



## Announcements

At our annual Network Conference Missions Banquet in Fairbanks pledges and funds were raised for AKHM projects. We also introduced 13 locations to target with prayer and resources.

Throughout this next year we will highlight progress on these projects, bring targeted prayer points and updates on these locations.

We finished another successful season at Camp Agaiutim Nune. This year we experienced the fulfillment of a dream that started 10 years ago.

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## Alaska Home Missions Projects

Our 2019 Alaska Home Missions projects were introduced at our annual Alaska Ministry Network Conference Missions Banquet in April. This year we set the goal of \$100,000 towards the new church facility in Fort Yukon, earthquake damage repairs at Little Beaver Camp, handicap access ramp in Talkeetna and repairs and upgrades to the church in Alakanuk. I'm pleased to report that we have had enough funds to launch forward with all 4 of these projects. Some will be completed in the next few weeks, others work will continue throughout the summer. We need some additional work teams to complete the new facility in Fort Yukon. Please let me know if you would like to help out.

We also defined 13 locations to target with prayer and resources throughout this year. Our AKHM team members from across the state have been working to discover locations that are without an adequate Gospel witness. During this continuing process of researching locations, we have defined locations of need that we have relationships with that we can immediately work towards establishing consistent effective ministry.

Many other locations are also in need of ministry and our team will work to establish contact and form relationships with key individuals in these villages.

**907 MISSIONS**  
Locations to Target with Prayer and Resources.  
*(These locations have been identified in April 2019 to target during the next year.)*

- Zone 1** (Yellow circle): No Consistent Evangelical Ministry. Relationships Established and ready to Resource. Prayer: Workers and Resources.
- Zone 2** (Red circle): Sporadic or Struggling Ministry. Further development of Strategic Relationships. Prayer: Favor of God, Wisdom, Workers and Resources.
- Zone 3** (Blue circle): Ministry in place. Find ways to Resource and Equip leading to more effectiveness. Prayer: Resources, Wisdom and Encouragement for Workers.
- Zone 4** (Black circle): Established Consistent Effective Ministry in place. Look for ways to provide support. Prayer: Leadership to Identify, Train and Release personal to Effective Ministry.

Upon completion of study, additional information on these zones will be published.



 **Prayer Targets** ~Please join us in strategic prayer for each of these locations.





-  Pray for strategic productive relationships to be established and/or strengthened with key individuals in villages.
-  Pray for divine favor and supernatural wisdom as workers and resources are mobilized into villages across Alaska.
-  Pray to the Lord of the harvest for divine encounters in lives that force out and thrust laborers into His harvest fields.
-  Pray for the Spirit of God to be poured out drawing the lost into salvation and bringing encouragement to workers.



Photo from nativeamericanencyclopedia.com

**Arctic Village** Pronunciation (ar-TICK)

Until the 1950s, the Neets'aii Gwichin ("residents of the north side") lived a highly nomadic life. They traditionally used seasonal camps and semi-permanent settlements. There is archaeological evidence that the Arctic Village area was populated as early as 4,500 BC. Located on the east fork of the Chandalar River, 100 miles north of Fort Yukon and 290 miles north of Fairbanks.

Pronunciation (BEE-vur) **Beaver**

Gold discoveries in the Chandalar region in 1907 led to the founding of Beaver. It was established as the Yukon River terminus for miners heading north to the gold fields. The population of Beaver is predominantly mixed Gwichin/Koyukuk Athabascan and Inupiat Eskimo. Located on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 60 air miles southwest of Fort Yukon and 110 miles north of Fairbanks.



Photo from flickr - Bob Butcher



Photo from alchetron.com

**Chalkyitsik** Pronunciation (chall-KEET-sick)

Chalkyitsik means "fish hooking place" and has traditionally been an important seasonal fishing site for the Gwich'in. Archaeological excavations in the area reveal use and occupancy of the region as early as 10,000 BC. Chalkyitsik is a traditional Gwich'in Athabascan village located on the Black River about 50 miles east of Fort Yukon.

**Chevak**

Chevak (Cev'aq, which means "cut-through channel") has a tri-language system; English, Cup'ik, and a mixture of the two languages. The people in Chevak speak a dialect of Central Yup'ik, Cup'ik (pr. Chew-pick), and identify themselves as Cup'ik people rather than Yup'ik. Located on the north bank of the Niglikfak River, 17 miles east of Hooper Bay.



Photo from Mike Mcintyre, Yuk Media



Photo from wikipedia.org

**Circle**

Circle (also known as Circle City) was established in 1893 as a supply point for goods shipped up the Yukon River and then overland to the gold mining camps. Early miners believed the town was located on the Arctic Circle, and named it Circle. The population of Circle is predominantly Athabascan, but there are several non-Native families. Circle is located on the south bank of the Yukon River at the edge of the Yukon Flats, 160 miles northeast of Fairbanks.

