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***Signs Of The Past At Eskimo Point - Cultural  
Resources & Tourism Opportunities***

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# SIGNS OF THE PAST AT ESKIMO POINT

C U L T U R A L RESOURCES **& TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES**

Gathering moss in summer W P Marsh

**prepared for**  
The Department of Economic Development  
and Tourism  
**N.W.T.**  
Rankin Inlet

**THE CROCUS GROUP:**  
Heritage Planning **Associates, 1982**

### Acknowledgements

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### End Pocket.

Land Use Information Series. Eskimo Point Sheet. 1:250,000

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## INTRODUCTION

At the invitation of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Rankin Inlet), the following report has been prepared for consideration by the Hamlet of Eskimo Point and the Department. The main objective of the study was to consider the nature of the **pre-historic** and historic sites in the vicinity of Eskimo Point and their relationship with future tourism opportunities. Sites have been inspected within a 15 km. radius of Eskimo Point, but information is also provided on sites and historic developments well outside of this 15 km. radius. Some suggestions are made with respect to traditional and historic exploration canoe routes in the lands west of Eskimo Point.

Several kinds of tourist groups or populations have been discussed as possible long-term clients for tourism at Eskimo Point. It is unlikely that tourists will be attracted to the west coast of Hudson Bay merely to see cultural resources of an historic kind. The sites described will be one group of things of interest among a larger group of things, such as natural history opportunities back-country travel or canoeing, traditional cultural events, and so on.

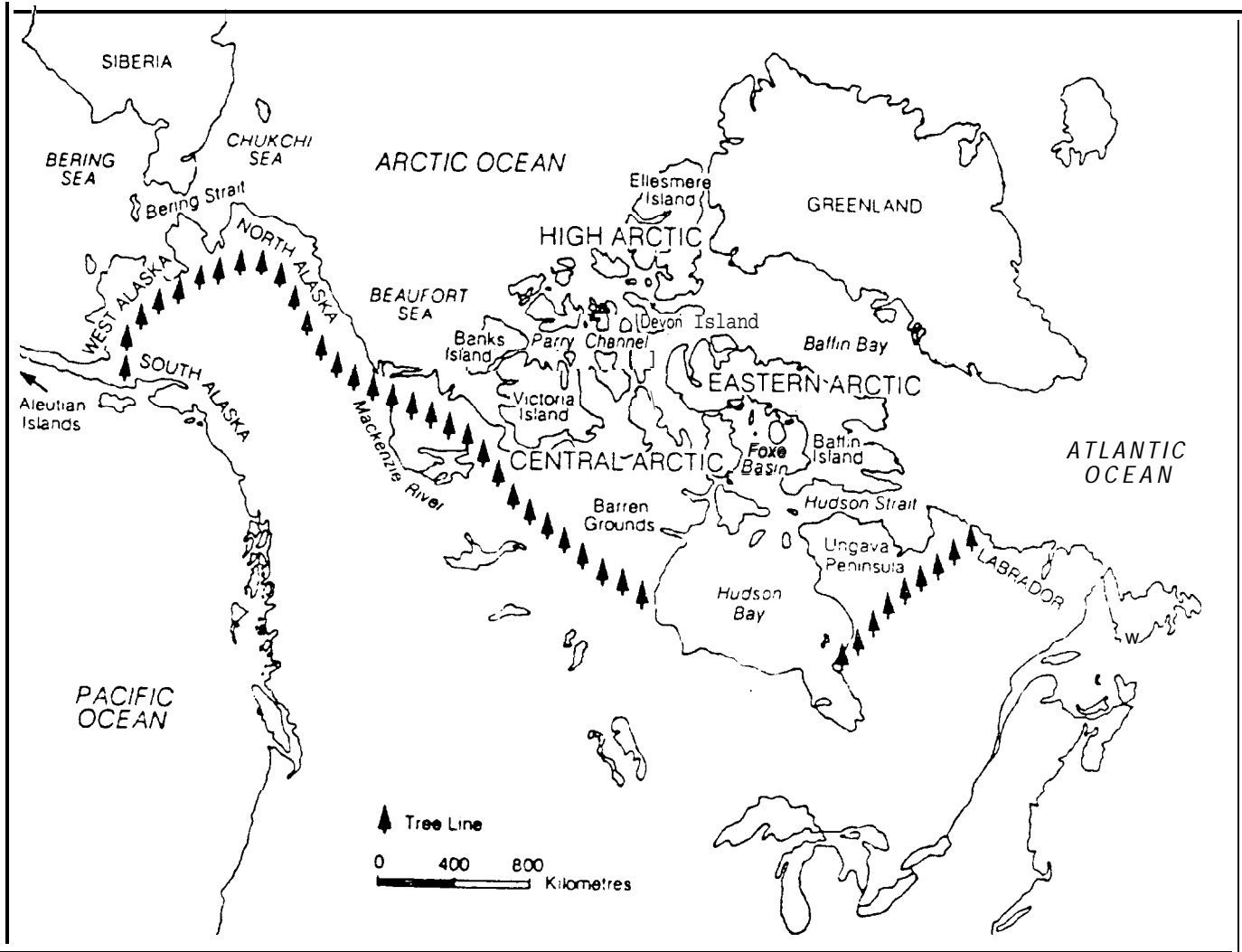
The report considers the question of resource protection of cultural resources to be an important one, and yet one in which there are favorable considerations. The Inuit sites discussed are largely representative of inland Caribou Eskimo culture or coastal Thule and recent Inuit history. They are not immediately accessible to the casual visitor, but require some time and guidance to be seen. They are of visual interest, but will have little appeal to those involved in illegal archaeology. An awareness programme of archaeological resource values and legal obligations should nevertheless attend any future systematic promotion of tourism at Eskimo Point. Such a programme should be worked out in co-operation with responsible authorities and groups in the N.W.T. concerned with archaeological resource protection and collection.

The recommendations are of several types:

- (1) Short term recommendations in which local resources or action is possible with minimum expenditure.

MAP 1

The Barren Grounds and the Tree Line

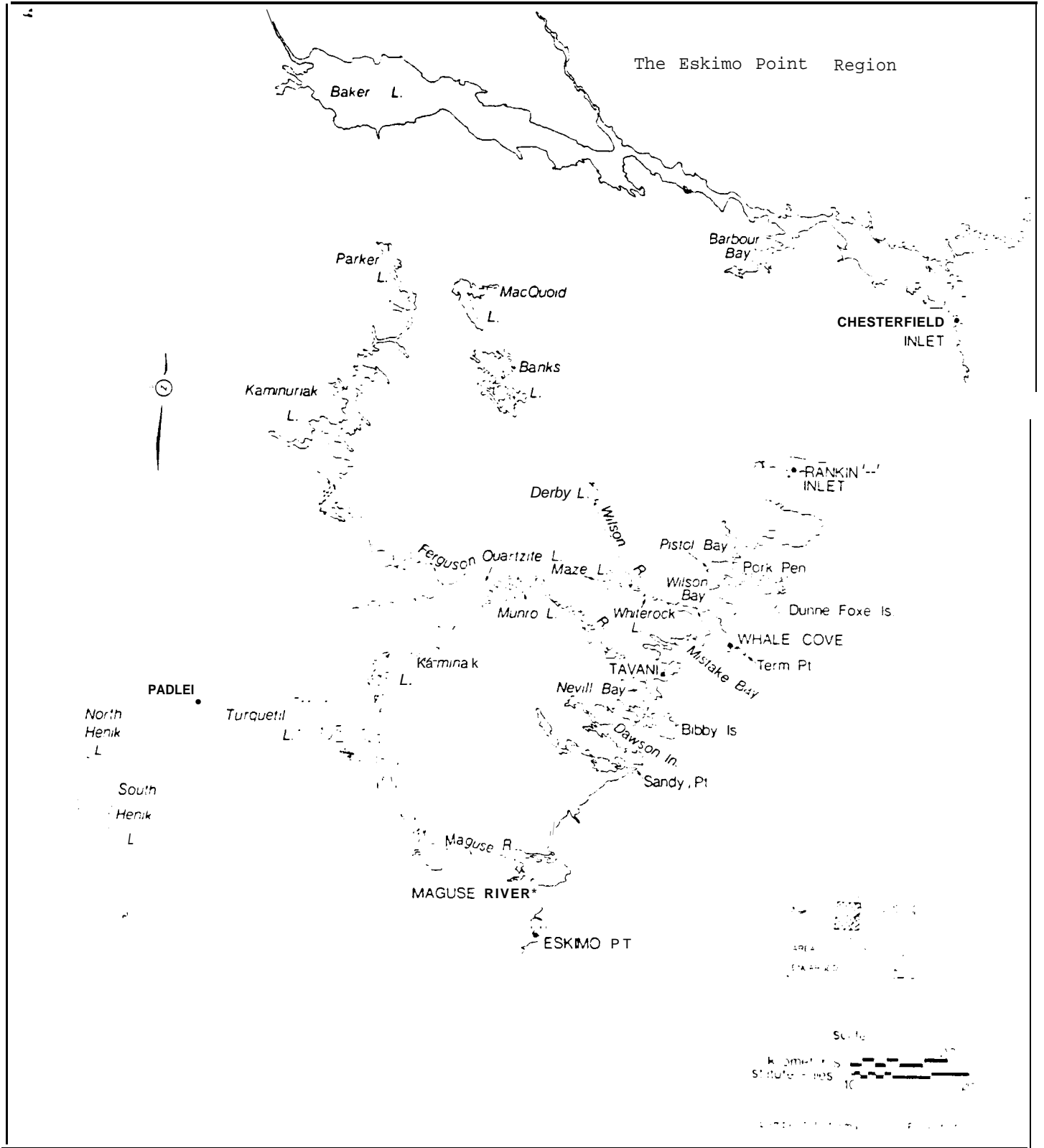


Map source:  
After R. McGhee (1978).

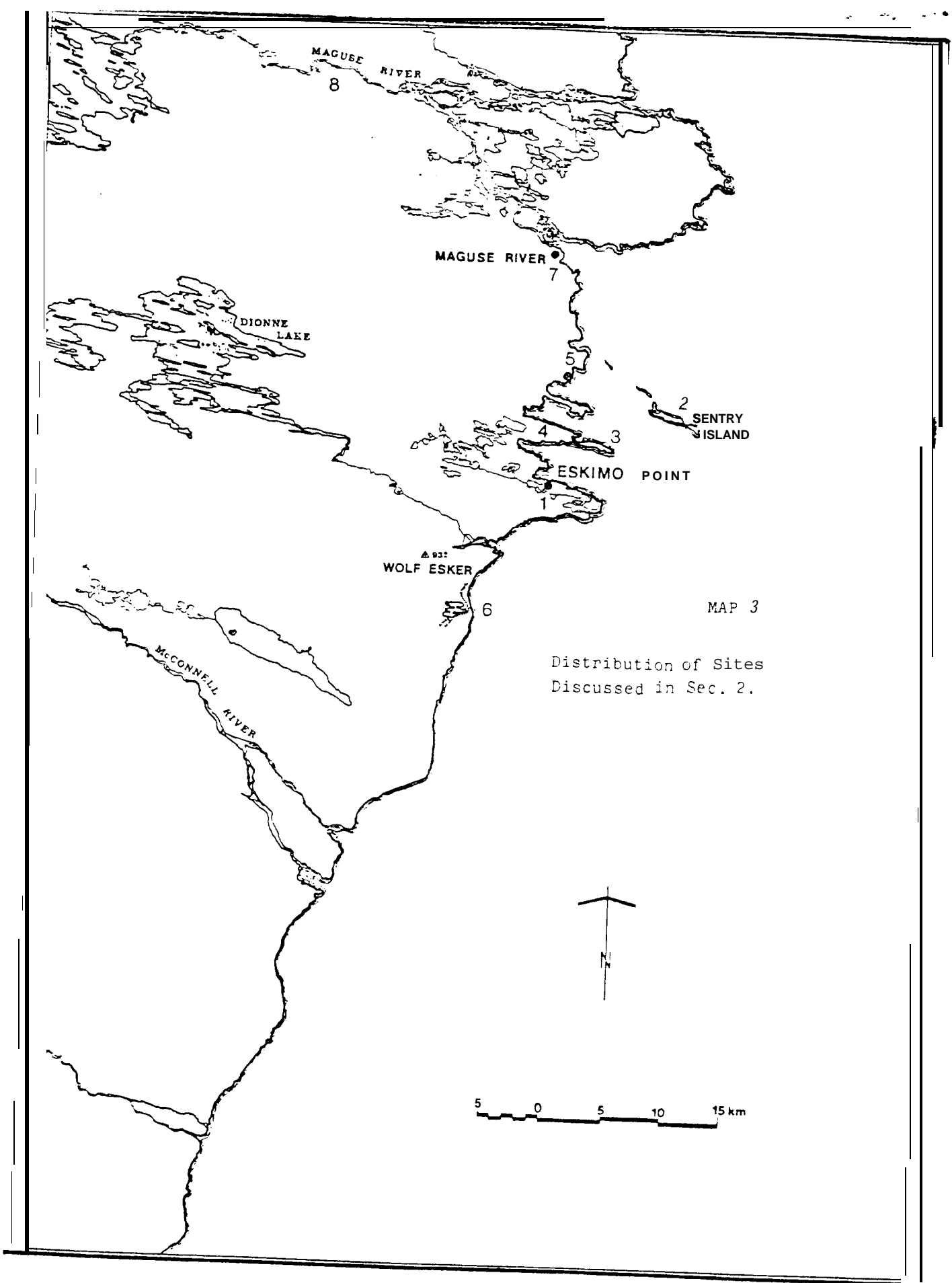
(2) Intermediate action in which local resources may be utilized or investigations undertaken (possibly with the co-operation of Regional Offices of Government Departments).

(3) Long-term projects in which more detailed planning and inventory will be required. Liaison with a variety of Regional or Territorial officers may be required and budget submissions prepared.





Map Source :  
Inuit Land Use Occupancy Study.



Sec. 1.

Statement of Themes: Eskimo Point Region.

1.1.

The major tourism study completed for the North West Territories Government in 1973 by W. Baker, provided a scheme for historic resources along thematic lines. Baker analysed northern historic sites and features under two broad areas:

- A. Pre-History
- B. History.

Baker's scheme broke down the first Theme Area into two major groups: I - Native cultures; II - Eskimo Cultures. The second major area History, was broken down into eight major theme areas. These were:

- 1. Geographic Exploration
- II. Fur Trade Era
- III. The Whaling Era
- It) The Missionary Era
- v. Scientific Resource Exploration
- VI Modern Economic and Industrial Development
- VII Frontier Government and Settlement Evolution
- VIII Recent Indigenous Cultural Evolution

In this report not all of these theme areas have been employed but the spirit of the Baker scheme has been retained. The scheme adopted is as follows:

- Theme 1. Inuit Prehistory to 1600 A.D.
- Theme 2. Inuit Post-Contact History ,1600 to 1950.
- Theme 3. Exploration Theme .
- Theme 4. Frontier Settlements

Within these four theme areas any number of sub-themes can be defined, and some of the more obvious ones are outlined in the following breakdown of themes and sub-themes.

- Theme 1. Inuit Prehistory to 1600. A.D.  
Inuit Origins and the Question of the Caribou Eskimos  
Interior Hunting Tradition  
Prehistoric Eskimo Tradition  
Thule Culture Tradition
- Theme 2. Post-Contact Inuit History, 1600 to 1950.  
Human Ecology of the Barren Grounds  
Modification of Traditional Technology through Contact
- Theme 3. Exploration Theme  
Northwest Passage  
Fur Trade  
Geological Survey
- Theme 4. Frontier Settlements  
Fur-trade. Post - 1870.  
Missionary Era. Post - 1920  
Frontier Government, Law and Order. Post - 1935.  
Recent Inuit History. Post - 1950

These sub-themes are just some of many which could be discussed in brochures, displays, or audio-visual shows, with great interest. Good secondary and primary research exists with which to support future elaboration of these themes. (See Literature Review.) The above sub-themes have been selected because there is a fairly substantial cultural resource base in the Eskimo Point area which could be used to illustrate the sub-themes,

Chronology of Human History

Themes 1 and 2: **Inuit Pre-history** and Post-contact History.

Little site survey work has been carried out in the Eskimo Point area by archaeologists. Such work as has been carried out in the region north, south and west of Eskimo Point is indicated on the maps in Appendix I. One current understanding of the place of the Caribou Eskimos in the overall context of Arctic prehistory and post-contact history, is indicated in the **chart(Fig.1)**. It must be noted that the origins and cultural relationships of the Caribou Eskimos are subjects on which there has been no firm agreement among close students of Inuit history. Debate has been **lively** since the first reports of the Fifth Thule Expedition, (1921-1924. ) The noted anthropologist Kaj Birket-Smith for example, who was a member of the expedition, was of the opinion that the contemporary Caribou Eskimos(such as the Padlimiut) were the descendants of a very ancient line of the **Inuit**, a people who were closely associated with the original cradle of what has come to be known as Eskimo or Inuit culture.

While little site work has been conducted in the immediate Eskimo Point area, more systematic work has been conducted further inland on the Henik Lakes, the Kazan and Dubwant River systems, along the lower Maguse River, and along the lower Thelon River system. The Rankin Inlet area has also been surveyed in the Meliadne River sector. The work of Clark(1977) and Gordon(1975,1982) provide good summaries of present archaeological interpretation of the Barren Grounds and the Caribou Eskimos.

Clark's work(1977) focuses on the period after 1200 A.D. and thus overlaps with the historic contact period with Europeans. The argument is developed by Clark that post-1200 A.D. Caribou Eskimo Culture underwent continuous modification by contact with the Thule Culture peoples. Clark employs four main "traditions" in order to describe the evolution of Inuit culture, and these are closely allied with the scheme first developed by Harp in 1959. On the Barren Grounds there is evidence for

Fig. 1

Scheme of Inuit Pre-history. After H.G. Bandi. (1969)

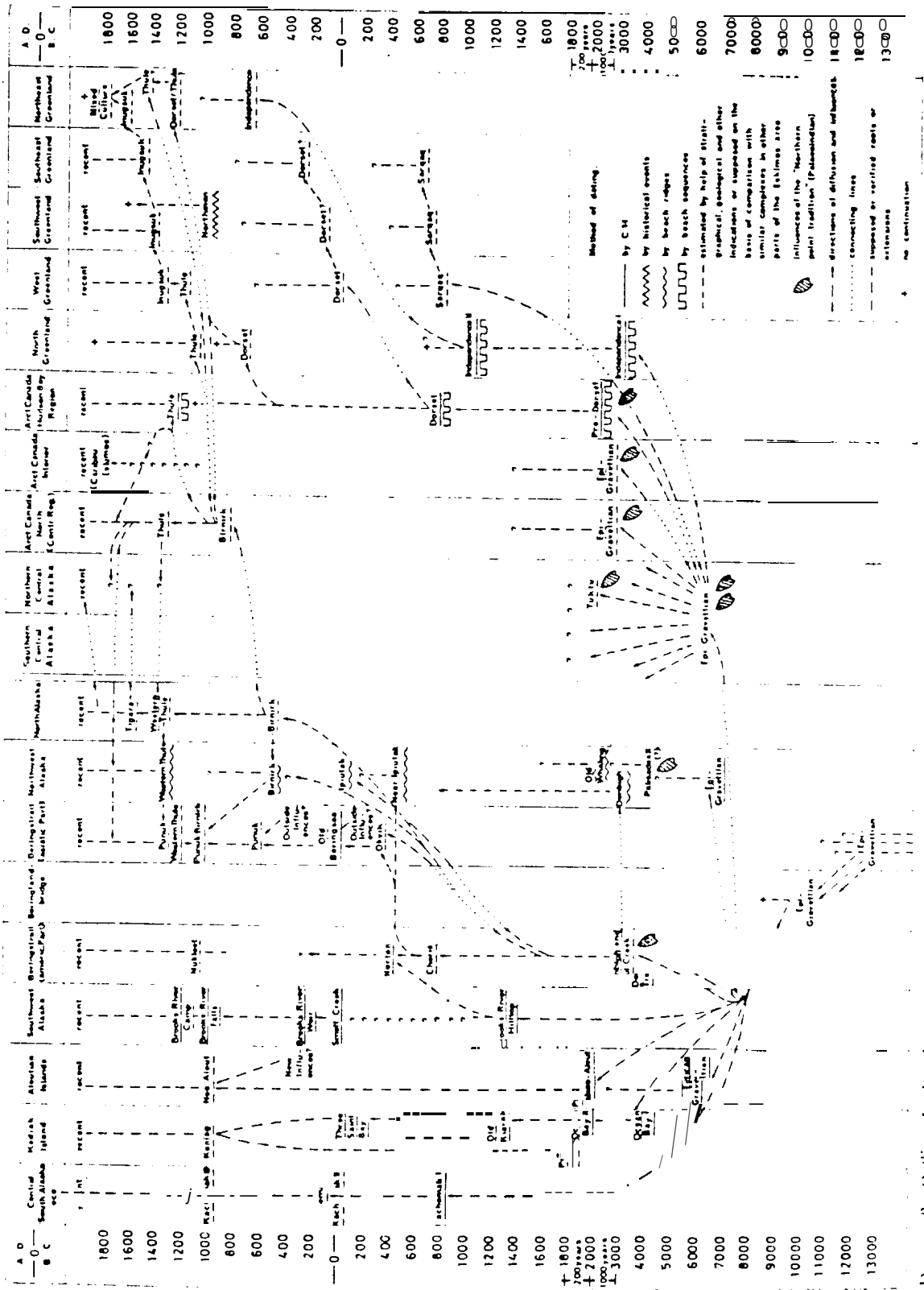


Diagram B. Outline of cultural sequences in the entire Eskimo area according to the author's view expressed in this book

these four traditions which she has defined in the following manner:

- (1) Interior Hunting Tradition:  
3000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.
- (2) prehistori Eskimo Tradition.  
Chronology uncertain.
- (3) Thule Culture Tradition  
900 A.D. to 1775
- (4) Historic Eskimo Tradition

Different archaeologists provide variations on these periodization schemes (see Clark,1977), but for purposes of this report, the above will serve as an adequate framework. Although these "traditions" are supported by archaeological evidence, it is not clear just who the peoples were who perfected the traditions in some cases, especially in the early periods. The prehistoric Eskimo tradition mentioned above, is perhaps the one about which least is understood. The debate which started in 1930 between Birket-Smith and Therkel Mathiassen, two members of the Fifth Thule Expedition, has not yet been put to rest. E.S. Burch(1978) has reviewed the entire question of Caribou Eskimo Origins in a thorough manner.

Theme 3: Exploration Themes.

Northwest Passage.

In the period of the great European search for the Northwest passage only a few white men came within site of present day Eskimo Point. Thomas Button's expedition in The Resolution(1612) put in at a spot which was later named Hope's Checked at roughly 60" 40' (near the mouth of the Tha-anne River). Luke Fox may have passed within site of Eskimo Point in 1631. Little more is known about exploration of the west side of Hudson Bay until the early eighteenth century. James Knight sailed north from Churchill, where he was in charge of the Fort , in 1719 and would have passed Eskimo Point, as would Captain Scroggs in 1722 during his trip north from Churchill in search of that same James Knight, who had come to a tragic end.

The notion that a passage to the orient could be reached from Hudson Bay continued to preoccupy European mariners right through the first

half of the eighteenth century, and much later, but it was not until the 1740's that Middleton finally disposed of the idea that the passage was to be found leading somewhere out of the western coast of Hudson Bay. The debate was summarized in a definitive form by Henry Ellis in his book of 1748. After this time, explorations of another type would be conducted west of Hudson Bay: the search for the western sea by land.

On the coast itself, the place name "Cape Eskimaux" appeared on a number of eighteenth century European maps, and it also appeared on Sir Alexander MacKenzie's great map of 1789. Hence, the identity of this point of land (or the one immediately to the north of present day Eskimo Point) was well established several centuries ago and may reflect early casual trading contacts and relationships between Europeans and Inuit. (In this report "Cape Eskimaux" is identified with the first peninsula north of Eskimo Point. See Map no.11).

#### Fur Trade.

Some important explorers associated with the fur trade moved in the area of Eskimo Point early in the eighteenth century. James Knight was foremost among these in the year 1719. William Stewart's little known trip to the Great Slave Lake country in 1715 paralleled Samuel Hearne's later trip to the Coppermine after 1771. Both men tended to follow the tree line and hence passed well to the south of present day Eskimo Point. The south-eastern barren lands provided little appeal to the traders, and it was not until the early twentieth century that free traders, Revillon Frères, and the Hudson's Bay Company, perpetrated north from Lac Du Brochet or settled directly at the coast. Windy River, Pedlei and Eskimo Point became familiar names in the fur trade after the first world war.

