

NI-HAT'NI DENE

RESOURCE BINDER



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MISSION OF THE NI HAT`NI DENE

PROTECT THE CULTURAL SITES AND THE NATURAL
BEAUTY IN THE AREA;

WELCOME, HOST, AND PROVIDE INTERPRETIVE TOURS
FOR VISITORS IN THE AREA;

MONITOR AND DOCUMENT VISITOR ACTIVITY,
CULTURAL ARTIFACTS, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL/WILDLIFE VALUES;

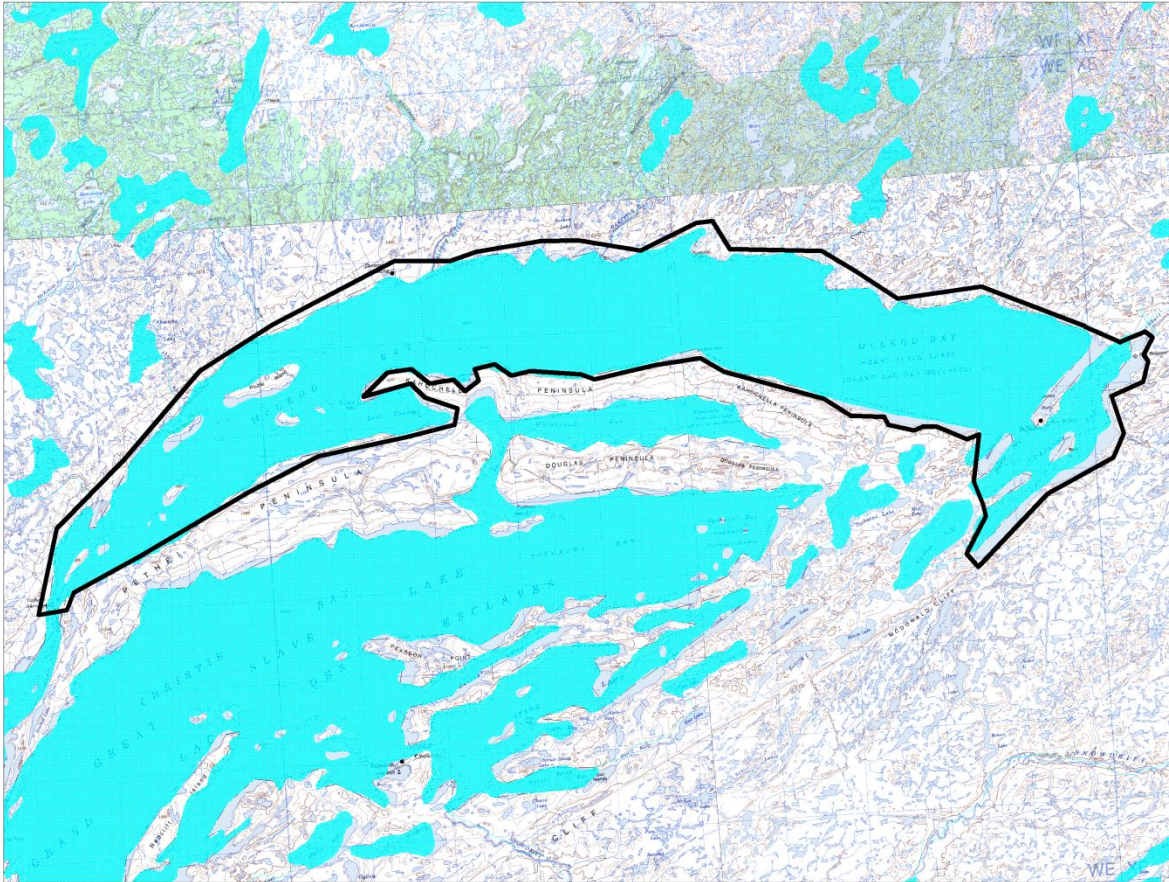
TEACH CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE TO YOUNGER
GENERATIONS.

