

Technical Paper No. 263

**Sharing, Distribution, and Exchange of Wild
Resources: An Annotated Bibliography of Recent
Sources**

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and

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December 2000

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Subsistence



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The Division of Subsistence Technical Paper Series was established in 1979 and represents the most complete collection of information about customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources in Alaska. The papers cover all regions of the state. Some papers were written in response to specific fish and game management issues. Others provide detailed, basic information on the subsistence uses of particular communities which pertain to a large number of scientific and policy questions. Technical Paper Series reports are available through the Alaska State Library and on the Internet: <http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/>

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Introduction

In Alaska, subsistence foods are commonly distributed and exchanged. Within all rural communities, there are customary and traditional systems for distributing and exchanging subsistence products. Most rural residents make use of subsistence foods during the course of a year because they are widely shared between producer and consumer. In addition to sharing, some products are distributed through barter and customary trade. Marine mammal products (oil, meat, and skins) and furs (such as wolverine, beaver, and marten) are examples of commonly traded items. “Sharing”, “barter”, and “customary trade” are subsistence uses identified in state and federal laws. The laws recognize that customary and traditional distribution and exchange mechanisms are components of subsistence systems in Alaska.

This report presents an annotated bibliography of recent sources that document the sharing, distribution, and exchange of wild resources in Alaska. The review was funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under FWS Agreement No. 701810J236. The project goal was to review all technical papers and other materials published by the Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. All source materials are available on request from the Division of Subsistence. A description of the Division’s research methodologies is found in “The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game: An Overview of its Research Program and Findings: 1980-1990”, by James A. Fall, *Arctic Anthropology* 27(2):68-92, 1990. A few additional materials on distribution and exchange not published by the Division are also included in the review.

The annotated bibliography provides short summaries of the content of reports containing information on sharing, distribution, and exchange in contemporary Alaska communities. The bibliography is presented here as a printed report, with annotations organized alphabetically by author. The bibliography is also available in the form of a computer-searchable electronic database. In the electronic database format on CD, annotations can be searched and organized by key words in addition to author.

Annotation Format

Annotations follow a similar format, including author, year, title, annotation, keyword, and place. An example of an annotated source illustrating the format is as follows:

Author Moore, Gregory D.

Year 1979

Title Issue Background: Buckland Food Shortage, Technical Paper No. 7. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 16 pp.

Annotation This report provides background information for an emergency proposal to open a cow caribou season in the Buckland River drainage in the winter of 1979-80. At the time, the community of Buckland was experiencing a food shortage as a result of a poor spring marine mammal harvest, a low local moose population, limited availability of caribou, very high cost of commercial food, and few opportunities for cash and employment. The report provides economic data for Buckland in 1979 and estimates of subsistence harvests in 1972. Taking barter into account, the author adjusts Buckland’s total harvest data to reflect the community’s consumptive harvest. The report describes barter in Buckland, defined as exchanges of food for food, for materials, and for cash. Some of Buckland’s barter specialties included beluga muktuk in oil-packed five-gallon

pails and "black meat" (dried seal and beluga) in oil-packed five-gallon pails. The report estimates that typically 50% of the marine mammals harvested in Buckland were bartered outside of the community as prepared products. A summary is provided of the economic value of this trade to the community, estimated at the time to be \$35,000 to \$78,000. Exchanges of brown bear, moose, and caribou were primarily for food or as outright gifts to friends and relatives. An estimated 10% of the harvest of brown bear, moose, and caribou was bartered outside of Buckland. Many Buckland residents participated in familial barter with Selawik and Noorvik involving the exchange of muktuk for caribou and whitefish.

Keyword Sharing, barter, trade, distribution, Inupiat, seal oil, sale, fish, relationships, special products

Place Arctic, Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound, Buckland

As shown in this example, the source document is an early report in the technical paper series of the Division of Subsistence. The "author", "year", and "title" fields provide a standard bibliographic reference for the document. The "annotation" field provides a short summary of materials related to sharing, barter, and trade covered in the document. The "keyword" field identifies general distribution-related topics covered in the report. The "place" field locates the information within a region (arctic), area (Seward Peninsula and Kotzebue Sound), and community (Buckland).

In the electronic database, the bibliography can be searched with any word in an entry. This means that in addition to words in the keyword field, all words in the "author", "title", "annotation", and "place" fields are searchable terms. When the database is accessed, one or more search terms may be entered. All records containing search terms are located and presented, with the search terms highlighted. An asterisk next to a search term (such as seal*) allows searches for word variants (such as "seal", "seals", and "sealing"). Annotations can be efficiently and flexibly organized for export as files or documents using these search capabilities.

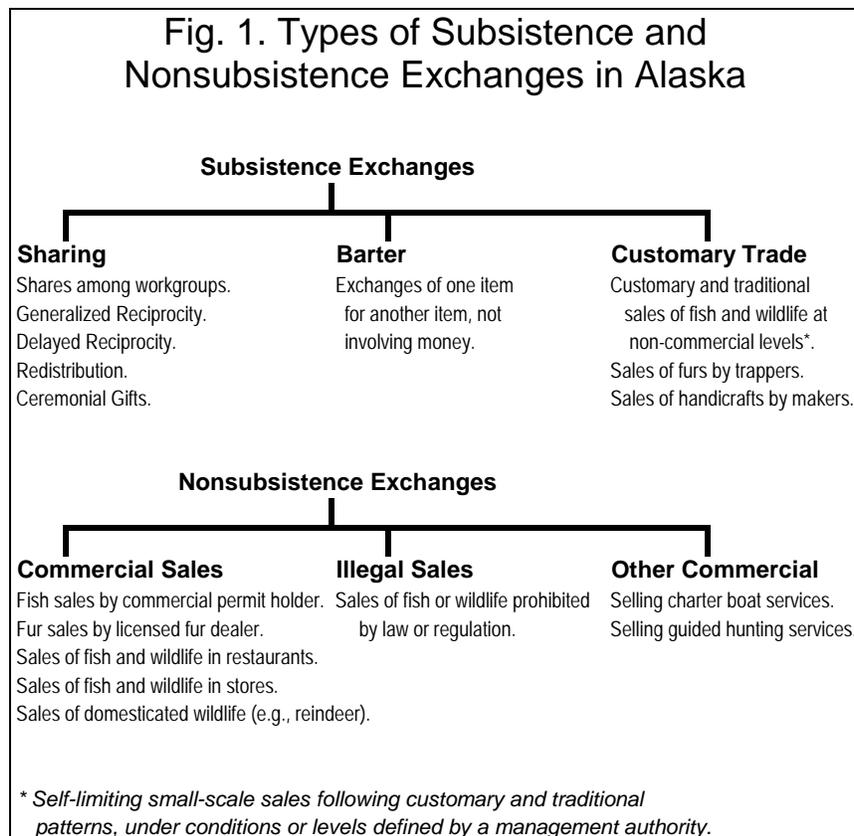
Materials

As a starting point, general summaries of distribution and exchange are found in Langdon and Worl (1981) and Wolfe and Magdanz (1993). Typologies of exchange may be found in those two reports, as well as Burch (1988) and Wolfe (1981). One simple typology based on categories of exchange in Alaska state and federal statutes is depicted below in Fig. 1. Both state statute (AS 16.05.940(32)) and federal law (Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act) recognize "sharing", "barter", and "customary trade" as types of subsistence uses. Other general exchange categories in taxonomic contrast with subsistence exchanges include "commercial sales", "illegal sales", and other "commercial" or business transactions. Some examples of each general category are provided in Fig. 1.

Documentation of between-household sharing of wild resources (percentages of households "giving" and "receiving" a wild resource category) is a standard feature of most community ethnographies covered in the bibliography (cf., Coffing 1991, Cohen 1983, Ellanna and Sherrod 1986, and many others). For statistical analysis, quantitative information on between-household giving and receiving by wild resource category is stored in the Division's Community Profile Database. By far, between-household sharing of wild resources is the most documented type of exchange in the literature.

Systematic information on barter and trade of wild resources is less common. Qualitative references to barter and trade of wild resources are found in many of the community ethnographies, but systematic information on frequency, volume, and prices is rarely provided. Some case examples of trade of subsistence-caught resources include hooligan oil (Betts 1994; Magdanz 1988), herring roe (Langdon 1991, Schroeder and Kookesh 1990, Victor forthcoming), seal oil (Magdanz and Wolfe 1988), beluga muktuk (Moore 1979, Stanek 1994), and furs (Marcotte 1990, Stanek 1987, Wolfe 1991). Some information on trade of dried salmon products is found in community ethnographies or special reports (cf., Andersen 1992, Andrews 1988, Case and Halpin 1990, Marcotte 1990, Stokes 1985). Examples of trade to Asian markets determined to be “non-subsistence” by state regulators include caribou antlers (Magdanz and Loon 1990) and salmon roe (Wolfe and Case 1988).

Qualitative information on the cultural and economic contexts of exchange is found in a number of sources (cf., Anderson et al 1998, Burch 1988, Fall et al 1991, Fall and Hutchinson-Scarborough 1996, Langdon and Worl 1981, Veltre and Veltre 1981, Wolfe 1981, Wolfe et al 1988). Information on sharing networks between communities is relatively rare (cf., Morris 1986), and is clearly an area in need of additional study. Studies of impacts of oil contamination on sharing of wild resources are found in Fall (1996) and Fall and Utermohle (1999).



Acknowledgements

Researchers within the Division of Subsistence who reviewed the source materials included Amy W. Paige (southeast region), Brian L. Davis (southcentral and southwest regions), and Susan Georgette (arctic, interior, and western regions and statewide materials). Amy W. Paige developed the biographic format used by the project and organized regional materials into the final electronic database. Charles J. Utermohle converted the electronic database into the final CD format for distribution. Robert J. Wolfe was the author of the introductory materials and editor of the printed bibliography that follows.

Annotated Bibliography

Author. Andersen, David B.

Year. 1992

Title. The Use of Dog Teams and the Use of Subsistence-Caught Fish for Feeding Sled Dogs in the Yukon River Drainage, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 210. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 92 pp.

Annotation. This report presents information on the past and present uses of dog teams and the role of fish in feeding them. The study was conducted in 1991 in response to a proposal to prohibit the use of subsistence-caught salmon from the Yukon River drainage for feeding dogs in "commercial kennels." The report discusses the historical trade in fish, specifically dried salmon, to feed dogs during the period 1850-1950. At this time, dried salmon was a commodity of trade and currency along the Yukon River with a cash value in 1920 of about ten cents per pound. Around 1920, an estimated one million salmon were being harvested from the Yukon River drainage each year for use as dog food. Bales of dried salmon remained a standard trade item at community stores and trading posts into the 1960s.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, value, history, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Yukon River

Author. Anderson, Douglas B., Wannu W. Anderson, Ray Bane, Richard K. Nelson, and Nita Sheldon Towarak

Year. 1998

Title. Kuvvangmiut Subsistence: Traditional Eskimo Life in the Latter Twentieth Century. Kotzebue, Alaska: National Park Service and the Northwest Arctic Borough School District. 329 pp.

Annotation. This publication describes harvest activities and the dynamics of subsistence living in the Kobuk River villages of Noorvik, Kiana, Ambler, Shungnak, and Kobuk in the mid-1970s. The report includes a discussion of traditional and contemporary trade by Kobuk River residents. Although this trade extended into the Koyukuk River and Central Brooks Range, most of it occurred with Kotzebue and other coastal areas as a means of obtaining sea mammal products, particularly seal oil and seal skins. In exchange, Kobuk River residents typically provided furs. Although the mechanics of trade have changed considerably over time, its intensity has remained much the same. The report describes that most trade was still carried on through friends and relatives in the mid-1970s, but that it was based primarily on exchange of money rather than goods. The report presents examples of trade transactions, including items exchanged, geographic patterns of distribution, and local prices of sea mammal products at the time.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, sale, value, history, marine mammals, Inupiat, Koyukon, Athabaskan

Place. Arctic, Northwest, Kobuk River, Koyukuk River, Kotzebue Sound, Noorvik, Kiana, Ambler, Shungnak, Kobuk

Author. Andrews, Elizabeth F.

Year. 1988

Title. The Harvest of Fish and Wildlife for Subsistence by Residents of Minto, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 137. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 334 pp.

Annotation. This study describes the harvest of fish and wildlife in the community of Minto in central Alaska. The report includes a description of the historical development of Minto from the late 19th century to the mid-1980s including a description of historic and contemporary settlement patterns and annual round of subsistence activities. The socioeconomic conditions of the community during 1983-84 are also described. The report describes historical trade activities by Minto residents in which furs, dried fish, game meat, and firewood were sold. In the 1980s, dried or processed salmon continued to be traded, purchased, and sold for limited cash exchange, particularly in years when an unusually large salmon run results in a greater than average catch. Salmon dried or processed for human consumption was rarely sold in Minto; however, Minto residents occasionally purchased it from people in other communities, such as Fairbanks, Nenana, Ruby, and Stevens Village. In 1983, four households reported purchasing some dried salmon, only one of which did not fish that year.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, sale, history, game, fish, salmon, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Yukon River, Tanana River, Minto

Author. Behnke, Steven R.

Year. 1980

Title. Naknek River Subsistence Proposals, Technical Paper No. 43. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 11 pp.

Annotation. This report on the Naknek-King Salmon subsistence fishery provides information relevant to two regulatory proposals submitted to the Board of Fisheries in 1980. One proposal would extend the open season from 2 days per week to 3 days per week. The second proposal would limit subsistence fishing to Naknek River drainage residents. With reference to sharing, the first few king salmon of the year are ceremonially shared throughout the community (p. 3).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, ceremonial giving

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Naknek, King Salmon

Author. Behnke, Steven R.

Year. 1981

Title. Background: Iliamna-Newhalen Subsistence Salmon Fishery, Technical Paper No. 44. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 11 pp.

Annotation. This paper briefly describes the socioeconomic characteristics and resource uses in the Lake Iliamna communities of Iliamna and Newhalen. Resource use information focuses on the preparation of red salmon, one of the major food resources of the area. The author says that sharing of both fresh and dried salmon is widely practiced in the villages of Iliamna and Newhalen, with special attention given to elders and others who cannot fish for themselves.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Iliamna, Newhalen

Author. Behnke, Steven R.

Year. 1980

Title. Bristol Bay Subsistence Fisheries: 1980 Status Report, Technical Paper No. 41. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 15 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes information concerning the Bristol Bay subsistence fisheries for salmon, herring, and freshwater species. Evaluation of various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of permit holders is included, detailing changes in user group composition over time. The interrelationships between sport, commercial, and subsistence fishing activities in the area and the regulations and policies governing these activities are also discussed. Some discussion on sharing of subsistence and commercial catch is conducted, with the summary conclusion that patterns of distribution of fish in Bristol Bay communities are far-reaching and highly variable.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, commercial fisheries

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Togiak, Naknek, Dillingham, King Salmon, Manokotak, Iliamna, Newhalen, Iliamna Lake-Kvigak River Area, Nushagak River Area

Author. Behnke, Steven R.

Year. 1982

Title. Wildlife Utilization and the Economy of Nondalton, Technical Paper No. 47. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 74 pp.

Annotation. This study examines the use of wildlife, particularly caribou and moose, as part of the contemporary economy of Nondalton in the Lake Iliamna region. The report documents detailed harvest and use activities and describes the interrelationships between subsistence and cash sector economies. Consumption and distribution of food resources is noted as a significant sector of the community's economy, with sharing of moose, caribou, and salmon of particular importance. The author describes several case studies in which hunting parties take and distribute game meat. The breadth of the distribution seems to relate to available freezer space: people with freezers are given meat first, and to avoid spoilage and waste, the remainder is given away for immediate consumption. The author proposes further research on the distribution and exchange patterns of wild food resources within Nondalton.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, production strategy, preservation

Place. Southwest, Nondalton

Author. Betts, Martha F.

Year. 1994.

Title. The Subsistence Eulachon Fishery of the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers, Southeast Alaska, Technical Paper No. 213. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 69 pp.

Annotation. This report documents the traditional Tlingit eulachon fishery of the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers in Southeast Alaska by fishers from Haines and Klukwan. Distribution and exchange of eulachon are discussed in detail, with review of indigenous and contemporary practices, including pre-contact maintenance and control of the "grease trails" to the Athapaskans of interior of Alaska, to the inland Tlingit, Tagish and Southern Tutchone, and the Nass and Skeena Rivers of Canada. The report notes types of product used in barter and trade arrangements, distributions within and beyond the community, and food and non-food items received in exchange, such as blankets, baskets, hooligan and other fish and marine invertebrate

products, seaweed, as well as Western goods. The legal context of ANILCA for definitions of distribution, trade, barter, or sale for cash is noted. Betts distinguishes the term trade, used for historic exchange patterns, from distribution, used for describing contemporary exchange, or the partitioning of resources within a family group, and barter or sell to refer to exchange for other goods or cash. She includes discussion of historic and contemporary methods of preserving hooligan, hooligan oil production strategies, quantities, types of exchanges, relationships of individuals and groups involved in production and exchange, timing, context, mode, and frequency of exchange, social units involved in production and exchange of hooligan oil, as food, for social, ceremonial and spiritual values, use and role of hooligan oil among the several groups. Ceremonial giving as well as barter and trading partnerships beyond the community are discussed. "As in the past, the contemporary euchalon fishery was highly specialized. Not everyone in the community took part. In practice, a relatively small segment of the local population conducted the fishery. Those who did produced oil with a wider distribution in mind. Hooligan are harvested for oil in only a few locations in Southeast Alaska. The primary one being the Chilkat River. Exchange or distribution of oil is one of the goals of harvesters in producing oil. Much of the oil is produced for distribution and exchange with members of other communities. Distribution to non-harvesting family members is widespread as well. Distribution of hooligan oil overall includes both generalized and balanced reciprocity." (pp. 63-64)

Keyword. Distribution, trade, barter, production for exchange, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Klukwan, Haines, Chilkat River, Chilkoot River

Author. Braund, Stephen R.

Year. 1980

Title. Cook Inlet Subsistence Salmon Fishery (Revised November 1982), Technical Paper No. 54. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 83 pp.

