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HOLMAN TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN

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Plans/Strategies

HOLMAN TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN

Technical Report

Avens Associates Ltd.

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December, 1989



FALLS AT NORTH END OF
UKPILLIK LAKE

Beside Ukpillik Lake Archaeological Site, Holman, NWT

ABSTRACT

This study examines three development opportunities (selected by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism) that will help increase Holman's potential for tourism:

1. community day use area/campground
2. community tours and hikes
3. Thule village reconstruction

The south end of Ukpillik Lake was the site chosen for the day use area/campground. A Territorial Community Park, including a small beach, dock, interpretive display and three tent pads, is suggested. Complications may occur with the ILA (lease costs). If lease fees are not waived, alternative designation is recommended.

An updated community brochure and directional signage is suggested for enhancing walks around the community. For hikes in the surrounding area, five interpretive displays are suggested. Displays at the airport, hotel, and key buildings (e.g., Hamlet, Print Shop/Museum) are proposed. All displays will have a similar format - commissioned artwork will be prominent on all signs.

The archaeological site recommended for tours is one at the north end of Ukpillik Lake. An archaeological survey of the site must be completed prior to bringing any tourists to the site.

These projects individually are unlikely to attract additional tourists to Holman. However, they should assist the residents in better serving the business travelers and increasing number of sight-seers arriving community. The developments will also form a framework for marketing for the community by taking advantage of the celebrated arts done in the print shop. It is suggested that these projects be undertaken prior to more major projects (e.g., the Learner Centre as recommended in Arctic Coast Strategy report) being initiated.

A phasing of work is presented in the report; work is to be commence in 1990, with most projects being completed by 1993. Costs for the projects are estimated at \$160,000 (1989 dollars). This estimate assumes some costs to be borne "in-house" by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study was commissioned by the Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Economic Development and Tourism. The Department wishes to enhance the *tourism* potential of Holman. This study is to examine the tourism potential as a follow-up to the "Arctic Coast Destination Zone Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy" produced in 1985.

The Destination Zone Strategy identifies the following development opportunities for Holman:

1. arts and crafts studio/workshop
2. Inuit Cultural Museum and "Learner Centre"
3. nature/fishing tours to Mint Inlet
4. Thule village reconstruction
5. expanded big game hunts.

These development opportunities are based on a primary theme of big game hunting and a subtheme of Inuit arts and crafts. Development of one or more of these options should also enhance the overall theme for the zone, namely "the Arctic Coast", and relate to tourism development in Coppermine as a logical package tour link.

1.1 Scope of Study

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism selected three development opportunities to examine in greater detail:

1. community' day use area/campground
2. community tours and hikes
3. Thulevillage reconstruction

This study reviews these opportunities, as well as other possibilities which have been suggested by community residents.

1.2 Report Organization

Section 1 gives an introduction to the study and the community of Holman. Section 2, Development Factors, describes influences that have been considered in developing this tourism strategy. Section 3 describes the needs of the users as an introduction to what needs to be done to enhance the tourism potential of Holman. The approaches to development then suggests ways of meeting the goal of enhancing the tourism potential. Included is a "typical tour" of Holman, describing the possible developments.

Section 4 is the actual masterplan. It is broken down into the component parts, addressing the items in the terms of reference, as well as other suggested development items.

Section 5, implementation, describes the sequencing and costs that are estimated to complete the masterplan. This section also outlines the operations and maintenance considerations for the masterplan. The process to proceed with a Territorial Park and archaeological investigations is presented in the section Ownership Considerations.

1.3 Study Process

Avens Associates Ltd. was contracted in July, 1989 to undertake a Tourism and Parks masterplan for Holman. In late July, Karen LeGresley, project landscape architect, and Robert Park, project archaeologist, did field studies in Holman. This included on-site investigations, photographic records, and informal meetings with community residents (see Appendix 'C' for list of contacts). No on-site investigation of the Co-op (Naujat) archaeological site was possible, due to ice and wind conditions.

In October, a draft plan was presented to Economic Development and Tourism and the community. Comments on the suggested developments were integrated into the report and plans. A final presentation was made to the Hamlet Council November 21, 1989. The plan met with general approval. A presentation was also made to representatives of the Holman Hunters and Trappers Committee and the Holman Community Corporation. These two organizations discussed the plan at their December 1st meeting. Letters of support for the undertaking of the archaeological study and the park development were subsequently sent to the Inuvialuit Lands Administration.

1.4 The Community of Holman

Holman is a small community. The population is about 350 people, nearly all Inuit. Located at 70 degrees 43' north latitude and 117 degrees 43' west longitude, Holman is the most northerly community in the Arctic Coast Tourism Zone, and the most westerly. The area is ice bound much of the year. The time when the bay becomes ice-free varies from about mid-July to early August. Ukpillik Lake, a mid-sized lake, is fully ice covered at the beginning of June; it is usually ice-free between the second and third week of June.

Holman has political links to Inuvik, being within the Inuvialuit Final Agreement settlement area. (Other communities in this tourism zone do not have a land claims settlement.) It is also linked (politically, culturally and physically) with the Kitikmeot through Coppermine.

Appendix 'A' gives a summary of services available in the community and area as listed in the Arctic Coast Tourism Strategy. Appendix 'B' gives a more detailed general history and description of Holman, which should be used in the development of a new community brochure.

Since the 1985 Tourism Development Strategy for the Arctic Coast was written there have been a few changes in services available for tourists. A new Hamlet Office was constructed in 1987, and an R. C.M. P. detachment opened in 1988. A nine-hole golf course is located within walking distance of the community. Kingalik Tours no longer operates, and there is no outlet for boat or three wheeler rentals. There is a privately run taxi service, which takes people to the airport, around town, to the golf course and Ukpillik Lake.

The Co-op is now offering a one-week spinning and weaving workshop each year. The course began in 1985. It is restricted to 10 participants. In 1989, the Co-op was overbooked for the course, but a previous attempt at two workshops was unsuccessful, so the Co-op will continue with one course per year. The fee is \$475; attendees stay at the hotel for the regular rate (\$150/night including meals). The instructor/professor lives in Whitehorse. She does all the advertising for the programme. The workshop and stay in Holman is strongly promoted as an Arctic experience, though participants could use some additional individual activities to do in off-class hours. The workshop has attracted clientele from as far away as New Zealand, England, and the United States.

Improvements are planned for the hotel. The Co-op plans to expand the hotel kitchen and dining facilities in 1990. The dining room is open throughout the day to community residents as well as hotel guests, so it is a very busy and friendly spot.

Arctic Co-operatives is planning to market its line of hotels across the north more aggressively as tourism destinations. A general brochure for all 19 Co-op hotel locations is being considered (perhaps entitled "Inns North"). This brochure would include a highlight photo of the hotel or community and a small writeup. In the initial printing, rates for the hotels may not be included, but this would be added as an insert or a later printing. They are also looking at setting up their own travel agency, which would act as a central booking location for package tours.

There are other opportunities for the community, the Co-op and private businesses which could help increase tourism to Holman. This study looks at what the tourists looking for cultural and educational experiences rather than big game hunting and fishing would like.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

This section describes factors that have been considered in selecting suitable tourism opportunities.

2.1 Visitor Analysis

Tourists coming to the area may be divided into four main groups:

1. big game hunters;
2. people travelling for business;
3. visiting friends and relatives;
4. "pure" tourists, i.e. sight-seers.

This categorization has been used throughout the report for ease of descriptions of the requirements of each group.

In the summer of 1986, 1,159 people visited the Arctic Coast Tourism Zone. In the same period (May to mid-September) in 1988, this had increased to 1,300 visitors, approximate]] a 10% increase. These figures are from an exit survey commissioned by TravelArctic, and do not take into consideration visitation within the zone or the NWT itself (e. g., visitors from Cambridge Bay would not be included in these statistics). The study estimates that approximately 12% of visitors to the Arctic Coast Tourism zone visit Holman. Given this percentage, approximately 150-200 people from outside the NWT will visit Holman in the summer. Estimates from the Co-op of sight-seers are much lower, at approximately 50 people per year.

These figures do not include the big game hunters, nor the winter construction/business workers. It does give a good idea of the size of the spring/summer tourism market (sight-seers, visiting friends and relatives, out-of-territories business travellers) to which this study is directed. It indicates that facilities, though they may be directed at tourism, should also have a community component, as the numbers of visitors do not at this time warrant great expenditures.

On the other hand, the numbers of tourists to the Arctic Coast is continuing to grow, and trends in tourism point to continued growth in the future. The exception to this has been big game hunting, which has decreased somewhat since the Inuvialuit Land Claim was settled (more big game hunts appear to be directed towards Sachs Harbour). Increasing this form of tourism is being addressed by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism with the Hunters and Trappers Committee. Though it is not addressed directly in this study, the big game market does affect the attitudes of the community residents towards other forms of tourism., so is mentioned further in Section 2.5 (Social and Economic Impacts).

As big game hunters bring a significant amount of money to individual guides, there will continue to be a push for this market in Holman. However, general (North American) trends point to increases being more likely in cultural and educational tourism, rather than big game hunting and fishing. Preparing for these tourists now is a significant thrust behind this study; thus the expenditures should be considered to be for more than the present 150-200 tourists.

The age and income of travellers is not documented specifically for Holman. However, from the Co-op Manager, it appears that the sight-seeing market is middle aged or older couples. A number seem to come after a son or daughter has travelled to Holman on business. The children encourage their parents to visit the Arctic, with Holman being a favoured community.

2.2 The Visitor Experience

Business travelers are of two main groups: long term workers (usually construction related) and short term travellers (often government/consulting business). The former have more of a need to be involved in some recreational pursuits outside of their business (e. g., fishing, baseball). Opportunities for evening tours are not now available.

The "visiting friends and relatives" (VFR) travelers would appear to be the best accommodated in Holman. Their hosts can act as tour guides themselves, or they arrange for someone to show their guests the sites. VFR travelers usually spend money at the craft shop and for personal items, so bring some economic benefit to the community.

Sight-seers generally take the local taxi into town from the airport, stay at the Co-op hotel, and generally wander around town and the surrounding area. They are relatively visible in the small community, even though they only stay a few days. Economic benefits from the sight-seers is dispersed through the community as money spent at the Co-op filters to its members.

2.3 Potential and Constraints

The fact that Holman is recommended by business travelers as a place for tourists to visit speaks well for its tourism potential. The brochures correctly describe Holman as a friendly community. The people and the land seem accessible in a way not always found in the North. Holman could in fact be described as an "Approachable Arctic." There are many areas for walking, hiking, photography, painting and fishing which are accessible and approachable. The community is quite clean compared to many NWT communities, though the community realizes work still needs to be done in this regard. The Hamlet offers a \$150 reward for the cleanest business and residence in Holman.

On the other hand, Holman faces stiff competition from lodges, who can offer a more 'slick' package deal. It is expensive to get to Holman. When tourists have to pay that much just to reach their destination, they expect to be able to see and do things when they arrive. This may be constrained by poor weather as much as by under-developed facilities. The ice on the bay will usually go out in July, but the exact date varies considerably. This makes ocean tours before August quite questionable. Also, "when the ice goes out, the people go out". Residents tend to be on the land in July and August, so finding people who are willing to stay in town to offer tours to tourists who may or not be there is a bit "hit and miss."

There are problems with ensuring funding from year to year, as priorities within the community and the Territorial government change. There are also difficulties in legalities - who owns and controls what land, that are complicated in Holman due to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. This makes scheduling of projects uncertain.

2.4 Community Plan

A community plan is being developed for **Holman** through the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. The draft plan must still go through first reading and public review, but as it stands the plan is generally favorable to tourism and recreation development. **More** baseball diamonds, a soccer/football field and horseshoe pits are proposed. Concern for environmental quality is also evident. The following **relevant** clauses were discussed with community representative on October 18, 1989.

Clause 6.3: Thirty metres on each side of the Ukpillik River will be reserved for river protection, and a programme to clean up the river will be undertaken by the Hamlet.

Comment: This is a positive step for tourism development.

Clause 6.4: Thirty metres along the Ocean shore above the high water line and surrounding Ukpillik recreation lake will be reserved for shore protection and traditional camping uses. Only temporary building or construction related to traditional camping, such as tent frames, will be permitted,

Comment: This clause was discussed at the community meeting on October 18, 1989. The intent of this clause is to prevent the construction of any cabins around the lake. The proposal for the community park, with the tent frames, is considered acceptable within this clause. The development should not be more elaborate than that proposed.

Clause 6.6: The old community site and surrounding area is reserved as an Historic and Recreation Site.

Comment: No particular recreational development is planned for this site; the clause is intended to prevent unacceptable development. The site has some tourism interest, and should be shown on the brochures. However, the walk to the site is quite boggy, and dog teams are kept there, so encouraging much tourism use is not considered practical.

Clause 8.4: A picnic site is reserved at Ukpillik Lake north of the golf course.

Comment: The inclusion of the tent platforms was considered acceptable at Ukpillik Lake. The Council may wish to change this clause to "A Territorial Community Park is reserved at Ukpillik Lake north of the golf course."

Clause 8.5: A road will be developed along the west side of Ukpillik Lake for access to proposed tourist facilities.

Comment: The tourist facilities being referred to is Haningayok Lake. The road would be useful for access to the Ukpillik Lake archaeological site. Care should be taken in the development of the road that the potential for an historic park is not diminished.

Clause 9.4: The triangle intersection along the golf course road will be improved by closing the northeast section of the road.

Comment: Good that this section of road is being upgraded.

Clause 9.5: A new access to water lake road will be constructed from the airport road on the north side of the community.

Comment: Reflected in site plans.

Clause 9.6: The existing **waterlake** road through the school yard will be closed off by the arena complex and an access loop road to the arena and school will be developed...

Comment: Reflected in site plans. The signing of the golf course etc. should be done once these new roads have been built.

2.5 Social and Economic Impacts

This report does not contain a full socio-economic impact assessment, but there are costs and benefits which have been considered in the proposed development strategy.

The economic benefits of increased tourism must not be exaggerated. Tourism will likely not be substantial enough over the next few years to create full-time jobs. If the Co-op does expand its kitchen facilities there may be another job created. The hotel manager could eventually be a local resident. Any part-time summer jobs created will require considerable commitment on the part of the guides, as they would have to miss at least part of the summer out on the land with everyone else in the community.

Setting up a business is costly and complex. It may not be economically worthwhile for residents to give up fishing for the summer in order to run a tour business for such a short tourist season. Another problem is that those Holman residents who would be good at guiding tourists may not have the skills necessary to run a business.

One alternative is for an existing business to hire guides as needed. For example, the Co-op has some plans to set up a travel agency business and increase the services available to tourists at its various establishments. If the Co-op or similar business (perhaps the Hunters and Trappers Committee) could provide a framework for the guides, there would likely be better service to the tourists. The guides would benefit too because they would not have to deal with setting up a business, and the workload would be spread among several guides so none would have to miss the entire fishing season.

The impact of having an increased number of visitors roaming around town should be considered as well. Big game hunters do not spend as much time in the community as sight-seers and business travellers tend to. Hunters usually are met at the airport by the guide, stay at the guide's home (rather than the hotel), and do not do much in the community.

Each big game hunter brings in several thousand dollars though they are in the community at most a couple of days. On the other hand, summer tourists won't spend that kind of money, so it will take many more of them to bring the same level of economic benefit. People in the community must learn to accept tourists not just for the money they bring in. Tourists expect to be treated well. They spend money in small ways and this needs to be viewed as positive.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

This section describes what a tourist might experience in **Holman** once some development takes place. It discusses how these improvements could be brought about, and why (from a user perspective) they are needed.

3.1 User Needs

The different groups of tourists (big game hunters, business travelers and regular tourists), require different products and interpretive approaches.

Big Game Hunters

The big game hunters have few "in town" requirements, as they don't spend much time in the community, and they have guides to show them the **craft** shop and other points of interest. The big game hunters appear to be best approached through the marketing and improvement of hunting packages, rather than through community development projects.

Business Travelers

For business travellers and VFR visitors, especially those on extended stays, there could be some evening activities or day trips for fishing. There should be better facilities for general orientation, so the visitors feel more comfortable immediately. The need for interpretation for this group is more limited in comparison to other tourists. They are generally in touch with people in the community, and can receive explanations about the way of life/surrounding nature, etc.

Sight-Seeers

Regular tourists require both improved orientation facilities and interpretive information. In addition, more recreational activities (access to golfing, canoeing, hiking) and services (outfitting) should be developed for tourists.

Initially, the community should look at providing some selfguiding interpretive facilities so that tourists can discover and enjoy **Holman** on their own without a guide. A significant increase in orientation and interpretive signage is recommended.

Also, given the age of most of the tourists in **Holman**, day trips and walks should be emphasized rather than extended hikes. This would also fit in well with the needs of business travellers, as they would be able to take advantage of these shorter duration activities.

Community Needs

The community will be a user as well as recipient of tourism developments. The residents do want improvements to the recreational opportunities, and some of these needs can be met through the tourism developments proposed. They also want a clean community, which is also what tourists want: the two can reinforce each other.

3.2 Development Approaches

As owners and operators of the hotel and the print shop, the Co-op is central to the development of most tourism in Holman. Arctic Co-operatives is hiring a tourism marketing and promotions advisor for all of their hotels. Jean Burke, the advisor, is expected to start with the Co-op in mid January, 1990. She will be visiting the hotels, including Holman, to work on an integrated northern tourism plan. This should help the Holman Co-op in working closely with the other Co-ops in the development of northern tourism products.

Even given this, however, it would be unsound for the Co-op to expand operations until the base operations are in good working order. Better quality accommodation, ensuring quiet times for guests, adherence to safety codes, etc. should take precedence over added development. Tour packages, host programmes, equipment rental, etc. could eventually be added to the operations, but this will not be immediate. Government assistance in advancing some of these concepts will likely be required, with the understanding that eventually the programmed would be self-sustaining.

Workshop Approach

The Co-op now successfully runs a spinning/weaving workshop each year. Because the mechanisms are in place for such workshops, expanding on this idea should be considered. Other art or cultural workshops such as painting, photographing the sea ice, kamik making, etc. could be appraised. It is likely that most such workshops (as is the case with the spinning/weaving workshop) would, at least initially, need the assistance of an outside specialist. For workshops such as kamik making, such a specialist would need to be a translator, since most of the seamstresses are not proficient in English. As the area is a productive breeding ground for ringed seals, eventually workshops on seal tapestries may be possible (depending on the political climate).

Lodge Approach

Other tours could be considered which would "compete" against some of the lodge markets. Because Holman is small, the wilderness/nature experience that is sought at a lodge is can be readily achieved near Holman. With this, the cultural experience of the community can be marketed. Photographic safari packages, wildflower viewing, etc. could be considered as additions to the low-key package tour possibilities now being offered. If the packages were offered more like lodges, there would not need to be connections with other communities, e.g., Coppermine. Though this may not be as beneficial to the Arctic Coast Zone as a whole, it bears some consideration.

Interpretive Approach

Beyond information which merely orients the visitor to location of services, points of interest, etc., there is a demand by travellers to understand more about the land and people they are visiting. Using local artwork as much as possible to interpret the environment (human and physical) to the tourists will be the basic interpretive approach. This approach is taken for a number of reasons. A main theme for the community is "Arts and Crafts", so the interpretive theme can be a marketing regional tool. The interpretive material can also help emphasize local markets: when the tourists see artwork in different manner, they may become more interested in buying the art. Also, art itself is basically interpretation, so can be a very effective media to use.

In simplest form, local artwork will be used to explain the people of Holman and the land surrounding it. But what messages should be interpreted to the visitors? The Arctic Coast should be interpreted as much as possible, being the name of the tourist zone. The water itself, the animals in it, the spirits of the water all could be shown through artwork.

The lifestyle of the people also can be told. What is life on the land like? What are the local celebrations? Again, these can also be used as marketing tools, to encourage visitors to go out on the land, or to come to Holman during the Easter community celebrations. The historic lifestyle, as well as today's, can both be explained through artwork.

Holman also has some unusual flora (e.g., willows at Ukpillik Lake). These may be partly interpreted through local artwork, but other more scientific means could also be used to back up the artwork.

The art itself, as well as being a means of interpretation for other messages, can itself also be interpreted. In other words, the visitors will want to know more about who does the artwork, and how. Why the artwork is done is also a beautiful way of getting into interpreting the people and the land.

Interrelationship of Developments

Given the constraints of scheduling projects, a realistic approach to tourism development is to co-ordinate projects to general goals and themes, but avoid projects which hinge critically on timing. The developments suggested 'work together', but do not specifically hinge on each other. Work can proceed somewhat independent}}. If the projects are all completed, there will be a greater overall impact, but a slower development than that suggested will not destroy the overall goal.

