

TRAVELLING TO BATHURST ISLAND: INTERVIEWS FROM RESOLUTE BAY

Parks Canada is working with the people of Resolute Bay and other government departments to consider whether a new national park should be established at Northern Bathurst Island. As part of the new park feasibility study, Nunavut Tusaavut Inc. was contracted to interview hunters and elders who have travelled to Bathurst Island. The interviews were conducted in Resolute Bay in February, 1997 by Rhoda Arreak.

Nine persons were interviewed for this project: Simeonie Amagoalik, Simon Idlout, Aleasuk Idlout, Allie Salluviniq, Ludy Pudluk, Herodier Kalluk, Imoosie Amagoalik, Oingut Kalluk, and Isaac Kalluk. The assistance and cooperation of these individuals is gratefully acknowledged.

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Contents

Person being interviewed: Simeonie Amagoalik	3
Interview with Simon Idlout	19
Interview with Aleeasuk Idlout	37
Interview with Allie Salluviniq	43
An Interview with Ludy Pudlu	51
An Interview with Herodier Kalluk.....	57
An Interview with Imoosie Amagoalik	66
David Oingoot.....	76
Interview with Isaac Kalluk.....	86

Person being interviewed: Simeonie Amagoalik

Interviewer: The caribou hunting grounds (statistics) need to be researched, pardon me, need to be verified. How many times have you traveled to this region?

Simeonie: Probably over a hundred times now. Last spring, there were no more caribou. Last year, during the spring, while alone, I took this route because I thought there might be some caribou. I searched the entire location.

Interviewer: Last year?

Simeonie: Last year, last spring

Interviewer: For the last ten (10) years?

Simeonie: I'd estimate that I began coming to the region for thirty-five years now.

Interviewer: To which sites do you go to when you come to this area?

Simeonie; This area was our traditional caribou hunting ground, including this region.

Interviewer: Cape Evans, and behind it?

Simeonie: Also by over here, when I travel to Nipittautialuk I travel this route upwards. Utilizing a huge land-rover from *Panarctic* - that is who I was employed with at the time - I have previously taken that route.

Interviewer: A huge land-rover? A four wheeler?

Simeonie: No, a huge Bombardier which was towing massive houses.

Interviewer: Oh, I see, perhaps you are talking about the region over here, which includes the region above it - this portion which begins here and the route goes upwards, is that the route you've taken?

Simeonie: Yes, here via the top meridian, because the valley center is terrible barren terrain. Even when I travel by skidoo I take this route because, as I've already stated, when I travelled it with a huge land rover I went via the top avoiding the terrible barren terrain. Besides, the beach's sides were eroded by spring run-off. Naturally, the area is presently still barren terrain. But now all winter long, this area only is treacherous and dangerous travelling, this portion!!

Interviewer: Who were your travelling companions?

Simeonie: Tourism Association people, I was taking them there.

Interviewer: Including researchers?

Simeonie: No, researchers - never took any. When they first began extracting samples perhaps around the 1960's - all year I was involved with taking samples, back then when they first began looking for oil.

Interviewer: This site, you travel to it, what do you harvest from it?

Simeonie: In the general area I used to go caribou hunting, here I go musk-ox hunting here. During the spring, here, I go fishing and the entire area in general I use for ptarmigan hunting.

Interviewer: Ptarmigan?

Simeonie: Yes, and snow geese here.

Interviewer: Do you come to the location to spring camp?

Simeonie: No I don't, I do not go to this location for that purpose, although I have utilized it during the spring, I have not utilized the area for spring camp.

Interviewer: What are your interests, well, concerning the various locations that you've gone to during the entire year. For example, this site is for spring harvesting, early fall, early winter and winter.

Simeonie : But, during late fall, this area is badly iced up. In the past, while using a large boat and only twice did we traverse to here - Umajujaarunaivik (*place where living creatures seem not to exist anymore*). I have never spent much time boating around in it - last year alone mind you, I qajaqed the route.

Interviewer: Starting here, following the route?

Simeonie : Yes, here is where I crossed, probing along the beach here for ducks and seeking animals in general. Seeking caribou here and seeing none, I went here because weathered bone can be found for carving. I harvested them from there. But, when I began heading for here, the wind suddenly picked up and consequently I was not able to land the boat - because at that landing I was promised gasoline. I gave up and just sailed forwards.

Interviewer: Does the site also contain other sundry items? Perhaps sod house remnants? And if so where are they located?

Simeonie: Sod house remnants are all throughout this region.

Interviewer: Cape Evans?

Simeonie: Yes, here and here too.

Interviewer: *Kaasmaan Kampuain?*

Simeonie: Along here too. Those contain a sprinkling of remnants - the larger remnants, are here, in these three locations.

Interviewer: Do they also contain many Inukshuks?

Simeonie: Yes, albeit there is not much left of the sod house remains, because they are ancient, they contain those.

Interviewer: Also, could you name the variety of animals that it contains? Did you say it contains caribou? Ptarmigan, fish, and polar bears? And what other animals are available for harvesting?

Simeonie : Snow geese, Canada geese, ducks, squaw ducks, sea gulls, northern fulmar, walrus, beluga whales, bowhead whales sometimes in this area here, spotted seals and polar bears.

Interviewer: Is the ecosystem sufficient?

Simeonie: Yes, it is so complete that the polar bears just stroll back and forth by here, and even musk ox are available. I would say the ecosystem is sufficient. But presently this specific area here has a shortage of caribou, therefore the site is devoid of life. Arctic hare, Arctic fox, weasels, animals in general.

Interviewer: If you were instructed by Tourism personnel to come to the caribou hunting area - which panoramic view of the locations that you know would you choose to take them to?

Simeonie : That area which was previously discussed is one of the most popular sights. Including the old sod house remnants here, and here too because the barren terrain is such an awesome sight. This site, here, has many vertical rock formations that appear to be giant Inuit - which is what makes it attractive for sightseeing. This site here is just barren terrain. Also this spot, here, has a totally black mountain, which is unique. This region around it has what appears to be sooty wind erosion - we call it "humungous flint-ember." THAT also, is a sight to view.

Interviewer: "Humungous ember?!!"

Simeonie: Humungous ember. Well, it's not truly glowing, but that is its name.

Interviewer: Yes, is it recognized like you said?

Simeonie: Yes, well visually it appears to be a humungous ember.

Interviewer: Are there other land sites that you personally hold beautiful?

Simeonie: Yes.

Interviewer: Which are unforgettable?

Simeonie: IT is all beautiful, IT is all spectacular in all its entirety.

Interviewer: I am also harvesting their names - the various land place names. Do you know many of them and could you quote them so that I may record them?

Simeonie; Ikaagiarvik (*crossing beginning*) you've already written it here - ikaagiarvik - its name is Naaqinniqsuq (*the shorter one*). And this one has two misleading names. It was previously named Akuliarq (*woman's parka mid front section*) but that is false. It was named Akuliarq because the site itself is the actual middle. Also Tiglirarviviniq (*place that was stolen from*). Tiglirarviviniq is also the site's name. And this here, Imiqutailuq (*Arctic tern*).

Interviewer: Oh okay, how come? Because the site is full of Arctic terns?

Simeonie: Yes, the site is brimming with Arctic terns.

Interviewer: Oh okay! Is it a nesting site?

Simeonie: Yes, Umingmarvik (*place to catch musk ox*) here, Kittuqattuk *Polar Bear Passage* (English text). But the site has an Inuktitut name - it is Kittuqattaq (*hand and foot bones*). All of the sites have names, but the names probably have differing variations. All these points, islands, inlets have names. That is the way it is.

Interviewer: Are these sites the only ones that still have fish in them, I believe that's all that remains? This one?

Simeonie: This along here is probably the only one that still contains fish - recently we have not probed it. This fairly large one here - it definitely has fish, and it sometimes contains snow geese.

Interviewer: Large ones?

Simeonie: Yes, this specific one only, but all these too do contain an abundance of fish. All but this one, this one is said to remain dead, so therefore it does not contain anything, this one lake here.

Interviewer: Have you ever gone behind this one, beyond this specific spot?

Simeonie: To it's where?

Interviewer: Behind it?

Simeonie: All the way back here?

Interviewer: Yes?!!

Simeonie: Yes!! See it is laid out along like this, here is where I traversed from *Uriat* arriving at *Yuu*, and here I circled it seeking polar bears.

Interviewer: This large region you have traversed it all?!!

Simeonie: I have traversed that entire region.

Interviewer: What other things does this region contain, including animals?

Simeonie: I have traversed this entire region during winter only, therefore there is polar bear, over there musk-ox, and it is an easy location for caribou and well, of course, it contains an abundance of spotted seals, I believe it is exactly like this region here during fall.

Interviewer: Have you personally named the sites here?

Simeonie: No, I don't personally have names for them because I don't know their names.

Interviewer: This region here is not often travelled to?

Simeonie: Yes, it is less traversed from this direction, here, too is very beautiful to behold.

Interviewer: Its back area, near *Uku Pai*?

Simeonie: This site here has large cliffs, which forms what looks like a huge axe, because the cliff at the top comes to a point like this, it is more majestically beautiful than that site.

Interviewer: Polar bears are abundant at that site? Polar bears, are they abundant along that site?

Simeonie: Yes, that region definitely always contains abundant polar bear - here also [bears] travel along this route too, just this short distance here has no polar bear whatsoever.

Interviewer: Once in a while some of the polar bears are known to be dangerous to Inuit, are there other polar bears which are frightening? Animal or land kinds, either one, are there dangers throughout this region?

Simeonie: The land in along that region does not seem to contain any dangers. Along here, during a blizzard, the extra moisture causes the rivers to become dangerous. This region along here remains constantly stable, but for the wolves - they are intimidative, and the polar bears.

Interviewer: Do you retain knowledge of ancient traditional land sites - within this land around here?

Simeonie : No, I can accurately locate only those that I've briefly mentioned - the three sites. But definitely the region contains sites that were temporary rest overs, peppering the land along here.

Interviewer: What other various oral knowledge broadcasts have you personally retained on this subject?

Simeonie: Well, I have heard about, but haven't actually located - not because I haven't constantly searched for it - the little Inuit's house, said to be around here. I have not verified the exact location: I have never visually seen it. It is reported to be near here, along this long point here, the little Inuit sod house remains.

Interviewer: Is it ancient?

Simeonie : Yes definitely, it is not full of rubble or rubbish, and the entrance-way has always remained intact. It can be entered only by a dear small child, it could not be entered by a full grown adult.

Interviewer: Approximately how small is it?

Simeonie : I would guess that the entrance-way itself is very small, if an adult couldn't enter it; and it's main house also is small, following entrance-way design dimensions. I have heard that it is located around here. I have searched for it but I have never found it myself. I think it is located along the beach somewhere. I do not think it is located on the higher upper land.

Interviewer: You do search for it?

Simeonie: Yes, I do attempt to search for it.

Interviewer: Perhaps because it contains actual living small Inuit ? Maybe because they do exist?

Simeonie : Presently we have not found any land evidence. In the past there probably were fossil remains, but eons ago the evidence probably rotted away, The land site here itself does not contain tree remains nor does the land here show evidence of having been a beach at one time Once in a while we do discover ancient climatic shift evidence.

Interviewer: Wow! Really!! Truly ancient?!!

Simeonie: Yes, it is being eradicated by the wind.

Interviewer: Maybe it arose out of the land itself? How?

Simeonie: The site is reported to have been a large land mass, but apparently the entire mass was glaciated over and along here, the older ice began melting, therefore the land "appears" to have arisen.

Interviewer: Do you have any reports, of any kind, that actually took place at this site?

Simeonie : No, I don't seem to have any reports. But, as I stated before, the location is large barren terrain. I know because I myself have travelled it. By skidoo I have scouted these sites here - looking for routes and found none. But this site is remiss of any ice travelling and via here, one suddenly comes upon the large barren terrain Also, as I stated before back when they were first prospecting - I said that it was here that there was an abundance of caribou back then and today the higher region indubitably has very few caribou remaining.

Interviewer: After the region received rain?

Simeonie: Yes, after it rained a number of times during the fall, it could feasibly have descended upon these islands. Last fall these sites were surveyed and reconnoitered by plane and they indubitably were heavily fogged in,

Interviewer: These here and here should have a small species of fish which are land locked ?

Simeonie: Yes! The dear small speckled trout variety!

Interviewer: This region, does it contain large lakes which contain huge species of fish?

Simeonie: Yes, all these must contain fish but I myself have never verified them.

Interviewer: That region over there, does its climate get colder compared to this area here?

Simeonie: Pardon me?

Interviewer: Behind here, the area beyond it, might the climate be colder? In comparison to here?

Simeonie: It might feel as if it is. Albeit the sun shines more on that region - theoretically it appears warmer. Glaciologists, the ice researchers, twice now I've been to that area with them, both times almost an entire month during summer, so I conclude that it feels warmer to me, in comparison to here ...

Interviewer: The plant life growing there? Are they different species?

Simeonie: Naturally, there are plants growing there. But only this region has dense plant growth. This entire region has a lot of land, but this specific spot, this tiny area, has a

shortage of plant growth.

Interviewer: Does the site contain heather?

Simeonie: Peppered throughout, but they are stunted, all of the plants are small.

Interviewer: Do they produce berries?

Simeonie: Some plants produce small berries, but they do not ripen because it is too cold.

Interviewer: Is that the reason why you have harvested polar bear from near there, because they come from that site?

Simionie: In effect, it has resulted in my being assured of the harvest of many polar bears from this region because I have lived here a long time and I know that this area along here always has polar bears traversing through it.

Interviewer: The sites that you have accessed have made you traverse all sorts of different routes? Up there and in behind it?

Simeonie : Yes, and over there in behind it, over it and back. These routes were all traversed by boat, qajaq and skidoo, here, here, and in behind here.

Interviewer: There? Near its cliffs? The traveling must at times have been hazardous?

Simeonie: This route is always slushy, this route here is good. Here I believe it is shallow so as a result it always contains water. And here - because islands dot this section - it too can be shallow.

Interviewer: also, have you guided white people here, sighseers?

Simeonie: Yes, to the upper part, I've guided to there. During the summer I took some white tourist there - I believe they went there to do some tenting.

Interviewer: Does it contain anything? No nothing lives there, here it is now annotated as such. Nothing living here. I just wrote that. Over here though some muskox remains have been spotted?

Simeonie: Yes, whenever I am seeking to harvest horns I always make sure I include that location for weathered muskox horns.

Interviewer: And the site always has a selection to choose from?

Simeonie: Yes, it contains a variety - as I've said when I was there last year I harvested over ten sets of horns.

Interviewer: What do you think of the present park boundaries, and the proposal for it to become a park?

Simeonie: This section here. We had decided to suspend it because there were already too many parks. But then we changed the boundary to include this site too because its site contained wildlife that the white people would pay to see - also, these sites too we wanted to include them. Yes specifically these, but the terrible mining companies for themselves only - wanted to have some leftovers too. Consequently, we diverted the boundary here. So that only from this area would they be able to continue to expand their mining activities. I believe that the present boundary is along here now.

Interviewer: Here, was this region was designated to be included?

Simeonie: Yes, that region too would be included.

Interviewer: This area here is not utilized as much? Compared to this area?

Simeonie: Yes, this region here was included because this section here is utilized more than that, and that is why we are trying to include it in becoming part of the park.

Interviewer: This specific area is utilized more?

Simeonie: Yes, this region is utilized more - naturally, it is a birthing area for fowl, caribou, and muskox, along here.

Interviewer: What about the polar bear?

Simeonie: Them they can be anywhere. Well, because they give birth after the winter sets in, not during the summer, their cubs are not highly visible. Although at about now the cubs are due to be let out, at about here.

Interviewer: Within avalanched areas, they make their dens within the snow?

Simeonie: Yes, sometimes they are known to make dens within avalanches, because they are highly competent at it. But they also have the capacity to make a den in barren river banks, as long as snow is easily accessible.

Interviewer: Will this site be a beautiful location then for tenting, this entire area?

Simeonie: Yes, definitely, beautifully gravelled, and clean too - no trash anywhere.

Interviewer: Does it have more abundance then Resolute? This region? Animals? Plants?

Simeonie : Yes, it has more abundance than here in our land that area. But the ice grows out further and only sometimes during the fall does the ice melt completely.

Interviewer: Can you visualize this spot? Is it at a high elevation to the point?

Simeonie: Those here, visualizing them from this angle, as soon as they come into sight, they seem evenly elevated - both come to the same point, but not many of them come into view.

Interviewer: Those, did you say that you have skidooed them?!! Overland?!!

Simeonie: Via here, it was that humungous house that this location also received - a research complex, here. Utilizing this route - up over via the top here.

Interviewer: The actual land terrain here, what is it composed of? Is the land craggy, or composed of gravel and rich black earth?

Simeonie: This section here, along here is craggy, a lot of climbing. Last year we were busy erecting objects. The land vehicle was always climbing following behind, while I was travelling by skidoo. There is the route we took the mining transports through - and when we reached the apex, the terrain leveled off. Its beach sections have constant climbing, while this section here is muskeg, along here. This terrain here is rough barren ground. This section here too is rough barren terrain, but not bad travelling. Only this section here is disruptive terrain.

Interviewer: Do the walrus also have calving grounds - within that region? In which site?

Simeonie: Within here, the walrus calve. This section's ice here had frozen over late and consequently we took part of this route to go caribou hunting. I went via here just passing through, took that route and it was a very good route...

Interviewer: Please feel free to elaborate on anything you wish Oh, for example maybe another subject that you wish to talk about - and any legendary discourse on whatever topic?

Simeonie: I believe I do not have anything to say.

Interviewer: Do you remember the very first time that you came here?

Simeonie: Yes, well um, I first came to this area in 1954, while hunting for polar bear. It was only in 1955 that we discovered that this area here contained an abundance of caribou.

Interviewer: And from your first time there, each time you would travel and explore a little further and that is how you became acquainted with it?

Simeonie: Yes, I would not take the exact same route each and every time, I would vary the travelling. Climbing, or down through any of these, this section here is accessible from the sea, and along there.

Interviewer: Is someone going to be preparing to sojourn back again, sometime in the very near future?

Simeonie: Yes soon, some of them will be seeking polar bear - during part of this month. I guess only someone will come to this area because this section here is rougher travelling and consequently they end up travelling here. This section here, it too is rough terrain. It is ideally rough along there. So ideally rough that the walrus, during the fall, sunbathe along here. I caught a walrus because a lot of them had amazingly crawled from up there! I had my grandchild with me, and we decided to remain there because they had miraculously crawled up through there!

Interviewer: From high up there?

Simeonie: Yes! It must have taken them a long time. But it must not have taken them a long time because they had seen them. They, in the aircraft wanted to witness them crawling, wanted to investigate and ascertain the truth. I remained behind here. I stayed awhile and then at night I began travelling back. I arrived during the morning. Before the sun set I had arrived there, then I travelled by land here. They were reported to be here. Already, by the time I reached it they had already arrived, just lying there resting!

Interviewer: Is that right?!! Two of them?

Simeonie: YES!