#### Geological Survey and Mining Exploration

Between Samuel Hearne's great trek of 1771-3 and the surveys of the Tyrrell brothers in the early 1890's, the barren lands between the tree line and Hudson Bay, had remained largely a mystery to most European Canadians. Tyrrell's two trips to the region provided much information on the cultural and natural history of the area defined by the Kazan and Dubwant watersheds. Much was added to the maps as a result of his work. As late as 1934 however, there still remained a void in the land-



scape south and east of the territory which had been surveyed by Tyrrell. Way and Oliver undertook an exploration of this country on behalf of the C. Knight Prospecting Company in 1934. The canoe survey covered the lands between upper Nueltin Lake, near Windy River Post, through South Henik Lake and down the Maguse River system to its mouth near Eskimo Point. L.J. Weeks, a year earlier, had published the first systematic geological work on the Maguse Area since the publication of Tyrrell's reports. Subsequent work by the Geological Survey of Canada has been executed at a fairly large scale of mapping. In 1970 A. Davidson undertook a survey by helicopter of the Eskimo Point area

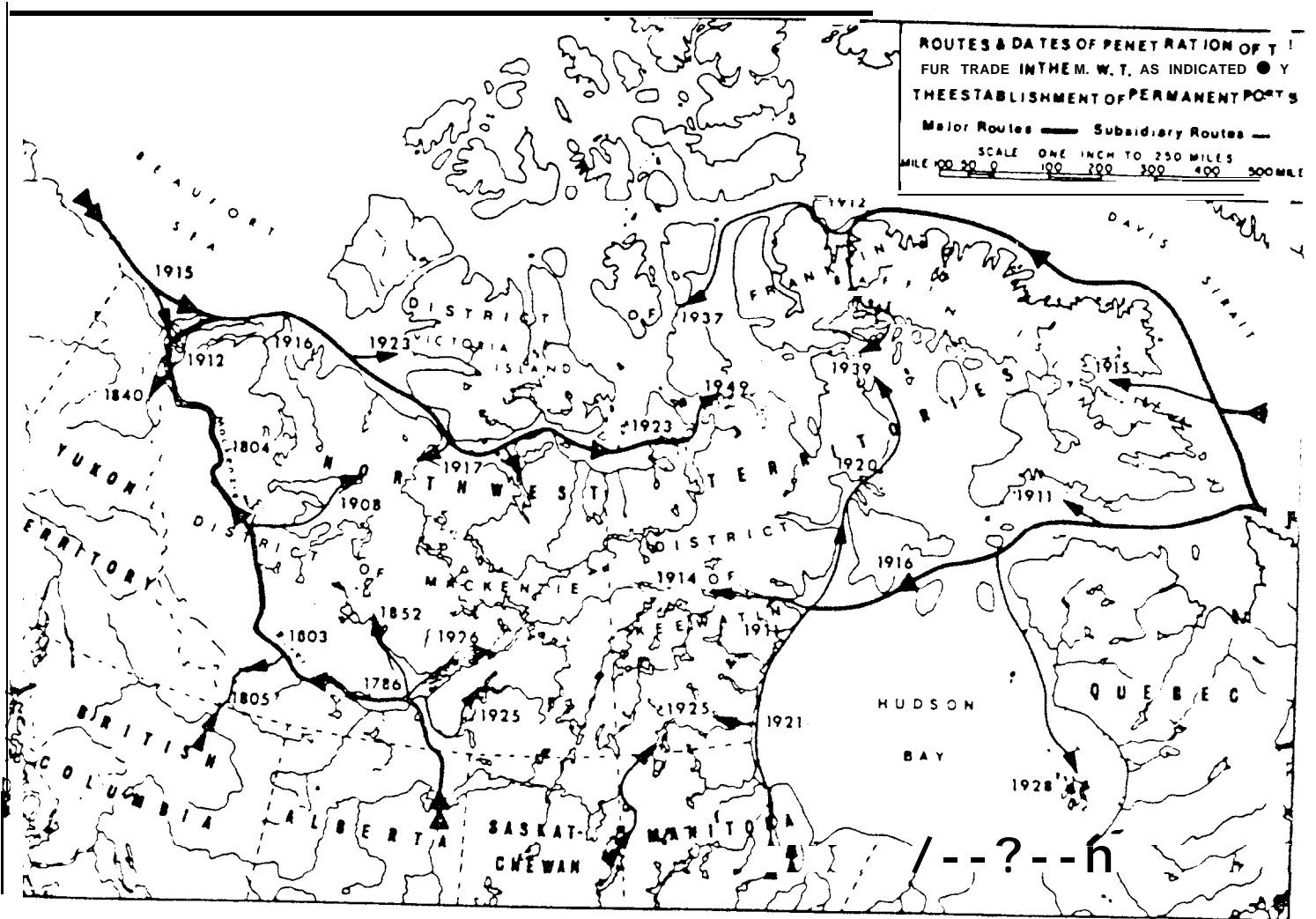
Related to the above theme of exploration are the trips made by the naturalist and travel writer, Farley Mowat, which commenced in 1947. Mowat's pilgrimage in search of the 'People of the Deer' and the books which were produced in 1952 and 1959, had a considerable success in drawing attention to the territories which were the traditional home of the Caribou Eskimos. The arguments advanced in these works have been the occasion of much heated argument, some of which erupted in the Federal House of Commons in the 1950's. Mowat's arguments were opposed most vigorously by the veteran Arctic biologist, A.E. Porsild. (1952).

#### Frontier Settlements.

The stories associated with this theme are by and large, twentieth century stories. Here, they are broken down into five categories.

##### (i) Fur Trade.

The emphasis in this theme area would be on post-1870 advances of the fur trade frontier, and on post-1920 establishments of fur posts. In the zone west of Eskimo Point, stories can be told which focus on the role of free traders, Revillon Frères fur trading company, and the Hudson's Bay Company. The advance north from Lac Du Brochet could be examined along with the stories associated with Windy River Post and the more recent posts at Pedlei and Eskimo Point. At Eskimo point site-specific knowledge is available on the original pattern of the 1921 post and its replacement post of 1928.



After P.J. Usher (1971)

(ii) Missions

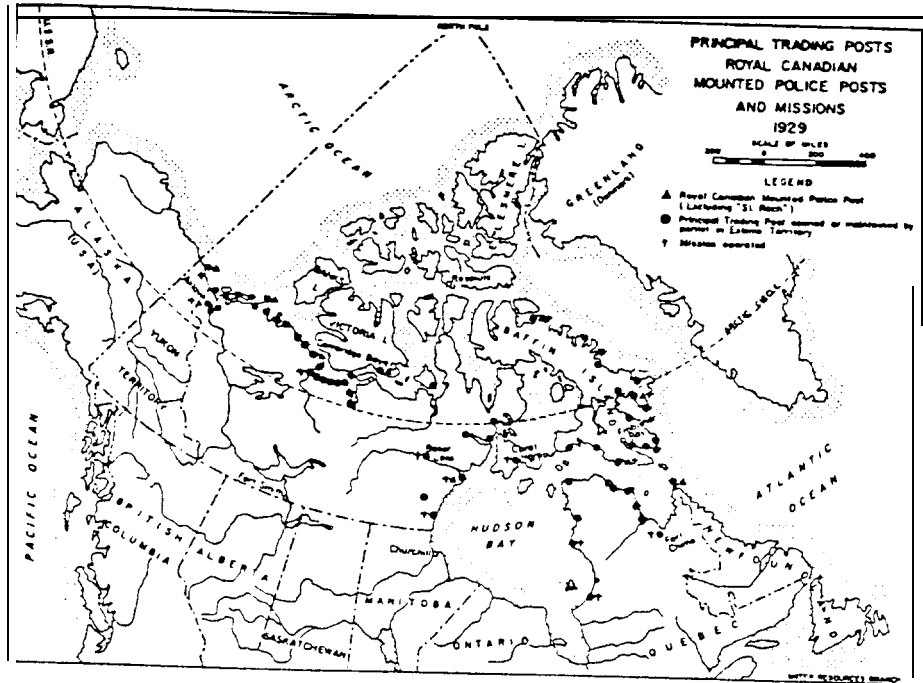
This theme would involve the development of site-specific information and stories about the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions which were established in the 1920's. Information about these Missions may be assembled from a variety of sources including the official records of the respective churches. Fortunately the men in charge of both churches in the early years were also writers. Father L. Ducharme O.M.I. has left an account of Eskimo Point, while the Rev. D.B. Marsh wrote a great deal in magazines such as the National Geographic. Mrs. Marsh' watercolor pictures have left an interesting record of life at Eskimo Point after 1935. For a thorough discussion of sources available on Missions History in the N.W.T. see M. Zaslow(1971).

(iii) Mining History

This story can be related to the exploration story concerning the Geological Survey and the C.Knight Prospecting Company. Mining is not currently a feature of Eskimo Point economic life, although people from Eskimo Point have participated in the post-1950 story of northern mining, at Rankin Inlet. Stories developed here could focus on post - 1929 mapping and on orienting visitors to past mining activity at Rankin Inlet and contemporary mining at Cullaton Lake.

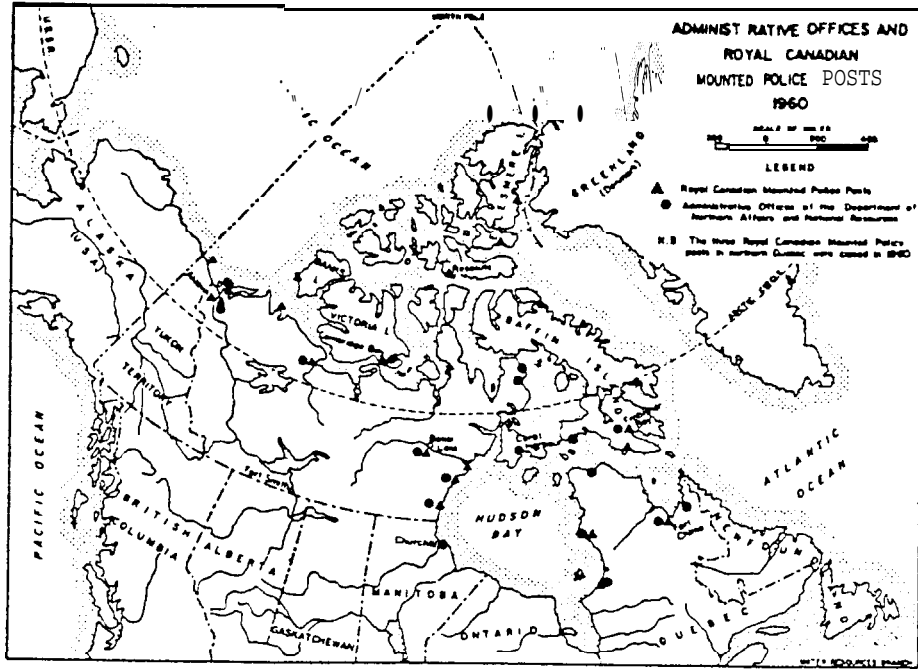
(iv) Frontier Government , Law and Order. Post-1937.

This story could focus on the establishment of an R.C.M.?. Post at Eskimo Point in 1937. The context of the story could also include events as far back as 1908 when A.E. Peltier undertook a major expedition to join the MacKenzie District with the Keewatin District by means of an overland trip from west to east across the barrens and south to Churchill, The connection with the Churchill Administrative Office can also be developed as a story. Biographical stories can also be developed concerning early members of the force who served the community.



Mounted Police Posts and Missions (1929)

M2p Source: D. Jenness (1964)

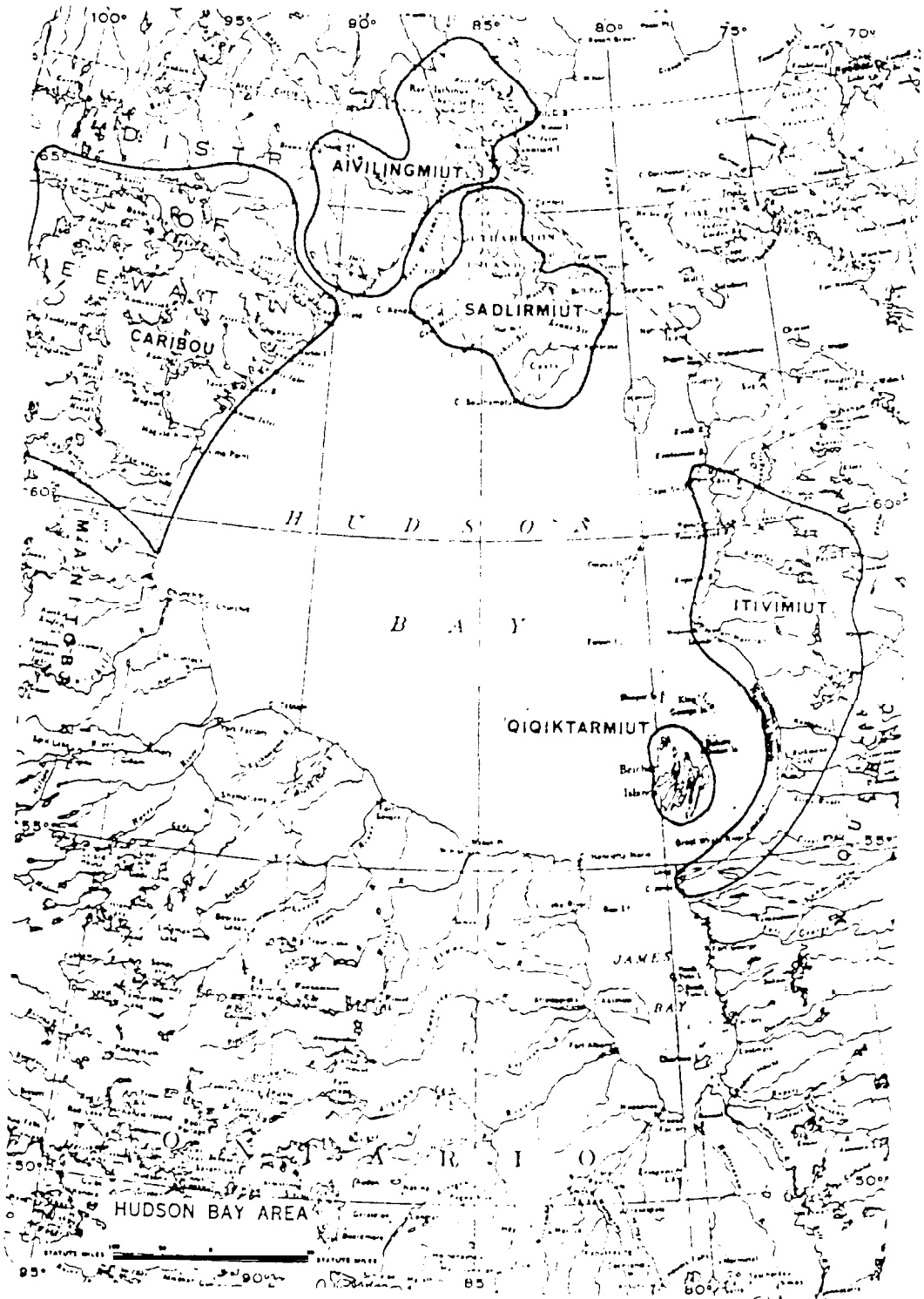


R. C. M.P. Posts, (1960)

Map Source: D. Jenness (1964)

NAP 7

Traditional Inuit Areas Around Hudson Bay



Map Source:  
Beals(1968)

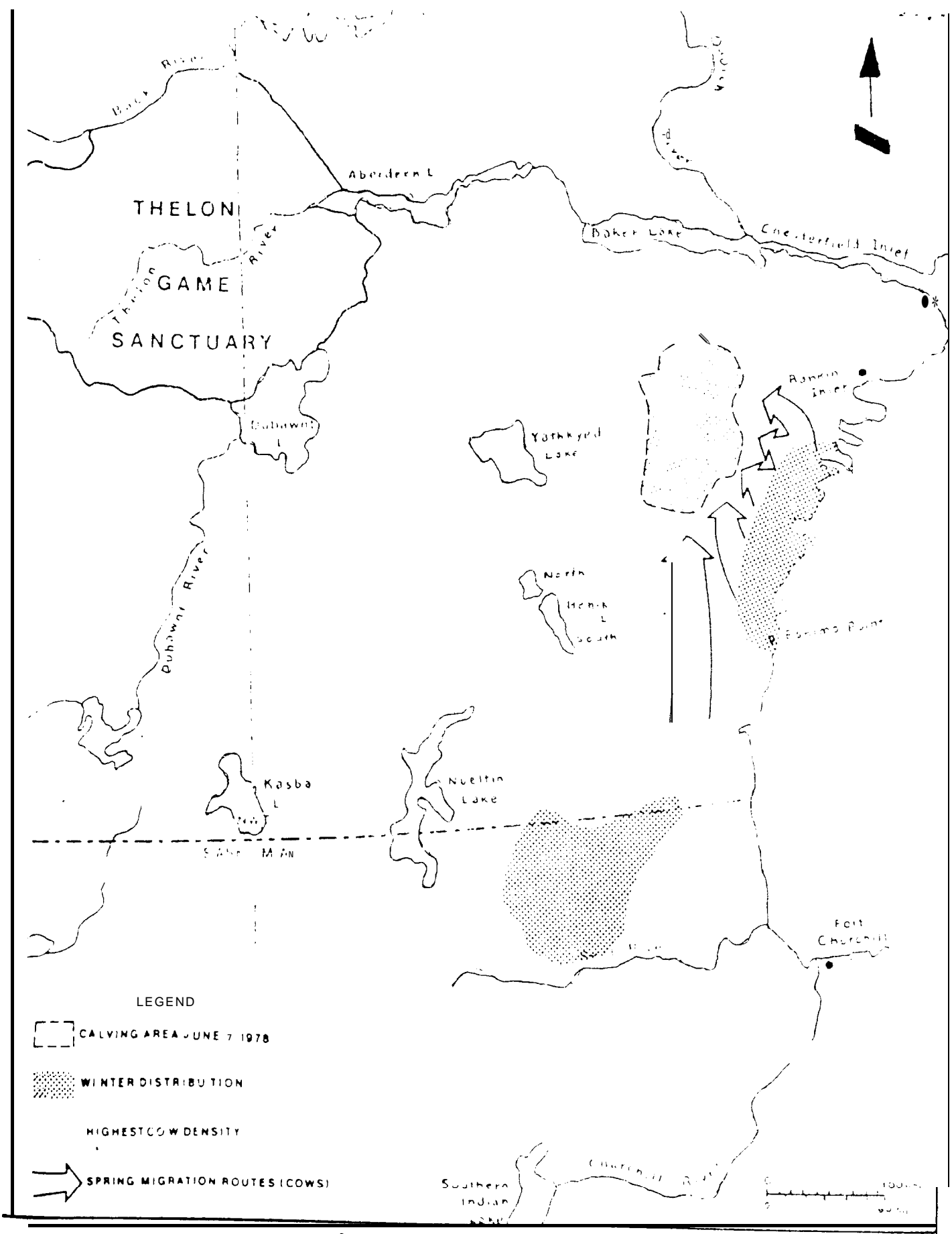
(v) Recent Inuit History Post-1950.

This story would focus on the new community of Eskimo Point. The context of this story might properly begin with the beginnings of a long-term crisis in the Caribou populations and meat supply. Reports of shortages were many during the first third of the twentieth century, but a definite crisis had developed by the 1940's complicated by disease. The suggestion that a new settlement was required was strongly suggested in an Annual Report of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for 1954-55. By 1959 a Federal School had been constructed which is one measure of the presence of a new community of settled inhabitants.

Distinctions can be made in this Story between those at Eskimo Point who consider themselves to be people of the interior and those who consider themselves to be coast dwellers.

This sub-theme area would also be a proper place to consider the history and current status of the Kaminuriak Caribou Herd and its importance to the Inuit of the region. Much background information exists for this story at the I.C.I. and at the Regional Office of the Wildlife Biologist in Rankin Inlet.

In this section as well, the traditional and recent cultural life of the residents of Eskimo Point could be examined. On the traditional side, particularly rich research materials exist in the Reports of the Fifth Thule Expedition, particularly the reports by K. Birket-Smith, Therkel Mathiassen, and Knud Rasmussen. The water-colours left by W.P. Marsh and the folk song collections gathered by the National Museum are other source materials, while the Winnipeg Art Gallery has recently published the book Eskimo Point which details the sculptures recently exhibited there.



MAP 8.

Source: Polar Gas Study.



A DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE ESKIMO POINT REGION

2.1(i)

One Hundred Kilometres and Beyond

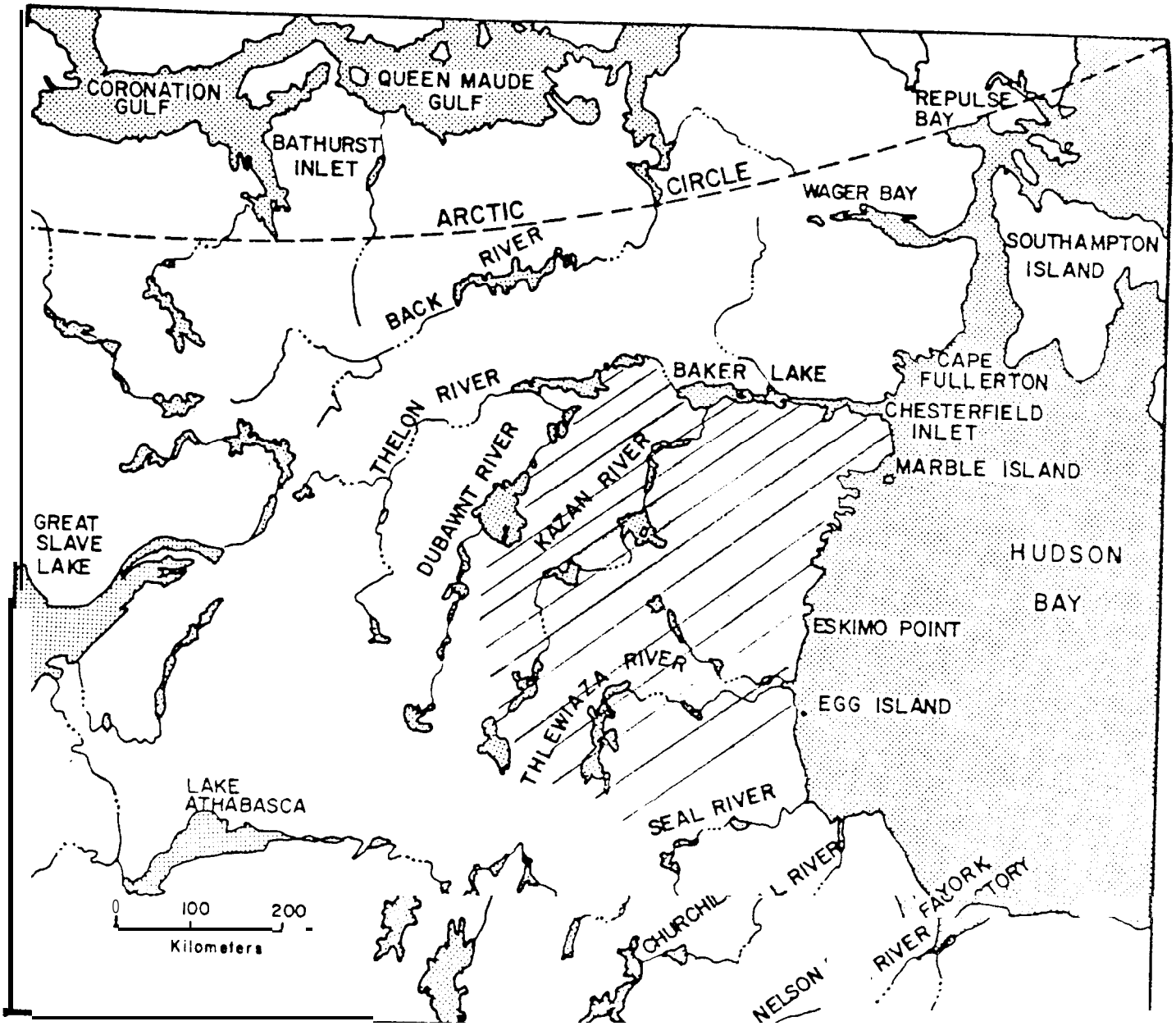
The historic connection of Eskimo Point with the Pedlei Post on the upper Maguse River and with Ennedai Lake involves travel considerations well beyond the one-hundred kilometre radius from Eskimo Point. The Kazan River route also lies well beyond this limit. The country contained within the great arc of these watersheds and the coast represents the heartland of the Caribou Eskimos. (Map. no.9). As of 1977, sites investigated in the Caribou Eskimo country have been recorded in accordance with the information on Map.A.I-1.(See Appendix I for research references. ) Known or suspected Thule Culture sites along the west coast of Hudson Bay and along the Thelon-Chesterfield Inlet axis have been recorded as per Map A.I-2. Comments on some of these will be made in Sec.2.1(iii). The question of the connection between Thule Culture sites and Caribou Eskimo sites further inland remains a question of debate.

2.1(ii)

Fifteen to One Hundred Kilometres

Within this range there are many sites from the recent period of Inuit history, and presumably from the prehistoric period. Some are still in seasonal use as camps and oriented to water and river systems, and to the caribou hunt. Eastern Dionne Lake and lower Maguse River would be examples of such areas.

Archaeological survey of inland sites has been quite limited, but many signs of the past can be noted. Local tradition has dictated that such sites should remain undisturbed by contemporary users of the interior. Some site work was carried out on the lower and middle Maguse River system in 1953 by G.L. Giddings.



Heartland of the Caribou Eskimos.

After E.S. Burch(1978)

The Hudson's Bay Company established its **Maguse** River outpost on the north side of **Maguse Lake** (61° 50' N; 95° 20' W) in 1925 and one year later moved the post to **Pedlei**. The **esker** system paralleling the lower **Maguse** River are prime sites for recent and past **Inuit** hunting practices, while many sites on the lower **Maguse** are known as Caribou crossings. Sites related to explorations of the Geological Survey and other mineral explorations are likely to be found on the **Maguse** system as well. (See Bibliography. )

## 2.1 (iii.)

### Zero to Fifteen Kilometres

The sites in this zone are considered to be within practical travel distances of Eskimo Point, and have been organized according to the following categories:

1. Eskimo Point Historic Sites.
2. Sentry Island
3. Upper Cape Eskimo
4. Lower Cape Eskimo
5. The Water Site.
6. Ivik.
7. Ikerahak
8. Maguse River Mouth and River Route

The general character of these sites or site-complexes is given in brief narrative form and an accompanying chart keys the site(s) to the Themes and Chronology of Human History provided in Sec. 1.2. The charts also contain information on Location, Description, and Sources.

1. Eskimo Point Historic Sites.

Site 1(a). Hudson's Bay Company Post.

The post dates from 1921. An outpost at Maguse Lake functioned in 1921-1926 and then was moved to Pedlei which operated from 1926 to 1960. An outpost at Maguse River Mouth operated from 1938 to 1950. About the main post at Eskimo Point it has been stated that the Hudson's Bay Company "rebuilt the post about one mile west of its present site" in 1928. (W. Brown, 1970).<sup>1</sup> Presumably, the author of these words meant to say that the present HBC compound is one mile west from its original site, farther to the east on Eskimo Point. An early photograph contains the following Site information about Eskimo Point in the 1920's. (See Appendix 3).

- (a) Anglican Mission (combined with living quarters).
- (b) HBC Interpreter's house.
- (c) HBC store and warehouse.
- (d) HBC dwelling.
- (e) R.C. Mission (living quarters and church.)
- (f) Beacon.

The present buildings of the HBC (see map) date from c. 1928. Photo 1(a) ii illustrates one of the present HBC buildings.

Site 1(b) i. Roman Catholic Mission.

This structure (photo 1(a) i) dates from 1924 and is one of several in the north built by the Oblate Order. The building has undergone some modifications since its original construction. A new church is being built directly to the south of the older building.

Site 1(b) ii. Roman Catholic Cemetery.

This is located about 1.5 km. east of the R.C. Church, on Eskimo Point. See photo 1(b) ii.

---

<sup>1</sup>W. Brown. "Notes" Eskimo Point File. Hudson's Bay Company Library. Hudson's Bay House. Winnipeg Man.

Site 1(b) iii. Anglican Mission.

This site is about .5 km. east of the R.C. Church and dates from 1927. Materials used in its construction were brought from Churchill where they had been originally part of the jail in that town. Photo 1(b) iii.

