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**Quote:** "They also collect sour grass (sorrel) and preserve it with whale meat in the following fashion: they dig a pit, and line it with grass, then put in a layer of worrel, then a layer of whale meat, and so on, repeating until the pit is filled." (page 206)  
**Notes:** A few short passages on seasonal subsistence practice and food storage. Much of the Billings account has not been published. |
| **Bolotov - Archmandrite Ioasaf, head of the first Russian Orthodox mission to American, arrived on Kodiak in 1794 and stayed until 1798** | **Reference:** Found in, Black, Lydia T., 1977, *The Konyag (the inhabitants of the island of Kodiak) by Iosaf [Bolotov] (1794-1799) and by Gideon (1804-1807). Arctic Anthropology 14(2): 79-108. See Pp. 82-87  
**Quote:** "Birds are hunted by means of nooses and by means of nets woven from whale sinews." (page 85).  
**Notes:** Provides a brief cultural overview with some details on hunting, kayak construction and harvesting practices by season. |
| **Campbell, Archibald** - Seafarer who visited Kodiak for about a year from December 1807 to December 1808 and was shipwrecked in Uyak Bay. | **Reference:** Campbell, A., 1816, *A Voyage Round the World from 1806 to 1812*. Archibald Constable Company, London.  
**Quote:** "In catching seals, and other amphibious animals, these people shew great dexterity and ingenuity. Concealing themselves behind rocks, they decoy them by throwing a seal skin, blown out like a bladder, into the sea. To this is fixed a line made of the sinew of the whale, by which they draw it to them, when it is followed by the seals, who take it for an animal of their own species. As soon as within reach, they are killed with spears or bows and arrow." (page 115)  
**Notes:** Includes a short description of life in the village of Karluk, where Campbell was cared for after the wreck. Also includes general notes on the fur trade, open skin boats, and bear hunting. |
**Quote:** "Their food consists chiefly of raw and dried fish, partly caught at sea with bone hooks, and partly in rivulets, in bag-nets made of sinews platted together." (page 117) |
Holmberg, Heinrich J. - A Finish naturalist and amateur ethnographer who visited Kodiak from April - October, 1851.

Davydov, G. I. - A young Russian Naval Officer who visited Kodiak twice between 1802 and 1803. Traveled around the island and spent a winter in the archipelago.


Quote: On porpoise hunting: "This animal breeds near the shore and for some distance away: also off Kad'iaq, more on the north side of the island where the Koniagas catch them for food, for the dolphn's meat is quite delicious. They kill them with arrows fired from a board; these have a spear shaft made in a special fashion so that it sticks in the thin skin and fat of this animal." (page 225)

Notes: One of the longest and most detailed ethnohistoric accounts of Kodiak Alutiiq culture. Contains extensive notes on subsistence practice, with seasonal harvesting information, accounts of harvesting different types of fish and game, as well as descriptions of food storage, food preparation, trade and exchange.


Quote: "Fritullaria Kamschatkensis. Russ. Saranah. Aleut. Lā-git. Used as an article of food by Natives. The bulbs are boiled, mashed and after a liberal supply of seal or whale oil has been thoroughly mixed therewithin, it is put away for winter use." (#3)

Notes: Handwritten journal notes describing Kodiak plants and their uses, some with Alutiiq terms.

Gideon, Hiermonk - An educated member of the Russian Orthodox clergy who served as a missionary on Kodiak from 1804-1807.


Quote: "Once the hunter notices such a whale, he approaches to the distance not more than three sazhen' and tries to aim his spear below the side fin called locally last. If the hunter misses the side fin, he aims at the back fin or tail [fluke]. The wounded whale dives for the sea bottom. If the spear hit accurately, the whale will be dead and come to the surface on the third day; if the spear hit to the rear of the side fin, toward the tail, the whale carcass will surface on the fifth or sixth day; if the spear was placed under the back fin, then the carcass will float not earlier than on the eighth or ninth day." (Page 68)

Notes: One of the best accounts of Alutiiq culture made by a person who spent a great deal of time in Alutiiq communities. Focuses on social life but includes details on sea otter, bird, and whale hunting, as well as trade.

**Quote:** "Halibut is caught with the aid of a wooden hook, as with the Tlingits. But the fishing line which is used to catch cod, found throughout the year around Kodiak, also deserves mention here. It consists of two un-evenly long bones, which are tied together with whale sinews to form an angle of 45 degrees. The longer piece is connected by a foot-long rope with one end of a stick, on the other end of which is tied a similar length of rope containing a weight (usually a roundstone). The fishing line is tied at the middle of the stick. The whole apparatus is let down 50–to 60 fathoms until the weight touched the bottom of the sea. When the hungry cod tries to devour the baited line, it naturally gets caught on the protruding barbed hook and pulls on the line so that the weight lifts every time, thereby showing the Koniag in the boat that a fish has taken his bait." (page 47)

**Notes:** Holmberg's account provides a broad cultural review with some good original information from his visits with Alutiiq people. However, he also synthesizes materials from earlier accounts. Description of whaling, plant use, seasonal harvesting practices, and sea mammal hunting are all featured.