Interviewer: Did they both appear to be juveniles?

Simeonie: NO! Both of them were mature! The other one was slightly smaller, both were males. A polar bear had apparently tried to maul them - their knees were full of scars. Although they were tattered, they were tenaciously determined to remain alive - naturally they cannot truly be mauled...

Interviewer: Polar bears are sometimes inclined to maul walruses?!!

Simeonie: Yes well, but only if it is fairly small could it feasibly succeed. They must find them light to toss around because they are extremely powerful. But it couldn't pierce the thick outer hide while it is still alive...

Interviewer: Perhaps they are all phenomenally powerful? A strength that is unequaled?

Simeonie: I believe that their strength is unique, polar bears seemingly do not have equals. Inconceivably. when a beluga whale is trapped by ice, even when only the back is visible - and as soon as the fluke is within reach they bite it. Simultaneously smashing the surrounding ice, because they have the phenomenal strength to smash anything that is frozen.

Interviewer: And they can also kill with a single slap or cuff? Polar bears?

Simeonie: Yes indubitably, also they are reported to catch walrus. By stalking it to the ice, then they gauge the thickness of the ice - weakening the ice with their paws, and when it is to their liking they strike because it is aiming to crush its head.

Interviewer: They are also even known to wait for seal at their breathing holes? Polar bears?

Simeonie : They wait by the seal hole for tremendously long periods. I believe that some wait a long time because the seal hole that they had waited by is heavily iced over. Some of them even thin the ice beside the seal hole because they are planning to crush through it - because the seal hole is too iced up. Consequently, because they wait a long time by the thinned ice and the seal, believing it to be an old breathing hole, and by just widening the opening they are able to get one.

Interviewer: Just by slapping the ice? They get one?

Simeonie: Yes!!

Interviewer: Also too their snout is black. Perhaps they do this to their snout to cover it up, like this?

Simeonie: Well, when they are stalking basking seals or when they are swimming they stalk so that their eyes do not float about visibly, above the water line.

Interviewer: Wow! They are skilled?!!

Simeonie: They can even kill those that are basking. Well, as soon as the ice has cracks in it - a basking one is easy for them. The cracks provide an abundance of avenues for them, all they have to do is slip into a crack and pop up beside it. It's a simple matter for them to minimize the visibility of their eyes and then arise out of the seal hole itself.

Interviewer: They don't hunt caribou do they?

Simeonie: What?

Interviewer: Polar bear?

Simeonie: They have an understanding - only because of that understanding are both able to remain alive.

Interviewer: Then the wolves are geared towards the caribou? Are more inclined towards caribou, wolves utilize caribou for food?

Simeonie: Yes, and the odd muskox.

Interviewer: Also muskox?

Simeonie: Yes, albeit the musk-ox is much larger than a caribou. I have witnessed a muskox almost killed, by crushing its snout, the wolf almost successfully killing a muskox.

Interviewer: No kidding? Even though the muskox is far larger?

Simeonie: Definitely larger than a caribou, and the masses of fur - being a wolf, it must seem impossible to attempt any biting of it, but they can jump onto its back and attack it here and I suppose it must not let go of their grip not once right till its death, the wolf that is.

Interviewer: So does it chase it then – timing it so that it can jump onto its back?

Simeonie: Sometimes - when they are resting while they are kneeling down, if you continually head towards them it is possible for them to get one. But when they are fleeing I think it could not get one. You see, they have a nasty habit of backing up touching their rumps together and in unison their horns are right there facing one. When they are in that formation I think they do not even attempt to try. They are formidable when they're goring with their horns. A Grise Fiord dog had been gored. Apparently it gored the dog onto its horn, flung it up high into the air - howling in pain the dog flipped over in the air. Simultaneously while the dog was still airborne, it went beneath and again gored it. When the dog landed exactly as before, it was again flung up, repeatedly, and when the dog became silent it left it alone.

Interviewer: Like a ball? It handled it like one? They are not dangerous to humans are they?

Simeonie: Well of course, it is dangerous to get close to them because they do have a tendency to charge. But when they are lying around they are not dangerous to view.

Interviewer: They do not intimidate:

Simeonie: Yes.

Interviewer: It is almost completed. Are we through?

Simeonie: If you wish to finish, I am compliant. And if you want to continue I am willing to comply. I believe we don't have too much left to relay. I mentioned earlier the topic of old sod house remains. We do not want the objects thieved by whites. As soon as they are not being monitored by Inuit, they begin handling the objects and slowly they disappear. We have repeatedly warned them not to take away any objects, but they are insidiously and slowly being emptied. One of the factors may be that it is not prominently printed that the removal of Inuksuks and carving material is not minded - but the whites do thief objects from the sod house remains themselves.

Interviewer: They can only be taken from – only when they are not guarded?

Simeonie: Yes, it is definitely better when it is constantly monitored by Inuit. As soon as there are no Inuit around, they have been pilfered from.

Interviewer: Are they being emptied?

Simeonie: They have even shrunk in size, but they are not completely empty.

Interviewer: Perhaps they are dearly ancient.

Simeonie : Well, some of them are not that ancient. But in our community they used to contain an abundance and they have been emptied. Compared to our previous community, which always had a little something left in them for long periods of time. Those sites are always popularly requested to be viewed therefore it is our wish not to have them emptied.

Interviewer: Have you walked along these higher elevated terrains?

Simonie: Yes.

Interviewer: Along there?

Simeonie: It is very hard along there so it is all right to walk along it, but these specific terrains here are mushy to walk on. That is why along here there are a lot of muskox during the summer, there at that spot. They get a drink from the various creeks, probably because they are hot even though it does not feel hot to us - still the amount of fur they have must make them hot, so they go into the water during the summer, trying to keep cool.

Interviewer: These here, the polar bears cross there, thus in English they are named such?

Simeonie: Yes, here is the point - it is a short distance, they are close together, also they are easy to climb onto. The area up there appears to be only ice.

Interviewer: Yes, I understand now.

Simeonie : Yes, this area's terrain I personally don't understand it. When I was around that general area, I guess it was around here. It appears to be only nice level terrain - like when the land is visible from the seal hole area, it appears that the seals are in a river.

Interviewer: What is there?

Simeonie: Seals, they appear to be basking on land. Only they appear to be in a river because these rivers here are deeper.

Interviewer: Have you actually visually verified it yourself?

Simeonie : Yes, they appear to be basking on the land, during the spring and during the summer before it is filled with water.

Interviewer: OK, did maybe they take this route?

Simeonie : But, that's the only point. They traverse through there constantly - see this whole area is full of seals. But how do they access the river, that is what I can't come to ascertain.

Interviewer: Are there more harp seals than spotted seals? Along this area?

Simeonie : Here instead. In this area here there are more harp seals, this area here always has an abundance of harp seals. They probably use this passage here, consequently the harp seal are more abundant there and where the harp seal are fewer.

Interviewer: Do you also gather eggs there, Canada or snow geese?

Simeonie: Yes, around her, sometimes we even do find eggs.

Interviewer: Arctic fox also gather them?

Simeonie: Yes, they too harvest them.

Interviewer: Right, does that area also contain ptarmigan?

Simeonie: That region there always contains abundant ptarmigan. It also contained an abundance of Arctic fox compared to when we first arrived there. Here, after the tremendous extracting activity everywhere along it. We believe that all along this site here, all along the island to here has curled up from contamination, these lands. The cups, you know those beautiful white cups, the plastic ones. They ingest the cups and the plastic does not stop at their intestines - it also passes through and tears it up -then blocks up the liver. Also chewing gum, they come in different flavors - so some are mistakenly taken for bone marrow - they too have eliminated the foxes. We believe that they have eaten these too, and they burst their insides also.

Interviewer: Also during the summer are there mosquitoes or black flies?

Simeonie: No, there are no mosquitoes at all, there are a very few black flies, and not even many nivijivit there. There were no black flies at all when we first arrived here. Only recently when the temperature rose a little did it begin to have back flies and recently mosquitoes, although not a lot.

Interviewer: How about bees?

Simeonie: Yes, it has bees.

Interviewer: Birds? An abundance of birds?

Simeonie: Yes.

Interviewer: I ran out of questions.

Simeonie: Yes, me too, I think we've taken too long. I am grateful to you though for having you visit.

Interviewer: Delightful! Did you say that you would be returning here?

Simeonie : Yes, I will, well I don't know. I was supposed to go. It was requested of me to participate in going up there, or to the other place and I have not decided whether to go to both or whether I am going to remain where I am - I don't know.

Interviewer: I am most grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to interview you.

Simeonie: And to you also.

Interview with Simon Idlout

Simon: If you want, we could be at the bedroom instead.

Interviewer: You do not want to listen to that, see this one?

Simon: Just a moment.

Interviewer: That is the first one.

Simon: It is not so easy to deal with, being related, sometimes it is a problem. I have just lost my glasses again.

Interviewer: Did you not put there? You will have to get a string around your neck for your glasses.

Simon: You could put this one over here.

Interviewer: What about you could put it her.

Simon: What was that?

Interviewer: This is one we will be speaking into.

Simon: Yes, when you pres on it, it will be better over here.

Interviewer: You could bring it over because it is way too long.

Simon: Yes, are they very long? Okay, is one here?

Interviewer: Yes, this is where they go caribou hunting.

Simon: Yes, yes.

Interviewer: Bathurst Island, over on the top. Is this where there are dangerous spots?

Simon: The one over here? Fox Island.

Interviewer: Bathurst Island north.

Simon: Yes, Resolute.

Interviewer: Resolute would be over here.

Simon: Yes, what about this one?

Interviewer: It is way up here.

Simon: Up behind us?

Interviewer: On top of us.

Simon: Yes, it is about right here. It is open water parallel in between two pieces of ice.

Interviewer: How, well, would it have a name like that?

Simon: Open water parallel in between two pieces of ice? Yes, that is what we call it.

Interviewer: I wonder where this one is, is it still way up there? Because it is that one. District, Bathurst, and Bathurst Island. This is Bathurst Island, around here.

Simon: Yes, this is where we do our polar bear hunting. This is part of Resolute.

Interviewer: We are looking at this area here.

Simon: This here, are you dealing with this one here?

Interviewer: The ones over here, have you ever gone to this area?

Simon: I have gone here before, through here.

Interviewer: Through here?

Simon: This here, we do not here, only once in we go there.

Interviewer: Once in a while they go there?

Simon: Yes, towards this direction instead. Once in a while we do things only around here. Once in a blue moon, during desperate trips that we go here. Just to see. When we are out hunting, we do our caribou hunting around here and there. We mainly get things from here. When we are hunting polar bears we go here, also when we are hunting bears we do go here too but we have never gone up there.

Interviewer: This does not have too much of a use?

Simon: Yes, this does not have too much of a use.

Interviewer: This has more of a use. In the past ten years have you been around here?

Simon: What was that?

Interviewer: Where have gone and which route have you taken where you went, Qikiqtakuluk? Should I write it down? Qikiqtakuluk.

Simon: This here was a mining site. We have gone there before. We do some caribou hunting through this here. We do some polar bear hunting all around here. Around the water here, we do hunt bears up to here. This is the point here. The polar bear pass. In the summer we hunt caribou here, the elevation here is high and it has barren land. When the caribou are thin they migrate to there. In the springtime they are here just before it is summer they migrate up here. Muskox are always around this area, at Naqsaqiannaq, they do not go around here. There is not much of barren land, the caribou do stay around here. The muskox are around where there is more barren land and there is a house there too, probably around here.

Interviewer: What kind of a house.

Simon: An old observation post is right there. There is a house there and also there is an airstrip. We landed there. There is another airstrip somewhere. We do hunt caribou there in the summer, in spring and also winter we hunt caribou here because the caribou do migrate there. They use to go there but right now there is not as much caribou. The muskox are around all over, this here, there are no muskox around here so the caribou are around here and they do migrate to the same area, the muskox and the caribou. In between here it is very thin so we take note to that when we go through. We do go caribou hunting here and when there is none close to here we do go to this area here. All these parts here, there are some caribou. This area here. there are shallow waters there so it has some thin areas here and we use caution when we go through here.

Interviewer: Even in the winter?

Simon: Yes, in the winter. In the winter it is fine, but in the spring it gets dangerous. All the points here, they have sea ice that splits into an open parallel water. The inlets are fine but the points they split up into an open parallel water of ice, also the entrance here split up into an open parallel water of ice. This here is in an area of current water and there are a lot harp seals there. There are a lot of harp seals there right now. When we are hunting on ice for harp seals here and in this open patch of ice and in the open patches in the points. There are seal dens and there are a lot of seals that are on top of the ice in the spring. In April, there are seals on top of the ice.

Interviewer: Harp seals?

Simon: Yes, and there are a lot of them. There is an island here, there is a causeway there and that is where we hunt for harp seals. There is an island here, and that is where we hunt the harp seals. Over here we do some fishing here. We do a lot of hunting around here. But the thing is that I myself think that the people who are supporting this, the parks people I enjoyed the thought of that. Looking into the future, the parks people are not bringing too much up that we will make money mainly when they hire their staff. The mining companies make money, for my reasons that the people from two communities. For those reasons. they are not affecting the land. We have never seen any damages that affect the animals here. Also they are not bringing up any hazardous waste. We do not just try to give in for those reasons, the thing is that the mining companies help the Inuit people that are here and that they are providing jobs. The

parcs people, here they have just one person working. The parks people although I had enjoyed them, it seems like that they are not too pleasing anymore. Looking into the future, looking at the next generation, how will they bring up jobs here? Looking at that, they are not affecting the land. If they are supporting this proposal on this piece of land where we do our hunting.

Interviewer: What they are proposing this from the parks people, mining people and gas companies, they will not affect the land.

Simon: The gas companies, parks people, well, I meant that the mining companies I have worked for all of them. They are not affecting the land, also the Inuit communities, there are not too many jobs. When they start loading up there will be quite a few people that will be working from this community. The parks people, hire and use pretty much the same amount of people that have term positions as the same as mining companies. They do not use the same amount of money and they do not hire many young people, for example, they do not hire too many young people who do not have any jobs. If a person could be an operator, or if they have their drivers licence, anyone who is able to work and if that person is well built they do want to higher young people. They provide good jobs and they provide well paying jobs. If the parks people are interested in that, there would have to a big mining area. If they just close it up and provide no more jobs, we are always caribou hunting around this area.

Interviewer: You go caribou hunting only to this area?

Simon: Yes, we get caribou from this area here where there is development there. It is just smaller than this island here, it is pretty much the size of this one here. We do our caribou hunting there.

Interviewer: How do you call that in Inuktitut?

Simon: Marruulirqi.

Interviewer: Is that what you call it?

Simon: The reason why we call it is because of this here.

Interviewer: Yes, this one here?

Simon: It is almost in two.

Interviewer: That is the one I wanted to mark down.

Simon: That there is where people do their caribou hunting around this area here. If they close this area here where we do not do any caribou hunting. The caribou that we hunt, they migrate. And the hunters go anywhere because there is nothing here where the caribou usually are so they move more over here. When we get there we could ask them have you not seen any caribou, and they would say no, we have seen some here.

The caribou do go here, they are not affecting this land here and that they are not trying to damage the land here too. Also they have helped very well financially that is why I have supported them very well due to our animals. Probably, last year I supported the parks people very well. When I try and look into the future, for example if they had found some minerals or steel here. They work with only what they are working with, these people. Also that they do not have anything hazardous that they bring up, they are not trying. Right now the harp seals are on the sea ice right on the path of the sea-lift, and the polar bears are going through here. There are also muskox here too and also there are caribou although they are not always any caribou here. When there is not too much snow around this area here, caribou do go there and they stay there too. Yes, my support to this here has decreased for those people who are supporting this proposal. I try to find out that the Inuit are to benefit from this and that they are not really damaging anything. The thing is that they have some things that are breakable things. Also when they have this park I can not go here because this is all ready a park this one here. I can not go here with a gun, we were not able to. The renewable resource officer told us that if we are to go there that you should not do any hunting here and that he had told us all of a sudden. We could hunt for ourselves there, would we have it that way?

Interviewer: We have just come here to interview you so you could tell us stories.

Simon: Yes, that is our big area of hunting ground. When we go out muskox hunting, the muskox are around this area. We hunt muskox within the perimeter inside of this area. In the spring, we hunt caribou here on top of this here.

Interviewer: What part of the season can you go to this area here, in the spring, winter or summer?

Simon: In the winter and in the fall, this area here docs get free of ice. They do go there in the fall for those who are caribou hunting. When you want to go there all through out winter up to spring during the month of May is the last month that you could go there by ski-doo because some spots get quite thin and dangerous and some spots are quite shallow and they easily become dangerous. When you are going to be here for the summer they come here before summertime and that they stay here because it is a really nice scenic piece of land.

Interviewer: For example; when they come here to wait for the sea ice to melt?

Simon: Yes, for those who are here to wait for the sea ice to melt.

Interviewer: Could you also come to stay here in the springtime to stay here for the summer?

Simon: Yes, you can come here in the springtime to stay for the summer. It is an old traditional ground for Inuit. There are old traditional camping grounds here.

Interviewer: Could you tell us which are camping grounds?

Simon: Right here, people go for camping grounds here, also here, there are old camping grounds. People do hunt seals here where there are breathing holes when they are camping for the summer, right over here. There are fishing spots here too, right over here is where they have fish. When they go caribou hunting here in the spring time, we go here for caribou hunt.

Interviewer: In the springtime too?

Simon: Yes, although you are here in the springtime, the herd might fluctuate around this area here but for those people who are hunting seals that have breathing holes do stay here for the summer here. When they come here to hunt caribou they also come here too. When they are going to do a massive caribou hunt, when they are going to have big luggage they used airplanes around this area here where there are plenty of caribou herds. At the moment, there is very little number of caribou. When it had rained and when that froze over the caribou had migrated towards some parts of Talurjuak. Caribou and pretty much all animals are migrating everywhere. Although this area here seems to have no more caribou, you do not believe that because they will keep on coming here and because it is an old traditional ground for the herds. For example; I had gone to Pond Inlet there had been some caribou way back then I had seen old caribou antlers and I had not seen any caribou there only a long ways distance there was some caribou. Right now there is plenty of caribou. That is how the land is, when there is no more caribou, for those people who will be coming here, the mining companies will not have to be free of what they will be doing. The animals are always on the move, for that reason people are not always going to be camping here for the summer. Only a few people might stay for the summer. That is the passage way to here when it is wintertime. Also, people here, when it is springtime move over there. That is how it is here.

Interviewer: The caribou hunting ground there, for what reasons do they go there?

Simon: For arctic char, harp seals, ringed seals, polar bears and also for muskox.

Interviewer: For birds too:

Simon: Also for birds too. They go there in the summertime to go hunt some birds.

Interviewer: Also for people who will be there for the summer?

Simon: For people who are going to summer camping grounds.

Interviewer: Also for people who will be assisting geologist?

Simon: Also for people who will be assisting geologist too. The areas that we usually go to the land here, for example; if we will be going for the weekend in the springtime we go camping here. When we will have a long weekend, we do go here. The land is very nice there and it has plenty of animals, you are able to catch any kind of animals the places where we go to. We just leave Resolute for that and we also go to the other side of the river because these patches of land are very nice.

