

**SUSITNA
HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT**

**FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
PROJECT No. 7114**

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**PHASE I REPORT: BACKGROUND
RESEARCH AND PREDICTIVE MODEL
FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED
ALONG THE SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC
PROJECT'S LINEAR FEATURES**

**VOLUME II
APPENDICES A-B**

PREPARED BY

**HISTORICAL RESEARCH
ASSOCIATES**

UNDER CONTRACT TO

**HARZA-EBASCO
SUSITNA JOINT VENTURE**

FINAL REPORT

**JUNE 1985
DOCUMENT No. 2866**

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SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
PHASE I REPORT: BACKGROUND RESEARCH
AND PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR CULTURAL
RESOURCES LOCATED ALONG THE SUSITNA
HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT'S LINEAR FEATURES

VOLUME II
APPENDICES A-B

Report by
Historical Research Associates

With Contributions from
Alaska Heritage Research Group, Inc.

I. Weber Greiser, Project Manager
Sally I. Greiser, Co-Investigator
Glenn H. Bacon, Co-Investigator
Thomas A. Foor, Predictive Modeling Consultant
Priscille Russell Kari and James Kari, Ethnographers
Daniel H. Gallacher, Project Historian
Janene M. Caywood, Supervisory Archeologist

Under Contract to
Harza-Ebasco Susitna Joint Venture

Prepared for
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Final Report
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Alaska Resources Library & Information Services
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NOTICE

**ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS CONCERNING
THIS REPORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO
THE ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY
SUSITNA PROJECT OFFICE**

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-013: Fort Richardson (Kermit Roosevelt Memorial)
Cemetery

REFERENCE: Steele 1980:Appendix 1
Reynolds 1984:4-12, 4-16 thru 4-22
Cohen 1981:238
United States Army, Alaska 1972

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1941
(International).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic (WWII) cemetery site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on main contonment, Ft. Richardson military
reservation.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: 27 marked graves and marked, common grave
of 235 Japanese soldiers.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Commemorative (World War II cemetery).

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-014: Monument Corner

REFERENCE: Steele 1980:Appendix 1
United States Army, Alaska 1972
Reynolds 1984:4-26

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1935
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located in main contomment, Ft. Richardson military
reservation.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Small monument (not described in the
sources consulted).

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Commemorative (commemorates the opening of the
Anchorage-Matanuska Valley Highway in 1935).

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-042: Alaskan Chateau.

REFERENCE: AARS file
ADP file 3330-1 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1942
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic building.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (A-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on Elmendorf AFB.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Two-storied, wood-frame building.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Living quarters for commanding officers, their families, and visiting dignitaries and officers.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-021: St. Innocent of Irkutsk Church.

REFERENCE: AHRS file
ADP file 3330-1 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Built after AD 1867
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic building.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (A-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located in east suburban Anchorage (6724 East Fourth Avenue).

SITE SIZE: <1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Description of the church not found, but
ADP file 3330-1 was not consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Church.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-043: CINC Quarters (Quarters of the
Commander-in-Chief, Alaska)

REFERENCE: AHRS file
ADP file 3330-1 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1942
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic building.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (A-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at 5-504 5th Street, Elmendorf AFB.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Two-storied, wood-frame building (57 by 29
ft) with surrounding white picket fence; a stone monument
commemorates meeting between President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito
26-27 Sept 1971.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Built as officers' quarters in 1942 and
converted to CINC quarters in 1956; commemorates events of 1971.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-044: Whitney Station.

REFERENCE: AHS file
Orth 1967:1045
Steele 1980:Appendix 1

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1917
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic building.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

New Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; originally located on Elmendorf AFB at Mile 119.1 of the
Alaska Railroad; moved to Alaska Transportation Museum near Palmer at
unknown date.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: One-storied, wood-frame building.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Section (maintenance) house for the Alaska
Railroad.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-076: Eagle River (Kunay)

REFERENCE: ANRS file
Orth 1967:293
Staele 1980:Appendix 1

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1917
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site (historic building?).

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-8) Quadrangle, Alaska; located at Mile 126.6 of the Alaska Railroad. Note that coordinates listed in Orth and ANRS file may be in error, but the source of error has not been identified.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: There may be a historic structure at the site, but it is not described in the sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Flagstop on the Alaska Railroad.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-099: Eagle River Bridge (see also ANC-266)

REFERENCE: AHRS file
ARR files (not consulted)
Steele 1980:43-44

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1924
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic structure.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-7) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 127.5 of the Alaska Railroad. Note that
there appears to be an error in the coordinates listed in the AHRS
file; in addition, AHRS has listed this site along with ANC-266.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Steel girder bridge.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Railroad bridge spanning Eagle River.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-251: Alaska Methodist University Campus Center

REFERENCE: AHS file
ADP file 3330-1 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1971 (1966)
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic building; part of NRMF Historic District.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (A-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on Wesley Drive, Alaska Pacific University, in east
suburban Anchorage.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Concrete structure designed by Edward
Durell Stone.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Student union and dormitory facility.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-264: Cabin #2

REFERENCE: AHS file
Steele 1980:38-41

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1940s or slightly
earlier; cultural affiliation undetermined (probably Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located within Fort Richardson military reservation.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Intact remains of a small cabin with
associated unidentified rectangular pits; structural and discarded
refuse in association.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Original function not determined.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-265: Structure #3

REFERENCE: AHS file
Steels 1980:41-43

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1930s or 1940s
(probably Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-8) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located within Fort Richardson military reservation.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Remains of a tent platform, large pit, and
associated trash dump (site sketch map attached).

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Homesteader's or squatter's "cabin" (?).

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: ANC-266: Eagle River Railroad Bridge Site (see also ANC-099).

REFERENCE: AHRS file for ANC-099
AHRS file for 266 (not consulted)
Steele 1980:43-44

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Not specified but probably dates to the period AD 1917-1942 and later (probably Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Anchorage (B-7) Quadrangle, Alaska; located within Fort Richardson military reservation. Note that the coordinates listed in the AHRS file appear to be in error.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Structure #1: small structure (3.0 x 1.5 m) constructed of notched birch and alder saplings. Structure 2: collapsed log cabin (6.3 x 5.2 m) with several associated smaller features unidentified as to function.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Structure #1 appears more recent and may have been a temporary shelter used during Army maneuvers; Structure #2 is possibly the remains of a work camp, section house, or roadhouse associated with construction of the Alaska Railroad.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

(end of record)

Anchorage Quadrangle Total: N = 12

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-003: Red Shirt Lake Village (Tanlunt [crossed "l"])

REFERENCE: Reger 1980:7, 15-19
Reger 1983:7, 15-19 (reprint of Reger 1980)
Behnke p.c. (1973)
Pete p.c. (1978)
Reger n.d. (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Historic (Tanaina).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic archeological site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Lowland spruce forest.

Habitat: Riverine and lacustrine.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (C-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska;
located along both banks of Fish Creek outlet of Red Shirt Lake.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Unspecified number of cache pits, cabin
remains, and a cemetery.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Village site.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Unknown.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-006: Nancy Lake Wayside (Nancy Lake Site)

REFERENCE: Dixon and Johnson 1972:56 (not consulted)
Reger 1980:7

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Unknown.

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED): Not dated.

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): A single
stone flake is reported.

Raw Material Diversity: Unknown.

FAUNAL REMAINS: None reported.

Bone Tools: None reported.

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (C-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at the entrance to Nancy Lake Wayside.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None described.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Unknown.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Unknown.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-014: TYO-014

REFERENCE: Reger 1980:7
Reger 1983:7
Behnke p.c. 1973
Reger n.d. (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Prehistoric
(Tensine?).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED): Not dated.

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): None
described.

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS: None described.

Bone Tools: None described.

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Lowland spruce forest.

Habitat: Riverine.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on a small hill on the south side of Willow Creek
about 1 mile above its mouth.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: 10-15 cache pits, not described further in
the sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Cache site.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Not described.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra): None described.

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-017: Little Susitna Roadhouse.

REFERENCE: AHRs file
Smith 1974:40
Cadwallader n.d. (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1910
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (B-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on Little Susitna River, 14 miles out of Knik on the
Iditarod Trail.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Not described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Roadhouse.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-017: Little Susitna Roadhouse

REFERENCE: AHRS file
Smith 1974:40
Cadwallader n.d. (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1910
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (B-1) Quadrangle,
Also located on Little Susitna River, 14 miles out of Knik on the
Iditarod Trail.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Not described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Roadhouse.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-024: Kashwitna Village

REFERENCE: AHS inventory
Cook 1973 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Unknown.

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Unknown.

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS: Unknown.

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on the Kashwitna River.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Village site.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Unknown.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-025: Willow

REFERENCE: Orth 1967:1049

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1917

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; locate at Mile 185.7 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None described in the sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Unknown.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-026: Willow Creek Bridge

REFERENCE: AHS file
ARR files (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1927
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic structure.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 187.1 of the Alaska Railroad near Willow,
Alaska.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Steel girder bridge.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Railroad bridge spanning Willow Creek.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-027: Little Willow Creek Bridge

REFERENCE: AHRS file
ARR files (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1927
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic structure.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 190.5 of the Alaska Railroad near Willow,
Alaska.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Steel girder bridge.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Railroad bridge spanning Little Willow Creek.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUBITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-028: Kashwitna

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1917
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 193.5 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None are described in AHRS file.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Not assessed in AHRS file.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-029: Caswell

REFERENCE: AHRs file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1917
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site (AHRs lists it as a prehistoric site).

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 202.3 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None are described in the AHRs file.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Not assessed in AHRs file.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUBITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-031: Sheep Creek Bridge

REFERENCE: AHS file
ARR file (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1927
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic structure.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 203.3 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: 101 acres (1777).

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Steel girder bridge.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Railroad bridge spanning Sheep Creek.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-034: Fishcreek #2

REFERENCE: Reger 1980:7
Reger 1983:7
Reger n.d. (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Historic and
aboriginal (Tadains?).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED): Not dated by C-14;
presence of historic crockery fragments.

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric(?) and historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): None
described.

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS: One cut bone, not described or identified as to
species.

Bone Tools: None described.

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: High brush and lowland
spruce forest.

Habitat: Riverine.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (C-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located on west bank of Fish Creek near confluence of Cow
Lake outlet and Fish Creek.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: One cache pit mentioned, but not further
described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Reported as an aboriginal village site; cache
site.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Not described; possible
prehistoric and historic components?

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra): None described.

[P20042 30 PHS]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-035: Horseshoe Lake Caches

REFERENCE: Rager 1980:7
Rager n.d. (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Unknown.

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED): Not dated by C-14 method.

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): None reported.

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS: None reported.

Bone Tools: None reported.

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: High brush.

Habitat: Riverine/lacustrine; located a terrace 3 m above lake level.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (B-1) Quadrangle, Alaska; located on the west bank of outlet stream draining Horseshoe Lake and flowing into the Little Susitna River.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Five cache pits (not further described in source consulted).

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Cache site.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Unknown.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra): Unknown.

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-037: Redshirt Lake Cabin

REFERENCE: AHRS inventory
AHRS file (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920 (ethnic
affiliation unknown).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic building.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Unknown.

Habitat: Lacustrine.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (C-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located somewhere on Redshirt Lake; exact location not
verified.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Historic cabin not described in sources
consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Unknown.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-060: TYO-060

REFERENCE: AHRS inventory
Yarborough 1983:6 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION:

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Bottomland spruce forest.

Habitat: Riverine.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located near Willow Creek.

SITE SIZE: < 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Unknown.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Unknown.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TYO-061: TYO-061

REFERENCE: ANRS inventory
Yarborough 1983:6 (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION:

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Prehistoric site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Bottomland spruce forest.

Habitat: Riverine.

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Tyonek (D-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located near mouth of Willow Creek.

SITE SIZE: 40 acres.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Unknown.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA: Unknown.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TAL-005: Montana

REFERENCE: Orth 1967:651

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1917
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Talkeetna (A-1) Quadrangle,
Alaska; located at Mile 209.3 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: None described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Originally a railroad construction camp.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

XCH

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TLM-001: Canyon

REFERENCE: ANRS file
Orth 1967:182

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Talkeetna Mountains (D-6)
Quadrangle, Alaska; locate at Mile 268.4 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Railroad station house, not further
described in the sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Section(?) (maintenance) house for the Alaska
Railroad.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TLM-005: Gold Creek

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic site.

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Talkeetna Mountains (D-6)
Quadrangle, Alaska; located at Mile 263.5 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Unknown.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Section house mentioned, but not further
described in sources consulted.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Section (maintenance) house for the Alaska
Railroad.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: TLM-006: Susitna River Bridge

REFERENCE: AHRB file
ADP file 3330-3 (not consulted)
ARR file (not consulted)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920
(Euro-American).

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic structure (NRHP site).

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw Material Diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone Tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland spruce forest.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Talkeetna Mountains (D-6)
Quadrangle, Alaska; located at Mile 264.1 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Steel girder bridge.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Railroad bridge spanning the Susitna River.

DEPTH OF DEPOSITS/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

[end of record]

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-003, Dry Creek

REFERENCE: AHNS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1974: 1-25

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: BP 10,690; Diuktai culture

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED): Date was obtained on charcoal associated with artifacts about 1.3 m below surface. See attached xerox sheet.

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site
National Register of Historic Place, 9/6/74

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks. See attached xerox sheet.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Wet Tundra;
Lowland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635253N, Long. 1490213W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: See attached xerox sheet.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-006, HEA-6

REFERENCE: AHRs files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975 (site not found in this
reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): See Healy D-5 quadrangle.
Lat. 635031N, Long. 1490312W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-007, Dry Creek Terrace

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975 (site not found in this
reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): See Healy D-5 quadrangle.
Lat. 635348N, Long. 1490310.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-008, Mercer Hill

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975 (site not found in this
reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): See Healy D-5 quadrangle.
Lat. 635320N, Long. 1490600W,

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: NEA-009, HEA-9

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975 (site not found in this
reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635330N, Long. 1490615W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-012, HEA-12

REFERENCE: AHS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975 (site not found in this
reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635549N, Long. 1490545W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-014, Coyote Creek Site

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1974 (site not found in this
reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at
University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: 03 06

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-4 quad.
Lat. 634802N, Long. 1485532W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-018, HEA-18

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 2

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation; probable relationship to Dry Creek sequence

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material included: a biface fragment with polished edge and tip; blade segments; a tiny conical microblade core; retouched flakes; and unmodified waste flakes. Location of collection unreported.

Raw material diversity: chert, chalcedony

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 350 meters west of the Anchorage/Fairbanks highway and SE of Otto Lake on Healy D-5 quad. Lat. 635008N, Long. 1490050W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: surface lithic scatter

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: single component campsite of short duration

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-019, Otto Lake SE

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 2

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation.

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material included: large flakes; biface fragment; blade-like flakes; and flake cores. The majority of the material was left in situ on the exposed surface. A small collection was made but the location was unreported.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located near the SE end of Otto Lake on Healy D-5 quad. Lat. 635014N, Long. 1490122W.

SITE SIZE: 15 by 15 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: A large surface lithic scatter.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: campsite and possible lithic workshop

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-020, Otto Lake Lodge

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 3

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric, possibly
protohistoric Athabascan.

G-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic
material included: large flakes; retouched flakes; end scrapers;
boulder spall scrapers (tchi-tho); and fire-cracked rock. A surface
collection was made but the depository was unnamed.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Site is located on a dune
formation which is vegetated with spruce trees.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located near Otto Lake Lodge
overlooking the lake from the west shore on Healy D-5 quad. Lat.
635023N, Long. 1490225W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: A lithic scatter

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: campsite

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.
Holmes reports the possibility the site could be stratified.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-025, HEA-25

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 4

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material included: a few flakes; 2 end scrapers. A collection was made but no depository was named.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Site located on a glacial end moraine.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 1/2 mile from the Anchorage/Fairbanks highway on the north edge of the Healy end moraine on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 635100N, Long. 1485953W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: lithic scatter

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: isolated surface finds indicating limited activity of very short duration.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-026, HEA-26

REFERENCE: AHS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 4

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material included: flaking debris. A collection was probably made but the depository is unnamed.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Four surface localities 1/2 mile south of the Healy "roundhouse" adjacent to the railroad opposite the mouth of the Healy River. Site is on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 635049N, Long. 1485649W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Four surface lithic scatters.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: possible campsites

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-027, HEA-27

REFERENCE: AHRs files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 4

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material included: flakes; a large biface. Unclear if this site was surface collected.

Raw material diversity: The large biface was basalt.

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 1/8 mile north of VABM 1939 on Garner Hill. Site is on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 635011N, Long. 1485822W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Lithic scatter

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: campsite, probably of short duration

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site surface investigated only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-030, HEA-30

REFERENCE: AHS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 5

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation; probably related to the Dry Creek sequence

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material included: a biface fragment; conical microblade core (with rotated platform); retouched flakes. It is unclear if a surface collection was made.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on the Healy end moraine just south across Dry Creek from HEA-005. Site located on Healy D-5 quad. Lat. 635202N, Long. 1490155W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: lithic scatter

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: campsite of short duration

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface investigated only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-032, HEA-32

REFERENCE: AHR5 files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at
University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 172.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635135N, Long. 1490020W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-033, HEA-33

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 173.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra; Lowland Spruce Forest

Relief:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635355N, Long. 1490340N.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-034, HEA-34

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 174.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635315N, Long. 1490225W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-035, Panguingue Creek 2

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 175.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra; Lowland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635455N, Long. 1490530W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-036, HEA-36

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 176.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635940N, Long. 1490445W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-037, HEA-37

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at
University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 177.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra; Lowland
Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635905N, Long. 1490850W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-038, Little Panguingue Creek

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 5, 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 178.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra; Lowland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635600N, Long. 1490620W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUBITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: NEA-051, Lignite

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 575

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1922, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 363.3 on the Alaska Railroad; located 4 miles north of Healy; located on Healy D-5 quad. Lat. 635430N, Long. 1490110W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: station of the Alaska Railroad

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-062, HEA-62

REFERENCE: AHS files
Holmes, Charles E. 1975: 6
Plaskett, C. D. 1976 (site not found in this reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-4 quad.
Lat. 634808N, Long. 1485607W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-075, Mt. McKinley Park Station

REFERENCE: AHRs files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1921, Euro-American

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 347.9 of the Alaska Railroad. Site located on Healy C-4 Quad. Lat. 634840N, Long. 1485500W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: In 1926 a depot formerly located at Windy Station was reconstructed at McKinley Park Station. A new depot was built in the early 1940's.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad depot

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-076, Moody Tunnel (Tunnel 8)

REFERENCE: AHRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920-21,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 353.6 of the
Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy C-4 Quad. Lat. 634817N,
Long. 1485558W.