3.3 .4 Typical Tour of Holman

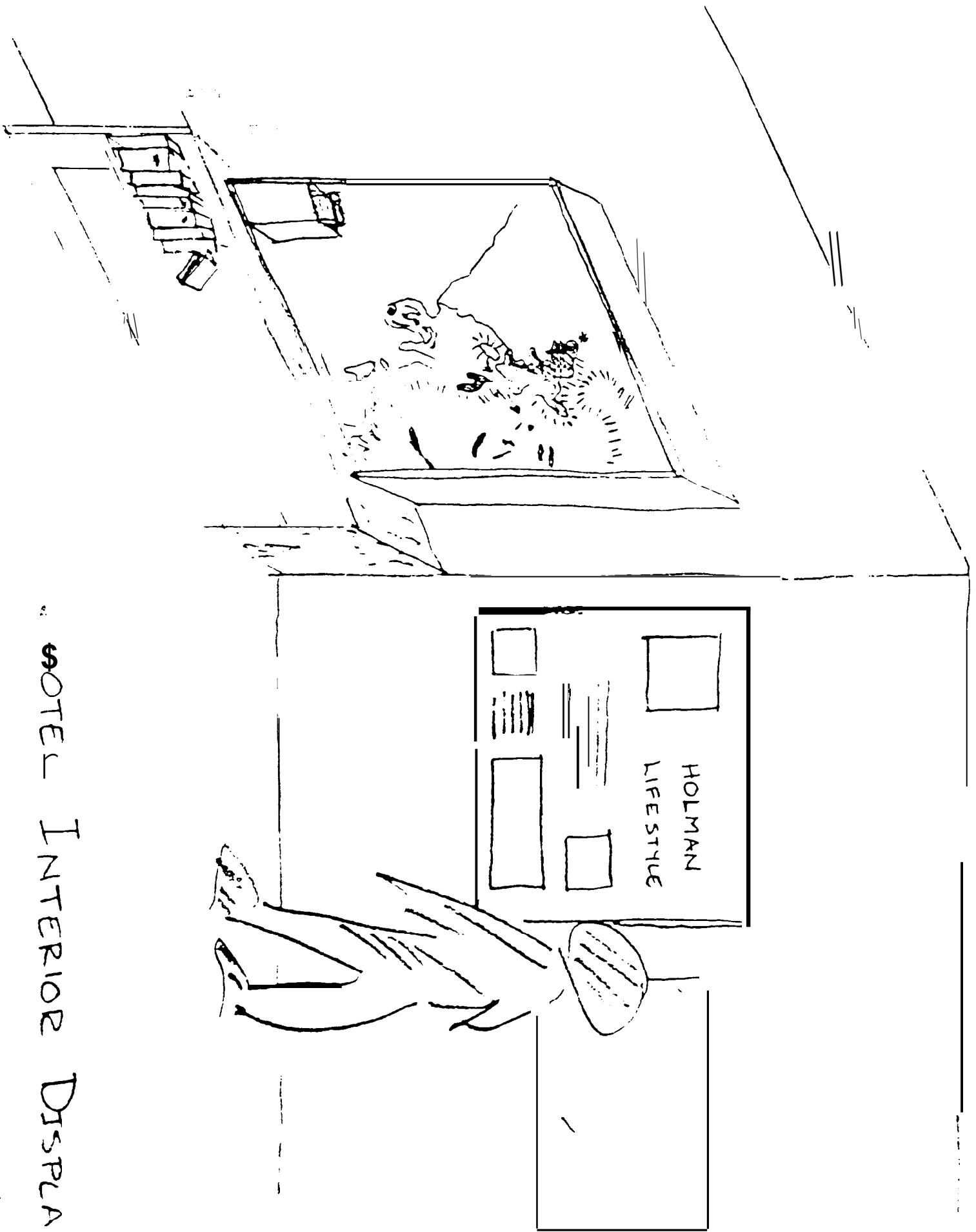
This section describes what a tourist coming to Holman might see and do in a two day trip.

As the visitor arrives, she sees a 'WELCOME TO HOLMAN' sign displayed at the airport. The sign needn't impart too much information, as watching the unloading of the plane and community residents greeting passengers on the plane is interesting enough in itself. However, it will give a comforting reassurance to the first time traveller.

The visitor gets a ride with the community taxi, and checks in at the renovated Arctic Char Inn.

In each hotel room there is a community brochure. The brochure would tell more about the history of the area and direct people to points of interest in the community.

A display (see Sketch 1) about Holman would be prominent in the dining area. Included will be a large relief map of the community with highlights marked on, so the tourist can easily become orientated and find out what there is to do. The map would show the same sites as the ones described in the brochure. A sentence or two about the buildings and their significant use will help the tourists understand how the community operates. The brochure will be more easily followed if the actual buildings have signs on them.



NOTE - INTERIOR DISPLAY

In addition, community-sponsored displays could be developed for key buildings. For instance, during a walk around town the tourist will likely stop at the hamlet office (see Sketch 2). A display outside the office could contain information of interest to community residents as well as tourists. The display could show what services are within the hamlet office and give a directory of events.

Hudson Bay stores are common across the North. Holmantoo has a series of the older white and red clapboard buildings. A brief history of the Hudson Bay Company in Holman could be displayed near the buildings.

The print shop and museum also deserve an outdoor display. General orientation information (what's inside, hours of operation) and a description of print-making techniques could be given.

After this tour around town, it is perhaps time for dinner at the hotel. After dinner, or the next morning, an "orientation" walk up Lookout Hill would be suggested. On the hill, visitors could get a better orientation to the layout of the community. Binoculars could be rented at the hotel, for visitors to see Ukpillik Lake and other points of interest.

The hills are fairly steep, so the tourists may want to stop several times along the way to rest. At the stops are benches and perhaps some shelter from the wind, along with some interpretive signage (see Sketch 2 and Section 4.5 for more details). The signs should be low and unobtrusive, and would not interfere with the taking of photographs.

The major interpretive theme for Holman is arts and crafts. The signs should focus on this theme as much as possible, or use arts and crafts to illustrate other themes. Reductions of prints could be used to interpret features of the land or culture. For instance, when describing char fishing and the drying of char, an Inuit print showing char drying could be used (with or instead of photographs). This technique demonstrates various arts at the same time as it explains and describes the land and culture. A possible spinoff is increased sales at the craft shop.

Three rest stops are suggested for the lookout hill. One or two others could be placed along Jacks Bay and the tundra to the edge of town.

A trip to the golf course is another highlight of the trip. Golf clubs will be made available for rent at the hotel. A directional sign in town pointing out the golf course would be useful.

There are also a number of nearby destinations suitable for an evening's recreation. For instance, some tourists may like to take a cab out to Ukpillik Lake. Others may walk up the Limestone Hill for a view across the lake (Figure 2), or enjoy sitting on the dock at the community park (Figure 4), and dipping their toes in the water.

An alternative or additional day trip could be out to the falls at Ukpillik Lake. Though accessible by hiking, it is lengthy and on somewhat difficult terrain (boggy in one direction, steep and rocky from the other side). Tourists could drive there on all-terrain vehicles or by canoe. Canoes could be kept at the park dock, and the hotel could rent paddles and life jackets. The archaeological site near the falls should be studied in more detail. It may be a good area for reconstruction as an additional tourist attraction.

A trip to **Holman** isn't complete without visiting the craft shop. A display outside the **store** could enhance tourists understanding of the Arctic Co-operative movement with emphasis on the Co-op in **Holman**. (As the Co-op is trying to solidify its tourism options across the Arctic, this could be a positive step in identifying the links between Arctic Communities.)

These are a few examples of self-guided day trips and hikes in and around **Holman**. Once visitors feel more comfortable after these initial excursions, they may wish to take other more extensive hikes into the surrounding area. Also, half-day or day-long boat trips along the coast (for instance to **Holman** Island and **Mashuyok**) would be of interest to tourists. Eventually these trips could be extended into overnight trips.

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HAMLET OFFICE SIGN

4.0 MASTER PLAN

The master plan emphasises the experience of the sight-seeing tourist, with some reference to business travellers, VFR traffic and local residents. The following is a likely scenario of development over the next few years. Visitors who are coming now are prepared to do things on their own, but need some more direction and suggestions. The ability to enjoy exploring on one's own will continue to be necessary for summer tourists, as getting residents to fully cater to tourists during the summer is not presently realistic.

The developments suggested here are modest and attainable within the next few years. More major developments (e.g., "learner centre" as outlined in the Arctic Coast Tourism Strategy) would be a longer term projects. In addition to capital projects, there will need to be a continued emphasis on the development of outfitters and personal services (e.g., canoe rentals).

4.1 Airport Display

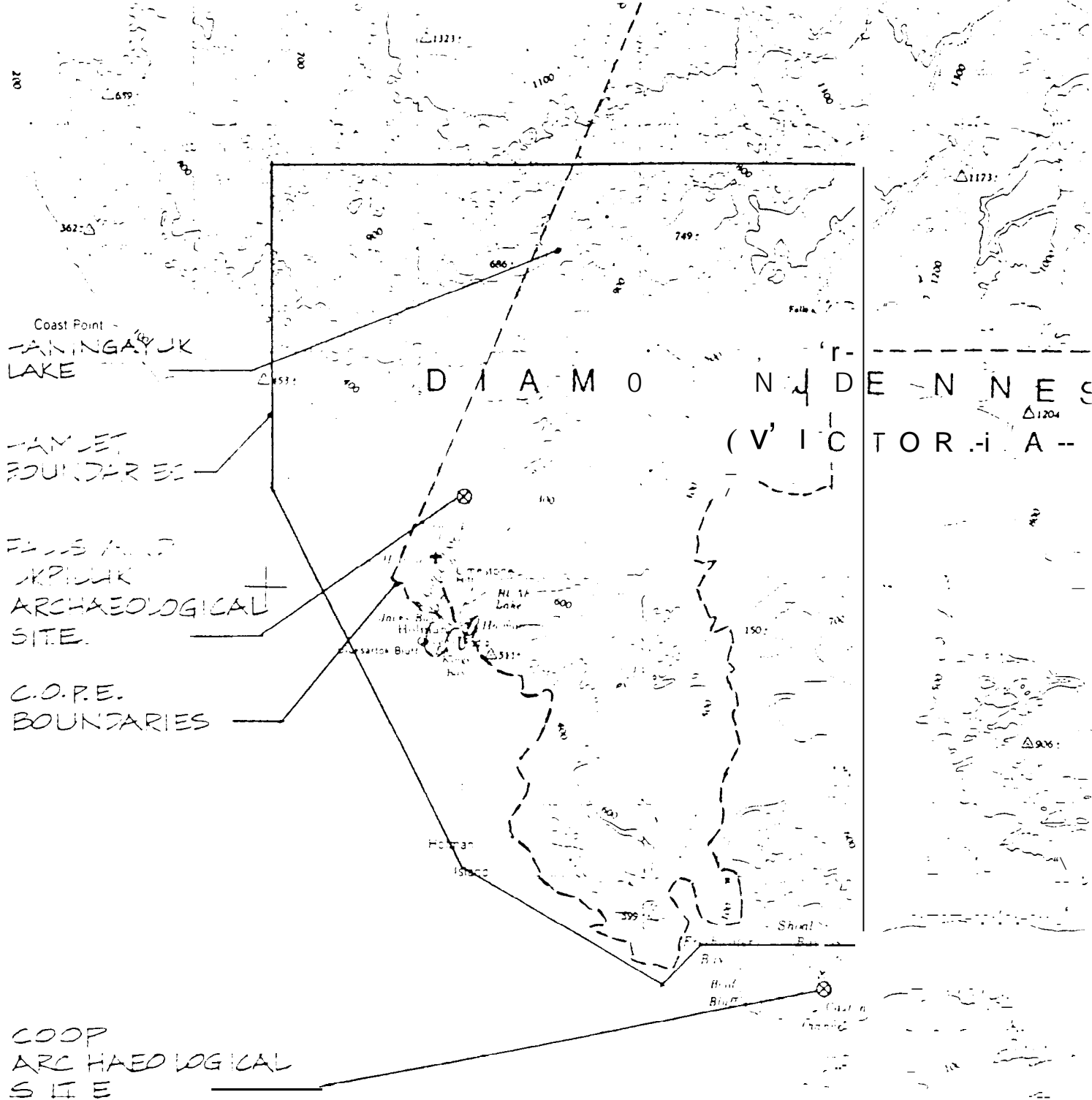
The Department of Economic Development and Tourism is developing a series of displays for airports across the Kitikmeot. The signs may be indoors or outdoors. For Holman, an outdoor display is suggested because the terminal building is very cramped, and visitors tend to stay outside to watch the unloading of the plane in any case.

The display can perform a number of functions:

- * An opportunity for visitors to be welcomed to Holman ("I'm really here!")
- * Initiate the pattern for looking at signs for interesting tourism information. Tourists will be more likely to look at other signs in town if they have some similarity to the airport sign.
- * Initiate the theme of art being used on the tourism signs.
- * Tie in with the other Kitikmeot communities.
- * Very basic orientation to the layout of the community.

The elements suggested for the sign are:

- * Title: Welcome to Holman
- * Regional Orientation: Map of Kitikmeot and across to Inuvik (visitors will have come through Coppermine or Inuvik). This may vary somewhat from the regional maps in other communities, but the inclusion of Inuvik is considered as very important to tourism development. This is an "at a glance map" of where you just came from. The Arctic Circle should be marked on the map.
- * Community Orientation: A small map of the community centre, so people can see the main services (Arctic Char Inn, Hamlet, Museum, Print Shop, Co-op and Bay). The tourists will not spend much time at the display, but just giving the context of the size of the community, and where approximately the hotel is, will be help reassure the first time traveller.
- * Services: This is not intended to be an exhaustive listing of tourism services. It should just point out taxi service is available and will take you to the hotel; and ask at the hotel for rentals and guides. Very little text is required.



HOLMAN
 TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN
 REGIONAL RESOURCES
 SCALE: 1:250,000
 NORTH ↑
 DATE: SEPT 89
 ARENS ASSOCIATES LTD. N.F.

- * **Artwork:** A commissioned drawing should be the dominant visual image of the sign. Suggest is a scene of welcoming people from the airport; winter scene would be best (skidoos, three wheelers, parkas, etc.)

A similar title block (type face and colour) could be common to the tourism signs. This would allow for different types of signs while keeping some consistency.

4.2 Brochure

The present brochure serves several needs for tourists:

- * promotion of the community
- * information on available services
- * orientation to community (regional and community maps)

These functions are necessary, but require review. The brochure is out of date (rates, activities and inaccuracies in non-dated information have been pointed out. Promotion of the community is also covered in the Arctic Coast brochure, so do not require as much emphasis in this brochure.

Arctic Co-operatives intends to print a brochure on the hotels available throughout the region. This will also cover off some of the need for a promotional/services brochure. Co-ordination of programmed will be required. However, until the Arctic Cooperatives programme is underway, Holman and the Arctic Coast Tourist Association should continue with their own brochures,

The difficulty in providing services information (hotel rates, addressed for outfitters) is that it will change once a year, yet the brochures are not reprinted once a year. This information is available in the Explorers' Guide, so is not strictly required. A simple (one colour) insert, updated each year, could be inserted into the full colour brochure, to enable accurate information dispersal.

The brochure could take on more of a role in interpreting the community to visitors. An explanation of some of the buildings in Holman, and a general history of the community, Appendix 'B' has a brief history of Holman that can be used as the basis for an updated brochure.

A brief section on "Holman Lifestyles" is suggested. This section would describe the "code of ethics" (what the visitor should and shouldn't do). Visitors do come here prepared to do things on their own, but they are not necessarily sure of the "rules". This section is intended to make the visitor more at ease (should I ask this person a question? Can I go into the Hamlet Building?), and also to make the residents more at ease (if the tourists are "good" tourists, the residents will welcome more: if the tourists do "stupid" things, the residents will be less likely to welcome others).

A regional and community map are still required. However, the community map should be more prominent. Figure 6 shows the buildings that would be listed in a brochure. The brochure would then encourage a walking tour of town, There is not enough history beside any individual building to create a separate walking tour brochure. (The buildings with more history or tourism services are likely candidates for outdoor displays (see Section 4.4)).

The regional map should show some contour, to help indicate how interesting and varied the land is. More detailed maps of the area are available (1:50,000) from the Federal and Territorial Governments; a note telling visitors the map numbers and where they could be ordered may be useful.

4.3 Hotel Display

Hotel Addition

A twelve foot addition is planned to the hotel kitchen, and a 22 foot addition is planned to the dining room. An accordion wall, separating the front area for the residents and the back area for hotel guests is being considered. I would recommend against this; an interesting part of the experience of being in Holman is the interaction with residents. However, the inclusion of the accordion wall could be useful for marking off one area for meetings. The work is expected to commence after the arrival of the barge in 1990.

The current sales/display case is useful. It will be moved to the front wall of the dining area (the wall closest to the rooms). Framed prints will continue to be displayed.

Indoor Display

Tourist can expect to spend a couple of hours each day in the dining room of the hotel. Having promotional and interpretive material available can make their trip more interesting and enjoyable. A display concentrating on the areas people may walk to in a day (Ukpillik Lake, Lookout Hill) is suggested.

Floor space is very costly, so any other indoor display should use a minimal amount of floor space. Because the community has such interesting topography, a 3-D relief map (to be hung on the wall) is suggested. This will give people a good orientation to the points of interest and the land. A two dimensional map showing more of the surrounding area (approximately as shown in Figure 1) should be included to encourage people to go outside the community. These could be reproduced to show on placemats for the hotel.

The maps can be accompanied by a "Guide to Services in Holman" (more detailed than that at the airport). Some of the information now beside the telephone (e.g., taxi rates, where taxi goes, hours of operation of Co-op and Bay) would be included, along with a picture/hours of operation of the craft shop, museum and other features. The section devoted to the outlying areas would preferably be broken down into two sections: opportunities and tours/outfitters (once available). The opportunities would have photographs of the golf course, the park, the Ukpillik archaeological site, Mashuyuk, and general photos of the land and water. Pictures during the various seasons should be included for interest. Once available, this section can be matched with details on the outfitters and tours available. A dispenser for the community brochure should accompany the maps.

A "Holman Lifestyles" section is suggested for this display as well. It would be a brief follow-up to the information in the brochure, but concentrate more on why things are the way they are (rather than just describing the way things are). It could describe how food arrives/barging in supplies etc. with the accompanying explanation of why food/hotels cost so much. If people understand what they are being charged for, they will be more likely to accept it without grumbling.

A miniature library is suggested to accompany the display. Books, magazines and reports about Holman (e. g., LeMouel's report on the archaeology of the Co-op site) and the arctic can help to encourage visitors to take an interest in the surrounding area.

Outdoor Display

An outdoor display could also be considered. For example, simply having the Co-op flag outside the hotel will help to identify it.

This may also be a place to explain to tourists the seasonal festivities centred around Easter. Spring golf, hockey, skidoo and dog sled races take place over five days, starting Easter Monday. This is a central community event which tourists may find exciting to participate in. Since most of the events are outdoor, an outdoor display may be useful. It could have a changeable section with the exact schedule for the year posted just prior to Easter each year. This display would then be useful to community residents as well as tourists.

4.4 Community Signs and Displays

Visitors wandering around town need two basic kinds of information: directional (where am I? how do I get to?) and interpretation (why is this here/why is it interesting etc.) The orientation signs help tourists find their way around town by themselves, and feel more comfortable about the community. The interpretive signs help the tourists learn more about the community, the land and the residents.

Directional Signs

Small signs are needed to direct people to the golf course, and eventually the Territorial Community Park. Another sign directing people to the area interpretive displays (see Section 4.5) would be helpful.

Community Displays

Some buildings, such as the Co-op, Bay and Hamlet, could have special signs beside them. These displays would describe the history of the building, what they are (were) used for, and points of interest for the community and the tourists.

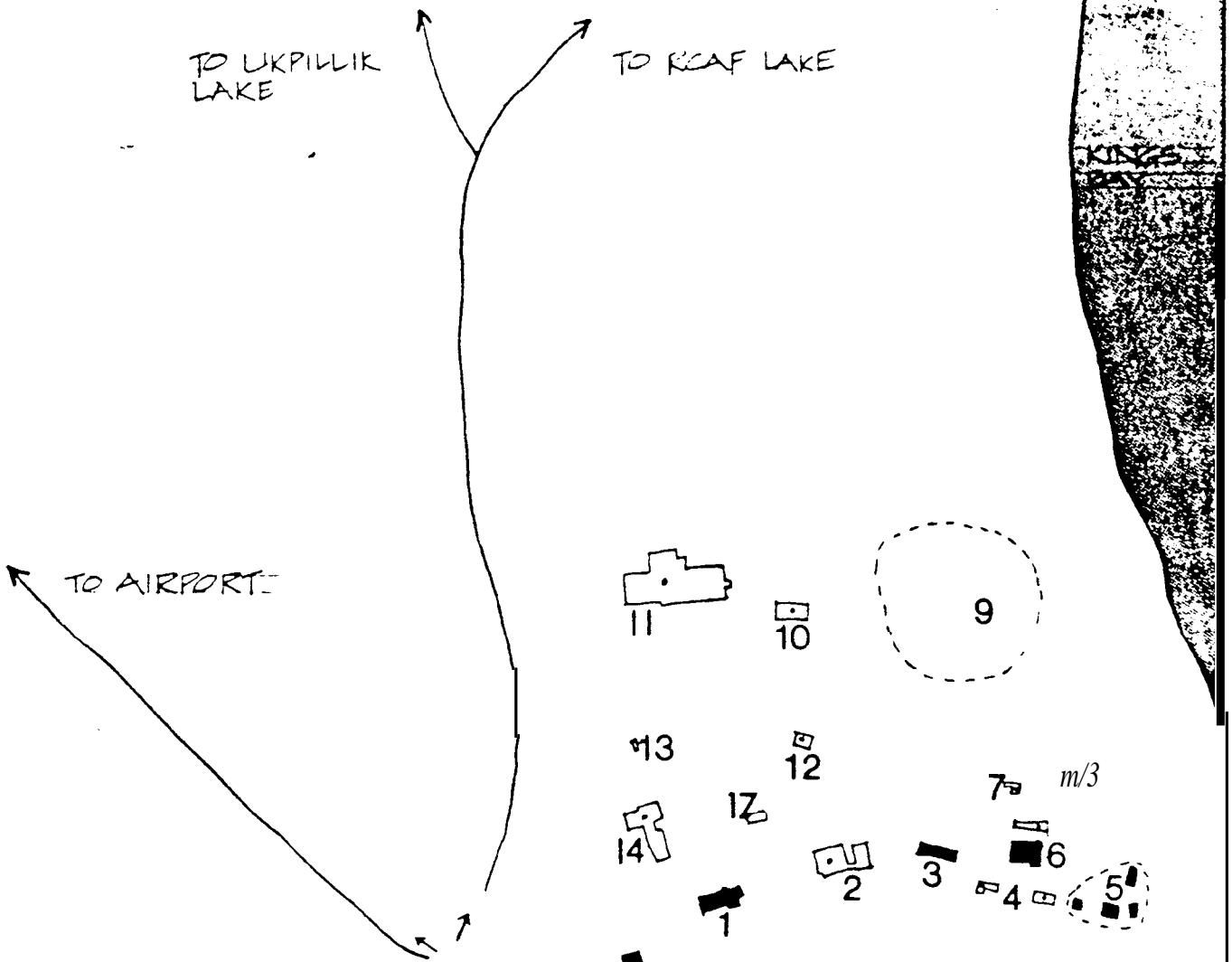
For instance, the Hamlet display can describe the Hamlet, but also list what recreation activities are going on that week. This would be of interest to the tourists and well as residents. As compared to the airport sign this would be smaller, but still contain some of the same type of information

- * Title: Hamlet Office - Welcome
- * Services: Hamlet, Executive Services Office, Drug and Alcohol Worker, etc. with listing of office hours.
- * Recreation: An area for changing information on the recreation activities taking place that week. More detailed information would be given inside the office.
- * Artwork: Again, a commissioned drawing should be the dominant visual image of the sign. Suggested is a recreation scene, perhaps of traditional games, but in a modern setting.