Annotation. This study presents a detailed analysis of the users of the subsistence salmon fishery in Cook Inlet, with some information on sharing. The paper discusses the problems imposed on non-commercial fishermen by increasingly restrictive regulations which allocate salmon between commercial, sport, and subsistence uses.

Keyword. sharing

Place. Southcentral, Anchorage, Palmer, Wasilla, Knik Arm, lower Cook Inlet, Ninilchik, Homer, English Bay (Nanwalek), Port Graham, Seldovia, Kasitna and Tutka Bay Area

Author. Burch, Ernest S., Jr.

Year. 1988

Title. Modes of Exchange in Northwest Alaska, In Tim Ingold, David Riches, and James Woodburn, eds., *Hunters and Gatherers 2: Property, Power, and Ideology*, pp. 95-109. New York: Berg Publishers Ltd. 15 pp.

Annotation. This paper provides a discussion of traditional distribution and exchange systems in northwest Alaska. The report presents a large variety of Inupiaq terms that describe the distribution and exchange of items, indicating the complexity of traditional subsistence economies. In addition to a discussion of "sharing" or generalized reciprocity, the author discusses traditional Inupiaq concepts of "bartering," "trading," "buying," "selling," "stealing," "borrowing," and "inheriting." The author classifies property of the northwest Alaska Inupiat into five different types according to ownership, and discusses the traditional division of the harvest. The role of trade fairs and messenger feasts in the trade network is described.

Keyword. Trade, distribution, exchange, barter, sale, history, Inupiat
Place. Arctic, Northwest, Kotzebue Sound, Point Hope

Author. Case, Martha and Libby Halpin

Year. 1990

Title. Contemporary Wild Resource Use Patterns in Tanana, Alaska, 1987, Technical Paper No. 178. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 150 pp.

Annotation. This study describes the harvest of fish and wildlife in 1987 by residents of Tanana, a community along the Yukon River in interior Alaska. The project used household surveys, mapping sessions, key respondent interviews, and a literature review to gather information on the community's history, economy, harvest activities, and use of sled dogs. The report briefly describes historical trade activities by Tanana residents, particularly the sale of dried salmon to stores for use as dog food by winter dog team travelers. In the mid-1980s, the sale and trade of resources continued in Tanana, particularly with resources that required much preparation or were relatively scarce such as furs, beaver meat, king or fall chum salmon strips, "half dried" salmon, hot-smoked kippered salmon, and salted or pickled salmon bellies. These exchanges took place largely among Tanana households, but included other communities as well. Nenana, Fairbanks, and Koyukuk River and North Slope communities were mentioned by one respondent as recipients of Tanana's processed salmon. Barter also occurred in Tanana in the mid-1980s. Examples of barter exchanges included king and fall chum salmon for berries, frozen fall chum for dried chum, labor for fish, and moose for fish.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, history, Athabaskan, Koyukon

Place. Interior, Yukon River, Tanana River, Tanana

Author. Caulfield, Richard A.

Year. 1981

Title. Final Report of the Survey of Permitholders in the Tanana River Subsistence Salmon Permit Fishery 1981, Technical Paper No. 14. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 32 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes a study of the Tanana River subsistence permit salmon fishery near Fairbanks in 1980 and 1981. The study was conducted in response to a steadily increasing number of permits and overall harvests in the fishery since 1971. The methodology used included survey questionnaires and personal interviews. The report summarizes data on the distribution and sharing patterns of the permitted households. Few respondents reported trading or bartering subsistence caught salmon; 89 percent said they never used subsistence-caught salmon for such purposes. The remainder reported they used "some" of their salmon for bartering or trading, generally for other wild meat or fish. Ninety percent of respondents said that fishing for trade or barter was "not important" to their household's efforts.

Keyword. Exchange, distribution, barter, sharing, fish

Place. Interior, Fairbanks, Tanana River, Salcha River

Author. Charnley, Susan

Year. 1984

Title. Human Ecology of Two Central Kuskokwim Communities: Chuathbaluk and Sleetmute, Technical Paper No. 81. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 391 pp.

Annotation. This report describes hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering in Chuathbaluk and Sleetmute, two central Kuskokwim River communities, based on fieldwork conducted in 1982-83. The study was conducted in response to local concerns over increased competition for moose and over resource development plans for the area. The report contains information on the communities' history, settlement patterns, economic dynamics, and subsistence harvest and use activities. The report describes historical trade networks in which Central Kuskokwim Eskimos received seal oil and seal skins from coastal Eskimos in exchange for wolverine furs, beaver pelts, marmot skins, and caribou leggings. Prior to the use of snowmachines, the sale of dried fish to feed dogteams was widespread. In the early 1980s, the sale of dried salmon on local markets for human consumption (rather than dog food) occurred on a limited scale. In 1982 king salmon strips sold in Aniak stores for \$15 per pound, and red salmon "split fish" sold for \$10 per pound. Other fish and wildlife resources were sometimes exchanged or traded for labor, materials, or food resources not commonly available in the local area. For instance, Chuathbaluk households occasionally exchanged moose for seal oil with lower Kuskokwim communities. Trappers in Sleetmute typically sold or traded their furs to the village store in exchange for groceries, supplies, and items such as snowmachines.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, sale, marine mammals, salmon, value, Yup'ik, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Western, Kuskokwim River, Chuathbaluk, Sleetmute

Author. Chythlook, Molly, and Phillipa A. Coiley, Robert J. Wolfe, Compiler

Year. 1994

Title. Subsistence Use of Beluga Whale in the Bristol Bay Area, Part 1 of The Subsistence Harvest of Beluga Whale in Bristol Bay and Cook Inlet by Alaska Natives, 1993. Technical Paper No. 231. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 29 pp.

Annotation. This report describes subsistence uses of beluga whale by Alaska Natives in the Bristol Bay area of southwest Alaska. Information derives from interviews with beluga hunters. Currently, residents of at least 12 Bristol Bay communities harvest and use beluga. Hunting methods and areas are discussed in the report. It is estimated that about 39 belugas were taken by hunters from nine Bristol Bay communities in 1993. Of these, 33 (84.6 percent) were harvested and 6 (15.4 percent) were struck and lost. The authors discuss the sharing of beluga products, including meat, oil, skin, and blubber. Sharing occurs between family members and friends, both in the village and outside the village. General sharing occurs when hunters announce that a beluga is on the beach and people are invited to take their share. The report covers particular sharing and distribution patterns in each of the communities surveyed; for example, belugas taken by hunters in Levelock frequently share with friends and family in Kokhanok, Iliamna, Igiugig, and Newhalen (p. 17).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, marine mammals

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Nushagak Bay area, Aleknagik, Clark's Point, Dillingham, Igiugig, Iliamna, King Salmon, Levelock, Manokotak, Naknek, South Naknek, Togiak, Twin Hills

Author. Coffing, Michael W.

Year. 1991

Title. Kwethluk Subsistence: Contemporary Land Use Patterns, Wild Resource Harvest and Use, and the Subsistence Economy of a Lower Kuskokwim River Area Community, Technical Paper

No. 157. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 244 pp.

Annotation. This study was conducted in 1986-87 to examine subsistence wildlife harvest and use in Kwethluk on the lower Kuskokwim River, including areas used for hunting, trapping, and gathering, seasonality of harvest, methods and means of harvest, processing and preservation methods, distribution, and harvest levels. Data on demographics, employment, and income were also collected. The report discusses traditional trade by Kwethluk residents, particularly the exchange of furs and skins for marine mammal products. Brown bear hides were also traditionally bartered and traded to people as far away as the Yukon River.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, history, seal, Yup'ik

Place. Western, Kuskokwim River, Kwethluk

Author. Cohen, Kathryn K.

Year. 1988

Title. A Comprehensive Study of Wild Resource Use by Wrangell Residents, Technical Paper No. 165. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 150 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the results of the household survey of the hunting, fishing, and gathering activities of Wrangell residents. The report notes the history of the Stikine Tlingit at Wrangell documented by K. Oberg, as "active traders" that "monopolized trade with the Tahltan Athabaskan Indians who lived along the upper reaches of the Stikine River. They exchanged coastal marine products such as hooligan oil and sea mammal products for interior products such as moose and caribou hides" (Oberg 1973: pp. 70, 109). Trade between these groups increased with the addition of trade goods brought by Russian, British and American traders. Today, people smoke the fish. They are still used as a trade item. Recently, one resident exchanged smoked hooligan from the Stikine for herring roe on kelp from Sitka. The survey documented that 29% of Wrangell households received herring roe from other Wrangell households, as well as through trade with Sitka and Craig. Wrangell commercial fishing households share herring-roe-on-hemlock gathered after the closure of the commercial herring fishery by announcing on the local radio station and cable TV scanner its availability at the docks for anyone to pick up. The species most commonly received by Wrangell households were dungeness crab (66% of households), shrimp (58% of households), king salmon (56% of households), halibut (54% of households), deer (46% of households). Differences in wild food production patterns of Alaska Native and non-Native households are discussed, pointing to greater involvement of Native households in traditional networks of distribution and exchange of wild resources between households.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, redistribution

Place. Southeast, Wrangell, Sitka, Craig

Author. Cohen, Kathryn Koutsky

Year. 1983

Title. The Noncommercial Harvest and Use of Halibut in Southeast Alaska: A Summary of Current Information, Technical Paper No. 73. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 10 pp.

Annotation. This is a brief summary of information on historic and contemporary noncommercial halibut fishing in southeast Alaska. References K. Oberg's discussion of trading patterns between Tlingit island and mainland communities, which included halibut preserved by

smoking and drying. Island communities with greater access to halibut exchanged it for mainland resources including moosehide and furs (Oberg 1973).

Keyword. Trade, Tlingit, Haida

Place. Southeast, Craig, Klawock, Hydaburg, Sitka, Angoon, Hoonah, Haines, Klukwan, Petersburg, Saxman

Author. Ellanna, Linda J.

Year. 1983

Title. Bering Strait Insular Eskimo: A Diachronic Study of Economy and Population Structure, Technical Paper No. 77. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 537 pp.

Annotation. This report describes and analyzes interrelated changes in population structures and ecological adaptations from 1650 to 1980 in five Bering Strait Eskimo populations, including Gambell and Savoonga on St. Lawrence Island, King and Diomedé islands, and Wales. The study focused on the cooperative hunting of large marine mammals by boat crews. The report presents information on the island communities' traditional trading activities and the role these played in broadening the insular ecological bases to include terrestrial and other resources not locally available. St. Lawrence Islanders, for instance, traditionally traveled to the Siberian coast for trade, particularly for reindeer hides. Diomeders and King Islanders also seasonally traded with Siberian coastal Eskimos and Chukchi. Historical accounts indicated that the people of Wales traveled as far north as Cape Krusenstern and as far south as Cape Darby for trade and resource harvest activities on mainland Alaska, as well as to the Siberian coast. In more recent times, Wales traded walrus meat and hides with the communities of Shishmaref, Brevig Mission, Teller, and Mary's Igloo.

Keyword. Siberian Yup'ik, Inupiat, history, trade, relationships, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Bering Strait, Asia, Siberia, St. Lawrence Island, King Island, Little Diomedé, Wales, Gambell, Savoonga, Inalik, Kotzebue Sound, Norton Sound

Author. Ellanna, Linda, and George Sherrod

Year. 1986

Title. Timber Management and Fish and Wildlife Utilization in Selected Southeast Alaska Communities: Klawock, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 126. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 192 pp.

Annotation. Early baseline study focused on the relationship between the development of commercial timber harvesting activities on Prince of Wales and adjacent islands and the harvesting of fish and wildlife resources by residents of Klawock. Distribution of resources "to households unable to produce adequately for themselves because of age, disability, appropriate sex and age ratios, illness, and other factors" is documented. It occurs "across cultural boundaries within Klawock, and many respondents accounted for functional extra community exchange networks with a substantial time depth (for example, the exchange of sockeye or deer for eulachon oil from the mainland). Percentages of households using, receiving and giving each resource provides a measure of the extent of sharing among households. Most commonly received species were halibut (47% of households), deer (39% of households), gumboots (black chitons) and king salmon (31% of households), herring eggs on kelp, steelhead trout, and sea cucumber (25% of households).

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, exchange, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Klawock, Prince of Wales Island

Author. Fall, James A.

Year. 1993

Title. An Overview of Subsistence Uses of the Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd by Communities of Game Management Units 9C and 9E, Technical Paper No. 224. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 46 pp.

Annotation. This report provides background information on subsistence uses of the Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd, particularly focusing on communities of Game Management Unit 9E. The herd numbers about 20,000 animals and its population was stable. The report summarizes the available data on subsistence harvest levels of the herd, based largely on Division of Subsistence research. The data demonstrate that the communities of the Northern Alaska Peninsula are highly dependent upon subsistence harvests of caribou. These harvest are relatively large compared to most other areas of the state. Participation in giving and receiving caribou is reported for the surveyed communities. Percent of households reporting receiving caribou was highest for Perryville (95%), and Port Heiden had the highest percent of households giving caribou (80%). Most communities received caribou in the range of 50-85%, and gave in the range of 30-61%.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Chignik, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Ivanof Bay, Perryville, King Salmon, Naknek, South Naknek, Egegik, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, Ugashik

Author. Fall, James A.

Year. 1981

Title. Traditional Resource Uses in the Knik Arm Area: Historical and Contemporary Patterns, Technical Paper No. 25. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 24 pp.

Annotation. This report examines the historical and contemporary uses of indigenous resources by the Tanaina Athabaskans on Knik Arm. Subsistence activities were divided into four historic periods : 1) before 1800; 2) 1790s to 1890s; 3) 1890s to 1930s; and 4) 1940s to present. The contemporary community of Knik Athabaskans extends beyond the village of Knik to nearby Eklutna, Peters Creek, Eagle River, and Anchorage. The author states that, "One of the most important means available to the Knik Arm Dena'ina for expression of their heritage and identity remains the sharing of wild resources with their kin. For example, a woman at Knik sends salmon products to her sisters in Anchorage, who in turn share them with their own children and grandchildren" (p. 21). "Potlatches" are held occasionally at the Eklutna Community Center, or at homes in Knik. No specific instances of contemporary trade are mentioned, but historic trade of hooligan oil out of Knik village is described (p. 8:).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, ceremonial giving, historic trade

Place. Southcentral, Knik, Eklutna

Author. Fall, James A., Amy Paige, Vicki Vanek, and Louis Brown

Year. 1998

Title. Subsistence Harvests and Uses of Birds and Eggs in Four Communities of the Aleutian Islands Area: Akutan, False Pass Nelson Lagoon, and Nikolski., Technical Paper No. 243. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 87 pp.

Annotation. This report provides findings from systematic household interviews concerning subsistence harvests and uses of birds and eggs in four communities of the Aleutian Islands area. The study communities were Akutan, False Pass, Nelson Lagoon, and Nikolski. Harvests of birds and eggs were frequently shared in Akutan: 71% of the households received birds and/or eggs, and 46.4 percent gave them away. "A large majority (71.4 percent) of Akutan households said that their needs for birds and eggs were met in the 1996/97 study year, while 21.4 percent reported not meeting their needs. Four of the six interviewed households which reported not meeting their needs gave a lack of sharing due to lowered harvests as the reason," (p. 9). In False Pass, 53% of households received birds or eggs, and 40% gave birds or eggs to others. Nelson Lagoon had about 50% receiving, and Nikolski had 78% receiving.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Aleutian islands, False Pass, Akutan, Nelson Lagoon, Nikolski

Author. Fall, James A., Dan J. Foster, and Ronald T. Stanek

Year. 1983

Title. The Use of Moose and Other Wild Resources in the Tyonek and Upper Yentna Area: A Background Report, Technical Paper No. 74. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 35 pp.

Annotation. Background information is presented on the use of moose and other wild renewable resources by the residents of the village of Tyonek and the upper Yentna area. This report supplements an earlier division paper on the use of moose by Tyonek residents (Foster 1982). An annual round of resource harvests and a map of the geographic areas used for these harvests are provided for both areas. This report focuses on the use of moose and other wild renewable resources by the residents of Tyonek and the upper Yentna area. Harvest, processing, and distribution of resources in Tyonek is carried out along lines defined by social relationships, especially kinship. "Hunting and clamming parties, as well as fishing groups, are normally composed of relatives. Fish and game harvests are widely distributed throughout the village, and facilities such as fishcamps and smokehouses are extensively shared. For example, while only 15 hunters successfully harvested moose in September 1981, over 90 percent of Tyonek's 75 households received moose meat. Resources which require special skills and equipment for their harvesting, such as marine mammals or clams, are taken by a limited number of individuals in the village, but these products are distributed almost village wide. Village elders and the ill, as well as kin, are included in this resource sharing," (p. 11). The harvests of salmon, freshwater fish, waterfowl, several species of small game, and clams are mentioned as being distributed throughout the community.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, production strategy

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek, Upper Yentna

Author. Fall, James A., Dan J. Foster, and Ronald T. Stanek

Year. 1984

Title. The Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources in Tyonek, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 105. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 201 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the contemporary harvest and use of wildlife in Tyonek, a community of 273 people on upper Cook Inlet, southcentral Alaska, based on data collected from February 1980 through January 1984. The report includes estimates of harvest quantities, a description of the seasonal round of harvest activities, maps of resource harvest areas,

illustrations of the social organization of hunting and fishing groups, examples of processing techniques, analysis of networks of distribution and exchange, and discussion of changes in resource use patterns over time. The findings demonstrate the major role of subsistence hunting and fishing in Tyonek in the 1980s. Sharing of resources is conducted along lines of extended kinship, with moose, salmon, marine mammals and shellfish being distributed. Non-food items, such as fishing and hunting equipment, as well as access to fishcamps and smokehouses, were also shared within the community. Figures and tables interpret the prevalence of sharing and receiving food resources in Tyonek, with 67 percent of the households receiving moose meat from other households, 36 percent receiving clams, and 35 percent receiving belukha meat or fat. "This demonstrates that even resources that were not taken by a large number of harvesters were still commonly used in the village as a consequence of resource distribution. In addition, 65 households (90 percent) received at least one resource during the study period. The fish or game harvested by a household often was received by a large number of other households, flowing out along lines of kinship" (p. 71). Detailed case descriptions of extended family sharing of wild resource harvests are provided as examples of the far-reaching and well-organized distribution of food resources.

