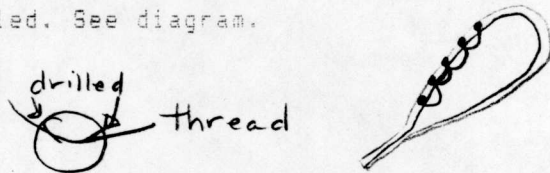


April Cynthia A. Henry  
 March 23, 1987  
 A.N.S. 401

**Spring Cleaning:** During this time everything is cleaned. Children also help. Things are wrapped in bundles and burned. The camp is cleaned all garbage is picked up and carried out or burned. (spruce bow used for the floor is also burned) Drying poles are left up to be used for the next time. Tent post are left lying against a tree. This cleaning is a way to show respect for where you live. Before leaving wood is cut and placed inside the tent or cabin, and shavings are prepared. This is an honor system which most people follow.

**Marking places:** To mark a place, branches of brush or willow are broken to help you to remember where you have been.

**Making Snowshoes:** A drill is made from steel or any other kind of metal. Holes are drilled in the wood and thread is placed in the hole that is drilled. See diagram.



**Effects of Fish and Game:** The law was enacted before 1930. Since that time people could no longer do what they wanted or needed to do. The number of fish and sheep are limited to a certain amount. Sometimes children went hungry because they couldn't get meat. No help was offered as relief during these trying times. At this time there were no jobs. The subsistence lifestyle was no longer possible. When food was recieved it was distributed to the people who couldn't hunt for themselves. "Always give."

**Neqa-** Small "person" who wares clothes and scares people in the woods. A Native man (Harry John's dad) heard a sound like a nail being pulled out of the tent. He looked around and seen someone half-way in the

tent. (outside) He asked, "What are you doing in there?" The thing came out and ran away. It didn't look like a person and took long steps about four feet in length. A week later Margaret's granduncle seen this thing. His daughter was playing with a doll at the back of the tent. He went out to check on the kids and seen this thing peering behind the tree stump. He got his gun and shot at the tree stump and the thing ran away once again.

Chief- Margaret's Uncle Douglas: All people listened to the chief. He settled many disputes and made laws. Some of the laws made were; children should not run around at night, keep a clean house, encouraged young people to be on there own.

Place Names:

Gulkana--K'ulgena'--"river always washes out" (changing channel river)

Gakona--Ggexguna'--rabbit creek-lots of rabbits

Copper Center--Tuutena'--glacier water

Tonsina--Dentsalina'--king salmon river

Chistochin--Sestt'edzena'--small fast salmon

Moose Creek--Kiisiik'ena'--place for dip net

Story: A story means you should listen and think about it to live. Margaret stressed the importance of listening and its importance to learning. The old people are great people they often speak about living.

Things to think about: Think about what is ahead. What kind of person you are. Know who you are and where you live. Know your background and live the same way because you can't change what you are. "I heard this one boy say he want to go college. I tell them there's alot of nice kids around here learning. There really hungry for you kids because your right here with me. I talk all the time you just don't think about it. But pretty soon when I'm gone, one day, your going to think I wish I could ask

my uncle things... Were just lucky we know a little. I'm glad I'm here today to tell you people what I know today, that you might learn a little bit from it... Everybody has a different way for living... This is my last class today and I'll be missing you kids."