

Kobuk Sand Dunes Overview and Assessment
Annotated Bibliography¹
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¹ All call numbers in this document are for the Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

1960 *Sheefish: The Eskimo Tarpon*. 20 Minutes. Published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Juneau, AK.

This film was originally recorded on 16mm film and was later transferred to video and DVD. The description on the Rasmuson Library reads: Shows seven major spawning areas of this fish in Alaska and follows sport biologists as they enlist the aid of Eskimos in their sheefish studies on the Kobuk River. This movie is available for viewing through the Rasmuson Library Film Archives. AAF-5260 Film Archives (lvl.2)

Alaska Rural Schools Project

1960 *Alaskan Village Schools*. 20 Minute.

This film was originally recorded on 16mm film and later transferred to video and DVD. The description on the Rasmuson Library reads: Activities in Hughes, Teller, Ambler, and Kobuk Alaska. The location of the school and village activity in Teller and Hughes are shown. At Hughes, traditional salmon processing is shown. At Teller, a man carves, boys throw rocks in the Bering Sea, and people place flowers on graves at the cemetery. At Ambler, traditional salmon processing and fish nets are repaired. At Kobuk, gardening and clothes-washing are shown. This movie is available for viewing through the Rasmuson Library Film Archives.

Alaska Society of Professional Land Surveyors

1994 *ASPLS Standards of Practice Manual*. Electronic document, <http://www.alaskapls.org/standards/anca.pdf>, accessed February 10, 2011.

This document offers a concise review of ANCSA.

Anderson, Douglas D.

1966 *Preliminary Report on the Onion Portage Site, Alaska*. Paper presented at the Society of American Archeology (31st) in Reno, NV.

I could not find a copy of this paper.

1967 *Dating and Archeology of Onion Portage Site, Alaska: Continuing Excavations*.

I could not find a copy of this paper.

1968a *Investigations at the Onion Portage Site, Northwest Alaska*. Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Hanover, NH.

I could not find a copy of this paper.

1968b *A Stone Age Campsite at the Gateway to America*. *Scientific American* 218(6):24-33.

This article serves as a preliminary report on the Onion Portage Site and is geared toward the public and people not necessarily with an archaeological background. The introduction does a good job of introducing the reader to many of the main issues in Alaskan archaeology, many of which are still relevant today. This article also gives a good basic overview of the Onion Portage Site including a nice description of the stratigraphy there as well as the history of discovery and excavation at the site. Although the analysis of Onion Portage was still under way Anderson had already put together the radiocarbon chronology at Onion Portage and presents a brief discussion on each of the main layers (or bands) at the site, beginning with Akmak and moving forward through time ending with the Arctic Woodland deposits. In general this article provides a decent summary of the Onion Portage Site but all of this information presented here (and then some) can be found in Anderson's Onion Portage monograph from 1988. Anderson also briefly

hints at the issue of alternating Eskimo and Indian occupation at Onion Portage, an idea more fully discussed in his 1970 article "Athapaskans in the Kobuk Arctic Woodlands, Alaska?" Q1.S4 (lvl.3)

1970a Athapaskans in the Kobuk Arctic Woodlands, Alaska? *Canadian Archaeological Association Bulletin 2 (1970):3-12*

This relatively short article focuses on the Itkillik Complex at the Onion Portage Site which dates to the 5th century AD (based on a single RC date). Anderson describes this complex as "the most recent of the non Eskimo-like complexes at Onion Portage" and interprets that this is a late development of the Northern Archaic Tradition in the Kobuk River valley. This interpretation is based on stylistic analysis of stone tools recovered at the site. The article includes detailed descriptions of the tools which include projectile points, one net sinker, end scrapers, side scrapers, burins, wedges, graters, knives, microblades, cores, and whetstones. Since the Northern Archaic Tradition is associated with interior rather than coastal Alaska, Anderson sees the Itkillik complex as evidence of Athapaskan related people previously occupying the Kobuk River valley. Anderson concludes this article hypothesizing that the Itkillik Complex could represent an early form of Kutchin Athapaskan culture seen in later times in the Koyukuk River valley. He also states that as more work is done and more sites from this time period are found, a more complete understanding of the cultural development of the two river valleys will result.

1970b Akmak: An Early Archaeological Assemblage from Onion Portage Northwest Alaska. *Acta Arctica 16.*

This article includes important background information on the Onion Portage excavations in general, but specifically for the "hillside" and "gully" portions to the north of the Onion Portage site proper. The main portion of this report focuses on classifying the Akmak assemblage, first according to form and manufacturing technique and then according to function. Tool types in the assemblage include cores, bifaces, blade and microblade cores, blades and microblades, ground stone artifacts, burins, and flakes. Many of the artifacts are illustrated. The final section of this article compares the Akmak artifacts to others from around Alaska and eastern Asia with the goal of assigning a relative time period for this assemblage given its secondary context and the general lack of associated dateable material. Anderson ultimately concludes that the Akmak assemblage relates to what he calls the American Paleo-Arctic Tradition which roughly dates to 6,000 BC. A radiocarbon date was run on a piece of bone found during excavation of the Akmak material and returned a date of 7907±155 BC. This was reported as a footnote at the end of the article and no contextual information was included.

1977 Archaeological Surveys of the Proposed Cape Krusenstern and Kobuk National Monuments, Alaska.

This report documents survey work that was accomplished in both areas during the summer of 1976. Anderson includes detailed reviews of previous work and significant sites already known in each area (i.e. the beach ridge complex and Onion Portage). In terms of new areas surveyed, while at Cape Krusenstern Anderson visited the Kakagrak Hills (east of Battle Rock), the Tahinichok Mountains near Rabbit Creek, New Heart Creek, Anlyak at the mouth of the Tukrak River, and the recent beach ridges along the coast north of the monument. Several new sites are noted here but most are relatively recent house depressions. Anderson discusses finds at Rabbit Creek and New Heart Creek most extensively. In the Kobuk Valley Anderson surveyed an 8-mile portion along the banks of the Salmon River and uplands in the Hunt River valley between Nekakte Creek and the Hunt River. Altogether only two new sites were found and both were in

the Hunt River valley. Anderson also highlights the fact that most archaeological work within KOVA has been focused on the main river corridor and that future work should expand out in order to find other site types. This has been accomplished to some degree with NPS surveys during the 1990s but a majority of the known sites in the park are located along the Kobuk River.

1983 **Changing Eskimo Subsistence Patterns: A Working Paper.** In *Cultures of the Bering Sea Region: Papers from an International Symposium*. Edited by H.N. Michael and J.W. VanStone, pp. 62-83. American Council of Learned Society and Academy of Sciences of the USSR, New York, NY.

This paper focuses on the question of how subsistence and settlement patterns have changed over time in Northwest Alaska as a whole. The conclusions reached in this paper are considered as preliminary findings because at the time this paper was written there was too little data to address this topic fully. One of the big contributions of this paper is that it outlines the data that is necessary to reach meaningful conclusions concerning settlement patterns in the region and these data requirements are broken down into four categories: ethno-historical, ethnographic, natural scientific, and archaeological. Anderson begins at about 2000 years ago and summarizes the archaeological evidence for changes in subsistence throughout that time. Most of this paper deals with coastal areas around Kotzebue Sound but also briefly touches on the Kobuk River valley and evidence from the Arctic Woodland sites. Based on archaeological evidence including relative numbers of faunal remains, relative number of subsistence related artifacts, and the distribution of archaeological sites within the region, Anderson suggests a major shift in subsistence occurred around AD 1400. This shift included a crash in the caribou population, more intensive whaling along the coast, and more intensive fishing along the Kobuk River. Overall this paper offers interesting and plausible ideas that should be treated as a working hypothesis which requires further testing as additional data becomes available. For example, evidence from Maiyumerak does not support a hypothesized caribou crash at AD 1400.

1984 **Prehistory of North Alaska.** In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 5, Arctic*, edited by D. Damas, pp. 80-93. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

This is a 13 page report of the prehistory of North Alaska which Anderson roughly defines as everything north of the Yukon River. This review is a bit dated given it was published in 1984 but nevertheless provides a good overall summary of the known cultural chronology of the area which still holds true today. Anderson takes a chronological approach beginning at 11,000 years ago and working forward up to the historic time period. Anderson also takes a culture history approach as he moves through describing the different known traditions and phases. As one would expect given the author's background this summary focuses on evidence from northwest Alaska and Cape Krusenstern and the Kobuk River valley specifically. Overall this is a useful report for a quick synopsis of the area especially given the amount of time and the huge geographic area that is covered in a mere 13 pages. E76.2.H36 (lv.4)

1988 **Onion Portage: The Archaeology of a Stratified Site from the Kobuk River, Northwest Alaska.** *Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.*

This is the final report produced by Anderson documenting the excavations at the Onion Portage Site. This report includes a decent section outlining the ethnographic background for the area as well as the local ecology. After the introductory chapters Anderson organized the book so that each chapter covers a different culture represented at the site. He begins with speculations on early man in the region and then moves on to Akmak, Kobuk, and the Paleo-Arctic Tradition. From here he continues through the Northern Archaic, Denbigh Flint Complex, Choris, Norton-

Ipiutak, Ikillik Complex, and finishing with the Arctic Woodland component. Each chapter includes descriptions and illustrations of artifacts and features found in each layer at the site but it does seem that the earlier components at the site are better described than the later components (e.g. the Arctic Woodland Chapter is only two pages long and does not include artifact or feature descriptions). The final two chapters of the report include spatial analyses for most components and a discussion about the Onion Portage Site in the context of north Alaskan prehistory in general. The end of the report includes high quality plates of key artifacts from each component (except Arctic Woodland).

Anderson, Douglas D., Wannu W. Anderson, G. Ray Bane, Richard K. Nelson, and Nita Sheldon 1977 *Kuuvaniut Subsistence: Traditional Eskimo Life in the Latter Twentieth Century*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.

This book was originally released in 1976 as a commissioned report to the National Park Service about life on the Kobuk River and documents fieldwork conducted during 1974 and 1975. Anderson et al. tackle a wide array of topics in this book including prehistory, local environment, subsistence cycles (i.e. the seasonal cycle), village life, oral history, travel, hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering. The book largely focuses on modern day village life along the Kobuk River but also addresses how some activities were done in the past. One of the main themes to this ethnographic work is comparing new ways to the old ones and examining how life has changed but also how it has stayed the same. This book is a great resource for assembling analogies to the archaeological record. E99.E7 K96 (lvl.2)

Anderson, Eskil

1964 *Asbestos and Jade Occurrences in the Kobuk River Region, Alaska*. Shorey Book Store, This document is a short report about asbestos and jade deposits in the Kobuk River valley. The specific deposits dealt with here are located between Jade Mountain and the Kogoluktuk River, north of the Kobuk. Included is a summary of mining that was accomplished during 1944 and 1945 including the amounts of each mineral that was procured and how much it was sold for. This report includes descriptions of specific areas where these minerals have been found, estimated amounts at each location, and recommendations for future mineral extraction at each spot. TN24.A4 A27 #3 (lvl.2)

Anderson, Patricia M.

1988 *Late Quaternary Pollen Records from the Kobuk and Noatak River Drainages, Northwestern Alaska*. *Quaternary Research* 29:263-276.

This article documents the pollen records for two lakes in Northwest Alaska. One of the pollen cores extends back to 28,000 BP and documents vegetation change throughout that period. The other pollen core dates to 14,000 BP and demonstrates similar change over time for that period. This paper also highlights general paleo-vegetation trends for northern Alaska and northwestern Canada including:

- mesic tundra was more common in northwestern Alaska than in northeastern Alaska or northwestern Canada between 25,000 and 14,000 yr B.P.
- with deglaciation, shrub birch expanded rapidly in northwestern Alaska but slowly in areas farther east
- an early postglacial thermal maximum occurred in northwestern Alaska but had only limited effect on vegetation
- pollen patterns in northern Alaska and northwestern Canada suggest regional differences in late Quaternary climates.

Anderson, Shelby L., Matthew T. Boulanger, and Michael D. Glascock

2011 A New Perspective on Late Holocene Social Interaction in Northwest Alaska: Results of a Preliminary Ceramic Sourcing Study. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 38:943-955.

This article investigates the trade and exchange (or movement) of ceramics throughout Northwest Alaska over the last 2000 years through neutron activation. The authors sample ceramic remains from nine different archaeological sites in Northwest Alaska including: Ahteut, Ambler Island, Ekseavik, Kotzebue, Cape Espenberg, Cape Krusenstern (n=2), Lopp Lagoon, and Onion Portage. The chemical composition of these archaeological ceramics produced three major groups and three subgroups with clear geographic patterning. This paper represents a pilot study with a small sample size but is important because it proves that more extensive study using these same methods will produce important information regarding the procurement of clay and trade and exchange of that raw material or finished products. Future study along these same lines will also touch on the seasonal movement of people in the region and land use patterns associated with that movement as well as the control of clay resources, trade specialization, and social change over time. This paper also touches on the stylistic differences concerning ceramics in different parts of Northwest Alaska, noting that there are definite patterns that need additional study.

