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CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE ALEUTIAN REGION:  
HISTORIC SITES

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Volume II

Anthropology & Historic Preservation  
Cooperative Park Studies Unit  
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Occasional Paper No. 6  
October 1977

**B&W Scans**

545-72

8/30/2002

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## NOTE TO THE READER

Volume II of this report consists of the 411 statements of significance which were filed with the Aleut Corporation's site selection applications for historic sites under Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This volume should be utilized in conjunction with sections V and VI of Volume I, discussions of the general description and significance of Aleut historic sites, and the recommendations (purely subjective) made concerning their management.

It should also be remembered that these statements may or may not be complete. When the certification process is completed for each selected site, fuller statements, including better descriptions of the geographic settings of the sites, will be forthcoming. Until that time, however, these statements will be useful in discussions about the site-specific information which was utilized for this project.

I would again like to thank Doug Veltre of Anchorage Community College for his invaluable help in getting the statements of significance written by the July 1, 1976 deadline. Not only did he complete historic site information forms for all the sites, but he was also able to clarify some of the intricacies of Aleutian archaeology in terms which an historian could understand. I, however, take full responsibility for any errors of fact or interpretation which may have crept into these statements.

ISLAND/PEN \_\_\_\_\_  
 GROUP \_\_\_\_\_  
 SITE NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 SITE CODE \_\_\_\_\_  
 STATE SITE CODE \_\_\_\_\_

## I. TYPE OF SITE:

1. Cemetery \_\_\_\_\_
2. Habitation \_\_\_\_\_
3. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## II SITE STATUS:

1. Active \_\_\_\_\_
2. Inactive \_\_\_\_\_

## III LOCATION OF SITE:

U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Name of map:

Seward Meridian

Township \_\_\_\_\_

Range \_\_\_\_\_

Section \_\_\_\_\_

Latitude

Longitude

## IV DESCRIPTION OF SITE (CITE REFERENCES LISTED IN V BELOW):

V REFERENCES TO SITE (CHECK & SUPPLY PAGE NUMBERS TO THOSE WHICH APPLY;  
 PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REFERENCES IF AVAILABLE):

\_\_\_\_\_ Jochelson 1925:

\_\_\_\_\_ Hrdlicka 1945:

\_\_\_\_\_ Wilderness Study Report 1973:

## VI ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

U Site #: AU-1  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

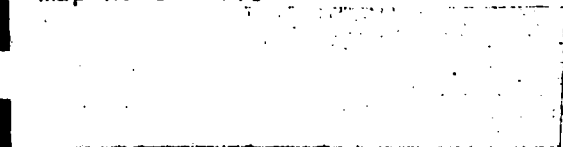
This site is located at the head of Chichagof Harbor, on the northeastern coast of Attu, largest of the Near Islands. It was noted as the site of "old Attu Village" during Frohlich's survey of the island in 1975, and may be the site which William Healy Dall (1877:43-44) referred to as "an ancient village-site of subsequent occupation" east of the present village.

A large stream, essential to Aleut settlement areas, was observed running through the site area during the 1975 survey. The site seems to have been heavily damaged due to military activities during World War II and subsequent military building operations in the area.

Sites such as this on Attu are extremely important to the prehistory and history of Attu. Attu was one of the first islands affected by Russian fur trading activities after Vitus Bering's discovery of the Aleutians in 1741. Attu became a station of the Russian American Company which remained important well into the nineteenth century, and later an outpost of the Alaska Commercial Company was established on the island. The island still had a permanent Native population until 1942, when the 45 Aleuts inhabiting the island were removed by the Japanese who occupied Attu.

Archaeologically, this site has the potential of yielding significant information concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Moreover, as this was formerly a major Aleut village on Attu, traditions concerning its occupation may still be available through ethnographic research involving the surviving Attuans living on Atka island.

Site #: AU-2  
Island: Attu  
Ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU




This is an Aleut village site at the eastern entrance to Chichagof Harbor on the northern coast of Attu Island. It was excavated by Waldemar Jochelson in the early twentieth century and called by him "the ancient village site, Sin" (Jochelson, 1925:24).

Jochelson excavated two pits at this site, and although he found no Russian artifacts, he was "inclined to the opinion that the Aleut lives in [redacted] in after the Russian advent. Kitchen remains were very meager, and these were mixed with earth. The village was situated on a mountain slope right over the sea, a location which would not have been chosen by the ancient Aleut" (Jochelson, 1925:26).

As Attu is known to have been occupied by the Aleuts prehistorically as well as historically into the 1940s, and there are indications that this area may have been spared damage from World War II activities on the island, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning early Aleut cultural adaptation after the arrival of Russian fur traders in the Near Islands in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: AU-3  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This site, on the western shore of Bedard Cove on the southeastern coast of Attu Island, was reported as the ancient village of Nanikax by Waldemar Jochelson (1925:24).

Six pits were excavated by Jochelson during his investigations of this site, although a total of fifteen house pits were observed at the site. Jochelson considered this site to be much older than the site he excavated at Chichagof Harbor (AU-2), and this site is probably of prehistoric Aleut occupation.

As there are indications that this site was not heavily damaged by military construction on Attu following World War II, this site has great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of this portion of Attu Island. Little research has been conducted in this area to delineate Aleut settlement patterns and cultural adaptation over a long period of time, and therefore sites such as this can add considerably to the knowledge of regional diversities within Aleut culture both prehistorically and historically.

Site #: AU-4  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This small site was reported located near the beach at the end of a military airstrip in the survey conducted for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:116). The site is situated on a narrow neck of land between Casco Cove and Massacre Bay on the southeastern coast of Attu Island. Such areas were typical of the location of many Aleut settlements: "All the ancient Aleut villages were situated on the sea-shore, not on the high land above the sea, and usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of [redacted] es. Thus the usual location of villages was on narrow isthmuses, on necks, of land..on promontories, or narrow sandbanks" (Jochelson, 1925:23).

This area is of great importance to the history and prehistory of the Aleutian Islands. Archaeologically, this site has the potential of yielding significant data concerning regional diversities within Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment. As the Near Islands are relatively isolated both culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutian Chain, research conducted here can help to delineate Aleut migrations and prehistoric occupation of this area.

Historically, this may be the area of first major contact between Russians and Aleuts in the eighteenth century. When the first Russian fur traders to the western Aleutians, led by Yakof Chuprof and Mikhail Nevodchikof, reached Attu Island following their brief skirmish with Natives on Agattu, Chuprof sent Alexei Beliaief and ten other men to explore the island. At Massacre Bay the Russians found some Native habitations, and after a short quarrel, fifteen

Site #: AU-4

Natives were killed (Bancroft, 1886:104-105). It is not known where on Massacre these Native habitations were located, but further investigation of this area may reveal important information regarding early Native-White contact on Attu.

Site #: AU-5  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site, located on Murder Point, a narrow point of land on the southeastern coast of Attu Island, was reported by Frohlich's Aleutian Island site survey in 1975.

Such locations were typical of Aleut settlements. These narrow necks of land allowed the Aleuts to carry their skin boats to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies. Moreover, Frohlich noted that a small island off the coast of Murder Point provided protection from storms. There is good boat landing in the area, and a stream, indispensable as a fresh water supply, runs through the site.

A large number of house pits were located at this site. Thirty-two such pits, the largest measuring 15 x 10 meters, were found during Frohlich's survey. A test pit revealed several stone artifacts.

An earlier investigation of the Murder Point area, conducted in 1945 by military personnel (Archives, University Museum, U. of Pa.) noted that there were three major middens located on the Point, and this may refer to site AU-5.

This site is significant in that it has great potential for yielding important archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of Aleut settlement in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: AU-6  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000

100

A large Native settlement site was reported here, in a cove in the East Arm of Nevidiskov Bay on the southern coast of Attu Island, by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing Aleut hunters easy access to the sea.

Attu Island is important in the prehistory and history of the Aleutian Islands' population. As the farthest west of the Near Islands, Attu was relatively isolated from the other portions of the Aleutians, and the only Native input on cultural adaptation could have come from the east. Further research in sites such as this could recover significant archaeological data concerning Aleut migrations and settlement patterns in this area before the arrival of the Russians.

Historically, Attu was one of the first islands to feel the effects of Russian fur trading activities in the western Aleutians. While many other Aleutian islands became depopulated, however, a Native settlement remained on the northeastern coast of Attu until 1942. Continued research in areas such as site AU-6 can perhaps reveal additional information concerning the effects of Native-White contact in the area.

This site is significant then, because of its potential for yielding important data concerning Aleut occupation of the Near Islands over a long period of time.

Site #: AU-7

101

Island: Attu

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000

map name: ATTU

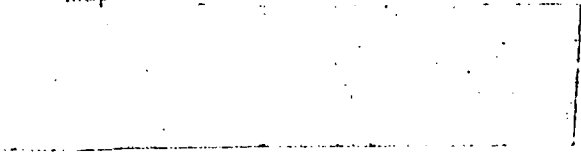
This is a small site, located in a cove at the western entrance to the West Arm of Nevidiskov Bay on the southern coast of Attu Island, which was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Attu is extremely important to the study of Aleut history and prehistory. As the Near Islands are relatively isolated from the central and eastern Aleutians, this area can serve as a laboratory for the study of Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians, and the regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment during the prehistoric period.

As the nearest island to the Asian ports from which Russian fur traders sailed to the Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century, Attu has great potential of yielding information concerning the effects of Native-White cultural contact in this portion of the Aleutians. Attu was a major trading station of the Russian American Company until the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867. Thereafter, a station of the Alaska Commercial Company was located on the island, and a permanent Aleut village was situated on the northeastern coast of Attu until the Natives were removed by the Japanese in 1942.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data relating to Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and contact with other peoples over a long period of time.

Site #: AU-8  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

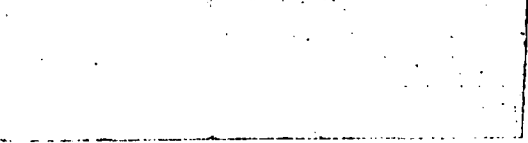


This is a large village site reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) at the mouth of Chuniksak Creek on the southern coast of Attu Island.

Although the major Aleut settlement on Attu--inhabited until the Natives were removed to Japan as prisoners of War in 1942--is located on the northeastern coast of Attu, trappers' cabins in this area indicate that the site may have been visited for a few weeks each season into the mid-twentieth century, and ethnographic research among the surviving Attu Aleuts on Atka may reveal additional information concerning this site.

Most of the Aleut settlement sites in the eastern portion of Attu were damaged by military activities and construction during and after World War II. As this area does not seem to have been as heavily damaged, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning prehistoric and historic Aleut occupation of Attu. Moreover, this site was an excellent location for an Aleut village, as Frohlich's survey of the area in 1975 observed that the site had good protection from storms and a good boat landing on a sandy beach.

Site #: AU-9  
Island: Attu  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This is a large Native village site located on Mikhail Point on Abraham Bay on the southwestern coast of Attu Island, which was reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Frohlich's archaeological survey of Attu in 1975 reported that several small islands offshore give this site fair protection from the sea, an important consideration in the location of Aleut settlement sites.

Attu is the farthest west of the Near Islands, a group of five islands relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the eastern and central Aleutians. Further research on sites such as this, therefore, can add considerably to the knowledge of prehistoric Aleut settlement of the Aleutians. Moreover, as regional diversities are known to exist within the Aleutians in terms of cultural adaptation, and as cultural and biological input could only have reached the Near Islands from the east, this area can yield significant archaeological and environmental data concerning diversities in physical types, settlement patterns, and subsistence utilization in the prehistoric period, as well as in the historic period, when the first Russian fur traders entered the Near Islands from the west and effectively changed the Aleuts' way of life.

U  
Site #: AU-10  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

104

This is a small Native settlement site reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) on a narrow neck of land at Cape Wrangell, the westernmost tip of Attu Island. Such narrow points of land were often utilized as locations for Aleut settlement sites, as they allowed the Aleuts to escape to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies (Jochelson, 1925:23).

Attu is a significant island in the prehistory and history of the Aleuts, and as this site seems to have been untouched by military activities on Attu during and after World War II, it has great potential for yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of the island. Although the major Aleut settlement on Attu was situated in Chichagof Harbor on the northeastern coast of Attu--a Russian American Company station was located in this village until 1867, and it was still an inhabited village until 1942-- the policy of Russian trading companies was to relocate the Aleut population from scattered villages such as AC-10 into larger communities so as to better control trading activities. This site then, can yield information concerning Aleut settlement patterns and other aspects of Aleut culture in the late prehistoric and early historic periods, when the first effects of Russian contact with the Natives of this area were felt.

Site #: AU-11  
Island: Attu  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU

This is a small Native village site reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) to be located in Austin Cove on the northern coast of Attu Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations throughout the Aleutians, as they afforded the inhabitants of these sites protection from storms, while still allowing for easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Most Aleut village sites seem to have been located, as this one, on the northern, or Bering Sea, coasts of the Aleutian Islands. The reason for this pattern is not completely clear, although it may have something to do with the type of shoreline along the Bering Sea coast, and the availability of subsistence resources along this coast. Moreover, as complete archaeological surveys have not been made of most of the Aleutian Islands, the extensiveness of this pattern is not known. Certainly on Amchitka, the one island in the Aleutians completely surveyed for Native sites, more than half of the 78 sites found lie on the southern, rather than northern coast.

Further research on this site could add significantly to archaeological knowledge concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence activities and cultural contact between Natives and Whites in this relatively isolated--but heavily populated in the prehistoric and early historic periods--portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site: AU-12  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

There is perhaps more historical documentation concerning this site, the historic village of Attu, than for any other uninhabited Native site in the western Aleutians. One of the earliest, and briefest, descriptions of this village is that of the Russian Orthodox priest Jacob Netzvetov, who visited Attu in 1830. He described the Native inhabitants, numbering 120, as perhaps the most "independent and superstitious" of the Aleutian Chain (DRHA 2:28-29).

As a general practice, the Russian American Company gathered the Natives of scattered villages in the Aleutian Islands into one or two villages on the major islands in order to facilitate trading activities. This may have been the case with Attu village, as Netzvetov described Chichagof Harbor, where the village is located, as "one of the best in the colonies...an excellent anchorage for ships". The small historic population of Attu make it seem likely that other Aleut villages on the island had been depleted by disease or through the transplantation of various hunting parties to other islands (the Aleut populations of the Commander and Pribilof Islands were made up partially of relocated Attu Natives) by the time of Netzvetov's visit to Attu.

The Russian American Company maintained a branch office of its Atka District at the village of Attu, and a census undertaken as part of an official investigation of the Russian American colonies in 1860 reported a population on the island consisting of 129 male and 98 female Aleuts, 11 male and 9 female Creoles, superintended by a Creole agent named Oulitovsky. It was also reported that hunting expeditions of approximately 50 men and 10 women were

Site #: AU-12

employed during hunting seasons, and while the fur trade had drastically declined in the western Aleutians by 1850, furs valued at \$8,127. had been shipped from Attu between 1851 and 1860. Aside from the Natives' dwellings--semisubterranean barabara--the Russian American Company's buildings at the village consisted of "1 chapel, 1 dwelling house, 1 bathhouse, 1 barrack, 1 wharf, and 1 store" (Kostlivtzev, 1860:36,37).

With the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the Alaska Commercial Company took over the Russian American Company's property at Attu. In 1878 Ivan Petroff, working for the United States Census Bureau, visited Attu, and although he noted that the Natives had become poor due to the decline in sea otter hunting, he still could call Attu a "Happy Island," as the 107 inhabitants were "the best preserved specimens of what the Aleuts formerly were, having been removed to a great extent from the deteriorating influence of intercourse with traders or whalers". Petroff was especially impressed that the Natives of Attu were relatively free from disease as compared to the Natives on the other islands of the Chain (Hinckley, 1966:54,55).

Despite their isolated situation--visited occasionally by an Alaska Commercial Company supply ship and Revenue Marine vessels--the population of Attu was to decline. The 1890 census reported the number of Natives on Attu as 101, but in 1891 The Alaskan, a Sitka newspaper, reported that the Alaska Commercial Company had abandoned the store at Attu, and the villagers faced starvation. By 1930, the date of the next reliable survey, the village population had dropped to 29, but was up again to 44 in 1940 (Orth, 1967:92).



Site #: AU-12

Although they had drastically declined in number, the British botanist Isobel Hutchinson, who visited Attu in 1936, found the 37 inhabitants still content in their isolation, and "the purest and happiest remnant of the interesting but fast-vanishing Aleutian race" (Hutchinson, 1937:2). By this time, according to an archaeologist who visited Attu in 1936, the Natives had been provided with an "excellent" church and a schoolhouse, while the majority lived in "small frame houses" (May, 1942:135).

The Attu Aleuts were not to remain the "happy" villagers remembered by occasional visitors much longer. Following the Japanese air attack on Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, on June 3-4, 1942, Japanese forces landed on Attu and surprised the Natives at church services on June 7. The small Native population of 45 was unable to resist an occupation force of 2,000 and surrendered. Of the two white schoolteachers in the village, Charles Foster Jones was killed by the Japanese, while his wife was taken to Japan as a prisoner of war. The Aleuts were kept on Attu for about three months before they, too, were transported to Japan, where they remained prisoners of war, digging in the clay pits of Hokkaido, until freed by American forces in 1945. The twenty-four survivors of Japanese internment were not to return to Attu, however. Only sixteen seemed well enough to return to the Aleutians at all, and these were resettled on the Island of Atka.

This site then, is highly significant in the history of the Aleutians, and in the memory of many Aleuts still living. Moreover, it is also important to the prehistory of this portion of the Aleutian Chain. In 1938 the archaeologist Ales Hrdlicka visited Attu and excavated at an old Aleut settlement near the

Site #: AU-12

historic village. Hrdlicka considered it a "nicely situated fair-sized old site" (Hrdlicka, 1945:312), and it has the potential of yielding further data concerning early Aleut settlement and culture on Attu.

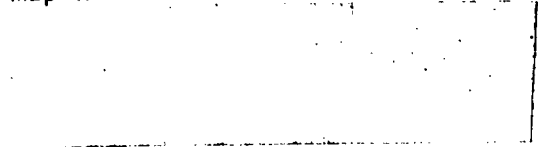
Site # AU-13  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site, located near Square Point in Sarana Bay on the eastern coast of Attu Island, was reported in the site survey conducted for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:116).

Little extensive research has been conducted in the Near Islands, yet this group, especially Attu, has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory. The island's population seems to have been fairly large at the time of the first Russian trading expeditions to the Aleutians (Coxe, 1780:45-46), and the archaeological evidence that has been recovered from Attu indicates an important prehistoric occupation. Moreover, the island was inhabited historically until 1942, when the 45 Aleuts still living on Attu were taken to Japan as prisoners of war.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data which can delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation in a relatively isolated portion of the Aleutian Island Chain.

Site #: AU-14  
Island: Attu  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU



This site, situated on the eastern shore of Bedard Cove on the southeastern tip of Attu Island, was first located during Frohlich's 1975 survey of Attu for the Aleut Corporation.

Frohlich reported that this site was well-protected from the sea, due to offshore islands and reefs, yet there was good boat landing in the area. Two streams, important as a fresh water supply for Aleut villages, run through the site. Evidence of at least twenty house pits was observed at the site, although the largest of these measured only 8 x 5 meters. Nine stone artifacts were recovered during testing of the site, and it was felt that there was a possible Aleut burial site in connection with the village.

As this site seems relatively untouched by military activities and construction on Attu during and after World War II, this site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the prehistory and history of the Aleut population of Attu. The Near Islands are relatively isolated both culturally and biologically from the eastern and central Aleutians, and this area can serve as a laboratory for the study of regional diversities in Aleut culture over a long period of time.

This site is located on the southeastern coast of Attu Island, in Bedard Sound and was first reported by Frohlich's survey of Attu in 1975.

A dry stream, common to Aleut sites, runs through this site, while several more reefs provide good protection from the sea, another major consideration. There is an extremely good boat landing in the area.

Frohlich's survey found evidence of at least twenty-five house pits at this site, although the largest of these measured only 4 x 3 meters. Five stone artifacts were recovered during testing of this site.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut history and prehistory in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. As the Near Islands were relatively isolated both culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutians, this area can offer valuable information on early Aleut migrations into the Near Islands, as well as regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment. And as Attu was one of the first islands affected by the intrusion of Russian fur traders into the Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century, information may be available from this site regarding Native-White contact in this significant area.

Site #: AU-16  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site is located approximately two miles west of Buchanan Point on the northeastern coast of Attu Island, and was first reported during Frohlich's archaeological site survey of Attu in 1975. The site is partially protected from the sea by a few small offshore islands and reefs, and a small stream runs through the site.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians--mainly in the proximity of present-day Aleut villages, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Regional diversities--on an intra-island as well as inter-island basis--in the availability of subsistence resources and cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment are known to exist, however. The Near Islands, of which Attu is the largest, were relatively isolated both culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutian Chain. Sites such as this are significant, therefore, because they have the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning regional diversities in Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence resource utilization, and other aspects of Aleut culture in the prehistoric period, as well as information on how that culture was affected by intrusion of European influences into the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: AU-17  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site is located in a small cove less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of Khlebnikof Point, on the northeastern coast of Attu Island, and was first observed during Frohlich's survey of Attu archaeological sites in the summer of 1975. Such coves were typical of Aleut site locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea. This site is protected by small islands offshore. A small stream, another important consideration for Aleut site locations, runs next to this site.

Attu is one of the most significant islands in the western Aleutians in terms of its potential of yielding information concerning Aleut history and prehistory. As the largest of the Near Islands, further research done here can help delineate early Aleut migration into this portion of the Aleutian Chain. And as the Near Islands were relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the central and eastern Aleutians, sites such as this can provide considerable data concerning regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment over a long period of time.

Moreover, as Attu was one of the first islands visited by Russian fur traders in the mid-eighteenth century, and a Russian American Company station was maintained on Attu until 1867 when the Alaska Commercial Company began activities in the area, and as Attu remained a permanently inhabited island until 1942, this site may also reveal information concerning Native-White contact in the historic period.

Site #: AU-18

Island: Attu

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1950, 1:250,000

map name: ATTU

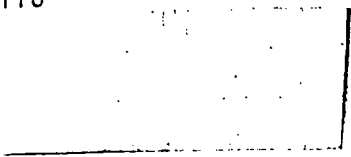
This site, reported during Frohlich's 1975 archaeological site survey of Attu, is located in the cove east of Chuniksak Point on the southern coast of Attu Island. Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations in the western Aleutians, as they afforded protection from the worst storms--this site is protected by outlying rocks--while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Good boat landing areas were observed along a sandy beach at this site.

Attu is considerably important in the study of Aleut history and prehistory. As one of the Near Islands, it was relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutian Chain. As the only cultural and biological input could have come from the east, further research done on sites such as this could reveal significant archaeological data on Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians, as well as information on Aleut cultural adaptation in the area over a long period of time.

Also, as Attu was one of the first islands visited by Russian fur traders in the mid-eighteenth century, and remained a Russian American Company outpost until the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867, when the Alaska Commercial Company began operations on the island, considerable evidence may be recovered from sites on this island regarding Native-White contact in the area.



Site #: AU-19  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This site is located at the head of West Arm Cove in Nevidiskov Bay, on the southern coast of Attu Island. It was first reported during Frohlich's 1975 archaeological site survey of Attu. Many Aleut settlement sites are located in such coves, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing Aleut hunters easy access to the sea. This site seemed to be well protected, while offering good boat landing areas. A stream, important as a fresh water supply for Aleut sites, runs through the site.

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory in the western Aleutians. Little research has been done in this area on regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation, yet such diversities are known to have existed, both from an inter-island as well as an intra-island perspective. Moreover, as one of the Near Islands, Attu was relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutians, and the prehistoric culture of the area remained relatively unchanged for a long period of time. Further research must be done, however, before a clearer picture of Aleut life-styles in this area over time can be obtained.

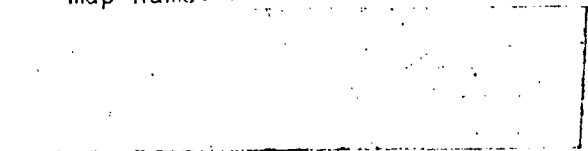
Site #: AU-20  
Island: Attu  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU

This site, located in a small cove in the middle of Nevidiskov Bay on the southern coast of Attu Island, was first reported by Frohlich's archaeological site survey of Attu conducted in the summer of 1975. Such coves seem to be typical of Aleut site locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Evidence of house pits was observed at this site during the 1975 survey, and it was noted that the site was situated more than thirty feet above the beach. This situation may be helpful in delineating Aleut utilization of this site. During research conducted on other islands in the western Aleutians--most notably the survey conducted on Amchitka Island in 1969-1970 (Desautels, et.al., 1971)--it was found that there were two basic types of Aleut settlements: beach terrace sites, which may have served as manufacturing stations or staging areas for ocean fishing; and bluff sites, which seemed to have been more permanent base villages. Further research must be conducted in this area in order to clearly determine Aleut settlement utilization in the area, and the regional diversities which may exist within the general pattern.

This site has the potential then, of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this relatively isolated and little-studied portion of the Aleutians.

Site #: AU-21  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This site, reported during Frohlich's 1975 archaeological site survey of Attu, lies in a small cove on the eastern shore of Nevidiskov Bay, an area which has many old Native sites. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Like most Native settlement sites on Attu, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut history and prehistory in the western Aleutians. Little research has been done in this area, yet sites such as this can provide information contributing to the knowledge of early Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians, Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment--and the regional diversities within the general patterns of these activities.

Historically, Attu was one of the first of the Aleutians visited by Russian fur traders in the mid-eighteenth century, and the island was extensively utilized and inhabited until the 1940s. Further research on sites such as this, therefore, can also yield information concerning changes in Aleut culture brought about by European influences in the area.

Site #: AU-22

Island: Attu


p ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000

This site's location, in Auburn Cove on the northern coast of Attu Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleut trappers familiar with this area. These trappers reported that this was either a village or camp site (Aleut Corp. Files, Site 15). Such coves, with fresh water streams running into them, were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Attu Island, the largest of the Near Islands, is extremely important in the history and prehistory of the western Aleutians. As the Near Islands were relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the eastern and western Aleutians, further archaeological research in this area can help to delineate Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians, as well as how the cultural adaptation of the Aleuts inhabiting the Near Islands differed from the adaptations over time of the Aleuts in the more eastern islands. Also, as Attu was one of the first islands in the western Aleutians visited by Russian traders in the eighteenth century, and a permanent village was maintained on the island until 1942, further research may also uncover data concerning Aleut-White relations in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

This site is significant then, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory. Even more important, it still holds a significant place in the feelings and associations of the present-day Aleuts who remember this site's location.

Site #: AU-23  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU




This site, in a small bay between Cape Wrangell and Kresta Point on the northwestern coast of Attu Island, is an important area in the traditional oral history of the Aleuts who once lived on Attu. Bergsland (1959:42) reports this site as "the village where the legendary ancestress of the Attuans lived".

One of Bergsland's informants was Mike Lokanin, an Attu Native who had been taken to Japan as a prisoner of war with the other inhabitants of the island in 1942, and relocated on Atka after his return to the United States in 1945. Lokanin told Bergsland (1959:124-25) the tradition connected with this site: The inhabitants of the Near Islands had once been numerous, but raiders from the eastern Aleutians came and destroyed the Near Islands' population, except for one woman, named Chuning. She went around the island three times, and not finding anyone else, made a village at this site. After several years, Aleuts from the east returned to Attu, and found Chuning at her village, called Hanilig. Chuning and the eastern Aleuts who found her became the ancestors of the Aleut population of Attu found by the Russians on their arrival in the western Aleutians in the eighteenth century.

This site is significant then, because of the feelings and associations connected with it for the present-day Aleut population.

Site #: AU-24  
Island: Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This is the site of a seemingly very large Aleut village reported to the Aleut Corporation (Aleut Corp. files, site 16). Between fifteen and twenty house pits were reported here. This site is located on the narrow neck of land between Lake Nicholas and Sarana Bay on the eastern coast of Attu Island. It seems to be near the location of the Aleut summer village reported on Sarana Bay by Jochelson (1925:24). If this is the Aleut site partially excavated by Jochelson, it probably dates from the period after the arrival of the Russian fur traders into the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the history of the Aleuts who occupied Attu, and how their culture was affected by their contacts and conflicts with Europeans well into the nineteenth century.

Site #: AU-25  
Island Attu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site, located on the extreme tip of Alexai Point on the southeastern coast of Attu Island, is one of the sites reported to the Aleut Corporation (Aleut Corp. files, site 17). Such narrow necks of land were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as Jochelson noted (1925:23): "Aleut villages were situated...usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes. Thus the usual location of villages was on narrow isthmuses, on necks of land between two ridges, on promontories, or narrow sandbanks."

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment are known to have existed, however, and further research must be done in this area to determine how this site fits into the settlement patterns and subsistence activities of the Aleut population of Attu. This site has the potential, therefore, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data delineating Aleut prehistory and history in this important, and relatively isolated, portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AG-1

Island: Agattu

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000

map name: ATTU

This large Aleut settlement area is located on Krugloi Point, the eastern tip of Agattu Island. Agattu is the second largest of the Near Islands, and lies just thirty miles southeast of Attu. It was the first area of contact between Russian fur traders and Aleuts after Bering's expedition of 1741.

This area was excavated by A. C. Spaulding, who describes the settlement as follows (1962:6)

It was apparent on first inspection that there are two village sites in the area. The first and easternmost site...lies on low and gently sloping ground immediately above the storm beach....The second site lies on higher and more steeply sloping ground several hundred yards to the west of the first.

Both these villages were excavated by Spaulding, and cultural features were found at both sites. A C-14 date of 615 B.C. was obtained from the lower village.

Although Spaulding found a "remarkably poor array of artifact types" here, he concluded that "the known Agattu sites represent an early population who brought an archaic and simple artifact inventory to the island and preserved it in relative isolation without much change for more than a millenium" (Spaulding, 1962:43-44).

This site is significant then, in that archaeological data gathered here can help clarify Aleut settlement patterns in this portion of the Aleutians, as well as clarify Aleut cultural adaptation to the environment in a relatively isolated area.



Site #: AG-2  
Island: Agattu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This very large settlement area is located in McDonald Cove on the eastern coast of Agattu, the second largest of the Near Islands.

This area was extensively excavated by Ales Hrdlicka in 1938 (1945: 292-312). There were two major villages comprising this settlement area, and Hrdlicka considered the two sites "really connected, and form a great unit."

From the archaeological data which Hrdlicka gathered during his 23-day study of these sites, he concluded that this area was a major Paleo-Aleut settlement, with a much later occupation by Aleuts. He thought that the northern portion of the site "may once have had a thousand inhabitants." Considerable evidence of house pits was found, and also some Aleut burials were revealed. Hrdlicka also found evidence of a "so-far unique stone industry."

The fact that one of these sites was on a sloping hill, and the other on a flat area below the first site, can help to clarify the characteristics of Paleo-Aleut and Aleut settlement patterns in this area. A similar combination of sites was excavated by A. C. Spaulding (1962) on Krugloi Point on the eastern tip of Agattu. Also, archaeological investigations on Amchitka in 1969-1970 (Desautels, et.al., 1971:346) revealed two types of sites--beach terrace sites and sites located on high bluffs. The beach terrace sites were considered to be manufacturing stations and staging areas for ocean fishing, while the bluff sites seemed to be more permanent base villages.

This site has the potential of yielding considerable significant archaeological data concerning prehistoric Aleut occupation of the Near Islands.

Site #: AG-2

When such data is studied along with information gathered from other islands in this group, and in the Aleutians in general, a clear picture of Aleut cultural adaptation and the regional diversities within that adaptation, can be obtained.

Site: AG-3

Island: Agattu

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000

map name: ATTU

This site was reported as a village site on Nile Point on the southwestern coast of Agattu Island by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Agattu is the second largest of the Near Islands, and lies thirty miles southeast of Attu. This island was the area of first contact--and first bloodshed--between Russian fur traders and the Aleuts following Bering's voyage of discovery in 1741.

Archaeological research conducted in the eastern portion of Agattu in the 1930s and 1960s has revealed a large amount of significant information regarding prehistoric and early historic Aleut occupation of the island. Further research, on sites such as AG-3, can add even more information concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this relatively isolated portion of the Aleutian Islands. The Near Islands are important both historically and archaeologically, and sites such as this have great potential of adding to the knowledge of Aleut cultural adaptation to this area before and after white contact with the Natives changed their way of life drastically.

Site #: AG-4  
Island: Agattu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site was noted as a small Aleut settlement on Gillon Point, the extreme western tip of Agattu Island, by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Agattu is an important island in the Aleutians both historically and archaeologically. It was the first island in the Aleutian Chain visited by Russian fur traders after Vitus Bering's exploring expedition sighted the islands in 1741. In 1745 these traders, led by Yakof Chuprov, landed on Agattu and in a misunderstanding with the Natives "for the first time the thundering echoes of musketry resounded from the hills of Agattu...and the long era of bloodshed, violence, and rapine for the poor Aleuts was begun" (Bancroft, 1886:103).

Archaeological investigations conducted in the eastern portion of Agattu by Ales Hrdlicka (1945) and A. C. Spaulding (1962) revealed extensive evidence of a large prehistoric Native population on the island.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding a great deal of information which, when studied in connection with data gathered from other sites on the island, can clearly delineate Aleut settlement patterns and cultural adaptation in this area in both the pre-historic and early historic periods.

Site #: AG-5  
Island: Agattu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.) in a small cove southwest of Armeria Point on the northern coast of Agattu Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement areas, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing for easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. They were also easy to defend against approaching enemies.

This island is significant in the history of Native-White cultural contact in the Aleutians. Agattu was the first island visited by Russian fur traders in the mid-nineteenth century after Bering's second exploration expedition discovered the Aleutian Chain. This contact fits the stereotype of such contact between Europeans and Native Americans on each of the American frontiers--there was misunderstanding and violence, leading eventually to the Natives' complete subjugation under the Russians.

This area is also significant in the study of Aleut prehistory. The Near Islands were relatively isolated both culturally and biologically from the central and eastern Aleutians, and further research here could answer many questions concerning Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians. Archaeological research done on sites on the eastern coast of Agattu has revealed extensive evidence of prehistoric Native occupation of the island. This site is significant, therefore, in that it can add still more data concerning the prehistoric Aleut cultural adaptation to this area, as well as information concerning Native-White contact and conflict in the Near Islands.

Site #: AG-6  
Island: Agattu  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

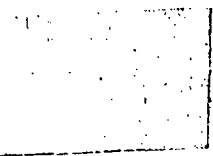
This is a Native village site located on Armeria Point on the northern coast of Agattu Island, which was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Agattu Island is important in the study of both Aleut history and pre-history. It was the first island visited by Russian fur traders after Vitus Bering's 1741 explorations discovered the Aleutian Islands. The actions of these traders--including misunderstanding and violence--was to typify Russian contact with the Aleuts that was to continue into the nineteenth century.

In terms of Aleut prehistory, continued research in this area can add considerable data to the knowledge of Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians, and Aleut cultural adaptation to the area's environment. The Near Islands were relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the central and eastern Aleutians, and therefore the sole source for cultural and biological input was from the east. Research conducted on sites on the eastern coast of Agattu has revealed extensive evidence of prehistoric Aleut settlement of the island, and cultural aspects that seem to have remained fairly constant for centuries.

This site is significant then, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning prehistoric Aleut occupation of Agattu, as well as how contact with Europeans affected Aleut cultural adaptation to the area beginning in the eighteenth century.

Site #: AG-7  
Island: Agattu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This site, located in a small cove in Armeria Bay, on the northern coast of Agattu Island, was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.). Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement areas, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. They were also easily defensible against approaching enemies.

This island was the first to be visited by Russian fur traders in the eighteenth century after Vitus Bering's second exploring expedition discovered the Aleutian Islands. Russian traders in the 1750s found Agattu to contain "the greatest number of inhabitants" of the Near Islands (Coxe, 1780:45).

Archaeological investigations conducted on sites on the eastern coast of Agattu have revealed that the island also had a large prehistoric Native population, and that the Aleut cultural adaptation to the Near Islands, being isolated from other portions of the Aleutian Chain, remained relatively constant over the long period of Aleut occupation of the area.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut prehistory and history in this important section of the Aleutians, and can serve, with other sites on the island, as a laboratory for the study of regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation both before and after Russian contact with the Aleuts.

Site #: AG-8  
Island: Agattu  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU

This Native settlement site was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.) to be located in a small cove on the northeastern coast of Agattu Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms while still allowing Aleut hunters easy access to the sea.

Agattu was the first island visited by Russian fur traders in the mid-1740s, following the discovery of the Aleutian Islands by Vitus Bering, and Agattu was found to contain the most numerous population of the Near Islands.

Archaeological research conducted on sites on the eastern coast of Agattu has revealed extensive evidence of prehistoric Aleut occupation of the island. Moreover, according to Aleut traditions concerning the Near Islands, Agattu was said to have been well-populated, but the Aleuts here were killed by raiders from the eastern Aleutians, who later repopled the island (Bergsland, 1959:124-25).

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut prehistory in this area. As the Near Islands were relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutian Chain, studies in this area can reveal the diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their maritime environments over a long period of time. And as Agattu was an important area in the Russian fur trade, further research here may uncover more information which can help to explain changes in Aleut culture after contact with the Europeans.



Site #: AG-9  
Island: Agattu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

A relatively small Native settlement site was reported here, in a small cove in Patricia Bight on the northern coast of Agattu Island, by members of the Atka Village Land Committee (Aleut Corp. files). Although Agattu has been uninhabited for a long period of time, Native contact with the area has continued, and many Aleut trappers are familiar with such sites in the Aleutians. Moreover, it is known that the former inhabitants of Attu (thirty miles northwest of Agattu) commonly used Agattu during the trapping season (Hrdlicka, 1945:290). And as the remnants of the Attu population were relocated on Atka following their return from Japanese imprisonment in 1945, the traditional location of many sites in the Near Islands are known to the Atka Natives.

Sites such as this, not reported in earlier archaeological surveys of Agattu, have significance even beyond the feelings and associations present-day Aleuts may have for the area. They have the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning the settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation of the Aleuts in the Near Islands, both in the prehistoric period and in the period after Russian contact with the Near Islands, in the mid-eighteenth century.

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Site #: AG-10  
Island: Agattu  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This is a small Aleut village site, located southwest of Patricia Point on the northern coast of Agattu Island, which was reported by the Atka Village Land Committee (Aleut Corp, files).

Agattu, second largest of the Near Islands, is an extremely important island in terms of Aleut prehistory. Archaeological research conducted on the eastern coast of the island in the 1930s by Ales Hrdlicka (1945:290-312), and more recently by A.C. Spaulding (1962), has revealed extensive evidence of pre-Russian Aleut occupation of the island. As the Near Islands are relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutian Chain, continued research in this area can help delineate regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment over time.

The island is also important historically, as Agattu was the first island to be visited by Russian fur traders after Berings' expedition of 1741 discovered the Aleutian Chain. It is known to have had a large Native population at that time (Coxe, 1780:45). After the island became depopulated, the area was still utilized by the Aleut population of Attu and other Aleutian islands for seasonal trapping.

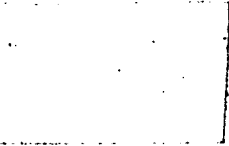
This site is significant because continued archaeological, ethnographic, and historical research concerning this area can yield important additional information concerning Aleut culture and history in this portion of the Aleutians, and determine the extent of continued Aleut feelings and associations for the area.

Site #: AI-1  
Island: Alaid  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000

This is a small site reported on the northeast coast of Alaid Island, one of the Semichi Islands in the Near Islands Group. The Semichi Islands were sighted by both Chirikov's St. Paul and Bering's St. Peter during their return to Russia following Bering's second voyage of discovery in 1741, although no contact was made with the Natives of these islands. The Near Island Group as a whole, being closest to the Russian ports from which Russian fur traders sailed into the Aleutians, was the first portion of the Aleutians to come under the control of the fur traders, as early as 1748 (Bergsland, 1959:14).

The Near Islands are also significant in Aleutian archaeology. They were relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the central and eastern Aleutians, and this isolation can be studied in part through the recognition that the sole sources for cultural and biological input was from the east; on the other hand, the first European contacts were from the west. Sites such as this have great potential, therefore, for yielding significant archaeological material on the prehistoric occupation of this area, as well as the cultural changes brought about by Russian intrusion in the historic period.

Site #: NZ-1  
Island: Nizki  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This site, reported as a large village site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.), lies on the narrow point of land on the western end of Nizki, the smallest of the Semichi Islands in the Near Islands Group. Such narrow points of land were typical of Aleut settlement sites, as they had the advantage of allowing the Aleuts' skin boats to be carried easily "from one body of water to another at the approach of foes" (Jochelson, 1925:23).

This area of the Aleutians is extremely important historically as well as anthropologically. It was the area of initial contact between Russians and Aleuts in the mid-eighteenth century--contact which included trade, violence, and Native subjugation--and portions of the Near Islands were permanently occupied until the mid-twentieth century. This area is also important to the study of Aleutian anthropology, as it was a fairly isolated region and culturally and biologically, and provides an excellent laboratory for the study of regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information regarding prehistoric and historic Aleut occupation of the most western islands in the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: NZ-2  
Island: Nizki  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU

This site, on the northern coast of Nizki Island, the smallest of the Semichi Islands in the Near Islands Group, was reported as a small village site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.).

The westernmost Aleutian Islands are extremely important in the study of Aleut history and prehistory. According to Aleut tradition, these islands were once densely populated, but Aleut raiders from the east practically destroyed the islands' whole population, and then repopled the larger islands (Bergsland, 1959:124-25). The islands were populated at the time of the intrusion of Russian fur traders into the Aleutians in the eighteenth century-- by 1748 the Natives of the Near Islands were forced to pay tribute to the Russians-- and the island of Attu was still populated in 1942.

Sites such as this are significant because they can yield considerable archaeological data regarding Aleut prehistoric and historic migrations into and occupation of this part of the Aleutian Chain, a region that was relatively isolated culturally and biologically from the rest of the Aleutians. Extensive archaeological studies have not been conducted in this part of the Chain, yet it can reveal important information regarding regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment over a long period of time.

Site #: NZ-3  
Island: Nizki  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site, situated in a small cove on the southeastern coast of Nizki Island, the smallest of the Semichi Islands, was reported as a large village site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Such coves were common for the location of Aleut sites, as they afforded the sites' inhabitants protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Despite the fact that the Near Islands have not been extensively surveyed for Native settlement sites, forty-four sites have been reported for the group as a whole, and four of these are on Nizki, the smallest island in the area. From research done elsewhere in the Aleutians, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Continued research in this portion of the Aleutians can help to determine how these characteristics persisted or changed on an inter-island, as well as an intra-island basis.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information on the changes in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment in this portion of the Aleutians both prehistorically and historically.

Site #: NZ-4  
Island: Nizki  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU

This site, reported as a small settlement site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.), is located on the northeastern coast of Nizki, the smallest of the Near Islands.

This area is of great importance in the history and prehistory of the Aleut population. The Near Islands appear to have been fairly well-populated at the time of Russian discovery of the Aleutians in the 1740s, and the first Russian trading ventures into the Aleutians took place here in 1745. The Semichi Islands, of which Nizki is one, seem to have become depopulated rather quickly in this period, as the Russian policy was to relocate Natives from scattered villages into larger communities to facilitate trading. The large settlement on Attu, inhabited by the Aleuts until 1942, was a major station of the Russian American Company in the nineteenth century.

This site is significant then, in that it has great potential for yielding archaeological and environmental data relating to Aleut migrations, settlement patterns, and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutians in the prehistoric period, as well as information concerning Aleut culture change in the historic period.



Site #: SH-1  
Island: Shemya  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site, reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.), is located on the northern coast of Shemya Island, easternmost of the Semichi Islands in the Near Islands Group. This may have been the island sighted by Vitus Bering in October, 1741, on his ill-fated return from his voyage of discovery, and named St. Abraham.

Four Native village sites have been reported on Shemya. This may not be an accurate indication of the utilization of this island by the Aleut population of the Near Islands, however, as a complete survey of the island for Native sites has not been made. According to T. P. Bank (1953a:247), practically every cove, bay, or inlet in the Aleutians that afforded protection from storms was inhabited at one point or another by the Aleuts.

As the Near Islands were the westernmost inhabited islands at the time of the discovery of the Aleutians in the 1740s, and as the largest of the Near Islands, Attu, was inhabited until 1942, all sites in this area, such as this one, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological information concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation both in the prehistoric and historic periods.

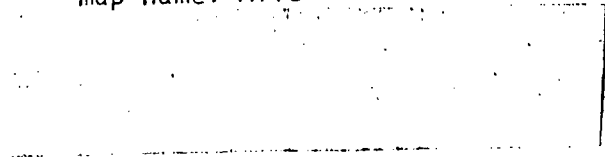
Site #: SH-2  
Island: Shemya  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATTU

This site, in a cove on the northeastern coast of Shemya, easternmost of the Near Islands, was reported as a small Native settlement site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Such coves were common locations for Aleut villages, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing for easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

A report on the population of the Near Islands, made by Russian traders in the 1750s, noted a total of fifty families living on the three islands of Attu, Agattu, and Shemya (Coxe, 1780:46). These islands, however, seem to have been more densely populated at earlier times, as traditional Aleut stories concerning inter-island warfare note a large population for the Near Islands (Bergsland, 1959:124-25).

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information concerning Aleut population density and settlement patterns in this portion of the Aleutian Chain both prehistorically and historically.

Site #: SH-3  
Island: Shemya  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU



This site, on the northeastern coast of Shemya Island in the Near Islands Group, was reported as a small Native village site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Although only four Native sites have been reported on Shemya, this may not accurately reflect Native occupation of the island, as a complete site survey has not been made. Normally, almost every available cove or inlet in the Aleutians was utilized for either base villages or seasonal satellite camp locations.

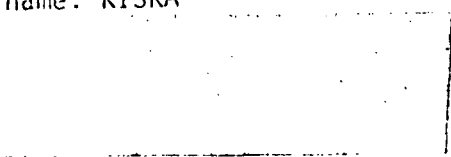
Most Aleut sites in the Aleutians, as this one, have been reported on the northern coasts of the islands. The reason for this pattern is not completely clear, although it may have something to do with the type of coastline along the Bering Sea and the availability of subsistence resources along that coast. This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning these settlement patterns, and the regional diversities of those patterns.

Site #: SH-4  
Island: Shemya  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: ATTU

This site, on the southwestern coast of Shemya Island, in the Near Islands Group, was reported as a large Native settlement by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). This is the only Native site reported on the southern coast of Shemya, although more sites may be revealed by future archaeological surveys in the area.

Shemya was sighted by Vitus Bering in October, 1741, on his return voyage to Kamchatka, and named St. Abraham Island. Soon thereafter, Russian fur trading expeditions entered the Near Islands, and the Aleut way of life changed drastically. Sites such as this, in an area known to have been fairly well populated in the late prehistoric and early historic periods (Bergsland, 1959:14), have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians prior to Russian intrusion into the area, and how Russian contact affected Aleut culture.

Site #: BL-1  
Island: Buldir  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA



Buldir Island lies solitary, mid-way between the main islands of the Rat Group 75 miles to the east, and the Near Islands 75 miles to the west. It was named after Stephen Buldir, a sailor on Vitus Bering's St. Peter, who died on the October morning the island was discovered in 1741, during Bering's ill-fated attempt to return to Kamchatka after his voyage of Alaskan discovery (Golder, 1922: 1:339).

This site lies near Northwest Point on the western side of Buldir Island, and was observed by Frohlich during his survey of the western Aleutians in the summer of 1975. One copper artifact, dating from the period after Russian contact with this part of the Aleutian Chain, was found during Frohlich's survey, as well as a human skull slightly to the east of where the artifact was found.

This site is significant on three levels. First, it has the potential of yielding important information regarding Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians. Second, it can provide archaeological data regarding prehistoric Aleut occupation and settlement patterns in this portion of the Aleutians. And third, information gathered at this site can add to the knowledge of Native-Russian contact in this area beginning in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: J.S-1

land: Kiska

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000

map name: KISKA

This extensive site is located on Witchcraft Point, on the northwestern coast of Kiska Island. It was described fully in Hrdlicka's report of his archaeological investigation of the Rat Islands in 1938. It is situated on a bluff, and a smaller, and seemingly more recent, site was found on higher ground nearby. Hrdlicka (1945:236) thought this site "one of the largest yet seen in the Far North." It contained many house pits, although an exact count could not be made, due to the lush vegetation which covered the area. Hrdlicka describes this site quite graphically (1945:236):

It is located on a fine slowly rising level, facing westward, 15 to over 30 feet above a sandy beach, and reaching towards a large and rocky point, with a line of jagged "monuments" of rocks extending seaward. On the land side, the plateau of the site is bounded by the deep trough of a nice fresh water stream, and beyond the stream towards the east there are two long artificial trenches, which undoubtedly were made and served for protection. Not far from the more southern of these trenches, within the site, is a large artificial depression which could only have been, it seems, a reservoir for water.