**REMEMBER, YOU ARE THE AMBASSADORS FOR THE LUTSEL
K'E DENE – BEHAVE ACCORDINGLY!**

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NI HAT'NI DENE

1. Complete the Ni-Hat'Ni Dene cabin, and maintain it in good condition
2. Engage visitors in the patrol area, and deliver visitor surveys
3. Maintain a daily log book, visitor records, and environmental quality records
4. Welcome visitors to the Na-hat'ni Dene cabin
5. Deliver interpretive tours of the old village at Kache
6. Keep the old village at Kache clean and undisturbed
7. Provide safety assistance
8. Monitor fish and water quality in the Kache area.
9. Supervise and train in cultural and language skills

MAP OF PATROL AREA



You are **restricted** in your patrols to McLeod Bay. You are not to go west of Talthelei Narrows. The area of the Hearne Channel west of Talthelei is to be monitored by the East Arm Monitoring Patrol out the Lutsel K'e.

SUMMER SCHEDULE

June 29 – July 13, 2009

Crew A: Terri Enzoë, Kyle Enzoë, Sunrise Lockhart, Dillon Enzoë

July 15 – 29, 2009

Crew B: Alec Enzoë, Nancy Casaway, Nathaniel Marlowe, Jake Basil

July 31 – August 14, 2009

Crew A: Terri Enzoë, Kyle Enzoë, Sunrise Lockhart, Dillon Enzoë

August 16-30, 2009

Crew B: Alec Enzoë, Nancy Casaway, Nathaniel Marlowe, Jake Basil

MANDATORY TASKS

MANDATORY DAILY TASKS

- Check-in with the SPOT – **9 AM and 9 PM DAILY.**
- Go out and greet any boat traffic visible from the cabin.
- Greet any visitors that come to the cabin.
- Offer interpretive tours of Kache to all visitors.
- Keep records in a daily log book (see protocol for record-keeping below).

MANDATORY WEEKLY TASKS

- Do a Mcleod Bay patrol once a week, and greet any boat traffic encountered.
- Burn trash.
- Pick up trash on the shore in the Reliance area.

MANDATORY PROJECTS TO COMPLETE THIS SUMMER

- Install the siding on the outside of the cabin and stain.
- Install good-one-side plywood on walls on the inside of the cabin.
- Install the chimney and woodstove properly, with proper rain collar.
- Install vapour barrier, insulation, and light plywood on the ceiling.
- Build an outhouse with left-over lumber.
- Build a bunk, some shelves, and some tables.
- Build a dock with logs and boulders.
- Mark a walking trail from the cabin to the Kache village site.

BONUS – Come up with a name for your crew, and design a logo for the Ni hat`ni Dene!

PROTOCOL FOR ENGAGING VISITORS

GENERAL POINTERS

UNIFORM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

- Identifier logos
- Stiff collar shirt
- Cargo pants
- Vest
- Ball cap
- Name Tag

WHEN INTERACTING WITH VISITORS AVOID THE FOLLOWING:

- Sunglasses
- Smoking
- Shirt half tucked in
- Hat on sideways or backwards
- Open toed shoes
- Pants rolled up
- Ear phones

ATTITUDE:

- Formal greeting
- Exceed visitor expectations
- General orientation of the area
- Positive
- Friendly
- Eye contact (This means no sunglasses!)
- Courteous
- Be interested in the visitor
- Sincere

GREETING THE VISITOR

A) **The Beginning**

- General Message “Hello, WE ARE THE DENESOLINE PEOPLE OF TREATY 8, WE LOVE THE LAND, IT IS OUR HEART” my name is _____
- Explain that you are the Ni hat’ni Dene, and what your roles and responsibilities are
- General orientation of the area, including areas of interest to visit

B) **Introduce the visitor survey**

- Tell why the survey is being done and what the information will be used for
- Do the survey with the visitors – you record the information on your **Visitor Survey Form**
- If the visitors are fishing in the area, give them a **Itinerant Angler Survey** and ask them to fill it out and mail back – let them know that there are prizes

C) **Assess level of experience**

- Ask how much experience they have
- Provide safety guidelines

D) **Offer an interpretive tour of the Kache village, and welcome them to the Ni hat’ni Dene cabin if they want to go there**