Anderson, Wann D.

1975 Song Duel of the Kobuk River Eskimo. *Folk* 1974-1975:73-81.

I could not find a copy of this article.

Anderson, Wann W., Ruthie Tatqaviñ Sampson, Angeline Ipiilik Newlin (transcriber), and Michael Qakiq Atoruk (translator)

2003 *Folktales of the Riverine and Coastal Iñupiat*. Northwest Arctic Borough and National Endowment for the Humanities, Kotzebue, AK.

This book consists of a collection of 43 different Iñupiat stories. There are eleven different story tellers contributing to this volume and the recordings were made in Iñupiaq between 1967 and 1987 and later translated into English. The stories are presented in this book in both languages. Many of the contributing elders were born during the early 20th century and so many of these stories are traditional and likely have been passed down for centuries, making this book an important documentation of Iñupiaq culture and history. The introduction includes short biographies for each of the eleven story tellers. PM53.Z77 F65 (Ivl.2)

Beetus, Joe and Celia Beetus

1992 Interview by Wendy Arundale. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library.

Joe and Celia Beetus are from the Allakaket and Hughes area and so most of these tapes are about life along the Koyukuk River. The Kobuk was only mentioned on these tapes when Joe was telling about traveling on the Hog River and he calls a place "Kobuk Portage." He does not go into details but this must be a spot where people would begin a trek through the hills to get over to the Kobuk from the Koyukuk drainage.

Black, Inez Ayagiaq

1976 [sound recording] (#47)

I could not find this sound recording.

Brooks, Alfred H.

1913 *Reconnaissance Geologic Map of Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska.* United States Geological Survey, Washington D.C.

01721 Manuscript Maps (lvl.2)

Burch, Ernest S., Jr.

1974 *Eskimo Warfare in Northwest Alaska.* *Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska* 16(2):1-14.

Burch opens this article by drawing attention to the fact that Eskimos in general are portrayed as mostly peaceful, which is a view based on faulty assumption (i.e. that all Eskimo groups are the same). He notes that while warfare was an integral part of life for Alaskan Eskimos very little has been written on the topic and Nelson's (1899) three page account was the most detailed at the time this article is written. This article is based on interviews with informants that had been raised by people that took part in battles. The article discusses the factors that would cause warfare and the strategies people would employ during fighting. F906.A418 V16#2 (lvl.2)

1975 *Eskimo Kinsmen: Changing Family Relationships in Northwest Alaska.* West Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN.

This book deals with the issue of kinship in northwest Alaska and according to the author is different from other Eskimo kinship studies in that it focuses on tracing the sequence of change since about 1800 through to the present (i.e. 1970). Among other things, Burch concludes that Native Alaskans in the northwest absorbed the American system of kinship which is much simpler compared to the traditional Iñupiaq method, which oftentimes was the determining factor to an individual's survival in pre-contact society. This volume is a comprehensive source which documents the system of familial relationships of Iñupiaq culture for pre- and post-Euro-American contact in Northwest Alaska. E99.E7 B888 (lvl.2)

1976 *Overland Travel Routes in Northwest Alaska.* *Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska* 18(1):1-10.

This short article focuses on identifying traditional travel routes that existed during the mid-19th century in Northwest Alaska. The author divides the region into five zones: Norton Sound-Yukon Drainage, Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue Sound-Yukon Drainage, Brooks Range, and Arctic Slope. Burch argues that there was extensive trade happening from the east coast of Siberia all the way to at least the Canadian border and he feels this hasn't been fully addressed for Northwest Alaska and this article will begin to document this complex network. The article is divided into two parts. In the first section the five sub-regions are defined and described and in the second Burch lists the 50 most important travel routes known to exist at about 1850. This article is based on Burch's own fieldwork and he is careful to emphasize that these are travel routes rather than just trade routes so as not to imply that trade was the only activity happening. Usually people were traveling for many different reasons (like following a seasonal round for example) and would conduct trading activities within that framework.

1988 *Modes of Exchange in Northwest Alaska.* In *Hunters and Gatherers Volume 2: Property, Power and Ideology*, edited by Tim Ingold, David Riches, and James Woodburn, pp. 95-109. Berg Publishing, Washington D.C.

This book chapter focuses on how goods and/or services were transferred from one person or group to another including sharing, buying, selling, borrowing, inheriting, and stealing. This chapter is based on Burch's own fieldwork and focuses on the 19th century or what he calls the

“Traditional Period” in Northwest Alaska. This chapter discusses a number of different kinds of goods like furs, food, tools, dwellings, boats, sleds and how these items were shared and/or exchanged among an immediate family (those living in the same house) but also how these items were shared within a larger extended family group. Burch devotes extended discussion as to how family groups acquired and divided food but also to the nine different ways that individuals within a family group could transfer property. These inter-family property transfers were more of an informal type as compared to the trade networks between different family groups or societies. These formal trade networks among groups generally operated within two institutions: the trade fairs and messenger feasts. Burch also devotes discussion to the accumulation of wealth by some families through a combination of skill in acquiring and managing goods and smart trading. In his conclusion Burch emphasizes the point that sharing only took place within family groups (never between different groups) and goods were rarely shared without some kind of reciprocity even if it was immediate.

1994a *The Cultural and Natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska, Volume I: Geology*. Prepared for NANA Museum of the Arctic and the National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

This volume consists of a very detailed description of the geology for all of northwest Alaska. Burch begins with the origins of the land mass itself, which happened during the Cretaceous, but focuses on the Cenozoic time period which began about 64 million years ago. This book also includes a chapter devoted to different kinds of landforms and the processes that form them (including wind erosion, cryoturbation, wave action, river action, etc). Every region of northwest Alaska is discussed including a detailed section for the Kobuk River which begins on page 246 and continues through 255. This volume is quite informative and includes an unparalleled bibliography for this topic and region. F912.N74 B87 V.1 (lvl.2)

1994b *The Cultural and Natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska, Volume V: The Iñupiaq Nations of Northwest Alaska*. Prepared for NANA Museum of the Arctic and the National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

See annotation for Burch’s 1998 book title *The Iñupiaq Eskimo Nations of Northwest Alaska*. F912.N74 B87 V.5 (lvl.2)

1998a *The Iñupiaq Eskimo Nations of Northwest Alaska*. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

This book is a more polished version of Volume 5 of *The Cultural and Natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska* Series put together by the NANA Museum and NPS. This version includes most of the information as the 1994 version plus additional details, which is why this book is annotated and the earlier one is not. This book is an invaluable anthropological resource for many reasons but perhaps most importantly (at least for archaeologists) because it focuses on reconstructing what life was like in Northwest Alaska just before Euro-American contact (i.e. early to mid-19th century). Based on informant interviews with Iñupiaq elders conducted between the 1960s and 1980s, Burch divides Northwest Alaska into twelve different nations each with its own territory individual sovereignty. A separate chapter is devoted to each nation and each is described in detail including sections on previous accounts of the region, natural history, geography, the yearly cycle, human population, and ultimately the demise of each nation. The Iñupiaq Nations covered a large region including coastal areas around Kotzebue Sound north as far as Kivalina as well as inland areas including much of the Noatak, Kobuk, and Selawik River valleys. This book is comprehensive and is full (almost overwhelmingly so) of important information regarding the history and late prehistory of northwest Alaska.

1998b *The Cultural and Natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska, Volume VII: International Affairs*. Prepared for NANA Museum of the Arctic and the National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

This volume addresses the affairs between the different Iñupiaq nations that existed at the beginning of the 19th century in Northwest Alaska. The goal of this volume is to “describe and analyze their relations with one another, and with other peoples with whom they were in contact.” Burch describes the territory claimed by each nation and the different outside groups involved (i.e. Yupik Eskimos, Chukotkans, Athapaskans, Westerners, and other Iñupiat). Burch then breaks the book down into sections on “Hostile Relations” and “Friendly Relations.” Specific topics include: trade fairs, feasting, kinship, marriage, war, and weaponry. F912.N74 B87 V.7 (Ivl.2)

2003 *The Cultural and Natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska, Volume VI: The Organization of National Life*. Prepared for NANA Museum of the Arctic and the National Park Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

This book is the culmination of the author’s forty years of research in northwest Alaska and serves as a sort of manuscript for Burch’s 2006 book *Social Life in Northwest Alaska*. These books are similar to one another and are important in that they focus on the early contact period of Iñupiaq life which Burch defines as AD 1800-1848. Burch writes that this “is the earliest time on which both oral and documentary sources can shed light, but the latest time in which Iñupiaq societies were essentially free of Western influence.” This is an extremely important point to note from the standpoint of drawing analogies from the archaeological record, particularly for Late Prehistoric sites (AD 1200-1800). This work is extensive and detailed and includes chapters on environment and setting, the seasonal cycle, kinship, the economic process, and the political process.

2006 *Social Life in Northwest Alaska: The Structure of Iñupiaq Eskimo Nations*. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks.

See the above annotation for *The Cultural and natural Heritage of Northwest Alaska, Volume VI: The Organization of National Life*.

Burch, Ernest S., Jr., Eliza Jones, Hannah Loon, and Lawrence Kaplan

1999 *The Ethnogenesis of the Kuuvaum Kaniagmiut*. *Ethnohistory* 46(2):291-327.

With this article Burch et al. argue that during the early 19th century the upper Kobuk River was inhabited by Koyukon Athapaskans who were culturally transformed into Iñupiaq Eskimo by at least 1885. This article has three main objectives: show proof that this situation existed in the early 1800s, summarize what is known about Koyukon life on the upper Kobuk during this time period, and address why this culture change took place. This research project was born out of conflicting information from local informants on the Kobuk as to their origins. Some people would identify themselves as primarily Iñupiaq and some would say they were Koyukon first. Once Burch had assembled all of the available information he found that the majority of informants identified the inhabitants along the upper Kobuk as originally Koyukon. The major factor for this assimilation is that other Koyukon groups likely moved further inland as a result of increasing Euro-American trade along the Yukon River. This left Koyukon people living on the upper Kobuk isolated from other Koyukon groups. This isolation resulted in Iñupiaq customs rapidly taking over during the course of one generation. This article provides good historical information, maps out place names, and is a good one-stop source for information regarding Iñupiaq and Koyukon interaction on the upper Kobuk.

Cantwell, J. C.

1887 A Narrative Account of the Exploration of the Kowak River, Alaska, Under the Direction of Capt. Michael A. Healy, Commanding U.S. Revenue Steamer Corwin. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1885*, pp. 21-53. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

This report documents Cantwell's ascent of the Kobuk River during the summer of 1885. His journey began on July 2nd and ended when he and his crew met up with their larger ship back in Hotham Inlet on August 26th. Cantwell made it all the way up to Walker Lake and then back down, passing Stoney's crew along the way. This account includes many interesting notes on the natural history of the area and several ethnographic notes (see Townsend reference below).

1889a Exploration of the Kowak River, Alaska: Ethnological Notes. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1884*, pp. 75-98. Government Printing Office, Washington.

This is a detailed account of the people, the customs, and the material culture along the Kobuk River in 1884 and 1885. Topics described in this section include: government, food, clothes, locomotion, weapons, personal adornment, and household items, among several others. This section also includes several illustrations of people and places as well as several plates of illustrated items like pipes, weapons, tools, boats, and sleds.

1889b A Narrative Account of the Exploration of the Kowak river, Alaska Under the Direction of Capt. Michael A. Healy, Commanding U.S. Revenue Steamer Corwin. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1884*, pp. 47-74. Government Printing Office, Washington.

This report documents, in journal format, Cantwell's ascent of the Kobuk River during the summer of 1884. He began his 1884 journey on July 8th, just a week or so prior to Stoney commencing his exploration. This first year Cantwell made it as far as Jade Mountain before turning around on August 3rd due to issues with their boat. They descended the river rapidly, passing Stoney along the way, reaching the mouth of the Kobuk River on August 7th.

Clark, A.

1970 The Athabascan-Eskimo Interface. *Bulletin of Canadian Archaeological Association* 1970(2):13-23.

This paper focuses on the interrelationships between Indians and Eskimos along the Koyukuk and Kobuk Rivers. Clark touches on many different topics in this article including trade and exchange, population movement, contact with Euro-American culture, comparisons of material culture, and raiding and warfare. The take away message from this paper is that there was a well established link between people living on the middle and upper Kobuk and people living on the middle and lower Koyukuk by the contact period, and likely for at least several hundred years prior. Clark, like other researchers (e.g. Anderson, Giddings, Hall), speculates that there was likely an ebb and flow between Eskimo and Indian influence and occupation in the Koyukuk/Kobuk region for many hundreds and maybe even thousands of years. Presently there is little evidence to support this idea beyond the Late Prehistoric time period but sites like Onion Portage do provide some hard evidence and as more stratified sites are found they too could provide important information on this topic.

Clark, Donald W.

1974 *Archaeological Collections from Norutak Lake on the Kobuk-Alatna River Portage, Northwestern Alaska*. Archaeological Survey of Canada, Mercury Series Paper 18. Hull, Quebec.