Interviewer: Have you gone there for different reasons, for example; when you went there to assist geologist or to bring tourist over. For example; tourist.

Simon: I have brought over tourist to this area here before, also I have never gone with geologist. I have gone caribou hunting here by an airplane. I have gone here on my own because this land here is scenic.

Interviewer: Could you point out which area you could suggest to bring over for example; the sites of which tourist would like to see?

Simon: The area in here, for myself, I think they are very scenic. The area around here. the rocks.

Interviewer: Near High Arctic Research site.

Simon: Yes, over here. For example: the rocks that come out of the ground. I have gone caribou hunting here with my sister. Maybe you might have heard about her, the one who hunts. I have said that after I catch a caribou that I will be going for tea over and take pictures like a tourist. That is what I am thinking, Our land is very scenic, and the rocks just take your breath away. Coming out of the ground, like it is really smooth piece of land and some of the smooth land might have rough edges and the rocks that come from out of the ground, looking at it is very nice.

Interviewer: They are not gravel, they are rocks?

Simon: Yes, rocks. Also the arctic hare also are around here too. Although I am an Inuk, I had taken pictures myself. Yes, I wanted take pictures but unfortunately I had left my camera. Although you are an Inuk you want to take these kinds of pictures.

Interviewer: Yes.

Simon: Also, when you are walking around this piece of land here, mountains are very scenic. The land in here is very nice for the tourist, some of it you might get stuck in.

Interviewer: Do you know any other places?

Simon: These here, just within this vicinity here. When you are way out here you could see black patch of land, It is the only black patch of land here.

Interviewer: It is probably this one here, brown hill.

Simon: Yes.

Interviewer: Also, is has a marker going up.

Simon: Yes, it is like that. Although you are quite far from here you are able to see it

from here. For a long time, I have used it as a marker because you have to travel a distance to go there. That one there, I had climbed over that for the first time before anyone had gone there. As usual, there is an old site where you could use your binoculars.

Interviewer: An old site?

Simon: Yes, before anyone could climb the hill I had gone there to be the first to climb. Right there is where an old site where you could go see a long distance. Yes, there are people there going all the way up there where there are old traditional camping grounds all over here. There has been people around here for a long time.

Interviewer: Could you see all the traditional camping grounds going all the way up?

Simon: Yes, you could see them all going through here. If you go by a chopper and by ski-doo.

Interviewer: Going up there before it gets too dangerous?

Simon: Yes, but you will have to look out for the points over here. Because it is a shallow end that the current has eaten the ice away.

Interviewer: Also, the old traditional camp sites, well, do you know the old artefacts are at, where they are at, for example: ones that have old bowhead whale bones.

Simon: The old bowhead whale bones are around here, also here too. Also the old traditional camp sites are around this area. There are old traditional camp sites here on these islands. They are situated here in an awkward area here, and over here too. There are a lot of old traditional camp sites, but we have never gone through the shore line, that is for myself. When I am going there I usually walk over, that is how I am. Maybe if the tourist take a closer look. The only thing is that I feel some what jealous about our old artefacts are excavated and shipped out. That is what I do not like at all.

Interviewer: Old artefacts?

Simon: Yes, for example; maybe if we put up a museum here in Resolute and to be able to have artefacts that are from around here. I am just thinking about that. I wonder what other Inuit people think of that idea.

Interviewer: If you could just point out where old artefacts are, do you have any, in locations such as old traditional camping grounds. You could probably use that to show case it more?

Simon: From the parks people?

Interviewer: Yes.

Simon: Yes, I have agreed with them so far up to date, for example; my sons son could have had a good job and there are no jobs available for him. The parks people and the mining companies and the companies that were to emerge here have been closed down. I am looking at them for those reasons. For example; when Nunavut comes around, our mining sites that could have been. If there were any parks set up, there will be only one or two persons working at the park. The site where people could work has just been closed down. There could have been another source of revenue has just been stopped by these people. I myself look at it for example; when I have Nunavut the place where I will be working, or is it that I just have not had too much information on that. I am just speaking what I am thinking, or it might just be that I have very little information on this. The jobs that could have been are just held back. For those reasons the island right here has always had caribou. I have never seen a caribou that has eaten a contaminated food, and the same with muskox and polar bears. Right here, the only thing that has had rabies are the arctic foxes at the dump, We try and not to have any polar bears here but the bears are also up in the nights and they come into town once in a while.

Interviewer: At times the polar bears do get dangerous for those people who are out camping. Are there any other animals that we must be aware of that could pose a threat. Also, that could have dangerous spots on the land for the public to know?

Simon: The dangerous spots and other information that must be known by the tourist. Also, there are always polar bears around here. In the spring time there is an increase of bears although there are always bears that are around. Yes, the parks people, although they will not have to shoot their guns they should always have something that will be of use for their own sake. Also, the outfitter must always have something in hand although they will not be using it we know that there will always be distempered wolves and some of them much as polar bears. When they are not hungry, they are of no threat. Some of them seem to look like they have rabies especially the wolves and some polar bears are like that too.

Interviewer: Once in a while?

Simon: Yes, once in a while, they are like that. Some of the younger bears, when they separate from their mothers they have a temper because they are orphans that they have this anger and that they do not have any fear what so ever. For those that are young, whenever they lose their mother, they get upset. There are some like that around here. The thing is that, I myself think that when there will be a park that they should have a patrol watch because many miners here have been attacked before. They should not play around with polar bears. If someone had upset one, some get upset very easily and when they get upset they will attack. They should not ever be fed.

Interviewer: Polar bears and others too?

Simon: Yes, we should never feed any kinds of animals from here. For example; from the parks people. Once they start with one they will end up to be more and more that would like to be fed. When someone will be out for a hike they can not go out for a hike for all these animals that are roaming around. Right now, this year there were only

about twenty, thirty, or forty polar bears that came into town because the wind was not so great for the first time. We watch polar bears every single day.

Interviewer: Here?

Simon: Yes, even though they are not coming into town during fall. Because the wind has not been so great this year, they do eat down there and they keep coming back more and that they are increasing in numbers. That is how they are, at all times, we should not, in any case feed the animals. Some of the Qallunaaq [white people] are very concerned about some of the animals, and they try and feed animals especially with arctic foxes. If the outfitters do not feed the animals it would be very good for us and to keep in mind that they should try and have a patrol officer.

Interviewer: For those who are not informed, they probably will try to feed the arctic fox or any animals that do not have to be bothered.

Simon: Yes, there are a lot of arctic foxes around here. For example; the renewable resource officer went there to shoot some there, he shot three-hundred arctic foxes from the town dump.

Interviewer: Arctic foxes?

Simon: Arctic foxes. There are a lot of arctic foxes, and when they are too plentiful they come into the community. The areas that do not have too many mountains, there are plenty of foxes. Around this area here, when they do not meet here too much. That there are a lot of arctic foxes.

Interviewer: Even at sea ice?

Simon: What was that?

Interviewer: Even on the ice?

Simon: Anywhere. The people who were out on the land spotted a polar bear.

Interviewer: Just now, today?

Simon: Yes, very simple. They are not telling this story because only one person saw it. And they do not talk about the tracks that they find. It is when they have just butchered a polar bear and when they that they get so excited and that is when they start talking about the kill. My two sons have just spotted a polar bear, just not too long ago.

Interviewer: Just now?

Simon: Yes, because they gone out just today. Yes, because they are in an area of such plentiful animals that they do not really care for them. For example; if I was in Pond Inlet, someone found polar bear tracks on the canon and that they were talking about

those single tracks. I told them that if they went to my land that they would find a lot of tracks that they could tell a lot of stories about. I came here for the reason of polar bears I grew up in this area and that I was longing to come back here to be with the bears. It is because I love polar bears that I had long to come back here. On the way back here, just when we were getting to Kuuvanajuu area we seen that there were tracks towards that area.

Interviewer: You had gone there by ski-doo?

Simon: Yes, and that the runners of the qamutik were slanted and the seal dens were pretty open then. When I got to be so proud that I started telling them that this is my land here. This is where I have wanted to go to. When we got to the shoreline that we saw polar bear tracks and the caribou tracks that were just one over the other, they were very visible, they were not old, new tracks. When I got to be so proud that I started telling him again that this here is my land, this is the reason why I have been longing to come home. He had answered to me saying that even if you are eaten alive that you do not mind at all. Today he could follow a polar bear on his own, He could get a Qallunaaq [white people] to go and shoot some pictures of a polar bear. When I tried to get him to catch polar bear in Pond Inlet he was crying. Because there are too many polar here that they are not so excited about polar bears here. That island there, do you see it?

Interviewer: Over here?

Simon: Yes, the one that is very close just over here, just beyond that area I saw six-teen polar bears. Also there was a polar bear here once when the wind was just right, that there were eleven polar bears over near the open parallel water on the shore. When there are that many polar bears together that it is quite uncomfortable. Also when I had gone and crossed straight over there that I saw thirty-six polar bears, without criss-crossing. There are a lot of animals, and polar bears. When the tourist are there that they will need something to protect themselves with.

Interviewer: Are there any food that is cache there for the summer and that they will need to be picked-up in the winter?

Simon: No. they do not.

Interviewer: Is it because it is too frozen?

Simon: No, because it is not too frozen. Because there will be none. If I was to cache some food over here, if I had gone there the next day or one week later that there will be absolutely nothing.

Interviewer: The polar bears have eaten it?

Simon: Yes, it is already taken. That is why we always bring back what we have caught. If I catch a harpseal within this week and that I cache it and that I will pick it up one week later, if I leave them just laying out there. Even if a polar bear does not get it, either

a fox will get it. You can not leave anything like that around this area. The thing is that for those of us who know these things because we are from this area, the only thing that we will not use such as the blubber we give that to the polar bears. We just leave them there and that we know it will not become old, aged blubber.

Interviewer: Are there any inuksuks around here too that they use as marks?

Simon: Yes, there are a lot inuksuks. As I said earlier that when I went to climb a mountain before anyone had climbed it before that an old ice cap way before we were around, an old site where we go for a look out. This here, there has been people that have been here for a long time.

Interviewer: Way before there was a Resolute Bay?

Simon: No, way before that. For example my ancestors, well, the kalluks are the ones who are the ones that are pretty much left behind. My father and them, my relatives. My ancestors have come here because they knew that the animals here were plentiful. Some of them have come here from Igloolik, Pond Inlet, and from Arctic Bay have come from those places. Only for those who could travel a long distance.

Interviewer: Yes.

Simon: Yes.

Interviewer: If you know any names in Inuktitut, I could start writing them down. I have just written down just some of them. This here is Nuvukutaak [long point]. Maqruliq [two way split], Maqruliqiaq [Somewhat of a two way split].

Simon: Maqruliqirusiq [on towards somewhat of a two way split].

Interviewer: Also, Taliqthluqutaaq [arm shaped], Qikiqtakuluk [small piece of land], Kautaqland [Hammer], could you write down any other ones that I have never written down?

Simon: Yes, all this area, they have names for them too. Also, this one here, Itilliq [somewhat of an entrance). We have never gone there before. They have been named by the Qalunaaq [White people]. They call it the polar bear pass, have you not gone there before. Itilliq [somewhat of an entrance] the area towards the caribou hunting ground that splits this up. If they call it in Inuktitut, you would be able to know what I am talking about right away if you are from here. Have you never gone to polar bear pass? Where is polar bear pass? We have never named them. The part where there is a split up, Itilliq [somewhat of an entrance, this one over here. This here is an ideal place for a park within this area. It is very good.

Interviewer: I hear that there were old muskox bones that they use to be in this region?

Simon: Yes.

Interviewer: I had written it down.

Simon: Yes, also sizema, they are called sizema. Oil and gas exploration company. Those exploration companies, we know that they had damaged some land when the gas and oil companies were here. They had dug up a hole and fill it with dynamites and had blown it up. With the dust of the explosion, many muskox have died that way.

Interviewer: Over here?

Simon: Yes, and they were done so early too. Back then, they had gone by dog teams for the last lime, the Inuit were used as hard labourers when they had heavy lifting to do. Nowadays, there are no more hard labour and that is why people do not join them anymore. For example; when they had worked during the time they needed hard labourers and that they made very little money that the Inuit people were used a lot around this area. Right now, they are not being used as much. They use patrol officers once in a while. Back then, they were used a whole lot by the gas and oil exploration companies, and that they would load up gasoline's too. They were killing the animals with the explosives, with the dust of the explosives. Once in a while, they would go to the repoint over there. Over, a lot of muskox had died out, from the same things such as what the sizema were doing such has when they were doing some explosions.

Interviewer: What about the inlets or the repoints, do they have names in Inuktitut too?

Simon: I have never known them to have names in Inuktitut. I have grown up in this area here around the point of Kuuvanajuk. When I began to be around Resolute area that I started to go here.

Interviewer: About how many years now?

Simon: Very old.

Interviewer: Do the rivers have names, and the lakes too?

Simon: Yes, the lakes have names too that are around this area. If you were able to talk with Amaroalik, he is the person who knew the names the most.

Interviewer: What about his son, Iimuusi?

Simon: Iimuusi, just like the rest or us, he wanted to go to that area and that he got there. He had gone there to check to see the land around there because he wanted to see the landscape, then he had gone back to Resolute. That is pretty much all he did, his son.

Interviewer: The landscape going up there, we have marked down the higher elevation. This here is probably high elevation. You said this here has high elevation here, it goes way up there. You said that you have found a watch point there.

Simon: Yes, a watch point. All this area on top of the mountains are all watch points, even Resolute is like that too. These here were there were camps.

Interviewer: Do you know any old burial sites that are from a long ago.

Simon: I have never seen old burial sites, although I have seen them in Kuuvanajuk.

Interviewer: The last one here, the place where people do not usually go, just over this area here.

Simon: No, they do not go there too much at all.

Interviewer: No one has gone there?

Simon: Yes. It is only when people are out there to hunt caribou that they do go there in the springtime. That area is where people do not usually go there.

Interviewer: It is probably that they go there by land.

Simon: They do not go there by ski-doo too much. It is only when people go to the north magnetic pole that they go through that area. The land around here is so bad that they go through here when they try and go up there.

Interviewer: It is dangerous even in the wintertime too?

Simon: Probably some of it. In the winter it is quite fine. When spring comes around, that is when the snow starts to melt.

Interviewer: Bathurst Inlet, in Inuktitut it is called.

Simon: Tuktusiurvik [a place where you go caribou hunting].

Interviewer: All this island around here?

Simon: Yes, all of them. They too have names. The whole island is called Tuktusiurvik [a place where you go caribou hunting].

Interviewer: They do not usually go to the area here?

Simon: Yes. They do not usually go to that area.

Interviewer: What about the land behind it?

Simon: That area is where people do not usually go. We do go there by an airplane and also by honda. I have never really found a place where there is good hunting grounds there, that is for myself.

Interviewer: If I missed out anything, that is anything.

Simon: You missed this one, Tasiujaaluk [somewhat of a long lake].

Interviewer: This is pretty much what it looks like, but I might be mistaken. If you would like to add anything, you are welcome to add anything.

Sianon: Inuit people had dispersed or there is said to have been 'diminutive people' that their old traditional camping grounds were spotted.

Interviewer: Around this area?

Simon: Yes, somewhere around this area. They spotted 'diminutive peoples' old traditional camping grounds. Inuit people have gone come here for such a long time. Because they have been here for so long, that they found fresh tracks.

Interviewer: Just recently?

Simon: No, our fathers elders.

Interviewer: What about the Thule culture, or buried old artefacts?

Simon: The Thule cultures artefacts and the artefacts of the Dorset culture are not the same. We could find the differences and would could be the ones to look into that because we know about them. The Dorset culture, our ancestors are just the same, the thing is that they had worked a lot harder than we did because they do not use motors or anything. The Thule culture were dealing totally different with what the Dorset culture never did. The old traditional camping grounds of those Thule culture and of the Dorset culture are different. They are not the same. The Thule used very large boulders that they made their traditional camping grounds with.

Interviewer: Maybe there are old traditional camping grounds like that around this area here?

Simon: Yes, there are such things as those around this area here. Tuktuliarvik. The old traditional hunting grounds. Once you try anything, anything becomes possible. The parks people will be doing these things, and we are the ones that no one should worry about. When the Qallunaaq [white people] tourist are around here, they would probably not want me to put up my tent next to them. The animals that I caught, if they were visible just laying out there and if they saw me hunting and killing a lot of animals that they would not be too pleased with me. It would be nice only if they had talked about their grand opening of the park. I already know that. There has been those kinds of occurrences of the land that I had left there in the past and up to this day. When they have an opening, they seem to become so hospitable. It is because that they will make money out of it and that they will be able to survive off it. When you work hard at anything that you are striving for, anything that you try is possible. There must be nothing of that nature around. Once it was small it then increases to something very big.

There has to be nothing of that nature around. We will not be able to enter the area in there. In the future there must be something in writing stating we agreed to that we will have the ability to have access, something of that nature. Many Qallunaaqs [white people] do not want to see any animals that are killed because they do not like it. Also many Qallunaaqs [white people] do not like those who have our country food because some of them are vegetarians. We would not be welcomed at all when the tourist are coming around here because there will be time when we have no access to the land when a park is set up. We can not go there in the winter to hunt there. We will be able try and hunt there only in the summertime. We hunt caribou there during summertime to hunt them for clothing materials. We are not using our traditional clothing as much these days. There are clothing that you do not have to make which are in the stores but they are not as warm as caribou skin clothing. Those kinds of clothing are good only for day trips, when you dry them up, next day you could use them again. When you go out on the land, the Qallunaaqs [white people] wear parkas that are five-hundred dollar winter jackets that are very expensive. When it had been dry when evening comes about, the expensive jacket is then damped or wet. Caribou skins will not get damped or wet. If I do not abuse my parka it will always be good to use. We do hunt in the springtime. They might tell us that when winter comes around that you will be able to hunt only when we are not around anymore, that would be a problem. We do want to hunt in the springtime for clothing purposes. If there was a law of that nature it would be an obstacle for us to face. There was a person from Parks Canada who said there will be of nothing of that nature. The people who hunt will not be affected. Also they have come to terms of agreement that they will benefit the Inuit people. They are so true. The Polaris Mine are a good company. If we pass by them that they are nice enough to refill our gas for free, they are of no problem for us. When we go out hunting for animals or if we are out hunting for polar bears and if they are low in gas that they could get gas from them, you are of good help. The parks people, we already know that if we took any gas from them that we will have to return it, that is just my thought. We will probably not have any access to the gas when we are out polar bear hunting. We will probably not hear that from them. The parks people, the Qallunaaq [white people] are the ones who are who are taking care of this. The money that they make will out of this will be just taken out of here. I think that is one of the short falls that arise out of this, if the mining exploration is stopped and that they find a big mining deposit, it could be a big steel. copper deposit find that could probably go as far as this area here, If they took out a deposit that it could cover a large area and sometimes it might go under the salt water. It is for that reason that I was against the proposal for the park. When they first said that they made a proposal that I agreed with them at first and that they are helping out. The thing is that for my future generation, that they will not make any money out of this. We are at the moment running our lives with the currency [money]. The next generation will be going through more difficult experiences I am pretty sure of that. I myself have experienced two different worlds of the Inuit culture and less of the Qallunaaq [white people] world. Up to this point, when I had moved from there is that my Inuit life style seems to be a lot less, it is almost all gone. I am living the life style the Qallunaaq [white people] right now. My next generation, will be thinking more of money, they will be, thinking more of myself. It is for that reason I think they are in the way for the creation of Nunavut. I think that parks people are in the way in some ways.