E) **What are their interests**

****ONLY PROVIDE INFORMATION THEY ASK FOR****

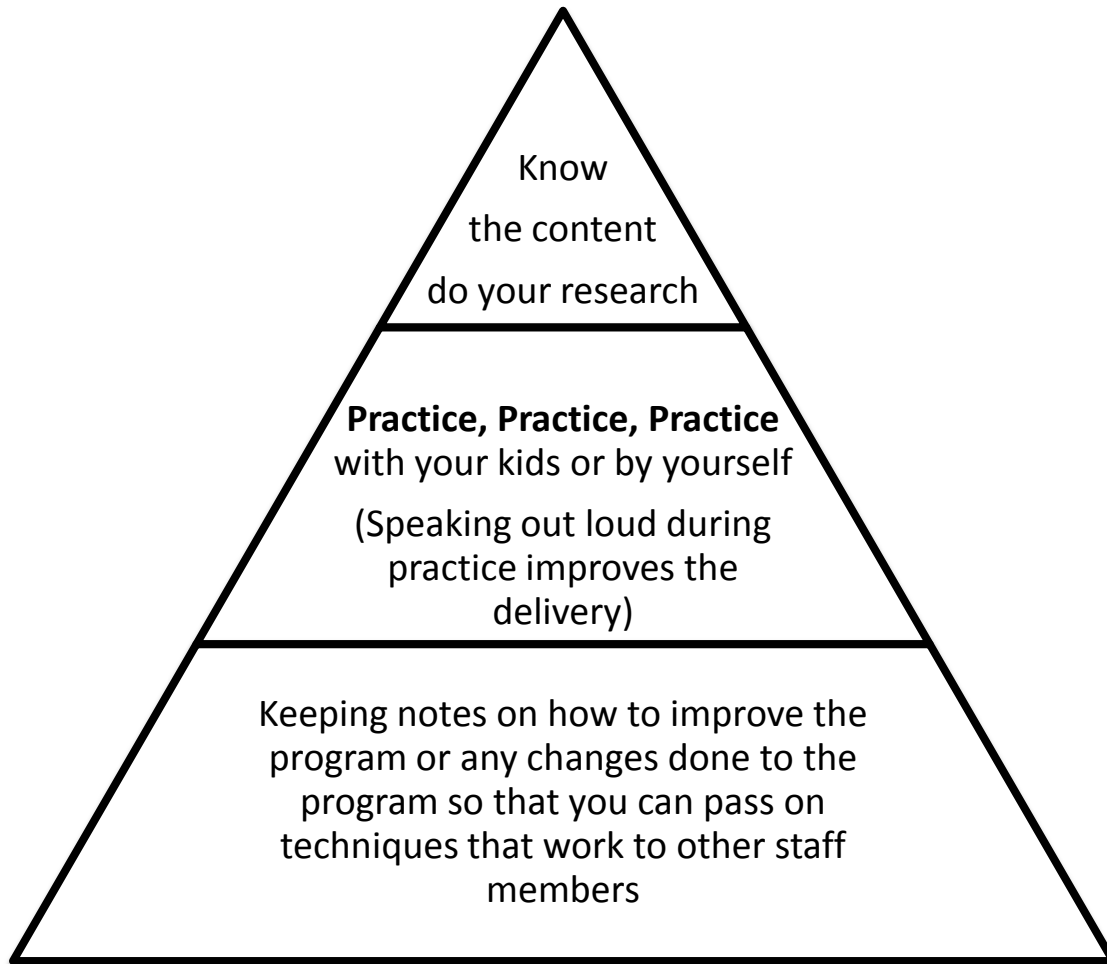
- Birds/natural history
- Fish/natural history
- Hiking trails
- Boating: special interest points, GPS co-ordinates, etc.
- Cultural history: hands on experience program – plants & geology

*IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER TO A QUESTION, SAY SO.
WRITE DOWN THE QUESTION AND FIND OUT THE ANSWERS FOR THE NEXT
PERSON WHO ASKS OR EMAIL THE PERSON WHO ASKED IT*