This 65 page volume summarizes the author's archaeological findings at Norutak Lake which is located between the Kobuk and Alatna River. This is a known travel route between the Kobuk and Koyukuk River valleys and is on the border between two cultural groups (Iñupiat and Athabaskan or Eskimo and Indian). Clark conducted a ten day survey of the lake shore and surrounding area in 1968. This report is relatively short with the bulk of the pages being appendices that describe and document the artifacts including several photographs and plates. Ceramics and surface features were found during the survey indicating a Late Prehistoric Eskimo component. This assemblage is also characterized by an abundance of microblades and obsidian. This collection is interesting if for no other reason because it is right at the Iñupiat/Koyukon interface and has the potential to address prehistoric interaction between these two groups. This would be a great collection to reanalyze and date. E99.E7 C55 (lvl. 2)

Cunning, Tina, John Westlund, and Jack Whitman (editors)

1984 *State of Alaska Resource Management Recommendations for Kobuk Valley National Park and Surrounding Area*. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage.

This document was put together by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and makes recommendations to the National Park Service (NPS) concerning wildlife resources in Kobuk Valley National Park. ADF&G recommends that NPS allow locals to continue their traditional use of the area including the use of structures, motorized vehicles, and landing strips within the park. This document includes short management recommendations for specific species including brown and black bear, wolves, caribou, moose, and Dall's sheep. There are also sections regarding fisheries, research, and habitat management. These recommendations seem reasonable and from an outsider's perspective seem to fall in line with how the park is currently managed.

Dijkmans, Joseph, W.A., and Eduard A. Koster

1986 *Characteristics and Origin of Calcretes in a Subarctic Environment, Great Kobuk Sand Dunes, Northwestern Alaska*. *Arctic and Alpine Research* 18(4):377-387.

This short article documents the presence of carbonate-cemented crusts (i.e. calcretes) in the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes which the authors note is an interesting occurrence that was previously undocumented in subarctic environments. This article looks to document the mineral composition of these calcretes, learn how they were formed using isotopic analysis, and also to radiocarbon date the calcretes which will provide a limiting date for dune formation. The calcretes dated to approximately 10,000 BP and are composed of a combination of quartz, calcite, magnesite, Na-rich plagioclase, and K-mica. Calcretes form through a scientific process that is only possible when specific environmental and climatic conditions exist which happened during the transition from the late Wisconsin into the early Holocene. The authors note that these calcretes are likely still forming in the dunes today.

1990 *Morphological Development of Dunes in a Subarctic Environment, Central Kobuk Valley, Northwestern Alaska*. *Geografiska Annaler, Series A, Physical Geography* 72(1):93-109.

This article focuses on the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes as well as the Little Kobuk Sand Dunes with the main focus on better understanding how dunes in a subarctic environment take their shape. This analysis is based on aerial photography as well as a limited amount of on-the-ground field

work in the dunes. This research shows that the Great Kobuk Dunes are a unique natural phenomenon in that they have been present and active most likely for that last 24,000 years. These dunes also illustrate a unique form which the authors describe as canoe shaped blowout dunes. Another interesting finding is that the wind direction within the dune section of the Kobuk valley likely has not changed since the Wisconsin which could be the determining factor in why the still active dune areas have not yet stabilized.

Division of Christian Education

1946 *God—Im Ukaluni: John, Ephesians, James, I John. American Bible Society, New York.* Selected bible stories in Iñupiat and English. PM73.Z9 M318987 (lvl.2)

Edwards, Ann and Elma Sam

1992 **Interview by Wendy Arundale. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Rasmuson Library, recorded on November 21st.**

Ann Edwards and Elma Sam are both from Allakaket and Alatna, which are both located at the confluence of the Alatna and Koyukuk Rivers. Alatna is right at the mouth of the Alatna River and Allakaket is right across from the mouth of the Alatna River. They both describe how Alatna was originally an Iñupiaq Eskimo village and Allakaket was originally Koyukon. Elma talks about how Alatna started when a group of Iñupiaq people came down from the Kobuk for Christmas and then decided to stay. These interviews mostly focus on life along the Koyukuk.

English, Bill and Shirley English

1992 **Interview by Dave Krupa. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library, recorded on August 4th.**

William and Shirley English were pioneers in Wiseman and these interviews focus on life in the early days of Wiseman. The Kobuk River is only mentioned in that people from the Kobuk valley would come over and visit Wiseman occasionally. These tapes are not very relevant to life along the Kobuk River because they focus on the Koyukuk and Wiseman.

Fernald, A. T.

1964 *Surficial Geology of the Central Kobuk River Valley, Northwestern Alaska. United States Geological Survey Bulletin 1181-K, k1-k31.*

This 31 page report provides a detailed description of the surficial geology of the region. This is broken down into two sections: Pleistocene geology and history and Pleistocene and Recent geology. These chapters discuss the several significant glaciations in the region (named Earliest, Kobuk, Ambler, Walker Lake, Ulaneak Creek, and Modern) and then the formation of eolian, alluvial, and colluvial deposits as a result of these glaciations. There is also a ten page discussion and description of the three dune fields on the south side of the Kobuk River. This will be a primary source for describing the dune fields. There is a detailed, full color map showing the surficial geology of the middle Kobuk River valley included with this book. Also included is a description of the geography for the region, a history of exploration in the area, and a description of the field work that directly relates to this book. QE84.K6 F4 (lvl.2)

Foote, Don Charles

1966 *Human Geographical Studies in Northwestern Arctic Alaska: The Upper Kobuk River Project, 1965. McGill University, Montreal.*

This report is born out of a project funded by the Association on American Indian Affairs to conduct a study of an Eskimo village. The underlying issue that brought on this project was the

fact that mining was about to dramatically change life along the middle and upper Kobuk and Foote strives to document local resource use prior to that change. There is a good synopsis of the history of the upper Kobuk beginning in with early explorations and continuing through the beginning of World War II. This history is broken down into sections which include: European exploration, settlements 1898-1910, pre-World War I, and between the two World Wars. Foote also includes a short description of what life was like along the Kobuk around 1880. There is also good environmental information in this report including lists of primary mammal, bird, and fish resources. His fieldwork was based in Shungnak and this report provides specific detail pertaining to mining activity in the area and the effect it had on the Shungnak economy in terms of money but also in terms of subsistence (fishing specifically). GF504.K6 F6 (lvl. 2)

Foote, Don Charles and Bryn Greer-Wootten

1966 **Man Environment Interactions in an Eskimo Hunting System. Paper presented at the 133rd Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington D.C.**

This paper is based on the same fieldwork that Foote conducted in the village of Shungnak during the summer of 1965 and presents much of the same information as his 1966 report. This paper differs in that it devotes more time to discussing and analyzing fishing activities in Shungnak with a focus on answering how people there adjust to different environmental conditions from year to year that affect when and how many fish can be harvested. Foote takes a theoretical and statistical approach to this issue and ends up with a predictive model focusing on how people might deal with an important, usually reliable resource being stressed or totally unavailable. Unfortunately, it does not look like Foote was able to follow up on the ideas presented in this paper before his untimely death. E99.E7 F6 (lvl.2)

From Kobuk's Past

N.D. ***A Book of Old Time Photos.* No publisher listed.**

This is a 36 page compilation of historic photographs depicting people and places, mostly along the upper Kobuk. Photos from the villages of Shungnak and Kobuk seem to dominate this collection. There are a few photos from Kotzebue, Candle, Anaktuvuk, Kiana, Fairbanks, and even Seattle. Many depict the same people and families and all of the photos are annotated.

Gal, Bob

1996 **Summary of Activities, Summer 1996: Cultural Resources NWAK. Paper on file at the University of Alaska Museum of the North.**

This ten page paper summarizes all of the work that was completed concerning cultural resources in the Western Arctic National Parklands during the summer of 1996. Thirteen different projects from all four parks and preserves (KOVA, CAKR, NOAT, BELA) are summarized. Projects directly related to Kobuk valley include: an inventory of sites and structures for fire fighting purposes in the park, work at AMR-061 in Kobuk Sand Dunes, surveys near Kavet Creek, the excavation at Kallarichuk, survey and site mapping near a place named Coalmine which is by The Big Site (XBM-00047), and mapping and survey at the Hunt River Dunes.

Gale, Lee, Sr. and Eileen Devinney (editor)

2004 ***Midnight Sun Memories: A Glimpse of the Kotzebue Sound Area Between 1918 and 1921.* National Park Service, Anchorage.**

This 116 page book chronicles the three years that the author Lee Gale, Sr. spent in Alaska as a boy between 1918 and 1921. About 90 percent of the book is a collection of historic

photographs from Gale's collection and are from places all over Northwest Alaska including areas along the Kobuk. The other 10 percent of this book consists of stories and recollections written by Gale about the three years he spent in Northwest Alaska. Mr. Gale's stories provide valuable insight into what life was like in the region during the early 20th century. F914.K7 G35 (lvl.2)

Garibaldi, Ann

1999 *Medicinal Flora of the Alaska Natives: A Compilation of Knowledge from Literary Sources of Aleut, Alutiiq, Athabaskan, Eyak, Haida, Iñupiat, Tlingit, Tsimshian and Yupik Traditional Healing Methods Using Plants.* Alaska Natural Heritage Program, Environmental and Natural Resources Institute, University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska.

This book is a collection of traditional uses of plants as medicine and was compiled from written sources only. The book is organized like an encyclopedia and contains information on well over a hundred different plants including: trees, shrubs, herbs, mosses, lichens, grasses, sedges, ferns, fungi, seaweed, and algae. The book is organized according to plant and then information from each Native group is listed (if any was found). Included in the information given is the Native name for each plant, the symptoms it treats, and how it should be applied. Each plant species is listed by its Latin and common name. This is not intended as a how-to book and the author does not endorse any of the applications presented in this book. E98.M4 G37 (lvl.2)

Georgette, Susan

2000 *Subsistence Use of Birds in the Northwest Arctic, Alaska.* Technical Papers of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Paper No. 260. Anchorage, AK.

This technical report is the first comprehensive summarization of subsistence bird and egg use in Northwest Alaska. The study region roughly corresponds to the Northwest Arctic Borough which includes the Kobuk River valley. Georgette provides details about each species utilized including what time of year certain birds are taken and how many and in some instances the hunting strategies employed. Data was collected through interviews with local residents during the late 1990s and along the Kobuk specifically, the villages of Kiana, Shungnak, and Ambler were included in the study. This report is an excellent source concerning contemporary local knowledge about bird and egg use in the region. Georgette provides all of her raw data sorted according to which village it was collected from for each year. This report also includes a section for each individual species which summarizes the local information collected including specifics as to the timing of when certain species are available and the general habits of different kinds of birds (e.g. where they nest, how aggressive they are, etc.) E78.A3 S92 #260 (lvl.2)

Georgette, Susan and Hannah Loon

1990 *Subsistence and Sport Fishing of Sheefish on the Upper Kobuk River, Alaska.* Technical Papers of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Paper No. 175. Anchorage, AK.

This technical report documents field work concerning the sheefish fishery on the upper Kobuk that took place during the fall of 1989. This project was born out of increasing conflict between local subsistence users and sport fishing. The report is based on interviews and observation with both groups utilizing the fishery. This conflict seemed to be a result of a lack of communication as well as cultural differences between the two groups. Local subsistence users were concerned about sport fisherman throwing carcasses back into the river but also their use of catch and release. Locals felt these two practices were disrespectful to the fish and could result in future poor returns. Sport fishermen were generally unaware of any such issues. This document shows

there is no easy solution to this problem due to the fundamental differences between the goals of subsistence fishermen versus sport fishermen. E78.A3 S92 #175

Giddings Jr., J. L.

1941 Dendrochronology in Northern Alaska. *Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research Bulletin No. 1, University of Arizona Bulletin 12(4)*, Tucson, AZ.

Could not find a copy.

1942 Dated Sites on the Kobuk River, Alaska. *Tree Ring Bulletin 9(1):2-9.*

This short article serves as a preliminary report on the dendrochronology that Giddings later finalized in his 1948 and 1952 publications annotated below. This article includes notes and discussion for the five main sites from the Arctic Woodland Culture monograph. While this article largely overlaps with later publications there is interesting information here not necessarily provided in the later articles, like speculations on wood selection during pre-contact times. The article provides good details about the assumptions and pitfalls of dendrochronology in general and specific issues related to Alaska as well.

1944 Dated Eskimo Ruins of an Inland Zone. *American Antiquity 10(2):113-134.*

This article serves as another sort of preliminary report leading up to the *Arctic Woodland Culture of the Kobuk River* monograph and describes Giddings' fieldwork along the Kobuk River during the 1940s. In this article Giddings divides the Kobuk into an upper, middle, and lower zone and provides a fair amount of description, analysis, and discussion of Ambler Island, Ahteut, Ekseavik, Kotzebue, while also mentioning other sites like Black River, Tekeahruguruk, Pick River, and Shungnak. This article offers more details than the monograph in some respects, especially concerning how and why sites were found and other insights not necessarily in the monograph like the history of land use in the region (i.e. how Kotzebue used to be a summer camp only). Giddings' also writes about how there appear to be influences at the interior sites that are coastal but also Athapaskan.