Hrdlicka found that on the rocky point, mentioned above, there were "remains of several other dwellings. This was doubtless a lookout point, from which the Natives watched for appearance of whales, and perhaps enemies" Such lookout points were typical of Aleut village sites (Jochelson, 1925:23).

Hrdlicka's last comments (1945:236) on this site indicate its significance in the prehistory and history of this portion of the Aleutians:

The site must have been occupied for a considerable time and from well before the Russian arrival; but its last phases may have been influenced by the Russians--the trenches and the artificial reservoir for water suggest this--yet, why should the Russians have instigated such measures? We found no specimens of White man's origin,

Site #: KS-1

and there was no trace of any such in the talus of the site or on the beach in front; but the main parts of the place were not touched. At all events here is a major old site that will well deserve further attention.

It is known from Russian sources, that Kiska had a large Native population at the time of first Russian contact with the area, in the 1750s (Coxe, 1780:46). Further research in this major site, can yield significant archaeological data on the prehistoric and early historic occupation of the western Aleutian Islands.

Site #: KS-2  
Island: Kiska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA

This site, on the western coast of Kiska Island, was noted as a large midden site by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). The normal Aleut settlement patterns, as revealed through research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, is characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. It is not known how this site fits into this pattern. It is situated, however, about 1½ miles south of the very large village site (KS-1) found by Ales Hrdlicka in 1938.

Russian fur traders who entered the western Aleutians in the 1750s were told by a Native leader of Attu "that Eastward there are three large and well-peopled islands, Ibiya, Kicksa, and Olas, whose inhabitants speak a different language" (Coxe, 1780:46). Only eight Native sites have been reported on Kiska and Little Kiska Islands, however, compared to 78 sites reported on Amchitka. This is more of an indication of the extensive site surveys conducted on Amchitka and the scant attention received by Kiska, rather than an indication of former Native settlement utilization of the different islands.

This site has the potential of yielding considerable significant archaeological data concerning Aleut migration into, and settlement patterns within, this portion of the western Aleutians. The large site to the north of KS-2 is known to have both prehistoric and early historic components, and this site also could add much to the knowledge of Aleut cultural adaptation in this area over a long period of time.



Site: KS-3  
Island: Kiska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA

A small Native settlement site was reported here, in Dark Cove, on the southwestern coast of Kiska Island, by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Such coves were typical locations for Aleut settlements, as they offered protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Kiska is an extremely important island in terms of the archaeological data it can provide concerning various aspects of Aleut history and prehistory. According to Christy G. Turner (1970:118), "the Rat Islands were the visual terminus for the westerly-trending Paleo-Aleut colonizing migrations that began sometime before 500 B.C." This would seem especially true of Kiska, as the only remaining island in the Rat Group is Buldir Island, 75 miles to the west.

Moreover, archaeological investigations conducted on Kiska by Ales Hrdlicka in 1938 (1945:236) revealed significant evidence of prehistoric Aleut settlement on the island, as well as indications of Russian influence among the Natives living here beginning in the eighteenth century. Kiska was known to early Russian fur traders in the area as a "well-peopled" island (Coxe, 1780:46).

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential, as one of the few Native sites reported on Kiska, for yielding important data concerning Aleut migrations, settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation in the western Aleutians over a long period of time.

Map of the Aleutian Islands, U.S.S., 1951, 1:250,000

This is a large site, reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) at the head of Gertrude Cove at the eastern end of Vega Bay on the southern coast of Kiska, one of the larger islands in the Rat Islands Group. While even the smallest coves afforded the inhabitants of such sites with protection from storms and easy access to the sea, Gertrude Cove is an especially large one, and further research in this area might reveal this site to be a large permanent base village.

Kiska is one of the more interesting of the Aleutian Islands in terms of the archaeological data it can provide concerning prehistoric Aleut migrations to and settlement patterns within the western Aleutians. Although only eight Native sites have been reported on Kiska, this may not be an accurate indication of former Aleut utilization of the island, as a complete site survey has not been made on Kiska. Moreover, historical documentation concerning early Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians indicates that Kiska had a large Native population in the mid-eighteenth century. Archaeological investigations of Kiska, conducted by Ales Hrdlicka in 1938, confirms prehistoric and historic occupation of the island (Hrdlicka, 1945:236).

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has great potential for yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

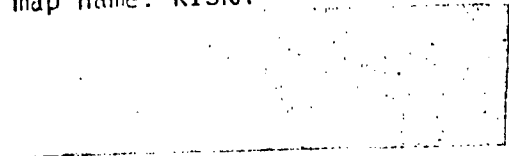
Site #: KS-5  
Island: Kiska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA

This site, in Mutt Cove on the southern coast of Kiska Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Although Kiska has not been completely surveyed for Native settlement sites, it is an island that is extremely significant in terms of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Island Chain. It is considered one of the more important islands in terms of studying Paleo-Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians before 500 B.C. (Turner, 1970:118), and is known to have had a large Native population up to the time of early Russian penetration of the Aleutians (Coxe, 1780:46).

Archaeological investigations conducted elsewhere on Kiska, in the early twentieth century (Hrdlicka, 1945:236), has revealed extensive evidence of a large prehistoric and early historic Native population on the island. Further research, in areas such as this, has the potential of uncovering more archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and diversities in cultural adaptation on an inter-island as well as intra-island basis over the long history of Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: KS-7  
Island: Kiska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA



This is a large Native settlement site located on the southern shore of Kiska Harbor on the eastern side of Kiska Island. William Healy Dall, during his archaeological investigations in the Aleutians in the late nineteenth century noted that "on the south shore of Kyska Harbor, near a small portage, is a rather modern shell-heap," (Dall, 1877:44) a notation that could refer to this site.

Hrdlicka (1945:229), during his studies on Kiska in 1938, also noted this site as a relatively recent one--"not over a very few centuries at most"--but still considered it a "large, straggling" site. Although Hrdlicka felt that conditions on this island were "opposed to any permanent settlement", he also noted that this might not always have been the case, and further excavation on the western coast of Kiska revealed a large prehistoric and early historic Native site (Hrdlicka, 1945:236).

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the occupation of Kiska by both prehistoric and historic Native populations. When this information is studied in conjunction with data gathered from other sites on this and other islands in the western Aleutians, a clearer picture of Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain over time can be obtained.

Site #: KS-8  
Island: Kiska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA

This is a large site on the northern shore of Kiska Harbor, on the eastern side of Kiska Island. It was one of the sites excavated by Ales Hrdlicka during his Aleutian Islands archaeological investigations in 1938.

Hrdlicka found that this was a large village site, with over 40 house pits. Yet the site was not an old one, and Hrdlicka concluded that the Natives who occupied this site were "probably brought in from elsewhere to hunt for the Russians" (1945:225). Russian trading policy in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was to relocate the populations of isolated Aleut villages into larger communities, where they could be more easily controlled for hunting purposes. Considerable European crockery, glass, and metal objects, some dating from the early eighteenth century, were found at this site, and one of the depressions excavated may have been a store or a chapel (1945:227).

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding considerable data on Native-White cultural contact in this portion of the Aleutian Chain after extensive Russian activities in the area, and how such contact affected traditional Aleut cultural activities.

Site #: KS-6  
Island: Kiska (Little Kiska)  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: KISKA

This large midden site on the western end of Little Kiska, a small island off the eastern coast of Kiska Island, was reported by Ales Hrdlicka during his archaeological investigation of the western Aleutians in 1938. This site may have been damaged by military activities in the area during World War II.

Hrdlicka (1945:225) thought this a "fine old site" on a bluff. Nearby was a trapper's cabin, indicating continued Aleut use of the area for a few weeks during each year. Hrdlicka's description of the site (1945:231-32) indicates that it was a fairly large settlement:

The site...contains about 50 depressions, nearly half of which, however, are probably those of the sweat-bath or sleeping chambers that were attached to each dwelling. All the dwellings are...of moderate but not small size, and to the right of the midst of all is the large quadrangular hollow of the communal house or barabara. All signs of wood absolutely wanting; the site is unquestionably old.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data which can help to clarify Aleut occupation of this area over time. While Hrdlicka thought this was a pre-historic site, he did find "two native-made bone 'razors,' in one of which was still a piece of iron." This may indicate early historic or protohistoric influences in this area, and further research could perhaps reveal the extent of that influence.

Site #: SL-1  
island: Segula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

154

This site, located on Iron Point on the southeastern coast of Segula Island in the Rat Islands Group, was reported by McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian Islands survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:114).

Although only one site is reported for Segula Island (called Chugul by the Russians), it is likely that more sites will be revealed in further surveys of the area. T.P. Bank (1953a:247) wrote that almost every inlet, cove, or point of land which offers protection from the sea and easy escape from approaching enemies was inhabited at one time or another during Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Islands. Also, a Russian trading expedition in the Near Islands in the 1750s was told by a Native leader of Attu that the Rat Islands were heavily populated by a "tribe" which spoke a different dialect of the Aleut language (Coxe, 1780:46). Many of the Aleutian Islands lost population in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, however, due to devastating diseases brought by the Russians, warfare between Natives and whites, and because Russian trading policy involved the relocation of the Aleut population from isolated villages to larger village communities where trade could be better controlled.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning regional diversities in Aleut culture, as well as evidence delineating cultural change in the historic period due to Russian intrusion into this area.

Site #: KH-1  
island: Khvostof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

155

This site, located on the western coast of Khvostof Island, a small island in the Rat Islands group, was reported by A.P. McCartney during his 1972 survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:114).

There are numerous voids in the archaeology of the Aleutian Islands, mainly because most research has been done in areas in the vicinity of present Aleut villages, while areas such as this, relatively isolated and generally inadequately surveyed, have been neglected. Sites such as this, however, are significant in that they have the potential of yielding important archaeological data on regional diversities in Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other aspects of Aleut culture both before and after Russian intrusion into the Aleutians in the eighteenth century. When further research on such sites is done, the information collected can add much to the knowledge of an important area which is connected to the peopling of the New World. Sites such as this, on the Bering Sea coast of the Aleutians, are particularly important for the understanding of this aspect of Native migration into North America, since the old coastline of the Bering Land Bridge was located quite close to some of the present coastline of the Aleutians.



site #: LS-1  
island: Little Sitkin  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000 156  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site, on the tip of Patterson Point, on the northern coast of Little Sitkin Island, was reported as a small village site by A.P. McCartney during his Aleutian survey of 1972 for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:114).

In 1772, the Russian explorer Dmitri Bragin visited the Rat Islands Group, and noted that Little Sitkin Island had no Native inhabitants (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). McCartney's survey of the island, however, revealed three old Natives sites on the island, and it is likely that more complete surveys will uncover evidence of more sites on Little Sitkin.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the prehistory of the Aleut population of the Rat Islands. Little research has been done in this relatively isolated portion of the Aleutians, and although Bragin did not report a Native population on Little Sitkin in the late eighteenth century, it is likely that the island was at least utilized seasonally, if not occupied on a year-around basis, during the early historic and prehistoric periods. Further research in this area could help ascertain Aleut settlement pattern and subsistence utilization in this area of the Aleutians.

Site #: LS-2  
Island: Little Sitkin  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
Map name: RAT ISLANDS

157

This small Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove on the southwestern coast of Little Sitkin Island, was reported by A.P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian site survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:114).

It is known from the historical documentation of early Russian exploration in the Aleutians that this island was unhabited at the time of Dmitri Braçin's visit to the Rat Islands in the 1770s (master-son and Brower, 1948:75). Nevertheless, three old Native sites such as this have been reported on Little Sitkin, and only further research can determine how this site fits into the Aleut settlement patterns. From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, it is known that such settlement patterns are characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Whether any of the sites on Little Sitkin were base villages, or whether they all were used as subsistence camps by Natives from larger islands in the Chain is not known.

This site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data which can help delineate the settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation of the inhabitants of this portion of the Aleutian Islands during the prehistoric, and possibly early historic periods.

Site #: LS-3

Island: Little Sitkin

Map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000

Map name: RAT ISLANDS

158

This small site, located on a low knoll crest on the southeastern coast of Little Sitkin Island, was observed by A.P. McCartney during his 1972 survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:114).

When the Russian explorer, Dmitri Bragin, visited the Rat Islands in the 1770s, he noted that Little Sitkin had neither a good harbor, nor a Native population (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). Nevertheless, McCartney reported three old Native sites on the island. Further research in this area may reveal more sites on Little Sitkin, as most Aleutian islands were populated at one time or another in the Aleuts' history (Bank, 1953a:247).

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. According to early Russian explorers in this area, the Rat Islands' population was considered a different "tribe" from those Natives inhabiting the Near Islands to the west (Coxe, 1780:46), while they also spoke a different dialect from the inhabitants of the Andreanof Group to the east (Bergsland, 1959:14). Further research on sites such as this, which became depopulated in the late prehistoric or early historic periods, can help delineate Aleut cultural adaptation, and the regional diversities of that adaptation.

Site #: RI-1

Island: RAT

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000

Map name: RAT ISLANDS

159

This site, on the western side of Rat Island, from which the Rat Islands Group took its name, was reported by T.P. Bank (map. n.d.) as a large village site. Peter Simon Pallas (Masterson and Brower, 1948:92), who edited articles concerning Russian exploration in the Aleutians in the late eighteenth century, noted that "according to the inhabitants of this island, a foreign ship was once wrecked here, and rats first appeared after that time."

Little extensive archaeological research has been conducted in this relatively isolated portion of the Aleutians, so this site has the potential of yielding significant information concerning the pre-historic and early historic population of the Rat Islands Group. This area of the Aleutians seems to have become almost depopulated in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in part because Russian trading policy involved the relocation of Aleuts from isolated villages to large village communities near the division headquarters of the Russian American Company. Further research in once-populated areas such as this, therefore, can add much to the knowledge of the early occupation of the Aleutian Islands, and how Aleut culture changed over time.

U Site #: RI-2  
island: Rat  
map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

160

This site, on the southwestern coast of Rat Island, was reported as a large village site by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Like most Aleutian Island sites, there is little further information regarding this site, as extensive archaeological investigations have not been conducted on this island. It is known that Rat Island was inhabited at the time of Russian contact with the Natives in this area in the late eighteenth century, although population statistics are unavailable. It is also known that most of the population of the Rat Islands Groups was moved eastward to Adak and Atka Islands by the Russian American Company in order to facilitate trade once the sea otter population in the more westerly Aleutians decreased.

This site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning the settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and cultural adaptation of the Aleuts living in this area.

Site #: RI-3

Island: Rat

map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000 161

map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site, located at the head of Gunners Cove on the northern coast of Rat Island, was reported as a large village site by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.).

Although little is known concerning the extent of regional diversities (both inter-island as well as intra-island) between the various island groups in the Aleutian Chain, it is known from research conducted elsewhere (mainly in areas in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages) that such diversities do exist. It is also known that the Rat Islands Group was once heavily populated (Coxe, 1780, 46), and that the inhabitants of the Rat Islands spoke a different dialect of the Aleut language than did the inhabitants of the Near Islands to the west, and the Andreanof Islands to the east (Bergsland, 1959:14).

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the extent of the diversities that existed in Aleut culture both prehistorically and in the early historic period when the first contact between the Natives and Russians took place. This information can help fill many of the voids in the knowledge concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and other aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment.

Site #: RI-4  
island: Rat  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000 162  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site, on the southern coast of Rat Island, was reported as a small village site by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.).

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data on the history and prehistory of the Aleuts inhabiting this portion of the Aleutian Islands. The Aleutian Islands constitute a unique situation in the world, as it is virtually the only place where there is a precise congruence of a single population living in a single well-defined ecosystem.

Yet despite the fact that the Aleutians form a single ecosystem, regional diversities in Aleut dialects, cultural adaptation, and availability of subsistence resources are known to exist, both in an inter-island, as well as an intra-island perspective. Major archaeological research in the Aleutians, however, has focussed on areas in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages, so the full extent of regional diversities is not clearly delineated.

Sites such as this then, when studied in connection with other sites in the area, can add much to the knowledge of Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation in an area of the Aleutians where extensive research has not been conducted.

Site #: AC-1  
Island: Amchitka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
Map name: RAT ISLANDS

163

This site is located in Makarius Bay, on the southern coast of Amchitka, the largest island in the Rat Islands Group. In the 1770s, the Russian explorer Dmitri Bragin noted that Amchitka Island had numerous sea lions, seals and sea otter on its shores, while the population consisted of "30 men with their families" (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). In the early nineteenth century, much of the population of the Rat Islands Group was transferred to Adak and Atka Islands to the east (Bergsland, 1959:14), but the last settlement on Amchitka, on Kirilof Bay, was not abandoned until 1849.

Amchitka has long been considered an important island archaeologically. William Healy Dall (1877:44) noted that on the southern shore of the island there were "very extensive evidences of settlement", that the island must have had "a large resident population". And in the 1930s Ales Hrdlicka (1945:363), noted that "up to the time of the Russians, it was rich in sea otter, there were fish, sea lions, whales, numerous sea and land fowl in season, and plentiful sea urchins, all of which made the island desirable for native habitation".

As Amchitka is an island in the Aleutian Chain where extensive site surveys have been conducted--78 sites have been reported for the island--all these sites have a tremendous potential for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies utilizing data from many sites in a well-defined geographical region.



Site #: AC-2

Island: Amchitka

164

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000

map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located at the entrance to Constantine Harbor, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. It may be the "large settlement at the head of Constantine Harbor" observed by William Healy Dall in the late nineteenth century (1877:44).

This site was partially excavated by Ales Hrdlicka during his important Aleutian Island archaeological expedition in 1938 (1945:349-51). He called it the "lower site" on Constantine Harbor, and though he found it "of moderate size" it contained "considerable accumulations....It is evidently fairly rich, though culture appears rather simple".

Hrdlicka felt that the site was "evidently pre-Russian, and probably pre-Aleut". Pre-Aleut and Aleut was the dichotomy of cultural periods and physical types Hrdlicka constructed for the Aleutians. According to McCartney (1972:35), "The pre-Aleut material makes up the majority of the deep midden strata, whereas the Aleut portion consisted only of the uppermost midden layers.... Hrdlicka thought the pre-Aleut remained dominant in the islands to the west of Umnak after the influx of the Aleut from the east a few centuries prior to Russian contact. The pre-Aleut were thought to have first entered the chain in the early part of the Christian era".

This site has the potential then, of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the prehistory of the Aleut pop-

Site #: AC-2

ulation of this region. Although Amchitka has been extensively surveyed for Native sites, there has still been little intensive research done on the island, yet Amchitka can serve as a laboratory for study of Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in a well-defined geographical region.

Site #: AC-3  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is one of three village sites reported on the northern shore of Constantine Harbor, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island.

Ales Hrdlicka referred to this as the "hill site" during his archaeological investigation of Amchitka Island in 1938 (1945:350,363). This, along with the other site (AC-2) excavated by Hrdlicka at this time, were considered "old settlements, and to have originally been occupied by a pre-Aleut people of the same type as found under Aleut remains elsewhere in the islands" (see application for site AC-2 for Hrdlicka's dichotomy of pre-Aleut and Aleut populations).

It is known that Amchitka once contained a large Native population, and 78 Native sites have been reported on the island. Each site, such as this, has great potential for yielding significant archaeological data on the settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Also, as inter-island and intra-island diversities in availability of resources are known to exist, more intensive research in this area can help to delineate the diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment.

Site #: AC-4  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove at the entrance to Makarius Bay, on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. In the archaeological report on Amchitka, compiled for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (1971:22), it was noted that:

most of the sites were adjacent to streams, which usually emptied into a cove with a particular type of natural design: generally, the coves had a reef, which stretched across their mouths, with a passage to the open sea created by the flow of freshwater streams. Within each cove, the kelp beds also had a central passageway created by the fresh water flow. The design of the coves provided advantages to the aboriginal hunter in that he could launch his craft in protected waters and still have access to the sea.

This site seems to fit into this pattern.

Moreover, the location of this site on the southern coast of the island is significant in that in the late nineteenth century William Healy Dall observed that the considerable evidence of settlement on the southern coast of Amchitka indicated that there had been a large Native population on the island at one time (1877:44).

This site is significant then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization over time in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site # AC-5  
Island, Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on the southern shore of Amchitka Island, to the east of the entrance to Makarius Bay. In 1877 William Healy Dall noted that the extensive evidence of settlement sites on the southern coast of Amchitka indicated that the island at one time had a large Native population (p.44). Hrdlicka, who excavated on the northern coast of the island in 1938, indicated that much of the archaeological data from the island seemed to date from the pre-Russian period (Hrdlicka, 1945:363). Russian explorers in the area, in the late eighteenth century, noted that the population of Amchitka at that time was about thirty families (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75).

As Amchitka is one island in the Aleutian Chain where an extensive survey for Native settlement sites has been carried out-- 78 sites were reported on the island after the survey of 1971-- it is evident that almost every available cove or point of land was inhabited, at one time or another, during Aleut occupation of the Aleutians. This site has the potential, then, through more extensive research, of yielding significant archaeological data which, when utilized in conjunction with data from other sites on the island, can help delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation in a well-defined geographical area.

Site #: AC 6

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Island: Amchitka

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000

map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a small cove to the east of St. Makarius Point, on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. Such coves, with fresh water streams flowing into them, were characteristic of areas where Aleut settlements were located, as they afforded protection from storms, while providing Aleut hunters with access to the sea. Almost all such coves on the coast of Amchitka seem to have been occupied at one time or another.

According to the report submitted by the Russian explorer Dmitri Bragin, the population of Amchitka Island in the 1770s consisted of thirty families, (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). William Healy Dall (1877:44) noted that there was such great evidence of extensive settlements on the southern coast of Amchitka, however, that the prehistoric Aleut population, which utilized the island, may have been even greater. Although the last Native settlement on the island (on Kirilof Bay) was abandoned in 1849, Ales Hrdlicka noted in 1938 (1945:18) that the island was still utilized by Native trappers for a few weeks each year, thereby giving it continuing significance to the Native inhabitants of the Aleutian Chain.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the prehistoric and historic utilization of settlement sites in a portion of the Aleutian Islands which has been extensively surveyed for Native sites, but where little intensive research has been conducted.

Site #: AC-7  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located near the tip of Ivakin Point, on the northeastern coast of Amchitka Island.

According to William Healy Dall, who visited Amchitka in the late nineteenth century, the "numerous large village-sites on the north shores of the island", as well as the "very extensive evidences of settlement" on the southern coast, indicated that the aboriginal population of Amchitka must have been very great. (Dall, 1877:44). Indeed, in the 1750s, early Russian traders to the Near Islands were told by a Native leader of Attu that the Rat Islands were very populous (Coxe, 1780:46). Ales Hrdlicka, in 1938, thought that Amchitka was one of the more important islands in the Aleutian Chain in terms of evidence that could be gathered concerning Aleut occupation of the Aleutians (Hrdlicka, 1945:363).

Although Amchitka Island has been well surveyed for Native sites-- 78 Native settlement sites have been found on the island-- extensive research has not been carried out. Yet this site is one of many sites on Amchitka which have tremendous potential for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies utilizing data from many sites in a well-defined geographical region.

Site #: AC-8  
Island: Amchitka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
Map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located in a small cove, just east of Constantine Point, on the northeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Such coves are typical of Aleut Native settlements, especially on Amchitka, where the survey conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission noted that these coves provided the advantage to Aleut hunters in the area of protected waters for launching their skin boats, while still affording access to the sea (Desautels, et. al., 1971:22).

As William Healy Dall conducted much of his research on Amchitka on the northern coast of the island near Constantine Harbor in the late nineteenth century, this site, or sites in the area similar to it, may have been one of those "numerous large village-sites" he observed on the northern coast of the island, which led him to believe that Amchitka had once had a very numerous Native population. In any case, the complete site survey carried out on Amchitka in 1969-70 indicates that the island was once extensively utilized by the Aleut population.

Further research must be conducted, however, utilizing data gathered from many sites in such a well-defined geographical area, before a complete picture of Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and cultural adaptation can be delineated. This site has the potential, therefore, of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: AC-9  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a point of land, in Kirilof Bay, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. T. P. Bank has written (1953a:247) that almost every cove, bay, inlet, or point of land in the Aleutians, which afforded protection from the sea, was occupied at one time or another by the Aleut population. This seems evident from the number (78) of sites which have been reported on Amchitka Island. Moreover, William Healy Dall noted (1877:44) numerous large Aleut village sites on both the northern coast (especially between Constantine Harbor and Kirilof Bay) and the southern coast of Amchitka.

Although the Aleutian Islands form a single ecosystem, regional diversities in cultural adaptation and the presence, absence, or abundance of subsistence resources are known to have existed. Ales Hrdlicka, during his archaeological investigation of Amchitka in 1938, noted that "local, family and individual variations or peculiarities in culture, on same main basis were ever more obvious" (1945:356).

This site, therefore, has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on these diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment in this region. As Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites, when the data from many sites is gathered, sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies can be conducted to more clearly delineate Aleut history and pre-history.

Site #: AC-10  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a low beach terrace overlooking Kirilof Bay on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. Two streams, providing fresh water, flow into Kirilof Bay in this area, one northwest and one southeast of the site. This is one of the sites that was excavated during the Amchitka archaeological survey, conducted in 1969-70 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and the only site excavated on the Bering Sea coast of the Island (Desautels, et.al., 1971:53-60). As is true of many sites on Amchitka, there was considerable destruction of this site from military activities on the Island during World War II, and a communication bunker still stands 40 meters south of this site's midden.

A total of 539 artifacts were recovered from this site, while features uncovered at the site were an Aleut burial, the remains of a structure (probably a one-family dwelling) in which the burial was found, and a cache of artifacts. One of the conclusions drawn from the excavation of sites on Amchitka was that beach terrace middens were probably "utilized as manufacturing sites for most of the basalt chipped stone tools, as well as a staging area for ocean fishing" (Desautels, et.al., 1971:347). This conclusion could not be definitely applied to site AC-10, however, as much of the older strata seemed to have been lost due to sea erosion.

Site #: AC-10

This site is significant, however, in that the data recovered from it, when taken in connection with data gathered from further research on other sites on Amchitka, can add to a sophisticated study of Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns, as well as Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AC-11  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000.  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located in a small cove in the western portion of Kirilof Bay on the northern coast of Amchitka Island.

From all the documentary evidence available from early Russian sources, as well as reports of archaeological surveys of Amchitka from the nineteenth century to the present, Amchitka seems to have had a large Native population at one time. Russian traders in the 1750s were informed by Natives living in the Near Islands that the Rat Islanders were very numerous (Coxe, 1780: 46), while in the 1770s, the Russian explorer Dmitri Bragin reported a population consisting of thirty families for Amchitka (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). An archaeological survey conducted by William Healy Dall in the nineteenth century reported "numerous large village-sites" on the northern coast of the island (1877:44), while a survey done between 1969 and 1970 revealed 78 Native sites on the island.

Such extensive evidence of settlement on an island which is rich in subsistence resources (Hrdlicka, 1945:363), indicates that each site on the island has great potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleut population of the Rat Islands Group. Sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies, utilizing data from many sites in this well-defined geographical area, can add much to the knowledge of regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation in the Aleutian islands.

Site #: AC-12  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on the edge of a small cove on the far western coast of Amchitka Island. From all the evidence available from early Russian sources, as well as from archaeological surveys of Amchitka in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Amchitka seems to have had a large Native population at one time.

In the 1770s, the Russian explorer Dmitri Bragin noted that thirty families lived on Amchitka (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, in line with the Russian American Company's policy of relocating the Aleut population from small scattered villages to larger village communities, most of the Rat Islands population was removed to Atka Island to the east (Bergsland, 1959:14). The last Native settlement on Amchitka--in Kirilof Bay--was not abandoned, however, until 1849 (Dall, 1877:44).

This site, therefore, has great potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data on the history and prehistory of the Aleut population of this area. Sophisticated studies, not only of early Aleut population migrations and settlement patterns in the area, but also of subsistence utilization and cultural adaptation both before and after Russian intrusion into the Aleutians can be made, utilizing information gathered from a number of sites on this island.

Site #: AC-13  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located on the small cove just west of East Cape, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. Almost all such coves on Amchitka were occupied by the Aleuts of the Rat Islands at one time or another, as these coves provided advantages to Aleut hunters, who could launch their skin boats in protected waters, while still having access to the sea (Desautels, et.al., 1971:22).

Since William Healy Dall's survey of archaeological remains on Amchitka in the late nineteenth century (Dall, 1877:44), it has been recognized that Amchitka had once been a heavily populated island. The 1969-1970 archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission revealed 78 sites on the island. Not all such sites were occupied at one time, however, and research conducted in other portions of the Aleutians has revealed that even in the larger village sites, with evidence of many house pits, not all such dwellings were occupied at the same period (Jochelson, 1925:119). Aleut settlement patterns are characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, depending on the abundance and availability of subsistence resources in an area at certain times of the year.

Sites such as this on Amchitka, however, have great significance in that they provide tremendous potential for sophisticated studies of Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence activities, inter-island Native contact, cultural contact between Natives and non-Natives, (primarily Russians), and regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment over time.

Site #: AC-14  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a small cove at the western entrance to Makarius Bay, on the Pacific Ocean side of Amchitka Island. It is situated on a bluff, and was one of the sites excavated during the 1969-70 Amchitka archaeological survey for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The Amchitka survey group thought that this site was "one of the most heavily disturbed sites on the island" (Desautels, et.al., 1971:62), due to erosion and pothunting. Still, excavation recovered two Aleut burials within a rotten wooden structure (probably a burial hut near an Aleut dwelling; a considerable amount of driftwood, used by the Aleuts as supports for their dwellings, was found at this site).

Despite the disturbance of the site, the midden was considered a large one. A total of 311 artifacts were recovered in the excavation, and it was felt that "regardless of their exact associations, more artifacts and objects of different styles were found with this feature than in any other small area of the 1969 excavations" (Desautels, et.al., 1971:71).

This site is significant in that when the information gathered from it is taken in connection with data gathered in further research on other sites in this area, a clearer picture of Aleut history and prehistory in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, can be obtained.

Site #: AC-15  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a narrow point of land on the northeastern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands, and one of the southernmost islands in the Aleutian Chain.

Although it is known from historical documentation that at one time Amchitka had a large Native population, and while the archaeological survey conducted on Amchitka for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1969-70 revealed 78 Native sites on the island, there has been little intensive research done on Amchitka.

More research, however, on an island-wide basis, could reveal much of significance that can add to the knowledge of prehistoric and historic Aleut occupation of the Aleutians. Hrdlicka's studies on Amchitka, in 1938, led him to believe that much of the archaeological data to be found on the island was from the pre-Russian period (Hrdlicka, 1945:363). It is known, however, that in the 1770s the island's population consisted of at least thirty families (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75), and the last Native village site--on Kirilof Bay--was not abandoned until 1849 (Dall, 1877:44). Therefore, sites such as this, when studied in connection with other sites on Amchitka, have great potential of providing comprehensive data on pre-contact and post-contact Aleut cultural adaptation in the Rat Islands Group.



Site #: AC-17  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a narrow point of land on the northern coast of Amchitka Island, the largest island in the Rat Islands Group.

According to historical documentation available for Amchitka, the island seems at one time to have had a large Native population. Russian fur traders, in the 1750s, were told by a Native leader of Attu that the Rat Islands were very populous (Coxe, 1780:46). A Russian explorer, Dmitri Bragin, reported in the 1770s that thirty families lived on Amchitka (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75), and the last Native village on Amchitka--on Kirilof Bay--was not abandoned until 1849 (Dall, 1877:44).

Archaeological reports also show evidence of a large population on Amchitka. Dall's research on Amchitka revealed "numerous large village-sites" on the northern coast of the island, while Hrdlicka, in 1938, reported that the island was well-suited for a large prehistoric Native population, due to the rich subsistence resources available in the area (Hrdlicka, 1945:363). Finally, the archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, revealed 78 Native sites on the island.

As Amchitka is one of the few islands in the Aleutian Chain which have been completely surveyed for Native sites, sites such as this have tremendous potential for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies in this portion of the Aleutians, especially when data collected from this site is studied in connection with data gathered from many sites in this well-defined geographical region.

Site #: AC-18  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located at the head of a large cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. Such coves, with streams flowing into them as in this one, were typical of Aleut settlement areas, as they offered protection from storms, while providing Aleut hunters with access to the sea. Most of the 78 Native sites reported on Amchitka Island are located in such coves.

Most of the Native village sites reported on islands in the Aleutian Chain are located on the northern, or Bering Sea coasts of the islands. Although the reason for this pattern is not clear, it is thought that the type of coastline may have something to do with Aleut settlement on the Bering Sea coast, while the Russian priest Veniaminov noted in the mid-nineteenth century that most Aleut villages were located on the Bering Sea because of more abundant subsistence resources on that coast.

More than half of the Native sites reported on Amchitka, however, like AC-18, lie on the southern coast of the island. Regional diversities--on an inter-island as well as intra-island basis--in the availability of resources, as well as in the types of coastline available for settlement, are known to exist in the Aleutians. This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the nature of these diversities, and how they affected Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment over time.

Site #: AC-19  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the northwestern coast of Amchitka Island. As with most of the 78 Native sites reported on Amchitka, such coves provided protection from storms, as well as access to the sea for Aleut hunters.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, Aleut settlement patterns are known to have been characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Further research must be done on sites such as this on Amchitka, in order to determine how they fit into these settlement patterns. The archaeological report of the Amchitka survey, done in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, for example, notes that some sites on the island seem to have been manufacturing stations for tools, as well as staging areas for ocean fishing (Desautels, et.al., 1971:347).

Sites such as this on Amchitka (one of the few islands in the Aleutians which have been completely surveyed for sites), therefore, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data which can help delineate Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutians. Moreover, as it is known that Amchitka had a large population in both prehistoric and early historic periods, studies can be conducted on how Aleut cultural adaptation changed, due to the intrusion of a non-Native population into the area.

Site #: AC-20  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island, is a historic trapper's barabara. It is described in the archaeological report of the Amchitka Survey of 1969-1970 (Desautels, et.al., 1971:26):

This site, (historic), is a small semi-subterranean structure situated on the west side of a low hill, in a small narrow valley near the Bering Sea side of the island. The shelter is entered by a narrow passage cut into the hill. Six posts, which form a part of the wall, supports project above the surface of the hill. No nails were used in the construction. Dry grass, which served as a floor covering over the damp ground, is visible today. A small step and narrow platform occupy a portion of the floor space...The walls consist of ten upright posts used as braces for driftwood planks set vertically behind the posts. The roof is made of wood pieces set horizontally across the wall frame. The basic dimensions of the structure are: length 450 cm.; width, 150 cm.; height, 120 cm. Ralph Prokpeof, an Aleut hunter with the Alaska Sport Fishery Department, reported that the Island was used for trapping over 40 years ago. He said that such structures were built along the fox trap lines and were used by the trappers as shelters during storms, and as temporary camps.

From the Russian explorer Dmitri Bragin's report of Amchitka in the 1770s (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75), as well as Hrdlicka's archaeological study of Amchitka in 1938 (Hrdlicka, 1945:18, 363), it is known that Amchitka was situated in an area of abundant resources. Hrdlicka also mentions that Native trappers and hunters occupied "a few humble native dwellings" for a few weeks each year during trapping season. The presence of this early twentieth-century trapper's hut on Amchitka indicates that the island has had a long history of Native association with it, and further ethnographic research can undoubtedly determine the extent of the Native's connection with the area in more recent times.

Site #: AC-21  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS


This site lies on the northwestern shore of Constantine Harbor, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. It is described in the archaeological report of the Amchitka Island survey conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (Desautels, et.al., 1971:24):

This is an historic Aleut Cemetery situated on a low bluff overlooking Constantine Harbor. The remains of several markers are still in evidence; the cemetery has been fenced since 1968. One headstone bears the name "Anna Zeochney, 1884-1930". The other graves are typical of historical burials with small wooden fences and carved wooden corner posts. The crosses which are surmounted by orbs, are typical of the three-barred Russian Orthodox style.

This is probably the area of the "couple of small houses constructed by the Bureau of Fisheries and four native trapper dwellings, with an attractive little native church" noted by Hrdlicka in 1937 (quoted by Guggenheim, 1945: 21). Hrdlicka noted that there were no Native inhabitants here during the summer, but during trapping season some Natives would remain two or three weeks on Amchitka.

This site is significant then, not only because it is an historic Native cemetery, but also because it has associations with present-day Aleut Natives, who remember the site traditionally.

Site #: AC-22  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS



This site is located in a small cove west of Cyril Cove, on the northern shore of Amchitka Island. Like most Aleut sites noted for Amchitka, such coves provided protection from storms, while allowing Aleut hunters access to the sea.

From research conducted in other portions of the Aleutian Islands--mainly in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages--it seems that most Aleut settlement sites were located on the northern coasts of the islands. However, less than half of the 78 sites found on Amchitka are, like this site, on the northern coast of the island.

This site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information regarding settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. As Amchitka is one island which has been completely surveyed for Native sites, the island is potentially an excellent laboratory for sophisticated study of Aleut life, both in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AC-23  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. The 1969-1970 archaeological survey of Amchitka, conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, noted that such coves were typical of the localities chosen for Aleut settlements, as they afforded protection from storms, as well as provided access to the sea for hunting (Desautels, et.al., 1971:22).

Although most Aleut settlements, on other Aleutian islands, seem to have been located on the northern coasts of the islands, less than half of the sites reported on Amchitka are on the northern coast. However, regional diversities in availability and abundance of subsistence resources, which are known to exist in the Aleutian Chain, both from an inter-island as well as intra-island perspective, could account for more sites located on the southern shore of some islands like Amchitka. Moreover, as Amchitka is the southernmost of the Aleutian Islands, availability of Pacific Ocean resources may have determined that there were more settlements on the southern coast. Only further research in this area, however, can give a clearer delineation of the settlement patterns for this island.

This site is significant then, in that it has the potential, when studied in connection with other sites on Amchitka, of yielding important archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleut in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AC-24  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located slightly inland from the coast, southeast of a small fresh water lake, on the Bering Sea side of Amchitka Island.

The 1969-70 archaeological survey of Amchitka, conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (Desautels, et.al., 1971:22, 24, 376-77), noted that this site "stood out in the inventory as unique". It is one of three blowout sites--"irregularly shaped depressions which have become deeper and deeper due to erosion"--with no middens, but which contain many surface artifacts.

One of the conclusions drawn in this important archaeological site survey and salvage excavation operation was that these blowout sites might have been used as quarries or manufacturing sites, as "the lithic materials from these blowouts were frequently used by occupants of the midden sites". Still, the authors of this report felt that more research in the area needed to be done "to resolve whether these sites are workshops or the reflection of some different cultural pattern on Amchitka".

This site is significant then, in that it has the potential of yielding important data concerning the prehistoric and early historic activities of the Aleuts occupying this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: AC-25  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This relatively isolated site is located on a narrow point of land on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations throughout the Aleutian Islands, as they afforded protection from approaching enemies by allowing the Aleut occupants of the site the advantage of two bodies of water--on either side of the point of land--to escape to in case of attack (Jochelson, 1925:23).

It is known from early Russian accounts of the Aleutians, that the Rat Islands, of which Amchitka is the largest, were very populous at the time of initial Russian intrusion into the area (Coxe, 1780:46). Bergsland (1959:14) notes that the Rat Islanders were considered a different "tribe" from the Aleuts inhabiting the Near Islands to the west, and the Andreanof Islands to the east, because they spoke a different dialect.

Sites such as this are significant, therefore, in that they have the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of this portion of the Aleutian Chain. As Amchitka is an island which has been completely surveyed for Native sites, the island can be an excellent laboratory for studying Aleut cultural adaptation at different points in the Native occupation of the island, as well as how their culture was affected by Russian contact with the area.

Site #: AC-26  
Island: Amchitka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
Map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site lies in a small cove in Makarius Bay, on the southeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Most Aleut sites on Amchitka are located in such coves, as "they possess abundant and close fresh water, have a fronting but open-channelled kelp-covered reef, or islet, that would aid in storm protection and kayak landing, even in stormy weather, and provide easy and abundant food collecting sites" (Turner, 1970:119).

Christy Turner II also noted that most sites on Amchitka were either seaside fishing camps, or small villages, and it is known from research in other portions of the Aleutians, that Aleut settlement patterns were normally characterized by such base villages and seasonal satellite camps.

Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites, little extensive research has been conducted on the island. Yet Amchitka is significant in the Paleo-Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Chain, as most of the archaeological data gathered by Hrdlicka in 1938 (1945:363), and Guggenheim (1945:32), indicate a dominant Paleo-Aleut occupation of the island. Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutians.

Site #: AC-27  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on the edge of a small cove in Makarius Bay, on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. As with most Aleut sites on Amchitka, this cove would provide the Aleut occupants of this site with protection from storms, while still affording access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Amchitka seems to have been one of the most populous islands in the Rat Islands Group, as evidenced from early Russian reports concerning the area (Coxe, 1780:46). By the 1770s, however, the island seems to have become somewhat depopulated, as only thirty families were reported on Amchitka at that time (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). With the policy of the Russian American Company of relocating scattered Aleut village populations into larger village communities in the beginning of the nineteenth century, much of Amchitka's population was moved to Adak and Atka Islands to the east, although the last permanent village site on Amchitka--in Kirilof Bay--was not abandoned until 1849 (Dall, 1877:44). Amchitka, however, was still utilized by the Aleuts until the 1940s, and there are numerous reports of trappers' huts found by archaeological expeditions, and there was a Native church in Constantine Harbor until it was destroyed during World War II.

Sites, such as this, are important in that they have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data, not only on the Aleut population of Amchitka from the time of early Russian contact until the 1940s, but also because there seems to have been a very large population in prehistoric times, and further research in the area could help to clearly delineate Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns before the arrival of non-Natives in the area.

Site #: AC-28  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site lies in a small cove on the southern shore of Amchitka Island. Most sites on Amchitka are located in such coves, as they afforded the occupants of these sites protection from storms, as well as access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Amchitka, at one time, was a very populous island. William Healy Dall, in the nineteenth century, noted that there was much evidence of settlement on the southern coast of the island (Dall, 1877:44), while Ales Hrdlicka, in 1938, noted that Amchitka's excellent subsistence resources would make it highly desirable in terms of Native settlement (Hrdlicka, 1945:363).

Such sites as this on Amchitka, therefore, are significant in that they have the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this portion of the Aleutian Islands, where extensive archaeological site surveys have been made, but where little research has been done. Moreover, as Amchitka seems to have had a large population both in the prehistoric, as well as historic periods, intensive research in this area can help delineate how Aleut culture changed over time, both before and after Russian intrusion into the area.

Site#: AC-29  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site lies at the head of a cove on the northwestern coast of Amchitka Island. Two streams, which would provide fresh water for the inhabitants of this site, flow into the cove, which is protected from storms, while affording access to the sea for hunting purposes.

According to Christy G. Turner II (1970:126), "Amchitka shows no evidence of having been occupied prior to the latest flooding of the Bering Platform, and therefore, played no demonstrable role in the peopling of the New World. The initial Aleut settlers on Amchitka must have reached it...by skin boat, and therefore, were probably fullblown Paleo-Aleuts. Later, ground stone tool use occurs, but it may have begun after, or only shortly before, Russian contact." Testing, conducted on Amchitka by Turner in 1968, indicated the island may have been occupied for 2500 years by the Aleuts.

Sites such as this are significant then, in that they have the potential of yielding further archaeological data which can add to the understanding of prehistoric and historic Aleut activity in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. And, as Turner noted that "the Russian period on Amchitka appears to have a good deal of representation, judging from the depth of both glass beads and iron objects, in at least two undisturbed village or camp middens", Amchitka offers a good laboratory for the investigation of Native-White cultural contact in the historic period.

Site # AC-30  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the southwestern coast of Amchitka Island. Most Native village and camp sites on Amchitka have been found to be located in such coves, as they afford protection from storms, while still providing access to the sea for hunting purposes (Desautels, et.al., 1971:22).

Although Amchitka is one island in the Aleutians which has been completely surveyed for Native sites--the archaeological survey conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission revealed 78 sites on the island--little extensive research has been done utilizing information gathered from a number of sites on the island.

This site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data on prehistoric and historic Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Early Russian sources indicate that the island had a large population at the time of European contact with the Natives of the area, and the island was inhabited until the mid-nineteenth century, although it was utilized by Aleut trappers and hunters into the twentieth century. Archaeological data, moreover, indicates Aleut activity on Amchitka for 2500 years (Turner, 1970:126). Sites such as this provide an excellent opportunity, therefore, for clarifying Aleut cultural adaptation in this area over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-31  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located on a bluff about eighty feet above sea level on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. Sites situated on bluffs such as this, "generally afforded the inhabitants a good view of the surrounding terrain, were excellent vantage points for spotting game, and would offer...protection from high storm tides" (Desautels, et.al., 1971:22).

One of the largest middens observed on Amchitka was found at this site during the archaeological survey carried out on the island in 1969-1970, for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and it was one of the six sites excavated at that time (Desautels, et.al., 1971:30-41, 386). The first depression excavated was found to contain World War II material. Excavation of other parts of the midden revealed four features: two fireplaces, a large whale-bone, and a cluster of twenty-four pebbles, which "might be...the type of pebble charms which were used by the Aleut for success in the sea otter hunt." Radiocarbon dates for the site ranged from 600 B.C. to 1060 A.D.

A total of 3,220 artifacts were recovered from this site, and one of the conclusions drawn from a comparison of these artifacts with those recovered from other sites excavated on Amchitka, was that there were " a number of distinctive artifacts which seem to have been introduced near the end of the first millenium A.D.," although it could not be determined "whether these new artifacts were brought to Amchitka by trade, were brought there by a new people who established themselves on the island, or by some other cultural agency" (Desautels, et.al., 1971:349).

Site #: AC-31

Further research must be done on Amchitka, utilizing data gathered from a larger number of sites than the six which were excavated in 1969, in order to clarify Aleut migration and cultural adaptation in this area. This site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of adding even more material to the knowledge of Aleut history and prehistory in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: AC-32  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site rests on a bluff fifty to sixty feet above sea level, overlooking a small cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. This situation afforded the inhabitants of the site with fresh water from a nearby stream, protection from storms, and a vantage point for the observation of sea mammals and approaching enemies. There are two large midden areas at this site, and according to the authors of the archaeological report on site AC-32 (Cook, et.al., 1972:6), "this site may be one of the few remaining sites on the island which escaped vandalism during World War II and thus may be one of the more important sites on the island".

A total of 544 bone, stone, and wood artifacts were recovered from the site. One of the major results of the excavation of the site, however, was the complete excavation of a single house. On the basis of C-14 dating, the house and most of the artifacts date to no older than 415 years old. The lowest materials in the site C-14, date to  $1865 \pm 135$  C-14 years before the present (Cook, et.al., 1972:15,17).

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding further information concerning the occupation of Amchitka Island, and when used in conjunction with information gathered from other such sites, can help clarify Aleut cultural adaptation in both the late prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AC-33  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. This type of locality is common to most Native settlement sites found on Amchitka, as it provided protection from storms, easy access to the sea, fresh water flowing into the cove from a nearby stream, as well as a vantage point for observing sea mammals and approaching enemies (Cook, et.al., 1972:6).

The sites on the southern coast of Amchitka are highly significant, as in the late nineteenth century William Healy Dall based his conclusion that Amchitka once had a very large Native population on the fact that he observed much evidence of settlement on the southern coast. Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites--78 sites were found on the island during the 1969-1970 survey--little extensive or coordinated research has been done on the island. Yet sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental information concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians, both before and after Russian contact with the area in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: AC-34  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on the edge of a small cove on the southern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands. Although it is common for Native sites in the Aleutians to be located on the northern coasts of the islands, more than half of the 78 sites reported on Amchitka are found on the southern coast. The reason for this pattern is not clear, although availability of subsistence resources may have something to do with it.

The basic settlement pattern of the Aleut population was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Not enough research has been done on Amchitka--or on many other islands in the Aleutian Chain--to determine how this site fits into this pattern, or how this pattern may have differed on an inter-island or intra-island basis.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on Aleut life and cultural adaptation, both in the prehistoric period when the island's population was evidently quite large, and in the early historic period when Russian fur traders entered the area and considerably changed Aleut life.

Site #: AC-36

of the Aleutian Chain. Further research on Amchitka, utilizing data gathered from a number of sites, can add much to the knowledge of how Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment changed over time, and how it was affected by Russian intrusion into the area in the eighteenth century.

U  
ite #: AC-36  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a steep bluff, fifty feet above sea level, on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. It lies southeast of site AC-35. Such bluff sites afforded the Aleut inhabitants of such areas a vantage point from which to observe sea mammals, as well as approaching enemies, while providing protection from the sea. A freshwater stream runs between this site and site AC-35 into a protected cove. A World War II gun emplacement bunker is located in the center of the midden.