****Start a “Trivia” question & answer book for visitors to look through when they visit the site as well as a guest book to keep visitor statistics:**

****Keep track of date, name, where the person is from, how they heard about the area and the activities they are experiencing or interested in**

PRESENTATION TIPS



Time yourself – EXAMPLE:

- Introduction (5 minutes)
- Hands on activity (15 minutes)
- Summary/conclusion (5 minutes)

Delivery:

- Can they hear you?
- Stand on the hill
- Face the group
- Is the sun in the visitor's eyes?
- Are the visitors too hot or too cold?
- Do they need a brake to go to the washroom / eat / rest
- Invite questions during the presentation or audience *may* have difficulty concentrating on the details of what you are presenting

GUIDED HIKES

Make sure you know the trail and what to expect!!!

- A) Give them an estimate as to:
 - How long it will take to hike
 - How many kilometres/miles in length
 - Difficulty (easy, moderate or challenging)
- B) Keep the group together at all times (someone at lead and rear)
- C) Stop in areas where the group can gather around you, if you stand on high ground they can hear you better
- D) Carry field books (or have them available at the cabin)
 - Bird field guide
 - Mammals/tracks
 - Plant books
 - Or brochures to handout
- E) Being up to date with first aid & always carry a **fully stocked** first aid kit (including a first aid manual/book)
- F) Make sure the group is prepared
 - Appropriate clothing & footwear
 - Water & emergency food supply
 - Protection – bugs, bears, weather, sun
 - Medication – EPI pen, puffer, pills, etc.
 - Let ladies know about extra tampons in the outhouse/washroom

PROTOCOL FOR RECORD KEEPING

DAILY CHECK LIST

- 9 AM Check-in with SPOT
- Daily Log entry (see below)
- Complete visitor survey for each group of visitors greeted
- Record angler survey number for each one handed out
- Complete fish sampling form for each time a net is visited
- 9 PM Check-in with SPOT

DAILY LOG BOOK

Daily log books are essentially journaling the time spent within the patrol area. It is important to keep records of the following information on a daily basis:

1. Weather
2. Patrolled Areas
3. Animals and Fish hunted/trapped
4. Number and types of visitors surveyed
5. Historical or Interesting discoveries
6. General comments, feelings and or observations that you feel are important to document

VISITOR SURVEY INFORMATION

One of our responsibilities as Ni-Hat'Ni Dene is to monitor and record who is visiting the area.

For each group of visitors that you encounter, complete a **Visitor Survey Form**. The Form includes:

- 1) Names (when possible)
- 2) Date and location and times
- 3) Where the visitors are travelling from, as well as where there intended destination
- 4) Activities within the park (fishing, hunting, sightseeing, sailing, camping)
- 5) Provide all anglers with Itinerant Angler Survey**

It is important that **you** ask the visitor these questions and fill out their answers for them. Avoiding having the visitors filling out surveys will help to ensure a 100% return rate.

Surveys are to be recorded and returned to the Visitor Survey Information Binder which is stored at the Kache cabin.

FISH & WATER SAMPLING

TO BE FILLED IN AT A LATER DATE – MIKE LOW INFORMATION

SAFETY PROCEDURES

S.P.O.T. (Satellite Personal Tracker)

- Each group will be equipped with two SPOT transmitters. The units are available for **your** safety.
- **It is required that you check in via SPOT at 9:00am and 9:00pm each and every day.** To do so, turn on the spot by pressing the **ON/OFF** button for a couple of seconds. Then, press the **OK** button for 3 seconds. **When both middle lights are flashing together, a signal is being sent. Leave the spot on like this for about 5 minutes,** and make sure that the SPOT logo is facing the sky. This will send an automatic email to Steve and Gloria which indicates that you are safe and sound.
- If the two middle lights on the SPOT are not flashing together, the SPOT is not picking up a satellite signal. Move it to a location where the lights are flashing together.

In the event that you should run into difficulty **SPOT** can also assist you.