SITE SIZE: Tunnel is 262 feet in length.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Alaska Railroad tunnel 262 feet in length.
Snowshed sets, portal sets, tunnel sets. On 10 degree curve. 70#
inner guard rail.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad tunnel

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-077, Tunnel 9

REFERENCE: AHRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1921, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 354.7 of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4 Quad. Lat. 634858N, Long. 1485707W.

SITE SIZE: Tunnel is 517 feet in length.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Railroad tunnel was used from 1921 until it was reportedly abandoned after a cave-in in the early 1940's. Tunnel is 517 feet in length.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad tunnel

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-079, Garner Tunnel (Tunnel 10)

REFERENCE: AMRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1921, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 356.2 of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4 Quad. Lat. 635000N, Long. 1485818W.

SITE SIZE: Tunnel is 508 feet in length.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Railroad tunnel is on 3 degree 15 minute to 5 degree to 10 degree to 4 degree to 4 degree 30 minute curve to right. Superelevation carries through tunnel. No inner guard rail. New north portal in 1971 by Rock Contractor. Plans to daylight.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad tunnel

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: NEA-078, Garner

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920-21,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 355.7 of the
Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 634930N,
Long. 1485830W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Probably contains remains of structures.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: A former camp, established for tunnel work on
the Alaska Railroad.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-080, Healy Station

REFERENCE: AHRs files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 338.2 of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 635130N, Long. 1485800W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Probably contains remains of structures.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Officially named "Healy" in March 1920, this station was a major construction base in the Fairbanks Division of the Alaskan Engineering Commission. The station is located in the heart of the Nenana coal fields. A spur was constructed to the mines of the Healy River Coal Corporation mines.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: NEA-081, Dry Creek Bridge

REFERENCE: AHS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1925, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 360.9 of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 635307N, Long. 1485535W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Bridge fabricated by American Bridge Company and installed during construction of the Alaska Railroad. Bridge consists of four bents, concrete abutments, three 60-foot thru girders, and 70' inner guard rail.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad bridge

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-082, Suntrana

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1922, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 4.6 of the Healy Branch of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy C-4. Lat. 635230N, Long. 1485045W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Station of the Alaska Railroad, established in late 1922, when the Alaska Engineering Commission constructed a spur from Healy to the important mines of the Healy River Coal Corporation.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-083, Nenana River Bridge

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1925, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at D0.95 of the
Suntrana Branch of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4
quad. Lat. 635145N, Long. 1485445W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Four bents, concrete abbuttments. Concrete
piers. One 240-foot thru truss, and two 80-foot thru girders.
Sidewalk outside girders and truss with handrail on right side.
Spruce deck for highway use, removed in 1972. Thru girders were
fabricated by the American Bridge Company and installed during
construction of the Alaska Railroad. Thru truss was fabricated by
Pacific Car & Foundry and installed in 1951. Original truss was
washed out.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Bridge for the Alaska Railroad and highway.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-084, Sheep Creek Bridge

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1925, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 352.7 of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Healy D-4 quad. Lat. 634950N, Long. 1485530W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Fifteen bents. Concrete piers. One 60-foot deck girder. Nine 14-foot wood trestles. Vulcan #2.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad bridge. Bridge fabricated in 1925 by American Bridge Company; it was installed in 1944.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-091, Stampede Trail

REFERENCE: AHS files
Matheson, J. 1981:
Plaskett, D. C. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra; Lowland
Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635430N, Long. 1490110.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-109, Bison Gulch St.

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Bowers, P. 1979

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown
affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Alpine Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy T-4 quad.
Lat. 634813N, Long. 1485728W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-137, Panguingue Creek III

REFERENCE: AHRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: BP 5620, prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635448N, Long. 1490535W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: REA-138, Lignite Creek I

REFERENCE: ANRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Alpine Tundra; Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-5 quad.
Lat. 635534N, Long. 1490045W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: NEA-139, Lignite Creek II

REFERENCE: AHS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Alpine Tundra; Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-4 quad.
Lat. 635440N, Long. 1485920W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
USITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-140, Lignite Creek III

REFERENCE: AHS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine, Moist Tundra, Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-4 quad.
Lat. 635510N, Long. 1485725W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: NEA-141, Lignite Creek IV

REFERENCE: AHRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-4 quad.
Lat. 635440N, Long. 1485840W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-142, Lignite Creek V

REFERENCE: AHR8 files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection on University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Alpine Tundra; Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Healy D-4 quad.
Lat. 635350N, Long. 1485815W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: HEA-190, Otto Lake Road Site

REFERENCE: AHS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): 1 flake

Raw material diversity: grey coarse-grained chert

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach):

NE1/4, SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 25, T12S, R8W Healy D-4 quad. Site is located 1,000 feet north of Otto Lake Road bed, 4 km west of Otto Lake. Lat. 635050N, Long. 1490240W.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: prehistoric site

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-010, Clear

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 222

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1918, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 392.9 of the
Alaska Railroad; also, 16 miles south of Nenana. Located on
Fairbanks B-5 quad.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-011, Chena Townsite

REFERENCE: AHS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 203

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1903, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Bottomland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on the north bank of the Tanana River, 1 mile west of the mouth of the Chena River and 7 miles SW of Fairbanks. Site located on Fairbanks D-2 quad.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: south terminus of the Tanana Valley Railroad

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-014, Cache

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 173

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1918, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 447.7 on the Alaska Railroad, at the junction of Cache Creek and the Alaska Railroad 18 miles west of Fairbanks. Site is located on Fairbanks D-3.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-016, Berg

REFERENCE: AHS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 125

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1922, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 420.4 of the
Alaska Railroad, 6 miles NE of Nenana. Site is located on Fairbanks
C-5.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-022, Cripple Creek Hotel

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 62

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1903, 1920-30's,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site in Historic District

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Site is located on Fairbanks
D-3 quad, T1S, R2W, Sec. 7. Lat. 645050N, Long. 1480100W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: A Historic District containing 10 frame buildings in good condition. A hotel was established at the site of the present-day Resort in 1903. Drift mining was active in the region by 1906 and the townsite of Berry was established. In the late 1920's and early 1930's, the Fairbanks Exploration Company established a camp at Berry (renamed Ester) and built the present Cripple Creek Hotel and surrounding buildings. The Hotel was originally used as a mess hall/bunkhouse and remains unchanged except for the front porch and upstairs plumbing added in 1958. The wellhouse, coal bin, roof ventilators, and food cache are also original.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Mess hall/bunkhouse of the Fairbanks Exploration Company mining camp.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-028, Gold Stream Valley

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Holmes, E. C. 1975 (site not found in this reference)

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric of unknown affiliation

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Site is located on Fairbanks
D-2 quad. Lat. 645500N, Long. 1475500W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-061, Berry

REFERENCE: AHRS files
• Orth, D. J. 1967: 127

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1906, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Collection at
University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Low Bush; Lowland Spruce
Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at the trail junction
1 mile east of Ester and 8 miles west of Fairbanks. Located on
Fairbanks D-2 quad. Lat. 645052N, Long. 1480030W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Fairbanks Exploration Company mining camp

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: PAI-062, Happy

REFERENCE: AHRS files
 Orth, D. J. 1967: 405

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1905, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 463.0 on the
Alaska Railroad, 8 miles west of Fairbanks. Site is located on
Fairbanks D-2 quad. Lat. 645307N, Long. 1475528W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-064, Muskeg

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Orch, D. J. 1967: 666

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1921, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 20 miles west of Fairbanks on Fairbanks D-3 quad. Lat. 644750N, Long. 1482735W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-068, Kobe

REFERENCE: AHS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 803

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1924, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 48 miles SW of Nenana
on Fairbanks A-5 quad. Lat. 641400N, Long. 1491500W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-069, Browne

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 162

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 381.2 of the Alaska Railroad on the east bank of the Nenana River, 29 miles S of Nenana. Site is located on Fairbanks A-5 quad. Lat. 640900N, Long. 1491400W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-070, Mose

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Orth, D. J. 1967: 660

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): 3 miles north of Ferry and 36 miles S of Nenana. Located on Fairbanks A-5. Lat. 640300N, Long. 1490800W.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad station

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-089, Nenana River Bridge

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920-1925,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Site is located on Fairbanks
A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Steel bridge with one eighty-foot through
plate girder span, and two 200-foot steel truss spans, resting on four
concrete piers and abutments.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: One of five main steel bridges on route of
Alaska Railroad between Anchorage and Fairbanks.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-090, Ferry Station

REFERENCE: AHRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1918, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 371.1 of the Alaska Railroad. Site is located on Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: A new section house was constructed in the early 1930's. In the early 1950's, a section house formerly located at Julius station was moved to Ferry. Both structures are still at Ferry; both are in -- -- and are not inhabited. Also several gasoline cans -- remain at Ferry. Originally known as Residency 4, this station was established in late 1918. The station was important in the one -- of -- across Nenana River before the construction of a steel bridge.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Station of the Alaska Railroad

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-094, High Ridge #2

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: Prehistoric, Athabascan

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 271. No testing was done.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Lowland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 1,000 feet north of First Creek in SW1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 28, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5.

SITE SIZE: 2 by 2 meter area

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Surface collected only; no testing was conducted.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-096, High Ridge #3

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 272. One test pit was dug.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located approximately 1,000 feet north of First Creek and 1,000 feet east of FAI-094. Site located in SE1/4, SE1/4, Sec. 28, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 15 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-098, ARR Bridge at Mile 447.7

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 107

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1919, 1926;
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic structure
Condition: Normal state of weathering

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Upland Spruce
Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach):

N1/2, SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec.11, T1S, R4W Fairbanks D-3 quad. Located at Mile 447.7 of the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: An original bridge was constructed at this location in 1919. The current bridge was fabricated by the American Bridge Company and erected during construction of the Alaska Railroad. It has 2 bents and concrete abutments; one 80-foot deck girder; concrete caps; 70# inner guard rail; and walks on both sides.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Alaska Railroad bridge

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-106, Plateau #2

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Flaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 158.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located north of First Creek in SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 35, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record .

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-107, Plateau #3

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 159.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located north of First Creek in NW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 34, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 2 by 2 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-112, FAI 112

REFERENCE: AHRS file

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

Condition: normal state of weathering

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): flake
scatter. Collection at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.
A test pit dug on top of the bluff produced no cultural material.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Alpine Tundra

Site is eroding down the side of a Healy age terrace. Lithic
material encountered from 2 to 6 meters below the bluff edge in an
area 2 meters wide.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Site is located 1 mile east
of Ferry village on a terrace about 100 meters north of a gravel
landing strip. T10S, R8W, Sec. 27, Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: Lithic material covered a 2 meter wide area. Extent of
site is unknown but is expected to be small.

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-121, Blowout #1

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material, including fire-cracked rock. Collection at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 165.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra
Site is a blowout in a sand dune.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on a ridge 3,000 feet east of FAI-106. Site located in SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec.35, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-122, Blowout #2

REFERENCE: AHS file
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material, including fire-cracked rock. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 166.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra
Site is a blowout in a sand dune.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 400 feet east of FAI-121 in SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 35, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-123, Blowout #3

REFERENCE: AHRS file
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material, including fire-cracked rock. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 167.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra
Site is a blowout in a sand dune.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located approximately 500 feet east of FAI-122 in SE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 35, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-124, Blowout #4

REFERENCE: AHRs files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material, including fire-cracked rock. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 168.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist tundra

Site is a blowout in a sand dune.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located approximately 200 feet east of FAI-123 in NE1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 35, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 2 by 2 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-125, Blowout #5

REFERENCE: AHS files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: 76 169.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra
Site is a blowout in a sand dune.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 150 feet east of FAI-124 in SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 36, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: 1 test pit was dug.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-126, Blowout #6

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Plaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic
material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA
76 170.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra
Site is a blowout in a sand dune.

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located 1,000 feet southeast
of FAI-125 in SW1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 36, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUBITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-127, Upper Rock Creek

REFERENCE: AHS files
Flaskett, D. 1976: 12

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: prehistoric

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: prehistoric site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS): Lithic material. Collection at University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks: UA 76 171.

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Moist Tundra

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located in SE1/4, NW1/4, Sec. 36, T10S, R10W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 5 by 5 meters

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES:

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA: Site was surface collected only.

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-134, Bartholomae Mine

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 51

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1900-20's,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Henderson Road,
Fairbanks D-2 quad.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Five main buildings and a sturdy head frame remain at the Mine. Ore brought up from the shafts would be dumped through the hopper in the head frame into trucks for conveying to a mill. An ore loading shed and a generator shed stand beside the head frame. Farther up the hill are a garage, winchhouse (for the generator and shaft cable system), a small bunkhouse for the mine crew and a storage shed. Cable from the winchhouse at one time ran from the roof across the road to the A shaft. A new mill was constructed at the Mine in 1977 to process ore samples from local prospecting activities.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Lode-gold mine

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-169, Strand Family Cemetery

REFERENCE: AHRS files

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: early 1950's;
Athabaskan and Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

Condition: site has been disturbed, degree unknown;
in danger of destruction from GVEA

powerline

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT:

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located in
N1/2, NE1/4, Sec.33, T10S, R8W Fairbanks A-5 quad.

SITE SIZE: 5 acres

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Cemetery contains 5 graves: 3 Native
Alaskans, 1 Euro-american from Washington state, and an Alaskan miner.
About 50 feet from this family plot is the burial place of the ashes
of Ray Rupp, a pioneer Alaskan miner. Wooden crosses mark the graves
and three also have a concrete slab.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: family cemetery

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-202, Chena Pumphouse

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 64

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1931, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site, National Historic Register 3/17/82

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Upland Spruce
Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Fairbanks D-2
quad.

SITE SIZE: 3 acres

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: The Chena Pumphouse was built from 1931-1933 to pump water from the Chena River 400 feet up over Chena Ridge and then by ditch to the Cripple Creek thawing and dredging operations. The water it therefore supplied under pressure was used in the stripping of deep layers of overburden off gold-bearing gravels.

The building is 20 feet wide by 108 feet long, and it had originally a gable addition projecting from the midpoint on its south side. Both walls and roof are covered with sheet metal. On the ridge of the roof are five skylights, giving natural daylight to the interior of the building. The building's north side had barnsash-type windows and two wooden doors, positioned to service the sluiceway which runs parallel to the north side of the building. On the west end of the building is a sliding barn door, a 20 foot tall frame, probably used to support a flood gate, used to be located at the east end of the building, as well as a central sliding barn door in that wall.

Inside the building there used to be 10-14" double suction centrifugal pumps rated at 6,000 gpm against a 220' head, direct connected to 400 hp electric motors. These pumps, mounted in series, 2 to a unit, delivered Chena River water to Cripple Creek over Chena

Ridge through 3-26" pipelines against a total water head of 440'. A three mile ditch led from there to the current mining site.

After the Fairbanks Exploration Company ceased dredging operations at Cripple Creek in 1958, the Chena Pumphouse was shut down. In 1978, when it was remodeled for its present use as a restaurant and bar, the basic structure of the building was kept unchanged, as well as the sheet metal cladding. Inside, one can still see the original tin roofing. A new entr was added on the north side of the building as the main entrance, and to the south, a kitchen/service wing added in a new flat-roofed structure. The sluice way and equipment on the east and north sides of the building remain unchanged despite extensive landscaping of the grounds around the building.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Pumphouse of the Fairbanks Exploration Company.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-221, Hudson (Borovich) Mill

REFERENCE: AHR8 files
Matheson, J. 1981: 108

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1926, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Site is located 1.5 miles west of Ester in T1S, R3W, Sec. 1 & 12 Fairbanks D-3 quad.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Frame mill building

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Mill

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-222, Fairbanks Exploration Company Dredge #6

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 57

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1929, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic Object

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Riverine; Upland Spruce
Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Fairbanks D-2
quad.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: The dredge, constructed on the middle part of Goldstream Creek, was modified for its use on clay and gumbo bedrock via round-bottom buckets, a water jet in the dump hopper for bucket cleaning, and additional washers at the revolving screen. It was first moved from Goldstream to Ester down the old Tanana Valley Railroad grade to Happy, then across to Ester. It then was moved to Gold Hill via a canal, pulled by 2 D-8's at the bow and 2 D-8's at the stern. And finally, it was moved to Sheep Creek, where it remains today. The stacker, spuds, screens, digging ladder and its supports were removed for the move, and 18 tractors attached to its bow. The dredge was floated over cribbing, and then the pond drained. After initial problems with the tractors and freezing of the sled runners, the dredge was moved in 4 hours 28 minutes over a distance of 7.3 miles.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Gold dredge of the Fairbanks Exploration
Company.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-224, Mohawk Mine & Mill

REFERENCE: AHS files
Matheson J. 1981: 108

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920's,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at 0.7 Mile of St.
Patrick Road in T1N, R2W, Sec. 32 Fairbanks D-2.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: 3 buildings remaining

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Lode mine and mill

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: PAI-225, Saulich Homestead

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 38

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920's,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Fairbanks D-3
quad, 19.5 miles west of Fairbanks on the Saulich Spur, adjacent to
the Alaska Railroad.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Milo Saulich was born in Serbia and came to
Alaska prior to WWI. He ran a wood camp for the Alaska Railroad and
two stations on the railroad were named after him: Saulich at Mile
451 and Old Saulich at Mile 449. At his homestead on July 9, 1942 a
hired man killed both Milo and his wife. A number of buildings in the
area of the Saulich homestead remain: a small cabin with a sod roof,
a larger log house with a fallen-in roof, sheds and an outhouse. The
lines of fencing are also visible.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: homestead

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-226, Strawberry Joe Nettleton's Cabin

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 108

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920's,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located at Mile 1 of the Old
Nenana Highway in T1S, R2W, Sec. 1 Fairbanks D-2 quad.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: 2 cabins

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: 2 cabins

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-228, Fairbanks Exploration Company Dredge #10

REFERENCE: AHRs files
Matheson, J. 1981: 55-57

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1940, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located on Fairbanks D-2
quad, on Cripple Creek.