TO UKPIILLIK LAKE

TO REAF LAKE

TO AIRPORT



KINGS

16

☐ INTEREST - MAY BE IN BROCHURE OR MAY REQUIRE SIGNAGE

— INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE

→ DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE

QUEEN'S BAY

HOLMAN
TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN
COMMUNITY TOUR

SCALE: 1:5,000

NORTH ↑

DATE: SEPT 89

AVENS ASSOCIATES LTD.

FIG
6

HOLMAN COMMUNITY TOUR

Buildings with outdoor displays and listed in brochure

Buildings listed in brochure; may have small identification sign

1. Arctic Char Inn
2. Hudson Bay Store
3. Craft Shop and Museum
4. Roman Catholic Church
5. Hudson Bay Storehouses (old Bay stores)
6. Arctic Co-operatives Ltd.
7. Hunters and Trappers Committee
8. Pentecostal Church
9. Industrial Area
10. Community Centre
11. School
12. Housing Association Offices
13. RCMP
14. Nursing Station
15. Hamlet Office
16. Community Freezers
17. Anglican Church

The Co-op is a long standing and important member of the community, and this could be highlighted in a display. Information about the philosophy of the Co-op and the Co-op's history could be given. The Holman Co-op incorporated in 1961; the earliest arctic co-op was one year previous. The Co-op now has 109 members out of a community population of approximately 345. A history of Arctic Co-operatives should be available from the Winnipeg head office by early February, 1990. This maybe useful in the development of a display.

The community hall may also deserve a special display. The week from Christmas Eve to New Years Eve is full of celebrations in Holman. Games go on throughout the night at the community hall. Mention of this event would be interesting for tourists.

4.5 Area Walking Trails and Displays

In order to provide some rewarding activities for visitors, more directed walking routes, and information about the culture and landscape, interpretive signs are suggested. Though general wandering is possible and acceptable, some tourists are not comfortable with such undirected activity. Also, the provision of some displays as points of interest can, in the long term, help control and direct some of the tourists, so they will not be bothersome in the community.

Walking in the area is relatively easy, so not much actual trail development needs to be done. Rest stops (benches with some wind protection) along with the point of interest/interpretive signs are suggested to make the walks more interesting and comfortable. Aspects of the town site (present day) the natural surroundings, and Inuit culture could all be explored. Prints commissioned to local artists would be used whenever possible to describe the ideas. Tie-ins to the ocean (as part of the "Arctic Coast" theme for the region) should be used when reasonable.

Three rests stops are recommended for Lookout Hill (see Figure 5). All are single benches except for the first. Suggested ideas to be shown on the signs are:

The first:

- the airport v.s. the barge (both visible from this site)
- the ground willow' which grows around the site
- seasonal movement cycles

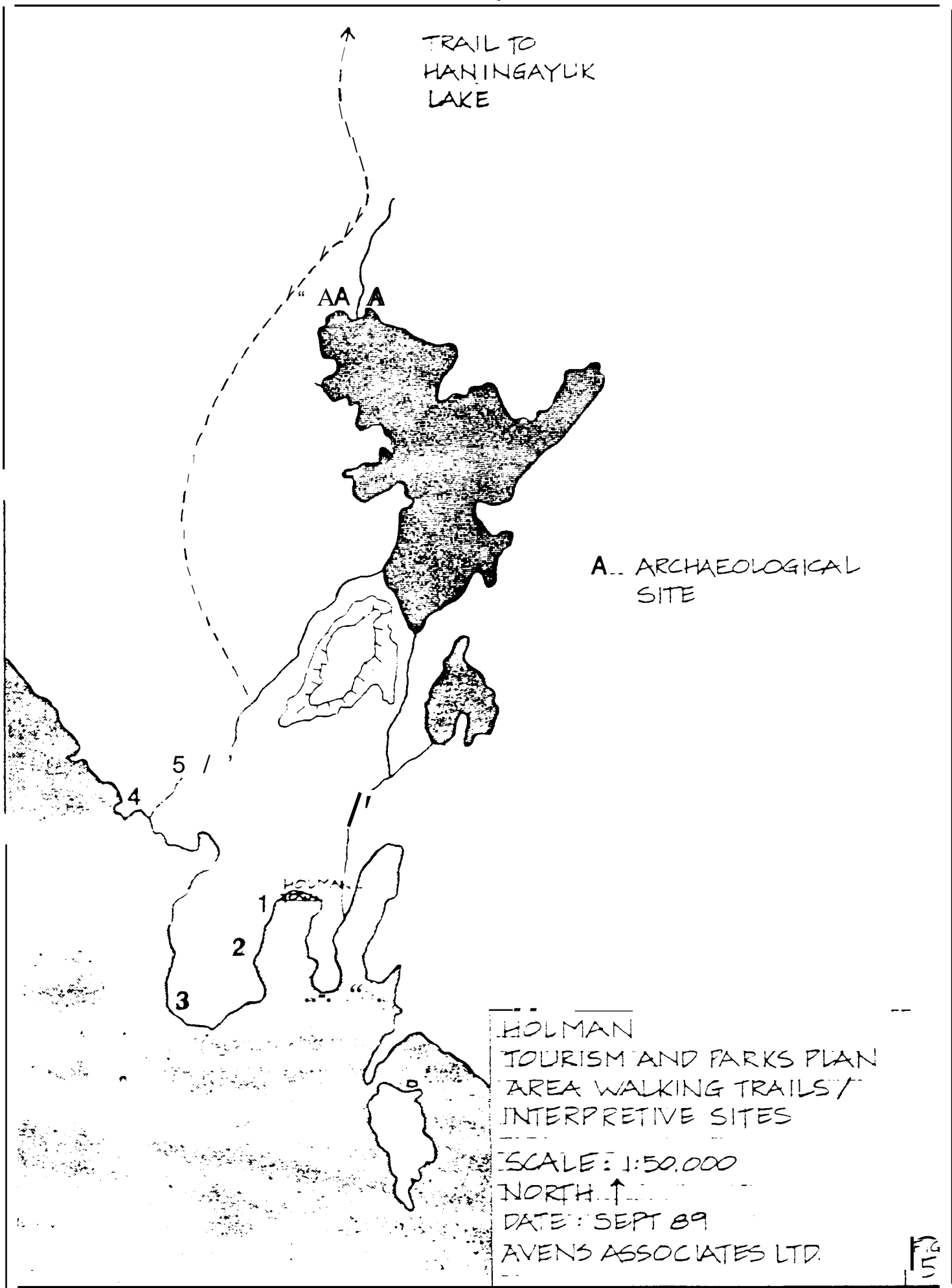
This site would have two benches and wind screening; it is a good location to watch barges coming in.

The second:

- old town' new town (Kings Bay and Queens Bay)
- geology - type of rock
- traditional camps

The third:

- name of Holman Island and Mashoyuk
- seals
- legend (about the sea?)



TRAIL TO
HANINGAYUK
LAKE

AA A

A... ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITE

4

5

1

2

3

HOLMAN

4

HOLMAN
TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN
AREA WALKING TRAILS/
INTERPRETIVE SITES

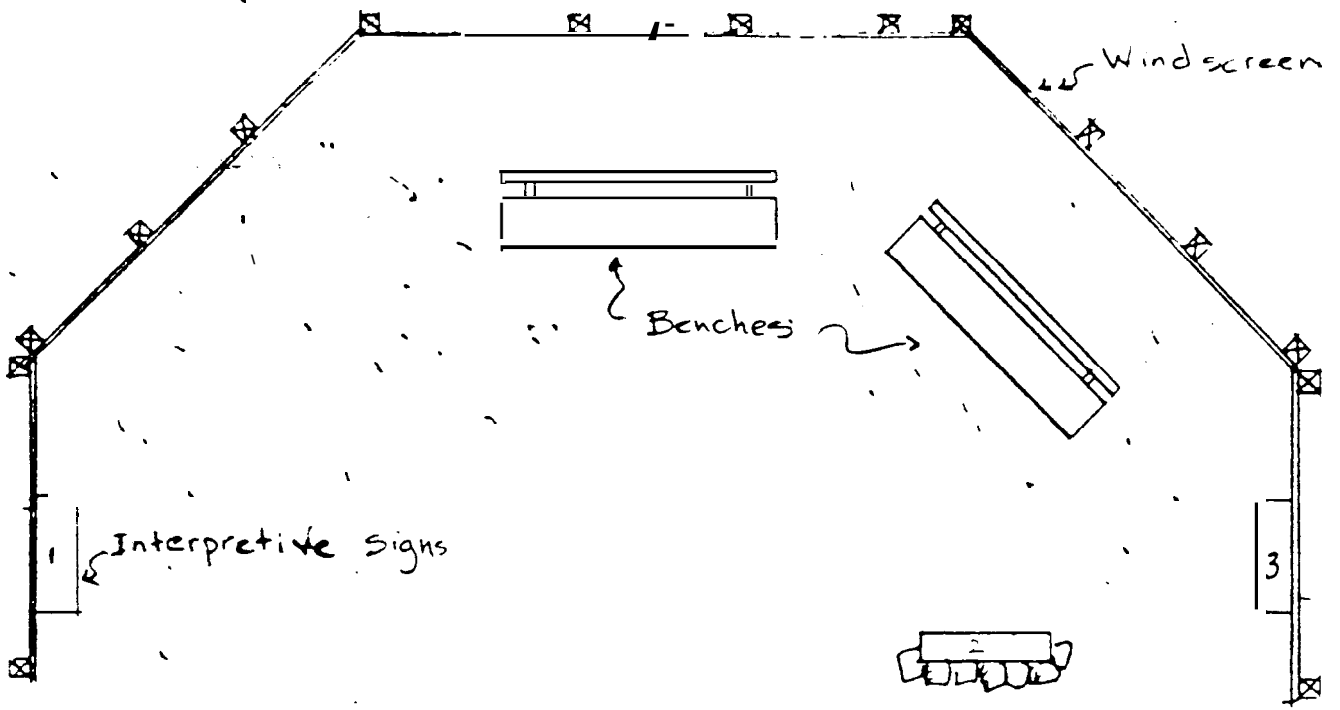
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NORTH ↑

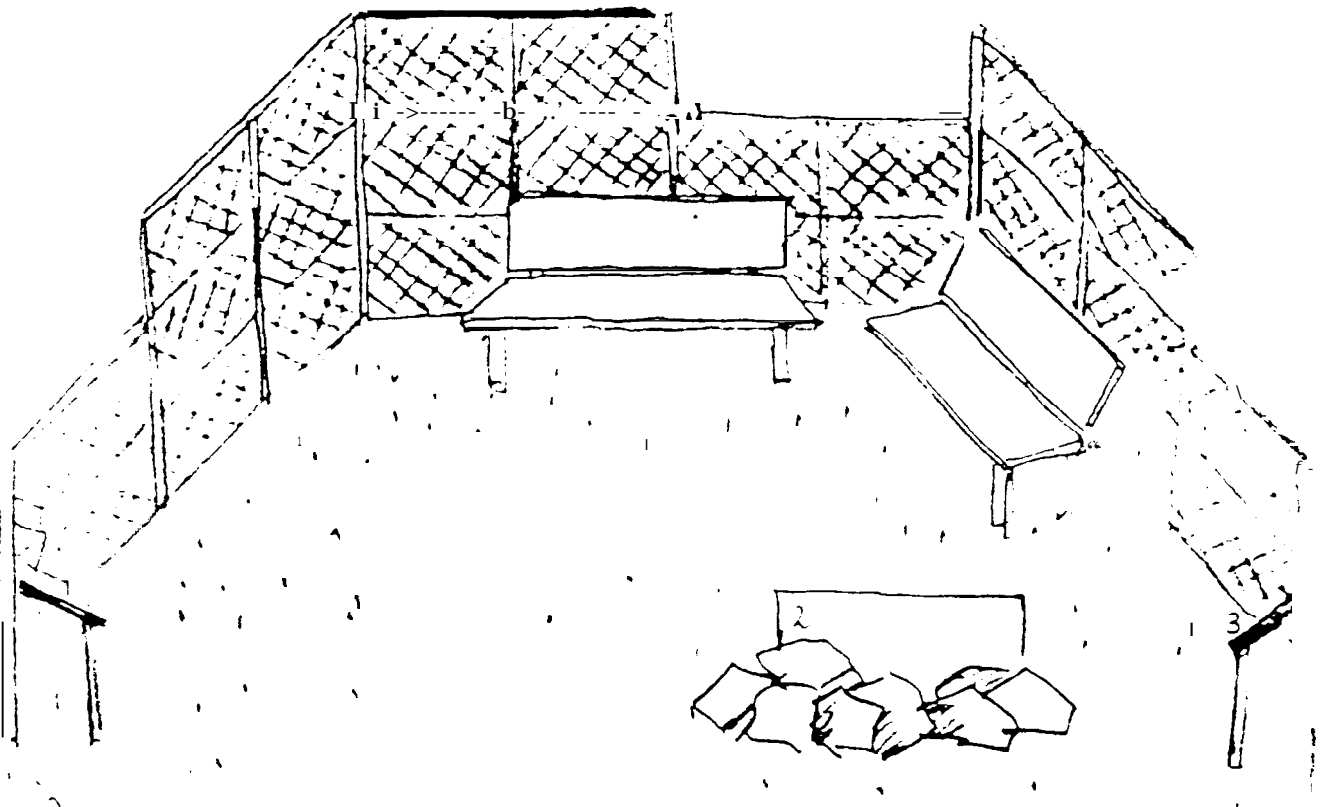
DATE: SEPT 89

AVENS ASSOCIATES LTD.

FIG
15

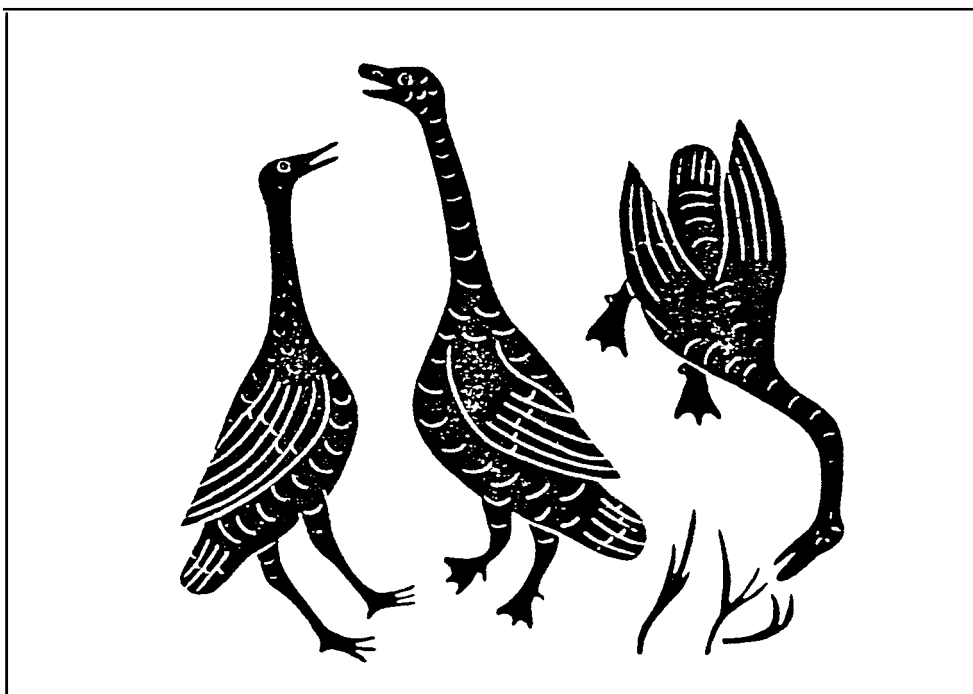


PLAN VIEW



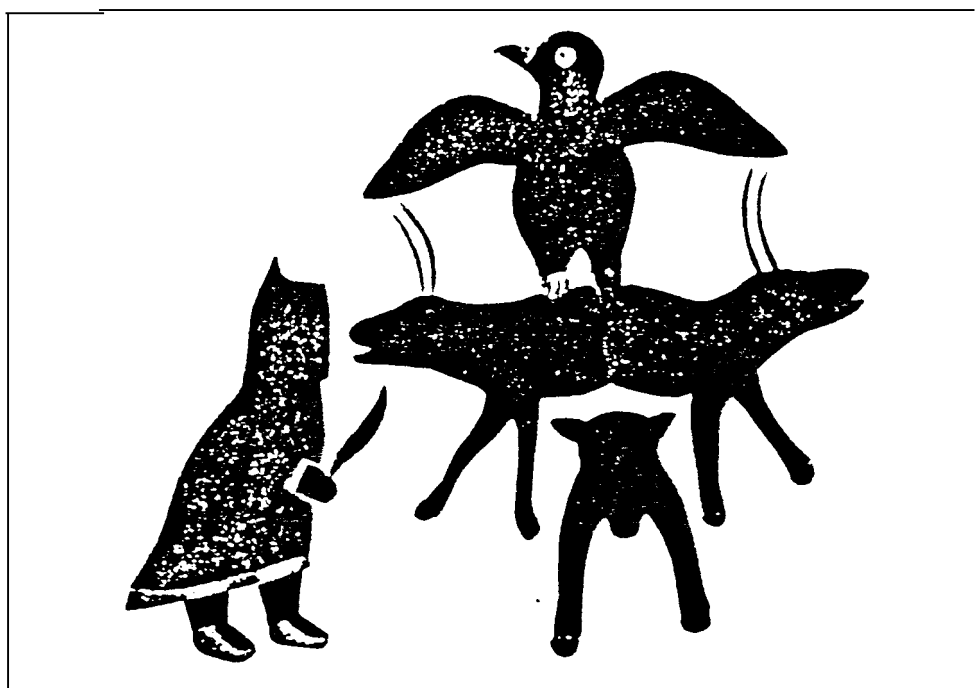
SKETCH 3

AREA INTERPRETIVE STOP #1



8. Crane and Two Loons
Une grue et deux plongeurs
Edition 50
Proof Prints / Gravures épreuves: 3
Image 355 x 405 cm
Page 555 x 73 cm

Paper Mulberry / Papier Mûre
Stonecut / Gravure sur pierre
Helen Kalvak RCA / Harry Egutak



9. From My Dream
Mon rêve
Edition 50
Proof Prints / Gravures épreuves: 3
Image 35 x 43 cm
page 505 x 655 cm

Paper / Papier Arches
Stencil / Pochoir
Helen Kalvak RCA / Ida Aivek

TO DESCRIBE THE LAND and FEELINGS ABOUT
THE LAND.

Note: Jamboree Weekend takes place in mid-June. Picnics, gym activities, visits to Mashoyukgo on through the weekend. Mashoyuk is a good camping and duck hunting spot on the mainland near Holman Island.

Two additional stops are suggested along the coast, shown as stops number 4 and 5 on the accompanying map:

The fourth:

- modern transportation - trikes and boats
- seagulls or other shore birds
- legend (about the wind?)

The fifth:

- I.L.A. (explain boundary between 7.1.A and 7.1.B lands) - sik siks
- legend (about the sky?)

4.6 Community Park

Two areas were suggested by Holman residents as having potential for development as a community park: Ukpillik Lake and Haningayok Lake. The former is easily accessible by taxi. Haningayok Lake is about fifteen kilometres from town.

Ukpillik Lake is suggested for community park development because of its accessibility (see Figure 2). Future use may dictate the need for an outdoor recreation park at Haningayok, but visitation does not warrant such a park at this time.

Purpose

A park at Ukpillik Lake would function as a day use area and campground, both for tourists and residents. The day use area and campground could be located close together, because the number of people using the park at any one time would be small and the different uses would not interfere with each other substantially.

Existing Conditions

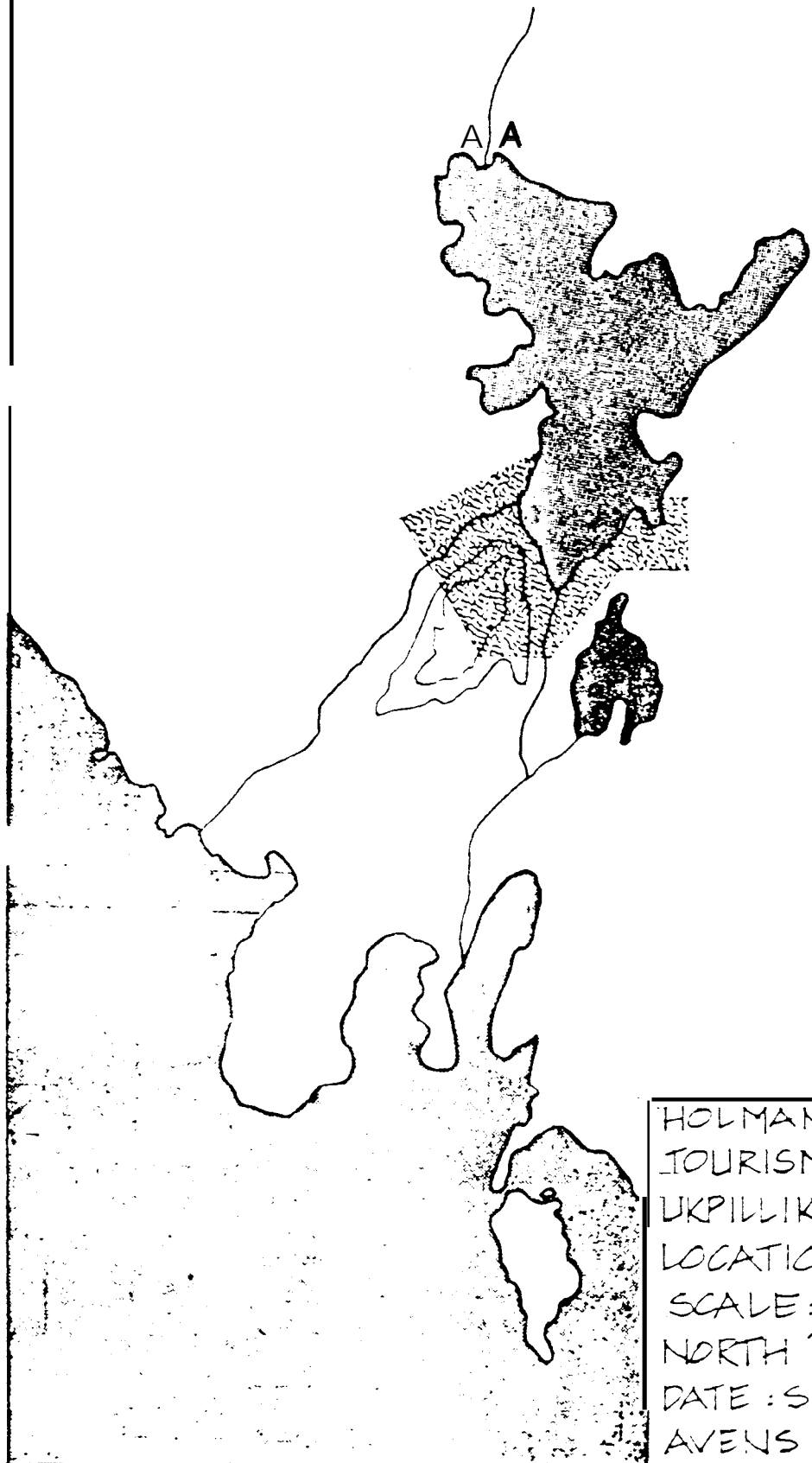
As shown in Figure 3, the map showing existing conditions, access to the park already exists, but there are no other services.

