanctuary is Lesser Snow Goose *Chen caerulescens*, with about 1,500,000 nesting individuals recorded in the 1990s. Other numerous species are small Canada Goose *Branta canadensis* of the tall grass prairie population, Atlantic Brent *Branta bernicla hrota*, Long-tailed Duck *Clangula hyemalis*, and King Eider *Somateria spectabilis* and several species of shore birds. Cape Dominion is one of the most important nesting areas in the Eastern Arctic for Atlantic Brent. The Plain is summer range for a major barren-ground caribou herd.

Legal Description

The boundary is well defined on maps in the National Topographical System but no current legal description has been found online. The relevant section of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1036 was found incomplete when checked at intervals, December 2010 to 22 March 2011.⁴

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, both open and in the form of ice, especially the land-fast ice over salt water. The cultural values associated with land use may be either tangible or intangible; travel routes, place names and knowledge of weather and the ways of animals are a few examples of intangible heritage, while fish weirs, kayak stands, the many types of inuksuit, and the remains of past habitations are all part of the tangible heritage of Inuit land use.

Much of *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* deals with knowledge and use of the land. The Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary is a considerable distance north-east from the hamlet of Cape Dorset; only one small parcel of Inuit-owned land overlaps the southern boundary of the Bird Sanctuary. However, the patterns of Cape Dorset Inuit knowledge and use of the bird sanctuary are evident on land use and occupancy maps compiled in 1973-76 by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and in

⁴ "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.

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 showing 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*, valuable though they are, are limited by their focus on subsistence practices rather than other cultural practices.

The main centres of Inuit activity in the Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are the mouths of the rivers flowing into Bowman Bay in the south of the sanctuary and of the Koukdjuak River in the north.

Modern Era

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

Period II 1913-1960	Vol. 1, Description of Land Use (pp. 125-26)
General observations	Bowman Bay and the Koukdjuak River were well beyond the usual hunting locales of people in the Cape Dorset area. Population was generally centred on three regions – eastward on Andrew Gordon Bay, on Amadjuak Bay, and north along the Foxe Channel towards Cape Dorchester. From here they had access to both hunting and trapping on the coasts of Foxe Peninsula and the islands of Hudson Strait, and rarely needed to travel as far as Bowman Bay. Information given by Inuit to the <i>Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project</i> mentioned that there was occasional polar bear hunting on the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak and that people sometimes followed caribou onto the plain. Fox trapping, when it occurred along the north coast, did not extend onto the sea ice as it did elsewhere. The Koukdjuak River was fished for char but not heavily, and even in goose-hunting season, the focus of effort never extended this far east.

Period III 1960-1974	Vol. 1, Description of Land Use (pp. 127-28)
General Observations	Hunting and trapping were much more concentrated around Cape Dorset after 1960. The notes for this period indicate a continued Cape Dorset Inuit use of the northern edge of the Bird Sanctuary, as some char and geese were taken in season at the Koukdjuak River, the sanctuary's northern boundary.

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

Period	Vol. 3, Maps (107-112)
1913-1960	Map 107: Cape Dorset Trapping Period II. 1913-1960. The Bird Sanctuary area is at the extremity of fox trapping in this period. One long, circular trapline is shown crossing the boundary into the sanctuary south of the Koukdjuak River. Further south, there was some trapping around the head of Bowman Bay. Map 109: Cape Dorset Hunting 1913-1960. Goose and caribou hunting occurred at the head of Bowman Bay, and inland from the creek mouths both in and outside the Bird Sanctuary. Polar bear hunting is indicated at a small part of the Foxe Basin coast south of the Koukdjuak River.
1959-1974	Map 111: Trapping Period III: 1913-1960. One trapline is shown around the head of Bowman Bay. Map 112: Hunting Period III: 1960-1974. Fish, geese and possibly some caribou were taken along the Koukdjuak River both within and upstream from the boundaries of the Bird Sanctuary. Caribou and polar bear were taken around the head of Bowman Bay.

Table 2: 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)

Consultations and research for the *Nunavut Atlas*⁵ were undertaken 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 Cape Dorset is found in four sections:

⁵ Rick Riewe, ed., *Nunavut Atlas* (Edmonton: Canadian Circumpolar Institute and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, 1992).

- 1) Index map of the Nunavut Settlement Area. This shows the approximate boundaries 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 report 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.) The maps do not show “Low” intensity use – lands used before 1960 but rarely visited since then. Cape Dorset’s information is on Map 9. See Figure 2, below.
- 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 degrees of shading to indicate intensity of land use: Intensive (annually in the present) medium (continuing into the present, but not necessarily every year) and low. These maps are arranged in the *Atlas* in alphabetical order by NTS sheet title. Information on the immediate Cape Dorset Area appears on four separate small-scale maps and their associated texts. The Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary appears on two of these sheets, Foxe Peninsula and Foxe Basin South. (Maps 86-89). See Table 3, below, for details.
- 4) Six regional maps showing lands retained by the Inuit. Cape Dorset is on the South Baffin sheet. A unique resource when published, 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* assigns boundaries and numbers to specific use area, a methodology which was intended to assist land selection negotiators before the Nunavut Final Agreement was signed in 1994. The cartographic and textual information related to the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary are summarized here:

- In the *Nunavut Atlas* the relevant use areas are identified as 8CD, a travel route on salt water, 5CD, both shores of the Koukdjuak River, and 3CD, land.
- Area 5CD was used “in the recent past” by hunters from Cape Dorset, taking waterfowl and char.
- Area 3D is the caribou habitat extending across most of Foxe Peninsula. A small southern portion is inside the Bird Sanctuary, including the head of Bowman Bay.
- The Great Plain of the Koukdjuak has little wildlife, except for waterfowl in spring.
- Three main travel routes are shown. One is the boat route which follows the coast all the way around Foxe Peninsula and up Foxe Basin beyond the Sanctuary to Hantzsch Bay. A second runs roughly parallel to the coast for almost the full length of the Foxe Peninsula, and is used for hunting caribou. The third links Foxe Basin to Netilling Lake via the Koukdjuak River.
- Recent camp sites are closely associated with the second travel route, and are quite dense around the head of Bowman Bay.
- No archaeological sites are shown in the Bird Sanctuary, although there are areas of archaeological interest nearby, immediately to the east and west of Bowman Bay.

- The Koukdjuak River is the outlet of Nettilling Lake, with a distance of only 73 kilometres from the lake to Foxe Basin. The lake itself is not in the Bird Sanctuary. Land around Nettilling Lake is used by hunters from Pangnirtung, Iqaluit and Cape Dorset, who follow a variety of routes through the interior to reach the lake.

Map Title	Map Numbers	Text page numbers	Land Use Areas
Cumberland Sound	72-73	181	
Foxe Basin South	86-87	195	5 CD; 8CD
Foxe Peninsula	88-89	196-197	3CD
Nettilling Lake	114-115	223	

Table 3: Index of *Nunavut Atlas* map sheets of relevance to Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary. The large number of map sheets reflects the fact that the bird sanctuary is some distance from Cape Dorset; it is also on the margins of three community use areas – Pangnirtung, Iqaluit and Cape Dorset.

