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# Suulutaarculaallret





# Suulutaarculaalret

The Gold Seekers (a booklet  
about the Alaskan Gold Rush)

Iitaruam Igauteellra Kass'acetun  
Aurrarliim Mumigtellra Yugcetun

Written in English by Irene Reed  
Translated into Central Yup'ik by  
Joseph Coolidge

Taqellret Yugtun Qaneryaramek Calivigmi,  
Kuskokwim Community College-aami, Bethel, Alaska 99559

Pilimaut Yup'igtun Kass'atun Elitnaurilrianun  
BIA-mi Alaska State Operated School System-aami-llu

Taqumaut Yugtun Qaneryaramek Calivigmi

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A production of the Yup'ik Language Workshop  
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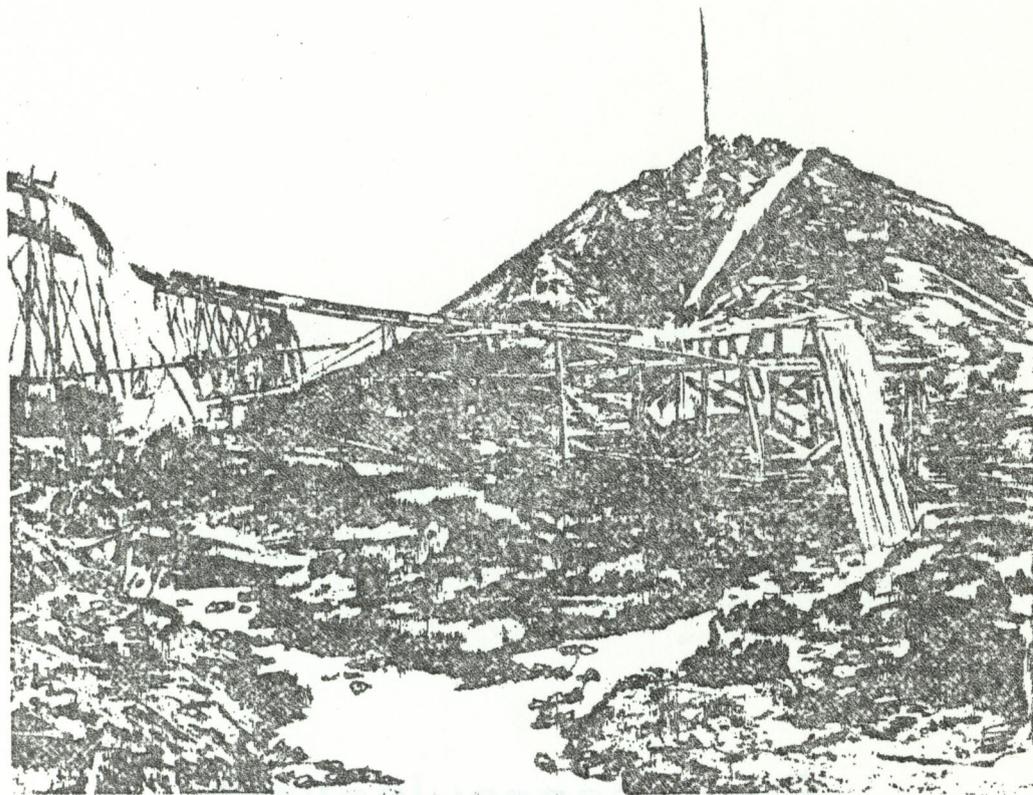