Keyword. sharing, timing, relationships

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek

Author. Fall, James A., David B. Andersen, Louis Brown, Michael Coffing, Gretchen Jennings, Craig Mishler, Amy Paige, Charles J. Utermohle, and Vicki Vanek

Year. 1993

Title. Noncommercial Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in Sand Point, Alaska, 1992. Technical Paper No. 226 with map supplement (Subsistence Harvest maps, Sand Point, Alaska). Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 148 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes the results of research conducted in the southwest Alaska community of Sand Point by the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1992 and 1993. The focus of the research was patterns of noncommercial uses of wild fish, game, and plant resources in 1992. Interviews were conducted with 104 randomly selected households, a sample of 51 percent. Ninety five percent of households received wild food resources, and 69 percent gave resources. The report states, "The average household received 9.4 kinds of wild resources and gave away 4.1 kinds. The majority of Sand Point households received marine invertebrates (78.8 percent), salmon (74.0 percent), land mammals (67.3 percent), fish other than salmon (63.5 percent), and birds and eggs (56.7 percent). Additionally, 26.0 percent received wild plants and 17.3 percent received marine mammal products (Fig. 6). The most widely received resources included sockeye salmon (received by 58.7 percent of the households), king crab (52.9 percent), bison (47.1 percent), halibut (47.1 percent), coho salmon (43.3 percent), caribou (43.3 percent), and octopus (39.4 percent) (Table 13). Overall, 47.1 percent of the households gave away salmon, 38.5 gave away other fish, 38.5 percent gave away marine invertebrates, 25.0 gave away wild fowl, 22.1 percent gave away land mammals, 22.1 percent gave away wild plants, and 9.6 gave away marine mammals (Fig 6). Resources given away by the most households included sockeye salmon (39.4 percent), halibut (32.7 percent), coho salmon (28.8 percent), chitons (25.0 percent), chum salmon (21.2 percent), and berries (20.2 percent)" (p. 42).

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Sand Point

Author. Fall, James A., Janet Schichnes, Molly Chythlook, and Robert J. Walker

Year. 1986

Title. Patterns of Wild Resource Use in Dillingham: Hunting and Fishing in an Alaskan Regional Center, Technical Paper No. 135. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 173 pp.

Annotation. The report summarizes the results of a resource use survey conducted in early 1985 with 153 households (22 percent) in Dillingham, the regional center of the Bristol Bay region. Described are harvest levels, harvest areas, and distribution networks. The report concludes that Dillingham has a mixed economy with an important subsistence component, which includes networks of sharing and resource exchange. Length of residency in southwest Alaska was correlated with levels of resource harvest. Sharing information is presented in figures representing the percent of households giving and receiving particular resources. For example, 54.9 % of households reported they received caribou meat as a gift. "According to the survey results, the most commonly shared resources were, in descending order, caribou (54.9 percent), moose (49 percent), king salmon (36.6 percent), berries (34 percent), red salmon (26.1 percent), silver salmon (25.5 percent), harbor seal (22.9 percent), and smelt (22.2 percent)" (p. 78). Only about 6% of Dillingham households gave moose and caribou to households outside Dillingham, while approximately 22% received those big game resources from outlying communities, primarily the Nushagak River villages of Portage Creek, Ekwok, New Stuyahok, or Koliganek. Salmon, however, was given away to other communities by a large percent of Dillingham households.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, exchange, regional center

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Dillingham

Author. Fall, James A., Lee Stratton, Philippa Coiley, Louis Brown, Charles J. Utermohle, and Gretchen Jennings

Year. 1996

Title. An Update on Subsistence Harvests in Chenega Bay and Tatitlek in the Year Following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Technical Paper No. 199. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 209 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes harvest data for the year immediately after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Harvest levels were lower than in previous years. Chenega Bay reported a per capita harvest of 148.1 lbs. and Tatitlek of 214.8 lbs. The paper identifies changes in harvest quantities and locations, and offers some explanations. Special sharing programs such as "emergency aid" provided from outside the study area and implemented during the summer of 1989 are also described.

Keyword. sharing, relationships, emergency aid

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek

Author. Fall, James A., Lisa B. Hutchinson-Scarborough, and Philippa A. Coiley

Year. 1995

Title. Fish and Wildlife Harvest and Use in Five Alaska Peninsula Communities, 1989: Subsistence Uses in Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, and Perryville, Technical Paper No. 202. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 294 pp.

Annotation. The report describes fish and wildlife harvests and uses in 1989 in the Alaska Peninsula communities of Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, and Perryville. Demographic and other socioeconomic data are also presented. It is based largely on systematic interviews conducted with 105 households (87.5 percent of all year-round households). Sharing wild resources was common in all communities surveyed. The most widely shared resource in each community, based on the percent of households that reported receiving it, were: Chignik Bay, caribou (65.7%); Chignik Lagoon, sockeye salmon (73.3%); Chignik Lake, caribou (87%); Ivanof Bay, hooligan, dungeness crab, chitons (100%); Perryville, halibut (78%). The report also includes information on the number of resources given and received per household, and the occurrence of sharing between communities.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, Perryville

Author. Fall, James A., Molly B. Chythlook, Janet E. Schichnes, and Judith M. Morris

Year. 1996

Title. An Overview of the Harvest and Use of Freshwater Fish by Communities of the Bristol Bay Region, Southwest Alaska, Technical Paper No. 166. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 169 pp.

Annotation. The report summarizes information about the harvest and use of nonsalmon fish in the rivers and lakes of the Bristol Bay region by local residents. Included are discussions of the harvest methods and uses of whitefish, pike, grayling, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, lake trout, burbot, longnose suckers, and blackfish. Available data on harvest quantities are reported and evaluated. Survey data from 1973/1974 and 1987/1988 include percentages of households giving and sharing nonsalmon fish species for each community (Tables 12, 17, 19, 20, 23, etc.). The authors mention the distribution of fish among the families of the people doing the fishing, with extension to the community-at-large if an exceptionally large catch is made.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Alaska Peninsula, Egegik, Pilot Point, Ugashik, Ekwok, Clark's Point, Port Heiden, King Salmon, Naknek, South Naknek, Aleknagik, Manokotak, Twin Hills, Togiak, New Stuyahok, Koliganek, Levelock, Newhalen, Nondalton, Kokhanok, Pedro Bay, Port Alsworth

Author. Fall, James A., Molly Chythlook, Janet Schichnes, and Rick Sinnott

Year. 1991

Title. Walrus Hunting at Togiak, Bristol Bay, Southwest Alaska, Technical Paper No. 212. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 45 pp.

Annotation. The report provides an overview of historic and contemporary uses of Pacific Walrus in the Bristol Bay region of southwest Alaska, focusing on the community of Togiak and its traditional use areas including Round Island. The report includes information on hunting methods, use areas, harvest quantities, and uses of walrus. It is based upon interviews with Togiak walrus hunters, agency records, and ethnohistoric sources. In a section on distribution and exchange, the authors point out that Togiak households receive almost no marine mammal resources from outside the village, but that within the community sharing is common. Togiak households provided marine mammal resources to other communities, and received land

mammals in exchange. Collateral data suggest, however, that while seal oil and seal meat are fairly common shared with other inland communities, walrus is infrequently given away (p. 26).

Keyword. sharing, exchange, distribution, marine mammals

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Togiak

Author. Fall, James A., Rachel Mason, Terry Haynes, Vicki Vanek, Louis Brown, Gretchen Jennings, Craig Mishler, and Charles J. Utermohle

Year. 1993

Title. Noncommercial Harvests and Uses of Wild Resources in King Cove, Alaska, 1992. Technical Paper No. 227. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 144 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes the results of research conducted in the southwest Alaska community of King Cove by the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1992 and 1993. The focus of the research was patterns of noncommercial uses of wild fish, game, and plant resources in 1992. Interviews were conducted with 75 randomly selected households, a sample of 47.5 percent, using a standardized data gathering instrument. In addition to resource harvest and use information, data on demography and aspects of the monetary sector of the local economy were also collected. "Every sampled household used wild foods and 96 percent harvested them. Additionally, 95 percent received gifts of wild foods from other households and 81 percent gave away wild resources. The average household received 7.3 kinds of wild resources and gave away 4.7 kinds.... The majority of King Cove households received marine invertebrates (85.3 percent), salmon (52.0 percent), land mammals (56.0 percent), and fish other than salmon (68.0 percent). Specific resources received in abundance included king crab (received by 69.3 percent of the households), octopus (52.0 percent), sockeye salmon (36.0 percent), halibut (46.7 percent)" (p. 40). More information is presented pertaining to the percentages of households contributing particular resources.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, King Cove

Author. Fall, James A., Robert J. Walker, and Ronald T. Stanek

Year. 1990

Title. Subsistence Use of the Southern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd, Technical Paper No. 191. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 41 pp.

Annotation. The report describes subsistence uses of the Southern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd of southwest Alaska. Five communities use this herd for subsistence purposes: False Pass, Cold Bay, Sand Point, King Cove, and Nelson Lagoon. The report presents data on harvest levels for 1977 through the 1988-89 hunting year. Little data on sharing and distribution of caribou meat is given in the report. In the introduction the authors say, "The report concludes that caribou hunting is a common, consistent activity in these five communities and supplies a notable portion of the subsistence harvests. This subsistence hunting is a fairly specialized activity, with skilled hunters from a minority of the households supplying meat to a much larger segment of the communities". The percentages of households in False Pass and Nelson Lagoon that received caribou were 85% and 77%, respectively.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, False Pass, Cold Bay, Sand Point, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon

Author. Fall, James A., Vicki Vanek, Louis Brown, Gretchen Jennings, Robert J. Wolfe, and Charles J. Utermohle

Year. 2000

Title. Wild Resource Harvests and Uses by Residents of Selected Areas of the Kenai Peninsula. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 253. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 362 pp.

Annotation. Interviews were conducted with 279 households in five sampling areas within portions of the Kenai Peninsula Borough classified as "rural" by the Federal Subsistence Board. The interviews collected information on demography, harvests and uses of fish and wildlife resources, and other economic data for the calendar year 1998. Households also mapped harvest areas. Study findings are compared with results of similar research in other Kenai Peninsula Borough communities. Percentages of households that participate in resource sharing (giving, receiving) are reported for each surveyed community.

Keyword. sharing

Place. Southcentral, Ninilchik, Nikolaevsk, North Fork Road, Fritz Creek East, Voznesenka

Author. Fall, James A., and Charles J. Utermohle, compilers

Year. 1999

Title. Subsistence Service Update: Subsistence Harvests and Uses in Eight Communities Ten Years After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 99471). Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 252. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 101 pp.

Annotation. This study was funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (Project No. 99471) and conducted in collaboration with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission. The goal was to update data on subsistence harvests and uses of fish and wildlife resources ten years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The study communities were Chenega Bay, Cordova, and Tatitlek in Prince William Sound; Nanwalek and Port Graham in Lower Cook Inlet; and Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, and Ouzinkie in the Kodiak Island Borough. In total, 372 households were interviewed about resource harvests and uses for a 12-month study year from October 1997 through September 1998. The study found strong evidence of the continuing importance of subsistence harvests and uses in all eight study communities. Virtually every household in each community used subsistence resources. Harvest quantities as estimated in usable pounds ranged from 179 pounds per person in Cordova to 577 pounds per person in Chenega Bay. The study also found evidence that while subsistence is recovering from the effects of the oil spill, this recovery is incomplete. For example, the composition of harvests in some communities has shifted to more fish and less marine mammals, birds, and marine invertebrates, reflecting scarcities of key subsistence foods. Many households reported that they must invest more effort to achieve desired harvest levels than 10 years ago. On the other hand, a large majority of households stated that they believe that seals and herring are safe to eat, a recovery from the first years after the spill when many people feared oil contamination of these resources. Few respondents in the 1997/98 study year stated that clams or chitons were unsafe due to the oil spill, but an increased number of households in the Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island Borough communities stated that clams are unsafe due to paralytic shellfish poisoning. Overall, 84 percent of the respondents said that the oil spill had affected their traditional way of life; of these, 68

percent said that the traditional way of life has not yet fully recovered. Respondents suggested that recovery of subsistence will be facilitated by restoration of injured natural resources and support for spirit camps and other educational initiatives that strengthen the teaching of subsistence skills and values to the young and enhance the role of elders in the communities. The report indicates that between 25-50% of households in most communities report that sharing has decreased somewhat from before the oil spill. While some evidence points to fear of contamination, other factors are also mentioned, such as personal and economic situations (p. 81).

Keyword. sharing, oil spill, contamination, marine invertebrates

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Lower Cook Inlet, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Kodiak Island, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie

Author. Fall, James A., and Dan J. Foster

Year. 1987

Title. Fish and Game Harvest and Use in the Middle Susitna Basin: The Results of a Survey of Residents of the Road-Connected Areas of Game Management Units 14B and 16A, 1986. Technical Paper No. 143. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 85 pp.

Annotation. This report presents results of research conducted in 1986 on patterns of wild resource use by residents of the portion of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough along the road system in Game Management Units 14B and 16A, including Talkeetna, Trapper Creek, the Petersville Road, and the Parks Highway between Willow Creek and the Chulitna River. The report contains estimates of rates of participation in the use and harvest of wild resources, harvest quantities, and levels of sharing and receiving wild foods for a 12 month period in 1985-1986.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, road system

Place. Southcentral, Trapper Creek, Talkeetna, Parks Highway Area, Petersville Road Area, Talkeetna Spur Road Area

Author. Fall, James A., and Judith M. Morris

Year. 1987

Title. Fish and Wildlife Harvests in Pilot Point, Ugashik, Port Heiden, Alaska Peninsula, Southwest Alaska, 1986-1987. Technical Paper No. 158. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 193 pp.

Annotation. This report represents the results of a survey of 98 percent of the year-round households in three central Alaska Peninsula communities: Pilot Point, Ugashik, and Port Heiden, conducted in May 1987. For a 12-month study period from June 1986 to May 1987, the report contains information on levels of participation in the use and harvest of wild resources, harvest quantities, and participation in cash economy. Aspects of the harvest pertaining to sharing and distribution are mentioned. Inability of hunters to preserve an entire kill (due to lack of refrigeration or other preservation means) contributed to the sharing of caribou in these communities (p. 53). The percentages of households that reported receiving resources were Pilot Point, 94%; Ugashik, 60%; and Port Heiden, 92%. Resources most commonly shared were caribou (in Pilot Point and Ugashik), and fish other than salmon (in Port Heiden).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, preservation

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Pilot Point, Ugashik, Port Heiden

Author. Fall, James A., and Lisa B. Hutchinson-Scarborough

Year. 1996

Title. Subsistence Uses of Brown Bears in Communities of Game Management Unit 9E, Alaska Peninsula, Technical Paper No. 235. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 17 pp.

Annotation. The report provides an overview of contemporary subsistence uses of brown bears in several communities of the Alaska Peninsula, primarily Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay. The overview is based upon comprehensive household surveys conducted for 1984, 1989, and 1991/92, as well as key respondent interviews conducted mostly in 1990. The reports summarizes harvest data, presents a map of hunting areas, and describes traditions regarding the hunting and use of brown bears. It also contains an overview of recent regulatory changes related to subsistence brown bear hunting in the Chignik area. Information is presented on the percent of households receiving and giving bear meat. Ivanof Bay reported 43% of households giving and 57% of household receiving bear in 1989, for a total of 100% of households using bear. For years where at least one bear was taken, the surveyed communities reported households receiving bear meat ranging from 16-57%.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Chignik Lake, Perryville, Ivanof Bay

Author. Fall, James A., and Robert J. Walker

Year. 1993

Title. Subsistence Harvests by Six Kodiak Island Borough Communities, Technical Paper No. 193. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 96 pp.

Annotation. The report summarizes 211 interviews conducted in the Kodiak Islands communities of Akhiok, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions in 1987. The research documented notably lower subsistence harvests in three communities (Akhiok, Karluk, and Larsen Bay) in 1986 than had been reported during another cooperative project three years earlier, while harvests in the other three villages of Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions were very similar in the two study years. Surveys produced some information on the percentages of households giving and receiving certain resources. While not addressed in the report, the data suggest that sharing outside the community was frequent, as a greater percentage of households reported giving particular resources than reported receiving those resources. For example, in Karluk 79% of households said they gave away salmon, while only 64% said they received salmon. The giving households could either be sharing resources with households not in their community, or a number of different households may be giving salmon to the same receiving household, resulting in a higher number of giving households. The trend is reversed when non-salmon fish and halibut are considered: 32% of Karluk households gave non-salmon fish, and 47% received. The other communities are also summarized in the Appendix.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Kodiak Island, Akhiok, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Lions

Author. Fall, James A., and Ronald T. Stanek

Year. 1996

Title. The Harvest and Use of Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Resources in False Pass, Unimak Island, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 183. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. pp. 103

Annotation. The report provides an overview of contemporary subsistence uses of fish and wildlife in the village of False Pass, a predominantly Aleut community on Unimak Island, southwest Alaska. The primary source of information is a household survey conducted in November 1988 with 20 of the 22 year-round households in the community. The report contains information on harvest levels, levels of participation in harvest activities, the seasonal round of harvest activities, and harvest methods. The research documented a relatively high level of subsistence production in the village in 1987-88. Every interviewed household used and harvested wild resources, every household received resources, and 95% of households reported giving resources to other households. "The most commonly received resources were caribou and octopus (85.0 percent of the households). Other resources received by at least half the households included who salmon (80.0 percent), king crab (70.0 percent), ptarmigan (65.0 percent), halibut (60.0 percent), tanner crab (60.0 percent), gull eggs (50.0 percent), Dolly Varden (50.0 percent), king salmon (50.0 percent), and sockeye salmon (50.0 percent)" (p. 36). Wolfe's 1987 description of a "30-70 rule" (30% of households produce 70% or more of the food harvest) is demonstrated in the False Pass report, with commercial fishers composing almost the entire 30% of harvesting-provider households (p. 37).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, commercial fishing

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, False Pass

Author. Fall, James A., editor. Contributors: Louis Brown, Janet Cohen, James A. Fall, Gretchen Jennings, Rachel Mason, Rita Miraglia, Craig Mishler, Sandy Skaggs, Ronald Stanek, Lee Stratton, and Charles J. Utermohle

Year. 1996

Title. Subsistence Harvests and Uses in Seven Gulf of Alaska Communities in the Second Year Following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Technical Paper No. 218. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 135 pp.

