

ANS 401  
November 19, 1987

Agnes and Paul Tony:

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Summary <sup>ized</sup> by Velma Rutman  
~~for~~ Nov 19, 1987

1) What kind of plants were gathered?

There were wild spinach,  
wild rhubarb ~~was~~ <sup>gathered</sup>. Roots were  
also gathered, that grew in  
wet <sup>minor</sup> places, such as along  
the <sup>bank</sup> <sup>that was</sup> <sup>caved in</sup>. These  
roots <sup>are tiny,</sup> with black things attached,  
and because of their size it  
was more efficient to gather  
them from mice winter  
supply. These roots were  
either eaten raw, or they  
were cooked <sup>and</sup> put in a jar  
to tenderize and blended  
in Akutug (Eskimo Ice Cream).

bladderwort  
Utricularia

### Ingredients in Akutug.

Traditionally used Caribou fat  
Now they use Crisco.

Seal oil

Fish meat (sheefish + whitefish)

The fish is boiled and water  
was squeezed out of the meat  
to get flakey.

Berries and sugar are added  
(salmon, blue, cranberries)

2. How people traditionally hunted. They use spears and bow and arrow.

a) Bears were hunted with spears made with spruce which were well sharpened. A man would strike the bear on the side with the spear as the bear came charging him.   
 ? the other end of the spear is planted in the ground

When Paul <sup>was young,</sup> he remembers his uncle, Jimmy Song who killed 5-6 bears, using this method with this was within a year.

After a man killed a bear, he would stick his hand in the bears mouth, also traditionally the life of the bear was taken out only after a part of the brain is cooked.

b) A <sup>single</sup> man would kill the caribou by sneaking up on it with a bow and arrow.

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d) Snares made of bearded seal skin were used for smaller mammals <sup>birds</sup> such as jack rabbit, beavers.

3. Eggs were gathered near the coast (Canadian geese, crane, seagull any kind of bird eggs). These eggs were put in a container filled with seal oil to be preserved, Agnes said that "the eggs were never spoiled," using this method.

f. How often did people move traditionally?

a) Every spring they would move before break-up to hunt muskrats. They lived in tents during this time. They would then move to another camp, to fish for the summer and to pick berries, and mushrooms were picked during this time. Mushrooms were cut into small pieces and put into berries. When asked, "How did you

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"You tell if the mushroom was poisonous?" The mushroom was determined by its color whether or not it was poisonous.

b. At the end of the summer, everyone would move back to the community for the winter; men would hunt seal and women would preserve this and also dry some cod for the long winter.

5. How do you choose names for your children? When someone dies in the village a newborn child is named after him/her. It didn't matter if the child was a girl, if the person that died is a man, the girl would be named after him. Also, if a person died and two children are born at the same time in the village they were both named after that person.

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The family of the deceased person treats the child that is named after him or her as she/he were a relative. Such as giving him gifts all through his life. Also, gave food to the child, that the deceased person favored.

Another interesting point, is that if a girl and a boy were born and inherited the same name, they weren't known to ever marry each other. It was like marrying each other, if they did get married, because of the same names.

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6. Agnes and Paul talked about the Qas'gig (men's community house, steambath). The traditional bath was dry steam bath, and baths were taken either everyday or every third day. This traditional method was done with a fire built in middle of the Qas'gig. Agnes commented that it was so hot that "sparks of fire would be coming out of the hole of Qas'gig". The temperature could go as high as 150-200°; to protect the respiratory system a piece of wood was used as a filter which fit into the mouth.

7. Agnes & Paul talked about an land mammal called Quugaarpak, that was caught a long time ago. This animal had hooves that curled, with big teeth, and was probably a relative of the bear.