



RUSSIA, EURASIA, ALASKA SELECTED HISTORICAL EVENTS

25,000 B.C.E.
Human presence arrives in area now known as Alaska.



17th-18th Century
17th century: Siberian Russians aware of and trading with Alaska Native people.
1728: Vitus Bering reaches Bering Strait.
1778: Captain Cook is first known European in what is now Cook Inlet.
1780: Japanese whalers reach Aleutian Islands.
1784: First Russian settlement, on Kodiak Island.

1700s-20th Century
The "Manilla men" who served on explorer's ships in the 1700s and later crewed aboard 19th century whaling vessels. By the 20th century, salmon canneries attracted "Alaskans" as workers. When wages dropped during the Depression, Filipinos formed labor unions, which abolished the oppressive contract labor system. Although significant to Alaska's economic and historical development, "Alaskans" were practically anonymous and few accounts exist that reflect their work and lives.

CHICKALOON/KNIK/MAT-SU SELECTED HISTORICAL EVENTS

Centuries of Life: Ahna Copper
Ahna people have been collecting and using copper for over 500 years. It was an important source of wealth and status. Ahna people gathered copper nuggets from streambeds and high-grade copper ores from surface outcrops to make implements including tanged points, awls, beads, ornaments, needles, knife blades, and copper wire. Copper was an important commodity in aboriginal trade long before European contact and was distributed over long distances via trade networks.



Centuries of Life: Dena'ina of Tikatnu
For centuries, the Dena'ina people, were self-sufficient and living in communal hunter-gatherer villages along the rivers and shores of Tikatnu, now called Cook Inlet.

WORLD TO NORTH AMERICA SELECTED HISTORICAL EVENTS

11,000 B.C.E.-1640 C.E.
Indigenous settlement. Not a wilderness... "The Pre-Columbian Americas were faced together with a complex system of roads and paths which became the roadways adopted by the early settlers..." "North America in 1492 was not a virgin wilderness but a network of Indigenous nations, peoples of the com... they did not settle a virgin land. They invaded and displaced a resident population..." "Since there is no evidence of com on any other continent prior to its pre-Columbus dispersal, its development is a unique invention of the original American agriculturalists. Unlike most grains, com cannot grow wild and cannot exist without attentive human care."

1492-1600
A navigator & explorer of African ancestry, Pedro Alonso Niño traveled with Christopher Columbus' first expedition to the New World in 1492. Pedro Niño was the pilot of Columbus' ship the "Santa Maria". He led his own expedition, financed by the Council of Castile, to find gold and pearls in areas not already discovered by Columbus. He returned to Spain very wealthy but did not live up to an agreement he had with the King to turn over 20% of his treasure (known as "The Royal Fifth"). He was arrested and died in prison before his trial.

1619
Jamestown colonists bought 20 to 30 enslaved Africans from English pirates. Those men and women who came ashore on that August day were the beginning of American slavery.

1802
The Russian-American Company post included defensive fortifications, a warehouse to store furs, and a barracks to house the garrison. In the Tlingit view, the Russians only owned the land the fort was on and not all the land in the area of Mikhailovsk. While Baranov was away, Kalyáan/Katlian, a war hero of the Kiks.ádi Tlingit people, led an attack against Mikhailovsk. The Tlingits won the battle and destroyed Mikhailovsk.

1784
Refugee Rock (Awa'ug) Massacre, often referred to as the Wounded Knee of Alaska. Russian merchant Grigory Shelikoff, with armed mercenaries and cannons, massacres up to 3,000 Qik'tarmiut, Sugiat (Aulitqi) people on Sitkalidak Island near Kodiak.

"That's one of the first stories my dad told me... It's like I could see it happening, as if I was there."
-Tara Stiller on the Awa'ug Massacre of 1784



Mid-1800s
Vasilisa, Qeshqa or Bente'en, Chief of Bente'h (among the lakes), brokered peace with the Copper River Ahna. He wrote in Cyrillic, he provided for his people and was well-known as a healer and shaman. Vasilisa is named after him.

1834-1860
Russian exploration of Mat-Su.