1948 Chronology of the Kobuk-Kotzebue Sites. *Tree-Ring Bulletin, Volume 14, Number 4: 26-32.*

This article addresses the tree-ring record from sites excavated during fieldwork conducted on the Kobuk River during the 1940s. This is some of the same data that is presented in Giddings' monograph *The Arctic Woodland Culture of the Kobuk River*. In many ways this short article provides more detail about the tree-ring data set than the monograph does. Giddings' writes about many of the pitfalls and assumptions associated with dendrochronology like driftwood, preservation issues, and how dendrochronology leads to a range of dates for site occupation rather than a single specific date. Giddings' describes how the tree-ring signatures from Kotzebue, the middle Kobuk, and upper Kobuk were linked to create a 970 year long record for the region.

1952 *The Arctic Woodland Culture of the Kobuk River. Museum Monographs, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

This monograph was the first and is still the most influential work that was accomplished in Northwest Alaska concerning the Late Prehistoric time period. The book documents Giddings' reconnaissance survey and excavations he conducted at abandoned village sites in the Kobuk River valley and near Kotzebue during the 1940s. During fieldwork 34 sites were recorded and excavations were conducted at 13. Based on the results from six of those excavations and

subsequent tree-ring dating Giddings' delineated the "Arctic Woodland" cultural sequence. As defined by Giddings' the Arctic Woodland Culture advances through a 500 year progression consisting of Ahteut (AD 1250), Ekseavik (AD 1400), Old Kotzebue (AD 1400), Intermediate Kotzebue (AD 1550), Ambler Island (AD 1730-1760), and then the historic aspect. Each phase in this progression consists of a set of diagnostic traits with regard to artifacts, features, and activities. Giddings felt that these sets of traits could be used as index fossils to recognize each stage within the progression, which is an idea that has yet to be formally tested with regard to subsequent artifact assemblages.

1956 *Forest Eskimos: An Ethnographic Sketch of Kobuk River People in the 1880s.* University Museum Bulletin, Volume 20, Number 2, Philadelphia.

This ethnographic work documents traditional stories told to Giddings by three Kobuk River locals during his field trips in 1940, 1941, and 1947. These are the same field trips during which Giddings excavated sites and collected data that would ultimately culminate in his Arctic Woodland Culture monograph and American Antiquity article. This book is especially important today because it focuses on life along the Kobuk prior to direct Euro-American contact (i.e. the 1880s). This book is divided into four sections, one for each season (summer, autumn, winter, and spring). Within each section specific activities are described in detail. Activities described cover just about all aspects of life and include: fishing, hunting, marriage, story telling, house building, boating, messenger feasts, the trading festival, tool making, shamanism, and others too numerous to list.

1961 *Kobuk River People.* University of Alaska Department of Anthropology and Geography, Studies of Northern Peoples, No. 1. Fairbanks, Alaska.

This text is very similar to Giddings 1956 book *Forest Eskimos: An Ethnographic Sketch of Kobuk River People in the 1880s* and appears to be based on much of the same data collected from the same Kobuk locals (i.e. Pegliruk, Kahkik, Oolyak, and Niyuk). This text is similarly important in that it focuses on information from people that were fully grown by the time of Euro-American contact and therefore could speak with authority on the pre-contact customs and beliefs. A wide variety of topics are covered including: trading festivals, the annual cycle, myths and beliefs, warfare (including the fight at Ekseavik), legends, economy, house building, travel, social organization, and nearly every facet of daily life.

1962 *Onion Portage and Other Flint Sites of the Kobuk River.* *Arctic Anthropology* 1(1):6-27.

This is the first published source about the Onion Portage Site. Giddings briefly writes about his first discovery and excavation of four Arctic Woodland house pits at the site in 1941. This article is more about his revisit to the site in 1961 and the tests he excavated to confirm his suspicions that there was more than one component represented here. He excavated test pits into the bottom of the 1941 excavations and continued finding artifacts. He divides the 1961 findings into "Upper Levels," "Middle Levels," and "Lower Levels." The artifacts that Giddings found in the Lower Levels he compared to Choris and Old Whaling. Despite the fact that Giddings discovered additional components at Onion Portage he still only touched the tip of the iceberg in terms depositional context and the overall significance of the site as a whole, but did speculate that there were still even deeper components at the site. This article also summarizes findings from the Little Noatak Site which is near the mouth of the Noatak and contained a large number of obsidian artifacts. The article also discusses findings on the beach in front of Kiana with an emphasis on obsidian artifact recovered there.

1967 *Ancient Men of the Arctic*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Ancient Men of the Arctic is an autobiography of sorts for Giddings which chronicles his extraordinary archaeological career in Alaska. This book, published shortly after his death, includes chapters on all of his major finds. These chapters focus on specific cultures like the Thule, Ipiutak, Choris, Old Whaling, etc. but also spotlight different places around northwest Alaska where Giddings worked like Cape Krusenstern, Norton Sound, and the Kobuk River valley. This book is about more than just archaeology in that Giddings wrote it with such a familiar style and interjected many personal stories about his fieldwork experiences and the people he met and worked with along the way. Giddings also includes many interesting thoughts and speculations about the history of cultural development in Northwest Alaska. This is an important volume that documents the career and ideas of one of the most important and influential figures in arctic archaeology. A must read. E99.E7 G358

Graumlich, Lisa J. and John C. King

1997 *Late Holocene Climatic Variation in Northwestern Alaska as Reconstructed from Tree-Rings: A Final Report on Cooperative Research with the National Park Service*. University of Arizona, Tucson.

Starting with Giddings' 970 year chronology and using some of his original samples, Graumlich and King add an additional 205 samples to expand (up to the present) and make corrections to Giddings' work from the 1940s. The goal of this paper is to characterize climate trends as opposed to cultural chronology. Several long term temperature trends were recognized which include four related to cool weather and two related to warm weather. These trends are based on the assumption that modern climate/growth relationships extend into the past and are a suitable analogy. Cold periods=AD 1763-1852, AD 1633-1687, AD 1369-1408, and AD 1150-1206. Warm periods=AD 1688-1704 and AD 1207-1294. This report provides a lot of original data including newly collected tree-ring samples but also several of Giddings' old datasets.

Graumlich, Lisa J. and S. Craig Gerlach

1992 *Reconstructing Temperature History from Tree Rings in Northwestern Alaska*. *Arctic Research of the United States* 6:10-12.

This is not an article but Graumlich and Gerlach's project is mentioned in the funding notes at the beginning of this journal issue. There is one sentence summing up archaeology projects that were provided funding during the year. This sentence is on page 12 and reads: "Archaeology projects are investigating...human subsistence practices in response to environmental fluctuations in Northwest Alaska during the last millennium."

Gray, Minnie, Bertha Sheldon, Arthur Douglas, Mamie Beaver, and Lulu Geary

1976 *Timimun Mammirutit (Body Healers or Eskimo Folk Medicine)*. Mauneluk Cultural Heritage Program, Sponsored by J.O.M., Kotzebue, Alaska

This book is aimed as a step to preserving the cultural heritage of traditional Iñupiat culture including language, customs, relationships to the land, etc. This book is based on a series of interviews that were recorded and then transcribed and put into book form. The book is bilingual in that it is presented in both Iñupiat and English. Based on the forward, it sounds as if this is just the beginning for a larger volume but I could not find a more recent version. As the title implies this early volume focuses on traditional medicine and is intended to present Iñupiat culture through the eyes of Iñupiat people. The book goes through each of the authors and lists out cures for specific ailments (i.e. tooth aches, diarrhea, colds, boils, etc.) or lists ailments that specific items could cure (i.e. cranberries, spruce needles, fat, etc.). E99.E7 T565 (Ivl.2)

Gregg, David W.

2000 Technology, Culture Change, and the Introduction of Firearms to Northwest Alaska, 1791-1930. PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Brown University.

This dissertation focuses on the use of firearms in northwest Alaska and relies on data collected from within the Dunes Study Unit. The author not only incorporated information provided by informants that reside and hunt in and around the Dunes Study Unit, but he also includes information from the excavation at the Kallarichuk Ranger Station site (XBM-00046) during 1996 (David Gregg directed the excavation). This document provides a comprehensive history of Northwest Alaska beginning at the contact period but also provides insights as to the important consequences of the introduction of firearms and ultimately what that introduction meant for Iñupiat culture. Surprisingly, the author writes that firearms were not immediately incorporated for use during hunting but were often owned as a status symbol and used sparingly. E98.A65 G74 (lv.2)

Grinnell, Joseph and Elizabeth Grinnell

1901 Gold Hunting in Alaska. David C. Cook Publishing Company, Chicago.

This is the published journal of Joseph Grinnell which has been edited by his mother Elizabeth Grinnell. Joseph Grinnell took part in the gold rush to Kotzebue Sound in 1898 heading north from San Francisco in late May on a boat named Penelope and this journal records his experience. The first part of the journal records the journey north and provides an insightful account of life on a gold rush era ship. Grinnell seemingly decided to take part in the gold rush more for the adventure and romance and seems more interested in birds than actual gold. He provides several accounts of interacting with local Alaskan Natives around Kotzebue and on the Kobuk River but most are not very detailed. The true value of this document is how it documents in detail the trials and tribulations of a late 19th century gold rusher and the context surrounding the rush to Kotzebue Sound. Grinnell and his party made it up the Kobuk to a spot just below the Hunt River and built a cabin (Penelope Camp) to spend the winter. In all Grinnell spent roughly a year and a half in the Arctic and did little to no prospecting on the Kobuk as he moved on to Cape Nome after the winter of 1898-99 on the Kobuk. This journal is a one of a kind source for learning about the day to day life of a prospector in the Arctic during the late 19th century and paints a really vivid picture.

Hall, Edwin S.

1969 Speculations on the Late Prehistory of the Kutchin Athapaskans. *Ethnohistory* 16(4):317-333.

This article focuses on gathering evidence to better understand the origin and movement of Kutchin Athapaskan people in north-central and northeastern Alaska. Hall is more specifically interested in the relationship between Kutchin and Eskimo peoples in the Kobuk River valley. The author believes that evidence suggests that Kutchin/Eskimo conflict in the vicinity of Walker Lake forced a group of Athapaskan people living there to migrate east across the Brooks Range to the northeastern portion of Interior Alaska. One main line of evidence Hall cites is a Nunamiut story that describes the Kutchin people leaving Walker Lake during the early 1800s and resettling near the boundary of Nunamiut territory to the north and east until conflict with the Nunamiut forced a second migration around 1850. With the second migration the Kutchin people came to inhabit the Chandalar River area where they continue to live today. Hall also lists several archaeological sites that seem to support the Nunamiut story. These sites are in places mentioned in the story like Anaktuvuk Pass, the Itkilik River, Chandler Lake, and Walker Lake. Hall also cites linguistic evidence brought forth by Stoney during his early exploration of

the Kobuk River. Stoney noted that the oldest people living along the Kobuk still spoke a form of Athapaskan (a supposition that Giddings refused to believe). Hall makes a good case supporting his hypothesis, which is based on the Nunamiut story and work done by other researchers (Anderson, McFadyen-Clark, Giddings) indicating that the upper Kobuk has been alternatively occupied by Eskimo and Athapaskan groups likely for at least 2,000 years. Future archaeological work in the supposed migration pattern hypothesized by Hall should be of use in further testing his hypothesis.

1976 *Contributions to Anthropology: The Interior Peoples of Northern Alaska. Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper No. 49, National Museum of Man, Ottawa.*

This is a volume edited by Ed Hall and published by the Canadian National Museum of Man. The book includes nine separate chapters each relating to a unique topic in Late Prehistoric/Historic northern Alaskan archaeology. This volume is the result of a symposium that took place at the 37th annual Society for American Archaeology meetings. Among the papers presented in this book are ones about house types at Tukuto Lake (Hall), Koyukuk Indian and Kobuk Eskimo interaction (Clark and Clark), Late Prehistoric economics in the Kobuk River valley (Hickey). The only one that directly relates to the Dunes Study Unit is Hickey's chapter, although Clark and Clark's paper discusses Eskimo-Indian interaction on the upper Kobuk River. This collection's main focus is on the Nunamiut culture group in Alaska but some of the papers are about Athapaskan or Canadian groups that occupied contiguous areas. E99.E7 C73 (lvl.2)

Hamilton, Thomas D.

1970 *Geologic Relations of the Akmak Assemblage, Onion Portage, Alaska. Acta Arctica 16:71-78.*

This is a relatively short appendix included at the end of Anderson's 70 page article on the Akmak assemblage from the Onion Portage Site. Hamilton discusses the stratigraphy and geologic forces that created the area where the Akmak artifacts were found. This report shows that these artifacts are clearly in a secondary context but also traces how they got where they were found, which was basically through fluvial deposit. The Akmak assemblage, originally deposited on the hillside, was transported to the bottom of the gully by water or slope wash. Hamilton concludes that there is no way to accurately date this assemblage other than to say they are at least 8500 years old and that Anderson's typological method of dating is the best method for assigning a probable date.

