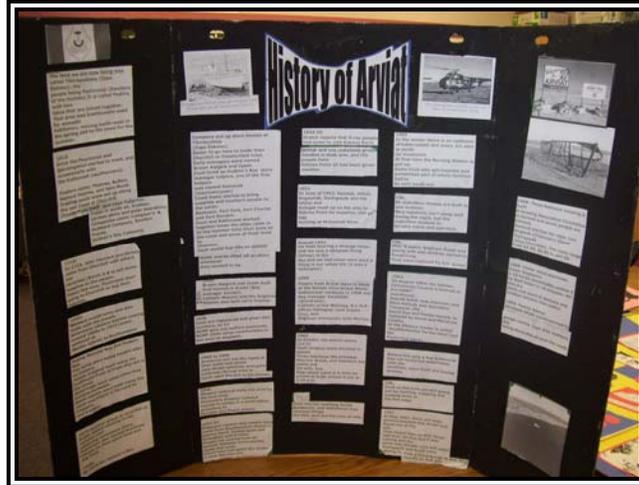


**History of Arviat**  
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**Qitiqliq Middle School**  
**Arviat, Nunavut**  
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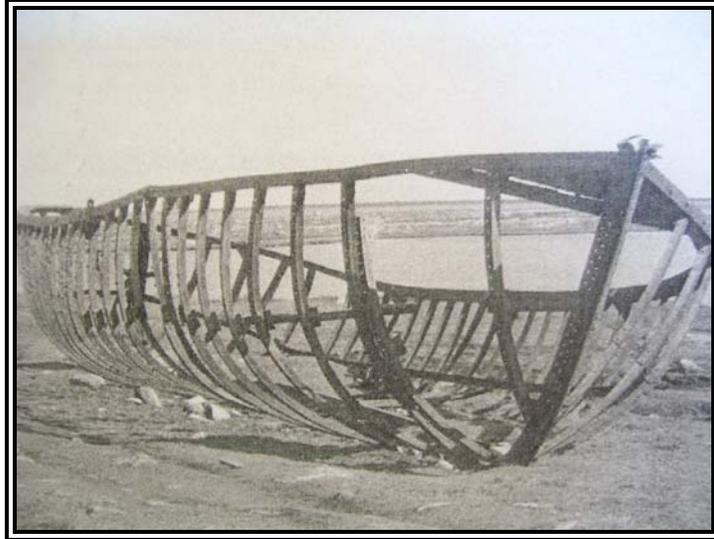


The land we are now living was Tikirayualaaq(Cape Eskimo); the people being Paalirmiut(Dwellers of the Outlets) It is called Paaliq with two lakes that joined together. That area was traditionally used for nomadic habitation, moving north-west in the spring and to the coast for the summer.

1613: Since the Paalirmiut and Qairnirmiut started to meet, and occasionally with Kablunaats(southerners)

Traders came: Thomas, Button, Samuel Hearne and Jans Munk. Trading posts were set up along the sea coast at Churchill, Chersterfield Inlet and Cape Fullerton. Trade in musk-ox, blubber. Caribou skins and polar bear skins.

Companies came: Lampsons's & Hubbard Company, revillon Freres, Hudson's Bay Company.



1719: In 1719, John Hancock and Kelsy came from Churchill with other not recorded (Burch Jr.) to sell some supplies to the people. About this time, Paalirmiut start going to Churchill to buy their supplies.

1860's: Whalers would come and also trade with the people. Americans whalers started coming around 1860s to 1915 (some wintered at Marble Island) to Southampton Island, Repulse Bay and Hudson Bay. Fox skins were being sought after the traders. People trapped them using the traditional form of traps dug out in the snow. Steel traps were used then they became available. Small houses were built along the coast and island to used by trappers and traders.

1872: Another group is recorded at Baffin Island whaling in the summer and wintering sometimes there. Paalirmiut also hunted Bowhead whales for their good food and dog food.