Interviewer: They have some names in Inuktitut, such as Kaliilik, Qikiqtaq [an island] Akulliak, Kimmik [heal], Ikaruq [a place where there is shallow point], this one here. Ikaruit, it is probably written that way.

Interviewer: It could probably get named in Inuktitut if we found more information on it.

Simon: We could find our way back home just following the land and the wind. That is how my sons are right now. They do know how to hunt that is their way back to home.

Interviewer: This compass.

Simon: Using the Anik satellite, how is it called? It is like this right now that I try and teach them the Inuit culture and traditions. For those who try and get back home even late at night, they are at that point that they try and hold those traditions. For that reason I am beginning to be jealous of the of the money they use and the money that they will be taking out of our land.

Interviewer: Do they eat any vegetation from this area during summertime?

Simon: Yes, when you go to another location coming from Resolute, it is something that is very hard to leave behind. This area here, it has vegetation there. Resolute does not have any vegetation. The shoreline of this lake here has very little vegetation. This has vegetation such as plants that look like the shape of a tongue, mountain sorrel, berries.

Interviewer: Blue berries?

Simon: There are no blue berries, and there are no northern willows. You do miss the willows a lot. For example; when you want to eat caribou that is boiled by using willows as fuel to burn, boil and cook the meat, and there are no willows. A person who considers themselves to be a real Inuk would bring them.

Interviewer: Barbecue grill?

Simon: Yes.

Interviewer: I do not have anymore questions.

Simon: If you do have anymore questions it is fine. I am talking about them just slightly differently because it is aimed for my next generation. Firstly, I was very grateful of them. Young people do make money out of it. If they might be stopping them from that, I could say what the hell are you doing here. I could say that to the parks people. I have never heard in Resolute that the parks people have donated one-thousand dollars to the community of Resolute, I still have never heard that yet. The mining companies have donated money to the students when they are going to do different activities. Also they have donated money to the community that they will help and support the community. There are such things as those that come lip. The parks people will have no ending what

so ever, and that they shown to us too. Right now, my support for them has decreased. The first time around, I had great support for them and that I had enjoyed the land where I do my hunting was not disturb or it was untouched. You could see that I had done some hunting right next to it where they are working on the park. They do not have any fear at all. They are working behind the scenes of the Inuit. They do not have anything writing down. Also they have not brought anything up. They can not say that this here is my proof and the Inuit are trying to find things out. Because it is their culture. I am sure that they try and find out about Maqruliq [two way split] by others who are hunting, that is hat I am pretty sure about, also I am like that too. We have never seen any bad side effects that. The thing is that with have seen the positive help that Maqruliq [two way split] to us. Also, it has helped us financially, there has been people hired and that they had donated some money to us. I had been against them at first. There are a lot of places where you could make some money. When I have Nunavut, where will my next generation be working? Also, our land here has a lot of those things, gas, rock minerals and diamonds. There are those things that are here in the high arctic. For those reasons the parks people will not be bringing up anything that they will help us with financially. As long as I eat some meat and if I get some dogs too. It is because that I do not have any money that I can not get a ski-doo, maybe if I get some dogs. I have not gone there for a while and that my dogs do not really want to go anywhere anymore. For example; the dogs of the past such as your fathers and my fathers dogs will not be the same as their dogs anymore, The parks people have brought up nothing but hardships, that is for myself. Looking at Maqruliq, we catch caribou just to the side of it, and just in front of it we catch polar bears and to the other side of it we can catch seals in their dens. There has been no sickness coming out of this area Also, scientist havee said that people are not eating any contaminated food that comes from Maqruliq. They are trying to support it, but the financial end part of it to support, I do not agree with it. Looking only just to this day that will be supported are the caribou are only during a fraction of the year, during summertime. They will not be supporting them in the winter, just in the summertime. Probably only for two months. That is not someone who is a protector. Your father has supported Nunatsiaq all throughout his entire life. We are the ones who live here. If only we were the ones who were told to start this up here. To try and find someone who will be supportive of this. The ones who are coming from the south are just here to pick-up money from here. They are just people who are tricking people. The island of Tagurnaag is just where they are making money out of it. It is not right. The money that they could be making from, they have just closed it. They have the authority to do anything, so they closed it. The ones who are out there to bring and make money for the community and the ones who will be running things I myself have agreed with them more. Parks Canada, I am just talking what I am thinking. The government already owns the property around that area where the proposed boundaries are. Yes, the government are sharing too much of the land of the Inuit. The land that will be owned by Nunavut. It is as if they are trying to close some doors up by Parks Canada. For example; following the Nunavut's Landclaims Agreement. I do not know, I am just speaking what I am thinking. The foundation of Nunavut, the foundation of the Inuit are just being closed by Parks Canada. This is how I am totally I am different from the people of here. I have pretty much run out of words to say.

Interview with Aleasuk Idlout

Interviewer: Have you gone to the northern portion of Bathurst Island?

Aleasuk: To the far north of the Island?

Interviewer: Yes.

Aleasuk: No. Where is the location of the Polar Bear Pass exactly on the map? There I have gone to as the northernmost of the Island. I have not gone further north than that.

Interviewer: In the last ten years approximately how many times have you gone to this Island?

Aleasuk: I am not sure. I have gone to the southeast of the Island several times. At least more to the east is where I have been to in the spring especially. Once I have gone further inland to hunt for caribou. We usually dwell in the southern area for our work.

Interviewer: What purposes do you usually take trips for, either on contract to guide tourists or for spring camping or to hunt?

Aleasuk: The reasons we go there?

Interviewer: Yes.

Aleasuk: Sometimes we go on contractual initiatives and other times it is strictly to go on our own to go hunting. Sometimes we take tourists polar bear hunting or muskox hunting to the southern part by dogteam.

Interviewer: Can you show me on the map where you have gone by dogteam and what routes you have taken?

Aleasuk: We start from the Resolute Bay community and stop at this small island (Qikiqtaq) overnight. Some islands we go to are not shown in this map. Those are the areas we go to for polar bear hunting by dogteam. Sometimes we go farther up every year as I have been taking tourists to go polar bear hunting by dogteam for the last five years. The routes we use differ depending on our customers' wishes. We usually go to these southern areas.

Interviewer: Your trips are usually work related? As in outfitting?

Aleasuk: Yes. Sometimes we will go for our pleasure especially in the spring when the polar bear hunting season has ended, we go fishing or go hunting for bearded seals.

Interviewer: Where are the usual places to go fishing and hunting?

Aleasuk: The most common fishing lake is this lake. It is located about here (points to map) and here is where we hunt for bearded seals. The condition for hunting seals is that the ice very quickly becomes dangerous around these fiords. We go hunting around these places or just to enjoy the landscapes.

Interviewer: As the seasons differ from one to the other as in spring, pre-spring. Summer, fall, winter ... Have you been at the Island in all these seasons?

Aleasuk: In the fall as soon as the ice has fully formed in the month of November, I have gone here (points), but a floe edge lingers long afterwards. For that case we will bypass towards the north in order to go hunting. During the dead of winter when it is freezing cold we do not travel there very much. When it starts to bear daylight as about now (1st week February) and when the ice formation has been checked and a trail has formed, we will start going over there again.

Interviewer: As soon as you can start hunting for polar bear?

Aleasuk: Well, probably within our month as we steadily navigate and check the strength of the ice and we usually go polar bear hunting across where the floe edge is still open presently. Hunters will keep checking out the area. I have been to the Island in the fall, winter, spring, and summer.

Interviewer: Would you have some locations in mind where you would want to show to tourists that you see scenic surroundings?

Aleasuk: I am not sure, The places we go to do not really bare spectacular scenery as we usually hunt where there is water or that involve sea ice. I have not had many chances of going further up north inland so we cannot say.

Interviewer: You said earlier that you have been to this area once?

Aleasuk: Yes.

Interviewer: Do you remember how it was like?

Aleasuk: We were taken there to hunt for caribou by the Hunters and Trappers Association. There was no outstanding scenery up there. It is not much worth as an outfitter to take tourists over there but there is an abundance of wildlife for example muskox but in terms of scenic views there appears to be not much.

Interviewer: What about for heritage resources, do you know of any old sodhouses?

Aleasuk: I am not very resourceful when it comes to what we call Tuktuliarvik (caribou hunting grounds/Bathurst Island). I have not explored it very much during the summer either. I have been to the Polar Bear Pass once in the summer otherwise I have traveled

when it is covered in snow.

Interviewer: What other wildlife can you name that are hunted besides polar bear, bearded seal, caribou, and fish?

Aleeeasuk: Not very much is harvested from there compared to the harvest that takes place closer to our community. There is the place largely occupied by bearded seals called Premen's Cove. That is the area that I personally have gone to hunt for bearded seals mainly in the spring. I have taken part in hunting seals that bask in the sun as there are so many during the spring.

Interviewer: Are you aware of any birds and what they are?

Aleeeasuk: I have not spent so much time there when birds migrate up here so I am not very sure though I have seen seagulls when I have been there. I cannot be specific as to what other birds there are.

Interviewer: Polar bears are known to be sometimes dangerous to visitors or travelers. Are there other animals that can also be dangerous that you want people to be aware of and that can include dangerous parts of the land or on ice?

Aleeeasuk: There are the places that can quickly become dangerous spots usually around points and fiords as there are many of these there. Around all these islands are always dangerous so that information should be known? Also each of the islands situated south of Bathurst have points that very easily become danger zones.

Interviewer: Would there be animals too that have to be watched out for?

Aleeeasuk: From any animals?

Interviewer: Yes.

Aleeeasuk: I am not too aware of the marked Reserved National Park area and have not seen enough of the land though animals roam there that, I am aware of. I have not been there so much in the summer because many packs of ice float around the fiords. We have not gone to hunt other animals than caribou and bearded seals.

Interviewer: Have you seen traditional landmarks (Inukshuk-suit) where you have been?

Aleeeasuk: Not really. You may see some if you explored the land in the summer but we do not hunt too much in that season. In my case I do not participate with the hunting on the land. Not many hunt inland.

Interviewer: Do you know of any Inuktitut names because I am also collecting them and I feel are not complete yet?

Aleeeasuk: I am not too familiar with the Inuktitut names for these places and not much are named in Inuktitut either. I travel to the common places with a team.

Interviewer: Do you also know of any other wildlife existing that are not necessarily hunted?

Aleeeasuk: There are rabbits, wolves and foxes that I know about and there are others too that exist there.

Interviewer: Maybe you may want to share one experience involving your dogteam rides or any occasion you have enjoyed or particularly remember?

Aleeeasuk: I do not particularly have joyful experiences as my approach seems to be average in my experiences. I can say that it can be awfully windy there and that is its usual condition probably due to the vastness of land. I do not have anyone story really.

Interviewer: Maybe you have knowledge you can share with that you have heard of?

Aleeeasuk: I have not really grown and become familiar with the Island. When we finally moved to this community is when I started to become more aware of the place. I know of some things but not entirely.

Interviewer: Have you gone to the western part of the island?

Aleeeasuk: The back of the Island?

Interviewer: There is some part showing on the map here, for example if I connect the two separate maps.

Aleeeasuk: Oh this part of the area?

Interviewer: Yes.

Aleeeasuk: I have not been to that part of the west though I have flown above it by airplane.

Interviewer: Oh, you have seen it though from an airplane?

Aleeeasuk: Yes, I have seen it well, not once.

Interviewer: How does it seem to look to view it from an airplane?

Aleeeasuk: Well, it is apparently a pretty good land area. It is unlike the land from the east side. Some part of it is white-colored and the rest is tundra. I have flown above it once in the fall and other times has been in the summer and winter. I cannot put more detail of the land form.

Interviewer: You are the guides for polar bear hunters?

Aleeeasuk: We search for the bears, we take tourists to hunt polar bear.

Interviewer: I see, that is fortunate. If I may have left out information important to be known you can add it on to the interview.

Aleeeasuk: I know the importance but I do not know unfortunately. If I did I would probably have comments to say.

Interviewer: Your ideas could either be your own opinion about the proposed National Park and they are only obligated to hear opinions. I am sent here to collect information.

Aleeeasuk: I do not feel that I have any comments.

Interviewer: You do not mind their initiative? Are you supportive of their plans?

Aleeeasuk: Yes, I feel I am in support of their plans.

Interviewer: Do you have words to offer about this park? Anything at all?

Aleeeasuk: About Polar Bear Pass?

Interviewer: Yes, the National Reserve.

Aleeeasuk: Well, I cannot comment about it much in particular, really. Yes, though I am supportive of those who are for it but I know the importance that the place has to be kept well maintained. I have also heard that the area is full of different flocks of birds. Those are my concerns even though I am in support.

Interviewer: Appears there would be no impact on the people?

Aleeeasuk: Yes it seems that way for a place we rarely go to. It rarely is inhabited by people.

Interviewer: If this park became official, it would not make much difference? Considering it is in the north?

Aleeeasuk: I would prefer that the park includes the rest of the northern territory instead of making border lines in the Island.

Interviewer: Yes. There are adventurers that go to the Magnetic North Pole probably through a trail they use. Can you expand on the names other than Ikaariarvik and Qikiqtakuluk?

Aleeeasuk: Probably. They names do not seem to be permanent terms in that area.

Interviewer: Would there be narwhals too?

Aleasuk: I do not know. I have not been there in the summer time therefore I have not had a chance to see water mammals.

Interviewer: What is the scenery like in the winter time? Towards when daylight shows in the middle of the day?

Aleasuk: Well, since tons of snow sets in the winter it looks very white, very much like around our settlement. But the tips of hills are darker there and the rest is white.

Aleasuk: I do not seem to have anything else to add too myself.

Interviewer: I have four other interviews to do from this list of people. Would you have suggestions to which hunter to I should approach?

Aleasuk: Four? From this list?

Interviewer: Starting from the list here is Toni?

Aleasuk: This gentleman has gone to the Island in the summer for holidays, as well as Pudlu, or George. You can interview either of them.

Interviewer: Anyone?

Aleasuk: Yes. They can be open for interviews. They go here a lot of the times.

Interview with Allie Salluviniq

Interviewer: Approximately how many times have you traveled to Bathurst Island in the last ten years?

Allie: Approximately how many times?

Interviewer: Yes.

Allie: Probably seven times at least.

Interviewer: During what seasons have you been there, summer, fall, pre-winter, winter, pre-spring, spring?

Allie: Mostly in the spring and winter I have been there. To be more exact, I have been there mostly in the spring and some in the winter but not as much in the winter.

Interviewer: Can you identify which places you have been to and what routes you have taken to the places you have been to?

Allie: Starting from our community?

Interviewer: Yes.

Allie: I have gone through different routes enroute from our settlement. Sometimes I will travel through Marruuliqi (Little Cornwallis Island). The ice forms differently and other times in the winter when there is an open floe edge, we have to by pass it. We may go through Baker Island (Qikiqtakuluk) too. That is the usual trail. I travel to Premen's Cove. The caribou most often inhabit the area in the spring and just before spring when daylight starts to come. Caribou used to be found there. I have been there as well as over here (points to map) to hunt for polar bear. Do I also have to mention the names for them too?

Interviewer: Yes please.

Allie: I do not know the names in Inuktitut but this part of Bathurst Island, right here (points) to Kaniqlukuluktaaq (Allison Inlet), and have not gone beyond that though. Yes, I have gone north too past Tigligarvik (Bass Point) as we call it but not farther north than that.

Interviewer: Yes, I see. Have you gone as far as Daniel Point?

Allie: Yes, around that area and through here (marking routes) along the shore I have traveled through from Marruuliqi. I have not gone far up north.

Interviewer: What reasons have you had to travel there?

Allie: In the past I have been there to hunt for caribou and polar bear. This is towards the south to Kangiqlukutaak (Allison Inlet), through this trail to look for caribou and polar bear.

Interviewer: Have you ever slept overnight in the Island?

Allie: Yes, I have slept overnight there and along that area.

Interviewer: Do you have any favorite camping spots?

Allie: A few years ago, I used to go to Qikiqtakuluk (Baker Is.) very close to Bathurst Island, as it has a cabin, before it was too badly wrecked especially windows from polar bears. There are also better maintained cabins at Premen's Cove and the place also includes an airstrip, that is where I would spend overnight too.

Interviewer: Have you ever taken tourists, adventurers or scientists/researchers out?

Allie: No, I have not. That's right, I have not taken visitors out.

Interviewer: Have you gone fishing there before?

Allie: I have only checked on people fishing but I have not gone fishing myself. I have not fished there much.

Interviewer: Don't you like the flavor of fish there?

Allie: No, its not that. I do not really spend too much time at the lake when there are many people fishing in the spring. I have also stayed overnight here (points) but mostly here where there is an airstrip. I have also camped out here for the longest number of days hunting for polar bear and did not mind fishing. I am not too sure how the fish taste there.

Interviewer: What usually takes you to Bathurst Island these days?

Allie: Last time was to hunt polar bear at my usual hunting site near an island right under Bathurst Island. There are polar bear there.

Interviewer: Where are the good hunting grounds?

Allie: Around that area?

Interviewer: Yes.

Allie: Right here in this area (points) when we hunt for caribou, is a good spot, to me that is. That is my favourite hunting spot. What you call Ikaarvik (Cape Evans) right beyond that area too is good. There is also one called Ikaariarvik (Cape Copal) as it

apparently is. I only call one Ikaariarvik which literally means, " a transition point towards a journey".

Interviewer: Oh, here it is noted Ikaariarvik, it is known as that sometimes and here it is used as Ikaariarvik again?

Allie: Here also is called Ikaariarvik. Sometimes I pass by that too using a reason for its name. It is the Ikaariarvik (a transition towards a journey) for Bathurst Island. Anyway there used to be a cabin close to the area when you spent time there, caribou would be around and those who wanted to fish could do so close by. I like that location the most.

Interviewer: Is the land different from Resolute Bay?

Allie: Yes, it is different from the original community of Resolute Bay (a move had taken place a number of years ago). There is not much plant life here for animals to feed on. The place we call Tuktuiliarvik (a caribou hunting place/Bathurst Is.) has more food to offer for animals therefore it has more animals. And in the summer. sea mammals are more plentiful in terms of walrus, narwhal and the like.

Interviewer: Are there any other abundant animals or birds?

Allie: Yes. There are all kinds of birds and animals there, almost all arctic species. In the summer there are the birds, narwhal, beluga, and spotted narwhal that you can see as well as walrus, seals, bearded seals and other sea mammals. They are all there.