Annotation. The report summarizes the results of interviews conducted in 1991 with 221 households in seven communities whose subsistence harvest areas were affected by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. The study communities were Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, English Bay, Port Graham, Ouzinkie, Larsen Bay, and Karluk. The study, which collected data for a 12-month period from April 1990 - March 1991, was a follow-up to research conducted in 1990 pertaining to the first year after the spill, findings reported in Technical Papers 199, 200, 201, and 202. The study found that in the second year after the spill, subsistence harvests remained well below pre-spill levels in Chenega Bay and Tatitlek, largely because of resource scarcities and concerns about hydrocarbon contamination. The report includes information on the percent of households in these communities that shared resources.

Keyword. sharing, oil spill

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Lower Cook Inlet, English Bay (Nanwalek), Port Graham, Kodiak Island, Ouzinkie, Larsen Bay, Karluk

Author. Foster, Dan J.

Year. 1982

Title. Tyonek Moose Utilization, 1981. Technical Paper No. 26. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 29 pp.

Annotation. This report documents the harvest and use of moose by subsistence hunters in Tyonek during the 1981 hunting season. A description of the harvest activity, distribution of the

resource, and maps of the use areas are provided. The sharing of wild food with relatives, close friends, and elders is a means of maintaining social relationships within Tyonek (14:1982). Thirteen of the 15 moose taken were shared by more than one household, sharing ranging from 1 to 9 households. Several cases are described in which moose meat was harvested by one party, and processed and distributed to others within the community. Unsuccessful hunters were all provided for. Special occasions such as potlatches, funerals and weddings also involve the sharing and distribution of wild food resources.

Keyword. sharing, moose, relationships, ceremonial giving

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek

Author. Foster, Dan J.

Year. 1982

Title. The Utilization of King Salmon and the Annual Round of King Salmon and the Annual Round of Resource Uses in Tyonek, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 27. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 62 pp.

Annotation. This two-part report presents detailed information on the use, preparation, and eventual distribution of king salmon caught during the open subsistence season in the village of Tyonek. Emphasis is given to the sharing of the resource within the community. The case studies centering on king salmon indicate extensive sharing along kinship lines, as well as some sharing across kinship lines. Patterns of inter-household sharing are classified and described. For example, "primary distribution" is described as the giving of unprocessed resource (moose hind quarter, a whole fish, a bucket of berries, etc.) that occurs initially after the harvest. Approximately 50 percent of households harvested resources, and 70 percent of households used resources, indicating that 20 percent of Tyonek households received resources through primary distribution. Secondary distribution involves more than one transaction, with someone who received resources from another passes them on to a third party. Special events, such as potlatches, are included in this kind of distribution pattern.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, redistribution, relationships, ceremonial giving

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek

Author. George, Gabriel D.

Year. 1982

Title. Salt Lake Coho Subsistence Permit Fishery, Technical Paper No. 70. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 31 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the Salt Lake coho subsistence permit fishery in 1982. Based on a survey instrument and interviews, information is presented on permit holder characteristics, fishery characteristics, harvest levels, and distribution of harvest. Three case studies briefly describe distribution patterns of generalized and balanced reciprocity between members of fishing crew, and between fishers and members of the community, and trade or barter of coho salmon for other food items such as herring eggs and seal oil.

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, reciprocity, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Angoon, Sitka

Author. George, Gabriel D., Matthew A. Kookesh, David D. Mills, and James A. Fall

Year. 1985 Rev.

Title. The Non-Commercial Harvest of Crab in Southeast Alaska: A Summary of Available Information, Technical Paper No. 103. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 30 pp.

Annotation. This brief report summarizes information about the non-commercial harvest of Dungeness, king, and tanner crab in southeast Alaska. Crab harvests, sites, general resource use patterns. Sharing of crab harvests within communities is very frequent, as is the sharing of gear such as crab pots. High levels of participation and frequent sharing of harvests, especially with those not able to harvest - elders and widows - indicate that non-commercial crabbing plays an important role in local resource use patterns in southeast Alaska communities. Some trade deer for crab.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, exchange, Tlingit

Place. Southeast

Author. George, Gabriel D., and Robert G. Bosworth

Year. 1988

Title. Use of Fish and Wildlife by Residents of Angoon, Admiralty Island, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 159. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 189 pp.

Annotation. This report provides detailed information on the subsistence activities of Angoon residents, based on a survey conducted in 1985, including species used, quantities harvested, and sharing within the community. Wild foods obtained include deer, salmon, halibut, shellfish, seal and waterfowl. Extent of distribution of resources among households is documented by survey questions on giving and receiving of each species harvested or used. Most commonly received resources included herring eggs (50% of households), deer (45% of households), black seaweed (34% of households), and dungeness crab (32% of households). Processed foods, such as berries and smoked salmon may be shared along kinship lines. Ceremonial giving at "Indian parties" within Angoon and to households in other communities is noted as occurring, but details were not documented.

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, reciprocity, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Angoon

Author. Georgette, Susan and Hannah Loon

Year. 1993

Title. Subsistence Use of Fish and Wildlife in Kotzebue, A Northwest Alaska Regional Center, Technical Paper No. 167. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 217 pp.

Annotation. This study describes the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife in 1986 by residents of the regional center of Kotzebue in northwest Alaska, including estimated harvest levels, seasonality of harvest, methods and means of harvest, processing and preservation methods, distribution, wild resource trade and barter, and use of camps in harvest activities. Data on demographics, employment, and income are also presented. The report discusses Kotzebue's traditional role as a major center of intercontinental trade in arctic Alaska, including the annual summer trade fair held at nearby Sisualik. The report also discusses the exchange of wild resources by Kotzebue residents in the mid-1980s. Data on barter, trade, and generalized sharing

were collected in a 1986 survey, including the percentages of households participating in these exchanges, the types of resources exchanged, and the communities with which these exchanges took place. About one-third of Kotzebue households engaged in the barter of wild resources in 1986, with sheefish, caribou, groceries, and seal oil the most commonly exchanged items. The resources most commonly traded, or exchanged on a limited scale for cash, included dried fish and meat, skins and furs, seals and seal oil, and sheefish. Certain specialty foods or delicacies, such as resources with limited availability or prepared in special ways, ranged particularly far in exchange networks. The report presents additional information on barter and trade transactions, including an estimated number of transactions, a list of items in these transactions, the geographic pattern of distribution, and local market prices for various resources. Similar data on generalized sharing are also presented.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, value, sale, history, fish, marine mammals, Inupiat

Place. Arctic, Northwest, Kotzebue

Author. Gmelch, George, Sharon Bohn Gmelch, and Richard Nelson

Year. 1984

Title. Sitka: Resource Use in a Small Alaskan City, Technical Paper No. 90. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 215 pp.

Annotation. This study examines household use of wild food resources in Sitka. Quantities of fish, marine invertebrates, waterfowl, land mammals, marine mammals, and plants harvested and used collected from a random sample of households are discussed. The report describes distribution and redistribution of resources through sharing with family, friends and neighbors, to elders and organizations serving elders, such as the Sitka Pioneer Home and Salvation Army, at church and social gatherings, including ceremonial gatherings such as 40-day parties. The report includes a brief discussion of historical and contemporary trade, and species involved historically (seal hides, abalone, fresh and processed salmon, herring eggs on hemlock branches, sea otter pelts, smoked deer), and in the present (herring eggs, clams, seaweed, dried or smoked halibut for euchalon oil, seal oil, seaweed and dry fish), and the relationships of households and communities (Wrangell, Haines, Angoon) involved in sharing.

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, ceremonial giving, trade, relationships, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Sitka, Wrangell, Haines, Angoon,

Author. Hall, Janet E.

Year. 1981

Title. Angoon Subsistence Coho Fishery: An Interim Report, Technical Paper No. 39. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 14 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the traditional historic and contemporary subsistence use of coho salmon from the Mitchell Bay-Salt Lake area by residents of Angoon on Admiralty Island. Regulatory options regarding this activity are presented. It describes the practice of trading, bartering, or selling fresh or dried fish "inside the community for less than the external marked price, based primarily on lower local labor costs."

Keyword. Trade, barter, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Angoon, Admiralty Island, Sitka

Author. Haynes, Terry, and Robert J. Wolfe

Year. 1999

Title. Ecology, Harvest, and Use of Harbor Seals and Sea Lions: Interview Materials from Alaska Native Hunters, Technical Paper No. 249. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence.

Annotation. Interviews with Alaska Native seal hunters document the use of seals, seal oil, seal skins and other seal products as items in trade throughout the southeast region, both historical and contemporary practices. For example, Saxman people traveled to Haines with seal grease, clams, cockles, gumboots and dried black seaweed, to trade for hooligan grease, moose meat and soapberries. Seal oil was traded by Yakutat Tlingits for dry fish (cohos), moose, and for other wild resources both within the southeast region, as well as Prince William Sound, the Alsek River basin, and south the State of Washington. Sitka Tlingit barter herring roe on branches and seal oil. Some get hooligan or hooligan oil from friends in Haines, and traded coastal resources for interior species such as ground squirrel hide. Seal hunters in Pelican, Sitka, Kake, Angoon, Haines, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Ketchikan, Saxman, Klukwan describe sharing or trading for seal meat and seal oil. Interview notes document trading patterns, items traded for seal meat, seal intestines, seal hides, seal oil, relationships with recipients, cash values, trading events, and ceremonial giving.

Keyword. Balanced reciprocity, generalized reciprocity, exchange, trade, non-commercial sale

Place. Southeast, Pelican, Sitka, Kake, Angoon, Haines, Hoonah, Hydaburg, Juneau, Kake, Ketchikan, Saxman, Klukwan, Yakutat

Author. Hutchinson-Scarborough, Lisa B., and James A. Fall

Year. 1996

Title. An Overview of Subsistence Salmon and Other Finfish Fisheries of the Chignik Management Area, Alaska Peninsula, Technical Paper No. 230. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 90 pp.

Annotation. The report describes contemporary subsistence uses of salmon and other finfish by the communities of Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay. The report is based on systematic household interviews, key respondent interviews, permit data, and participant observation in the subsistence salmon fishery. Topics discussed include a historic background, harvest data, case studies of fishing households, and descriptions of fishing methods and methods used to process and preserve salmon for subsistence use. Limited information on subsistence uses of other finfish and marine invertebrates is also presented. Information on sharing and cooperation among working groups is contained in this report. In the introduction the authors state, "Subsistence uses of salmon, other fish, and marine invertebrates in the area bound extended families and communities together in networks of cooperative harvesting activities and exchanges of wild foods that had cultural, social, and economic importance for the people of these communities". Several case studies illustrate the extended-family networks mobilized to harvest, process, and distribute salmon. In the first, 6 related families, totaling 25 family members, work together to catch and share 300-400 sockeye salmon, with distribution based on each family's need, as was determined before fishing began (p. 44).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, production strategy

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay

Author. Kari, Priscilla Russell

Year. 1983

Title. Land Use and Economy of Lime Village, Technical Paper No. 80. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 139 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the local economy of the Kuskokwim region community of Lime Village in 1982-83. The purpose of the study was to document Lime Village's subsistence activities in response to community concerns about proposed land disposals and oil and gas lease sales in the area. Information in the report was gathered through informal interviews, participant observation, and mapping of land use areas. The report describes several types of exchanges that commonly took place within the community: sharing, giving, trading, selling, and borrowing/lending. Trading was considered the exchange of one resource for another without the use of money, while selling was the exchange of a resource for money. The majority of economic exchanges that occurred among Lime Villagers did not involve money. Furs were the most common exception to this, along with handicrafts such as sleds, birch bark containers, and traditional clothing. Handicrafts were also occasionally traded or bartered. For example, in 1982 one woman paid a bill she owed a grocer in Anchorage with birch bark baskets she had made. It was estimated that in the early 1980s a typical Lime Village household earned \$1,000 to \$2,000 annually through fur and handicraft sales.

Keyword. Trade, sale, distribution, value, special products, Dena'ina Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Kuskokwim River, Stony River, Lime Village

Author. Kari, Priscilla Russell

Year. 1985

Title. Wild Resource Use and Economy of Stony River Village, Technical Paper No. 108. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 185 pp.

Annotation. This report documents the local economy of Stony River village on the Kuskokwim River in 1983-84. Information was obtained through participant observation, informal interviews, and mapping of resource use areas. The report contains information on the Stony River's history and setting, economy, travel patterns, subsistence activities, and land use issues. The report states that an integral part of the Stony River economy in the 1980s was a traditional system of exchange which distributed local resources and, to a lesser extent, commercial goods primarily along kinship lines. Methods of distributing goods included sharing, trading, and borrowing and lending. Local land resources were not commonly sold but were usually shared or traded along kinship lines. Commercial commodities of especially high value were more regularly exchanged for cash. Because of the labor expended, smoked or dried fish was more valuable than fresh fish and more likely to be bartered than shared. One Stony River woman, for example, traded some of her smoked fish to another woman for groceries. Burbot, which also required considerable time and effort to harvest, were also commonly traded or sold. Fur continued to be a frequently traded good, as it was in the past, with local stores continuing to exchange furs for groceries. Handicrafts, including fur clothing, sleds, wooden bowls, knives, and baskets, were also traded and sold. The trade and sale of furs and handicrafts were estimated to provide a household annually with \$1,000-\$2,000 or the equivalent in bartered items.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, history, game, salmon, fish, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Kuskokwim River, Stony River

Author. Krieg, Theodore M., James Fall, Charles Utermohle, and Louis Brown

Year. 1998

Title. Subsistence Harvest and Uses of Caribou, Moose and Brown Bear in 12 Alaskan Peninsula Communities, 1995/96 and 1996/97. Technical Paper No. 244. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 136 pp.

Annotation. The primary purpose of this study was to document contemporary patterns of harvesting caribou, moose, and brown bear by residents of 12 Alaska Peninsula communities: Chignik Bay (Chignik), Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, King Salmon, Naknek, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, South Naknek, and Ugashik. Moose was received by 50-72% of households and given by 13-28% of households. Caribou was received by 30-90% of households and given by 20-66% of households. Bear, was received by 0-30% of households (80% in Ivanof Bay) and given by 0-27% of households.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay area, Chignik Bay (Chignik), Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, King Salmon, Naknek, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, South Naknek, Ugashik

Author. Krieg, Theodore M., James Fall, Charles Utermohle, and Louis Brown

Year. 1996.

Title. Subsistence Harvest and Uses of Caribou, Moose and Brown Bear in 12 Alaskan Peninsula Communities, 1994/1995. Technical Paper No. 240. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 69 pp.

Annotation. The study documents contemporary patterns of harvesting caribou, moose, and brown bear by residents of 12 Alaska Peninsula communities: Chignik Bay (Chignik), Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, King Salmon, Naknek, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, South Naknek, and Ugashik. Information on sharing and distribution of big game is contained in the report. Chignik Bay households reported exchanging caribou for halibut, crab, and other foods not readily available to communities on Bristol Bay. Caribou was also shared widely within Chignik Bay, with 70% of households using it, while only 4% harvested caribou. Several Chignik Bay residents described extensive sharing with Bristol Bay side communities exchanging crab and halibut, which were both relatively easy to harvest around Chignik Bay and scarce on the Bristol Bay side of the peninsula, for caribou. "At Perryville, many households reported receiving caribou meat from guides. Several hunters reported harvesting more caribou during the 1994/95 regulatory year than in past years because they traveled to Port Heiden, yet needed more because they had given most of their harvest away.... At Chignik Lake a hunter reported that every fall the village brown bear harvest (several bears) was divided up between many households" (p. 57).

Keyword. sharing, exchange, trade

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay area, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, King Salmon, Naknek, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, South Naknek, Ugashik

Author. Langdon, Steve J.

Year. 1991

Title. Tlingit and Haida Indian Harvest, Use and Trade of Herring Roe on Kelp in Southeast Alaska. Affidavit. Anchorage, Alaska: University of Alaska, Anchorage. 25 pp.

Annotation. This affidavit provides an overview of the role of trade in the economy of traditional Tlingit and Haida society, and a brief review of the prehistory and origins of Tlingit and Haida peoples in Southeast Alaska, the cultural characteristics, social organization, art and ceremonial relations, and property rights. The report focuses on the Kaigani Haida people. Landon seeks to show how trade of scarce resources was part of the traditional Tlingit and Haida subsistence economies, as well as other forms of distribution and exchange of resources. Langdon describes factors in development of Haida trade, such as variation in resource distribution, high population density of the Haida, relatively narrow resource base, ocean-going canoes and highly developed sea-faring skills, and cultural preferences. The report reviews the evolution of Indian trade and economy in Southeast Alaska up to the present. Langdon then focuses on trade of herring roe, identifying the principal locations where herring were known to spawn in abundance, as well as other locations, means and methods used in harvesting roe on kelp (*Macrocystis* and hair kelp) and on tree boughs, noting the general patterns of distribution and exchange through reciprocal giving. Trade of herring roe on kelp for eulachon grease at the Nass River fair is noted. The report details how the contemporary uses of herring roe-on-kelp by the Kaigani Haida defendants meet the legal standards of subsistence use and is consistent with traditional patterns. The eight criteria adopted by the Alaska Boards of Fish and Game to determine subsistence use are applied to the use of herring spawn.

Keyword. Production strategy, specialization, trade, trade fair, value, ceremonial giving, exchange, social relationships, herring roe on kelp, copper, eulachon grease, caribou skins, goat wool, Kaigani Haida

Place. Southeast, Sitka Sound, Seymour Canal, Prince of Wales Island, Kah Shakes Cove, Nass River, Hydaburg, Jackson Island, Kassook Inlet, Dunbar Inlet, Craig, Fish Egg Island

Author. Langdon, Steve and Rosita Worl

Year. 1981

Title. Distribution and Exchange of Subsistence Resources in Alaska, Technical Paper No. 55. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 119 pp.