1984 *Surficial Geologic Map of the Ambler River Quadrangle, Alaska. USGS Miscellaneous Field Studies Map, MF-1678, scale 1:250,000, 1 sheet.*

This is a map showing the surficial geology of the Ambler River Quad which a large portion of the Dunes Study Unit is situated within. I 19.1 13:MF-1678 (lvl.5)

Hamilton, Thomas D. and Gail M. Ashley

1993 *Epiguruk: A Late Quaternary Environmental Record from Northwest Alaska. Geological Society of America Bulletin 105(5):583-602.*

This article documents the Epiguruk palaeontological site which is located on the left bank of the Kobuk River right at the eastern boundary of Kobuk Valley National Park. This location is just up river from the Onion Portage Site. This site is important not only for the paleo-fauna that is found here but also for the detailed stratigraphy which dates back approximately 35,000 years. This site has provided significant environmental information about what Alaska was like and how it has changed over the course of that time period. This article focuses specifically on the

stratigraphy at the site with detailed descriptions and analyses for each layer. Hamilton also discusses episodes of environmental change apparent in the stratigraphic sequence here.

Hamilton, Thomas D., Gail M. Ashley, Katherine M. Reed, and Charles E. Schweger
1993 Late Pleistocene Vertebrates and Other Fossils from Epiguruk, Northwestern Alaska. *Quaternary Research* 39(3):381-389.

This article documents the vertebrate remains that have been recovered from the Epiguruk Bluff paleontological site which is located just east of the Dunes Study Unit. Vertebrate remains recovered from Epiguruk include mammoth, bison, caribou, an equid, a canid, arctic ground squirrel, lemmings, and voles. Many of these specimens have been radiocarbon dated and then cross-referenced with radiocarbon ages run on samples of peat and wood. This suite of dates from multiple material types accurately dates the multiple stratigraphic layers at the site which span the interval between 37,000 and 14,000 yr B.P. The fossil record from Epiguruk indicates that the Kobuk River valley supported tundra vegetation with abundant riparian willows during middle and late Wisconsin time and that the valley would have been a favorable refugium for plants, animals, and possibly humans throughout the last glaciation.

Hamilton, T.D., J.P. Galloway, and E.A. Koster
1987 Late Wisconsin Eolian Activity and Related Alluvium, Central Kobuk Valley. *United States Geological Survey Circular* 1016:39-43.

This short three-page article is aimed at dating when the dune fields in the central Kobuk River valley first began forming. The paper combines stratigraphic and radiocarbon evidence from a river cut in the Little Kobuk Sand Dunes and from Epiguruk bluff to show that these dunes began forming during the Itkillik II glacial substage during the Wisconsin glaciation. The article also describes and explains how the Kobuk valley has changed over the last 20,000 years.

QE75.C5 (IARC)

Henning, Robert A., Barbara Olds, Lael Morgan, and Penny Rennick (editors)
1981 *The Kotzebue Basin*. Alaska Geographic, Volume 8, Number 3. Alaska Geographic Society, Anchorage.

This 200 page issue of Alaska Geographic includes Kotzebue Sound, the Noatak River valley, and the Kobuk River valley and contains a wealth of information on the area of Northwest Alaska. Although some of the statistics and information is dated and approximately 30 years old, this issue provides good detail about the geography, people, animals, and history of this region. There are chapters about the National Parks (including a discussion about the Dunes), early exploration, the villages in the region, the archaeology of the region, subsistence, ecology, birds, fish, caribou, the history of reindeer, and other natural resource information. This volume is surprisingly packed full of good information. F901.A266 v8 #3 (vl.2)

Hickey, Clifford George
1968 *The Kayák Site: An Analysis of the Spatial Aspect of Culture as an Aid to Archaeological Inference*. Masters Thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Brown University.

The Kayak Site is a Late Prehistoric archaeological site located along the Kobuk River and is attributed to the Arctic Woodland Culture. Hickey excavated at the site during the summer of 1964 and wrote it up for his master's thesis at Brown University. The site consists of six house features and twelve cache pit features. Hickey completely excavated four of the six houses and tested the two other. No cache pits were excavated nor tested at the site. Artifacts were

mapped in plan view during excavation and the main portion of Hickey's thesis is a spatial analysis concerning the artifact distribution within each completely excavated house. Hickey takes a statistical approach to his spatial analysis which provides inconclusive results, his cluster analysis showed there was no meaningful patterning. Due to this result he moved on to a more intuitive method where he identified work stations or clusters of similar artifacts within each house. Based on this analysis Hickey identified where thirteen different activities were taking place within the site: skin working and tailoring, netting, basketry, jiggging equipment storage, lamp tending, stone tool sharpening, manufacture of land hunting equipment, manufacture of jiggging equipment, manufacture of fish spearing implements, manufacture of transportation implements, woodworking, food storage, and food preparation. Hickey also included detailed descriptions of the house features, artifacts, and faunal material that were found. He dated the site with three dendrochronology samples and with artifact assemblage comparison to Giddings' Arctic Woodland collections. Using these two methods Hickey placed the site between Ambler Island and the historic period within Giddings Arctic Woodland sequence and reasons that site was likely occupied between 1838 and the 1860s and probably during the latter portion of that time frame. This estimation fits in well given the number of Euro-American trade goods found during excavation. These include iron blades, glass beads, copper, and brass.

1976 An Economic View of Adaptation. In *Contributions to Anthropology: The Interior Peoples of Northern Alaska*, edited by Edwin S. Hall Jr., pp. 235-298. Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper No. 49, National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

This paper is included in a volume edited by Ed Hall and published by the Canadian National Museum of Man. Hickey's paper deals with Late Prehistoric sites at Kotzebue and along the Kobuk River including VanStone's and Giddings' excavations but also his own work at the Kayák and Ivisahpat Sites. This paper follows the same line as Hickey's 1977 dissertation and likely represents a boiled down version of his PhD work. This paper includes a good short review of the work that was done at both of the sites that Hickey excavated in the 1960s including some good insights on house function and how these two sites fit in within Giddings' work. The overall theme of this paper however is to conduct an analysis geared toward the big picture in terms of overall economy for the Late Prehistoric time period in the Kobuk River valley, including the Kotzebue area. Hickey looks to apply economic theories to the archaeological finds in the region in order to help explain the culture change that can be seen in the record over the last ~1000 years. The methodology applied in this paper is complex and complicated, relies heavily on statistics and theoretical economics, and I have to admit lost me a little. This paper does not seem to make any real conclusions and fails to take into account a relatively small sample size (nine sites for 1000 years of prehistory across a 400 mile long river valley) and site seasonality (among other important variables).

1977 Process in Prehistory a Structural Analysis of Change in an Eskimo Culture. PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Brown University.

This dissertation documents Hickey's excavation at the Ivisahpat Site which like the Kayak Site is located along the Kobuk River and relates to Giddings' Arctic Woodland Culture. The site is situated just three miles from the village of Ambler about a mile and a half north of the present day main channel of the Kobuk River. The site consists of 17 house depressions and 35 cache pit depression. Hickey completely excavated 8 of the 17 houses at the site. None of the cache pits were excavated or tested although a depression that was first believed to represent a house was excavated and turned out to be an extremely large, "walk in" cache. Hickey also sampled an extensive portion of the midden deposit at the site and a total of 25 square meters were

randomly selected and excavated. Through dendrochronology and artifact comparisons, Hickey determined that the site was occupied around AD 1350 which places it between the Ahteut and Ekseavik Phases in the Arctic Woodland sequence. A single radiocarbon date was run on a sample of floor planking from one of the houses and returned a date of 790±80 (calibrated to AD 1160 in the dissertation) which Hickey believed was too old for this site given the other evidence. If the most recent two sigma calibration curve is applied to this date it actually fits right in with Hickey's AD 1350 estimation (AD 1038-1306 and AD 1363-1385). During excavation Hickey noted whether artifacts came from midden, roof, wall, or floor fill. All artifacts collected from house floors were piece plotted. In this dissertation Hickey builds off of the Arctic Woodland monograph by taking the changes through time identified by Giddings' and applying economic theories to try and explain why those changes occurred. Hickey develops several hypotheses in order to test how and why the cultural change that took place over that last 1,000 years in the Kobuk River valley happened. Ultimately Hickey concludes that the Arctic Woodlanders have had a set of defined relationships with their environs and have adjusted these over time for survival and that these changes are manifest in their material culture.

1979 The Historic Beringian Trade Network: Its Nature and Origins. In *Thule Eskimo Culture: An Anthropological Retrospective*, edited by Allen McCartney, pp. 411-434. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa.

This book chapter addresses the indigenous trade network that existed during the Late Prehistoric time period in Northwest Alaska. The author discusses how important trade was to Iñupiat people living in the region during the early historic period. The major point of this paper is to summarize the trade network that existed in the mid to late 18th century before it was greatly affected by Euro-American influence. Once this network is summarized Hickey then uses archaeological evidence from Giddings' Arctic Woodland sites to try and see how far back in time this network could have existed. This paper provides an excellent overview of trade in Iñupiat society and presents a good discussion of the archaeological data relating to trade in the region and how far back in time this network may have extended. The author's main conclusion is that the trade network did not develop in response to the Russian fur trade but was in existence since at least the 15th century and possibly even earlier. This paper also provides an extensive bibliography concerning trade in Northwest Alaska. E99.E7 T54

Holt, Michael

2010a Archaeological Survey of the Speculated Trail to the Greater Kobuk Sand Dunes and Archaeological Reconnaissance and Condition Assessments on the Northern Portion of the Greater Kobuk Sand Dunes, Kobuk Valley National Park. Section 110 NHPA report prepared by the National Park Service, Kotzebue.

The objective of this project was to conduct archaeological reconnaissance along the route of a proposed hiking trail from the Kobuk River into the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes. The current trail that most recreational hikers take crosses over Native Allotments in the area and the proposed trail is designed to solve that problem. That being said, this remains a theoretical project and there is no real timeline for implementing the new trail. No new sites were found during this two day survey despite intensive shovel testing of the marked trail. Several previously recorded sites located near the northern boundary of the active dune field were visited and assessed during this survey.

2010b Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Onion Portage Administrative Site and Access Easement, Kobuk Valley National Park. Section 110 NHPA report prepared by the National Park Service, Kotzebue.

The main objective of this project was to find and document any archaeological sites within the right-of-way of an NPS administrative site located directly across from the Onion Portage Site. This is the proposed location for a visitor center/ranger station type building although no formal, real life project is in the works at this moment. Four shovel test pits were placed within the defined project boundaries but no new sites were found. The proposed building site is located on a low terrace above the Kobuk River, a landform with little archaeological potential. Although no new sites were found during this survey, the report recommends more detailed survey if development in this area does happen in the future.

Jans, Nick

1993 *The Last Light Breaking: Living Among Alaska's Iñupiat Eskimos.* Alaska Northwest Books, Anchorage, AK.

This book is a collection of non-fiction stories based on the author's experiences living in Ambler and Noatak during the 1980s. Included in these stories is quite a bit of history concerning the villages and the region, but this book also offers a unique perspective on life in Northwest Alaska during the late 20th century. Topics discussed in this book include fishing, teaching and school, language, bears, hunting, sports, mining, and many others. Jans' stories are as interesting as they are informative. F912.K6 J36 (vl.2)

1996 *A Place Beyond: Finding Home in Arctic Alaska.* Alaska Northwest Books, Anchorage, AK.

This book almost reads like a sequel to Jans' 1993 book in that it is a collection of short stories and essays about his life living in Ambler and Noatak during the 1980s. Topics include hunting, snow machining on the river near breakup, boat travel, language, weather, etc. There are nearly thirty stories in this book which is equally informative and interesting as *The Last Light Breaking*, although many of the stories in this book overlap considerably with Jans' 1993 collection. F912.K4 J37 (L2)

Johnson, Walter

1992 Interview by Dave Krupa. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library, recorded on August 20th.

Walter Johnson was a pioneer in Wiseman and in these tapes he describes what life was like during the early days there. There is a short section where he talks about Native Alaskan families living in Wiseman during its heyday. He talks about several different families and a few people that came over from the Kobuk River valley. These interviews are not very relevant to this project but provide great insight for areas along the Koyukuk, specifically the history and occupation of Wiseman, AK.

Jones, Anore

1984 *Plants That We Eat: Nauriat Nigiñaqtuat: From the Traditional Wisdom of the Iñupiat Elders of Northwest Alaska.* University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks

This book contains seven different chapter that document the different kinds of native plants that people can eat (and have been eating for centuries) in Northwest Alaska. The book covers several different kinds of plants including green leaf plants, berries, roots, and teas and medicinal plants. This book is more than just a guide to edible plants but reads more like the

anthropology of plants and food in Northwest Alaska. The book incorporates the Iñupiat language stories associated with many of the plants and includes the traditional as well as modern uses of each plant. The book also provides nutritional information and good advice for keeping a healthy diet. QK98.5.U6 J66 (lvl.2)

Lee, Linda, Ruthie Sampson, and Edward Tennant (Editors)

1990 *Uqaaqtuanich Iñupiat: Utuqqanaat Uqaaqtuaqtut, II (Lore of the Iñupiat: The Elders Speak, Volume II)*. Northwest Arctic Borough School District, Kotzebue.