### Huggins, Eli Lundy - A soldier in the U.S. Army stationed in Kodiak following the US purchase of Alaska, from 1868 to 1870.


**Quote:** "A hoop is fastened around the top of the manhole, to which the bottom of a waterproof shirt is tightly bound. Upon seating himself in the boat, the native puts on this shirt, tying it at the throat and wrists, and thus becomes as if were an integral part of the boat." (page 4)

**Notes:** Journal entries and correspondence fill a large part of this book, but the first 35 pages are a narrative account of Huggins time in the Kodiak region with many details on Alutiiq life. This includes discussions about kayaks, marine fishing, fox hunting, and sea otter hunting.

### Kashevarof, Vasilii Ivanovich - Russian explorer who visited Kodiak in the 1830s.


**Quote:** "The most substantial fox catch is taken by means of traps [the trapping season] in all sections of the Kad’iak District takes place between early September and the first snow fall." (page 14)

**Notes:** This unpublished document translated by Lydia Black dates to 1833 and discusses Russian colonial settlements and facilities on Kodiak Island and include information on resource harvesting under the Russian artel system - fishing, trapping, bird hunting, whaling, and the ground squirrel industry.

### Khlebnikov, Kiril Timofeevich - Russian American Company official who traveled widely in Alaska and California in the first decades of the 19th century.


**Quote:** "The parkas are stitched differently, depending on the size of the bird skins. Fifty murre skins are used, 40 tufted puffins and 30 horned puffins. An adroit hunter obtains from 300 to 500 birds. The meat is eaten by the Aleuts during the hunt, and they stock up with dried meat for the winter." (page 27)

**Notes:** Describes hunting parties generally and bird hunting and squirrel hunting specifically during the period of Russian rule on Kodiak.
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<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>An early and detailed account of Alutiiq lifeways with information on shellfish use, bird hunting, whaling, sea otter hunting, seal hunting, fishing, hunting technology, and boats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>As a naturalist, Merck describes the natural environment in detail, but also considers Alutiiq social and ceremonial life. Subsistence information includes seasonal hunting activities, boats, fishing, plant use, and cooking.</td>
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**Quote:** "The dried fish is generally stored in the dwellings, being piled up along the walls; but if the supply is great it frequently happens that the floor is covered with them several feet high . . ." (page 231)

**Notes:** Petroff synthesizes information from earlier ethnographic accounts and is known to have fabricated information. However he lived on Kodiak for ca. 4 years and provides a detailed account of Alutiiq lifeways. This includes considerable information on subsistence.

**Sarychev, Gavriill Andreevich** - visited Kodiak for a week in the summer of 1790 with the Billing Expedition.


**Quote:** "Their baidars, or principal canoes, are double the size of those of the Aleutians, but much shorter, being commonly double-seated, and often only single-seated, with a short oar, like a shovel." (page 18)

**Notes:** Very limited ethnographic detail, confined to a couple of pages - 17 and 18.

**Sauer, Martin** - Joseph Billings personal secretary who visited Kodiak for a week in the summer of 1790 with the Billing Expedition.

**Reference:** Sauer, Martin, 1802, An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia. A. Strahan, London.

**Quote:** "... a river from a lake fell into the sea west of Kadiak, and that they carried their boats over a low mountain to an inlet, which communicated with Bristol Bay. This was known to the Russian hunters and several natives, who, in confirmation, said, that they obtained the tusks of the Walrus, or Morzsh, from the opposite shore of Alaska: their best pears were pointed with them." (page 174-175)

**Notes:** Includes information on use of shellfish, long distance trade, whaling, traditional meals, seasonal harvesting, halibut fishing.

**Shelikov, Gregorii I.** - Russian merchant who led the conquest of the island and established the Russian American company presence. Lived in the archipelago for almost two years between 1784 and 1787.


**Quote:** "The the rivers they catch fish by making stone weirs. They spear the fish with gaffs similar to spears, in the blunt end of which is a hollow into which is placed a barbed point from bone, stone, or iron tied with sinew to the shaft." (page 54)

**Notes:** Historical narrative of Shelikov's time on Kodiak, with limited ethnographic information. One major paragraph on hunting and fishing, another on meals.

**Wrangell, Ferdinand P.** - Visited Kodiak in July of 1818 for about two weeks and then again at some time during his tenure as director of Russian American Company between 1829 - 1835.

Quote: "Every spear bears a distinguishing mark, recognizable by the owner who speared the whale and by other hunters." (page 27)

Notes: Very little ethnographic information on the Alutiiq recorded, and mixed in with information on the Unangan. However, Wrangell presents some information on sea mammal hunting.