Note: The Atlas is large, difficult to use and especially difficult to copy, and extracts have not been successfully made for this report. An image is attached here that shows some of the limitations. The recommendations from this study include digitization of the Nunavut Atlas maps and the data referenced in the study.

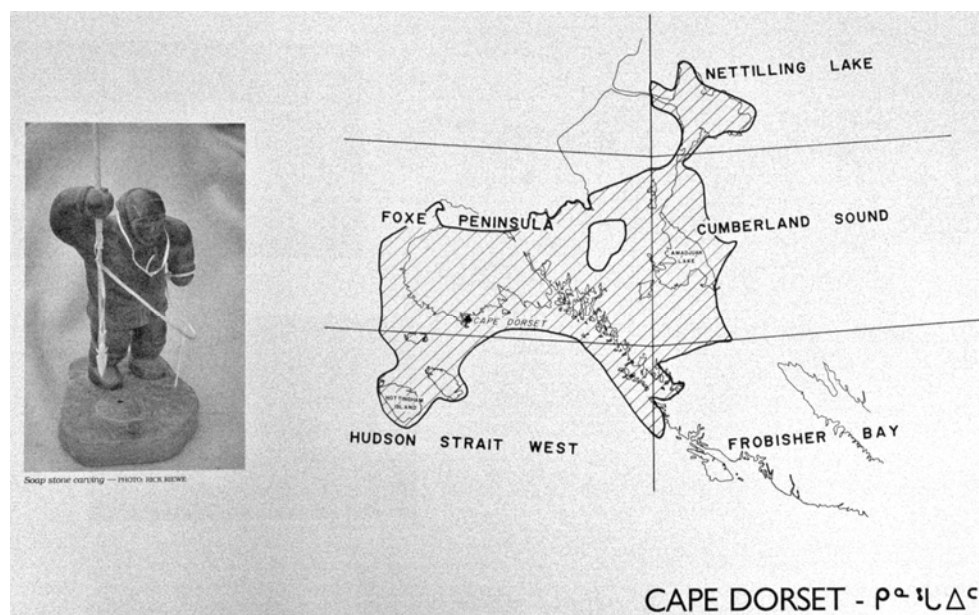


Figure 2: General extent of intensive Cape Dorset community use area is shown in the *Nunavut Atlas*; Map 9. Note that by 1992, renewable resource harvesting continued around the head of Bowman Bay but the coastline and the lower Koukdjuak River were no longer intensively used.

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 government agents in the Area Economic Surveys of the 1960s, document the manner and extent of Inuit land use based on their interviews and experiences with Inuit in the areas. 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 Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary, few narratives of scientific or recreational use of the sanctuary exist, and there are consequently few non-Inuit observers to report on land uses, even at the head of Bowman Bay or along the Koukdjuak River. A thorough survey of records created by parties working on the land, or by non-witness reporters such as RCMP officers in Kimmirut or Cape Dorset, could potentially add detail to the broad patterns described in sources created from Inuit information.

Section 4: Cultural Heritage Survey

Category: Cape Dorset Art Production

For this report, a separate section within this category has been written to describe the location of cultural materials related to art production in Cape Dorset. It does not include a survey of the location of artworks. Information in this section is based largely on an interview with Leslie Boyd Ryan of Dorset Fine Arts in February 2011 supplemented by research guided by the information from the interview.

Several institutions hold collections relevant to the history of art production in Cape Dorset and, by association, collections important to the people of Cape Dorset. Everyone involved, including artists and long-time coordinator Terry Ryan, encouraged art that expressed the cultural experience of artists and the shared experiences and knowledge of the community. As a result, artist biographies, artworks and institutions associated with the artwork express the story of Cape Dorset, its regional context and its cultural value.

Dorset Fine Arts in Toronto holds dozens of archived proof-prints which represent the history of print-making in Cape Dorset. Its permanent collection includes 200 documented pieces located in storage in Toronto at Dorset Fine Arts, in Cape Dorset at the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative (WBEC) and in Kleinburg, Ontario at the McMichael Canadian Art Collection. While the sculpture collection is not as comprehensive as the print and drawing collection it has both artistic and documentary value.

The largest collection of artworks is the drawing collection produced for WBEC. The bulk of this collection is in the McMichael Canadian Art Collection. It is comprised of approximately 100,000 pieces representing the works of 188 people from the late 1950s onwards. This collection is of very high value for documenting the life, culture and history Cape Dorset Inuit.

The core of the WBEC print-making collections is also located at the McMichael Canadian Art Collection where it was transferred to the museum through a loan agreement. Further discussions and investigations would be required to determine all the conditions of the loan and to understand limitations on the display, access, study and conservation of this nationally significant collection. In sum, the loan is not a good substitute for a permanent collection still owned by the WBEC that many people would argue should be held in trust for Inuit and for the people of Canada.

Dorset Fine Arts also holds a collection of books, including exhibitions catalogues and books, related to art production in Cape Dorset. Some items in this collection are wrapped, catalogues and secured; other items are used in the day-to-day business of the organization. Additional materials of this type are located in the Kinngait studio in Cape Dorset.

A large portion of the business archives of the WBEC and Kinngait studio has been gifted to the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC); other material is still held in files at Dorset Fine Arts. More files will be sent to CMC on a regular basis. The CMC collection includes important audio recordings with artists made by Ian Murray. No transcripts exist for this collection.

Miscellaneous collections at Dorset Fine Arts include: a typeface project; documentation about the jewellery project from the 1970s; unpublished manuscripts (paper format) and stories; documentation about the NFB Inuit animation project in the 1970s; and about 500+ unreleased editions of prints.

Category: Archaeology

Registered Archaeology in the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary

There are no registered archaeological sites within the boundary of the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary.

Registered Archaeology in Other Parts of the Cape Dorset Region

The Cape Dorset region has a rich archaeological record with at least 47 registered sites. Due to the scope of this report for the 2010-11 fiscal year, no further analysis was done concerning the significance of these sites. They include important Thule sites on Mallik Island associated with Mallikjua Territorial Park and

Category: Historic Events

1913: The Hudson's Bay Company establishes a post in Cape Dorset

1929: Dewey Soper travels to Bowman Bay to map blue goose breeding ground, guided by Kavivau, Ashuna, Shappa, Powlusik, Nunaswetuk, Eliak and Putugak

1934: HBC closes Amadjuak post (opened 1921) half-way between Cape Dorset and Kimmirut

1947: *RMS Nascope* is wrecked while attempting to enter Cape Dorset harbour.

1949-1950: The hunger time – seal hunting conditions are poor. People go hungry, and many sled dogs die

1950: A nursing station and federally funded day school are established

1952: A severe measles epidemic kills nearly 20 people

1953: A severe influenza epidemic kills nearly 20 people

1953: An Anglican church is built by Inuit in the region

1953: James Houston appointed Northern Service Officer at Cape Dorset to encourage development of art works for southern markets.

1956–1957: Famine conditions during winter result in the death of many dogs in the area

1957: Federal Government establishes Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary

1959: West Baffin Co-op is established – this strengthens the economic position of the community and options for its residents, and helps fund community infrastructure

1959: The inaugural collection of Cape Dorset Inuit prints is released to critical acclaim and the beginning of the art boom is born through the newly established West Baffin Sports Fishing Co-op, renamed West Baffin Co-op in 1961.

