

Kodiak dataset information

Name: Kodiak

Region: Alaska

Author: Kenneth I. Taylor

Source: « A Demographic Study of Karluk, Kodiak Island, Alaska, 1962-1964 » in, *Arctic Anthropology*, Vol. 3, No. 2, *Studies in Aleutian-Kodiak Prehistory, Ecology and Anthro-pology* (1966), pp. 211-240.

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Coder : Olivier Kyburz

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The population (K.I. Taylor's presentation):

Karluk (57°36'N. lat. , 154°17'W. long.) is one of seven native villages on the Kodiak Island group, which lies to the south of the Alaskan mainland in the Gulf of Alaska and is separated from the Alaska Peninsula by the 25 miles-wide Shelikof Strait. The population of Karluk is in the main derived from the Konyag Eskimo, inhabitants of the Island group and adjacent mainland in prehistoric and historic times. In 1962 the village population was 148. At the northeast end of Kodiak Island is the town of Kodiak, with a population of 2628 individuals in 1960. Of these, some 342, or 13%, were natives. At the beginning of the 1960s the total Konyag population on Kodiak and surrounding islands was approximately 1300 (see p. 216 for population sizes of the other six villages). Two other contemporary settlements in this area are populated, to a large extent, by Konyags. The village of Perryville on the adjacent Alaska Peninsula was populated by Peninsula Konyags from a number of villages which had to be abandoned after the Katmai eruption of 1912. No details are known of any subsequent population changes. The 1960 Census gives a population total of 111 persons. The native element of the three small communities centered at Chignik, also on the Peninsula, "is thought to be derivative of the Koniag" (Chown and Lewis 1962:211). In 1960 the total population for the three together was 314. The Konyags referred to throughout this paper are only those of the Kodiak Island group.

Contact between the Konyags of Karluk village and Caucasians began at the time of the first Russian settling of Kodiak Island. The initial discovery of Kodiak Island by the Russians was in 1763 when Stepan Glottof landed and wintered near the southwestern end of the Island. In 1784 the first permanent Russian settlement was established by Shelikof at Three Saints Bay on the southeast side of the Island. Soon after this in 1785 an exploring party spent the winter at Karluk, and in 1786 a trading post was established there. The village became an important source of dried salmon for the Russian fur traders. Bancroft notes that in 1796 two large fleets of bidarkas (kayaks), which were being equipped for the sea-otter hunt, were provided with some 30,000 dried fish at Karluk (Bancroft 1959:141, 223, 230, 357).

Following the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867, the commercial salting of salmon at Karluk began in 1870. Salmon canning began in 1882, and in the 1880s and 1890s there were at times as many as seven canneries in operation at Karluk. By 1907 this number had been reduced to one following a tremendous decline in the productivity of the river. This last cannery was moved to a new site at Larsen Bay, some 30 miles away to the northeast, in 1911 (Moser, 1899; Halferty 1924; McKeown

1948). From this time until the present day the salmon fishermen of Karluk have worked primarily for this one cannery. Throughout the 82 years of Russian occupation and during the subsequent years of American ownership of Alaska, admixture with Aleuts, North American Indians and especially with Caucasians — Russians, Europeans and Americans — has been considerable (Taylor 1966 : 211-12).

Changes at the time of fieldwork :

In 1962 the population of the village was composed exclusively of Konyag families, with the exceptions of only the store manager, the protestant missionary and his family, and the school teacher and his family during the school year. A number of marriages in recent years have been with Americans and Europeans, and in 1962 two brothers, who were Americans, married village women and settled as members of the Karluk population (Taylor 1966:212).

Karluk is a small village of a much hybridized Eskimo population which since the 1920s or 1930s has been progressively declining in total population size. "This trend continued to show itself quite dramatically during my three years acquaintance with the village. From the population size of 148 in 1962, on which the major part of this analysis is based, there was a reduction to 106 by 1964 at the time of my last visit. There are substantially more males than females" (Taylor 1966 : 234).

The dataset :

The « Kodiak » dataset has been established from the Genealogical chart, divided into 3 « sections », the Appendix II of K.I. Taylor's paper, coded by O. Kyburz for the Kinsources program.

It concerns 410 individuals. When appearing on the chart, the author's numbering has been retained. For unlabelled individuals, without identification numbers, the coder has attributed one, between numbers 1 and 254, in the order in which they appear in the chart, chronologically, « section » after « section ».

The following individual attributes reproduce the data contained in the chart.

Individual Attibutes

— BIRT_D_STATUS

Indicates if the birthdate has been estimated « e. » or was known by the author. This reproduces the presence or absence of « e. » next to individuals on the chart.

— BIRT_DATE

Indicates the year of birth, deducted from the vertical position of an individual on the chart. There is one date that seems unrealistic, for number 535, born in 1913 with an 11 year old father. But this is what the chart indicates.

— PRESENCE

Indicates the mode of presence at the time of fieldwork: alive, dead, stillbirth, immigrated. This reproduces the colouring of the figures (white, black, black and white) on the chart.

— SECTION_1, SECTION_2, SECTION_3,

Indicates in which sections of the chart an individual is present.

— NAME

The first name is normally formed with an indication of gender, F or H, and the identification number. From numbers 1 to 254 the name is « Unlabelled » plus identification number.

The second name contains codes that indicate the origins for each individual. It is another way of reproducing the different types of lines present in the chart according to the codification provided below.

References

- BANCROFT, H. H., 1960, *History of Alaska: 1730-1885*. Antiquarian Press Ltd., New York.
- CHOWN, B. and M. LEWIS, 1962, « The Blood Group and Secretor Status of Three Small Communities in Alaska. » in *Oceania*, Vol. 32, pp. 211-218, Sydney.
- HALFERTY, Z. T., 1924, *Historic Kodiak. Pathfinder of Alaska*, Vol. 6, No. 6, pp. 4-5, 33-38, Valdez.
- MCKEOWN, Martha, 1948, *The Trail Led North*. Macmillan, New-York.
- MOSER, J. F., 1899, « The Salmon and Salmon Fisheries of Alaska », in *Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission*, Vol. 18, pp. 1-178, Washington.
- TAYLOR, Kenneth I., 1966, « A Demographic Study of Karluk, Kodiak Island, Alaska, 1962-1964 » in, *Arctic Anthropology*, Vol. 3, No. 2, *Studies in Aleutian-Kodiak Prehistory, Ecology and Anthropology*, pp. 211-240.

Place of Origin:

[Kr]		: Karluk	[La]		: Larsen Bay
[Af]		: Afognak	[Ko]		: Kodiak
[Uz]		: Uzinki	[Kg]		: Kaguyak
[Ak]		: Akhiok	[Co]		: Cook Inlet
[Ug]		: Uganik	[Un]		: Unknown
[Wo]		: Woody Island	[Wh]		: White
[Ma]		: Mainland			

Separators in the line-codification (always from father's ancestors to mother's)

- [:] Merging of different origins at parent's level
- [-] Merging of different origins at grand-parent's level
- [•] Merging of different origins at great grand-parent's level
- ∅ Merging of different origins at great great grand-parent's level