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: The dredge was an electrically-powered
stacker type with a welded, pontoon type steel hull. The dredge
buckets have both riveted and rivetless lips and the buckets would
dump their contents into a hopper, from which the gravel would pass to
a trommel screen and washing nozzles. Gravel staying on the screen
would be passed back as waste material; gravel falling through would
continue to inclined tables with Hungarian riffles. Mercury traps at
the upper end and mats at the lower end would collect the gold. Jigs
on Dredge #10 enabled a recovery rate of 96% of total dredge
production. The dredge is located in its original location.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Fairbanks Exploration Company gold dredge

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-230, Tanana Valley Railroad

REFERENCE: AHS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 35-36

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1904-1905,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: Historic Structure

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Low Brush; Bottomland
Spruce Forest; Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on UEGS map and attach):

SITE SIZE:

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: The Tanana Valley Railroad consisted of 45 miles of narrow gauge track, 4 locomotives, 4 passenger coaches, and 38 freight cars. Stations constructed for the railroad included: Happy Station, McNears Station, Fox, Gilmore, Olmes, Ridgetop Station, Eldorado Station, Chatanika Station, Chena, Garden Island.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Tanana Valley Railroad

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-234, Red Garter Saloon

REFERENCE: AHS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 108

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1920's,
Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach): Located in Ester in
T1S, R2W, Sec. 7 Fairbanks D-3 quad.

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Frame building

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Saloon

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-231, Crystal Palace

REFERENCE: ANRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 62

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1906, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site in Historic District

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach):

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Crystal Palace building which was originally the blacksmith shop of the Fairbanks Exploration Company mining camp.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Blacksmith shop of the Fairbanks Exploration Company mining camp.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-232, Cripple Creek Cache

REFERENCE: AHR8 files
Matheson, J. 1981: 62

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1906, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site in Historic District

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach):

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Cripple Creek Cache building which was used as the assay office of the Fairbanks Exploration Company mining camp at Berry. Today, the Cripple Creek Cache building is the Ester Post Office.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION:

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

SITE RECORD FORM
SUSITNA LINEAR SURVEY PROJECT

SITE NAME: FAI-233, Malemute Saloon

REFERENCE: AHRS files
Matheson, J. 1981: 62

PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION/ETHNIC AFFILIATION: AD 1969, Euro-american

C-14 DATES (INCLUDE LAB # AND MATERIAL DATED):

Comments regarding dates:

SITE TYPE: historic site in Historic District

LITHIC REMAINS (ATTACH COPY OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS):

Raw material diversity:

FAUNAL REMAINS:

Bone tools:

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING/ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT: Upland Spruce Forest

Habitat:

(Locate on USGS map and attach):

SITE SIZE: Less than 1 acre

FEATURES OR STRUCTURES: Malemute Saloon building which is a reconstruction of an original Berry townsite building. The Malemute Saloon contains half of the original bar from the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Dawson.

SITE TYPE/FUNCTION: Reconstruction of the original building which contained the bar from the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Dawson. The original building was a part of the townsite of Berry, a mining camp of the Fairbanks Exploration Company.

DEPTH OF DEPOSIT/NUMBER OF STRATA:

(Presence of organic lenses or tephra):

end of record

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ATTACHMENT A

Degrees Mins Secs

Anchorage (A-8) Quadrangle

Latitude:	61	08	00 N. to
	61	15	00 N.
Longitude:	149	37	30 W. to
	149	50	00 W.

Anchorage (B-8)

Latitude:	61	15	00 N. to
	61	25	00 N.
Longitude:	149	37	30 W. to
	150	00	00 W.

Anchorage (B-7)

Latitude:	61	15	00 N. to
	61	19	00 N.
Longitude:	149	35	00 W. to
	149	37	30 W.

Tyonek (B-1)

Latitude:	61	20	00 N. to
	61	30	00 N.
Longitude:	150	00	00 W. to
	150	15	00 W.

Tyonek (C-1)

Latitude:	61	30	00 N. to
	61	45	00 N.
Longitude:	150	05	00 W. to
	150	17	00 W.

Tyonek (D-1)

Latitude:	61	45	00 N. to
	62	00	00 N.
Longitude:	150	00	00 W. to
	150	12	00 W.

Talkeetna (A-1)

Latitude:	62	00	00 N. to
	62	05	00 N.
Longitude:	150	00	00 W. to
	150	05	00 W.

Talkeetna Mountains (D-6)

Latitude:	62	45	00 N. to
	62	50	00 N.
Longitude:	149	30	00 W. to
	149	50	00 W.

Healy (D-4)

Latitude:	63	48	00 N. to
	64	00	00 N.
Longitude:	148	50	00 W. to
	149	00	00 W.

Healy (D-5)

Latitude:	63	45	00 N. to
	64	00	00 N.
Longitude:	149	00	00 W. to
	149	30	00 W.

Fairbanks (A-5)

Latitude:	64	00	00 N. to
	64	15	00 N.
Longitude:	149	00	00 W. to
	149	30	00 W.

Fairbanks (B-4)

Latitude:	64	15	00 N. to
	64	30	00 N.
Longitude:	148	50	00 W. to
	149	00	00 W.

Fairbanks (B-5)

Latitude:	64	15	00 N. to
	64	20	00 N.
Longitude:	149	00	00 W. to
	149	10	00 W.

Fairbanks (C-3)

Latitude:	64	37	00 N. to
	64	45	00 N.
Longitude:	148	15	00 W. to
	148	30	00 W.

Fairbanks (C-4)

Latitude:	64	30	00 N. to
	64	45	00 N.
Longitude:	148	30	00 W. to
	149	00	00 W.

Fairbanks (D-3)

Latitude:	64	45	00 N. to
	64	52	00 N.
Longitude:	148	00	00 W. to
	148	30	00 W.

Fairbanks (D-2)

Latitude:	64	45	00 N. to
	64	55	00 N.
Longitude:	147	50	00 W. to
	148	00	00 W.

APPENDIX B

Athabaskan Cultural Resources Along the
Linear Features of the
Susitna Hydroelectric Project

Prepared by

James Kari and Priscilla Russell Kari

(The following presentation is not complete for the project area, as ethnographic and linguistic research is still being conducted and data are updated accordingly.)

DRAFT: DO NOT CITE WITHOUT PERMISSION

ATHEBASKEAN CULTURAL RESOURCES ALONG THE LINEAL FEATURES
OF THE SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

by James Kari
and
Priscilla Russell Kari

February 1985

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report is part of an on-going project to document the ethnogeography of the Dena'ina, Ahtna and Tanana, contiguous Athabaskan languages, whose traditional lands are bisected by the linear features of the Susitna Hydroelectric Project. The components of this research are to document the oral place names systems in the Native languages, to annotate with speakers the land use patterns and important historic and prehistoric events at specific places, and to search for documentary sources on these areas.

The material presented in this report varies in depth of coverage. Sections 1 through 10 are in the Dena'ina language area, from Anchorage north to the Devil Canyon area. In these areas the place names inventory is about as complete as it will ever be, and a lot of annotations have been transcribed from tape recordings. Most of these places are listed in Kari 1982 or in Kari and Kari 1982, however the annotations in this report are much more extensive. Sections 11 through 14 are in the Ahtna language area, from Devil Canyon north to the Healy area. Most, but not all of the Ahtna place names are in Kari 1983 (with map). There are some annotations provided for these areas in this report, however, important Western Ahtna land use data is still untranscribed (or unrecorded). Sections 14 and 15 are in the Tanana language area, from Fairbanks south to Healy. Here the place names lists are not complete, and there are only a few scattered place annotations at present. For perspective, it should be noted that the sections presented in this report in or near the proposed linear features are only subsections of the larger language areas, as defined through the dialect geography by Krauss (1974). Also, the ethnogeographic documentation for these language areas demonstrates that Athabaskan use of these areas was extremely comprehensive.

In sections 1-10 statements following % without quotation marks and without initials are translations of Dena'ina statements by Shem Pete. Statements following % with quotation marks are English statements made by Shem Pete. Comments by other speakers are attributed, KN is Katherine Nicolie, BP is Billy Pete. In sections 1-10 Shem Pete often notes the presence or absence of nichi in an area. Nichi are semi-subterranean. and they usually indicate a winter habitation site.

We feel ethnogeographic research is an extremely profitable and flexible framework for expanding the ethnographic record, for understanding site specific and regional archaeological remains, and for gaining insights into many aspects of the ecology of the region. Since the large portion of the area represented is now depopulated of aboriginal peoples, the data assembled here is extremely rich and detailed. This type of research has the potential of integrating many phases of the Susitna Hydroelectric research that either have been done autonomously (e.g. hydrology habitat, archaeology, contemporary land use), or not at all (e.g. ethno-history). The best of this material has been derived from close translations of narrative in the Native languages. People such as Shem Pete, Jake Tansy, Jim Tyone, and Matthew Titus have access to many kinds of information about these areas which predate all historic and scientific records.

1. Introduction (continued)

Portions of the territories of three separate Athabaskan language groups, the Dena'ina, Ahtna, and Lower Tanana, occur within the area under study. Following is a brief description of territorial boundaries, settlement patterns, and subsistence cycles during the 19th and 20th centuries. Refer also to accompanying maps.

The Dena'ina are divided into four subgroups or dialects; Inland, Iliamna, Outer Inlet, and Upper Inlet (J. Kari, 1975), of which only the latter are included in this study. Geographical landmarks for Upper Inlet Dena'ina territory are Granite Point on the west, and Point Possession on the Kenai Peninsula on the east. Devil Canyon on the Susitna River and Broad Pass occur on the northern border.

Of the four Ahtna subgroups; Lower, Middle, Upper, and Western (Buck and Kari, 1975. de Laguna and McClellan, 1981), only the latter is relevant to this study. The Western Ahtna have the Susitna and Chulitna rivers as geographical landmarks on the west and share a southern boundary with the Dena'ina in the Talkeetna Mountains. The Central Talkeetna Mountains was Upper Inlet Dena'ina territory prior to white contact (see pages 48 & 50). The McLaren River is a landmark on the western boundary of the Western Ahtna and the Yanert River where it intersects with the Nenana River is a northern boundary. In the 19th century the Western Ahtna appear to have expanded northward into Lower Tanana territory via the Upper Nenana River and the Delta River (see page 61).

The Lower Tanana are divided into six regional bands; Delta-Goodpastor, Salcha, Chena, Wood River, Nenana-Toklat, and Minto, and three dialect areas. (McKenna, 1981:564). The Wood River and Nenana-Toklat are relevant to this study. They are bounded on the west by the Kantishna and Tolovana rivers, the south by the intersection of the Upper Nenana and Yanert rivers (although this boundary has not been adequately researched), and immediately to the east by the Wood River. According to Shinkwin and Case, 1984:22, more fieldwork is needed to determine the northern boundary.

DENA'INA

The Upper Inlet Dena'ina are divided into three subgroups, or regional bands; Susitna River Basin, Knik Arm, and Tyonek Area (Kari 1977 and Fall 1981). The territories and subsistence cycles of the first two groups occur within the area of this study and are described below. Local bands in the Susitna River Basin group were the Alexander Creek, Susitna Station-Red Shirt Lake, Upper Yentna, and Koto Creek bands. The local bands of the Knik Arm were Eklutna, Matanuska, and Western Knik Arm.

The Susitna River Basin Dena'ina possessed a territory which extended from the mouth of the Susitna River to the foothills of the Talkeetna Mountains and the Alaska Range. At one time numerous winter villages existed on the lower Yentna and lower and middle Susitna Rivers. Susitna Station was a major village in precontact times up to about 1935. There are no Dena'ina villages now in this entire area.

The Knik Arm Dena'ina lived around Knik Arm and along the Knik and

Matanuska Rivers. Both the Chugach and Talkeetna Mountains and the present day Anchorage area were used for subsistence purposes. Only one Dena'ina village, Eklutna, remains in this area today although there are many former village sites.

Fall (1981) has reconstructed the subsistence cycles of the 19th century Upper Inlet Dena'ina. He defines three patterns: "(1) the coastal pattern of the lower Susitna River and Tyonek Dena'ina; (2) the interior pattern of the upriver Susitna Dena'ina; (3) the Knik Arm pattern, which combines elements of the other two regions." The coastal pattern is divided into two subgroups, the Lower Susitna River Basin and the Tyonek Area of which only the Lower Susitna River Basin pattern is relevant to this study.

The subsistence pattern of the Dena'ina of the Lower Susitna River Basin is discussed below. From late fall to March or April the Dena'ina were based in winter villages which were commonly situated on salmon streams or lakes that were abundant in resources. Other considerations for choosing a winter village site were the availability of a good wood supply for fuel and good water for drinking and cooking as well as the nearby presence of large rivers and trails to insure easy transportation. The Dena'ina also preferred to locate their winter villages on or near bluffs which were used as lookouts both for game and for enemy parties.

In the spring, usually April, the Lower Susitna River Basin Dena'ina left their winter homes and travelled to camps located on Cook Inlet often near the mouths of major streams such as the Susitna River. Here they hunted waterfowl and beaver followed by seals and beluga in June. They also fished for candlefish and dug Hedysarum alpinum, "Indian potatoes." After completing these activities they established themselves in June at salmon fish camps on the larger side streams of the Susitna River where they remained throughout most of the summer. These camps were conveniently located near the winter villages. In the fall Lower Susitna River Basin Dena'ina went to hunting areas in the nearby mountains, such as Mount Susitna, and to lake environments. They obtained fish, beaver, muskrats, and moose in the lake environments and bear, ground squirrels and marmots in the mountains. They also harvested quantities of berries. Hunting expeditions for sheep also took place during this season in the upper Yentna River drainage. After the fall fishing and hunting season, they returned to their winter villages where they remained based until the following March or April. The food preserved during the rest of the year for winter was supplemented by hunting moose and bear during the winter and fishing through the ice of local lakes for trout and other available fish species.

The subsistence cycle of the Knik Arm Dena'ina although similar in most aspects to that of the Lower Susitna Basin Dena'ina, had some distinct differences. In the spring the Knik Arm people moved from their winter villages to the Anchorage area or joined Susitna people at the mouth of the Susitna to obtain candlefish and other available resources. After obtaining candlefish they traveled to Fire Island and lower parts of Knik Arm to set up salmon camps in order to harvest king salmon as king salmon do not move up most streams that empty into Upper Knik Arm and those that do are of poor quality. Thus the Knik Arm Dena'ina had to travel considerably further for king salmon than the Upper Susitna Basin Dena'ina. After the king salmon runs the Knik Arm people moved to summer salmon camps which were located up Knik Arm to obtain other species

of salmon. In the fall they travelled into the Chugach and Talkeetna Mountains to hunt sheep, bears, ground squirrels, and marmots. Caribou were also harvested with fences. The remaining winter and spring activities of the Knik Arm Dena'ina are similar to those of the Lower Susitna Basin Dena'ina.

The Kroto Creek band (referred to as Upper Susitna Basin Dena'ina in Fall 1981) followed the basic subsistence patterns of the Lower Susitna Basin Dena'ina but were more oriented to the interior than the coast which was relatively distantly located. In the spring some of the Upper Susitna Basin Dena'ina fished for trout at the outlets of lakes while others travelled to the mouth of the Susitna River to trade with the Lower Basin Susitna Dena'ina for candlefish and other salt water resources. They did not, however, establish subsistence camps there. Because salt water resources were not readily available to them, the Upper Susitna Basin Dena'ina were especially dependent on the early king salmon runs as well as other salmon runs. They established camps for harvesting salmon on tributaries of the Susitna River in their area. In the fall they travelled to the Talkeetna Mountains and the foothills of the Alaska Range to hunt sheep, caribou, bear, ground squirrels, and marmots. They also hunted bear, beaver, and moose in the lowlands of their area in the fall and winter. During the winter they were based in winter settlements as were other Upper Inlet Dena'ina. During this season they also travelled to Tyonek and other Upper Inlet locations to trade mountain resources for salt water resources.

According to Osgood, 1937:60 the traditional winter houses of the Upper Inlet Dena'ina were large semi-subterranean structures (nichit) that sometimes measured forty feet long by thirty feet wide. Sweat houses were attached to these buildings. Moss, spruce logs, and birchbark were some of the materials used in the construction of these buildings which numbered four or five in a large village. (Upper Inlet informants emphasize the large size of the nichit in this area.) After Russian contact in the 19th century the Dena'ina began to build log houses that were totally above ground and smaller than the subterranean houses. Both underground and above ground caches were secondary structures that were built in the winter villages as well as at fish camps and other strategic locations. According to Osgood, 1937:65 the Upper Inlet Dena'ina used their smokehouse as their primary dwelling when situated during the summer months at their salmon fish camp. The smokehouse was constructed by laying strips of birch bark over a pole framework. Townsend (1981:628), however, says that the traditional fish-camp houses were small surface and sod and log structures that were separate from the smokehouse. Fish drying racks were also constructed separately. Semispherical lodges built out of strips of birch bark laid over bent poles were temporary structures used for shelter on hunting trips (Osgood, 1937:63). Lean-tos and skin tipis were other temporary structures built for this purpose. In the high country, when hunting ground squirrel or sheep above timberline, alder shelters, known as dunsha qeneh, are reported. Modern day Dena'ina hunting and trapping cabins tend to be log structures which are located in timber near a source of good drinking water and often on a body of water such as a large stream or lake (P. Kari, notes).

we recognize three regional bands for the western Athapascans of the early twentieth century: the Tlaxiutla Band, the Tlaxiutla Band, and the Cantwell-Denali Band. Also see de Laguna and McClellan, 1981. Information describing subsistence activities of the western Athapascans is very scanty in published sources. The following description of the subsistence cycle of the Cantwell-Denali Band is taken from (P. Kari, notes). It is assumed that this cycle was similar for the Tlaxiutla Band and Tlaxiutla Bands as well. One major exception is the fact that the Tlaxiutla and Tlaxiutla Bands had direct access to salmon whereas the Cantwell-Denali Bands did not. More research needs to be done in this area. In general, the western Athapascans were significantly more nomadic than their neighbors to the south. The territory of the Tlaxiutla Band included the Tlaxiutla River and Chitina River drainages. Within this band there was considerable intermarriage with the Upper Inlet Denali. See p. 41 for more information regarding the Tlaxiutla Band. The Tlaxiutla Band obtained some salmon in Chitina Creek, Stephan Lake, and probably also on the middle portion of the Chitina River. They hunted in the mountains at least as far north as Indian Creek on the Chitina River and along the Tlaxiutla River. Some present day informants have indicated that the Tlaxiutla Band had no permanent winter settlements but moved from one seasonal camp to another. This is a subject which is in need of more research.