This is volume 2 of the same series fully annotated under Mendenhall et al. 1989. Like volume 1 this book reads like a collection of short stories divided up into four different parts which include: Memories in the Mist, Pointers on the Trail, The Scourge of Hunger, and Orphan Adventures. E99.E7 L671 VII (lvl.2)

Lee, Linda, Ruthie Sampson, Edward Tennant, and Hannah Mendenhall (Editors)

1992 *Uqaaqtuanich Iñupiat: Utuqqanaat Uqaaqtuaqtut, III (Lore of the Iñupiat: The Elders Speak, Volume III)*. Northwest Arctic Borough School District, Kotzebue.

This is volume 3 of the series annotated under Mendenhall et al. 1989. This volume is broken up into sections based on geography with one section for most villages in Northwest Alaska. These villages include: Kobuk, Shungnak, Ambler, Kiana, Noorvik, Selawik, Buckland, Deering, Kotzebue, Noatak, and Kivalina. Each section has several stories which focus on the early days of each village and what life was like prior to Euro-American contact. Each of these three volumes provides biographies for most of the story tellers whose stories were originally recorded for these books. E99.E7 L671 VIII (lvl.2)

Leeper, Karlene

1996 *Son of Kobuk Gold Rush Navigator Visits Northwest Alaska. A report on the results of an historic archaeological survey in Kobuk Valley National Park.*

This short 1.25 page summary is the only report I could find that documents a late 1990s effort to document the 1898 gold rush in the Kobuk River valley. I have a copy of the research proposal associated with this project and it appears that the archival research and field work was accomplished but there is no final report that I could find. This short report focuses on describing a field visit by the son of one of the gold rushers and also provides important background information pertaining to the gold rush (e.g. little to no gold was actually found). The final paragraph of the short report states that archaeologists looked for and documented the remains of gold rush cabins within the park but the report ends with that statement. The research proposal talks about preliminary field work that was done in 1993 and 1996 and that several historic sites were found around the mouth of the Hunt River and that several of the features recorded are likely associated with "Camp Penelope" (also see Grinnell 1901).

Libbey, David. *Place Names on the Upper Noatak River and Contiguous Areas: An Aerial Survey in August, 1983 with Joe Sun of Shungnak, Alaska.* (#166)

This individual source could not be located but likely represent raw data relating to the Joe Sun life history project. The place name data collected during this survey is likely represented in either Joe Sun's book or the transcripts his book is based on.

Loon, Hannah and Susan Georgette

1989 *Contemporary Brown Bear Use in Northwest Alaska. Technical Papers of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Paper No. 163. Anchorage, AK.*

This technical report presents the results of field work conducted throughout the Kotzebue Sound area. Field work primarily consisted of interviewing local residents about their subsistence use of brown bears for food as well as raw materials. One of the villages included in the study is Shungnak on the upper Kobuk River. Research took place during the fall of 1987 and the spring of 1988. Results generally show that people living in the interior parts of the study region relied on brown bears regularly while people in the coastal communities largely did not due to the diet of coastal bears and the negative impact eating marine mammals had on the taste of bear meat. This report provides great detail on the subsistence use of bears in contemporary Northwest Alaska and also includes information about traditional practices related to bears and bear hunting. E78.A3 S92 #163 (vl.2)

Magdanz, James S.

2000 *Kobuk River Human-Land Use Relationships: Progress Report 1. National Park Service Cooperative Agreement 9910-99-048.*

Could not find

2003 *Kobuk River Human-Land Use Relationships: Progress Report 2. National Park Service Cooperative Agreement 9910-99-048.*

Could not find

Magdanz, James S., Robert J. Walker, and Ronald R. Paciorek

2004 *The Subsistence Harvest of Wild Foods by Residents of Shungnak, Alaska, 2002. Technical Papers of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Technical Paper No. 279.*

This paper is a report on the types and numbers of subsistence food harvested by the people living in Shungnak on the upper Kobuk River during the year of 2002. The data presented in this report was collected in February of 2003 through the use of survey questionnaires and interviews and represents 51 of the 54 people that were living in the village at the time. The species that accounted for the main portion of all resources harvested during 2002 were caribou, whitefish, sheefish, chum salmon, and moose. This document provides important information including demographics of the village, a short history of the upper Kobuk region, and socioeconomic data (e.g. household income). Ultimately this report is geared toward a better understanding of subsistence resource use in the region with a goal of better managing those resources.

Mann, Daniel H. and Patricia A. Heiser

1997 *Past and future in an Alaska Desert: Research in the Kobuk Sand Dunes. Progress report on research in the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes.*

This short, 5-page report outlines the accomplishments of limited fieldwork in the Kobuk Sand Dunes as of 1997. This preliminary report directly relates to the Mann et al. article from 2002 which presents the final results from this project. There is no information presented in this progress report that is not in the 2002 article.

Mann, D. H., P. A. Heiser, and B. P. Finney

2002 Holocene History of the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes, Northwestern Alaska. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 21(2002):709-731.

This article describes changes in the extent and activity of the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes (GKSD) during the mid- and late-Holocene. This history of the Dunes was created through the use of lake cores and soil profiles (linked with radiocarbon dates) as proxies for dune field activity. Mann et al. provide a good history of paleoenvironmental studies in the region and the bibliography is extremely helpful in tracking down sources. In short, the history of the GKSD over the last 8,000 years as reconstructed in this article is as follows: stable between 7,000 and 5,000 cal yr BP, expanded after 5,000 cal yr BP (in four episodes), expanded during AD 900-1400, inactive between AD 1400-1800, GKSD have shrunk over the last 100 years. This study indicates that moisture is a key factor for environmental change in the Kobuk River Valley and Mann et al. made the following links:

- When it is less stormy on the NW coast, it becomes drier in the Kobuk Valley which leads to more aeolian activity, which makes the GKSD active (i.e. Medieval Warm Period, AD 900-1400).
- When it is stormier, it becomes wetter in the Kobuk Valley which leads to less aeolian activity which makes the GKSD more stable (i.e. Little Ice Age AD 1400-1800).

Mason, Owen K. and S. Craig Gerlach

1995 Chukchi Hot Spots, Paleo-Polynas, and Caribou Crashes: Climatic and Ecological Dimensions of North Alaska Prehistory. *Arctic Anthropology* 31(1):101-130.

With this article Mason and Gerlach emphasize the fact that paleo-climate datasets for the western Arctic specifically are small and need to be expanded in order to better understand the relationship between past climatic fluctuation and human prehistory. This article takes a specific focus on Northwest Alaska. The authors look at several different study sites (Iyatayet, Onion Portage, Cape Krusenstern, and Cape Espenberg) and incorporate several different datasets (beach ridges, stratigraphy, tree-rings, and radiocarbon dates). Mason and Gerlach identify several stormy and cold periods that seem to correlate with more intense habitation in the interior and several less stormy warm periods that seem to correlate with more intensive coastal occupation. This article serves as a good starting point for gathering climate proxies but these periods of cold and warm weather need to be continually refined. As new dates become available for archaeological sites in Northwest Alaska they should be tested against this climate model to see if this land-use pattern holds true.

McLenegan, S. B.

1889a Exploration of the Kowak River, Alaska: Notes on the Natural History and Resources. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1884*, pp. 99-108. Government Printing Office, Washington.

This is a short, nine page account of some different aspects concerning natural history and natural resources along the river. Sections include the fur trade, green stone, gold, coal, fish, and timber.

1889b Exploration of the Kowak River, Alaska: Ornithological Notes. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1884*, pp. 109-128. Government Printing Office, Washington.

A detailed list and description of birds seen during early exploration of the Kobuk River.

Meitl, Sarah J.

2008 Timing and Resolution of Denbigh Occupations at Onion Portage, Alaska. Masters Thesis, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

This thesis takes a second look at the Denbigh Flint Complex component at the Onion Portage Site. Using museum collections from the site Meitl looks at the stone tool assemblages, documentation (including spatial distribution info), and radiocarbon dates (including 16 new dates run on curated charcoal samples) from several Denbigh features to evaluate previous interpretations. This thesis offers a comprehensive overview of the radiocarbon method, looks at behavior through artifact assemblages associated with specific features, and offers very different interpretations concerning the types of activities taking place during the Denbigh occupation of the site which Meitl argues includes storage and cleaning activities in addition to tool maintenance. Meitl also argues that the site was occupied for portions of every season during the Denbigh time period as opposed to just the fall and winter. This isn't to say the site was occupied year round, but rather that the site was occupied for periods of time during each season. An important point made in this thesis is to note the difference in scale of this study as compared to Anderson's original interpretations. Anderson was looking at the site more broadly with a focus on developing a sequence of dates and assembling a cultural history. Meitl, on the other hand, took a more specific look at just one time period and in doing so was able to extrapolate more detailed information, as would be the case with each time period represented at Onion Portage.

Melchior, Herbert R.

1976 Physiography, Climate, and Fire: A Description and Analysis of Physical Factors Affecting the Biological Systems of the Kobuk River Drainage. In *Biological Survey of the Proposed Kobuk Valley National Monument*, edited by Herbert R. Melchior, pp. 4-38. Alaska Cooperative Park Studies Unit, Biology and Resource Management Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

This is the first chapter in a three chapter volume documenting the biological resources within Kobuk Valley National Park, which in 1976 was actually a proposed National Monument. Melchior's section starts off with a nice two page description of the physical geography found within the park. He then moves on to discuss the general climate for the region which includes sections regarding temperature, precipitation, freeze up, break up, summer, winter, and snowfall and accumulation. Next, Melchior includes a short one page discussion about forest fire. This section emphasizes the importance of fire in the region and outlines how it's a vital component of the ecosystem as a whole. Lastly, Melchior includes a great summary which is about six pages long and sums up the major points from this chapter and which will be a great source for the geography background section of the Overview and Assessment. I29.2:K79 (lvl. 5)

Melchior, Herbert R., Kenneth R. Whitten, and Richard T. Schideler

1976 Vertebrates of the Proposed Kobuk Valley National Monument. In *Biological Surveys of the Proposed Kobuk Valley National Monument*, edited by Herbert R. Melchior, pp. 140-215. Alaska Cooperative Park Studies Unit, Biology and Resource Management Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

This is the third and final chapter of the volume edited by Melchior that documents the biological resources found with Kobuk Valley National Park. This chapter includes sections on amphibians, fish, birds, and mammals with an emphasis on fish and large mammals. Each section provides good background information on previous mammal surveys and observations written up for the region. This chapter not only provides biological information regarding the

species that are known to occur but also includes commercial fishing numbers for the Kobuk fishery. Table 6 in this chapter provides an extensive list of birds known to exist in the valley at different times of the year. The mammals section of this chapter is broken up into three subsections that include: small mammals, furbearers, and big game. This provides a relatively comprehensive review of the mammals known to exist within the park and provides extensive biological information about many key species. Overall this chapter is detailed enough to be the primary source for the mammals section of the Overview and Assessment.

Mendenhall, Walter C.

1902 *Reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound by Way of Dall, Kanuti, Allen, and Kowak Rivers.* United States Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 10, Washington D.C.

This is a report to the U.S. Geological Survey documenting the author's fieldwork in Northwest Alaska in 1901 to recon the area and provides estimations as to the mineral wealth in the region. The party covered a large swath of ground during this survey and floated the Kobuk River during the late summer. This float trip provides the basis for information presented in the book about the geology of the area. Later reports better describe the topics covered in this report which represents one of the earliest forays into the valley. Mendenhall does provide some information about the people living in the valley but these references are few and not very detailed. They mostly consist of noting village locations or that the Pah River was an important travel route for visiting the Koyukuk valley in winter, for example. QE83.M54 (lvl.2)

Mendenhall, Hannah, Ruthie Sampson, and Edward Tennant (Editors)

1989 *Uqaaqtuanich Iñupiat: Utuqqanaat Uqaaqtuaqtut, I (Lore of the Iñupiat: The Elders Speak, Volume I).* Northwest Arctic Borough School District, Kotzebue.

This book is a collection of stories first recorded on tape in the Iñupiaq language, then transcribed on paper, translated into English, and finally published in book form in 1989. This is a process that first began in the early 1970s. These stories represent Iñupiaq oral history and many date back to times prior to Euro-American contact and could even be centuries old. The stories in this volume include personal experiences, Iñupiat history, survival lesson, and myths. The geographical area covered by these volumes include the coastal areas in and around Kotzebue Sound but also areas in the interior including most of the Noatak River valley and all of the Kobuk River valley. The book includes a pronunciation guide for the Iñupiaq language and each story is published in both Iñupiaq and English, printed side by side. The book is organized like a collection of short stories divided into different sections which include: Recent History, Ancient Memories, How Things Came About, Marauders and Heroes, Captivating Stories, Orphan Stories, and The Little People. E99.E7 L67 VI (lvl.2)

NANA Regional Corporation

N.D. *Iñupiat Placenames in the NANA Region, Phase II.* GIS layer available from the National Park Service, Anchorage.