Site 1 (b) iv. Protestant Cemetery.

This site is about 1.5 km. east of the Anglican Mission on Eskimo Point.

Site 1(b) v. Traditional Cemetery.

On Eskimo Point in the vicinity of the denominational cemeteries are to be found graves of non-Christian Inuit. Also, on Upper Cape Eskimo north-east over the bay from Eskimo Point, there are traditional graves, many dating from the 1940's and 1950's.

Site 2. Sentry Island.

Kaj Birket-Smith wrote the following about Sentry Island which he surveyed quickly during the course of the Fifth Thule Expedition (1921-24):

The Padlimiut Eskimos now have their tent ground on the south-east part of the island, very close to the beach; but all over the island, right up to the top, it is so covered with remains of habitations that their number could not be stated until after detailed charting. Some of the tent rings are modern, and these latter extend down to at least the sixth shore ridge. Besides the tent rings there are innumerable meat caches. There are also some qarmat, many kayak rests, cooking shelters and, near the second tent group from the top, numbers of small heaps of stones in rows for drying seal lines. A tremendous stone heap, 2 metres high, on the top of the island, as well as another, not quite so big, a little lower down, are called cairns by the Eskimos. On a small flat NW of the top about ten "play kayaks" have been built for the children, stones having been roughly laid to form an outline, whilst two flat stones have been placed on edge fore and aft to represent stem and stern; . . . Close by this group there are some large irregular stone settings with small heaps of white quartz - perhaps places where children have played "houses." There are also rather long rows of stones running at right angles to the shore; these stones are too small and close to each other to be stepping stones like the Greenland nangissat, and must have been for games. . . . Of other stone settings there is. . . one, but possibly two, stone rings on one of the uppermost shore ridges; these are too large to be tent rings and are probably places of festivity. Graves are common all over the island, some of them oval and open at the top as now constructed others closed at the top in the form of a fairly regular foursided

coffin.

Of house ruins four have been definitely located. Three of them are close together on the south coast at the edge of a ten metre, steep sand cliff, a little to the east of the island's highest point. . . Close to the ruins are six tent rings which, however, are not of the marked Thule type, and a meat cache. The house ruins are obviously very old and, prior to excavation, appeared as simple hollows in the terrain. Their form is almost circular and only that one lying nearest the slope still had traces of an entrance. . .

A little to the east of this group of ruins and a couple of metres lower down is another rather large ruin. It is however completely covered with sand intergrown with Elymus, and so turned up by foxes. . . that it is impossible to measure it.

(Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. IV pt. I. 1927. pp. 108-9.)

Some of these sites may be viewed in the photos for Site 2.

#### Site 3. Upper Cape Eskimo.

A variety of sites occur towards the extremity of the Cape. These include recent graves and tent rings. Much heavier walled structures are also in evidence. (See photos for Site 3). The general impression is that many of the sites are of fairly recent origin. On the other hand, "Cape Eskimaux" is a long-standing map reference appearing in mid-eighteenth century cartography, and may reflect a long tradition of human occupation and use.

#### Site 4. Lower Cape Eskimo.

There is a great variety of sites to be noticed in a two-kilometre line running along the northern ridge of the lower cape. Lichen growth and relative depth of the stones in tent rings and other structures suggests considerable antiquity. The area generally is remarkable for its favourable location and access to both fresh water, the sea and sources of fish and fowl. The position inland of the sites now may be attributed to the effects of isostatic rebound (i.e. slowly rising land after de-glaciation.) Tent rings, cairns, house ruins, kayak stands, blinds, caches, are all found in the area.

Site 5. The water Site.

This site is on the mainland north of Cape Eskimo. The name given here has been assigned because of its contemporary use as a place for obtaining good fresh water. Sites in the area are generally of a recent origin, but its favorable qualities may have given it wide use in the past. There are wetlands behind the shore line which are rich in water fowl.

Site 6. Ivik.

This is an area about ten kilometres south of Eskimo Point, on the coast of Hudson Bay. The sites are associated with a prominent esker which parallels the coast. This site is presumably the one referred to as Ivik by K. Birket-Smith and Mathiassen in the 1920's:

Qiqertarjuaq, a peninsula south of Dawson Inlet, and Ivik, south of Eskimo Point (presumably the mouth of the McConnel River); according to the Eskimos there are ruins at both places, at the last-named "many."

(Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. IV pt. I. p. 107).

The site described is about 10 km. north of McConnel River mouth. Tent rings, cairns, caches, were all noted on the crest and Bay-side slope of the Esker, which is in two distinct segments, separated by a distance of about 2 km.

Site 7. Ikerahak.

This site was not visited but is noted because of its probable interest. Mathiassen stated:

House ruins inland are only known at Ikerahak on Maguire (Sic) River, on the Sledge Trail from Hikoliqjuaq to Sentry Island. From what the Eskimos say they are well inland, perhaps about a half a long or one short day's journey from the coast. As the land is extremely low the site may be by a former beach; the name which means "sound" would indicate this.

(Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. IV pt. I. p. 108.).

See also Giddings (1956). His description of Site 1 in his report is as follows:

About 8 miles above the Maguse Mission at a point of branching of the river just below difficult rapids is a great wall of rocks piled up by ice action. Behind this dam, which seems to be slowly erasing the site, were about 10 circular or slightly angular enclosures, 10 to 15 feet in diameter, of large stones set upon end. They were obviously man-made, apparently the bases of habitations of some kind. Many of the stones that formed part of these walls were of such a size that they could have been moved only by the concentrated effort of a number of people.

Site 8. Maguse River Mouth and River Route.

At the mouth of Maguse River is to be found the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company outpost and of what was once called Maguse Mission. A number of prehistoric sites have been identified further up river in addition to Ikerahak site above. In addition fur trade sites are along this corridor at Maguse Lake and at Pedlei. Sites recalling the period of the geological survey and more recent exploration for minerals are also to be found. (see Map 11).

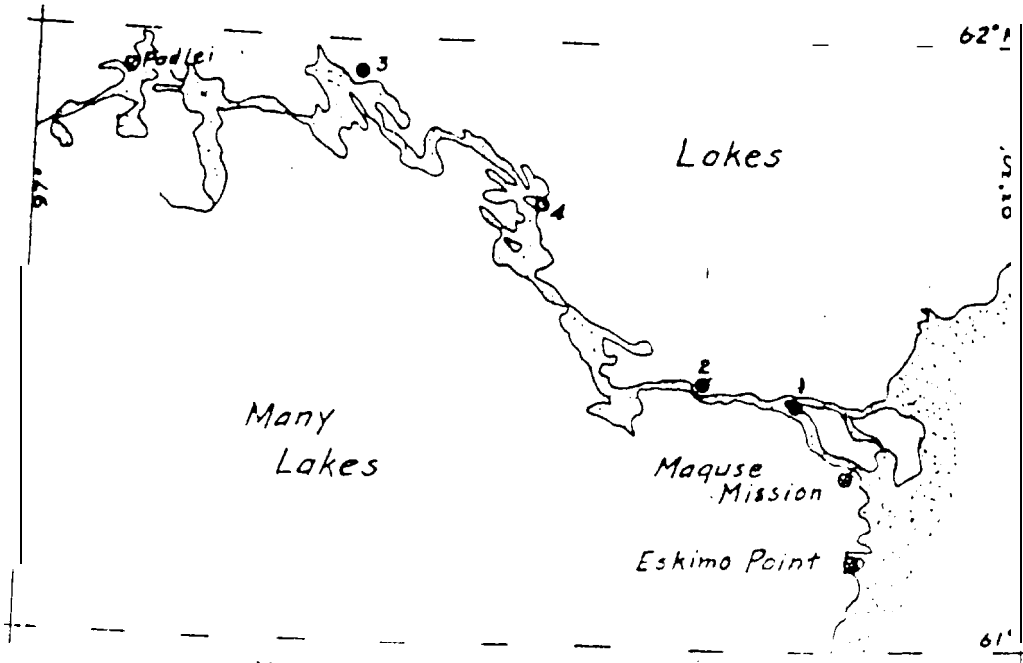
Site information on the prehistoric sites is to be found in Giddings (1956) as follows: (Map 10)

Site 2. An ancient terrace forms a barrier across the Maguse some 20 miles from the mouth of the river. Here is the impassable "Bloody Falls" where a massacre is supposed to have taken place at some forgotten time. People moving up or down the river by water are obliged to portage here, and the place is reported to be a regular caribou crossing. The high banks on both sides especially near the highest elevation (some 50 feet) of the terrace are covered with stone monuments of one kind or another. Recent tent rings are less common than the circular walls or the remnants of partly removed walls of the earlier type of habitation. In addition to these are numerous structures which that my companions indicated were the bases of caches, the walls of traps and slab deadfalls, and kayak rests.

Site 3. At a sandy point called Ichyah-hak near the upper end of Maguse Lake, we found more heavy stone foundations such as those in the above described sites, and beyond them 7 large, shallow pits, circular in outline, that were almost certainly the result of human workmanship.



SITES ALONG THE MAGUSE RIVER



Map of "Maguse Lake" and mouth of Maguse River, Northwest Territories, showing sites described in the text.

Map Source:  
After Giddings( 1956)

Site 4. At a favorite camping place of the Padlimiut, a sand-padded ridge of boulders that forms a prominent point on Maguse Lake, ..On walking across sand-blown areas of the ridge, I found a few flakes of flinty material, and picked up the fragment of a large bifaced blade of gray chalcedony, This. . .closely resembles in size and workmanship points from the Yukon River drainage system and. . the western Arctic.

Site remains are to be found at Pedlei Post and possibly at the short-lived HBC outpost on Maguse Lake.

Site. 9. Scenic and Natural History Values.

The main opportunities associated with the purely historic values of the region are scenic and related to natural history . Geological stories dealing with the coastline, glacial forms such as eskers , the ecology of the caribou, and Barren Ground plant life are some of the more important themes to be explored by tourists. Bird-watching in certain selected areas is also excellent in the Eskimo Point region. See photos identified as Site 9.

Site I.

Eskimo Point Historic Sites

Site I(a) HBC Post

Historical Attractivity

High

Here, the old mixes with the new. Along with the nearby R.C. Church, the HBC enjoys the best bay-side location where visitors may disembark if arriving by craft. The site is active with day to day activities. Visual perspectives from the Bay property along the shoreline is relatively good, retaining a certain amount of openness. (See Photos).

General Attractivity

Moderate.

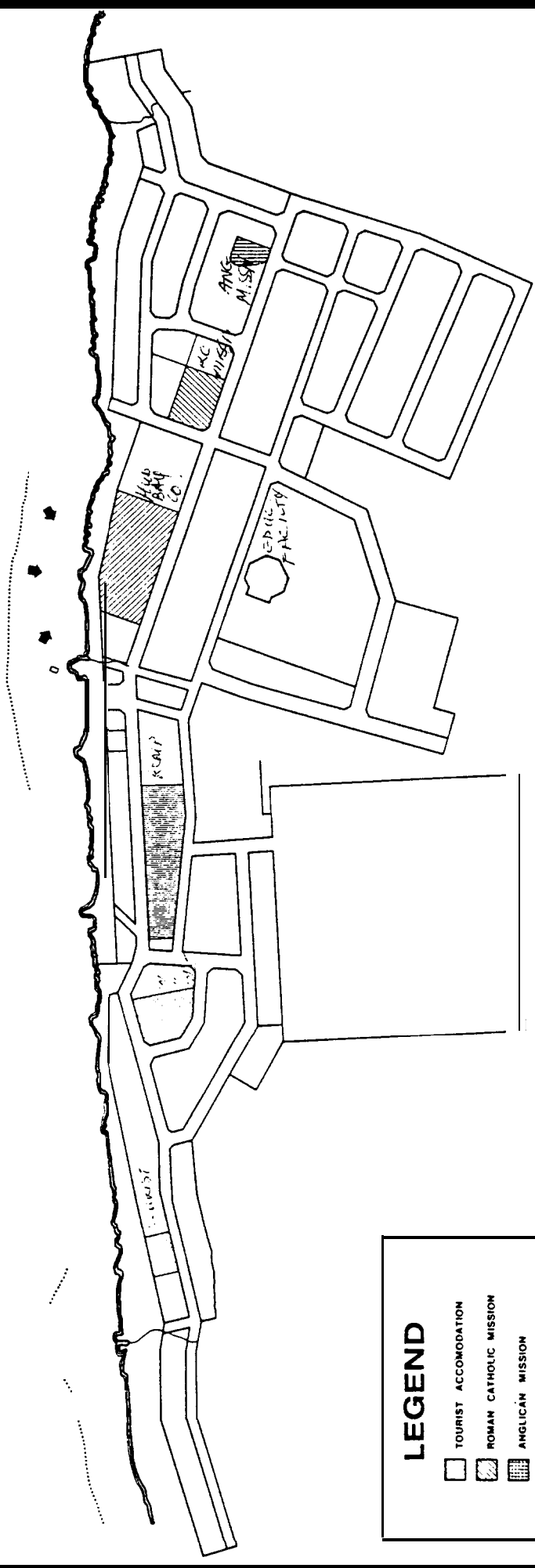
While the HBC complex occupies an important historic place in the community, it is distinctly meshed with the modern community such as to be not particularly distinctive. The modern HBC store also stands in contrast with the 1930's period buildings.

Resource Sensitivity









High.

Site is actively used and therefore subject to change.


# HUDSON BAY



**LEGEND**

-  TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
-  ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
-  ANGLICAN MISSION
-  HUDSON BAY COMPANY
-  EDUCATIONAL FACILITY
-  MOUNT CATHOLIC INSTITUTE
-  R.C.M.P.
-  PRIME WATER ACCESS

**N**



# HISTORIC RESOURCES FOR ESKIMO POINT

Site I.

Eskimo Point Historic Sites

Site I(b) i

R.C. Mission

Historical Attractivity

High

The site is one of the oldest sites in the community dating from 1924 or 1928.

General Attractivity

High.

The mission provides the dominant historical and visual focus in the community of Eskimo point. The site also enjoys comparable access to the best landing site in the village from the water.

Resource Sensitivity

High.

Site is actively used and the building is slated for demolition

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SITE ANALYSIS

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Site I

Eskimo Point Historic Sites

Site I(b) ii''	R.C. Cemetery
Site I(b) iv	Anglican Cemetery
Site I(b) v	Traditional Cemetery

Historical Attractivity

High.

General Attractivity

High.

The cemeteries are all in the same locale and are in an area which naturally invites visitation by locals or visitors exploring the eastern tip of Eskimo Point. They are also in the vicinity of certain features associated with the HBC period. e.g. the prominent wood and stone cairn and the old hull of the large HBC supply boat .

Resource Sensitivity

High

The general tendency for graves in this part of the Arctic is towards deterioration and exposure. The nature of the terrain and the burial methods account for much of this tendency.

Site I

Eskimo Point Historic **Sites**

Site I (b) iii

Anglican Mission

Historic Attractivity

High.

The site is accessible and well maintained. The stories associated with the Church give the Mission an important place in the history of the Eskimo Point community.

General Attractivity

High.

Resource Sensitivity

High.

The site is actively used.

Site I(c)

Inuit Cultural Institute

Historical Attractivity

High.

As a pioneering institute and the first of its kind, the I.C.I. is unique. Its holdings and programmed are also directly related to the promotion of heritage at Eskimo Point as well as in the N.W.T. as a whole, and therefore must be considered an important site not just locally but regionally as well .

General Attractivity

Moderate.

The I.C.I. is lacking in focus as far as the town is concerned being at the far western end. The structure is fairly large however, and is easily identifiable.

Resource Sensitivity

Low

Building is actively used for its original purpose.



SITE ANALYSIS

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Site I

Eskimo Point Historic Sites

Site I (d)

R.C.M.P. Compound

Historical Attractivity

Moderate.

The original buildings erected in 1935 have by and large been replaced by more modern structures.

General Attractivity

Low.

The lack of earlier structures coupled with the location of the R.C.M.P compound at a site which lacks central focus, gives the site representational virtues only.

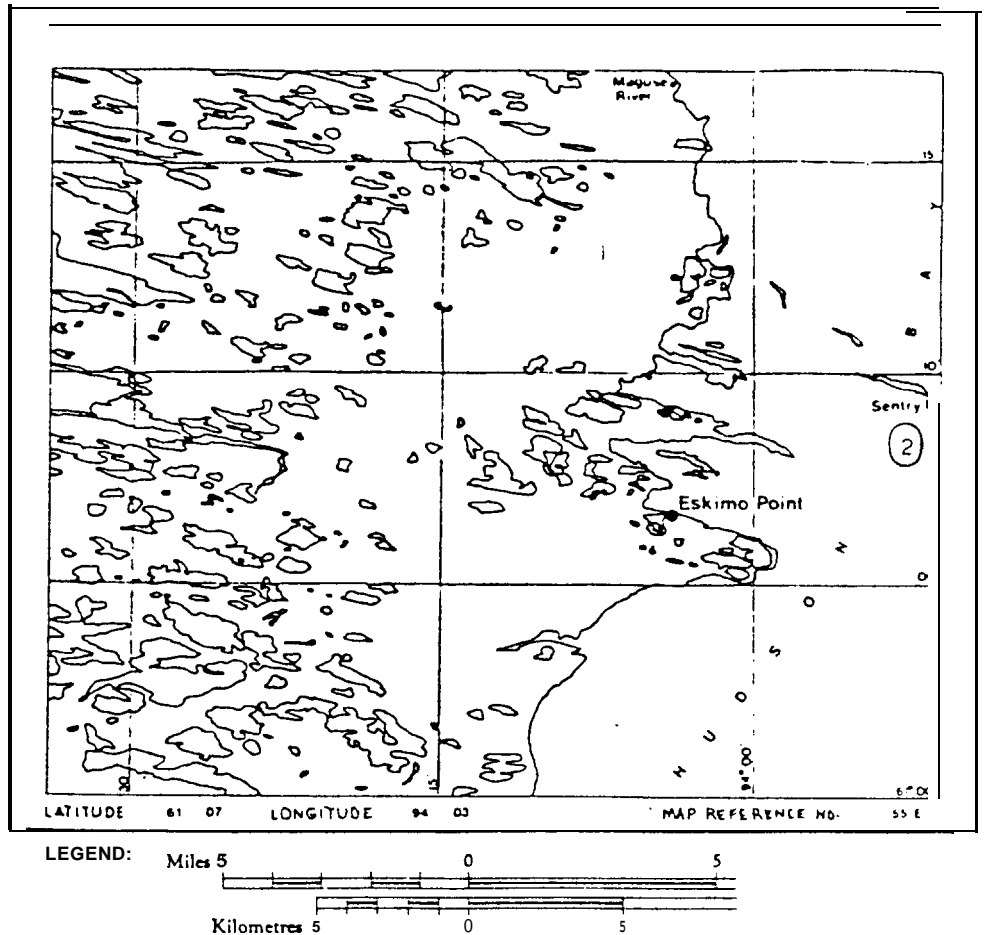
Resource Sensitivity

Low .

SI TE 2

Sentry Island

THEME : 1 and 2



#### LOCATION

Seven Km. (5 miles) north east of the Hamlet of Eskimo Point.

#### DESCRIPTION

A long esker formation in two nearly separated portions. Sites are distributed broadly over the island but are heavily concentrated near the highest point of the main island. Tent rings, house remains, cairns, stone pillars for stretching seal thongs, kayakstands, children's play areas, historic remains possibly from whaling and HBC period.

#### SOURCES

K. Birket-Smith. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. 5. Pt. II. 1929  
T. Mathiassen, Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. 4 Pt. I. 1927  
B.L. Clark. The Development of Caribou Eskimo Culture. 1977.

Site 2

Sentry Island

Historical Attractivity

High.

The variety and extent of resources, plus relatively good documentation of the sites gives this site a high rating.

General Attractivity

High.

The vistas, trip by water, old beach lines, and general hiking possibilities on the island, with flora and fauna viewing opportunities, gives Sentry Island a high rating.

Resource Sensitivity

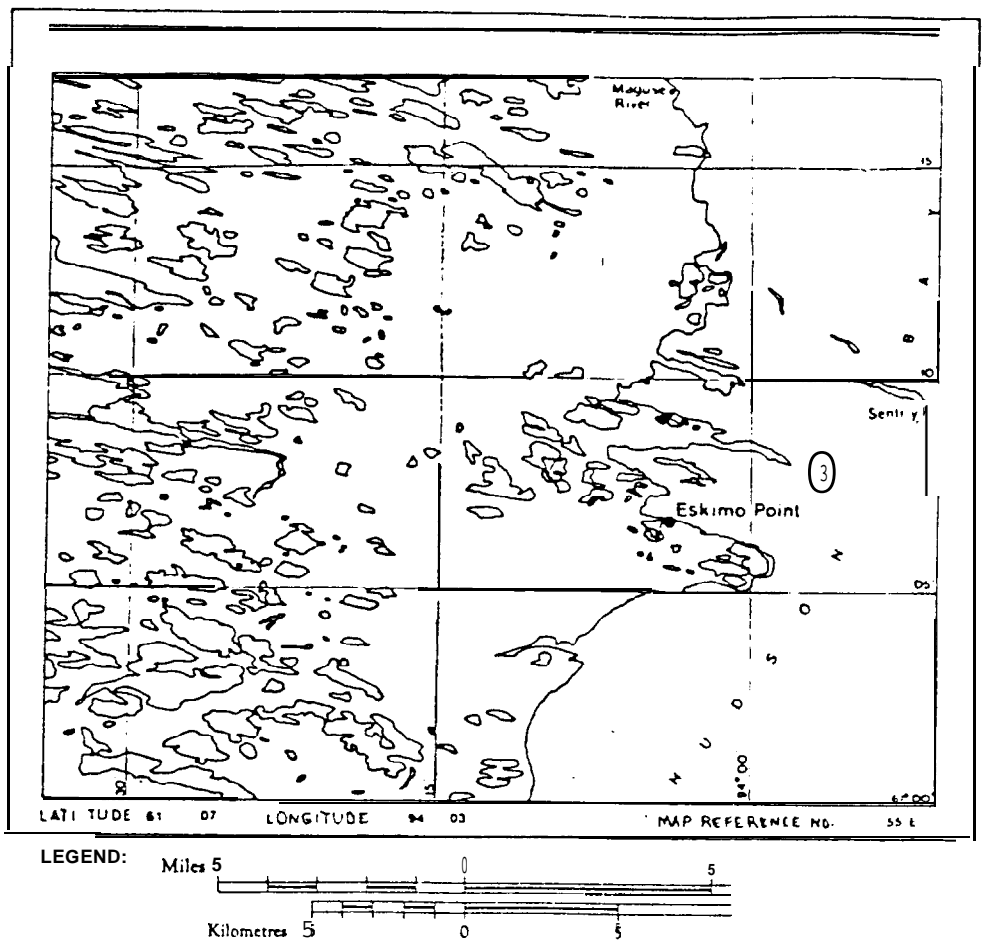
High

The ease of access to resources which are of interest require that cultural resource management philosophies be considered in any tourism programme. The general mode of access which must be by guided tour boat should assist in this process.

SITE 3

Upper Cape Eskimo

THEME : 1 and 2



#### LOCATION

Four km( 2.5 miles) by water from Hamlet of Eskimo Point.  
Thirteen Km. (9 miles) by land.

#### DESCRIPTION

"Cape Eskimaux" extends slightly farther out into Hudson Bay than does Eskimo Point. It is typical of other promontories in the area in that it is composed of glacial till and materials in the form of an esker. Old beach ridges are noticeable, Tent rings, graves, possible house remains and cairns are all present.

#### SOURCES

James Knight(1719) in J.F. Kenny(1932).  
J.Warkentin and R.I. Ruggles, Historical Atlas of Manitoba. 1970.  
J. Robson, An Account of Six Years Residence on Hudson Bay. 1752.  
No archaeological records known.

Site 3

Upper Cape Eskimo

Historical Attractivity

Moderate.

Sites at this location tend to be less varied in nature than at Sentry Island, and more strongly oriented to the recent period. The place - name on the other hand is probably of interest, being a place identified on the west coast of Hudson Bay early in the 18th century.

General Attractivity

High.

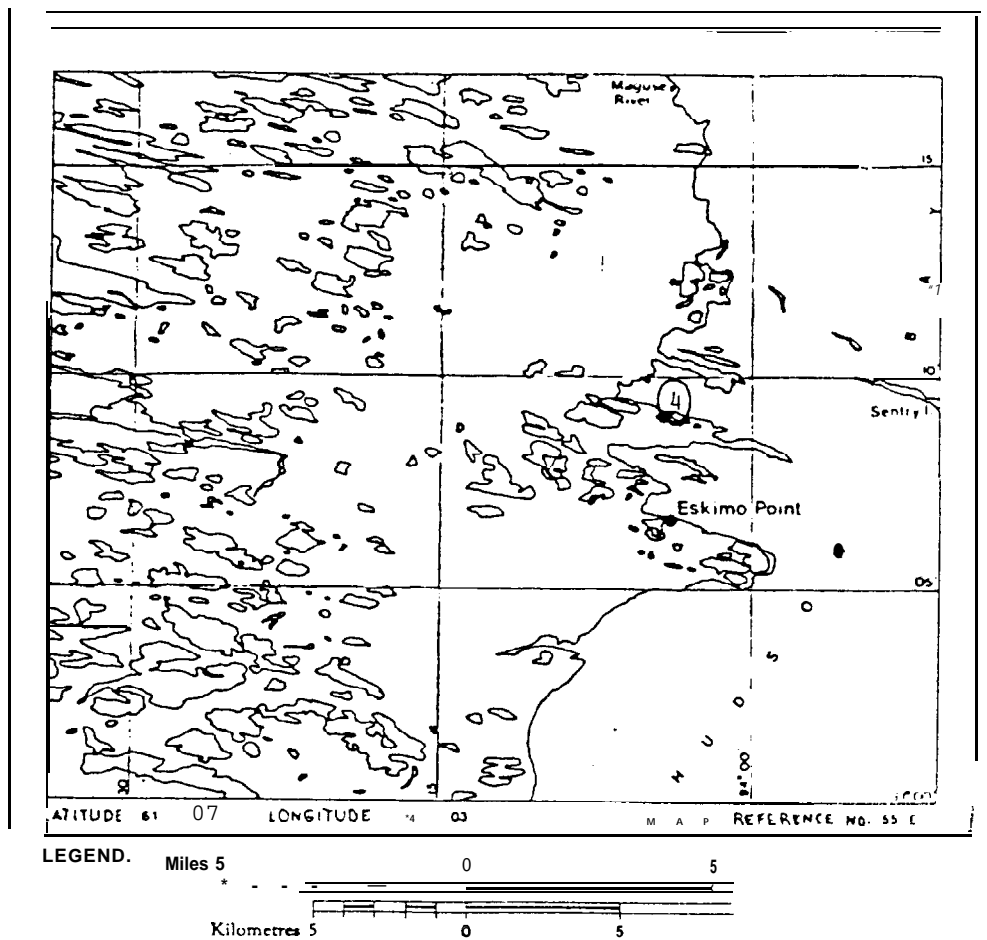
While somewhat similar in character to the terrain around Eskimo Point, it gives somewhat better vistas out over Hudson Bay and north and south along the coast than at Eskimo Point proper. Wetland complexes are also associated with the site.