Annotation. This report provides a literature review of subsistence exchange systems. The first section contains an introduction to the theory of anthropological economics and a discussion of subsistence studies throughout the world relevant to the Alaska situation. The second section contains a review of ethnographic literature pertinent to the distribution and exchange of subsistence resources in Alaska. The varied subsistence systems in Alaska exhibit many different types of distribution patterns with each Native culture having its own set of related customs and values governing the transfer of goods. For each of four Native cultural groups (Tlingit-Haida-Tsimshian, Athabaskan, Aleut, and Yup'ik-Inupiat), the report discusses the following categories of distribution: ceremonial, sharing, partnership, trade, and commercial exchange. The report describes the traditional role of trade in Alaska Native societies, the geography of trade networks, the types of commodities exchanged in each region, and examples of the historic exchange value of certain items. The development of commercial resource exchange is briefly described with examples from the 1960s and 1970s of the sale of subsistence products in village stores and between individuals in different communities.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, barter, distribution, exchange, sale, value, Inupiat, Athabaskan, Yup'ik, Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Aleut

Place. Arctic, Interior, Southeast, Southwest, Western

Author. Leghorn, Ken, and Matt Kookesh

Year. 1986

Title. Timber Management and Fish and Wildlife Utilization in Tenakee Springs, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 138. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 142 pp.

Annotation. This report describes household use of wild resource use in Tenakee Springs on Chichagof Island, and the effects of historic clear-cut logging on the contemporary patterns. The report presents information on species utilized, harvest levels, seasonality, harvest methods, harvest areas. Distribution of wild resources is described in terms of percent of households surveyed that received or gave away resources. Most commonly received species included halibut (71% of households), king salmon (63% of households), deer and dungeness crab (58% of households), herring and Dolly Varden (33% of households).

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Tenakee Springs, Chichagof Island

Author. Lonner, Thomas D.

Year. 1980

Title. Subsistence as an Economic System in Alaska: Theoretical and Policy Implications, Technical Paper No. 67. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 43 pp.

Annotation. This paper explores the definition of subsistence use in Alaska by drawing upon research findings in economic anthropology. The paper discusses the methods of distribution in the subsistence economy, including the use of trade, barter, and sale to exchange products beyond those needed for direct household consumption for items a household does not produce. The report briefly discusses the role of cash in these exchanges and the significance of such features as barter in the subsistence distribution system of northern communities.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale

Place. Arctic, Interior, Southwest, Western, Kodiak, Aleutians, Southcentral, Southeast

Author. Magdanz, James

Year. 1988

Title. The Harvest and Exchange of Eulachon Oil From the Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers. Report Presented to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 15 pp.

Annotation. As shown in this report, the trade of eulachon oil has a long and continuous history in southeast Alaska up to the present. It is an example of a specialty food item used primarily by Tlingit and Haida families throughout southeast Alaska and in the southern Yukon. The report describes the traditional and contemporary eulachon fishery in the Chilkat area of southeast Alaska briefly, with harvest and processing methods noted, and uses as a food, dietary supplement, for food storage and as a medicine. The spiritual value of eulachon for Tlingit people is also noted. The size of the user group appears to place certain limits on demand and supply. The annual harvest of eulachon for oil in southeast apparently has not made significant biological impacts on eulachon fish population levels, although extensive biological research on Alaska eulachon has not been done. The report describes quantities of oil exchanged from the Chilkat area per transaction as relatively small, from a half-pint to a quart, and rarely a gallon at a time. Barter exchanges typically involved the exchange of oil for seaweed, herring eggs, clams,

or cockles. In the late 1980s, eulachon oil sold for \$25-\$75 per quart. Most sales were with residents of other communities, rather than within the community. Respondents in 1990 and 1991 reported that amounts produced and exchanged historically were larger than they are today.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, barter, distribution, exchange, sale, value, history, eulachon, hooligan, fish, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Haines, Klukwan, Sitka

Author. Magdanz, James S.

Year. 1981

Title. Nome River Fishery II, Technical Paper No. 5. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 47 pp.

Annotation. This report is a continuation of the Division of Subsistence's effort to document the Nome River salmon fishery for the Board of Fisheries. The report summarizes characteristics of two distinct groups of fishers: short-term residents and long-term residents. Sharing salmon was a common trait of both groups. The report describes some of the specifics of this sharing, including the differences and similarities of the two groups, the destination of shared salmon, and the types of products shared.

Keyword. Sharing, barter, distribution, Inupiat

Place. Arctic, Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula, Nome

Author. Magdanz, James and Hannah Loon

Year. 1990

Title. Trade in Wild Antlers in Northwest Alaska, A Report to the Alaska Board of Game. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 14 pp.

Annotation. This paper examines the trade of wild antlers in northwest Alaska. This trade developed in the late 1980s when buyers of deer antler for the Korean market expanded into northwest Alaska. At the time, the sale of fresh caribou antler was allowed under state regulations, but concern about the potential of caribou hunting only for the antlers prompted regional leaders to request the Board of Game to prohibit the sale of wild antlers in the area. The report discusses the customary and traditional uses of antler in Alaska Native cultures, the international antler market, the contemporary market for wild antler, and the management issues surrounding the trade in wild antler. In northwest Alaska in 1989, fresh caribou antler brought \$2 per pound and old antler \$1 per pound. The report presents information from several sources on the level of and potential for wasted meat if antler sales continued. The report also briefly discusses the issue of loss of income as a result of a prohibition on antler sales.

Keyword. Trade, distribution, exchange, sale, value, game, special products, Inupiat

Place. Arctic, Northwest, Kotzebue, Kobuk River, Ambler

Author. Magdanz, James and Robert J. Wolfe

Year. 1988

Title. The Production and Exchange of Seal Oil in Alaska. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 8 pp.

Annotation. This paper describes the traditional trade of seal oil as it occurred in Alaska in the 19th century at coastal trade fairs in western Alaska. The production and use of seal oil are briefly discussed. It describes the distribution and exchange of seal oil occurs throughout the state, but especially in the northwest arctic region. It reviews and describes the 1980s patterns of

exchange between families, which have replaced the trade fair exchanges, and the sale of seal oil in rural regional centers in western and arctic Alaska. In 1980, the local price for seal oil ranged from \$30 to \$70 for five gallons. It describes the current legal context for harvest and exchange of marine mammals under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, barter, distribution, exchange, sale, value, seal oil, marine mammals, Yup'ik, Inupiaq

Place. Arctic, Western, Northwest, Norton Sound, Yukon River, Kotzebue, Barrow, Nome, Bethel

Author. Marcotte, James R.

Year. 1990

Title. Subsistence Harvest of Fish and Wildlife by Residents of Galena, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 155. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 176 pp.

Annotation. This report documents harvest and use patterns of fish and wildlife resources by Galena residents in the mid-1980s using household surveys and key respondent interviews. The report briefly discusses the distinction between commercial and subsistence fisheries which did not come into regulatory existence until the early 1970s with the limited entry system. The report also discusses the trade and barter of summer chum salmon carcasses and the generalized sharing of wild foods between Galena and neighboring communities.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, fish, salmon, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Yukon River, Galena

Author. Mills, Dave

Year. 1982

Title. The Procurement and Use of Abalone in Southeast Alaska, Technical Paper No. 40. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 147 pp.

Annotation. This study describes the use of abalone in the five southeastern communities of Hydaburg, Klawock, Craig, Ketchikan, and Sitka. Demographic and socioeconomic data are provided, along with detailed information on harvest methods, uses of the resource, and distribution patterns. Data was obtained from analysis of permits issued to and surveys mailed to abalone harvesters in the fall of 1981, and from face-to-face informal structured interviews with harvesters. The report reviews ethnographic sources on food, ceremonial, clothing, art, tool and trade uses of abalone during the 18th and 19th centuries. Means and methods of harvesting abalone in 1981, and location of community harvest sites are documented. Quantities of abalone harvested, shared and traded by harvesters surveyed in Craig, Klawock, Hydaburg, Sitka, and Ketchikan are discussed, as well as relationships between parties to exchange, and items exchanged. Types of exchanges including reciprocity, barter and sale of commercially harvested abalone, uses and modes of preparation of abalone as food and as craft and ceremonial items are described. Even with fewer abalone taken per year, a considerable amount of sharing took place between families and friends. A trade network between communities of western Prince of Wales Island and friends or relatives in Ketchikan or Metlakatla seemed to be fairly strong. Items such as abalone and herring spawn (which were usually in limited supply or unavailable in more easterly communities) were traded for eulachon oil obtained from Ketchikan or Metlakatla and probably originating in British Columbia. Preserved or fresh abalone was always considered a precious item and often brought high returns depending on where it was traded." (pp.58-59)

"The sharing and distribution of abalone within the community has remained strong even in times of fewer available abalone. Special celebrations are highlighted by the sharing of food; abalone is one of the most appreciated gifts at these occasions....Trading abalone for food items that can be obtained locally, such as eulachon oil or staples from the city was found to be a common practice." (p. 106)

Keyword. Trade, value, abalone, sale of commercial harvest

Place. Southeast, Hydaburg, Klawock, Craig, Ketchikan, Sitka

Author. Mills, David B., and Anne S. Firman

Year. 1986

Title. Fish and Wildlife Use in Yakutat, Alaska: Contemporary Patterns and Changes, Technical Paper No. 131. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 238 pp.

Annotation. This report presents findings from a comprehensive study of contemporary hunting and fishing patterns conducted in Yakutat during 1984-1985. Methodologies included key respondent interviews, a random survey of 50 households, subsistence land use mapping, and participant observation. The report focuses on the relationship between timber harvesting and road building activities in the Yakutat area and changes in local hunting and fishing patterns. Historical trading patterns that involved canoe travel in ocean waters of the outer coast both to the north and south are noted. Brief discussion of contemporary sharing of resources within the community. In 1984 the most commonly received species included sea scallops (received by 74% of households), shrimp (72% of households), dungeness crab (66% of households), moose (62% of households), and halibut (58% of households).

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, marine invertebrates, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Yakutat

Author. Mills, David D., Valerie Sumida, Gabriel D. George, and Matthew A. Kookesh

Year. 1984

Title. Salmon Use by the Residents of the Chilkat and Chilkoot River Drainages, 1983. Technical Paper No. 95. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 83pp.

Annotation. This report describes the uses of salmon by residents of the Chilkat and Chilkoot River valleys during 1982-1983 based on a random sample survey, key respondent interviews, and participant observation. The report also presents information on other non-fish resource harvest activities and socioeconomic characteristics of the area. The report compares household fish and wildlife harvests and socioeconomic factors between Haines, Klukwan, and residents living along the Haines Highway. "Salmon was also found to be a widely shared resource and was an important part of the diet of non-harvesters." (p.3) King, sockeye, and coho salmon were found to be prominent in distribution patterns. This is shown by the high percentage of households, across samples, that shared or received these resources. For sockeye salmon, about 13% of the Haines and Highway sample and 46% of the Klukwan sample shared this resource. The percentage of households receiving sockeye was about 36% for the Haines sample, 27% for the Highway sample and 24% for the Klukwan sample. (p. 62)

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, salmon, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Haines, Klukwan

Author. Moore, Gregory D.

Year. 1979

Title. Issue Background: Buckland Food Shortage, Technical Paper No. 7. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 16 pp.

Annotation. This report provides background information for an emergency proposal to open a cow caribou season in the Buckland River drainage in the winter of 1979-80. At the time, the community of Buckland was experiencing a food shortage as a result of a poor spring marine mammal harvest, a low local moose population, limited availability of caribou, very high cost of commercial food, and few opportunities for cash and employment. The report provides economic data for Buckland in 1979 and estimates of subsistence harvests in 1972. Taking barter into account, the author adjusts Buckland's total harvest data to reflect the community's consumptive harvest. The report describes barter in Buckland, defined as exchanges of food for food, for materials, and for cash. Some of Buckland's barter specialties included beluga muktuk in oil-packed five-gallon pails and "black meat" (dried seal and beluga) in oil-packed five-gallon pails. The report estimates that typically 50% of the marine mammals harvested in Buckland were bartered outside of the community as prepared products. A summary is provided of the economic value of this trade to the community, estimated at the time to be \$35,000 to \$78,000. Exchanges of brown bear, moose, and caribou were primarily for food or as outright gifts to friends and relatives. An estimated 10% of the harvest of brown bear, moose, and caribou was bartered outside of Buckland. Many Buckland residents participated in familial barter with Selawik and Noorvik involving the exchange of muktuk for caribou and whitefish.

Keyword. Sharing, barter, trade, distribution, Inupiat, seal oil, sale, fish, relationships, special products

Place. Arctic, Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound, Buckland

Author. Morris Judith

Year. 1986

Title. Subsistence Production and Exchange in the Iliamna Lake Region, Southwest Alaska, 1982-1983. November 1986. Technical Paper No. 136. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 187 pp.

Annotation. The report describes harvest patterns in seven communities in the Iliamna Lake area: Port Alsworth, Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, Kokanok, and Igiugik. Data are based on interviews conducted in 1983. The research found high levels of subsistence production. Chapter 7 examines resource exchange patterns between communities. Resource distribution was often along kin-based networks, within and among communities of the Iliamna region, in the greater Bristol Bay area, and with other Alaskan areas. Much sharing was conducted within the particular community: "Thirty-one percent of the recorded exchanges in Iliamna were intra-community, 57.1 percent in Port Alsworth and Lake Clark, 89.3 in Nondalton, 45.0 percent in Newhalen, 38.5 in Igiugik, and 58.9 percent in Pedro Bay. Kokhanok reported 100 percent of the distribution occurred solely within the community" (p. 137). Fish, moose, and caribou were the most commonly shared resources. Percentages of households giving and receiving moose and caribou are included in table form (p. 140).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships

Place. Southwest, Port Alsworth, Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, Kokanok, Igiugik

Author. Morris, Judith

Year. 1985

Title. Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources by Residents of the Bristol Bay Borough, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 123. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 211 pp.

Annotation. This report describes contemporary uses of fish and wildlife in the three communities of the Bristol Bay Borough, southwest Alaska: South Naknek, Naknek, and King Salmon. Research was conducted in 1982 through 1984. Data include seasonal rounds of resource harvests, harvest quantities for a 12-month study period, maps of resource harvest areas, and descriptions of harvesting groups and resource distribution networks. Kinship charts are used to illustrate those production and distribution groups (p. 161-169), and descriptions of the networks emphasize the sharing of equipment, locations, labor and time. Participation in the sharing of different resources is reported between family members and between friends. For example, caribou was received from family by 36% of households, while 15% of households received caribou from friends (pp. 59, 62).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, production strategy

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Naknek, South Naknek, King Salmon

Author. Morris, Judith M.

Year. 1987

Title. Fish and Wildlife Uses in Six Alaska Peninsula Communities: Egegik, Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay, Technical Paper No. 151. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 223 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the results of two years of research on patterns of wild resource use in six communities of the Alaska Peninsula : Egegik, Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay. Research methods included resource use area mapping, key respondent interviews, and a survey of about 80 percent of the households in each community using a standardized questionnaire. Included in the report are estimates of harvest quantities and levels of participation in the use and harvest of wild resources during 1984, including sharing. Percent of households sharing different resources are reported in Table 16 (p. 108-109). The most often exchanged resources, reported in percentages of households receiving gifts of a resource, include marine invertebrates (80%), caribou (76%); birds and eggs (60%), and salmon (56%).

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Alaska Peninsula, Egegik, Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, Ivanof Bay

Author. Morris, Judith M.

Year. 1982

Title. Naknek River Subsistence and Personal Use Fisheries, 1982. Technical Paper No. 48. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 20 pp.

Annotation. This report provides general background information on the subsistence and personal use fisheries permitted on the Naknek River in 1982. Resource harvest and use information and distribution patterns are described. The author says that the distribution of dried salmon to extended family members is an old tradition, with freezing being a more recent development. Ninety one percent of local households reported giving salmon, and 60 percent of

non-local (Anchorage, e.g.) households reported sharing salmon. The report determines the breadth of the exchange network, saying that local households give fish to a greater number of household types (e.g. parents, children, friends, in-laws) than non-local households. Sometimes, dried salmon is given for use at ceremonial potlatches.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, ceremonial giving, relationships

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Naknek, South Naknek, King Salmon

Author. Oberg, Kalervo

Year. 1973

Title. The Social Economy of the Tlingit Indians. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 147 pp.

Annotation. Based on observations and interviews made in the early 1930s, Oberg reconstructs Tlingit culture and economy as they existed before historic contact. He discusses environment, social organization, property rights, annual cycle of production, organization of labor, trade, and the distribution and consumption of wealth. Based on field work, including interviews with Tlingit elders, in Klukwan and Sitka, Oberg describes the traditional social and ceremonial rules governing all levels of sharing and distribution of wild resources, as well as aspects of production which influenced distribution patterns, and the connection between social status and rank and the distribution of wealth. He sees barter and bargaining as incompatible with basic Tlingit social relationships and attitudes. He discusses trading routes, rights, and partners. Materials traded were the outcome of regional differentiation. Trade of slaves is noted.

Keyword. Reciprocity, gift exchange, ceremonial giving, barter, value, frequency, timing, context, trade, clan, house-group, status, rank, potlatch

Place. Southeast, Klukwan and Sitka

Author. Overturf, Jan H.

Year. 1984

Title. Regional Subsistence Bibliography, Southcentral Alaska. Volume IV, Number 1. Technical Paper No. 97. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 146 pp.

Annotation. This bibliography includes references on a wide range of topics concerning subsistence uses of fish and wildlife in Alaska's southcentral region, including the Copper River Basin, Prince William Sound, the Cook Inlet region, and Kodiak Island. Each citation of 456 works includes a brief abstract and is indexed by keyword and author. Keywords included in the bibliography include, "Subsistence Production and Exchange," "Trade," "Subsistence Technology, Distribution, and Exchange," and "Subsistence Cycle, Distribution, and Exchange."