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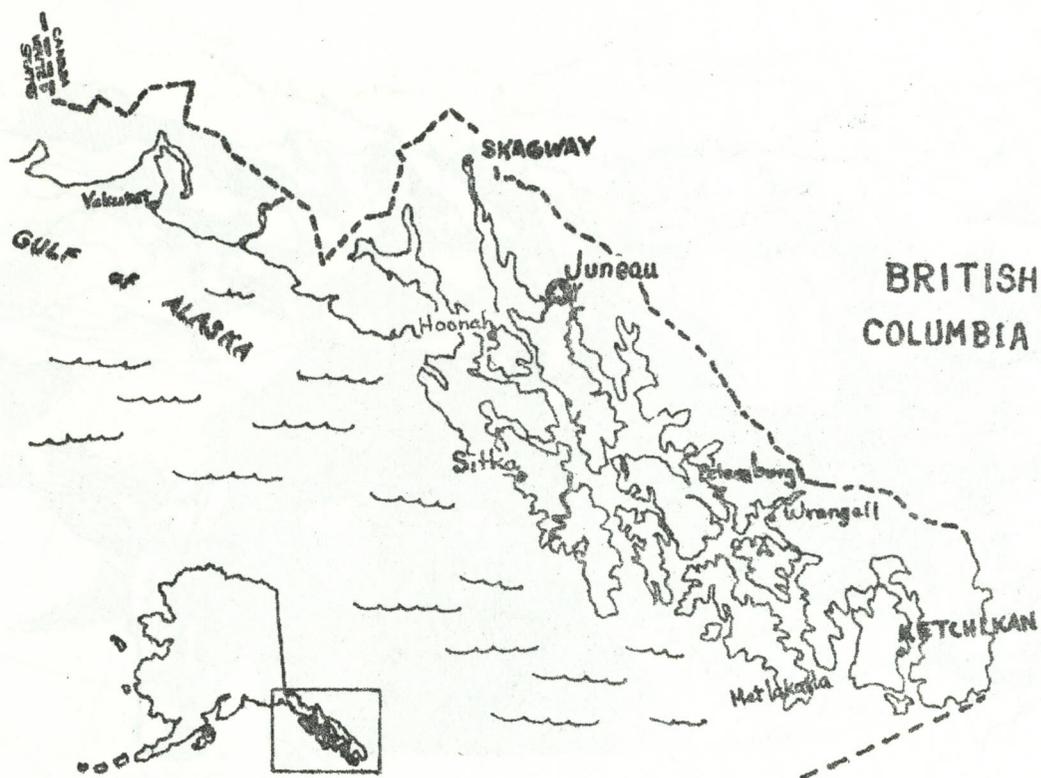


## Suulutaarculaallret

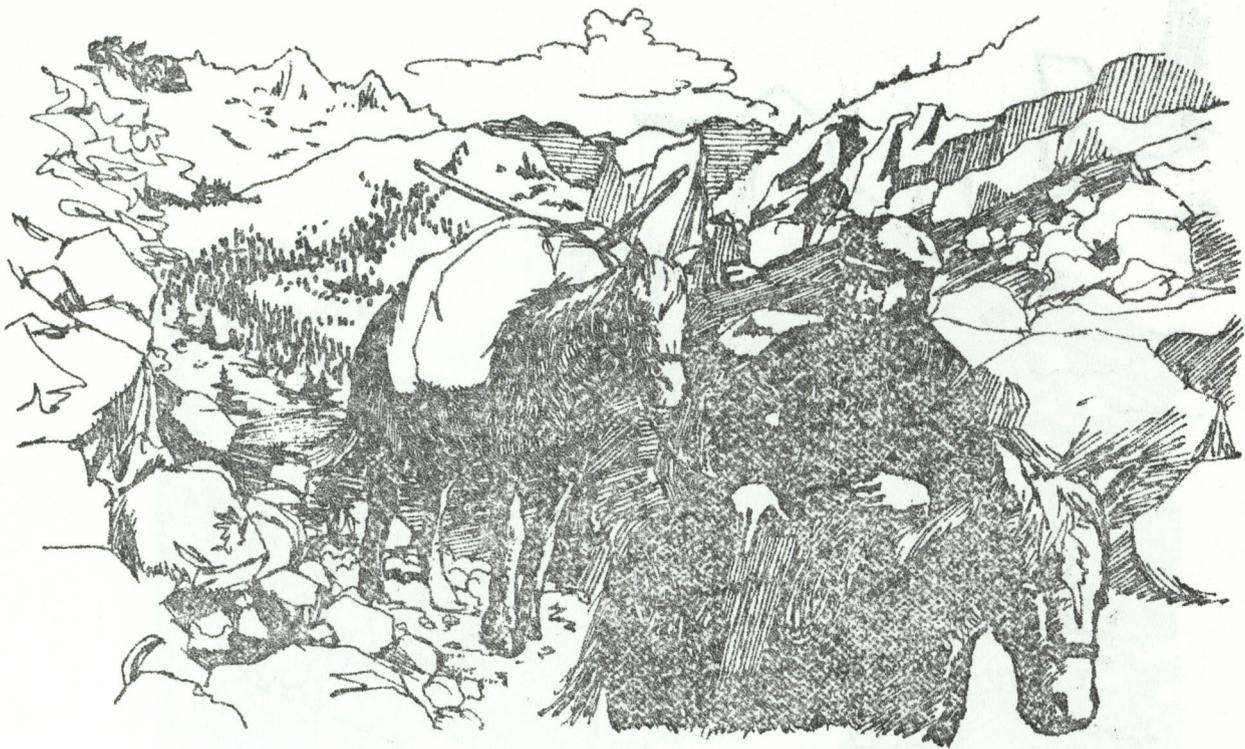
Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