Interviewer: Do you know of any bird nesting areas and where they may be?

Allie: I do not know exactly at summer. Sometimes the sea is not in the condition to travel by boat because the ice will not drift away early. The pack of ice will drift away and sometimes return in no time when the weather happens to be good. And when there are no ice packs blocking the way the weather condition is bad at times. The ice and weather conditions are the real factors though it is not always. I do not know where the birds roam and nest myself but the eider ducks that nest around lakes should be there. In the summer I do not travel by boat there though I may fly there sometimes.

Interviewer: Presently?

Allie: Yes. Last year when Premen's Cove, the one with the airstrip, was being cleaned up I would go there by plane and nowhere else.

Interviewer: Does the place still possess an airstrip?

Allie: Yes but the airstrip is very muddy in the spring and summer season before it completely dries up. Part of the airstrip is sometimes muddy too in the wet season.

Interviewer: Why did the clean up take place? What chemical was there?

Allie: The oil exploration team ignited fires near the area. I believe the airstrip was used for large aircraft such as Hercules and other kinds too in the past. They said they were not going to have activity in the area anymore so all the equipment like warehouses and many others had to be removed and cleaned up.

Interviewer: You mean you had to clean up after them?

Allie: No, not us. Those oil drillers that explored there abiding by the Government regulations had to clean up the area if they were not going to use it anymore and not leave equipment. Following the regulation, the place had to be cleaned up. I think it was contractors that bid for contracts did the job. When I was with the Renewable Resources I had to periodically check on the place as part of my responsibility. That is part of the reason I went to the Island.

Interviewer: Oh, you were with the Renewable Resources...

Allie: Yes, in their council.

Interviewer: I see, with the council. While you were on the council appointed to check the areas requested, did you go to any other places?

Allie: No. When I was requested by the council I did not go to any other place.

Interviewer: Have you seen historical sites either remains of sodhouses, whale bones, or Inukshuks (landmarks)? If so, whereabouts have you seen them?

Allie: Sodhouse remains are many around here (relays to map). I have not been there on many occasions. We have been shown the places from an airplane. There are many of them here, I think all along this strip of land has some. I am not sure exactly where some of them are located even though I have seen them. In the dark when I was driving a snowmobile I have spotted some and I am not sure where. I think there are many along this area. People say there are many sodhouse remains there and I have seen some too.

Interviewer: Polar bears are sometimes dangerous, and that information has to be known by tourists. Are there any animals other than polar bears or conditions that have to be known too? Those that tend to become dangerous.

Allie: Out there, wolves come around too. When they are hungry they are quite dangerous especially when there is a pack of them, nothing can stop them. They can even try and attack a person on a snowmobile. Wolves can be dangerous too.

Interviewer: Can a pack try to attack a person on a snowmobile?

Allie: Yes, they will try and I have heard that too. There are also foxes though they are small, when they are inflicted with rabies they can also be dangerous. Also the muskox cannot be approached too close either because they can charge at you. These are ones on the land. On the sea ice the walrus is not a game to play with. They can be dangerous too

and some may try, charge, and attack too.

Interviewer: Have you roamed around the land too, wherever?

Allie: I have not gone inland but here I have been hunting for caribou and through here but I have not been into this inland area. When I go there and since I use a snowmobile on ice I use the land very little. I have used the land very little to this date.

Interviewer: Since you already mentioned the old cabin right? Is this cabin here in worst shape than this one here?

Allie; Yes, there are the two of them that are not that shambled, the doors and windows were all broken before but the rest like the walls are in good shape compared to the rest of the construction. In the winter the interior is full of snow due to the broken windows so we will stay overnight in the latter cabin because the window frames are smaller and higher therefore less snow is in it. There are three little cabins along Premen's Cove. Sometimes the windows and doors have been broken by polar bears. Since the last cabin has less work involved we spend more nights in that One.

Interviewer: If you would add Inuktitut place names that we have not included yet?

Allie: I do not think so.

Interviewer: This place has formed at least three names to it now; Marruuliqiarusiq (towards a little double island), Akuliaq (middle), Itiqaruminarnilik (ideal place to stop at).

Allie: I cannot add any more place names to the area.

Interviewer: There is Nuvukutaaq (long point), Ikusinnguaq (resembling an elbow).

Allie: Yes, it is also named Ikusinnguaq and it looks exactly like an elbow too?

Interviewer: Is this one Kautaq (hammer) too?

Allie: Maybe Kautaq used to go there. Yes, I cannot add any more Inuktitut place names. I did not even know that some Inuktitut place names ever existed.

Interviewer: Are you aware of any walrus calving grounds surrounding this area?

Allie: I have not witnessed any...

Interviewer: Or any that you have heard of?

Allie: I think I have only heard but I have seen walrus here but I have not heard that calving takes place there. I have not even heard. I am not an expert about walrus calving around here. Further up north the sea has an area where currents are constant and it is

an open water year round. Some walrus roam around that area too but I do not know where they bear their young.

Interviewer: You may add more information...

Allie: I can attempt to answer questions if you ask me only. I do not think I can add anything else.

Interviewer: You can include any information you have heard of.

Allie: Some things I have heard of? I cannot remember what I have heard about Bathurst Island. But then...

Interviewer: Even any stories you have heard that have anything to do with this Island.

Allie: I am informed that on this place we call Tuktiliarvik animals, sea mammals and the rest of livestock almost all exist there. The Island has an abundance of all arctic animals and has rich land. When you go there in the summer the land is beautiful. It is a very ideal place to have an outpost camp or live in as a settlement. I believe it is a wonderful land.

Interviewer: Do you have any words to say to Parks Canada about the proposed National Park before it becomes final? We have now been given the opportunity. They would be happy to hear from you.

Allie: Do I have concerns for them?

Interviewer: Or if you have anything to say to them or what you feel is important for them to know.

Allie: However, what I want clarified is if hunters will be able to go on the land. That is what I want to understand clearly. If that is true the Inuit culture and history, or traditional hunting ways can be still maintained. The impact will be felt. If it is not going to be changed and we can continue to hunt there, I do not mind that so much. If the information I know is going to be implemented the mining and oil exploration companies that want to explore at Bathurst Island will not be able to do that? If the Inuit culture and way of life can still be accepted and allowed at the park and cross the grounds freely, that is the way I feel should be done. How about you? I do not mind that but then what about those oil exploration teams interested in the Island. I am not sure how their opportunities will... I should tell you this first that at Little Cornwallis Island, the mining company extracting minerals and nickel will not be operating long now. I seem to understand this and that they might want to explore further around the area.

Interviewer: The same company?

Allie: Yes. Cominco and another company I think. I may be wrong here but if there is more exploration to take place as I seem to know. Because the nickel is going to be

cleaned out they have been searching for possibilities elsewhere. If this area is going to be sought at, if Bathurst will not be explored and this mine closes down, we will be greatly affected for sure. Jobs and many employees go there, mostly southerners, but the aircraft that come up here and make a stop in our settlement, if these end and no more mineral is found they can still obtain a permit for Little Cornwallis Island. They have roughly found an area but it is not enough at Bathurst Island. For this matter if the mining company cannot get a permit our settlement will experience a downfall. The number of airplanes coming into our community will probably decrease especially jets that come in from Edmonton, Montreal or Ottawa. If these crafts no longer have cargo to transport as that is how business generates they would no longer have reasons to come in. For that reason our community would go downhill. Our travel costs, cargo way bills and grocery orders would have to have a large mark up. I am weary about this possibility happening to us. Though we hope to keep the Island free of chemicals and if it becomes a National Park it is understood that no mining can take place there. That is my only concern.

Interviewer: If it did become a National Park and local people became self employed and guide tourists or hikers themselves, do you think there would still be less number of aircraft coming in?

Allie: Probably, that way it could be an asset but for example, in the winter when it is dark and cold outdoors, not many come up here. It is mostly the spring and summer that tourists would come up here. That way it would not be of much an asset and the Park Tourism Industry managed in the south would only gain from tourism. Presently there are businesses on the verge of starting up, maybe if that market expanded tourism would follow. Quttikumiut (High Arctic) are also opening outfitting services.

Interviewer: If the park were to be operational all year round that would sound more beneficial to you personally?

Allie: Yes. Little Cornwallis Island is open year round and aircraft comes up regularly from the south and travelers go to and fro, that is steady.

Interviewer: Maybe you have earned yourself a right to name it in Inuktitut? (jokes)

Allie: This one here?

Interviewer: Have you gone there to fetch gasoline before?

Allie: Yes I have at least once or twice. Yes, I can name it now? (laughs) It is called Marruuliqi. That is the only term I think can be comprehensible. I may not give a proper term.

Interviewer: I think that is all unless you want to add anything else you can do so

Allie: My comments are fully complete regarding this subject.

Interviewer: Thank you.

An Interview with Ludy Pudlu

Interviewer: I am interviewing Ludy Pudlu, right?

Interviewer: Within the last ten years, how many times have you been here to Tuktuliarvik (this place where we hunt caribou)?

Ludy: I do not go up there very often. I have gone there once in the winter, but I have been there by boat a few times. I have not explored this area extensively because it often has lots of ice (in summer). I have been to Marruuliqi -- over that way, with the narrow strip of land. I have gone, I do not know, maybe twice by boat to Marruuliqi and Tigligarviviniq. Tigligarviviniq means, "place where stealing used to take place". Oil explorers had left behind a cache up there intending to live around Tussiktu for a while. The Inuk (who wanted to move there) did not have enough wood so he and others raided the cache. Therefore, it got its name, Tigligarviviniq. They wanted to establish a camp there.

Interviewer: Have you been to other places within the last twenty years?

Ludy: Quite a while ago, I used to go caribou hunting to what is called Kangiqlukutaak mostly by dog team. And this, we call... Ikaariarvik is an area where I have been to by snowmobile. I have never been here by dogteam, only by ski-doo. I used to go to Qikiqtakuluk all the time. These were not too long ago ... well, quite awhile now to the places that we went to quite frequently. But we rarely ever go to these places now because the caribou slowly left the area. And now the caribou are again slowly coming back. I was there last summer by boat up to Qikiqtakuluk and near Ikaariarvik. Of these places, this is the one I have kept coming back to. I have once traveled beyond Pangnilik (place where there is bull caribou), which is also called Polar Bear Pass, but that was by snowmobile. We went up to hunt caribou. I have bagged some caribou in and around Polar Bear Pass before the area became known as Polar Bear Pass. This was probably way before the name Polar Bear Pass was ever thought of.

Interviewer: Have you traveled beyond what is shown on this map?

Ludy: I have not gone beyond that. No, I have not traveled beyond the proposed National Park myself.

Interviewer: You said that you have gone here by snowmobile during winter and by boat during the summer; Have you gone here in the spring and in the fall?

Ludy: We have gone here in the fall, soon after the ice formed. I have never really been up there, just south of Tigligarviviniq. Though, I have been there in summer but I have not really traveled this area in the spring. Well, I have traveled over this area in the fall from the place called Nuvukutaak, but we headed south, not north. I have traveled (this area) in the fall. I have not really traveled that far north in the spring. These places like the one they call Akuliaq, I have never been to in the spring. However, only recently, I

have started going to this area in winter and summer. We have wanted to come here, but sometimes we find that impossible; from here to Nuvukutaak (points to map). The sea is completely full of jagged ice in summer. Once it was clear and I traveled to the place called Marruuliqi by boat. Ikaariarvik is also called Tugli. For this Ikaariarvik, we used to go there sometimes, and other times we headed for Qikiqtakuluk. Mostly, we headed for the place called Paikallai to hunt caribou. We call that place Ikaariarvillattaaq (original Ikaariarvik); we usually passed by Qikiqtakuluk. The waters of this area sometimes have multi-year ice and if the current has not removed the broken ice of the previous year. This ice comes from the north in big pans that choke these waters. Because of these recurrent ice conditions, we have come here, I think only twice by boat from our community. Not even once have we ventured further up the fiord by boat. I have not, but others may have. Yes. Now, almost every year I have come to Marruuliqi, whenever travel is possible.

Interviewer: How does the landscape of these places you have been to look like in summer?

Ludy: It is much more beautiful than our community because the landscape has more variety. Here it is full of pebbles and it is really muddy, so I can only go around that point. This area, we call Tuktusiurvik (Bathurst Is.), has more vegetation, although bare patches of gravel occur there. Also, one sees more animals and different species of birds. This is what I have seen when I went there in spring. In the winter, after the sea-ice forms, the place seems devoid of life except for a few polar bears. It also had caribou, and musk-ox, but I cannot even say now if there are any caribou or musk-ox left in the area. The area just south of the peninsula is similar in appearance to the environs that surround our community. There are no animals because it is full of pebbles and muddy, except for that place called Kangiqlukuluk. That area is beautiful. I found it easy to get caribou there. That was my favorite caribou-hunting ground as the caribou passed through in the spring. We got caribou there in the spring, but I have never heard of anyone hunting caribou there in the winter.

Interviewer: What species of birds come up here? Snow geese?

Ludy: I have not seen many geese, but the one known as, 'those resembling snow geese,' migrate through in great numbers. An over there, we crossed the narrowest part of Maaruuliqi and up the fiord by boat during a rare season when it was clear of ice, up to the very end of the fiord. There were so many of these birds in the number of which I had never seen. There was hardly any at one point, even though it was summer, probably due to severe egg predaceousness but I do not know. There were only a few chicks not only two, but few. The area I think, is a nesting colony for those birds nirliinat, the species slightly smaller than nirliit (snow geese). I have not seen any geese in the area, only those nirliit. Well, I have never been there in the spring when the top layer of the ice is melting and the birds are nesting; this area has snow geese and also snowy owls. To my knowledge, even that point over there (points), having vegetation, has owls. But again, I have not seen geese there.

Interviewer: What are the reasons why you come to this area (point to the map) in the

spring to set up camp and hunt? Have you acted as a guide for tourists?

Ludy: No (empathic). I have come to the area for myself, to go hunting and also just to see what is here by boat. I was curious to see what the area looked like without snow, so I came by boat. But it is not good to travel by boat because the water is quite shallow in some areas. Because of this, one has to be careful when traveling by boat. We took a canoe to the area because I wanted to see it in the summer time, though I have been there many times in winter. I am not involved in the outfitting business.

Interviewer: So one has to be mindful when traveling by boat in the area?

Ludy: Yes. One has to be mindful when traveling here in a bigger boat, especially if the outboard motor is fast. Sometimes the relative flatness of the land gives the illusion that the shore is far off when, in fact, you might be in shallow waters. The more prominent landmarks can easily be used as reference points. This is what I have done when traveling through here. That area always has ice that runs aground and I use those to tell whether I am on shallow waters or not. It is possible to tell the shallower areas by observing the presence of multi-year ice chunks. If they drift near land, then that is a good indication that the waters are deeper and that you can reach shore there, or travel through relatively safely. Sometimes the presence of the ice is the only way of knowing whether the water is shallow or not. Sometimes ... (searches on the map), let me talk a bit about this place called Ikkarrukuluk first. From father off shore, it is not visible. Even some of the ice is higher than the island, like the island is not there. When the ice gets stuck in the shallow waters at low tide, you know that you have to be careful. Without the presence of the ice it is almost impossible to tell where the shallow areas are.

Interviewer: You mentioned some of the animals and especially the birds that are found here. What other animals besides caribou can one find here?

Ludy: I do not really hunt anything else besides caribou and I do not hunt musk-ox. All I can say is that there are musk-oxen here, but I have never hunted musk-ox. I use to hunt caribou here early in the spring when the snow started to thaw during the day. It is very beautiful here. Even though the land here is relatively flat, the high ground seems unremarkable in comparison. It is the shoreline that should be protected. It is beautiful and animals migrate through here, though they do not stay here all year round.

Interviewer: What other animals have you seen? Have you seen polar bear in the area?

Ludy: Yes. We hunted polar bear here in the fall after the introduction of the snowmobile. Well, before snowmobile we hunted polar bear here with dogteams, because polar bears came into the area. We also hunted polar bear in the early spring and in the winter. The ice does not form here in the winter so we cannot go across southern route that way. But the ice forms around the other island so in the fall we would go here to hunt polar bear by snowmobile although we could not hunt here by dogteam as it gets dark quite quickly. When we got snowmobile which has headlights, polar bear hunting became possible in this area. We went up to Qikiqtakuluk sometimes

and Ikaarvik, also to a place called Akuliaq. And around Marrulik, what was it called ... we called it Itikkaruminarnilik when in fact, it was called Akuliaq before, but we did not know that then. Those before us called the place Akuliaq. When we first passed through here by dogteam we just named the place Itikkaruminarnilik (ideal place to stop), but it turned out that it already had another name.

Interviewer: I am writing down the Inuktitut place names as we talk. Perhaps you know some of the place names that I have not written down yet.

Ludy: I am happy with what you have written so far. We are trying to get recognition for the Inuktitut place names. This area here is called Qikiqtakuluk (points), this area here. There is also a little island near there which is not shown on the map. The two islands are collectively known as Qikiqtakuluuk (those two little islands). This island just off Ikaariarvik we call 'Ikaariarviup Qikiqtakulua' (Ikaariarvik's little island). We call these islands Qikiqtakuluit even though we call them by the same name, that is just beyond Ikariarvik. The Island because of oil exploration, we now call Mitturviaaluk. The name was not decided upon by the Inuit.

Interviewer: And how about this? Kautaup Nunaqutaa (Kautaq's camp)?

Ludy: Yes. I did not know that it was called that. This is the first time that I have heard of this place being called Kautaup Nunaqutaa. And this is called Tigliguviviniq. We called it that because someone once stole something there.

Interviewer: Do you know which lakes have char?

Ludy: I have not checked out which lakes have fish. This lake I know, has fish. It is the only lake that I have gone fishing to in this area. I have not fished any lake beside the one near the place we call Tuktuliarvik. Others may have tested the other lakes. We did a little bit in the summer time. These lakes and the ones on Marruuliqi, we have never checked but, I assume that they have fish because they are connected together by rivers.

Interviewer: And also ...

Ludy: This is Ikkarruit. Actually, it is grammatically singular: Ikkarruq (shallow water).

Interviewer: Have you seen any archaeological evidence of human habitation in this area?

Ludy: I have seen some ancient camp sites but I cannot say exactly where they are. Some are quite old and some are more recent. I have seen some sites before but I do not remember exactly where they are. I have not explored the area extensively and some sites are buried underground. That is why I cannot say with certainty where they are but this area (points) was definitely used by ancient Inuit.

Interviewer: Have you seen any Inuksuit (land marks) in the area?

Ludy: No. I have not seen any inuksuit in the area. I do not recall seeing any. However, as I said that I traveled through here in summer, I saw one at the point here, but I do not think it was made by Inuit. I cannot say with any certainty that it was made by an Inuk because it is too close to the shore. I saw it as I passed through by boat. And also here I have seen a small inuksuk but again, I do not know whether it was erected by an Inuk because it also was too close to the shore and it does not have any real purpose.

Interviewer: It is not constructed in the traditional manner?