Keyword. exchange, production, trade, timing

Place. Southcentral

Author. Pete, Mary C.

Year. 1991

Title. Contemporary Patterns of Wild Resource Use by Residents of Russian Mission, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 127. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 136 pp.

Annotation. This report describes subsistence uses of fish and wildlife by the residents of the predominantly Yup'ik Eskimo community of Russian Mission, located about 200 river miles from

the mouth of the Yukon River. The report also documents the geographic areas used by the community to conduct subsistence activities. The study was motivated by the need for land use information in an area considered for mineral leasing and settlement entry by the Bureau of Land Management. The report discusses traditional trade networks that existed between the Russian Mission area and the villages of the lower Kuskokwim, the inland tundra area between the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, and southern Norton Sound. Fish and wooden utensils were exchanged for marine mammal skins and oils, some of which were in turn exchanged for furs. Caribou products were obtained through trade with Inupiat from the Seward Peninsula and northern Norton Sound. In the early 20th century, local residents engaged in trading dried salmon for dog food to mail carriers traveling by dog team. Although not as widespread as it once was, Russian Mission residents in the early 1980s continued to obtain sea mammal products, particularly seal oil, through trade and barter with residents in delta or coastal communities. Moose meat, eels, dried salmon, and money were commonly given in exchange for these products. Salmon products were most sought after by families in Scammon Bay and Hooper Bay. Other resources sold or traded in regional networks included furs, handicrafts, beaver carcasses, and Arctic lamprey.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, history, game, fish, Yup'ik, Inupiat, special products

Place. Western, Bering Sea, Yukon River, Norton Sound, Russian Mission

Author. Reed, Carolyn E.

Year. 1985.

Title. Use of Wild Resource Use in Communities of the Central Kenai Peninsula and Kachemak Bay, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 106. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 196 pp.

Annotation. Based upon interviews with 71 key respondents and 427 randomly selected households conducted in 1982 and 1983, the report describes the contemporary role of hunting and fishing for local use in five Kenai Peninsula communities: Kenai, Ninilchik, Homer city, the Homer area, and Seldovia. Data include the kinds and quantities of resources harvested and used over a 12-month study period, methods of harvest, location of harvests, and exchange patterns. The report illustrates the effects of roads, oil and gas development, a rapidly growing population, economic diversification, and burgeoning recreational activities on the role of wild resource use in the communities' economies. It concludes that while fish and game harvests by the sampled populations were low compared to communities with subsistence-based economies, many Kenai Peninsula residents still valued the harvest and use of wild resources. "Non-commercial distribution and exchange of resources were sporadic and not well documented through the survey data. Even those who reported having used local resources for many years said that sharing is no longer done as extensively as it once was. Many households now purchase locally taken foods, such as crab and shrimp from Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet" (p. 65). Shrimp reportedly is also given as a gift, with 36% of Homer household receiving shrimp. Almost as many households reported purchasing shrimp. A few households bartered wild food, firewood, coal, or labor for shrimp (p. 25). The report includes detailed case studies of several households, their ethnicity and longevity in Ninilchik, and patterns of resource harvest and distribution. In Seldovia, resources are exchanged in a system of indirect reciprocity for other resources or services, and function to "reaffirm social ties and increase social integration in this small but densely settled community" (p. 176). Exchange networks were elaborate, but not necessarily based on family relationships.

Keyword. sharing, marine invertebrates, reciprocity, barter, relationships

Place. Southcentral, Kenai, Ninilchik, Homer, Homer Area, Seldovia

Author. Schichnes, Janet C., and Molly B. Chythlook

Year. 1988

Title. Wild Resource Uses in Manokotak, Southwest Alaska, Technical Paper No. 152. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 201 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the results of research conducted in 1986 in Manokotak, a Yup'ik community of about 300 people on the Igushik River in the Bristol Bay region of southwest Alaska. Research methods included participant observation at the village's fish camps at Igushik, key respondent interviews, resource use area mapping, and a systematic survey of 91.5 percent of the community's households. Included in the report are maps of harvest areas, estimates of levels of participation in harvest and use activities, and harvest quantities for 1985. Economic and demographic data are presented. There is also a discussion of the social organization of subsistence salmon production in the village. The introduction to the report states, "Sharing of wild resources was widespread both within the community and with relatives and friends in other communities. All resource categories were shared to some extent, with the exception of furbearers harvested for their pelts. The most widely shared resources were moose and caribou. Sharing was particularly frequent between residents of Manokotak and the communities of Aleknagik, Togiak, and Twin Hills. Gifts of food were often sent to relatives and friends in Dillingham and Anchorage as well". In Manokotak, 80% of households received moose meat, 57% received salmon, 80% received other fish, 46% received marine invertebrates, 83% received land mammals, 67% marine mammals, and 69% birds and eggs (Table 10, pp. 58, 59). Roe-on-kelp was also distributed widely within the community by a relatively small percentage of harvesting households.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Nushagak Bay area, Manokotak

Author. Schichnes, Janet, and Molly Chythlook

Year. 1991

Title. Contemporary Use of Fish and Wildlife in Ekwok, Koliganek, and New Stuyahok, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 185. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 266 pp.

Annotation. This report describes harvest and use patterns of wild resources for three Yup'ik Eskimo communities located on the Nushagak River in Southwest Alaska. Household surveys were conducted in 1988. Estimates of levels of participation in harvest, use, and sharing activities for a twelve-month period are reported. The introduction of the report states, "Sharing of wild resources was widespread both within each community and with relatives and friends in other communities. Moose, caribou, salmon, beaver, and berries, as well as other resources, were frequently exchanged with friends and relatives. Seal oil was exchanged for inland products over inter-community sharing networks. It was commonly received from people in coastal communities such as Clarks Point, Togiak, and Manokotak. Subsistence foods were considered essential to the celebration of many community holidays, such as birthdays, weddings, name days, and Russian Orthodox Christmas, the latter of which involved repeated feasting over the course of an entire week". Tables display the percentages of households in each community that gave or received major resource categories in the survey year. Salmon, freshwater fish, caribou,

and moose were some of the most common resources given and received in the communities. Case examples illustrate the network of family relationships on which sharing, distribution, and cooperative processing is carried out.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, production strategy

Place. Southwest, Nushagak River, Ekwok, Koliganek, New Stuyahok

Author. Schroeder, Robert F., David B. Andersen, Rob Bosworth, Judith M. Morris, and John M. Wright

Year. 1987

Title. Subsistence in Alaska: Arctic, Interior, Southcentral, Southwest, and Western Regional Summaries, Technical Paper No. 150. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 690 pp.

Annotation. This report presents summaries of available subsistence data for the Arctic, Interior, Southcentral, Southwestern, and Western regions of Alaska in the mid-1980s. Descriptions of subsistence systems, historical overviews, species harvested, seasonal rounds, harvest levels, and other baseline data are presented on a regional or community basis according to data availability. The chapters were originally written for the regional volumes of Alaska Habitat Management Guides published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 1985 and 1986. The report briefly summarizes traditional trade networks for each region or subregion, including the geographic patterns of distribution and examples of items exchanged. Trade traditionally served to alleviate local shortages of specific commodities, to distribute surpluses, to cope with harvest uncertainty, and to promote the spread of new ideas and technology. The report briefly describes contemporary distribution and exchange of resources, including the continuing trade of sea mammal products from the coast to inland areas and the intercommunity exchange of dried or processed salmon. Other items commonly traded or sold in some regions included muktuk, sheefish, and beaver carcasses. This trade served to distribute specific subsistence products from places where they were abundant to places where they were scarce. Generalized sharing among family groups and with other community members is also discussed. This intracommunity exchange generally functioned to distribute locally obtained resources to all community members, including those who were unable to fish or hunt for themselves.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, distribution, exchange, marine mammals, fish, Inupiat, Athabaskan, Yup'ik, Dena'ina, Aleut, Koniag, Ahtna

Place. Arctic, North Slope, Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait, Interior, Southwest, Bristol Bay, Western, Kodiak, Aleutians, Alaska Peninsula, Cook Inlet, Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Copper River

Author. Schroeder, Robert F., Matt Kookesh

Year. 1990

Title. Subsistence Harvest of Herring Eggs in Sitka Sound, Technical Paper No. 173. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 58 pp.

Annotation. This report documents the non-commercial harvest of Pacific herring eggs on western hemlock branches, on hair seaweed, and on macrocystis kelp that took place in the Sitka area in April and May, 1989. Field observations of the harvest and interviews with elders and key harvesters supplied most of the information presented in this report. Additional information from historical documents describing herring roe harvest in Sitka Sound, quantitative data from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game permit files and harvest data from surveys in

communities that use this resource are also summarized in this report. A list of Tlingit words and phrases that describe types of exchanges, including generalized and delayed reciprocity, sharing between partners, ceremonial giving, barter, exchanges involving money. Traditional and contemporary production strategies, transportation systems used in trade, and estimates of current quantities of herring eggs harvested by Sitka and Angoon Native households in the Sitka area for ceremonial events and for trade are presented. Traditional modes of preservation of herring eggs for trade and items received in exchange are noted. Changes in methods of preservation and transportation systems in southeast Alaska that have altered the way trade in herring eggs takes place are described. With the availability of much faster means of transportation and a shift to freezing as a preferred preservation method, fresh herring eggs have become the main item that is traded and bartered. The report presents known amounts shipped by airlines, state ferry, and private boats, reported amounts shipped by selected harvesters, communities and numbers of families receiving, lists of equipment and supplies used, numbers of tress or branches set, harvest strategies, and food and other items received in exchange. Cash involved as shipping costs, or as payment for harvesting and processing expenses is noted. Legal context for "customary trade" as of 1989 is discussed briefly. Except among the closest of family members, fairly direct reciprocity is expected in the exchange of herring eggs. This often takes the form of barter where a different, similarly valued, subsistence food is returned for herring eggs received. When the receiver has nothing to offer in return for herring eggs, cash may be the medium of exchange with the receiver paying the giver some amount to cover the expenses and time involved in harvesting, packing, and sending this highly prized food.

Keyword. Distribution, barter, trade, reciprocity, cash, frequency, value, production strategy, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Sitka

Author. Schroeder, Robert F., and Matthew Kookesh

Year. 1988

Title. Subsistence Harvest and Use of Fish and Wildlife Resources by Residents of Hoonah, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 142. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 326 pp.

Annotation. Field research conducted in Hoonah in 1986 and 1987 collected ethnographic data through interviews with Hoonah elders and other residents, and harvest and socioeconomic data through a survey with a random sample of households. The report focuses on the relationship between timber harvesting and road building activities in the Hoonah area and changes in local hunting and fishing patterns. The report reviews historic trading patterns with interior Indians. Species traded and exchanged included dried seaweeds, eulachon oil and dried eulachon, herring eggs, seal skins and seal oil. Trade for herring eggs, black cod, and red snapper are briefly examined. Traditional patterns of sharing of deer are described, including use of deer at potlatches, payoff parties, and other traditional celebrations, as well as sharing, reciprocal exchange, with kinsmen. Some barter and trade in cash and kind for deer takes place as well.

Keyword. Distribution, sharing events, relationships, Tlingit

Place. Southeast, Hoonah

Author. Seitz, Jody

Year. 1996

Title. Subsistence Uses in Clark's Point, 1990. Technical Paper No. 186. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 123 pp.

Annotation. This report documents one year of subsistence activity in the village of Clark's Point in Southwestern Alaska. A harvest survey of all (17) of the year round households in the village found a per capita harvest of 363 pounds. Sharing of subsistence resources is documented in the report. All households reported receiving at least one subsistence resource, with salmon (77%), caribou (65%), moose (71%), and marine mammals (71%) being distributed widely by the households that harvested them. Information on the flow of resources into and out of Clark's Point is provided, with sixteen different resources received from other communities by Clark's Point households in 1988/89. Clams, sheefish, and whitefish were brought to Clark's Point by Toksook Bay residents. Halibut and clams were brought by Homer residents. Walrus, herring spawn on kelp, and murre eggs were brought by Togiak residents. Trout, blackfish, and spawned-out salmon were received from Manokotak. Salted salmon heads and spawned-out salmon were received from Soldotna. Fresh vegetables and crab were brought to residents of Clark's Point from Palmer households. Whitefish was received from Ekwok and Nondalton. Smoked salmon was received from Nondalton and the most unusual gift, herring eggs on spruce tree limbs, was received from Sitka. Clark's Point residents gave gifts of beaver, moose, caribou, seal oil, whole seals, seal meat, belukha fat, belukha skin, walrus, herring, herring roe, spawn on kelp, salmon, salmon heads, smelt, berries, pike, ptarmigan, porcupine, and ducks to a variety of other communities. Dillingham, Anchorage, New Stuyahok, Soldotna, Koliganek, Homer, Ekwok, and Naknek all received wild food from Clark's Point in 1988-89.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southwest, Nushagak Bay area, Clark's Point

Author. Smythe, Charles E.

Year. 1988

Title. Harvest and Use of Fish and Wildlife by Residents of Petersburg, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 164. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 152 pp.

Annotation. This report describes and analyzes the hunting and fishing activities of Petersburg residents, employing a formal survey, focused discussions with selected individuals from the community, and secondary data sources. The report provides a summary of community history and historical patterns of resource use, recent trends, a profile of the local economy, and a description of resource harvest activities based on harvest participation rates and annual harvest rates for all resources shared and acquired during a one year period from 1986-1987. The extent of sharing in the community documented by the survey is reported as the percentages of households using, harvesting, receiving and giving away each wild resource. The most commonly received species were dungeness crab (53% of households), king salmon (50% of households), king crab (44% of households), shrimp (39% of households), halibut (36% of households), and deer (34% of households).

Keyword. Distribution, sharing

Place. Southeast, Petersburg

Author. Staff

Year. 1981

Title. Draft Options for Naknek River Subsistence Fishery, Technical Paper No. 49. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 9 pp.

Annotation. This report offers regulatory options to the Board of Fisheries to allow non residents who have defined ties to Naknek and King Salmon or who have traditionally and habitually used the area for subsistence fishing, to obtain subsistence fishing permits for the Naknek-Kvichak River drainage area. The use of salmon for subsistence purposes, including sharing among extended family members, occurs more commonly among the families who have lived in Naknek for the longest time, with more recent immigrants sharing salmon less widely.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, relationships, longevity

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Naknek, South Naknek, King Salmon

Author. Stanek, Ronald T.

Year. 1982

Title. Natural Resource Harvest at Port Graham and English Bay, 1982: An Interim Report, Technical Paper No. 32. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 35 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the annual round of resource use in the communities of Port Graham and English Bay involving 37 species or resource categories harvested for subsistence purposes. The subsistence harvest and use of salmon and differences in harvest levels, both between the communities and over time, are discussed. "While patterns of sharing in the two communities have not been fully documented, observations suggest that households harvesting larger numbers of fish shared extensively with those catching fewer fish and with people who could not fish" (p. 17). Relatives or close friends usually provide the fish, and in some cases, commercial fishers offer fish to the community at large. Sea mammal harvests are shared with every household in each of the communities.

Keyword. sharing, relationships, marine mammals, distribution

Place. Southcentral, Port Graham, English Bay (Nanwalek)

Author. Stanek, Ronald T.

Year. 1981

Title. Preliminary Harvest Data: Port Graham/English Bay Subsistence Set Net Fishery, Technical Paper No. 29. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 8 pp.

Annotation. This report presents an analysis of subsistence catch calendar data from English Bay and Port Graham in 1981. The five salmon species were the center of focus but other species used as subsistence foods were also recorded. The calendar requested information on how many people were dependent on the respondent's catch, and numbers of dependents were calculated. While it was impossible to determine how many dependents were residents of the survey communities, the total number of dependents closely approximates the census figures for the two communities, implying that almost everyone in the community was provided at least some local resources.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, dependence

Place. Southcentral, Port Graham, English Bay (Nanwalek)

Author. Stanek, Ronald T.

Year. 1994

Title. The Subsistence Use of Beluga Whale in Cook Inlet by Alaska Natives, 1993. Technical Paper No. 232. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 24 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence use of beluga whale by Alaska Natives in the Cook Inlet area of southcentral Alaska. Information derives from interviews with beluga hunters by the Division of Subsistence, Alaska Department of Fish and Game between 1987-90 and 1993. As described in the report, beluga have been hunted for subsistence uses in Cook Inlet since before historic contact and continuing into the contemporary period. Currently, beluga are used by Dena'ina hunters, primarily from Tyonek, and resident Inupiat or Yup'ik hunters who have moved to the greater Anchorage area from communities where beluga are traditionally used. Beluga are taken for human consumption, and the beluga meat, skin, and oil are shared between families, within and outside of the southcentral region. Distribution of beluga meat is carried out under several different classes of redistribution: "generalized redistribution," as elders are invited to take what they want, sharing within kinship lines, and sharing along special lines to individuals with specialized wants of the meat (p. 17). The exchange of gas money, favors, or particular goods for beluga meat or blubber is documented in the report (p. 19).

Keyword. sharing, redistribution, generalized redistribution, relationships, marine mammals

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek, Anchorage

Author. Stanek, Ronald T.

Year. 1985

Title. Patterns of Wild Resource Use in English Bay and Port Graham, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 104. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 226 pp.

Annotation. The report provides detailed information on subsistence fishing, hunting, and gathering in the lower Cook Inlet communities of English Bay and Port Graham. It is based on research conducted from 1980 through 1985. Included are discussions of the seasonal round of resource harvests, harvest quantities, harvest methods, processing techniques, and resource distribution and exchange. Sharing of resources was practiced widely, and family relationships were one of the main circuits for resource distribution (pp. 6, 131). Case studies detail the production strategies of family-structured economic units.

Keyword. sharing, relationships, production strategy

Place. Southcentral, Port Graham, English Bay (Nanwalek)

Author. Stanek, Ronald T.

Year. 1987

Title. Historical and Contemporary Trapping in the Western Susitna Basin, Technical Paper No. 134. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 147 pp.