1880-mi nalliini, yuut nataqutellruut  
suulutaanek Alaskami. Qanngellratni,  
anguterugaat taillruut tukuurtengnaq-  
luteng. Suulutaaq nutem akitulartuq  
ellarpiim iluani, carraquiner-llu akitu-  
yugngaluni pikestemini tunyukuniu.

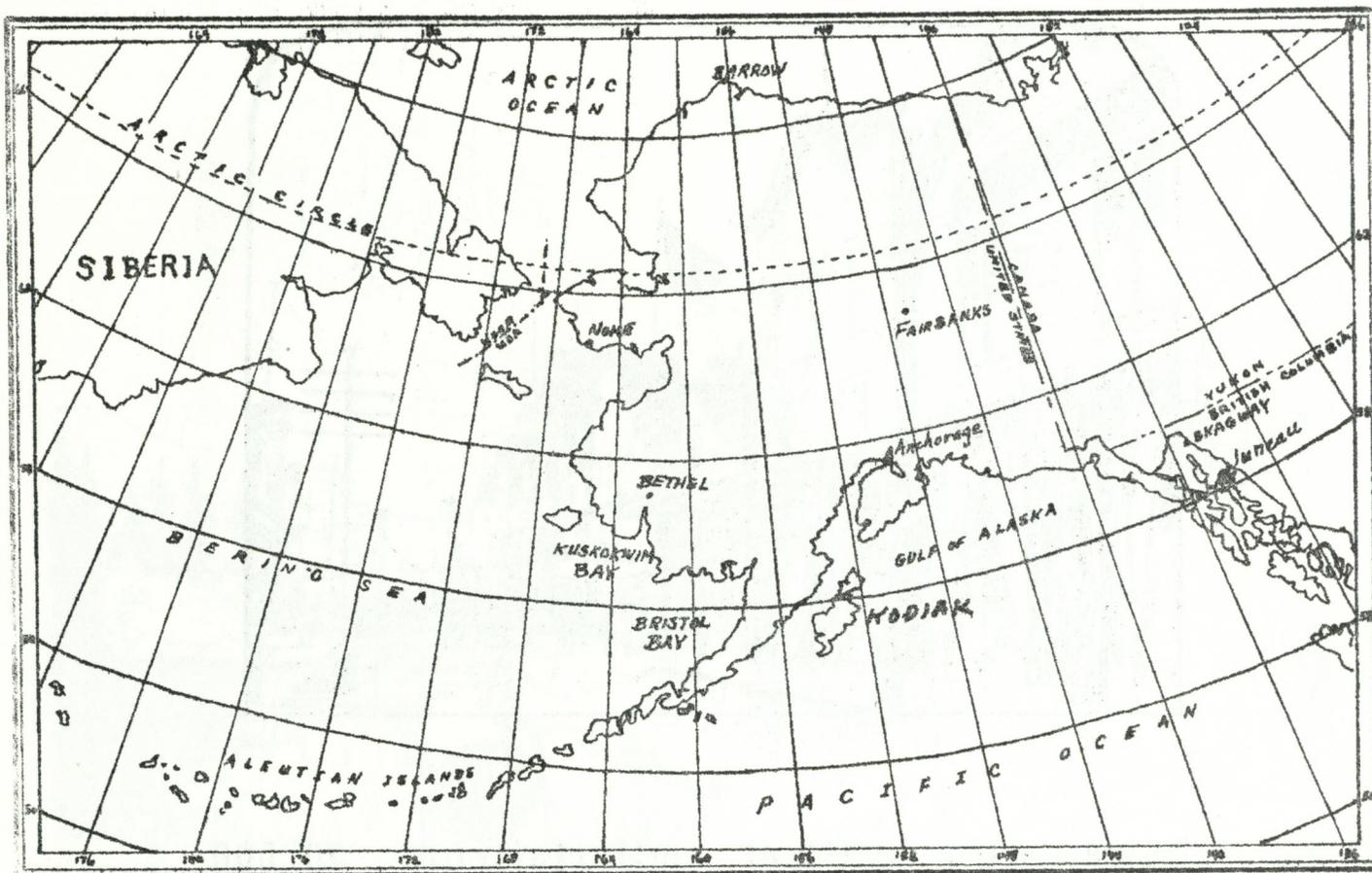


Amleret akissulriit taillruut Alaskamun Skagway-q tumekluku. Nataqetassiaqerru