Resource Sensitivity

High.

Graves are numerous, many in a deteriorating condition,

SITE 4  
Lower Cape Eskimo  
THEME : 1 and 2



#### LOCATION

Eight Km (.5 miles) from Hamlet of Eskimo Point, by water.  
Ten Km.(7 miles) from Hamlet of Eskimo Point, by land.

#### DESCRIPTION

Very extensive remains from a number of time periods are distributed along a stretch of about 2 km. length. Sites are oriented to both fresh water and salt water and to good fowl hunting opportunities. Tent rings, house remains, kayak stands, caches, blinds, possible graves, and cairns are all present.

#### SOURCES

No references known, but see B.L. Clark(1977) and Giddings,(1956).

Site 4.

Lower Cape Eskimo

Historical Attractivity

High

Abundance of sites well related to an environmental context of fresh water and ocean. A lengthy historic context is demonstrated.

General Attractivity

High

Good vistas to the north and towards the Maguse River system. Wetlands afford good viewing of a variety of birds including cranes and snowy owls. Old beach ridges easily identified and related to historic context.

Resource Sensitivity

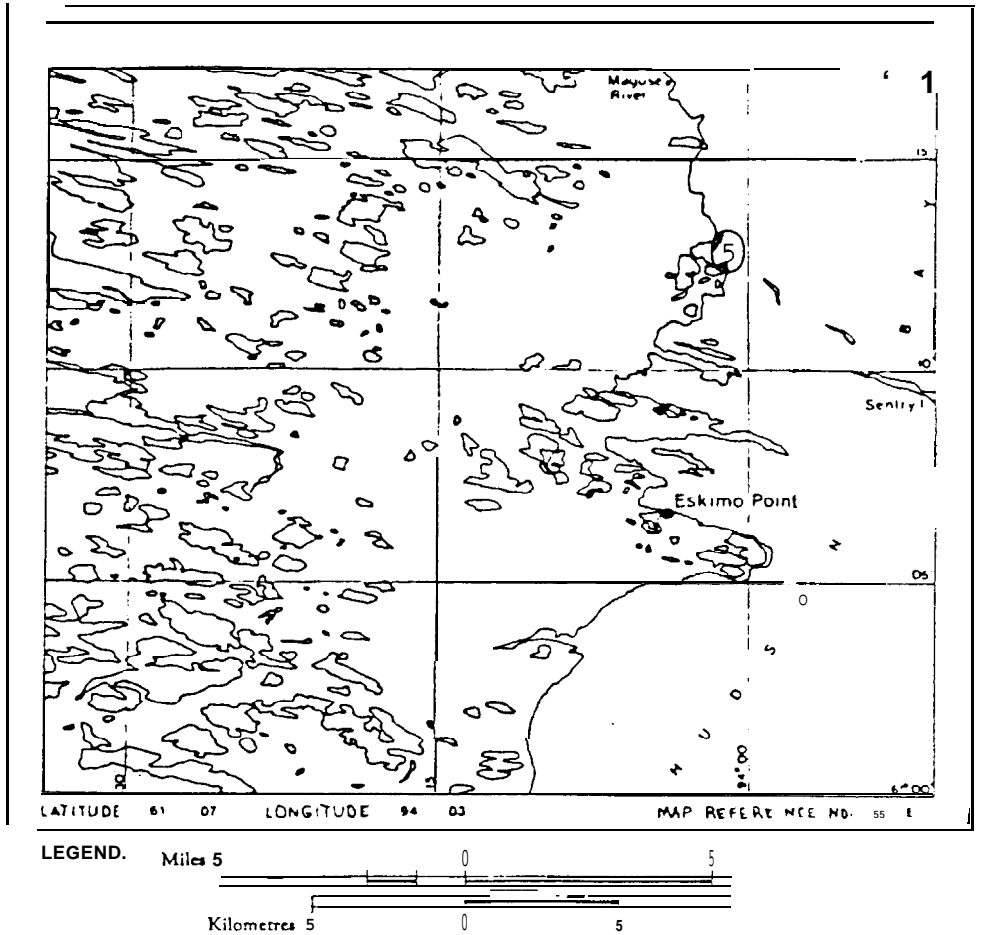
Moderate.

Site is likely to be visited only by the very interested.

SITE 5

The Water Site.

THEME : 2



#### LOCATION

Eleven km. from Hamlet of Eskimo Point by water.

#### DESCRIPTION

A well-sheltered bay on the mainland north-west of Sentry Island. Wetlands are slightly inland from the beaches. Many recent Inuit sites and blinds indicate heavy contemporary use for purposes of fresh water procurement and fowl hunting, Some remains are probably from earlier periods.

#### SOURCES

No known literature references.



Site 5

Water Site

Historical Attractivity

Low .

Sites are strongly suggestive of contemporary use.

General Attractivity

High

Wetlands, and fresh water, coupled with a relatively sheltered bay-side access give the area high appeal for contemporary use.

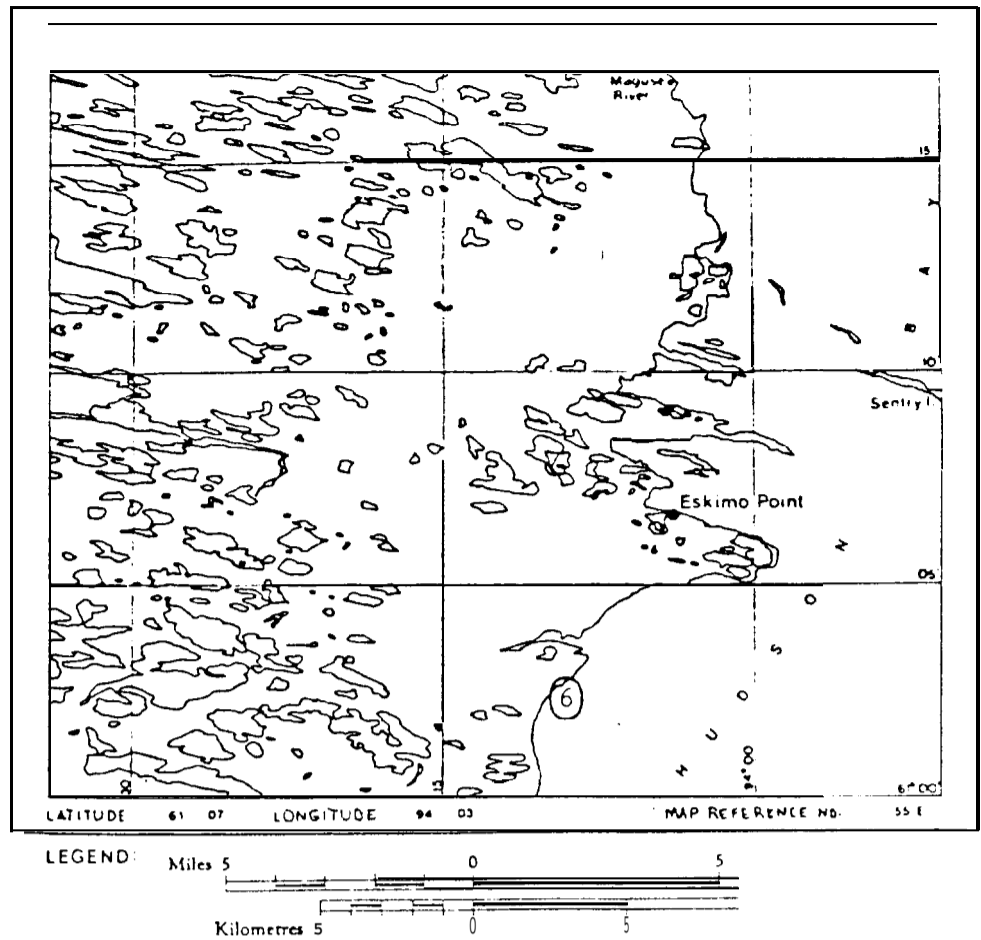
Resource Sensitivity

Low .

SITE 6

Ivik.

THEME : 1 and 2



#### LOCATION

Ten km. south of the Hamlet of Eskimo Point by land. (. 7 miles. )

#### DESCRIPTION

Abundant remains in the way of tent rings, caches, cairns and Inukshuks, are to be found on the esker formation which is broken into two distinct segments in this area. Some wetlands are behind the esker. The Bird Sanctuary at the mouth of the McConnel River is approximately 10 Km. to the south.

#### SOURCES

T. Mathiassen, Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. V. pt. I. 1927.

Site 6

Ivik

Historical Attractivity

Moderate.

Sites are distinct, but less varied than at Lower Cape Eskimo or Sentry Island  
Tent rings prevail.

General Attractivity

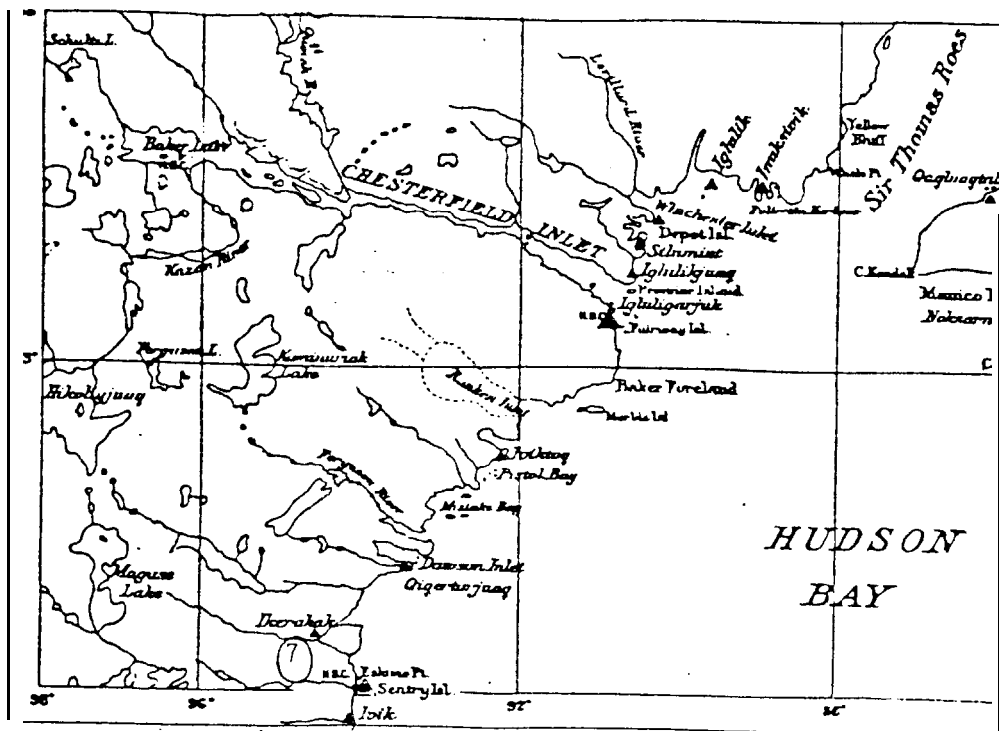
High.

Variety is experienced during the coastal trip by land. Good vistas of the  
terrain south towards the McConnel River mouth are obtained\_ from Ivik, and  
good vistas inland associated with prominent Esker formations such as wolf  
Esker.

Resource Sensitivity

Low

SITE 7  
Ikerahak



LOCATION

Source : Fifth Thule Expedition.

See Map

Lower Maguse River

"On the sledge trail from Hiqoligjuaq to Sentry Island." On Igjugarjuk's siege route map (see Appendix 2) the numbered point no.9 represents Maguse Lake. Ikerahak is presumably at the point of crossing of the trail and Maguse River. "Hiqoligjuaq" refers to Lake Yathkyed.

DESCRIPTION

Gidding's description of his Site 1(1956) on the Maguse River, refers to Ikerahak. Significant refrains of house foundations are located here.

REFERENCES

Mathiassen, Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol.IV Pt. 1. (1927)  
Giddings, (1956)

Site 7

Ikerahak

Historical Attractivity

High

A resource (house remains) of a fairly uncommon variety.

General Attractivity

High.

Site is at divide of the Maguse River where the coastal delta begins to form by means of Austin Island.

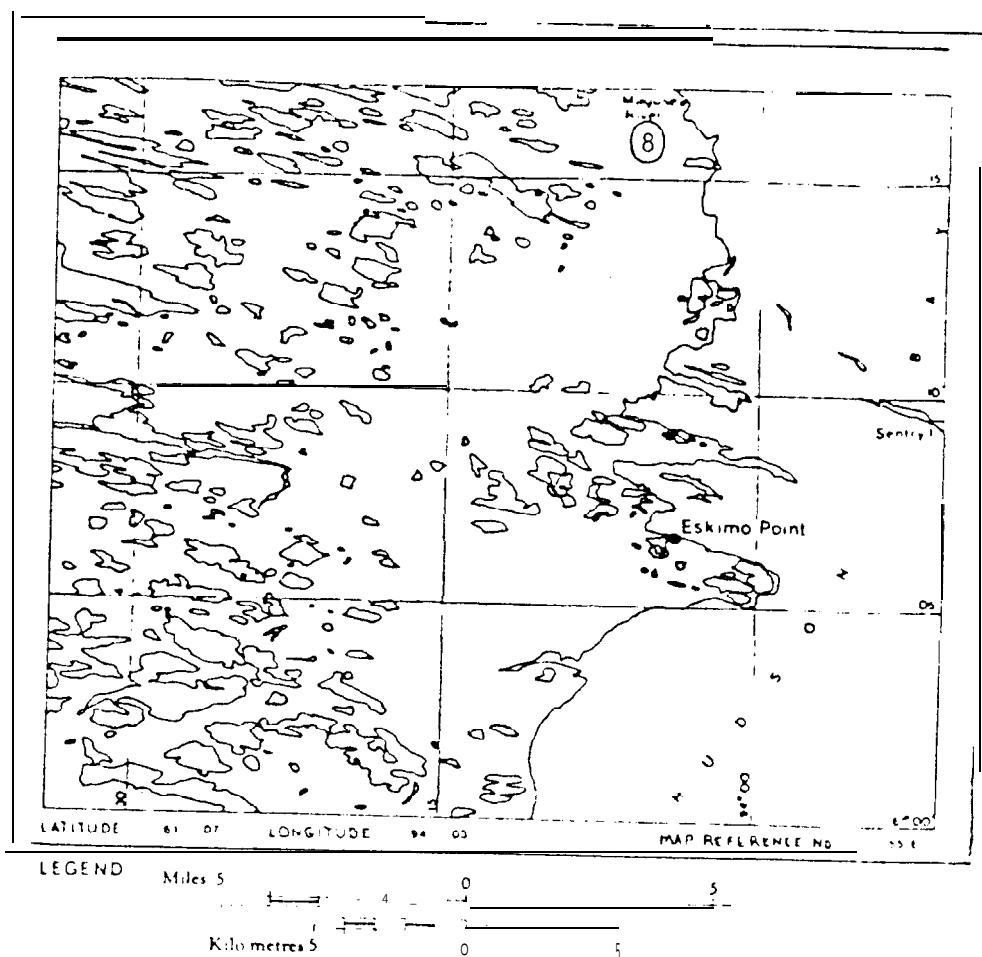
Resource Sensitivity

Moderate

SITE 8

Maguse River Mouth  
and River Route

Theme : 1,2,3,4,



#### LOCATION

North and to the west of Eskimo Point. (see also Map no. 10 ). The upper end of the river route beyond Pedlei can be linked with the historic Kazan River route. The Distance from Pedlei to the Maguse River Mouth is about 170 Km. (120 miles).

#### DESCRIPTION

The lower reaches of the river represent a major area for caribou crossings associated with the north-west to south-east trending eskers which are prominent especially to the south of the river. G.L. Giddings (1956) description of his Site 2 and 3 has been given previously on page 30. (See Map 10). His description of Site 4 was of a much different character, for it consisted of flints akin to materials found in the Yukon Drainage. On the Maguse Giddings found four types of sites: (1) recent tent rings, (2) more ancient habitation bases, (3) early house pits without stone construction (4) bifaced points and flint materials of a very early nature.

#### SOURCES

Giddings (1956) .

Mathiassen, Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. IV, Pt. I.

Site 8

**Maguse** River Mouth  
and River Route

Historical Attractivity

High

Variety in sites known to be along the lower Maguse, including some of a pre-Dorset variety, give the corridor a high rating in terms of historical interest. The on-going use of the lower **Maguse** in terms of the Caribou hunt assists in this respect. Sites along the corridor as far as **Pedlei**, broaden the historic interest of the route into the modern period of the fur trade and geological exploration.

General Attractivity

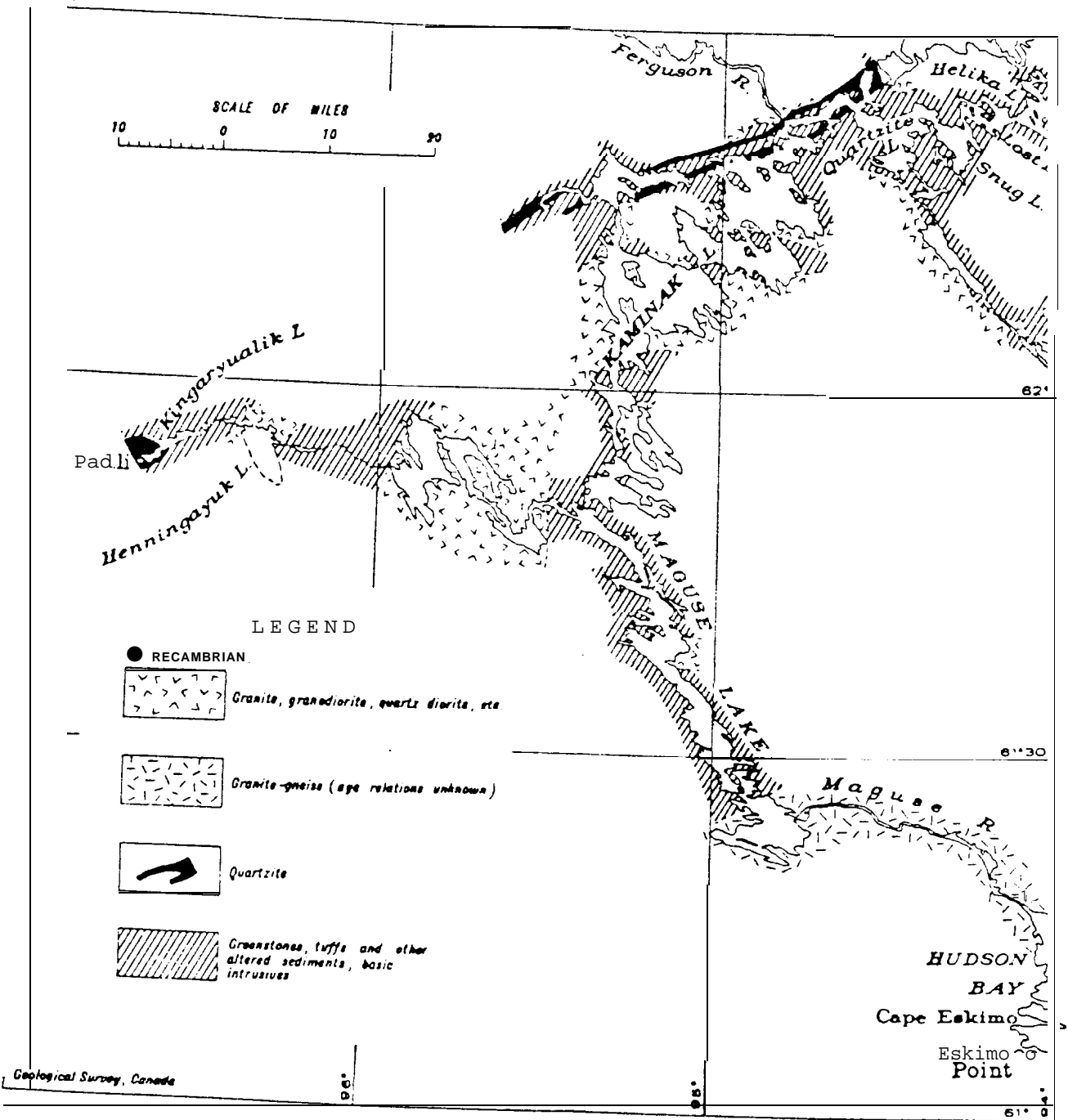
High

Resource Sensitivity

Moderate to High

MAP. 11

THE MAGUSE RIVER ROUTE



Maguse River-Kaminak Lake area, Northwest Territories.

After L.J. Weeks (1932).



In Sec. 1.1 a number of themes were recognized which can be used to provide a general context for the sites discussed in the report. These were :

1. Inuit Prehistory to 1600 A.D.
2. Inuit Post-Contact History ,1600-1950.
3. Exploration Theme
4. Frontier Settlements

The resources at some of the sites are sufficiently varied in time and character , that several of these general theme statements may apply to any given site or site group.( e.g. Sentry Island or the Maguse River Route.) The most significant developments about which stories might be told have been summarized in Sec. 1.2.

The proposals developed here are arranged under three main headings:

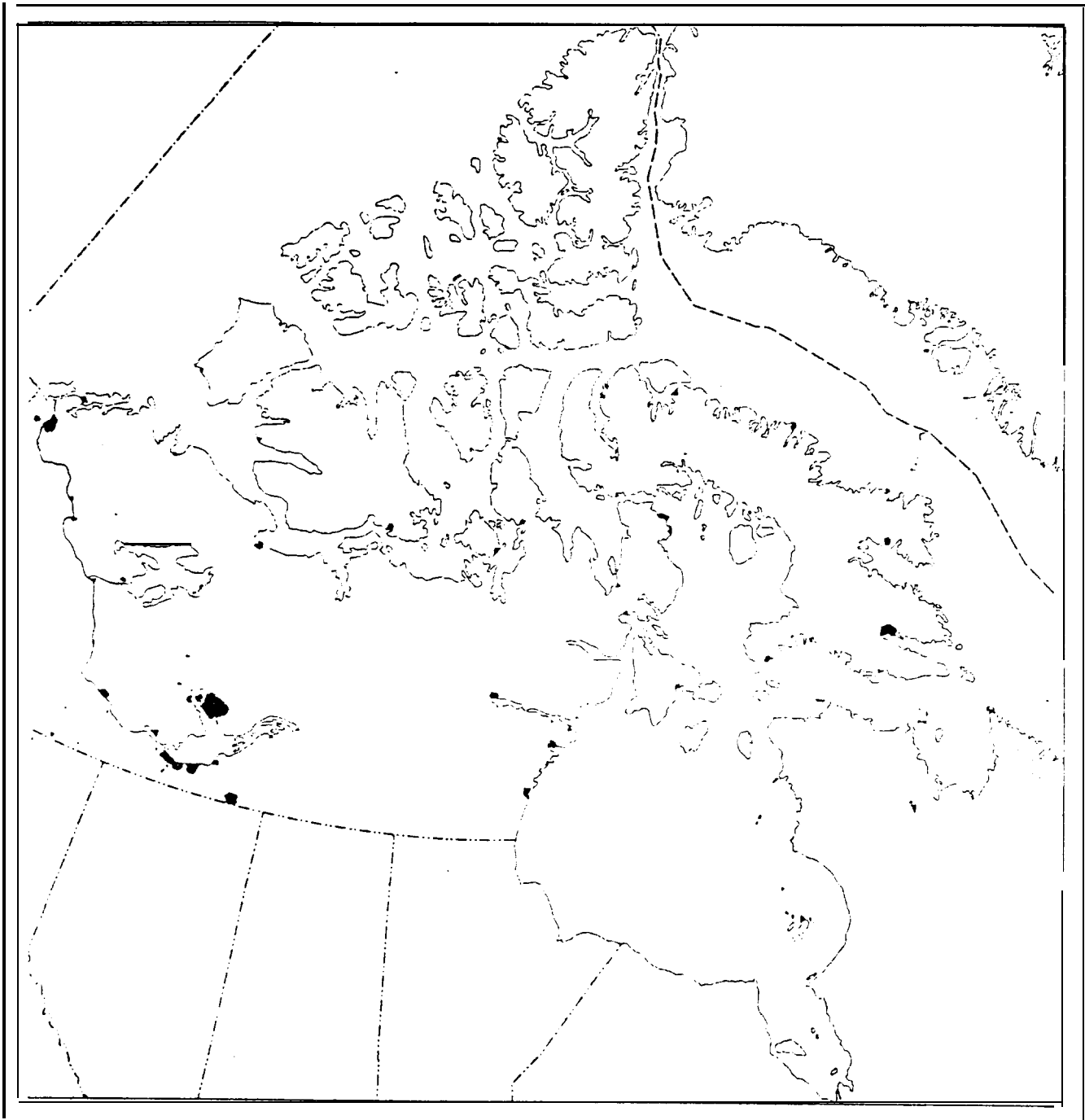
1. Tourist Publics and Visitor Reception
2. Access and Mode of Visitation
3. Information and Interpretive Objectives

sec. 3.1 Tourist Publics and Visitor Reception.

Visitor reception requirements at Eskimo Point will vary with the tourist or tourist group. The resources and opportunities at Eskimo Point may be expected to be of interest to the following types of tourists.

- (2) Naturalists and groups interested in human culture history
- (b) Sport fishermen
- (b) Back-country hikers and wilderness canoe groups
- (d) Organized tour groups, probably with a significant number of people in the over-age-fifty category.

Initial contact with tourists may occur at several places: (1) the airport, (2) the general dock area near the HEC compound and the R.C. Mission, (3) the extreme east and west ends of town where backpackers and canoeists may first make their appearance. The airport and dock area will be the



Population Centres in the Northwest Territories.

Source: Northern Transitions. Vol. 2.

main points of contact in terms of numbers. Printed information and orientation displays would be logical developments at the airport and the dock area. At the east and west ends of town, natural focal points might be identified, associated with the route which a walking tour might take, which would provide key information on the town. These points could serve as initial and casual contact points for back-country users and the town, and would take advantage of the tendency of back-country users to camp on the edge of town.