Annotation. The report describes harvest patterns of wild resource use by the residents of the Alexander Creek and Yentna River areas of Southcentral Alaska. It traces the historical development of fur trapping in this region, and discusses the role of trapping in the economy of these areas in the 1980s. Included area maps of harvest areas, harvest estimates, and a detailed view of the activities of 28 trapping households. The historical sharing and exchange of furs locally (between households and communities) is mentioned.

Keyword. sharing, furbearers

Place. Southcentral, Alexander Creek, McDougall, Skwentna, Beluga, Upper Yentna

Author. Stanek, Ronald T.

Year. 1981

Title. Nelchina Caribou User Group Assessment, Technical Paper No. 28. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 30 pp.

Annotation. This paper presents an analysis of mailed survey data and household interviews concerning the harvesting and use of caribou in the Copper River Basin area. Data on characteristics of user groups and their hunting patterns are presented. The survey asked hunters whether or not they hunted for others, either in their household or in other households. A high percentage of people responded that they did not "hunt for other people." The researcher supposed that the question was misleading and respondents were suspicious of being entrapped for illegal activity (p. 11). Therefore, the goal of learning how much sharing or reciprocity occurs between caribou hunting households was not attained.

Keyword. sharing, proxy hunting, relationships

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Stanek, Ronald T., James A. Fall and Dan J. Foster

Year. 1988

Title. The Harvest and Use of Fish and Game, and Plant Resources by the Residents of Chase, Gold Creek - Chulitna, and Hurricane - Broad Pass, Southcentral Alaska, Technical Paper No. 161. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 137 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes the results of research in 1987 in three study areas in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough: Chase, Gold Creek-Chulitna, and Hurricane-Broad Pass. For the study year of 1986, the report contains information on species used, seasonal round of harvest activities, harvest areas, harvest quantities, and levels of participation in harvest and use of wild fish, game, and plants. Also reported is information on wage employment and monetary incomes. The research documented similar resource harvest and use patterns in the three study areas. During the study year, the per capita harvest in pounds edible weight was 209 pounds in Chase, 174 pounds in Gold Creek-Chulitna, and 178 pounds in Hurricane Broad Pass. These harvests were higher than those reported for some other Matanuska Susitna Borough communities such as Talkeetna or Trapper Creek, but were very similar to harvest levels in the western Susitna Basin (Skwentna), which shares other socioeconomic characteristics with the study areas. Sharing is described, with percentages of household giving and receiving resources such as moose, salmon, and berries.

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southcentral, Chase, Gold Creek

Author. Stanek, Ronald T., James A. Fall, and Dan J. Foster

Year. 1982

Title. Subsistence Shellfish Use in Three Cook Inlet Villages, 1981: A Preliminary Report, Technical Paper No. 34. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 29 pp.

Annotation. This preliminary report summarizes the currently available information on historical and contemporary non-commercial uses of shellfish by the residents of the communities of

Tyonek, English Bay, and Port Graham. Information on harvest methods, quantities, uses, and distribution is included. Sharing of the clam harvest is widespread within communities, but it is differentiated between households based on their relationships (familial, friendship, and other criteria) to the harvesters

Keyword. distribution, marine invertebrates, relationships, sharing

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek, Port Graham, English Bay (Nanwalek)

Author. Stanek, Ronald T., and Dan J. Foster

Year. 1980

Title. Tyonek King Salmon Subsistence Fishery: 1980 Activities Report, Technical Paper No. 33. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 26 pp.

Annotation. This paper reports on the 1980 study of the newly opened Tyonek subsistence fishery. Harvest methods and quantities, processing, use and distribution networks are discussed. Salmon gear, sites, and transportation, as well as harvests were shared throughout the community. Sharing of fish camp sites by the commercial owners of the sites was limited to family members and close friends. Distribution patterns within the community are described, including providing for elders. Sometimes elders will help in the processing of fish in exchange for several fish. Often this sharing was between relatives, grandparents and grandchildren.

Keyword. sharing, production strategies, relationships, distribution

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek

Author. Stickney, Alice

Year. 1984

Title. Coastal Ecology and Wild Resource Use in the Central Bering Sea Area: Hooper Bay and Kwigillingok, Technical Paper No. 85. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 370 pp.

Annotation. This report is a descriptive account of the hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering of wild resources in two coastal communities of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (Hooper Bay and Kwigillingok) in 1981-83. The research was undertaken in response to concerns about impending resource developments and management decisions that could potentially affect the subsistence base of the region's villages. The report states that marine mammals have historically been one of the foundations of the local economic system of these communities. Three major species of seals (bearded, ringed, and spotted) were hunted. Their meat and byproducts, especially seal oil, were important both to the communities themselves and as trade products with non-coastal communities. In the past, trade of seal products to upriver Kuskokwim communities garnered a significant portion of Kwigillingok's winter dried salmon supply. The trade of seal oil and other seal products continued in the early 1980s although its magnitude was undetermined.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, marine mammals, salmon, Yup'ik

Place. Western, Bering Sea, Kuskokwim River, Yukon River, Hooper Bay, Kwigillingok

Author. Stickney, Alice A.

Year. 1980

Title. Report on the Survey Conducted in Tyonek, 1980. Technical Paper No. 35. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 15 pp.

Annotation. This report outlines the results of a survey conducted in Tyonek during winter 1980 to assess the need for a permitted subsistence fishery in upper Cook Inlet. Socioeconomic and

demographic data are described as well as resource harvest and use information. Sharing of moose and fish is documented, but those receiving resources noted that they did not receive enough for their need. Without a subsistence season, 70% of the respondents had to buy more food, 40% had to hunt more, 28% had to receive food from others, and some people had to fish unpermitted.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, sufficient fishing opportunity

Place. Southcentral, upper Cook Inlet, Tyonek

Author. Stickney, Alice A., and Paul Cunningham

Year. 1980

Title. Report on the Survey of Permit Holders in the Copper River Subsistence Fishery, 1979. Technical Paper No. 36. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 62 pp.

Annotation. A survey of all permit holders in the Copper River subsistence fishery was conducted in 1979. This report summarizes survey data on household characteristics of participants in the fishery. This information was used to delineate user group populations. A large amount of fish is shared within the communities of Copper Basin, and gear is also shared for production. Copper Basin households indicated a greater tendency to share outside the immediate household with relatives and others, and to use fish for potlatches.

Keyword. sharing, ceremonial giving, production strategy

Place. Southcentral, Copper River

Author. Stokes, Jeff

Year. 1985

Title. Natural Resource Utilization of Four Upper Kuskokwim Communities, Technical Paper No. 86. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 401 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the harvest and use of natural resources in Nikolai, Telida, McGrath, and Takotna in the Upper Kuskokwim region of southwestern interior Alaska in the early 1980s. The methodology included literature review, participant observation, informal interviews, individual household mapping sessions, and frequent seasonal site visits. The report also examines historical uses of moose, caribou, bear, furbearers, and salmon. The report discusses the historical trade and sale of wild foods from 1906-1940 when many miners and traders lived in the region. At this time, a great demand existed from roadhouse operators for fresh moose, bear, and caribou meat. The local trade and sale of fresh and dried fish, mostly salmon and whitefish, also flourished at this time to feed the many dog teams in the region. In the late 1960s and 1970s, McGrath and Takotna households with dog teams obtained most of their dried chum salmon through purchase or barter from residents of surrounding communities. At the time of the research, burbot and arctic lampreys were obtained by upper Kuskokwim residents through sale or barter arrangements with central Kuskokwim or lower Yukon communities.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, history, game, fish, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Kuskokwim River, Yukon River, Nikolai, Telida, McGrath, Takotna

Author. Stratton, Lee

Year. 1990

Title. Resource Harvest and Use in Tatitlek, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 181. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 161 pp.

Annotation. This paper provides baseline subsistence information for the Prince William Sound village of Tatitlek, population 100. The results of two annual harvest surveys, conducted in April 1988 and April 1989, are presented. The report includes descriptions of past and present resource harvesting activities, derived from interviews with knowledgeable hunters and fishers. Almost all Tatitlek households reported giving and receiving resources in both study years, and the report discusses the average number of resources received, and what percentages of households received specific kinds of resources (such as deer, seal, and fish) (p. 76).

Keyword. sharing, distribution

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Tatitlek

Author. Stratton, Lee

Year. 1982

Title. Patterns of Use of the Nelchina Caribou Herd, Technical Paper No. 38. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 64 pp.

Annotation. In this study, the past and present uses of the Nelchina caribou herd are compared. An analysis of user groups and other factors related to caribou harvest are included. Sharing of caribou meat occurred most frequently within a hunter's household, while sharing with friends was practiced less frequently. Three periods of caribou meat distribution are discussed. The first division of the meat occurs between members of the hunting party, the second division occurs when the hunter's household shares pieces or packages of meat with other households. The third occurred later in the year when preserved meat was shared with relatives, friends, or neighbors if they had run out of food. Historically, caribou were taken for community distribution in potlatches, and funerals are still an instance where ceremonial giving of caribou meat is practiced.

Keyword. distribution, sharing, production strategy, timing, relationships, ceremonial giving

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Stratton, Lee

Year. 1992

Title. Cordova: A 1988 Update on Resource Harvests and Uses, Technical Paper No. 204. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 67 pp.

Annotation. This report describes subsistence uses in Cordova, a community along Prince William Sound in Southcentral Alaska. A survey was administered to approximately 100 households in Cordova in February 1989, covering the calendar year of 1988. Sharing of resources is reported as percentages of Cordova households, with almost 90% of households both giving and receiving at least some resources (p. 37).

Keyword. sharing

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Cordova

Author. Stratton, Lee

Year. 1989

Title. Resource Uses in Cordova, A Coastal Community of Southcentral Alaska, Technical Paper No. 153. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 172 pp.

Annotation. The use of resources by this Prince William Sound commercial fishing community of about 2,000 people is documented and described. Research conducted between June 1984 and April 1986 included a household survey of 24 percent of Cordova's households and key respondent interviews. Household participation in resource harvesting, levels of harvest and use, sharing patterns, and harvesting activities are reported. Some examples are given of household exchanges (p. 127). Trade and barter is mentioned involving salmon, halibut, and moose, where cash is paid for the food or processing is offered as a service in trade (p. 86).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, trade, barter, relationships

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Cordova

Author. Stratton, Lee, and Evelyn B. Chisum

Year. 1986

Title. Resource Use Patterns in Chenega, Western Prince William Sound: Chenega in the 1960s and Chenega Bay 1984-1986. Technical Paper No. 139. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 161 pp.

Annotation. The village of Chenega in western Prince William Sound was destroyed following the Alaska earthquake of 1964, and was re-established as Chenega Bay at a new site on Evans Island in 1984. The report describes patterns of resource use in the early 1960s at Chenega, and compares these with harvest patterns of the newly resettled population at Chenega Bay. It is based on data collected with former residents of the old village, as well as interviews with most Chenega Bay households. Estimates of harvest quantities, descriptions of seasonal rounds, and maps of harvest areas are included. Distribution and sharing were very important in the days before refrigeration as a way of making sure everything is used. Crab and shrimp are today obtained largely by paying cash.

Keyword. historic distribution patterns, marine invertebrates, cash

Place. Southcentral, Prince William Sound, Chenega Bay

Author. Stratton, Lee, and Susan Georgette

Year. 1984

Title. The Use of Fish and Game by Communities in the Copper River Basin, Alaska: A Report on a 1983 Household Survey, Technical Paper No. 107. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 212 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the results of a resource use survey conducted in 1983 with a sample of 431 households in 22 communities and sample areas in and adjacent to the Copper River Basin and Wrangell Mountains. The data quantify wild resource harvests for each sample for a 12-month study period. Also included are descriptions of the region's history, demography, and economy. Several factors were found to shape community resource use patterns, including geographic location, hunting and fishing regulations, type and length of available wage employment, and the composition (size, age, and sex) of households. There is mention of resource sharing for each community, with little in-depth discussion on the subject. In the South Wrangell Mountain area, where salmon are not available, households obtained salmon as a gift, or through trade or barter (132: 1984).

Keyword. sharing, exchange, barter, resource availability

Place. Southcentral, Copper River Basin, Chickaloon, Matanuska Glacier, Sheep Mountain, Lake Louise, East Glenn Highway, Glennallen, Copper Center, Gulkana, Gakona, Upper Tonsina Area,

Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, Chitina, McCarthy Road, North Wrangell Mountains, South Wrangell Mountains, Chistochina, Slana, Nebesna, Mentasta, Paxton-Sourdough, Cantwell

Author. Sumida, Valerie A.

Year. 1988

Title. Land and Resource Use Patterns in Stevens Village, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 129. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 205 pp.

Annotation. This report describes harvest and use patterns of fish and wildlife resources in the mid-1980s by the residents of Stevens Village, a small community on the Yukon River at the western end of the Yukon Flats. Information was collected using surveys conducted with all community households, resource use area mapping, key respondent interviews, and a literature review. The research addressed a number of resource management and land use issues in the area, including declining moose populations and salmon stocks, spring waterfowl hunting, and oil and gas development. The report briefly describes traditional trade networks in which European and Native goods circulated across Siberia, Alaska, and Canada. From the late 1860s until the 1920s, dried salmon production increased for sale as dog food to winter dog team travelers, including mail carriers, missionaries, and miners. In the mid-1980s, fresh or processed salmon were purchased by households who did not participate in fishing. "Split fish" and other forms of processed chum salmon used for dog food were also traded or sold in the region. Salmon were exchanged with residents of other communities for resources not readily available locally, such as blueberries from Minto or meat from Arctic Village. Beaver carcasses were also traded or sold within the region.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, trade, barter, sale, history, game, fish, Koyukon, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Yukon River, Yukon Flats, Stevens Village

Author. Thomas, Dan

Year. 1981

Title. Norton Sound-Bering Strait Subsistence King Crab Fishery, Technical Paper No. 12. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 154 pp.

Annotation. This report documents the subsistence king crab fishery in the Norton Sound and Bering Strait communities of Nome, Golovin, White Mountain, Elim, Shaktoolik, Gambell, Savoonga, and Inalik (Little Diomedede). In response to local concerns about the impact of commercial fishing on the crab population, a survey was conducted in 1980-1981 to gather data on the number of crabs harvested for subsistence and on the amount of effort expended in this harvest. Maps were made of subsistence crabbing areas, and other information pertaining to the harvest and use of crab was documented. The report provides brief descriptions of the sharing, exchange, barter, and sale of crab for most of the communities. For example, in Golovin crab were traded for items such as groceries, dried fish, and whitefish. The occasional sale of crab occurred as well, usually within a village or between neighboring villages such as Golovin and White Mountain or Elim and Koyuk. A small-scale exchange of crab for cash also took place in Nome. One Nome elder described daily selling crab in excess of his household's needs, in part because storing crab was difficult and immediate consumption was therefore most preferred. Based on the survey data, the sale of crab occurred primarily at the local level between households.

Keyword. Trade, distribution, fish, marine resources, Inupiat, Siberian Yup'ik

Place. Arctic, Seward Peninsula, Norton Sound, Bering Strait, Nome, Golovin, White Mountain, Elim, Shaktoolik, Gambell, Savoonga, Inalik, Little Diomede

Author. Thomas, Dan

Year. 1982

Title. The Role of Local Fish and Wildlife Resources in the Community of Shaktoolik, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 13. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 312 pp.

Annotation. This report describes resource harvest and utilization in the Norton Sound village of Shaktoolik in the early 1980s. The study was conducted in anticipation of an Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas sale in the area scheduled for 1983. Research tools included formal and informal interviews with community residents, participant observation, diet calendars, mapping, and literature review. The report briefly discusses historical trade and exchange networks, including the trade in marine mammal products and furs between Norton Sound Inupiat and Interior Athabaskans and the barter in dried fish and marine mammals for dog food between trading posts and local residents. The report states, "In the past dry fish was regarded as the equivalent of cash and used to 'buy' things or exchanged for cash itself. There are some stores in the region that continue to deal in dry fish, although this activity has declined at the present time." Other aspects of contemporary trade and exchange are also discussed. The author reports that in 1980 beluga muktuk dominated intervillage resource transactions by Shaktoolik residents, with Unalakleet stores the primary destination of Shaktoolik muktuk that is sold. Barter or sale of seal products also occurred occasionally, especially bearded seal skin soles for winter boots. One elder recalled selling eight seals to Koyuk residents several years earlier when Koyuk had had a poor seal hunting season. Shaktoolik residents also occasionally sold cranberries to Unalakleet and purchased salmonberries from Koyuk. Offering several examples, the author reports that trade and barter continued in the early 1980s at a low level within and between Norton Sound villages, but that people generally preferred to share food items rather than to trade or sell them.

Keyword. Distribution, exchange, sale, whale, special products, sharing, Inupiat

Place. Arctic, Norton Sound, Shaktoolik, Koyuk, Unalakleet, Yukon River

Author. Thornton, Thomas F.

Year. 1992

Title. Subsistence Use of Brown Bear in Southeast Alaska, Technical Paper No. 214. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 86 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the traditional use of brown bear by the Tlingit and Haida in Southeast Alaska. Traditional beliefs, knowledge, and ritual practices are presented, based on literature and interviews with key respondents. Harvest information on brown bear is compiled and analyzed. Historic and contemporary practices for hunting, handling, and using brown bear are described. "Like other foods, the meat, fat, and other parts of the bear were distributed through kin and community networks. Because brown bear kills represented large packages of meat which had to be quickly consumed or processed to avoid spoilage, the fresh meat and fat were often widely distributed. Undoubtedly, the gifts of meat, fat, or other parts of the bear carried great prestige for the harvester-givers because of the dangers and demands inherent in the hunt. If they were not kept or bartered by the hunter(s), certain valuable parts of the bear, such as the hide and fat, made especially prestigious gifts" (pp.74-75).

Keyword. Distribution, sharing, Tlingit

Place. Southeast

Author. Veltre, Douglas W., and Mary J. Veltre

Year. 1981

Title. Resource Utilization in Unalaska, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 58. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 126 pp.