The territory of the Tlaxiutla Band included portions of the Chitina, Tlaxiutla, and Tlaxiutla rivers as well as Lake Louise, Chitina Lake, and Tlaxiutla Lake. Members of this band had direct access to salmon in the upper portion of the Tlaxiutla River. According to Rackford, 1983:24 Tlaxiutla Lake was an important whitetfish location during the summer and fall. Fish were harvested with dipnets and traps, spears, and "from bridges constructed over lake waters."

The Upper Chitina and Upper Tlaxiutla rivers were major streams used by the Cantwell-Denali Band. This band did not have direct access to salmon but depended heavily on caribou and whitetfish for their living. After fleeing for whitetfish in the spring and early summer with fish traps and dipnets, they would follow the bull caribou to the glacier at the head of the Chitina River and hunt both it and sheep there. Families would line up at the bottom of the glacier in separate camps where they would dry the meat that was harvested. Fish and meat were not dried in smokehouses but by the wind on open racks. Families returned with their meat in boats made out of five caribou skins, harvesting whitetfish along the way. A variety of edible plants were gathered in the late spring, summer, and early fall. Caribou were also spread in lakes, such as Butte Lake, in August and September. Caribou were hunted throughout most of the year as it was the Cantwell-Denali Band's single most important food resource in terms of quantity harvested. Caribou fences and corrals were also used for harvesting caribou. Sheep and ground squirrels were taken for their meat and hides in the fall in various locations in the Tlaxiutla Range. The Cantwell-Denali Band did not see moose or elk until 1950 although he observed them on the Tlaxiutla River and large bison this time. During the winter a variety of subsistence were reported as needed.

De Laguna and McIlellan (1981:644) define three types of settlements for the Ahnapee winter villages, hunting camps, and fishing camps. The traditional winter houses were large, subterranean buildings made out of poles, moss, and spruce bark with sweatshouses possibly attached to them. Smaller houses were also often built in the settlement or nearby. Our western Ahnapee informants note that their people did not use sweatshouses, at least not within their memory. It is uncertain whether they built large subterranean houses and maintained permanent winter settlements as did the other Ahnapee groups. Elderly informants from the Western-Denali Band repeatedly emphasize the fact that as late as the early part of the 20th century they were almost constantly on the move following the caribou and looking for other resources that were necessary to their survival.

Reckord, 1983:81 indicates that the Ahnapee had more than one type of fish camp. Salmon fish camps were built on the banks of streams where salmon could be harvested easily. She describes them as being made up of temporary shelters, unattached steambaths which might only consist of a frame with skin stretched over them, and drying racks. She does not describe the non-salmonid fish camp.

According to Reckord, 1983:81 hunting camps were commonly "located near specific game locations, 20, 30, and even 50 miles from the permanent winter village." She notes that the size and type of camp was dependent on the kind of game being hunted. Caribou hunting camps, for example, tended to be larger than moose hunting camps as more people normally hunted caribou together than moose. Temporary shelters were constructed at the ends of game fences. According to De Laguna and McIlellan (1981:645) "every living site had a sweathouse, pit caches, a variety of tree or platform caches, as well as small enclosures for menstruants and parturients set at a distance."

TANANA

For a summary of Lower Tanana bands, see p. 72 and Hethcote, 1981:12. Shinkwin and Case, (1984:33-48) describe the subsistence cycle of the Lower Tanana Athabaskan, focusing on the Nenana area. Two time periods are depicted, the early to mid-twentieth century and the contemporary period. Following is a summary of their discussion.

During the early to mid-twentieth century the Nenana-Toklat band was very mobile moving between permanent, seasonally used camps. Nenana and the Toklat River, two places seasonally abundant in salmon, were the two primary areas from which subsistence activities took place. In the summer people fished for salmon in the silty Tanana River with fish wheels and fish traps. Before the introduction of fish wheels in the early part of the twentieth century, summer salmon fishing took place in clearwater sidestreams of the Tanana River. After the summer fishing season was over, people moved out from Nenana to the area between the Nenana and Toklat Rivers and the foothills of the Alaska Range to hunt and trap. Moose, caribou, sheep, and a variety of small game and furbearing species were harvested. In November families congregated at a site on the Toklat River to hook or spear spawning chum salmon. When spring arrived families went to the hills to snare ground squirrels and then moved to the Minto flats via the Teklanika River to hunt ducks and muskrats and to dig Hedysarum alpinum. Whitefish, sheefish, pike and suckers were also harvested with set nets at this season in the Tanana River and probably other localities in the spring and fall (which need to be researched).

In contemporary times the wild resource use area of the Nenana people has the upper Tolovana River drainage as a northern boundary and the middle Nenana River drainage as a southern boundary. The area between the Kantishna and Wood Rivers is the focus of the majority of subsistence activities. Today these activities take place primarily from permanent residences in the community of Nenana.* Some families also maintain fish camps which are located on the Tanana River, the majority being situated within a radius of fourteen miles of Nenana. A number of families also maintain hunting and trapping cabins in outlying areas which are used during all seasons but the summer. The cabins are all situated on a river or lake and all but two are located within a 50-mile radius of Nenana.

During the summer salmon fishing which occurs in the Tanana River with fish wheels and set nets is the primary subsistence activity. Whitefish, sheefish, burbot, and pike are also harvested with the salmon. Quantities of berries are gathered during the summer and early fall along with other plant species used for food and crafts. Fireweed is harvested primarily in the fall and winter.

Moose hunting is a major fall activity along with salmon fishing and continues into the season. Important moose hunting areas are along the Tanana River downstream fifty miles to the mouth of the Kantishna River and upriver approximately thirty miles. Other popular hunting areas are between the Teklanika and Wood rivers and in the Minto Flats along the Tolovana and Chatanika rivers. Traditionally sheep and caribou were hunted in the Alaska Range by Nenana-Toklat and Wood River people but none were reported taken in 1984 although caribou had been harvested within the last ten years. Hare and grouse hunting occurs during the fall and winter. Porcupine and willow ptarmigan are other small game.

*Anne Shinkwin & Martha Case, Modern Foragers: Wild Resource Use in Nenana Village, Alaska. Technical Paper No. 91. AK Dept. of Fish & Game, Division of Subsistence.

animals harvested by Nenana residents. Waterfowl hunting takes place during the fall in the Hinto Flats, the Linder Lakes area, the Kantishna, Kolovana, and Wood rivers as well as other lakes and streams of the area. Trapping occurs primarily between the Kantishna and Tatlanika rivers where beaver and marten are the main furbearers taken. Rarely lynx, wolverine and wolf are harvested.

McKenna (1981:371) notes that "A variety of house styles were used, the form depending on the season and the duration of stay. A skin-covered, domed lodge was used in the winter camps. The double lean-to, housing two families, was used for more transitory camps. Bark-covered huts were also constructed, particularly at the fish camps. Domical sweathouses were separate and were much used." Drane (1919:88) describes Athabaskan fishcamps on the lower Tanana, Yukon, and Koyukuk rivers as being located near good fish wheel sites. Living quarters generally consisted of tents although some families used their smokehouse for this purpose.

In conclusion this summary of Upper Inlet Dena'ina, Western Ahtna, and Nenana River Lower Tanana subsistence cycles, territorial boundaries, and settlement types is incomplete due to lack of available information. The following subject areas are in need of fieldwork in order to help fill the gaps in the data. To begin with the northern boundary of the Western Ahtna and the southern and northern boundaries of the Nenana River Lower Tanana have not been completely determined. Secondly, more information on the aboriginal and 19th through mid twentieth century subsistence cycles of the Western Ahtna and of the Nenana River Lower Tanana is needed. Data is also lacking concerning the hunting and fishing methods used by the Lower Tanana and the Western Ahtna, especially the Cantwell-Denali and Talkeetna bands. Finally, more information regarding settlement types and certain structures used by the Western Ahtna and Nenana River Lower Tanana is needed. For example, it is uncertain whether the traditional winter residences of the Western Ahtna were subterranean houses as used by other Ahtna groups and the Upper Inlet Dena'ina or whether they were less permanent structures as used by the Lower Tanana.

Structures of the Cantwell-Denali Ahnna

The Cantwell-Denali Ahnna appear to have been very mobile, making frequent moves between their hunting and fishing camps. At least in the memory of present day elders of that band they did not live in large, subterranean, winter houses called that de Laguna and McClellan (1981:445) describe for other Ahnna.

My primary consultant of the Cantwell-Denali band, an elderly man who grew up in a quite traditional, semi-nomadic life style and who has throughout his life travelled widely within his band's territory, notes that he never lived in that style of house nor has he ever found any remains of it within his country. Also he never heard his elders refer to living in one although he is familiar with it because people of the Tyone Band resided in a village constructed of subterranean houses during his youth. In contrast when he was a young person, he lived during the winter in a 10 X 12 canvas wall tent which, according to him, replaced the small, circular, skin-covered lodging that was used before his time. This lodging had a opening on one side in front of which a fire was built. Both the canvas tent and traditional winter lodging were very portable and well adapted to a people who were frequently on the move. He notes that winter camps were always built in the timber and usually near a source of water although snow was melted if there was no other available water.

In contrast to winter camps, summer camps were located out of the timber in order to make better use of the wind for drying meat and fish and to find relief from insects such as mosquitoes. Hunting camps were situated above timberline where there was brush which they used for firewood and near a source of water. The living quarters at fishing camps were located on a rise as the ground near the lake or stream shore where they fished was swampy. When he was a youth, my consultant lived during the summer in a tent that was made out of a very light cloth and which was smaller than the canvas tent, probably seven or eight feet in length. He said that he thought the summer dwelling used before his time consisted of skins draped over poles similar to a tarp. Summer camps also had racks made out of poles for drying meat or fish. At fish camps pits were dug about three feet deep were used for fermenting fish in.

Structures for taking sweat baths were built at both winter and summer camps. They were constructed by bending the stems of a flexible shrub such as willow into a dome shape over which skins or in post contact times blankets were laid. Rocks were heated up outside the sweathouse and then placed inside of it when participants were ready to bathe. Water was poured over the rocks to produce steam. There were also separate shelters for menstruants and parturients.

The Cantwell-Denali Ahnna built several types of caches which were situated at strategic locations such as important hunting and fishing areas. My consultant noted that they always had one good cache located near Wells Creek at timberline. Meat was brought over the mountain and cached here in the fall before they continued on to Valdez Creek. They would return to the cache in the winter when they needed meat as it was located on the way to important hunting grounds. Due to the band's mobility, caches were not located at every camp site. The caches were shared by all families of the bands who each had their own area in the cache.

The Cantwell-Denali people constructed one type of cache which was more or less permanent on poles above ground and another type on the ground. Both types of caches were built out of logs and could vary in size. Only pole caches were built at fish camps to store fish in because they afforded the necessary air circulation to prevent rot which the ground caches did not. A third type of cache which was for temporary use was built out of rocks in the mountains above timberline where there had been a rock slide. The meat was placed on the ground between layers of brush over which large rocks were laid. The rocks were a couple of feet high and weighed 70 to 80 pounds. Meat was cached in this way at freeze-up and was returned to when needed.

The Cantwell-Denali Ahtna built a kind of game blind out of rocks in the mountains. Rocks were piled about five feet high with holes left in the pile to shoot through. They were constructed in strategic locations near caribou trails. One particular rock blind is said to have been built near a spring on Butte Lake where caribou came to drink.

The Cantwell-Denali Ahtna constructed fences with snares attached for harvesting caribou, moose, and sheep. The fences which might be a mile long were made out of spruce poles and the snares out of rawhide. An ideal moose snare fence would be placed along a moose trail and would end at a bluff which the moose could not ascend. A caribou snare fence might be situated along a mountain side where there was a caribou trail. The Cantwell-Denali people also made a kind of fence to direct caribou into a lake where they would spear them. The fence consisted of posts placed about 100 feet apart that ran in the direction of the lake. Moss was placed on top of the posts to look like men so that the caribou would be frightened towards the lake.

McKenna (1981:571) summarizes the types of houses used by the Tanana Athabaskan. "A variety of house styles were used, the form depending on the season and the duration of stay. A skin-covered, domed lodge was used in the winter camps. The double lean-to, housing two families, was used for more transitory camps. Bark-covered huts were also constructed, particularly at the fish camps. Domical sweathouses were separate and were much used."

The types of structures the Tanana Athabaskan built differ from those of the Cantwell-Denali in Ahtna a number of ways. They constructed smoke houses for drying fish and meat while the Cantwell-Denali Ahtna only used racks for this purpose. The Tanana Athabaskan also built a kind of underground cache for storing food as well as a cache built on poles. The Cantwell Denali people do not report building the former type but instead built one on the surface of the ground. The underground cache which was framed with logs and had a birchbark roof was built about six or eight feet into the ground. Although they would vary in size, an average underground cache might measure six feet wide and about the same in length. My Tanana consultant did not know of caching meat under rocks above timberline as is described for the Cantwell-Denali Ahtna. However, he said they dug pits lined with birchbark in dry ground for fermenting fish as did the Cantwell-Denali Ahtna.

The Tanana Athabaskan built tall pole structures in low, open environments

which were used as game lookouts, something the Cantwell-Denali Ahna apparently did not construct. They also built long fences for snaring caribou, moose, and sheep as did the Cantwell-Denali Ahna. My consultant said concerning sheep fences that they had to pack the poles up to where they built them above timberline. Rocks were piled around the base of each pole to hold it in place.

In conclusion this summary of the structures used by the Tanana Athabaskan and Cantwell-Denali Ahna is not as complete as it might be due to lack of time. However, it does review the primary structures which they built. To make it the summary more complete, several persons from each group should be interviewed. Due to time constraints I was able to work with only one person from each group.

ANCHORAGE-Peters Creek to Indian Creek

Htostighitun Betnu r #K'anakatnu
 'trail goes over hill - creek', -?- creek#9,
 Peters Creek

I saw a salmon from Peters Creek that was eight feet long. We measured it.

^Perhaps these names refer to two different places.

Dkenyi Betnu
 'underground cache creek'
 creek into Peters Creek from north

Qintali Betnu
 'wide ridge creek'
 Little Peters Creek

Qintali
 'wide ridge'
 mountain east of Chugiak

Tuq'eyghit'ut
 'where water flows through birch'
 point on beach at Birchwood between Fire Creek and Peters Creek

Ch'enettash Betnu
 'we sleep - creek'
 Fire Creek

Ch'enettash Bena
 'we sleep - lake'
 Fire Lake

Ben Ka'a
 'big lake'
 Lake Clunie

Nuti'eghghulk'et'
 'sedge extends down'
 fish site, north of "Whitney", formerly Eklutna School fish camp

K'iqiydulghakt
 'where we harvest fish'
 point "Whitney" north of Eagle Bay

^Formerly Eklutna people used to put up fish in this area.
 ^They used to dig up K'tl'ila (*Hedysarum alpinum*) here. And they used to put
 up dry fish for winter. They also made chugilin (fermented fish).

K'ettaydeght
 'where it is high up'
 bluff and point two miles north of mouth of Eagle River

Nuk'elehitnu

'where we killed Alutiqs'
mountain near Potter Marsh, location uncertain

Tutl'uh

'back water'

Turnagain Arm; also used for Hope townsite

When the Americans came they found a lot of gold there. Some Dena'ina were there, and Ahna. Johnny White's mother and father lived there. And Steve Bismark and his wife. They were from the Wasila Lake village and they moved to Hope and Point Possession.

Nuti Edihen

'that which flows into salt water'

Indian Creek

In 1918, when the rail go through, I seen that house where all the Dena'ina used to stay (just less than two mile north of the Indian section house). That was Tom Nikolai's mother's house. Chidashla, she was from Knik. She died in 1934. In 1918 the cabin could have been 30 years old. They had a good cabin and a steambath. In 1918 all the Natives from Knik, Tyonek, and Kenai used to hang out there. Good porcupine hunting. And sheep. They say that there used to be Snichit there. There are salmon there too.

In 1931 that house was still there. My mother packed me there. We lived ther hunting porcupine. (BP)

Esbaytnu

'goat creek'

Bird Creek

Eklutna Alex was the first man to kill a goat they say. There were no goats before. the first moose came here about 200 years ago and the goat came about 150 years later.

Learned notes in 1898 that the trail up Bird Creek to upper Ship Creek was known by the Indians (1900:648).

Campbell Point

Nutut'iy

'object that stands in the water'

Fire Island

"There's water all around. It's just sitting in the water"

SP states that before contact the Knik Arm Dena'ina had a tanik'edi, fishing dock, on the west shore of Fire Island. The Alex and Theodore families have maintained fish camps here since about 1918.

Tudzadza

'swirling water'

West Point on Fire Island

Qin Cheghitnu

'crying ridge - creek'

Campbell Creek

Nungge

'upland area'

Nunaka Valley

^Probably not a place name, but a Dena'ina directional word for the upland direction, away from the Inlet.

Gheqishla

'black bear'

Tikishla, mountain 5150' on north fork of Campbell Creek

^Not an aboriginal place name. Dena'ina name suggested by Anchorage Mountaineers in 1967.

Qin Cheghi

'crying ridge'

Tanaina Peak

K'uhda'i

'moose'

Koktaya, mountain 5300' behind Tanaina Peak

^Not an aboriginal place name. Dena'ina name suggested by Anchorage Mountaineers in 1967.

Ggeh Betnu

'rabbit creek'

Rabbit Creek

Hkaditali

'drift lumber'

Potter Marsh

Q'isqa Dghelay

'banjo snowshoe mountain'

McHugh Peak

Uŕchena Tich'qiluq

- mile where there was good spring water." That was a Dena'ina village. The Americans took it. "They get it for nothing anyway. That Jilubech Pete was his partner. And Paul Nikolai. They used to hunt all over for moose and sheep. They had moose and sheep meat all the time. And beaver meat too. They dry that meat in the summer. This was up until about 1930 (BP).