1960: Terry Ryan arrives in Cape Dorset as the Arts Administrator and recognizes the talent of local carvers as another avenue for art production

1963: The pace of Inuit moving to Cape Dorset from traditional camps increases

1965: RCMP detachment established in Cape Dorset

1968: Only two camps remain in the region, compared to fifteen camps in the 1950s and five camps in 1965

1982: Cape Dorset becomes a hamlet

Category: Historic Places

Cape Dorset settlement and the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary are about 275 kilometres apart, and the relationship between them can be expressed mainly in terms of travel routes and surrounding major geographical features, and in relation to the scientific work of Dewey Soper.

Foxe Peninsula	A land mass dividing Hudson Strait from Foxe Basin.
Cape Dorset	The hamlet at a place Inuit know as “Kingnait” grew around an HBC trading post, the first established (1913) on Baffin Island by the HBC to challenge the disorganized and under-supplied veteran whalers who were the real founders of international commerce here. It was slow to develop, not acquiring a Mission until 1938 or a Mounted Police post until 1965.
Amadjuak Bay	The HBC attempted to raise European reindeer here commercially in the 1920s. The trading post at Amadjuak Bay (1921-1934) provided logistical support to travellers but its closure reduced the year-round Inuit population in the area.
Lake Amadjuak	A large body of water passed by a number of inland travel routes linking Cumberland Sound, Frobisher Bay and the Foxe Peninsula
Bowman Bay	A deep indentation of the Foxe Basin coast at the mouth of the Bluegoose River; southern boundary of the Bird Sanctuary.
Blue Goose Prairie	A large wetland north of the mouth of Bowman Bay, named by wildlife investigator J.D. Soper to mark his discovery of the breeding ground of the Blue Goose.
Koukdjuak River	A wide, swift river flowing 73 kilometres from Nettilling Lake to Foxe Basin; northern boundary of the Bird Sanctuary.
Nettilling Lake	A large body of fresh water between Cumberland Sound and Foxe Basin, and at 5,542 km ² said to be the world’s largest fresh-water lake on an island. Although it is remote, three communities claimed land around it.

Category: Place Names

Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary

In addition to the name of the Sanctuary itself, and any locally known and traditional names that may exist, there are eight officially approved geographical names in the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary. Four of these names describe water features and four describe terrain features or landforms. Of the official names, two appear to be derived at least partially from Inuit

languages and six from English. (*Koukdjuak* is an 1885 German orthography for the term meaning “Big River”.)

The official names are:

- Bowman Bay
- Bluegoose River
- Foxe Basin
- Koukdjuak River
- Foxe Peninsula
- Blue Goose Prairie
- Great Plain of the Koukdjuak
- Cape Dominion

Toponymic Research in the Region

According to information received from the Inuit Heritage Trust Place Names Program, no toponymic research is known to have been carried out as far from Cape Dorset as the Bird Sanctuary.⁶

During the 1920s, J. Dewey Soper recorded numerous Inuit-language names along the south coast of Foxe Peninsula and along travel routes into the interior. Somewhat confusing is the fact that he also assigned *qallunaatitut* names and, with help from his Inuit guides, made up Inuit-language names that are not traditional names. Despite opposition in Ottawa, Soper succeeded in getting many of these names made official. North of Bowman Bay, however, he recorded and created few names.⁷

In the general area, the Sikusilarmiut Place Names project has been documenting traditional Inuit place names on western Foxe Peninsula and along Hudson Strait. Its website describes achievements and methodology:

Because many Sikusilarmiut place names and routes persist through time they also serve as important spatial and temporal reference points.... Over 600 place names and approximately 100 routes on six 1: 250,000 NTS topographic sheets have been recorded since 2002.

The methods employed in this project involve a combination of 1) community-wide workshops, 2) one-on-one interviews with Inuit elders, 3) participant observation and 4) computer database development, all of which follow the basic guidelines outlined in the Guide to the Field Collection of Native Geographic Names (CPCGN 1992). In each context I worked with interpreter and collaborator Aksatungua Ashoona. The basic methodology

⁶ Ralph Kownak and Sheila Oolayou, personal communication, teleconference with Contentworks 4 March 2011.

⁷ Library and Archives Canada, RG 21, Energy Mines and Resources Canada Fonds, Vol. 177, file 1068, “NWT Baffin Island,” and vol. 1386, “Names – Baffin Island.”

*of recording a name and its meaning (or related explanation) and locating the area on a paper map provides the basic framework for the initial investigation.*⁸

Because the goals and methodology are familiar in the community, an opportunity might exist to extend the coverage into Foxe Basin and document traditional names in that area.

Possible Name for the Conservation Area:

Possible names for the conservation area will be considered by the ACMC. Potential names might be: Kanguq (the snow goose, the species to which the blue goose belongs) or Kungovik (probably an incorrect spelling) which Dewey Soper was told by his guides was the Inuit name for the blue goose. Individual Inuit associated with the area include guides (Kavivau, Ashuna, Shappa, Powlusik, Nunaswetuk, Eliak and Putugak) mentioned in the Events section.

Category: Collections and Projects

[We have a draft section concerning the 5 main sources of information about Cape Dorset art that is in process. Largely based on interview with Leslie and printed sources.]

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 relevant to Cape Dorset, the Ford Family Fonds (photographs, pre-1940).

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 approved for use by all

⁸ Karpala, Kelly. Sikusilarmiut Place-Name Project website, accessed 28 March 2011, available online at <https://gcr.ccarleton.ca/confluence/display/ISIUOP/Sikusilarmiut+Place-Name+Project>. The principal investigator is Ann Henshaw.

government bodies in Canada and become part of the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base.⁹

The correspondence files of the Nunavut Toponymist were reviewed for this project and the specific results for NTS Sheet 36H and 36I and for the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary in particular were completely uninformative, reflecting a decision by mapping authorities in the mid-1960s to continue using names that had been adopted piecemeal over preceding decades.

Oral Histories

The Nunavut Archivist confirmed that before 1999 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.¹⁰

An online database search¹¹ located at least 150 photographs with the term "Cape Dorset" appearing in their descriptions. Not all those images are currently online. A database search of other formats, including public records, located 23 accessions with the term "Cape Dorset" in their descriptions, representing various periods and formats.

A more detailed survey of online fonds descriptions is needed and will almost certainly identify material of interest which should be examined as resources permit.

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."¹² It has holds material acquired from donors and other private sources. It has nationally important 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.

⁹ Individual name records are accessible through the Geographical Names Search Service at <http://gnss.nrcan.gc.ca/gnss-srt/searchName.jsp?language=en>. Accessed 23 March 2011.

¹⁰ "Archival Fonds of Specific Interest", forwarded by e-mail, Edward Atkinson to P. Goldring, 3 Feb. 2011.