This is one of the six sites excavated during the archaeological survey, conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970, for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (Desautels, et.al., 1971:47-53). It was the deepest midden of the sites excavated, and a total of 2,033 artifacts were recovered from this site. Radiocarbon dates from the site ranged from 105 B.C. to 295 B.C.

Sites AC-35 and AC-36 were both excavated, and it was thought that such bluff and beach terrace sites in close proximity to each other might "in reality represent two loci of the same site separated by a natural boundary." A number of hook-points and hook-shanks were recovered from AC-36, and "the presence of fishing gear, almost exclusively in the upper sites, indicates that these artifacts and inedible parts of the fish were discarded there", while it seemed that "the beach terrace middens were utilized as manufacturing sites for most of the basalt chipped stone tools as well as a staging area for ocean fishing" (Desautels, et.al., 1971:347).

These two sites are significant, therefore, in that they help to delineate Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this portion

Site #: AC-38  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

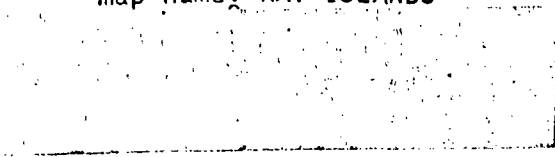
203

This site is located on the shore of South Bight, on the southeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Most Native sites on Amchitka are located in coves which afforded protection from storms, while still providing access to the sea for hunting purposes.

According to Bergsland (1959:14), the Natives of the Rat Islands-- of which Amchitka is the largest--were considered a different "tribe" from the Natives inhabiting both the Near Islands to the west, and the Andreanof Islands to the east. The Rat Islanders spoke a different dialect, and had a different style of skin boat. Although regional diversities are known to exist in the Aleutians in regard to cultural adaptation and subsistence utilization (both on an inter-island as well as an intra-island basis), little extensive research has been done to delineate these diversities.

As Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites--78 sites were reported in the archaeological study done in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission--these sites have tremendous potential for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies,utilizing data gathered from a large number of sites to help clarify Aleut cultural adaptation in both the prehistoric and early historic periods in this portion of the Aleutians.

U  
Site #: AC-37  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS



This site is located near the eastern entrance to Makarius Bay, on the southeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Early Russian sources indicate a large Aleut population on this island at the time of Russian contact with the area (Coxe, 1780:46), and in the nineteenth century, William Healy Dall based his conclusion that Amchitka had a large prehistoric population on the extensive evidence of settlement sites he observed on the southern coast of the island (Dall, 1877:44).

Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for archaeological sites-- 78 Native sites were reported on the island during the 1969-1970 study conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission--little extensive research has been done utilizing data gathered from a large number of sites, to delineate Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence activities in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleut population.

Site #: AC-40  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on Aleut Point, a narrow neck of land on the western tip of Amchitka Island. Many Native sites in the Aleutians are located on such points of land, so that the Aleuts' "skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes" (Jochelson, 1925:23).

Amchitka seems to have had a large prehistoric and early historic Native population, and research done on the island (Hrdlicka, 1945:363), as well as the historic evidence available from early Russian explorers' reports (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75), indicate that Amchitka was well-suited for a large population due to the abundance of subsistence resources in the area.

Little research has been done in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, despite the fact that Amchitka has been completely surveyed for archaeological sites. From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, it is known that regional diversities (inter-island as well as intra-island) existed in terms of Aleut subsistence utilization. Sites such as this are significant, therefore, in that they have the potential of yielding important information regarding these diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment over a long period of time.



U  
Site #: AC-39  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located on the southeastern coast of Amchitka, approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of St. Makarius Point. Like most Aleut sites, it is located adjacent to a freshwater stream which flows into a small protected cove.

Amchitka is one island in the Aleutians which has been completely surveyed for archaeological sites. Seventy-eight such sites were recorded on Amchitka during the 1969-1970 survey of the island conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Still, little information other than site locations--only six sites were excavated at the time--has come out of this survey report.

Amchitka, however, and all the sites on the island, have tremendous potential for serving as a laboratory for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies, utilizing data gathered from many sites in a well-defined geographical region. Amchitka had a large prehistoric and early historic population, and further research on the island's sites, such as this, can aid in delineating Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain over time.

Site #: AC-42  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located adjacent to a fresh water stream--of great importance to the location of almost all old Aleut settlements--flowing into a small protected cove, just west of St. Makarius Point, on the southeastern coast of Amchitka Island. The archaeological survey conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970, for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, recorded 78 Native sites on Amchitka, and the area around St. Makarius Point and Makarius Bay, seems to have been especially densely populated. Even earlier reports, most notably William Healy Dall's report of his studies on Amchitka in the nineteenth century (1877:44), reported much evidence of extensive Aleut settlement on the southern coast of Amchitka.

Despite extensive site surveys and some salvage archaeological operations on Amchitka, little research has been done coordinating data gathered from a large number of sites on the island. Yet sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data which can help in delineating historic and prehistoric Aleut activities in this once highly populated portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AC-41  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located adjacent to a fresh water stream flowing into a small protected cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. Most Native sites on Amchitka are located on such coves, which gave protection from storms, while providing access to the sea for hunting purposes.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians--little research other than site surveys and some salvage excavation, has been done on Amchitka, despite the fact that it has a large number of Native sites--it is known that regional diversities existed in terms of Aleut cultural adaptation and subsistence utilization. Ales Hrdlicka's studies on Amchitka in 1938 (1945:356), also led him to comment that "local, family and individual variants, or peculiarities in culture" were obvious on the island.

As Amchitka seems to have had a large prehistoric and early historic Native population, and as the island was still utilized by Native trappers and hunters into the twentieth century, the sites on Amchitka, such as AC-41, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data on these diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-44  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located in a small protected cove just east of Omega point on the southern coast of Amchitka Island.

Amchitka is the largest island of the Rat Islands Group, and the southernmost of all the Aleutian Islands. From historical documentation supplied by early Russian explorers in the Aleutians, the Rat Islands had a very large Native population at the time of Russian intrusion into the area (Coxe, 1780:46). Archaeological research in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has also revealed extensive evidence of Aleut settlement on Amchitka, both in prehistoric and historic times, as well as use of the island by Aleuts in the early twentieth century (Dall, 1877:44; Turner, 1970:119).

Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for archaeological sites, little intensive research has been done coordinating data which could be gathered from many of the 78 sites on the island. Sites such as this provide an excellent laboratory for such coordinated studies, which could yield significant information on Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization over time, as well as Aleut cultural adaptation in the area, both before and after Russian contact.

Site #: AC-43  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located adjacent to a fresh water stream flowing into a protected cove, east of St. Makarius Point, on the southeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Most Native settlement sites on Amchitka are located in such coves as they afford protection from storms, while providing access to the sea for hunting purposes.

The archaeological report of the site survey conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970, for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission--a survey which revealed 78 Native sites on the island--concluded that beach terrace sites and sites situated on high bluffs may have been occupied by the same people, the lower sites being utilized as manufacturing stations and staging areas for ocean fishing. It is known from research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps.

Further research must be done in the area of site AC-43 to determine how this site fits into these settlement patterns. Moreover, as Amchitka has the potential of being an excellent laboratory for studies of Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization, using data gathered from a number of sites on the island, this site is significant in that it can perhaps yield significant archaeological and environmental information concerning prehistoric and historic Aleut activities on this part of Amchitka.

Site #: AC-46  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located adjacent to a fresh water stream on the edge of a cove east of Ivakin Point on the northeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Most Native sites reported on Amchitka are located in such coves, as they afforded the inhabitants of these sites protection from storms, while still providing access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Early Russian sources concerning Amchitka (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75) noted the island's rich resources, and this has been confirmed by more recent studies (Hrdlicka, 1945:363), which depict Amchitka as an ideal island for a large prehistoric Aleut population. Recent archaeological surveys of Amchitka (Desautels, et.al., 1971), have recorded 78 Native sites on this island, the largest of the Rat Islands Group. Intensive research, utilizing data from a number of sites on the island, has not been carried out, however.

This site is significant then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning the history and prehistory of the Natives occupying this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies would add much to the knowledge of Aleut life and cultural adaptation both from an inter-island, as well as intra-island, perspective.

Site #: AC-45  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located at the head of the bay east of Ivakin Point, on the northeastern coast of Amchitka Island. William Healy Dall, during his studies on Amchitka in the late nineteenth century, noted evidence of "numerous large village-sites" on the northern coast of Amchitka (Dall, 1877:44), and in the mid-eighteenth century, at the time of Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians, Amchitka was known to have had a large Native population (Coxe, 1780:46).

Most archaeological research in the Aleutian Islands has been conducted in areas in the vicinity of present Aleut villages, yet it is known from early excavations on Amchitka (Hrdlicka, 1945:363), and more recent surveys and salvage excavation on the island (Turner, 1970:126; Desautels, et.al., 1971), that Amchitka can yield considerable significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut history and prehistory in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Sites such as this are important then, because when they are studied in connection with other sites on Amchitka, a clearer picture of Aleut cultural adaptation over time can be delineated.

Site #: AC-47  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located adjacent to a fresh water stream in a cove at the western end of Amchitka Island. Amchitka is the largest of the Rat Islands, and the southernmost island in the Aleutian Chain.

When Russian fur traders entered the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century, they found that the Rat Islands were very populous (Coxe, 1780:46). By the 1770s, the population of Amchitka seems to have declined somewhat, as the Russian explorer, Dmitri Bragin, recorded only thirty families living on the island (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). Archaeological evidence, however, indicates that the island had a very large prehistoric population (Turner, 1970:126).

Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites--78 such sites were recorded in the survey conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1969-1970--little intensive research has been carried out in this portion of the Aleutians. Sites such as this, however, have tremendous potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data, which when used in conjunction with data gathered from many other sites on the island, can lead to sophisticated delineation of Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation over the long period of Aleut occupation of the Rat Islands.



Site #: AC-48  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This small site is located on the western tip of Bird Rock, a small islet of the western end of Amchitka Island. It is a good indication of T.P. Bank's statement (1953a:247), that almost every island in the Aleutians, no matter how small, contains Native sites which were inhabited at one or more times during Aleut occupation of the islands.

Amchitka seems to have been one of the most populous islands in the western Aleutians at the time of Russian contact with the area in the mid-eighteenth century (Coxe, 1780:46). Intensive research, however, has not been carried out in the area, and even during the archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, during which 78 Native settlement sites were recorded for the island, this part of Amchitka received scant attention.

From research conducted in other parts of the Aleutian Chain, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. This site is significant in that further research in this area can help to further delineate Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutians, and the regional diversities existing within this basic pattern.

Site #: AC-49  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This small site is located on the eastern tip of Bird Rock, a small islet off the western end of Amchitka Island. This is one of two sites reported on Bird Rock, the other, AC-48, being located on the western tip of the islet.

From the small size of these sites, it is likely that further research will reveal that they were used as seasonal camps for the inhabitants of one of the base villages on Amchitka. From research done in other portions of the Aleutian Chain and on Amchitka itself, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing satellite camps during different seasons according to the changing availability of subsistence resources.

Further research must be done on sites such as AC-48 and AC-49 to determine how the basic pattern of Aleut settlement differed or remained constant throughout the Aleutian Chain over time. Ales Hrdlicka, who conducted studies on Amchitka in 1938, noted that his excavations revealed "local, family, and individual variants or peculiarities in culture, on same main basis" (Hrdlicka, 1945:356).

This site is significant then, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning intra-island and inter-island diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to their maritime environment.

Site #: AC-50  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located near a fresh water stream flowing into a small cove on the southwestern coast of Amchitka. Most Native sites on this island--78 sites were reported by the archaeological survey conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission--are located in such coves, as they afforded the inhabitants of the sites protection from storms, while providing access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Aleut settlements were closely tied to the availability of subsistence resources. The basic Aleut settlement patterns are characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps to take advantage of these changing resources. Amchitka has always been considered a rich area in terms of sea mammals, and land and water fowls (Hrdlicka, 1945:363), and archaeological evidence indicates that the island was very populous in the pre-historic and early historic periods.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential for yielding considerable archaeological evidence concerning Aleut cultural adaptations to their environment over time, and the regional diversities within that culture both from an inter-island as well as intra-island perspective.

Site #: AC-52  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the southern coast of Amchitka. Most Native sites found on Amchitka are located in such coves, as they afforded the inhabitants of these sites protection from storms, as well as provided access to the sea for subsistence hunting.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, it seems that the usual pattern of Aleut settlement was for village sites to be located on the northern coasts of the islands. The reason for this pattern is not clear, but it may have something to do with the type of coastline available for settlement, or the richness of the subsistence resources available on the Bering Sea coast.

On Amchitka, however, more than half of the 78 sites reported for the island lie on the southern coast. Even in the late nineteenth century, when William Heally Dall conducted his archaeological investigation of Amchitka, it was evident that the island once had a large population, due to the "very extensive evidences of settlement" which Dall observed on the southern coast (Dall, 1877:44).

Amchitka seems to have had a large Native population in the late pre-historic and early historic periods. As Amchitka is one island which has been completely surveyed for Native sites, this site, along with the others on the island, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut life and culture change in this portion of the Aleutians over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-51  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the southern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands, and the southernmost island in the Aleutian Chain. Most of the 78 Native sites reported on Amchitka lie in such coves, with fresh water streams flowing into them, as they afforded the inhabitants of the sites protection from storms, while providing easy access to the sea for subsistence hunting purposes.

When William Healy Dall conducted his archaeological studies on Amchitka in the late nineteenth century (1877:44), he noted that there was considerable evidence of Native settlement on the southern coast of the island, and that Amchitka must have once had a very large Aleut population. This is also evident from the historical documentation concerning the western Aleutians, as Russian fur traders in the Near Islands were told that the population of the Rat Islands was very numerous (Coxe, 1780:46). Archaeological research in the twentieth century has indicated that there is a significant amount of data to be gained from excavation on Amchitka, both for delineating prehistoric Aleut occupation of the island, and for a more complete picture of Russian-Native contact in the area during the early historic period. (Hrdlicka, 1945:363; Turner, 1970:126).

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has great potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural contact with non-Native peoples over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-54  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. Research conducted on Amchitka in the late nineteenth century revealed "very extensive evidences of settlement" on the southern coast of this island, the largest of the Rat Islands (Dall, 1877:44), while more recent research has indicated that such coves were typical of the location of Aleut settlements on Amchitka, as they provided the inhabitants of the sites with protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes, (Turner, 1970:119).

Seventy-eight Native settlement sites were recorded for Amchitka during the archaeological survey of the island conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1969-1970. All these sites are significant, in that they can provide an excellent laboratory for sophisticated studies of Aleut settlement, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation both in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AC-53  
Island: Amchitka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
Map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the southern coast of Amchitka, the largest island in the Rat Islands Group, and the southernmost island in the Aleutian Chain. It seems to have been one of the most densely populated islands in this portion of the Aleutians. Early Russian fur traders in the western Aleutians were told by Natives of Attu that the Rat Islanders were very numerous (Coxe, 1780:46), and archaeological research in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has revealed a total of seventy-eight sites on the island, more than half of them located on the southern coast.

Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native settlements, little further research has been done on the island. Sites such as this, however, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data which can help delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and culture change, both in the prehistoric period as well as in the period after Russian contact with the area.

Site #: AC-56  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on a low beach terrace in a cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. During the archaeological survey and salvage excavation operations conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, it was noted that such beach terrace sites may have been used by the Aleuts as manufacturing stations and staging areas for ocean fishing, while sites situated on high bluffs overlooking the many coves on the island were used as more permanent base villages, (Desautels, et.al., 1971:347).

Site AC-31, situated on a bluff to the south of site AC-56, was one of the six Amchitka sites excavated in 1969, and it was found to be a large Native settlement, with significant artifactual material. It was felt that further research in the area, particularly on site AC-56, would help delineate Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutians.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential for yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut history and prehistory on Amchitka.



Site #: AC-55  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a cove, adjacent to a freshwater stream, on the southern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands. Investigations conducted in the late nineteenth century, as well as more recent archaeological surveys, have revealed evidence of numerous Aleut settlements on the southern coast of Amchitka.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians--mainly in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages--it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. From salvage excavations conducted during the 1969-1979 Amchitka Island survey for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, it was found that sites on the island were of two basic types--those located on beach terraces, and those located on steep bluffs overlooking a cove. It was felt that the lower sites may have been utilized as a manufacturing station or staging area for ocean fishing by the inhabitants of the upper sites, (Desautels, et.al., 1971:347). More research must be done on Amchitka, however, to completely delineate this pattern.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data to clarify Aleut settlement patterns and systems of subsistence utilization both in the prehistoric and historic periods.

Site #: AC-58  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the southern shore of Amchitka Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations on Amchitka and other islands in the Aleutians, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Dmitri Bragin, a Russian explorer who visited Amchitka in the 1770s, reported that the island had a population consisting of thirty families, and that the island had excellent resources in terms of sea mammals, and land and water fowl, (Masterson, and Brower, 1948:75). This island has been confirmed as a most desirable one for settlement due to its rich subsistence resources by more recent archaeological investigators, (Hrdlicka, 1945:363).

Sites such as this then, on an island which had numerous Native settlements--78 Native sites were recorded by the Amchitka archaeological survey conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission--have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut subsistence resource utilization, settlement patterns, and cultural adaptation over a long period of time in a well-defined geographical region.

Site #: AC-59  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a well-protected cove on the southern shore of Amchitka Island. An archaeological investigation of Amchitka conducted by William Healy Dall in the late nineteenth century noted "extensive evidences of settlement" on the southern coast of the island, (Dall, 1877:44), while an archaeological survey of the island conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission recorded 78 Native sites on the island, more than half of them located on the southern coast.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, as well as from documentary evidence concerning historic Aleut settlement, Aleut village sites seem to lie mostly on the northern coasts of the islands. The reason for this pattern is not clear, however, and there may be regional diversities in the pattern depending on the types of coastline on the islands, as well as the availability of subsistence resources.

Sites such as this are significant in that they can yield invaluable archaeological data which, when studied in connection with data gathered from a number of sites, can help delineate the regional diversities in Aleut settlement, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-60  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This relatively remote site is located on a cliff about eighty feet above sea level on the southern coast of Amchitka Island. Like most other Native sites on Amchitka, AC-60 overlooks a small cove which is adjacent to a fresh water stream and small waterfall. Such coves offered protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

AC-60 was one of the sites on which salvage excavation operations were performed during the 1969-1970 Amchitka archaeological survey conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, (Desautels, et.al., 1971:71-72). No World War II holes or installations were observed at this site, and therefore it may be one of the few sites undisturbed by military activity on Amchitka.

Although no features were encountered in this site, a total of 289 artifacts were recovered. Conclusions drawn from other excavations on Amchitka are that bluff sites such as this served as more permanent villages than sites found on lower beach terraces. Further research must be done to clarify Aleut settlement patterns in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, and this site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data to aid in that clarification.

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Site #: AC-61  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located near the entrance to South Bight on the southeastern coast of Amchitka Island. Like most sites on Amchitka, it is located in a small cove which affords protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

From the available historical documentation concerning Russian trading activities in the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century, it seems that Amchitka had a large Native population in the early historic period. Archaeological evidence recovered by Ales Hrdlicka in 1938 (1945:363) revealed that the island had a large population in the prehistoric period also. Although archaeological surveys on Amchitka have revealed a large number of Native village sites on the island--the archaeological survey conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission recorded 78 sites--little extensive research has been carried out in the area.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain over a long period of time. When such data is used in connection with information gathered from a number of sites on Amchitka, a clearer picture of Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment over time can be obtained.

Site#: AC-62  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located in a well-protected cove west of South Bight on the southeastern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands.

Archaeological research conducted on Amchitka in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries revealed extensive evidence of Native village sites on the southern coast of Amchitka, which led to the conclusion that the island had a large prehistoric Native population (Dall, 1877:44; Hrdlicka, 1945:363). More recently, the archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission recorded 78 Native sites on the island, more than half of them situated on the southern coast (Desautels, et.al., 1971:23).

When information gathered from a number of these sites is studied, a clearer picture of Aleut migrations into this portion of the Aleutian Island Chain can be obtained. Christy G. Turner II (1970:118) noted that "Amchitka was one of the more densely-settled western islands which neatly correlates with the fact that the Rat Islands were the visual terminus for the westerly-trending Paleo-Aleut colonizing migrations that began sometime before 500 B.C." Sites such as this are significant, therefore, because they have the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut migration in the prehistoric period, as well as Aleut cultural adaptation to the area well into the historic period.

U  
Site #: AC-63

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Island: Amchitka

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000

map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a cove on Kirilof Bay, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlements on Amchitka and other Aleutian islands, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

During his archaeological investigations on Amchitka in the late nineteenth century, William Healy Dall noted (1877:44) that there was evidence of "numerous large village-sites on the north shores of the island, west to Kirilloff settlement, the latter being quite modern, and abandoned in 1849." As Amchitka is known to have had a large prehistoric Native population, as the island was extensively utilized by Russian traders in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and as the island was still utilized by Native trappers and subsistence hunters who would spend a few weeks each season on the island into the twentieth century, sites such as this are significant because they have great potential for yielding considerable archaeological information concerning Aleut migrations, settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and inter-cultural contacts in this area over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-64  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,00  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

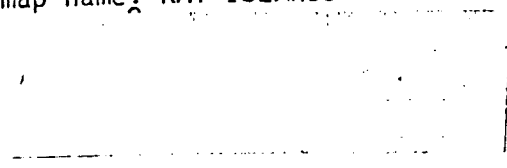
This site is located on a point of land at the western entrance to Kirilof Bay on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. Such narrow necks of land were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as the Aleuts' "skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes" (Jochelson, 1925:23).

Amchitka was known at the time of Russian contact with the western Aleutians to have a large Native population (Coxe, 1780:46). According to Bergsland (1959:14), the inhabitants of the Rat Islands were considered a different "tribe" from the Aleuts living in the Andreanof Group to the east, as the Rat Islanders spoke a different dialect and had a different form of skin boat. Further explanations of regional diversities such as this, when analyzed through continued archaeological research and ethnographic studies, can add much to the knowledge of Aleut cultural adaptation in the Aleutians over a long period of time.

Sites such as this, on an island which had a large population, and which has been completely surveyed for archaeological sites, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data on the inter-island diversities in this cultural adaptation.



Site #: AC-65  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS



This site is located in a small cove east of Cyril Cove on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations on Amchitka, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native settlement sites; the archaeological survey of the island conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission reported 78 such sites on Amchitka. Many of these sites have been damaged due to World War II military activities on the island. Yet sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory in this portion of the Aleutians. Evidence gathered from the few sites excavated on Amchitka has revealed that a large prehistoric Native population occupied the island, while it is known from historic documentation that the island was a permanent place of Native habitation in the mid-nineteenth century, and that Natives still utilized the area for trapping and hunting purposes into the twentieth century. Further research in areas such as this, then, can add a great deal of information to the knowledge of Aleut cultural adaptation over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-66  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

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This site is located at the eastern entrance to Cyril Cove, a large cove on the northern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands.

Bergsland's (1959:41) Atkan Native informant, familiar with most of the islands in the Rat and Andreanof Groups, noted that there was a village located at this point. Such present-day Aleut trappers' familiarity with portions of the Aleutians which have been unoccupied for a long period is common. Hrdlicka (1945:18), who visited Amchitka in 1939, noted that Native trappers usually spent a few weeks each year on Amchitka, and there were numerous trappers' huts on the island.

Further ethnographic studies can determine the nature and extent of continuing Aleut feelings and associations for this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Moreover, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the occupation of Amchitka both prehistorically and historically, and information concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in this area.

Site #: AC-67  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the northern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands and the southernmost island in the Aleutians.

In terms of the knowledge that can be gained through further research in the area, Amchitka is an important island to both Aleut history and pre-history. From research conducted on the island by William Healy Dall in the 1870s and Ales Hrdlicka in 1938, it is known that the prehistoric population of Amchitka was a large one. More recently, the Amchitka Island archaeological survey conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission reported a total of 78 former Native settlements on the island. However, little coordinated research, utilizing data from a number of sites in this well-defined geographical region, has been done.

Yet sites such as this have the potential of yielding considerable significant archaeological data concerning Aleut activities and cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians over almost 2500 years (Turner, 1970:126). Such information can help to clarify Aleut migrations from the eastern to the western Aleutians, Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization, as well as the effects of white contact on the Aleut population of this area beginning in the eighteenth century.

Site #: AC-68  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This relatively isolated site lies on the edge of a small cove on the northern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands. Such coves were typical of Native settlement site locations on Amchitka, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Although William Healy Dall, during his Aleutian archaeological investigations in the late nineteenth century, noted that there were "numerous large village-sites" on the northern coast of Amchitka (1877:44), it was not until the archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission that the total number of Aleut sites on Amchitka was known. At that time 78 old Native sites were recorded for the island, slightly less than half of them located on the northern coast.

Although six sites on Amchitka were partially excavated in 1969, there has been no coordinated study done on this island, yet as it has been completely surveyed for sites, there is tremendous potential here for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies utilizing data gathered from many sites in a well-defined geographic region. This site is significant, then, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data for such studies.

Site #: AC-69  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. The archaeological site survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission recorded 78 such Native sites on Amchitka, slightly less than half of them located on the northern coast of the island.

Despite the large number of sites known to exist on the island, little intensive research has been done in this area. Most of the six sites excavated in 1969 were located on the southern coast of the island, yet from research conducted in other portions of the Aleutian Chain, and from the historical documents available regarding Aleut settlement, most village sites seem to have been located on the northern coasts of the islands. Regional diversities in settlement patterns and subsistence utilization are known to have existed, however, and only further research on sites in such well-defined geographical areas as this can help to delineate these diversities.

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this part of the Aleutians, information which can help clarify Aleut cultural adaptation throughout the Aleutians over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-70  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on the edge of a small cove on the northern coast of Amchitka, the largest island in the Rat Islands Group. Most of the 78 sites reported during the archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission are located in such coves, as they offered protection from storms, as well as providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Writing of the Aleutian Islands in general, T. P. Bank, (1953a:247), noted that "each bay, inlet, cove and bight which afford protection from the worst storms was probably inhabited at one or more times during the period of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Arc." When other islands in the Aleutians are as completely surveyed for Native sites as Amchitka, perhaps a clearer delineation of Aleut population density over time will be available.

This site is also significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. While Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites, little coordinated research has been done utilizing data gathered from a large number of sites, and only this type of coordinated research can give a complete picture of Aleut cultural adaptation in this area.

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\*Site #: AC-71  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. According to the reports of early Russian fur traders who entered the western Aleutians in the 1750s, Amchitka had a very large Native population. This has been confirmed by archaeological studies, and the archaeological site survey conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission reported 78 Native sites on the island. Most of these sites were located in coves which afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes (Desautels, et.al., 1971:22).

Sites such as this are extremely important archaeologically. It is known that Amchitka had a large prehistoric Native population (Hrdlicka, 1945: 363), and the Rat Islands are a significant area in terms of Aleut migration from the eastern Aleutians to the western Aleutians (Turner, 1970:118). Moreover, it is known that there was extensive contact between Natives and whites in the Rat Islands area beginning in the mid-eighteenth century and continuing well into the nineteenth century. Such sites as this, therefore, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut population shifts, settlement patterns, and inter-cultural contact over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-72  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a well-protected cove near Chitka Point on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. It is known that Amchitka had a large Native population both in the prehistoric period and at the time of Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century. The archaeological survey conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission reported 78 Native sites on the island.

Excavation--of only six sites--conducted on Amchitka during this archaeological survey revealed two basic types of sites: sites located on beach terraces, which may have served as manufacturing stations and staging areas for ocean fishing; and sites located on high bluffs overlooking coves, which may have been more permanent base villages (Desautels, et.al., 1971:347). More research must be done, however, utilizing data from a large number of sites, to clearly delineate this pattern of site occupation.

Sites such as this are significant in that they have the potential for yielding important archaeological data which can be utilized in coordinated site studies to determine Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutian Chain over a long period of time.



Site #: AC-73  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a small cove southeast of Chitka Point on the northern coast of Amchitka, the largest of the Rat Islands.

Amchitka had a large prehistoric and early historic Native population. The archaeological survey conducted on the island in 1969-1970 revealed 78 Native sites on Amchitka, five of them located in the three-mile area east of Chitka Point. From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians-- primarily in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages--it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Further research must be done, however, especially on islands such as Amchitka which has been completely surveyed for Native sites, to determine how this basic settlement pattern persists or changes throughout the Aleutians and over time.

Such sites as this have the potential for yielding significant archaeological data to clarify Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization. Moreover, as the island has had extensive use both prehistorically and historically, further research here can help delineate Aleut cultural adaptation both before and after Native contact with European culture.

Site #: AC-74  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located on Chitka Point, on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, as well as from information on Aleut settlement gained from historical sources, Aleut village sites seem to be located mainly on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands. However, of the 78 Native sites reported on Amchitka during the 1969-1970 archaeological survey of the island for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, more than half are located on the southern coast.

Regional diversities in subsistence utilization, settlement, and Aleut cultural adaptation are known to have existed. During his 1938 archaeological investigations of Amchitka, Ales Hrdlicka noted that "local, family, and individual variants or peculiarities in culture, on same main basis," were observable (Hrdlicka, 1945:356). Sites such as this are significant, therefore, as coordinated research on them and other sites on the island can yield important archaeological data concerning inter-island, as well as intra-island, diversities in settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other facets of Aleut culture both prehistorically and historically.

Site #: AC-75  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This relatively isolated site is located on Windy Island, a small island off the southern coast of Amchitka. It was reported as a Native site in 1968, and again noted in the archaeological survey conducted on Amchitka for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1969-1970 (Desautels, et.al., 1971:24). No research has been conducted in this area, however.

Small islands such as this, however, were typically occupied at least seasonally by the Aleuts who had more permanent base villages on the larger islands of the Aleutian Chain. More complete research in this area can help to determine the nature of this site and its use over time.

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data on Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization as shifts in the availability or abundance of subsistence resources occurred.

Site #: AC-76  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This site is located in a cove on the southern coast of Amchitka Island, the largest of the Rat Islands. Most of the 78 Native sites reported on Amchitka during the 1969-1970 archaeological site survey conducted on the island for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission were located in such coves, which afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Moreover, more than half of the sites reported during this survey are located on the southern coast of Amchitka.

As Amchitka is known to have had a large prehistoric and early historic Native population, and as the island was permanently inhabited until the mid-nineteenth century, and still utilized seasonally thereafter until the 1940s, sites such as this have tremendous potential for yielding significant archaeological data on the changes in Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other aspects of Native cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians over a long period of time.

Site #: AC-77  
Island: Amchitka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: RAT ISLANDS

This is a small blowout site on the northern coast of Amchitka Island. This is one of three such sites found close together here.

The archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a survey which reported a total of 78 Native sites on Amchitka, noted that "these three sites are different from the other archaeological deposits on the island, in that they have no midden, but contain many surface artifacts....They are located slightly 'inland' from the immediate coast and southeast of a small freshwater lake", (Desautels, et.al., 1971:24).

The conclusion drawn from study of the artifacts gathered at these three sites was that they were used as quarries or manufacturing sites. Still, it was recognized that more archaeological research must be done in this area "to resolve whether these sites are workshops or the reflection of some different cultural pattern on Amchitka", (Desautels, et.al., 1971:377).

This site is significant, therefore, in that it still has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the prehistoric and/or historic occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AC-78  
Island: Amchitka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
Map name: RAT ISLANDS

This is one of three blowout sites located slightly inland from the northern coast of Amchitka Island. The archaeological survey of Amchitka conducted in 1969-1970 for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission considered these three sites, situated in close proximity to one another, "different from other archaeological deposits on the island, in that they have no midden, but contain many surface artifacts", (Desautels, et.al., 1971:24).

Over 100 artifacts were recovered from these three sites, mostly "cores, scrapers, gravers, burins, pitted hammerstones, grinding slabs, and what appear to be handstones or rubbing stones", (Desautels, et.al., 1971:376). While it seems that these sites were used as manufacturing sites or quarries, it was recognized that this can only be definitely determined through future research in this area.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the occupation of Amchitka Island, both in the prehistoric and early historic periods, when the island is known to have had a large Native population. Although Amchitka has been completely surveyed for Native sites--78 were found during the 1969-1970 survey--little research has been done coordinating data from a large number of sites in this well defined geographic area. Such research, however, can lead to a better understanding of the changes in Aleut cultural adaptation in this area over a long period of time.

Site #: AM-1

244

island: Amatignak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000

map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, located on a storm beach on the southern shore of Ulva Cove on the eastern coast of Amatignak Island, the southernmost island in the Delarof Group, was reported by A.P. McCartney during his Aleutian survey of 1972 for the Aleutian Island wilderness Study Report.

Although there have been only two sites reported on Amatignak, it is likely that further surveys in the area will reveal more sites on the Island, as T.P. Bank (1953a:247) noted that almost every bay, cove, and inlet in the Aleutians was occupied at one point in time or another. Although there has been significant archaeological research conducted in the Aleutian, most of this research has been limited to areas in the vicinity of present Aleut villages. From this research, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. It is also known, however, that there are regional diversities in cultural adaptation to the Aleutian Islands environment, both from an inter-island as well as an intra-island perspective.

This site, in a relatively isolated area of the Aleutians in terms of research, has the potential, therefore, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning the regional diversities of Aleut culture, as well as information on how that culture changed after Russian intrusion into the area in the eighteenth century.

Site #: AM-2  
island: Amatignak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 245  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, located on Knob Point on the eastern coast of Amatignak Island, the southernmost island in the Delarof Group, was seen by McCartney during his 1972 survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:114). Many such points of land in the Aleutian Islands were used by the Aleuts as site locations, as they afforded protection from the sea, while being a good area from which to escape to either of two bodies of water on the approach of enemies.

Little research has been done in this relatively isolated portion of the Aleutian Chain. From research done elsewhere in the Aleutians, however, it is known that there are regional diversities (inter-island as well as intra-island) in aspects of Aleut life such as settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, etc. Also, according to Bergsland (1959:13-14), there are a number of divisions of the Aleut people, and the Native inhabitants of the Delarofs were considered a different "tribe" from those Aleuts living on the Andreanof Islands just to the east.

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut history and pre-history in helping to delineate diversities in cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: UK-1  
island: Ulak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

246

This site, located on the northern shore of Pratt Cove on the Western coast of Ulak Island, one of the Delarof Islands, was observed by McCartney during his Aleutian Island survey of 1972 for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Study Report (1973:113). McCartney reported that the site was situated on a 25 meter knoll overlooking the cove--thus giving it an excellent location in regard to both observation of sea animals in the area and observation of approaching enemies, important in the Delarof Group as it seems to have been an area of inter-island warfare (Bergsland, 1959:14).

McCartney saw evidence of at least five to seven house depressions at this site, and he felt that these depressions were either prehistoric, early historic, or both. Further research must be done to determine how this site fits into the Aleut settlement pattern, which is characterized by base village utilizing seasonal satellite camps, dictated by the Aleuts' dependence on the changing availability of subsistence resources provided by their maritime environment. Bergsland, summarizing material from Captian Feodor Lütke's exploration of this area in the 1820s, noted that this island was "the chief place for hunting sea lions" (Bergsland, 1959:40).

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleut population, and how that population was culturally adapted to its environment.

Site #: UK-2

Island: Ulak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 247

map name: GARFLOI ISLAND

This site, on the southwestern coast of Ulak Island, a small island in the Delarof Group southwest of Tanaga, was reported on a hill crest by McCartney during his Aleutian site survey for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Survey Report (1973:113).

According to Orth's Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (1967:1006), the Aleut term "Ulaq" from which the Island received its name, translates as "house." Bergsland (1959:40), notes that Ulak was an important sea lion hunting area.

Little research has been done in this relatively isolated area of the Aleutian Chain--most archaeological investigations have been focussed on sites in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages. Yet further research on sites such as UK-2, when studied in comparison to other sites on this island and other islands in the area, can add considerably to the knowledge of changing Aleut life styles over time, and how regional diversities in subsistence resources, etc., affected Aleut culture. As the Natives inhabiting the Delarof Islands were considered a different "tribe" by those Aleuts living on the Andreanofs just to the east (Bergsland, 1959:14), such inter-island diversities in culture and language have had a great effect on Aleut history. This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important date which can bring the history and prehistory of the Aleut into clearer focus.

Site #: UK-3

Island: Ulak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000

map name: GARELOI ISLAND

248

This site, above a storm beach on the shore of Patton Cove on the southeastern side of Ulak Island, a small island in the Delarof Group southwest of Tanaga, was reported by A.P. McCartney for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:113).

According to Bergsland (1959:14), the Natives of the Andreanof Island Group (who called themselves ni'ruris) considered the inhabitants of Tanaga and the Delarofs na'Mirus, or "westerners," having a different dialect and different style of skin boats. There seems to have been considerable inter-island warfare between the Andreanof Natives and the Aleuts of islands further to the east, while the Andreanof Natives "in turn took the offensive against their weaker neighbors to the west."

Little research has been done in this portion of the Aleutian chain, so a complete picture of how regional diversities in Aleut culture affected Aleut history is not available. This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important data concerning Aleut culture in this portion of the Aleutians and the extent of regional (inter-island and intra-island) diversities within that culture. Also, as McCartney felt that the site on the northwestern side of Ulak (UK-1) might date from the early historic period, extended research on this island could help delineate the extent of Russian-Native cultural contact in this area.

Site #: UN-1

Island: Unalga

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 249

Map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, on the southeastern coast of Unalga Island in the Delarof Group (called by the Russians Western Unalga to distinguish it from the Unalga Island lying between Akutan and Unalaska Islands), was reported as a large village site on a storm beach by A.P. McCartney (1973:113). Bergsland gives the Native term for this island as unalra--... obviously is 'the seaward one' of the formerly inhabited islands of the tribe" (Bergsland, 1959:40). Bergsland's Native (Atkan) informant, William Dirks, reported that the inhabitants of the Delarof Islands were considered a different "tribe" from the Aleuts living on the Andreanof Islands just to the east.

Another of Bergsland's Atkan informants, Cedor Snigaroff, in relating a traditional story concerning inter-tribal Aleut warfare, noted that a raiding party of Fox Islanders reached the Delarof Group, and while sleeping on the shore of one of the small islets near Unalga, villagers took the Fox islanders' skin boats and weapons, leaving them without means of obtaining food. After the Fox Islanders were dead, the Unalga villagers went out to the islet and buried the bodies, as this was a hunting place and had to be kept clean so as not to scare away the sea animals. (Bergsland, 1959:60-62).

This site is significant, then, not only in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence activities in a relatively isolated portion of the Aleutians, where extensive research has not been conducted, but also because it remains fixed in the traditional oral history of the Aleuts. Moreover, as McCartney noted a recent trapper's

cabin in the area of this site, this site has continuing associations  
for the present-day Aleut population.

Site #: KV-1  
Island: Kavalga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 251  
Map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, on the northwestern coast of Kavalga Island, one of the major islands in the Delarof Islands Group, was observed by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 survey of the Aleutians for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Study Report (1973:113). In the 1930s, Ales Hrdlicka was told by his Native informants that there were probably burial caves on the island, although Hrdlicka did not personally visit the area to determine where these caves were (Hrdlicka, 1945:416). As most Aleut burial sites seem to have been near Native settlement sites, however, it is likely that such a burial cave is in the vicinity of this site, especially if this is a base village site.

McCartney noted that there were many house depressions at this site. Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, and only further research in this area can determine how this site fits into that pattern. It is located on a narrow isthmus, a common location for Aleut sites, as it permitted escape to either of two bodies of water on either side of the isthmus in case of enemy attack. One of Bergsland's Atkan informants, Cedor snigaroff, in relating traditional Aleut stories concerning inter-tribal warfare in the Andreanof and Delarof Islands, indicated that Kavalga was the site of a raid conducted by a group of Fox Islanders from the east (Bergsland, 1959:61).

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this portion of the Aleutians. Also, it is still remembered in the traditional oral literature of this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: KV-2  
Island: Kavalga  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 252  
Map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, located on the southwestern coast of Kavalga Island, one of the major Islands in the Delarof Islands group, was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.)

During his Aleutian Island archaeological studies in the 1930's Ales Hrdlicka was informed by Atka Natives familiar with the Delarofs that there were burial caves on Kavalga (Hrdlicka, 1945:416). As most Aleut burial caves were located near settlement sites, it is likely that this site may have a burial cave associated with it.

Little research has been done in isolated areas of the Aleutian Islands such as this. Little is known, therefore, about regional diversities in cultural adaptation, subsistence activities, and settlement patterns, although it is recognized from research done elsewhere in the Aleutians that such inter-island and intra-island diversities do exist. Bergsland (1959:14) noted that the Atka Natives considered the inhabitants of Tanaga and the Delarofs a different "tribe" from the Andreanof Island Natives. This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning inter-island diversities and cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment.

Site #: KV-3  
Island: Kavalga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 253  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This is a small site reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.) at the head of a small cove on Kavalga Island, one of the major islands of the Delarof Islands Group.

There has been little research done in this relatively isolated portion of the Aleutian Chain, although from research conducted elsewhere--mainly in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages--it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Only further archaeological and environmental research in this area can determine how this site was utilized in terms of the changing availability of subsistence resources in the area. The site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding important data concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians.

Moreover, as Atkan Native informants who are familiar with this part of the Delarof Group noted that there are significant herds of sea otter here, this site may also contain information concerning early Native-Russian trading activities in the Delarofs, and how these activities affected Aleut culture.



site #: KV-4

254

island: Kavalga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1;250,000

map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, at the head of a small bay on the northeastern coast of Kavalga Island, one of the major islands in the Delarof Group, was reported by Knut Bergsland (1959:40, 55).

According to Bergsland's Native informants, the Delarof Islanders were considered a different "tribe" from the inhabitants of the Andreanof Group just to the east, having a different dialect and different style of skin boat. There seems to have been considerable inter-tribal warfare between these groups, and Kavalga is remembered in Aleut oral tradition as an area where raiding parties from the Fox Islands landed (Bergsland, 1959:14, 62).

This site is not only significant because it holds a place in the memory of the present-day Aleut population, however. It also has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleut. This information can help in delineating Aleut settlement patterns and cultural adaptation in a portion of the Aleut Islands where little research has been done, as well as help in determining the extent and effects of early Russian-Native trade and contact beginning in the mid-eighteenth century.

site #: OL-1

255

island: Ogliuga

map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000

map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This area, on the western coast of Ogliuga Island, one of the major islands of the Delarof Group, was surveyed by A.P. McCartney in 1972 for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:113). McCartney noted that, rather than one village site, this may be two village sites close together.

Bergsland's Atkan informant, William Dirks, noted that large numbers of sea otter have been seen in Ogliuga pass, on which this site is located (Bergsland, 1959:40).

Little archaeological research has been done in this portion of the Aleutians, therefore little is known about Aleut settlement patterns in the area. From research done elsewhere, however, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Also, there has been little research done concerning the regional diversity (inter-island as well as intra-island) of subsistence resources which have shaped settlement patterns and Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning these aspects of Aleut life, both in the early historic and prehistoric periods.

Site #: OL-2

256

Island: Ogliuga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000

map name: GARFLOI ISLAND

This site, located five to six meters above the present beach on the northeastern coast of Ogliuga, one of the major islands in the Delarof Group, was observed by A.P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:113).

Little research has been done in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Therefore, this site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence activities in this portion of the Aleutian Islands.

According to Bergsland (1959:14), the Natives of the Andreanof Islands just east of the Delarofs considered the inhabitants of Tanaga and the Delarofs a different "tribe," having a different dialect and different style skin boats. Further research in this area, therefore, can help determine the extent of these tribal differences, as well as the cultural adaptation of the Delarof Aleuts to their environment.

Site #: SK-1  
island: Skagul  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000  
map name: GARFLOI ISLAND

257

This site, on the southern tip of Skagul Island, one of the major islands in the Delarof Group southwest of Tanaga, was reported by A.P. McCartney during his 1972 survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:113).

As with many Aleut sites, this one is located on a narrow neck of land, thereby allowing for quick escape to one of two bodies of water in the case of approaching enemies. This seems to have been an important consideration especially in the Delarof Group, as the Natives of the Andreanof and Fox Islands to the east often sent raiding parties to this area (Bergsland, 1959:14).

One of Bergsland's Atkan informants, William Dirks, observed that sea otters were hunted in this area, and that south of this site, on the northwestern shores of the Tag Islands, there was a breeding ground of a large sea lion herd (Bergsland, 1959:40). This site, then, offers the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns in this relatively unresearched portion of the Aleutians, and how these settlement patterns were shaped by the changing availability of subsistence resources. Moreover, as sea otters were hunted in this area, there may also be indications at this site of early historical Russian-Native contact in the Delarofs.

Site #: TI-1  
island: Tag Islands 258  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, on the northern tip of the largest island in the small group of Tag Islands (originally named Tagachalugis Islands by the Russians in the nineteenth century), in the Delarof Islands Groups, was noted by McCartney during his 1972 survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:113). This site is a good example of T.P. Banks' statement concerning Aleut village sites (1953a:247): "Every scientific observer in the Aleutians comes away with the realization that practically every island, no matter how small, [this island is only ½ mile long] has contained native villages. Each bay, inlet, cove and bight which affords protection from the worst storms was probably inhabited at one or more times during the period of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Arc."

There has been little or no archaeological research done in many places such as this in the Aleutians. Most major archaeological investigation have been restricted to areas in the vicinity of present Aleut villages. Therefore, little is known concerning the regional diversities within the Aleutians, both from an inter-island as well as an intra-island perspective.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning the culture and history of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: IL-1  
island: Ilak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

259

Jochelson, during his Aleutian Island studies in the early twentieth century, was told by his Atkan informants that on Ilak Island, a small island southwest of Tanaga, there was a burial cave "extending the whole width of the island" (Jochelson, 1925:123). Ales Hrdlicka visited the island during his Aleutian Island archaeological expedition of 1936, and found a burial cave on the northern shore of Ilak, about a mile northwest of a trapper's shack.

Hrdlicka was told that the burial cave had originally contained a large number of Aleut mummies, but that around 1933 "the cave had been sacked by a couple of trappers, and these were known to have brought out a good deal of 'loot'--though not the mummies" (Hrdlicka, 1945:314). When Hrdlicka studied the cave, however, it had been almost completely despoiled, and contained only a few bones and other artifacts.

Hrdlicka wrote that the "cave evidently had originally been occupied, then used as a burial place." As Jochelson noted that Native villages were often located close to burial places, this site may have also included a village or seasonal camp, or the burial cave may have been utilized by the Natives of the village reported on the southern shore of the island. It is also known that Aleuts often buried their dead in compartments of their dwellings (Lantis, 1970:214-15).

This site is significant, therefore, as it typifies Aleut burial practices, and also because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information on Aleut settlement and life style in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Moreover, as a trapper's shack is in the vicinity of this cave, the island has probably been of significance to more recent Aleut subsistence hunters, and further ethnographic studies may uncover further associations with the island.

Site #: IL-2

Island: Ilak

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000

261

Map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site was reported on the southeastern coast of Ilak Island, a small island in the Delarof Group southwest of Tanaga. Bergsland noted that when Gavriil Sarychev visited this island with the Billings Exploration Expedition of 1790-92, he found a village here which he called Sagudak, "with 8 taxable and 6 other male inhabitants in 1790" (Bergsland, 1959:40).

With 14 male inhabitants, this would seem to have been a good sized village. Sarychev did not enumerate whole families. Lantis (1970:174) allows generously for an average of six dependants for each man, which would bring the total number of inhabitants of this village to 84. Jochelson (1925:119) wrote that Aleut villages usually had a population of 40-60 people occupying two to three dwellings, despite the fact that each village site may have many more dwelling pits.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important data concerning Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns in this portion of the Aleutian Islands both before and after Russian contact with this area. It also may yield information concerning how the Aleut life style was affected by the coming of the Russians in the eighteenth century.



Site #: TN-1  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 262  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, on Cable Bay on the northern shore of Tanaga Bay on the western side of Tanaga Island, was reported by Ales Hrdlicka during his 1936 Aleutian Island survey (Hrdlicka, 1945: 313-14). This was reported to Hrdlicka by his Native informant as a burial cave. Jochelson (1925:122) notes that there are numerous traces of large village sites with burial caves on both Tanaga and Kanaga Islands.

As most Aleut burial caves are located close to Aleut village sites, it is probable that a settlement area lies close by on Cable Bay, or perhaps this burial cave was utilized by the inhabitants of the site TN-2. No intensive surveys for sites have been undertaken in this area, however.

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding significant data, through archaeological survey and/or excavation, or through study of the contents of the burial cave, on the prehistory of the Aleut population in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. As Tanaga seems to have been an area of Russian trading activity in the late eighteenth century (Bancroft, 1886:290), this site also has the potential of yielding information regarding early Russian-Native contact in the area.

