Lesson Plan:

S'Klallam Duck Hunting

Recommended for Grades 4-8 Class Time required: 45 minutes or more.

Materials:

Worksheet with pictures of different kinds of materials used in hunting ducks. S'Klallam Duck Hunting Student Information Sheet

Anticipatory Set

- Show students pictures and photos of different kinds of materials used in fishing.
- Ask them how they think these materials could be used in hunting ducks.
- Have them record at least one way ducks were hunted.

Teacher Led Instruction

Vocabulary Check: marsh, sand spit, waterfowl, nettles, pitch fire, bow of canoe

Teacher Led Instruction

- Students should be in groups of three or four.
- Discuss with students that the S'Klallams did not have hunting rifles or firearms with which to hunt years and years ago. They relied on materials from their environment for hunting. They made observations of animals and wildlife in their area and used that information in their hunting methods.
- Review vocabulary with students.
- Read the text with students, checking for understanding.
- Suggestions for reviewing material:
- How many ways were ducks hunted?
- Tell me about one of the ways ducks were hunted.
- Describe how ducks were hunted using poles stuck in the ground with nets attached.
- Describe how ducks were hunted from canoes in the marshes.
- Describe how ducks were hunted from canoes with nets attached to poles.
- What weapons/tools were used to hunt ducks besides different kinds of nets?

Guided and Independent Practice

In student groups of three or four have them discuss and decide on an answer for each question below:

- What did the Indians need to know about the ducks before they could hunt them successfully?
- How did they gather this information?
- What evidence in the fact sheet supports your answer?
- Compare what duck hunters need to know today with what the Indians needed to know years and years ago.
- What are some of the problems faced by Indians in hunting ducks? Hunters worked in teams when hunting ducks-give an example of teamwork used in one way ducks were hunted?
- Give an example of an activity you do at school that required teamwork.

Closing

Review questions and answers from group discussions. Have each group report their answer to one or more of the following questions. End lesson with how teamwork is necessary in accomplishing tasks in cultures long ago and today. All groups in a tribe or other culture need to work cooperatively at times to accomplish tasks necessary for their survival and to meet basic needs.

House of Seven Generation Resources

Artifacts-Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe Collection

NI001 Spear Point NI002 Spear Point http://www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org/u?/JSA,7 http://www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org/u?/JSA,8

Artifacts-Myron Eells Collection

ME011	net needles
ME017	fishing implement
ME018	fishing weights
ME019	spear thrower

http://www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org/u?/mea,4 http://www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org/u?/mea,13 http://www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org/u?/mea,14 http://www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org/u?/mea,15

Resources from Jamestown S'Klallam Library

Castile, George, Editor , <u>The Indians of Puget Sound, The Notebooks of Myron Eells</u>, 1985, University of Washington Press: Seattle, Washington. p. 181-95

Gunther, Erna, <u>Klallam Ethnography</u>, 1927, University of Washington Press: Seattle, Washington. p.205

Lane, Barbara, Ph.D. and James, Karen, M.A. and Mansfield, Emily, <u>Hunting and Gathering</u> <u>Practices of the Skokomish and S'Klallam and the Treaty of Point No Point, 1855 with Related</u> <u>Legislation and Regulations, Treaty-1950</u>, 1997, Prepared of the Point No Point Treaty Council. P. II-85

Stauss, Joseph, <u>The Jamestown S'Klallam Story</u>, 2002, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe: Sequim, Washington. p. 6

S'Klallam Duck Hunting

Duck Hunting

There were many ways duck were hunted by the S'Klallam Indians. Different methods and tools were used. Some ducks were trapped in nets and others were speared or shot with a slingshot, often from a canoe. Ducks were hunted wherever they lived or were found. They could be found in the marshes, on the open sea, including beaches and sand spits. Nets

Nets were used where ducks were often found. These areas could be marshes or on a sand spit for example. Ducks were known to fly into and out of these areas early in the morning or just before dark. Traps were set for the ducks using poles and twine nets made from nettle plants. Poles were high as 40 to 100 feet. Poles were secured firmly and a net of nettle twine was pulled between the poles with a cord going over the top at night. The hunters would wait for the flock of ducks to fly into the nets. The ducks would become caught in the nets and could not get away. Sometimes smoky fires were built at the base of the nets to hide them from the ducks. Other times fires were built to alarm the ducks. The panicked ducks would fly into the net, became trapped and were then seized and killed.



A net was strung between large poles to trap ducks and geese.

A smaller net made of nettle twine was also used. This net was attached to a red fir pole about 12 feet long. Waterfowl hunters worked in teams at night. A pitch fire was lit in the back of the canoe with a screen in front of it by one hunter. The other hunter stood in the bow of the canoe and clapped the net down over the swimming ducks. Spears and Slingshots

Ducks were hunted from canoes using spears, slingshots and bows and arrows. Ducks were hunted in foggy weather in canoes that were covered by tree branches, like a modern day duck blind. These branches hid the canoes and hunters from the ducks. The hunters could carefully paddle their canoes among the ducks and then spear them. Sometimes ducks were hunted in calm water along the shore or in the shadows using a slingshot or perhaps a bow and arrow, usually by young male hunters.

Materials and Objects Used in Duck Hunting