### 3.1.2. Access and Mode of Visitation

Tourists visiting only the immediate vicinity of Eskimo Point can walk to most points in the town without difficulty or can use local taxis. Opportunities exist to develop tri-wheel all-terrain vehicle rental systems assuming questions of insurance, rental fees, and driver training can be adequately handled. The tri-wheels give almost unlimited access to the back and coastal "country". Regular access routes should be defined by means of a formal environmental impact assessment process in order to safeguard the tundra resources.

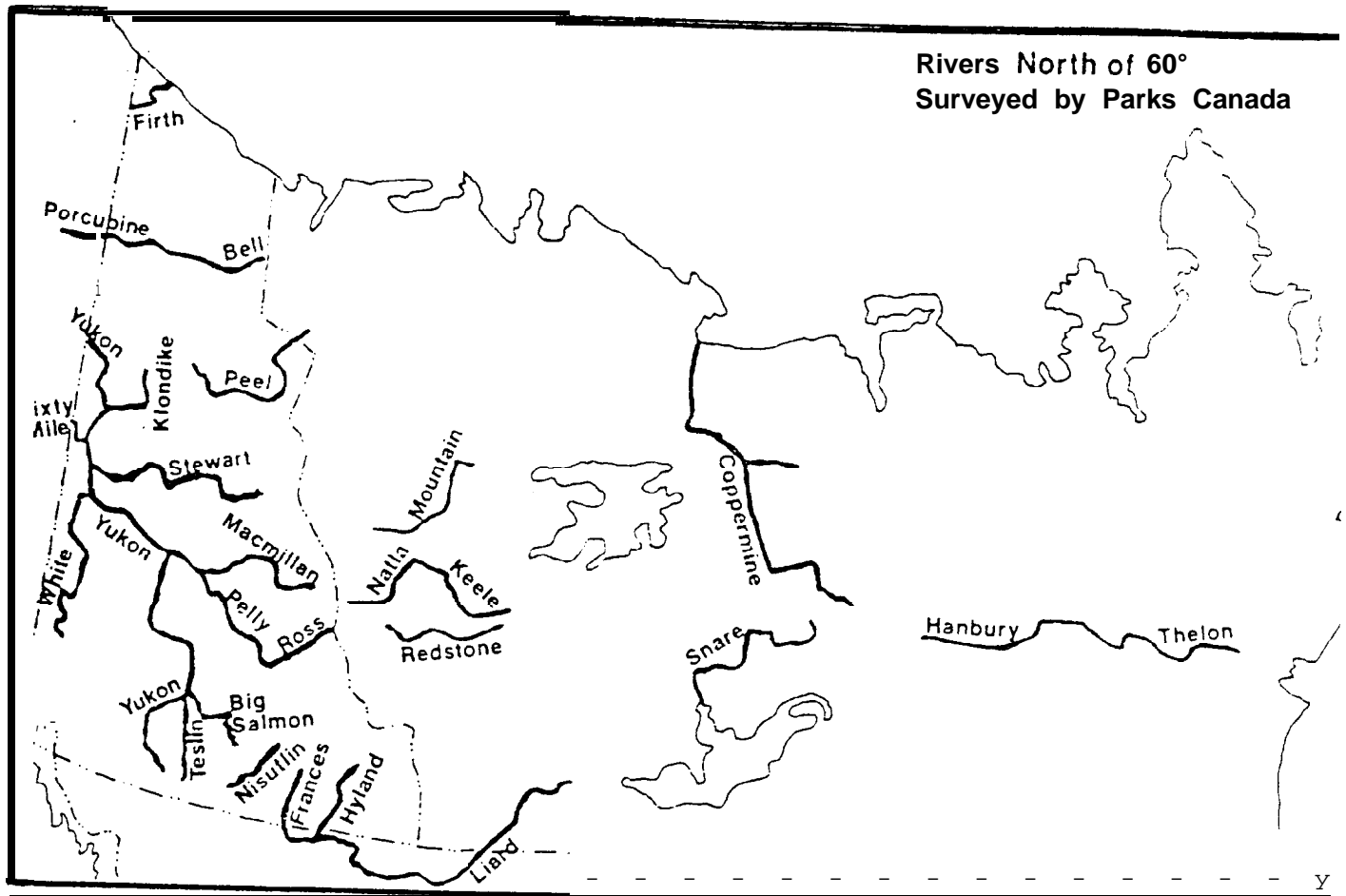
Land-based sites within the fifteen kilometre range can be reached on foot, by tri-wheel, and in some cases by boat. Large all-terrain enclosed vehicles are also a possibility for the future, but are very costly and require a well-defined tourist trade which is operative in more than one season. Fairly direct and easily negotiated routes are to be found radiating out from Eskimo Point. Roads and Esker surfaces can be employed inland, while along the coast, very smooth tidal flats prevail in certain areas. The tundra can be crossed by tri-wheel but it is difficult going and should not be encouraged because of impact on the vegetation.

In general, mechanized travel inland or along the coast should be undertaken in the company of a local guide familiar with the terrain and with minor motor mechanics. For those going inland or on extended coastal hikes, a good base map indicating wetlands and inland-reaching tide-arms would be useful, particularly for those hiking towards lower Cape Eskimo. The clarity and distance of vision normally possible on the Barrens, makes it diffi-

cult to become lost in absolute terms. Within the fifteen kilometre range , the nearest high point of land will usually bring the back-country hiker within site of Eskimo Point Hamlet or of the coast of Hudson Bay. Local disorientation is possible however, as one tries to negotiate the shortest route around local water bodies. The base map therefore will be an invaluable aid.

Water-based sites(Sentry Island) and some of the land-based sites(Maguse River Mouth; the Water Site) are best reached by boat. The conventional motorized canoes in use at Eskimo Point are adequate for this purpose but are strongly dependent on good travel and wind conditions on Hudson Bay, and on tide conditions. Predictability is therefore, lower for this form of visitation. High-cost surface-riding hydro craft or jet boats might provide one solution, but a well-defined tourist traffic would be required. Shoal conditions along the coast suggest that local drivers are a necessity in any waterborne tourist traffic. Open water canoe rentals should not be encouraged. Open-water canoeing in conventional canoes should also be discouraged. Signage at Maguse River mouth and at Tha-anne River mouth should be considered to advise exiting back-country canoe parties of the dangers of canoe travel on Hudson Bay.

Air conveyance by float plane for canoe parties is also a possibility. The main destination to be investigated would be Pedlei Post on the headwaters of the Maguse River. Canoeing up the Maguse is not recommended, but taking parties in to Pedlei and allowing them to paddle out to the coast is an opportunity that should be investigated as a tourist strategy. The logistics of canoe pick-tip at Maguse River mouth or of overland conveyance from Maguse River mouth to Eskimo Point should also be investigated.



Source : Northern Transitions, Vol. 2.

## 3.1.3.1

Information Requirements

(i) The developing connection between the town of Churchill and Eskimo Point, from the standpoint of the tourist trade, suggests that Churchill should become an important orientation centre for visitors intending to visit Eskimo Point. The Winnipeg - based origin of Via Rail Tours also suggests that literature and information should be made available in that city and in connection with the Via Rail tours. Those who may not have thought initially of visiting Eskimo Point but who are going to Churchill, may alter their plans at the Churchill end and spend extra time in the near - arctic. Quality information should also be made available at Rankin Inlet which has now taken on an important role as a fly-in destination point in the near-Arctic .

(ii) Information in the form of brochures and maps should be made available for the following topic areas: (a) weather and environmental conditions, including clothing requirements and insect conditions, (b) tourist, accommodation and transportation opportunities at Eskimo Point, with cost guidelines, (c) areas of interest and local site and canoe route maps, (d) game and fishing regulations, plus export regulations, (e) local by-laws of Eskimo Point, (f) cultural resource regulations and laws of the North West Territories. Demand for information in the above categories will vary with the particular tourist public ( e.g. Naturalist groups will have different needs from day-visitor groups). Selected advertising aimed at specific groups should include details from the above information areas, stressing those which seem most appropriate to the group in question.

Interpretive Proposals

(i) ) For the Eskimo Point Historic Sites(Site 1 in Sec. 2.2) a number of brochure approaches can be attempted in the context of a **short-term** and long-term **programme**. The immediate need is for a general brochure which incorporates a map with suggested self-guiding **walks**(although this would not rule out guided walks around the town). A town **map**(such as that produced in this report as Site Map no.1, p.35 ), could be used to indicate the important spots, while a brief description of the sites would be included on the reverse side as text. Site photos could be included if the item is intended to be a take-home **souvenir**. In the longer term, specific brochures could be worked up dealing with each particular site, possibly **co-ordinated** by the institution in question if it is active, dealing with its history and contemporary functions etc. Quality post-cards of each site might also be produced as a parallel project.

(ii) For the other sites discussed (Sites 2 to 9) a similar approach as outlined in (i) but using a larger regional base map which indicates all of the sites and points of interest. The most difficult task in a long-term programme would be to provide the proper background information for Site 8 - the Maguse River Route. Much site survey work and photography would have to be carried out in order to provide solid and accurate information on river conditions. A quality brochure on the canoe route could combine interpretive material along with information required by serious back-country canoeists.

(iii) A brochure on the natural history features of the Eskimo Point area(geology , plants and animals) of a non-comprehensive nature could be produced at low cost, drawing upon materials already available and **re-written** for the brochure. In the long-term a **more** sophisticated handbook on the natural history of the area, with good photos or art work , could be attempted, stressing such important local resources as

the caribou, the snowy owl, and tundra plant forms. Alternatively, such a project might involve a joint initiative with other communities on the west coast of Hudson Bay, which would be useful to all. Areas of supplementary funding would have to be investigated through government and non-government groups.

(iv) A number of interpretive opportunities already exist at Eskimo Point through the activities of the Inuit Cultural Institute and occasional special events which serve to illustrate traditional Inuit practices, skills, and art forms. Special audio-visual shows which have as their main objective the demonstration of some of these activities and art forms would be useful for a number of purposes, including local education, tourism, and export to southern communities. Audio-visual shows can be produced with various levels of cost and skill. Such shows would be useful in demonstrations for tourists who may be in Eskimo Point too briefly to take in all that is to be seen, or when live events are not scheduled. Orientation to the sites which are beyond the town limits could also be accomplished by audio-visual means, and would inform those of their presence and character, even if they do not intend to visit them. In some cases, shows might be useful for export to other centers in the N.W.T. or in the south, either as educational tools or for tourist promotion. Shows could also be developed in relation to the larger theme areas outlined in this report

A number of locations could be employed for the viewing of shows in Eskimo Point including the School, the I.C.I. (which already is involved in this kind of approach), a community centre, or perhaps an historic building which has been adapted for tourism orientation purposes.

Local productions have the advantage of being able to draw upon resources close at hand, including oral history gathered from elders, knowledge of local conditions and resources, and access to original art work. The success of the Sculpture Show called Eskimo Point held at the Winnipeg Art Gallery in the fall of 1982 indicates that local productions have good possibilities as export Show items. A slide



show dealing with the Eskimo Point show at the Winnipeg Art Gallery, would, for instance, be able to capitalize on much background work already completed. Problems of copyright, and obtaining music and interviews with sculptors would all be within the control of the people of Eskimo Point.

## Sec. 3.2

### Long Term Considerations and Proposals.

The following proposals are suggested as aids to achieving the types of short-term and intermediate proposals outlined in Sec. 3.1. Taken together it is hoped that these will aid in the development of a stable tourist industry at Eskimo Point.

#### 1. Tourist Council.

The establishment of a Tourist Council in Eskimo Point, drawn from representatives of the Hamlet Council, those involved in the tourist industry, and other interested parties, would provide a focus for the development of long-term strategy. The Council's main function would be to establish some priorities, develop formal and voluntary programmes in the community, and do initial ground work of a planning nature for projects which have a community-wide benefit. (E.g. a volunteer programme aimed at a long-term clean-up of the Eskimo point environment, could be initiated by the Council, perhaps in co-operation with the local educational authorities. Seasonal funded work programmed might also be worked up to do similar work, based on formal project proposals to responsible funding authorities.)

#### 2. Planning and Research.

The above council would be a logical body to suggest desired areas of research in the heritage and tourism field. (E.g. developing a request for specific archaeological field work in the Eskimo Portion which would be relevant to either resource protection or developing information of interest to tourists and students of human history; or, requesting information on the Eskimo Point collection at the National Museum in Ottawa.)

#### 3. Funding.

The above council, with the aid of local government and educational representatives, should become familiar with the possible sources of funding available to undertake various kinds of research or development proposals. The areas of adult education, with the emphasis on natural and cultural

resource management , tourism and small business concepts, graphic design and crafts management. Non-government agencies which fund or will co-operatively participate in cultural tourism programmed should also become familiar to the council.

#### 4. Curriculum Development.

In co-operation with the Adult Education Centre and other educational authorities , the educational priorities identified in 3. should be discussed in some detail and specific curriculum ideas developed. Local knowledge of what skills and needs people require will assist the council in identifying the correct curriculum requirements. Practical skills in finance, public relations, and tourism business principles are suggested priorities. Supplementary funding, or expertise may be available from other institutions, including Universities or Technical colleges in and outside of the N.W.T. may be available if it is requested.

#### 5. Tourism Public List.

The development of a master list of possible groups or organizations which may have a strong potential interest in coming to Eskimo Point should be undertaken as a task, and should be updated on occasion. Selective advertising should be undertaken in the publications of these organizations or in media which might logically attract them.

#### 6. Revolving Fund.

The Tourist Council might wish to consider establishment of a "revolving fund" for the purposes of aiding in the compilation and production of publications and other promotional items concerned with tourism and heritage. These items should be sufficiently general in nature that no one group or individual would be identified as the main beneficiary. As a "co-operative" fund for the promotion of tourism and heritage conservation the benefits would be considered as community-wide and long-term. The main idea of a revolving fund is to establish a seed-bed pool of funds which will "work" in terms of generating interest. The funds derived from the interest can be used to produce quality publications or items, and then the proceeds from sales may be put back into the revolving fund to

finance further work and sales. If people volunteer their efforts through writing, the production of art work, etc. then overall costs go down.

#### 7. Co-operative Action With Other Communities.

The conditions of life and travel in the arctic suggest that competition for the tourist dollar is not likely to be the most productive approach. Establishment of joint promotional activities with other towns (Churchill, Rankin Inlet, etc.) is a more positive and efficient long-term strategy. Many tourists may come north only once and will want to maximize their commitment, and will want to see as much as they can, perhaps staying over longer if solid opportunities are drawn to their attention. Promoting the tourist attractions in one community from another, will have long-term benefits for all. General regional tourist opportunity literature should be developed with the co-operation of all the potential host communities. Specific arrangements can also be made between communities in order to assure a smooth flow of tourists from one to the other. (E.g. co-ordination of tourist efforts between Churchill and Eskimo Point for tourists who may want to spend only one day in Eskimo Point before returning to Churchill. )

#### 8. Greenland Study/Exchange.

Through a number of possible approaches, including DREE or the Secretary of State, a fact-finding trip to Greenland might be undertaken by citizens of Eskimo Point in order to assess how Greenland is conducting its tourist trade and participating in general economic development and training. This proposal might also be conceived in terms of an "exchange" of persons between Greenland and Eskimo Point.

### Sec. 3.3

#### Tour Proposals

What little is known about the archaeological sites discussed in Section 2 has been presented in that section by way of quotations. The only sites for which anything approaching a completed field report exist are those along the Maguse River (Giddings, 1956). K. Birket-Smith's work on Sentry Island was of a most preliminary nature. Keeping in mind this limitation on knowledge, the following tour proposals have been outlined. Accompanying brochures could incorporate aspects of the material cited in this report or be supplemented by consulting appropriate items in Sec. 4 and Appendix I.

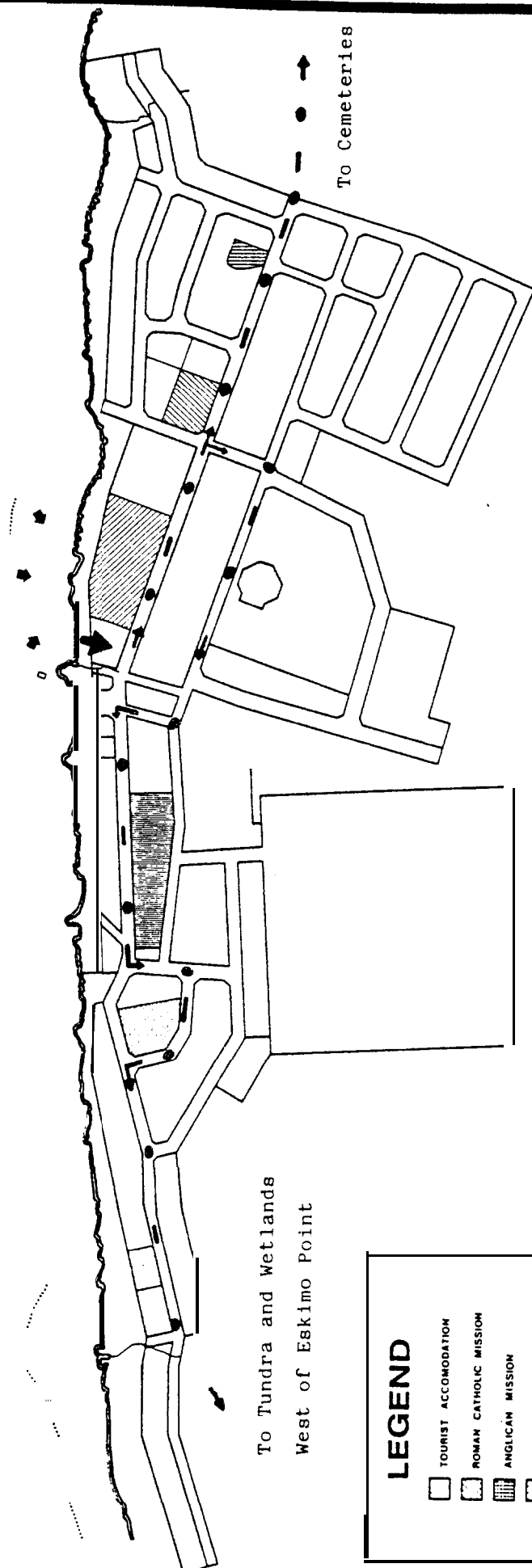
#### Tour 1. Eskimo Point Historic Sites.

The most important areas or points of historic interest are indicated on Map T-1 (following) along with the probable routings for tourists on foot or in vehicles. A good starting point for a walking tour of the Hamlet of Eskimo Point is the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Company and dock area. Good views of the oldest historic sites in Eskimo Point can be had from this spot (the Hudson's Bay Company buildings and the old Roman Catholic Church). The view along the shoreline is also fairly open from this spot and other related sites such as Sentry Island and Cape Eskimo can be pointed out. Walking east from this location along the route indicated will take one past the Roman Catholic Church, and further on past the Anglican Mission, one of the oldest buildings in Eskimo Point. Continuing from the Anglican Mission, it is then natural to proceed eastwards out of town towards the end of the peninsula defining Eskimo Point. The three cemeteries (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and traditional) are en route. To the east of the cemetery zone are features associated with the Hudson's Bay Company period. These include a cairn marker and an old hulk from a supply boat. From this eastern extremity of Eskimo Point, good views may be had north and south along the coast of Hudson Bay. Natural history values may be appreciated by walking just short distances to the south. Road ways exist for distance south from Eskimo Point along the coast, and tracks employed by all terrain vehicles

# HUDSON BAY

MAP T-1

# HISTORIC RESOURCES FOR ESKIMO POINT



To Tundra and Wetlands  
West of Eskimo Point

To Cemeteries

## LEGEND

- TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
- ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
- ANGLICAN MISSION
- HUDSON BAY COMPANY
- EDUCATIONAL FACILITY
- MURT CULTURAL INSTITUTE
- RCMP
- PRIME WATER ACCESS



250 m

running to the south are several, and allow for access to the tidal flats areas.

Those returning from the cemetery zone can then walk the remainder of the indicated route. This portion stresses the school complex, the Inuit Cultural Institute, the Adult Education Centre, and commercial enterprises of interest to tourists.

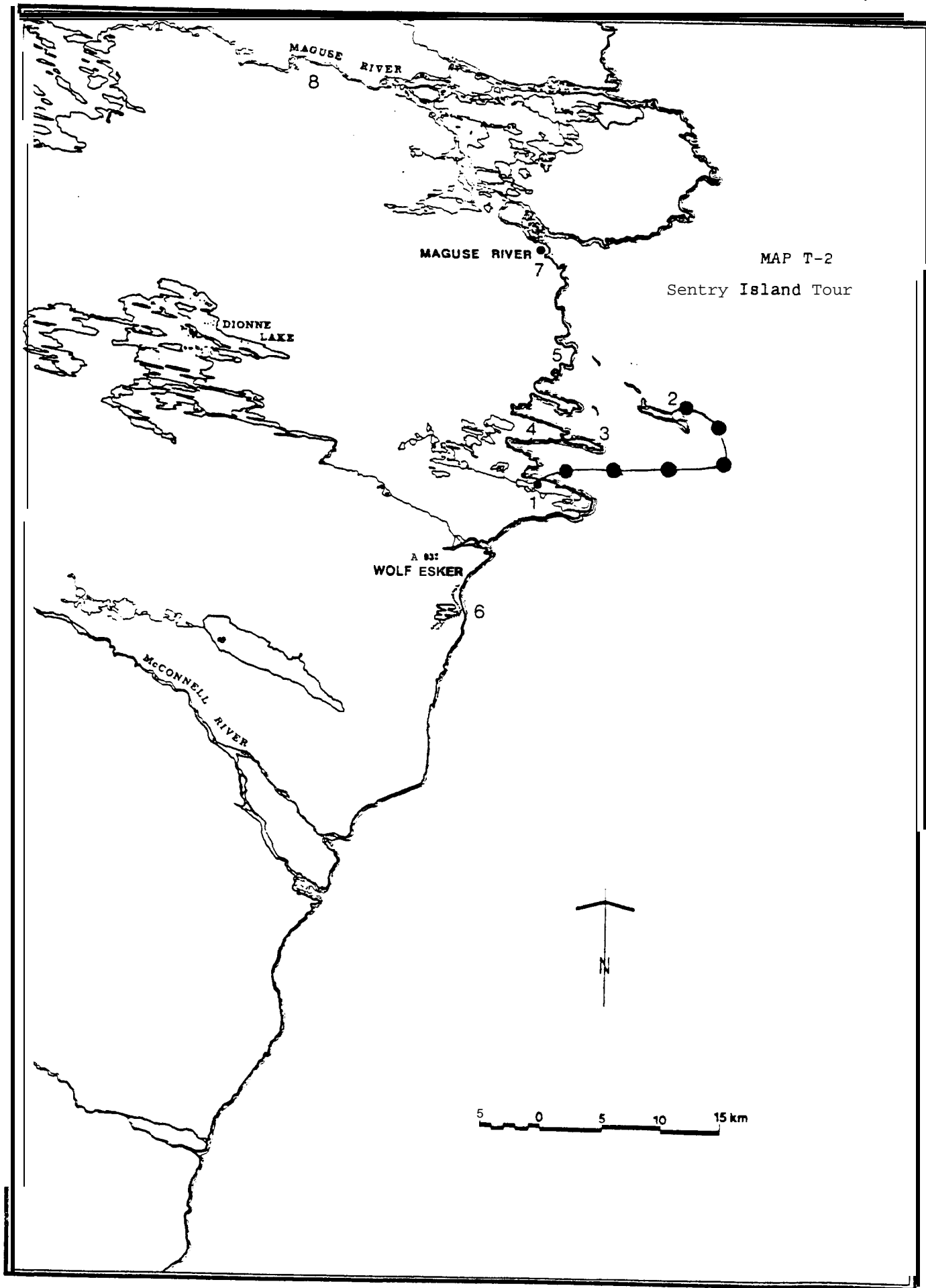
From the west end of the Hamlet of Eskimo Point short excursions onto the local tundra are possible. Wetlands, bog formations, bird-watching and plant-forms will be of interest to those interested in natural history.

Within a brochure, brief reviews of the various sites could be provided. This review could include important dates of establishment, changes in physical location, information on personalities, and general importance to the local and regional community. A programme of ground signage or Plaques on walls could also be initiated in order to create a fixed identity for the tour route, and to supplement the information provided in the brochure.

#### Tour 2. Sentry Island Boat Tour.

A boat tour to Sentry Island, despite the difficulties associated with tides, wind, and shoal conditions, is potentially one of the most rewarding which could be undertaken by a tourist to Eskimo Point. Spectacular views, excellent natural history resources, and a variety of cultural resource types, assure that visitors will want to spend much time on the island if possible.

Initially, a boat trip of some forty-five minutes to one hour is required to approach the eastern side of Sentry Island. This time is required in order to give adequate berth to the shoals around the southern approaches of Sentry Island. A landing is made on the northern island (a narrow strip of water separating a southern island from the northern). From the landing point, tourists will hike upwards towards the highest point of the island where there is a concentration of cultural remains both Inuit and European. A tall tower of wood defines the spot most readily. Other European remains are in the area, some apparently dating from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Not far distant from the tower and slightly to the north and west, are to be found spread over a quite wide area, Inuit cultural remains of considerable variety. Many of these were commented on by K. Birket-Smith in the 1920's. Included are tent rings, house ruins, and the "children's play-





ground." These remains presumably cover a quite lengthy time period. Little definite can be said about them at this time however.

General hiking around Sentry Island is both pleasurable and easy. Natural history values are many, and the striking visual qualities of the beach ridges make these candidates for extended interpretive treatment. A good view of the Hamlet of Eskimo Point is to be had from Sentry Island; and a discussion of Eskers can be conducted pointing out the location of Eskimo Point on one Esker and the relationship of Sentry Island to another Esker further to the north which runs into Hudson Bay and then surfaces again as Sentry Island.