Site #: TN-2

island: Tanaga

map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000<sup>263</sup>

map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, located on Cape Agamsik (named by Mikhail Tebenkov in the 1850's) in Tanaga Bay on the west side of Tanaga Island, was reported as a small site, ten meters above the beach, by McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian Island survey for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Study Report (1973:112).

Little intensive survey of this island has been conducted, and only twelve Native sites are reported on Tanaga. Further study in this area, however, can help determine the settlement patterns and subsistence activities of the Aleut in this portion of the chain. This site is significant, therefore, in that it can yield important archaeological data on the prehistory of its Aleut population. Moreover, further research should also help delineate the nature of Russian-Native trade and cultural contact in this area: when G. Sarychev visited Tanaga in 1790, he was told that Tanaga Bay was "used as an anchoring station by the Russian hunters," and that most of the male inhabitants of the island had been taken on hunting expeditions further east (Sarychev, 1807:36). A combination of archaeological research and study of the historical documentation for this area, therefore, should add much to the knowledge of culture change among the Aleut of the Andreanof Group.

Site #: TN-3  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 264  
map name: ADAK

This site, located at the head of Rough Bay on the northern coast of Tanaga Island, was reported to be 10-15 meters above the beach by McCartney (1973:112). Little extensive research has been done on Tanaga, although Jochelson (1925:122) observed that there were traces of large village sites and burial caves on the island.

Further research must be done in this area to determine how this site fits into the settlement pattern of the prehistoric and early historic periods. The Aleut settlement pattern was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Moreover, most Aleut sites were located, like this one, on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, although the reason for this pattern is not clear, and there may have been regional differences.

This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the settlement patterns of the Aleut in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, and how those patterns were shaped by differing availability of subsistence resources. Also, as Rough Bay was designated by Bergsland's Native informant as "one of 'fish cleaning,'" (Bergsland, 1959:39) further ethnographic research in the Andreanof Group may indicate that this site has been of importance to recent generations of Aleuts, as well as to its early inhabitants.

Site #: TN-4  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

265

This site, close to Barabara Point on the eastern side of Tanaga Island, was reported by A.P. McCartney's Aleutian Island survey of 1972 (1973:112). McCartney noted several surface depressions indicating Aleut dwellings in this area, although further information is lacking.

Although Tanaga Island is in the Andreanof Island Group (named during Andrei Tolstykh's trading expedition to these islands in 1760-64), Bergsland's Native (Atkan) informant, William Dirks, reported that the Natives of Tanaga and the more westerly Delarof Islands were considered "westerners" to the Natives of the other Andreanofs, as their dialect was somewhat different, and their skin boats were of a different form. There seems to have been quite a bit of raiding back and forth between these two groups (Bergsland, 1959:14).

Nevertheless, Tanaga is an important island to the feelings and associations of the Andreanof Natives, as the Russian priest, Veniaminov, noted in the mid-nineteenth century that "the Atkinici though that all the inhabitants of the islands that were known to them, came from a pair of people who descended from the 'heaven' onto the island Tanaga [Tanaga]." (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:28).

This particular site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important data, through continued archaeological and environmental research in the area, on the settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and cultural adaptation of the Aleut, and how these aspects of Aleut life may have differed over time and in different regions of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: TN-5  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

266

This site, located on the southern shore of Hot Springs Bay, on the eastern side of Tanaga Island, was reported by A.P. McCartney during his Aleutian Island survey in 1972 (1973:113).

Bergsland's Atkan informant, William Dirks, called this site, together with site TN-6, iqadaqiq, which Bergsland translates as "slate gathering." Bergsland felt that one of these sites may have been the village G. Sarychev called Iqadak, "with 7 taxable men in 1790" (Bergsland, 1959:39). There is a little data concerning the population size of Tanaga at the time of Russian contact with the Natives of this island in the eighteenth century, although Sarychev, a member of the Billings Expedition of 1790-91, seems to have spent some time on Tanaga, and noted that Tanaga Bay, on the western side of the island, was used as an anchoring station by Russian traders.

According to another of Bergsland's Atkan informants, Cedor Snigaroff, who related Aleut traditions concerning early inter-island wars, these "two big villages" were the site where a raiding party of Fox Islanders were stopped and killed during their attacks in the Andreanof Group (Bergsland 1959:60).

This site is significant, then, for three reasons. First, it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the prehistory of the Aleuts living in this area and in delineating population density and settlement patterns--McCartney noted a total of over 40 house depressions plus a large midden area for sites TN-5 and TN-6. Second, this area is significant in the early historic period for delineating cultural contact between Aleuts and Russians.

And third, it is still a significant area in the traditional oral literature of the present-day Aleut population living in the Andreanof Islands Group.

U  
Site #: TN-6  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1;250,000 268  
map name: ADAK

This site, located on Trunk Point on the eastern coast of Tanaga Island, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian Island survey. It seems significantly attached to site TN-5, and together both sites have the potential of yielding important information on the prehistory, history, and oral tradition of the Aleut population of the Andreanof Group.

McCartney noted (1973:113) that these sites showed "extensive evidence of historic and prehistoric occupation; over 40 house depressions are seen plus a large prehistoric (?) midden area with additional depressions heavily grown over with vegetation." Only further research in the area, however, can determine how this site fits into the settlement patterns of the Aleut population, and how these patterns changed over time.

Bergsland (1959:39) noted that these two sites were known by the collective name igadaqia, which he translates as "slate gathering." One of these two sites was probably the village which G. Sarychev called Igakak, "with 7 taxable men in 1790." Since Sarychev was told by Natives living on Tanaga that most of the male inhabitants had gone to islands further east with Russian traders at the time of his visit, it is difficult to determine the actual population size of this village at this period.

Finally, another of Bergsland's Atkan informants, Cedor Snigaroff, who related traditional memories of early inter-island Native conflicts, noted that the site of these "two big villages" was where a raiding party of Fox Islanders had been stopped and killed during their attacks on the Andreanof Islands population.

Site #: TN-7  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 269  
map name: ADAK

This site, located on Cape Sudak on the eastern coast of Tanaga, was reported by Bergsland (1959:39) who gives the Native term for this point of land as "sudur--Cape Sudak which, having rocks at its tip, might house sea lions and have been a place of 'easy taking.'" This site has the potential, then, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data on how Aleut settlement patterns, characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, were shaped by subsistence needs and the availability of subsistence resources over time.

Moreover, Bergsland notes that this site must have been the village noted as Sodok by G.Sarychev, "a village with 7 taxable and 2 other male inhabitants in 1790." Sarychev did not enumerate the number of people in each of these males' families. Although it is not definite, the Aleut population of this site in 1790 might have been the 40-60 people that Jochelson seems to think inhabited most Aleut villages (Jochelson, 1925:119).

This site, then, has the significance of holding the potential of yielding information on Aleut settlement patterns in the prehistoric period, as well as a clearer picture of how cultural and economic contact between Aleuts and Russians in this area affected the Aleut way of life.



Site #: TN-8  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1:250,000  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

270

This site is located on the southwestern coast of Tanaga Island. Hrdlicka, during his 1936 archaeological expedition in the Aleutians, was informed by Atka Natives that there was a burial cave located in this general area, and also a large village site (Hrdlicka, 1945:313). Bergsland's Atkan informant, William Dirks, who was familiar with a large portion of the Andreanof Islands Group, reported that this was an ancient village site which he called "itimisga, from iti--." Further ethnographic study in the area can perhaps reveal more information concerning this site and its importance to the Natives of the Andreanofs over time.

Jochelson (1925:122) observed in the early twentieth century that there were traces of large village sites with burial caves on Tanaga. Extensive research has not been done in this area, however. Most Aleutian archaeological research has been conducted in areas close to present-day Aleut villages. Therefore, regional diversities in population density, subsistence resources, etc., which are known to exist in the Aleutians, have not been fully determined. This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on these aspects of Aleut life, which can give a clearer picture of Aleut culture and its changes both in the pre-contact and post-contact periods.

Site #: TN-9  
Island: Tanaqa  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000 271  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, located in Lash Bay on the southwestern coast of Tanaqa Island, is in the general area where Hrdlicka reported a burial cave and old village site (Hrdlicka, 1945:313). Bergsland's Atkan informant, William Dirks, located the village more exactly here in Lash Bay. Offshore rocky islands provide protection from the sea, as well as protection from approaching enemies. This last consideration seems to have been particularly important in this area, as Aleut traditions concerning the Andreanof Islands recall numerous raiding parties from the Fox Islands further east visiting this area (Bergsland, 1959: 40, 13, 60).

Bergsland, moreover, believes that this site may have been the village which Gavriil Sarychev called "Ušagosik, with 9 taxable and one other male inhabitant in 1790." There seems to have been extensive Russian trading activity on and near this island in late eighteenth century, and Native inhabitants of Tanaqa were often taken further east by the Russian traders (Bancroft, 1886:290). By the mid-nineteenth century, most of this area was depopulated, the Russian American Company following the policy of relocating the Native populations of scattered villages into larger village units.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important information on Aleut history and prehistory, helping to delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and the effects of Russian contact on the Native way of life.

Site #: TN-10  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000  
map name: GARELOI ISLAND

272

This site, located on the southwestern coast of Tanaga Island, in an area called by Bergsland's Native informant "cookers lagoon," was an old village site (Bergsland, 1959:40). There are also modern trappers' cabins in the area, which can give an indication of the importance of this site as a subsistence camp and seasonal dwelling up into the twentieth century. Further ethnographic research can help determine the present-day feelings and associations the Natives of this area have with this site.

When Gavriil Sarychev, of the Billings Expedition of 1790-92, rounded this point of land on his way back to Billings' ship after having discovered Tanaga Bay to be a safe anchorage, he observed "an Aleutian summer jur̄t [dwelling], in which was an old woman, who informed me, that almost all the islanders, with the exception of a very few, were gone to the island Atcha [Adak], to a Russian hunter's ship lying there" (Sarychev, 1807:36). If this site is the same as the site of Sarychev's "summer jur̄t," this may have been a seasonal camp, rather than an Aleut base village, although only further research in the area can determine this.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data on how Aleut settlement patterns were affected by the availability of subsistence resources, and how the Native way of life was affected by Russian intrusion into the area.

Site #: TN-11

Island: Tanaga

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1954, 1:250,000

273

Map name: GARELOI ISLAND

This site, on the southern shore of Tanaga Bay on the west side of Tanaga Island, was reported as an old village site by Hrdlicka (1945: 313) during his archaeological investigation of Tanaga in 1936. Bergsland's (1959:40) Native informant noted that this is the site of "an ancient village" and "a modern cabin," probably a trappers' cabin, which makes this area significant to the Native population of the Andreanof group long after the original population of Tanaga had been relocated by Russian traders in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

When the Billings Exploring Expedition of 1790-92 anchored in Tanaga Bay, Gavriil Sarychev, the expedition's hydrographer, noted that "on the second day of our arrival, two Aleutians came with fresh fish to us from their habitations, on the south side of the bay" (Sarychev, 1807:37). As this site is the only village reported for the south side of Tanaga Bay, it is likely that these Aleuts who aided the Billings Expedition came from this village.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleuts on Tanaga. Not only can such information help delineate pre-contact Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence activities, but as Tanaga Bay was noted by Sarychev as an "anchoring station" of Russian hunters, it may also yield information on early Native-white contact in the area.

Site #: 100-100  
island: Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

274

This village site, located at the head of Hot Springs Bay on the eastern coast of Tanaga Island, facing Kanaga Pass, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by members of the Atka Village Land Committee.

Tanaga Island has many feelings and associations for people living on Atka and other islands in the Andreanof Group. Although the original inhabitants of Tanaga were considered a different tribe from the rest of the Aleuts in the Andreanofs (Bergsland, 1959:13), the Russian priest Veniaminov noted in the mid-nineteenth century that "the Atkinici thought that all the inhabitants of the islands that were known to them, came from a pair of people who descended from the 'heaven' onto the island Tanag [Tanaga]" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:28). Moreover, Tanaga seems to have been an area of inter-island warfare, one of Bergsland's informants noting how Fox Islanders raiding in the Andreanofs were stopped and killed on Tanaga (Bergsland, 1959:60).

Also, as there seems to be a modern trapper's cabin located at this site, it is probably an area that has been familiar to Aleut hunters for generations. Further ethnographic research can determine the extent of the Native's associations with this site.

This site is also significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the prehistoric and historic occupation of Tanaga Island, an area where extensive research has not been conducted, but which seems to have at one time been extremely populous.

Site #: KN-1

275

Island: Kanaga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name.: ADAK

This was a large village site first reported by T.P. Bank (1971: 28). Although on many Aleutian Islands the majority of village sites have been reported on the northern coasts of the islands--no definite reason for this pattern is known, but it may have something to do with the type of coast line--most of the sites reported for Kanaga are on the island's southern coast. Further research in the area must be done to determine the nature of Aleut settlement patterns in this portion of the Aleutians.

Unlike some other islands in the Andreanof Group, there is considerable information on Kanaga Island in the historical literature of the Aleutians. It was visited by Andrei Tolstykh's trading expedition of 1760-64, which named the Andreanofs, which he reached in 1761, finding safe harbor on the west side of Adak. In September, 1961, Lazarev, a Kamchatka Cossak who sailed with Tolstykh, went to Kanaga with 9 hunters. According to Jochelson (1933:5), who summarized much of the Russian material concerning this expedition:

The Kanaga elder promised Lazarev to visit him on Adak; and indeed after some time he came in company of 14 Aleut, each of whom had a one-hatched skin-boat for himself. Tolstykh gave presents to all. By their kind attitude toward the Aleut, their elder was induced to declare his wish "to become faithful subjects of her Imperial Majesty, to pay for every yassak (fur tribute) and to regard the people of the Russian Empire as true friends." The elder consented to receive on Kanaga Island for the winter four baidars (skin-boats) with hunters....Neither sea-otters nor sea-lions were found at Kanaga: the Aleut hunted there only seals and fished cod.

Tolstykh reported that the Aleut population of Kanaga at this time was 200 men and women. This site is significant, therefore, not only in its potential in yielding archaeological data on the prehistoric and early historic settlement patterns and subsistence activities

of the Aleuts, but also for yielding information, which can be cross-checked with documentary evidence, on how those patterns were affected by white intrusion into the area.

Site #: KN-2  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

277

This site was reported as a large village site by T.P. Bank (1971: 28). It is situated on the western shore of Chunu Bay, on the southern coast of Kanaga. Like other sites on Kanaga Island, this one is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information on how the settlement patterns of this island related to those of other Aleutian islands, where most reported sites are on the northern coasts.

There is considerable information concerning Kanaga in the historical documentation dealing with early Russian trading expeditions in the Andreanof Group. Tolstykh, who led a trading venture to this area in 1760-64, noted the population of Kanaga as "about two hundred souls" (Coxe, 1780:75). Another expedition, undertaken in 1772 by Dmitri Bragin, noted that this island lacked land animals, and only a small number of sea-otters were found there, but "thirty men with their families constitute the population of the island" (in Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). This island, then, seems to have had a fairly good-sized population, at the same time that the larger island of Adak was becoming almost depopulated in the late eighteenth century.

Only further archaeological research, and research in the historical literature, can add to the knowledge of the Native population of this island both prehistorically and in the early historic period. Study of sites such as this, in connection with further research on other sites in the area, can help delineate the Aleut way of life in the middle Aleutian area.



Site #: KN-3  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 278  
map name: ADAK

This site, located in a small cove just east of Round Point on the southern shore of Kanaga Island, was reported in archaeological surveys conducted by Nelson and Barnett (1955:387-88) and T.P. Bank (1971:28).

Little research has been done on Aleut settlement patterns in this part of the Aleutian Chain. From research conducted elsewhere in the Islands, it is known that these patterns were usually characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Only further research can determine the use of this site, and its relation to subsistence activities in the area.

Mos village sites have been found on the northern, or Bering Sea coasts of the Aleutians, although the definite reason for this pattern has not yet been determined. Most of the sites on Kanaga, however, are on the southern or Pacific coast. No doubt this has something to do with the nature of the coastline. G. Sarychev, who visited this area in 1790, noted that the southern coast of both Tanaga and Kanaga were flat shores, while the northern were higher and more rocky (Sarychev, 1807: 2:38). Further research, both archaeological and environmental, should determine how and why the settlement patterns on Kanaga may have differed from other areas in the Aleutians.

As there is considerable data available on the population statistics of Kanaga at the time of the first extensive Russian trading ventures in the Andreanof Group, this material can be correlated to significant archaeological data from sites such as this to delineate how the Aleut population and subsistence activities changed during the early post-contact period.

Site #: KN-4

island: Kanaga

279

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This site, located in a small cove on the southern shore of Kanaga Island, was reported by T.P. Bank. Like most of the other sites on Kanaga, this has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the activities of the Aleut inhabiting this island both prehistorically and after Russian contact. There is evidence that most of the extensive trading activities of Andrei Tolstykh's expedition of 1760-64 were centered on the islands of Kanaga and Adak, with small hunting parties being sent to other islands in the Andreanof Group (Bancroft, 1886:129). Further research could help delineate the extent of Russian effect on the Aleut population in the area in this early contact period.

Moreover, Knut Bergsland's Atkan informant was familiar with this area in the twentieth century, calling this village site sigdular which Bergsland translates as "a place of 'several easy landings' or of 'being taken ashore at'" (Bergsland, 1959: 39). Such contact of present-day Aleut trappers and subsistence hunters with old Aleut village sites is common, and further ethnographic research can determine the extent of such associations.

Site #: KN-5  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

280

This site, on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was first noted by T.P. Bank (1971:28). Fifteen of the twenty-seven sites reported for Kanaga Island lie on this Pacific coast shore, while most Aleut sites on other islands seem to be found on the Bering Sea Coast. This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information on Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns (both of which are inseparable when talking about early Aleut life-styles) in this portion of the Aleutians.

Moreover, as there is much information on the population of Kanaga to be found in the Russian sources for early trading activities in the Andreanof Group, coordinated historical and archaeological research can help delineate aspects of Aleut life such as settlement, subsistence, trade, and the influence of the intrusion of a white population into the area, all of which are important in understanding how the Aleut culture persisted and changed both in the prehistoric and early contact periods.

Site #: KN-6

281

island: Kanaga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250:000

map name: ADAK

This site, on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was first reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28). Its significance lies in the fact that it has the potential of yielding important information concerning the prehistory and history of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian chain.

Aleut settlement patterns are characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. This information comes from research done in more easterly Aleutian Islands. Sites such as this one, however, in areas where extensive research has not been conducted but where a large number of sites have been reported, when studied in connection with other sites in the area, can give a broader and more detailed picture of Aleut settlement and subsistence activities in different portions of the Aleutian Chain over time.

Moreover, as the Aleuts of this area had extensive contact with Russian traders in the middle and late eighteenth century before these islands became almost completely depopulated, and as there are good descriptions of both the size and activities of the population of Kanaga in this period, coordinated archaeological, ethnographic, environmental and historical research can add considerably to the study of how the Aleut population was affected by Russian contact.

Site #: KN-7

282

island: Kanaga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This site, located on Deceit Point on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28). This area is typical of most Aleut village site locations, as it is on a narrow neck of land which would provide easy boat access to either of two bays of water in case of approaching enemies.

This site is significant, as are other sites in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleut. Little research has been done in Aleutian areas outside the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages. In order to properly delineate settlement patterns, population shifts, and subsistence activities of the pre-contact Aleut population, and how these activities and that population changed after Russian contact, further research in more isolated Aleutian areas must be done. Moreover, when this archaeological data is correlated to the historical, environmental, and ethnographic materials concerning this area, a more complete picture of Aleut life over time can be drawn.

Site #: KN-8

283

island: Kanaga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This site is located on the northwestern shore of the bay directly to the east of Deceit Point, on the southern shore of Kanaga Island, and was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28).

The Island of Kanaqa has an interesting history, and there is much material in Russian sources concerning early Russian contact in the area. Jochelson (1933:3) quotes an account of one of the skirmishes between the Aleuts of Kanaga and Russian traders who visited the Island in 1757, when an Aleut leader of one of the villages on the island was beheaded by the Russians. An expedition led by the trader Andrei Tolstykh in 1760-64, however, found the Natives of Kanaga quite willing "to acknowledge themselves subject to the Empress, and to pay a regular tribute" (Coxe, 1780:73). Nevertheless, on Tolstykh's departure from the Andreanof Islands, the trader reported that the leaders of all the islands in the group, excepting those of Kanaga, came to him to make a voluntary tribute of food. Tolstykh reported that the population of Kanga at this time was 200 males and females. This population was to decline rapidly due to Russian intrusion into the area.

The significance of this site lies in its potential of yielding important archaeological data on the prehistory of the Aleut, which, when correlated to the historical documentation, can show how the lives and culture of the Aleut were affected by the coming of the Russians in the late eighteenth century.

Site #: KN-9  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 284  
map name: ADAK

This site, located at the southeastern entrance of a small bay east of Deceit Point, on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28).

Like other Native village sites in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the prehistory and history of the Aleuts living in this area. From research done elsewhere in the Aleutians--primarily in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages--it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Soon after Russian trading operations became extensive in this area, the Aleut population was relocated in larger, more settled villages, where they could be controlled more easily. Isolated sites such as this, therefore, offer an excellent laboratory for the study of Aleut life-styles before such relocation took place.

Kanaga seems to have had a good-sized population at the time of Russian contact. A trading expedition in the 1760's reported 200 men and women on the island, while the population still consisted of 30 men and their families ten years later (Coxe, 1780:75; Masterson and Brower, 1948:75). During the next twenty years, however, the population of Kanaga seems to have declined along with that of other islands in the Andreanof Group, and the island became almost completely depopulated. Further extensive research on such sites as this, then, can add to the knowledge of pre-contact Aleut life, and how that life was affected by the coming of the Russians.

Site #: KN-10  
island: Kanaga  
map ref: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 285  
map name: ADAK

This site, located at the head of small bay on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28).

Most Aleut village sites have been found on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, although the reason for this pattern has not been definitely determined--the Russian priest Veniaminov wrote in the mid-nineteenth century that it was because the northern shore offered more subsistence resources, as well as driftwood for the building of Aleut dwellings. As most sites reported on Kanaga lie on the southern coast, however, this pattern may also have something to do with the type of area sought by the Aleuts for their villages--more streams, important for a fresh water supply, for instance, flow to the southern coast of Kanaga. Moreover, G. Sarychev, who visited the area in 1790, noted that the southern shore of the island was flatter than the northern coast.

This site, like other sites in the area, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the settlement patterns of the Aleuts living in this area before and after Russian intrusion into the Andreanof group in the eighteenth century. Further study can help delineate how such settlement patterns were shaped or affected by changing subsistence resources during the seasons and over longer periods of time, as well as by trade--both with Natives of other islands and with the Russians. Archaeological data gathered from such sites, when used in connection with environmental data, historical documentation for the area, and ethnographic material collected from present-day Aleuts familiar with the traditionally-remembered



aspects of the area, can add much to the knowledge of Aleut prehistory and history.

Site #: KN-11  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

287

This site, located in a cove east of Cape Tusik, on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was noted by T.P. Bank in 1971.

Like other sites in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the life-style and settlement patterns of the Aleut inhabiting the area.

Although many Russian trading expeditions visited the Andreanof Group between the 1750s and the nineteenth century, correlating many of the population reports for the various islands is difficult. In the 1760s, it was reported that Kanaga Island had a population of 200 men and women. Ten years later, a Russian explorer found that the island's population consisted of 30 men with their families. In 1790, G. Sarychev found 42 taxable male inhabitants and their families on the island. After the reorganization of the Atka Division of the Russian American Company in 1821, the Aleuts of this island, together with the populations of other islands in the Andreanof group, were consolidated still more by the Russians into larger, more settled villages, and clearer population breakdowns of the various islands are harder to find (Bergsland, 1959:13).

Information gathered through further study of this site, therefore, when studied in connection with other such sites, can help delineate how Aleut settlement patterns in this area changed over time, both in the prehistoric period, and in the period after Russian contact.

Site #: KN-12  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

288

This site, located west of Swallow Point on the southern shore of Kanaga Island, was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28). Although only twenty-seven village sites have so far been reported on Kanaga, this may not be a true indication of the size of the island's original population. For instance, Bergsland (1959:13) had the place names of only five village sites on Kanaga. Bank (1953:247), on the other hand, notes that "every scientific observer in the Aleutians comes away with the realization that practically every island, no matter how small, has contained native villages. Each bay, inlet, cove and bight which affords protection from the worst storms was probably inhabited at one or more times during the period of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Arc."

This site, therefore, has the potential of yielding significant data on the settlement patterns and possible population density of this portion of the Aleutian Chain, although a completely accurate picture of the island's population must await further surveys which may reveal more such village sites. Moreover, continued research can show how the changing availability of subsistence resources, as well as how the intrusion of the Russian population into the area, helped shape settlement patterns and population shifts.

Site #: KN-13  
Island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 289  
map name: ADAK

This site, located near Swallow Point, on the western shore of the entrance of Kanaga Bay on the southern coast of Kanaga, was reported as a "large and important village site" by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.)

Ales Hrdlicka, during his important archaeological survey of the Aleutians, visited this site in 1938, and noted that this site was "on a moderately high bluff and on both sides of a wash." (Hrdlicka, 1945: 342) Such a situation was common for Aleut village sites, as it afforded good protection from the sea, as well as an area from which approaching enemies could be observed. Hrdlicka also noted that all aspects of this site seemed of the same age. This is significant in that it is common of Aleut village sites that not all dwellings in the same site were occupied at one time--dwellings in one site may be of different ages, depending on the shifting occupation and utilization of the site over a long period of time.

Jochelson, in the early twentieth century, noted that there were "traces of large ancient village sites with burial caves" on Kanaga (Jochelson, 1925:122), and the island seems at one time to have been very populous. This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns in the area in both pre-contact and post-contact times.

Site #: KN-14  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

290

This site, located on the western shore of the entrance of Kanaga harbor on the southern coast of Kanaga was most recently reported by T.P. Bank as a large village site (Bank, map, n.d.). This area was surveyed and tested by Ales Hrdlicka during his archaeological investigation of the Aleutians in 1938. Hrdlicka noted that this site was "excellently located and once populous--must have had several hundred of people" (Hrdlicka, 1945:346).

This large population estimate is significant in helping to delineate Aleut population changes on Kanaga over time. If this one large site contained several hundred people, and if the same is true of the other large village sites on the island, traces of which were found by Jochelson earlier in the twentieth century (Jochelson, 1925: 122), then the prehistoric population of Kanaga must have been very great. The population noted for the island in the 1760s, soon after the first Russian trading expeditions reached the area, was only 200.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the population density of Kanaga in pre-contact and early contact times, and also information on the settlement patterns and subsistence activities of that population.

Site #: KN-15  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

291

This site, located at the head of False Bay, on the southeastern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported as a large village site with a harbor by T.P. Bank (1971:28).

Located as it is on the shore of Kanaga facing Adak Strait, this site not only has the potential of yielding significant information on the pre-contact settlement patterns of the Aleut, but also information dealing with early Native-Russian contact in the area. In 1761, during Andrei Tolstykh's fur trading expedition in the Andreanof Group, the Russian traders had found a safe harbor on the west coast of Adak from which to send out smaller hunting parties to the other islands in the group. Soon after their arrival on Adak, the Russians saw Native inhabitants of Kanaga in Adak Strait. Presents of food were given to the Natives, who returned to Kanaga. Later, the Native leader of Kanaga visited the Russians at Adak and offered to allow Russian traders to operate on Kanaga, despite the fact that a number of Kanaga natives had been killed by Russian traders in the 1750s.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of adding significant data to the understanding of early Native-Russian trading relations, and how Aleut settlement patterns may have been affected by these relations.

Site #: KN-16  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 292  
map name.: ADAK

This site, located on the eastern coast of Kanaga Island, on Adak Strait, was noted as a "shell midden and reported cave" by T.P. Bank (1971:28). Jochelson, in the early twentieth century, noted that there were many traces of large village sites and burial caves on Kanaga (Jochelson, 1925:122), and in 1955 Nelson and Barnett (p. 390), observed, as did Jochelson, that burial caves were often located very near to Aleut village sites.

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns in an area where little intensive research has been done. From research conducted in other Aleutian areas, it is known that these settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Further research should be done in more isolated Aleutian areas such as this to determine how these settlement patterns may have differed throughout the Aleutian Chain, and how these patterns were affected by Russian intrusion into the area in the eighteenth century. It was reported that the population of Kanaga consisted of 200 men and women in the 1760's, when Andrei Tolstykh's trading expedition visited the Andreanof Group. Information gathered by Hrdlicka (1945:346), however, indicates that the population may have been much larger in the pre-contact period, and only further intensive study of the area can determine the actual population density and utilization of this portion of the middle Aleutian Chain.

-Site #: KN-17  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 293  
map name: ADAK

This site, reported by T.P. Bank as a small Aleut settlement site (1971:28), is located on the eastern coast of Kanaga Island, facing Adak Strait.

Knut Bergsland's (1959:39) Atka Native informant, who was familiar with the area, called it "husga ('tipping' the skin boat?)... an ancient village site, with rocks outside it." These rocks, common on the shores of many Aleut sites, could have been important in the location of the site as enemies would have difficulty landing in the area.

Bergsland felt that this site could have been village of Uski mentioned by G. Sarychev, "with 20 taxable and 16 other male inhabitants in 1790." This would then seem to have been a fairly large sized village, as Jochelson (1925:119) noted that ancient Aleut settlements consisted normally of only 40-60 people (Sarychev only enumerated the male inhabitants, not their families). However, in the late eighteenth century, Russian policy was to consolidate the Native populations of smaller, scattered villages into larger units to facilitate hunting. Further consolidation took place in the middle of the nineteenth century, when, evidently, Kanaga became almost completely depopulated.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological information dealing with Aleut settlement patterns in this area, and how those patterns changed over time after Russian intrusion into this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: KN-18  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 294  
map name: ADAK

This site, on the northeastern coast of Kanaga Island, facing Adak Strait, was reported as a "small village site" by T.P. Bank (1971:28). Known settlement systems for the Aleutians--conclusions drawn mainly from evidence gathered in the eastern Aleutians--are characterized by base village utilizing satellite seasonal camps. It is a complex settlement system, depending upon the availability of local resources. Only further research--both archaeological and environmental--in this portion of the Aleutian islands can determine whether this pattern was followed throughout the Aleutian Chain.

This site is significant, then, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the settlement patterns and subsistence activities of the Aleuts who inhabited Kanaga Island, which seems to have had a quite large population before Russian contact with the area, and how those patterns fit into the Aleut culture as a whole. Moreover, as there seems to have been considerable trade relations between the Natives of Kanaga and the Russian fur traders who entered the area in the eighteenth century (Bancroft, 1886:129), further research here may reveal more information about the effects of that trade relationship.

Site #: KN-19  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

295

This site, reported by McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian Island survey for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Study Report (1973:112), lies on Shoal Point on the northeastern shore of Kanaga Island.

Like most old Native sites in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, which reputedly had a large Native population at the time of Russian intrusion into the area but where extensive has not been carried out, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence activities both in the pre-contact and post-contact periods.

Aleut settlement patterns, characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, was shaped by the availability of local resources. While the Aleutian islands form one ecosystem, regional diversities are known to exist, both on an inter-island and intra-island basis, in regard to the presence, absence, and abundance of different resources. Aleut cultural adaptation to these regional differences, when fully delineated through extensive study of such sites like this, and its surrounding environment, will be an important addition to the knowledge of Aleut life and culture over different periods of time.

Site #: KN-20  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

296

This small Native village site, located on Weed Bight on the Northeastern coast of Kanaga Island, was first reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28).

Like most sites on Kanaga, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the prehistory and history of the population, especially in regard to settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and Russian-Native contact.

In terms of settlement patterns and subsistence activities which will aid in delineating Aleut culture history, this site is significant in that there has been little or no archaeology done in many places such as this in the Aleutians. The major archaeological investigations have focussed largely at areas immediately in the vicinity of present-day Aleut village. Therefore, little is known concerning the regional diversity within the Aleutians, both from an inter-island perspective, as well as from an intra-island perspective.

In regard to Russian-Native contact, it is known that when Andrei Tolstykh's trading expedition of 1761-64 visited the Andeanof Group, considerable contact was maintained between the Natives of Kanaga and Russians stationed on Adak Island. The Native leaders of Kanaga seem to have kept up fairly friendly relations with the Russians at this time, despite the fact that earlier Russian traders to the area had had bloody skirmishes with the Kanaga Natives.

Such sites as this, then, when studied archaeologically, environmentally, and historically, can add much to the clearer knowledge of how Aleut life and culture changed both before and after contact with the whites.

Site #: KN-21  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

297

This site was reported by Bergsland (1959:39), who translated the Native term for this site, Kanagan kana, as "the top of K." (Kanaga). It is located on the shore of Westway Bight on the eastern coast of Kanaga, facing Adak Strait.

Bergsland noted that this was an "ancient village site, with hot springs behind it." This is significant when checked against the historical documentation available for the period of Russian intrusion into the Andreanof Group in the eighteenth century. In the report forwarded to St. Peterberg concerning the trading expedition led by Andrei Tolstykh in the 1760s, the fur trader wrote that the population of Kanaga was found to be about 200. Moreover, "on the island is a high mountain...from the top of which the people obtain burning sulphur; at the base are springs of hot water in which they cook fish and meat" (quoted in Jochelson, 1933:7). This may be the village of the Kanaga Native leader who maintained friendly trade relations with Tolstykh's expedition.

Bergsland also noted that this site may be the same as the village that G. Sarychev called Kanagan naga, ("the interior of K.") with 15 taxable and 3 other male inhabitants in 1790" (Bergsland, 1959:39). Such population statistics from the early Russian period, when studied in connection with archaeological data from the site, offer the potential of a clearer understanding of the changes undergone by the Aleut population on of Kanaga from pre-contact times to the period after intensive Russian activity in the area.

Site #: KN-22  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

298

This site, located on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported by Bergsland, who translates the native term for the bay on which this site is located anyar, "the slide" (Bergsland, 1959:39).

Bergsland wrote that this site must be the village that G. Sarychev called "Aginjax, with 7 taxable and 2 other male inhabitants in 1790." Such population statistics that are available for the period of early Russian activity on Kanaga, as well as information gleaned from archaeological investigations conducted by Johcelson and Hrdlicka in the early twentieth century, indicate that Kanaga may have had a very large population at one time. As Russian activities in the area increased, the populations of scattered villages were brought together into larger village sites, where hunting activities of the Natives could be more easily controlled. Further research in this area can add significantly to the knowledge of how such population and settlement patterns changed over time.

Bergsland also noted that an Aleut burial place, called by his Atkan informant asra'nas hidalu' or "'the cape of the dead ones,' which are dead and dry in the daytime but get up at night and hunt and pick sea eggs, probably...a comparatively recent burial ground," was located near this village site. Such information obtained from still-living Aleuts who are familiar with the site can also add significantly to the understanding of the culture history of the Aleut population of the area, and shows how the feelings and associations with such sites are maintained.

Site #: KN-23

299

island: Kanaga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This site, located on the edge of a sandy beach on the eastern point of Chunu Bay on the southern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported by Bergsland (1959:39), who translates the Native name for the site, tutuqar, as "recoil."

This site is situated on the southern coast of Kanaga, as are most of the sites reported for this island. The general pattern for site location in the Aleutians, however, as indicated by research done on other islands and from information found in the historical documentation on the Aleutians in the Russian period, is that sites are located on the northern coasts of most Aleutian Islands. The reason for this pattern is not clear, although it may have something to do with the type of coastline found on the Bering Sea coasts of most of the islands.

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the regional diversity of Aleut settlement patterns within the Aleutians, as well as information dealing with contact between the Natives of Kanaga and the Russian trading expeditions which visited the Andreanof Islands beginning in the 1750s.

Site #: KN-24  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

300

This site, located at the tip of Bridge Point on the Bering Sea Coast of Kanaga Island, was reported by Bergsland (1959:39), whose Atkan informant called it asranadqusir, or "the burial ground," where "there is a big cave with lots of bones." Bergsland felt that this burial site may have been utilized by the Native inhabitants of the village site of KN-4, located on the southern coast of Kanaga.

Jochelson, in the early part of the twentieth century, noted that there were numerous traces of large village sites with burial caves on Kanaga (1925:122). Such burial sites have been mentioned many times in the historical and anthropological literature dealing with the Aleutian Islands (eg. Lantis, 1970:214-27), and form a distinctive aspect of Aleut culture.

The significance of this site, then, is that it is typical of a major aspect of Aleut culture at the time of Russian contact with these Natives, and the fact that it was remembered by Bergsland's Native informant shows the link that such sites provide present-day Aleuts with their past.

Site #: KN-25  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

301

This site, on Cabin Point on the northern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported as a large village midden by Nelson and Barnett (1955:387-88). Little more is known about this site, as no testing was done in the area.

This site is significant, however, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the area, and in delineating the settlement patterns of the Aleut living on this island. From research done in other portions of the Aleutian Chain, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns are characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, while it appears that most Aleut sites are found on the northern of the islands. Most of the village sites reported for Kanaga, on the other hand, lie on the southern coast. Further research in this area can help determine how the settlement patterns of Kanaga differed from those of other Aleutian islands, and how these patterns were shaped by regional or intra-island diversities in the availability of subsistence resources during different parts of the year, or over longer periods of time.



Site #: KN-26

island: Kanaga

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

302

This site is a burial cave studied by Nelson and Barnett (1955: 387-92). It is located west of Pincer Point on the northern coast of Kanaga Island. A small midden was observed south of the burial cave, which Nelson and Barnett thought was the site of a seasonal camp.

While Nelson and Barnett studied and enumerated the skeletal remains and other cultural artifacts--mainly the wooden parts of an Aleut boat--they found in the cave, they felt the site "enterily undisturbed" (i.e., unexcavated). From their research, they felt this site indicated "the existence of an intensely interesting isolated feature."

This site is significant in that further research may determine whether it is typical or atypical of Aleut burials, an aspect of Aleut culture that has received much attention in the historical and anthropological literature dealing with the Aleutian Islands.

Site #: KN-21  
Island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000 303  
map name: ADAK

This site, located on a point of land in a cove west of Pincer Point on the northern coast of Kanaga Island, was reported as a small midden by Nelson and Barnett (1955:387-88) during their study of a burial cave nearby. It's location on a narrow neck of land protruding into the cove is common of Aleut site locations, as such a situation would enable the inhabitants of the site to escape to either of two bodies of water on the approach of enemies.

Nelson and Barnett felt that this site was a "convenient location" for a base camp, although further research must be done in the area to determine whether this was a base village or seasonal satellite camp, the two characteristics of Aleut settlement patterns. As Jochelson noted that burial caves were often located near village sites, Nelson and Barnett felt that the 7 individuals buried in the cave east of this site may have come from this site, or the midden to the east of the burial cave.

This site, like others on Kanaga, is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning settlement patterns and the seasonal utilization of diverse subsistence resources in the area.

Site #: KN-28 304  
island: Kanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, reported by Bergsland (1959:39, 54) on Western Point, the westernmost point of land on Kanaga Island, figures significantly in the oral tradition of the Aleut Natives still living in the Andreanof Island Groups, and indicates the strong feelings and associations these Natives have for many of the sites in the area.

William Dirks, Bergsland's Atkan informant, called this point ta'muyas ya'ra, "the point of the magic puppets." Dirks explained that these "magic puppets" were "masked wooden puppets in the shape of a man or a woman made by the... (mankillers) who prayed for help to the... (assistant spirits)." These puppets lived in caves and liked to attack people. Native people "all the time went out to kill" these puppets, which bled when they were killed.

Bergsland also noted that when the Russian priest Jacob Netzvetov visited the Andreanof group (probably his visit of 1830), he was told "that around the year 1814, at Kanaga, there was found such a puppet... which showed signs of life and was cut asunder and scattered." The Russian priest Veniaminoff may have been referring to the same event when writing of "idolatry" in the Atka area: "Such idols were regarded as pernicious to the people, so that it was forbideen among them to make them, and several that were found (Kanaga, Adak, etc.) were 'killed' or destroyed by the people." (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:158)

Site #: AD-1  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This small Aleut settlement site, located on the narrow neck of Lucky Point, separating Sweeper Cove and Finger Bay on the northeastern coast of Adak, was reported during A. P. McCartney's archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:110). Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period, as they were protected from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Also, such narrow necks of land offered an escape route to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies.

Adak is important in the history of Russian contact in the Aleutians, as it was one of the major trading areas used by Andrei Tolstykh's fur trading expedition in the 1760s (Bancroft, 1886:128). Further research here can perhaps reveal information concerning early Native-White contacts in the area before Adak became depopulated.

This site also has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptations in the pre-contact period.

Site #: AD-2  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, located in a small cove on the southern shore of Sweeper Cove on the northeastern coast of Adak Island, was observed during Frohlich's archaeological survey of the western Aleutians (1975:30). It is directly opposite the Navy docks of the Adak Naval Station. This area was observed to have very good protection from the sea, while there was good boat landing among the rocks on shore. The bed of a dry stream, an important consideration for the location of pre-contact Aleut sites, runs through the center of the settlement.

Although Ales Hrdlicka, during his archaeological investigation of this area in the 1930s, noted (1945:318) a large pre-contact settlement here, Frohlich's survey of the area revealed only seven house pits, measuring 3 x 2 meters. Part of the site, however, may have been destroyed by military construction.

Sites such as this, on an island on which intensive Russian trading activities occurred beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on pre-contact Aleut life styles, as well as information on how these life styles changed after Russian intrusion into the area.

Site #: AD-3  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, located on the northern shore of Kuluk Bay, on the northeastern coast of Adak Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (1971:28). A large part of this site seems to have been destroyed by military activities in this area during World War II and afterwards.

Although Adak was, at the time of Russian contact, one of the more populous of the Aleutian Islands, by 1825 only 193 Aleuts were found on the entire island (Hrdlicka, 1945:34). This drastic reduction in population is indicative of what happened throughout the Aleutian Islands due to Russian intrusion into the area.

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of this area in the pre-contact period. When such sites are studied in connection with other sites on Adak, a better picture of regional Aleut life styles and cultural adaptation over time can be obtained.

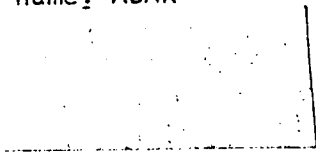
Site #: AD-4  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This small Aleut settlement site, located on the bar of land separating Clam Lagoon from Sitkin Sound on the northeastern coast of Adak Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (1971:28) as an area of shell heaps partially destroyed by military activities in this region during and after World War II.

From research conducted elsewhere in the Aleutians, it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. The location of this site, and its small size, may indicate that this was one such camp, which took advantage of the changing availability of subsistence resources in this part of the Island. Further research in the area, however, can better delineate the use of this site.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and other aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian Islands environment in the pre-contact and post-contact periods.

Site #: AD-5  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK



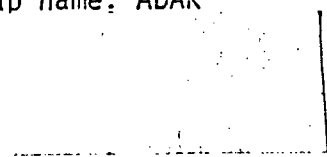
This site, located on the northern edge of Clam Lagoon on the northeastern coast of Adak Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (1971:28) as a small Aleut settlement site, partially excavated in 1949.

Adak Island is interesting in terms of Russian contact with the Aleuts of this region beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. It seemed to have a fairly large population at the time of Andrei Tolstykh's fur trading expedition to the Andreanof Group in the 1760s, although a complete enumeration of the people was impossible because the shifting movements of the Aleuts between islands in the Andreanof group. Such movements may have followed the changing availability of subsistence resources in the area. By 1825, however, the island's population had declined to only 193 men and women, due to intensive Russian activity in the area.

Sites such as this, which have yielded archaeological data in the past, and have the potential for yielding more such information, can help delineate Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the late pre-contact and early contact periods.



Site #: AD-6  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK



This small site was reported by T. P. Bank to be located here on a stream on the northeastern portion of Adak Island. It was partially excavated in 1949 (Bank, 1971:28).

This site's location is unusual, as it seems to be situated well inland from the coast. Normally, Aleut settlements were located on or near the shore.

Little research has been conducted in this portion of the Aleutian Islands, yet it was one of the more populous areas in precontact times, and one of the most extensively exploited areas by Russian fur traders beginning in the eighteenth century. Further research must be done here to delineate many aspects of Aleut life. For instance, while it is known that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, it is also known that there were regional diversities within this general pattern. Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning these regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptations both before and after Russian intrusion into the Aleutians.

Site #: AD-7  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, located at the eastern end of the spit separating Andrew Lake from Andrew Bay on the northern coast of Adak Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (1971:28). Such narrow necks of land were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded a good lookout point from which to observe approaching enemies, as well as migrating sea animals used for food and raw materials.

Adak was one of the most populous islands in this portion of the Aleutians at the time of Russian contact with this area, but by 1825 the population had declined to only 193. Such population declines were common in the Aleutians after extensive Russian contact--through trade, warfare, and disease--with the Aleuts.

Many Aleut sites, such as this, have been reported on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, and it is thought that most Aleut settlements were on the Bering Sea coasts of the islands, to take advantage of better subsistence resources provided by the Bering Sea. However, on islands where complete archaeological surveys have been conducted--such as Adak and Amchitka--almost the entire shoreline, both north and south, seems to have been utilized. Further research can help delineate the utilization of these sites, either as permanent villages or seasonal camps, and this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data to help interpret such utilization of sites in this area in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AD-8  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site, located at the base of North Spit, which partially encloses Shagak Bay on the northwestern coast of Adak Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) as a small shell midden partially excavated by military personnel in 1948. A. P. McCartney, however, during his Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:111) reported it as a large midden site. Frohlich's survey of Adak in the summer of 1975 was unable to land at this point, but several house pits were observed here.

This site's location is typical of many Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period. According to Jochelson (1925:23): "All the ancient Aleut villages were situated...usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes. Thus the usual location of villages was on narrow isthmuses, on necks of land between two ridges, on promontories, or narrow sandbanks."

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this area, both before and after Russian intrusion into the Aleutians, as well as information on the regional diversities--inter-island as well as intra-island--which are known to have existed within the general patterns of Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment.

Site #: AD-9

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

313

Located on the western shore of Unalga Right on the northwestern coast of Adak Island, site AD-9 is typical of many old village sites on Adak and other islands of the Aleutian chain. Lying on the Bay of Islands, the village was well-protected from the sea, for defensive purposes, yet had a good boat landing and stream nearby for subsistence purposes.

Situated as it is on Adak, one of the few Aleutian Islands intensively surveyed for archaeological sites, this village site has the potential of providing important information relating to subsistence, settlement, and culture contact in the prehistory and history of the Aleutian Island chain. Although it was soon depopulated, at the time of the first Russian contact with the Island (1741) it was considered "well peopled," (Coxe, 1780, p. 62; Dall, 1877, p.44) and, as one of the Andreanof Islands, was an area of intensive Russian trade, as indicated by the expedition of Andrei Tolstykh between 1760 and 1764 (Bancroft, 1886: 128-30).

More intensive research on AD-9 would indicate whether this site was used as a base village, or a satellite seasonal camp, both of which comprise the basic settlement pattern in the Aleutians. As the Archaeological manifestation of Aleuts in relationship to their environment can only be investigated through the examination of many sites within an area, all the sites on an island as intensively surveyed as Adak provide an excellent laboratory to study the interrelationship of the Aleut people, and their culture, with their environment. And as Adak was once very populous and an area of trade, site AD-9 is also potentially significant in the study of the westward extension of Aleut culture, intercultural contact, and population decline.

In 1877, William H. Dall, the first to undertake extensive excavation and surveys of the Aleutian Islands, noted several village sites on the northern shore of Adak Island, near the Bay of Islands. Considering its position, AD-10 is a fairly large site. Its relative seclusion on a small island off the coast of Adak--called West Island by Hrdlicka, who in 1936 sent two of his associates to look for a burial cave on the island (1945:317), but unnamed on U.S.G.S. maps--probably made it extremely well defensible. This position may indicate that it was a satellite camp, utilized as subsistence possibilities in the area changed with the seasons; there is a larger site almost opposite this one, on the coast of Adak Island proper, which may have been a base village. The size of AD-10, however, may indicate a more year-around use of the site. Only intensive inspection of the local resources and excavation of the site will indicate its proper place in Adak settlement patterns.

Although Adak was, at the time of Russian contact, one of the more populous of the Aleutian Islands, by 1835 only 193 natives were enumerated for the entire island (Hrdlicka, 1945:34). This dramatic reduction in population after 90 years of Russian trade in the area is indicative of what happened throughout the entire Aleutian chain, which had at one time the largest population (approx. 16,000) of hunter-gatherers in North America. The position of Adak, almost exactly mid-way in the Chain, seems to be especially important in the history of Russian-Aleut contact, as many trading expeditions landed at Adak and sent smaller hunting parties to other near-by islands.