This project was partially funded through a National Park Service Challenge Cost Share Grant and the end product was a GIS layer of native place names for the areas in and around Kiana, Ambler, Shungnak, Noatak, and Kivalina. Place names were obtained through personal interviews with residents (mostly elders) in each of the villages. These interviews were taped and translated by NANA staff. There are tables that summarize the information for each place name and these tables are meant to accompany the maps made for each participating village.

This annotation is a summary of the description of this project provided by Eileen Devinney of the National Park Service.

Nash, Stephen E.

2000 James Louis Giddings' Archaeological Tree-Ring Dating in the Arctic: A Forgotten Legacy. *Arctic Anthropology* 37(1):60-78.

This article provides a review and a sort of history lesson on Giddings' work with tree-rings in the northwest American Arctic. This article provides a good overview of the tree-ring dating technique and the principles and theories it is based on. Nash also provides good background on Giddings himself and his fieldwork efforts which makes up a bulk of the article. The article highlights the fact that tree-ring dating is the most precise and accurate method but was basically forgotten after the 1950s until the 1990s, although little has been done in the last decade. The author also makes a call to archaeologists to pick back up with dendrochronology in Alaska. This article is a well-rounded overview of what Giddings accomplished with tree-rings on the Kobuk but does not offer any new data.

National Park Service

1974 *Proposed Kobuk Valley National Monument, Alaska: Final Environmental Impact Statement.* Alaska Planning Group, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.

This document is an environmental assessment outlining potential impacts resulting from the formation of Kobuk Valley National Park. This document is kind of a precursor for the general management plan and includes a lot of the same information. It seems that the final decision about whether to create the park was based on the information included in this report. There is comprehensive background information included in this report on the local environment with sections on climate, geology, vegetation, and local wildlife. The report also includes relatively short sections on the prehistory and history of the region. This document outlines the present day populations and economy in the region. The final 70 pages are concerned with potential impacts to everything from wildlife, to water quality, to local subsistence. This final section also includes a list and description of different studies that need to occur within the park area as well as potential alternatives to the formation of the park. Overall this report provides a comprehensive background for several topics and the chapters on the local environment are probably the best, but this info can also be found in the general management plan. This report includes correspondence (some with the public) concerning the formation of the park.

QH76.5.A4 U54 (lv.2)

1984 *Statement for Management: Kobuk Valley National Park.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.

This is a relatively short management document that outlines the primary issues and objectives (circa 1984) for staff of Kobuk Valley National Park. This short report is divided into three main sections: Resource Uses and Trends, Major Issues, and Management Objectives. Most of the information here seems important but is likely outdated given that it was written over 25 years ago. I would assume the park has drafted an updated "statement for management" or similar document in the years since. Many of the priorities outlined in this report would still be important issues today and a more recent draft likely looks fairly similar.

1985 *Kobuk Valley National Park: Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment Land Protection Plan, Wilderness Suitability Review, and River Management Plan.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.

This document is very similar to the environmental impact statement for Kobuk Valley National Park that was published in 1974 and which is annotated above. This document includes all of the relevant background information including physiography, climate, population, local economy, natural resources, cultural resources, and current public use of the area. After this introductory information the management plan introduces two alternatives for future management of the park. The first includes adding facilities and staff to actively manage the resources in the park. The second alternative is referred to as the “status quo” alternative which would have kept the same strategy of park management without providing funding for expansion. I couldn’t find the final plan but I assume alternative 1 was chosen given the state of resource management in the park present day. This document provides great background information and will be very useful in putting together the final O&A. (QH76.5.A4 K62 vl.2)

1988 *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Wilderness Recommendation of Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.

This is the final report that recommends which areas within Kobuk Valley National Park should be designated as a “wilderness” area which is geared toward protecting “an area’s wilderness character.” Three alternative actions are explored here and hypothetical impacts within each scenario are speculated on. There are sections in this report that describe the natural environment of Kobuk Valley and well as a short summary on the culture history. The report includes letters that are public comments on the impact statements made.

2004 *Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Onion Portage Archaeological District, Kobuk Valley National Park.* NPS, Anchorage.

This report documents the location of Onion Portage as well as the surrounding geography, regional setting, environmental context, natural history, significance, NHRP eligibility justification, and condition. This document is a comprehensive description of the archaeological district which encompasses the same boundaries as the National Historic Landmark. The inventory also provides an in-depth discussion of the cultural context of the district including a history of work at the Onion Portage Site and other sites within the district. This report provides everything one would need to know about the Onion Portage National Historic Landmark.

2005 *Cultural Landscapes Inventory: Giddings Property, Kobuk Valley National Park.* NPS, Anchorage

This document provides a comprehensive history of the Giddings Property located above the Onion Portage Site. This report provides excellent descriptions of the regional setting, physiographic context, ecology, geography, and cultural chronology on the Onion Portage area. The inventory provide just about everything one would need to know about Giddings and the cabin as well as some background on Onion Portage National Historic Landmark and the Onion Portage Site itself. There is a lot of specific info on Giddings presented here which is not readily available in any other sources. This information includes his personal work history, where he is from, and general background on his life. The main goal of this report is to nominate the property as eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion B and G, a nomination which was accepted.

Nictune, Wallace and Florence Nictune

1992 Interview by William Schneider and Dave Krupa. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks Rasmuson Library, recorded on September 15th.

Walter and Florence Nictune are from Alatna and lived in Evansville at the time of this recording. There are some brief mentions about traveling between Alatna and the Kobuk by dog team but no specific descriptions of time spent in the Kobuk River valley. These tapes mostly discuss life along the Koyukuk. Wallace talks about growing up in Alatna and the seasonal round when he was young.

Northwest Arctic Borough

2009 Community Info. Electronic document, <http://www.nwabor.org>, accessed February 9, 2011.

This website provides basic information about villages in the Northwest Arctic Borough.

Paneak, Simon

1971 *Indian and Kobuk Disputes: Hunting Trips*. Doris Duke Foundation Oral History Archive 314. University of New Mexico. (#213)

I could not locate this source which is disappointing because it sounds very interesting and informative.

Patton, William Wallace

1968 *Regional Geologic Map of the Shungnak and Southern Part of the Ambler River Quadrangles, Alaska*. U.S. Geological Society,

This is a map showing the regional geology for some parts of the Kobuk River valley. 04797 Manuscript Maps (lvl.2)

1973 *Reconnaissance Geology of the Northern Yukon-Koyukuk Province, Alaska. Geological Survey Professional Paper 774-A.*

This report describes the geology of the Northern Yukon-Koyukuk Province which is a defined project area that includes the whole of the Kobuk River valley. Within this report pages A3 and A4 show maps illustrating the distribution of different kinds of bedrock throughout the Kobuk, Koyukuk, and Yukon River valleys. On pages A6 and A7 are useful figures. Figure 5 on page A6 correlates different types of rocks between the Yukon-Koyukuk Province and the Colville Basin. Figure 6 on A7 is a more detailed table correlating time periods and rock types just in the Yukon-Koyukuk Province. This report also includes detailed descriptions of all of the rock types present within the Province with descriptions of some of the unique geological features that can be found within the region. There is also a short section describing the Kobuk fault zone which consists of a 300 mile by 20 miles stretch through the southern Brooks Range. I19.16:774-A (lvl.5)

Pittenger, Dean M. and David P. Staley

1985a *Evaluation of Kennicott Cabin and Property, Kobuk Valley National Park and Preserve*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Clearance Report No. 001-85-KOVA.

See annotation for the clearance report below.

1985b *Kallarichuk Ranger Station: A Brief Evaluation of the Stone Wall Jackson Cabin (XBM-00046)*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Clearance Report No. 002-85-KOVA.

Both of these Pittenger and Staley citations are clearance reports for Kobuk Valley National Park at sites right along the river and within the Dunes Study Unit. The first clearance project (1985a) took place along the eastern boundary of Onion Portage National Historic Landmark near the Kenicott Cabin (and AMR-00058, AMR-00059, and AMR-00060) The second clearance project was near the Kallarichuk Ranger Station and XBM-00046. The Kennicott Cabin project granted clearance to rehabilitate the cabin. The Kallarichuk Ranger Station project also granted clearance to continue using the ranger cabin, which was built directly on top of an historic site, given several stipulations. Eventually this site was excavated (see 1996) due to river erosion. The site was washing away. Nothing was collected for either of these clearance projects. The Kallarichuk report also mentions XBM-00047 and XBM-00048.

Project Jukebox

2010 Kobuk Village History Project. Electronic document, <http://Jukebox.uaf.edu/kiana/html/index.html>, accessed December 17, 2010.

Racine, Charles H.

1976 *Flora and Vegetation*. In *Biological Survey of the Proposed Kobuk Valley National Monument*, edited by Herbert R. Melchior, pp. 39-139. Alaska Cooperative Park Studies Unit, Biology and Resource Management Program, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

This is the second book chapter in a three chapter volume describing the biological resources within Kobuk Valley National Park. This chapter forms the base for Racine's 1977 paper that is annotated below and is the longest chapter in this volume right at 100 pages. This chapter provides the data that his 1977 analysis is based on and includes detailed vegetational maps and photographs for different basic biome types present (e.g. spruce forest, lichen forest, cottonwood forest, alder scrub, tussock tundra, etc.). There are detailed descriptions for each biome type included. There is a special section within this chapter that describes and discusses the flora and vegetation for the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes specifically. There are two appendices at the end of this chapter that list individual species and the second is devoted to the dunes areas specifically. This is a comprehensive study and provides plenty of detail to be the primary source for background information on the vegetation within the study unit for the O&A.

Racine, Charles H. and Steven B. Young

1977 *Vegetational and Floristic Analysis and Discussion of the Quaternary Environment of the Kobuk Valley*. Report to the United States National Park Service, Center for Northern Studies, Wolcott, VT.

This document consists of two separate papers. The first, written by Charles H. Racine, is about the uniqueness of the Kobuk River region, including the area that is now Kobuk Valley National Park, as both a forested and tundra habitat. Racine maps the extent of each of these biomes within the park area. The second paper is by Steven B. Young and addresses the potential of areas that are now Kobuk Valley National Park to help in reconstructing the paleo-climate and vegetational history of the region. Young is referring to the sand dune areas in the park and their potential as remnants of a paleo-ecosystem (i.e. the arctic steppe). Young also references Onion Portage and the potential that exists for environmental reconstruction. He also discusses paleo-ecological evidence near Onion Portage (Epiguruk?). Young hypothesizes that the presence of these three resources (Onion Portage, Epiguruk, and the Arctic Steppe refugium) is

a unique circumstance and can be cross referenced in order to create a distinct picture of what the Kobuk valley was like over the last 10,000 years. This is research that was picked up in subsequent years by Hamilton, Mann et al., and Schweger. QE931.R32 (lvl.2)

Rasic, Jeffrey T.

2007 *Giddings' Cabin Archaeological Assessment, Part II. Section 106 compliance report prepared by the National Park Service, Fairbanks.*

This report describes work conducted at AMR-00155 by Steve Klingler and Chris Young in 2000 and by the author in 2007. AMR-00155 is situated directly underneath the historic Giddings' Cabin and in order for the NPS to rehabilitate the cabin testing had to be conducted. The site consists of a relatively small lithic scatter associated with some fauna and charcoal that is not well preserved. The site has not been directly dated but has been hypothesized at a Northern Archaic site based on the high number of scrapers found during testing. The Northern Archaic component at Onion Portage also had a high number of scrapers in relation to debitage and other tools which provided the basis for this hypothetical cultural affiliation.

Resource Planning Team

1973 *Noatak-Kobuk: a description. Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, Washington D.C.*

This document is a short three page pamphlet with three inset maps of the Northwest Alaska region. This document provides an overview of the area including people and land use, the coast, land status, forest, fish and wildlife, recreation and scientific features, soils and watershed, minerals, energy, geology, transportation, and utilities. Overall this document is extremely dated, lacks detail, and is largely uninformative.

Schweger, C.E.

1976 *Late Quaternary Paleoecology of the Onion Portage Region, Northwestern Alaska. PhD Dissertation, University of Alberta, Edmonton.*

This is the author's PhD dissertation submitted to the Geology Department at the University of Alberta. This work reconstructs the paleoecology of Northwest Alaska based on evidence from Epiguruk Bluff and from the archaeological excavations at the Onion Portage Site. Boiled down, Schweger's conclusions are that open high arctic tundra existed from 12,000 to 10,000 years ago. Birch invaded between 10,000 and 7,000 years ago at which time alder appeared and the region resembled the present-day arctic slope in terms of vegetation. Finally, at 5,500 years ago spruce arrived and the region's vegetation has been about like it is today ever since. Another important conclusion relates to climate which Schweger says was cold and dry early on (i.e. 12,000 years ago) and eventually gave way to warm moist conditions during the mid-Holocene. Schweger also touches on comparing pollen data to the archaeology at Onion Portage to see how people coped with a changing climate but he does not do it here (essentially a whole other dissertation topic). This is a great source for paleo-vegetation information.