2.

- Qan'hi
'porcupine'
Kanchee, mountain 4310' on upper Chester Creek
- "Not an aboriginal place name. Dena'ina name suggested by Anchorage Mountaineers in 1967.

- K'inuy'a
'beaver'
Knoya, mountain 4600' on upper Chester Creek
- "Not an aboriginal place name. Dena'ina name suggested by Anchorage Mountaineers in 1967.

- Ch'atanaltsegh
'yellow water comes out'
Fish Creek
- Unqetset Ch'atanaltsegh
'below yellow water comes out'
small creek west of Fish Creek

- Nen Ghitgedi
'rotten land'
bank between mouth of Chester Creek and Point Woronzoff

- Nitkidal'iy
'lakes joined together'
Lake Spenard and Lake Hood

- Nuch'ishtunt
'place protected from wind'
Point Woronzoff

- A site here is reported by de Laguna (1934:140). "Point Woronzoff: There was a summer fishing camp about one mile south of the point, called #Nuti'tunt.

- In addition two sites are also noted here in CRNA 1975:84,162 both of which were reported by Leo Stephan. "Pt. Woronzoff No. 1: Pits on bluff south of Pt. Woronzoff... Pt. Woronzoff No. 2: Site contains remains of fish camps, smokehouse, bath house and graves: site area utilized by Natives from Knik, Susitna, and Matanuska areas for at least 100 years."
- SP states that in the early 19th century this was one of the sites at which a tanik'edi, the log fish dock, was set in the mudflats for dipnetting salmon. "This was Esi's fishcamp and also Oalbis, Wassilli Theodore. There was a steambath and five or six smokehouses there. Billy esi stayed there until 1945 or 1946."

- Uŕchena (Bada) Huch'ilivut
'where we brought up Alutiiqs(' boat)'

and survive on needlefish. After the needlefish they put up salmon. That is the only place like this. When there were too many people for Ship Creek and Point Woronzoff, they would spread out and go over to Susni Kaq' (Susitna Delta) in an umiak. Perhaps half of them. Over there they would stay beneath the umiaks (used as shelter).

"House pits or 'fortifications' have been seen, on the north bank of Ship Creek opposite Anchorage" (de Laguna 1934: 140).

-2-

Dishno Pond

^Possibly an Athabaskan origin place name. Origin uncertain.

Dgheyay Tl'u

'stickleback headwaters'

upper Ship Creek, Arctic Valley

On upper Ship Creek in that large level area that one called Deafy Dan (Bigoff) used to walk around. He told me that he used to see caribou horns up there. He said that they were sticking up there all over. Long ago there were caribou there, but I never killed any there. Now there are gone. He saw one place with lots of caribou horns, so many that you could not sit down. So many bones there.

Tl'egh Dink'et'

'sedge extends'

at Standard Oil dock

Qatuk'e'usht

'something drifts up to it'

Anchorage area

^This name was reported by Peter Kalifornsky of Kenai, upon reading to him the following passage from de Laguna 1934. This name was not known to Mike Alex, John Stump and other speakers from Eklutna and Knik.

"The native name for Anchorage is Xa'tikiuct (Theodore Sasha, Kenai). This suggests that there may have been an older village here (p. 140)."

^It seems that this is an Lower Cook Inlet Dena'ina term for the Anchorage area. The name refers to travel toward here on the incoming tide.

Angits

(loanword from English: Anchorage)

Anchorage

^This is the original Dena'ina pronunciation of the name Anchorage.

Shem Pete's wife died in Anchorage in 1924 and is buried in the Sixth Avenue cemetery. Afterwards, in 1925, Shem had a potlatch for her in Eklutna.

Chansh Kaq'

'grass mouth'

mouth of Chester Creek

Chanshtnu

'grass creek'

Chester Creek

"Old Man Mike Peteroff built a nice cabin down Chester Creek, about a half a

tanik'edi. The traditional fishery here last belonged to Stepankda, Ruf Stephan, who was Alice Theodore's father.

At Tak'at the water (in the Inlet) swirls around. I used to wait over there on the trail (from the Ship Creek-downtown area).

That Stepankda had a cabin upriver from where Ship Creek flows out, at the Army camp. His village was there in that elevated clearing. (Apparently just inland from Tak'at.) They say that there were nichit there, above Government Hill. That was when the people were not very old. (Reference to what people is ambiguous here). Some people killed each other here. And the people disappeared, and there were very few people left in the time since I was born. They had a cemetery there. Stepankda told me that there were big nichit there. They used to use that place a lot. They say there were nichit there but I didn't see any. It was already clear when I saw the place. But Stepankda told me that he had seen the (occupied) nichit there. "He owned that country there. Last man." The soldiers took it. "They don't get no money for it." He was 'asleep' (i.e. politically unaware).

CSP states that the Army destroyed this cemetery.

In 1929 or 1930 in the summer the last Dena'ina potlatch was held there at Tak'at. Stepankda had the potlatch. People were there from Eklutna, Knik, and Susitna. (BP)
(SP was not present.)

Tak'at Denuch'en
'across from dipnet platform'
quarter of a mile south from Tak'at

Dgheyay Kaq'
'stickleback - mouth'
mouth of Ship Creek

"The Tanaina were known to have fish camps near the mouth of Ship Creek. In the early days of Anchorage existence, cabins and the remains of cabins were noted to exist in the Ship Creek and Bootlegger Cover area" Carberry 1979: 141.

Dgheyaytnu, Dgheyay Leht Ahtna: Dghayitna'
'stickleback creek' or 'where stickleback run'
Ship Creek, original Anchorage townsite

"You put your hand in, it is just full of needle fish."
They talk about Dgheyay Leht. That was a good place to save ourselves. A lot of king salmon swim in there and they still go upstream there. Needlefish (stickleback) run along with them. No one uses this any more. They used to survive on needlefish. And salmon spawn there and they used to put up salmon. That Eklutna Alex and Old Man Theodore put up salmon there. Some of the Knik Arm Dena'ina used to go over to Susni Kaq' (mouth of Susitna River) in an umiak (baid). Over there and here (at Ship Creek) the hooligan and the needlefish run first. They run mixed together. No one went to bed at this season, they say. They may have been starving and have barely survived (the winter). Wherever they had stopped in the uplands, Yentna, Susitna, or Kichatna, when some of the people feel sorry for themselves, they drag themselves down here and they become really satisfied. At that Dgheyay Leht we save ourselves nicely. Those Knik Arm Dena'ina bring themselves there

'fish run again - creek'
Eagle River

"Luther Kelly, with the Glenn party, recorded the term "Yukla-hitna" in describing this river in 1898. Glenn abbreviated this to Yukla Creek. Later this name was applied to Mount Yukla on the upper Eagle River. In 1898 Mendenhall encountered a group of Dena'ina camps several miles up from the mouth of Eagle River (1900:279). Old Man Theodore used to kill lots of moose and sheep in that country up at the head of Eagle River. They would come down the river in a skin boat. They say that it is strong current.

K'ulch'eytnu
'wind blows against it - creek'
Meadow Creek

K'ulch'ey
'wind blows against it - creek'
Mount Magnificent

biq'a Ta'a Bugh
'fish soup shore'
creek from Mt. Yukla into Eagle River

Nantutsaghala ' -?- pack'
mountain on south side of upper Eagle River

These names on the upper Eagle River were supplied by the late Bailey Theodore. Crossing from Turnagain Arm through Crow Creek Pass in 1898, Mendenhall states that on the upper Eagle River, "Several hunting shacks, built during the fall and winter seasons by the Indians, were passed and were usually surrounded by evidence of success in the chase--moose antlers and bones, and sheep pelts being plentiful" (1900:279). There is no record of Dena'ina having crossed through Crow Creek Pass to the upper end of Turnagain Arm.

Nuk'elehitnu bi'a
'fish run again - creek - glacier'
Eagle Glacier

Ch'ak'dinten'at
'where stream flows out'
"Moonshine Creek", creek from Green Lake

"This was an important Knik Arm fishing site. The Alex family fished here until 1918.

"There was a village, Tcukti'ntlinat, on the north bank of the stream. Theodore of Eklutna found a T-shaped hunting adze or pick here. (de Laguna 1934:140.)

Tak'at
'dipnet platform'
site near Army Dock at Fort Richardson, apparently near Cairn Point, exact location not yet known

"This site was the northernmost place on Knik Arm at which a tanik'edi, a log fish dock, was used in Knik Arm. The place name is a variation of the name

3. WESTERN KNIK ARM TO MOUTH OF MATANUSKA RIVER

K'ienaka Nen

'-7- land'

general Knik-Big Lake area

"This name, which has not been definitely translated by Upper Inlet speakers nor by Kari, is derived from the names for Fish Creek and Big Lake. The Knik area Dena'ina are known as the \$K'ienah't'ana.

"The natives (of Knik Arm) are the Knat'a:'ina" (de Laguna 1934: 140).

It also seems that the name Knik is derived from this Dena'ina name.

Dilhi Tunch'del'usht Beydegh

'where we transport hooligans - point'

Point McKenzie

The Knik Arm and Susitna Dena'ina used to catch hooligan (or surf smelt) in the Susitna Delta area and transport them here. The Knik Arm Dena'ina would come here in boats to relay the fish. (BT)

From McKenzie across to \$Dgheyay Leht (Ship Creek mouth) used to be a short distance, like a river, they used to tell me. They cut fish with an ulu knife out there. They used to speak to them and toss the ulu back and forth they told me. "Impossible," I told him. But then it happened that it got wider. It might have eroded out about a mile. But before the banks were close together and they used to toss the ulu back and forth. I heard that from those old people.

Q'ech'nilent

'where current flows back'

tide rip off Pt. McKenzie

K'itelah Bena

'fish run - lake'

Twin Island Lake

Hnihighit'iy

'tooth that is embedded'

hill on south side of Goose Bay

Tustl'agh

'back pass'

Goose Bay

Tustl'aghtnu

'back pass - creek'

south fork of Goose Creek

"This name refers to a trail or set of trails from Goose Bay north to Red Shirt Lake, passing Seven Mile Lake, Big Lake, Peepoose Twin Lake, and the Little Susitna River.

keyes Betnu

'dwarf-birch creek'

Goose Creek

Keyes Bena
 'dwarf birch lake'
 Seven Mile Lake

I guess they had \$nichit there a long time ago," they call it \$keyes Bena

Siini Dnagheiggey Bena
 'white water lake'
 Stephan Lake

Einen Ghizget
 'rotten ground'
 swamp on Goose Bay side of Mosquito Point

Ts'es I'unt
 'where there is a rock'

Mosquito Point, between Fish Creek and Goose Bay
 %Red Jack, (Jack Bartell) and his daughter Minnie had a village at Mosquito Point. They say that there were lots of salmon there. "Where Army take it over there used to be a village," there were \$nichit. Red Jack was called Bushuldi (in Dena'ina). "They were last there in 1927 or so. Then they moved down to Tyonek."

K'enakatnu Ahtna: C'enacetna'
 '-?- river'

Fish Creek, old Knik village site

^This was the major Dena'ina village on western Knik Arm, and the most well known place name in this area. The Ahtnas refer to the Knik Station trading post by this name.

This is apparently the location of the Knik chief Dugeda Tukda's camp. Dugeda Tukda had eight caches. He used to come over to Susni Kaq' (Susitna Delta) in a big umiak in the spring for hooligan and beluga. Nick Alaska died there about 1935.

He (Nikita of Knik) showed us a former village site... on a low terrace on the north bank of the stream, about a mile above the mouth.... The old village is marked by the frame of a modern smoke house and a modern bath house, the latter made of branches bent over to form an inverted basket large enough to admit a single person. Nikita told me that this village was called Knakha'tnu, and was supposed to have been only a summer camp, though from the house pits he imagined it must originally have been a winter village" (de Laguna 1934:141). One of the first Russians to live in the Upper Inlet is a storekeeper who was here around the time of the purchase (1867). He was called Galeq K'echishen, 'the one who wrote'. This is very likely Vladimir Staffief.

Also noted on Petroff's 1880 map as Knakatnuk.

Four sites are listed here in CRNA 1975: 85-86.

K'eyghashtnu
 'fish harvest creek'
 at mouth of Fish Creek

^Probably a distinct site, exact location not yet determined.

%Fish are really crowded there. The fish run in there. "They can't go across without touch the fish."

Mitq'adaydleni Betnu
'streams join - creek'
Three Mile Creek

K'anaka Bena
'-?- lake'

Big Lake

They would catch fall fish there and make schugilin, fermented fish. The
nichit were at the outlet. The trail through here went to the Little Susitna
and then to Tanitunt (Red Shirt Lake). Big Lake was last used by the Dena'ina
in about 1915.

Tutik'ettuni Betnu
'water extends down - creek'
Lucile Creek

Tunlich'eli Bena
'clear water lake'
Clear Lake

Hay Gega Bena
'lowbush cranberry lake'
lake at mile 70 on railroad, west of Lucile Lake

Benkda
'no-good lake'
Lucile Lake

Potter notes that Baker (1906) states for Lake Lucile that "Locally the
prospectors and others call it Wasilla's Lake, after the Knik Indians who live
there" (1963:13).

Benteh
'among the lakes', 'lake country'

Wasilla area

There is little information about Dena'ina use of the Wasilla area. The
last man to regularly used this lake area was Ts'idughut Tu, John Stump's
father.

Note that the name Bentehen was an inherited chief's name. The last man
with this title apparently was Dusgeda Tukda, whose main base was in
Knik.

Mnits'uk'nilut
'where dishes are embedded'
Caves Lake Creek

Tuq'ets'ghet
'by spring water'

site a mile below Knik

The one called Aruf had a village there, about one mile below Knik. His
house was on the bank. "All Susitna people used to be living there." His
Indian name Tenqa. He was the last chief. He died in about 1914. His wife
was Eguqaghetna. She was a Susitna woman. She was the mother of Jack Haley
and Danya.

Ch'ak'nilegt
Soldiers Creek, 2 mi S of Knik

'where fish swim out'

Ggih Qughijag Bena
'monster comes up - lake'
White Lake

Nughay Bena
'frog lake'
Knik Lake

There are several house ruins at Knik Lake. This is probably the site of Cun'ta (Nikita). The houses measure 12 feet square (house I and II), and 25 by 30 feet (House III). The doorways are in the longer sides facing the lake. There were hearths in each house, and shallow piles of scorched rocks outside. I do not think the houses are very old" (de Laguna 1934:141).

^The name \$Cunta ^is not recognized by contemporary speakers.

Listed in CRNA 1975:85 as site No. 147.

Kidaghit'i, Nitkidaghel'uyi
'water flows to the end' or 'that which is connected on each end by water overflow marsh below Knik Lake or two lakes at Knik (location uncertain)

Bekidaghit'uyi Gga
'little one that is connected to it'
lake to the east of Knik Lake (?)

%That lake come right up to the village. There were \$nichit there. "Quite a few." The creek that comes out of there is full of fish.

Bitni Ch'unaghelqeni
'bitter water'
site three-fourths of mile north of Knik, on Knik Arm

Ch'ak'dintent
'where current flows out'
O'Brien Creek

Htidaghitunt
'where the trail goes over bank'
site near Cottonwood Creek, probably on Crocker Creek

There were four or five \$nichit at Htidaghitunt. The chief there was Benitnanilchinen, the one who had a design (birthmark) on his forehead.

Eajat, Ahtna: Eaets Caek'e
'mud place'
site on Cottonwood Creek, near mouth

That was an old village. There were \$nichit there. "That's all I heard about it. I didn't see it. Before my time. I think that was the first village (in this area) that went down (i.e. was depopulated)."

"An old Chickaloon Indian chief bearing the name of Wasilla, and remembered by many of the town's "old timers", is buried on Cottonwood creek (back of what now is the valley Christian Home) where there were once a few small Indian cabins" (Potter 1963:12-13).

"At Cottonwood Creek, above Knik on the west shore of Knik Arm, there was an old village site on a high hill, called Tladje't. The name is derived from tlatc, 'sand' and the stream is called Tladjau'tnu (Nikita). Theodore of Eklutna told me that this was both a summer and a winter village. It was one mile above the mouth of the stream" (de Laguna 1934:141).

^Jim Tyone notes that this was a camping site for the Ahtna on the trail to Knik Station.

T'ghes Hnidaghi'ut
'where a cottonwood is embedded'
site, near cottonwood Creek, location uncertain

^ajatu
'mud place - creek'
Cottonwood Creek

^ach Bena
'mud lake'
Wasilla Lake

Hundadi Bena
'last lake'
Finger Lake

Chuqilintnu
'fermented fish creek'
Wasilla Creek

Nik'udatl'ech'a Ahtna: Nic'adatl'ets'i
'dark color extends off from shore'
site near Palmer Slough and Rabbit Slough

This was on the trail around the shore of Knik Arm, between Knik and Eklutna.
- %From there there go straight across to Eklutna on the flat. Up there there were four or five big \$nichi?%. Spruce extends out there in a dark strip like charcoal. "Big village there for timber." 'Dark patch of spruce'. There were people there for firewood and salmon.

^Jim Tyone notes that this was a camping site for the Ahtna on the trail to Knik Station.

Sdadintunt
'where a point extends'
Duck Flats

LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER TO BALD MOUNTAIN RIDGE

Tsattastnu Kaq'

'-?- river mouth'

mouth of Little Susitna River

^The flats and lake country south Flathorn Lake to the mouth of the Little Susitna were not used much because the country is said to be too flat and wet. Billy Pete states that women used to snare some geese here in the spring. There are no recorded names for the many small lakes in this area.

Tsattastnu

'-?- stream'

Little Susitna River

\$Dusgeda Tukda Ti'iltant

%where father of \$Dusgeda% was carried out'

site two miles up from the mouth of the Little Susitna on the east bank

%There is a creek that flows into \$Tsattastnu% (Little Susitna River) about two miles up. There on the right hand side going up is a hill. I saw a village site there. That's where a village used to be. There weren't any people there then but I know a story they told me about it. I saw that hill. On the hilltop there was a village. That is where Dusgeda Tukda (chief of Knik) was carried out they say. On the Little Susitna they say \$Dusgeda Tukda Ti'iltant% ('where Dusgeda Tukda was carried out').