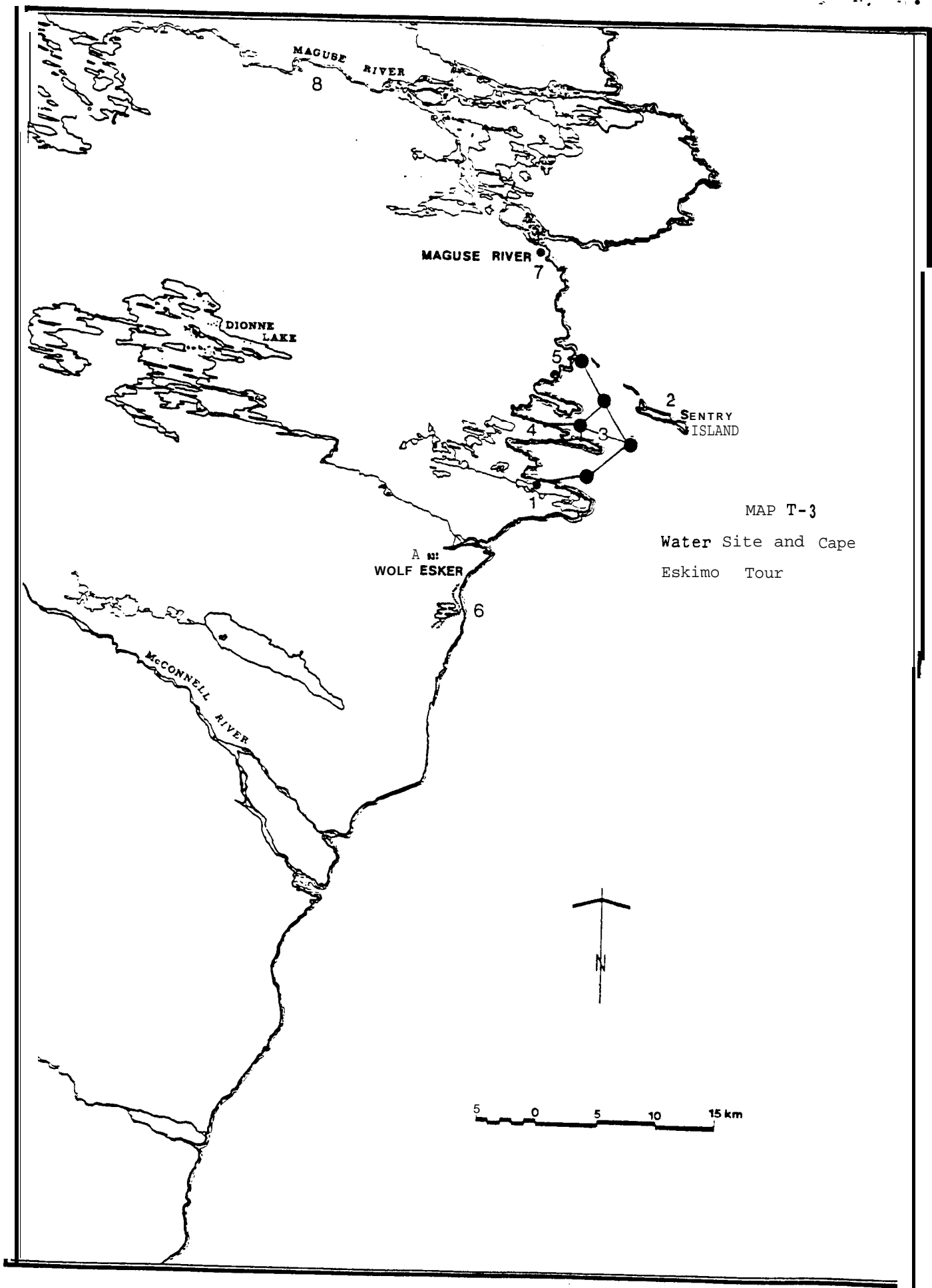
If time permits, the tour to Sentry Island can be carried on to the north by taking in sites 3,4, and 5, or some combination of those sites.

### Tour 3. The Water Site and Cape Eskimo.

A tour by boat of sites 3, 4, and 5, or a reduced combination of these sites is suggested. Departing from Eskimo Point, the first stop could be at Site 5 (The Water Site). Cultural remains of a more contemporary kind are abundant here (blinds for goose hunting), and cairns. Good fresh water, and water fowl are aspects which make this a popular site with local people. This site is also well suited to casual picnicing and beach combing.

From Site 5 the tour could move to Site 3 (Upper Cape Eskimo). This site is characterized by many graves, some from the mid-twentieth century, and some much earlier. Large house ruins are also a major feature, while a wooden cross indicates the presence of graves. Scenic values from this site are high. Around the eastern coastal area good water-fowl habitat can be noted, and a variety of plant regimes are defined from the summit of the Esker defining Cape Eskimo to the lower reaches at the coast.

Time permitting, a third stop can be made at Site 4 (Lower Cape Eskimo). The sites here are generally of a much older but not uniform variety. Some of the tent rings are very obscure, being sunken deeply in the tundra and heavily encrusted in lichen growth. Other sites consist of elaborate caches, blinds for hunting caribou, wetland blinds, and house foundations. Good examples of hearth features can be noted at some of these. (See the illustrations at page 30.)



MAP T-3  
 Water Site and Cape  
 Eskimo Tour

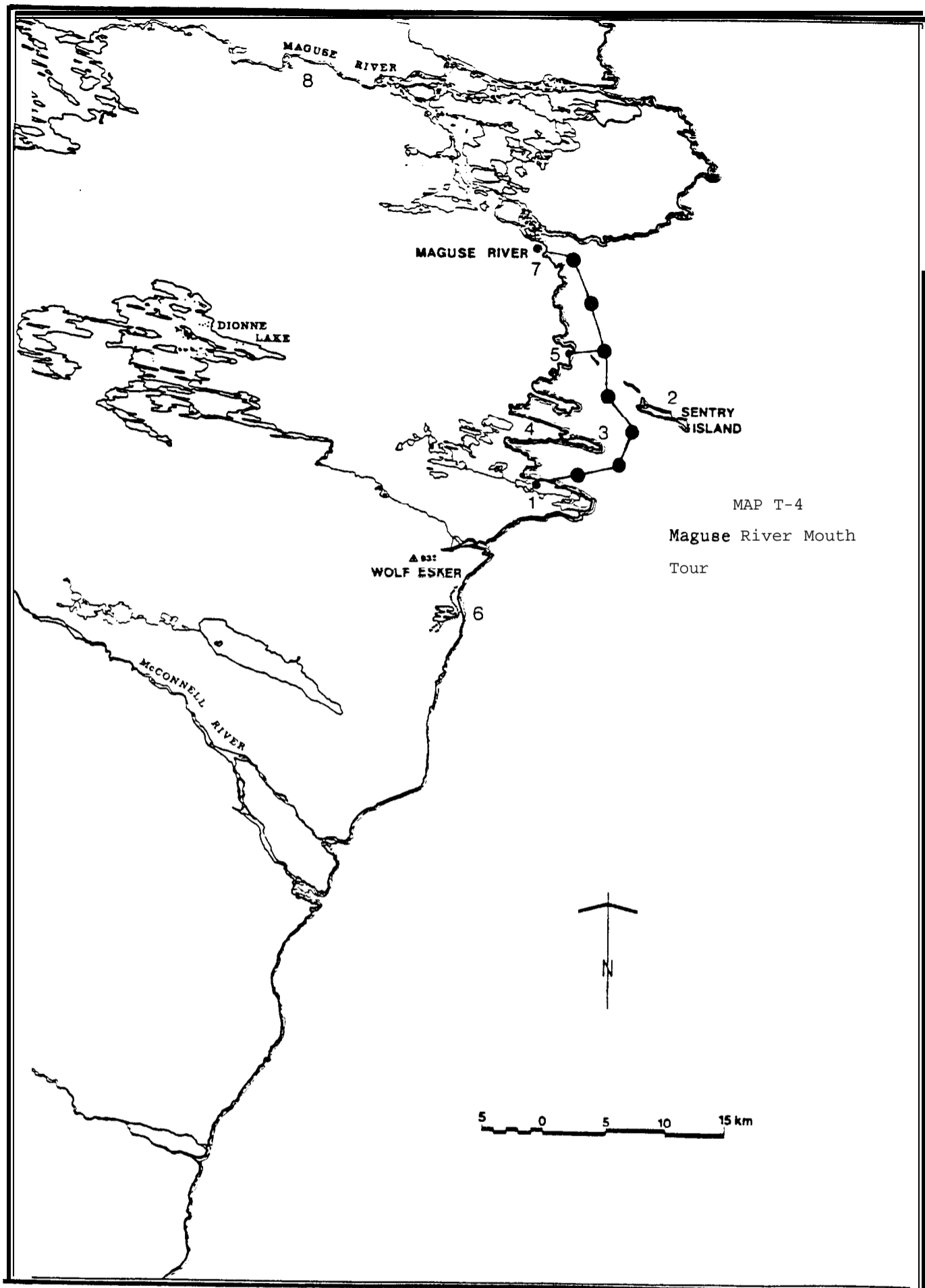
The distribution of sites at Lower Cape Eskimo is interesting because of the effects of subsequent changes in the land and water regimes. The settlements remain to be at points where, in much earlier times, the ocean would have reached. Hudson Bay is now at a considerable distance from these ruins probably owing to the effects of "isostatic rebound" or rising of the earth after de-glaciation. Fresh water wet-lands lie to the south-west of these settlements and thus, a near perfect environment would have been defined between ocean resources and land resources.

A good amount of time can be pleasantly spent at Lower Cape Eskimo. A rush trip would not be advantageous in terms of the opportunities for viewing and exploration. Wildlife viewing is very good in this area as well. Snowy Owls, Sandhill Cranes, and Caribou are all frequent residents. From Lower Cape Eskimo good vistas are also obtained. Looking to the north and west, the promontories which define the landscape around the mouth of the Maguse River can be seen, giving some idea of the distance still remaining between site 4 and site 7.

#### Tour 4. Maguse River Mouth.

A boat tour to Maguse River mouth can be made under ideal weather conditions. This site has been a Hudson's Bay outpost and a mission in the twentieth century. Cultural remains of the Inuit may also be present. Its scenic value is considerable and the site will have appeal for sport fishermen. Overnight camping is a possibility in this area and Maguse River mouth might be considered a drop-off point for more ambitious hikers who wish to trek back to Eskimo Point over a two or three day period. Maguse River mouth might also be considered as a pick-up point for trekkers going north from Eskimo Point, but predictability is less certain because of possible delays in departure by boats at the Eskimo Point end, owing to poor weather. The type of craft being employed by the tourist operators may give greater control over weather considerations however.

A brochure on this area could include basic information on the historic sites of the area and introduce people to the history of the back country and the sites along the Maguse River. Basic orientation information could also be contained in a small display at this site which would be of value to canoe parties exiting the Maguse River.



MAP T-4  
 Maguse River Mouth  
 Tour

Tour 5. Cape Eskimo By Land.

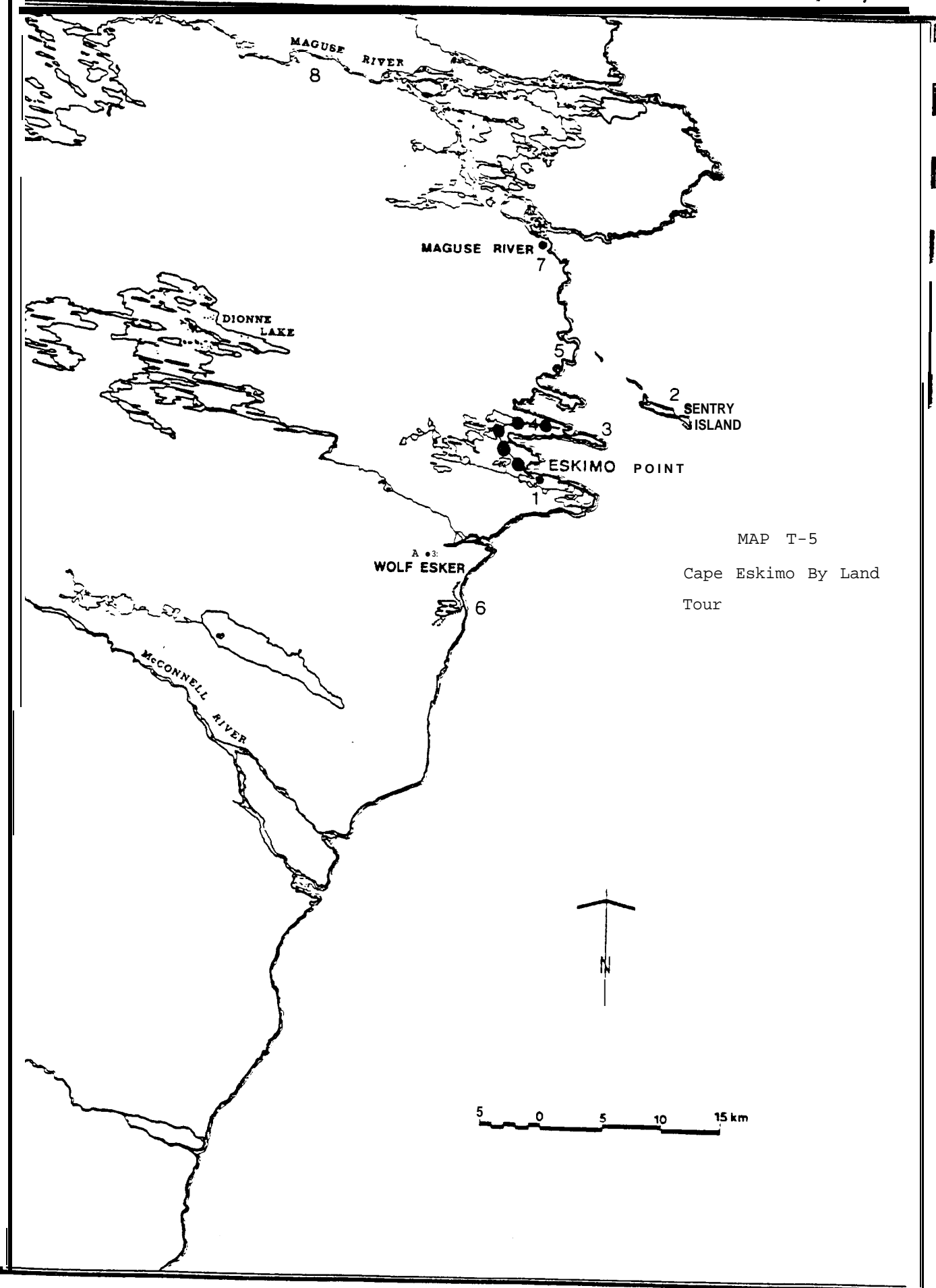
Sites 3 and 4 could be visited by an overland route, either on foot, (ideally **spread** over two **days** or more) or by all-terrain vehicle. The route by land **is** flexible, but will normally follow some of the higher **esker** formations which run between the numerous wet-land areas between Eskimo Point and Cape Eskimo. A looping in-land route is required in order to get people around the long inland reaches of the tidal flats of Hudson Bay. Once Cape Eskimo is reached, vision and mobility is excellent. The town of Eskimo Point occasionally comes into view from some points. Available 1:250,000 maps will be essential as travel and orientation aids for **unconduc-**ted tourists.

Tour 6. Maguse River Mouth Via the Water Site.

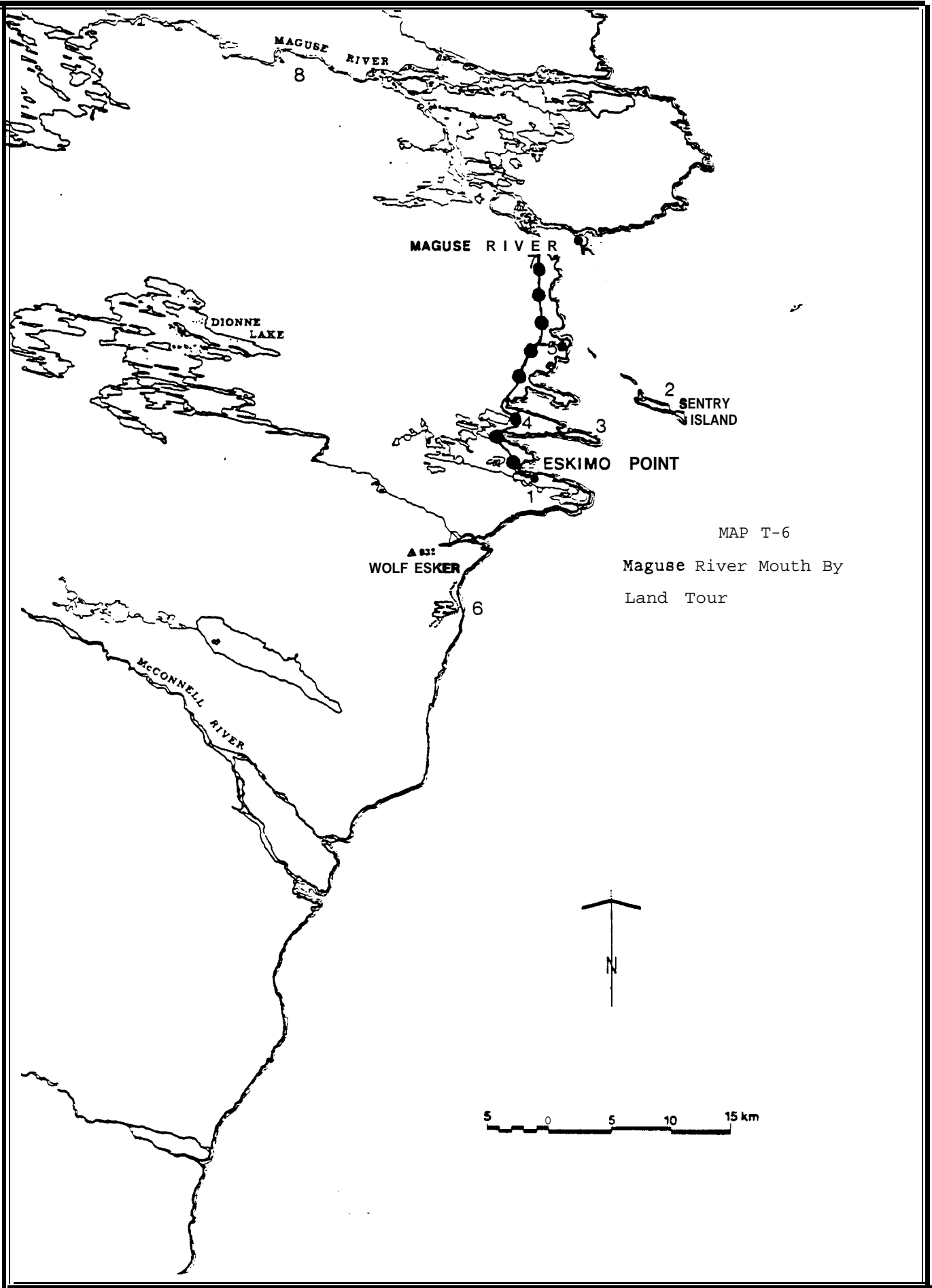
An overland trip to **Maguse** River via the Water Site (Site 5) for those seeking an extended trip outside of Eskimo Point can be conducted either on foot or by all-terrain vehicle. The Water Site would be an appropriate half-way stop. While all-terrain vehicles have the advantage of speed, back-packing will be of much more value to those who want to experience and come to understand the Barren Land environment. Available maps at 250,000 will be essential for unconducted travelers.

Tour 7. Ivik By Land.

A coastal trip southwards to Ivik is feasible by land. The trip of about nine miles, passes through a number of environments, predominantly associated with coast tidal flats. Most make this trip by all-terrain **vehilce**, but travel by foot presents no difficulty, and would be of much greater value to those seeking to learn about the Hudson Bay coast and its natural attributes. By vehicle it is possible to follow a road system southwards out of Eskimo Point and then to follow all-terrain vehicle tracks along the wide and largely rock-free tidal flats. In time as Wolf **Esker** is approached, the going becomes more difficult as large coastal boulders begin to predominate



MAP T-5  
Cape Eskimo By Land  
Tour



MAP T-6  
Maguse River Mouth By  
Land Tour

and it becomes necessary to pick one's way between them. Water levels vary with the tide and **passing** through the estuary of the water course which flows into Hudson Bay north of Wolf **Esker** can present some difficulties. Once this area is **passed** some short inland **travel** over tundra **is** required to reach the long "S" shaped **esker** which defines the cultural **resource** area of Ivik. A wetland lies on the western side of this **esker** and vistas to the south and north are excellent. To the south one may identify the mouth of the McConnell River, some eight or nine miles away, where a large bird **santurary** is in place. The cultural remains at Ivik include many tent rings, caches, blinds and **cairns** at two separate locations separated by about 1 **kilometre**. The cultural affinity of these remains **is** not well understood at the moment.

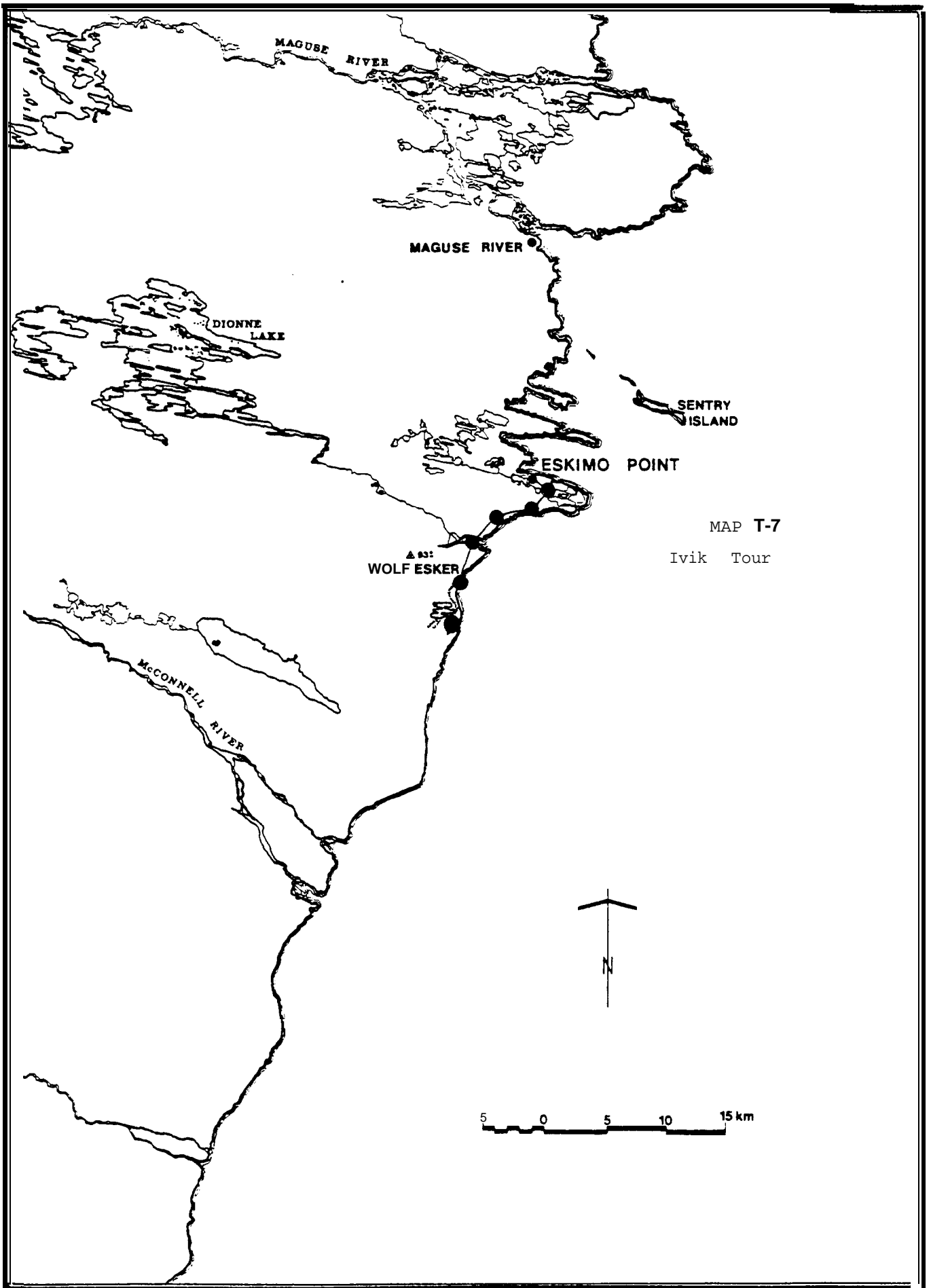
The natural resource values on this tour **are** many. The dominant **esker** formations which are encountered all the way from Eskimo Point could make for an interesting brochure discussion. Tidal flat ecology and wildlife can **also** be interpreted at a number of points. At Ivik the signs of caribou predation and hunting are abundant.

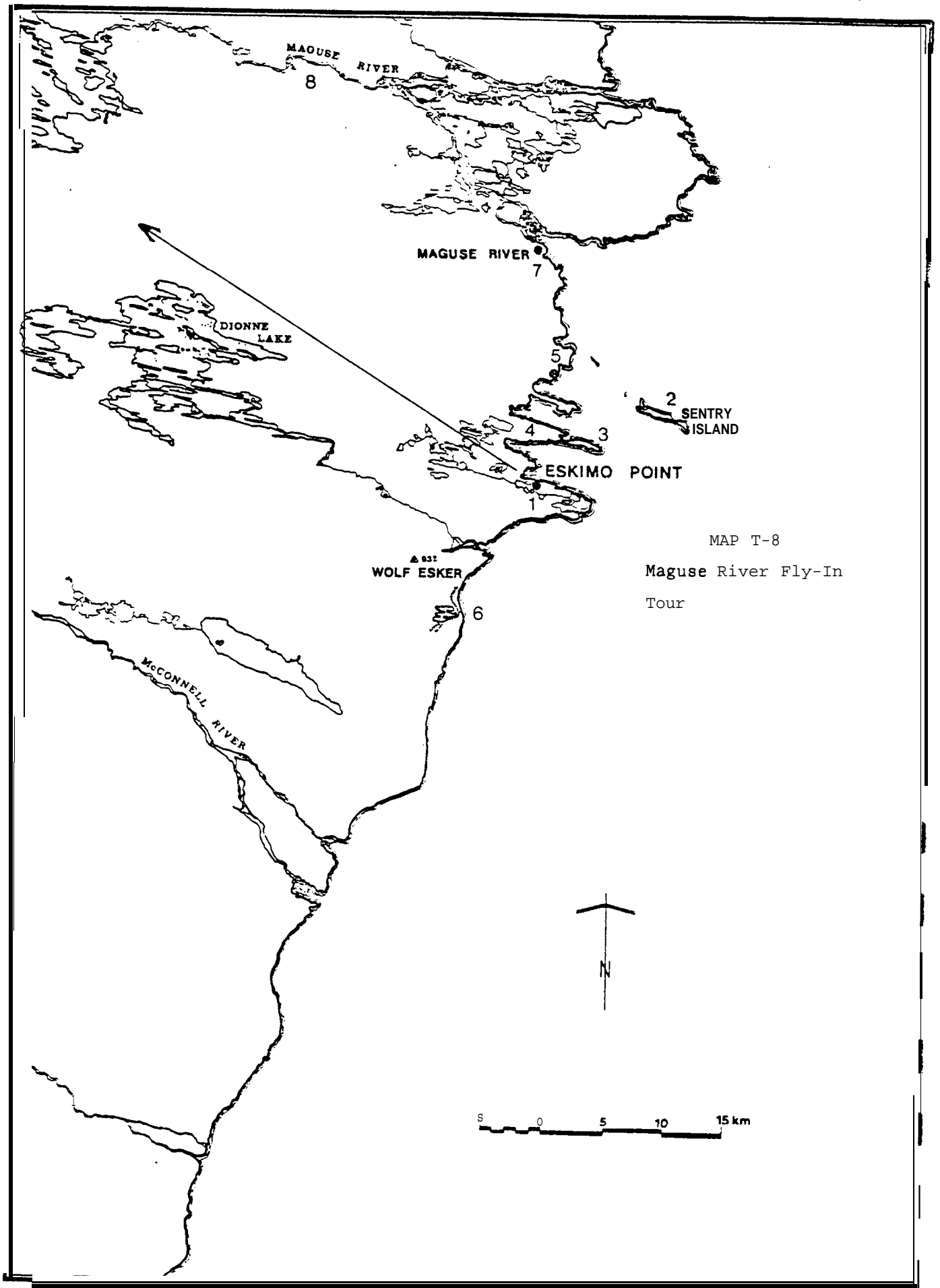
The tidal flats and their width suggest that this would be a difficult site to visit by craft.