The park area is within the hamlet boundaries, but the land is part of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement settlement area.

Proposed Programme

As shown on Figure 4, the park would include:

- upgrading of the entrance road to improve drainage;
- an entrance sign;
- a storage rack for canoes (rental canoes as well as private);
- a permanent dock;
- a sand beach (sand needs to be hauled in)
- picnic tables at the beach area with barbecue stands (for briquettes);



A ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARK

HOLMAN
TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN
UKPILLIK LAKE COMMUNITY PARK
LOCATION
SCALE: 1:50,000
NORTH ↑
DATE: SEPT. 89
AVENS ASSOCIATES LTD.

FIG.
2

- three timber tent platforms with tie-down loops and chains;
- one of the tent platforms should include a picnic table;
- two outhouses and a potable water storage tank; and
- an interpretive stop (about Limestone Hill) with a bench sign.

4.7 Archaeological Sites

From both a tourism perspective and an archaeological standpoint it is desirable that tourists to Holman are introduced and sensitized to the richness and importance of the available archaeological resources.

The north end of Ukpillik Lake is very scenic, and would be worthwhile to visit just as a pretty place. It is also interesting because of the archaeology. The site has at least 12 structures including tent rings of differing sizes and shapes, fire hearths and possible cold storage pits. Based on the styles of the structures and on the degree of vegetation development, the site may have been summer homes late in the Thule phase or early in the Copper Inuit period (see Appendix D for more details).

This site is much more accessible than the Co-op (Naujat) site, so would be a good addition to tours. There would need to be some additional archaeological studies done on the site before it was promoted in tourism brochures. The site will be registered by Dr. Park with the Archaeological Survey of Canada.

The site might be developed in the long term as a territorial historic park, depending on the interest in the archaeological digs.

4.8 Other Developments

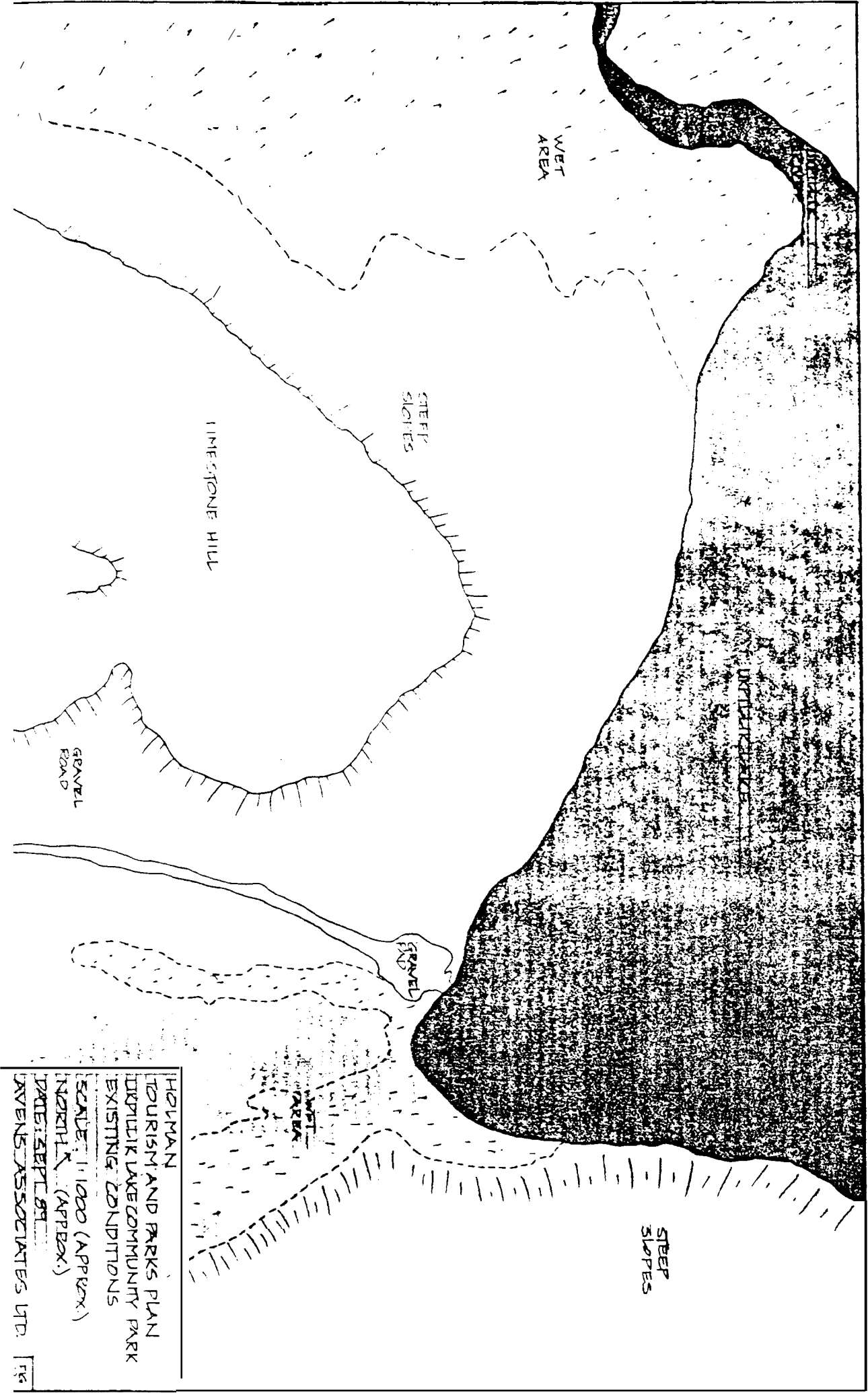
Photography Exhibit

The Department of Culture and Communications is sponsoring a display of about 80-90 photographs of community residents, activities and sites. Julia Ogina is the local research coordinator. The photos will be displayed in the Hamlet office, and later taken on tour. It may be possible to have one or two photographs from the collection hung at the hotel. The photos could be rotated every month or so. This would be interesting for tourists and residents.

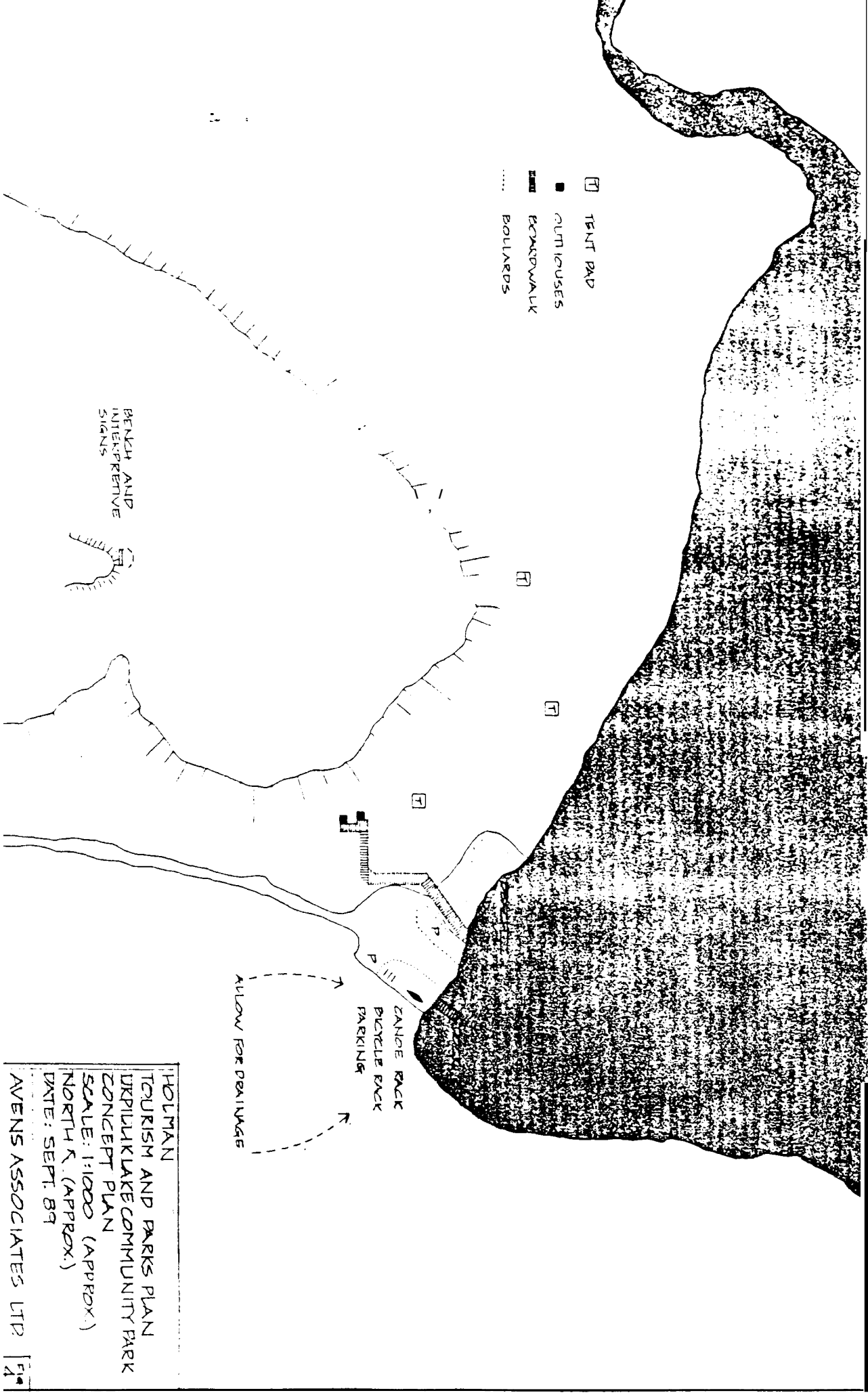
Community Museum

The museum is attached to the print shop, a Co-op building constructed in the 1960s. The Department of Culture and Communications will also likely evaluate the museum, with possibilities for some renovations. The museum now follows up on "Holman Lifestyles", but in the past. Such a theme could be emphasized to tie in with the other tourism literature.

Enlarging the museum to contain some historic prints would be an asset to tourism. The museum could also be used to store present day prints or originals, so they can be more safely retained in the community. More history about the artists and their methods should be displayed. This can help personalize the prints, and make visitors more interested in buying the artworks.



HOLMAN
 TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN
 DUPLEIK LAKE COMMUNITY PARK
 EXISTING CONDITIONS
 SCALE: 1:1000 (APPROX.)
 NORTH (APPROX.)
 DATE: SEPT 89
 JAVENS ASSOCIATES LTD.



- T TENT PAD
- UTILITY USES
- - - BOARDWALK
- BOLLARDS

BENCH AND
INTERPRETIVE
SIGNS

CANOE RACK
BICYCLE RACK
PARKING

ALLOW FOR DRAINAGE

HOLTMAN
TOURISM AND PARKS PLAN
TRIPULAK LAKE COMMUNITY PARK
CONCEPT PLAN
SCALE: 1:1000 (APPROX.)
NORTH & (APPROX.)
DATE: SEPT. 89
AVENS ASSOCIATES LTD

The Archaeological Survey of Canada in Ottawa would have artifacts from this general area. If the Ukpillik archaeological site is developed, photographs of those artifacts or replicas may be part of the community museum display.

Golf Tours

NWT Air is interested in developing packages centred around golfing. They flew some people up in August, 1989, and the package (golfing and fishing) was well received. Jim Erikson of NWT Air plans to set up the packages in early 1990, to send out to golf clubs (Edmonton, Winnipeg, Calgary) in March. He would likely need to travel to Holman to work out with the hotel and "outfitters" the details of a package. This seems a good opportunity to bring in 10-20 guests a year.

In keeping with the theme for the other developments in the community, the tours should be promoted to tie in the arts and crafts theme. Advertisements should, as much as possible, emphasize the prints and cultural aspects of the community, rather than emphasizing fishing as an adjunct activity. This will help promote the printmaking, and help differentiate Holman from other arctic communities.

Other Package Tours

Holman should foster relationships with the Western Arctic Visitor Association (WAVA), as a substantial portion of their tour packages could come from Inuvik. This is particularly true now that WAVA and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism are undertaking to promote the Dempster as the beginning of a journey to discover the arctic communities.

Tours are presently being promoted from Yellowknife. One day tours via Ptarmigan Airways, including a dog sled ride and meal in the hotel, are being packaged by Raven Tours. These should be monitored for their impact on the community. Adequate monitoring will assist in evaluating whether other types of tours packages are viable and desirable.

Movies

Movies have been shot in Holman; it would be interesting for the Co-op to have these in stock, so that tourists/business travellers could rent them.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Capital Cost Estimates ---

The attached table is a summary of the capital costs for the projects, listed by year.

Airport and Hotel Displays

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism (Headquarters) is developing a series of airport displays for the Kitikmeot. Costs of the Holman display development is not included in the capital cost estimate. Similarly, the display for the hotel is likely to be designed by the Department, and design costs are not included in this estimate.

Brochure

The Arctic Coast Tourist Association will likely be redoing their series of community brochures. The listed amount would be the approximate portion of costs for Holman.

Signs and Displays

Gordon Peters, manager of the Co-op, estimates that up to 20 commissioned pieces of artwork could be done in one year for the interpretive signs. An 8 1/2" x 11" drawing would cost about \$100. Numerous artists, such as Agnes Goose Nanogak and Mary Ohkeena, would be able to produce the commissioned works.

Community Park

The costs listed for the community park do not include upgrading of the entrance road or mapping of the park area. The mapping could be completed by March 31, 1990 through the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. Costs for type of mapping vanes; a realistic estimate is \$3,500.

Costs for sand from the Hamlet are \$25 per cubic metre (taken to site). Rental equipment costs (including operator) from the Hamlet are:

Grader -	\$ 124.03/hour
Dump truck -	\$ 68.91/hour
Loader -	\$102.66/hour
D-6 Cat -	\$ 126.97/hour

The cost listed included fees for developing the park plans. (summer 1990) and supervising the work (summer 1991). The contract would be over two fiscal years. The plans and construction could be done in one season, but splitting will allow time to get any special materials shipped on sea lift, ready for construction first thing the next season.

Archaeological Sites

The first year's fees are for the initial archaeological investigation of the Ukpillik Lake site. This would include mapping the site, collecting surface artifacts, and testing for buried artifacts.

HOLMAN TOURISM AND PARKS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Table 1

Capital Cost Summary (in thousands)

Project	Year 89/90	90/9 1	91/92	92/93	93/94	Total
4.1 Airport Display	2					2
4.2 Community Brochure	-	4			4	8
4.3 Hotel Display	7					7
4.4 Community Signs and Displays		10	(reserve fund)			10
4.5 Area Walks and Displays		8	8			16
4.6 Community Park	-	7	57			64
4.7 Archaeological Sites	-	8	10	35		53
TOTALS	9	37	75	35	4	160

5.2 Available Resources

Mapping and Aerial Photography

There are aerial photos of the town site out to Ukpillik Lake, but this area is not fully mapped. Requests for mapping the Community Park site should be registered in January with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. This mapping could then be completed (at 1:2000) by the end of March, 1990.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs will be having aerial photographs of Holman taken in the summer of 1990. Additional areas of photography could be requested.

Hamlet

The Hamlet has the heavy equipment required to haul sand for the beach and do the road upgrading.

Local Construction Firms

Inuit Industries and Elias Construction are two local construction companies which may be available to do much of the other work. The items

Signs

The signs could be made locally at the print shop as they have silk screening facilities. Silk screened signs are not as durable as some other types of signs (for instance, Enameltec) but making them locally would add to their interest. If the print shop staff do not feel they want to manufacture the signs, a more sophisticated system could be used.

The actual artwork for the signs would be commissioned locally. Other graphics may be done by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism or through contract with a Territorial or southern company.

Archaeology

One head archaeologist and two field staff would be needed for the initial site investigations of the Ukpillik Lake archaeology site. The archaeologist must be able to obtain a permit from the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre to undertake the work, i.e., the archaeologist must be acceptable to PWNHC. Dr. Park, team member of this study, is interested in doing further research, on the site. No residents of Holman have been trained as field staff for archaeology. However, it may be possible that residents could be trained by the archaeologist to assist in the site investigations. This would be part of the permit with the Heritage Centre, and would need approval by them.

The approach given in this report is acceptable to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

5.3 Ownership Considerations

Holman is within the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) jurisdiction. Changes in land title within the claims area must be approved by the ILA. The claims would not affect the development of signs. However, to develop a Territorial Park (Community or Historic), application would need to be made to the ILA. An application by the GNWT would need to be accompanied by letters of support from the Hunters and Trappers Committee, Community Corporation and Hamlet Council. Applications are accepted by the 22nd of each month for hearing at the next month's meeting. A three-person commission then reviews the application, and works out terms of lease. The longest lease allowable is 50 years. Lease fees are \$2,500 base fee plus \$240/hectare per year. The Territorial Government would need to negotiate to lower this lease fee. It is unlikely that this application would have to undergo an environmental impact screening, but it is possible.

5.4 Operations and Maintenance

Airport Display

The display will need to be cleaned regularly. If damaged, the sign should be repaired or replaced quickly, to avoid an unattractive first impression of the community. When the signs are being made, making a duplicate sign face should be considered. Then the sign face can be replaced quickly if necessary.

Community Brochure

The full colour brochure will need to be updated every three to four years. Funds should be allotted for these updates.

Hotel Display

The hotel manager will be responsible for ensuring that the brochure dispenser is stocked, that telephone numbers and opening hours are kept up to date, and that the display is generally in good condition.

Community Tours and Display

Though the owners may be assisted in the development and installation of displays, the maintenance of the displays will be up to the owners (Hamlet, Co-op etc.)

Area Walks and Displays

These signs would be maintained by the Hamlet. The Hamlet would need to inspect the signs and benches to ensure they are in good condition.

Community Park

There may be fees to the Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) (see 5.3 above). If acceptable conditions of lease cannot be worked out, the park should not be Territorial.

Assuming the park were owned by the Territorial Government, it would be the GNWT who is responsible for its upkeep. Contracting with a local company or to the Hamlet for the operation and maintenance of the park are both possible. It may be preferable to have two contracts - the main maintenance contract for the summer let to a local company, and a winter maintenance contract with the Hamlet. Though the park would not undergo much use in the winter, it would be good to have it checked occasionally (perhaps every two or three weeks). This would reduce vandalism, and help ensure that the park would be ready for opening immediately in the spring.

It is suggested that contracts are for two years, with options for renewal. This will give more continuity to the work.

Archaeological Sites

The Ukpillik Lake site would become the responsibility of the Territorial Government if it were designated an historic park.

5.5 Phasing

A summary of the phasing for the projects is given in the attached table. In general, most of the projects can proceed independently. This is considered an advantage, as approval through the ILA may take some time. The first three items (airport display, brochure and hotel display) are considered to be the first phase of the process and should be completed as soon as possible.

The Territorial Government (Department of Transportation) is undertaking a study of the transportation needs across the Northwest Territories at this time. The consultants and government representatives were in Holman in September to solicit comments. The report is expected to be presented to the Executive Council in February, 1990. The community did ask for a number of roads to access tourism, fishing and hunting areas. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism should review the transportation opportunities for Holman at that time, and evaluate how the programmes of the two Departments may serve each other.

HOLMAN TOURISM AND PARKS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Table 2

Phasing

Year	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94
Quarter	1--2 --3--4	1--2 --3--4	1--2 --3--4	1--2 --3-4	1--2 --3--4
4.1 Airport Display	D M ----- I				
4.2 Community Brochure		D M		D M	
4.3 Hotel Display	DMI				
4.4 Community Signs and Displays	D-M-I	-----			
4.5 Area Walks and Displays	D-M	-----I			
4.6 Community Park	L -----D	-----I			
4.7 Archaeological Sites	.4-L	-----D	-----I		

LEGEND: D - Design A - Archaeology
M - Manufacture L - Legal
I - Install/Construct

APPENDIX A

Background Information

Attached is information taken from the Arctic Coast Tourism Strategy, community brochure and NWT Data Sheets.

As many visitors are interested in the day to day life in the community, questions about the school system are likely. There are 80-90 children attending the Holman school, ranging from kindergarten to Grade 9. Grades 1 and 2, Grade 3 and 4, Grades 5 and 6, and Grades 7, 8 and 9 are taught together, once children reach Grade 10, they attend school in Yellowknife. There is also an adult education programme.

Summer church services are:

Pentecostal	- 7:30 p.m. Sunday
Anglican	11:00 a.m. Sunday - Inuktituit
	- 5:00 p.m. Sunday - English
Roman Catholic (prayers)	- 5:00 p.m. Sunday

Additional services are held in the winter.

Arctic Coast Destination Zone Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy

Volume III
Project Descriptions and Community Tourism Plans

Arctic Coast Tourist Association

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OKIOKTAKTOMI AKOIKATAKVI GIYAONIKUT KATOYIKATIGIN

OUTCROP LTD.
DPA CONSULTANTS
MacLAREN PLANSEARCH
85 11 32630

FINAL REPORT

1. HOLMAN DESTINATION AREA

1.1 BACKGROUND

The **Holman** Destination Area on the Northwest corner of Victoria Island encompasses the eastern half of the Diamond **Jeunness Peninsula** and the Albert Islands and the water of **Minto Inlet** and Prince Albert Sound.