^Dusgeda Tukda died here and the name refers to him being carried out of the nichit at the funeral. Note that SP does not remember the actual place name of the site. It seems that this site was still being used by Knik people in about 1910.

%From there they used to go to that Flathorn Lake trail and hike over to the Susitna."

(no recorded name)

%Maguire Creek

^This creek was on a trail to Flathorn Lake. People would paddle up Maguire Creek going north to Flathorn Lake.

Sesnena

'saving land' or 'rescue land'

low ridge extending from Cow Lake south to the Little Susitna

%There is good birch at that \$Sesnena% and those Dena'ina would go there in the spring to gather canoe birchbark. "That one part they pick em up that kinda birch." They are long and tall. They pack that birch down to the Susitna. There is good birch on it. They gather canoe birch on it.

\$Sesnena% is its name because they go there in springtime and falltime to kill bear in that country. That's why it is 'saving land'. On that hill we save ourselves. That's its name.

^This ridge is part of an intersecting trail system that ran from Susitna Station to Knik Arm and north to Red Shirt Lake or Cow Lake.

\$Nuqiltin Bena

^they found a place lake

West Papoose Twins Lake

Towards Knik when you leave \$Tsattastnu% (Little Susitna) the trail goes by \$Nuqiltin Bena%. "I guess they had \$nichit% there long time ago." The one on the other side of \$Nuqiltin Bena% is \$teyes Bena% (Stephan Lake). "That hill goes right through." \$Nuqiltin Bena% is right next to the Little Susitna. There was a trail there. The trail went on \$teyestnu% ('dwarf birch creek', Stephan Lake outlet stream).

Nuqiltin Betnu

^they found a place creek

outlet stream of West Papoose Lake

-7-

Butterfly Lake

^In 1945 we had a tent pitched there, and we hunted for beaver.

^Many small lakes in the Nancy Lake area were used by the Susitna and Knik people, but the place names have been lost.

Delindin Bena

^Derenty's lake

Dylindia Lake

^That's my Russian name, \$Delindin% (Derenty). That's my name on it. They put my name on it. No \$nichit% there."

"That lake is named after you. I trapped all over that country (BP)."

^The name Dylindia Lake was established by white people based upon Shem Pete's Russian name. SP cannot remember the original name.

Tudli Betnu

^cold water creek

Lake Creek

^Some house pits are reported on Lake Creek (Rager, 1983). Shem Pete has no specific information about them.

Betnu Hghitgeditnu

^rotten area creek

outlet stream from lake northeast of Houston, into Lake Creek

Betnu Hghitgedi Bena

^rotten area creek lake

lake northeast of Houston

^That lake upland from Houston has a name. \$Betnu Hghitgeditnu,% "a little lake from Houston toward the mountain, above the Little Susitna."

X"Everyone, Native or whiteman go to that lake they go crazy (BP)."

Tudli Bena
X'cold water lake'
Nancy Lake

K'itudaghi'ut
'bay extends into land'
"Indian Bay", large bay on the southeast shore of Nancy Lake

XThere was a village at \$Tudli Bena%. We used to stay where they had the fish fence. At Indian Bay there used to be \$nichit and they had fish traps there. "That was the most important place for the Indians up there. They catch lots of fish over there." And they remove that fish fence. "They pull out those stakes that they had driven in there. They would spoil motor. They put them fish trap poles in about one hundred years ago. They just pull it out about twenty years ago."

CRNA 1975:94, No. 171. "A reported winter village at Nancy Lake. According to Mr. (Mike) Ardo, the natives of this village vacated during the summer months for fish camp at Pt. Possession. The population at its height was estimated at 50 persons in 1932. Mr. Ardo also described a large flat rock which was the focal point for much of the social and economic activity in the village. Women would go there to clean and cook the fish which was brought home."

Also mentioned in Fall 1981:384-385.

Tudli Bena Dunich'di
X'the one upriver from cold water lake'
Frying Pan Lake

XThere is another one that flows in (to Nancy Lake) on the upriver side.
\$Dunich'di% that's the name.

Betnu K'etlehitnu
'fish run creek'
creek into south end of Nancy Lake

Qughun or Qughun Dghelaya
'hump' 'hump mountain'
Bald Mountain Ridge

^Qughuna, 'humpback salmon', is probably a related word.

XThey go up on that mountain and the kill bear on it. They call it \$Qughun%. They go up there when the bear are fat. \$Qughun Dghelaya. That was Chijuk's country.

X"My step-dad said \$Qughun% was shortened from \$Beqenuch'k'esdghani ('we pack something back up'). You talk about it and it gets bad weather they say. My step-dad got caribou in back of \$Qughun% in his day. All gone in my time (KN)."

Qughun Tat
'hump flat place'
large flat on west slope of Bald Mountain Ridge

Ggisgaht'in K'ilant
'where there is pyrite'

point 3137' Cone on Bald Mountain Ridge

%Way up \$Qughun% above the Little Susitna there is a place where there is pyrite. %Literally, 'it looks like fish scales'. %So they call it \$Gisgaht'in K'ilant. %"From \$Ts'ihet% (ridge 'Bullion' west of Bald Mountain Ridge) there up to \$Qughun% at \$Gisgaht'in K'ilant% is a seven or eight foot long pyrite on the side toward Little Susitna. If we find it we make money. They dig down seven or eight feet, no bottom to it. They take axe and take seeds out of it. I don't think any good. I go through from Willow and go across over the mountain. I come out at Wasilla."

K'eda Beq'e Nay'uni

'the one that has a horn on it'
Government Peak

%On \$Qughun% they say they is a horn. Those hills are caribou horns. "They found caribou horns on it all over." They seem to be rocks. I think they turned to rock.

Beq'endnadalyut

'where men are standing on it'
? Government Peak or other point on Bald Mountain Ridge

%There is a story about two rocks standing there that look like humans. \$Beq'endnadalyut% back in there over \$Qughun%. They hunt ground hog. When folks come back the kids turned to rock. They don't go close to em on account of bad weather." (KN)

Tsattastnu Tl'u

'-?- river headwaters'
upper Little Susitna River above canyon, in Independence Mine area

Tsattastnu Dghelaya

'-?- river mountain
Montana Peak

FISH CREEK DRAINAGE: lower Fish Creek to Red Shirt Lake

Egisgaht'intnu

'iron pyrite creek'

lower Fish Creek, southernmost outlet of Flathorn Lake, "Cheechako Gold Creek"

%It flows into the Susitna about two miles up. They used that for hunting beaver.

Bek'dilyashi Betnu

'things are carried to it creek'

West Fork of lower Fish Creek, outlet of Flathorn Lake

Bek'dilyashi Bena

'things are carried to it lake'

Flathorn Lake

^The name refers to people carrying canoes between Flathorn Lake and the Susitna River.

%Below Susitna at \$Bek'dilyashi Bena% there were many \$nichit%. "Lotsa fish in there and lots big Indian house use to be around there. That's about 200 years ago. There were no \$nichit% there when I was born.

Shq'ach'egh Kena

'shortcut flat'

large flat between Flathorn Lake and Susitna Station

Gega Bena Betnu

'berry lake creek'

stream into north end of Flathorn Lake

Gega Bena

'berry lake'

lake two miles east of Susitna Station

^The timbered area one the east side of \$Gega Bena% to \$K'ta'atnu% was a popular moose hunting area.

Nqadink'et'i

'foot path extends'

low ridge from Flathorn Lake to Cow Lake and to Susitna Station

%About four miles from Susitna (Station) is a ridge. Its name is \$Nqadink'et'i%. We had a portage there.

"It's a little hill about three or four feet high and about 100 yards wide all the way across that flat to \$K'ta'atnu." (BP)

K'ta'atnu

'soup creek'

creek into northeast end of Flathorn Lake

%There was no fish in that creek. They never use it except as hunting ground for beaver and stuff like that." (BP)

K'ta'atnu Tl'u

- 'soup creek headwaters'
upper 'soup creek'
- "They used to go up to Shem Pete Creek (on Susitna R). They go across that little flat and they get to Red Shirt Lake, \$Tanitunt%. They had a regular trail over there. The trail it show yet." The summer trail is deep. (BP)
- Mik'dalyut
'where a bridge extends across'
Bridge across upper 'soup creek'
- "They had their own bridge. Spruce trees a bunch of them they throw in. They make bridge to go across \$K'ta'atnu.
- ^This is the southern trail between Susitna Station and Red Shirt Lake.
SP mentions they used to sled canoes across here in spring before breakup.
- Tanitun Betnu
'enclosed object (bag) is set in water - creek'
upper Fish Creek
- "Lotsa salmon in that creek the one that come up to Red Shirt Lake." There used to be \$nichit% all along it."
- K'enuq' Q'estsiq'
'mineral lick outlet'
creek into Fish Creek from \$K'enuq' Bena
- K'enuq' Bena
'mineral like lake'
two lake three miles west of Red Shirt Lake outlet
- K'enuq' Qiy'unt
'where there is a mineral lick'
camp site by lakes
- ^The name indicates that this place was a hunting camp. Moose and caribou tend to gather at such mineral licks.
- Tl'eghes Bena Q'estsiq'
'leech lake outlet'
Cow Lake outlet stream
- "There were \$nichit% from \$Tanitun% (Red Shirt Lake) to \$Tl'eghes Bena% and they also extended to Tudli Bena (Nancy Lake). I saw the house pits. They are overgrown with grass. The grass is four or five feet tall. "We seen em."
- ^The houses were on the east side of this stream.
- Tl'eghes Bena
'leech lake'
Cow Lake
- Tl'eghes Bena Bidituni
'that which is connected to leech lake'
small lake southeast of Cow Lake

Tanıtunt

'where enclosed object (bag) is set in water'
Red Shirt Lake outlet village site

XThe trail went from Susitna Station to \$Tanıtunt.

"That Red Shirt was next to the chief. They made him \$yagastsik%, second chief. He was a smart man. That chief was a smart man too. His name was \$Baytnidahen%. He (Red Shirt) married that man's daughter. He stayed with that man for I don't know how many years, and then that man died. So he (Red Shirt) took over that place. He did just like that man. He took care of everything that went by that place, \$Tanıtunt%. He stayed there until he died, (YEAR?) and they buried him over there. This was Red Shirt. Now that village has gone to waste.

"I used to call him brother-in-law because everybody liked him. He was a good man. He stayed at \$Tanıtunt% for a long time. He used to put fish trap across (just below the outlet on Fish Creek). He built a bigger smokehouse than the one they had. Her put up lots of fish for the people there, just like \$Baytnidahen%. Sometimes in October month or so when the silver salmon are all gone, he caught trout next. When all the salmon were gone, he made a different trap for trout. He used to have a trout trap over there (WHERE?). They use trout until the salmon came back again. And then they start putting up fish for winter. Red Shirt built a big smokehouse. In spring they made dry fish for winter. All summer long. He built a big smokehouse and he filled it right up with smoked salmon. He stayed at Red Shirt Lake and he took over his father-in-law's place. Just because he was on the main trail, everybody came to him and made good use of that place. They stayed there two or three nights. People came there from Susitna, Kroto, Knik and Alexander Creek. They all stayed there two or three days. They help him cutting wood. They used to take their winter catch of furs to Knik to George Palmer. He used to pay the highest price for furs. That's the only one they used to sell furs to.

Red Shirt was the last one to stay at Red Shirt Lake. Red Shirt had lots of people staying with him. There was lots of fish and they ate it year round. It takes lots of work to get lots of fish. Forty or fifty people stayed there. It was an easy place. Bear, moose, spruce hen, beaver; they could get all those things. It was a main highway. It was just like a roadhouse there.

See Fall: 1981:382-384.

Tanıtun Bena

'enclosed object is set in water'
Red Shirt Lake

Beq'estsiq' Tuyu'uti

'object floating at the outlet'
island at Red Shirt Lake outlet

Tanıtun Tesha

'enclosed object is set in water - hill'
ridge on west shore of Red Shirt Lake

QThis is described as a look-out and hunting area.

Nich'ghilontnu
'flows slowly creek'
Lynx Creek

One of the three bands on Red Shirt Lake lived at the mouth of Lynx Creek. Many N'ichit' were located further up this creek. SP reports that these houses were abandoned long ago.

Tan'tunt Dint'ent
'flows into Tan'tun'
creek and site at north end of Red Shirt Lake

A separate band lived here.

SUSITNA RIVER: from mouth to Yentna River

Suyitnu, Susitnu
'sand river'
Susitna River

"Sometimes also referred to as \$Ts'iti%, 'major river'. The Dena'ina of the Susitna are called \$Susitnuht'ana%. This term is usually applied to the people of the villages on the lower Susitna below the Yentna River, but sometimes the term is also applied to the Kroto Creek Dena'ina or \$Dashq'ent'ana% or the Yentna River Dena'ina or \$Yentnuht'ana%.

Shem Pete states that about 100 years ago the population of the lower Susitna River was 600.

\$Buk'ghidaggi% or \$Tuy'ingga%
'that which is eroding' or 'little object in the water'
Delta Island

Susni Kaq'
'sand island mouth'
Susitna Delta area, including Big Island and the west channel of the lower Susitna

%They say that all the ducks lay their eggs at \$Susni Kaq'% as far up as \$Qainigi Denuch'dnel'usht%. They got lots of beluga and hooligan there. They put up lotsa fish too. There were many smoke houses. There were many dry spruce with limbs (used for drying fish). "They didn't have \$nichit% they just dry fish there. Hundred of them. Smoke houses right along here to toward the mouth of Alexander Creek, over a four mile area (on the west channel).

^In his epic biography of Chief \$Digelas Tukda% of Alexander Creek Shem Pete describes how he died at \$Susni Kaq'% in June of 1906, just as the beluga were running (Pete, 1977).

See also Fall 1981:183-185.

Nuk'ests'ey Bena
possibly 'spit extends across lake'
Stump Lake

\$Nuk'ests'ey Bena% flows into the mouth of the Susitna. Out on the islands swans are nesting. I think it is named for a spit of spruce trees.

Nuk'ests'ey Betnu
possibly 'spit extends across creek'
Stump Lake outlet

Yach'ditnu
'that side river'
east channel of lower Susitna River

^This channel was not used as frequently as the west channel. The series of fish camps were on the west side of Big Island.
%This used to be the main channel long ago."

— %On this side of the Susitna there was no place for buildings." (KN)

- Qatnigi Denuch'dnel'ushtnu
'where rocks are transported creek'
slough on the east side of Bell Island and Big Island
^Eldridge noted in 1898 that the westernmost channel of the lower Susitna was
— the one most frequently used by Indians and traders (Eldridge 1900:9).

Qatnigi Denuch'dnel'usht
— 'where rocks are transported'
island at the northwest end of Big Island

a

- ^The name refers to the gathering of rocks for cooking in this area.
- Smokehouses extended in a line on this island and on the slough and were used extensively in spring and summer.

- Ch'bala Ch'anit'ut
'where spruce extend out'
ridge south of Alexander Creek

- %Just spruce tree come into the river there. Lotsa spruce on west channel."

- K'tl'ila T'el'ih
'where hedysarum is gathered'
island south of Alexander Creek mouth

- ^The important vegetable, Indian potato or hedysarum alpinum, was gathered in in spring and fall here. See P. Kari 1977:103 on the Dena'ina uses of \$k'tl'ila.

d

- %From here a series of hills extends on upriver.

- Tugen Kaq'
'clearwater mouth'
Alexander Creek village site

- ^The funeral of \$Diqelas Tukda%, chief of Alexander Creek, at \$Tugen Kaq%' in 1906 is described in Pete 1977. Tugen Kaq' is frequently referred to as a very rich location.

- %In 1906 they seen a big sternwheeler. They were hunting at \$Dghelishla% (Mount Susitna). My daddy is up there. They seen that big sternwheeler coming up the river. They saw it out in the Inlet. Come into the mouth of Alexander Creek." Those American women got scared. "They (SP's father) came back. The sternwheeler was still there yet. 1906". SP adds that this boat had the first livestock that the Susitna people had seen. A large party left to cross to the Iditarod gold fields.

- Dehgega Inejaht
'where silverberries are picked'
island east of Alexander Creek village, half a mile upriver

- ^This name refers to the berry Elaeagnus commutata. See P. Kari 1977:68 on the uses of \$dehgega.

Sdigel Qak'ighainikt

'where "glass" pitched a tent'

upper end of slough west of Susitna River, flowing southwest toward Alexander

"This is four or five miles below Susitna on a little spit. Sdigel was the first white man to go by there. He set a tent there. He picked up a tent there at that fish camp."

The man nicknamed Sdigel is said to have been an American. Shem Pete estimates that he camped here in perhaps the 1860s or 1870s, when his mother was a girl. It has been said that in 1834 a Russian named Malakoff was the first white man to ascend the Susitna River. Spurr comments that the Russian maps of this area were very primitive and that Malakoff probably did not penetrate very far upriver (1900:93). However, the Susitna people do not recognize any Russian exploration of the Susitna River at all.

"They never let the Russians up there. They were too cheap."

Q'ebengga Betnu

'little lake on flat - creek'

swamp and small stream into the Susitna

Q'ebengga

'little lake on (flat)'

lake one mile south of Susitna Station

Qa'itsusi

possibly 'tiring'

large island north of Bell Island Slough

"\$Qa'itsusi% is a little above \$Sdigel Qak'ighainikt%. Pretty good size used to be. All go away now. Just a little island."

"\$Qa'itsusi, there is a long stretch and they get tired there. I think that what it mean." (BP)

Tus Nuch'k'elyast

'portage where we carry things across'

portage between Susitna River and Alexander Creek opposite Pierce Creek

"This portage is about a half mile long. Sleds and canoes were taken across here."

Q'eysses Kaq'

'birch ridge mouth'

site at mouth of Anderson Creek

Q'eysestnu

'birch ridge creek'

Anderson Creek

"The last Dena'ina \$nichit% was at \$Q'eysestnu%. 120 to 130 years ago it here. They had a trail through here from \$Tugentnu% to Susitna Station. The house was across the creek from the trail from \$Tugentnu%. %The west side of \$Q'eysses% leads to the mountains and here there were no \$nichit%. On the east side \$nichit% extended downstream from the lake outlet. That's the information that I heard. They say there were lots of houses there."

