

## Reference Package Summary

### Summary of the research content for 3 community exhibits

### Ukkusiksalik National Park

Ukkusiksalik National Park of Canada (UNP), encompassing approximately 23,500 square kilometers, represents the geology, physiography, vegetation and wildlife of the **Central Tundra Natural Region**.

The human occupation of the park area goes back to the times of the Thule people who entered the Eastern Arctic from Alaska and the Western Canadian Arctic in the 13th century AD. By the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the culture of these Thule descendants was greatly changed and they called themselves Inuit. **European history is relatively short and sporadic in this area** until the early 1900s when the **Hudson Bay Company** (HBC) set up a trading post in the upper reaches of Wager Bay at Tasiujaq.

This area was **used by many Inuit families** and is a place with which **people maintain strong connections**. Thus, there are a **lot of cultural resources**, which are a testament of human history in the park.

It is a landscape alive with the **stories of generations of Inuit, abundant wildlife**, and striking vistas. Inuit traveled seasonally within the region in order to make the most of seasonal wildlife concentrations which were known to be abundant following the natural cycle. They used key areas of higher productivity at key times of the year - those areas that they could access and rely on to provide food, clothing, tools and oil.

**Peoples' way of living was closely linked to the natural cycles of wildlife abundance for a variety of species.** Inuit were also able to adapt to the yearly variability of the abundance of different species and most Inuit families covered large distances in order to do that. They adopted **different hunting and fishing strategies**, taking advantage of the landscape features. The Inuit of Wager Bay (Ukkusiksalingmiut) lived a mobile lifestyle, following the abundance of wildlife **for the sake of survival**. Before the ice broke up in early July, Ukkusiksalingmiut dispersed to various summer camps, often at the mouths of rivers where the char fishing was reliable. Later in the summer, hunters made long treks inland, especially to the north, in search of caribou in prime condition at that time of year. Caribou was another mainstay of the diet and a principal source of skins for clothing. As summer ended and winter approached, Inuit waited for the sea ice to form so that they could travel easily to their chosen winter camp, and the cycle began all over again.

Though there are no permanent residents in UNP today, Inuit families continue to come to this beautiful place, connecting to the land and waters, carrying on traditional activities (e.g. hunting, fishing, harvesting) remembering, practicing and teaching present and future generations.

Parks Canada Agency selected five focal places in the park because of their importance to Inuit: Tasiujaq (the Hudson's Bay Company post), Ak&ungitautitalik, Piksimanik River, Tinittuktuq and Nuvukliit. These will be used as the focus for the preliminary interpretive plan and exhibit concept for all exhibits.

This project will consist of three indoor exhibits, one for each of the following exhibit venues: Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake visitor centres, and in the Naujaat Parks Canada office.

Each exhibit will include:

- A touchable 3D map showing the entire Ukkusiksalik National Park region; two will be floor based (Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake) while one will be mounted on a wall (Naujaat).
- An introductory panel (same one for the three exhibits)
- A general Five Location panel that interprets the five key areas of the park (same one for the three exhibits)
- At least three (3) customized Story Panels; the content of each Story Panel will vary depending on the topics connected to the park and the location where the exhibit is displayed.

For each of the five key locations, exhibit viewers should:

- have a sense of the place (including natural and cultural features of the place)
- understand how Inuit lived there and why that place is important to Inuit
- understand the strong link between people, wildlife and the landscape.

The means used to share these key messages will be:

- By exploring the 3D map
- By reading texts including oral histories and personal stories from families who lived in the Ukkusiksalik area
- By seeing historic and contemporary images from the area, of the people, the places and the wildlife that support understanding of the story.