If you miss two consecutive daily check-in's with the SPOT, we will assume that you are having trouble and will send out a boat.

The **HELP** button is to be used in situations which are deemed to be non-life threatening, or where you can wait for a boat to come and assist you. These include:

- a) The need for fuel
- b) Food shortages
- c) Non-life threatening first-aid issues (but would be better dealt with in town)

THE 911 BUTTON IS ONLY TO BE USED IN SITUATIONS DEEMED TO NEED IMMEDIATE MEDICAL AND OR EMERGENCY CARE!

ONCE YOU PRESS THIS BUTTON EMERGENCY AIRCRAFT AND SEARCH AND RESCUE WILL BE SENT! THIS ACTION CANNOT BE CANCELLED!

This button should be used for the following:

- a) Life threatening situations

****As Ni-Hat'Ni Dene it is your responsibility to both READ and UNDERSTAND the user manual attached within this section****

SATELLITE PHONES

Each team will also have access to a satellite phone. This phone is only to be used in emergencies, as it is extremely expensive – about \$2/minute. Gloria and Steve will be monitoring the time used on the phone when it goes out and comes back in.

VISITOR SAFETY CONCERNS

As Interpreters and guides is also our responsibility to ensure the safety of visitors during guided tours, hikes and programs.

The following outlines the requirements for visitor safety.

Guided Hike List

Things to remember to bring and ask of the visitor

- Did you ask your visitors if they have any medication?
- Do you have your field books, binoculars?
- Do you have your sat phone? S.P.O.T.?
- Do you and your visitors have appropriate clothing? (Rain gear, hats, bug gear, etc...)
- Are you Bear aware and safe?
- Do you have your first aid kit with manual?
- Do you have appropriate feminine hygiene products?
- Do you have water, emergency food supply (salty food, sugar food)

INTERPRETIVE AND EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION TO INTERPRETATION

What is Interpretation?

“Interpretation is a communication process designed to reveal meanings and relationships of cultural and natural heritage to the public, through first hand involvement with an object, artefact, landscape, or site.”

Source: Interpretation Canada

“Interpretation is a mission based communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and the meanings inherent in the resource.”

Source: National Association for Interpretation

What are the Goals of Interpretation?

- Provide opportunities for people to explore ideas and meanings about cultural and natural resources.
- To free events, places, objects, and cultures from obscurity.
- To foster caring for and about natural and cultural resources.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE REMEMBERED FOR SUCCESSFUL INTERPRETATION?

Tilden's Principles	
Principle	Technique
Relate: interpretation has to somehow relate to something within the personality or experience of the audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrate universal concepts such as love, survival, beauty, and freedom • minimize the use of jargon and technical terms • use familiar images
Reveal: interpretation is revelation based on information. What is the larger story and truths behind the facts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • getting the audience involved is the key • passive involvement through storytelling, plays, demonstration • active involvement through completing a task, role playing, playing a game, responding to questions
Be Creative: interpretation is an art which combines many forms of art, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical, or architectural.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorporate music, costumes, paintings, songs, sculptures, dance to bring facts to life
Provoke: the aim of interpretation is not to instruct but more to provoke. Challenge the audience to think and experience their world in a new way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present multiple meanings • remember that the visitor has the right to choose what they feel and believe
Be Holistic: interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than just a part and must address itself to the whole person, rather than any phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remember learning styles: kinaesthetic, visual, auditory, musical, interpersonal • address the whole person: physical, intellectual, spiritual, and emotional
Treat Children Special: interpretation for children should not be the diluted version of an adult presentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have different programs for children (not necessarily the same as adults) • make it fun and experiential!

Source: Tilden, F. (1957). *Interpreting our heritage*. University of North Carolina Press

What are the basic forms of interpretation?

- **Personal:** when direct communication between an interpreter and the audience is present.
- **Non-personal interpretation:** when signs, exhibits, self-guided walks are used to interpret for the audience.

What are the steps to developing Personal and Non-Personal Interpretation?