kitek nunanguami. Angyatgun taillruut, kuuninek ciulvagnek-llu maligluteng, atmakesteknaluki tamakut ungunssit nunakuaquneng.



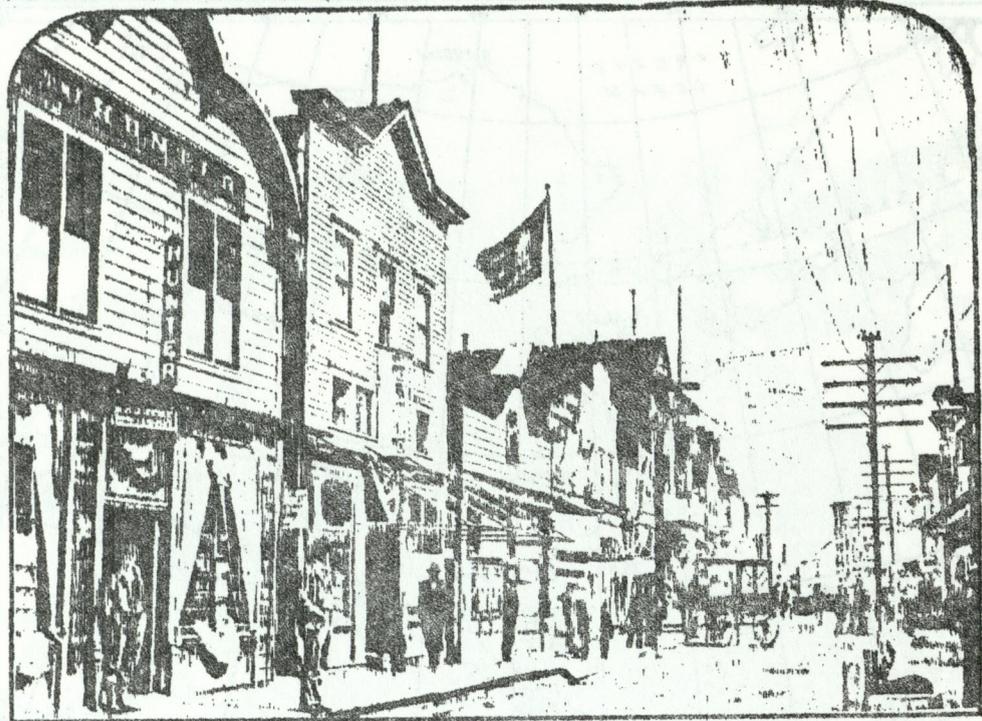
Cakviurnarqellruuq angutnun ungun-  
ssiitnun-llu ayagaqata. Nuna man'a qu-  
yigtuq ingrilirluni, taumek ayagalleq cu-  
kaitnarqellrulria cakviurnaqluni-llu.