Q'eyses, Q'eyses Tesha, Yen Ses
'birch ridge', 'birch ridge hill', 'backbone ridge'
Trail Ridge

^This ridge was a hunting are for moose and porcupine. The trail led west to SSdak'dal'iy^ on the Yentna River.

Kala Ch'aq'a Betnu
'narrow fish tail creek'
Yensus Lake outlet

^This was a major hunting area.

Kala Ch'aq'a Bena
'narrow fish tail lake'
Yensus Lake

%Those three little lake all got name (\$Q'eyses Bena, Kala Ch'aq'a Bena, Ha Bena).

Q'eyses Bena
'birch ridge lake'
lake at the head of Anerson Creek

t

Dehi Beq'e De'uhi
'a cache is upon it'
island one mile south of Susitna Station

t

%The Aleut come up there lota times, just for fight. There nobody expect the got a cache on the middle of that island. They put in dry fish and everything^ They hide it, you know."

Q'eghtsigga
'little slough'
spring quarter mile south of Susitna Station.

r

^This location used to be on a slough on the east bank which washed away in the early years of this century.

t

t

Tsat'ukegh
 'beneath the big boulder'
 Susitna Station village and hill

%Upriver from \$Tsat'ukegh% the \$nichit% extended to \$Gainigi T'el'ihit%. It was completely full of houses. At \$Tsat'ukegh% when the fires started in the morning the smoke was like a big cloud of fog. I did not see that. A trail went to \$Ken Betiditunt% (#XX northeast of Sustina Station). On the upriver (east) side there was the trail on \$Nqadink'et'i (#XX) and that trail met the (Susitna) river.

Alexandra Allowan tells the following \$tsukdu% about the two points on opposite sides of the Susitna, \$Tsat'ukegh% and \$Tani'ix%. These rocks, \$Tsat'ukegh% and \$Tani'ix% used to move back and forth along side one another. They killed people if they fell in near them. \$Yubugh Tayqan % (the one who paddled around the world) kicked one of them upriver. Then he turned around and kicked the other one downriver. Then they came to be on opposite sides of the river. They are rocks on the water. They used to kill people. He kicked them apart.

In June of 1896 the priest John Bortnovsky of Kenai wrote this about his visit to the 'second Susitna village'.

"The second Susitna village is smaller than Toyonok. It consists of about 10 houses... Contrary to the common opinion that the Susitna Indians are more savage and stern than the Indians of other villages, they are more industrious, more thrifty and foresighted than others. This is demonstrated by the gardens near their houses; they raise potatoes, radishes, and turnips. This year they did not plant much because of illness which forced most of them to stay in bed. This also was the reason for the poor hunting and consequent shortage of food supplies...

"Hunting is the chief occupation of the Susitna Indians. Consequently they lead a nomadic life. Often they go far away into the mountains and spend several years there. They trade with the Nushagak tribes. In their intertribal trade, instead of money deer skins are used, which are valued at \$1 each...

"They hunt moose, moose skin is used for footwear and clothing. From birchbark they make small boats, baskets, and other utensils...

"the total population of the three villages on the Susitna River is 199 (102 male and 97 female). There are 38 children of school age." (Townsend 1974:19).

See Fall 1981:375-378.

Yusdishlaq'
 'on the little point'
 island and village site in midriver opposite Susitna Station (now washed away)

\$Yudishlaq' %was too small for all the people there.

%When the ice jam broke up at \$Tuhtay'unt (a tributary of Kroto Creek), the water got really deep. The water even went of \$Tsat'ukegh% (hill).

\$Yusdishlaq' was swamped by ice when the ice went out. "Biggest ice breakup in history. Everything washed away. Must have been 95 to 97 years ago. (ca. 1895). My mother was about 15 or 20 years old. She run to the bank and seen that ice coming down. She start hollering and everybody woke up and saved their life. Yusdishlaq' was washed away. House and everything. There used to be big village there. Three stores. Three different company. I

born on that island. After that people moved to \$Tsat'ukegh% more higher place. \$Yuedishlaq' no high no place."

^SP notes that the first Orthodox church on the Susitna was built here on the island. He is not sure of the date. My guess it was not until the 1860s or 1870s.

Bes Delggeyat

'at the white bank'

riverbank across from Susitna Station

^That's a graveyard right across from Tsat'ukegh."

^SP notes that he found a coffin washing out there when he was six or seven years old.

Tani'i

'point that extends into the water

point and site opposite and north of Susitna Station

^There used to be \$nichit on \$Tani'i%. My father's brother who was a medicine man stayed there... "Right across Susitna Station they got a big trail towards Alexander Creek." There were \$nichit% there.

^The medicine man who told the Susitna prophecy story (Pete, 1975) lived at \$Tani'i^ in the 1880s.

Ha Betnu, Hatnu

'grease lake'

Leech Lake outlet

^There were \$nichit on \$Ha Betnu.

Ha Bena

'grease lake'

Leech Lake

Qainigi T'el'ih

'where rocks are gathered'

island on east bank above Susitna Station

^Cabins extended one after the other, all the way from \$Qainigi T'el'ih% to \$Tsat'ukegh%... Up at \$Qainigi T'el'ih% there was a big village on the trail near \$Ken Tiditunt.

Qainigi T'el'ihnu

'rocks are gathered creek'

slough on east bank above Susitna Station

Ken Tiditunt

'where trail comes to the flat'

swamp northeast of Susitna Station

^This trail led from \$Qainigi T'el'ih^ east to Red Shirt Lake.

SUSITNA RIVER, FROM YENTNA RIVER TO TALKEETNA RIVER, INCLUDING KROTO
CREEK DRAINAGE

Beq'e Tach'itqeyi
'on it we sink into the water'
island at the confluence of the Yentna River

Ch'atanaltsegh
'yellow water flows out'
creek into Susitna on east side two miles above mouth of Yentna, locally
called "Shem Pete Slough"

%On the Red Shirt (Lake) side at \$Ch'atanaltsegh% I built a cabin in 1926.
Katherine Nicolie used that. ^ (KN used this cabin last in 1934 when she was
trapping out of Kroto Creek village.) They used to leave canoes and boats
there and here was the well-worn upper trail to \$Tanitunt% (Red Shirt Lake).
It crossed \$K'ta'atnu. There is a swamp there. "Then to \$Tanituntu%
(Fish Creek). They carry everything across that bridge." ^ (See #XX).

Ch'bat'ashghet
'spruce charcoal place'
one mile south of upper end of Kroto Slough

%Seven miles up from Susitna Station, above Shem Pete Creek, is \$Ch'bat'ashghet
%There is spruce there, and "they make lunch there. They build a fire going up
to Kroto. That's all they use em for. No \$nichit%." It's on the trail to
\$Dashq'e.

Beq'e Tach'itqeyi Q'eghtsi
'on it we sink into the water - slough'
Kroto Slough

%We had a little camp over there and we used to trap on Kroto Slough. It is
full of beaver on that creek. We used to go about ten miles down. In spring
about half a dozen guys used to go there to catch brown bear and black bear.
The bears used to look for fish back bone and stuff like that. I believe that
was a pretty important slough for them." (BP)

Tutikaq'
perhaps 'descending water mouth'
mouth of Rolly Creek

Tutikaq'tnu
'descending water mouth creek'
Rolly Creek

%Tutikaq'tnu goes below Kroto about three miles. I used to trap beaver all
along there. There are lots of little lakes all along there." (BP)

Tutikaq' Bena
'descending water mouth lake'
lake at the head of Rolly Creek

%Northwest from Nancy Lake is a little lake on top of a hill. Right from
there creek begins, \$Tutikaq'tnu%. That's about a half mile long lake, that

last lake. I used to trap beaver and lynx. Tha's about all it's good for. I used to catch my limit in about four or five days in that area." (BP)

Gak'telchet
'where fish swim over ripples'
point one mile south of Kroto village

Z"This was the main boat landing for Kroto." (KN)

Dashq'e Kaq'
'on the bar - mouth'
mouth of Kroto Creek

Tugentnu, Dashq'e Betnu
'clearwater creek' or 'on the bar - creek'
Kroto Creek, Deshke River

The name Kroto comes from the personal name of \$K'ghudu^, Anderson Stephan. This stream was intensively used by the Kroto Creek band.

Tl'et' Gelchentnu
'fart smells creek'
creek from west just below Kroto village

Dashq'e
'on the bar'
Kroto village

This village site is reported in de Laguna 1934:139, CRNA 1975:96, and Fall 1981:379-382.

Z"Pete Alex's father's cousin had a house on top over here, on that ridge (west of Kroto village). That's where Pete Stephan's father lived. They were born right here, before they moved to Montana Creek." (KN)

3"On this island (between Kroto Creek and Susitna) there was another house. The old house. John Stephan's father's father used to have smokehouse over there. When we were small we saw that smokehouse. It was standing up yet. On this island. He just come right across here where he had a net. Not down at our place." (KN)

K'ghu Ch'da Datkitst
'where there is a fur blanket'
creek and flat three-quarters of a mile above Kroto village

Z"From the mouth you can see up to \$K'ghu Ch'da Datkitst."

K'itset Uq'e T'al'ih
'on it fish spreader sticks are gathered'
island in Kroto Creek near first fishing site

Z"There's nothing but little alders and cottonwoods. They're skinny and tall. We used to haul that in a little boat. They dry it and Mom peel it and the old man make a fish rack. We hang em up. They had a big smokehouse. It was nice." (KN)

K'ghuch'elyasht
 'butchering place'
 place above fishing site where game was butchered

Z"This is where old man used to land bear. We used to call it
 SK'ghuch'elyasht%. We never land there after we grow up." (KN)

Egis Beq'e T'el'ihl
 'where celery is gathered'
 island in Kroto Creek

K'chan Beq'e Tel'ihl
 'where grass is gathered'
 island in Kroto Creek

Tuken'dghulnent
 'where roots washed out'
 place about three miles up Kroto Creek

^This and the next seven places are located within about two miles on Kroto
 Creek in an area of high aboriginal population.

Sdak'del'i
 'point that extends'
 point on Kroto Creek

Tay'in Beq'e Tiytalyashi
 'fish trap is floated upon it'
 small island in Kroto Creek, four miles up

K'iyghayghakt
 'where fish is harvested'
 fishtrap site on Kroto Creek

Nunutsahdnulchet
 'where fish fence was put across'
 site, five to six miles up Kroto Creek

XA really big spring flows in here. They used that spring water. There were
 many \$nichit% here. They harvested fish here.. There were many people
 here, a little ways from the fish trap. "Thousands of people used that
 fish trap."

^This is the site of a major story \$biq'a Dink'udlegghen%, about a man who
 turned into a salmon.

Chaqenq'akda
 'old smokehouse'
 place in area of this village site

Z"We saw some old sticks, just worn out ones, sticking out here and there.
 There's another place here where a beaver dammed a pond. It came to a lake
 now. Mom said it wasn't there. Beaver made it. Now there swans and ducks
 have lotsa fun. Last time I was there is 1940." (KN)

Kchit Nughik'at'
 'fish fence extends down'
 fishing site on Kroto Creek, five miles up

Tsat Dudidaht
 'where coffins fall down'
 cemetery site on Kroto Creek, about six miles up on west bank

%That means dead man's box wash out. It slides there, graveyards wash out all the time." There were %nichit% there too.

Uq'e Tsits'eidatl'i Betnu
 'on it someone hides in fear - creek'
 creek into Kroto Creek from west from hill (below)

Uq'e Tsits'eidatl'i
 'on it someone hides in fear'.
 ridge between Kroto Creek and Kahiltna River

^The name refers to a war story in which people retreated to this ridge during a war with the Alutiiq.

%Joe Nicolie had a house there, on that hill.

Nuch'ulghetatnu
 'turns back around - creek'
 Trapper Creek

%This creek flows out of %Bentaydlent.

^The name refers to the meanders in this creek.

Ben Taydlent
 'lake where current is'
 Trapper Lake

%This is where they would come up in bidarkas and start out walking on the trail up into the mountains. They could paddle that far in a canoe it seems. "Pretty swift water. They got waterfall too. They pack that bidarka up." At %Ben Taydlent% they catch trout year round. There was a %nichit% at the lake outlet they say. "At a big island on the lower end."

Nitq'aghdent 'where streams join'
 confluence of Neil Lake outlet and Kroto Creek

Benteh
 'among the lakes'
 Neil Lake

%That's where Anderson Stephan used to trap.

%Anderson never did use that place after his two brothers drowned (there). That's Mrs. Allowan's uncles." (KN)

%That's his name K'ghudu. They change it to Kroto. That %Benteh%, that's his trapline." (KN)

Untuhtay'untnu

'washed-out creek'
Moose Creek

"An ice jam on this creek in about 1895 caused major flooding downstream at Susitna Station.

Niqaghelett

'where current is swirling'

bluff and eddy on the Susitna River, one mile above \$Dashq'e%, on the east bank

"This is visible upriver from \$Dashq'e. They named it \$Niqaghelett%. There was a big camp there. "They used to haul supplies up there for the railroad."

"This is where the large steam boats had to stop on the way up the Susitna. Railroad ties were hauled to this point during the construction of the Alaska Railroad. In the old days the Dena'ina had to haul their canoes around this point.

Nubandaltuntnu

'lakes extend across - creek'

Willow Creek

A site north of the mouth of Willow Creek is noted in Reger 1983.

Hech' Nuydientnu

'flows back and forth (meandering) creek'

Deception Creek

Ts'ihetken Betnu

'pitch dark ridge creek'

creek into Deception Creek from \$Ts'ihetken

Ts'ihetken

'pitch-dark ridge'

ridge "Bullion" at base of Bald Mountain Ridge

"This place name refers to the contrast between the timbered zone here and the open country of Bald Mountain Ridge. This ridge is in the center of the proposed state capital site.

Bantsach'elashitnu

'someone lent rocks to him - creek'

Little Willow Creek

"The name refers to the practice of warming food by dropping hot rocks into containers.

Nudayk'et'i

'timberlines extend down'

peak 3186' "Willow" south of Little Willow Creek

"We go through \$Nudayk'et'ix% from \$Qughun% (Bald Mountain Ridge). We go up to \$Qughun% and they don't kill anything. Then from there we go across \$Bantsach'elashitnu% (Little Willow Creek). Then we keep on go follow the mountain. And there is a nice looking place there. They stop there. They hunt for awhile. Lotsa blueberries. Before we go down to canyon on Kashwitna. That nice looking mountain, that's the one they call \$Nudayk'et'ix%.

That's my step-father's country." (KN)

T'ghes Tuhutbut Tayena
'cottonwood bleached in water - straight stretch'
stretch of the Susitna River below the Kashwitna River

"This place is mentioned as where the woman \$Ch'anget'^ was stranded in the snow on her last trip down the Susitna River in about 1903 (Pete 1980).

Kitbitnu
'boy -?- river'
Kashwitna River

Z"No \$nichit in that country. Too rough a place for people I think."
Z"Also Mr. Gunder related to us his knowledge of a village site on the North Fork of Kashwitna River... Dryer also related the existence of an old Indian trail which linked this village and Chickaloon" (CRNA 1975:96).

Kitbitnu Tl'u
'boy -?- river headwaters'
upper Kashwitna River

ZThe one they called \$Kitkda% found gold there. Every summer he used to bring Americans up there. They paid him \$50 in gold for the trip. He found gold in the mountains. He went there every summer. I saw him. He died in my presence.

Hutsighelget'i
'bald-headed one'
mountain "Whitna", between Little Willow Creek and Kashwitna River

Z"From \$Nudayk'et'i we stop at another mountain over that way. Nothing on top. And there's a big lake by it. That what they call \$Hutsighelget'i%. And they ain't supposed to call it all the time neither. They say it comes to be bad weather. They used to tell us not to call it." (KN)

Hutsighelget'i Bena
'bald headed lake'
small lakes on mountain "Whitna"

Kitbitnu Ei'a
'boy -?- river glacier'
Kashwitna Glacier

Kitbitnu Dghelaya
'boy -?- river mountain'
mountain 6730' at head of Kashwitna River

Baqay Nilyashtnu
'canoes are left - creek'
Sheep Creek

^The name refers to the practice of leaving canoes here while groups went hunting in the mountains to the east. Sheep Creek is too shallow for hauling loads of meat (Pete Stepan, fieldnotes).

Dak'enin'iy

'caribou fence'

caribou fence in gap between mountains "Sunshine" and "Wolverine" north of
Sheep Creek

XBak'nin'iy is upland from Montana Creek. "Two mountains close together."
They made a fence there for caribou.

^It was last used in the late 19th century.

K'et Tugishlatnu

'things wash up on it'

Goose Creek

Qiduk'ggat
'overflows and freezes'
Montana Creek

^Montana Creek became a small Dena'ina village in about 1915 when the railroad construction was underway. Trails go west from here to Trapper Lake and east toward Larsen Lake and the western Talkeetna Mountains.

X"Montana Creek didn't have nothing to stop there for unless we go up to the mountain. That's a new place. That start when the railroad start. Not an old place." (KN)

Kinghasdlent
'where streams join'
confluence of the North, Middle and South forks of Montana Creek

^Pete Stephan reports that there are house pits in this area.

Tsit'untali Betnu
'thin wide head creek'
South Fork of Montana Creek

Tsit'untali Dghelaya
'thin wide head mountain'
mountains 4559' and 5354' south of South Fork of Montana Creek

\$Tsit'untali% is below \$Nultani.
^This is locally known as "Table Top".

Nultani
'animal that is lying down'
series of mountains east of Montana Creek

\$"Nultani% looks to them like an animal laying there."

^John Stephan reports that the name "Montana" (Creek) is a mispronunciation of the Dena'ina name \$Nultani.

Sdaghuyq'et
'on the end of the point'
point on Susitna River between Montana and Sunshine creeks

Tsuk Qayeh
'old village'
site opposite mouth of Sunshine Creek

X"I think it's close to the mouth of Sunshine Creek. They call it 'old village'.

^The exact location is uncertain. This is another location used by the Mountain People.

K'it'usq'a Kaq'
'fish cutting hole - mouth'
mouth of Sunshine Creek

"They cut fish in the mouth of that creek. They camp for the fish."

K't'usq'atnu
'fish cutting hole - creek'
Sunshine Creek

% "Lotsa fish in that creek."
"They put up silvers there." (KN)

Ben Ka'a
'big lake'
Benka Lake

Ch'aten Kaq'
'freezes out - mouth'
mouth of Birch Creek on Susitna River

\$ "Ch'anget' % would bring that dry meat down (from the Talkeetna Mountains) to
\$ Ch'aten Kaq'.