1. Choose a topic

2. Topic Research

- Indirect Research: library, internet, videos, etc.
- Direct Research: First-hand experience (speaking and listening to local community members regarding the area of interest)

3. Audience Analysis

- Who will you be presenting this information to? What are their motivations and interests?
- Why would the audience be interested in this topic?
- How will the interpretation program and the form of presentation relate to the audience?
- What methods will be used to maintain the audience attention?

4. Theme Statement

- What is the main message of the interpretation program (or what are you trying to convey when you are speaking to tourists?) Choosing a theme will provide guidance and consistency throughout the rest of the planning process. It is important to choose the theme after your audience analysis so that the program is adapted to the audience.

5. Purpose and Objectives

- Purpose: what is the purpose of the interpretation program?
- Objectives: are measurable and are clearly outlined in order to achieve the purpose. Objectives should be measurable through observation and feedback from the audience.

6. Interpretation Presentation/Program Outline: PERSONAL

- The interpretation program outline is a clear outline that includes: materials needed, expected number of participants, a contingency plan, length of program, and a detailed description of what information will be shared and how. It is important to make the plan detailed enough so that if someone else with the same knowledge base was to follow the outline, they would be able to deliver the same program effectively.

7. Developing an Exhibit: NON-PERSONAL

- Incorporate the first five steps and come up with clear, concise texts/displays that convey the topic and theme and are geared toward your audience.
- Follow the ABC's of Graphic design:

A Make the design ATTRACTIVE!

B Be BRIEF! Have it organized, simple with only enough text to develop the theme; use pictures/exhibits to provide detail

C Be CLEAR! It should only require a short time to recognize and understand the theme

WHAT ARE THE STEPS TO EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY BASED INTERPRETATION?

1. Explore Personal Connections to Home-Place

- Effective community interpretation is achieved through seeking the perspective of community members regarding the significance of their natural and cultural heritage.

2. Listen to the Landscape

- This step involves facilitating activities that allow for community members to discuss and understand the shared values that community members hold

Step 1 and Step 2 are important to focus on and to set aside time, effort and patience for to increase the likelihood of a meaningful and effective interpretation model. Both steps may involve a series of fun and casual activities such as:

- i. Storytelling (see attached *Storytelling Place through Community: Interpretive Possibilities*, Curthoys, 2006)
- ii. Community Mapping: community members providing their perspective of what is valued in their community through artwork, and verbal communication.

3. Assess Target Audience

- This step involves the community members addressing who they wish to share the determined community stories and features with.

4. Create Interpretive Product

- Aim to produce interpretive products that incorporate local talent and materials to provide an effective, ecological friendly and creative interpretation product.

5. Evaluate Product and Process

- Evaluation throughout the interpretation planning process and after the final product is important to be consistent with the community values

PROGRAM PLANNING

Your Name:

Program Title: (fill this in last)

Theme (message):

Audience:

Goals: (why are you doing this program?)

Objective(s): (what you want the Audience to do)

What is the objective?

(For example: to get the participants to understand the importance of the nomadic lifestyle)

How will you measure it?

(For example: play a trivia game to test their knowledge!)

Resources/materials needed: (Does your program require any props such as: Labrador tea, cue cards for trivia questions and so on)

Program Outline

Introduction: Introduce yourself and organization; ensure the needs of the audience are met (share logistics, check on suitability of clothing/footwear for winter hike, ect.); start program with an attention-grabbing hook; clearly state the theme of the program.

Body (subthemes)

Sub-theme 1

Sub-theme 2

Sub-theme 3

Conclusion: Re-state the theme and sub-themes; provide some suggestions for continuing activities related to the theme; provoke thought or action related to theme; provide an opportunity to seek further information; promote a good feeling about my organization. Ensure program has a clear ending.