Amleret ungunssit angutet-llu ilait pi-  
ciurtellrunritut taumek unicimalallrulriit  
tumyaranun. Taugaam amleret pingna-  
tullruut cakviungermeng. Suulutaaryuka-  
piarallrulliameng-wa.



Kuigpagnun tekitaqameng, ayagayugnga-  
 lallruut Alaskam iluanun merkun. Niite-  
 lallruut suulutaat nataqumalallruniluki  
 ceñaini Seward Peninsula-m. Taumek  
 Nome-aq ang'uraqallrulia. Nataqiu Nome-aq  
 nunanguami.

Qaillun yuut allat akmaken Nome-amun  
 tekiteallruyuksiki? Tamarmeng kuigkuillrun-  
 ritut. Ilait akmaken Nome-amun ayallruut  
 imarpigkun.

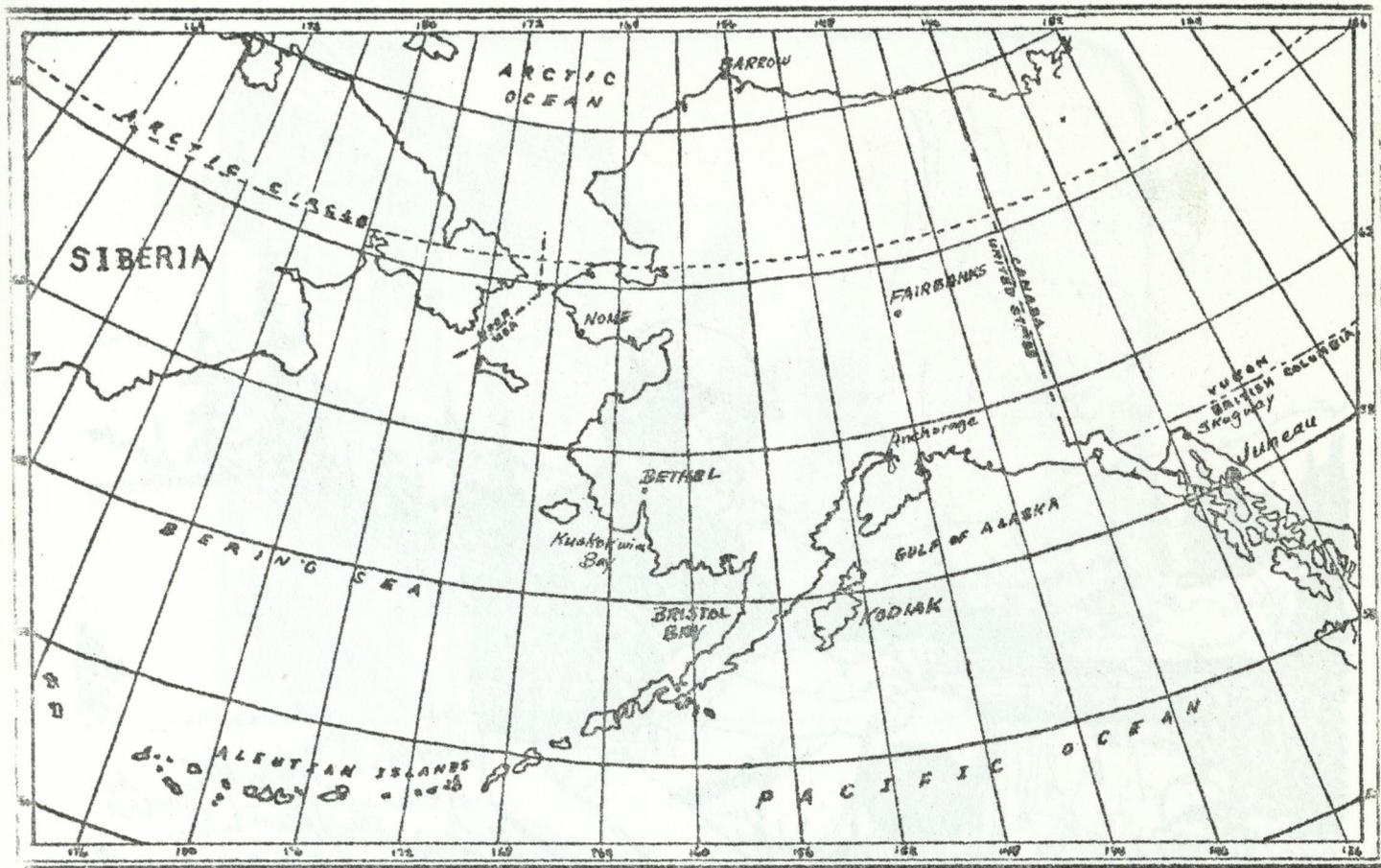


Nome-amun ayallret amllertallruut 20,000-  
aaruluteng (tiissicsaat yuinaat), taugaam  