Our story is just kind of waves of epidemics, and fur trade and extractive resources and miners."
- Angie Wade on Mining and Colonialism

1550s-1640s
The Powhatan Confederacy was established under the leadership of Chief Wahunsohacocq (Chief Powhatan). Chief Powhatan unified more than 31 of the Virginia Indian tribal groups in the Tidewater region of what is now the Commonwealth of Virginia. Chief Opechancanough launched a last major effort to expel the colonists on April 18, 1644, the third Anglo-Powhatan War. In 1646, Royal Governor William Berkeley captured Opechancanough, at the time believed to be between 90 and 100 years old. They paraded him as a prisoner before a jeering crowd. The chief was killed by a soldier, who shot him in the back. Before dying, the chief reportedly said "If it had been my fortune to take Sir William Berkeley prisoner, I would not have meanly exposed him as a show to my people."

1607
Jamestown colony established in Virginia, first permanent English colony formed in North America by the Virginia Company.

c1595-1617
c1595: Pocahontas, or Amonute and Matoaka, born. 1609-10, Jamestown is decimated by the Starving Time. Around 60 of the 500 English colonists survive. 1613: Pocahontas taken prisoner by the English captain Argall and taken to Jamestown. 1614: She marries John Rolfe and becomes known as Lady Rebecca. 1617: Pocahontas dies. Tensions escalate between the Jamestown colonists and Powhatan tribes. 1622: Approximately a third of the settlers in Virginia were killed by Powhatan forces. The colony eventually rebounded and later killed hundreds of Native people in retaliation, including many warriors poisoned by Dr. John Potts at Jamestown.

1804
Russians and Unangan/Aleut people return to rec occupy Sitka. After two weeks of fighting what some call the Battle of Sitka, Tlingit people leave the area. Tlingit people return to live at Sitka in 1819 at the invitation of the Russians after Baranov's departure.

"The people who moved in and took ownership didn't really want that story to be heard..."
-Walter Tellman on the Homestead Act

1850s-1830s
Whale population nearly destroyed, introduction of alcohol, sugar and wheat flour.

1869
Kake War: USS Saginaw bombs and burns three villages and two forts near modern-day Kake, in southeast Alaska.

1867
US "purchase" of Alaska from Russia for \$7 million. The Alaska Native population was not consulted. The Russians did not have ownership of the land, meaning the transaction was not a proper sale of land, only a transfer of a right to occupy.

1894-1906
Discoveries of gold and coal. Results in Alaska Native displacement, sexual assault, epidemics, and loss of culture.

1800s-1900s
Many Alaska Native children were forcibly enrolled in boarding schools that sought to assimilate them into colonial settler culture and erase Alaska Native culture.

1894-1906:
Non-Native resource extraction: 1894: Gold discovered in Chickaloon area. 1891: Coal discovered along Turnagain Arm. 1896: Cook Inlet, Gold Rush. 1898: U.S. Army expedition blazes trail through Matanuska Valley. 1906: Gold discovered in upper Sustina River region. 1906: Coal mining begins in Chickaloon.

1670s
Where did the term "Redskins" come from? "During the Pequot War, Connecticut and Massachusetts colonial officials had offered bounties for the heads of murdered Indigenous people and later for only their scalps, which were more portable in large numbers. Bounties for Indigenous scalps were honored even in absence of war. Scalps and Indigenous children became a means of exchange, currency. The settlers gave a name to the mutilated and bloody corpses they left in the wake of scalp-hunts: redskins."

1763
The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was issued by King George III on October 7, 1763, following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory in North America after the end of the Seven Years' War. It forbade all settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, which was delineated as an Indian Reserve. British desire was to avoid an expensive Anglo-Indian war to protect settlers from attacks by tribes.

1760
Settlers target non-combatants. "In Case a War must be proclaimed, the three Southern Provinces of Virginia and the Carolinas should exert their whole force, enter into and destroy all the [Cherokee] Towns of that War with us, and make as many of them as we should take their Wives and Children Slaves, by sending them to the Islands [West Indies] if above 10 years old... - Governor of North Carolina

1904
U.S. Congress passes the Alaska Coal Act which eliminated the requirement that coal claims be on government surveyed land, leading to a land rush by settlers and corporations.

1918-1919
In Alaska, the Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918 to 1919 was primarily restricted to coastal communities such as Nome, Anchorage, Skagway, and Seward. Many interior communities like Fairbanks had no significant outbreaks or deaths. The exception was the Matanuska-Sustina Valley, where Alaska Railroad construction pressed forward even as surrounding towns were quarantined. As a result, many of the area Denai'na and Ahna communities were depopulated.

1912-1915
In 1912, 13 southeast Alaska Native people create the Alaska Native Brotherhood to gain recognition of Native citizenship rights, education, and abolition of "aboriginal customs". The Alaska Native Sisterhood is established in 1915.

1918-1919
The Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918 to 1919 was primarily restricted to coastal communities such as Nome, Anchorage, Skagway, and Seward. Many interior communities like Fairbanks had no significant outbreaks or deaths. The exception was the Matanuska-Sustina Valley, where Alaska Railroad construction pressed forward even as surrounding towns were quarantined. As a result, many of the area Denai'na and Ahna communities were depopulated.

"Our communities are most affected."

Perceptions of Ownership
The Russian and American intrusions into the Mat-Su region impacted Alaska Native relationships with nature, especially the land. What had been loosely bounded zones of influence and responsibility were forced to change because of colonial understandings of land ownership.

1917
The first Alaska Railroad train reaches Chickaloon on October 24, 1917. That year an influenza outbreak kills much of the local Ahna population, a direct result of the increased settler presence.

1912-1922
On April 30, 1922, the U.S. Navy concluded that coal mining in Chickaloon was not worth the effort and handed oversight of mining operations there to the Alaska Engineering Commission. On May 1, 1922, mining operations were suspended indefinitely. By the end of 1923, Chickaloon was a ghost town. The buildings were torn down and shipped to Anchorage where they were used for new construction in Government Hill. Only unrecognizable debris was left in Chickaloon. The railroad tracks were removed in the 1930s.

1910-1964
Along a Denai'na village, Tallektna became the site of a steamer station along the Sustina River by 1910. 1916: Tallektna designated as the Alaska Railroad's divisional headquarters. 1918: Tallektna townsite auction. 1918-1919: Many of Tallektna's Alaska Native population die of Spanish Flu. 1964: Construction of Tallektna Spur Road, connecting the town to the road system.

1763
The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was issued by King George III on October 7, 1763, following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory in North America after the end of the Seven Years' War. It forbade all settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, which was delineated as an Indian Reserve. British desire was to avoid an expensive Anglo-Indian war to protect settlers from attacks by tribes.

1760
Settlers target non-combatants. "In Case a War must be proclaimed, the three Southern Provinces of Virginia and the Carolinas should exert their whole force, enter into and destroy all the [Cherokee] Towns of that War with us, and make as many of them as we should take their Wives and Children Slaves, by sending them to the Islands [West Indies] if above 10 years old... - Governor of North Carolina

1913
Four men, including Walter Harper, a Koyukon Athabaskan, make the first reported ascent of Denali's south peak, the highest point on the North American continent.

1922
Federal court gives Alaska Native people the right to vote in territorial elections.

1925
The Territorial Legislature passes a law recognizing Native people as Alaska citizens. The law requires endorsements from five white citizens and to have "severed all tribal relationships and adapted the habits of a civilized life".

1925
Dog teams and drivers, most of whom are Alaska Native people, relay diphtheria serum needed to prevent an epidemic from Nenana to Nome.

1925
Dog teams and drivers, most of whom are Alaska Native people, relay diphtheria serum needed to prevent an epidemic from Nenana to Nome.

1918-1919
The Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918 to 1919 was primarily restricted to coastal communities such as Nome, Anchorage, Skagway, and Seward. Many interior communities like Fairbanks had no significant outbreaks or deaths. The exception was the Matanuska-Sustina Valley, where Alaska Railroad construction pressed forward even as surrounding towns were quarantined. As a result, many of the area Denai'na and Ahna communities were depopulated.

1917
The first Alaska Railroad train reaches Chickaloon on October 24, 1917. That year an influenza outbreak kills much of the local Ahna population, a direct result of the increased settler presence.

1910-1964
Along a Denai'na village, Tallektna became the site of a steamer station along the Sustina River by 1910. 1916: Tallektna designated as the Alaska Railroad's divisional headquarters. 1918: Tallektna townsite auction. 1918-1919: Many of Tallektna's Alaska Native population die of Spanish Flu. 1964: Construction of Tallektna Spur Road, connecting the town to the road system.

1763
The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was issued by King George III on October 7, 1763, following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory in North America after the end of the Seven Years' War. It forbade all settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, which was delineated as an Indian Reserve. British desire was to avoid an expensive Anglo-Indian war to protect settlers from attacks by tribes.

1760
Settlers target non-combatants. "In Case a War must be proclaimed, the three Southern Provinces of Virginia and the Carolinas should exert their whole force, enter into and destroy all the [Cherokee] Towns of that War with us, and make as many of them as we should take their Wives and Children Slaves, by sending them to the Islands [West Indies] if above 10 years old... - Governor of North Carolina

1760
Settlers target non-combatants. "In Case a War must be proclaimed, the three Southern Provinces of Virginia and the Carolinas should exert their whole force, enter into and destroy all the [Cherokee] Towns of that War with us, and make as many of them as we should take their Wives and Children Slaves, by sending them to the Islands [West Indies] if above 10 years old... - Governor of North Carolina

1935
Establishment of Matanuska Colony, modern day Palmer. Without consultation with Alaska Native people, the federal government established a colony of Minnesota farmers in what is now Palmer, the Matanuska Colony.

1940s
In 1939, the Department of the Interior proposed Jewish refugees should settle in Alaska. Alaskans near uniformly rejected Jewish people as suitable settlers. A 1940 Alaska Life magazine poll found 88.5% of Alaskans opposed to foreign settlement in Alaska. In 1941, Ernest Patty, later president of the University of Alaska, said referring to Jewish people, "America should borrow a page from the Germans and attempt to do some long-range planning for the future."

1940s
Construction of the Alaska Highway, 10,000 US soldiers who built the Alaska Highway included about 3,500 African-American troops. Facing the loss of traditional ways and limited employment opportunities, many Alaska Native people relocate to look for work on the new highway. The move separates families and interferes with traditional lifeways.

1940s
Construction of the Alaska Highway, 10,000 US soldiers who built the Alaska Highway included about 3,500 African-American troops. Facing the loss of traditional ways and limited employment opportunities, many Alaska Native people relocate to look for work on the new highway. The move separates families and interferes with traditional lifeways.

1940s
Construction of the Alaska Highway, 10,000 US soldiers who built the Alaska Highway included about 3,500 African-American troops. Facing the loss of traditional ways and limited employment opportunities, many Alaska Native people relocate to look for work on the new highway. The move separates families and interferes with traditional lifeways.

1964-89
Tribal and borough governments established. 1964: Matanuska-Sustina Borough incorporated, leading to confrontations over taxation of Alaska Native people in region. 1973: Residents establish the sovereign Chickaloon Valley Traditional Council in 1973, federally recognized the same year. 1989: Knik Tribal Council federally recognized.

1964-89
Tribal and borough governments established. 1964: Matanuska-Sustina Borough incorporated, leading to confrontations over taxation of Alaska Native people in region. 1973: Residents establish the sovereign Chickaloon Valley Traditional Council in 1973, federally recognized the same year. 1989: Knik Tribal Council federally recognized.

Late 1930s
As originally planned and implemented, the Matanuska Colony did not include any federally provided medical services. Within two months of the colonists' arrival, polo and other infectious diseases had become epidemic within the colony and quickly spread through the Mat-Su region. "The Indian Health Service was sending Native people away when they got polio. No one knew where they were sent. Many were never heard from again." -Ingrid D. Shaginoff, Chickaloon Wild: End of an Athabaskan Family's Way of Life

"When we speak of 'subsistence,' we do those things because they are a measure of protection for the land and its resources."

