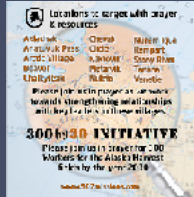




### *Please Join Us in Prayer*

Please join us in Prayer for Workers for the Alaska Harvest Field.

Our AKHM team members from across the state have been working to discover locations that are without an adequate Gospel witness. During this process of researching locations, we have defined locations of need. We have established relationships and received invitation to work towards establishing consistent effective ministry in these villages.



Prayer cards available upon request.

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## **Open Church List** ~Please join us in prayer for each of these locations.

“Then he said to his disciples, “The harvest is plentiful but the workers are few. Ask the Lord of the harvest, therefore, to send out workers into his harvest field.” (Matt 9:37-38)



### **Hoonah**

Hoonah is the largest Tlingit village in Southeast Alaska, located on Chichagof Island about 40 miles west of Juneau. With a population of around 900, it is known for its strong Indigenous heritage, fishing culture, and breathtaking natural surroundings. Hoonah serves as a hub for commercial fishing, subsistence living, and tourism, especially through Icy Strait Point, a popular cruise ship destination that highlights Native culture and offers access to wildlife viewing, whale watching, and outdoor adventures.

### **Kaktovik**

Barter Island rests approximately 50 miles north of Alaska's Brooks Range. Kaktovik is the easternmost village in the North Slope Borough, 70 miles west of the Canadian border, 120 miles east of Deadhorse, 310 miles east of Barrow, and 382 miles north of Fairbanks. The 250-plus residents enjoy a subsistence lifestyle, and most of those employed worked for the North Slope Borough. The church can possibly have a parsonage available.



## Open Church List

~Please join us in prayer for each of these locations.



### Kotzebue

Twenty-six miles above the Arctic Circle, a traveler will find the City of Kotzebue, which is located approximately 549 air miles northwest of Anchorage on the Baldwin Peninsula in Kotzebue Sound. Kotzebue is home to over 3,000 people, 75% of which are Alaska Native. The facility, a two-story building with a small apartment on the second floor, seats around 80 people. While the congregation is able to provide housing and a small stipend, most pastors have either been appointed missionaries or have been bi-vocational.

### Nikiski

Nikiski boasts an enviable location adjacent to Captain Cook State Recreation Area on Alaska's Kenai Peninsula, about 10 miles north of the bustling town of Kenai. Nikiski is an oil and gas town, with onshore production facilities and offshore drilling platforms in Cook Inlet. The community's more than 4,000 residents mostly work in and around this industry, and the discovery of oil on the peninsula in 1957 is what led Nikiski to grow from a small homesteading community to what it is today.



### Stebbins

Approximately 125 miles from Nome, Stebbins (known as Tapraq in Central Alaskan Yupik) is located on St. Michael Island which can be found in the southeast side of the Norton Sound. St. Michael rests on the east side of the island and just miles away to the north is the village of Stebbins. In 2010, Stebbins' population was 556 people with its economy dependent upon commercial fishing and subsistence hunting and fishing. The facility does include a parsonage. Most pastors have either been appointed missionaries or bi-vocational.

### St. Michael

St. Michael, home to over 400 people, is located on the east coast of St. Michael Island in Norton Sound, which is 125 miles southeast of Nome and 48 miles southwest of Unalakleet. Today's economy is based on subsistence food harvests via hunting, fishing, and gardening. Most incomes are supplemented by part-time wage earning. The Assembly of God church began in 1962 and continues to this day, with approximately 20-25 people and potential for many more attendees.



### Wainwright

Twenty-six miles above the Arctic Circle, a traveler will find the City of Kotzebue, which is located approximately 549 air miles northwest of Anchorage on the Baldwin Peninsula in Kotzebue Sound. Kotzebue is home to over 3,000 people, 75% of which are Alaska Native. The facility, a two-story building with a small apartment on the second floor, seats around 80 people. While the congregation is able to provide housing and a small stipend, most pastors have either been appointed missionaries or have been bi-vocational.

## Strategic Prayer

- Pray for strategic, productive relationships to be established and/or strengthened with key
- Pray to the Lord of the harvest for divine encounters in lives, that force out and thrust
- Pray for divine favor and supernatural wisdom as workers and resources are mobilized into villages

~Please join us in strategic prayer for each of these targeted locations.

- Pray for the Spirit of God to be poured out bringing encouragement to workers and to



## Targeted Villages

### Anatuvuk Pass

Anaktuvuk is the English way of spelling "annaqtugvik", place of caribou droppings in Inupiaq, the language of the Inupiat. Anaktuvuk Pass is slightly north of the Brooks Range on the divide between the Anaktuvuk River and the John River. The 250 residents of Anaktuvuk Pass are nearly all Nunamiut, the mountain Eskimos who traditionally migrated on a seasonal path between the Brooks Range and the Arctic coast. These nomadic peoples had a diet and a lifestyle that revolved around the migrating herds of caribou on the North Slope.



### Arctic Village Pronunciation (ar-TICK)

The Neets'ait Gwich'in ("residents of the north side") of Arctic Village lead a subsistence-based lifestyle and until the 1950s 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 Gwich'in/Koyukuk Athabaskan and Inupiat Eskimo. Subsistence is an important source of food. It is located on the north bank of the Yukon River, approximately 60 air miles southwest of Fort Yukon and 110 miles north of Fairbanks.



### 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 Athabaskan village, with a subsistence lifestyle. 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.



### 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 Athabaskan, 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.



## Newtok - Metarvik

Newtok is a traditional Central Alaskan Yup'ik village, with an active subsistence lifestyle. Due to severe erosion, the village has started to relocate to a new site called Metarvik approximately 5 miles away 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, with a trapping and subsistence lifestyle. Located on the west bank of the Yukon River, 35 miles west of Galena and 310 air miles west of Fairbanks.



## Nunam

*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.

## Rampart

Rampart is located on the south bank of the Yukon River, approximately 75 miles upstream from its junction with the Tanana River, 100 miles northwest of Fairbanks. The population was 24 at the 2010 census, down from 45 in 2000, and is predominantly Koyukon Athabascan. The name Rampart refers to the range of low mountains through which the Yukon passes in this region and which forms the "ramparts" of the Upper Yukon. Rampart City was established in 1897 as a river supply point for gold placer mines in the hills and creek valleys south of the Yukon.



## 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. Residents depend heavily on subsistence

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. Traditional Athabaskan ways of life persist. Located



## 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. Subsistence activities are an important part of the local culture. Located on the north side of the Chandalar River, 45 miles northwest of Fort Yukon.