amllenrit nitilini qavcirrarni uitallruut.  
Taugaam tamatum Nome-aq nunarpauretellrua  
akaarnun. Cali ak'anivkenani Nome-aq yui-  
rutellruuq mat'um-llu nalliini yugtangluni  
2,500 (tiissicsaat pingayuat avegluku).

"Rush" taikaniryugngauq cukangnaqluni  
ayagluni wall'u tekiarriuni. Tuaten yuut  
amlleret pillruut Nome-amun iterluteng an-  
luteng tuaten. Taumek suulutaaliulriit pi-  
lallrukait "Suulutaarculaallret", "The Gold  
Rush".

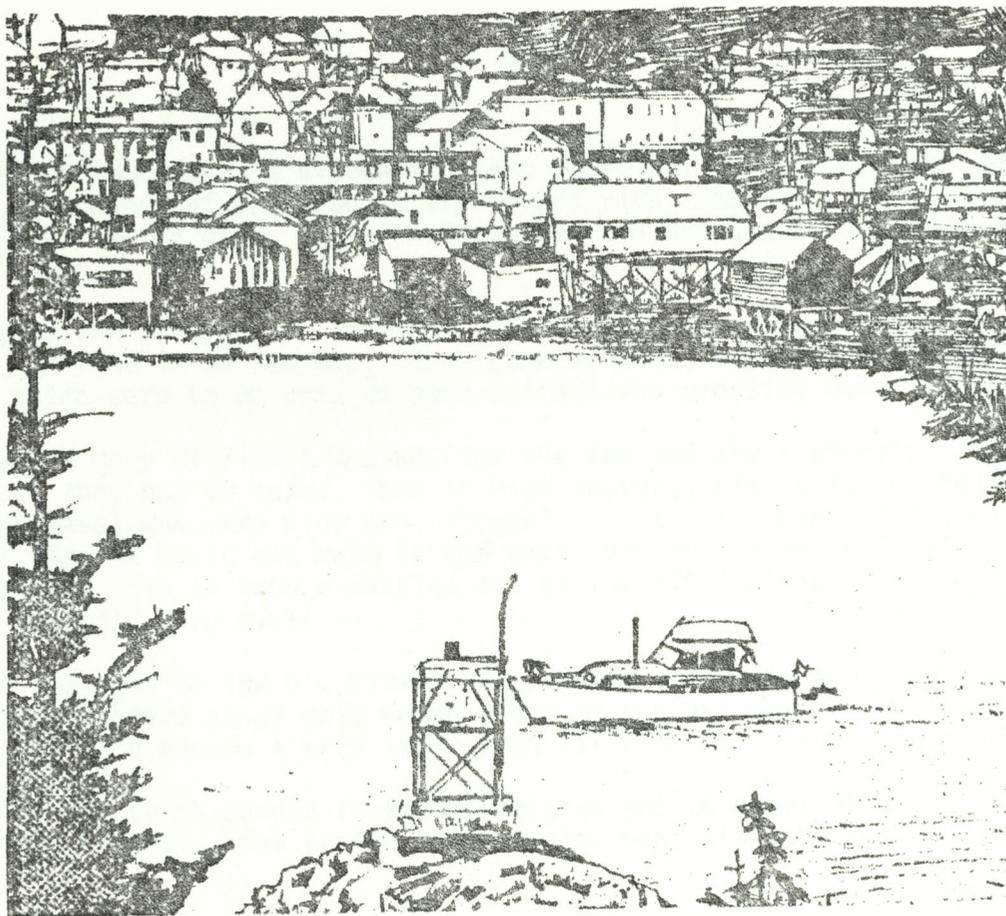


Suulutaarcullret cayarallrat iliit kelipa-  
liulallrat assaliarkiuryarallrat-llu neq'ak-  
narquq. Quulecramek aterpagcimalallruuq  
tua-i-llu yuut amlleret Kass'atun apraq-  
luki: Sourdoughs.