¹¹ Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, "NWT Archives Databases," accessed 7 April 2011, available online at pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca/databases/Archives/index.asp

¹² Library and Archives Canada, "Mandate," accessed 23 March 2011, available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/about-us/012-204-e.html

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*¹³, 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.¹⁴ The terms "Cape Dorset" and "Amadjuak" appear in at least 300 descriptions of individual photographs in the LAC inventory.¹⁵

It was possible during this project only to sample certain online descriptions of LAC holdings to attempt to inventory material related to Cape Dorset and the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary. A cursory survey of one of the older databases of government records identified 61 files with the term "Cape Dorset" or "Bowman Bay" in the file title. The level of detail in such headquarters records ranges from individual breaches of game regulations through to general discussions of the most important policies affecting conditions in the region and community. A similar online survey located a limited number of files on the Bird Sanctuary.¹⁶ Since the bird sanctuary is a federal creation and responsibility, it is evident that a more contextual search is needed to locate relevant files, as it is unlikely that they would have been destroyed.

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 all 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 which were acquired by purchase or from donors. These need 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 Cape Dorset are known to exist.

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

Parks Canada Agency

The area does not include a national park. The only national historic site in the area is at Enuksu

¹³ Library and Archives Canada, *Project Naming* website, accessed 23 March 2011, available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/inuit/index-e.html.

¹⁴ Andrew Rodger, personal communication, e-mail to P. Goldring, 15 March 2011.

¹⁵ Library and Archives Canada, Archives Search Page, accessed 23 March 2011, available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/lac-bac/search/arch. Because many but not all item-level records are duplicated in English and French it is impossible to identify the number of unique items in a lengthy report.

¹⁶ ¹⁶ Library and Archives Canada, Archivianet Search Page, accessed 31 March 2011, available online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/02010502_e.html, search terms = Cape Dorset, and Bowman Bay, accessed 23 March 2011.

Point, a significant concentration of inuksuit designated in 1969 on the initiative of Lorne Smith, a former schoolteacher at Cape Dorset. Only a small amount of documentary research accompanied the submission. Enuks Point is on the main water route to the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary but is still more than 250 kilometres from the mouth of Bowman Bay.

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 Cape Dorset area.

Other Institutions

Churches and Special Collections

Certain collections have been identified for further inquiry. There was a Roman Catholic mission at Cape Dorset 1938-1960 and an Anglican Mission from 1953 onwards. Personal and corporate records of both Catholic and Anglican clergy in Cape Dorset are likely to appear in various fonds still in church custody, notably in the Archives Deschâtelets in Ottawa¹⁷ and the General Synod Archives in Toronto.¹⁸ These bodies do not have individual websites or a significant presence on the Archives Canada national search tool.

Anglican 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 Deschâtelets (Archives of the Oblates in Canada)

175 Main Street, Ottawa
www.racontemoiottawa.com/en/Archives_of_Religious_Institutions_97/items/3.html
accessed 23 March 2011

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 "Cape Dorset" retrieved only 31 items. Most are photographs or video.¹⁹

Direct contact should be made or renewed with the named religious archives. Additional searches should continue to obtain information about relevant collections in other institutions, including those not participating in Archives Canada.

¹⁷ *Ottawa, raconte-moi* website, "Deschatelets Archives," accessed 23 March 2011 at www.racontemoiottawa.com/en/Archives_of_Religious_Institutions_97/items/3.html

¹⁸ Anglican Church of Canada website, "General Synod Archives," accessed 23 March 2011 at www.anglican.ca/resources/gsarchives/

¹⁹ Archives Canada website, Search page, accessed 23 March 2011 at www.archivescanada.ca/english/search/RouteRqst.asp?sessionKey=1300902168016_142_78_200_11.

The Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Winnipeg

130-200 Vaughan St.
Winnipeg, MB
Email: hbca@gov.mb.ca

The archives of the Hudson's Bay Company document activities at the headquarters and district levels and in the trading posts. Headquarters and district records contain plans and summaries of different degrees of interest or value. In a survey of the online catalogue limited to post records, Contentworks identified records from two relevant posts:

Cape Dorset

Post Number: B.397
Shelf space occupied: 13 cm
Years covered by records: 1913-1941

Amadjuak

Post Number: B.380
Shelf space occupied: 6 cm
Years covered by records: 1921-1933

Universities and Private Collections

University collections of potential importance have not been exhaustively surveyed. The most prominent university-based collection is known to contain historical, cultural and scientific information of relevance to understanding Inuit land-use and experience in the region.

University of Calgary: Arctic Institute of North America²⁰

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 Cape Dorset, entries were found with respect to the topics of culture and birds, divided between Research Projects and print materials. A selection of the most relevant are in the 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.

²⁰ Arctic Institute of North America website, accessed 1 April 2011, available online at www.arctic.ucalgary.ca.

- **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 was searched and returned no significant photographs of Cape Dorset or the Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary. This site should be searched more closely. As a cautionary note, regional coverage is uneven.

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.

Art Collections

As described above, the largest single collection of artworks from Cape Dorset is the McMichael Canadian Art Collection's Cape Dorset Archives holds around 100,000 drawings, prints and sculpture from the West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative Ltd., based in Cape Dorset. The Collection recently acquired 7,500 photographs from Norman Hallendy, an ethnographer and photographer who worked in Cape Dorset and in the North generally over 50 years.²¹

²¹ 'Arctic chronicler Hallendy donates images to McMichael.' CBC News Online, 12 April 2010. Accessed 6 April 2011. Available online at www.cbc.ca/news/arts/artdesign/story/2010/04/12/mcmichael-hallendy-donation.html, and The McMichael Canadian Art Collection website, "Inuit Art." Accessed 5 April 2011. Available online at <http://www.mcmichael.com/collection/inuit.cfm>

Section 5: Sources

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Appendices

Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Name	Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary
Location: Coordinates	65o 59' 59" North 73o 34' 59" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36I; 36J; 36H
Entity Type	Conservation Area
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	Great Plain of the Koukdjuak
Location: Coordinates	66o 24' 59" North 72o 49' 59" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36I
Entity Type	Plain
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	Koukdjuak River
Location: Coordinates	66o 43' 0" North 72o 59' 59" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36I; 36J
Entity Type	River
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	Bluegoose River
Location: Coordinates	65o 27' 0" North 73o 31' 59" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36H
Entity Type	River
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	Aukpar River
Location: Coordinates	65o 30' 0" North 73o 58' 0" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36H
Entity Type	River
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	Part of southern boundary of MBS
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Cape Dominion
Location: Coordinates	66o 10' 0" North 74o 28' 0" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36I; 36J
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	
Comments	
Other Name: Variant and unofficial local names	

Name	Bluegoose Prairie
Location: Coordinates	65o 31' 59" North 73o 30' 0" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36H
Entity Type	Low Vegetation
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	Bowman Bay
Location: Coordinates	65o 30' 0" North 73o 40' 0" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36H
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	Putnam Highland
Location: Coordinates	65o 15' 0" North 73o 10' 0" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36H
Entity Type	Mountain
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	Foxe Basin
Location: Coordinates	65o 55' 50" North 77o 55' 9" West
Location: Affected Community	Cape Dorset
Location: NTS Map sheet	36H; 36I; 36J
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	

Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Aporta, Claudio. Inuit Sea Ice Use and Occupancy Project (ISIUOP). With Fraser Taylor, Shari Gearheard, and Chris Furgal. International Polar Year (IPY); Carleton University Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre. 2006. http://gcrc.carleton.ca/isiuop
Description	The Inuit Sea Ice Use and Occupancy Project (ISIUOP) is a collaborative project investigating the importance, uses, and knowledge of sea ice from the perspective of northern communities and Inuit experts. ISIUOP is a Canadian Government-funded International Polar Year (IPY) project that is also contributing to the International IPY Sea Ice Knowledge and Use (SIKU) project. This project is lead by Dr. Claudio Aporta, and is based at Carleton University within the Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre (GCRC). Therefore, this project also contributes to a host of other interdisciplinary GCRC projects related to Northern and Indigenous Knowledge Research.
Item Path	http://gcrc.carleton.ca/isiuop
Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	Leroux, Odette, Marion E. Jackson and Aodla Freeman, eds. Inuit women artists: voices from Cape Dorset. Vancouver and Hull: Douglas & McIntyre and the Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1994.
Description	253 pages. E 100 .A7 I52 1994 .
Item Path	
Topic	Tourism
Citation	Brown, Heidi. 'Finally made it to Cape Dorset,' Heidi Brown goes to Nunavut, 12 March 2010. Available online at www.travelpod.com/travel-blog-entries/heidi.brown/2/1268245331/tpod.html
Description	Personal blog of traveler visiting friends in Cape Dorset, Nunavut. The blog contains a written description of and collection of images from her visit to Cape Dorset, Nunavut.
Item Path	www.travelpod.com/travel-blog-entries/heidi.brown/2/1268245331/tpod.html

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Interpretation
Citation	Tredgold, Thomas Henry. 'Movie photographer and J. Dewey Soper, naturalist, taking photo of an Inuit man.' Library and Archives Canada, Thomas Henry Tredgold fonds, PA-207903. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at http://collectionscanada.gc.ca .
Description	Black and white image of movie photographer and J. Dewey Soper, naturalist, taking photo of Inuit Man ca 1923. The place of creation is unknown.
Item Path	http://collectionscanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayEcopies&lang=eng&rec_nbr=3591750&rec_nbr_list=98107,135156,3624758,3194599,3591750,165288,1704989,1592673,1584856,844060&title=Movie+photographer+and+J.+Dewey+Soper%2C+natural

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History
Citation	Soper, Roland and Tom Beck. 'Joseph Dewey Soper, 1893-1982.' Arctic 36, 1 (1983): 118-119. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic36-1-118.pdf
Description	Obituary for J. Dewey Soper.
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History
Citation	University of Alberta Archives. 'J. Dewey Soper Fonds Finding Aid,' University of Alberta Archives, J. Dewey Soper Fonds. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/JDSoper/JDSoper.html .
Description	The J. Dewey Soper fonds consists of field books, photographs and illustrations, correspondence, and manuscripts. The material covers the years 1908 to 1981. The photographs document his Arctic expeditions for the Canadian government and his work as an officer of the Federal Wildlife Services Department and comprise predominantly the years 1920 to the early 1950s. The textual material more completely documents the span of his lifetime with diaries and field notes from the 1910s to his post 1960s research for the University of Alberta's Department of Zoology. Title is based on the content of the fonds. No further accruals are expected.
Item Path	http://archive1.macs.ualberta.ca/FindingAids/JDSoper/JDSoper.html

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Martin, C. 'J. Dewey Soper: bird man of the Arctic,' Recollecting: J. Dewey Soper's Arctic watercolours. Translated by J.-P. Patensky. Calgary: Nickle Arts Museum, 1995: pp. 25-35, 82-93.
Description	... The artist/scientist/explorer J. Dewey Soper (1893-1982), painted ... over 200 other watercolours in the 1970s at the end of his long and illustrious career. Based on his on-the-spot pen-and-ink drawings, sketches, and photographs, executed between 1923 and 1931, they depict scenes and events from his four expeditions to the Arctic in which he explored Baffin Island as a natural scientist with the Canadian Museum of Natural History. Unlike the early explorers who followed Polaris, the North Star, in search of a northwest passage, Soper traversed Baffin Island in search of the nesting grounds of the blue goose. The quest brought him international recognition as an ornithologist when, with the aid of the Inuit he recorded their nesting site at Bowman Bay in the spring of 1929. For Soper this was the most important activity of his career. ... Soper's Arctic watercolours though factual are not meant to be scientific documents, but works of art displaying perceptions heightened by reflection and imagination. ... Although Soper was untrained as a watercolourist, his style reveals an innate talent for directness and simplicity through his use of bold colour and strong forms reinforced by the close eye of an experienced natural scientist. ... Soper's often poetic prose, even in government reports, was unusual for scientific subjects. So, too, the watercolours, may have raised questions of objectivity. For these reasons this exhibition is an excellent opportunity to ponder the divergent interests of art and science. The intrusion of art into exploration records has been a continuing problem since the middle ages. ... In Soper's watercolours the intrusion of art is quite intentional. They are the re-creation of experiences that were emotional as well as visual. ... During his life he published more than 130 books, articles, and papers in leading scientific journals. His work as an Arctic explorer, a scientist, a photographer, a cartographer and an artist will continue to be an inspiration to all ambitious young people who dream of extending the boundaries of knowledge and who ask questions about the complexities of animals and their relation to the fundamental nature of life. ... (Au)
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History
Citation	Martin, C. 'Science as poetic and visual narrative: J. Dewey Soper (1893-1982).' <i>Echoing silence : essays on Arctic narrative</i> . Edited by J. Moss. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1997: 61-67. Paper originally presented at the Symposium on Arctic Narrative, spring 1995, University of Ottawa.
Description	... In his late twenties, while studying biology and English at the University of Alberta and already with a few ornithological publications to his credit, Soper longed for the opportunity to reach the Far North. This materialized when he was offered a summer assignment with the Victoria Museum (now known as the Canadian Museum of Nature) to travel on the government's annual patrol boat to the Arctic. His instructions were to gather specimens of birds and plants for the museum's collection. This was the beginning of Soper's favourite time in his long career. Leaving the University to learn on the job, Soper spent between 1923-1931, a total of eight years, exploring over 30,000 miles of southern Baffin Island on four separate expeditions of one and two years duration. After 1931 his work with the government in the natural sciences continued, but he was never able to return to the Far North - a disappointment that he addressed late in life, in his seventies and eighties, by gathering together his logs, field notes, and photographs and writing <i>Canadian Arctic Recollection</i> , as well as by painting over two hundred watercolours of the Inuit and his Arctic adventures. Written and rendered in tranquillity, the two studies look back with a mixture of scientific fact and romantic nostalgia on the most treasured experience of his life. ... In <i>Arctic Recollections</i> he describes the Arctic on his arrival at Pangnirtung in July 1924, at the height of the brief summer, as a heavenly place, By contrast there are his descriptions of the hell of winter, especially the extremes of the inland cold. ... Without diminishing the wealth of factual information that Soper relays in his writings, it is nevertheless the descriptive power of his memoirs and the charm of his paintings that together bring us a deeper understanding of the mysterious hold the "... boreal latitudes" held for a remarkable natural scientist (1981, xii). J. Dewey Soper apparently found what he was looking for. (Au)
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Place Names
Citation	Canada. Geographical Bureau. <i>Map of Cape Dorset, Baffin Island</i> . Ottawa: Geographical Bureau, 1949.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	'Allasuaq Atsiaq of Cape Dorset lifting caribou.' Inuktitut Magazine 80, p. 7.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation
Citation	'Annie Pootoogook of Cape Dorset has taken the world by storm with her artwork.' Inuktitut Magazine 102, pp. 10.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Tourism
Citation	'Cape Dorset artist Palaya Qiatsuq at the Boston International Fine Arts show.' Inuktitut Magazine, issue 95, p. 18.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	'Mikiela Palmer mentioning letters she has received from schoolkids in Cape Dorset.' Inuktitut Magazine 81, p. 5.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	'Niveaskie Quvianaqtuliaq looks over his work at Cape Dorset print shop.' Inuktitut Magazine 98, p. 21.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	'Peter Pitseolak of Cape Dorset speaks warmly of the Nascope.' Inuktitut Magazine 91, pp. 42-46.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	'Photo of throat singers from Cape Dorset.' Inuktitut Magazine 85, p. 16.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd. Baffin Regional Tourism Planning Project: Community tourism development plan, Cape Dorset community, Kingnait. Sponsored by the Northwest Territories and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism. N.p.: Marshall Macklin Monaghan Ltd., 1982.
Description	The three main purposes of the study were: i) To help the Baffin Region communities to understand what tourism is and what benefits and other impacts might result from tourism development; ii) To find out if the communities are interested in developing tourism; or developing more tourism, and what kind of tourism they would be interested in; iii) To examine the resources in and around each community to determine what there might be for tourists to see and do, in order to determine tourism potential. The study was initiated with full recognition and support by the Baffin Regional Council. This report represents a summary analysis of all the information collected during field visits between the months of January, February and March 1982. More detailed information, from which this text was summarized, is provided in the Appendix to this report. The purpose of this report is to provide a brief summary of the study for the residents of Cape Dorset. The translated summary does not include the Appendix, and thus, does not contain all the information collected. (Au)
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History
Citation	Hudson's Bay Company Archives (HBCA): Padlei. B.453. Post Journals 1937-1940. Reels 1MA49-1MA50.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History
Citation	Hudson's Bay Company Archives (HBCA):Cape Dorset. B.397. Post Journals 1913-1941. Reels 1MA10, 1MA1.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History
Citation	Hudson's Bay Company Archives (HBCA): Amadjuak. B.380. Post Journals. 1921-1933. Reels 1MA2, 1MA3.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Polar Record. 'Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary and Bowman Bay Game Preserve, Baffin Island.' Polar Record Volume 9 (1958): pp. 157-157.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History
Citation	Alsop, Jennifer. 'History of Cape Dorset and the West Baffin Co-operative.' Working Paper, in coordination with Ian McPherson. Victoria: University of Victoria, 2010. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at www.learningcentre.coop/resource/history-cape-dorset-and-west-baffin-co-operative .
Description	History of Cape Dorset from the early Dorset cultures to the creation of the West Baffin Co-op for Inuit art.
Item Path	www.learningcentre.coop/resource/history-cape-dorset-and-west-baffin-co-operative