1982 *Late Pleistocene Vegetation of Eastern Beringia: Pollen Analysis of Dated Alluvium. In *Paleoecology of Beringia*, edited by D.M. Hopkins, J.V. Mathews Jr., C.E. Schweger, and S.B. Young, pp.95-112. Academic Press, New York.*

This book chapter focuses on reconstructing Late Pleistocene vegetation based on pollen analysis from dated stratigraphic sections at natural cut banks on rivers in Northwest Alaska. Schweger's study locations primarily consist of cut bank locations along the Kobuk and Koyukuk Rivers, including the regionally famous Epiguruk Bluff, but he also incorporates data from Yukon

Territory. Basically, the author is looking at pollen within dated stratigraphical contexts to reconstruct Pleistocene vegetation. Schweger's conclusion goes against previous interpretations of an arctic steppe refugium (see Racine 1977 and Schweger 1976). The author rather proposes that "Eastern Beringia displayed a complex array of plant assemblages reflecting the complexity of the abiotic and biotic environments." In other words the vegetation was much more diverse than to simply say there existed an arctic steppe refugium, although likely there were spots where this did exist.

Shirar, Scott

2010 Survey in Onion Portage National Historic Landmark: A Report on a 2010 National Park Service Challenge Cost-Share Agreement. Final Report on Cooperative Agreement #H9911080028, On File at the National Park Service Regional Office, Anchorage, Alaska.

This report documents the results of field work conducted by the University of Alaska Museum of the North in Onion Portage National Historic Landmark during July of 2010. This work was carried out through a Challenge Cost Share Grant awarded to UAMN to survey previously uninvestigated National Park Service land within the landmark surrounding the Onion Portage Site. Five previously unrecorded sites were located and recorded during this 10 day survey. This report includes a description of the project, a short regional review, survey methods and results, and recommendations for future work. All five of the sites recorded relate to the Arctic Woodland Culture and two of the sites were radiocarbon dated and these dates are also presented in this report.

2011 Late Holocene Ecology and Subsistence Technology Along the Noatak and Kobuk Rivers. Manuscript currently under peer-review, on file. University of Alaska Museum of the North, Fairbanks.

This paper explores the relationship between environment and resource availability and the impact it had on cultural development during the Late Prehistoric time period in interior Northwest Alaska. A radiocarbon chronology for this region and time period must first be developed in order to explore this topic fully and thirteen previously unreported radiocarbon dates from six Late Prehistoric houses within the Kobuk and Noatak River valleys are presented. Analysis of the subsistence related artifact assemblage from each house indicates a primary reliance on fish resources in the Kobuk River Valley and on terrestrial mammal resources in the Noatak River Valley. Through this artifact analysis, combined with an assessment of the types of resources that are available in each valley and how these resources were exploited ethnographically, the roles that ecology and human behavior played in the development of technological variations between these assemblages is explored.

Smith, Philip Sidney

1913 *The Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska.* United States Geological Survey, Bulletin 536. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

This book is an extensive report on the geology of northwest Alaska. The longest section of the book deals with the geologic history of the region beginning with the Paleozoic and finishing with recent deposits. This section is very descriptive and is roughly 75 pages long. The first 50 pages of the report describe the region and include sections on geography, climate, population centers, plants, and animals. The final 50 pages of the report deal with "economic geology" of the region and discuss the potential for different mineral deposits in the area including gold, copper, coal, lead, iron, asbestos, and jade. A better understanding of the mining potential for the region is definitely the driving force behind this project. QE84.N7 S6 (also on Google Books)

Smith, Philip Sidney and Henry Miner Eakin

1911 *Shungnak Region, Kobuk Valley, and the Squirrel River Placers, Alaska. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.*

I could not find this source. This book is presumably an early description of the mineral deposits of the middle Kobuk River valley.

Stanford, Dennis J., James W. Jordan, E. James Dixon, and Margaret A. Jodry

1990 *Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes, Northwest Alaska. Current Research in the Pleistocene 7:44-47.*

This short article documents a reconnaissance level archaeological survey that took place in the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes within Kobuk Valley National Park during August of 1989. The main objective of this survey was to test the archaeological potential of the dunes in light of settlement models developed in the southwest US in similar settings with dunes acting as natural traps for large game animals. Stanford et al. located four archaeological sites and three "isolated finds" which consist of single artifacts located on the ground surface. The authors compare the artifact they found to other dated assemblages in order to try and assess the time periods represented. The largest site found was AMR-061 and based on the size and types of tools found and the material types present, Stanford supposed the site relates to the Akmak culture found at Onion Portage. Other sites and artifacts found during this survey are linked to the Arctic Small Tool Tradition, Northern Archaic Tradition, and the Paleo-Arctic Tradition. Based on these results the authors state that prehistoric Arctic hunters did utilize dune landscapes.

Stoney, G. M.

1899 *Explorations in Alaska. In U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 91:533-584, 92:799-849; September and December 1899.*

These two volumes document George M. Stoney's explorations of the Kobuk River and surrounding inland areas (i.e. Noatak, Colville, and Selawik Rivers) between 1883 and 1886. Stoney first ascended the Kobuk, albeit to a limited extent, in 1883 when he took two men and a week's worth of food and spent 14 days hiking upriver. Stoney returned in 1884 to conduct a larger exploration with a steam cutter, nine men, and 40 days worth of food. The 1884 exploration began at the mouth of the Kobuk River on July 16th and reached Lake Selby on August 13th at which point the party turned around and returned to Hotham Inlet. Stoney returned again in the spring of 1885, ascended the Kobuk once more to a spot just below Walker Lake and spent the winter with his men. The winter of 1885-86 was spent exploring overland by dog team in areas near the Noatak River, Colville River, and Selawik River. Ethnographic descriptions beginning on page 828 and ending on page 845 describe, in surprising detail, native life along the river during the late 19th century.

Strong, Helen

1975 *Tingmiura-Glu, Tuluga-Glu, Kayuqtu-Glui (The Bird, the Raven, and the Fox).*

Transcribed by Elmer Jackson, Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks.

This story is only presented in Iñupiat with no English translation. The book is well illustrated which gives the non-Iñupiat reader at least some sense of what the story is about, which follows a familiar animal theme centering on a fox and a raven. Based on the illustrations the fox and the raven seem to be involved in a match of wits. The fox is trying to eat the raven and appears to win, only to be outdone by the raven who escapes in the end. This is a very short story.

PM73.Z9 M31213 (lvl.2)

Sun, Joe

1985 *My Life and Other Stories*. NANA Museum of the Arctic, Kotzebue.

This book documents the life story of Joe Sun, an Iñupiat elder, in his own words. He was born on the lower Kobuk River around 1900 and grew up living a traditional lifestyle fishing, hunting, and trapping to survive. Eventually he settled in the village of Shungnak on the upper Kobuk River. He spoke his life story in Iñupiat and it was translated into English and edited into book form. Sun talks about his childhood growing up moving between fall, summer, and spring camps and how he and his family survived. He talks about how he is related to Manilaaq (the famous shaman and prophet) and discusses his prophecies and how some have come true but also how several have yet to happen (but will). Other topics Sun touches on include: survival, how to build traditional structures, his genealogy, how to make various traditional tools, fish traps, mushing, small game traps and snares, hunting caribou, and just about every method of arctic survival. He also tells several traditional Iñupiat stories, maps place names, discusses how trading worked (messenger feasts and trade fairs). In general this is an indispensable resource for learning about what life was like during the late 19th and early 20th century along the Kobuk River. E99.E7 S854 (lvl.2)

1987 *Joe Sun Life History Tapes*. Interviews by David Libbey and Susie Sun. Sound recordings on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library.

These are the actual tapes and recordings that the transcripts are based on, which form Joe Sun's book. UAF H87-106:01-21 (lvl.2)

Sun, Susie

1983 *Joe Sun: Life History Tape Transcripts*. NANA Museum of the Arctic, Kotzebue.

These are the translated transcripts of interviews of Joe Sun that form the basis for *Joe Sun: My Life and Other Stories*. These transcripts provide the background for the project conducted by David Libbey and Ray Bene. These transcripts are a record of all the raw data and illustrations that were later cleaned up and put into book format. These transcripts include several fold-out USGS maps in the back with all of the place name data. E99.E7 S853 (lvl.2)

Townsend, Charles H.

1887 *Notes on the Natural History and Ethnology of Northern Alaska: The Kowak River Region*. In *Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the Year 1885*, edited by J.C. Cantwell, pp. 85-96. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

This is an appendix found at the end of Cantwell's report on explorations up the Kobuk River in 1885. Townsend provides information of different species that he personally observed during the boat trip up the Kobuk River valley. He includes observations on plant life, mammals, birds, and fish. Townsend includes a few sketches of select species. The ethnological notes are sparse and are mixed in with the natural history. There is no separate section for ethnology.

Vent, Mary

1992 *Interview by Wendy Arundale*. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library, recorded on July 22nd.

Mary Vent is from Huslia and most of this conversation is about her life living in the Koyukuk River Valley and specifically along the Huslia River. The only mention of the Kobuk is when she is talking about playing football as a youth and the first place she remembers seeing football in on the Kobuk River.

Waters, Katrina Kessler (director)

1987 *Joe Sun*. 20 minutes. Alaska Native Heritage Film Project. Fairbanks.

A film based on the life of Joe Sun. VH-289 (lvl.4)

West, Frederick Hadleigh

1996 *Onion Portage, Kobuk River: Akmak and Kobuk Components*. In *American Beginnings*, edited by Frederick Hadleigh West, pp. 485-490. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

This book chapter provides a short but good overview of the oldest components at the Onion Portage Site. There is nothing in this chapter that cannot be found in Anderson's 1988 monograph or Hamilton's 1970 Acta Arctica write up and this chapter must be based off of those publications. This does provide another take on the Akmak assemblage with a short summary, but overall this does not provide much new information. In West's defense, he probably didn't have access to the collections and likely had to base this section on those previous publications.

Whitney, John

2002 *Ethnic Identification at Kallarichuk*. Senior Honors Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Brown University.

This document is an undergraduate senior thesis completed at Brown University under the guidance of David Gregg. This project is born out of the excavations that took place at the Kallarichuk Ranger Station in Kobuk Valley National Park in 1996. The Kallarichuk Site is a historic or protohistoric site that combines elements of Euro-American and Iñupiaq culture and Whitney focuses his analysis on refining the definition of Iñupiaq style in an effort to determine if the inhabitants of the site were in fact Iñupiaq. The author relies on ethnographic information (both past and present) to form a definition of what it means to be Iñupiaq and then evaluated the artifact assemblage in order to determine the ethnicity of the site occupants, which Whitney ultimately determines is Iñupiaq despite the presence of many Euro-American trade goods.

William, William and Effie Ned William

1992 *Interview by Wendy Arundale*. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library, recorded on November 20th.

William and Effie William are from Allakaket and both grew up on the Koyukuk River. William talks some about Iñupiaq people coming over to Alatna. He also talks about traveling between the Kobuk and Koyukuk valleys and mentions an old village on the Hog River close to the Kobuk.

Williams, Susie

1992 *Interview by Wendy Arundale*. Sound recording on file at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Rasmuson Library, recorded on November 16th.

Susie Williams grew up on the Koyukuk River and much of the interview discusses life along that river. She mentions the Kobuk while talking about missionaries in the region. She also talks about getting supplies from the coast through trade. Koyukuk people would trade furs for supplies from the Kotzebue area that would come over via the Kobuk River valley. They would trade for items not available in the interior, like seal skin rope for example. These topics are discussed briefly and not in great detail.

Wran, Alice

1948 *Photograph Album 1917-1948*. University of Alaska Anchorage Library Archives, Anchorage.

I could not find a copy of this source.

Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc.

1966 *Jesus-ngum iñuulhanik: Gospel Stories in Kobuk River Eskimo*. Wycliffe Bible Translators, Fairbanks.

Not much to annotate here. The title says it all. PM73.Z9 M3198

Zibell, Wilfried

1968 *Iñupiam ukalhi: Eskimo Reader*. Summer Institute of Linguistics.

This book is a reader for beginners to the Iñupiat language and is meant to help teach the language. Pages 37-41 presents an "Eskimo Alphabet" with words in Iñupiat, their English translation, a picture, and a explanation (in English) of how to pronounce each. The preceding pages present many vocabulary words and short sentences in Iñupiat that appear with pictures and look really simple, but an unfamiliar reader quickly gets lost. With a little time a person could likely work their way through this book and learn a great deal about the Iñupiat language.

1969 *Unipchaat: Animal Stories of the Kobuk River Eskimo*. Summer Institute of Linguistics.

This collection includes three volumes of traditional Iñupiat stories that deal with animals. The stories are presented in both Iñupiat and English along with many nice illustrations. There are 13 stories altogether with many centering around two animals as the main characters. Several of the stories include either a fox or a raven (sometimes both). The fox and the raven are often found in Iñupiat stories possibly because of their reputations as tricksters. All of these stories are extremely short. E99.E7 Z5 (lvl.2) (3 volumes)