The site of AD-10, then, containing not only a prehistoric Aleut village or camp, but probably also the burial cave which Hrdlicka looked for, has a high potential of delineating regional diversity of settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and trade relations. Simultaneous research in areas of physical an-

thropology, archaeology, and ecology would indicate how this site fits into the intra-island diversity of Adak Island, and its significance in the larger picture of Aleutian prehistory.

Site # AD-11

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000

316

map name: ADAK

AD-11 is a large village site located on the northwestern coast of Adak Island. A 1975 survey of Adak (Frohlich) indicates this as a "major site," with a good boat landing, fair protection from the sea, and having two streams running through it, thus giving the area excellent subsistence possibilities.

Hrdlicka, who spent a day at the site during his important archaeological work in the Aleutians in 1936, was unable to make a detailed survey of the area due to bad weather, but found that the site had "many dwelling pits"--Frohlich (1975) found 30 house pits in the site the largest being 4 x 3 meters--and that the site was "undoubtedly old, for the shell debris is very decayed" (Hrdlicka, 1945:317). Similarly, Dall's earlier comments (1877:44), concerning the large population of prehistoric Adak as observed from the number of village sites seen near Bay of Islands, may also be connected with this site.

Bergsland (1959:38) gave the name of this site as "igalar, no doubt 'slate all around,'" and indicated it was "quite a big village, where the Russians brought Rat Islanders." Russian trading policy in the Aleutians was to draw natives together into large communities, where they could be more easily controlled, and from which hunting parties could be easily despatched to other areas. As Russian trading activity followed the receding sea otter population to the eastern Aleutians in the late eighteenth century, it is not unlikely that native hunters from the Rat Islands--nearby to the west of Adak--were permanently settled at this well-protected and already populous village. However, indicative of the decline in Aleut population already taking place at that time, Bergsland notes that this site was probably the same village of Agallax mentioned by G. Sarychev--a member of the Billings expedition, sent out by the Russian government to make a scientific exploration of the Russian possessions--who noted that there were "12 taxable and 5 other male inhabitants" in the village in 1790

(Bergsland, 1959:38).

Bergsland's informant as to the site's name in 1959 was a Native trapper, familiar with the Andreanof and Rat Island groups. This familiarity is indicative of the continued native contact with the area, despite the fact that Adak is now uninhabited. Hrdlicka (1945:317) noted that there was "a small trapper's hut" on the site. Such trappers'huts, which appear throughout the Aleutian chain, show the continued historical significance of such sites to Native subsistence use.

As with other Adak Island site, AD-11 has great potential for delineating settlement and subsistence patterns of the Aleuts. Even more significant, however, is the fact that due to its long occupation--prehistorically and historically-- and due to its function as a center of Russian trading activities, this site should provide invaluable archaeological information regarding trading patterns and the effects of cultural contact between the Native population of various Aleutian Islands, as well as contact between Natives and non-Natives.



Site #: AD-12

Island: Adak

318

map ref: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

Site AD-12 was noted in A.P. McCartney's 1972 survey of Adak Island as part of the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973). While McCartney only noted a large midden in the site, the 1975 survey of Adak (Frohlich) revealed 14 house pits. Despite many offshore rocks and reefs, the site, in the bay south of Argonne points, is very exposed to the sea. Good boat landings, are, however, found along parts of the shoreline, and, as usual with Aleutian Island Native village sites, a small stream runs through the northern section of the site. While these advantages put it in an excellent position to gain subsistence from the sea--especially as the site lies on the shore of Adak Strait, between Adak and Kanaga Islands--it is also likely that this was a seasonal camp, used only part of the year; only continued investigation and excavation would provide more definite information.

Located as it is on the coast of Adak, facing Kanaga Island, AD-12 is in an interesting position historically. The 1760-64 trading expedition of Andrei Tolstykh--who named the Andreanof Islands group--landed on Adak and sent a number of small trading parties to other nearby islands. Kanaga was one of these islands, and a good relationship grew between the natives of Kanaga and the Russians, who stayed on Adak (Jochelson, 1933:4-5). In the reports on Native populations of the Aleutians which Tolstykh forwarded to St. Petersburg on his return to Kamchatka, the trader did not include an enumeration for Adak, presumably "on the account of the frequent migration of the natives from this island to other islands" (Berkh:1823:15). Considering the great number of Native village sites on Adak, and the Island's reported large population at other times, Tolstykh's report may indicate that a significant inter-island and intra-island communication developed from temporary seasonal camps such as AD-12 might prove to be. Such intercommunication undoubtedly increased due to Russian trading ac-

tivities, but since so little research has been done on Native trade between the islands prior to Russian contact, to limit such interaction to the post-Russian period would be a premature interpretation.

Site AD-12, then, aside from its possible potential of yielding information on Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns, may have also been inhabited during periods of increased trade and non-subsistence hunting, and may have served as one of the focal points of communication between Kanaga and Adak. Again, only more complete investigation and excavation can delineate the uses of the site. The site does have the potential, however, of increasing our knowledge of the effects of intercultural and interisland contact, as well as more complete information on Aleut settlement patterns.

Site #: AD-13

Island: Adak

320

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

Reported as a large site by Hrdlicka during his Aleutian investigation in 1936 (L945:318), and reported again by A.P. McCartney (1973) and Frohlich (1975), AD-13 lies on the northern shore of Mid Arm Bay, on the western side of Adak Island. Its size, location, and excellent protection from the sea--boat landings are possible only on large rocks--might indicate that it was a permanent village site. The fact that no streams were observed nearby, however, may make it more likely a seasonal camp. Again, so little conclusive research has been done in the Aleutian area, and so few islands have been studied intensively (major archaeological investigations have been largely restricted to areas in the immediate vicinity of present Aleut villages) that it would be impossible to determine the site's actual uses over time without more comprehensive research in the area. It may also be that this site was important in inter-island communication and trading activities.

As this site has often been reported to archaeologists, many of whom did not themselves visit the site, it is likely that this site has been used in recent times by Native trappers and hunters from other islands, who either stumbled upon the site, or have had the tradition of its location passed down to them. Further information supplied by such Native informants can add another dimension to the study of sites on islands such as Adak, which have had no permanent inhabitants for generations. A simultaneous study of physical anthropology, archaeology, and ethnology will undoubtedly add to the understanding of the prehistoric and historic uses of, and activities within, such sites as this.

Site #: AD-14  
Island: Adak  
map ref: U.S.G.S., 1957 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

321

A large Native village site was reported in this general area first by Hrdlicka (1945:318), and later by T.P. Bank (1971:28). Its exact location was not found until Frohlich's survey of Adak (1975). The site is located on the Mid Arm Bay shore of Split Point Peninsula and is well-protected from the sea, although a sandy beach offers a good boat landing. It is a large site; twenty house pits were found during Frohlich's visit, the largest being 4 x 3 meters. Although Aleut villages were usually located near streams, to provide a fresh water supply as well as an area for salmon fishing in season, no streams were observed near-by during the 1975 survey. More extensive research must be done to determine the different local resources utilized by base villages and seasonal camps.

Like other Adak Island sites, the exact uses of this site cannot be defined without further extensive study in the area. Further study of sites on islands such as Adak--known through surveys to have numerous village sites, and through documentation to have had a large population at the time of white contact--can add much to the knowledge of Aleutian archaeology and history. Changes in settlement patterns usually followed seasonal subsistence activities, and as the Aleutian Island chain provides a unique example of a well-defined ecosystem, much can be learned concerning the Aleut life-style as it changed through time, affected by inter-island Native contact as well as by white contacts.

Site # AD-15

Island: Adak

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

322

This large site, with 25 house pits--the largest observed being 5 x 4 meters--was surveyed in 1975 (Frohlich). It is situated on the northwest shore of Adak Island, near the entrance to Three Arm Bay. Its location seems to have been advantageous both in terms of historic subsistence activity and in trade. Frohlich reported the site fairly well protected from the sea, with a pebble beach good for boat landings. A small stream flows through the northern portion of the site. In a "blow out" area along the shore, Frohlich found four stone artifacts. A Russian report of 1760 (Pallas, p. 45) noted that before contact with whites, the Aleutian Natives "had almost nothing but stone hatchets, arrowheads made skillfully of flint or bone, and sharp tools and sickles for cutting grass." Only further study in the area, however, can determine the age of the site, and whether the site was used as a base village or a large seasonal camp.

Bergsland (1959:38) noted that his informant, an Aleut trapper familiar with this site, called it "hi'garu-tanadguca 'the village of h., 'h. being perhaps the point 'where there are lots of oyster catchers. '" Like other sites reported by Bergsland's informant, this site was remembered by the Natives of the Aleutians, and often visited by hunting and trapping expeditions from other islands. Again, only further research can provide the site's complete significance in Aleutian history and prehistory, but the fact that it is well known is an indication of its importance to a portion of the Aleut population still using, and always remembering, traditional areas.

Site # AD-16

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

323

Ad-16 is a small site reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28) on the point of land facing The Three Sisters Islands on the western coast of Adak Island.

Little is known about this site, due in part to the inability to make complete surveys of the Aleutian Islands even during the best weather conditions. As with other Aleutian sites, more complete research must be done to determine the site's age, and where it fits into the settlement patterns of Adak Island. But as with other sites also, Ad-16 has the potential of yielding important archaeological evidence from which to reconstruct Aleut settlement, life-style, and history,. Little is known about the regional diversity within the Aleutian Island chain, both from an inter-island as well as an intra-island perspective. Adequate study and preservation of sites, especially on islands such as Adak, where a large number of sites have been reported, will provide a more complete understanding of the history of, and activities on, each island, as well as the differences and similarities of Aleut adaptation throughout the Chain.

Site # AD-17

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

324

AD-17 is another site on the western coast of Adak Island reported by archaeologist T.P. Bank (1971:28). Again, little is known about this site due to incomplete surveying, but it is significant in that more complete studies of such sites will provide better knowledge of the settlement and prehistory of Adak Island.

The fact that so little intensive research has been done in Aleutian Island areas removed from the vicinity of present Aleut villages means that this site, like all sites which have been reported or are likely to be reported in future surveys of the islands, have the potential of yielding valuable archaeological information concerning its occupants. The questions which are still unanswered about Adak Island are particularly intriguing. A large number of old village sites have been observed on Adak, and a nineteenth-century investigator, William Healy Dall (1877:44), observed that at one time the island had a very large population. Yet this population seems to have declined very soon after Russian contact with the area's inhabitants. One of the earliest population reports for the Andreanof group--in 1764--does not enumerate the Natives of Adak, "on account of the frequent migration of natives from this island to other islands" (quoted in Berkh, 1823:15), while a 1772 report notes only 20 male inhabitants on the island (Pallas, p. 74). Information on the actual settlement patterns of the Natives who used the village sites on Adak, information which can only be obtained through further study of remaining sites, such as AD-17, would provide a clearer picture of Aleut activity on Adak in prehistoric times and how that activity was affected by contact with Russian traders.

Site #: AU-18

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

325

This site was reported seen during an archaeological survey conducted by T.P. Bank (1971:28). In 1959 Knut Bergsland's informant located this "ancient village site" at the bottom of Middle Arm Bay, on the western side of Adak Island. Bergsland added that "there was no doubt a portage from this site to the bottom of Bay of Waterfalls," barely a mile away (1959:38). There is another village site located at the bottom of the Bay of Waterfalls.

Such portages as Bergsland mentions were often significant features of Aleut villages, which were situated "usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes" (Jochelson, 1925:23). Although such portages were usually shorter ones--villages were normally placed on narrow isthmuses to facilitate escape from enemies--the one-mile distance between sites AD-18 and the site on the Bay of Waterfalls may have additional significance as a pathway between two different types of subsistence sites with seasonal utilization. Hrdlicka (1945:275). who partially excavated the site at the Bay of Waterfalls, had an Atka informant who told him that the site to the north on Three Arm Bay (Ad-18) was "a large old village."

Only further archaeological research and investigation of the ecology of the area will give more definite information on the use of this site, although from the information given to Hrdlicka, it would likely have been a large base village. Ethnographic inquiry will also be useful in determining the area's use, as Bergsland's informant, a native trapper, was familiar with the site. And as trappers' cabins are noted to be nearby, the area of this site is also of significance to more recent Aleut activity on Adak Island.



Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

The first observation of this village site seems to have been made by Hrdlicka (1945:275), who spent a day partially excavating the site in 1936. The site was "on a small low sloping hill in the NW corner of the head of the Bay," (Bay of Waterfalls), a situation typical of Aleutian sites as well defensible. Hrdlicka found only 8 house pits and few artifacts during his investigation, and felt that the site "was not very old." According to Russian sources, however, Adak Island was practically depopulated by the end of the eighteenth century, so this site may yield significant information as to the activities of the Aleut near the time of Russian contact.

Hrdlicka's informant, a Native of Atka, told him that this site "was just a 'letnik,' used but in summer." (Hrdlicka, 1945:275). Frohlich's 1975 survey found that the site had good protection from the sea, and a pebble beach offering good boat landing. Frohlich also noted that a small stream ran through the center of the site and that a large pond lay behind it, both of which probably afforded fresh water and subsistence to the inhabitants of this seasonal camp.

Hrdlicka's informant also noted that a historic trail--one of the few such trails identified in the literature of the Aleutian Islands--led from this summer village site to a "large old village" on Three Arm Bay (see AD-18 Application). This same "portage" was noted by Bergsland's Native informant (1959:38).

These two village sites, and the trail connecting them, are therefore of great significance to the seasonal migratory activities of the Aleut population inhabiting the area. Recent faunal research in the Aleutians has shown that differential availability of food items within the chain is a significant factor in interpreting the patterning of archaeological remains. Sites AD-18 and AD-19 provide potential for sophisticated settlement-subsistence studies utilizing data from two historically linked settlements in a defined geographical area.

Site #: AD-20

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

327

This site is one of two small Native village sites observed by T.P. Bank at the head of the Bay of Waterfalls, on the southwestern side of Adak Island.

While Bank did little more than note the location of the site, Frohlich's 1975 survey found three house pits located here. Frohlich also noted that the site has good protection from the sea, while boat landings are possible only on large rocks. Parts of the area, which may have contained additional evidence of occupation, are eroded by a large stream.

From its small size, it may be that this site was only seasonally occupied, as changing subsistence resources forced portions of the island's population to move to sites where they could take better advantage of these resources. The Russian priest, Veniaminov, noted in the mid-nineteenth century that most Aleut villages were situated on the northern side of the islands, as the Bering Sea provided greater subsistence resources. This may refer, however, only to the base villages of the Aleut, as later archaeological surveys--such as Dall's and Jochelson's--show a number of villages on the Pacific Ocean side of the islands. More recent surveys have revealed even more of these southern coast villages. Only further investigation of such sites can provide definite information as to their importance, and the larger the number of such sites which are reported and studied, the more complete that information will be.

Site #: AD-21

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

328

This site, located on the eastern shore of the Bay of Waterfalls on the southwestern side of Adak Island, was noted as a "large village site" by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.).

As with other sites on the southern shore of Adak Island, this site has the potential of yielding significant information on the settlement of the Aleutian Islands. The general settlement pattern for the Aleutians consisted of base-villages, with smaller seasonal, or satellite camps. Continued investigation of such sites will help delineate the prehistoric and historic occupation of the Aleutians.

Adak Island perhaps represents one of the more important areas of such study. Practically depopulated rather early in the period after Russian contact (in 1772 only 20 male inhabitants were reported on Adak), the island has evidences of many village sites. The position of these sites in the settlement of the Aleutians, especially in the prehistoric period, will be invaluable information in the study of how the Aleut population spread across the chain.

Anthropologists are not the only ones interested in the discovery and preservation of this kind of information, however. Present-day Aleuts maintain a significant cultural tie with many village sites through repeated visits to now uninhabited islands. Whatever information is gathered will not only add important scientific information to those studying past Aleut culture, but will also be of lasting interest to those directly involved in that culture.

Site #: AD-22

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

329

This small site, located in the shore of Cataract Bight in the Bay of Waterfalls on the southwest side of Adak Island, was noted during McCartney's survey of 1972. It was surveyed more closely by Frohlich (1975), and was found to contain 7 house pits, the largest of which was 7 x 5 meters.

The site is fairly exposed to the sea, and numerous small rocks make boat landings difficult. Two streams, which provided a source of fresh water, as well as subsistence through fishing to the inhabitants, run through the site, one along the northern end and one along the southern end.

Like most sites on Adak, and the majority of Aleutian sites in general, this site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding additional information on the settlement patterns and life styles of the prehistoric and historic Aleut populations. Considerable work must still be done in the Aleutian area to determine factors of Aleut life such as population size, migrations, and decline. Such information, part of which can only be obtained through extensive survey and study of native village and camp sites, can be combined with ethnographic material concerning present Aleut remembrances of such sites to form a more complete picture of Aleut life.

Site #: AD-25  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

330

This site, located at the head of Chapel Cove on the Bay of Waterfalls, southwestern Adak Island, was first noted in the survey done for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Study Report (1973). It was surveyed again by Frohlich (1975) who provides more interesting information as to the site's physical set-up.

The site is well protected from the sea, due to the presence of reefs at the entrance to the cove. This type of area, as is usually the case with Aleut sites, was chosen for habitation due to its easily defensible position and ease of spotting approaching enemies. There is good boat landing along the entire shore, which is extremely important for maritime subsistence hunters like the Aleut. A dried stream bed lies near the center of the site. Such streams are also typical of Aleut sites, as they were important both as a subsistence area (fishing), as well as providing fresh water.

Aleut sites were either base villages or satellite seasonal camps. The significance of this site lies in the fact that further study can determine what purposes this area was actually used for, thereby providing additional information on the settlement of Adak Island, and the spread of the Aleut population throughout the chain in general.

Site #: AD-24  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

331

This site was originally reported as a "small midden area" by McCartney (1972). Frohlich (1975), however, during a more complete survey, found that the site contained evidence of at least 7 house pits.

The site is located west of Wedge Point, on Adak Strait on the western coast of Adak Island. It lies in a cove that gives good protection from the sea--reefs make it difficult to enter the cove--but a pebble beach at the site is good for boat landings. A small stream runs along the eastern border of the site.

Like other Adak Island sites, AD-24 has the potential of yielding important information regarding settlement and subsistence activities of its prehistoric and historic populations. Located where it is, on the western coast of Adak and in proximity to two other sites slightly further west, it could yield significant information as to the seasonal activities of the Aleuts who populated this portion of Adak. As the strait separating Adak from Kanaga Island has a lower water level than the Pacific side of the island, this site is important for studying the uses the Aleuts made of different resource areas. Moreover, as historical documentation indicates close trading ties between the Aleuts of Kanaga and Adak Island--ties which may have pre-dated the arrival of Russian traders in the area--information gathered from this site could help in reconstructing inter-island trading and settlement patterns in the Adak area.

Site #: AD-25  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

332

This site, noted as a "small midden area" during McCartney's survey (1972), was surveyed more completely by Frohlich during the summer of 1975, when the site was found to contain evidence of five house pits.

This site lies just west of AD-24, on the western coast of Adak, and, like the previous site, is protected from the sea by a cove and some offshore reefs. Again, a pebble beach in the area is good for boat landings, and a small stream runs through the eastern portion of the site.

Like AD-24, this site's position on Adak Strait can provide information, through further extensive study in the area, on the settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and inter-island relations of the Aleuts who populated the area. The close proximity of these sites, too, can perhaps provide information as to the changing resource needs of the Aleut population which would have necessitated using the two different sites, so similar in appearance, over time. This information, combined with ethnographic and documentary material available for the area, will provide a more detailed picture of the unique life style of the Aleut population.

Site #: AD-26  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

Like sites AD-24 and AD-25, this site was noted as a "small midden area" by McCartney in 1972, and was surveyed more completely by Frohlich in 1975. Unlike the other two sites, however, this site is a large one, with evidence of at least 15 house pits, the largest seen being 7 x 6 meters.

The site is located on the eastern shore of Wedge Point, on Adak Strait. Unlike the two sites which lie to the east of it, however, AD-26 is very exposed to the sea, and steep rocks along the shore make boat landings difficult. Although this might indicate that it was an advantageous site in terms of protection from enemies, it would also make escape from enemies (an important consideration in the location of Aleut sites) more difficult. Unlike the other sites also, AD-26 has no streams observable nearby.

Only further research can determine the uses of this site, but as it is in connection with the two smaller sites of AD-24 and AD-25, and since it is located in such a different physical setting, extensive research on all three sites could provide invaluable information on the settlement patterns of the Aleuts who occupied the area, as well as information concerning population density and population shifts, as well as seasonal subsistence activities and how these relate to the size of base villages and seasonal camps.



This is a large site, located at Hook Point on the western shore of Adak Peninsula, facing Adak Strait. It was noted by Bergsland's Native informant (1959:38) and T.P. Bank (1971:28). It was surveyed more completely by Frohlich in 1975, when evidence was found on the site of at least twenty-five house pits, and testing recovered four stone artifacts.

The site lies about half way up the Adak Strait shore of the Adak Peninsula, and further research may indicate its role in the trade relations between the Aleuts and Russians who traded between Adak and Kanaga Islands. as Adak Strait was an important route for Russian trading expeditons.

Bergsland's native informant called the site "yaGagim tanadguca" the Village of y." Further ethnographic research can determine this site's importance to present-day native hunters who may still frequent the area. Bergsland adds that it is probably the site of the village which G. Sarychev called "Jagiss," occupied by "9 taxable and 2 other male inhabitants in 1790." This small population for a site containing a large number of house pits is not unusual for the Aleutians, as not all house pits in a village were occupied at the same time (Jochelson, 1925:119). Also, only male inhabitants were generally enumerated by the Russians (for trade and tribute purposes), and the number of people in the families of these 11 male inhabitants noted by Sarychev would have brought the number living in the village to the "normal" village population of between 40 and 60.

Sarychev's enumeration, however, was made near the end of the eighteenth century when, as is known from Russian sources, the population of Adak was decreasing due to Russian contact. Further research in the area of this site could provide valuable information, not only on the settlement patterns of the Aleuts, but also on the effects of cultural contact between Russians and Natives in the Aleutians.

Site #: AD-28  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site was noted by McCartney for the Aleutian Island Wilderness Study Report (1973). It is located on the western shore of the Adak Peninsula, near the entrance to Adak Strait.

Lying as it does near both the Pacific Ocean and Adak Strait, this site may have been important in the trading activities of both Natives and Russians in the late eighteenth century, as Adak Strait was a main route of communication between the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

Moreover, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological information concerning the various subsistence areas used by the Aleut population of Adak Island. Although the Aleutian Islands form a single ecosystem, inter-island and intra-island differences are known to exist. These differences are reflected in the cultural adaptation of the Aleuts as shown through archaeological remains. As little extensive research has been done in the Aleutian--even on those islands, such as Adak, on which there are numerous known village sites--each of these sites is significant in adding to the knowledge of the regional differences and relationships to culture and population produced by subsistence activity.

- Site #: AD-29  
- Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This large site was reported by McCartney (1972) as being located on a ravine hillside adjacent to a stream on the shore of a small cove on the southeastern side of Adak Peninsula, in the Bay of Waterfalls, Frohlich (1975) reported that the site was very exposed to the sea, while boat landings were difficult due to many rocks and reefs.

The ravine hillside location of this site is significant, as it is typical of many Aleut village sites. Jochelson (1925:23) noted that "villages were built on open places, whence observation could be made far out to sea. Near every village was an observatory. . . on a hill, where constant watch was kept." Enemies were not the only concern of those watching from the shore; "hunters watched for the appearance of sea-mammals, and in turn the people of the village watched for the return of the hunters."

After Russian contact, the Aleut population of many of the Aleutian Islands was often removed from the more secluded sites, such as this, and relocated in larger villages near the mouths of rivers, where they could be better controlled by Russian traders. These smaller village sites on the islands which became depopulated early in the Russian contact period are of great significance, therefore, in their potential of yielding important information on the pre-contact life of the Aleuts.

Site #: AD-30

337

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This is a large site located in a cove in the northern portion of Beyer Bay (Frohlich, 1975). It was observed to be very exposed to the sea, and rocks on and near the shore make boat landings difficult. It is not known whether this was a base village or a seasonal camp.

While more Aleut villages are found on the Bering Sea coast of the Aleutian Islands, the reasons for this pattern are not definitely known. It may be due to the type of coastline, which will effect both navigation and subsistence activities. This site, being located on the Pacific coastline, can therefore be of great potential in yielding important archaeological information for determining the actual nature of Aleut settlement patterns, population migrations, and subsistence activities, all of which were of great importance in shaping the unique Aleut maritime society.

Site #: AD-31  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

338

This site was reported by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.), whose Atkan informant told him that there was an Aleut burial cave located here on the point of land at the entrance to Hidden Bay on the south side of Adak Island. It is not known whether there is a village site or seasonal camp in connection with this burial cave, although in many instances in the Aleutian Islands there is such a connection.

Lantis (1970: 217-18) gives the following information on the significance of cave burials in this portion of the Aleutians:

Evidently in the eastern and middle Aleutians, merely placing the body in a cave was the least respectful way of disposing of it, but placing a carefully mummified and wrapped body in a frame and then secreting it in a cave with an accompanying deposit of goods (and sometimes also the body of a slave) was the most honorable. If there was any reason why a corpse should be specially disposed in a cave rather than in a coffin burial, it was probably that this treatment was required for shamans or for members of a special status-group comparable to the whale hunters on Kodiak Island.

The Aleuts' lack of fear of the dead, as compared to other Alaskan Native groups, is well documented in the historical and anthropological literature of the Aleutian Islands. This burial cave, therefore, is an example of a distinctive feature of Aleut life. The care given to the remains of Aleut dead--including mummification--is well-recorded in the journals of Russians who visited the islands in the eighteenth century. That the population on of Adak Island began to decline rapidly after Russian contact in the 1760's provides the possibility that this burial cave site is one that pre-dates white contact with the Natives of the island.

Site #: AD-32  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

339

This site was reported as a "large village site" located beside a stream at the head of Camel Cove on the southern side of Adak Island by T.P. Bank (map, n.d.)

As with other sites on the Pacific Ocean side of Adak Island, and on the southern shores of Aleutian Islands generally, this site has great potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the settlement of the Aleut population on the islands. Most village sites have been reported on the Bering Sea coast of the islands, presumably because of the larger number of subsistence resources of the Bering Sea. Numerous sites have been reported on the Southern shores of the islands, however, and further research would indicate whether such sites were permanent base villages, or seasonal camps.

Although it is reported as a large site, this does not mean that AD-32 was used primarily as a base village. Sites with large numbers of house pits were not necessarily fully occupied at one given time. Further research in the area, however, can determine the way in which each site was utilized over time, thus giving a more complete picture of settlement and subsistence activities in the Aleutians.

Site #: AD-33  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This is a small village site seen by McCartney (1972) on the northern coast of Elf Island, a small island off the southeast coast of Adak Island. As it is the only site reported on Elf Island, it is of considerable value to archaeological research, having the potential of yielding significant information on the historic and/or prehistoric use of the subsistence resources of this area of Adak Island. It is known that there is considerable inter-island and intra-island diversity in regard to subsistence activity in the Aleutians, and this diversity determined the settlement pattern of the Aleuts. Any additions to the knowledge of these activities and patterns are helpful in delineating the life-style of the Aleuts, and how that life-style changed over time.

Located off the southeastern coast of Adak, where the first Aleut-Russian contact in the area occurred in 1741, this site may also be of importance in gaining a fuller knowledge of Native-white cultural contact and trade, as well as information on Aleut means of defense.

Site #: AD-34

341

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This site, located near the head of Boot Bay in southeastern Adak Island, was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28). It is probably a small site, although extensive survey of the area has not yet been undertaken.

Its location on the southeastern side of Adak Island is a significant one historically. In September, 1741, the Russian navigator Alexei Chirikov, second-in-command of Bering's expedition, sighted the southeastern shore of Adak Island on his return voyage to Kamchatka (Golder, 1922: I:303-304). This landfall resulted in one of the earliest written descriptions of the Natives inhabiting the Aleutian Islands, a description including their physical appearance and many aspects of Aleut material culture. More than twenty natives paddled out to meet the Russians, and trade for Russian metal knives. This was the first contact between the Natives of Adak and the Russians, although the latter were to send extensive trading expeditions to the Andreanof Islands within the following twenty years.

Although it is not known from which villages these Natives who greeted Chirikov's ship came, it is likely that they were from this southeastern area of Adak. Further archaeological research in the area should provide important data on the effects of Native-Russian contact in the Aleutians, and as it is known that Chirikov's encounter with the Natives occurred here in a certain part of the year, perhaps coordinated archaeological, ecological, and historical research can determine the type of villages inhabited by the Aleuts of Adak during that time of year, their subsistence activities, and the population density and settlement patterns for the area.



Site #: AD-35  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

342

T. P. Bank (1971:28) merely reported this site a "village mound". It lies on the shore of Adak Bight on the eastern end of Adak Island, on Kagalaska Strait.

It is not known whether this site is a base village or a seasonal satellite camp, the two basic types of Aleut sites. Only further archaeological research and studies of the surrounding environment of the area will determine how the site was used in relation to the subsistence resources found in Kagalaska Strait. Such information, in turn, will add to the knowledge of Aleut settlement patterns on Adak, an island which, while it seems to have been very populous at the time of Russian contact, was soon depopulated. Whether this depopulation was caused by Aleut migration to other islands--by choice or Russian removal--or by diseases introduced by the Russians is not known. The significance of the site, however, lies in the fact that numerous sites have been reported on Adak, and increased study of such sites can provide invaluable information on the former life-styles of the Aleut population.

Site #: AD-36

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

343

This large site, lying in Campers Cove on the east side of Adak Island, facing Kagalaska Strait, was reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) and studied by him for vegetation and topographic patterns in the early 1950s (Bank, 1953a:250). Bank reported that this was an old village, with evidence of thirty-five house pits. This would make the site one of the largest sites, in terms of dwellings, found on Adak. According to a list of sites and their accompanying house pits published by Lantis (1970:176), this site on Adak is well above the average size of Aleutian sites found by Jochelson in his archaeological study in the early twentieth century.

The size of this site, however, may not give a true picture of the population density of Adak. Jochelson (1925:119) noted that all dwellings in a village site were not necessarily all occupied at once. This fact, however, adds significance to such sites, as further archaeological work can determine the changing settlement patterns of the area over time. Also, as this site faces Kagalaska Strait, environmental research in the area can add information as to the subsistence resources used by the site's Aleut population at a given time, and together, such research can determine whether this site was a large base village or a seasonal camp.

U  
Site #: AD-37  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

344

This village site, located on the western shore of Adak Island, in the cove south of the lowest arm of the Three Sisters, was reported to Bergsland by his Native informant. This Aleut trapper and hunter, familiar with this and many other sites in the Andreanof and Rat Island Groups, called this village "hacan cunuda." (Bergsland, 1959:38).

Frohlich's survey of Adak in 1975 revealed evidence of at least 5 house pits at this site. Only further archaeological research can determine whether this was a base village or, more probably, a seasonal camp.

While the site is very exposed to the incoming sea of Adak Strait, the beach all along the shore is good for boat landings, which would have aided both the Aleut hunters coming in with their catch, as well as the village as a whole in times of emergency when quick escapes from approaching enemies was necessary. A small pond and stream, providing fresh water and other forms of subsistence, lie behind the site.

This site's close connection with other sites in the same area make it significant in that coordinated study of such sites can provide more adequate information regarding Aleut settlement patterns and the varied subsistence resources used by the Aleut over time. Its position on Adak strait may also indicate the site's importance in the inter-island trade between Adak and Kanaga Islands which was recorded by early Russian traders in the area (Jochelson, 1933:5).

Site #: AD-38  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

345

This site is located on the western side of Adak Island on the shore of Bay of Islands. In 1877, William Healy Dall wrote that "near the Bay of Islands were several small village-sites on shell-heaps, and this island is said at one time to have been very populous" (Dall, 1877:44). This statement fits all the sites found facing Bay of Islands, including site AD-38.

Bergsland's Native Aleut informant, familiar with Adak Island through repeated hunting trips to the area, called this "the ancient village site...sa'ra' dar" (Bergsland, 1959:38).

A careful survey of this site by Frohlich in 1975 found evidence of at least fifteen house pits. Reefs and rocks offshore give excellent protection from the sea, while the area is well-suited for protection from enemies--a consideration always taken into account in the location of Aleut village--due to the fact that boat landing is only possible at the western end of the site.

This site, as all sites in the area, is significant because of its potential in yielding valuable information--through continued archaeological and environmental research in the whole area--on Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence uses throughout time. As Adak was depopulated rather early in the Russian contact period, Adak Island is an excellent laboratory for the study of the pre-historic, protohistoric, and historic life-styles of its Aleut inhabitants.

Site #: AD-39  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, located in a cove on the northwestern coast of Adak Island, southwest of Cape Adagdak, was unreported until Frohlich's survey of the island in the summer of 1975. The site is typical of many pre-Russian Aleut settlement locations, as high cliffs on both sides of the site offer protection from wind and sea. Two streams, important as a fresh water supply flow through this site.

During Frohlich's survey of this area, evidence of at least eight house pits was found, the largest pit measuring 5 x 4 meters. Many Aleut sites have been reported on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, and Russian Bishop Veniaminov noted in the mid-nineteenth century that the Bering Sea coast was preferred for settlements because of the better availability of subsistence resources on that coast (quoted in Lantis, 1970:179). However, on islands such as Adak and Amchitka, which have been extensively surveyed for Native sites, numerous village sites have been found on the southern coasts as well. Further research must be done in this area to determine the seasonal or permanent nature of this site's occupation, and it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this once-populous portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AD-40  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, on the eastern shore of North Island in the Bay of Islands, Adak, was unreported until Frohlich's survey of Adak Island in 1975. This is one of the many sites in the Bay of Islands area that led William Healy Dall to write that the population of Adak Island must at one time have been very great, due to the large number of sites he had found on the island (Dall, 1877:44).

Little is known about this site, as Frohlich's survey party was unable to land on North Island, there being no good boat landings. This would not preclude this site as a viable area for Aleut occupation, however, as Aleut bidarkas (skin boats) "were extremely maneuverable and light," and the Aleuts were excellent canoeemen (Bank, 1953a). This type of site would have afforded excellent protection from enemies.

The significance of this site lies in the fact that it, along with others in the Bay of Islands, has the potential of yielding significant archaeological information on the settlement and subsistence patterns of the Aleutians. The diversity of the resource base of the islands at different times of the year-- and on the different shores of the Bering Sea, Pacific Ocean, and Adak Strait-- shaped Aleut settlement patterns into base villages and seasonal satellite camps. Considerable research must yet be done on islands such as Adak, on which many Native sites are reported, to provide a complete understanding of Aleut life in the past.

Site #: AD-41  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site is located in a cove on the mainland shore of North Island Anchorage at the entrance to Expedition Harbor on the northwest coast of Adak Island. It was first reported during Frohlich's survey of Adak in the summer of 1975. It is an indication of the incompleteness of archaeological surveys in the Aleutians that until Frohlich's survey thirty-eight sites had been reported on Adak, while Frohlich's survey revealed the location of thirty-eight additional sites.

This site is typical of the location of many Aleut settlements in the pre-Russian period. Such coves provided excellent protection from the sea, while Frohlich observed that good boat landings and easy access to the sea for hunting purposes were possible on a pebble beach. A large stream, providing fresh water, runs through the center of the site.

This site has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut cultural adaptations before the intrusion of Russian fur traders into the area in the mid-eighteenth century. Also, as Adak was an area of intensive Russian trading activity thereafter, information may be recovered here concerning the effects of Russian contact on Aleut culture in the early historic period.

Site #: AD-42  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

349

This site, located on the southeastern shore of Dora Island in the Bay of Islands, faces the mainland coast of Adak. It was unreported until Frohlich's survey in the summer of 1975.

Frohlich's survey found evidence of at least twenty house pits on site AD-42, which makes it a fairly large site in relation to other sites reported in this area. These dwellings, however, were not necessarily all occupied at the same time, as Aleut groups continually drifted from site to site on the island as seasonal and regional subsistence resources became available and were utilized.

One small stream flows through the site, providing both a fresh water supply and fishing in season. Boat landings are possible both east and west of the site, a typical pattern in the location of Aleut villages, as protection from enemies usually centered around the ability to make a hasty getaway from a village area that was threatened. For this reason, villages were usually located on a narrow neck of land so that two water routes could be used for escape if necessary.

Little research has been done in the Bay of Islands area, yet from the large number of sites found here, it appears to have been an important area in terms of Aleut settlement and subsistence. The significance of sites such as AD-42 lies in the fact that a better understanding of such settlement and subsistence patterns can be gained from the protection and further investigation of such sites.



Site # AD-43  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This is another site on Dora Island--on the northeast shore--which was unreported until Frohlich's survey in 1975. The site has very good protection from the sea, and boat landings are possible on the rocky shores.

No streams were seen in the area during Frohlich's survey of the island, and this could indicate that this site was a satellite camp in connection with the larger site on the southeastern shore of Dora Island, AD-42. The significance and uses of such base villages and satellite camps in this area cannot be fully known without more extensive research in the area to delineate settlement patterns, and how those settlement patterns relate to the seasonal subsistence cycle of the Aleut inhabitants of these sites. The survey of sites such as this, however, is a first step in the process of obtaining significant information from them as to the population of Adak and surrounding islands.

Site #: AD-44  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove on the mainland of Adak Island east of Dora Island in the Bay of Islands on the northwestern coast of Adak, was first reported during Frohlich's survey of Adak in 1975. This location is typical of many pre-Russian Aleut settlements, as the cove is very well protected from the sea, while boat landings and easy access to the sea for hunting purposes are possible on a pebble beach. As with most Aleut sites also, a large stream runs through this site into the cove.

A complete observation of this site was not made during Frohlich's survey. The shore around the Bay of Islands, however, seems to have been extensively utilized by the Aleuts inhabiting the Andreanof Islands, either for permanent village or seasonal camp locations, to take advantage of the subsistence resources of the area. More intensive research on this site can yield significant archaeological and environmental data for the study of Aleut settlement, subsistence utilization, and cultural activities in this portion of the Aleutians in the pre-contact period, as well as information concerning Aleut culture change after the arrival of the Russians in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: AD-45  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site is one of the thirty-eight sites found during Frohlich's survey of Adak Island in the summer of 1975. It is located at the northeastern base of the peninsula which juts out into Expedition Harbor on the northwestern coast of Adak Island. Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they provided a route of escape to bodies of water on either side of the peninsula in case of approaching enemies. Moreover, this area has excellent protection from storms, while a pebble beach offers good boat landings and easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Expedition Harbor and the Bay of Islands area seem to have been extensively utilized by the Aleuts inhabiting Adak, either for permanent village or seasonal camp locations. Sites in this area have great potential for serving as a laboratory for study of the regional diversities which are known to have existed in Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment, on an inter-island as well as intra-island basis.

Site #: AD-46  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site is located on the northern shore of Beverly Cove in Expedition Harbor on the northwestern coast of Adak Island, an area extensively utilized by the Aleuts inhabiting this portion of the Andreanof Islands. The site was first observed during Frohlich's archaeological survey of Adak Island in the summer of 1975. Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period, as reefs and rocks offshore provide protection from the worst sea storms, while a good boat landing allows easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Two streams providing a fresh water supply are in the area, one running inside the site, and the other flowing 100 meters east of the site.

Frohlich's survey of this area revealed evidence of at least ten house pits at this site, and two stone artifacts were recovered from a test pit. Further research in this area can help to delineate Aleut occupation and utilization of this site, and it has the potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and other aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AD-47  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site, located in Beverly cove in Expedition Harbor on the northwestern coast of Adak Island, was reported during Frohlich's archaeological survey of Adak in the summer of 1975. As with other Aleut sites located in such coves, this site is well protected from storms, while a good boat landing allowed easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

The first extensive Russian fur trading activity in this area took place in the 1760s, when Andrei Tolstykh's trading expedition--which named the Andreanof Islands Group--visited here and maintained a temporary anchorage off the western coast of Adak. The seemingly large Aleut population observed on the island at that time could not be enumerated, however, due to that population's frequent movement to other islands in the group. By 1825 the Native population of Adak numbered only 193 men and women. Adak was extensively utilized in the precontact and early contact periods, however, as evidenced by the seventy-eight settlement sites found on the island. This site, as others in the area, has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the occupation and utilization of the island, and regional diversities--on an intra-island as well as inter-island basis--in Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Islands.

Site #: AD-48  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This Aleut settlement site is located at the head of Gannet Cove in Expedition Harbor on the northwestern coast of Adak Island. It was first observed during Frohlich's archaeological survey of Adak--which added thirty-eight site locations to the thirty-eight sites already known on the island--in the summer of 1975. This site's location is typical of many Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period, as Gannet Cove offers excellent protection from storms, while a good boat landing allows easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Portions of this site, however, may have been destroyed by military activities on Adak during and after World War II.

Adak was an area of extensive Russian trading operations beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. Population estimates for the island at the time of the earliest Russian contact in the area are not available, however, although it is known that the island's population shifted from island to island in the Andreanofs for subsistence hunting. In the 1770s, only twenty male inhabitants and their families were noted for the island (Masterson and Brower, 1948:75), while in 1825 the population had dwindled to a total of 193 men and women (Hrdlicka, 1945:34). As there have been seventy-six old Native sites found on Adak, it would seem that the island was extensively utilized in the late prehistoric and early historic periods, and sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning this utilization.

Site #: AD-49  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

356

This site, located next to White Falls on the southern shore of Expedition Harbor on the western side of Adak Island, was first reported in Frohlich's 1975 survey of Adak.

A large waterfall is located southwest of the site, and this probably provided the site's inhabitants with fresh water, an important consideration in the location of Aleut village sites. Boat landing, another consideration, although not as major since the Aleuts were adept at handling their skin bidarkas in hard to navigate areas, were possible on medium size rocks in the area. Evidence of five house pits were observable, but a complete survey was not accomplished.

This is the only site reported for the wide expanse of the southern shore of Expedition Harbor. Its significance lies in the fact that further study of the area would undoubtedly reveal important archaeological information regarding Aleut settlement patterns on Adak in particular, and in the middle Aleutian Island Chain in general. It was reported by Russian traders who visited Adak in the late eighteenth century that the island's population was a migratory one, shifting between the islands in the area, or perhaps only shifting from site to site on Adak Island as different subsistence resources became available (Berkh, 1823, 15). All sites on Adak, therefore, are significant in that the information gathered from a large number of them can be tied together to form a complete understanding of Aleut settlement on the island over time.

Site #: AD-50  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

357

This is a relatively small site, located on the southwestern shore of Staten Island, a small island lying at the entrance to Expedition Harbor on the western side of Adak Island.

This site was first reported in Frohlich's survey of Adak Island in 1975. It has good protection from the sea and a good boat landing, both being characteristic of Aleut settlements. Evidence of four house pits were visible, but a complete survey was not accomplished.

This site lies in close proximity to two other sites, AD-51 and AD-52, on the southern shore of Staten Island, and together they may form one village complex. The significance of these sites lies in the fact that they have the potential of yielding information concerning the prehistoric and historic settlement patterns of the Aleuts inhabiting this portion of Adak Island. If all three of these sites form one complex, it would be important to determine when each was used over a long period of time, and how each fit into the seasonal pattern of Aleut subsistence use of the area. Not all Aleut village sites were entirely occupied at one time, so each section of these sites has the potential of yielding information regarding the changes and persistence in Aleut life-style over a considerable period of time.



Site #: AD-51  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

358

This site, on the southern shore of Staten Island, at the entrance to Expedition Harbor on the western side of Adak, lies between sites AD-50 and AD-52. It was first reported in the 1975 survey of Adak conducted by Frohlich.

Frohlich reported that this area of Staten Island provided good boat landing and excellent protection from the sea, although a detailed survey of the actual site was not made.

Frohlich noted that these three small sites lay in such close connection that they may have formed one village complex. If so, this would have been a very large village, extending almost a mile along the shore. The entire village need not have been occupied at one time, however, as the Aleut population of many Aleutian islands seems to have shifted in small family groups to seasonal camps as subsistence resources of the various intra-island regions changed.

This site is significant in that closer archaeological and environmental investigations in the area can delineate in more detail the settlement patterns and subsistence activities of the Aleut, areas of investigation for which only the broad outlines are known, due to the lack of intensive research in the middle Aleutians.

Site #: AD-52  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

359

This site, on the southeastern shore of Staten Island, at the entrance to Expedition Harbor on the western side of Adak Island, was first reported in the 1975 survey of Adak Island conducted by Frohlich.

Frohlich reported that this site has good protection from the sea and a good boat landing, both being important considerations to the Aleuts who located their sites in areas of good protection from enemies. It lies close to sites AD-50 and AD-51, and because of this Frohlich noted that all three sites may have formed one village complex. If this is true, it would have been quite an extensive village, more than a mile long, although the whole site was probably not occupied at one time.

Whether this was a base village, or a satellite camp used as the regional subsistence resources changed, cannot be known without further research in the area. This area may also have been important in term of inter-island trade and/or trade between the Russians and Aleuts, as historical documentation notes such trade existing between Adak and Kanaga Islands in the eighteenth century.

The significance of this site lies in the potential it has for yielding important archaeological information relating to Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns, trading activities, and inter-island relations between portions of the Aleut population.

Site #: AD-53

360

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

AD-53, located on the western shore of Argonne Island, a small island situated between Dora Island and Staten Island in the Bay of Islands off the west coast of Adak, was not reported until the 1975 survey of Adak conducted by Frohlich.

Reported as a small site--a complete survey of the site was not made, however--it nevertheless has good protection from the sea and a good boat landing, two characteristics important to the Aleuts' choice of a village site before most of the Aleutian Islands' population was transferred to larger villages in the Russian period.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological information relating to the settlement patterns of the Aleut inhabitants of Adak, and how these patterns changed seasonally, as well as over greater periods of time both before and after Russian contact. Little extensive research has been done outside areas in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages. In the middle Aleutians especially, where a large number of sites have been reported in archaeological surveys, there is little adequate information concerning settlement, population density, and subsistence activities. All sites such as this, therefore, when studied collectively, can add much to the knowledge of past Aleut activities in the area.

Site #: AD-54  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

361

Located on the most southeastern point of Ringgold Island in the Bay of Islands off the west coast of Adak, this site was first reported in Frohlich's survey of 1975.

A reef and small islands off the shore give this site excellent protection from the sea, while there is a good boat landing. Both of these considerations were important to the Aleuts, whose sites were most often located to give them an easy escape from approaching enemies.

Frohlich reported observing evidence of at least eight house pits at the site, while smaller house pits were seen on a high hill on a small peninsula southeast of the main site. Test pits sunk at the site revealed two stone artifacts.

The location of this site in the Bay of Islands is important, as this area has been considered significant in the study of Aleut population density on Adak, which at one time had a numerous population (Dall, 1877:44). As with most Aleut historical sites, the significance of Ad-54 lies in its potential of yielding archaeological and environmental data on the shifting settlement and subsistence patterns of the Aleuts on Adak Island.

Site # AD-55  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

362

Site AD-55, a small village site containing evidence of at least 6 house pits--the largest measuring 8 x 6 meters--lies on the northwestern shore of Ringgold Island in the Bay of Islands, off the west coast of Adak. It was first reported in Frohlich's 1975 survey of Adak Island.

Small islands, reefs, and rocks offshore from the site offer this site excellent protection from the sea. There is, however, a good boat landing. These two aspects of an area were always important considerations to the Aleuts, who located their village sites in places where they could easily watch for, and escape from, approaching enemies.

One stream flows through this site, offering a fresh water supply, and probably a subsistence area for fishing in season. Such streams are also a typical physical aspect of Aleut sites. It is not known whether this site was a base village or, more likely, a seasonal satellite camp. Only further thorough research can determine its use and relation to other sites in the area. This site is significant, however, in that it is one of many sites reported in the Bay of Islands area, which perhaps was the area of greatest population density on Adak Island. This site, then, has the potential of yielding important archaeological information regarding settlement patterns, subsistence activities, and population changes over time in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AD-56  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, first reported by Frohlich in his 1975 survey of Adak Island, lies in the northwestern part of Fisherman's Cove on the western coast of Adak, facing Bay of Islands. This Bay of Islands area, in which many such village sites have been reported, may have held the greatest population density on Adak Island. William Healy Dall, one of the first to make extensive investigations of the Aleutian area of Archaeological sites, noted that a number of shell-heaps were found near Bay of Islands, and that Adak "is said at one time to have been very populated" (Dall, 1877:44). The large Native population of Adak was noted as migrating between many of the islands of the Andreanof Group by Russians in the 1760s (Berkh, 1823:15), and by the late eighteenth century, due to intensive trading in the area and because of the Russian policy of relocating scattered Native populations into larger villages, Adak was completely depopulated, except for occasional trappers who still visit the Island (Frenkel, 1960:14).

This site is extremely well protected from the sea, and boat landings are possible over a large area covering most of Fisherman's Cove. Evidence of thirteen house pits were found at this site, and a small possible site is located a few meters south of the main site. A stream, providing fresh water and subsistence, flows near the site.