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Jensen, Mike. 'Mike's Arctic Adventure: Cape Dorset, Nunavut,' Mike's Arctic Adventure: Students on Ice blog, 12 August 2010. Available online at mikeintheartctic.blogspot.com/2010/08/cape-dorset-nunavut.html .
Description	Blog created by the Manitoba Museum's Mike Jensen as he participates in the "Students on Ice" 2010 scientific-educational mission to the Arctic. Mike Jensen is a Science and Astronomy program developer and educator.
Item Path	http://mikeintheartctic.blogspot.com/2010/08/cape-dorset-nunavut.html

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Interpretation
Citation	'Stone Monument of Eskimo Man.' University of Saskatchewan Archives Institute for Northern Studies (INS) fonds – F2100. Binder 1. II. Slides – 1 to 500. Northern Research Portal. Accessed 12 December 2010. Available online at scaa.usask.ca/gallery/northern/image.php?ID=18251&imagesize=medium .
Description	Slide of a stone monument at Cape Dorset, N.W.T. [NU].
Item Path	http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/northern/image.php?ID=18251&imagesize=medium

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Interpretation
Citation	'Church and Tent Camp.' University of Saskatchewan Archives, Institute for Northern Studies (INS) fonds – F2100. Binder 1. II. Slides – 1 to 500. Northern Research Portal. Accessed 1 February 2011. Available online at scaa.usask.ca/gallery/northern/image.php?ID=18253&part=&metadata=brief&exhibit_path=&imagesize=large&MediaLimit=&css=&ln=&ap=&exhibit_path= .
Description	View of the church and tent camp at Cape Dorset, N.W.T. [NU].
Item Path	http://scaa.usask.ca/gallery/northern/image.php?ID=18253&part=&metadata=brief&exhibit_path=&imagesize=large&MediaLimit=&css=&ln=&ap=&exhibit_path=

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Laidler, Gita J., and Pootoogoo Elee. 'Human geographies of sea ice: freeze/thaw processes around Cape Dorset, Nunavut, Canada.' <i>Polar Record</i> 44, no. 228 (2008): pp. 51–76.
Description	Sea ice has been, and continues to be, an integral component of life in the Inuit community of Cape Dorset, Nunavut. Located on an island of the same name off the southwestern coast of Baffin Island, the strong Hudson Strait currents prevent extensive ice formation around the community. Nevertheless, sea ice remains an important travel and hunting platform, enabling access to Baffin Island, hunting and fishing grounds, and nearby communities. With the combined importance, dynamism, and continuous use of this frozen ocean environment, local Inuit elders and hunters have developed a detailed and nuanced understanding of sea ice conditions, freeze/thaw processes, and the influences of winds and currents on ice conditions. Working collaboratively with the community of Cape Dorset since October, 2003, we present the results of 30 semi-directed interviews, 5 sea ice trips, and 2 focus groups to provide a baseline understanding of local freezing processes (near-shore, open water, sea ice thickening, landfast ice, floe edge, and tidal cracks), melting processes (snow melt, water accumulation and drainage, break-up, and cracks/leads), wind influences on sea ice (wind direction and strength affecting sea ice formation, and movement), and current influences on sea ice (tidal variations and current strength affecting sea ice formation, movement, and polynya size/location). Strong emphasis is placed on Inuktitut terminology and spatial delineations of localised ice conditions and features. Therefore, this paper provides insights into local scale ice conditions and dynamics around Cape Dorset that are not captured in regional scale studies of Hudson Bay and/or Hudson Strait. Results have the potential to inform future research efforts on local/regional sea ice monitoring, the relationship between Inuit knowledge, language, and the environment, and addressing community interests through targeted studies.
Item Path	www.gi.alaska.edu/~eicken/he_teach/GEOS615d/Laidler08PolarRec_CapeDorsetSeaIceLTK.pdf