Suulutaq amllelluni nataqumaagan nunat ilaitni, yuut tuancimaqalallruut suulutaam antell-ran nangnatkaanun. Iliini taukumiungurtelallruut angliluteng kipusvigteggun, kalikivigteggun, elit-naurvigteggun, yungcarvigteggun, enetgun-llu ayu-qenriingurteggun. Ilait neq'ayarauluteng nunarpiit Alaskami ayagnillruut tuaten. Nataqengnaqikek Fairbanks-aaq Juneau-q-llu nunanguami.

Fairbanks-aaq ayagnillruuq suulutaanek elal-rianun calissuuterviuluni tamaani suulutaq na-taqumallrani negeqlilirnerani 1902-aami. Mat'um nalliini nunarpaunruuq Alaskam qukaani.



Juneau-q ayagnillruuq kipusviuluni aci-  
maluni-llu angutem Joe Juneau-m atranek,  
angayua-llu nataqutellruuq suulutaamek nu-  
niini. Angliriinallruuq nunarpaurnatkami-  
nun. Suulutaartairucan akissulriit uni-  
tellruat iluqvarluteng nunanun allanun  
suulutaarcurluteng. Taugaam unicillruut  
nunarpagmek tauna-llu 1900-aami state  
capitol-aarurtellruuq.



Suulutaarculaallret  
The Gold Rush

1. In about 1880, people discovered that there was gold in Alaska. When word got around, thousands of men came to try to get rich. Gold has always been quite valuable the world over, and a small amount can bring a lot of money to its owner if he wishes to sell it.

2. Many of the prospectors came into Alaska through a place called Skagway. See if you can find it on the map. They came by boat, bringing with them horses and mules, which were to be used as pack animals for crossing over land.

3. It was a very difficult journey for the men and their animals. You can see the route they had to take. This is high country, with a lot of rough mountains, and the travel was very slow and extremely difficult. Many of the animals and some of the men could not make it and were left behind on the trail. But many of them were able to endure despite all of the difficulties. They must have wanted the gold very much!

4. Once they got to the big rivers, they could travel inland into Alaska by water. They had all heard about gold being found on the beaches of the Seward Peninsula. That's why Nome became a very large town for a while. Find Nome on the map.

How do you think people from other places got to Nome? Not all of them used the inland rivers. Some coming from outside went straight to Nome, using the ocean waters.

5. There were over 20,000 people who went to Nome, but most of them stayed for only a few weeks. But that made Nome a very, very big town for a while. And it was not long before Nome was down to the size it is today, about 2500 people.

"Rush" in English means to go through or come through quickly. That's what a lot of people did when they went to Nome. They rushed in and rushed out. That's why these activities around "suulutaat" (gold) are known as "THE GOLD RUSH".

6. One of the special things about the gold seekers was the way they made their bread and pancakes. They liked to use sourdough mix and very soon people would call them by that name in English: SOURDOUGHS.

7. When gold is found in large amounts in certain places, people will stay there long enough to dig up all the gold. Sometimes towns will grow up around them with stores, post offices, schools, hospitals and other kinds of buildings. Some of the important cities in Alaska started that way. Try to find Fairbanks and Juneau on the map. Fairbanks began as a supply center for the gold mining region that developed to the north of it when gold was discovered there in 1902. Today it is the ~~biggest~~ biggest city in central Alaska.

8. Juneau started as a trading place after a man named Joe Juneau and his partner discovered gold in that area. It grew into a bigger and bigger place until it became a city. After all the gold was gone, the miners left and went inland to see if they could find more gold. But they left behind a whole city, which became our state's capitol in 1900.