A TOUR GUIDE OF THE OLD SITE AT KACHE



KACHE HOUSE #1

House Feature: 1
Date of Construction (approximate): 1947-1948
Builder/Former residents: Moise Tourangeau and Madeline Sangris
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Smallest house from the late 1940's village- Actually a tent frame (Four small log rafters originated from the top corners of the walls and met in a peak in the middle, canvas was placed overtop as a roof)
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched (average log diameter 11cm) Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Tongue & groove plank flooring Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pitched with canvas roof covering Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nail were used- Bark chinking
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #2

House Feature: 2
Date of Construction (approximate): 1947
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Johnny Marlowe & Elizabeth Drybones- Frank Marlowe was born in this cabin
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Very few remains of this house as it was burned down- Only the foundation still exists- Midden (stash/stockpile) in front of house full of bones, metal remains, etc.- Johnny Marlowe originally built the house for his wife. When she died, he could not bear to see the house empty; so he purposely burned it down- Door faces South-west
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sill logs banked with soil Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- No evidence of floor materials Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- No evidence of roof type or materials Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nails were used- Glass windows
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #3

House Feature: 3
Date of Construction (approximate): Unclear
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Noel & Madeline Drybones (after marriage)
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sand and moss chinking- House lived in for less than 1 year- Door faces West
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notch (average diameter of logs was 12cm) Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Constructed of milled tongue and groove plants with distinct floor joists Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- No evidence of roof type or materials Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Sand and moss chinking- Wire nails were used- 5 cm wide holes drilled on inside of the south wall – for poles, most likely used as drying racks
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #4

House Feature: 4
Date of Construction (approximate): 1946
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pierre & Monique Drybones- With children: Noel, Gabriel, Madeline & Judith
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Largest, sturdiest & best-constructed house of the late 1940's era village- North, South & West facing windows- Door faces West
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle & square notching Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled tongue & groove planks Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pitched roof- Rafters formerly covered with spruce boughs with layer of moss/sand overtop Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Well chinked with moss & clay- Wired nails were used- Windows made from baby caribou blinds- Evidence of canvas wall papering still visible
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #5

House Feature: 5
Date of Construction (approximate): 1946
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Abele Nitah (Madeline Drybones' Father)- Children: Lisa, Madeline & Solomon
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence of dog culture features surrounding house- Door faces West
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled wood floor (not sure if tongue & groove) Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pitched Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nails were used- Bark & moss chinking- Dog yard (dog houses & puppy birthing structure)
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #6

House Feature: 6
Date of Construction (approximate): 1946
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Antoine Marlowe- Children: Pierre & Elise- George Powder (son-in-law) helped build
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- George & Mary Powder had a tent beside the house- Wire nails likely acquired by George Powder from R.C.M.P. detachment (who he worked for)
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled wood planks Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pitched Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wired nails were used- One window facing the lake- Evidence of canvas wall papering still visible
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #7

House Feature: 7
Date of Construction (approximate): 1946
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- John Baptiste Catholique- Children: Pierre, Edward, Joe Victor & deceased sister (name unknown)
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Two bedroom house, addition added after original construction- Original house length approx 4 meters, new addition length approx 3 meters- Windows & doors face the lake- Evidence of beds & shelving still remain
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched (average log diameter 20cm) Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled plank floor Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Original roof was gable, addition was a shed roof Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nails were used- Clay and moss chinking- Two windows as well as door faced the lake
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #8

House Feature: 8
Date of Construction (approximate): 1947
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Zepp & Liza Casaway- Children: Elisie & Frederick
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Door faces East- Two windows
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched (average log diameter 17cm) Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled wood planks Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pitched roof Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nails were used- Moss & clay chinking- Evidence of bed & table still remain-
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #9

House Feature: 9
Date of Construction (approximate): 1946
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Morris & Judith Lockhart- Possibly son Joe Lockhart as well
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- House was completely dismantled
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled wood planks Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- No evidence of roof type or materials Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nails were used- Evidence of glass windows
Any Additional Information:

KACHE HOUSE #10

House Feature: 10
Date of Construction (approximate): 1946
Builder/Former residents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Zeroh & Annie Catholique- Children: Victor Augustin & Agnes
General Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Last house build in the late 1940's era village- Door faced south
Architectural Details: Foundation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Earth berm Log Construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Saddle notched (average log diameter 15cm) Flooring : <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Milled wood planks Roof: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pitched- Heating Source: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Barrel stove- Additional Construction Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wire nails were used- Evidence of 3 windows
Any Additional Information: