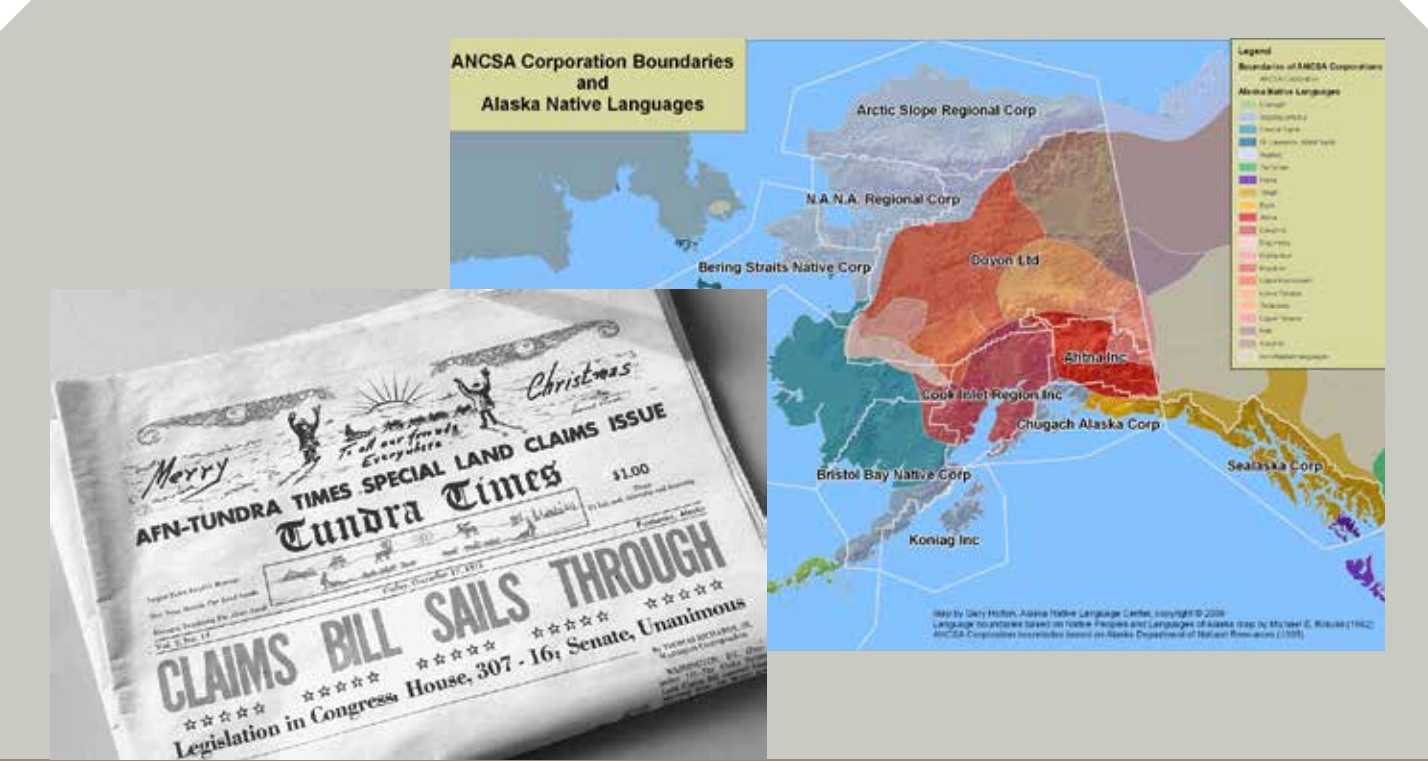


Land Claims 1971-



DECEMBER 18, 1971. LAND CLAIMS RESOLVED: DENA'INA SPLIT AMONG THREE CORPORATIONS

Congress passes the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). When regional Native corporations are formed, the Dena'ina communities of Knik, Eklutna, Kenai, and Tyonek become a part of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. The Dena'ina communities of Nondalton

and Pedro Bay become a part of Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and Lime Village becomes a part of Calista Corporation. As a result, Dena'ina shareholders are not a majority in any one regional corporation.

Tundra Times, December 17, 1971. Photo courtesy of Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
Map by Gary Holton, Alaska Native Language Center, copyright 2009.

Land Claims **1971-**

BLENDING OF OLD AND NEW WAYS REFLECTED IN POCKET ICON

This pocket icon belonged to Eklutna Alex who for the first half of the twentieth century was the main caretaker of the Saint Nicholas Church at Eklutna. The back of this pocket icon was reinforced with birch bark to strengthen it. A devout Russian Orthodox, Eklutna Alex also served as the shaman for the village. The blending of the old and new was continued through the 20th century.

Unlas, pocket icon (view of both sides), Eklutna, c. 1900.
L 5.1 cm, W 4.5 cm. Embossed brass, birch bark.
Photograph reprinted with permission of Cook Inlet
Tribal Council, Inc. 4770. Photograph by Chris Arend.

Land Claims 1971-

1971

1972

Present

YOU
ARE HERE



1972. EKLUTNA CHURCH MAKES NATIONAL REGISTER

The original Saint Nicholas church at Eklutna is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Dena'ina had moved the Saint Nicholas church from Knik to Eklutna in 1897,

and today it is the oldest standing structure in the Municipality of Anchorage. During the first half of the 20th century, the church's caretaker was Eklutna Alex.

Saint Nicholas Church, Eklutna, 1917, Anchorage Museum, 1995.025.118

Land Claims 1971-



1974. KEŁ̄A SUKDU - MOUSE STORY

The Mouse Story by Peter Kalifornsky was the first book published by the Alaska Native Language Center in Dena'ina using the then recently developed orthography for Dena'ina.

Alaska Native Language Center, May 1974. Courtesy of James A. Fall

Land Claims 1971-

1971

1980

Present

YOU
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The old methods of putting fish away are best known by the old women of Tyonek. Since subsistence harvest of king salmon is illegal, many of the younger women did not benefit from watching and learning these skills from the elders. By opening up subsistence fishing of king salmon, these arts can be done in the open and the younger generation will benefit from observations and attempts.

– From Tyonek Village Council letter to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, December 1979

1980. TYONEK WINS THE RIGHT TO CONTINUE ITS TRADITIONAL SUBSISTENCE KING SALMON FISHERY

Applying the provisions of the state's 1978 subsistence law, Tyonek's successful lawsuit overturns an Alaska Board of Fisheries decision denying village residents access to early runs of king salmon. These runs had been closed to subsistence fishing since

1964 due to commercial overharvests. With their subsistence set nets back in Cook Inlet waters, Tyonek's residents now harvest and process thousands of pounds of this essential, nutritious food during Łiq'aka'a N'u, "king salmon month" (June).

Tyonek people fishing on the beach. Photo courtesy of Alaska Department of Fish and Game