The area centers on the **community** of **Holman** which in 1981 had a population of 300. The major economic activities of **Holman** are printmaking, trapping, sealing, hunting, fishing and oil and gas exploration. The **community** achieved hamlet status on April 1, 1984, and **Inuktitut** is the first language of 80% of **Holman's** residents. **Holman** is famous for its silk screening and print making. The name of the late resident artist, Helen **Kalvak**, is known throughout the world by collectors of **Inuit** art and her vivid creations can be found in craft shops across Canada.

Holman has more recently become known to big game hunters as a departure point for Polar Bear hunts extending from the Prince Albert Peninsula to Melville Island.

Holman is respected by those who have visited **the** community for its hospitality and the friendliness of its people. It is the most northerly community in the Arctic Coast Region being located almost 500 km above the Arctic Circle and 915 air km above Yellowknife. It is also accessible from the west via Inuvik (670 air km).

Its access to excellent Arctic char and trout fishing are shared by other destination areas in the region as is the availability of traditional **Inuit** lifestyle and Arctic wilderness experiences.

The inventory of tourism resources indicated the following resources are currently available in the **Holman** Destination Area.

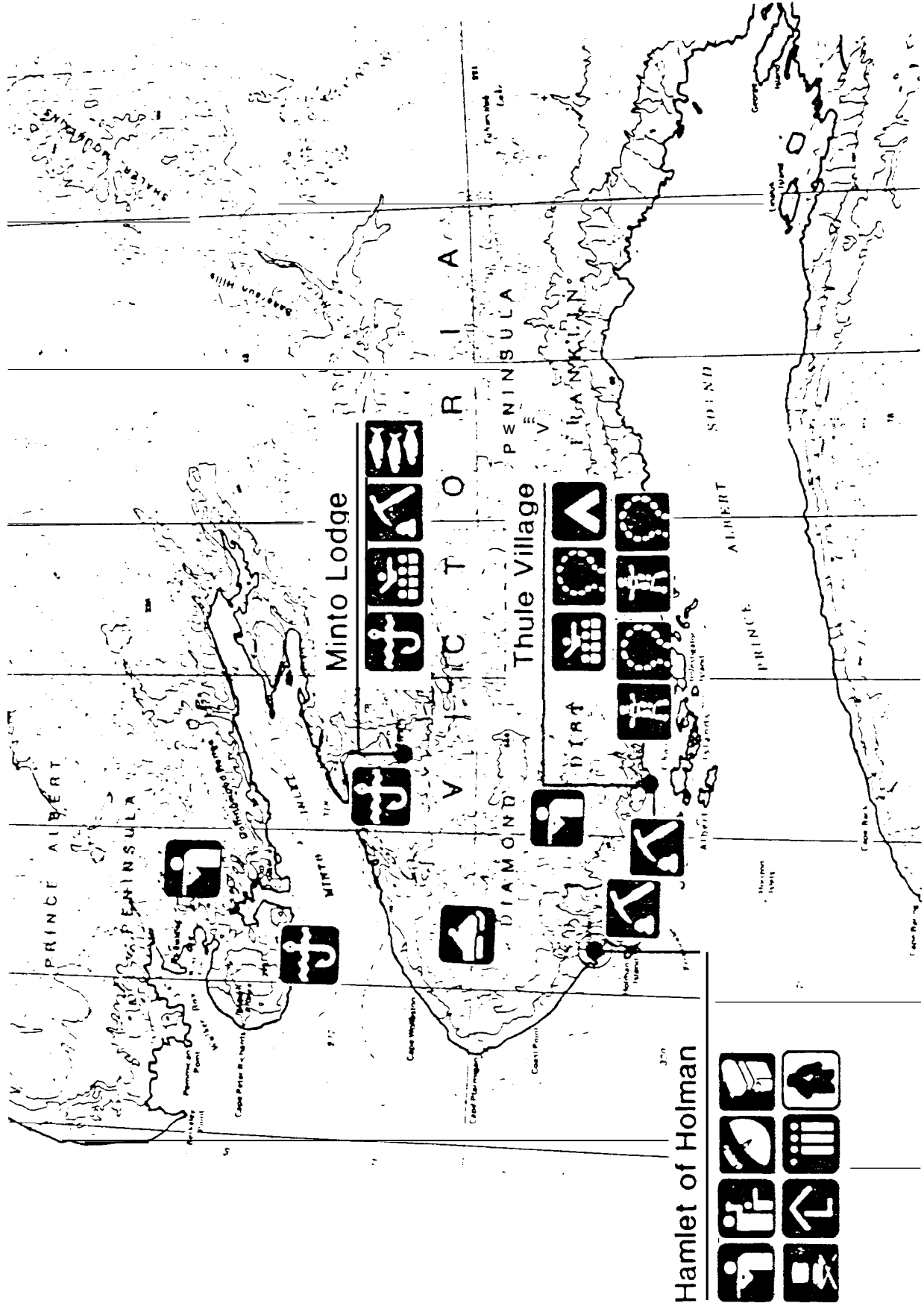
Component	Name	Facilities	Rating
Accommodation	Arctic Char Inn	9 Rooms	***. *
	(\$80. 00/day)	20 guests dining area	
Attractions	Historical Museum		*
	COOP Print Shop		**
	COOP Craft Shop		***
	Polar Bear Hunts		*****
	Kingalick Jamboree		***
Services	Kingalick Tours	Boats Three wheelers Rentals	
	The Bay Holman Eskimo Co-op Community School Community Centre		

The Team's analysis of activity market opportunities indicated that Holman offers the greatest opportunities in land based activities, including: sightseeing, hiking/backpacking, camping, hunting/trapping, nature tours and photography. Snowmobiling, igloo construction/arctic survival, traditional entertainment, craft production and shopping for crafts also offer significant potential.

1.2 COMMUNITY THEME, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

Big game hunting is to provide the major theme for Holman Tourism Development. Important sub-themes include Inuit arts and craft production, and expansion and marketing of existing and new

Arctic Coast Tourism Development and Marketing Strategy



© 1980
Scale:
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 km

↑
Outreco Ltd. the DPA Group Marlaren Plancearch Core

Hamlet of Holman
Minto Lodge
Thule Village

Prince Albert Peninsula
Diamond
Thule

Albert Sound
Prince Albert
Cape Wankarem

Hamlet of Holman
Destination Area

Holman would therefore have a strong attraction that would both complement the community of Coppermine and serve as a draw from Inuvik and Yellowknife.

The Arts and Craft Workshops at the Learner Centre can be offered on a year-round basis and the big game hunts provide employment for the trained guides in the spring season. Other available tours will provide additional activities in the peak summer season thus completing the year-round tourism potential for the area. Canoeing on the Kujuu River, which ends in Minto Inlet, could also offer potential, but this long term opportunity requires more research by the community host and local operators. In order to facilitate tourism development, community leaders need to encourage the establishment of an active tourism committee in Holman.

1.3 PROJECTS

The tourism plan for the Holman destination area will involve, at a minimum, government expenditures of \$816,000 over the ten year implementation period (Exhibit I). These costs include capital and start-up expenditures of \$500,000 on six development projects, as well as operational support of \$316,000 aggregated over the ten years. The development projects are briefly described below.

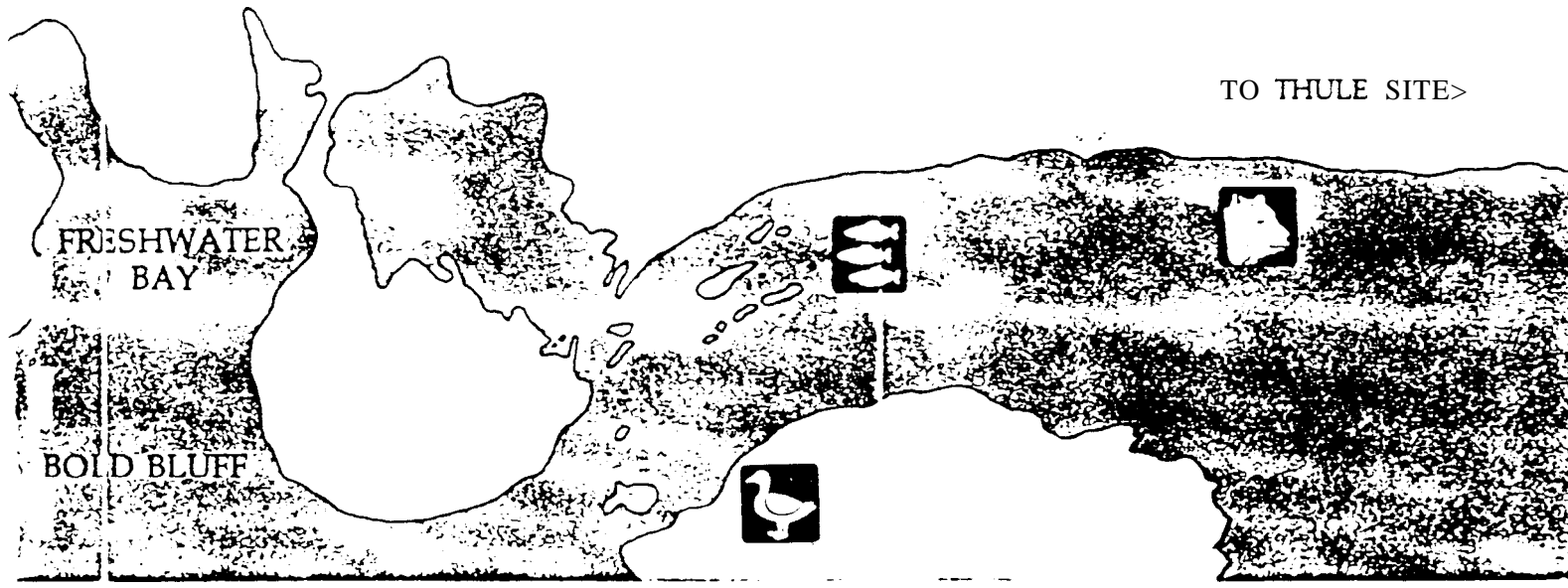
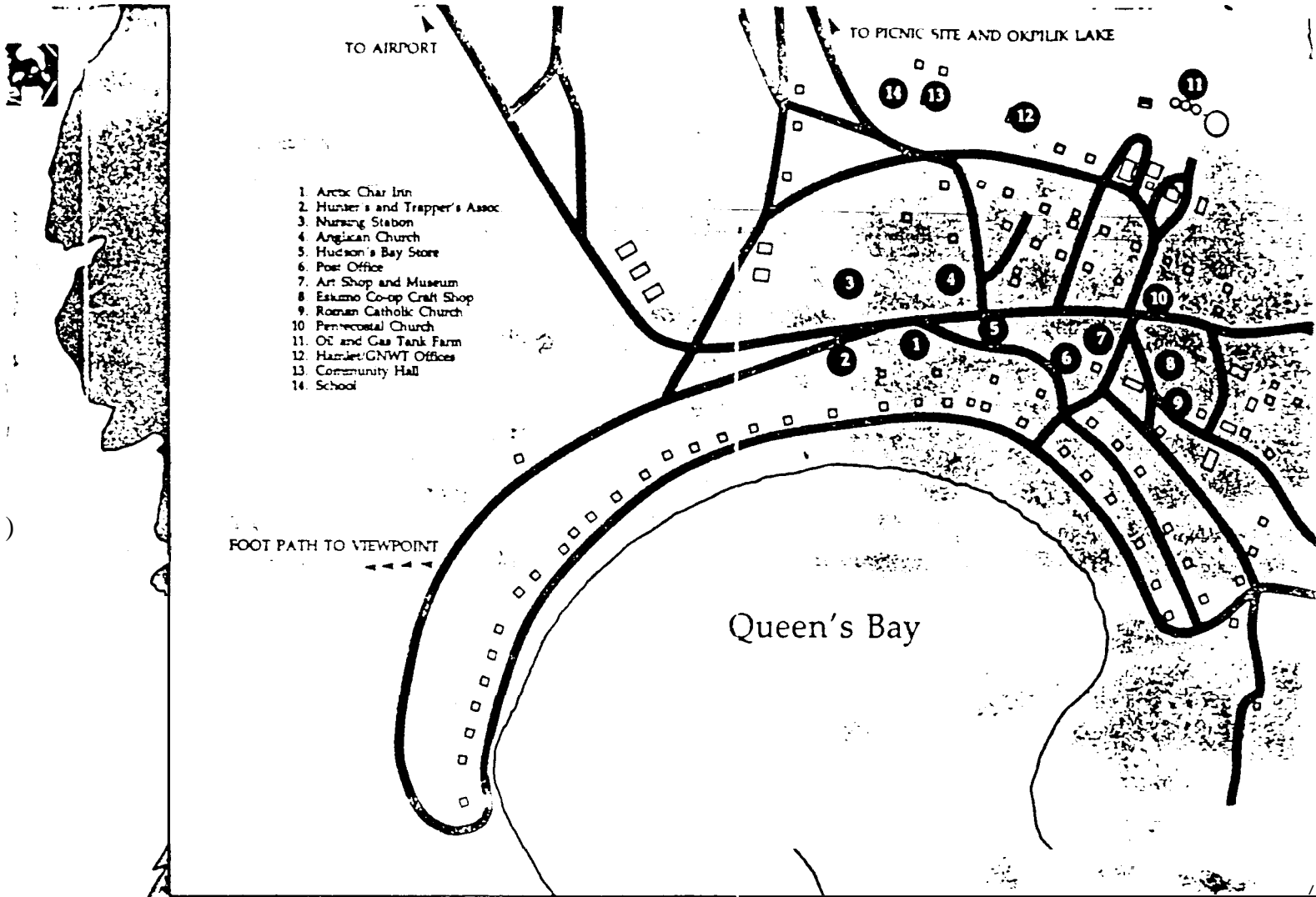
products including the interpretation of techniques. The destination area's objectives are to expand visitation by pleasure tourists by 1,100 people, increase tourism expenditures by \$800,000 and create 10-15 tourism jobs on a full time equivalent basis. All objectives are to be achieved by the early to mid 1990's.

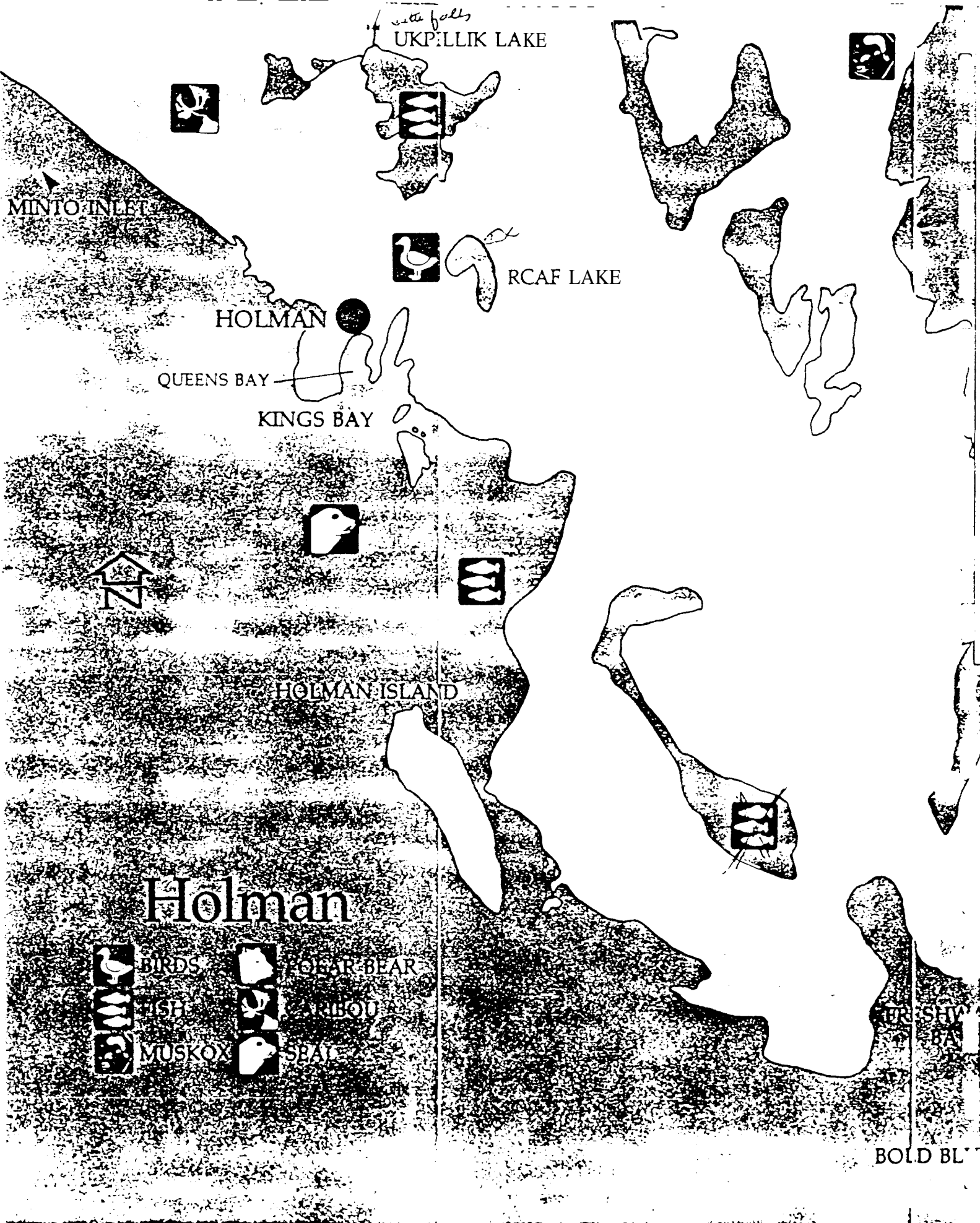
The strategy for Holman is largely based on the realization of five development opportunities,

- a. Arts and Craft Studio/Workshop
- b. Inuit Cultural Museum and "Learner Centre"
- c. Nature/Fishing Tours to Minto Inlet
- d. Thule Village Reconstruction
- e. Expanded Big Game Hunts

Holman will continue to focus on promoting the big game hunts (Polar Bear, MuskoX, Peary Caribou) and will be the only community in the region to offer these services. Also the community's nationally famous print shop and craft shop can promote Holman as a destination within the Arctic Coast Region. The restoration of the presently unused COOP building would enable classes in craft and printmaking to be offered to a wide variety of nonnative and native groups interested in that aspect of Inuit Culture. A Learner Centre would deal with all aspects of native craft and prints including meaning of legends, history and graphic style, design techniques as well as comparing Holman products with those of other NWT communities. The Learner Centre could be tied in with 'spring experience' package tours (which use the dog teams in the settlement) and tours built around the Kingalik Jamboree. The cultural experience would also be extended to other proposed attractions including:

- a visit to a restored Thule Village;
- nature/fishing trips to Minto Inlet, and
- courses in native heritage offered at the proposed museum.





MINTO INLET

with falls
UKPILLIK LAKE

HOLMAN



QUEENS BAY

KINGS BAY

HOLMAN ISLAND

RCAF LAKE

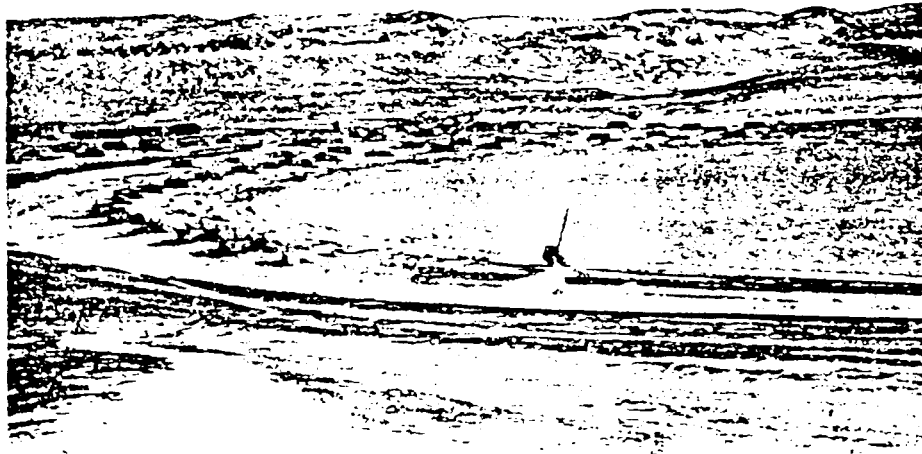
Holman

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---------|
|  | BIRDS |  | CARIBOU |
|  | FISH |  | SEAL |
|  | MUSKOX | | |

BOLD BL T

Holman

(Uluqsauq)



LOCATION

70°44' N, 117°44' W. Elevation 117'. 315 air miles NW of Cambridge Bay, 575 air miles N of Yellowknife, in the Kitikmeot Region.

On the western side of Victoria Island on inlets of Amundsen's Gulf.

TOPOGRAPHY

On raised gravel beaches with massive escarpments to the west.

CLIMATE

Average annual precipitation: 7.7 cm rainfall, 85.3 cm snowfall, 16.3 cm total precipitation.

July mean high 11.4° C, low 3.6° C.

January mean high -26.10° C, low -32.8° C.

Winds from the east.

HISTORY

Victoria Island, the ancestral homeland of the Copper Inuit, was sighted from Cape Bexley in August 1826 by the 1825 Franklin expedition and named Wollaston Land. Sir Richard Collinson, searching for the lost third Franklin expedition, wintered at Walker Bay off Victoria Island in 1851 and 1852; and the following summer he investigated the area near the present settlement of Holman, around Minto Inlet and Prince Albert Sound on the west coast of Victoria Island.

The whalers of the late 19th century penetrated only infrequently as far east as Victoria Island. Thus, in 1911 Vilhjalmur Stefansson became the first qallunaq to visit the Copper Inuit on this part of Victoria Island. Stefansson reported that at that time there were two villages in the area, each of approximately 150 Eskimos who hunted on Banks Island in the winter and who in the summer travel led to the center of Victoria Island to hunt caribou. Some, however, travel led to King William Island and to the Back River, and beyond, in search of wood for which they traded copper.

The first Hudson's Bay Company post in the area, established in 1923, was called Fort Brabant and was sited some 18 miles east of Holman, on the north shore of Prince Albert Sound. This post was moved several times until it was finally replaced by Holman, which was established in 1940. A Catholic mission was established at Holman in 1939 and Inuit families began to settle around the post and the mission. In 1962 the Anglican mission opened. When the Read Island post was closed in that year, the last of its inhabitants came to live in Holman. The closing of this post was a reflection of the decline of fur trapping as a major source of cash.