#### Tour 8. The Maguse River Route.

For back-country canoe enthusiasts a fly-in, drop-off tour to Pedlei **is** a possibility. Canoeists should arrange to be picked up at some point at **Maguse** River Mouth rather than be encouraged to canoe on the open waters of Hudson Bay. A brochure should be developed detailing the main features of the canoe route and the background of the Pedlei Post. Natural, historic, and points of practical interest and concern to canoeists **should** provide the main focus for this brochure. This is a long term tour proposal, but work could proceed on defining a brochure concept and content, so that when the logistics of back-country servicing are understood, some solid information based on sound knowledge of the river route can be quickly provided.







SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

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Project .	Impact	cost
Historic Resource Walking Tours, Hiking Routes, Self-Guiding.	Requires to be supplemented by <b>literature,maps</b> , etc. Minimum organization required.Visitors may proceed at their own pace mixing with people of Eskimo Pt. at will.  Material can be used to sup- plement outgoing promotional information.	Basic litera- ture can be produced fair- ly cheaply.In the long term items can be upgraded at <b>additional</b> <b>cost</b> .Local ground sign- age and plaques which interpret local sites can be pro- duced locally with local materials and talent at a fairly low cost. <b>Maintenance</b> necessary, and good materials required at outset.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

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Project.	Impact .	cost.
<p>Boat Tours Guided Hikes.</p>	<p>Direct job creation. Built-in safety of the tourist. Direct contact of local with tourists. Built-in resource protection factor.</p>	<p>Some literature required. Services to be provide by private sector.</p>
<p>publications. (Promotional, interpretive orientation. )</p>	<p>Easily obtained by visitor or potential visitor. Can be used in advertising projects. (Information can be extracted from such publications and used in other contexts, such as short advertisements. ) Orientation information is important from standpoint of long-term credibility of tourism programmes at Eskimo Point. Local involvement in preparation of material can be high. Use of local art work, design, writing skills. Co-ordination required. Quality control important in context of co-ordination.</p>	<p>Cost can vary from very low, using all local resources and skills, existing materials and information, to quite high if new research and higher quality design is Preferred. Locally produced material can be used first and the material used as a basis for a long term Up-graded publication. When a solid draft is ready, publication funds may be sought. The Revolving Fund idea might be useful in this context. See Sec. 3.2. Joint funding of publications should also be explored with other agencies and groups. Contract costs for publications can be high.</p>

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

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Project.	Impact .	cost.
Demonstrations , Reconstructions.  (Traditional dwellings; Dance events; traditional cooking, , etc. )	Projects such as these have a high impact in terms of personal involvement at the community level and from the standpoint of the tourist. Maintenance costs and <b>construction</b> costs will be limited in many of these efforts since materials are locally available and portable. Co-ordination and enthusiasm are the more important factors .	<b>Materials,labour</b> and co-ordination should be locally available Design and advice on material culture aspects may be available from I.C.I. and cultural agencies in <b>Yellowknife</b> , etc.
Museum.  Local adaptation of a building.  The I.C.I. partially fills this need at the moment .	A museum, possibly a building of historic merit, gives focus to a community, and serves as a <b>casual</b> clearing house for many types of information useful to the tourist and local citizen. Some job creation and volunteer work with high learning values for the participating volunteer.	Operating and maintenance costs. Costs for initial adaptation of historic building if such being used for this purpose .(Storage.protection of artifacts etc. Display costs, co-ordinaton, planning costs.Acquisition costs unless building donated.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

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Project.	Impact.	cost .
<p>Tourist Council.  Local Body, drawn from Hamlet Council and interested parties in the community.</p>	<p>Creates a local mechanism with electoral and private sector responsibility .Creates a forum for discussion of priorities related to tourism where general community wide benefits are a concern. Assists N.W.T. policy of local involvement in tourism related decision making. Creates a focus for planning initiatives which may require clerical support or policy and financial advice.</p>	<p>Minimum cost. Local Chamber of Council can be used, plus support staff. Council can be of a volunteer character. Time and effort the main costs.</p>
<p>Revolving Fund.</p>	<p>Provides a long term source of funds for financing preparation, production, and re-printing of promotional literature or sales items. Revenue from sales is put back into the fund where it can be used to finance future items. Items produced should be of general interest and not oriented to any one interest group.</p>	<p>Seed-money needed to start fund. Sound financial advice also required at start up time and at regular intervals . An arms-length administering body (such as the Tourist Council) might be considered as the focus for funds.</p>

A A A A . . . .

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SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

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Project.	Impact.	cost .
Curriculum Development .	These project could be initiated by the Tourist Council. Long term benefits and the consolidation of the tourism industry at Eskimo Point would be the main impacts.	Costs vary from those associated with largely volunteer in-put to larger capital expenditures as would be involved in an exchange with Greenland.
Tourism Public List .		
Greenland Exchange		
Co-operative Action with Other Communities		
Planning and Research.		

## Sec. 3.4

### GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AT ESKIMO POINT

#### 1. The Cash-Nexus.

The attitude towards money held by many Inuit is quite different from the attitude which will be held by "outsiders" who will represent the bulk of future tourist traffic. The traditional interest in "exchanging" items or in the "make-an-offer" approach is of course not bad in itself. It will be more difficult to handle all of the details of finance and long-term advertising without adopting the fixed standards of exchange which have come to be the expectation of most tourist groups.

#### 2. The Growth in Population.

For the development of a stable community in the future, young people will need jobs which will hold them at Eskimo Point.

Tourism business education, oriented towards activity on the land and water may be one approach which may be expected to have appeal for Inuit youth, especially those interested in learning something of the old ways and in preserving aspects of the Inuit tradition. Such jobs could involve expertise in cultural resource investigation and management and natural resource management.

#### 3. Short Summer Season.

(a) High Tourism Prices. These tend to prevail in the Settlements on the west coast of Hudson Bay. These are probably not unjustified under the prevailing economic conditions and in light of the difficulties of supply on Hudson Bay. The short-term effect is nonetheless detrimental to the stimulation of tourism in the Bay region. The situation will be solved partially by a review of subsidies for basic needs north of 60° and by an increase in the economic base in the North West Territories. The fostering of a "justify-the-cost" ethic is needed with respect to both the essentials (food, fuel, building materials, etc.) and to the consumer and service sector. The



heavy costs involved in keeping the coastal settlements functioning over the winter, coupled with a very uncertain labour market, makes it essential that energy conservation philosophies and alternative fuel technologies be given a high priority, as cost-saving devices. Technical education along these lines is important, along with the previously mentioned emphasis on tourism education, if a year-round northern economy is to be advanced.

(b) Limits of the **Climate**. The clearing of ice from the coastal areas around Eskimo Point came on July 7-10, in 1982. (See Photos p.61. ). This was a late clearance, but the range is from mid-June to mid-July. The interior melts much earlier, but conditions of moisture prevail on the Barrens, until the coast is clear of melting ice. The wind factor is significant at Eskimo Point and caution must be exercised in waterborne tourist activities. Good clothing is essential to meet all contingencies. Predictability of outward-bound water-oriented activities is low, except in the case of special craft which may have greater flexibility in water conditions and on-board comfort.

Section 4.

Literature Review

A. Tourism, Economic Development and Recent History

Baker, W.M. Overview study of Tourism and Outdoor Recreation in the Northwest Territories. Prepared for the N.W.T.. 1972. 2.V.

Review of conceptual and background information related to the development of overall strategy for tourism development in the N.W.T.. Study contains an early statement on preferred themes for history and prehistory. Maps, photos, charts.

Brody, Hugh. The People's Land: Eskimos and Whites in the Eastern Arctic. Penguin. 1975.

Critical review of the historic development of White-Inuit interaction in the eastern Arctic.

Canada. Report of the Tourism Sector Consultative Task Force to the Minister of Industry, Trade And Commerce; and to the Commissioner of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Submitted by J.A. Powell, Chairman, July 12 1978

Canada. Report. Response of the Federal Government to the Recommendations of the Consultative Task Force on the Canadian Tourism Industry. Ottawa. April. 1979.

Reports dealing with the new economic and social order in the Northwest Territories. Recommendations have much to say about increased local control and participation.

Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Facts and Figures. Northwest Territories. Ottawa. 1977. North of 60:

Convenient references on important aspects of N.W.T. economic, social, geographic, and Political life.

Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. People of Light and Dark. Ottawa. 1966.

Papers by a variety of people with different experiences of the north. Professional work written with a personal perspective.

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee .Northern Transitions. Second National Workshop on People, Resources and the Environment North of 60". Vol.II. Ottawa. 1980.

Papers on a variety of relevant issues. Of special interest is B.F. Friesen and J.G. Nelson, An Overview of the Economic Potential of Wildlife and Fish Resources in the Canadian Arctic.

Ducharme. Lionel. O.M.I. 'History of Eskimo Point' in E. Cornford and T. Suluk, eds. Eskimo Point. Altona. Friesen, 1967

Personal recollections of life at Eskimo Point during the residency of the author in the north as an Oblate Priest.

Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo Administration. Vol.II. Canada. Montreal. Arctic Institute of North America. Tech. Paper no. 14. 1964.

An intense and scholarly critical analysis of the history of Eskimo administration in Canada. The author brings a comparative approach to the topic and conditions in Greenland are frequently cited.

Kuo, Chun-Yan. A Study of Income Distribution in Keewatin District of Northern Canada. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Regional Planning Section. Northern Policy and Program Planning Br. Ottawa. 1974.

A study of sources of income and distribution among the people of Keewatin in the early 1970's. Various charts and statistical distributions are included which give comparative evaluations.

Marsh, Donald B. Canada's Caribou Eskimos, National Geographic Magazine, vol. 41(1947).

An interesting account of the author's experiences as an Anglican Minister at Eskimo Point after 1927. Excellent colour photos.

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A comprehensive review of all major historical and contemporary land use considerations in the arctic connected with traditional use and occupancy of the land. See especially David Hoffman, Inuit Land Use on the Barren Grounds. Supplementary Notes and Analysis. in Vol. 2.

Mowat , Farley, People of the Deer Toronto. 1952  
The Desparate People. Toronto. 1959.

What W.H. Oswald preferred to call "an engaging tale" the People of the Deer and The Desparate People should be read with some caution in terms of the factual claims and interpretations. See the item in this section under the author A.E. Porsild.

Oswalt, W.H. and Van Stone, J.W. The Future of the Caribou Eskimos. Anthropologica. New Series. Vol. 2. no.2(1960).

A practical paper on the social issues facing the Caribou Eskimos in the aftermath of the relocation to Eskimo Point in the 1950's.

Rea, K.J. The Political Economy of the Canadian North: An Interpretation of the Course of Development in the Northwest Territories of Canada to the Early 1960's. Toronto. U. of T. 1968.

Ch. 10 develops the author's thesis about the patterns of government sponsored development in the N.W.T. and the emerging forces which have brought pressure for alternative philosophies of change and development.

People Of the Light and Dark. Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development . Ottawa. 1966.

Informative essays by a wide range of people with experience in the Arctic.

Perry, T.L. Canada's Wild Rivers: Have They A Future? Nature Canada. Vol.5 no.3(1976).

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Porsild,A.E. Review of People of the Deer in The Beaver. (June,1952)

The author took strong exception to some of the claims and details set out in Mowat's book. Mowat replies in The Desparate People(1959).

Ross, W.G. Whaling and Eskimos on Hudson Bay, 1860-1915 Nat. Museum of Canada Publications in Ethnology no.10. n.d.

Good discussion of the rise of whaling and of the sources.

Schweitzer, D. Keewatin Regional Dynamics Univ. of Sask. Fac. of Engineering Saskatoon. 1971.

An engineers view of the central issues required in the consideration of general development in the Keewatin area.

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A portion of the large study carried out with respect to the pipeline proposals. Maps, charts, interviews with local Eskimo Point people.

B. Inuit Prehistory and Post-Contact History.

Bandi, H. G. Eskimo Prehistory. Univ. of Alaska. 1969.

A comprehensive review of all aspects of archaeological work completed in the arctic as of 1964. Maps, bibliographies, charts.

Birket-Smith, Kaj. The Caribou Eskimos. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. 5 Parts I and II. Copenhagen. 1929.

The definitive work on the Caribou Eskimo people, based on the work of the expedition between 1921 and 1924. Maps, charts, plates, bibliographies.

\_\_\_\_\_. Geographical Notes on the Barren Grounds. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. 5 no.4. 1929.

Author's exposition of the geographical conditions of life in the Caribou Eskimo country. Excellent background information. Plates, maps, charts.

Birket-Smith's final summary of his position on the nature of Eskimo culture generally. Chapter 9 deals with "Origins" and Chapter 10 deals with Eskimos and Whites.

Smith's basic view of the Caribou Eskimos was that they were a very ancient group, possibly ancestral to those who very early gave Eskimo Culture its main imprint in terms of cultural values and life-ways. He was in major disagreement with Therkel Mathiassen, another member of The Fifth Thule Expedition, and the two men exchanged views in print in 1930. See the entries in this bibliography under Mathiassen, Therkel.

Boas, Franz, The Central Eskimo. Washington. American Bureau of Ethnology. 1888.

An early and major work on the conditions, character and distribution of Inuit cultures in the central regions of the Arctic. Interesting collections of folk tales are included, and good diagrams of traditional Inuit dwellings and artifacts.

Burch, E.S. Caribou Eskimo Origins: An Old Problem Reconsidered. Arctic Anthropology, Vol. 15 no.1(1978).

An excellent review of past work on this question and a review of archaeology up to the time of publication. Burch defines a position somewhat between the positions first established by Mathiassen and Birket-Smith.

Clark, B.L. The Development of Caribou Eskimo Culture. National Museum of Man. Mercury Series no. 59. Ottawa. 1977.

A comprehensive review of past work, contact history, and an assessment of her own work and that of others on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Rankin Inlet survey work is given particular attention. What is known about a collection from Eskimo Point at the National Museum is reviewed on page 107 and following.

Dumond, D.E. The Eskimos and the Aleuts. London. Thames and Hudson. 1977.

A comprehensive and well written review of work in arctic archaeology up to 1977. An excellent updating of Sandi. (1964) Maps. discussions, photos. Chapter II deals with People of the Early Tundra.

Freuchen, Peter. Arctic Adventure. New York. 1935.

Popular account of much of the work done by the Fifth Thule Expedition of which the author was a member.

Gabus, Jean. Iglous: Vie Des Eskimaux Caribou. Neuchatel. V. Attinger, 1947.

An account by one of the members of the Mission Ethnographique Suisse a la Baie d'Hudson. in 1938-39.

Giddings, J.L. A Flint Site in Northernmost Manitoba. American Antiquity. Vol. 21. no.3(1956).

A detailed discussion of site work in Northern Manitoba and southern Keewatin. Sites on the Maguse River are analysed

\_\_\_\_\_. Ancient Men of the Arctic. New York. 1967.

Comprehensive review and interpretation of arctic prehistory.

Gordon, B.H.C. Man-Environment Relationships in Barren Land Prehistory. Musk-Ox. Vol. 28.(1981).

The Abstract States:

A close association between human tribes and caribou populations (hunting bands and caribou herds) has existed in Canada's barrenlands since man's earliest occupation about 6000 B.C. Game populations and topography exerted direct influences on human cultures while climate, game, forage, forage distribution, and hunting pressure exerted secondary or indirect influences upon the caribou themselves.

\_\_\_\_\_. Migod- 8000 Years of Barrenlands Prehistory. Ottawa. 1976.

The study argues that Migod has been occupied discontinuously by fishing and caribou hunting peoples for some **8000** years.

\_\_\_\_\_. Of Men and Herds in Barrenland Prehistory. National Museum of Man. Mercury Series. no. 28. Ottawa. 1975.

A major site report on Barrenlands archaeology covering much of Keewatin.

Harp, Elmer. E. Ecological Continuity on the Barren Grounds. Polar Notes. Occasional Papers of the Stefansson Collection. No. 1.(Nov. 1959).

A brief but insightful review of the author's work and understanding of Barren Ground occupation by Inuit peoples and earlier Native tribesmen from the south. The author shares something of the view of Steensby and Wissler.

Irving, W.N. The Barren Grounds in Beals, ed. Science, History and Hudson Bay. vol. 1. Toronto. 1968.

Maps, charts, . Archaeological discussions of site work conducted in Keewatin up to 1968. Henik Lake is referred to.

Mathiassen, Therkel. The Archaeology of the Central Eskimo. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition. Vol. 4. Parts I and II. 1927.

A major contribution to arctic archaeology by a Danish member of the Expedition. Maps, plates, bibliographies. Site information is contained on Ikerahak, (the lower Magdalen River), Ivik, and Ssentry Island. See especially page 108 and following in Part I.

The Question of the Origin of Eskimo Culture in America. Anthropologist. New Series. Vol. 32 no.4(1930)

The first part of a famous debate conducted with K. Birket-Smith. Smith's paper is printed as a rejoinder to this paper in the same issue.

McCartney, A.P. Thule Eskimo Prehistory Along North West Hudson Bay. National Museum of Man. Mer. Ser. no. 70. Ottawa. 1977.

A comprehensive report on the author's site investigations in the area north and west of Chesterfield inlet. Bibliographies, maps, plates.

ed, Thule Eskimo Culture: An Anthropological Retrospective. National Museum of Man. Mer. Ser. no. 88. Ottawa. 1979.

Papers from a major symposium on Thule culture, held in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Therkel Mathiassen's publication, on The Archaeology of the Central Eskimo in 1927.

Papers are quite technical.

Good photos dealing with the original members of the Fifth Thule Expedition.

McGhee, Robert. Canadian Arctic Prehistory. National Museum of Canada. Ottawa. 1978.

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A comprehensive report on various sites between Churchill and Pedlei. Maps, photos, charts. Bibliographies.

The Arctic Small Tool Tradition. Winnipeg. Univ. of Manitoba, 1969.

An important statement on the occurrences of Pre-Dorset technologies across the arctic, with special emphasis on the area around Churchill and to the north.

Oswalt, W.H. Eskimos and Explorers. Novato. California. 1979.

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Rasmussen, Knud. Across Arctic America: Narrative of the Fifth Thule Expedition. N.Y. G. Putnam, 1936.

A popularization of the famous expedition by its central organizer. Mr. Rasmussen, a Greenlander of Inuit and European parents, was uniquely qualified to undertake the expedition and to interpret the information the expedition obtained.

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This report includes collected Caribou Eskimo Texts. This includes a series of original sketch maps by Inuit obtained by Rasmussen. See Appendix 2 of this report for a reproduction of Igjugarjuk's Sledge Route from Hicolqjuaq to Churchill

Spiess, A.E. Reindeer and Caribou Hunters: An Archaeological Study. N.Y. Academic Press, 1979.

A comparative study of old and new world archaeology related to caribou hunters.

Wissler, Clark. Arctic Geography and Eskimo Culture: A Review of Steensby's Work Geographical Review. (1920).

A critical review of Steensby's ideas which have something in common with the theories put forth later by K. Birket-Smith and Elmer Harp.

C. Exploration, Fur Trade, and Geological Survey,

Beals, E, ed, Science History and Hudson Bay. Vol. 1. Ottawa, 1968.

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Bernier, J.E. Report on the Dominion of Canada's Government Expedition to the Arctic Islands and Hudson Strait. Ottawa. 1910.

Abundant photos. Descriptions. General information

Bethune, W.C. Canada's Eastern Arctic. Ottawa. Dept. of the Interior . 1935.

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Blanchet, G.H. Keewatin and North Eastern MacKenzie. Ottawa. Dept. of the Interior. 1930.

Discussion of tribal groups. Photos.  
Natural resource base.

Canada. Geological Survey of Canada. On the Frontier : Photographs by the Geological Survey of Canada. Ottawa. 1982.

Good collection of historic photos from the files of the G.S.C. commencing in the the 1850's.

Dodge, Es. Northward by Sea. New York. Oxford U.P." 1961.

Highly readable account of the primary explorations in the north Atlantic and Arctic waters including Hudson Bay.

Hanbury, D.T. Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada. London. E. Arnold 1904.

Well written and entertaining account of a northern sportsman's travels in the north. Good photos. Descriptions of areas north of Churchill.

Lofthouse, J. Rev. A Thousand Miles from a Postoffice. London. 1932.

Autobiographical account by an Anglican Minister who first went to Churchill in 1882 on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

Lofthouse, J. Rev. A Trip on the Tha-Anne River, Hudson Bay. Geographic Journal. Vol. 13(1899).

Account by Lofthouse of a canoe trip up the Tha-Anne River in the company of local natives from Churchill. Good description of the conditions of travel in those times and the harsh nature of the environment.

Mallet, T. Glimpses of the Barren Lands. New York. Revillon Freres. 1930.

A stimulating account of life in the Barrens, by a servant of Revillon Freres Fur Trading Company. The Company was prominent in the fur trade between Brochet and Pelel in the early part of the twentieth century. Excellent descriptions of Caribou and the Caribou Eskimo way of life.

Neatby, H.L. Chapter Two of Science History and Hudson Bay. Ottawa, 1968.

This chapter deals with the chronology of early exploration of Hudson Bay.

Oleson, T.J. Early Voyages and Northern Approaches, 1000-1632. Toronto. McClelland and Stewart. Rev. ed. 1968.

A well written and in places controversial account of arctic prehistory and European explorations of the northern New World.

Ross, W.G. On the Barrens, 1934. The Beaver, (Aut. 1968).

An interesting account by two employees of the C.Knight Prospecting Company of the survey which they undertook in 1934 of the country between Windy River and Eskimo Point. Yaps. Compare with Tyrrell's trips.

Tyrrell, J.B. Documents Relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay. Toronto Champlain Society. Pub. no. 18. 1931.

An authoritative account of the early documentary record. Maps, photos. P. 5 and f. deals with Thomas Button who passed Cape Eskimo in 1612.

Doobaunt, Kazan, and Ferguson Rivers. Can. Geological Survey. Report. Part F.(1896).

One of the detailed reports on geology and resources of the Keewatin area by one of its first explorers. An historical sketch follows page 26.

. Eskimos of the Kazan. The Beaver, (Spring,1975).

A compilation from **Tyrrell's** original field notes from his 1894 trip. These are annotated by **G.J.Luste**, of the University of Toronto. Excellent photos.

**Tyrrell, J.w.** Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada. London. T. Unwin. 1898.

A popular account of the trips into the Keewatin area undertaken by **J.B. Tyrrell**. His brother, **J.W.Tyrrell** was also a member of the expeditions. Good photos and information distilled from the larger more technical reports of the Geological Survey of Canada.

**Tuttle, Charles R.** Our North Land: Being an account of the Canadian North West and Hudson Bay Route. Toronto, 1885.

A narrative of the expedition. **Maps, charts,** information re. Rankin Inlet and the Churchill areas. (Marble Island).

**Usher, P.J.** Fur Trade Posts of the North West Territories, 1870-1970. in Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study. Vol. II.

Maps, charts, brief histories of the posts.  
See Appendix 3 of this report.

**Zaslow, Morris.** The Opening of the Canadian North, 1870-1914. Toronto. McClelland and Stewart. 1971.

Chapters three and four especially on the fur trade and missions. Excellent bibliographic essay at p. 300 and following.

D. The Caribou.

**Banfield, A.W.F. et. al.** Analysis of the Characteristics and Behaviour of Barren Land Caribou in Canada. R.D. Jakimchuk Management Assoc. Sidney B.C. 1980.

A study carried out under the **auspices** of the Polar Gas Project by one of the closest students of Caribou in Canada. Maps. Up-to - date views of population ecology.

Bruemmer, Fred. The Barren Land. Can. Geog. Journal. Vol. 74(1967).

A popular account of the Barrens by a frequent student and photographer of the Inuit way of life.

Calef, George. Caribou and the Barren Lands. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee. Ottawa. Firefly, 1981.

A high quality production dealing with the author's long investigations of the Caribou. Social commentary as well as splendid photographs.

Harper, Francis. The Barren Ground Caribou of Keewatin. Lawrence Kansas. Univ. of Kansas. 1955.

Scholarly but very readable account of the author's scientific studies on the Caribou in Keewatin. Photos. Maps, Good bibliography.

Barrington, Richard. The Padleimiuts. Can.Geog. Journal. Vol. 44(1952).

Popular and richly illustrated account of the Caribou Eskimos and their relationship with Caribou in the period just prior to the move to the coast.

Nellermann, George. Caribou Hunting in West Greenland. in Folk:Essays Presented to Erik Holtved. Copenhagen. 1969/70.

A detailed account of the historic tradition of Caribou Hunting in Greenland and the archaeological features associated with the hunt. Good for comparative purposes regarding practices in the Canadian Arctic.

North West Territories. Science Advisory Board. Management of Some Terrestrial Mammals in the N.W.T. for Sustained Yields. Yellowknife. 1979.

An important summary of recent field studies relevant to management and survival of the Caribou populations of the N.W.T.

North West Territories. Wildlife Service. Population Status of Caribou in the N.W.T. Progress Report no. 1. Yellowknife, 1979.

The first in a number of publications dealing with monitoring the populations of Caribou in the N.W.T.