1920's: By 1920 the Hudson's Bay Company put up store houses at Tikirayualaaq (Cape Eskimo)

Easier to go there to trade than Churchill or Chesterfield Inlet. Early managers were named Brown Aqigivik and Iyaak. Inuit hired as Hudson's Bay store manager helpers, one of the first helpers was named Ooleevak (Issumatarjuak). Coast boats started to bring supplies and southern people to the north; Naskopie, Fort York, Fort Charles and Fort Severn. Inuit and Kablunaat worked together when the ships came in. In the summer time Inuit lived on the coast and some of them lived in Churchill. Inuit would help lift on coastal boats and be lifted off shore whenever they wanted to be.



1928: Brown Aqigivik and Iyaak built first houses in Arviat ( Bay manager house) Cantholic Mission and the Anglican Mission also built early houses.

1936: Inuit are registered and given disc numbers are E1-  
RCMP gives out welfare payments.  
RCMP visits other communities in the area on dog team.

1942-1945: Arviatmiut put out the lights in their tents and iglus. Sore throat epidemic and polio outbreak (Kunuk tries to burst open the pus in his throat)

1946: Gleason Ledyard visit the area for the first time. Missionary Gleason Ledyard travels to camps in a small plane, preaching to Ennadai and Padlei people.

1953-1954: Nibgoarsi reports that people have come from Southampton Island to Eskimo Point: Tautoongies and Kaludjak's and Anulik's. People are coming from all around: Siatala's, Arnarauyak's. Utuk's some other who had spent the winter in near the treeline.

1954-1955: Uruluk reports that x-ray people had come to visit Eskimo Point. Uruluk and son Uuksitak given needles in their arms and the people from Eskimo Point all had been given needles.

1952: In June of 1952, Howmik, Alikut, Angaunak, Owingayak and his father Aningat meet up on the way to Eskimo Point for supplies and go egg hunting at McConnell River.

August 1952: We keep hearing a strange noise and we saw a wingless thing (blimp) in the sky and we had never seen such a thing in our whole life)

1958: People from Arviat live to work at the Rankin Inlet Nickel mines. Kablunaat residents in 1958 are: Bay Manager Swaffield(Qiviakalak). Catholic priest Mikilaaq, R.C.M.P. officer Gallagher(and maybe Lou) and Anglican Missionary John Marlow.

1960: In October, the school opens (I.C.I) . Inuit Children were enrolled in school. Three teachers: the principal Maurice Walsh, and teacher Joe Lewis and his wife Eva. Flag raised when it is time for school at 9:00. School is out at 3:30 p.m.

1960: Inuit started receiving Social Assistance, and sometimes they received things like Klik, lard and big cans of milk.

1960: In the winter, there is an epidemic of tuberculosis and many are sent to south for treatment. At that time, the Nursing Station is put up. Some Inuit also get measles and sometimes part of whole families had to be sent south .

196-: 60 matchbox houses are built in one summer. New residents can't sleep well during the night, but the matchbox seemed to be very warm and spacious.

196- : After 8 years, Anglican Priest and young wife and children moved to Pangnirtung. They were replaced by Eric Anoee.

1964: On August 1964, The Eskimo Community Council is formed at GNWT warehouse. Donald Suluk was chairman and Mark Kalluak was secretary Treasurer. David Dye and family left to be replaced by David and Marianne Caskey. At the Alliance Pastor is called "Ayukituiyialaaq" by the Inuit( not the Paalirmiut word)

Before this only a few Kabloonat had old fashioned telephones with the satellites, more Inuit are having phones.

196-: Inuit at this are still going out for hunting, trapping and hunting seals at the floe edge.

1967: In May 1967, there are radio announcements that Israel and Egypt are at the war. They heard later on that Israel had won: on that day it was raining and the snow was already very soft when Owingayak and Amak were coming from a hunting trip. It was very heavily raining on that day.

1968: Three bedroom housing is built. A housing Association committee is formed and Seven people are elected. General election for reps: Levi Angmak(chairman); David Owingayak (Vice-chairman). The rents range from \$2.00, \$5.00 to \$67.00

1968: Faster snow machines, fewer dog teams. A 10 horse snowmobile makes it to Wolf Esker in 16 minutes. Ski-doo are more and more in demand and huskies became less useful.

1969: Family Names- Abraham Okpik commissioned to assign names. Inuit disc numbers are being discarded all over the north.