Ludy: Right. It does not accord to Inuit tradition. I do not know what its purpose was, or whether it was put there just because it looks good there. I do not know what its purpose is which is the one in Kautaup Nunaqutaa.

Interviewer: It is said that Kaulaq once said that the area should be called Kautaup Nunaqutaa. This is what I heard from your father. I think it was your father who told me that. It was probably said in jest. I do not know. Have you ever seen whale bones there?

Ludy: Yes. One can see whale bones all over the place. Here, we harvested whale bone in the summer. Near Marruuliqi, we got whale jaw bones. I think you can find whale bone all over the area when the snow is gone. We came here by boat although there are lots of whale bone here (points) and there were lots to be found. And ... just let me say again that I have not explored this area too extensively by boat, in the summer. I just went around here (points) along the shoreline, though I was not looking for whale bone, but it is well-known that there is a lot to be found there.

Interviewer: Do you have any more anecdotes about what you have seen here?

Ludy: I do not really have a lot more to tell. If they (Parks Canada) feel that this area should be protected, they should consider protecting the shoreline as well. We do not want anything to happen here detrimental to the environment because we are just starting to see what the land is like. We can now say that we know this and that about the environment but we have so much more to learn I think. This area needs to be preserved for the animals. It seems that we are just concentrating only on Polar Bear Pass. However, all of the surrounding area is just as precious to preserve.

Interviewer: Do you think there are clams here?

Ludy: Yes. It has lots of clams because the shoreline is all muddy. But because the low tide does not expose much of the bottom, we know this by observing walrus. It is said that the walrus only frequent shorelines which have clams. There are lots of walrus here in spring when ice break-up makes it possible for them and in summer. This area is their summer ground, their breeding area. From this, one can deduce that there is lots of clams in the area. But, because of the tide levels, we do not dig for clams here.

Interviewer: We know that polar bears are dangerous predators, are there other animals like that around here?

Ludy: Polar bears and walrus are about the only dangerous animals around here. But the walrus we have here are somewhat different than the other walrus from other places. I do not know where they came from. They are very aggressive, especially those that have tasted seal become more aggressive. It is possible to tell when they are posturing if one has seen a lot of walrus. They can be aggressive. One only needs to be wary of the two: the polar bear and walrus. But not all of them are aggressive. Some polar bears are aggressive and some are not. Some walrus are aggressive and some are not. One should be wary of them before they start charging and attacking.

Interviewer: Did you say that walrus which have eaten seal become more aggressive?

Ludy: What it is, is that those that feed on clams eat by way of sucking up the clams from the bottom where fighting is not required. When they feast on seal, it seems to bring their viciousness because they have to fight for their meal using their tusks and these especially will have done this many times and will turn more yellow from the seal blubber. These walrus are much more aggressive than those that do not feed on seal. Females with young are easily intimidated by outboard motors. These are some of the reasons why different walrus react differently. But those that feed on seals do not congregate with those with young and those that feed on clams. Those that feed on seal are solitary and usually stay far off from the main herds. Walrus that are too aggressive are ostracized by the main herds.

Interviewer: I think we are done, but if you have any concerns or have any more to say about the National Park...

Ludy: I cannot really say more about the proposed National Park. My only concern is what kind of rules are we going to have there? Will we be no longer allowed up there or not? Will it just be for tourists? Tourists would have to be shuttled back and forth by plane because boats and snowmobiles are too unreliable for this sort of thing and it is too far from our community. The only way up would be by aircraft. I think the area is also a calving area for caribou. How do we protect the animals from noise, pollution, and traffic? The development would have to take place. I assume that tourists would not want to stay in a tent. Will our animals be protected from noise, pollution and human activity? These are the issues that I have. Though I think it is good that it will protect the area from mineral and oil exploration. These activities have already gone on. It would have been much better had the park been proposed before this happened. It seems that only after the exploration took place that the government proposed this area to become a National Park. Will the animals be protected from noise, pollution, and human traffic? This is what I wanted to say.

Interviewer: Thank you so very much.

Ludy: Yes. Okay.

An Interview with Herodier Kalluk

Interviewer: How many times have you been here (Bathurst Island)?

Herodier: I have been there a few times in the summer by plane with some Qallunaat because there are a lot of archeological sites around here.

Interviewer: Right here (points to map)?

Herodier. Yes. The Qallunaat seem very interested in the archeological evidence there but we have resisted that a bit because this area has caribou and it is of great importance to us. Also because the mining companies have found minerals here we have said yes to the proposed National Park hoping that this will protect the animals.

Interviewer: You want to protect this area and the caribou?

Herodier: The caribou? What?

Interviewer: You want to protect them?

Herodier: The caribou go up there in summer. And in winter, they moved here (points). We went hunting caribou here .. and here because there would be a lot of caribou.

Interviewer: You have been there in summer as well as fall?

Herodier: And in spring too we have been all over the place hunting caribou. Yes. I know a little bit that this area has been inhabited since ancient times and has archeological evidence for it.

Interviewer: I marked this location earlier.

Herodier: Yes. there is an ancient camp site there and here at the point too but it is smaller.

Interviewer: You said that there are old bones here. Are these not whale bones you are talking about?

Herodier. Yes, they are whale bones. And people value these greatly. And here we have only tent rings and no evidence of sod-huts, but the place is popular just the same because one can find stuff here.

Interviewer: Are these more (points to marked locations) ancient than this?

Herodier: I think so. But it is hard to say because they are not sod-huts, only tent rings.

Interviewer: Did the whale come through this body of water?

Herodier: There is not much whale bone. The evidence seems to suggest that they did not use much bone.

Interviewer: When you come to this area, which places do you normally go to?

Herodier: Here. And what is this?

Interviewer: This is part of this (locates on map).

Herodier: I do recognize these Qikiqtakuluit.

Interviewer: These...

Herodier: Beyond that is Kautaup Nunaqutaa.

Interviewer: And does that extend to this far north?

Herodier: Where?

Interviewer: Starting from here...

Herodier: I do not know.

Interviewer: Here is the part of it, and this area (points).

Herodier: You mean this area?

Interviewer: And through here too. Yes.

Herodier: Is it here?

Interviewer: These areas are part of this.

Herodier: Oh yeah... Is this Kangiqlukutaak (narrow fiord)? Yes. This is where we went caribou hunting.

Interviewer: In Kangiqlukutaak?

Herodier: Yes. The fiord has a narrow opening. Yes.

Interviewer: What about this other side of the fiord?

Herodier: This opposite side of the fiord?

Interviewer: Yes.

Herodier. I have only been on the other side once. I saw that many musk-oxen had died there for what reasons I do not know.

Interviewer: Only in that area?

Herodier: Yes.

Interviewer: Do you know the name of the place?

Herodier: No. We have no names for that area because we do not usually go there. The area may have had names before our time.

Interviewer: Have you spent overnight there?

Herodier: Absolutely. It is called Qirniqtukuluk (place with a black little spot). We were traveling through the area in the summer and almost got stuck because of ice.

Interviewer: Really?

Herodier: Yes.

Interviewer: How when you traveled there, did you travel along the shoreline first?

Herodier: Starting from Resolute Bay. Is this part of Resolute Bay? We went straight here (points) from there. The area has very little caribou. We traveled by foot through this inland in search of food. We caught only what we could carry on our backs. The area has always had abundance of caribou but, last year, there were not many because of bad weather. Last year, it rained quite a bit so no one really checked. I suspect a few were left in this area. The musk-ox that are caught here are usually very fat, and probably come from this area we call, Marruuliqi.

Interviewer: Is that area called Marruuliqi?

Herodier: Marruuliqi, Yes. For the reason that it is almost separated from this land. This is where mineral exploration has gone on. And this is called Marruuliqiarusiq for the same reason as Marruuliqi. Here is Nuvukutaak.

Interviewer: This area (marks on map)?

Herodier: Yes, because it is a long point of land. Yes.

Interviewer: Do people come and fish in the area?

Herodier. Here. There is fish here. Maybe, it is here? Yes. Here on Qikiqtakuluk. .. yes, here there is char.

Interviewer: Does it have an Inuktitut name?

Herodier: We call it Iqalulikuluk (a diminutive place that has fish).

Interviewer: Is that right? Iqalulikuluk?

Herodier: Yes. And here I think there is only land-locked char.

Interviewer: This lake?

Herodier: Yes. There are other lakes that have fish.

Interviewer: Does one also trap foxes?

Herodier: Yes. But only as we were coming to the Island to hunt caribou we would leave traps along here and get them as we were coming back.

Interviewer: Foxes?

Herodier: Yes. Foxes. We cannot just leave them for long periods because there are lots of polar bear here. If we left the traps for long all we would get was its foot, because the polar bear would eat them and leave only a foot (laughs).

Interviewer: What were the reasons why you came here? You mentioned Qallunaat earlier...

Herodier: Yes. But that was only by plane.

Interviewer: Were you assisting them?

Herodier: Yes. We used to come to hunt caribou when we first started coming here. We came here by dog-team and after the snowmobile became the mode of transportation, we came on them.

Interviewer: Yes. Do people also camp here?

Herodier: Yes. Where is that? Okay. I said that my engine broke down here. Uirngut's and Paniluk's families, along with our grandmother, used to come here to spend the summer. As I was coming to get them in the winter my engine broke down. I was hauling a big boat.

Interviewer: Do you have a name for this area?

Herodier: I do not think it has a name. Yes. The families spent the summer here. And the man who was here, Uirngut, can probably tell more about this experience.

Interviewer: So this is where people hunt? I mean, you hunt at the Island?

Herodier: Yes. And sports hunters hunt polar bear here in spring when ice conditions permit it. The ice conditions are usually bad here with multi-year ice.

Interviewer: On this body of water?

Herodier: Yes. And further on too. Yes. And there is usually walrus all year round.

Interviewer: Do you hunt walrus in the area?

Herodier: We do not go too far out. Yes, people hunt walrus here in the spring when they happen to go there but it is not very often. We call this area Kautaup Nunaqutaa.

Interviewer: This area? Kautaup Nunaqutaa?

Herodier: He called it his place because he would gather heather there.

Interviewer: Kautaq stayed there?

Herodier: He used to live in this area, but he now resides in Arctic Bay. This area is called Kautaup Nunaqutaa. We support the proposed National Park because we want the animals protected from mine development. Once that starts, it will ruin the environment. Minerals have been found in the area. We have no other way of protecting the environment only by making it a National Park. We think.

Interviewer: If the tourists started coming to the park, are there places you would like them to see?

Herodier: Yes. Qallunaat want to see places that they have never seen before but I do not know that area. I have heard that no one has ever been there. But here in this area, in more recent times when people got stranded and were running out of supplies, hunted polar bear there. Here. Yes, or was it somewhere else that they spent the summer. Here, or is it there, it is where walrus breed, as it was discovered. There they spent the summer. It is a wonder that they did not starve because they ate calf walrus in the summer. I think they had only five bullets left which they used to hunt caribou migrating through sea water. People call caribou migrating through sea water, singmiujut. Have you heard of this term before?

Interviewer: Yes, singmiujut.

Herodier: They survived on singmiujut for a year. They probably constructed a sod-hut. I have never been there. We have only heard of them.

Interviewer: How about places that people might want to see?

Herodier: Yes. What people want to see are archeological sites.

Interviewer: Along this stretch of land?

Herodier: Yes.

Interviewer: And is the area beautiful?

Herodier: Yes. It is beautiful. The area has hills. I do not know if lakes have fish. I have not checked their waters. Though, the lakes are quite large.

Interviewer: Yes. These lakes?

Herodier: Yes. These lakes. This one has a river that leads to the sea so it probably has fish. The Qallunaat like to fish. Other people know more about this than I do. Uirngut might be able to tell you more because he has spent the summer in that area.

Interviewer: How many years have you been coming here?

Herodier: Yes. I used to come here regularly. These days I do not go out that much anymore. In the past, this was the only area where we could hunt game year after year. We came here because of the caribou.

Interviewer: And this was the reason you went there?

Herodier: Yes. To hunt caribou.

Interviewer: Polar bears can be dangerous to those who do not really know them. Are there other animals that they should be wary of? Are there areas where one should be careful?

Herodier: The wolves which frequent the area are not afraid of humans. They are not like the wolves of the Pond Inlet area probably because they have not seen many humans before. One needs to be wary of them too. They are quite unpredictable and quick. They tend to rummage around tents. They are not afraid of humans probably because they have never really been around humans before. It is the wolves and polar bears. The muskox are not dangerous if you do not harass them. As long as you leave them be, they can be quite harmless. They will not attack if you leave them alone (laughs).

Interviewer: Do you know of other animals which may pose danger to humans? Where one must be careful when traveling on ice or on land?

Herodier: Yes. That point there.

Interviewer: This point?

Herodier: Yes. The ice mainly. The land is relatively safe, but others may say differently. Our knowledge of the area differs from each other, although it does not differ drastically. Yes, we wanted this area to be designated as a national park and that is true. How other

people will describe the area will differ slightly depending on who tells it.

Interviewer: Besides the sod-hut mounds, is there any other evidence of human habitation, like ancient hunting grounds or inuksuit (land marks)?

Herodier: I have not seen inuksuit, but that is because I have not actively searched for them. The archeological sites may have had ancient burial grounds but I have just not seen them.

Interviewer: How about the use of whale bones in the sod-hut mounds?

Herodier: Yes. They used whale bone extensively to construct sod-huts, but these have been picked and there is not much left. There used to be a lot of the bigger whale bones like the jaw bones, for example. But, these are mostly gone now too. We do not want anymore bone harvesting so that people can view them as archeological sites. We have stated that we need to preserve them.

Interviewer: Are there sites too where you place food caches, where you ferment meat?

Herodier: We do not do build carcasses in the Island because polar bears will raid them. Only near our community do we do that.

Interviewer: You have already mentioned some of the Inuktitut place names. People want to preserve these so I have written them down.

Herodier: Is that so? Others may be able to offer more. We have, Kangiqlualuk, Nuvukutaak, Iqalulikuluk, as we call them. And also, Kautaup Nunaqutaa. And also, it might be because they serve as landmarks because after the ice forms, that is where people want to go.

Interviewer: It is visible from here?

Herodier: Which?

Interviewer: The place you just mentioned?

Herodier: It is just ice.

Interviewer: You mean up north?

Herodier: Yes. You understand the landmark? When people enter the land... where is that... it is through here that they come on land because it is dangerous to travel through any other way. We would have to travel through the park then.

Interviewer: So, this is where they travel through?

Herodier: They travel inland through this route because it is not as mountainous.

Interviewer: You said that this is an area with mountains (confirms)?

Herodier: Yes. That area is called Igalaakittuq (one with a small window), just on the other side. There it is relatively flat, not mountainous.

Interviewer: Have I missed something that I should ask you?

Herodier: I do not know. I do not know the area that well. I have told you what I know.

Interviewer: What year was the first time you went there?

Herodier: To where?

Interviewer: To this place where we hunt caribou (Bathurst Is.)?

Herodier: Well, we came here in 1959. We started coming to the area around 1960-62 because that is where we hunted for food. Whenever I took time off work I would try to go there especially. And now just across there (points), used to have many caribou, but they were almost wiped out from over hunting.

Interviewer: Are the caribou somewhat different from, say, the area around Pond Inlet?

Herodier: Yes. Very much so. People say they want to preserve the species here because they taste differently from other places. They are somewhat smaller in size. They are similar to what is called "deer". Because they are somewhat different, people want to protect them.

Interviewer: Is the fur the same as any other caribou?

Herodier: In the winter their fur is more coarser, I do not think you understand the term, 'nirnginiqsaq.' It means that the fur is thicker. The hair follicles are more densely packed. Yes, they are stronger and fatter, but they become a little too fat in summer.

Interviewer: Is there edible vegetation in summer?

Herodier: Yes. Compared to this community the area has more vegetation, and I think that is why there are more caribou there. More humid areas usually tend to have a lot more vegetation. It has the mountain sorrel plants and willow leaves, though it has no trees (laughs).

Interviewer: What about birds, what kind of birds go there?

Herodier: Yes. It has birds. There are snow geese and smaller geese called, nirlingnat and ducks.

Interviewer: Are there nesting areas?

Herodier: I would assume so. Well, we do not really seek them out. Yes, the geese have young over there but there are no nesting areas. It has ducks, but they frequent the islands.

Interviewer: So, it has a good abundance of arctic animals?

Herodier: Yes. It has almost all arctic living animals. Sea-gulls are plentiful and fox too. During a population boom of the fox, they become tame as dogs.

Interviewer: Does it also have arctic hare?

Herodier: It has arctic hare, yes. But, these are a little different than the ones around the Pond Inlet area. They are bigger, and when they run they run on their hind legs. That is how they hop. Usual rabbits do not normally stand up, but these ones can gait. Further south, the hares usually hop. They do not taste as good as the ones near Pond Inlet. The meat is tougher because they are larger in size. They are close to size as wallabies.

Interviewer: Similar to kangaroos?

Herodier: Yes. They are similar to them. I have not much more to say if you have no more questions...

Interviewer: Do you know the place names of the opposite area?

Herodier: This... is this the west (refers to behind)? What?

Interviewer: Yes. Further down south (shows on map). Have you ever been there?

Herodier: I have never really been there, I do not usually venture far down that west of the Island. When I was working I never really got the chance, because I did not really have that much time off work to go that far. Now that I am not working, I will have a time to explore that area.

Interviewer: There still seems to be quite a bit of audio tape remaining (kids).

Herodier: Yes? There is still a lot of blank space left? (jokes back)

Interviewer: (laughs)

An Interview with Imoosie Amagoalik

Interviewer: Within the last ten years how many times have you been up there?

Amagoalik: In the last ten years?

Interviewer: Yes. Perhaps starting from this area (of the map?) and upwards.

Amagoalik: Yes. I've taken tourists up there, going along here. All of this area attracts tourists. I've taken them there by snowmobile.

Interviewer: How many times a year do you go up there?

Amagoalik: When I worked as an outfitter ... in early spring, maybe three to four times a year. Because the ice conditions here deteriorate quickly, it's no good (to travel) in late spring.

Interviewer: Can you point out the places you've been to?

Amagoalik: Which?

Interviewer: The places you been to.

Amagoalik: We travel most of the area in early spring. And we go here mainly to fish. The area up there, which is not shown on the map, is beautiful country with plentiful game. I took tourists there to shoot pictures of polar bears with cubs, caribou and musk-ox.

Interviewer: You mean this area?

Amagoalik: Yes. I took them to places beyond this map, to places that extend from this area. The area was very popular with the tourists because it has lots of polar bear.

Interviewer: Parry (?) Harbour.

Amagoalik: Yes. But travel through this area is not always possible. Because of poor ice conditions along this area, we didn't travel through there every year; when there was multi-year ice.

Interviewer: So you travelled up there, by going around this area?

Amagoalik: Yes, when travel was impossible along this area. I start from this place, here, along this area, and have reached that place more than once when ice conditions were poor around here; to take tourists up there.

Interviewer: You were an outfitter/guide?

Amagoalik: Yes. When I was working as a guide for Basil?