- Oswalt, W.H. Caribou Eskimos Without Caribou. The Beaver, (Spring, 1961).  
 Photos , Eskimo Point area.  
 "They keep hoping that the number of caribou will increase  
 and it will be possible to follow *once* again their former  
 way of life."
- E. Cultural Values.
- Arima E.S. Views on Land Expressed in Inuit Oral Tradition. in Inuit  
 Land Use and Occupancy Study. Vol. II.
- Winnipeg Art Gallery. Eskimo Point/Arviat. Winnipeg, 1982.  
 Reproductions and records of conversations with Eskimo  
 Point artists. The book is based on the special show  
 held in Winnipeg in the fall of 1982.
- Marsh, W.P. The People of the Willow: The Padlimiut Tribe of the Caribou  
 Eskimo. Toronto. Oxford U.P. 1976.  
 Narrative of the experiences of W.P. Marsh, wife of  
 the Rev. D.B. Marsh, Anglican Minister in Eskimo Point  
 after 1927; and reproductions of water-colour paintings  
 executed by W.P. Marsh after 1935 while at Eskimo Point.
- Miles , Charles. Indian and Eskimo Artifacts of North America. N.Y. 1962.  
 Many reproductions of art and artifacts in colour.  
 Analysis. Sources.
- Pelinski, R. and Suluk, L. and Amarook, L. Inuit Songs from Eskimo Point.  
 National Museum of Canada. Can. Ethnological Service. paper no. 60. Ottawa  
 1979.  
 Texts and related information along with a recording  
 of the songs as sung by People at Eskimo Point.
- Williamson, R. The Spirit of Keewatin. Beaver, (Summer, 1966)  
 A study of recent Inuit art, much of it from the Rankin  
 Inlet area.

F. Natural History and Environment.

Beals, E. ed. Science, History and Hudson Bay. Vol.1. Ottawa. 1968.

Ch. 8 deals with Flora and Fauna of specific land areas,

Clark, C.H.D. A Biological Investigation of the Thelon Game Sanctuary.  
Canada. National Museum. Ottawa. 1940.

Detailed report on resources of the large basin in north-  
west Keewatin.

Hohn, E.O. Birds in the Arctic The Beaver (Summer, 1959).

Sater, J.E. et. al. Arctic Environment and Resources. Arctic Inst. of  
North America. Washington D.C. 1971.

Detailed study of the scientific literature concerning  
most aspects of arctic environment. Maps, charts, photos. Bib-  
liographies.

White, Helen, A. ed. The Alaska-Yukon Wild Flowers Guide. Alaska Magazine.  
Anchorage Alaska. 1974.

A handbook with photo illustrations dealing with the most  
typical wildflowers found in the arctic environment. Quite  
useful for places outside of the Yukon and Alaska.

Wilkinson, Douglas, The Arctic Coast: The Illustrated Natural History  
of Canada. Toronto. McClelland and Stewart. 1970.

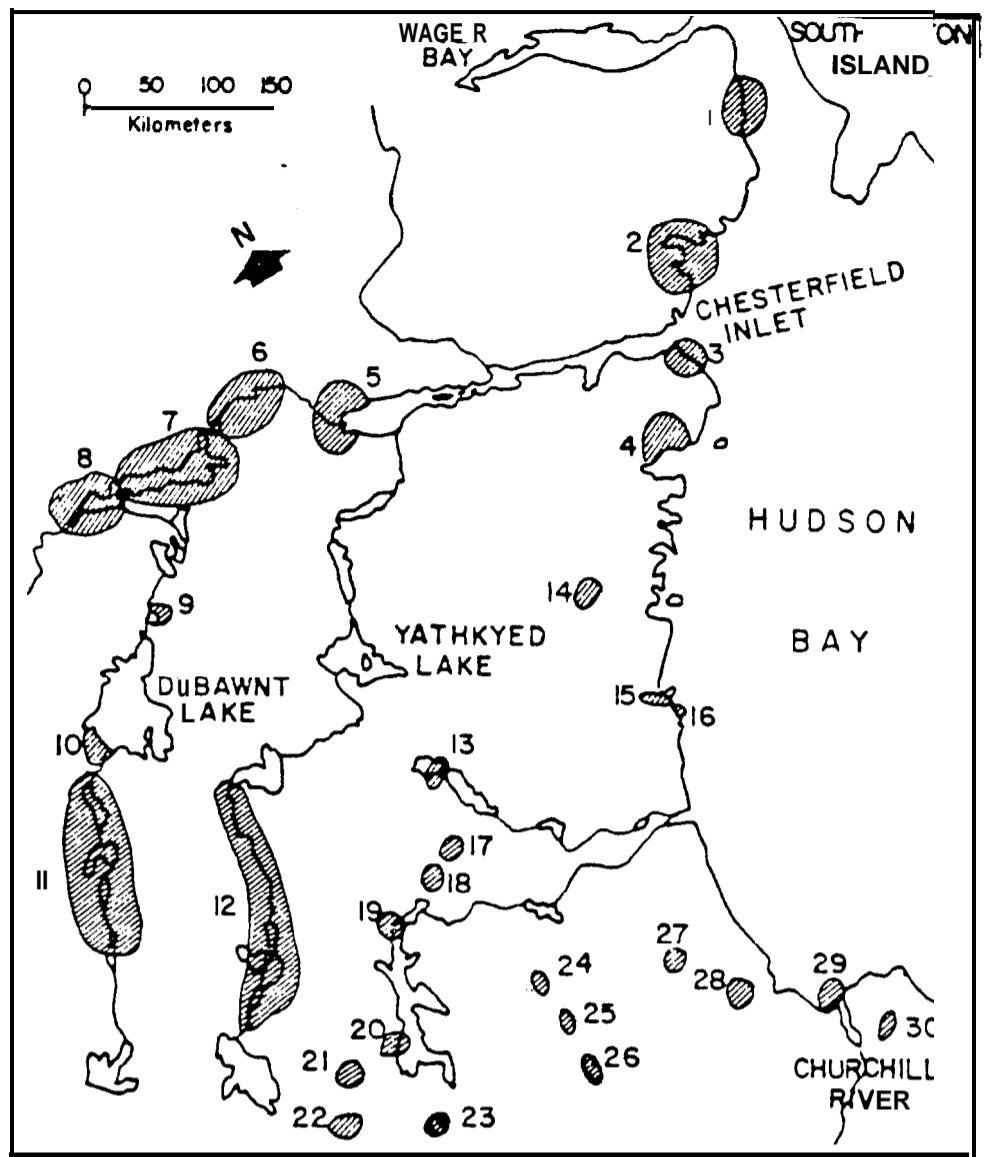
Popular and well researched descriptions of various natural  
history phenomena along arctic coastlines. Good photos, maps,  
charts. Bibliography.

APPENDIX ONE

Archaeological Sites Surveyed in the Keewatin District



MAP A1-1



Map Source:

After E.S. Burch(1978).

Sites in the Eskimo Point Region which have been surveyed for archaeological resources as of 1977.

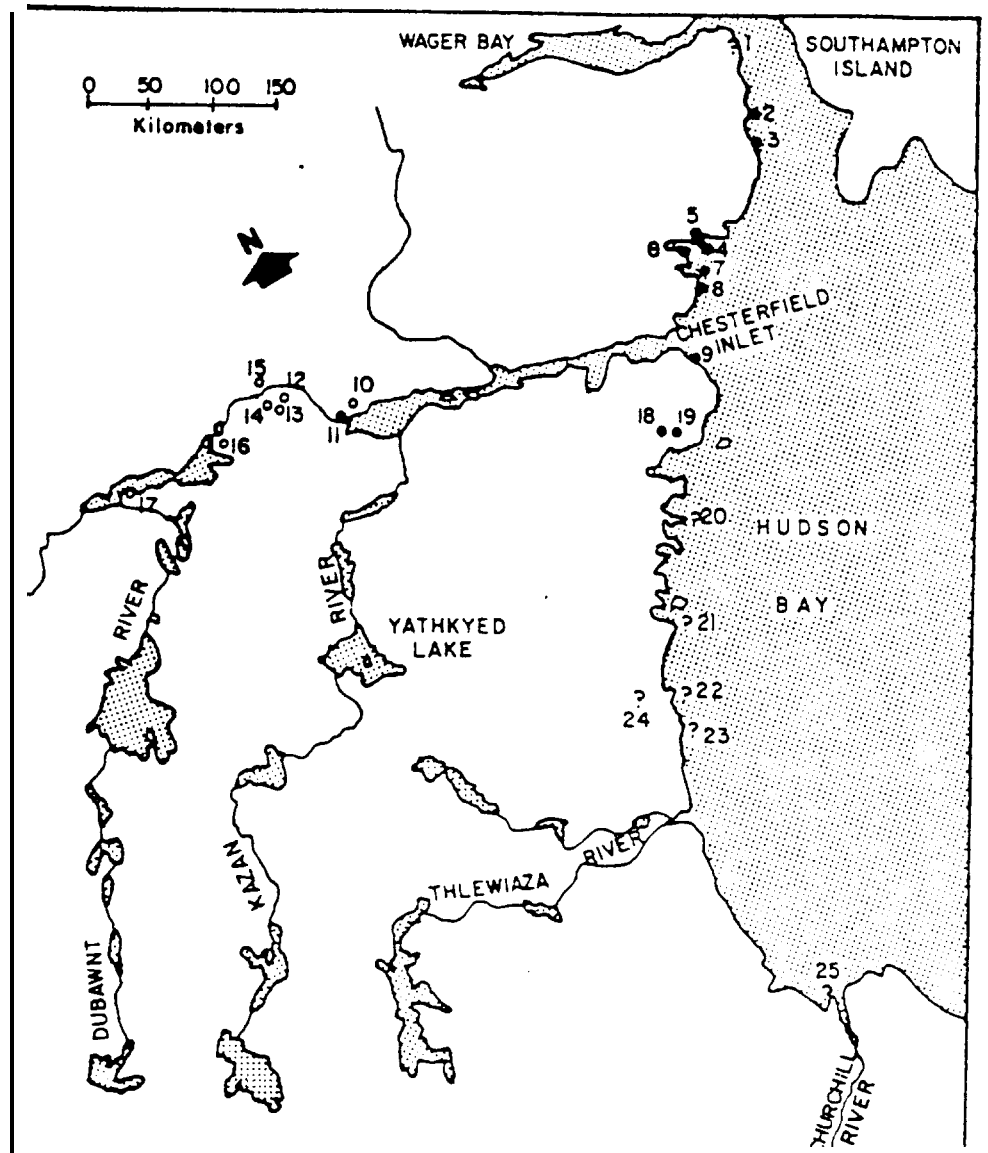
For number references see following chart.

Site References keyed to Map A.1.-1

References are to the Bibliography in Burch(1978).

	District	References
1	Roes Welcome Sound	McCartney (1971; 1972), McCartney & Mack (1973), Merbs (1976)
2	Daly Bay	McCartney (1971; 1972), McCartney & Mack (1973), Merbs (1971; 1976)
3	Chesterfield Inlet	Mary-Rousselière (1955), Mathiassen (1927a), McCartney (1971), Merbs (1976)
4	Rankin Inlet	Clark (1977a), Linnamae & Clark (1976a; 1976b)
5	Baker Lake	Gordon (1974), Harp (1961), Mary-Rousselière (1955)
6	Schultz Lake	Harp (1961)
7	Aberdeen Lake	Harp (1961), Wright (1972)
8	Beverly Lake	Harp (1961)
9	Grant Lake	Gordon (1976b), Harp (1959b), Wright (1976)
10	Dubawnt Lake	Campbell (1964:538; 1965:294), Irving (1968)
11	Upper Dubawnt River	Harp (1959b)
12	Upper Kazan River	Campbell (1964:538), Irving (1968; 1977)
13	North Henik Lake	Campbell (1965:294), Irving (1968; 1977)
14	Ferguson River	Campbell (1965:294), Clark (1977a; 107), Merbs (1964)
15	Lower Maguse River	Giddings (1956)
16	Sentry Island	Birket-Smith (1929b; 5-11), Clark (1977a:107-111), Mathiassen (1927a)
17	Cullaton Lake	Campbell (1965:294), Irving (1968; 1977)
18	Mountain Lake	Nash (1975:137 ff.)
19	Windy Bay	Nash (1975:99 ff.)
20	Nueltin Lake	Nash (1975:35 ff.)
21	Kasmere Lake	Nash (1975:51 ff.)
22	Misty Lake	Nash (1975:61 ff.)
23	Egenolf Lake	Nash (1975:25 ff.)
24	Baralton Lake	Nash (1975:157)
25	Little Duck Lake	Nash (1975:67 ff.)
26	Shethaneí Lake	Nash (1975:9 ff.)
27	Caribou Lake	Nash (1975:87 ff.)
28	North Knife River	Giddings (1956), Nash (1969)
29	Churchill area	Linnamae & Clark (1976b:3), Merbs (1964), Meyer (1977), Nash (1969)
30	Twin Lakes	Nash (1969)

MAP A. 1.-2



Map Source : After E.S. Burch (1978)

Excavated or suspected Thule Sites on the West Coast of Hudson Bay .

For site references see following chart.

Site References keyed to Map A.1-2.

References are to the Bibliography in Burch(1978).

	Site Name	Site Number	References
1	Nuwuk	- - -	Mathiassen (1927a:107)
2	Kamarvik	LeHy-1	McCartney (1971:232 ff.)
3	Kulaituijavik	LdHw-1	McCartney (1971:300 ff.)
4	Inuksivik	KLJe-1	McCartney (1971:302 ff.)
5	Inuksivik North	KLJe-2	McCartney (1971:310)
6	Iglulik	LaJf-1	McCartney (1971:314)
7	Silumiut North	KkJg-2	McCartney (1971:56)
8	Silumiut	KkJg-1	McCartney (1971:58 ff.)
9	Igluligardjuk	KiJi-3	Mathiassen (1927a:110-113), McCartney (1971:271 ff.)
10	Baker Lake - 8	- - -	Harp(1961:8, 9-12, 27)
11	?	LbLa-1 3	Gordon (1974)
12	Schultz Lake - 2C	- - -	Harp (1961:18, 32)
13	Schultz Lake - 3	- - -	Harp (1961:18, 32)
14	Schultz Lake - 4	- - -	Harp (1961:18, 33)
15	Schultz Lake - 9	- - -	Harp (1961:20)
16	Aberdeen Lake . 9	- - -	Harp (1961:21-22, 36)
17	Beverly Lake - 2	- - -	Harp (1961:22, 36-37)
18	Meliadine - 1	KfJm-3	Clark (1977a:41 ff.), Linnamae & Clark (1976a; 1976b)
19	Meliadine - 2	KfJm-32	Linnamae & Clark (1976a; 1976b)
20	Iviktoq	- - -	Mathiassen (1927a:107)
21	Qiqertarjuaq	- - -	Mathiassen (1927a:107)
- 2 2	Sentry Island	- - -	Birket-Smith (1929b:5-9), Mathiassen (1927a:107)
- 2 3	Ivik	- - -	Mathiassen (1927a:108)
<del>24</del>	Ikerhak	- - -	Mathiassen (1927a:108)
25	Button Bay	- - -	Linnamae & Clark (1976b:3), Merbs(1964)

APPENDIX TWO

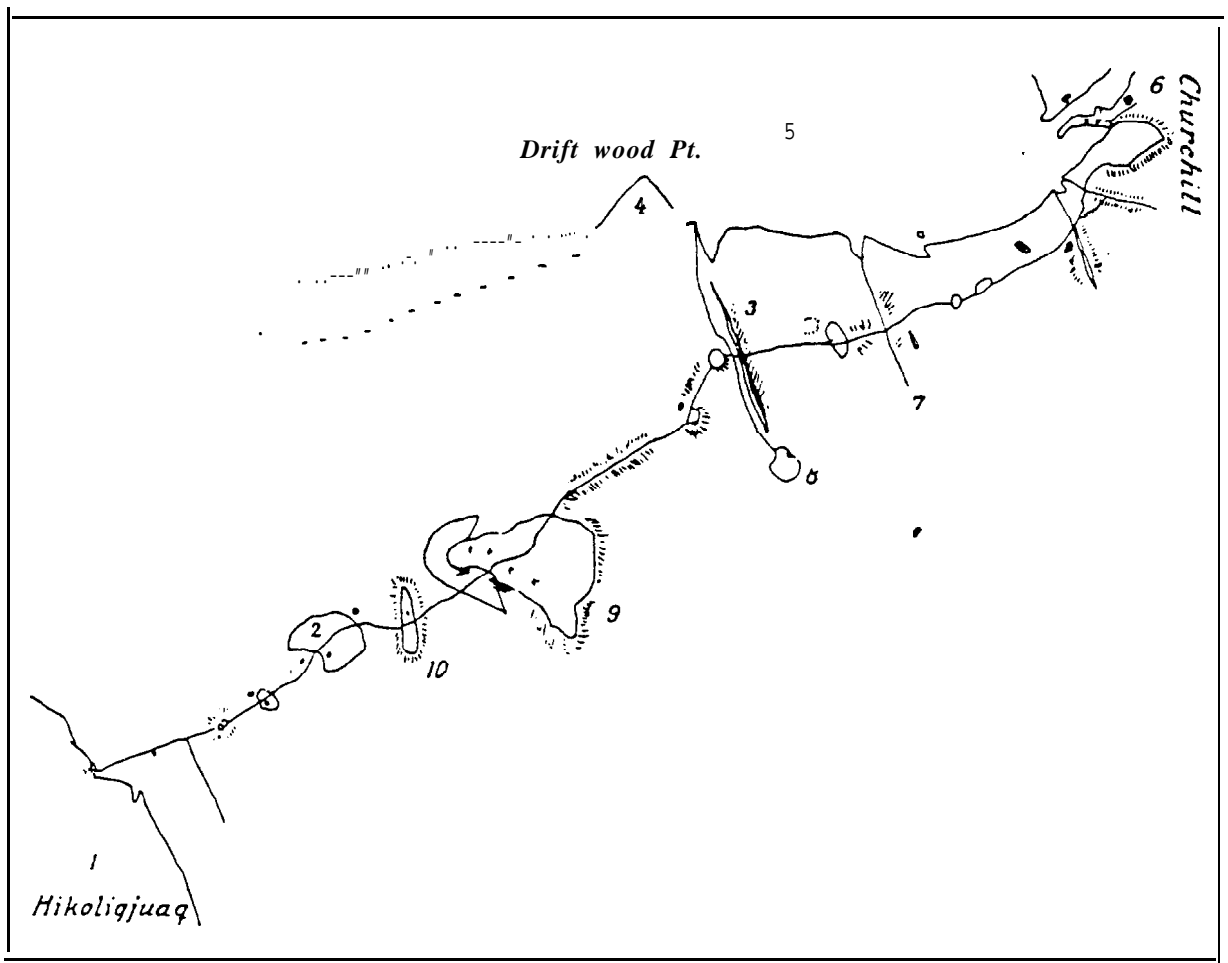
Igjugarjuk's Sledge Route from Hikoligjuaq to Churchill:  
An excerpt from the reports of the Fifth Thule Expedition

## SKETCH-MAP XI

*Igjugârjuk's sledge route /rent Hikoligjuaq to Churchill. Drawn by himself. Seen approximately from north-west to south-east.*

Possibly this map is not so easy to identify, but it is included for the purpose of illustrating what huge areas some energetic Eskimos can travel over. Igjugârjuk made trading journeys to Churchill before the post at Chesterfield was established. [It was a very difficult journey, on which the start was usually made in autumn or in early winter, only returning in spring. These were regular trading trips, formerly made by the enterprising men among the Caribou Eskimos who desired to trade direct with the white man. The journey to the mouth of Back River, was, however, made by Igjugârjuk as a trader. After having saved up fox skins for a few seasons he bought from the post at Chesterfield as many trade goods as he could load on his sledge, and then drove to the Uvkuhikjalingmiut, who had no direct connection with trading posts. There he spent the winter, meeting saltwater dwellers from the Northwest Passage, sold his goods at big profits and at the same time learned to know the habits and customs of strangers.

1. hikoligjuaq — see the foregoing map.
2. kakiâtâ'rjuaq — means *either*: the big hard one or the big clear one. Here: the name of a lake and, in the former meaning of the word refers to the fact that the lake, where it is very windy, always has smoothly swept, hard ice and no deep, soft snow as at so many other places on the route. In the other meaning, if that is the right one, it refers to the lake having clear, pellucid water.
3. kiqimaneq — the high ground. A ridge, stretching from the interior outwards to the shores of Hudson Bay.
4. novuk — the point. Here it apparently means Driftwood Point.
5. tarajâq — the sea. Here: Hudson Bay.
6. kôrgjuaq — the big river. The Eskimo name for Churchill.
7. icarnizâq — the one of olden times, the ancient one. Here: a large river. It is said that it was here that the body-snatcher in the tale: "How the fog came", in the form of a bear pursued a man who, with the help of magic words put all kinds of obstacles in the way of his pursuer. At this place he let a river well out of the ground, and when the bear began to drink the water in order to empty the river for the purpose of crossing, it burst and turned into fog. Hence the name: the one of olden times.
8. qamaneq — the broad.
9. hanîqajâ'rjuaq — the big one lying across. Here: the name of a big lake.
10. imak'uluk — the fairly big lake.



Sketch Map 'A1.  
 Igjugárjuk's sledge route from Hikoligjuaq to Churchill. Drawn by himself. Seen approximately from north-west to south-east

APPENDIX THREE

List of Known Fur Trade Posts in the Keewatin Region

(After P.J. Usher.1971)



Fur Posts in Keewatin.

Location	Years of operation	Number of posts
<b>Sub-region A: Eskimo Point - Nueltin</b>		<b>14</b>
<b>1</b> Eskimo Point	1921-present	1
<b>2</b> Maguse River	1938-1950	1
<b>3</b> Tavani	1928?-1951	2
<b>4</b> Whale Cove	<b>1963-present</b>	1
<b>5</b> Maguse Lake	1925-1926	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b> Padlei	<b>1926-1960</b>	1
<b>7</b> Tha-anne River	1940-1949	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b> Smith Bay	1928-1930	1
<b>9</b> Windy River	1940-1950	1
<b>10</b> Simons Lake	1928-1933	1
<b>11</b> Red River	1926?-1941	<b>2</b>
<b>12</b> Windy Lake	1928-1936	1

After P.J. Usher

APPENDIX FOUR

List of Colour Slides

APPENDIX FOUR

List of Colour Slides. 35 MM.

1. Hudson's Bay Company. Eskimo Point. Site 1(a)
2. HBC lot looking up from dock area. Site 1(a)
3. HBC Eskimo Point. Site 1(a)
4. Old HBC supply boat. I mile east of Eskimo Point town. Site 1(a)
5. Marker at Eskimo Point. Site 1(a)
6. Roman Catholic Church.(1924-28). Eskimo Point. Site 1(b).
7. R.C. Cemetary. Eskimo Point. Site 1(b)
8. *New* Roman Catholic Church, Eskimo Point. Site 1(b)
9. Anglican Mission, Eskimo Point. c. 1927. Site 1(b).
10. Anglican Mission. Interior. Eskimo Point. Site 1(b).
11. Adult Education Centre. Eskimo Point. Site 1(c)
12. Inuit Cultural Institute. Eskimo Point. Site 1(c)
13. R.C.M.P. Compound. Eskimo Point. Site 1(d).
14. Sentry Island. North-east side. Beach Ridges. Site 2
15. Sentry Island Tower. (Fur Trade Period). Site 2.
16. Old dwelling foundations, Inuit. Tower Area. Sentry Island. Site 2.
17. Sentry Island. Cache. Site 2.
18. Sentry Island. Kayak Stands. Site 2.
19. Kayak Stands and Tent Rings, Sentry Island. Site 2.
20. Sentry Island. Children's Playground. Site 2.
21. Upper Cape Eskimo. Cross and graves, twentieth century. Site 3.
22. Upper Cape Eskimo. Grave. Site. 3.
23. House structures Upper Cape Eskimo. Site 3.
24. House structures. Upper Cape Eskimo. Site. 3.
25. Lower Cape Eskimo. Cache. Site 4.
26. Lower Cape Eskimo. Tent Rings. Site 4.
27. Lower Cape Eskimo. Fresh water resources. Site 4.
- 28.** Lower Cape Eskimo. Crane near nesting area. Site 4.
- 29.** Lower Cape Eskimo. Substantial dwelling remains. Site 4.
30. Lower Cape Eskimo. Caribou. Site 4.
31. Lower Cape Eskimo. Kayak Stands. Site 4.
32. Intervening Wetlands Between Site 4 area and Eskimo Point.

33. Water Site. Kayak Stand. Site 5.
34. Water Site. Blind. (recent). Site 5.
35. Water Site. Structures. viewed from landing area. Site. 5.
36. The Route to Ivik out of Eskimo Point. Site. 6.
37. Ivik. North end of Esker. Site. 6.
38. Ivik. Settlement Remains. Site 6.
39. Ivik. Cultural remains. Site 6.
40. Ivik. Looking towards McConnell River mouth. Site 6.
41. Ivik. Southern portion of the Esker. Site. 6.
42. Ivik. Settlement remains. Site. 6.
43. Ikerahak. Looking towards mouth of the Maguse River, from Sentry Island. Site. 7 and 8.
45. Delta of the Maguse River from the air. Ikerahak. Site 7 and 8.
46. Fishing prospects on the interior river systems. Maguse River. Site 7 and 8.
47. Canoe Conditions in the interior. Maguse River. Site 7 and 8.
48. Natural History. Wetlands and bogs outside of Eskimo Point. Site 9.
49. Nat. History. Snowy Owl east of Eskimo Point. Site 9.
50. Nat. History. Frost boil. Ivik area. Site 9.
51. Nat. History. Caribou Skull, Ivik area. Site. 9.
52. Nat. History. Wetlands near tenet ry area. Eskimo Point. Site 9.
53. Wildlife and Bird viewing in the interior. Nat. History. Site. 9
54. Site Conditions. The Route to Ivik. Outskirts of Eskimo Point.
55. Site Conditions. The Route to Ivik. Tidal Flats.
56. Site Conditions. The Route to Ivik. Smooth tidal flats.
57. Site Conditions. The Route to Ivik. Geese en route.
58. Gen. Considerations. On-the-spot repairs, en route to Ivik.
59. Gen. Considerations. Standard mode of shore line transportation. Eskimo Point.
60. General Considerations. Junk at Eskimo Point.
61. General Considerations. Co-op Motel at Eskimo Point.
62. General Considerations. Docking area and barge. Eskimo Point.
63. General Considerations. Deteriorating grave, Eskimo Point.
64. General Considerations. Group participation, Eskimo Point.
65. General. Considerations. Short days in winter a limiting factor.
66. Children at Eskimo Point.