The significance of this site, as with most sites on Adak, lies in the fact that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological information on the settlement patterns and past life-styles of the Aleut population on Adak Island.

Site #: AD-57  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This small site is located on the eastern shore of Eddy Island, a small island off the western coast of Adak. It was not reported until Frohlich's survey of the Adak area in 1975.

This site is partially protected from the sea by rocks and reefs off the shore, and boat landings must be made on rocks. Good boat landings and protection from approaching enemies were important considerations in the location of Aleut village sites.

This site's position on Adak Strait, between Adak and Kanaga Islands, is significant not only in its potential of yielding important archaeological information regarding Aleut settlement patterns on Adak, an island which once had a large Native population, but also because of its potential in delineating the changing subsistence activities of the Aleuts who occupied Adak. Changing subsistence resources of the Bering Sea, Pacific Ocean, and Adak Strait coasts of the island shaped the settlement of Aleuts into base villages and satellite camps during different parts of the year. Such shifting settlement, and the adaptation of Aleut culture to that settlement, is an important factor in Aleut history and prehistory which only further research in such areas can clarify.

Site #: AD-58

365

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This small site is located on the western shore of the small island east of Eddy Island, off the west coast of Adak. It was first observed during the 1975 survey of Adak conducted by Frohlich.

Frohlich noted that this site was partially protected from the sea by rocks and reefs off the shore. No mention was made of boat landing possibilities in the area, although this was not as major a consideration for the location of Aleut sites as was good protection, as T.P. Bank (1953:248) wrote that the Aleuts' bidarkas (skin boats) "were extremely maneuverable and light," and easily navigated along the rocky Aleutian coasts.

The significance of this site lies in the fact that it has great potential for yielding important archaeological information regarding Aleut settlement patterns and life-style in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Most Archaeological work in the Aleutian Islands has been done in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages. On islands such as Adak, however, despite the fact that a large number of sites have been observed, little research has been done to correlate these sites to delineate population movements and activities over time. Further research in this area can add much to the knowledge of the Aleutian Islands both before and after Russian contact.



Site #: AD-59  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

366

This site was not reported until the 1975 survey of Adak by Frohlich. It is located north of Argonne Point on Adak Strait, on the western side of Adak Island. The site is typical of Aleut village locations in that it has good protection from the sea and good boat landing areas, as well as a stream nearby for fresh water and subsistence purposes. Frohlich also noted that there was a large concentration of kelp offshore, and the Russian priest Veniaminov noted in the mid-nineteenth century that kelp was important in the Aleut diet (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:93).

This site is a fairly large one in relation to other sites in the area, as evidence of at least fifteen house pits was found during the 1975 survey. Further research can determine whether this site was a base village or a satellite seasonal camp, utilized as different subsistence resources of the area became available.

This site is significant in that it, along with other sites in the area, has the potential of yielding important archaeological information regarding settlement patterns and subsistence activities in this portion of the Aleutians. Also, as there seems to have been considerable inter-island contact between Adak and Kanaga across Adak Strait, further research in this area can clarify this contact and how it was affected by Russian intrusion into the area in the eighteenth century.

Site #: AD-60  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

Site AD-60, on the western side of Adak Island at the head of North Arm Bay, was not reported until Frohlich's survey of Adak during the summer of 1975. It is an unusual site in it is located in two sections, one on the extreme northeast shore of North Arm Bay, and on the extreme northwest shore of North Arm Bay. Both sections are well protected from the sea and easily accessible by boat. Both these aspects were important considerations in the location of Aleut village sites for protection from approaching enemies.

Evidence of at least thirteen house pits was found in the site, and a large "blow-out" area was found in the northwest section.

This site is the only one reported in the North Arm Bay area of Adak Island. It has the potential of yielding significant archaeological information regarding settlement patterns and subsistence activities in this area, as well as for better defining the inter-island and trade relations between the Aleut populations of different islands both before and after Russian contact with the area. As Russian trading activity reached this portion of the Aleutians within twenty years after discovery of the Aleutian Islands, and as Adak was soon depopulated, this is a significant area for determining the effects of Native-white contact over a short period of time.

Site #: AD-61  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, located on the northeastern shore of Middle Arm Bay on the west side of Adak Island, was unreported prior to the survey of Adak conducted by Frohlich in the summer of 1975.

Frohlich reports that this site had good protection from the sea, while boat landings are possible on large rocks near the shore. A small stream runs through the western end of the site. These factors are typical of Aleut site locations, as they afforded protection from enemies and easy access to the sea and fresh water for subsistence purposes.

The significance of this site--and for all sites on the seemingly once heavily populated island of Adak--is the potential it has for yielding important archaeological information regarding Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns in this part of the Aleutian chain. In regard to settlement patterns, the archaeological manifestation of the Aleut and their relationship to the environment can only be understood through the study of many sites within an area; the study of only one or two sites will not give a clear picture of the Aleut settlement system and how that system changed or persisted throughout time. In regard to subsistence, while the Aleutian Islands form a single ecosystem, intra-system differences in the presence, absence, or abundance of certain resources are known to exist. These differences are reflected in the cultural adaptation of the Aleuts as shown through archaeological remains.

Site #: AD-62  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This relatively small site lies at the head of Middle Arm Bay on the western side of Adak Island. Despite numerous surveying expeditions in this area in the twentieth century, this site was not reported until the 1975 survey conducted by Frohlich for the Aleut Corporation.

Like many Aleut sites, this area was well protected from the sea, while sections of the shore provide good boat landing. These aspects of an area were important to the Aleut population's location of a site which would offer protection from approaching enemies, as well as provide access to the resources of the area. A stream, providing fresh water and also some subsistence at certain times of the year, runs along the northern end of the site.

Many sites such as this have been found along the Adak Strait coast of Adak Island. While it is a fairly small site--evidence of only five house pits was found--only further archaeological and environmental research in the area can determine whether this was a base village or a satellite camp. The significance of this site, in conjunction with other sites in the area, lies in its potential of yielding important data on the settlement patterns of Adak in particular, and the middle portion of the Aleutian chain in general.

Site #: AD-63  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

370

This site lies on the southern most part of South Arm in three Arm Bay on the western side of Adak Island. It was unreported until the survey of Adak Island conducted by Frohlich in 1975. The area is extremely well protected from the sea, and while the boat landing is good, large rocks close to the shore make landing a little difficult in some places. The consideration of a good boat landing was secondary to the Aleut desire to locate their settlements in areas that afforded protection from approaching enemies.

A small stream was observed running east of the site, and such a supply of fresh water was typical of Aleut site locations. Only further research in the area can determine whether this site was a base village or a satellite seasonal subsistence camp.

Despite the fact that portions of the site have been destroyed by defense installations erected during World War II, and other portions show signs of water erosion, evidence of at least twelve house pits was seen.

The significance of this site lies in its potential of yielding information on the settlement and subsistence patterns of the area, information which, when combined with similar information recovered from other sites in the area, will help to delineate the prehistoric and historic culture and life-style of the Aleut population.

Site #: AD-64  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

371

Located at the central portion of the western shore of Hidden Bay on the southern side of Adak Island, this relatively small site was first reported in Frohlich's 1975 survey of Adak Island.

As is typical of Aleut settlements, this site is very well protected from the sea, and many rocks offshore make boat landings difficult, thus providing excellent protection from approaching enemies. The site was not surveyed completely, and as portions of the area have been eroded by sea and stream action, little is known about the area. Nevertheless, evidence was found of at least seven house pits. A stream, providing a fresh water supply, runs through the southern portion of the site

Most Aleut village sites seem to have been located on the northern, or Bering Sea coasts of the islands, although the reason for this pattern is not yet clear due to insufficient research. Sites, such as this, on the Pacific Ocean coast, therefore, have the potential of yielding significant information on the settlement patterns and changing subsistence resource utilization of various portions of the Aleutian chain.

Site #: AD-65  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

372

Site AD-65, located on the southwestern shore of Camel Cove, opposite a large island, on the Pacific Ocean coast of Adak, was first surveyed by Frohlich in 1975. Like other Aleut settlements, care was taken to locate this site in an area from which approaching enemies could be observed, and this site is fairly well protected from the sea, while boat landings must be made on rocks offshore.

Evidence of at least nine house pits was found in this site, the largest measuring 6 x 7 meters. A large stream, providing fresh water for the settlement--another major consideration for the location of sites--runs through the center of the site. Further research in the area can determine whether this was a base village site, or a satellite seasonal camp. As this site lies on the Pacific coast of Adak, while most sites are located on the Bering Sea coast, further research can also determine the subsistence cycle of Aleut life which caused shifting settlement between various intra-island regions.

From the large number of sites reported on Adak, this island seems to have had a large population, although depopulation of the island occurred quickly after Russian intrusion into the area in the eighteenth century. The significance of sites such as this lies in their potential of yielding important data--through further archaeological and ecological research--on the settlement patterns and subsistence activities of the Aleut population throughout time, as well as information on changes wrought by contact with the intrusive white population.

Site #: AD-66  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

373

This site, on the extreme northwest shore of Camel Cove, on the southern side of Adak Island, was first observed during Frohlich's Aleutian Island Site Survey in the summer of 1975. This survey doubled the number of previously known sites on Adak, giving an indication of both the intensive use of the island by the Native population at one time, as well as the lack of sufficient detailed archaeological knowledge of the area.

As is common with most Aleut settlement sites, this area afforded the natives who occupied it with very good protection from the sea, while there are good boat landing areas along the shore. Evidence of at least ten house pits was found, although not all such dwellings need have been occupied at the same time; different sections of the site could have been occupied at different seasons, or during different years.

The significance of this site lies in its potential of yielding important archeological information regarding the settlement and subsistence patterns of the Aleuts living on Adak Island both in prehistoric and historic times.



Site #: AD-01  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

374

This site, located on the western shore of Boot Bay, opposite Elf Island on the southeastern side of Adak Island, was first noted during Frohlich's survey of 1975. As with most Aleut village sites, which were situated so as to afford protection from possible enemies, this site has good protection from the sea due to outlying islands, while there is good boat landing on a pebble beach. A stream, another important consideration for the location of settlements, lies behind the site. Although sections of this site were reported eroded, evidence was found of at least eleven house pits, the largest measuring 7 x 5 meters. Two stone artifacts were recovered from a small test pit at the site. Only further research can determine whether this site was a base village, or a seasonal camp, used as subsistence resources changed during the year.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data for the better understanding of the historic and prehistoric Aleut life in this area. As most Aleut village sites were located on the northern shores of the islands, further research on the large number of sites, like this one, found on the islands' southern shores can give a more detailed picture of how Aleut settlement shifted both seasonally and over longer periods of time.

Site #: AD-68

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

375

map name: ADAK

This site was first observed by Frohlich's Aleutian Island Site Survey of 1975. It is located on the northeastern shore of an island north of Elf Island in Boot Bay on the southeastern coast of Adak. Although a complete survey was not made of the area, evidence was found of at least ten house pits.

Unlike most Aleutian village settlements, which were located to afford adequate protection against approaching enemies, this site had little protection from the sea, and boat landings are possible only on rocks near the shore. Also, no streams, essential to a village for a fresh water supply, were observed in this area.

Only further research can determine the uses of this site. Aleut settlement patterns, as is known from research in other areas, is characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. This is a complex settlement system, depending on the availability of local resources during the year.

As little research has been done on Aleut settlement patterns in the middle Aleutian chain, despite the fact that islands such as Adak, which have a large number of sites, offer an excellent laboratory for such study, all sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns over time.

Site #: AD-69  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site was first noted during the 1975 survey of Adak Island conducted by Frohlich. It is located on the northwest shore of an island north of Elf island, in Boot Bay off the southeastern coast of Adak.

As with most Aleut village sites, protection against approaching enemies was important in the location of this site. Outlying rocks and reefs give the area some protection from the sea, while boat landing is difficult except at certain points along the shore. One small stream, important as a fresh water supply and also perhaps for subsistence fishing in certain seasons, runs south of the site.

Evidence was found of at least thirteen house pits at the site, and minor testing of the site recovered two stone artifacts. Frohlich noted that the finding of red ochre in the area suggests that this might be a burial site, although further research must be done to determine this definitely. The Russian priest Veniaminov wrote that often the rich and honorable Aleuts were buried in tall quadrangular boxes "painted on the outside with various colors" (in Lantis, 1970:220).

This site has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data, not only on Aleut burial practices, but, more importantly, on Aleut settlement patterns. As most Aleut sites seem to have been located on the Bering Sea coast of the Aleutian Islands, sites such as this, on the Pacific Ocean coast, will add considerable knowledge on how Aleut settlement and subsistence patterns changed over time.

Site #: AD-70

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

377

map name: ADAK

This site, located on the north shore of a small island north of Elf Island, in Root Bay off the southeastern coast of Adak, was first reported by Frohlich during his survey of Adak in 1975.

Like most Aleut sites, this site afforded good protection against approaching enemies. Rocks and reefs provide protection from the sea, while there is an excellent beach for boat landings. One stream runs behind the site.

Evidence was found of at least ten house pits in the area. Known settlement systems for the Aleutians--conclusions drawn from research done mainly in the eastern Aleutians--is characterized by base villages and seasonal camps, with population shifting between the two types of sites, depending on the availability of local resources. Despite the number of house pits noted for sites, however, not all these dwellings need have been occupied at the same time. As little research has been done on Aleut settlement patterns in the middle Aleutians, only further investigation of local resources or archaeological excavation can determine whether this site was a base village or satellite camp, and whether settlement patterns in this area were similar to those in other parts of the Aleutian chain.

Despite the fact that the Aleutian Island chain is one ecosystem, regional diversities are known to exist, and part of the significance of this site lies in its potential of yielding information on Aleut adaptation to such diversities over time.

This small site on the southern bay of Dora Island in the Bay of Islands off the west coast of Adak, was first observed in 1975 during Frohlich's survey of Adak Island.

Located as it is on the Western coast of Adak, facing Adak Strait, this site may prove to contain evidence of contact between Aleuts of Kanaga and Adak Islands, contact which increased after the advent of Russian traders who in the late eighteenth century sent hunters back and forth between the two islands. Moreover, this site is significant in that it lies in an area that seems to have been extensively utilized by the Aleut population of Adak, as a large number of sites have been found on the islands in the Bay of Islands, as well as on the shores of the Bay itself.

Further environmental research on the subsistence resources, and archaeological excavation of this area, can add much to the knowledge of Aleut settlement patterns and how these patterns changed, either through shifts in the available subsistence resources, or other influences, such as Native-white contact. As foxes were observed near this site, it may also be that Aleut Natives have used this area in more recent times for hunting or trapping. Further ethnographic research in this area must be done, therefore, to delineate the uses of this area both prehistorically and historically.

This large site was first observed in 1975 during Frohlich's survey of Aleutian Island sites for the Aleut Corporation. It is located on the southwestern shore of Three Arm Bay, directly opposite Split Point, on the western coast of Adak.

While portions of the site seem to have been affected by erosion, evidence of at least eighteen house pits--the largest being 10 x 8 meters--was found. Not all of these dwelling need have been occupied at one time, however, as Jochelson's archaeological investigations in the Aleutians in the first decade of the twentieth century found that "Aleut settlements were not very populous..., consisting of 40 to 60 people, inhabiting two or three earth dwellings" (Jochelson, 1925:119). Nevertheless, Adak was at one time supposed to have had a large population.

As with most Aleut settlements, this site offered protection from enemies approaching from the sea, and one small stream was nearby to provide fresh water. Boat landing was difficult, although this was not as major a consideration as protection was. As a few house pits were also visible on Split Point, Frohlich thought that perhaps this site had an early land connection with that point.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning settlement patterns and subsistence activities in an area where many Native sites have been reported, but where little intensive investigation has been conducted.

Island: Adak

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

This small site, located between the northern and central arms of the Three Sisters on the west coast of Adak, was first observed by Frohlich in 1975. Reefs and rocks offshore provide little protection from the sea, although a pebble beach is good for boat landings. One small stream, indispensable for most Aleut village sites, runs through the southern end of the site.

Evidence was found of only three house pits on this site. However, Jochelson noted (1925:119) that most Aleut settlements consisted only of 40-60 people occupying two or three dwellings, despite the fact that many ancient settlement sites show signs of many more house pits. Actual occupation and use of this site over time can only be determined through further archaeological investigation of this area. Subsistence activities, which often shaped settlement patterns in the period before the Russian traders relocated Aleut populations to larger villages, can be delineated through archaeological investigation and study of the area's environment. Such research can help determine whether this site was a base village or, more likely, a seasonal camp, taking advantage of various regional diversities in subsistence resources.

Aleut sites on islands such as Adak, where there has been little intensive research, despite the large number of sites reported, all have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the life-style of the Aleut population in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site # AD-74  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

381

Located on the northwest shore of the upper arm of the Three Sisters, on the western coast of Adak Island, this site is very exposed to the sea, and boat landings appeared difficult to Frohlich, whose 1975 survey first reported the site.

Although a complete survey of the area was not made, evidence of at least six house pits was observed. No streams, which are usually found in connection with Aleut settlements, were observed in the area during the 1975 survey.

Aleut settlement patterns, characterized by base villages and seasonal satellite camps, have been delineated through research done mainly in the eastern Aleutians, in areas close to present-day Aleut villages. Sites such as AD-74, when studied in connection with other sites in the area, have the potential of yielding significant data to provide a broader outline--and more details--concerning how settlement patterns and changing subsistence resources utilized within a region at various times, shaped the culture of the Aleut population. As the Aleut population of Adak declined rapidly after Russian trading expeditions began intensive operations in this area in the late eighteenth century, these sites are likely to add significantly to the knowledge of both the pre-contact and post-contact history of the Aleuts.



Site #: AD-75  
Island: Adak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAR

This site, located on the northeastern arm of a large island southeast of Eddy Island, off the western coast of Adak, was first observed during Frohlich's survey of Adak in 1975.

This site is only partially typical of the majority of Aleut sites. It is very exposed to the sea, which is unusual, as most sites were located in areas offering protection from approaching enemies. However, boat landings are possible on both the eastern and western ends of the site; this is typical of Aleut sites, which were usually situated "on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes" (Jochelson, 1925:23). And although a stream was usually indispensable to the location of a site, no such fresh water supply was seen near this site.

This was a moderate-size site, and evidence was found of eight house pits. Further research must be done before it can be determined whether this was a base village or a satellite camp, used as the subsistence resources of the area changed seasonally. Subsistence and settlement are inseparable aspects of the Aleut life-style, and although the Aleutian Islands form one ecosystem, intra-system differences in the presence, absence, and abundance of certain food resources are known to exist, and are reflected in the cultural adaptation of the Aleuts. This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of providing important archaeological evidence delineating the many aspects of this adaptive Aleut culture, both before and after white contact.

Site #: AD-76  
Island: Adak  
map ref: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

383

This large site, located in the northwestern part of Trappers Cove facing the Bay of Islands on the western coast of Adak, was first reported by Frohlich's survey of Adak in the summer of 1975.

As with most Aleut sites, good protection against approaching enemies was offered by this area, while there is a good boat landing on the shore. Efforts to locate all village sites in areas affording protection against enemies indicates that there was considerable hostility between the Aleuts and other natives, although further research--ethnographic, archaeological, and in the historic documentation--must be done to clearly determine the extent of such hostility.

The location of this site near Bay of Islands, an area apparently intensively utilized by its inhabitants--Dall (1877:44) noted that Adak must have had a large population, due to his observation of numerous Native sites in this area--indicates that this site has the potential of yielding significant data concerning both settlement patterns and subsistence activities of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Island chain.

Although military activity during World War II--and this activity itself is of historical significance to the Aleutian area--seems to have destroyed some parts of the site, evidence was found of at least ten house pits. The original site may have been larger, and its utilization in the settlement pattern of the Aleuts--a pattern characterized by base villages and satellite seasonal camps--must also be determined by continued research in the area.

Site #: KA-1 384  
island: Kagalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, on the northern coast of Kagalaska Island, in the Andreanof Group, was reported by T.P. Bank (1971:28).

Little is known about Kagalaska Island, either archaeologically, or through historical documentation--the name Kagalaska was first published after Captain Feodor Lütke's expedition for the Russian government in 1826-29, long after this area became depopulated. The proximity of Kagalaska to Adak, and the fact that the Aleut population of Adak was known to have often moved from island to island in the area, may indicate that Kagalaska was used by the same population, changing their settlement in order to take advantage of changes in the subsistence resources of the area.

This site is located on the Bering Sea coast of Kagalaska. Most village sites were generally found on the Bering Sea Coasts of the Aleutians. Although the reason for this pattern is not known for certain, the Russian priest Viniaminov noted in the mid-nineteenth century that this might be because the northern coast was "more abundant in fish, driftwood and especially whales cast upon the beach" (quoted in Lantis, 1970:179). This indicates the importance of subsistence resources to settlement patterns in the Aleutians, for not only were food resources important to the location of Aleut settlements, but because of the lack of trees on the Aleutians items such as driftwood and whale bones were used to support portions of the Aleut's semisubterranean dwellings.

This site is significant in that it is one of only five sites noted for Kagalaska Island, and has the potential of yielding important data concerning the settlement patterns of the Aleut population

of this portion of the Aleutian chain. As most research in the Aleutians has been restricted to areas in the vicinity of present-day Aleut villages, further research in isolated areas such as this can add much to the knowledge of the prehistoric way of life of the Aleut people.

U - Site #: KA-2

386

island: Kagalaska

map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000

map name: ADAK

T.P. Bank (1971:28) noted that there were "several village sites" located here, on the northwestern shore of the Lower Arm of Cabin Cove on the western coast of Kagalaska Island. Little is known about this area, as more intensive surveys have not been conducted. This site seems a likely place for a large village complex, however, as Bergsland was told by his Native (Atkan) informant that while the Upper Arm of Cabin Cove was surrounded by steep hills, the Lower Arm "rises in gentler slopes." (Bergsland, 1959:37).

Little is known about Kagalaska Island, either archaeologically or historically. Its population may, however, have had close ties with Adak Island directly to the west. Kagalaska was named by Captain Feodor Lütke's exploring expedition of 1826-29, after an Aleut term which Bergsland (1959:37) translates as "the land to the east of it," or "east of the land."

This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the prehistoric life styles of the Aleut people. It is known that this portion of the Aleutians was depopulated quickly after Russian intrusion into the area. Russian trading policy was to remove the Aleuts from their scattered villages and place them in larger villages on a few islands, where the Native population could be more easily controlled for hunting purposes. Further investigation of such isolated sites can help to form a clearer understanding of Aleut life and settlement patterns before and after their contact with the Russians.

Site #: KA-3  
island: Kagalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

This site, located in a small cove in the central portion of Kagalaska Island, facing Adak Island, was first noted during Frohlich's Aleutian survey of 1975. Like most Aleut sites, it was located in an area affording protection from approaching enemies; it has excellent protection from the sea, while rocks on the shore make for fair boar landings. A stream which was indispensable for fresh water, was observed running from a pond behind the site through the center of the site. Only after the Aleut population was removed by the Russians from its scattered villages to larger village sites to facilitate trade were Aleut settlements located on large river mouths.

Evidence of at least nine house pits was found at this site, while one test pit yielded faunal remains and one stone artifact.

As little is known about the prehistoric and early historic uses of village sites in this area of the Aleutians, this site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on Aleut settlement patterns. The Aleut settlement pattern is characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, and further research in this area can determine the probable uses of this site over time. The area was probably consistently visited for subsistence purposes, even recently, as Bergsland's Native (Atkan) informant noted that this area was called "ha'nurir 'has red salmon' and seals go up here to the lake in the middle of the island" (Bergsland, 1959:37, 52). Further ethnographic research can also add to the traditional knowledge of such areas.

Site #: KA-4  
island: Kagalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

388

This is a village site situated at the head of a small cove on the eastern coast of Kagalaska Island. Its location was reported to the Aleut Corporation by members of the Atka Village Land Committee (Aleut Corp. files).

Little is known about this site, yet the fact that it is remembered by people still living in the Andreanof Island Group is significant in itself, as it shows the strong feelings and associations the Aleut people have for sites which were once occupied and utilized early in their history, and perhaps are still utilized by Natives for subsistence purposes. Further ethnographic research can help determine the degree of this association.

Only five Native sites have been noted for Kagalaska Island, although this does not give an indication of the probable utilization of this area as a complete survey of Kagalaska has not been made. T.P. Bank wrote (1953a:247) that "practically every island, no matter how small, has contained Native villages. Each bay, inlet, cove and bight which affords protection from the worst storms was probably inhabited at one or more times during the period of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Arc." This site's significance, then, lies in the fact that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data to help delineate Aleut settlement in this portion of the Aleutians.

Site: KA-5  
island: Kagalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

389

This small site is situated on Cemetery Point, on the western coast of Kagalaska Island. Orth's Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (1967: 195) notes that Cemetery Point was named by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because "an Aleut graveyard is located at this point." As this was called an Aleut graveyard, rather than a burial cave, it is likely that this site was also an Aleut village, as this portion of Kagalska Island seems to have offered good protection to Natives who occupied other sites along Kagalska's western coast.

Aleut burials are an important part of the Aleut culture, and visitors to the Aleutians from the period of early Russian contact with the area commented on the care taken to preserve the remains of the dead, the Aleuts having developed a process of mummification. According to Lantis (1970:215), who summarizes much of the historical and archaeological literature concerning Aleut burials, "the rank of the individual, circumstances of his death, season in which the death occurred, and local preferences probably all contributed to determining when a person should be buried in a house compartment, in a cave, or in a coffin."

Bergsland's Atkan informant called the point at which this site is located qugalitar, which Bergsland translates as "house a devil or assistant spirit(s)" (1959:24, 37, 52). Further ethnographic research should be done to determine whether this term relates to the fact that it is a burial site (Aleuts were known to have little fear of the dead), or if other feelings and associations caused it to be named this.



This site also has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut settlement patterns and site utilization over time, and how these patterns related to the subsistence activities of the Aleuts who occupied this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: LT-1  
island: Little Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

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This site, located in Piper Cove on the southwestern coast of Little Tanaga Island, a small island east of Kagalaska, was reported by Bergsland's Native informant as an ancient village site (Bergsland, 1959:37,51).

Although there are only two village sites reported for Little Tanaga (both on information supplied by Bergsland's informant), further surveys on this island are likely to reveal more such sites. T.P. Bank noted (1953a:247) that almost every island in the Aleutian Chain has Native sites, while "each bay, inlet, cove and bight which affords protection from the worst storms was probably inhabited at one or more times during the period of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Arc."

Although this portion of the Aleutian Island Chain seems to have had a large Native population at the time of Russian intrusion into the area in the mid-eighteenth century (Bergsland, 1959:13), few archaeological investigations have been conducted here. This site is significant, therefore, in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and activities in the Andreanof Group, and how these patterns and activities may differ from other portions of the Aleutians due to regional diversities in subsistence resources.

Site #: IT-2  
island: Little Tanaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1957, 1:250,000  
map name: ADAK

392

This site was reported as "an ancient village site" by Bergsland's Atkan informant (1959:37, 51). It is located on the thin neck of land between Chisak Bay and Piper Cove, on the southern side of Little Tanaga Island, a small island east of Kagalaska. Jochelson (1925:23) noted that most Aleut village sites were situated "usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes." This type of location would seem to have been necessary in this portion of the Aleutians, as Bergsland (1959:13) noted that the Natives here "were constantly raided by their more numerous neighbors to the east."

Little Tanaga Islands has only two Native sites reported on it, although further archaeological surveys may reveal more such sites. This site is significant in that it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleuts in this area, and in helping to delineate Aleut cultural adaptation to their marine environment over time.

Site #: IT-1  
Island: Igitkin  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site, located on the narrow neck of land separating Igitkin Bight on the northern from Shelter Cove on the southern side of Igitkin Island, was reported as an old Aleut village site by Aleuts living on Atka who are familiar with many such sites in the western Aleutians (Aleut Corp. map).

The location of this site is typical of many Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period. Both the bight and the cove offer protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. The narrow neck of land on which this site was situated would allow the Aleuts to carry their skin boats to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies.

At the time of intensive Russian trading activities in the Aleutians in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Aleut populations of many such scattered villages were relocated into larger communities so that the Russian American Company could better control trading operations. Sites such as this, then, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut life in this portion of the Aleutians before the arrival of the Russians, as well as information on the effects of Russian intrusion into this area on Aleut culture.

Site #: CL-1  
Island: Chugul  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

A large village site was reported here, in a large bay on the northern coast of Chugul Island, a small island west of Atka, by A. P. McCartney in 1972. Such coves are typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Although this is the only site reported on Chugul Island, more extensive archaeological surveys on the island may reveal more such sites.

Bergsland noted (1959:36) that this was the site of Cigulla uda, the village that G. Sarychev reported had "14 taxable and 10 other male inhabitants in 1790". As this area was utilized extensively by its prehistoric Aleut population, and as it was an important area in terms of Russian trading activities in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, further research in this area may reveal significant archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of the Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain, data which can help delineate diversities in Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation.

Site #: TK-1  
Island: Tagalak  
map ref.; U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

395

This site, on the eastern point of Tagalak Island, a small island between Adak and Atka in the Andreanof Group, was reported by Bergsland (1959:36) as an ancient village site. One of Bergsland's Atkan informants, Cedor Snigaroff, in relating traditional Aleut stories concerning inter-tribal warfare in the Andreanofs, told how the Tagalak villagers stationed on a hill behind the village site had observed enemy Fox Islanders approaching--Jochelson (1925:23) noted that most Aleut sites were situated in areas where there were nearby hill which could be utilized as observation posts. The Islanders eventually killed by the Tagalak people, who took the equipment of the Fox Islanders as their own (Bergsland, 1959:62-64).

This site also figures in the early history of Russian-Native contact in the Andreanofs. Andrei Tolstykh's trading expedition of 1760-64, visiting Tagalak Island, found it was inhabited "by no more than four families" (Coxe, 1780:76). In the 1770s, Dmitri Bragin visited this same island and found that "only 3 men and their families" lived there (in Masterson and Brower, 1948:73-74).

This site is significant, then, for a number of reasons. First, it holds a place in the traditional oral literature of inter-island contact and conflict in the Andreanofs. Second, it is an area which is significant in early Russian-Native cultural contact in the Aleutians, and further research may help delineate the extent of that contact. And third, it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning both the history and prehistory of a portion of the Aleutian Islands where little extensive research has been conducted.

Site #: OG-1  
Island: Oglodak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site, reported in the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:110), is located in a cove on the northern coast of Oglodak, a small island just west of Atka. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, and most Aleut sites, like this site, have been reported on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands. Although only this one site has been reported on Oglodak, further archaeological surveys of the area may reveal more extensive Native utilization of the island.

Bergsland noted (1959:35) that Oglodak was inhabited at the time of Captain Feodor Lütke's exploration of the Aleutians in the 1820s, although it is now uninhabited. Russian American Company policy was to relocate scattered Aleut populations into larger village communities in the nineteenth century, and the inhabitants of this site were probably moved to Atka. Further research must be done to determine how this site fits into the general settlement pattern of the Aleuts, a pattern that was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning prehistoric and early historic Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain. Moreover, as Atka was a division headquarters of the Russian American Company until the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867, information may be recovered from this site concerning Native-white contact in the Aleutians over a long period of time.

Site #: AT-1  
Island: Atka  
ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site, located on a narrow isthmus at Kigun Bay, on the western tip of Atka Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) as a large village, which "may have been the second largest in the Aleutians." Such narrow isthmuses were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as this type of area allowed the Aleuts to carry their skin boats from one body of water to another at the approach of enemies (Jochelson, 1925:23).

Atka has had a long history of Aleut occupation. It had a fairly large native population at the time of its discovery by Russian fur traders in the mid-eighteenth century. Bergsland (1959:35) noted that this site was called by his Atkan informant "atram acan sisgi," the portage at the mouth of Atka," and was the village which Gavriil Sarychev called "Atxamica, where 30 taxable men and 7 other male inhabitants were listed in 1790."

This site then, is significant because it has great potential for yielding important archaeological data, not only concerning the prehistoric Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain, but also concerning European influences which affected Aleut cultural adaptation in the area from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.



Site #: AT-2  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site, located on a narrow isthmus between Bechevin Bay and Sergief Bay on the western portion of Atka Island, was noted by T. P. Bank (1953a:249) as a large pre-Russian Aleut village. Bank noted that this site's location was typical of such old Aleut sites, "which were located on isthmuses and points offered an easy route of escape in case of hostile attack."

Atka is one of the more significant of the Andreanof Islands, and has had a long history of utilization both before the intrusion of Russian traders and the Aleutians as well as in the more recent historical period. Atka is the westernmost of the inhabited Aleutians.

Sites such as this are significant, therefore, because they can add considerable archaeological data concerning continuous utilization of this portion of the Aleutian Chain, and how Aleut culture adapted to changing conditions--man-made and environmental--in this area over a long period of time.

Site #: AT-3  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site, lying southwest of Bechevin Point on the northwestern coast of Atka Island, was noted by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) as an "important large site."

It is obviously a pre-Russian Aleut settlement, although only further research in this area can determine how this site fits into the basic Aleut settlement pattern, which was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. The size of this site, however, might reveal it to be a large permanent village. Bergsland's Atkan informant, William Dirks, called this site unuci'n, probably 'sitting together,' an ancient village site and a place where trappers used to sojourn" (Bergsland, 1959:34). Such present-day trappers' familiarity with ancient Aleut sites is common, and further ethnographic research can determine the nature and extent of present feelings and associations for such sites.

Moreover, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data on Aleut settlement, subsistence utilization, population density, and cultural adaptation in this area in both the prehistoric and early historic periods.

U  
Site #: AT-4  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

A small Aleut settlement site was reported here, in a cove on the eastern shore of Sergief Bay on the southwestern coast of Atka Island, by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Little is known about this site other than its location, but further research in this area can determine its utilization by the prehistoric and/or historic population of Atka, an island that had a fairly large population at the time of Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians in the eighteenth century. The Aleuts of many small sites such as this, were relocated by the Russian American Company into larger village communities, such as the one on the eastern portion of Atka, to better control trading activities.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain both prehistorically and historically. Moreover, as Atka is still an inhabited island, the present-day Aleut population may have feelings and associations for this site which may be revealed through ethnographic studies in the area.

Site #: AT-5

Island: Atka

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000

Map name: ATKA

This site, reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) as a "large village site," lies in a cove on the western shore of Beaver Bay on the southern coast of Atka Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Atka has a long history of occupation by the Aleuts. It had a good-sized population at the time of Russian intrusion into the Aleutians in the eighteenth century; thirty-seven families were reported in one village on the island in 1790 (Bergsland, 1959:35). In the nineteenth century the population of the island was relocated by the Russian American Company into a major village on Korovin Bay. The island is still inhabited, and is the westernmost Aleutian Island inhabited by the Aleuts today.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data relating to the history and prehistory of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, and such information can help clarify Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation in the area both before and after white contact with these Aleuts.

Site #: AT-6  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site, on Explorer Bay on the southern coast of Atka Island, was reported as a pre-Russian Aleut settlement by Knut Bergsland (1959:31). T. P. Bank II (1952:78) also reported a burial cave located near the village.

Atka has had an important and interesting history. At the time of Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century, Atka had a fairly large Native population. It became an important center for fur trading operations, and the western division headquarters of the Russian American Company was located on the island until the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867. Ivan Petroff (1884:199) reported 230 inhabitants in the village on Nazan Bay in the late nineteenth century, and the island is still inhabited today, although the Natives had been evacuated for a short time during World War II.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data regarding the prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, and how many aspects of Aleut culture were affected by the arrival of the Russian fur traders in the area in the eighteenth century.

Site #: AT-7  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This is a small Aleut settlement site located by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.) in a small cove on the eastern shore of Explorer Bay on the southern coast of Atka Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing Aleut hunters easy access to the sea.

A large number of pre-Russian Aleut sites have been reported on Atka. Further research in this area can help to determine how sites such as this were utilized. It is known that the basic Aleut settlement pattern was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. When Russian American Company trading activities intensified in the Aleutians in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Aleut populations of scattered villages were relocated into larger communities to facilitate trading. The large Atka village on Korovin Bay, later moved to Nazan Bay, was a major trading station of the Russian American Company until the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867.

Smaller sites such as this, however, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut activities and cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AT-15  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This is a small Aleut village site, reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.), on a small point of land east of Cape Potainikof on the northern coast of Atka. Such points of land were often utilized by the prehistoric Aleut population of the Aleutians as settlement locations, as they allowed for quick escape to either of two bodies of water in case of attack by enemies (Jochelson, 1925:23).

Many Native sites in the Aleutians have been reported on the northern coasts of the islands, and in the mid-nineteenth century the Russian priest Veniaminov wrote that the Bering Sea coast provided more abundant subsistence resources. However, as a large number of sites have been found on the Pacific coasts of those islands which have been completely surveyed for Native settlements, further research must be done to determine the nature of Aleut settlement patterns in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

This site has the potential, therefore, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization over a long period of time. Moreover, as the Bering Sea coast seems significant in terms of the peopling of the Aleutian Islands, further research here may help clarify early Aleut migrations into the western Aleutians.

Site #: AT-19  
Island: Atka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATKA

This Aleut village site was reported by T.P. Bank (1953a:249) to be located on Bluefox Bay, on the northern coast of Atka Island. Bank noted that this was a typical pre-Russian period Aleut site, as its location afforded the inhabitants of the site with quick escape to two bodies of water on either side of a narrow neck of land jutting out into the bay in case of enemy attack.

Atka is known to have had a large Native population in the late prehistoric and early historic period. Many old Native sites have been reported on both the southern and northern coasts of the island. Atka became a major trading station of the Russian American Company, and the Native population was relocated in larger villages, first in Korovin Bay, and later in Nazan Bay. The latter village is still permanently inhabited.

Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological information which can help clarify Aleut life and cultural adaptation early in their history. Further research conducted here, can delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and the changes undergone by the Aleut population over a long period of time.



Site #: AT-21  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

Knut Bergsland (1959:31) reported a Native village site, dating from the period before Russian intrusion into the Aleutians, located here in a small cove at the entrance to Explorer Bay on the southern coast of Atka Island. Such coves are typical of the location of many Aleut settlements, as they afforded protection from the sea, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Atka is an extremely significant island in Aleutian archaeology and history. Many Native sites such as this have been found on the island, and they have the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data which can help delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Islands over a long period.

Moreover, Atka was an area of extensive fur trading operations begun by the Russians in the eighteenth century, and continued until the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1967. The island still has a permanent Native population in the village in Nazan Bay. Sites such as AT-21 can also yield significant data on the changes undergone by the Aleut population of Atka due to white influences in the area beginning in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: AT-22  
Island: Atka (Salt Island)  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This site is located in a small cove on the southern coast of Salt Island, a small island off the northern coast of Atka. Such coves are typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Knut Bergsland noted (1959:33) that this is the site of a pre-Russian permanent Aleut settlement--Aleut settlement patterns are characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps--and that there is now a trapper's cabin in the area, typical of the continued associations such sites have for the present-day Aleut population.

This site is indicative of T. P. Bank's statement (1953a:247) that almost every island in the Aleutian Chain, no matter how small, was utilized by the Aleut population. It is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning the pre-historic and/or early historic settlement patterns in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, as well as environmental data on the regional diversities in the availability and utilization of subsistence resources.

Site #: AT-23  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

A small Native settlement site was reported here, in a cove on the eastern shore of Mosopochni Bay, on the northern coast of Atka Island (Aleut Corp. files). Such coves were typical locations for Aleut settlements, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing Aleut hunters easy access to the sea.

A large number of Native sites have been reported on Atka, and many of the prehistoric sites are still known to the present-day Aleut population of the island. They visit the sites seasonally for hunting and trapping. Further ethnographic research on Atka can perhaps reveal the extent of Native associations with these sites.

Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the prehistoric and early historic periods, before the scattered population of the island was relocated into larger villages on the eastern portion of Atka in the nineteenth century.

Site #: AT-24  
Island: Atka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This is a small settlement site, located at the head of Wall Bay on the northern coast of Atka Island, reported to the Aleut Corporation (Aleut Corp. files). Such areas were often chosen for Aleut settlement locations, as they are well-protected from storms, usually have fresh water streams flowing through them, and offer easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Further research must be done in this area to determine how this site was utilized in the prehistoric and early historic periods. This site has the potential, however, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data on many aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation in the area, and the regional diversities within the general pattern of that adaptation when information from this site is studied in connection with data gathered from other Aleutian sites. Moreover, as Atka was an area of extensive Russian-Native contact beginning in the eighteenth century, data may be available from this site concerning the effects that contact had on the Native way of life in this portion of the middle Aleutians.

Site #: AT-25  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This small Aleut settlement site, reported to the Aleut Corporation, is located on a narrow spit of land on the southern coast of Atka Island (Aleut Corp. files). Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations. Waldemar Jochelson wrote (1925:23): "All the ancient Aleut villages were situated on the sea-shore...and usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes. Thus, the usual location of villages was on narrow isthmuses, on necks of land between two ridges, on promontories or narrow sandbanks."

Sites such as this on Atka can add significantly to the study of Aleut history and prehistory in this portion of the Aleutian Chain. It has the potential of yielding important archaeological data which can help clarify Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and the regional diversities within these aspects of Aleut culture. Moreover, as Atka was an area of extensive Native-White contact after the intrusion of Russian fur traders into the Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century, sites such as this can help delineate the changes undergone within Aleut culture because of that contact.

Site #: AT-26  
Island: Atka  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
Map name: ATKA

This is a small Aleut settlement site, reported to the Aleut Corporation, located in a cove on the northern coast of Atka Island. Many Aleut settlements were located in such coves, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. This also seems to have been an easy area to escape from approaching enemies, by crossing the isthmus of Island Point westward to Bluefox Bay.

Sites such as this are significant because of their potential for yielding important archaeological data concerning the history and prehistory of this once densely populated portion of the Aleutian Chain. Not only can such information help delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and other aspects of cultural adaptation before the arrival of the Russians in this area, but also, because Atka was a major trading station of the Russian American Company well into the nineteenth century, information may be obtained from this site regarding early Native-White contact in the Aleutians.

Moreover, as this site's location was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts still living in the area, this site may still be utilized seasonally by fur trappers or hunters, and therefore continued traditional associations are felt for this site by the Aleuts.

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Site #: AT-34  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

This Native village site, reported to the Aleut Corporation, is located on the northern coast of Atka Island, in Egg Bay, just opposite Egg Island (Aleut Corp. files). A freshwater stream, a major consideration for the location of Aleut sites, runs through this site, and the cove in which it is situated seems well protected from the sea.

Before the Russian American Company relocated major portions of the Aleut population into large villages so as to better control fur trading operations, the basic Aleut settlement pattern was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Little extensive research has been done in this area, however, utilizing data collected from a number of sites on the island, to determine the regional diversities (intra-island as well as inter-island) within this basic pattern, although such diversities are known to have existed.

Atka is an important island in terms of its significance to the study of the changes and persistence in Aleut culture. It is known to have had a large Native population at the time of Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians, and many sites have been found on the island which date from the pre-Russian period. Moreover, the island was a major division headquarters of the Russian American Company until 1867. There is presently a major Aleut village on the eastern coast of Atka.

This specific site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AT-35  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA

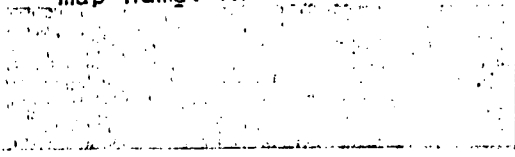
This site, reported to the Aleut Corporation by Native villagers of Atka, is located in a cove on the eastern shore of Banner Bay, on the northern coast of Atka Island (Aleut Corp. files). Such coves are typical of Aleut settlement areas, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. Moreover, a fresh water stream, another major consideration for the location of Aleut sites, runs through this site.

Atka is an extremely important island in terms of the prehistory and history of the middle Aleutian Islands, and this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data which can help to clarify Aleut cultural adaptation in this area. Atka has had many Native sites dating from the pre-Russian period reported on it, and it is known that the island had a large Native population at the time of Russian intrusion into the area. Atka was a major trading headquarters of the Russian American Company, and further research here may help to delineate the nature of Native-White contact in this area in the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

Moreover, as present-day Natives of Atka remember the location of this site, and probably used the area for hunting and trapping purposes, further ethnographic study in the area may reveal Native feelings and associations for the site.



Site #: AT-36  
Island: Atka  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1959, 1:250,000  
map name: ATKA



This site, reported to the Aleut Corporation by Atka village informants (Aleut Corp. files), is located on a bight at the eastern entrance to Banner Bay, on the northern coast of Atka Island. Such areas are typical of Aleut settlement locations, and T. P. Bank wrote (1953a:247) that almost every cove, bight, or inlet which afforded protection from storms and easy access to the sea for hunting purposes was occupied at one time or another by the Aleut population.

Many pre-Russian sites are known to the present-day Natives of Atka and other villages in the Aleutian Chain, and further ethnographic research can perhaps clarify the nature and extent of the feelings and associations Natives have for this site.

This site also has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians in the pre-historic and early historic periods, before the scattered village populations were relocated into larger communities by the Russian American Company in the nineteenth century to better control trading activities.

Site #: AL-3  
Island: Amlia  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
Map name: SEGUAM

This site, located at the head of Sviechnikof Harbor, on the southern coast of Amlia Island, east of Atka, was noted by A. P. McCartney for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report; surface artifacts were found in the area at the time (1973:109).

Knut Bergsland (1959:21) noted that a modern trapper's cabin was located in this area, so the site is probably known to many Native inhabitants of Atka, who still utilize this area seasonally.

Amlia was one of the "well-peopled" islands used extensively by the Russian fur traders beginning in the mid-eighteenth century (Coxe, 1780), and in 1860 there were still 125 male and 118 female Aleuts living on Amlia, which was attached to the Atka division headquarters of the Russian American Company (Kostlivtzev, 1860:36).

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and Native-White relations in this portion of the Aleutian Chain, as well as because it is remembered as a traditional area of utilization by present-day Aleuts.

Site #: AL-4  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located on an isthmus at the western entrance to Sviechnikof Harbor, on the southern coast of Amlia Island, was noted as an old Aleut settlement area by Knut Bergsland (1959:21). Ales Hrdlicka, during his archaeological studies in the Aleutians in 1938, also reported this site, where he found a few artifacts; he noted that this site "deserves attention" from future archaeologists. Burial caves may also be located in this vicinity (Hrdlicka, 1945:274, 339).

The situation of this site, on a narrow isthmus, is typical of many old Aleut settlement locations, as it afforded the inhabitants easy escape to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies.

Early Russian fur traders in the western Aleutians found Amlia inhabited by sixty Natives (Coxe, 1780:76). Later, when Atka became a division headquarters of the Russian American Company, 243 Natives lived on the island.

This site is important because it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the life-style and cultural adaptation of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutian Islands both before and after Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians.

Site #: AL-5  
Island: Amlia  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
Map name: SFGUAM

This site is located at the eastern entrance to Sviechnikof Harbor, on the southern coast of Amlia Island. Knut Bergsland noted that it was the Aleut settlement which Gavriil Sarychev listed as Tokangix, with "17 taxable and 17 old and minor male inhabitants" in 1790 (Bergsland, 1959:21).

The population of Amlia as a whole increased in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century, as the Russian American Company had 243 Aleuts employed in the fur trade on the island in 1860.

This may be the site which Ales Hrdlicka noted on the east shore of Sviechnikof Harbor in 1938. He found here "about 20 individual dwellings, quadrilateral, and a kazim." Hrdlicka felt that this site was "occupied... until Russian times, but reaching farther back" (Hrdlicka, 1945:341).

This site, then, has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut population density, settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and Native-White cultural contact in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AL-6  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site is located in a cove on the southern coast of Amlia Island, and was reported by A. P. McCartney during his Aleutian survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:109). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they provided protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Amlia, although not studied extensively, has an interesting history. It is known to have had approximately sixty inhabitants at the time of first Russian contact with the area in the eighteenth century (Coxe, 1780:76). Russian American Company policy was to relocate small scattered village populations into larger communities, to facilitate control of trading operations, and in 1826 the population of Amlia was relocated on Atka. In 1838, due to an increase of foxes on the island, a Native colony was again placed on Amlia, and in 1860 there were 243 Aleuts on the island. This population was again removed to Atka soon after the transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867, but present-day Aleuts still remember traditional stories concerning Russian influences on Amlia (Bergsland, 1959:13-14, 72-75).

Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data, not only on Aleut cultural adaptation in the historic period after Russian and American contact with the area, but also on Aleut lifestyles and settlement in this portion of the Aleutians in the prehistoric period.

Site #: AL-7  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located in a small cove on the southern coast of Amlia Island, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:109). Such coves were typical of the location of prehistoric Aleut settlements, as they provided protection from storms, while still affording easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. After Russian fur traders entered the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the scattered Native populations of small villages were relocated into larger communities to better control trading operations. The population of Amlia was relocated on Atka in 1826, although a colony of Aleuts was later replaced on Amlia (Bergsland, 1959:13-14).

Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the cultural adaptation of the Aleuts of this area in the period before Russia intrusion into the Aleutians. It is known that regional diversities--on an intra-island as well as inter-island basis--existed in regard to settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other aspects of Aleut culture. Further research in areas such as this can help to delineate these diversities.

Moreover, research here can help determine proto-historic Russian influences in the Andreanof Islands, as well as how Aleut culture was affected by more intensive Russian contact and trade in the area.

Site #: AL-8  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located in a bay on the southeastern coast of Amlia Island, was noted as the "old site" of aku·dgir by Knut Bergsland (1959:21).

Amlia is known to have been populated by approximately sixty Aleuts at the time of Russian intrusion into the Andreanof Islands in the mid-eighteenth century (Coxe, 1780:76). In the nineteenth century, in accordance with the Russian American Company's policy of relocating scattered village populations into larger communities, the population of Amlia was relocated on Atka in 1826. In 1838, a number of Aleuts were again placed on Amlia, although these were again removed to Atka after Alaska was purchased by the United States. The present Aleut population of Atka remembers traditional Aleut use of Amlia, as well as Russian and American contacts with the island (Bergsland, 1959:72-75).

Sites such as this have great potential, therefore, of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in the Aleutians in the prehistoric period, as well as affects on that cultural adaptation caused by Russian and American influences in the historic period.

Site #: AL-9  
Island: Amliia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located on the southeastern coast of Amliia Island, was noted by Knut Bergsland (1959:21) as the pre-Russian site named alu-gsar.

While research conducted in other portions of the Aleutians, as well as information gathered from historical documentation of Aleut settlement in the early Russian period, most Aleut sites seem to have been located on the northern coasts of the islands. This may be due to the availability of subsistence resources on the Bering Sea coasts of the islands. Of the nineteen Native sites reported on Amliia, however, ten of them are on the island's southern coast. This is also true of other islands, such as Amchitka, on which extensive archaeological surveys have been conducted. Further research on the islands can perhaps better delineate Aleut use and occupation of these sites over time.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization--and the regional diversities within the general patterns--in this area in the prehistoric and early historic periods.



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Site #: AL-10  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located in a small bay on the northeastern coast of Amlia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Natives living on Atka (Aleut Corp. files). Such bays or coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. There is also a fresh water stream--another major consideration for village locations--running through the site.

Knut Bergsland's Atkan informant, Larry Dirks, noted that there was a portage leading from this bay to the south side of the islands (Bergsland, 1959:21). Such portages were useful to the Aleuts who inhabited such sites, as they provided an escape route from approaching enemies. As little more than a mile separates this site from another Native site on the southern side of Amlia (AL-8), these two sites may have been utilized by the same population, one serving as a permanent base village, and the other as a seasonal satellite camp.

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data on Aleut settlement patterns and regional (intra-island as well as inter-island) diversities in subsistence utilization and cultural adaptation in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: AL-11  
Island: Amlia  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
Map name: SEGUAM

This site, located in a bight on the northern coast of Amlia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation as a small village site by Aleuts living on Atka (Aleut Corp. files). Many such sites are remembered by present-day Aleuts familiar with this area, who still utilize many of these sites for seasonal trapping.

Such sites are significant in the traditional memory of the Aleut population, not only as subsistence utilization areas, but also as areas important in the history of Russian and American relations with the Natives of the Andreanof Islands Group (Bergsland, 1959:72-75). Moreover, such sites have the potential of yielding considerable significant archaeological data concerning Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment, and to the changing influences of European and American culture in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

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Site #: AL-12  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located on the tip of Cape Idalug, on the northern coast of Amlia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Natives living on Atka, who are familiar with many such sites in the Andreanof Islands Group (Aleut Corp. files).

Almost all the sites reported on the northern coast of Amlia were reported by the Natives of the area. From research done elsewhere in the Aleutians, and from historical documentation concerning Aleut settlement in the Russian period, it has been thought that most Aleut settlements were located on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, perhaps because of the availability of certain subsistence resources on the Bering Sea coast. Of the nineteen sites reported on Amlia, however, nine are located on the northern coast, and ten are on the southern coast. More extensive Aleutian surveys, such as the one conducted on Amchitka in 1969-1970, can better delineate the extent of the general pattern of Aleut settlement in this, and other portions of the Aleutians, as well as the regional diversities within the general pattern.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other facets of Aleut cultural adaptation in the prehistoric period, as well as information on the effects of Russian intrusion into the area on those adaptations.

Site #: AL-13

Island: Amlia

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000

Map name: SEGUAM

This site, located in a small cove in Chalugas Bay, on the northern coast of Amlia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation as a large village site by Natives living on the Island of Atka (Aleut Corp. files). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still providing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

As known from research conducted in the Aleutians, Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. It also seems that most Aleut settlements, like this one, were located on the northern coasts of the Aleutians, although regional diversities may have existed within this general pattern. Further research must be done on Amlia to delineate how settlements in this area were utilized over time.

This site has the potential, therefore, of yielding considerable significant archaeological data on these settlement and subsistence utilization patterns. Moreover, as Amlia was an important area of Russian trading activity from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, information may be available from this site concerning the effects of Native-White contact on Aleut cultural adaptation.

Site #: AL-14  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This small village site, located in a small bay on the northern coast of Amlia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Atka, who are familiar with this area (Aleut Corp. files).

Amlia is an interesting island in terms of Aleut history and prehistory. At the time of first Russian intrusion into the Andreanof Islands Group in the mid-eighteenth century, Amlia was found to have sixty inhabitants, the same number of Aleuts living on Atka Island just to the west. With the Russian American Company policy of relocating scattered Native populations into larger communities, the population of Amlia was relocated on Atka in 1826. Twelve years later, a colony of Aleuts was again established on Amlia, and in 1860, this group numbered over 240. They were again relocated on Atka soon after the American purchase of Alaska. Amlia is still remembered as an area of Native-White contact, both in the Russian period, as well as the American period (Bergsland, 1959:13-14, 72-75).

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut life in this portion of the Aleutians before white contact with the area, as well as information regarding early Russian contacts with this group of Aleuts.

Site #: AL-15  
Island: Anlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This old Aleut village site, located in a small bay on the northern coast of Anlia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Atka (Aleut Corp. files). Such areas are typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from the worst storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

The Aleut settlement pattern was characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps as different subsistence resources became available. It is not known, however, how extensive this general pattern was throughout the Aleutian Chain, as regional diversities (intra-island as well as inter-island) are known to have existed. Further research in this area can help delineate the utilization of this site.

Such sites are important because they have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut subsistence utilization, settlement patterns, and cultural adaptation in the pre-contact period, while it may also yield information on the changes in Aleut life-style due to European influences after the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: AL-16  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This old Aleut settlement site, reported to the Aleut Corporation as a small village site by Aleuts living on Atka (Aleut Corp. files), is located in a small cove on the northern coast of Amlia Island. Such coves were typical locations for many Aleut settlements, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing Aleut hunters easy access to the sea.

Amlia is an interesting island in the history of the Aleutians. At the time of first Russian contact with the area in the mid-eighteenth century, Amlia had a Native population as large as that of Atka (Coxe, 1780:76). There were still Aleuts on Amlia in 1826, when, in accordance with Russian American Company policy of relocating scattered island populations into a few large communities, Amlia Natives were moved to Atka. Aleuts were to return to Amlia in 1838, but these were again relocated on Atka after American purchase of Alaska. The Island is still remembered as an area of intensive Russian and American trading activities and contact with the Aleuts (Bergsland, 1959:72-75).

While this site may reveal archaeological data on the period of contact between Russians and Aleuts in this area, it has greater significance because of its potential for yielding information on the life style and cultural adaptation of the Aleuts in this portion of the Aleutians in the long period before Russian contact.

Site #: AL-17  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This Aleut village site, reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Atka Island, is located on the northern coast of Amlia Island, where a fresh water stream enters Hungry Bay (Aleut Corp. files). Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as the stream provided a fresh water supply, while the bay afforded protection from storms and easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Many such sites are known to the present-day Aleuts living on Atka, who often used the sites during trapping seasons. Moreover, Amlia is remembered as an area of extensive contact between the Aleuts and the Russian and American traders who entered this portion of the Aleutians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Bergsland, 1959:72-75).

This site is important because it is still a part of the traditional area utilized and remembered by the Aleut population, as well as because it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut cultural adaptation in this area both before and after European influences affected that adaptation.

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Site #: AL-18  
Island: Amlia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This area, a cove on the northwestern coast of Amlia Island, was reported as a very large village site by Aleuts living on Atka Island, who are familiar with this area, both for trapping purposes in recent times, as well as an area of remembered contact between Aleuts and whites in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Aleut Corp. files).

Many large Native sites are found on the northern coasts of the Aleutian Islands, perhaps because of the better subsistence resources available from the Bering Sea. Also, Aleut settlement patterns are characterized by permanent base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. Further research must be done in this area to determine how this site fits into the general settlement pattern and seasonal activities of the Aleuts inhabiting this area.

Amlia had a reported population of at least sixty Aleuts at the time of first Russian intrusion into the western Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century (Coxe, 1780:76). The island was later a station of the Atka Division of the Russian American Company, and had a population of 243 Natives in 1860. This population was relocated on Atka soon after American purchase of Alaska.

This site has tremendous potential for sophisticated archaeological and environmental research, and can yield significant data on Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and Aleut cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the pre-contact and post-contact history of the Aleuts.

Site #: AL-19  
Island: Amliia  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This village site, located in a well-protected cove on the southwestern coast of Amliia Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Atka Island (Aleut Corp. files). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Knut Bergsland's Atkan informant, William Dirks, called this place "tunularalur 'meeting place, court house'", and noted that during the Russian period "a summer party used to grow potatoes" in the area. It is still remembered in traditional Aleut oral histories as a place of importance in the history of Aleut contact with the Russians (Bergsland, 1959:22, 74).

Besides being a traditional area remembered by the Aleut population, this site also has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation of the Aleuts in the Andreanof Islands in the pre-contact and post-contact periods.

Site #: SU-1  
Island: Seguam  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1958, 1:250,000  
map name: SEGUAM

This site, located in a small cove west of Turf Point on the southwestern coast of Seguam, the easternmost island in the Andreanof Group, was first reported as a possible site by A. P. McCartney during his Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:109). It was more recently reported to the Aleut Corporation as a small village site by Aleuts living on Atka, who are familiar with many such sites in the Andreanof Islands Group (Aleut Corp. files).

Russian explorers in the 1820s noted that Seguam was visited by Native hunters who searched for sea otter and sea lions, and Knut Bergsland's Atkan informant noted that this part of Seguam was an important sea lion rookery (Bergsland, 1959:20). One of the first Russian fur trading expeditions into the Andreanofs also found this area to be an excellent hunting spot (Coxe, 1780:64). The small size of this site might indicate that it was used only seasonally by Aleut hunters in the pre-contact and/or post-contact periods. However, it is also remembered traditionally as an area of conflict between Andreanof Islanders and raiders from more easterly Aleutian Islands (Bergsland, 1959:64).

Although only this one site has been reported on Seguam, a complete survey of the island may reveal more sites, as it is known that almost every inhabitable spot in the Aleutians was occupied at one time or another, either permanently or seasonally.

This site is significant because of its traditional place in Aleut oral history, as well as because of its potential of yielding significant

Site #: SU-1

archaeological data on the history and prehistory of the Aleuts inhabiting this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: HR-1  
Island: Herbert  
map ref. : U.S.G.S, 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: AMUKTA

This site, on the northern coast of Herbert Island, one of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was reported by A. P. McCartney for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). A modern trapper's cabin is located near this site, which indicates its continued use by Aleuts in more recent times.

The Islands of the Four Mountains were first seen by Chirikov, second-in-command of Bering's expedition, during his homeward voyage in August, 1741 (Golder, 1922, 1:346). Inhabitants of the Islands of Four Mountains joined with Aleuts of Umnak and Unalaska in the 1760s to retaliate against the abuses of Russian traders by killing a Russian fur trading expedition on the latter islands (Coxe, 1780:157).

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Russian Bishop Veniaminov wrote that on Herbert Island there had once been two Native settlements, and the island was an important sea otter hunting area. By 1840, however, it was uninhabited, and the sea otter population had also drastically declined, which is typical of what happened in the Aleutians due to intensive Russian fur trading operations (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:38).

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in this area in the pre-contact period, as well as information regarding early Russian intrusion into the Aleutians, and the effects of this intrusion on Native culture.

Site #: CR-1  
Island: Carlisle  
map ref.: U.S.G.S. 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: AMUKTA

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This site, located in a small cove on the western coast of Carlisle Island, one of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108).

The Islands of the Four Mountains, first sighted in 1741, were inhabited in the period after first Russian contact with the Aleuts, and these people aided in killing Russian trading expeditions on Umnak and Unalaska in retaliation for Russian abuses in the 1760s. Carlisle, however, soon became depopulated.

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological and environmental data on Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation in the pre-contact period, as well as the early effects of European contact and trade on the Aleut population of this area.

Site #: CR-2  
Island: Carlisle  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: AMUKTA

This site, located on the southern coast of Carlisle Island, one of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Aleutians for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). A small stream, important for a fresh water supply, runs near this site, and nearby is also a modern trapper's cabin, indicating its more recent use by the present-day Aleut population.

Little is known about this area of the Aleutians, as it was depopulated very soon after Russian intrusion into the Aleutians in the mid-eighteenth century and little archaeological research has been conducted here. Further research, however, can help to delineate Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutians in the pre-contact and early contact periods, as well as the regional diversities within the general patterns of subsistence and settlement. This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data on these changing aspects of Aleut culture.

Site #: CR-3  
Island: Carlisle  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

Two small sites, close together on the peninsula on the southeastern coast of Carlisle Island, were reported by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian archaeological survey conducted for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Such narrow peninsulas were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they allowed the Aleuts inhabiting such sites to escape to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies (Jochelson, 1925:23).

McCartney felt that this was the area of the "moderate sized settlement" of Aleuts on Carlisle Island mentioned by Bishop Veniaminov in 1840. The Russian priest noted that the site was inhabited until 1764--very early in the Russian contact period--when "the inhabitants, who had a bad reputation, were destroyed at the request of the Umnak people by Glotov" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:38). The inhabitants of the Islands of the Four Mountains, of which Carlisle is one, had aided the Aleuts of Umnak and Unalaska in killing some Russian fur traders on the latter two islands in the early 1760s in retaliation for Russian abuse of the Natives. Stepan Glotov, another Russian trader, avenged these killings during his expedition of 1762-1765 (Bancroft, 1886:140-48).

This site then, is significant in the history and prehistory of the Aleut population of this portion of the Aleutians, and has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment, and how Aleut culture was affected by early Russian trading activities in this area.



Site #: CG-1  
Island: Chuginadak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This site, located in a small cove on the western coast of Chuginadak Island, one of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was reported by A. P. McCartney's 1972 Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

This area of the Aleutians was affected early by Russian trading activities. In the early 1760s, when there seems to have been about 100 Aleuts living on Chuginadak, the Natives of the Islands of the Four Mountains aided the people of Umnak and Unalaska in killing Russian fur traders on the two latter islands in retaliation for Russian abuses. In 1764, Stepan Glotov, in return killed most of the Natives of the Islands of the Four Mountains, including all the male inhabitants of Chuginadak. The Russian Bishop Veniaminov wrote that "part of the women died of hunger, while the remainder moved over to Umnak" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:37).

Sites such as this, therefore, have great potential for providing significant archaeological data on Aleut life before the coming of the Russians, as well as information on how early Russian trading activities affected Aleut material culture in this area.

Site #: CG-2  
Island: Chuginadak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This site, located in a small cove on the northern coast of Chuginadak, in the Islands of the Four Mountain Group, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Many such coves were occupied by Aleuts in the period before Russian intrusion into the Aleutians, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. A fresh water stream, another major consideration for site locations, flows into this cove.

Chuginadak seems to have had a population of approximately 100 Aleuts at the time of Russian contact with the island in the mid-eighteenth century. All the male inhabitants, however, were killed in 1764 by Stepan Glotov in retaliation for having aided in the killing of Russian fur traders on Umnak. The Aleut women of Chuginadak were relocated on Umnak.

Although only four Native sites are reported for Chuginadak, a complete survey of the Island may reveal more such settlements, as almost every available cove was utilized by the Aleuts, either for permanent villages, or seasonal camps.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and cultural adaptation in this important area of the Aleutians in the prehistoric period, as well as information on how Aleut life changed due to Russian trading activities in the area.

Site #: CG-3  
Island: Chuginadak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This site, located in a cove on the eastern coast of Chuginadak Island, largest of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was reported by A. P. McCartney in his archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Such coves are typical of many Aleut settlement locations, and although only four Native sites have been reported on Chuginadak, more complete surveys may reveal more such sites.

Chuginadak is important in the post-contact history of the Aleutians, as one of the islands on which the entire male population was killed by Stepan Glotov in 1764 in retaliation for the Aleuts' killing of Russian fur traders on Umnak. The female Aleuts of Chuginadak were relocated on Umnak, or died of starvation. As Chuginadak was depopulated in the 1760s--very soon after first Russian contact with the area--sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut life and cultural adaptation in the long period before that contact.

Site #: CG-4  
Island: Chuginadak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This site, located in a cove on the southeastern coast of Chuginadak Island, was sighted by A.P McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108).

This is the only Native settlement site reported in this part of Chuginadak Island, although in 1840 the Russian Bishop Veniaminov noted that "on the southeastern part of the island there are signs of old settlements" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:37). Further surveys of this island may reveal more such sites.

Bishop Veniaminov wrote that although Chuginadak had a population of about 100 men and women at the time of Russian contact with the area, the men were all killed and the women relocated on Umnak in 1764 by Stepan Glotov, in retaliation for the killing of Russian fur traders of Umnak.

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data on Aleut life and culture in this area before Russian contact, and how the contact affected the Aleut population here before the island became depopulated.

Site #: KG-1  
Island: Kagamil  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site, reported by A.P. McCartney during his Aleutian survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108), is located in a small cove east of Candlestick Point on the northern coast of Kagamil Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Although William Healy Dall, in the 1870s, and Ales Hrdlicka, in 1936, studied Aleut burial caves on Kagamil, little other extensive archaeological research has been conducted on Native village sites on the island. Yet as the Islands of the Four Mountains Group seems to have had a large population at the time of first Russian contact with the area, yet became depopulated soon after Russian traders became active, sites such as this have the potential of yielding considerable significant archaeological information concerning prehistoric and early historic Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence resource utilization, and other facets of Aleut culture adaptation in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

site #: KG-2  
Island: Kagamil  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site, located on the edge of a cove on the northeastern coast of Kagamil Island, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. On islands in the Aleutian Chain which have been completely surveyed for Native sites, such as Amchitka, almost every available cove seems to have been occupied at one time or another.

McCartney felt that this area may contain two Native sites close together, rather than one large site. As the Aleut population migrated through the Islands, or shifted settlement locations seasonally, different portions of the site would be occupied.

Little research has been done on the Islands of the Four Mountains Group, yet it is known from early Russian sources that this area was well populated at the time of Russian intrusion into the Aleutians (Hrdlicka, 1945:37-38). As these islands became depopulated rather quickly in the eighteenth century, however, sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut life and culture in the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: KG-3  
Island: Kagamil  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This site, in a cove on the western coast of Kagamil Island, one of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Such coves were typical of pre-Russian Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

These Islands of the Four Mountains Group is important in the study of Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Chain, although little research has been conducted here, and the islands have never been completely surveyed for Native sites. The oldest known site of Aleut occupation is on Anangula Island, barely twenty-five miles east of Kagamil, and further research here could perhaps help delineate Aleut physical and cultural extension throughout the Aleutians.

This site, then, is significant because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data on Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation in this portion of the Aleutians in the pre-contact period.

Site #: KG-4  
Island: Kagami I  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This is the site of the "warm"--hot springs and a steam jet rising from a rock cliff were observed in the area--burial cave found on Kagami I by Ales Hrdlicka during his 1936 Aleutian archaeological investigations (Hrdlicka, 1945:237-43, 338).

This cave was found to be relatively undisturbed, and contained "mummy after mummy, in different states of preservation." Such caves are found throughout the Aleutians, and the Aleut population was well known for its care in the preservation of the dead through mummification. Many burial caves were located in the vicinity of Aleut settlements, but this cave seems to have been isolated, and the area utilized solely for burials. Further surveys of the area, however, may reveal Native settlements in the area.

This site is significant as an Aleut cemetery site, which typifies Aleut burial practices in the pre-Russian period.



Site #: KG-5  
Island: Kagamil  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This is the site of the second burial cave found on Kagamil by Ales Hrdlicka during his 1936 archaeological investigation of the Aleutians (Hrdlicka, 1945:243-46). Hrdlicka called this the "cold" cave, as there were no hot water springs in this area, while there were such springs at the cave he found on Kagamil earlier (KG-4).

Hrdlicka considered this cave a particularly significant one: "The cave had evidently contained several tiers of mummies laid on driftwood scaffolding, which in the course of time had collapsed. It had not been visited by White man, but everything was damaged or destroyed by foxes." Often such burial sites were located near Aleut settlements, although this cave, as KG-4, seems to be isolated from such settlements.

Site KG-5 is significant as an example of Aleut burial caves, and the burial practices of the Aleut which were especially noted by early Russian explorers in the Aleutians, who were impressed with the care the Aleuts took to care for and preserve the dead.

Site #: KG-6  
Island: Kagamil  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This Aleut settlement site, located in a cove on the eastern coast of Kagamil, one of the Islands of the Four Mountains, was observed by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 Aleutian survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

McCartney felt that this was the site mentioned by the Russian Bishop Veniaminov in 1840: "On the southeastern side of the island, as may be deduced from signs remaining to this day, there existed a fairly large settlement and its place is always warm" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:37). This warmth was obviously due to hot springs in the area, such as the springs Hrdlicka (1945:238) found on the southwestern coast of the island in 1936.

As Kagamil seems to have become depopulated--along with other islands in the Four Mountains Group--soon after Russian intrusion into the area, this site has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut cultural adaptation in the long pre-contact period.

Site #: UL-1  
Island: Uliaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNÄK

This small Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove on the northeastern coast of Uliaga Island in the Islands of the Four Mountains Group, was reported by T. P. Bank (map, n.d.). Little is known about this site, other than its location, as little extensive research has been carried out in the Islands of the Four Mountains area. Yet this area can offer significant archaeological data on Aleut history and prehistory. The two most important archaeological sites which have yielded the most information on eastern Aleutian prehistory--Chaluka midden and the Anangula Island core and blade site--lie on Umnäk Island just to the east.

Sites such as this, lying on the Bering Sea coast of Uliaga, may also yield significant archaeological and environmental data concerning early Aleut migrations into this portion of the Aleutians, Aleut settlement patterns, and Aleut subsistence-related activities. Moreover, as the Islands of the Four Mountains was an area of Russian trading activity in the mid-eighteenth century, but became depopulated early in the Russian period, information may be available here concerning the effects of early Russian-Native contact on Aleut culture.

Site #: UL-2  
Island: Uliaga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site, located on the southeastern coast of Uliaga Island, in the Islands of the Four Mountains Group, was reported by A. P. McCartney in 1972, during his Aleutian archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:108-109). During this survey, McCartney noted evidence of 24 dwelling depressions and four V-shaped drainage ditches at this site.

Jochelson (1925:123) reported a burial cave on "Ulagan" Island, presumably Uliaga--which contained "the mummies of a man and his wife." No location for this cave was given, but as many Aleutian burial caves were found near Aleut villages, this cave may be located near this large site.

It is not known whether this site was utilized as a permanent base village or seasonal satellite camp, the two characteristics of Aleut settlement patterns. Further research here could determine how this site fits into this settlement pattern over time. Moreover, as the Islands of the Four Mountains became depopulated early in the Russian period, this site has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data on pre-contact and early contact Aleut history.

site #: SM-1  
island: Samalga  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: SAMALGA ISLAND

This site, located in a small cove on the southwestern coast of Samalga, a small island off the southwestern tip of Umnak, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts familiar with many old Native sites in the Aleutians (Aleut Corp. files).

Although only two Native sites have been reported on Samalga, the island may have been more greatly utilized, and further surveys may reveal more sites on the island. The Russian Bishop Veniaminof, in 1840, noted that at the time of the first Russian trading expeditions into the Aleutians there were "no less than 400 inhabitants" on Samalga. Some of these died during the hunting expeditions they conducted for Russian fur traders, and others were killed by Stepan Glotov in retaliation for the killing of Russian fur traders on Umnak in the early 1760s. The remainder were relocated by Glotov on Umnak Island, to better control trading operations, and by 1764 Samalga was uninhabited (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:38).

During Jochelson's Aleutian archaeological studies, a burial cave was found on Samalga, and as burial sites were usually located in the vicinity of Aleut settlements, this cave might be in this area (Jochelson, 1925:123). In any event, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut life in this portion of the Aleutians in the long period before Russian intrusion into the area.

Site #: UM-19  
Island: Umnak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site is located on a narrow neck of land which encloses Amos Bay on the Pacific Coast of Umnak Island. This site was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living in the area who are familiar with the location of many such settlement sites (Aleut Corp. files). Narrow necks of land such as this were often utilized for Aleut settlements, as they allowed the inhabitants to escape to either of two bodies of water at the approach of enemies.

At the time of Russian contact with the Aleutian Islands in the mid-eighteenth century, Umnak was heavily populated with, according to Bishop Veniaminov, more than twenty permanent settlements (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:39). Thirty-five Native sites have been reported on Umnak, although this number includes seasonal camps and burial sites, as well as permanent villages.

Umnak is extremely important in terms of eastern Aleutian prehistory. The Chaluka midden on Umnak is of great antiquity (radiocarbon dates to 1800 B.C. have been recovered). Further research on the island may help to determine Aleut migrations into the Aleutians and Aleut cultural adaptation to their environment both before and after Russian contact. Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data for the study of these aspects of Aleut history and prehistory.

Site #: UM-20  
Island: Umnak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site, reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Umnak who are familiar with the older Native sites on the island (Aleut Corp. files), is located on a narrow bar on the Pacific Ocean coast of Umnak, between Russian Bay and Thumb Point. Such areas are typical of Aleut settlement locations throughout the Aleutians.

Umnak was heavily populated at the time of first Russian contact with the area, and had over 20 permanent Native villages. A large number of these Aleuts were killed in 1764 by Stepan Glotov in retaliation for the killing of Russian fur traders on the island. Also, Russian American Company policy in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was to relocate scattered village populations into larger communities to better control trading activities, and by 1840 there were only 2 permanent villages left on the island (Hrdlicka, 1945:39)

This site is significant because it has the potential of yielding important archaeological data on Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation in the prehistoric period, and how these aspects of Aleut life were changed due to Russian intrusion into the area.

Site #: UM-21  
Island: Umnak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site, located in a small cove north of Partov Cove on the Pacific Ocean coast of Umnak Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Umnak who are familiar with many such old Native settlement areas in the Aleutians (Aleut Corp. files). Further ethnographic research in the area may determine the extent of such knowledge concerning this site.

Coves such as the one in which this site is located are typical locations for many Aleut settlements, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. The basic Aleut settlement pattern was characterized by permanent villages utilizing seasonal camps. In the Russian period, the Russian American Company changed this pattern by relocating scattered village populations into larger communities to better control trading activities.

This site has the potential then, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data which can help delineate Aleut cultural adaptation in the period before Russian contact, and Aleut culture change after the arrival of the Russians.



Site #: UM-26  
Island: Umnak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This Aleut settlement site, located at the western entrance to Hot Springs Cove on the Bering Sea coast of Umnak Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Umnak who are familiar with many such old Native sites in the Aleutians (Aleut Corp. files). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations before the period of intense Russian contact, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

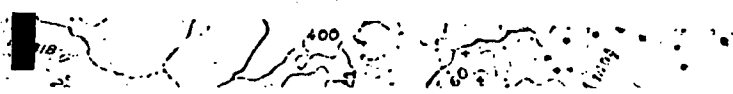
At the time of first Russian contact with this area, the population of Umnak was numerous, inhabiting over twenty permanent villages. In 1764, however, large numbers of Aleuts in the area were killed by Stepan Glotov in retaliation for the killing of Russian fur traders on the island. In 1791, Gavriil Sarychev listed only sixty male inhabitants on Umnak, and in 1840, Bishop Veniaminov noted only 109 inhabitants in two villages. The number of Aleuts on the island further declined to fifty-six in 1952 (Bergsland, 1959:12).

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut life in this area in the pre-contact period, and how that life was affected by the intrusion of European influences into the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Site #: UM-27  
Island: Umnak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site is situated at the head of Cemetery Cove on the Bering Sea coast of Umnak, so named because of the large Native graveyard located here. This cemetery site was also reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Umnak (Aleut Corp. files).

This site is significant to the Aleut population of Umnak as a cemetery site, but as Aleut burial sites were often located in the vicinity of Native villages, an Aleut settlement site may also be located here. It is an area typical of the location of many Aleut settlements-- a cove offering protection from the sea, with a fresh water stream flowing through the area. Further survey of this area may reveal a Native settlement site that could yield significant archaeological data concerning early Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Chain.



Site #: UM-28  
Island: Umnak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UMNAK

This site, located in a small cove south of Cape Kigushimaga on the Bering Sea coast of Umnak Island, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts living on Umnak, who are familiar with many such old Native settlements on the Island (Aleut Corp. files).

Thirty-five Aleut sites have been reported on Umnak, and it is known that at one time the large population of Umnak inhabited over twenty permanent villages. Further surveys and ethnographic research may reveal more base village and seasonal camp sites on the island. The population of Umnak declined rapidly due to intensive Russian trading activities on Umnak, and by 1840 there were only two occupied villages on the island (Hrdlicka, 1945:39).

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory. This area of the Aleutians is particularly relevant to the peopling of the New World, and the migration of peoples into the Aleutian Islands. Research done elsewhere on Umnak has revealed the oldest known Aleut settlements, and further research in areas such as this can add considerably to the knowledge of Aleut cultural adaptations in the Aleutians over time.

Site #: PI-1  
Island: Pustoi  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

Pustoi is a small islet, .3 miles across, north of Ship Rock in Umnak Pass between Umnak and Unalaska Islands. An Aleut settlement site was reported on the Island by Aleuts presently living in the area. That a site is located on such a small island is confirmation of T. P. Bank's statement (1935a:247): "Every scientific observer in the Aleutians comes away with the realization that practically every island, no matter how small contained native villages. Each bay, inlet, cove and bight which affords protection from the worst storms was probably inhabited at one or more times during the period of Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Arc."

It is known from research conducted in the Aleutians that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, with the population shifting between the two types of settlements to take advantage of regional variations in subsistence resources. This site may have been such a seasonal camp, utilized by the Aleuts of a major village on Umnak or Unalaska, to hunt in Umnak Pass.

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the prehistoric and early historic periods, as well as information concerning regional diversities in Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment.

Site #: SR-1  
Island: Ship Rock  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

Ship Rock, a small rocky islet 500 yards long, situated in Umnak Strait between Umnak and Unalaska Islands, is important to the Aleut population as a burial site with historical significance.

Ales Hrdlicka, during his Aleutian archaeological investigations, visited Ship Rock in 1937 and again in 1938, studying at least two different burial shelters on the island (Hrdlicka, 1945:325-29, 335-37).

At the first shelter Hrdlicka found mummies relatively undisturbed, and he felt that they dated from the period before Russian intrusion into the area. When he visited the same shelter on his second trip to Ship Rock, he found "odd petroglyphs on one of the large stones. Also red paintings--lines and curves--on some parts of the base of the whale skull that we got out of the shelter last year" (1945:336).

At the second shelter he visited, Hrdlicka found indications that it was used for burials after Russian contact, as white glass trade beads were found with the burials.

Aleut burial practices--which included mummification--were of great interest to the early Russian explorers and priests who visited the Aleutians, and considerable documentary evidence is available concerning burial operations. Ship Rock seems to have been an extremely important burial location for the Aleuts living on Umnak, as Bishop Veniaminov noted the islet's use for this purpose in the mid-nineteenth century (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:182).

Site #: US-1  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This is a large village site, at the western end of Unalaska Island, reported by T. P. Bank (1971:22).

Unalaska was, at the time of Russian contact with this portion of the Aleutians, one of the most heavily-populated of the Aleutian Islands, with "several thousand inhabitants" in the 1760s. It became a major District Headquarters of the Russian American Company in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and still had a population of over 500 at the end of the nineteenth century (Bergsland, 1959:12).

Sites such as this have great potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of Unalaska in the pre-historic and early historic periods. The scattered village populations were often relocated into larger communities on the islands, and so this site may give indications of prehistoric Aleut cultural activities, as well as information regarding early Native-White contact in the area.

Site #: US-2  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This site, on the narrow neck of land of Cape Izigan, was reported by T. P. Bank (1971:22); Such areas were typical of pre-Russian Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded an easy escape to either of two bodies of water in case of approaching enemies.

Unalaska was one of the most heavily-populated Aleutian Islands at the time of first Russian contact with the area in the eighteenth century, and became a District Headquarters for the Russian American Company. Further research here could help delineate Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and cultural adaptation to the environment before the arrival of the Russians, and how these aspects of Aleut life were changed due to Russian influence.

This site is significant, then, because of its potential of yielding important archaeological data on the prehistory and history of the Aleuts of the eastern Aleutians.

Site #: US-3  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This Aleut settlement site, located on the eastern side of Cape Izigan, was reported as a prehistoric Aleut settlement by T. P. Bank (1971:22). Such areas were typical of pre-Russian Aleut settlements, before the scattered village populations were relocated into larger communities on the island to facilitate Russian trading activities, as these narrow necks of land provided easy escape to either of two bodies of water in case of enemy attack. This site lies on the same neck of land as site US-2, and may have been utilized by the same population, the inhabitants moving to either site according to the availability of subsistence resources.

Aside from being important in Aleut history after Russian contact with the area in the eighteenth century, Unalaska is also significant in the pre-contact history of the Aleut, and further research here can help delineate Aleut migration into the Aleutians. Important archaeological evidence regarding the earliest Aleut occupation of eastern Aleutians has been found on Umnak Island to the west, and this area also has the potential of yielding significant data concerning many aspects of Aleut life, both before and after White intrusion into the area.



Site #: US-4  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This Aleut site, located on a narrow neck of land at the western entrance to Surveyor Bay on the southwestern coast of Unalaska Island, was reported as a prehistoric Native site by T. P. Bank (1971:22). Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations in the pre-contact period. Jochelson (1925:23) wrote that such sites were located by the Aleuts "usually on land between two bays, so that their skin boats could easily be carried from one body of water to another at the approach of foes."

Early sites such as this have a significant place in the study of Aleut prehistory in the eastern Aleutians. Unalaska had a large Native population in the period following Russian intrusion into the Aleutians, and even later, when the scattered populations of sites such as this were relocated into larger communities on the island to facilitate trade. These sites have the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data on Aleut life and culture before such relocations took place, and can help delineate the regional diversities (inter-island and intra-island) in Aleut cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment.

Site #: US-5  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This site, located on a narrow point of land in Kuliliak Bay, on the southern coast of Unalaska Island, was reported by T. P. Bank (1971:22). Such areas were typical of Aleut site locations in the pre-Russian period, as they offered protection from storms, and allowed quick escape to either side of the point in case of enemy attack.

Unalaska is significant in the history and prehistory of the Aleutian Islands. It seems to have had the largest Aleut population of the Aleutians at the time of Russian contact and still had over 1000 inhabitants in the 1760s (Bergsland, 1959:12). Most of the Russian sources delineating Aleut culture during this period come from the writings of observers of life at Unalaska. It was also an important trading area, the Russian American Company maintaining a District Office on the island until Alaska was purchased by the United States.

Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning the earliest Aleut occupation of this island, as well as information on how the coming of Russian fur traders in the eighteenth century affected Aleut life.

Site #: US-6  
Island: Unalaska  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

Located in a small cove in Boulder Bay, on the northwestern coast of Unalaska Island, this site was reported as a prehistoric Aleut settlement by T. P. Bank (1971:22). Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. A fresh water stream, another major consideration for village locations, runs into this cove.

Aleut settlement patterns are known to have been characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps. After Russian trading activities intensified in the late eighteenth century, the scattered populations of such small villages were relocated into larger communities on the island. Further research must be done here, therefore, to determine how this site fits into the general patterns of settlement and subsistence utilization in the pre-contact period. Sites such as this, when studied in connection with other sites on the island, can serve as an excellent laboratory for sophisticated studies of Aleut cultural adaptation, and they have the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning changing Aleut culture both before and after Russian contact with the Natives of this important and densely populated area.

Site #: US-15  
Island: Unalaska  
map. ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This site, located in a cove on the northwestern coast of Unalaska Island, was noted as a prehistoric Aleut settlement by T. P. Bank (1971:22). Like many other such sites on Unalaska and other islands in the Aleutians, this one is located in a cove which afforded the inhabitants protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. A fresh water stream, another major consideration for the location of Aleut sites, flows into this cove.

Unalaska is important in the history of the Aleutians, and the island has been occupied continually from prehistoric times to the present. At the time of Russian contact with the island there were thought to be over 1,000 Natives on Unalaska, and the area became important in the Russian fur trade, a District Headquarters of the Russian American Company being maintained on the island until the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867.

Unalaska is also significant in the study of Aleut prehistory. It is an important area in terms of Aleut migration from the Alaska mainland to the Aleutian Chain, and further research done here can help to delineate changing aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation to the environment. This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential for yielding archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut life and culture in this area in both the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: US-16  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This site, located in a small cove in Skan Bay on the northwestern coast of Unalaska Island, was reported as a prehistoric Aleut settlement by T. P. Bank(1971:22). Such coves were typical of pre-Russian Aleut settlement locations as they afforded protection from storms, easy access to the sea for hunting purposes, and easy escape from approaching enemies. Later, in the eighteenth century, when Russian trading activities intensified, the Aleut inhabitants of such scattered sites were relocated into larger communities to better control the trade.

At the time of Russian contact, Unalaska had perhaps the largest Native population of the Aleutian Islands, and most documentary sources concerning Aleut life in the Russian period are drawn from observations made at Unalaska.

Sites such as this are significant because they can offer considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut life and culture before they underwent the great changes brought about by European influences. Not enough is known about Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization, and other aspects of cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment over a long period of time, and throughout the different Aleutian regions. Sites such as this can help delineate these varying aspects of Aleut life.

Site #: US-19  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This is a small site, located in a cove near Cape Cheerful on the northeastern coast of Unalaska Island. It was reported by A. P. McCartney during his 1972 archaeological survey for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:105). From its situation in a cove offering protection from the sea, and with a fresh water stream nearby, it is likely that this is a prehistoric Aleut settlement, occupied before the scattered Aleut populations of such villages were relocated into larger Aleut communities by the Russian American Company to better control the sea otter hunting parties.

Sites such as this have tremendous potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence utilization and other aspects of cultural adaptation in the prehistoric and early historic periods. Unalaska is significant in both the history and prehistory of the Aleutians, and further research done in areas like this can help delineate the regional diversities in Aleut adaptation to the Aleutian environment.

Site #: US-38  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

This site, reported as a prehistoric Aleut settlement by T. P. Bank (1971:22), is located in a small cove facing Sedanka Pass on the northeastern coast of Unalaska at the southern entrance to Beaver Inlet. Such coves were typical of settlement locations chosen by the Aleut population in the pre-Russian period, although the scattered village populations were relocated into larger communities by the Russian American Company to facilitate trading activities in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps, and the Aleut population would shift between these two types of settlement according to the availability or abundance of subsistence resources. Little research has been done, however, concerning regional diversities (inter-island and intra-island) in cultural adaptation to the Aleutian environment, although such diversities in subsistence utilization and settlement are known to have existed.

Sites such as this, then, have the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data on these cultural adaptations in both the prehistoric and early historic periods.

Site #: US-44  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

During his archaeological investigation of the Aleutians in the late nineteenth century, William Healy Dall--one of the first to make systematic archaeological site surveys and excavations in this area--noted an old site here in Kalekta Bay (1873:283). Such an area as this, with a well-protected cove with a fresh water stream running into it, is typical of Aleut settlement locations.

By the mid-nineteenth century, due to the Russian American Company's policy of relocating scattered village populations into larger communities to facilitate trade, the villages on Unalaska's southern coast were entirely depopulated, while only ten villages on the northern coast were inhabited. It is not known whether this site was inhabited at this time, but further research conducted here could indicate when it was occupied in the pre-contact period and/or the period after Russian intrusion into the area. Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and other aspects of Aleut cultural adaptation over a long period of time.



Site #: US-47  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

A prehistoric Aleut village site was reported here, on a point of land jutting out into Usuf Bay on the southern coast of Unalaska Island, by T. P. Bank (1963:37). Such points of land were often utilized for settlement locations, as they afforded an easy escape route to either of two bodies of water in case of approaching enemies.

A large number of scattered prehistoric village sites have been reported on Unalaska. The island is known to have had a large Native population at the time of Russian contact with the area, a population numbering perhaps well over a thousand Aleuts in the 1760s (Bergsland, 1959:12). This large population declined rapidly after Russian trading activities intensified in the area, and the populations of scattered villages such as this were relocated into larger communities by the Russian American Company. Nevertheless, the island had a population of over 500 in 1860, and it was noted that among the Russian American Company buildings on the island at that time were "14 chapels in as many villages" (Kostlivtzev, 1860:32).

Sites such as this are significant because they have the potential of yielding important archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory. It is known, for instance, that Aleut settlement patterns were characterized by base villages utilizing seasonal satellite camps to take advantage of changing subsistence resources. Little is known, however, of regional diversities--on an intra-island, as well as inter-island basis--in the general pattern, although regional diversities are known to have existed. Further research on sites such as US-47 can help delineate

Site #: US-47

changing Aleut cultural adaptations in both the precontact and post-contact periods.

Site #: US-48  
Island: Unalaska  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNALASKA

An Aleut settlement site, dating from the period before Russian contact, is located here in a cove in Eagle Bay on the southern coast of Unalaska Island. The site was reported by T. P. Bank (1963:37). Coves such as this were typical locations for Aleut sites, as they afforded the inhabitants protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

According to Bishop Veniaminov, when the first Russian trading expeditions visited Unalaska, there were twenty-four permanently-occupied Native villages on the island, with a population well over 1,000 people. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, after the Russian American Company had begun its policy of relocating the populations of scattered villages into larger communities, and after the beginning of the drastic decline of the Aleut population, there were still 800 Natives inhabiting fifteen villages on the island. By 1835, however, there were only ten villages--all but one on Unalaska's northern coast--with 470 inhabitants (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:40). This rapid population decline was common throughout the Aleutians during the Russian period.

Sites such as this, therefore, are especially significant in that they can provide important archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut life in this portion of the Aleutians before the Aleut population was affected by white influences. It can also provide information about these influences in the early historic period, before the southern coast of the Island became totally depopulated.

Site #: AN-9  
Island: Akun  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This small Native site is located on a narrow spit of land in Helianthus Cove in Akun Bay on the northeastern coast of Akun Island. Christy G. Turner II, during his anthropological fieldwork on Akun in 1973, noted that this site was known to Aleuts in the area as Essan, and he described it as follows (p.10):

One small barabara pit without any visible associated trash is located at the northeast corner of a brackish lagoon facing on Akun Bay. The back of the lagoon has a large tidal mudflat rich in large clams, and the rocky bottom closer to the sea has extensive banks of mussels. Spawning salmon may use the stream and small lake behind and west of the mudflat. Driftwood as well as debris from modern fishing boats is stranded upon the gravel bar that encloses the lagoon. At high tide the sea washes over the bar in two places. While no testing was conducted, the sharpness of the barabara pit walls suggests it is recent in time. This might be the hut that belonged to an Aleut named Bara whom Nutchuk (Simeon Oliver) mentions having met in the summer of 1922 when he was working for the Alaska Sulphur Mining Company which had set up operations in Lost Harbor. The hut was said to have been built with timbers from a shipwreck in Lost Harbor (Nutchuk, 1941).

This site does not seem to have been of prehistoric or early historic occupation and it was probably more recently used (early twentieth century) as a seasonal trapping and hunting area. Turner notes (1973:2) that the present-day Aleuts living on Akutan Island just to the west, "are well versed in eastern Aleutian oral history as well as having first hand knowledge about Akutan Island as a consequence of their hunting, trapping, fishing and camping on it long before, and following, World War I." Such feelings and associations for such sites are common throughout the Aleutians, and this site is significant because it is remembered traditionally by the Akutan people.

Site #: AN-11  
Island: Akun  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This Aleut village site, located on a gravel bar on the northern shore of Akun Bay on the northeastern coast of Akun Island, was partially excavated by Christy G. Turner II (1973:6-9). Turner wrote that Aleuts living on Akutan noted that this site, called Saa, was once "an important old-time site, but today most of the lower, and older, portion has been washed away by the sea. Saa is also said to have had mummy caves nearby."

Turner found three components of this site (1973:7): "The oldest is a beach-fronting midden accumulation. Demonstrably younger is a hillside series of barabara pits, burial pits, and thin sheet trash behind and northwest of the beach. Third, and seemingly about as young, is another series of barabara pits and trash above but near the beach."

The Russian Bishop Veniaminov, in the 1830s, noted that at the time of Russian contact Akun had eight major villages, with a total population of over 500 Aleuts, but that by 1830 there were only three villages left, with a total of eighty-five inhabitants (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:37). Turner concluded that this site was a main village in the late prehistoric period, but that "each village has a distinctive character, sufficiently so to permit suggesting that village autonomy and/or isolation was significant (1973:12).

Discussing intra-island variations, Turner noted (1973:12):

Akun Island has substantially more intra-island cultural and biological variation than originally expected. Anthropological literature on the Aleutians is remarkable in the impression of homogeneity that it conveys. Since Akun Island is one of the few Aleutian islands to be studied systematically for its total human use, and because this work has shown that even this small island

Site #: AN-11

possesses more cultural and biological variation than usually attributed to the entire archipelago, it will hopefully serve as a basis for discontinuing the treatment of Aleuts as one homogeneous population.

Future analyses and excavations on Akun will also help decide whether these intra-island differences are due solely to local and divergent evolution, or to penetration and migration pressure from the Eskimo area, or some combination of both processes which generated this variation.

This site is highly significant, therefore, because further research here can add considerable data to form a better understanding of regional variations in Aleut culture in this portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: AN-10  
 Island: Akun (Tanginak Is.)  
 map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
 map name: UNIMAK

Tanginak Island--really two small islets close together--is situated 2.2 miles east of Akun. According to Christy G. Turner II (1973:10) who observed this site during his archaeological field work on Akun, the larger of these two islets has barabara pits on its summit, "although no knowledge of their construction remains." Fresh water is available from a small spring on the island.

Turner noted (1973:10-11) that Tanginak Island was used as a refuge by Peter Kostromitin (one of Ivan Petrof's informants in 1878, when Petrof was gathering data for Bancroft's History of Alaska) and his wife, to avoid a smallpox epidemic which hit Unalaska in 1843-44:

The Kostromitins were stranded without a boat on the island for more than a year. Using a cave with a sod entrance for shelter because the ground was too rocky to build a barabara or semlianka, they lived off smoked and dried bird meat after their supply of dried fish (youkala) ran out. When his ammunition was gone Kostromitin brought down birds with spears and his wife tried also using stones. He skinned the birds and his wife sewed them into parkas. Both were near starvation when a whale drifted ashore and supplied food and fuel all winter...Both contracted scurvy but cured themselves in the spring by eating grass. In the second summer they had only bird meat and eggs to eat. Their stay ended when they were picked up by a bark which, requiring ten days, took them and the 300 bird skin parkas they had made, back to Iliuliuk village on Unalaska Island.

This site is not only remembered traditionally by the Aleut population of Akutan Island to the west, and used occasionally by them for hunting purposes, but it also has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning early Aleut cultural activities in this area, as well as inter-island cultural and biological diversities, diversities which Turner found

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Site #: AN-10

to be quite prominent on Akun Island.



Site #: TG-1  
Island: Tigalda  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This site, located on a narrow point of land on the western tip of Tigalda, a small island southwest of Unimak Island in the Fox Islands Group, was excavated by A.C. Spaulding in 1953 (Grayson, 1969). Such narrow points of land were common locations for Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded the inhabitants of such sites an easy escape route to water on both sides of the spit in case of enemy attack.

Although only this one site has been definitely located on Tigalda, further survey of the island should reveal more Native settlements. The Russian Bishop Veniaminov, writing in the mid-nineteenth century, noted that at that time there was one village of ninety-one Natives (eighteen of them relocated from Ugamak Island just to the east) on Tigalda, but that there had once been five Native villages on the island "with no less than 500 inhabitants" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:39).

This site has great potential, then, for yielding more significant archaeological data concerning prehistoric Aleut occupation of the island, as well as information regarding changes in Aleut culture brought about by extensive Russian influences in this portion of the Aleutians beginning in the eighteenth century.