**Kaktovik**

Kaktovik meaning "Seining Place" is a traditional fishing place that has a large pond of good fresh water on high ground. It had no permanent settlers until people from other parts of Barter Island and northern Alaska moved to the area in the 1950s. The village has maintained its Inupiat Eskimo traditions. Located on the north shore of Barter Island, between the Okpilak and Jago Rivers on the Beaufort Sea coast.



Photo from groundtruthtrekking.org





Photo from akbizmag.com

## Newtok - Metarvik

Newtok is a traditional Central Alaskan Yup'ik village. Due to severe erosion, the village has started to relocate to a new site called Metarvik on Nelson Island. The people of Newtok share a heritage with Nelson Island communities; their ancestors have lived on the Bering Sea coast for at least 2,000 years. Located on the Ninglick River north of Nelson Island in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region, 94 miles northwest of Bethel.

## Pronounced (noo-LAH-toe) Nulato

The Koyukon Athabascans traditionally had spring, summer, fall, and winter camps and moved as the wild game migrated. Nulato was the trading site between Athabascans and Inupiat Eskimos from the Kobuk area. Nulato residents are predominantly Koyukon Athabascans. Located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 35 miles west of Galena and 310 air miles west of Fairbanks.



Photo from alaskan-natives.com



Photo from flickr - Jon Rowley

## Nunam Iqua Pronounced (noo-NUM iq-WA)

*Nunam Iqua* is a Central Yupik name meaning "the end of the tundra". Historically is the location of summer fish camps, due to its location near the Black River. A man named Sheldon opened a fish saltery there in the 1930s, and the city was incorporated under the name Sheldon Point in 1974. The name was changed to Nunam Iqua in a November 1999. Located on a south fork of the Yukon River, about 9 miles south of Alakanuk and 18 miles southwest of Emmonak.

## Shaktoolik

Shaktoolik was the first and southernmost Malemiut settlement on Norton Sound. Twelve miles northeast, on Cape Denbigh, is "Iyatayet," a site that is 6,000 to 8,000 years old. Reindeer herds were managed in the Shaktoolik area around 1905. Shaktoolik is one of a number of Alaskan communities threatened by erosion and has been relocated twice. It is a Malemiut Eskimo village located 125 miles east of Nome and 33 miles north of Unalakleet.



Photo from wikipedia.org



Photo from kuskokwim.com

## Stony River

Also known as Moose Village and Moose Creek, it began as a trading post and riverboat landing to supply mining operations to the north. Native inhabitants are mixed Athabaskan and Yup'ik ancestry of Alaska Native. The village is the modern contact point between Yu'pik Eskimo and three distinct Athabaskan peoples: Deg Hit'an, Dena'ina, and Upper Kuskokwim. Located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River, 100 miles east of Aniak.

## Pronounced (TAN-uh-naw) Tanana

Tanana was a traditional trading settlement for Koyukon and Tanana Athabascans long before European contact. In 1880, Harper's Station was established 13 miles downriver. In 1881 Church of England missionaries from Canada built a mission 8 miles downriver. Between 1887 and 1900, an elaborate school and hospital complex, the St. James Mission, was constructed. Located 130 air miles west of Fairbanks.



Photo from theguardian.com



Photo from uafjournalism.com

## Venetie Pronounced (VEEN-uh-tie)

Known to early explorers as Old Robert's Village or Chandalar Village, Venetie was founded in 1895 by a man named Old Robert. In 1943 the Venetie Indian Reservation was established, with the combined efforts of residents from Venetie, Arctic Village, Christian Village, and Robert's Fish Camp. Venetie is comprised largely of descendants of the Neets'ai Gwich'in and, to a lesser extent, the Gwichyaa and Dihaii Gwich'in. Located on the north side of the Chandalar River, 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon.



## Amazing results in 2019

We had another very successful camp season. Workers, students and adults enjoyed unusual warm, dry and sunny weather during camp.

On the second night of kids camp I had the privilege of praying with a student from the Village of Kotlik.

Afterwards I asked him to tell me what God has been doing in his life.

He told me that he had a vivid dream that “Jesus held his hand and walked with him to the AC store”. Every year we see God do the most amazing things in these

students lives. He is constantly revealing His love to them through ways that make a life changing impact.



## Fulfillment of a dream

About 10 years ago a group of Royal Ranger leaders were helping us set up tents and prepare the camp grounds. These guys had been out several times and were observing improvements we were making on the facilities. They asked me to share some of the things I was dreaming of for the future of the camp. I mentioned that although we do not have trees, I'd like for us to have a sawmill. We can get logs out of the Yukon river as each year trees come floating to us from upriver. This group from Southern New England went home and raised funds to purchase a sawmill for us. We focused on getting the new Tabernacle built and ready for the next few years.

Last year a team came out early and we traveled upriver, gathered logs, made a raft and floated them back to camp.



This year we were able to build a cabin! Here it is, the first of many cabins. The crew came early again this year and we have logs setting there ready to be milled next year.

Please let me know if you would like to come during camp and help us mill logs and build a girls dorm cabin.



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