Interviewer: For those (tourists) who wanted to cross the Arctic Circle?

Amagoalik: Yes. Well, the Magnetic pole ...

Interviewer: Yes. The magnetic pole.

Amagoalik: These are not (your) regular clients, because they aren't there to see the sights, only want to get to the magnetic pole, so I had to work hard to get them there.

Interviewer: Huh?

Amagoalik: Sivimut: 'to reach the place of destination'. And, after that, they just wanted to go home. Although I don't work anymore, the other (type of) clients came to see the beauty of the land. The country is beautiful in this area, outside our community.

Interviewer: These are tourists you're talking about (trans. the interviewer is verifying the term for 'tourist' in Inuktitut)...

Amagoalik: Yes. And in this area, around Devon Island...

Interviewer: You mean beyond this (area of the map)?

- Flipping and unfolding maps

Amagoalik: This isn't the one... not Bathurst

Interviewer: No. Bathurst. .. (scanning the maps) Is it not this one? Bathurst is right here.

Amagoalik: No. Only the southern most part is shown.

Interviewer: You mean (the area) that extends from here?

Amagoalik: Yes. So, this is here... Now, where is Resolute Bay?

Interviewer: Down here.

Amagoalik: And we call this area, Marruuliqqi, because of this isthmus that almost separates this into two. There is mining activity there. And this area is beautiful in the spring. It has birds. The nirlirnit breed there in great numbers. I went there with a photographer to document everything.

Interviewer: Are these low-lying hills?

Amagoalik: Yes. Those are hills. This area is relatively flat.

Interviewer: What are the other reasons you came her for? Game, etc...

Amagoalik: In the 1970's, we used to go caribou hunting to this area by dogteam. To this area here. As it turned out, all of this area has caribou, but, because of poor ice conditions, we usually went here to hunt caribou. Here and here, we hunt for square-flipper seals.

Interviewer: From Qikiqtakuluk to up here?

Amagoalik: Yes. And towards south of that, we also hunt square-flippers. And, if the whole family comes, the women fish here while we hunt for square-flippers as they bask in the sun on the ice. We hunted there for the dog food while the ice conditions permitted it. It's a very productive hunting area.

Interviewer: Do you know of any other lakes that have fish? Like, this lake has fish...

Amagoalik: This lake has fish...

Interviewer: Iqalulikuluk...

Amagoalik: And this lake has fish, Nutillilik.

Interviewer: What is the name?

Amagoalik: It has fish we call nitilli that don't migrate to the salt water.

Interviewer: And Kalluk clams that this area has fish.

Amagoalik: Yes. The lake has fish.

Interviewer: Are there caribou and polar bear in this area?

Amagoalik: Yes. The area has polar bear throughout most of the year; in the spring, summer and fall, the area has polar bear. And here there are walrus, and they winter here in this area.

Interviewer: They winter there?

Amagoalik: Yes, even when the ice forms in the area. They come up through leads in the ice and congregate in large numbers, even in the dead of winter.

Interviewer: Do walrus normally migrate?

Amagoalik: Yes. Some do. And those that do migrate here can be seen in great numbers as they head back to where they come from in the fall. But there are walrus that do not

migrate but stay around the area throughout the year. And, in the spring, right around this mine, one can see walrus basking in the sun when the cracks on the ice become wider.

Interviewer: What kind of birds does one see up in that area?

Amagoalik: I don't normally go up there in the spring, but I've been up there by plane once with tourists. There is a shack here that belongs to the government...

Interviewer: This one? The research station?

Amagoalik: Yes. We went up to the area. We saw snow geese and nirlirnat up there, and lots of musk-ox. This area (of the map) starts to stink from all those musk-oxen.

Interviewer: Do musk-ox smell bad?

Amagoalik: The stink probably comes from all that manure.

Interviewer: And wolves?

Amagoalik: There aren't that many wolves, but there are some in the area. Not that many wolves. Now... where is that? (shuffling maps can be heard). This area has hardly any caribou left. Some winter on these islands here, but we no longer see them migrating in great numbers around here in the fall.

Interviewer: The rain froze the ground last fall?

Amagoalik: Yes. It has rained and froze the ground for the last three falls now.

Interviewer: The rain comes after the first snow?

Amagoalik: Yes. The first snow comes, then rain, and this freezes the ground net caribou suffer for it.

Interviewer: The ground freezes and the caribou can't get to their food?

Amagoalik: Yes.

Interviewer: All this area has caribou?

Amagoalik: Yes. I've gone up there in early spring, around March and April, before the ice deteriorates and I've gotten caribou in all these places.

Interviewer: So you've gone to all the places that go beyond (the map)?

Amagoalik: Not those areas, but I've hunted for polar bear in some of these islands.

Interviewer: Polar bear hunting by yourself?

Amagoalik: A while back now, we were given 12 polar bear tags, and six of them went to the local hunters. We had to hunt in a specified area and that's where we hunted polar bear.

Interviewer: How many years ago was this?

Amagoalik: A while ago now. When there was oil exploration going on in Melville Island.

Interviewer: Byron Martin Island?

Amagoalik: Here. A little bit is shown here (on the map).

Interviewer: You mean this place? Here is Melville Island, (you're talking about) just beyond that?

Amagoalik: Yes. A short time before oil exploration left that area.

Interviewer: Pan Arctic?

Amagoalik: Yes.

Interviewer: For what reasons have you come to these places?

Amagoalik: Huh?

Interviewer: The reasons why you've gone to these places. Why you've travelled the area?

Amagoalik: I've taken film crews, tourists to these places, but, during my own time, I've gone to the area to hunt for myself.

Interviewer: You've also come to camp in the area in the spring?

Amagoalik: I've only gone further south of here to camp in the spring. If it's possible, I plan to camp in the area this spring, and travel there by dogteam.

Interviewer: Right. Is it possible to trap foxes there?

Amagoalik: We'd set traps along the way on our way to hunt caribou. And we'd pick them up on our way back.

Interviewer: But you couldn't leave them for very long?

Amagoalik: That's correct.

Interviewer: Do you know of places that tourists might want to see? Land and other stuff that you'd want the tourists to see.

Amagoalik: I won't talk about the area as being remarkably beautiful, but Kangiqlumajaakuluk has some ancient fox and bear traps made of boulders that were used by our ancestors. These (traps) would be interesting to see in the spring when the snow melts, so I thought. This area has some ancient camp sites and fox and bear traps.

Interviewer: What did you call this place when you pointed at it?

Amagoalik: Well, this is a mountain, and a part of it is Sivuniringiujakuluk.

Interviewer: Is that what it's called?

Amagoalik: I don't know the real name for it; I'd just call it 'the place beyond the little lake'. And, also here in this area there are more ancient camp sites.

Interviewer: In Nuvukutaak?

Amagoalik: Yes. And there are a lot of bowhead whale bones. I've thought that tourists who come only to visit the north might like to see those things.

Interviewer: Leave them undisturbed and only seen, you mean?

Amagoalik: Yes. But this area is not fun to walk on foot, because the ground is made up of sharp jagged shale.

Interviewer: Where else do you find beautiful country?

Amagoalik: The area around our community, further north -- we're on Cornwallis Island -- to the Inuit is beautiful country. We go there by four-wheel atv's. It has fish and caribou. It's not like the area where the community is situated, where it's mostly pebble. It has tundra vegetation, and more animals than this area.

Interviewer: So Resolute Bay was chosen as a site for the community by the Armed Forces, or...

Amagoalik: By the American Outpost(?). They chose this area to set up the air-strip. We used to live down where the town dump is now, but we were moved here.

Interviewer: The polar bear can be dangerous for those not used to them, are there any other animals that one has to be wary of?

Amagoalik: I'd consider only the polar bear as posing a threat to me. When a hungry polar bear walks into a camp it can be quite alarming. Not too long ago, when we took a sports hunter to hunt polar bear. We set up camp and there happened to be a polar bear nearby. At first, the polar bear wouldn't come into the camp because of the tents and

everything. When my partner came out in the morning -- the polar bear had from down wind so the dogs didn't sense it -- he started shouting that there was a polar bear in the camp. That woke me up and I rushed out of the sleeping bag, grabbed my gun and looked out the tent. The bear was right in front of me, so I ran back into the tent.

Interviewer: It came at you?

Amagoalik: It was running towards our tent. The dogs didn't get the scent of the bear because we had some seal fat near the tent, and this is what attracted the bear.

Interviewer: So the tourists should go out on the land only with experienced guides, right?

Amagoalik: Yes. Absolutely. Being an Inuk, if I went down south, I'd need someone to look after me. It's the same way here. When the Qallunaat hear of places in the north they want to see, they need guides to take them around.

Interviewer: And experienced hunters can tell whether a polar bear will pose a threat...

Amagoalik: In the spring, when the males start looking for mates, I wouldn't travel by foot alone everywhere. The males compete for females and can get quite aggressive and lose their fear of humans.

Interviewer: You pointed out the places that have archeological evidence of human habitation and places where there are ancient fox traps...

Amagoalik: Fox traps. There is a name for them...

Interviewer: Katak? I forgot.¹

Amagoalik: I'd know what it was if someone said the term.

Interviewer: Are there other places where one can see ancient Inuit artifacts, like inuksuit?

Amagoalik: Yes. A few. Inuit have hunted polar bear since ancient times, way before I came into being. They built qammat and you can see these in the area. And near this lake here, at a point, there is an ancient food cache which was built by the ancients, not by people from Resolute Bay.

Interviewer: Way before Resolute Bay?

Amagoalik: Yes. The food cache there was dug quite deeply. I found it by accident. I recognized the structure as being man-made.

¹ Translator: The name for these traps is 'pullait' in Inuktitut.

Interviewer: On the shore of Iqalulikuluk?

Amagoalik: Yes.

Interviewer: Are there others?

Amagoalik: I didn't really go to other places than this area in the summer. Although I've travelled the area when I worked (as a guide). I've explored the area on foot in the summer, but I didn't go to places where humans lived in ancient times. And, because of polar bears, I didn't venture very far from camp.

Interviewer: What sorts of things did people do here?

Amagoalik: That was a base camp and it had a small airstrip and a road that goes there. It used to be a base-camp.

Interviewer: Were there polar bears there?

Amagoalik: Yes. They'd wander into the camp.

Interviewer: Can one cache meat to ferment in the area?

Amagoalik: Caching meat to pick up in the winter wouldn't really be a good idea. But we did that long ago when polar bears weren't too much of a problem.

Interviewer: I'm collecting Inuit place names in the area. Perhaps you know' of places that I haven't written down yet. I can write them down.

Amagoalik: I don't really have anything to offer that the hunters haven't already pointed out. We don't have names for all the places we go to. I know the area and would know which places they were talking about if someone described them to me. This place here, where we've gone caribou hunting in summer, is called Marruliqi because this narrow area here makes it seem like it is comprised of two (islands?). And this is formed the same way, so we call it Marruliqiarusiq (the lesser Marruliqi). We call this area Qammaviniqtaalik because it has some qammaq mounds in the area. They were constructed with whale bone.

Interviewer: There are also walrus in the area?

Amagoalik: Yes. The walrus come to breed and rear their young in this area. They say that the walrus young are born there in great numbers.

Interviewer: Beyond Base Point inward (fiord)?

Amagoalik: Well, most of the area has walrus. Sometime the ice doesn't break up in the fiord, so they gather at the edge of the ice and in areas where the ice has broken up. Sometimes the ice deteriorates but doesn't leave the fiord.

Interviewer: Do you know of any burial sites (in the area)?

Amagoalik: What's that?

Interviewer: Any burial sites, or places that need to be protected (from disturbance)?

Amagoalik: I don't really know myself, but I've heard that there is a burial site down on the island there that is quite ancient. And there are burial sites on Somerset, because the area has been inhabited by humans since ancient times.

Interviewer: Do you know of any others?

Amagoalik: Perhaps you've already heard of Peach(?) Island. We call the island Iluvialuktalik, because there are graves there of those who died (in the Franklin expedition) looking for the Northwest Passage. You've probably seen on TV when they were exhumed and examined. That place is quite famous. But it's further from here, near Tatturuti.

Interviewer: You may add anything you want.

Amagoalik: I may add anything I want?

Interviewer: Yes.

Amagoalik: Not all of the area will be designated as a National Park. For instance, the place called (I can't make out the name) Passage will not be within the park boundaries. Even if they decided to include the area within the park, we, the Inuit, will not stop hunting in the area. Although, I think it'd be somewhat uncomfortable been observed by the tourists who will come to the area. However, we, the Inuit, will not stop hunting in the area. And this mine here will probably be in operation for a couple of more years -- it produces lead and zinc -- but, even when that's gone, the clean-up and restoration work will probably go on for ten more years. There'll be activity there for probably ten or more years.

Interviewer: Do you remember the first time you came to the area, like to hunt caribou?

Amagoalik: Yes. I was quite young (laughs). Yes, we travelled the area by dogteams then. I liked the area when we travelled in good weather. One year, we travelled up that way coming from a caribou hunt, and there were lots of polar bear. At that time you could get \$5.00 a foot for a polar bear skin; I think we caught 17 bears on our way back home. It seemed at the time my father and Uirngut became quite rich (laughs).

Interviewer: What were the feet used for?

Amagoalik: Well, for every foot of the polar bear skin you could get \$5.00.

Interviewer: Oh. OK. And now you could probably get \$100 a foot these days...

Amagoalik: Probably, I haven't gotten any polar bear for the past three years now, even though I've gotten tags to hunt polar bear in the lottery. I haven't gotten polar bear for a long time now.

Interviewer: Are we done for now?

Amagoalik: Yes. I think so.

Interviewer: Thank you.

Amagoalik: Yes. If we did this again, I'd be able to show you places where there are ancient tent rings indicating where people laid-over. I'd be able to point out these for you. I travel all over the area in summer. Me and Alaasuaq do.

Interviewer: I think this is what they want.

Amagoalik: Yeah. If the floe edge holds, I'll be travelling the area, no doubt, even if this area is bad, I'll probably take sports hunters out.

Interviewer: I think we're done...

David Oingoot

Side A

Q: I will be interviewing Oingoot.

A: I will answer the ones I know about, and I will say I don't know to the ones that I do not know about.

Q: Have you traveled to Tuktusuirvik (Bathurst Inlet)?

A: Yes, I travel there annually, all along this area, up to here. I only have been to this area twice, by dog team, I was polar bear hunting both times.

Q: Up above (inaudible) Point?

A: Yes, all along to the end, yes, that area has musk-oxen, and caribou, and during the spring time, the bearded seals bask and walrus', where the ice gets stuck to the bottom of the sea, that area usually has very thin ice.

Q: So it is usually dangerous? 016

A: Yes, especially when the snow gets deep around that area, but the snow does not usually built up around there, so it is not dangerous to go though. Yes, the walrus and the bearded seal keep their breathing holes open, where the old ice meets the new ice. The polar bear usually can be seen there, where they travel back and forth, going in both directions. Yes, these two lakes do not have fish in them, I don't think that this is much of a lake, well, this one don't have fish. I really do not know the land area of this place, but you can travel through there by ski-do, there are no great obstacles for the land is pretty flat. There are small islands up there, there it gets pretty dangerous to travel, and you can see caribou there also.

Q: By dog team? 030

A: Yes, by dog team... I think it was the year before that I went there by dog team...

Q: Are those the islands? 036

A: Yes, those are the islands, there are usually caribou in those islands, some of these areas are very dangerous to travel through, either by snowmobile or dog team, so people should be aware of these dangerous areas, because during May you cannot travel through there, so, you should be very careful if you will be going there. It would be equivalent to ANURITUARJUK in Pond Inlet, the way the ice gets thin very fast. Sometimes around here there are currents that do not freeze during the winter, and the walrus stay there even in winter time. I have not ventured around this land though, you can go through around here, by snowmobile... Yes, there are few easements to go through here, actually you can travel any where around this area.

Q: Can you tell me the Inuktitut names of the place up in those islands? 050

A: No. I do not know the Inuktitut names of these places.

Q: Have you ever seen any old sod house ruins around there? 051

A: Not around here, for I did not travel along the shoreline around here, but there are old sod house ruins down further there. In these islands, there are sod house ruins too, although they are small islands.

Q: Have you been there too? 056

A: Yes, I have been there... Even during the winter time, there is always day light up there, the walrus starts to bask as early as March... Yes, I've been to those islands more than once.

Q: Do they have names in Inuktitut? 064

A: No, it doesn't have a name, well, I do not know if they have Inuktitut name... There are sod house ruins there too, and here also, right into the bay, there, also here at the point. There is evidence of people living there for quite some time.

Q: Oh, they must be old? 069

A: Yes.

Q: Which way have you travel through? 072

A I traveled through here, going upward, and I have also traveled through here, yes, through here all the way upwards there. Sometimes, you cannot travel through here, because there is so much of old ice there, it makes it impossible to travel through, perhaps you can travel by the shoreline.

Q: You can only travel during the winter time? 076

A: And during the fall time... All the ice starts to go around these areas in May, where the current is.

Q: Have you been to this area? 080

A: Yes, I have been to all these places, you can also find sod house ruins in this area...

Q: Around here? 082

A: Yes, there is evidence of Inuit living around this whole area.

Q: What were you doing in that area? 084

A: I go there to hunt polar bear, and also for caribou, because this place always have caribou. All the way to the end here.

Q: Have you gone there for other reasons, than hunting?

A: Yes, I went there to send the spring here... right here.

Q: Does the place have a name? 089

A: No, I do not know the name... Yes, you cannot go hungry living in that area.

Q: What kinds are edible along here? 093

A: There are geese, ducks, and various species. I think that the bearded seal is the most abundant around there.

Q: Are there any seals there too? 095

A: Yes, the seals and the bearded seals are most abundant there, sometimes you can spot a walrus there too. This place have lots of walrus there, you can even hear them, with calves.

Q: Inside the NUVUGUTAANK (inlet)? 100

A: Yes, the different species with calves or young usually go there.

Q: Do you know if the birds nest around there? 103

A: There are geese nests around here, that is where they breed their young, around here.

Q: AVIGUTIALUK? 105

A: It is called Polar bear pass. Yes, it is very scenic there.

Q: If you ever want to show a very scenic place, where would you take them? 110

A: I would go right here during the spring time, for there is a very black land here, perhaps it is coal, and there are rabbits around there, also this place has fish. I usually go and over night there, when I go fishing.

Q: Can you fish there during the winter time? 116

A: I have never fished during the winter time.

Q: How about spring time? 117

A: Yes.

Q: Have you ever been there during the summer time? 119

A: Yes, I went right here, just last summer, by boat.

Q: Have you also been to KANGIRSUKUTAAK? 120

A: Yes, that is where I use to go caribou hunting, for there use to be many caribou around this area. I went there as recently as last year here, there were no caribou to be found.

Q: Have you gone up the high areas? 125

A: I have not gone pass over all of them, but if you climb on top of there, you can see for miles.

Q: Like how? 127

A: It is like the Mount Herodier's point, but Mount Herodier is a lot smaller.