Site #: UI-5  
Island: Unimak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This small Aleut settlement site, east of Cape Lapin on the northern coast of Unimak Island, was reported in 1971 by Palmer Sekora for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:103).

According to Bishop Veniaminov, writing in the 1830s, at the time of Russian intrusion into the Aleutians Unimak "was the most populous of all the islands of this region. Even in the end of the last century, there were on it twelve villages." At the time of his writing, however, there was only one village on the island, with seventy-one inhabitants (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:40).

This site is significant, therefore, because it has the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data concerning Aleut culture in the late prehistoric and early historic periods. From research done on Akun Island just to the west (Turner, 1973:12), it is known that considerable intra-island diversities--culturally and biologically--existed in this region, and further research done here can help to delineate these variations from both an intra-island, as well as inter-island perspective.

Site #: UI-6  
Island: Unimak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This small Aleut settlement site, reported by Palmer Sekora in 1971 for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:103), is located in a small cove in Urilia Bay on the northern coast of Unimak Island. Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

According to Bergsland (1959:11), the people of Unimak were considered a separate "tribe" from other Aleut groups, and raided islands to the west and on the Alaska mainland to the east. At the time of first Russian contact with this portion of the Aleutians, the island had twelve major villages, and perhaps the largest Aleut population in this region. These numbers declined rapidly in the Russian period, however, and by 1835 the seventy-one Natives of the island were located in only one major village.

This portion of the eastern Aleutians is also extremely important in Aleut prehistory, as research done here can help delineate Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Chain. Moreover, as the old coast line of the Bering Land Bridge was close to many areas in the eastern Aleutians and Alaska Peninsula, this area is relevant to the peopling of the New World.

This site has the potential then, of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut history and prehistory in this important portion of the Aleutian Chain.

Site #: UI-7  
Island: Unimak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This small Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove east of Cape Mordvinof in Urilia Bay on the northern coast of Unimak Island, was reported by Palmer Sekora in 1971 for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:103).

Unimak Island is significant both in the history and prehistory of the Aleutian Islands. Although only nine Native sites have been reported on the island--all on the northern coast--it is known that at the time of Russian contact with the area the island had a large Native population, occupying twelve villages. The population declined rapidly after Russian contact, and by the 1830s there were only seventy-one Natives on the island, inhabiting one village (Hrdlicka, 1945:40). Further research and surveys conducted on Unimak should reveal many more Native sites, as almost every available cove on other islands were utilized by the Aleuts.

This area is also significant in archaeological studies of inter-island and intra-island diversities in Aleut culture. Such variations--especially intra-island variations--which are known through research in this region (Turner, 1973:12) seem to have been very pronounced. Unimak is also close to the area separating Aleuts from Alaskan Eskimos, and there was undoubtedly considerable cultural contact in this area.

This site, therefore, has the potential of yielding considerable significant archaeological data concerning Aleut life in this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the prehistoric period, as well as information on cultural contact with both Native groups and European intruders in the pre-contact and post-contact period.

Site #: UI-8  
Island: Unimak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This small Aleut settlement site, located on the northwestern coast of Unimak Island, was reported by Palmer Sekora in 1971 for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:103). Such areas were typical of pre-contact Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms and easy access to the sea. A fresh water stream, another important consideration for Aleut site locations, runs through this area.

Unimak was considered the most populous island in the region at the time of Russian intrusion into the Aleutians in the eighteenth century. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, the population had declined to only seventy-one Aleuts, and the number of inhabited villages had been reduced from twelve to one. Although all of the nine presently-known archaeological sites on Unimak lie on the northern coast of the island, further surveys of the island should reveal more such sites, as from research done in the western Aleutians, it is known that almost every available settlement area was utilized by the Aleuts for either seasonal camps or permanent villages.

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut history and prehistory. Aleut settlement patterns, subsistence-related activities, and other aspects of cultural adaptation both before and after Russian contact can be better understood through further research here. Also, inter-island and intra-island diversities which are known to have existed culturally and biologically can also be delineated through further research in this area.

Site #: UI-9  
Island: Unimak  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1951, 1:250,000  
map name: UNIMAK

This site, located on Raven Point on the northwestern coast of Unimak Island, was reported by Palmer Sekora for the Aleutian Islands Wilderness Study Report (1973:103). Such areas were typical of Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. A fresh water stream, also a major consideration for the location of Aleut settlements, runs through this site.

This may be the site which was noted by the Russian Bishop Veniaminov in the 1840s (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:40):

Unimak Island in the past was the most populous of all the six islands of this region. Even in the end of the last century there were on it twelve villages, some of which were quite large as for instance, Pogromskoie, located on the west side of Pogromskoie Volcano, and others in the northern bay. Remains of the former, which existed up to 1841, are visible even now. It occupied a site of over 600 sazen (3,600 feet) and yurts were from 20 to 30 and even 50 sazen long....Traces of this settlement may be seen not only on the north side, which was the most favorable one, but also on the south.

Pogromni Volcano lies southeast of this site, and UI-9 may be the major village mentioned by Veniaminov. However, as a complete archaeological survey of Unimak has not been conducted, there may be other sites on the western coast of the island, one of which may be this large village.

Nevertheless, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data which can help to delineate Aleut life and cultural adaptations in this portion of the Aleutian Chain in the historic and pre-historic periods.

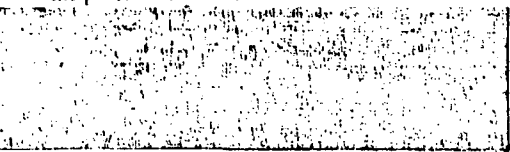
Site #: SI-4  
Island: Sanak (Caton Is.)  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1949, 1:250,000  
map name: FALSE PASS

This small Aleut settlement, located in a small cove on the western coast of Caton Island, one of the Sanak Islands, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his survey of the eastern Aleutians and Alaska Peninsula (1973:9). Such areas were typical of Aleut site locations in the pre-Russian period, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

At the time of contact with the Russians in the 1760s, it was thought that "the natives here were of fiercer aspect, more intelligent and manly, and of finer physique than those of the more western isles," and there was almost immediate hostility between these Aleuts and the first Russian fur traders in the area (Bancroft, 1886:141-42). When the Russian explorer Feodor Lütke visited the area in the 1820s, the Sanak Islands had a population of 101 Aleuts (Hrdlicka, 1945:34). Bishop Veniaminov, writing almost twenty years later, noted that these islands were the richest in the Aleutians in terms of animal and plant life, but that they were not very populous at the time of first Russian contact (Hrdlicka, 1945:38).

This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data on the changes undergone by the Aleut population in this portion of the Aleutians due to Russian intrusion into the area. Moreover, as this area is also important in terms of inter-cultural contact between Aleuts and the Eskimos of the Alaska Peninsula, and also in regard to Aleut migrations into the Aleutians, this area may also yield information concerning Aleut prehistory.

Site #: OI-35  
Island: Outer Iliasik  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

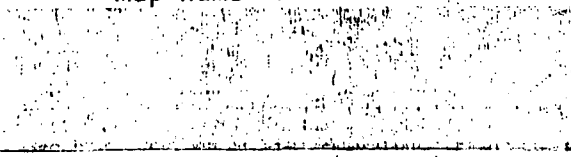


This small Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove on the northern tip of Outer Iliasik Island, one of the Pavlof Islands south of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his recent archaeological site survey of this area (1973:8). Such coves were typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

This area is extremely significant in terms of studying Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Islands, as well as cultural contacts between Aleuts and other Native groups of southwestern Alaska. It is known that there was considerable conflict between these groups in the late prehistoric and early historic periods, as well as considerable diffusion of many cultural aspects. Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning these aspects of Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Islands.



U  
Site #: WS-33  
Island: Wosnesenski  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

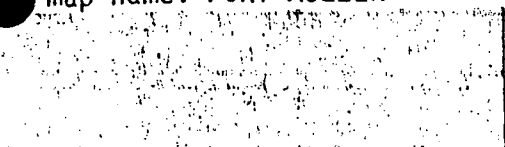


This is an historic Aleut village site, located in a large cove on the northern coast of Wosnesenski Island of the Pavlof Islands Group south of the Alaska Peninsula.

Ivan Petroff, in his report on Alaska for the Tenth Census, noted that at Wosnesenski Island there was an Aleut population which "does not exceed 50 souls, but they secure between 60 and 70 sea-otter skins every year, and live in comparative affluence" (Petroff, 1884:19). Very few such small colonies survived the Russian period, as it was Russian American Company policy to relocate scattered village populations into larger communities to better control trading activities. This village is now abandoned, however.

There is great potential at this site for coordinated historical, ethnographic, and archaeological study of Russian and American influences on Aleut culture in the historic period. Moreover, Andrew Gronhaldt, one of A. P. McCartney's informants from Sand Point (McCartney, 1973:8) noted that there is also a prehistoric component to this site, which may reveal significant archaeological data concerning Aleut migrations into and occupation of this area over a long period of time.

Site #: KR-23  
Island: Korovin  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

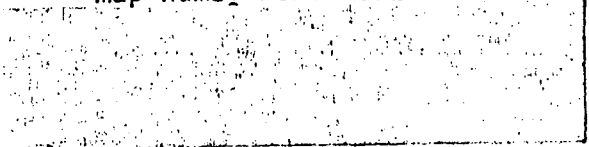


This old Aleut village site, located in a large cove east of Korovin Bay on the southeastern coast of Korovin Island in the Shumagin Group, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological site survey of the Alaska Peninsula and Shumagin Islands (1973:8).

This area is significant in the prehistory and history of the Aleutians. It was reported by Bishop Veniaminov in the nineteenth century that at the time of the first Russian contact with this area there were twelve major villages inhabited by the Aleuts of the Shumagin Islands, but this number was reduced to only one village on Unga by the 1830s. Research conducted here may reveal evidence of Native-White contact during this period.

Moreover, McCartney noted (1973:13) that the Shumagin Islands reveal evidence of close cultural contact between Aleuts and Native cultures of the Alaska Peninsula. As this area is important in the study of Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Chain, archaeological evidence gathered from sites such as this can help delineate these migrations, and how cultural contacts were maintained with Alaska Peninsula and southwestern Alaskan Native groups.

U  
Site #: AA-1  
Island: Andronica  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER



This site is located on a cove on the southeastern coast of Andronica, one of the Shumagin Islands south of the Alaska Peninsula. It was reported to the Aleut Corporation by Natives familiar with this area as a grave site (Aleut Corp. files, map). Moreover, the notation on this site reads that "People from here moved to Korovin village." It is likely, then, that an Aleut settlement site is located here also. Korovin Village on Korovin Island to the northwest of Andronica is a now-abandoned village "whose economic base was sea otter hunting and/or fishing in the late 19th or early 20th century" (McCartney, 1973:17).

This site is not only significant as an Aleut burial site remembered by the present Aleut population of the area, but also as a settlement site, the abandonment of which indicates changing Aleut adaptations to the economic opportunities offered by non-Native enterprises in the area in the historic period.

Site #: NG-12  
Island: Nagai  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: STEPOVAK BAY

This site, located in a small cove on the northern coast of Nagai, one of the major islands in the Shumagin Group, was reported by A. P. McCartney (1973:7). Such coves, with fresh water streams flowing into them, were typical of many pre-Russian Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

The Shumagin Islands were first contacted by Europeans in 1741, when Vitus Bering's expedition visited the area, and Georg Steller, the expedition's naturalist, wrote the first European description of Alaska Natives (Golder, 1925, 2:90-98). Bishop Veniaminov wrote that at first Russian intrusion into the area there were twelve major villages in the Shumagin Islands, but that by the 1830s, due to inter-tribal warfare and Russian contact, these were reduced to only one inhabited village on Unga (Hrdlicka, 1945:39).

Long uninhabited sites, such as this, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of this portion of the Aleutian Islands in the late prehistoric and early historic periods. Such information can add considerably to the knowledge of Aleut culture, and the contact between that culture and other Native groups in southwestern Alaska, as well as with the Europeans who arrived in the area in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: NG-2  
Island: Nagai  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, located on a small point of land near a cove at the northern entrance to Sanborn Harbor on the northwestern coast of Nagai, one of the major islands in the Shumagin Group, was reported to the Aleut Corporation as an Aleut burial site (Aleut Corp. files). As many Aleut burial sites were located near Aleut settlements, it is likely that there is also a permanent village or seasonal satellite camp located nearby, especially as this area seems well-suited for such a settlement; coves such as this afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes, and there is a fresh water stream flowing into this cove.

This area is important in the prehistory and history of the Aleuts. It was the area of first Russian contact--by Vitus Bering's expedition of 1741--with the Aleuts, and it is also significant in terms of prehistoric Aleut migrations into the Aleutians, and intercultural contact between Aleuts and other Native groups of southwestern Alaska. This site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning these aspects of Aleut history and prehistory.

Site #: BK-11  
Island: Big Koniuji  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
Map name: STEPOVAK BAY

This Aleut settlement site, located on the western side of Cape Thompson on the northern part of Big Koniuji, one of the Shumagin Islands south of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by A. P. McCartney (1973:7). The Shumagin Islands were named for a Russian sailor on Vitus Bering's ship St. Peter, who was buried on one of these islands. This was the area of first Aleut contact with Bering's part of the expedition to Alaska in 1741 (Bancroft, 1886:82-84).

At the time of first Russian contact with this area, according to Bishop Veniaminov, there were twelve major Aleut villages on six of the Shumagin Islands, "but in the course of time little by little these settlements died out, partly from internecine strife, partly from the Russians, but most of all from the Koniags, that is Kadiak people, their worst enemies" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:39).

Little is known about this site, other than its location, but it has great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning pre-contact Aleut life and culture in this area, inter-cultural contacts between the Natives here and on the Alaska Peninsula, and contact between Aleuts and Europeans beginning in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: SF-13  
Island: Simeonof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This is an Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove on the northwestern coast of Simeonof Island, in the Shumagin Islands Group south of the Alaska Peninsula. Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

This site was inspected by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Alaska Peninsula and Shumagin Islands (1973:7), and was found to have a very thin midden stratum. Nevertheless, such sites are important in terms of studying Aleut prehistory, especially intercultural contacts between the Shumagin Islands and Alaska Peninsula (McCartney, 1973:13):

Not surprising is the fact that the area of mainland closest to the Shumagins evidences artifactual materials most like that from the islands. The Izembek materials from the tip of the Peninsula is the only area on the western end of the Peninsula tested. The very close correspondence between the Izembek artifacts and those few from the Shumagins inspected suggest close cultural ties at least for the period of about A. D. 1,000. As additional sites are found and excavated, more precise statements about cultural interaction or isolation at various periods will be possible.

This site is significant, then, because it has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data to delineate these intercultural contacts.

Site #: SF-14  
Island: Simeonof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This site, located in a cove on the northern coast of Simeonof Island, one of the Shumagin Islands south of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported to A. P. McCartney (1973:7) by Glen Woodward, who lives on the island.

It is known that at the time of Russian contact with this area there were twelve major Aleut villages in the Shumagin Group, on six of the islands. These became depopulated rather rapidly, according to Bishop Veniaminov, "partly from internecine strife, partly from the Russians, but most of all from the Koniags, that is Kadiak people, their worst enemies" (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:39). The shifting Aleut population continued to utilize these islands, however, especially for seasonal subsistence hunting, and in the late nineteenth century there were three people living on Simeonof Island (McCartney, 1973:14).

Sites such as this have the potential of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning early Aleut occupation of this area, as well as how that occupation was affected by changing European and American influences in the area from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries.



Site #: SF-15  
Island: Simeonof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

A small Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove on the northeastern coast of Simeonof Island, was reported to A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Shumagin Islands and Alaska Peninsula by Glen Woodward, who lives on this island (1973:7). Such coves were typical of many pre-Russian Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing the Aleuts easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

The Shumagin Islands do not seem to have had as large a population as other areas of the Aleutians more to the west; only twelve major villages are known to have existed on six of the islands at the time of Russian contact with the area in the eighteenth century. This low population corresponds to what is known about the population of the Alaska Peninsula just to the north, with which the Shumagin Islands had close cultural ties (McCartney, 1973:13).

Sites such as this are significant, however, because they have the potential of yielding important archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this area over time, as well as information regarding Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Chain, and the persistence of cultural ties between the Aleuts and the Peninsular Eskimos.

Site #: SF-16  
Island: Simeonof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This site, located in a cove on the eastern coast of Simeonof Island, was reported to A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Shumagin Islands and Alaska Peninsula by Glen Woodward, who lived on Simeonof Island at that time (1973:7).

In 1834, in referring to the population of the Shumagin Islands at the time of Russian contact with the area, the Russian Bishop Veniaminof wrote:

In former times there existed in these islands twelve settlements distributed on six of the islands; but in the course of time little by little these settlements died out, partly from internecine strife, partly from the Russians, but most of all from the Koniags, that is Kadiak people, their worst enemies. At present the only inhabited settlement is that on the Island Unga. (quoted in Hrdlicka, 1945:39).

The Aleut population of this area continued to use Simeonof Island, at least for subsistence purposes, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The fact of its long occupation and continued use in much the same manner as the area had been used prehistorically, gives sites such as this great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut life in this portion of the Aleutians, as well as information concerning intercultural contacts between Aleuts and other Native groups utilizing the Alaska Peninsula.

Site #: SF-17  
Island: Simeonof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This site, located at the edge of a small cove on the southern coast of Simeonof Island in the Shumagin Islands Group, was reported to A. P. McCartney by Glen Woodward, who lived on Simeonof at the time of McCartney's archaeological survey of the area (1973:7).

This area of the eastern Aleutians is extremely significant in terms of studying Aleut prehistory and early history. It is known from Russian documentary sources that the major villages in the area had dwindled in number from twelve to one by the mid-nineteenth century, mainly due to warfare between Aleuts of the Shumagin Islands and Kodiak Island Eskimos. Nevertheless, this area was still utilized for seasonal subsistence purposes into the twentieth century, and many Aleuts living in the area today are familiar with sites such as this throughout the Aleutians.

Sites such as this have the potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns here in the late prehistoric and early historic periods, as well as information regarding Aleut migrations through the Alaska Peninsula into the Aleutian Islands, and the extent and persistence of intercultural contacts between Aleuts and other Native groups of Southwestern Alaska.

Site #: SF-18  
Island: Simeonof  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This small Aleut settlement site was reported by Glen Woodward, who lived on Simeonof Island at the time of A. P. McCartney's archaeological survey of the Shumagin Islands and Alaska Peninsula, and who was familiar with a total of six sites on this island (1973:7). Such coves were typical of many Aleut settlement locations in the pre-Russian period, before the great decline in Aleut population, as the coves provided protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

This area was probably inhabited at the time of Russian contact with this area, as many of the Shumagin Islands were known to be inhabited at that time. The Shumagin population was practically decimated by the mid-nineteenth century, however, due to warfare with other Native groups, particularly Kodiak Island Eskimos. This area has, however, continued to be used for seasonal hunting by Aleuts living in the area.

McCartney (1973:13) noted the significance of such sites to the study of Aleut prehistory, especially intercultural contacts between Native groups before the arrival of the Russians: "Not surprising is the fact that the area of mainland closest to the Shumagins evidences artifactual materials most like that from the islands. The very close correspondence...suggests close cultural ties at least for the period of about A. D. 1,000. As additional sites are found and excavated, more precise statements about cultural interaction or isolation at various periods will be possible."

Site #: CH-19

Island: Chernabura

Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000

Map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This site is located in a small cove on the northern coast of Chernabura Island, in the Shumagin Islands Group. A small rocky islet lies just offshore, giving this site fairly good protection from storms. This site was reported to A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Shumagins by Andrew Gronhaldt, a resident of Sand Point (McCartney, 1973:7).

This island, as all the islands of the Shumagin Group, has great significance in terms of studying Aleut occupation of this area, and intercultural contacts between these Aleuts and other Native groups, particularly those of the Alaska Peninsula.

This area was also the area of the first contact between Aleuts and the Russian explorers under Vitus Bering in 1741. When Bering left his anchorage off the northern coast of Bird Island, he sailed between Bird Island and Chernabura Island. Georg Steller, Bering's naturalist, wrote that as the Aleuts on Bird Island "raised their voices once more as a farewell...it seemed to us as if we saw people and huts on the near-by low island lying to the east" (Golder, 1925, 2:105). No contact was made with these Aleuts on Chernabura Island, although research here may reveal significant archaeological data concerning later, more intensive, Russian contacts with these Natives.

Site #: CH-20  
Island: Chernabura  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This Aleut settlement site, located in a cove on the eastern coast of Chernabura Island, one of the Shumagin Islands south of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Shumagins and the Alaska Peninsula (1973:8).

This was the area of the first contact between Aleuts and Russians, Vitus Bering's expedition of 1741 spending a few days off Bird just to the west, and trading with these Aleuts. Later Russian traders were to have more extensive contacts with these Natives.

This area is also important in terms of studying Aleut prehistory. McCartney noted (1973:13) that there were close cultural ties between Aleuts of the Shumagin Islands and the Natives occupying the Alaska Peninsula. Further research must be done, however, to delineate these intercultural ties.

Sites such as this have great potential, therefore, to serve as laboratories for the study of Native-White contact in the area after the eighteenth century, and for studying earlier intercultural Native contacts.

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Site #: CH-21  
Island: Chernabura  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This Aleut settlement site, located in a small cove north of Point Farewell on the southwestern coast of Chernabura Island, was noted by A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the Shumagin Islands and Alaska Peninsula (1973:8).

This area was first seen by Europeans when Vitus Bering's expedition of 1741 anchored off the northern coast of Bird Island just to the west. The explorers traded with the Natives of Bird Island, and Georg Steller, the expedition's naturalist, made close observations of the Natives. While sailing between Bird Island and Chernabura Island, the Russians saw Native settlements of the coast of the latter. McCartney noted (1973:2) that this region, "where such portentous contact occurred between Russians and aborigines still remains a void on the anthropological maps. Practically nothing about the early Peninsular Eskimo and Shumagin Aleut has been recorded since Steller's account. And information about the prehistoric period is still almost totally lacking."

Sites such as this, therefore, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning pre-contact Aleut occupation of this area, as well as information delineating Native-White contacts in this area beginning in the eighteenth century.

Site #: BD-22  
Island: Bird  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: SIMEONOF ISLAND

This site is located on a cove on the northern coast of Bird Island, in the Shumagin Islands Group. This island is extremely important in the history of cultural contact between the Russians and the Aleut people, as well as in the study of Aleut prehistory.

When Vitus Bering's expedition entered the Shumagin Islands in September, 1741, he anchored off the northern coast of Bird Island. The first contact between the Russian explorers and the Aleuts occurred here, when Aleuts paddled out to observe the newcomers. Gifts were exchanged, and a small party of Russians went ashore. The first major report concerning Aleut life was written by Georg Steller, naturalist on Bering's expedition, who closely observed these Aleuts.

In terms of Aleut prehistory, it is known that the Shumagin Island culture was influenced by Native groups occupying the Alaska Peninsula, and "as more sites are found and excavated, more precise statements about cultural interaction or isolation at various periods will be possible" (McCartney, 1973:13).

This site, then, has the potential of yielding significant data concerning Aleut occupation of this area before the arrival of the Russians, as well as the effects of Native-White contact beginning in the eighteenth century.



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Site #: PN-27  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S, 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, reported by Andrew Gronhaldt, one of A. P. McCartney's Sand Point informants (1973:8), is an eroding Aleut settlement site located in a small protected cove at the southern entrance to Clark Bay on the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

Little research has been done in this area of Alaska, yet the Alaska Peninsula is extremely important in terms of Aleut history and prehistory. The first report concerning Natives of this area was written by Georg Steller, naturalist on Bering's expedition of 1741, and little more has been written concerning Peninsular Native life. This area, however, is known to be an important migration route between the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska mainland, and was a meeting place for three distinctive cultural influences--Aleuts, Koniag Eskimos, and Bristol Bay Eskimos.

Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning early Native occupation of this area. Moreover, as this site is remembered by present-day Natives of the area, further ethnographic research can provide information concerning persisting Native associations with this site.

Site #: PN-28  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, located on Windbound Bay on the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by Andrew Gronhaldt, one of A. P. McCartney's informants from Sand Point, as an eroding village site (McCartney, 1973:8). This area was typical of many Aleut settlement locations, as Windbound Bay is well protected from storms, although still allowing fairly easy access to the sea for hunting purposes. A freshwater stream flows through this site into the bay.

Windbound Bay is a local name for this area, noted by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1916 (Orth, 1967:1052). As there is also an abandoned trapper's cabin in the bay near this site, it is an area which has been traditionally utilized in historic times by the Aleut population of the area. Further ethnographic research should reveal the extent of Aleut feelings and associations for this area.

As with other sites found on the Alaska Peninsula, this site has the potential of yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this area, Aleut migrations along the Alaska Peninsula, and intercultural contacts between Aleuts and other Native groups of southwestern Alaska.

Site #: PN-29  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This is the ancient Hot Springs Village Site, located on a headland separating Port Moller from Herendeen Bay on the Bering Sea side of the Alaska Peninsula. This area is highly important to the Aleut people of this region, and significant archaeological research has been conducted here.

The first extensive archaeological investigation in this area was conducted by Edward Weyer (1930) in the 1920s, when 1100 artifacts and three burials were studied. More recent fieldwork in the area recovered 1000 artifacts (Workman, 1966:132-56). Workman concluded that the site was occupied 2500-3000 years ago, and the complete absence of white goods indicates that it was abandoned before the arrival of the Russians in the eighteenth century. While Aleut affinities seemed to be the strongest at this site, it could not be definitely ascertained whether Koniag or Bristol Bay Eskimo affinities were also present. Workman concluded that "more fieldwork will be necessary to resolve this important question. The great size of the site and its geographic position on or near the meeting place of three rather distinctive cultural spheres would seem to justify such work (Workman, 1966:145).

The Nelson Lagoon Land Committee has added more information concerning Aleut associations with this site up to the present day: "Hot Springs is an ancient village site of the Aleut people, so old that only possibly one man of seventy one years of age can tell a few legends about. The hot springs have been used by our sick people up until now as they believe the warm springs waters to have healing properties and medicinal benefits" (Aleut Corp. files, 1973:1).

Site #: PN-30  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, located in a cove formed by Crow Point in Herendeen Bay on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, was noted by Ales Hrdlicka (1930:189) as containing "some shell mounds or kitchen middens."

Little extensive research has been done on the Alaska Peninsula, yet it is known to be an extremely important area in terms of Aleut migrations into the Aleutians, as well as an area of cultural contact--warfare, trade and cultural diffusion--between Aleuts and other Native groups of southwestern Alaska. McCartney's archaeological survey of the area (1973:12) indicated some of the general outlines of Aleut occupation of this area--the population seems to have been a transient one, utilizing the area for seasonal subsistence rather than for permanent village locations--which should encourage future research here.

Sites such as this have great potential, then, of yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut occupation of this area in the late prehistoric and early historic periods, Aleut migrations through the area, and the cultural contacts on the Alaska Peninsula between divergent Alaskan Native groups.

Site #: PN-31  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This Aleut settlement site, reported by A. P. McCartney (1973:8) is located at the northern entrance to Lumber Bay on the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

McCartney, who surveyed the Alaska Peninsula and Shumagin Islands for archaeological sites, noted that sites such as this are extremely important in the study of Aleut occupation of this area: "The Alaska Peninsula, as a unique extension of the continental mass into the northern Pacific, has great archaeological potential yet has received only limited investigation" (McCartney, 1974:59).

Sites such as this can yield significant archaeological and environmental data concerning Aleut settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this area. Moreover, as the Alaska Peninsula served as the route for Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Islands, research conducted here can help delineate these migrations. Also, this area seems to have been the juncture of four cultural spheres of influence--Aleutians, western Alaska coast, Kodiak Island, and southwestern interior Alaska--and such sites may reveal evidence of cultural diffusion through this area in either a northeasterly or southwesterly direction.

Site #: PN-36  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This site, located on the narrow point of land separating Izembek Lagoon from Moffet Lagoon, on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported to A. P. McCartney during his archaeological survey of the area by two informants from the village of Cold Bay (1973:9).

Alaska Peninsula sites such as this are significant in the study of Aleut prehistory. The environment of the area allowed almost the entire coast to be exploited for subsistence resources, although 90% of the coast is unsuitable for the establishment of villages. Few sites are found on the Peninsula compared with the large number found in the Aleutian Islands, and the sites that are known to be in this area are generally smaller than the sites to the west.

Research done here, however, can help delineate early Aleut migrations along the Alaska Peninsula to the Aleutian Islands in the prehistoric period. And as McCartney noted (1973:15) that in this area "seasonal population shifts have continued much as they occurred in pre-Russian times, following shifts in major animal species pursued for food and raw materials," coordinated studies can help trace Aleut settlement patterns and their relation to subsistence utilization in the prehistoric and historic periods.

Site #: PN-37  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This is a small, eroding Aleut settlement site, inspected by A. P. McCartney in 1971 (1973:9), located on the point of Cape Glazenap separating the Bering Sea from Izembek Lagoon on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

These sites are extremely significant in Aleut prehistory and in the early historic period. Although they are small and fewer in number compared to the ancient settlement sites found on the Aleutian Islands, they have the potential of yielding considerable archaeological data on Aleut cultural adaptation to the environment and subsistence resource availability, as well as information concerning Aleut occupation of the Aleutian Islands, as the westward migrating Aleuts travelled along the Peninsula to the islands.

This area may also reveal significant inter-cultural contact--in trade, conflict, or cultural diffusion--between the Aleuts and other Alaskan Natives living on the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, or the mainland interior.

Site #: PN-38  
Area: Alaska Peninsula  
Ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
Name: COLD BAY

This large site, located on the juncture of the spit of Cape Glazenap with the mainland of the Alaska Peninsula, forming the southwestern corner of Applegate Cove of Izembek Lagoon, was tested by A. P. McCartney in 1971 (1974:62).

McCartney found "125 depressions scattered over a ridge top and slopes on an ancient shore....Because of the relatively young site age, we tentatively believe that the site occupation followed the formation of the spit at ca. 4000 years ago when the last major sea level adjustment occurred."

Almost half of the depressions were thought not to be prehistoric habitations, while study of the remaining pits here and in other sites in this area indicated that "all the sites were once occupied by similar bands involved in seasonal hunting and fishing at approximately the same period" (1974:63). Such seasonal occupation seems to have followed shifting migrations of major sea animals used for food and raw materials. Radiocarbon age estimates for this site ranged to AD 1000.

McCartney's comments for Alaska Peninsula sites in general indicate the significance of this area to Aleut history and prehistory (1974:59): "The Peninsula should serve as an important laboratory for tracing past movements of peoples and their marine-adapted cultures along this land funnel in either southwesterly or northeasterly directions."



Site #: PN-39  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

510

This small site, located on a high ridge next to the shore of Applegate Cove on the southwestern corner of Izembek Lagoon, was tested by A. P. McCartney in 1971 (1973:62).

McCartney found 18-20 dwelling depressions here, and recovered 230 artifacts and fragments from his test pit. A radiocarbon date (uncorrected) of AD 1190 was obtained from material gathered at this site.

Like the two other sites on Izembek Lagoon tested at this time, all of which seem to have been occupied at the same period, this site was used only seasonally, apparently for hunting and fishing purposes. As McCartney noted (1973:63-64) this unprotected portion of the Alaska Peninsula might have been a disadvantageous place to establish a permanent settlement, due to the warfare between the Aleuts of the Aleutian Islands, the Koniag of Kodiak Island and the Aglegmiut of Bristol Bay.

This site is nevertheless significant in the prehistoric migration of peoples along the Alaska Peninsula, and further research here may uncover considerable archaeological and environmental data concerning these migrations, as well as information regarding inter-cultural contacts in this important area which is, as McCartney noted (1974:59), "strategically situated at the juncture of four important spheres of influence."

Site #: PN-41  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This site, located at the center of the southern shore of Applegate Cove, Izembek Lagoon, was extensively tested by A. P. McCartney in 1971 (1973:62ff), and was the most productive of the three sites tested at this time.

Approximately 19 dwelling depressions were found at the main site here, while across the stream mouth to the east another 8-12 depressions were seen on hill slopes, and McCartney noted (1974:62) that "the relatively high density of houses at the stream mouth suggests a primary activity of salmon fishing during the summer months." A total of 1,010 artifacts, fragments, and flakes were recovered from this site, and a corrected radio-carbon date of AD 880 was obtained from material gathered here.

Unlike the other two sites tested in this area, which seem to have had no habitations of permanent occupation, McCartney found at this site a permanent bone house, from which 10,030 artifacts were recovered. McCartney's comments on the building of this house, which showed influences from the Aleutians and eastern Peninsula, suggests the significance of continued archaeological research in this area (1974:68):

We may only surmise why this bone house was ever constructed in the first place. From discussions with Robert Jones and Mike Uttecht, the two Cold Bay residents most familiar with Izembek Lagoon, we found that they had never noticed a similar bone ruin anywhere else on the lagoon shore or in the region. Of the more than 100 depressions we personally located, this was the only permanent bone and stone structure evidenced....

Site #: PN-41

As suggested above, abundance of fish and waterfowl was highly seasonal and unless sufficient amounts of either food resource were stored, occupants of the bone house would have been at a distinct disadvantage during the winter when water transportation and food collecting was precluded by ice covering the shallow lagoon.

The house construction may have been an experiment which failed. One family or group of families decided that, in fact, the location next to this rich salmon stream was suitable for a more permanent kind of habitation than the other hunters and gatherers imagined. They probably found permanent occupation impossible and thus after the bone house was completed, the lack of a year-round or winter food potential may have caused the family who built it to use it only during the summer and fall....The most telling argument against the bone house being a success is the fact that no other family of the many that seasonally fished and hunted here ever attempted to duplicate the structure at other spots along the lagoon shore.

This site, then, is significant in the study of Aleut prehistory, as well as significant in archaeological studies in this area.

Site #: PN-42  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This small site, located above the mouth of a stream running into the southern shore of Applegate Cove, in the southeastern portion of Izembek Lagoon, was reported as an area with 8-10 dwelling pits seen by A. P. McCartney (1973:9).

McCartney conducted extensive archaeological testing in this area in 1971, and in a site (PN-41) barely a mile from this site, across a small corner of Applegate Cove, he found one of the most important archaeological features in this area--a bone house, the only permanent dwelling found in this portion of the Alaska Peninsula. This site, however, like the other sites on Izembek Lagoon, was seemingly only seasonally occupied, and this area seemed to be especially rich for salmon fishing operations during the summer.

This area is not only significant in the study of Aleut subsistence utilization and migrations along the Alaska Peninsula into the Aleutian Islands, but also for the study of inter-cultural contacts and influences. The bone house McCartney found nearby showed Aleut influences, as well as influences from Natives living further to the northeast on the Alaska Peninsula. This site, then, has the potential for yielding significant archaeological data on early Native activities in this area.

Site #: PN-43  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

A large site was reported here, between two lagoons northwest of Morzhovoi Bay on the northwestern tip of the Alaska Peninsula, by Robert Jones, one of A. P. McCartney's Cold Bay informants (McCartney, 1973:9).

Most Native sites found on the Alaska Peninsula, particularly those around Izembek Lagoon, were not permanent villages, but seasonal sites, the occupants following the seasonal migrations of animals utilized for food and raw materials. Research done in this area can therefore help delineate Native subsistence utilization and population shifts in the later prehistoric and historic periods.

Moreover, McCartney notes that the Alaska Peninsula was the juncture of four different Native cultural spheres of influence--Aleuts, Kodiak Islanders, Eskimos from the Bristol Bay region, and Natives from southwestern interior Alaska. Sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning the contacts between these groups, either for trade, warfare, or in terms of physical diffusion through the area over a long period of time.

Site #: PN-44  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1949, 1:250,000  
map name: FALSE PASS

This site, located on a narrow bar in a cove on the southwestern tip of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his survey of the eastern Aleutians and Alaska Peninsula (1973:9). Such areas are typical of Aleut settlement locations, as they afforded protection from storms, while still allowing easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

The Alaska Peninsula is a crucial area of Aleut occupation as it was along the Peninsula that the first Aleuts migrated into the Aleutian Island Chain. This area, then, can perhaps yield significant archaeological and environmental data concerning prehistoric Aleut utilization of this area. This site may also be important to the study of inter-cultural trade, warfare, and cultural diffusion, as the relationships with archaeological materials from neighboring non-Aleut Peninsula sites, mainland interior sites, and Kodiak Island sites can be studied by excavating Aleut sites in this area.

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Site #: PN-45  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref: U.S.G.S., 1949, 1:250,000  
map name: FALSE PASS

This Aleut settlement, located in a cove on the southwestern tip of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by A. P. McCartney during his 1973 archaeological survey of the Peninsula and eastern Aleutians (1973:9).

This area is extremely significant in the study of Aleut prehistory, especially Aleut western migrations, and intercultural contacts between Aleuts and Eskimos living further to the east on the Alaska Peninsula.

McCartney (1973:18) writes:

The Izembek phase found at the western tip of the Peninsula at about A.D. 1,000 is intermediate between Peninsula Eskimo materials of the Naknek drainage and Aleut materials from the eastern Aleutians. Because it shares in definite Aleutian and mainland characteristics, the Izembek phase cannot be said to be just an extension of eastern Aleutian culture onto the mainland. Rather we might see a cultural continuum along the length of the Peninsula and offshore islands in which Aleutian influences are stronger in the west and conversely Shelikof Strait-Naknek influences are stronger to the east.

This area may also yield significant information regarding Aleut cultural adaptation caused by Russian influences introduced to the area in the mid-eighteenth century.

Site #: PN-85  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1963, 1:250,000  
map name: CHIGNIK

This site, located on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska Peninsula near the entrance to Bristol Bay, was reported to the Aleut Corporation as the historic village of Bear River by the Nelson Lagoon Land Committee. According to the Land Committee (Aleut Corp. files, 1973:2), this village is very significant in the memories of many Aleuts now living in Nelson Lagoon:

Bear River Village site is situated approximately 12 miles Northeast of Port Moller. There is an old historical Russian Church at this village. At the present time there is only one dwelling that is occupied occasionally by a native family....A number of natives now residing at Nelson Lagoon have lived out their early childhood at Bear River as their ancestors were from this village. One of the main reasons the village is now deserted is due to the fact that 11 of the old people died and the younger generation moved to Nelson Lagoon so their children can attend school. There is also a cemetery site in the vicinity of the church.



Site #: PN-86  
Area: Alaska Peninsula  
Map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
Map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, located on a spit of land enclosing a small cove in Herendeen Bay on the Alaska Peninsula was reported as an "old village" site by Aleuts living in the area who are still familiar with many such old sites, either through traditional oral histories concerning them, or through finding them in hunting and trapping expeditions (Aleut Corp. files, map).

This site is typical of many old Aleut village locations, as these spits of land were easy to escape from in case of approaching enemies-- seemingly an important consideration in this area of inter-cultural warfare between Aleuts and Eskimos from the western coast of Alaska or Kodiak Island--while these coves offered protection from storms, yet allowed easy access to the sea for hunting purposes.

Alaska Peninsula sites, such as this one, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological and environmental data concerning settlement patterns and subsistence utilization in this area both pre-historically and historically, as well as information concerning Aleut migrations along the Alaska Peninsula into the Aleutian Islands, and inter-cultural contacts between Aleuts and other Native groups of southwestern Alaska.

Site #: PN-90  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, reported to the Aleut Corporation as "Wilson's place," is an Aleut burial site consisting of two to three graves, and is located on the northwestern shore of Pavlof Bay on the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula (Aleut Corp. files, map).

It is not known how old these graves are, but the grave markers may still be visible. Further ethnographic research done in this area should reveal more information concerning this site. Also, as Aleut burial sites were often located near former Aleut settlements (see application for PN-91), this may be a significant Aleut historic or prehistoric seasonal camp or permanent village, which can yield archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of this portion of the Alaska Peninsula over time.

Site #: PN-91  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This is a small Aleut settlement site and grave site located at the mouth of Mino Creek, which flows into the Pacific Ocean on the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. Aleuts still living in the area who are familiar with this site report that there are at least eight graves on the west side of the creek. The settlement which is known to be here is over 100 years old (Aleut Corp. files, map).

Many such old sites--prehistoric and historic--are remembered by the Aleut population, and their locations are often handed down in the traditional oral literature of these people. Further ethnographic research may reveal the extent of the present-day feelings and associations for this site, while the area has the added potential of perhaps yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut occupation of this portion of the Alaska Peninsula in the late historic period.

Site #: PN-92  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

A large village was reported here, near the mouth of a large stream flowing into Moffet Lagoon on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska Peninsula, to the Aleut Corporation by Aleuts of Cold Bay who are familiar with many such sites in this area (Aleut Corp. files).

The research done in this area of the Alaska Peninsula by A. P. McCartney (1973, 1974) indicates that most sites in this area were not permanently-occupied villages, but seasonally occupied subsistence camps. Nevertheless, this area is highly significant in Aleut history, prehistory, and cultural contacts with other Native groups. Further research on sites such as this can help delineate Aleut migrations into the Aleutian Islands to the west, as well as Native migrations eastward along the Alaska Peninsula. Moreover, research here can help define how the population of this area was affected by shifting patterns of subsistence resource movements. Also, the area can yield information regarding cultural diffusion, warfare, and trade between Aleuts and Native groups further up the Alaska Peninsula, the western coastal area of Alaska, and interior Alaska.

Site #: PN-93  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This site, located in a small cove on the northeastern shore of Moffet Lagoon on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported by Aleuts living in the area of Cold Bay to the Aleut Corporation (Aleut Corp. files).

Although McCartney's research in this area indicated that most of the sites on the Alaska Peninsula were occupied only seasonally, sites such as this are extremely significant to the study of Aleut prehistory and history. This is a crucial area of Aleut occupation, as it was along the Alaska Peninsula that the first Aleuts migrated into the Aleutian Island Chain. Seasonal subsistence activities in this area seem to have followed the migration of animals utilized for food and raw materials, and this pattern remained well established in the late prehistoric and historic periods.

Moreover, relationships with archaeological materials from neighboring non-Aleut Peninsula sites, mainland interior sites, and Kodiak Island sites can be studied by excavating Aleut sites in this area, which was a juncture for the cultural diffusion of these four different peoples.

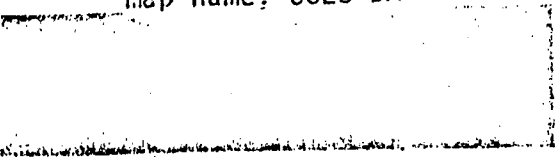
Site #: PN-94  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This site, located at the mouth of a large stream flowing into Moffet Lagoon on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska Peninsula, was reported to the Aleut Corporation by present inhabitants of Cold Bay (Aleut Corp. files). This site lies on the southern side of the stream, directly opposite site PN-92, on the northern side.

Research conducted in this area by A. P. McCartney (1974) indicates that such sites close together were generally occupied at the same period of time, and used only seasonally, as subsistence camps, not permanent villages. This area seems to have been advantageous for subsistence salmon fishing, and was utilized in much the same manner in the prehistoric period, and well into the historic period.

One of the reasons this area was not utilized for permanent village location in the prehistoric period was the intense conflict between Aleuts of this area and non-Aleut peoples from further up the Peninsula and interior Alaska. Sites such as this, therefore, have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut settlement of this area as well as inter-cultural contacts between them and other Native groups.


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Site #: PN-95  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY



This site, reported as an Aleut village location by inhabitants of Cold Bay (Aleut Corp. files) is situated on the western edge of Kinzarof Lagoon north of Cold Bay. According to A. P. McCartney, who investigated Native sites in this portion of the Alaska Peninsula, these areas were not permanent villages, but seasonally occupied subsistence camps. Nevertheless, sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning Aleut prehistory. McCartney noted (1974:59) that this unique environmental and geographic area "should serve as an important laboratory for tracing past movements of peoples and their marine-adapted cultures along this land funnel in either southwesterly or northeasterly directions."

Not only was the Alaska Peninsula a migration link between the Aleutian Islands and Alaskan mainland, it was also a juncture for four cultural influences: "It is the meeting place of the Aleutians, the Bristol Bay-western Alaska coastal region, the Kodiak-southern Alaska coastal region and the southwestern interior Alaska region. From a geographical viewpoint, cultures from all these regions may have merged at this Alaska Peninsula hub since deglaciation of the Peninsula at approximately 6000-3500 B.C." (McCartney, 1974:59).

Site #: PN-96  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY



This site, reported as an Aleut village site location by Aleuts living in Cold Bay (Aleut Corp. files) is located southwest of Cape Glazenap on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska Peninsula.

This site is located barely a mile from site PN-38, which was tested by A. P. McCartney in 1971 (1974:62), and PN-96 may have been occupied at the same period of time (approximately AD 1000). The sites in this area were seasonally occupied by the Native population which flowed north-east and southwest along the Alaska Peninsula, following the migration of marine animals used for food and raw materials. This area has archaeological significance in that it has the potential of yielding considerable data concerning Native migrations into the Aleutians, settlement patterns and subsistence-related activities in the later prehistoric and early historic periods, and cultural contacts between the Aleuts and Natives living further east on the Peninsula and along the western and southern coasts of Alaska.



Site #: PN-97  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

This site is located on a narrow bar of land separating the Bering Sea from a small lagoon on the northwestern tip of the Alaska Peninsula. It was reported as an Aleut village site by inhabitants of the present village of Cold Bay (Aleut Corp. files).

From research conducted in this area in recent years by A. P. McCartney (1973, 1974), it is known that most of the sites along the Alaska Peninsula were not permanent villages, but seasonally occupied subsistence camps, taking advantage of the changing availability of animal resources in the area which were used for food and raw materials. McCartney noted that despite the transient nature of Native occupation of this area, it is an important area in the study of Native migrations through the Alaska Peninsula, either into the Aleutians to the southwest, or northeast to the Alaska mainland. "To delineate what groups lived where at various periods up to several millennia ago on the Peninsula, extensive archaeological excavations must eventually be conducted. At present, any ethnic boundary shown on Peninsula maps must be assumed to apply only to the 19th century. The prehistoric boundaries or areas of intergradation must await future investigations" (McCartney, 1973:19).

Site #: PN-99  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1943, 1:250,000  
map name: COLD BAY

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This site, reported as an old Aleut village by Aleuts living in the present village of Cold Bay. (Aleut Corp. files) is located in a small cove on the northwestern tip of the Alaska Peninsula. It is situated barely ten miles from the northeast coast of Unimak Island.

Although most Aleut sites on the Alaska Peninsula seem to have been only seasonally occupied subsistence camps, sites such as this have great potential for yielding significant archaeological data concerning pre-historic and historic cross-cultural contacts between Aleuts and other Native groups in the area.

This is a crucial area of Aleut occupation, since it was along the Alaska Peninsula that the first Aleuts migrated into the Aleutian Island Chain. Moreover, relationships with archaeological materials from neighboring non-Aleut Peninsula sites, mainland interior sites, and Kodiak Island sites can be studied by excavating Aleut sites such as this, thereby helping to delineate trade, warfare, and cultural diffusion between these groups.

Site #: PN-R  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This is the site of Port Moller, located on Entrance Point on the Bering Sea side of the Alaska Peninsula. This was at one time a Native village, noted by Ivan Petroff as Mashik in the 1880 Census (Orth, 1967:773), and a cannery operation was built here in 1916.

Such sites are of great significance in studying Aleut occupation of this area over time. A. P. McCartney, during his archaeological survey of the Alaska Peninsula, noted (1973:12) that Native village populations became fluid in response to economic occupations offered by the first Russian fur traders in the area in the eighteenth century; "Later, the developing fishing industry centered on cod and salmon and the industry affected those areas where these fish were most abundant. Hence, cannery communities sprang up along bays throughout the survey region." Such population shifts do not seem to have changed very much (McCartney, 1973:13): "In sum, the native and non-native population of the area during historic times has been distributed at various settlements for relatively short periods, depending primarily upon economic advantage. Seasonal population shifts have continued much as they occurred in pre-Russian times, following shifts in major animal species pursued for food and raw materials."

This site is therefore significant in helping to delineate changing Aleut life-styles over time, and how Aleut cultural adaptation to non-Native influences was shaped.

Site #: PN-T  
area: Alaska Peninsula  
map ref.: U.S.G.S., 1953, 1:250,000  
map name: PORT MOLLER

This site, in Mine Harbor in Herendeen Bay on the northern side of the Alaska Peninsula, is the abandoned village of Herendeen Bay noted by A. P. McCartney (1973:16). It is the site of an historic settlement area. Mining explorations were conducted here in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and a coal mine seems to have been established here in 1888 (Orth, 1967:644).

This site is not only significant for its role in the economic developments occurring in southwestern Alaska in the late nineteenth century, but also because it can indicate the effects of such developments on Aleut life and culture in this area, the Native inhabitants of which were influenced by European and American intrusion into the area from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. Documentary and ethnographic research centering on this area can help to delineate the cultural and economic changes brought to the area by these intrusions.