1935
The Territorial Game Commission began requiring resident hunting permits. As restrictions grew in number and exclusivity, many aspects of a subsistence lifestyle became illegal.

1935
The Territorial Game Commission began requiring resident hunting permits. As restrictions grew in number and exclusivity, many aspects of a subsistence lifestyle became illegal.

1935
The Territorial Game Commission began requiring resident hunting permits. As restrictions grew in number and exclusivity, many aspects of a subsistence lifestyle became illegal.

1822-1915
Harriet Tubman escaped slavery and made some 13 missions to rescue approximately 70 enslaved people, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad.

1828-1830s
Andrew Jackson elected president; Indian Removal Act passed in 1830. Jackson prospered as planter, slave owner, and merchant. Jackson may have owned as many as 300 slaves. At various times he posted advertisements for fugitive slaves who had escaped from his plantation. In one advertisement in October 1804, Jackson offered "ten dollars extra, for every hundred lashes any person will give him, to the amount of three hundred." He has been featured on the \$20 bill since 1928.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1863
Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. It announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1978
Alaska Subsistence Law is created. It created the Division of Subsistence within the Department of Fish and Game to provide information about subsistence and to assist the boards in emergency medical care in rural Alaska.

1997-1999
Alaska Native people take charge of health clinics, hospital, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the largest tribal-run health organization in the US, manages the statewide medical and public health services of the Alaska Native health care system. ANTHC is owned and managed by Alaska Native tribal governments and their regional health organizations. In 1997, a new Alaska Native Medical Center replaced the one built in the 1950s in Anchorage. In 1999, Southern Foundation and ANTHC take over management of all Indian Health Service programs at the Alaska Native Medical Center and other Alaska Native health facilities statewide.

1997-1999
Alaska Native people take charge of health clinics, hospital, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the largest tribal-run health organization in the US, manages the statewide medical and public health services of the Alaska Native health care system. ANTHC is owned and managed by Alaska Native tribal governments and their regional health organizations. In 1997, a new Alaska Native Medical Center replaced the one built in the 1950s in Anchorage. In 1999, Southern Foundation and ANTHC take over management of all Indian Health Service programs at the Alaska Native Medical Center and other Alaska Native health facilities statewide.

1997-1999
Alaska Native people take charge of health clinics, hospital, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the largest tribal-run health organization in the US, manages the statewide medical and public health services of the Alaska Native health care system. ANTHC is owned and managed by Alaska Native tribal governments and their regional health organizations. In 1997, a new Alaska Native Medical Center replaced the one built in the 1950s in Anchorage. In 1999, Southern Foundation and ANTHC take over management of all Indian Health Service programs at the Alaska Native Medical Center and other Alaska Native health facilities statewide.

1997-1999
Alaska Native people take charge of health clinics, hospital, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the largest tribal-run health organization in the US, manages the statewide medical and public health services of the Alaska Native health care system. ANTHC is owned and managed by Alaska Native tribal governments and their regional health organizations. In 1997, a new Alaska Native Medical Center replaced the one built in the 1950s in Anchorage. In 1999, Southern Foundation and ANTHC take over management of all Indian Health Service programs at the Alaska Native Medical Center and other Alaska Native health facilities statewide.

1997-1999
Alaska Native people take charge of health clinics, hospital, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the largest tribal-run health organization in the US, manages the statewide medical and public health services of the Alaska Native health care system. ANTHC is owned and managed by Alaska Native tribal governments and their regional health organizations. In 1997, a new Alaska Native Medical Center replaced the one built in the 1950s in Anchorage. In 1999, Southern Foundation and ANTHC take over management of all Indian Health Service programs at the Alaska Native Medical Center and other Alaska Native health facilities statewide.

1997-1999
Alaska Native people take charge of health clinics, hospital, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC), the largest tribal-run health organization in the US, manages the statewide medical and public health services of the Alaska Native health care system. ANTHC is owned and managed by Alaska Native tribal governments and their regional health organizations. In 1997, a new Alaska Native Medical Center replaced the one built in the 1950s