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Laidler, Gita J. Ice, Through Inuit Eyes: Characterizing the importance of sea ice processes, use, and change around three Nunavut communities. Ph.D. thesis. University of Toronto, 2007.
Description	Sea ice is an integral component of life in Inuit communities. It has complex influences on economic, social, cultural, and subsistence activities. Also, due to its influential role in regulating energy exchanges between the ocean and the atmosphere, sea ice is often used as an indicator of climate change in arctic regions. Significant scientific research effort has been focused on determining the potential impacts of global climate change on arctic ice seasonal patterns. Recently, interest in the impacts of climate change on arctic communities, and resulting societal adaptations, has emerged. Sea ice is thus an essential component to include in vulnerability assessments designed to evaluate community-specific implications of climate change. However, in order to undertake such an assessment, we must first understand Inuit characterizations of sea ice and the attributes of ice that most affect their livelihoods and lifestyles. Inuit have developed an intimate relationship with the sea ice and marine ecosystem through generations of observation and experience. While they have long been able to harvest wildlife and forecast changes linked to ice conditions, little of this detailed knowledge has been documented to appropriately represent this expertise. Therefore, working with Inuit sea ice experts in Cape Dorset, Igloolik, and Pangnirtung, Nunavut, this thesis characterizes the local importance of sea ice processes, use, and change. Employing a collaborative research approach, a combination of participatory methods (i.e. semi-directed interviews, experiential sea ice trips, focus groups) were undertaken in four field seasons between 2003 and 2005. Results from each community include descriptions of: i) freezing and melting processes; ii) the influences of winds and currents on sea ice; iii) sea ice uses for travel, hunting, and wildlife habitat; and, iv) observations of sea ice change. These results facilitate a comparative regional analysis, with an emphasis on Inuktitut terminology and implications of a changing sea ice environment. Experiences in a cross-cultural, community-based, collaborative research setting also enable an evaluation of the effectiveness of the research approach. This thesis lays the foundation for knowledge-sharing between Inuit and scientists. It is a starting point for attempts to link local and scientific knowledge in a complementary manner
Item Path	http://web.me.com/glaidler/Sikuliriji/GJL-PHD_files/Laidler-PhD-Abstract_TOC.pdf

Topic	Obligations, Tourism
Citation	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated. Request for Proposals. 2009.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Lord Cultural Resources. Cape Dorset: Arts and Cultural Centre Feasibility Study Phase 1 Final Report. N.p., 31 January 2010.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Lord Cultural Resources. Cape Dorset: Arts and Cultural Centre Feasibility Study Phase 2 Final Report. N.p., November 2010.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Lord Cultural Resources. Cape Dorset: Arts and Cultural Centre Feasibility Study Phase 2 Interim Report. N.p., n.d.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Qkiqtarjuaq 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	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Keith, Darren. Stephen Angulalik: Kitikmeot Fur Trader. N.p.: Kitikmeot Heritage Society, n.d.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History
Citation	Hantzsch, Bernhard Adolph. My Life Among the Eskimos; the Baffinland Journals of Bernhard Adolph Hantzsch 1909-1911. Translated and edited by L.H. Neatby, L.H. Saskatoon: Institute for Northern Studies, 1977.
Description	Hantzsch was a German ornithologist who was intent on a scientific investigation of the west coast of Baffin Island. The map superimposes his travel route and campsites on a modern map of the interior of Baffin Island and eastern shore of Foxe Basin. Hantzsch reached almost as far as Piling in the north but died on his return voyage to Cumberland Sound. Inuit companions brought his maps, journals and specimens back to Cumberland Sound.
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Ramsar Sites Information Service. CANADA 15: DEWEY SOPER MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY, NUNAVUT TERRITORY. Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands. Accessed 6 April 2011. Available online at www.wetlands.org/RSIS/_COP9Directory/Directory/ris/4CA015en.pdf
Description	Three-page scientific and administrative summary, including terrain, wildlife, land uses current to 2001, and research activities
Item Path	http://www.wetlands.org/RSIS/_COP9Directory/Directory/ris/4CA015en.pdf

Topic	Nunavut History, Place Names
Citation	'People and Places: Arctic Division.' Moccasin Telegraph (Summer 1965): pp. 44-46.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History
Citation	Marcus, Alan R. Out in the Cold: The Legacy of Canada's Inuit Relocation Experiment in the High Arctic. Copenhagen: IWGIA, 1992.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Arviat History, Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History
Citation	Freeman, M.M.R. 'Significance of Demographic Changes Occurring in the Canadian East Arctic.' Anthropologica 13, nos. 1-2 (1971): pp. 215-36.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Arviat History, Cape Dorset History, Obligations
Citation	'Decision: CRTC' Inukshuk (June 25, 1975): pp. 17-18.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Nunavut History
Citation	Soper, R., and T. Beck. 'Joseph Dewey Soper, 1893-1982.' Arctic Vol. 36, no. 1 (Mar. 1983): pp. 118-119.
Description	http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic36-1-118.pdf
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Stenton, D. 'Prehistoric land use in south-central Baffin Island: the Nettilling Lake Archaeological Project.' In 19th Arctic Workshop, March 8-10, 1990, INSTAAR, University of Colorado: program and abstracts. Boulder, CO: INSTAAR, 1990, p. 77.
Description	Abstract only.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Tourism
Citation	Simpson, L. Nettilling Lake char trap fishery. Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence, ref. no. 12 402 467, 1990.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Malesevic, B., and D.R. Stenton. An archaeological survey of western Nettilling Lake, Baffin Island, N.W.T. Ottawa: Archaeological Survey of Canada, 1984.
Description	11 pages.
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Stenton, D.R. 'A Soper record cairn from Baffin Island, N.W.T.' Arctic Vol. 39, no. 1 (Mar. 1986): pp. 92-94.
Description	http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/arctic/Arctic39-1-92.pdf
Item Path	

Topic	Cape Dorset History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Nunavut History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Martin, C. J. 'Dewey Soper: bird man of the Arctic.' In Recollecting: J. Dewey Soper's Arctic watercolours. Translation by J.-P. Patensky. Coordinated by A. Davis. Calgary, AB: Nickle Arts Museum, 1995, pp. 25-35, 82-93.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Milne, S.B., and S.M. Donnelly. 'Going to the birds: examining the importance of avian resources to Pre-Dorset subsistence strategies on southern Baffin Island.' Arctic anthropology Vol. 41, no. 1 (2004): pp. 90-112.
Description	http://aa.uwpress.org/cgi/content/abstract/41/1/90
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Didiuk, A., and M. Mallory. Habitat mapping and assessment of Great Plain of the Koukdjuak/Bluegoose Prairie and west coast Hudson Bay, Nunavut. Canadian Wildlife Service. Sponsored by the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Association, Northern Ecosystem Initiative (Canada), and BioFund. (Nunavut Wildlife Research Permit), 2000.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Stephenson, C., and E. Hall. Caribou tagging on the Koukdjuak River, 1984. Yellowknife, N.W.T.: Northwest Territories Renewable Resources, 1984.
Description	10 pages.
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Kraft, P.G. Caribou tagging on the Koukdjuak River, Baffin Island, N.W.T.: a summary and analysis of tag returns. Progress report, Northwest Territories Wildlife Service, 10. Yellowknife, N.W.T.: Northwest Territories Renewable Resources, 1984.
Description	29 pages.
Item Path	

Topic	Wildlife and Environment
Citation	NWT Wildlife Notes. A summary of the caribou tagging program on the Koukdjuak River, Baffin Island. NWT Wildlife Notes, no. 4 (Feb. 1982): n.p.
Description	5 pages.
Item Path	