The Holman Inuit were taught print-making by Rev. Henri Tardi, who came from Viviers, France, to the settlement as an Oblate missionary in 1939. In 1961 the Holman Eskimo Co-operative was formed to retail the output, and printmaking is now a major source of the community's income. Among the Holman artists, Helen Kalvak is the most well-known. Her drawings are full of frightening dreams, haunting legends and rituals which she remembers as a shaman before her conversion to Christianity 35 years ago.

DEMOGRAPHY

Population, December 1980, 358; 1971, 241.

1978 ethnic distribution: 0.0% Dene, 88.4% Inuit, 11.6% other.

Languages spoken: Inuktitut, English.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Settlement status.

MLA Nellie Cournoyea (Western Arctic);

MP Peter Ittinuar, NDP (Nunatsiak).

ECONOMY

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Print-making; trapping, sealing, hunting/fishing; oil/gas expiration.

CO-OPS

Holman Island Eskimo Co-operative Limited.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Fish: Arctic Char.

Marine mammals: Ringed, other Seal.

Game: Caribou, Fox, Polar Bear, Musk-ox.

Hunters and Trappers Association (Olukhatomiut HTA).

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Minerals: low copper potential.

Oil and gas: exploration activities, Beaufort Sea.

TOURISM

Friendly traditional community. Arctic wildlife, polar bear and musk-ox hunts, tours. Arts and crafts: silk screening and lithography are world famous, parkas etc., inlaid sealskin cushions.

PRICES AND INCOME

Consumer prices, 1977.79: 70-790/0 higher than Edmonton.

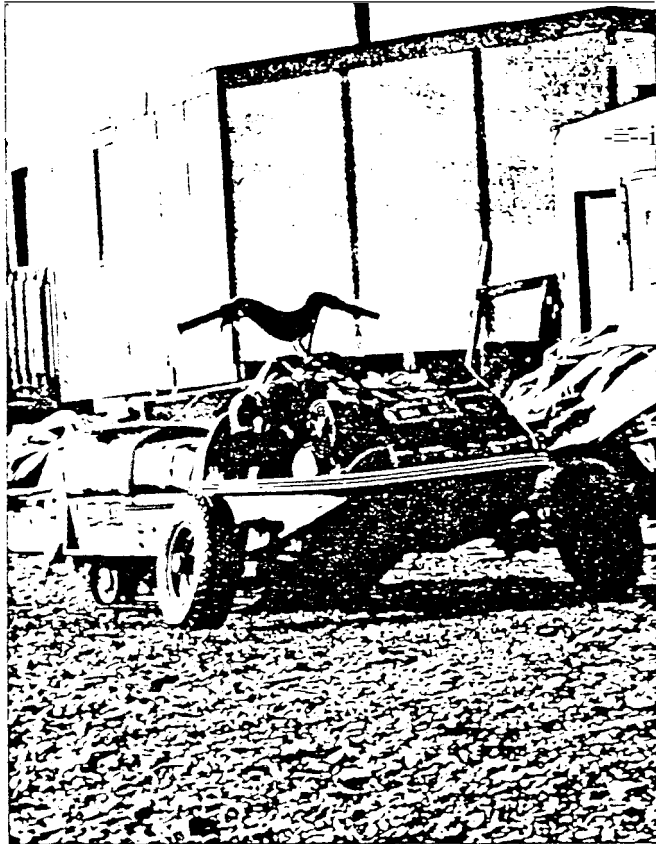


Holman

People still refer to the hamlet of Holman (pop. 347) by its original name, Holman Island, which is actually an island some five miles south east. This picturesque community with its horseshoe-shaped harbour, its raised beaches and sheer bluffs rising as high as 500 feet offers spectacular scenery for photographers and naturalists.

Art lovers will also appreciate seeing artists at work in Holman's famous art shop, which produces superb limited edition silkscreen prints. The vivid creations by the late resident artist, Helen Kalvak, whose graphic drawings of haunting dreams and legends won her the Order of Canada in 1978, are well known to collectors of Inuit art. The silkscreen process was first brought to Holman in 1939 by the French Oblate missionary, Rev. Henri Tardi, who helped to form the Holman Eskimo Co-op.

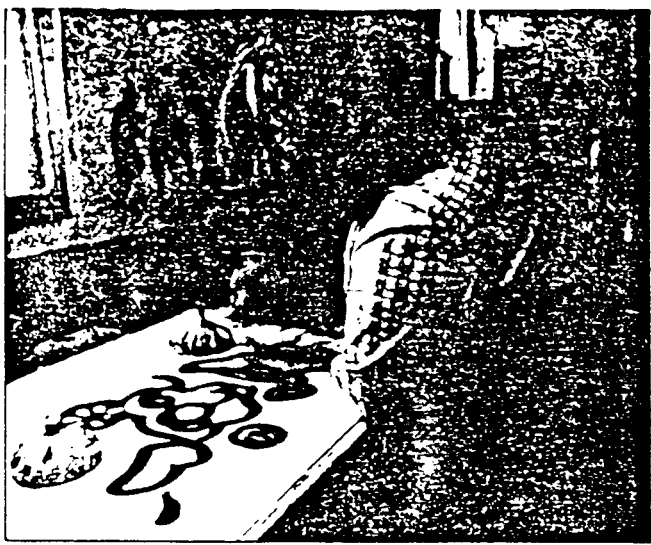
Holman is one of the few places left in the Arctic where visitors embark on the experience of a lifetime — an authentic big game hunt. Inuit guides take the hunter over the sea ice to hunt for the great white polar bear, just as they have done for centuries. Big game hunts have replaced sealing as the chief economic activity in Holman, but they are still run by a native group, Guided Arctic Expeditions.



The tradition of guiding began with the visit of the first white man in 1911. Vilhjalmur Stefansson used the expertise of Holman guides during his three year Canadian Arctic Expedition, and this valuable tradition is being carried on today by the grandson of one of these original guides, Wallace Goose.

The opening of a Hudson's Bay trading post in 1923 near Holman led to the start of trading patterns. When a Catholic Mission was established here in 1939, a few Inuit families began to settle in the area.

Holman has also been a stop on the historic Northwest Passage route. Explorers in search of the Passage, including Franklin, Simpson, McClure and Collinson, visited Minto inlet and Prince Albert Sound on Victoria Island in the 1820s. Captain Henry Larsen navigated the RCMP boat, the St. Roch, into Holman's picturesque harbour in 1940 and 1941. The St. Roch was the first boat to complete the Passage both from west to east and from east to west.



Tourist Information

Fishing: Fish for Arctic Char and Lake Trout in King's Bay, Okpilik Lake and several other spots nearby.

Wildlife: Polar Bear, muskox, caribou, seal and white fox

Wildflowers: Close to forty varieties of wildflowers and berries are found here in the summer, including saxifrage, alpine anemone, arctic poppy, wild sweet pea, blueberry, moss campion and arctic willow (the only willowgrove to be found at this latitude).

Historic Sites: Nowyat Archaeological site, a former Thule camp, accessible by boat from Holman (one day boat trip). Old inukshuks can be seen at Walker Bay.

Tours: Okpilik and Airforce Lakes are good areas for fishing, picnicking, hiking and camping. Old tent rings, fishing and birdwatching areas at Minto Inlet. For information on community tours, boat tours and three wheeler rentals, contact Wallace Goose, Kingalik Tours, Holman, N.W.T. X0E 0S0.

Stores: Hudson's Bay Company. Holman Eskimo Cooperative Association - craft shop offers a wide selection of silt screen hangings and table linen in traditional designs; also hand-sewn parkas, dolls, puppets, copper ulus, bone toys, reproductions of artifacts and hand-printed cards.

Art shop: Limited edition silt screen prints approved by the Eskimo Art Council. Artists can be viewed at work using lithography, stenciling, stonecut and linocut methods. Selection of muskox, whalebone, caribou bone and soapstone carvings are also available.

Holman Historical Museum: displays a fine selection of traditional caribou clothing, reproductions of artifacts, bone and leather toys, fish spears and arrowheads. Also, a collection of prints, including originals by Holman artists such as Emerak and Nanogak.

Events: Kingalik Jamboree held each June is a three day festival of Inuit Games, featuring bannock making, duck plucking, Good Woman contest and other events.

Hotel: Arctic Char Inn: 8 rooms accommodating 20 guests; \$85 per day, \$45.3 full meals. Lovely view of the bay from the dining lounge.

Polar bear/muskox hunts: Contact the Holman Hunter's & Trapper's Association or Guided Arctic Expeditions, Box 2000, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0. Tel: (403) 979-2737.

Visitors' Guide to



**ARCTIC COAST
TOURIST ASSOCIATION**
P.O. Box 91
Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.
Canada X0E 0C0
Phone: (403) 963-2224



Northwest
Territories



Canada

IN FRASTRUCTURE:-

POWER

NCPC (Area Office Yellowknife), diesel generator, 500 kW capacity.

WATER

Source, RCAF Lake, freeze-up to break-up, Ukpillik River, summer. Water truck, contracted to co-op; untreated.

SANITATION

About one quarter of the homes have plumbing and sewage pumpout tanks; bagged sewage collection, tractor/trailer co-op.

FUEL

Annual resupply, barge. GNWT.

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Scheduled service: NWT Air via Yellowknife.

ROAD

Local conventional roads unnecessary due to dearth of vehicles. Local cartage; Taxi.

WATER

Barge service.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal code: XOE 0S0. Service twice a week. Telephone: NorthwesTel (Anik), local and long distance. **CBC Radio -- (Anik). CBC Television (Anik).**

PROTECTION SERVICES

Police: RCMP, Coppermine.
Fire department: volunteer 10 person - brigade.

MEDICAL/SOCIAL SERVICES

Four bed, two crib nursing station.

EDUCATION

School: Uluhaktok Elihavik, K-9.
Local Education Authority: Holman Island Education Committee.
School year: September 2- June 26.

ACCOMMODATION

Arctic Char Inn, 4 rooms accommodate 12, TV, restaurant.

RECREATION

Community hall; playground. Holman Historical Society Museum. Kingalik Jamboree Festival.



north

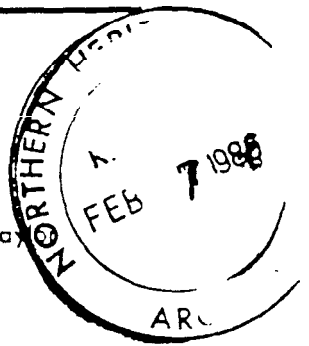
Editor:
Diane Armstrong

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Volume XIII, Number 3: May-June 1966

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Issued under the authority of The Honourable Arthur Laing, P. C., M. P., B. S. A., Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

ROGER DURAMEL, F. R. S. C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1966



Kalvak draws the attata kh in the hand of a hunter who points his dogs towards a bear with it. But the power of the object is mis-directed (perhaps because the beak of the bird is not laced shut), the bear escapes and Ekootah, another artist, concludes the legend, when the enraged and preternaturally large dogs, return to attack the hunter who sent them out.

the first step in releasing an unusual combination of natural artistic talent and rich human experience. The story of the final presentation of her prints to (the Canadian public, with the work of four other Holman artists, began early in 1961 when Father Tardy saw the first Eskimo print from Cape Dorset hanging in the Yellowknife Hospital.

"They told me it was worth \$30. I thought the Holman people could try this too. There is always need for money—and I knew they were artistic. You see their eye for colour and design in the way they dress." Then he added as an afterthought, "but of course, I know little about the print making."

When Father Tardy went back to the settlement, he told two or three of the older boys about the sealskin production of prints, and urged them to try it. They shaved the hair from a piece of sealskin with a razor, and cut out a design with a knife. Then with toothbrush, screen and violet ink, they reproduced the design on ordinary paper.

"The boys didn't care much about this work," said Father Tardy. "They got tired of it, and went off to hunt."

During the winter months, Father Tardy persuaded three of the older stormbound hunters to experiment with print making. The men settled down around a table in the co-operative building



"the one I met reared up ten feet high. My last bullet was in his thigh. The dogs held him while I tied a knife to the tent pole and drove it into his heart."

and as they worked, their interest and enthusiasm grew.

On a trip to Yellowknife, the missionary took several of the first prints to show to the President of the Handicrafts Guild, and to Judge Sissons, who bought two for five dollars each. Encouraged, Father Tardy ordered rice paper and printing ink, which the hunters diluted with water to make it go farther. In the spring of 1963, a small collection of the prints were sent to the Eskimo Art Committee. Not one was accepted.

"I tried to defend the work but I have not the training or knowledge of an artist. I was not qualified to help," said Father Tardy. "But I was ashamed to ask the people to keep on trying. I

asked the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to send a technical adviser and because the work had shown great promise this request was granted."

In March, 1963, Barry Coomber, 25-year-old graduate of the Toronto College of Art, recommended by his professors for the position, arrived in the small sealing community. The hunters had lost much of their enthusiasm for print making and were reluctant to try again. When they finally took up pencils, Coomber left them completely free to draw in any way they wanted to.

Memorana, who had come close to death with a polar bear, drew scenes of bears in mortal combat. "Huge fast-moving animals," he said, in a



A summer boat trip to Minto Sound for limestone: artists Jimmy Memorana and Alex Banksland from Holman

Saint John interview (while experimenting with the taste of oysters and comparing them 'to the clams back north). "The one I met reared up ten feet high. My last bullet was in his thigh. The dogs held him while I tied a knife to the tent pole and drove it into his heart."

Ekootak, the humorous one, drew scenes of home and the hunt, and experimentally, the story of a squirrel who tricked an owl into looking at the sun, while he escaped to his burrow. Kalvak, in the heart of the group, and always as intense about another's work as her own, drew in her own imaginative style, showing the importance of the hunters by having them tower (with no thought of perspective) above the dwarfed figures of their women.


At first the artists worked in sealskin stencils. Then with the summer, Coomber discovered a large deposit of limestone in the flower-covered hills sixty miles north of Minto Sound. The smooth-textured grey limestone was quarried out in blocks three feet thick, brought home by boat, and filed to a flat surface.

The artists transferred their original designs from paper to relief on stone, with the exception of Kalvak who was unable to do the heavy physical work involved with cutting the stone. In turn she stood by while her designs were reproduced with skill and fidelity by Jimmy Memorana and Harry Igutak, both artists in their own right. The design in relief was inked, and between twelve to forty prints were pulled from each block.

"I did not urge the artists to keep on working with a design after they had tired of it," explained Barry Coomber. "They were using unfamiliar skills and they had still to be convinced that their efforts would bring them any financial reward."

Early in 1965, a collection of Holman prints was submitted to the Eskimo Art Committee. This time thirty prints, the bulk of the collection, were enthusiastically approved for sale, and on November 19, 1965, the exhibition of the first Holman prints was opened by Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing at the New Brunswick Museum in Saint John.

Within minutes, all Museum copies of several of the prints were sold (including Kalvak's spine-tingling *Mosquito Dream*). Orders for the balance, sold by art galleries and fine art dealers across Canada, came in strongly to Canadian Arctic Producers, the organization handling arts and crafts produced by Eskimo co-operatives. On the plane back to Holman, Father Tardy estimated that half of the profit would go into co-operative funds; the remainder will be paid to the Eskimo artists.

"In the sealing months when Kalvak is out hunting with her family, she will produce five or six drawings," speculated Father Tardy. "And during the storms this winter, she will draw many designs. These next months should be productive ones for the Holman artists." 



Kalvak



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
 J. William Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences
 Commemorative Year, 1981-82

Department of Anthropology

September 13, 1989

Karen LeGresley
 Avens Associates
 Box 1724
 Yellowknife, H.W.T.
 Canada X1A2P3

Dear Karen:

Enclosed, please find a copy of my brief Holman history. It is a little bit longer than you originally requested, but it is the best I could do to encapsulate the history of the Holman region in a short space and using non-technical language. Actually, I found it a good exercise after working all summer on a manuscript which is now well over a hundred pages. I hope you find it satisfactory to your purposes. Also, I understand that you might want to make a few editorial changes to the text where deemed appropriate.

As I mentioned over the phone, you will want to check with the Holman Hamlet Council on the acceptable spelling of certain Inuit words. Julia Ogina and I are predisposed to using the standardized ICI orthography rather than the Anglican orthography which continues to be deeply entrenched in the Western Arctic, for historical and personal reasons. For example, I use Ulukhaqtuuq rather than Ulukhaktok (or Uluksartok) because I think it is a more "accurate" spelling. The people of Holman will have to decide which one they want for a tourist brochure. Also, you should check on "Kanghiryuaraiut" and "Kanghiryuarjatsuit." There are many variants of these two "aiut" designations.

There is also the question of copyright. I would prefer not to transfer copyright to you, simply because some parts of the enclosed text will appear, albeit in slightly different form, in my larger manuscript. Also, some of the enclosed text will appear in the script for the photo exhibition which Julia is putting together. As a result, by this letter, I grant you permission to use the enclosed text in any tourist brochures or informational material which you plan to put together for the community. This permission is unconditional and may be applied to subsequent reprints of the enclosed text. I hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

I wish you the very best.

Sincerely,


Rick Condon

ULUKHAQTUUG (HOLMAN) HISTORY

The Ulukhaqtuurmiut are the northernmost group of Copper Inuit who traditionally resided in the areas of Prince Albert Sound, Minto Inlet, and eastern Banks Island. Before the creation of the Holman settlement and the subsequent concentration of the population, these people referred to themselves as the Kangiryuarimiut (people of Prince Albert Sound) and Kangiryuarjatalmiut (people of Minto Inlet). The term Ulukhaqtuurmiut is a recent designation which Holman residents use to describe themselves in Inuinnaqtun, the Copper Inuit dialect. Ulukhaqtuug is the large bluff to the southwest which overlooks the community and surrounding area. In Inuinnaqtun, "ulukhaqtuug" means "the place where uluparts are found."

The Ulukhaqtuurmiut are closely related to the Inuit groups of Coppermine and Cambridge Bay. Early explorers and anthropologists referred to all of these related groups as Copper Inuit, since they traditionally made hunting tools out of native copper. In terms of language and tradition, all of these groups represent a single culture which was extended from Stopylton Bay in the west to Perry River in the east. At the time of initial contact with Europeans, the total Copper Inuit population was estimated at 800-1000 individuals spread over a vast area of arctic tundra.

Early Exploration of the Holman Region:

Because of their extreme isolation, the Copper Inuit of the Holman region were among the very last Canadian Inuit groups to be contacted and influenced by the outside world. The earliest known contact occurred in the early 1850s when two British naval expeditions entered Amundsen Gulf in search of the Northwest Passage and the lost Sir John Franklin expedition of 1845. At this time, very little was known concerning the arctic islands of Northern Canada since most of this region had not yet been mapped. Even the outline of Victoria Island was completely unknown. The first of these British expeditions was a ship called the Investigator under the command of Captain Robert McClure. The Investigator spent the winter of 1850-1851 locked in the ice in Prince of Wales Strait between Banks Island and Victoria Island. The following year, the Investigator sailed around the west coast of Banks Island in an attempt to reach Melville Sound. Because of severe ice conditions, the ship was forced to winter over in Mercy Bay on the north shore of Banks Island.

The other ship to enter the region at this time was the Enterprise under the command of Captain Richard Collinson. Collinson sailed into Prince of Wales Strait in the summer of 1851 searching for McClure and the Investigator, but the Investigator had already sailed northward towards Mercy Bay. With the winter advancing, Collinson sailed the Enterprise into Walker Bay where he and his crew spent the winter of 1851-1852. During the summer of 1852,

Collinson sailed the Enterprise into Prince Albert Sound and then along the south coast of Victoria Island. The Enterprise spent the next winter locked in the ice of Cambridge Bay.

During the several winters that both expeditions spent in Copper Inuit territory, numerous exploring parties were sent out from the ships in order to map the coastline of Banks and Victoria Islands. Many of the English names which appear on modern maps originated from these two early expeditions. In addition, both naval expeditions established the first contact with the ancestors of the Sukhaqtuurnaut. These explorers were extremely impressed with the Inuit's remarkable ability to survive in such a harsh climate as well as their extensive use of copper for making hunting implements and other tools.

While the Enterprise under Collinson sailed back to North Alaska in the summer of 1853, the Investigator was not as fortunate. After spending the winter of 1851-1852 locked in the ice of Mercy Bay, McClure hoped to be released in the summer so he could continue sailing through the Northwest Passage, thus being the first man to navigate the fabled northern route. Unfortunately, the ice did not leave the Bay, and McClure and his crew were forced to spend another winter (their third) in the Arctic. On June 3 of 1853, with food supplies running low, McClure and his men abandoned the Investigator and walked across the frozen ice to Melville Island where they were rescued by another exploration vessel.

Before abandoning ship, McClure and his men unloaded their remaining supplies and cached them on the shore of Mercy Bay. Eventually, these supplies were discovered by the Inuit of Minto Inlet and Prince Albert Sound, who often spent summers hunting and fishing on Banks Island. For the next few decades, Copper Inuit made periodic trips to Mercy Bay in order to obtain the metal and soft wood left behind by McClure. Even today, archeological sites can be found throughout Minto Inlet and Prince Albert Sound which contain the remains of materials obtained from the Investigator's cache.

What happened to the ice-bound Investigator, however, remains somewhat of a mystery. In 1911, the explorer/anthropologist Thjalaur Stefansson had an opportunity to interview a number of Prince Albert Sound elders who remembered making the trip to Mercy Bay. According to these informants, one year the Investigator was grounded on the beach, while the next year it was gone without a trace!

After the departure of Collinson and McClure, the Holman region was disturbed by outside exploration for over half a century. While Inuit groups to the east and west were being besieged by commercial whalers hunting the large Bowhead whale, the regions of the Central Arctic were too isolated and inaccessible to encourage such whaling activity. In 1906, the Canadian government issued a map which marked all of Victoria Island as "uninhabited." It was wrongly assumed that the Copper Inuit encountered by McClure and Collinson had all migrated to the west coast of Hudson's Bay in order to trade with

white whalers. It was not known at the time that an Independent trader named Christian Klengenberq had spent the winter of 1905-1906 on the west coast of Victoria Island aboard a ship called the Olaa. During his stay, Klengenberq reestablished contact with the Copper Inuit of Prince Albert Sound and started trading with them.

Klengenberq, who was married to an Alaskan Inuit woman, eventually opened a series of trading posts with his sons and daughters around Coppermine (Cape Krusenstern) and on the southwestern coast of Victoria Island (Ryder Point-). Although he died in 1931, Captain Klengenberq left many descendants who have married into the Copper Inuit population. Presently, there are many families in both Holman and Coppermine which bear the Klengenberq surname.