Annotation. This study presents baseline resource data on harvest, distribution, preparation, and consumption of subsistence food resources in the Aleutian community of Unalaska. Following a discussion of past resource use from archeological and ethnographic literature, the use of various individual resources is explained in detail. Sharing of food resources is discussed. Unalaskans are reported saying that sharing has dropped off considerably since World War II, mainly because fewer animals are being taken. Sharing of salmon ensures that no household in Unalaska goes without at least some salmon. The same applies for seal oil -- while only a few families actually produce it, almost all report using it. The author believes that the Russian Orthodox faith of most Unalaska Natives reinforces the ethic of sharing in the community (p. 119). Exchange of the use of gear, boats, and fuel for a share of a subsistence harvest occurs in Unalaska. The exchange of food between Unalaska and the Pribilof Islands communities is also discussed, where fur seal is traded south for salmon and blueberries, and the fur seal is then redistributed within Unalaska (p. 107).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, redistribution, relationships, trade, exchange

Place. Southwest, Aleutian islands, Unalaska

Author. Veltre, Douglas W., and Mary J. Veltre

Year. 1981

Title. A Preliminary Baseline Study of Subsistence Resource Utilization in the Pribilof Islands, Technical Paper No. 57. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 216 pp.

Annotation. This detailed report describes resource use patterns at St. Paul and St. George, Pribilof Islands. The resources used for food, harvest methods, harvest quotas, and uses of the resource on the two islands are outlined. This paper is a baseline report for a larger study of the Pribilof Islands and other Aleutian communities. Sharing is said to be an integral part of the ethic guiding the subsistence lifestyle. "There is a special distribution system used to distribute meat taken for subsistence. If an elderly hunter is present during the butchering of large animals, he gets first choice of parts if he is related to the hunter who got the animal, or he is given second choice if he is not related. The meat is then distributed to any remaining members of the hunting party. The individuals then redistribute their take amongst elderly and relatives of the villages. The quantity and type of meat given depends on need and order of relation to the hunter. This process assures that no one goes hungry" (p. 191). The report notes the contemporary trade of food resources between Aleut communities, both in the Aleutian Islands and in the Pribilof Islands. Salmon are traded to the Pribilofs in exchange for fur seal meat, halibut, sea lion and reindeer. Reindeer is also traded to St. George Island from St. Paul (p. 202).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, trade, exchange, marine mammals, relationships

Place. Southwest, St. Paul Island, St. George Island, Pribilof Islands

Author. Veltre, Douglas W., and Mary J. Veltre

Year. 1983

Title. Resource Utilization in Atka, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Technical Paper No. 88. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 196 pp.

Annotation. This report focuses on the historic and contemporary use of local resources by the Aleut residents of the village of Atka, the westernmost Native community in Alaska. Included in the study are an inventory of resources used, the methods by which they are obtained, and the patterns of distribution and use in the community. Sometimes individuals who cannot hunt themselves will exchange ammunition or gas for part of the animal (p. 171). The loose, informal way sea lion meat is shared and distributed in the community is described (p. 91), but not so loosely that any one household in Atka is without sea lion meat. Other fish, such as halibut, cod, and Dolly Varden are also shared. Describing the cooperative aspects of subsistence production strategies, the author states, "In a sense, cooperation in the procurement of food and sharing of that food are two sides of the same coin. Both stem from long-standing patterns of reciprocity within the community. Sharing of food items is common in Atka. When a large amount of food is brought back from a hunting or fishing trip, it is likely that everyone in the community will receive a portion of it. Distribution is accomplished several ways. When meat or fish is brought back to the village by boat, people may go to the beach to see if there is enough to share. Sometimes announcements will be broadcast on CB radios inviting people to come to the beach to share in a catch. Such wide spread sharing usually takes place after the participants in hunting and fishing take food enough for their households and perhaps for those of their closest relatives. Secondary sharing also takes place. A recipient of meat or fish from someone else's efforts often divides her/his portion and gives some to one or more persons. This is often the case when there has not been enough food for the hunters to share with the entire village, but there was too much for their immediate families to use" (pp. 170-171).

Keyword. sharing, distribution, redistribution, exchange, production strategy

Place. Southwest, Aleutian Islands, Atka

Author. Victor, Anne-Marie

Year. Forthcoming

Title. Subsistence Harvest and Trade of Herring Eggs on Kelp in Hydaburg, Alaska. Technical Paper No. 225. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence use of herring eggs on kelp in Hydaburg, a predominately Haida community on Prince of Wales Island in southeast Alaska. The history of herring egg harvests, barter, and trade by the Haida is summarized from historic and contemporary sources. Information on contemporary use patterns derives from interviews conducted in Hydaburg in 1992.

Keyword. Sharing, distribution, reciprocity, ceremonial giving, barter, Haida

Place. Southeast, Hydaburg

Author. Wolfe, Robert J.

Year. 1981

Title. Norton Sound/Yukon Delta Sociocultural Systems Baseline Analysis, Technical Paper No. 59. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 270 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the economy and culture of six communities on or near the Yukon River delta (Alakanuk, Emmonak, Kotlik, Mountain Village, Sheldon Point, and Stebbins)

as they existed in 1980-81. The study was undertaken to provide basic information considered necessary for agency policy decisions regarding projected petroleum development on the outer continental shelf in Norton Basin. The report includes discussions of the study communities' history, regional economy, subsistence and commercial harvests, kinship systems, the organization of food production, sharing and exchange of resources, and cultural concepts of resource utilization. The report describes large historical exchange networks that existed among Yukon River communities for the trade of beluga oil, seal oil, caribou and reindeer skins, seal skins, woodware, dried salmon, whitefish, and furs. The volume of food products exchanged as economic goods has decreased within the region since about the 1920s, with the last major local trade involving dried fish for dogteams. During 1980-81, a small volume of food resources continued to be exchanged and sold as economic goods within the Yukon delta region. The report presents Yup'ik terminology for these types of exchange and discusses the characteristics that distinguish these traditional types of trade from the regulated commercial trade of food resources. Among these characteristics were the location and size of the market and the origin of the buyer. In 1981, the most common products exchanged on local markets were seal oil and dried salmon. Other food items periodically offered for exchange as economic goods included sheefish, broad whitefish, and dried herring. The report presents additional information on these exchanges, such as local market prices, typical barter items, and geographical patterns of distribution. The report also extensively discusses other forms of food sharing in Yukon delta communities.

Keyword. Yup'ik, sharing, distribution, sale, barter, trade, value, fish, marine mammals

Place. Western, Yukon River, Yukon Delta, Norton Sound, Alakanuk, Emmonak, Kotlik, Mountain Village, Sheldon Point, Stebbins

Author. Wolfe, Robert J.

Year. 1991

Title. Trapping in Alaska Communities with Mixed Subsistence-Cash Economies, Technical Paper No. 217. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 31 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the role of trapping in the mixed subsistence-cash economies of rural Alaskan communities. The fur harvests of a sample of communities are presented and analyzed. The report shows that most households earn relatively modest amounts of money annually from fur sales. Trapline activities also produce wild foods, raw materials, and fuel consumed locally. Other social values also derive from trapping, especially the socialization of young males into the traditional culture. Pelts are shared among family group members. Some furs and crafts of fur are exchanged for cash as part of a legally-defined system of "customary trade" (pp. 3, 17:).

Keyword. sharing, trade, customary trade, cash, relationships, furbearers, special products

Place. Interior, Southcentral, Stevens Village, Skwentna, Fort Yukon

Author. Wolfe, Robert J. and James Magdanz

Year. 1993

Title. The Sharing, Distribution, and Exchange of Wild Resources in Alaska, A Compendium of Materials Presented to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence.

Annotation. This report is a compendium of materials dealing with the sharing, distribution, and exchange of wild resources in Alaska. The report is organized in several sections, each dealing with a particular topic or case example. The introductory section presents some examples of resource sharing and exchange by region. The next five sections present case examples of types of exchange in specific Alaska areas: eulachon oil, seal oil, herring eggs, caribou antlers, and salmon roe. The last two sections present more discussions of exchange in subsistence-cash economies. These latter seven sections are summarized separately in this bibliography. The report was compiled in 1993 to provide a general background to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in their deliberations on the customary trade of herring roe on substrate in southeast Alaska.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, barter, distribution, exchange, marine mammals, fish, game, Yup'ik, Inupiat, Tlingit, Athabaskan

Place. Arctic, Western, Interior, Southcentral, Southeast, Southwest

Author. Wolfe, Robert J. and Linda J. Ellanna

Year. 1983

Title. Resource Use and Socioeconomic Systems: Case Studies of Fishing and Hunting in Alaskan Communities, Technical Paper No. 61. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 274 pp.

Annotation. This report describes and analyzes patterns of fishing and hunting and the use of wild, renewable resources in representative areas of Alaska. It explores the types of relationships between resource use and other area characteristics, such as demography, economy, and social structure. Case studies from seven geographic areas are discussed, including Sitka, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Nome, Dot Lake, Nondalton, the lower Yukon River, and the Tanana River salmon fishery near Fairbanks. Examples of trade and barter are presented in several of the case studies. In these examples, dried fish, moose meat, and berries were traded for sea mammal products, king salmon and clams were traded for halibut, and labor was traded for smoked fish. The report briefly describes the social contexts within which transfers of wild, renewable resources occur.

Keyword. Sharing, trade, barter, distribution, exchange, marine mammals, fish, game, Inupiat, Athabaskan, Yup'ik, Tlingit, Dena'ina

Place. Arctic, Seward Peninsula, Norton Sound, Interior, Southcentral, Southeast, Southwest, Western, Yukon River, Sitka, Kenai Peninsula, Nome, Dot Lake, Nondalton, Tanana River, Fairbanks

Author. Wolfe, Robert J. and Lisa B. Hutchinson-Scarborough

Year. 1999

Title. The Subsistence Harvest of Harbor Seal and Sea Lion by Alaska Natives in 1998. Technical Paper No. 250. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 71 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence takes of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives in 1998, including the size, seasons, geographic distribution, and age and sex of the harvest. The report includes percentages of households in surveyed communities that give and received harbor seal or sea lion meat or oil.

Keyword. sharing, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Wolfe, Robert J. and Martha Case

Year. 1988

Title. The Subsistence Fall Chum Fishery of Yukon River Districts 5A and 5B, and the Sale of Roe, A Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 16 pp.

Annotation. This paper describes the subsistence fall chum salmon fishery of Yukon River Districts 5A and 5B in the mid-1980s as background material for the Alaska Board of Fisheries in their consideration of a proposal to allow the sale of roe from subsistence salmon. The report describes the fishery in terms of number of participants, locations of fishing effort, methods of harvest, harvest levels, and disposition of the catch. Historically and currently, fall chum salmon were caught and dried for human consumption, dog food, and small scale local trade. The volume of trade in dried salmon was greatest between about 1870 to the middle 1920s to supply the needs of a large number of miners, trappers, and territorial mail carriers who operated dog teams in the region. Although its volume has decreased since then, the local trade of dried salmon has continued into the 1980s at relatively lower levels. The report also discusses the potential effects of the roe proposal on subsistence fishing practices and the economy of the area.

Keyword. Trade, distribution, exchange, sale, fish, history, Athabaskan

Place. Interior, Yukon River, Tanana, Rampart, Manley Hot Springs

Author. Wolfe, Robert J., Joseph J. Gross, Steven J. Langdon, John M. Wright, George K. Sherrod, Linda J. Ellanna, Valerie Sumida, and Peter J. Usher

Year. 1984

Title. Subsistence Based Economies in Coastal Communities of Southwest Alaska, Technical Paper No. 89. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 629 pp.

Annotation. This study describes and analyzes the systems of fishing, hunting, trapping, gathering, and remunerative employment in four predominantly Yup'ik coastal communities: Togiak, Goodnews Bay, New Stuyahok, and Quinhagak. The study explores the effects of remunerative employment during the recent past on certain sociocultural and economic systems at the levels of family groups and village networks. There is a lengthy theoretical discussion of organized systems of sharing and distribution as elements of an economy (p. 36-64). Barter, kin-based sharing, regional economic specialization, and ceremonial distribution are all included in the examples of how food resources move throughout and between these communities. Some are examples of kinship obligations, and others illustrate adherence to cultural values, such as respect for elders, hospitality to visitors, and avoidance of waste (p. 371).

Keyword. sharing, exchange, distribution, barter, trade, relationships, economic system

Place. Southwest, Togiak, Goodnews Bay, New Stuyahok, Quinhagak

Author. Wolfe, Robert J., and Craig Mishler

Year. 1994

Title. The Subsistence Harvest of Harbor Seal and Sea Lion by Alaska Natives in 1993. Technical Paper No. 233. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 62 pp.

Annotation. This report provides information on the subsistence takes of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives in 1993, including the size, seasons, geographic distribution, and age and sex of the harvest. Information derives from

systematic hunter interviews in 2,087 households from 60 coastal communities. Part 1 is 120 pp. and includes information on each community surveyed, and the percentages of households receiving or giving away harbor seal meat or oil.

Keyword. sharing, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Wolfe, Robert J., and Craig Mishler

Year. 1998

Title. The Subsistence Harvest of Harbor Seal and Sea Lion by Alaska Natives in 1997. Technical Paper No. 246. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 70 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence takes of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives in 1997, including the size, seasons, geographic distribution, and age and sex of the harvest. Information derives from interviews with 1,649 households in 62 communities, and includes percentages of households that gave or receives harbor seal or sea lion meat or oil.

Keyword. sharing, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Wolfe, Robert J., and Craig Mishler

Year. 1995

Title. The Subsistence Harvest of Harbor Seal and Sea Lion by Alaska Natives in 1994., Technical Paper No. 236. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 118 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence takes of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives in 1994, including quantity, seasons, geographic distribution, and age and sex of the harvest. Information is summarized at the state, region, and community levels, and is compared with takes in 1992 and 1993. Information derives from systematic interviews with hunters and users of marine mammals in 2,032 households in 59 coastal communities within the geographic ranges of the two species. The sharing of sea lion meat among St. Paul Island hunters is discussed: "The sharing of sea lion meat after the kill is an important part of the community ethic. Hunters enjoy each other's company on the lookout areas and share the kill among the group that happens to be assembled the particular day. 'We'll meet at Northeast Point in a group. You go out by yourself, and then before you know it, here comes one of your buddies. Then we're sitting there talking away until we see a sea lion. So before the day ends there will be four or five of us out there hunting sea lion, and then we share what we shoot' " (p. 42).

Keyword. sharing, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Wolfe, Robert J., and Craig Mishler

Year. 1996

Title. The Subsistence Harvest of Harbor Seal and Sea Lion by Alaska Natives in 1995. Technical Paper No. 238. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 70 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence takes of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives in 1995, including quantity, seasons, geographic distribution, and age and sex of the harvest. Information derives from systematic interviews with hunters and users of marine mammals in 1,886 households in 58 coastal communities within the geographic ranges of the two species. The report includes information on the percentages of households that either gave away sea lion or harbor seal or received it.

Keyword. sharing, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Wolfe, Robert J., and Craig Mishler

Year. 1993

Title. The Subsistence Harvest of Harbor Seal and Sea Lion by Alaska Natives in 1992. Technical Paper No. 229. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 94 pp.

Annotation. This report describes the subsistence takes of harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) by Alaska Natives in 1992, including size, seasons geographic distribution, and age and sex of the harvest. Information is summarized at the state, region, and community levels. The information derives from systematic interviews with hunters and users of marine mammals in 2,105 households in 65 coastal communities within the geographic granges of the two species. Part 1 is 149 pp. and includes information on the percentages of households giving and receiving harbor seal and sea lion meat and oil. The report mentions the historic and contemporary importance of seal oil as an item of exchange.

Keyword. sharing, marine mammals

Place. Arctic, Interior, Western, Southcentral, Southwest, Southeast

Author. Wright, John M., Judith Morris, and Robert Schroeder

Year. 1985

Title. Bristol Bay Regional Subsistence Profile, Technical Paper No. 114. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 90 pp.

Annotation. This report summarizes patterns of subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering by the residents of 36 communities of seven subregions of Bristol Bay, southwest Alaska. The seven subregions are Togiak, Nushagak Bay, Nushagak River, Iliamna Lake, upper Alaska Peninsula, Chignik, and lower Alaska Peninsula. Data include inventories of species used, harvest estimates, and seasonal rounds of harvest. Accompanying the report is a set of 12 maps illustrating subsistence use areas for these 36 communities, plus communities of the Aleutian-Pribilof Islands and Kodiak Island. The report demonstrates the continued high reliance on subsistence harvests in the Bristol Bay region. Emphasis is given to the aspects of subsistence production and distribution that center on the family: hunting parties are usually composed of kin groups, and meat is cached for a number of extended family members to access as needed (p. 28-29). Mention is made of the frequent non-commercial sharing and exchange of subsistence foods in the Bristol Bay region.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, production strategy, relationships

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Ekuak, Clark's Point, Dillingham, Aleknagik, Portage Creek, Ekwok, New Stuyahok, Koliganek, Levelock, Igiugig, Kokhanok, Pedro Bay, Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Port Alsworth, King Salmon, Naknek, South Naknek, Alaska Peninsula, Egegik, Pilot Point, Ugashik, Port Heiden, Chignik Bay,

Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville, Ivanof Bay, Nelson Lagoon, Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Sand Point

Author. Wright, John M., and Molly Chythlook

Year. 1985

Title. Subsistence Harvests of Herring Spawn on Kelp in the Togiak District of Bristol Bay, Technical Paper No. 116. Juneau, Alaska: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. 60 pp.

Annotation. This report provides information on the subsistence use of herring spawn-on kelp in the Togiak District of Bristol Bay by residents of Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, Dillingham, and other Nushagak Bay communities. Information was gathered during the May 1983 herring season through interviews with kelping groups and from a survey of commercial spawn-on-kelp fishermen. Data include harvest estimates, composition of kelping groups, location of camps, methods of preservation, and patterns of sharing. Sharing of spawn on kelp is mainly between family members, as well as between harvesters and elders and individuals preparing for a community event, such as a birthday or a holiday (p. 44). Seventy percent of residents reported sharing some spawn on kelp in a recent survey.

Keyword. sharing, distribution, ceremonial giving, relationships

Place. Southwest, Bristol Bay area, Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, Dillingham, Nushagak Bay Area

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