Topic	Arviat History, Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Tester, F.J., P. McNicoll, and N. Lauster. 'Lessons for here and now. Puvallutuq: the Eskimo Point TB epidemic of 1963 and the contemporary housing crisis in Inuit communities.' In Proceedings of the 14th International Congress on Circumpolar Health. Securing the IPY legacy: from research to action, July 11-16, 2009, Yellowknife, Canada. Edited by S. Chatwood, P. Orr, and T. Ikäheimo. Circumpolar health supplements, no. 7 (2010): pp. 47-48.
Description	Abstract of an oral presentation.
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Oral History, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Laidler, G.J., P. Elee, T. Ikummaq, E. Joamie, and C. Aporta. 'Mapping Inuit sea ice knowledge, use, and change in Nunavut, Canada (Cape Dorset, Igloolik, Pangnirtung).' In SIKU: knowing our ice: documenting Inuit sea ice knowledge and use. Edited by Igor Krupnik, Claudio Aporta, Shari Gearheard, Gita J. Laidler, and Lene Kielsen Holm. New York: Springer, 2010, pp. 45-80.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Blangy, S. Aboriginal ecotourism: potentials for partnership in sustaining livelihoods, well-being and biodiversity. Carleton University, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies. Nunavut Research Licence, no. 0100307N-M, 2007.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Interpretation, Tourism
Citation	Boyd, L. Community participation in cultural development. West-Baffin Eskimo Co-operative Limited. Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence, ref. no. 12 410 325, 1990.
Description	
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Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Stenton, D. Excavation at the Mallikjuak site, Cape Dorset. Canadian Circumpolar Institute Arctic College. Sponsored by Northwest Territories, Department of Economic Development and Tourism. Northwest Territories Archaeologists Permit, no. 92-723, 1992.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture, Wildlife and Environment
Citation	Kemp, W.B. 'Inuit land use in south and east Baffin Island.' In Inuit land use and occupancy project, Volume 1: Land use and occupancy. Edited by Milton M.R. Freeman. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, 1976, pp. 125-151.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Stenton, D. Archaeology of inland hunting in the Cape Dorset district, Baffin Island. Canadian Circumpolar Institute. Northwest Territories Archaeologists Permit, no. 90-683, 1990.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Archaeology
Citation	Helmer, J. Archaeological investigations to document prehistoric activities on northern Devon Island and southern Baffin Island. University of Calgary, Department of Archaeology. Sponsored by the University of Calgary, Arctic Institute of North America, Northern Heritage Society, and the Northern Scientific Training Program (Canada). Northwest Territories Archaeologists Permit, no. 87-619, 1987
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Ethnology, Arts and Culture
Citation	Stenton, D.R. Traditional Inuit settlement/subsistence systems on south-central Baffin Island. University of Alberta. Sponsored by the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies. Northwest Territories Scientific Research Licence, no. 6015, 1986.
Description	
Item Path	

Topic	Tourism
Citation	Pelly, David. Community Tourism Package Development, 2008-2009. Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and The Tourism Company.
Description	Community Tourism Package Development, funded by Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., working together with The Tourism Company of Toronto, to help three communities in Nunavut (Arviat, Cape Dorset, and Gjoa Haven) each work collectively to design and develop a community based, sustainable tourism package up to a market-ready standard. Summary available here: http://www3.sympatico.ca/dpelly/projects.html
Item Path	

Topic	Place Names
Citation	Karpala, Kelly. 'Sikusilarmiut Place-Name Project.' Accessed 28 March 2011. Available online at https://gcrc.carleton.ca/confluence/display/ISIUOP/Sikusilarmiut+Place-Name+Project
Description	
Item Path	https://gcrc.carleton.ca/confluence/display/ISIUOP/Sikusilarmiut+Place-Name+Project

Topic	Interpretation
Citation	'Arctic chronicler Hallendy donates images to McMichael.' CBC News Online, 12 April 2010. Accessed 6 April 2011. Available online at www.cbc.ca/news/arts/artdesign/story/2010/04/12/mcmichael-hallendy-donation.html
Description	"Noted ethnographer, author and photographer Norman Hallendy has donated a trove of nearly 7,500 images of the Canadian Arctic to the McMichael Canadian Art Collection."
Item Path	www.cbc.ca/news/arts/artdesign/story/2010/04/12/mcmichael-hallendy-donation.html

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	
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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	
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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	
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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	
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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	
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Topic	Obligations
Citation	Kitikmeot Inuit Association. CA IIBA Implementation Work Plan, 09-10 to 13-14. N.p., 29 June 2009.
Description	
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Topic	Tourism
Citation	The Tourism Company. Proposed Plan for the Conservation Areas IIBA Tourism Fund. N.p., March 2009.
Description	
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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	
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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	

Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary

Repository	McMichael Canadian Art Collection
Repository Type	Collection
Collection or Fonds	Norman Hallendy fonds
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	
General Description	According to a CBC article (see Inventory Sources), Norman Hallendy donated nearly 7,500 images to the Art Collection.
Materials	Still Image
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	McMichael Canadian Art Collection
Repository Type	Collection
Collection or Fonds	Cape Dorset Archive
Series, Volume or File	
Search Parameters	
Relevance	
General Description	According to the Gallery's website, the MCAC's "permanent collection is supplemented by the long-term loan of some 100,000 drawings, prints, and sculpture from the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative Ltd., based in Cape Dorset."
Materials	Physical Object
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	Alice Glaze
Follow Up	

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG22, Indian and Northern Affairs
Series, Volume or File	Series A-1-a, Volume 235, File 32-3-14, Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary - N.W.T.
Search Parameters	Dewey Soper
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG45, Geological Survey of Canada
Series, Volume or File	Volume 229, Field Notebook: 3462, Catalogue of Geological & Ethnological Specimens (Baffin Land Expedition).
Search Parameters	Dewey Soper
Relevance	Moderate
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-1-a, Accession 1997-98/076, Box 74, File 406-15, Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary (Baffin Island, N.W.T.)
Search Parameters	Dewey Soper
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-4-a, Volume 1887, File R-1833-3, Mining development - Bowman Bay Bird Sanctuary, Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary, Cape Dominion Bird Sanctuary.
Search Parameters	Dewey Soper
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-1-A, Volume 350, File 400-2, 'Explorations and Biological Investigations in South-western Baffin Island', by J. Dewey Soper, Investigator, NWT and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior (Map, photos).
Search Parameters	Dewey Soper
Relevance	Moderate
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-1-A, Volume 351, File 403, 'Interesting Bird Records for South Baffin Island' by J. Dewey Soper.
Search Parameters	Dewey Soper
Relevance	Moderate
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-2-a, Volume 2258, File 16-30, 'Game preserves and sanctuaries - Bowman Bay bird sanctuary '.
Search Parameters	Bowman Bay
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-1-a, Accession 1997-98/076, Box 74, File 406-14, Bowman Bay Game Sanctuary (Baffin Island, N.W.T.).
Search Parameters	Bowman Bay
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

Repository	Library and Archives of Canada
Repository Type	Archives
Collection or Fonds	RG85, Northern Affairs Program
Series, Volume or File	Series D-4-a, Volume 1887, File R-1833-3, Mining development - Bowman Bay Bird Sanctuary, Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary, Cape Dominion Bird Sanctuary
Search Parameters	Bowman Bay
Relevance	High
General Description	
Materials	Textual; possibly maps
Consulted	No
Researcher(s)	H. Goldring
Follow Up	Required at LAC

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