Several years after Christian Klengenberq rediscovered the Copper Inuit of Prince Albert Sound, the noted explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson began exploring the entire region from Coronation Gulf to the High Arctic Islands. During his 1906-1912 expedition, Stefansson travelled extensively throughout Copper Inuit territory from Prince Albert Sound to Great Bear Lake, developing an intimate knowledge of the Copper Inuit and their culture. In 1911, Stefansson travelled by dog team into Prince Albert Sound and met the ease group of people that had been encountered by Klengenberq several years before. The results of the 1908-1912 expedition are summarized in Stefansson's popular book My Life with the Eskimos.

Stefansson returned to the Central Arctic in 1913 for another expedition sponsored by the Canadian government. The Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918 was one of the largest expeditions ever conducted in the Arctic and included scientists in the fields of anthropology, geology, zoology, botany, and oceanography. From 1913-1918, Stefansson continued his travels around Copper Inuit territory, making frequent contacts with and observations of the people of Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet. The works of Stefansson and the expedition's official anthropologist, Diamond Jenness, offer the best descriptions of Copper Inuit culture before it was profoundly affected by missionaries, fur traders, and other representatives of southern culture.

One of Stefansson's regular traveling companions was an Inuk from Nome, Alaska named Natkusiak (also known as Billy Bankland). Natkusiak shared Stefansson's enthusiasm for travel and exploration. He accompanied Stefansson on all of his major expeditions and was probably responsible for teaching the explorer the fine art of arctic survival and travel. At the end of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1917, Natkusiak was given the expedition's ship, The North Star, and much of the expedition's supplies. Natkusiak relocated to Baillie Island where he began travelling back and forth to Banks Island for fur trapping. Later in his life, Natkusiak and his family moved to Holman. Natkusiak died around 1947 and is buried in the community cemetery at the head of King's Bay.

Fur Traders and the Hudson's Bay Company:

gained a large number of followers. Anglican missionaries such as Reverend J. Harold Webster travelled widely from Coppermine to Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet, making converts and gaining the loyalty of large numbers of Inuit families. In 1937, a Roman Catholic missionary named Father Roger Buliard built a small mission at Pituitoq, about 10 miles east of the present site of Holman. In the following year, this mission was relocated to Minto Inlet where most of the Copper Inuit were living. Although most of the Holman area Inuit had already been converted to the Anglican faith, Father Buliard was able to gather a small following of Catholic converts.

The Creation of the Holman Settlement:

In 1939, the Hudson's Bay Company at Walker Bay and the Roman Catholic Mission at Minto Inlet relocated to a deep water Bay on the north shore of the mouth of Prince Albert Sound. That summer, the Bay dismantled its Walker Bay store and moved it to the new location, while the Roman Catholic church brought in building supplies on the H.B.C. schooner Fort Ross. The new settlement was located near the base of a high bluff, called Ulukhaqtuq. Father Buliard was given the privilege of naming the new settlement location and decided upon "King's Bay" after Christ the King. The new settlement eventually came to be known as the Holman Island settlement, due to its close proximity to the large island of the same name approximately 5 miles to the southeast.

Over the years, the name Holman Island settlement has led to some confusion as many people have assumed that the community was actually located on Holman Island. For this reason, the preferred English name of the community today is simply "Holman."

A year after the H.B.C. post was relocated from Fort Collinson to King's Bay, the R.C.M.P. schooner St. Roch sailed into Walker Bay where it was forced to spend the winter of 1940-1941. The St. Roch, under the command of Staff-Sergeant Henry Larsen, was on the first leg of its famous trip to sail through the Northwest Passage from both directions, which it did from west to east in 1940-1942 and from east to west in 1944. On its return voyage from Halifax to Vancouver, the St. Roch became the first ship to navigate the Passage in a single season.

During the early years of the new settlement, most of the regional population remained scattered in isolated hunting and trapping camps throughout Minto Inlet and Prince Albert Sound. Only a handful of families were permanent residents of the community, including the families of Natkusiak, Hark Emerak, Tommy Goose, and Jimmy Memorana. By the early 1940s, most Inuit families in the region had made the transition from a traditional subsistence hunting economy to one based upon trapping and trading. As time went on, people became increasingly dependent upon the goods traded at the Hudson's Bay store. At certain times of the year, Inuit residing in outlying trapping camps would come into town in order to trade and socialize. The major in-gathering periods of the year were Christmas, Easter, and fall-time after the arrival of the barge. These in-gatherings

were often festive occasions, accompanied by game-playing, dancing, and socializing.

In the early 1960s, the Canadian government initiated a program to encourage the concentration of the regional population into the community of Holman. In 1962, the government shipped in seven small prefabricated housing units to Holman. These housing units, referred to as "matchboxes," had no running water but were equipped with oil cooking stoves and "honey bucket" toilets. The following year, more housing units were shipped into Holman. As more and more housing units became available, the Inuit residing in isolated camps decided to move into the community to take advantage of this new housing as well as social assistance payments and family allowances which were becoming available. In a period of just a couple of years, most of the regional population had moved into the community of Holman. By 1963, the population of the Holman settlement had reached 115, with approximately 20 people remaining out at trapping camps in Minto and Berkeley Point. At the same time that the regional population was being attracted to take up permanent residence in the community, a permanent Anglican mission was constructed.

The Creation of the Holman Eskimo Co-operative:

In the early 1960s, the economy of Holman was extremely poor. There was very little employment, and each income from trapping, sealing, and carving was minimal. In 1961, Father Henri Tardy, the Catholic missionary who replaced Father Buliard, got together with some local residents and formed a community cooperative. The Holman Eskimo Co-operative was formed to generate some income for local residents through arts and crafts. Father Tardy also started the Co-op in order to bring Anglicans and Catholics together in a spirit of cooperation. The Co-op started with print-making and the sewing of sealskin rugs, tapestries, and purses. After a slow start, the Co-op eventually got off the ground and started to provide cash income to its members. Since its founding, the Holman Eskimo Co-operative has become one of the best known arts and crafts cooperatives in the Canadian Arctic. Many Holman artists such as Helen Kalvak, Mark Emerak, and Agnes Nanogak have established international reputation and had their works displayed at numerous galleries and museums. Today, the Co-op also runs a hotel, restaurant, hardware store, and carving shop.

Holman Moves to Queen's Bay:

As the population of Holman increased in the early to mid-1960s, it was apparent that the rocky terrain of the King's Bay site was not suitable for the expansion of housing and other buildings. In 1966, the government decided to move the community across King's Bay to the beach of Queen's Bay. Unlike the original settlement site, the Queen's Bay location provided a gently sloping gravel plain which was ideal for the construction of houses and roads. In the spring of 1966, the buildings of the King's Bay site, were jacked up, loaded onto large skids, and dragged by bulldozer across the ice to the new location. While smaller houses were brought directly across King's

Bay where they were pulled up the steep bankment, many of the larger buildings had to be dragged around the ion? point separating Queen's Bay from King's Bay. The move was not without its mishaps. One of the Roman Catholic residences broke the skid upon which it was being carried, forcing Father Tardy to spend several nights sleeping "out of town!"

After the move, a federal day school opened in the fall of 1966 to provide for the educational needs of Holman residents. Prior to the opening of this school within the community, young people from the Holman region were required to attend boarding schools in Aklavik, Inuvik or Yellowknife, often being separated from their families for years at a time.

With the relocation of the settlement to its present site on Queen's Bay, the community of Holman began expanding at a rapid pace. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the government built larger housing units to accommodate the needs of a growing population. In 1978, the very first houses with running water were constructed, providing Holman residents with a convenience that they had previously done without. Today, Holman is a bustling community of 400 people with satellite television, long distance telephone service, twice-weekly air service from Yellowknife, a well-equipped nursing station, new Co-op hotel, and a brand new school which is the pride of the community.

Sept, 1989

APPENDIX 'C'

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following for their assistance in this report:

Pat Thagaard/Clayton Roberts	Arctic Coast Tourist Association
Tony Kulbisky	Hamlet Recreation Coordinator
Gordon Peters	Co-op Manager
Marty McMillan	Co-op Tourism Consultant
Gibson Kudlak	Hunters and Trappers Committee
Richard Con don	Researcher, University of Arkansas
Ada Ekootak	Assistant Administrative Officer
Agnes Egotak	Senior Administrative Officer
Jack Kupeuna	Mayor
Simon Kataoyak	Deputy Mayor
John Alikamik	Councillor
Joseph Haluksit	Councillor
Margaret Kanayok	Councillor
Mary Kudlak	Councillor
Kane Tologank	Councillor, Economic Development Committee, Co-op Board
Louie Nigiyok	Print Shop
Minister	Pentecostal Church
Bill Goose	Holman Community Corporation
Joe Ohokannoak	Regional Tourism Officer
Mark Boucher	Area Economic Development Officer
George	Executive Services Officer

***Report on the archeological sites
in the vicinity of Holman, N. W. T.***

November, 1989

Prepared for *Avens Associates*

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents a summary and assessment of the archaeological resources in the immediate vicinity of the community of Holman, N. W. T.-for the purposes of tourism. Following a brief outline of past archaeological research in the region and a summary of its culture *history*, three sites are discussed with regard to their potential for tourism.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AROUND HOLMAN

Prior to the early 1960s, the only knowledge concerning the archaeology of Victoria Island came from a few artifact Collections and observations made by ethnographers, traders and other visitors to the north (McGhee 1971:158). In 1963 W.E. Taylor Jr. of the National Museum of Canada initiated a program of survey and excavation and discovered evidence of Pre-Dorset, Dorset and Thule culture occupations (Taylor 1972). In 1966 Robert McGhee (1971; 1972) carried out archaeological survey and excavation in western Victoria Island, and carried out the first systematic research in the immediate vicinity of Holman. McGhee found sites belonging to the Pre-Dorset, Dorset, Thule and Copper Eskimo cultures.

Since that time, research in the Holman region has been conducted primarily by two researchers: Dr. Clifford Hickey of the University of Alberta, who has carried out site surveys, and Dr. Jean-François Le Mouel, who has also carried out site surveys and conducted an extensive excavation near Holman.

THE PREHISTORY OF THE HOLMAN REGION

While almost all of the archaeological excavations carried on near the community of Holman have concentrated on sites deriving from the Thule

culture and from the later **Copper Inuit**, the archaeological **surveys** that have been **carried on** **reveal** fairly **extensive** evidence of **earlier** occupations. **Sites** have **been reported** from **the Pre-Dorset** culture, **which** elsewhere dates between 1700 and 800 B.C. **These** sites tend to be small with few structural remains. **hey** are **characterized** by flaked stone **tools** and **debitage**.

Over much of the Canadian Arctic the **Pre-Dorset** culture is followed by the **Dorset** culture, which lasted between approximately 800 B.C. to **A.D.** 1000. **There** is some **evidence** of a **Dorset** occupation in the **Holman** area but fewer **sites** belonging to this culture have been reported than any other, perhaps suggesting a more limited occupation of this region. Sometime around **A.D.** 1000 the bearers of the **Thule** culture entered the Canadian **Arctic** from Alaska in what gives every appearance of being an extremely rapid population movement. The **Thule** had an extremely effective and flexible **subsistence/settlement** pattern and developed a number of distinctive adaptations within the huge part of the North **American** Arctic that they inhabited. In **Victoria Island** and the adjacent **areas** of the Arctic coast the distinctive local **pat&n** that developed is known as the **Copper Inuit pattern**. **The** many archaeological sites in the **Holman** area dating to the last thousand years **reflect** a gradual change from a **Thule** pattern to that **characteristic** of the **historically-known** **Copper Inuit** pattern.

HOLMAN SITES AND TOURISM

Based on **data** gathered during my visit to **Holman** and on information from archaeological reports, it **appears** that four sites, **all** of **them** deriving from the **Thule-Copper Inuit** time period, merit some **consideration** for the purposes of **tourism**. These will be discussed in turn.

The Co-Op site (Figures 1 and 2)

The Co-Op site had previously been put forward as a likely candidate for reconstruction (Arctic Coast Tourist Association n.d.) so a visit to the Co-Op site was the main goal of the present project, in order to assess its suitability for tourism development and to determine whether archaeological work would be necessary prior to the site being visited extensively. However, because the ice did not disappear while I was in Holman (up until July 27) it was not possible for me to visit the site. Nevertheless, from the archaeological field reports of the excavators and from talks with two individuals who have visited the site, it is possible to produce the following summary.

First visited by Jean-François Le Mouel in 1978, the Co-Op site (OdPp-2) is situated near the eastern end of the Naujat Peninsula (Bold Bluff), approximately 20 kilometres southeast of the community of Holman. The site covers roughly 1.5 square kilometres and consists of a total of nine Thule culture 'winter houses along with a number of other structures, including tent rings, hearths, shelters, fox traps, caches and graves (Le Mouel and Le Mouel n. d. a: 11). Prior to Le Mouel's excavations, many of the structures had been extensively damaged through people digging for artifacts (Le Mouel and Le Mouel n.d. a: 12).

Intensive excavations were carried out at the Co-Op site in the summers of 1980, 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1986 (Le Mouel and Le Mouel n. da; n.d. b; n.d. c; n.d. d; n.d. e; n.d. f). In the summer of 1980 work was begun on House 1 — investigation of this house continued in 1982 and 1984 (when a catastrophic fire destroyed all of the artifacts and fieldnotes from that summer's work) along with some work on House 7. In 1985 the work on House 1 continued along with initial excavations in House 2. In 1986 the

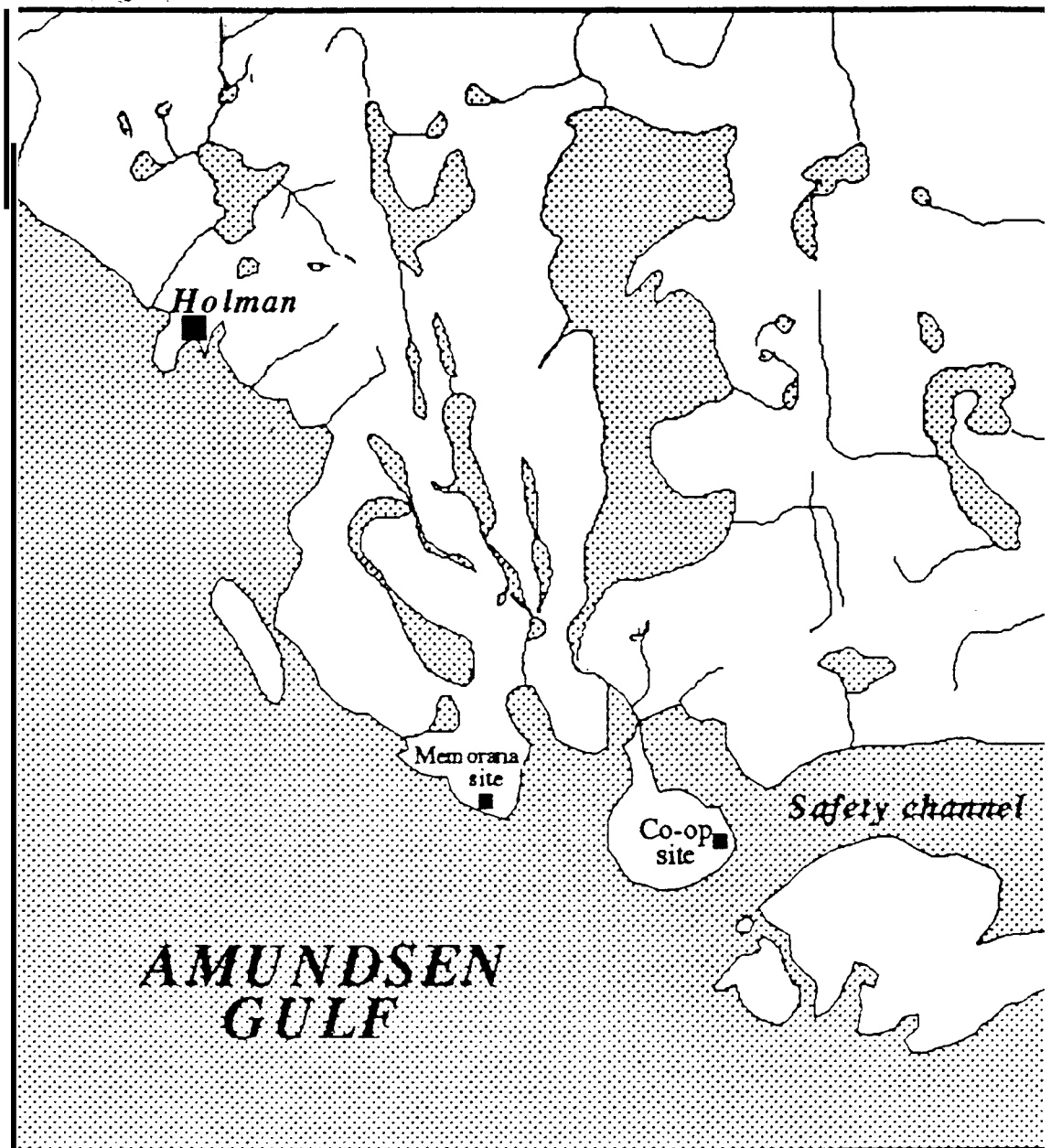
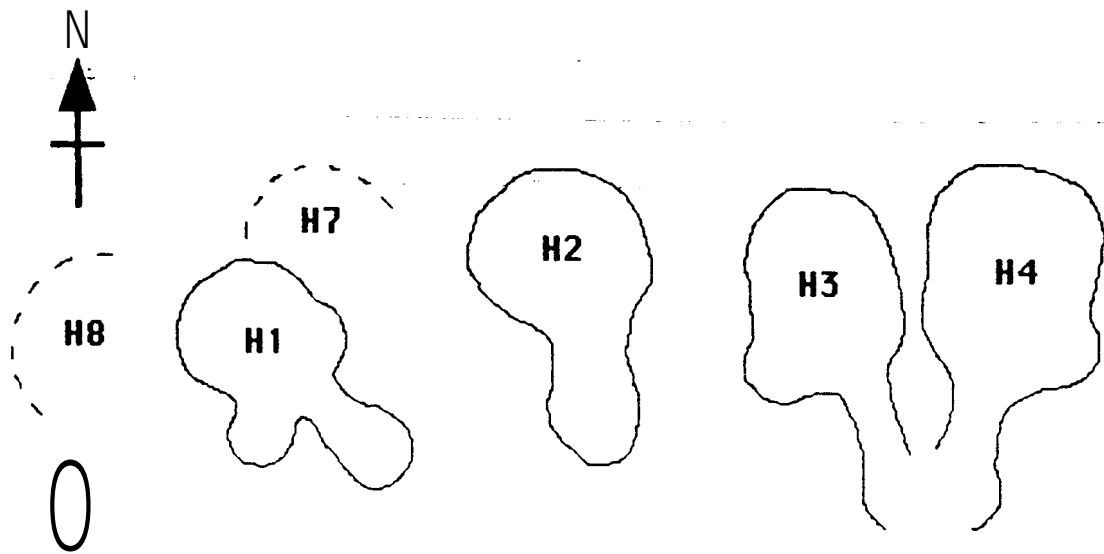


Figure 1. Map showing the relative locations of the community of Holman and the Co-Op and Memorana sites. Redrawn from Le Mouel and Le Mouel n.d. a: fig. 2.



The Co-Op site (0dPo-2)

Figure 2. Map of the central cluster of structures at the Co-Op site, redrawn from Le Mouel and Le Mouel n.d. c fig. 3.

excavations of Houses 1 and 2 continued again along with the excavation of House 5, a double house located approximately 50 metres northeast of the other houses.

Although at least one resident of Holman reported that Le Mouel plans to return in 1990 to continue the fieldwork at the Co-Op site, references in the 1985 report (Le Mouel and Le Mouel n.d. e:7) and in a summary of the 1986 field season results (Monroe and Hanks 1987:20) suggest that the 1986 excavations were to be the last at the site. The site appears to span a considerable part of the Thule phase, having been utilized during early as well as late Thule times.

According to two individuals who have visited the site the excavated houses have been left exposed, but I cannot assess to what extent the houses are intact structurally — certainly, from the written reports it appears that the houses themselves were not well preserved. It thus appears that extensive

rebuilding of the **structures** would be required. As no **final** report has been produced on the excavation and **because** detailed **structural** data are not present in the archaeological **permit** reports, the information necessary to **carry** out an **accurate** reconstruction of these houses **is** lacking.

A bigger problem with this site may simply be its location. As mentioned above, **access** to the site by boat was impossible in 1989 until at least the **end** of July and **these** conditions are **apparently** not unusual — **Le Mouel** and his crew were prevented from getting to the **site** for three weeks in July during the **summer** of 1980 (**Le Mouel and Le Mouel** n. d. a: 15). According to **Le Mouel** (n. d. a:15), even in the **absence** of ice the site is apparently “difficult to reach because of a very strong **current** around **Naujat**, coming from ‘Safety’ Channel”. **This** observation was also **reported** to me from another individual in **Holman**. Therefore, the accessibility of this site from **Holman** could be a significant problem.

The Memorana site

The **Memorana** site (OdPq-1) is another **Thule** winter house site, located in a small valley on the top of a bluff overlooking **Armundsen** Gulf approximately sixteen kilometres southeast of the community of **Holman** (Figure 1). **The** site consists of four winter houses, all of which were **excavated** in 1966 by **Robert McGhee**. A number of structures of other types are also located in the vicinity of the site (**McGhee** 1971; 1972). As the **Memorana** site was not visited I cannot say anything about the condition of the house ruins. While this site would not pose the same problems with winds and currents as the **Co-Ops** site, it would still be inaccessible due to ice conditions at * .

OePr-1 and OePr-2 (Figure 3)

These two sites are located on the southeast side of Uluksartok bluff, which forms the western shore of Queen's Bay. They are therefore just a few minutes from the community. OePr-1 is a Thule site consisting of "three rectangular stone houses and a few tent rings and caches.. ." (McGhee 1971:168), situated at the tip of a rocky point. This location is presently in use by members of the community so I did not visit the site — this also would make OePr-1 unsuitable for reconstruction.