Places	Main topics and ideas to be developed (objectives)	Brief description of the place	Wildlife (link with Inuit)	Personal stories (historical and contemporary)
<b>Tasiujaq (Hudson Bay Company Post)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the context of the Hudson Bay Company (HBC), why this post was established (set up as a fox fur trading post to capture both coastal and Baker Lake Inuit trade) and how it impacted Inuit and wildlife of the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hudson Bay Company Post is located on the shore of Tasiujaq, a place called Ford Lake in English.</li> <li>• The HBC Post was originally managed by HBC personnel from 1925 to 1933 and was later managed by Iqungajuk, an Inuk from the area (a.k.a.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most frequent: fish, birds (ptarmigan), caribou, foxes</li> <li>• Less frequent: seals, muskoxen</li> </ul>	Main people linked to this place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iqungajuq (HBC post manager from 1933 to 1946); Tuinnaq Kanayuk Bruce (Iqungajuk and Toota’s daughter); Robert Tatty ((Iqungajuk and Toota’s son); Annie Tatty</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This post played a role in the larger changes in the Inuit lifestyle from traditional subsistence based lifestyle to a contemporary money/profit based lifestyle.</li> <li>• The story of of Iqungajuk (a.k.a. Wager Dick) and his family connection to this place. He is the only known Inuit post manager.</li> </ul>	<p>Wager Dick), until it was finally abandoned in 1946.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit continued to live within the region after the post closed. The last Inuit families to live permanently in the area left in 1968, though the Tatty family returned to live there in 1978-80.</li> <li>• The former HBC Post consists of three small wood frame buildings which are classified by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO): the Store Warehouse, the Dwelling House and the Tractor Depot.</li> </ul>		<p>(Robert’s wife); and all their family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siksaak’s family/relatives: Francis Kaput, Guy Amarock</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ak&amp;ungitautitalik (Place of the Rope Game)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ak&amp;ungitautitalik was an important gathering location for Inuit of the region.</li> <li>• Ak&amp;ungitautitalik archaeological sites are important cultural resources that tell us about life in the park area which dates back to 400 years ago.</li> <li>• In spring Aivilingmiut gathered here because of the consistently abundant wildlife, in particular fish and seal.</li> <li>• The spring gathering of Inuit for hunting also provided an opportunity to socialize, compete and hold games and dances. Its location made it a key crossing point.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ak&amp;ungitautitalik is a place along the shoreline South of Piksimanik. The word itself means a form of “high bar” gymnastics, when getting ready to play you would have to straighten your body up and start twirling or go around like gymnastics.</li> <li>• Ak&amp;ungitautitalik means ‘Place of the Rope Game’. It is named for a large, distinctive stone feature which dominates the south side of the site, which.</li> <li>• There are 177 cultural features at the site. The most common features are the tent rings (77) and the caches (65). Another feature is a stone for the rendering of the seal oil.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish (Arctic char)</li> <li>• Seals</li> <li>• Sometimes, people gathered to hunt caribou inland but it seems it was not so common.</li> </ul>	<p>Main people linked to this place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Octave Sivaniqtoq</li> <li>• Felix Kopak</li> <li>• Mariano Aupilarjuq</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>The last bullet (crossing the bay by water) could be developed in other places as long as it is around Douglas Harbour or Nuvuklit. So Mariano Aupilarjuq’s testimony could be use elsewhere.</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The unique Rope Game structure was built by Inuit for competitions.</li> <li>• In the summer when families were crossing the bay by water, one of the remembered rituals was publicly sharing your wrongdoings which was believed to increase chances of successfully crossing the bay (similar to confessing your sins).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People gathered here in the spring to hunt seal.</li> </ul>		
<b>Piksimanik River</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was one of the last inhabited areas - with Inuit living there until 1968 - in what is now Ukkusiksalik.</li> <li>• The area was frequently used by Inuit in the spring, summer, and fall, and sometimes over the winter.</li> <li>• Families gathered near the river to make use of the abundance of fish and caribou, and this is evident by cultural features that can still be seen.</li> <li>• Families of the area have many memories of this place.</li> <li>• Inuit were mobile: the principle of maintaining mobility for the sake of survival underlay the life of the Inuit. They changed places according to seasons.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Piksimaniq River feeds into the east shore of Wager Bay</li> <li>• Piksimaniq refers to the sudden bend in the river.</li> <li>• Several families lived near the river during spring (when ice goes away), summer (main period) and early fall (before ice freezes) until the end of the 1960's and a lot of stories are linked to this place.</li> <li>• Many cultural features can still be seen in Piksimanik River: fish weirs, sod houses, tent rings, etc.</li> <li>• Inland to the north there is soapstone for carving. They used this kind of stone for carving <i>qulliq</i>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the river, fish (Arctic char)</li> <li>• People spoke about fishing with nets, spears (kakivak), hooks and weirs.</li> <li>• Inland, caribou</li> </ul>	<p>Main people linked to this place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annie Tatty (lived in the area when she was young until 15 years old)</li> <li>• Octave Sivaniqtoq</li> <li>• Peter Katokra</li> <li>• Mark Tungilik</li> <li>• Elizabeth Aglukka</li> </ul>
<b>Tinittuqtuq</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tinittuqtuq is in a strategic location that has scenic views, good anchorage and an abundance of wildlife (fish and caribou), which resulted in its long history of Inuit use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tinittuqtuq means “sleepy head”</li> <li>• Tinittuqtuq is popular because caribou and char are close to this area in summer. People hunt caribou as a group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish</li> <li>• Seals</li> <li>• Inland, caribou</li> </ul>	<p>Main people linked to this place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elizabeth Aglukka</li> <li>• Louis Pilakapsi</li> <li>• Anthonese Mablik</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several families lived in this area.</li> <li>• Pattern of moving in this area according to the seasons (similar to Piksimanik and Nuvukliit)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inuit fished at the mouth of the Sila River.</li> <li>• It is also a flat and sandy area which has an easy access and is easy to anchor a boat.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arsene Putulik</li> </ul>
<b>Nuvukliit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This winter gathering place drew Inuit because of the polynyas that formed here. The polynyas attracted wildlife, making for a very good place to hunt in winter.</li> <li>• This area also has a history as a stopping point for whalers, explorers, RCMP and missionaries (the old church).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Along the south east of Wager Bay</li> <li>• It is a good place to stay in winter to hunt seals because of the polynya (open water). More recently it has also been a good place to hunt polar bear.</li> <li>• Several families used to live there in iglus.</li> <li>• There is an old church (mainly a building where the priest stayed during his visit). It was a former warehouse in Tikirajuaq</li> <li>• Nuvukliit area also served as a stop for the RCMP (one-night stop), but only later when there was no more trade at the HBC post. Before, the islands (Nuvukliit) used to be a place for caching the mail by RCMP and Mission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seals</li> <li>• Seagulls (for the eggs)</li> </ul>	<p>Main people linked to this place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elizabeth Aglukka</li> <li>• Theresie Tungilik</li> <li>• Anthonese Mablik</li> <li>• Arsene Putulik</li> <li>• Octave Sivaniqtoq</li> </ul>