Q: Was it used for spotting by binoculars? 130

A: I don't know, but it is the place to go when you want to see, and there are small inuksuks there, proving that people lived there for a long time.

Q: Does it have small inuksuks? 132

A: Yes.

Q: Right along here?

A Occasionally yes, for they are quite a distance apart... They must have sat together during the long winter nights, for there are sod house ruins around there.

Q: Are they old? 136

A: Yes.

Q: Perhaps, it was that TUNIRJUAT, that lived in some of the ruins? 138

A: Perhaps yes, but there are hardly any Tuniit ruins around here, perhaps more towards Pangnirtung, they have found Tuniit sod house ruins starting from Pond Inlet all the way along to Pangnirtung. They don't seem to be too visible around here though.

Q: This area has a lot of polar bears and they sometimes get pretty dangerous, are there

any other special observations we should be aware of, whether it be an animal or where the land is dangerous to travel. 148

A: We should be aware of the dangerous areas mostly, and the polar bears, for some of them get pretty aggressive during the mating season, in the spring, the younger ones tend to come to the camps often. The polar bears further up tend to come right into the camp more than the southern ones, for the northern polar bears are more aggressive and bold, so therefore they tend to come right in.

Q: What did you call them? 153

A: They are aggressive and wild, so they come right in, some polar bears around this area may be more use to human activity, when they are not hungry they are more docile, but some of them are still very unpredictable.

Q: Are there any other animals that may be dangerous? 159

A: No, there are not too many dangerous animals around.

Q: How about wolves? 161

A: I have never seen a wolf attack an Inuk, although they say they can be pretty aggressive, but I've never seen or heard one attack a person.

Q: Are there any other animals around there? 164

A: You can spot rabbits and foxes during the spring time, up there. I don't know about the summer season, for I have not traveled too much up there during the mid summer, so I cannot say too much about, it, but I know that there are some geese laying eggs during the summer there, if the foxes don't scavenge them all.

Q: Have you ever eaten a rabbit from around this area? 171

A: Yes, very much, that was one of our main staples at one point, and I like them.

Q: Do you know if I'm missing any Inuktitut names that I might be missing? 176

A: I don't know, I don't think so... Yes, that is a passage way too for caribou hunting... We call this place "QIJUKSANNGUAQ", the place I called black land... I think there is coal there for the some of the land is very black... Yes.

Q: Is part of this land black? 186

A: Only that area, it is the steepest and it is very black... This area is as flat as sea ice, the highest peak slopes like this, this area is as flat as ice.

Q: Is it ice? 194

A: No, it is land, for it is very flat, as flat as sea ice, the mountains lie like this all the way there... Yes, that is the edge of the highest peak.

Q: Have you ever been to the other side? 200

A: Yes, I also have traveled through here, and I have also been there.

Q: Have you gone caribou hunting there? 202

A: Yes, right to the middle here too, that is where I went caribou hunting, during the summer time... I have turned backward here, when I went there by dog team.

Q: Do people travel to that area? 212

A: People hardly go there, but it is very rare when they do. We use to have polar bear management zone around here in the pass, so there use to be many people hunting around here, by ski-do, but I've never gone there myself... That is about the end of the place I know of. I rarely travel to that area, I usually travel up in this direction mostly every year.

Q: How long does it take to reach the destination? 226

A: Just in one day, by ski-doo, but you have to overnight once by dog team.

Q: Oh really, have you traveled there to hunt for other species, like, tourist guiding around there? 232

A: No, I went with a biologist when we traveled around extensively, when we did a survey on the polar bears first time, we traveled all the way up there, when the only means of transportation was by dog team.

Q: How was ago was it? 239

A: Quite a few years back, back around 1976, I think, we had to record the polar bears that we sighted, by dog team.

Q: Do you know of any other places that are very scenic or could be an attraction? 245

A: If anybody wanted to see the walrus I would go here, for this whole area has walrus, there are musk-oxen all the way up there.

Q: Have you ever been there? 252

A: No, I've never been to that area... Yes, it is very scenic there, and I don't know how it is during the summer time, for I've never spent the summer there.

Q: Have you traveled by boat? 257

A: Yes, you have to turn back around here by boat, for this area is full of ice during the summer time.

Q: I think we have gone through the ruins already.

A: Yes, the white people usually camp over on this side, when they go skiing. They enjoy going skiing here.

Q: Inside this bay? 266

A: Yes, they usually go there to enjoy the scenery around May.

Q: Only the rich tourist? 269

A: Yes.

Q: Are there any other places where there are fish, other than these places? 273

A: I know of sea run char here, but I know if the fish here are land locked or not, but there are usually some fish in these lakes...

Q: Inaudible.

A: There are no fish there.

Q: What about these lakes? 278

A: These two are very shallow lakes. They all seem to be very large lakes but the sea bottom is pretty close.

Q: Have you traveled down there, from here? 282

A: Yes, from here, here and here. .. also from here, for the polar bear roams around there.

Q: There are caribou, musk-oxen, polar bears, wolves, foxes, rabbits and various migratory birds.

Q: Have you been around these places during the different seasons of the year? 291

A: Yes.

Q: Do you frequently travel annually? 295

A: You mean just this year? ... Sometimes we try to go there when the ice is not too

rough to travel on, but the ice is too rough now, so we haven't traveled there yet... This area is not too good to travel on during the dark season...

Q: If you know of their Inuktitut names, please write them down...

A: I don't think I know anymore... I hope this has the right name...

Q: Are there any ruins there?

A: Yes.

Q. This is NUVIKUTAAK? 307

A: There use to be old bowhead whale bones around there but now there are hardly any left, even the High Arctic Lodge has a whale bone from there.

Q: From the old sod house ruins? 311

A: Yes, there are ruins there too.

Q: Do you know of inuit legends that start from this area? 312

A: No... I don't know of any old legends.

Q: This seems to be shorter.

A: You can see it from here...

Q: Yes... Are there any other ruins other than sod house ruins? 321

A: There is a house right here, which belongs to Polar Shelf... around here, and there is a small house here, I think they belong to government scientist...That is the end of all my knowledge.

Q: You can make any comments if you want. 334

A: If we are going to get a park here, I would like to see a park facility built here, it would be better to get a real house, close to the edge of the boundary of the park. Is this the boundary of the proposed park?

Q: Yes. 341

A: Yes, it would be more appropriate to build a house around here, because it would be the center used also for the tourist going to the north magnetic pole, it would be very useful.

A: Yes, this belongs to the government... They say that the tourist can go there with a

permit... if they are not going to use an Inuk guide ... it would be better to built here and it would be accessible to both directions thus making it more beneficial to all.

Q: I wonder why the white people names this place? 361

A: I don't know.

Q: But are there any polar bears there? 362

A: Yes... the polar bear travel everywhere, there are polar bears even on the land around that area... So, you should not think that the polar bear will not come around when you are traveling on the land, that is when you should think twice about it while camping around there.

Q: Are there any outpost camps there? 370

A: No, there are no camps there... the only time we spent our time is during our spring camping, that is the only time... This would be an ideal place if you are interested in establishing an outpost camp, for there are fish, caribou and walrus there... but the sea is pretty shallow, so the beluga travel quite far from the shoreline... but you'd be able to spot them... the whole sea area is pretty shallow.

Q: The whole area is pretty shallow? 386

A: Yes, for it is very shallow, there is so much current, that is why the ice goes fast there...

Q: Are there belugas here? 382

A: Ah, they travel in that direction ... I don't know their destination though ... I have been a guide for sports polar bear hunting for 14 years now, so I'll be able to get a higher paying job... I have been searching for the largest polar bear for 14 years now... I even learned English language more, I never use to speak the language, until I started getting clients from over seas and the states, so I have a better understanding and more experience in guiding the tourist... This is my personal. .. I haven't surveyed these lakes to see if they have any fish... All can say now is thank you.

Q: Are there any glaciers around here? 423

A: There are hardly any glaciers around here... I think it's because the land is not very mountainous, it is pretty low...

Q: If you have any other interesting comments to make go ahead 432

A: Well, I am all out of words to say now. I would like to stop now and say my farewell to you all. 436

END OF TAPE

Interview with Isaac Kalluk

Isaac: I do not have too much to say at the moment. Are the maps all the same?

Interviewer: They are somewhat the same.

Isaac: Where do you start from? This is where they usually start from.

Interviewer: Within the past ten years, how many times have you gone there so far? Also within the past twenty years?

Isaac: In ten years, maybe about eight times, I have gone there eight times.

Interviewer: During which part of the season have you gone there? For example, in the summer time. and also when?

Isaac: In the summer time and in the fall. I have gone there by an airplane in the summer time. In the fall and spring time, I have gone there by ski-doo, that was when we went down there instead. I have never really gone there. It was probably around here that we built houses, this is where there were houses.

Interviewer: You built some sod houses?

Isaac: Yes we have, we tried to build houses there but we left before we were done, because the ice flow was still there.

Interviewer: It was to become a camp?

Isaac: Yes, it was to be one.

Interviewer: What was one, of the main reasons why you went to that area?

Isaac: To go there and hunt some caribou. We had gone there to hunt for caribou because there was plenty of caribou and also down around here too. Yes there was a lot of caribou there and over there too. You can not see it here, we had gone there to hunt caribou, we do not know if there was any char around here so we went down further to go fishing there. That is one of the reasons why we went around here.

Interviewer: When you brought people over you have gone here before, or was it for work?

Isaac: For example was it when I went for the weekend?

Interviewer: Or was it when people asked you to bring them out, that you brought them out.

Isaac: No. I have never brought anyone out here before. I have gone there for the weekend when I followed my family.

Interviewer: You have camp here over night here?

Isaac: Are we just talking about this here? Bathurst?

Interviewer: The Island.

Isaac: Yes, from what I remember, twenty years ago this is the only place where we have camped before here. If we had gone down further.

Interviewer: This is not the area?

Isaac: Yes, it is also that way.

Interviewer: You could also see the other side.

Isaac: There was more.

Interviewer: Have you gone there before?

Isaac: Yes, we had gone to this point to go caribou hunting, because there was some lichen in the winter that is why there was some caribou around this area.

Interviewer: Was there a name for it in Inuktitut, around this area?

Isaac: I have never heard about that before. Where we had gone around that area we just called it the ideal entrance route.

Interviewer: The entrance?

Isaac: Yes, where we had gone there before around that area, it is the entrance, I would say I came from the entrance if you went from the opposite end.

Interviewer: If you unfold it.

Isaac: Yes.

Interviewer: If you go down just further?

Isaac: Yes, that is too big, they have taken a picture of that.

Interviewer: They call this the entrance?

Isaac: Yes, we do go here, around this area. We have also gone caribou hunting, it was said to have caribou there in the winter

Interviewer: What kinds of animals that are around here have you seen here?

Isaac: Around here? There is caribou, owls, muskox, wolves and in the summer time there are a lot of ducks, ringed seals, harp seals and also there are polar bears. In the spring there are some walruses and char. Right now there is very little caribou.

Interviewer: You have also had some fox traps here?

Isaac: No, I have never had any fox traps around this area.

Interviewer: You have gone here for some fishing, it is probably this one here. There are a lot of fish there.

Isaac: Yes, I had made a mistake here with this one. The Iglukuluks are here. That is where we usually go. Around this area there are Iglukuluks where we camp out, and also we do some polar bear hunting there too, all this area here. It has cabins.

Interviewer: It has a long inlet, have you gone there too?

Isaac: I have gone there too, over this top, I have gone there in the spring time just to see what the landscape looks like.

Interviewer: You have gone there to do some caribou hunting around this area, and what you had pointed out over there?

Isaac: From this area to this area I have gone caribou hunting before up to this point.

Interviewer: Up to this point?

Interviewer: Have you ever seen any old traditional camp sites since you have been here?

Isaac: Yes, I have but, I have forgotten some of them. Over here, just past here called Taliumarjuk (hiding from scene). It was where the 'diminutive people' had a traditional camping ground, that there is a place there, I have heard about that.

Interviewer: Around here?

Isaac: Yes, near the point here, probably around this area.

Interviewer: Have you ever seen it?

Isaac: I have seen it from a distance. I had just passed by it, I do not really think of those when I am out hunting.

Interviewer: Up around this area, have you ever seen any traditional camping grounds?

Isaac: I do not remember, because I do not usually go by the shore, whenever I go on the ice. I usually try and go around the centre of the land.

Interviewer: Have you ever seen any bowhead whale bones?

Isaac: Yes, I have briefly seen them.

Interviewer: Or any Inuksuit?

Isaac: For this area here, I do not really remember to have seen any inuksuit, maybe they might have been too big.

Interviewer: Have you walked up to further north, just up further north?

Isaac: Up further north? I have gone there by ski-doo, I did not walk up there, I just went up by ski-doo to go see that area up there.

Interviewer: You did not find anything?

Isaac: Yes, it is mainly a rocky area up on the top there, just mainly gravel. Yes, that is all. Pretty rocky.

Interviewer: Could you talk about the nice scenery there, around here?

Isaac: There is more nice scenery than here along the coastline here. There is more land there, because it is not on the moon. Some of it the landscape is nice when you have never really seen it. It is really nice and beautiful scenery.

Interviewer: Have you ever seen any walrus around here where there are walrus nesting grounds, where the walrus calves nest?

Isaac: Yes, around here I have seen walrus that are on the ice. Around here. I have never really gone here in the springtime. That time the ice pack had never really left that time around here. That is why I have never really seen anything. When we came in the springtime there was a lot of walrus.

Interviewer: This probably has a name, the inlet.

Isaac: In Inuktitut?

Interviewer: Yes.

Isaac: I have never heard of it, we just marked them as Iglukuluktut. Where there are houses, in the inlet. We call this island that is here, past it, Kangiqsuk. We just use them as marks like that. I do not know the name.

Interviewer: If asked by the tourist, where would you bring them where there is nice

scenery. You do know where there is nice scenery.

Isaac: Tourist? Yes, around here and there is nice scenery here, there are plenty of animals here that they could see. This land out here is better than here.

Interviewer: What is it?

Isaac: The landscape is better.

Interviewer: Is there any vegetation growing around the landscape here?

Isaac: Yes, there is mountain sorrels, berries, there is plenty of lichen and grass.

Interviewer: Do you know the names of these places, any which one of their names?

Isaac: Yes, I was born too late, when they had their names, whether if they had any names or not in Inuktitut. Now we: are going by the Qallunaaq names more, well, by their names. I have never heard before, they probably have names. I have heard that this one is called the 'Ikusinguaq' one that looks like an elbow.

Interviewer: I have heard that for the first time.

Isaac: Yes, this one 'Ikusinguaq' one that looks like an elbow.

Interviewer: This one, all of it?

Isaac: Yes, it looks like an elbow.

Interviewer: It looks like an elbow.

Isaac: That is the only one that I know of in Inuktitut, around here too.
Itikkaruvinirmik

Interviewer: What was that?

Isaac: It was called 'Itikkaruviniq'.

Interviewer: Itikkaruvinirmik.

Isaac: Also, to include this here too. Yes all that too, and this one. All of this.

Interviewer: What about the polar bears?

Isaac: The polar bears?

Interviewer: They say that they are feared. Will the tourist have to know any other kind or animal that must be feared other than that of a polar bear, that other animals could

be feared too?

Isaac: Yes, especially around here. The landscape around here does get quite a bit of polar bears when they are coming out of their winter dens. Some of them lose a lot of weight for those who were in the winter dens, and they are very hungry. Whenever they see something they go right to it and they inspect it, for those that were in the den. Out here on the mainland is where you see them in the springtime. That is what they should be expecting, around where there is high altitude, they have their dens there, the polar bears.

Interviewer: Are there any other animals that they should be aware of, that they must hear of for the Qallunaaq tourist.

Isaac: There are also wolves, when there are caribou around. The wolves are around caribou. Those are the main things to fear, the polar bear are bigger and the wolf is not as feared. The most things that you would feel uncomfortable with are lemmings.

Interviewer: There are also weasels?

Isaac: I have not seen any weasels here. Although I have seen their tracks.

Interviewer: Lemmings, are they bothersome over there, or you feel something other than tingling feeling.

Isaac: They are pretty frightening, that is for me. I would rather see a polar bear. I do not feel comfortable with lemmings.

Interviewer: Do if they have any old bones, where they set their fox traps, where are they within this area?

Isaac: In the springtime I have never really, well, I have gone there when the land was covered with snow. I do not really know this area.

Interviewer: You can not picture the way it would at this moment?

Isaac: Which?

Interviewer: Old artefacts, for example; traditional camp sites

Isaac: Yes, this would just be a little bump if there are any mountain sorrels there. If there was any traditional campsites there, they would be visible and there would be a circular opening on the tundra. It would be recognisable if it was will visible, if you go to them.

Interviewer: Do you know any fishing grounds other than this one?

Isaac: No, I do not know.

Interviewer: You said that you have never gone beyond this point?

Isaac: Yes, I have never gone there.

Interviewer: Up there, there are a lot of muskox. It is also in there but I will not have to bring it up. Have you heard of any of this area although you have never been to the other places, what you have heard, for example; anywhere?

Isaac: Any old artefacts?

Interviewer: Anything that you have heard about that land, although you have never seen it.

Isaac: Yes, through maps and by word that this area here is very scenic. You would like to be there. There is plenty of animals and in the summertime there are a lot of birds. This small lake here is said to have a lot birds. The elevation here is quite low and they are scenic. I have never heard what kinds of things there are there.

Interviewer: If you are going to put up a park here from here, what kind of advise would you have to give them for those who will be setting this up?

Isaac: Regarding a park? When they set a park?

Interviewer: Yes.

Isaac: I do not really understand, how?

Interviewer: They would like to make this into a park, up there. What would you like to say to them that this will be a park and that I would like for you to know these things. Could you tell them ahead of time.

Isaac: I would like for this not to touched, that is myself. Yes, going along this tip here up to there that I would be able to say that they could turn that into a park and that I would like for this not to be included because this here, there are plenty of animals. It is quite hard to give this up here. If the had it here instead, up there instead I would be able to tell them hat.

Interviewer: For example; to have this as a bird sanctuary for this one instead, and up there would be a park?

Isaac: Yes.

Interviewer: They would probably be going there more.

Isaac: This one, when they turn it into a park?

Interviewer: And this here, the Inuit will decide on their own for this one. It is still probably like that.

Isaac: Yes, and to have the capability to decide on that one. This here would be a barrier that would stop us for those of us that will be going here. For us, if we will be deciding on that. We should be deciding on that for those of us who live here. Looking into the future, that it will be a barrier that would be stopping us if that will become a park. Not this part here and that this should be ours too. If it was to become a part in the future that if it was fine and very good. I myself would not mind if it was all to become a park.

Interviewer: Are there no other names in Inuktitut, does it seem to look like there are no others?

Isaac: Yes, those are the only ones that I know of.

Interviewer: You have put a lot in there.

Isaac: This one does not have a name. I could name it, 'an island'. I am just joking. Yes, we know this island and that we past through it over there. That this is a major mark where ever you will be going. I could say I was here from the island and that I was over there from the island and that I had gone into the inlet.

Interviewer: The island is fairly new.