OePr-2 is situated further toward the end of the Point and is made up of approximately sixty boulder structures including numerous tent rings, at least one winter house, caches and cold storage pits. These structures appear to range in age from Thule through to Historic Copper Inuit. The location of this site and the types and variety of the structures there would apparently make it appropriate for development for the purpose of tourism. However, this site has two significant liabilities. The first of these is that the structures are situated on a heavily boulder-strewn beach. Therefore, it is rather difficult to identify most of the structures from the many random concentrations of boulders. My personal experience has been that it is extremely frustrating for someone unfamiliar with identifying such structure to be told by an archaeologist (and, presumably, by a guide book or interpretive sign) that one cluster of rocks is a tent ring while another is just a cluster of rocks. Invariably, one is asked the very logical question "How can you tell?" The second disadvantage of this site stems in part from the first, and is the fact that none of the structures at OePr-2 have been excavated so obviously none can be reconstructed. The presence at the site of at least one reconstructed house would at least provide something for any visitors confused by the proliferation of boulders.

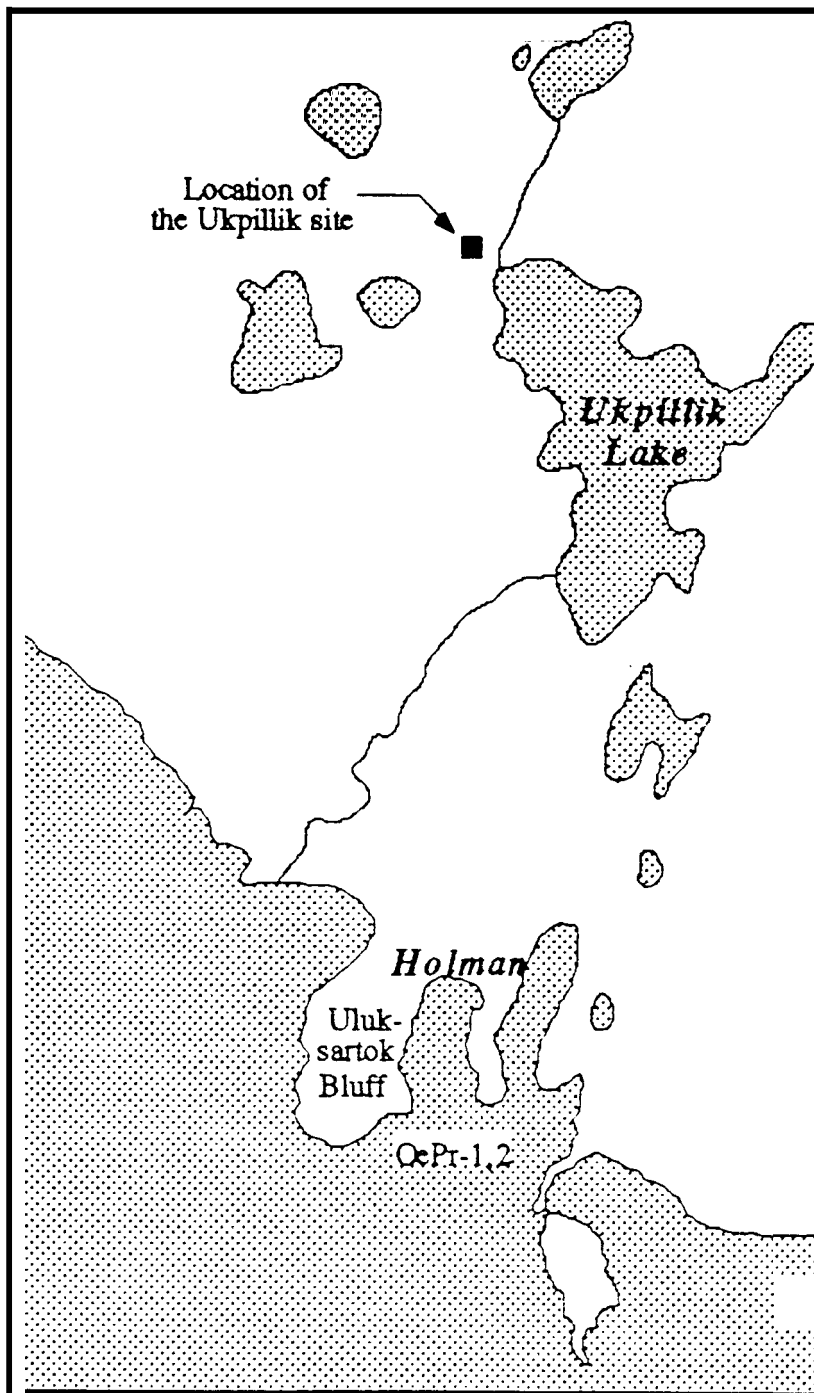


Figure 3. Map showing the location of sites OePr-1, OePr-2 and the Ukpillik site relative to the community of Holman.

The Ukpillik site (Figure 3)

This site is situated at the north end of Ukpillik lake on a small saddle overlooking Ukpillik lake to the south and a small stream draining into it to the east. From an examination of the site files of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, it appears that this site has not previously been reported, although a similar site is apparently situated not too far to the east (OePr-18). The Ukpillik site consists of at least 12 structures including tent rings of differing sizes and shapes, fire hearths and possible cold storage pits. Based on the styles of the structures and on the degree of vegetation development, the site may have been occupied late in the Thule phase or early in the Copper Inuit period.

Unlike the structures at OePr-2, those at the Ukpillik site are easily discernable. The surface on which the structures were constructed consists of fine gravel, lichen and clumps of mountain avens, so that the rocks and boulders forming the tent rings stand out clearly. Rocks from several of the structures have been moved fairly recently, presumably in an attempt to find artifacts, but the original locations of the rocks are clearly visible. A number of fragments of weathered bone are scattered around the site — I did not disturb any of these but at least some appear to be caribou bones. The only artifact seen on the surface of the site was a single stone flake which might indicate an earlier component of the site, dating back to Pre-Dorset or Dorset times

From its situation approximately 10 metres above lake level in a saddle overlooking the lake and extensive areas to the north and west, the site appears ideally adapted to caribou/muskox hunting and/or fishing. A not-

†Location: 117°45'45"W 70°48'00"N; Military Grid 11WMJ E720 N540.

insignificant aspect of the location of the site may be the fact that it appears placed to take advantage of any breezes, thus lessening the-problem of . . . mosquitoes. It should also be noted that the site is located in a scenic spot, adjacent to a small waterfall and a grove of tall dwarf willow.

DISCUSSION

From an archaeological standpoint it is extremely desirable that the general public be introduced and sensitized to the richness and importance of the archaeological resources of the Canadian Arctic, and Thule sites have therefore been reconstructed near Iqaluit and Resolute. It would be equally valuable to develop archaeological sites in Holman. However, due to their locations and difficulty of access, both the Co-Op and Memorana sites may not be suitable for reconstruction. Since the reconstructions at Iqaluit and Resolute are similar kinds of sites, it might also be desirable to do something somewhat different at Holman.

In the Holman region the way of life reflected by Thule 'winter house' sites gradually developed into the settlement pattern of the historically-known Copper Inuit well prior to Eurocanadian contact. Typically, the Thule had built their winter houses on land, constructing them of boulders, whalebones, wood, skins and earth. The Copper Inuit settlement pattern differed from this, involving winters spent in temporary snow house villages out on the sea ice. However, what appears to have remained fairly constant throughout this transition from Thule to Copper Inuit was the spending of summers fishing and hunting caribou and muskox from coastal or inland sites.

Because the summer part of the Thule annual round was closer to that of the Copper Inuit and to that of today's residents of Holman, it might be desirable to emphasize that aspect of prehistoric life in any archaeological

reconstruction at **Holman**. This would have the added advantage of **concentrating** on an aspect of life on the land that still has **considerable** importance to the residents of **Holman**, rather than on the **Thule winter house** sites (e. g., the **Co-op** site), whose use goes back beyond the range of written history or folk memory,

The ideas expressed above obviously **reflect** my point of view as a professional archaeologist. However, I also **believe** that they have the **potential** of best **capitalizing** on the archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity of **Holman**. Based on my visits to those two sites, both **OePr-2** and the **Ukpillik** site could be utilized for the purposes of tourism. The **OePr-2** site definitely would be **easier** to get to from the hamlet, but the structures at the **Ukpillik** site are both easier to **identify** and to **interpret**, and are probably in a more scenic location. The construction and maintenance of a skin tent at or near either site might provide visitors with a **vivid idea** of what the way of life represented by these structures would have been like.

Archaeological considerations

As neither site has been **excavated** or intensively investigated, they both would need some archaeological work prior to being opened to visitors. Both sites would require detailed mapping by transit and **stadia** rod, and each structure would have to be examined, drawn and photographed. The **disturbed** rocks at the **Ukpillik** site should be replaced. The detailed site and structure maps that would be produced could be used should the site(s) **suffer** any disturbance in the future. The resulting site maps could also possibly be modified for some sort of brochure.

While neither site appears to have many objects exposed on the surface, it might also be desirable to map and **collect** any visible **artifacts** and **faunal**

bones — this would have to be decided in consultation with the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre archaeologists and with the Hamlet Council. Finally, it would have to be decided whether test excavations should be carried out at the site selected. The excavation of one or more structures would provide more information about the site and also allow the reconstruction of a structure for interpretive purposes.

It is estimated that the archaeological work necessary at the Ukpilik site, which would have to be carried out under an archaeological permit from the Government of the Northwest Territories, would require approximately two weeks to complete for an archaeologist and two assistants, while the work needed at the OePr-2 site would require 10-14 days. Following the fieldwork an additional week would be required for the completion of the permit report on the work by the archaeologist-

A **Brief** Summary

of the

INUVIALUIT LAND ADMINISTRATION

RULES & PROCEDURES

Chapter 2

Synopsis— Inuvialuit Final Agreement

Certain aspects of the Agreement have special significance for developers. This Chapter explains, as simply as possible, their ramifications.

Land Settlement

1. Inuvialuit Settlement Region

An Inuvialuit Settlement Region has been created

All developments proposal for the Region are subject to the *environmental impact screening and review process*. This process is further explained in Chapter 4.

2. Settlement Lands

The Inuvialuit own two categories of fee simple land, termed 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b).

These blocks of land are located in the vicinity of the communities of Aklavik, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbor and Holman (Figure 2-1).

7(1)(a) lands include surface rights and subsurface rights to all minerals whether solid, liquid or gaseous. 13000 km² of these lands have been granted to the Inuvialuit. 7(1)(b) lands include surface rights and rights to all granular materials. Approximately 78000 km² of these lands have been granted to the Inuvialuit.

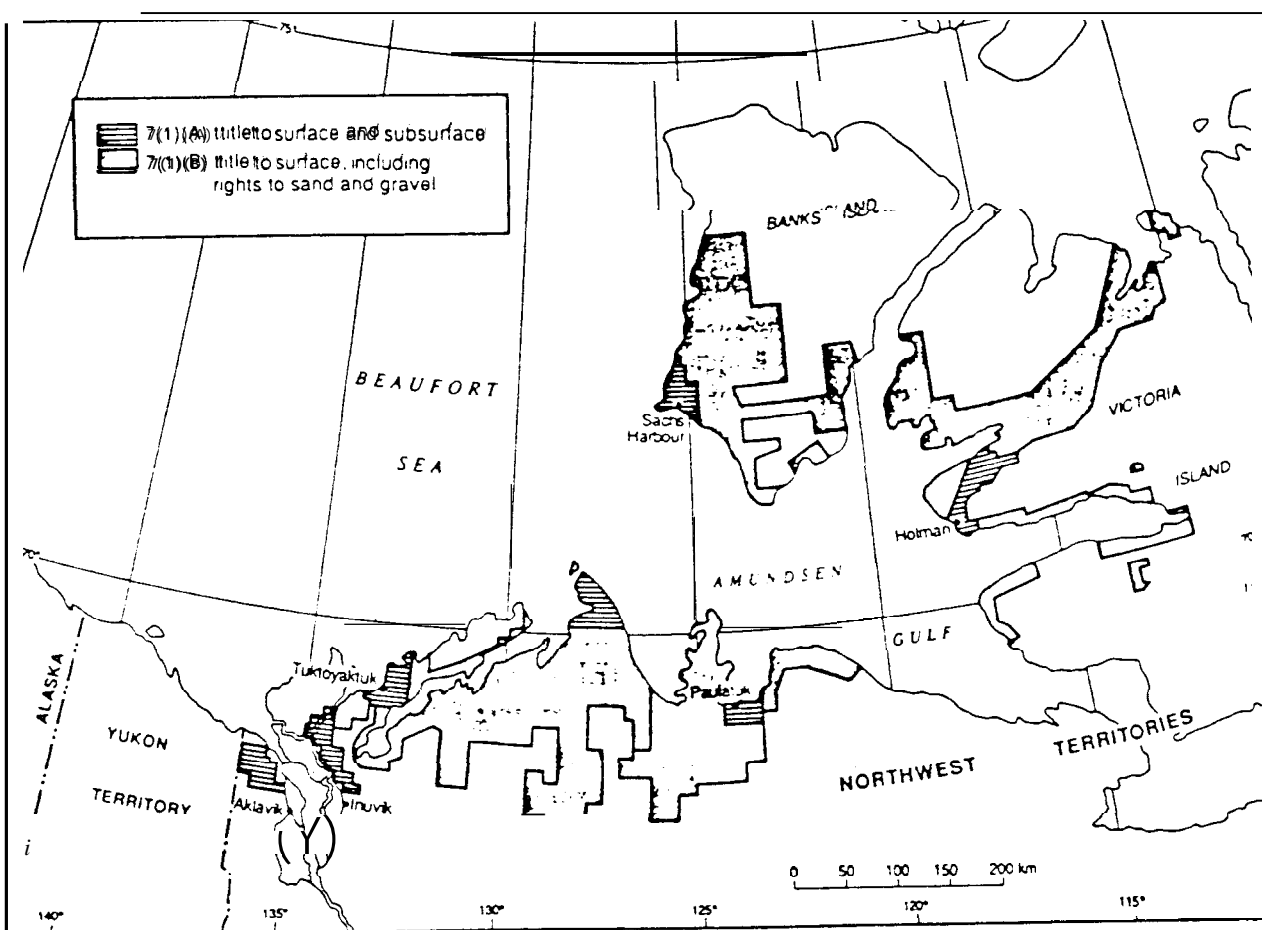


Figure 2-1 Inuvialuit Lands— 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b)

Developers should be aware of the fact that their possible activities are on private Inuvialuit Lands. These lands are subject to the Inuvialuit Land Administration Rules and Procedures. All access to Inuvialuit Lands, other than casual and individual recreation, requires a Licence, Lease, Permit or Right-of-Way with the Inuvialuit Land Administration.

A brief description of the type of Rights which may be granted:

Land Use Permit A, B or C: the right to carry out operations of a commercial or public (governmental) nature requiring the occupancy of a specific area or the non-exclusive use of Inuvialuit Lands for a limited period of time

Commercial Lease 1, 2 or 3: the exclusive right of occupancy of a limited area to carry out operations of a commercial nature indicated in the Right

Well Site Lease: the exclusive right to occupy a limited area of land containing an oil or gas well

Quarry Licence: the nonexclusive right to extract Surface Materials from a specific location on Inuvialuit Lands

Temporary Right-of-Way: the right granted for the non-exclusive use of a strip of Inuvialuit Lands for a limited period of time for the purpose of commercial transportation of people, goods and materials by road or rail, petroleum or water by pipeline, or electricity by an electricity transmission system

permanent Right-of-Way: the right granted for the non-exclusive use of a strip of Inuvialuit Lands for a long period of time for the purpose of commercial transportation of people, goods and materials by road or rail, petroleum or water by pipeline, or electricity by an electricity transmission system.

Applications will be submitted to the Inuvialuit Land Administration by the developer for the necessary Rights of access. A high degree of Inuvialuit socio-economic involvement in any development is of prime importance to the Inuvialuit organizations and the developer is required to provide that involvement.

To briefly summarize **ILA** Rules and Procedures (applicable sections) :

APPLICATION FORM (Schedule I, 7(41))

- (1) must be submitted by the 22nd of any month to allow time for review by local Community Corporation, Hunters & Trappers Committee and the **Inuvialuit** Land Administration Commission in order to be heard at a public meeting of **ILAC** the second week of the following month (7(48)-(63)).

Although an application can be heard at the first **ILAC** meeting following its submission, to allow sufficient time for proper review, it is best submitted as far in advance as possible.

- (2) must be accompanied by, at least, the appropriate Initial Application Fee (Schedule II, 7(19)) and a Security Deposit (Schedule IX, 7(94)-(96)). The Initial Application Fee is non-refundable.

The remainder of the fees (Access Administration, Wildlife Compensation and **Land Rents**) will be assessed if **ILAC** approval given to the application.

- (3) must be accompanied by a 1:50,000 scale map showing the plan of the area **ie.** buildings, camps, access, etc. (7(22) & (23)).
- (4) must address the obligations to provide Inuvialuit employment(6(14))(g) , business opportunities (6 (14) (h)) and training (6(16)(b)) in as much detail as possible.

No major modifications can be made to a **Right** issued by **ILA** without a written request to and approval by **ILA** (7(100),6(20)).

INSPECTIONS

- (1) pre-construction inspection of a site will be ordered (7 (45)).
- (2) at least one inspection **will** be done during each construction season and a final inspection when construction is completed (8(5) & (6)).
- (3) inspection fees will be charged to the **Right** holder and includes all access, travel and lodging expenses for one or more **ILA** officials (Schedule IV, 8(4)).

FEES

ILA assesses fees on a yearly period of July 1 to the following June 30. Fees for a given yearly period are calculated by multiplying the original fee, set in the Rules & Procedures in 1982, by a factor based on the Gross National Expenditure of the previous calendar year (Schedule II - **XII**). This usually results in a slight increase in fees.

ACCESS AGREEMENT

These **Rights** require the negotiation and conclusion of an Access Agreement between the developer and the **ILA**, or local **Community Corporation**, to address variable terms and conditions which include **Inuvialuit** employment, training, business opportunities and participation (6(42), 16(13) - (15)).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING AND REVIEW PROCESS

Developments solely on **Inuvialuit** Lands may be referred to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee by **ILAC** should the Commissioners feel such an assessment is necessary. However, for developments in the **Inuvialuit** Settlement Region occupying both crown and **Inuvialuit** Lands, a developer must submit a proposal to **EISC** in accordance with its Operating Guidelines. Please note that **EISC** has set dates for submission of proposals and hearings.

Because the Rules & Procedures is a lengthy, complex document, this summary merely touches on the major points. If there are any questions regarding this summary or the Rules, please contact:

Land Administrator
Inuvialuit Land Administration
 P.O. Box 290
 Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.
 XOE lCO

Telephone: (403) 977-2202
 Telecopier: (403) 977-2467

For a fee, complete copies of the **Inuvialuit** Land Administration Rules & Procedures are available. Please make cheque or money order payable to the "Treasurer of the **IRC**, c/o **ILA**" in the amount of \$25.00.

RIGHT HOLDER : _____
RIGHT # : _____
BLOCK : _____ 7(1)()

DATE RECEIVED: _____

PLANNED DURATION: FROM: _____
TO: _____

NOTE: Applicable to any **Rights** entered **into** during the July **1st**, 1989 - June 30, 1990 period. Calculations relate to payments during the first year. Where a **Right is issued** for more than one year, the **Initial Application Fee** (Schedule II) does not have to be paid during following years.
b/a Factor (Schedule XV), subsection 23(3) - 1.60

PUBLIC LEASE

Based on a area of _____ ha

Initial Application Fee (Schedule II): \$ 160.00

Access Administration Fee/Year (Schedule III) : \$ 800.00
plus \$ 80.00/ha x _____ ha \$ _____

Wildlife Compensation Fee/Year (Schedule VI): \$ _____
25% of Access Administration Fee

Land Occupancy Rent/Year (Schedule XI) : \$ 1600.00
plus \$ 160.00/ha x _____ ha \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Please make **cheque** payable to "Treasurer of the IRC c/o ILA".

SCHEDULE I-A
INUVIALUIT LAND ADMINISTRATION
APPLICATION FORM
FOR RIGHTS OTHER THAN
LAND USE LICENCE

OFFICE USE ONLY

LOCATION NAME/LOCAL NAME: _____

Location of facilities: (Campsites, wellsites, etc.)
coordinates _____ N: _____ W
UTM _____ N: _____ E

To be filled by Applicant: if a heading does not apply to your application, please indicate N/A.

Note: If insufficient space, attach a sheet

1. Name, mailing address and Head Office of Applicant:

2. Responsible officer or manager of Applicant:
Telephone/Telex or Phonefax:

3. Type of Right(s) applied for: Please note if a Right-of-Way forms part of the general activity applied for, please make separate application for the Right-of-Way.

4. Type of Operations to be carried out:

5. Planned duration of activities and Schedule of Operation (please attach)
from:
to:

6. Total No. of Personnel/Manpower requirements:

7. Total No. of Inuvialuit employed:

- a. Names, addresses and functions of Inuvialuit contractors and sub-contractors :

9. **Names**, addresses and functions of **non-Inuvialuit** contractors and sub-contractors :
10. Concluded or proposed Participation Agreement or Access Agreement. (Please attach)
11. Planned surface requirements for Land Use/Land Occupancy in hectares (ha):
Attach preliminary plan showing area and location.
12. Planned length of Right-of-Way in kilometers (km) :
13. Waste disposal/Drilling **fluid** disposal arrangement:
fuel fired forced air incinerator (or specify):
14. Equipment, vehicles, and facilities to be used (Type, No., Size, Purpose, and Weight)
15. Fuels to be used (Type, No. of containers, Capacity etc.).
16. Method of emptying and filling fuel containers:
17. In case of application for a Quarry Licence, volume of surface materials to be removed in cubic yards: _____
18. Please attach FUEL/OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN.
19. Radio Equipment to be utilized with identification #.
20. Emergency First Aid Facilities.
21. Potable Water Requirements.
22. Please attach an original (NTS) map of location on 1:50,000 scale.
23. Where the applicant applies for a Right pursuant to Subsection 7(18) of the Agreement, attach copy of right or interest granted by Canada on the basis of which the Application is being made.
24. Fee calculations (please attach).

Signature of Co. Representative

Print Company Name

Print Name of Representative
or individual Signing and
Title

Date

Inuvialuit Land Administrator

Location

Issuing ILA Office:

Inuvialuit Land Administration
P.O. Box 290
Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.
X0E 1C0

Telephone: (403) 977-2202 or

(403) 977-2466

Telecopier: (403) 977-2467

Note: All Rights applied for will be subject to the laws of
General Application.

28/09/89