% "They put up lots fish there."
% "They were catching some king salmon at the mouth." (KN)

Ch'aten Bena
'freezes out lake'
Fish Lake

% "My father and his brothers used to stay there. They had a fish trap there. Old timers. Annie Ronning's father, all my uncles. Everybody used to have their own place. Build some kinda house. Before white people. They say my father had a house there. After he died (in 1918) Mom never did go back. They had all kinds a trout. They use it in spring and fall. In fall when trout goes back to the lake and then when they coming down in the spring. They had a bridge. I remember when Mom took me there one time. We was watching to see if trout go in trap. They had a place box-like. They pull it (fishcrap) out and they dump it. They say everbody used to travel through and stop there just for the trout." (KN)

Ch'atentnu
'freezes out creek'
Birch Creek and Fish Lake outlet stream

Hnibes Ka'a
'big embedded bank'
hill one mile south of Talkeetna

% "That's part of \$ Chuti Yits'a % (#XX).

tinghasdlent
'where streams join'
open area at confluence of Chulitna and Talkeetna rivers with the Susitna

% One open place above Talkeetna. All creeks come into one open area.

CHULITNA RIVER

Note that the locations on the Chulitna River are better known to Shem Pete than the parallel areas on the Susitna River. SP states that this is because the Chulitna River is more navigable in a skin boat than is the adjacent portion of the Susitna.

Ts'ilutnu

'-?- river'

Chulitna River

%Upriver from %tinghasdlent% and upriver from where they call %Tuqasitnu% (Tokasitna River) there is a stream that flows out from a glacier. I remember that name. %Ts'ilutnu.

%My little brother was born in 1922. We go way back up towards McKinley Mountain where %Ts'ilutnu% comes. They come down in skin boat down to Talkeetna. Then from Talkeetna back to Kroto. That's the last time I remember. And they had all kinds of names to the places up there. I wish I could remember all. After they cross %Ts'ilutnu% they camp there and old man trap and hunt beaver from there. My brother Alex was there. Mom used to put us in sled and haul us around... They say all the Susitna people used to go up that way for hunting." (KN)

Nit'atesh'it'ut

'adjoining hills'

canyon on Chulitna River near Denali State Park boundary

Qichi Qinghiñeqt

'the old lady made it that far'

possibly creek from Blair Lake

%Qichi Qinghiñeqt% is on the right hand side going up. "Kinda canyon there. Rock cut inside there." It is like a den there, there is a cave. That is where that old lady reached. She camped there and those things as big as swallows, bats, were flying around. They grab something above and hang down. "She wasn't scared cause she all done in. %Qichi Qinghiñeqt%. Old lady, I think that was Ch'anget'."

Tuch'etl'ghi'ut

'where brush extends into the water'

on west bank of Chulitna River, fifteen miles up

%You can't go through those alders. Just like curly hair. On left hand side going up. I been up and down that creek a good many times, 1913, 1914, 1915."

%Another place on %Ts'ilutnu% just alder sticking in the river, all tangled up one. Alder just look like my hair tangled up. They name to it %Tuch'etl'ghi'ut%." (KN)

K'echan Yela

'grass mountain'

hill without trees above %Tuch'etl'ghi'ut%, location uncertain

%Another ridge way up there we used to watch it. Mom haul us in sled. One hill with no trees. All grass. Just big hill. Nice. They call it \$K'echan Yela." (KN)

K'esugi
possibly 'ancient one'
long ridge between the Susitna and Chulitna, from Blair Lake to Chulitna Pass

%Kroto people used \$K'esugi% to \$Qughun % (Bald Mountain Ridge). They used that area. "They catch caribou in that mountain. Every summer they stay waiting for caribou. They catch caribou, they make a skin boat and go down to Kroto."

\$K'esugi was Little Bobby (Stephan)'s father's mountain. He would go there for caribou. They used it in the fall. When he was young, he went to work (hunting) at that mountain, Little Bobby's little father.

%We went up \$K'esugi%. Up there we came to some caribou. We killed caribou. We packed them down to the people staying at \$Quht'anagga K'etnu K'ilant% (Gold Creek) (in 1914).

K'esugi Ken
'base of the ancient one'
regional name for Chulitna-Middle Susitna area

"There at \$K'esugi Ken% we kill fourteen bear "before we quit. 1914 I kill seven," and Little Bobby's older brother also killed seven.

Nelnikda Ey'unt
'shabby steambath is there'
Troublesome Creek

%On east side is \$Nelnikda Ey'unt%. I saw it. Must be old camp there. They hunt bears up there all time, Susitna and Kroto Indian. Lot a bear."

Tuqashi Kaq'
'things fall in water - mouth'
mouth of Tokositna River

%There is a pass to \$Tuqashi Kaq' by \$K'enuqak'itnetani (#XX Peters Hills).

Tuqashiitnu
'things fall in water - river'
Tokositna River

^Shem Pete travelled to the Tokositna River in the spring of 1903, from Susitna Station, to the Yentna River, the up the Kaheltna River and cache Creek, then over the divide past \$K'enuqak'itnetant, to the Tokositna.

Ch'atl'uch'ghelyasht
'where we hold boats in water'
rapids on Tokositna River

^We come there (via Peters Hills). We don't like Ch'etl'uch'ghilyasht%.
 ^We move down below. We spent the winter. In spring we make a skin boat and
 we go down to Talkeetna and way down to Kroto." We spent the spring there. W
 They don't want that waterfall. "I was about eight years old (in 1903)."
 I roasted ptarmigan. "I had bow and arrow, no gun yet."

San Ka'a
 'big lake'
 Bunco Lake

Tugashi Tayena
 'things fall in water - straight stretch'
 section of Tokositna River

Tugashi
 'things (rocks) fall in water'
 Tokasha Mountains

Tugashitnu ti'a
 'things fall in water - river - glacier'
 Tokositna Glacier

^That glacier extends upriver from \$Tugashi%. "That's a big one. Big glacier.
 ...A man named \$Batninch'ey%, ('wind blows against him', Mrs. Allowan's father
 brother) fell into a glacier. He had a stone axe in his shirt. He chopped
 out steps and he climbed back out. That \$Batninch'ey% came back out from
 the glacier's mouth (crevasse).
 ^This is the site of a major story about a Dena'ina woman who was captured
 by the \$ti Dnay%, glacier people.

Hni Gula ti'a
 'unafraid glacier'
 Kenikula Glacier

^"Left hand side a little one (glacier). \$Hni Gula%, no danger. They weren't
 scared, but dangerous on the right hand side (Tokositna Glacier).
 ^The name was reported in 1906 by Belmore Brown who was with the Cook
 expedition. This indicates that Dena'ina with knowledge of this area were
 present.

Ts'ilu Dghelaya
 ' -?- mountain'
 mountain "Alder" west of Chulitna River

Ts'ilu ti'a
 ' -?- glacier'
 Ruth Glacier

^There is a big glacier that goes across there. They took one day to go
 across it. When they pass by a glacier they bundled up grass. They
 tied it (grass) into packs to prevent the ones following behind from
 falling into the glacier. It is a long way across that canyon, and when
 someone ran out of grass, another one packing it would take over. They
 would drop it across the glacier (to walk on).

Ts'ilu Tayena
 ' -?- straight stretch'

open place on the Chulitna River, above the Tokositna River

"That's above \$Tugashitnu%." Straight across from the end of \$Ts'ilu Dghelaya% is \$Ts'ilu Tayena%. "Big open place. You can see for miles."

Betnu Detniyitnu
'creek that roars'
Coffee Creek

Further upriver is the mouth of a stream. That creek they call \$Betnu Detniyitnu%. That's another name that I remember.

Detniyi
'the one that roars'
mountain, location uncertain, possibly between Coffee Creek and Spink Lake

Quntughet'ut
'where water comes up from below'
Byers Creek

Quntughet'ut Bena
'where water comes up from below - lake'
Byers Lake

"We came to \$Quntughet'ut% on the way up \$K'esugi... "You see that lake has deep water."

Dghelay Beq'e Nuhdagheiltunt
'canyon crossing the mountain'
pass across \$K'esugi% toward Gold Creek

Ei Tayena
'glacier straight stretch'
Eldridge Glacier and Fountain River

Ech'ibay Ka'a
'big whirlwind'
Moose's Tooth

Aitnu
'deadfall trap creek'
Little Coal Creek

Gununahch'dghashjuy Betnu
'that which we go up to watch for game - creek'
Hurricane Gulch

Gununahch'dghashjuy
'that which we go up to watch for game'
mountain 4665' north of Chulitna Pass

Benentsiltledi Betnu
'that which one slides down - creek'
Honolulu Creek

Benentsiltledi

'that which one slides down'
mountain north of Honolulu Creek

Denyiht'u
'enclosed canyon'
Broad Pass area

%Where that \$K'esugi% ridge extends on upriver, the (upper Chulitna) river flows through a staight stretch. Upriver from there the water flows among the \$Gheltsana (Tanana River Athabaskans)... %Wherever that \$Ts'ilutnu flows from, the \$Gheltsana%, had a trail. They had a trail through \$Denyih T'u% wher the train goes in that low country. "You go to Cantwell. Then you get to to that (Nenana) river."

The following statement by Moffit, who had extensive experience in this area: provides significant independent corroboration of the territory that has been defined by Shem Pete through the place names inventory. "Formerly the lower Susitna natives also hunted in the Broad Pass region, coming into it by way of the Chulitna River or the valley leading northeast from Indian Creek. Broad Pass itself seems to be the northern limit of their territory" (Moffit, 1915:20).

SUSITNA RIVER FROM TALKEETNA TO DEVIL CANYON AND ABOVE

Devil Canyon was the boundary between the Ahtna and Dena'ina on the Susitna River, although the Dena'ina regularly hunted in the Oshetna river country. Included in this section are all of the Dena'ina names in the upper Susitna area remembered by Shem Pete. Shem has not traveled on the Susitna above \$Ch'ak'ul'ishi%, but he has been on the Oshetna trail to Tyone Lake. Some of these names are repeated in Ahtna in the following sections.

Ech'ibay Kaght
'at the big whirlwind'
bluff on Susitna River near Chase

Ts'estatki
'flat rock point'
mountain "Lane" east of Chase

^Annie Ronning's father used to hunt here.

Sheshjesh
'rescued, saved'
mountain north of Curry

Dnelbu'i
'the grey one'
mountain east of Susitna River, east of \$K'esugi

Quht'anagga K'etnu K'ilani
'creek that belongs to the little people'
Gold Creek

%We came onto a lot of caribou (in the \$K'esugi% area). We killed them all and packed them down to the people staying at \$Quht'anagga K'etnu K'ilan% and \$Chuqitnu%. That's Alex and \$Wasidi Tukda%. I saw Katherine Nicolie's mother there in 1914. And \$Ch'k'idetnisen% (Katherine Nicolie's father). "I had a big gun already."

^This place name is derived from rocks there which have concretions which look like little people, dogs, animals and other things.

Dghelishla
'little mountain'
mountain at the head of Gold Creek, location uncertain

Chuqikaq'
'beaver lodge mouth'
mouth of Indian River

%John Stump's father \$Ts'uduyut Tu%, stayed at \$Chuqikaq'. "He stayed year round. He got married to a woman from Sustina and went back up there. They moved down to Knik and John Stump was born in Knik (in about 1898)."

Chuqitnu

'beaver lodge creek'
Indian River

Chugitnu Tustes
'beaver lodge creek - pass'
Chulitna Pass

XThey boat down the \$Ts'ilutnu%. They portage to the Susitna. They go over the pass at the upper end of \$K'esugi%. There's a pass. We went over the pass. We came to some caribou toward \$Chuqitnu%. We packed the meat down to \$Quht'anagga K'etnu K'ilant% (Gold Creek).
In the summer of 1898 Eldridge and Muldrow ascended the Susitna River to Chulitna Pass, the upper Chulitna and on to the Nenana River. He notes a visible Indian trail through these areas (Eldridge 1900).
The trail to Broad Pass via Indian Creek is also noted in Moffit 1915:20.

Ch'ak'ul'ishitnu
'lead caribou moves out - creek'
creek into Susitna from "Clear", at Devil Canyon

Ch'ak'ul'ishi
'lead caribou moves out'
mountain "Clear" between Devil Canyon and upper Chulitna Creek

"Then Pete states that this name is metaphoric. The western Talkeetna Mountains down the Susitna valley are thought to look like a herd of caribou, with this mountain as their leader.

Mutughi:ut
'where current flows down'
Devil Canyon

Tutjuntnu
'dark water river'
Black River

Q'usatnu
'quiver river'
Oshetna River

Z(Coming from Matanuska River) we went over the mountains to \$Q'usatnu% and to \$Benq'etgge (Tyone village).

Q'usa Dghelaya %or \$Q'usattqest
'quiver mountain'
mountain 7055' at head of Oshetna River

Z"That mountain, every time they walk that way they drag (?) up and down on their back. Nice clear place. No brush. Lots of caribou.

Q'usashlatnu
'little quiver river'
Little Oshetna River

Yusdi
'last one' or 'point'
Lone Butte

Htsay Nenq'e
 'dwarf timber country'
 western Ahtna plateau, Copper River lowlands in upper Gulkana, Susitna, Nenana
 river area

%Tyone country, %Htsay Nenq'e%, I stayed there one month. That's Jim Tyone's
 father's country. "They make caches there, just like beaver house. It freezes
 up. Four, five, six pile up. They put in fish eggs. They keep it for two,
 three years." It dries and they use it. "No trees around there." See
 citation in Tyone River section.

Snuuni ^ (Ahtna)
 'brushy one'
 hill on Sanona Creek

%I been all over that country, trapping beaver. I learned this name there."
 I know that area.

Benq'etgge
 'between the lakes'
 Tyone Village

%Tyone Village was below that mountain (%Sattigi). Tyone had a big house.
 I stay in there. 1945. John Shaginoff and I we go up. We stay one month.
 right next to Susitna Lake." That's where Mrs. Esai was raised. Johnny
 and I sledged house logs there from %Snuuni%. "Haul it a long ways to
 Tyone house."

Susni Bena
 'sand island lake'
 Lake Louise

^This lake is the designated source of the Susitna River. Compare the
 name for the Susitna Delta, %Susni Kaq'^, 'sand island mouth'.

Gunk'eltl'ast
 'where the caribou migrate up'
 Ahtna site on the upper Susitna River, near Lake Creek

TALKEETNA RIVER

K'dalkitnu

'food is stored river'

Talkeetna River, Talkeetna townsite

\$"K'dalkitnu,% they got just like a cache there, that's what the name means."

The 1839 Wrangell map shows a village near the present town of Talkeetna north of the mouth of the stream flowing from "Tatikniltunbena" (Stephan Lake).

^The modern town of Talkeetna was the home of many of the remaining members of the Mountain People band. The first published source on the Mountain People is Kari 1977.

"My investigations with Tanaina originally from the Talkeetna area and with Western Ahtnas have shown that there was an Ahtna band with considerable Tanaina membership in the vicinity of Talkeetna at the turn of the century... This band is referred to by both the Ahtna and the Tanaina as \$Dghelay Teht'ana%, or the Mountain People. There are no Ahtna members of this group alive today, but there are about six Upper Inlet Tanaina speakers who are descended from this band. The Mountain People are said to be an Ahtna band that had no permanent village who migrated into the Talkeetna River drainage from the Upper Sustina River perhaps 150 years ago... The Tanaina descended from this group say that their ancestors used to fish on the Talkeetna River at Chunilna Creek, as far up the Talkeetna River as Stephan Lake, and on the Susitna River in the vicinity of Sunshine and Montana creeks, and they hunted caribou in the mountain country along the lower Talkeetna River and on the Chulitna River at least as far north as Indian Creek. This information represents an extension of the reported Ahtna territory. Also the account of the Mountain People band provides concrete evidence of intermarriage and bilingualism between the Ahtna and the Tanaina" (Kari 1977:278).

Consequently, The Ahtna boundary is drawn further west on the 1982 revised version of the map of Alaska Native languages (Krauss 1974).

^The best source of information on the Mountain People is Shem Pete's epic biography of the woman \$Ch'anget'.

\$"Ch'anget' %had six sons. I don't remember what her husband's name was. These were the last of the Mountain People. They all died in the 1918 flu. They died in Talkeetna. Their names were \$K'uk'enesh% or \$Itagheyut Tu % (John Stump's father), \$Ch'k'idetnishen % (Chief Nickolai, Katherine Nicolie's father), \$Shik'u, Shinidegga, Nich'useten, Kila Tlaq'a. And \$Tes Gun% was their only sister" (Pete 1980).

^Katherine Nicolie recalls these women of the same generation as her mother who were from the Mountain People and who had lived in Talkeetna: \$Du'inatna^ married Bill Larson's father before 1910, died in 1928. She was KN's father's niece.

\$Hna'estat^ died in Kenai and is the Standifer's grandmother.

\$Dutnaina^, Elmer Hedberg's mother, died in 1939.

\$Nuhnatchek'a^, Pete Alex's mother, died in 1942.

The latter three were sisters, of the \$Nulchina% clan. All of the above members of the Mountain People spoke Ahtna as their first language.

De Laguna and McClellan have noted that the Dghelaay Tahwt'aene are treated by the Ahtna as a small clan within the Raven moiety (1981:654). There are several versions of a Mountain People origin story which involves the migration of a group of Taltsiine people from Cook Inlet to the Talkeetna Mountains. "Most of the Taltsiine came straight to the Copper River Valley, but some went north, up the Chickaloon and over the Talkeetna Mountain. Those are the ones we call Dghelaay Tahwt'aene" (Montasta Pete via de Laguna, p. c.).

Chuti Yits'a
'beaver stream ridge'
hill east of Talkeetna Lakes

\$Chuti Yits'a% is below Talkeetna village about a mile and extends off from \$Dghelishla% (Bald Mountain).

Ch'anilkag'
'flows out mouth'
mouth of Chunilna Creek

"This is the main base camp of \$Ch'anqet'^ of the Mountain People (Pete 1980).

%That \$Ch'anqet'% and her sons they made a fish fence at \$Ch'aniltnu%.

"They put up dog fish for winter with all her six kids." They catch fish and they built a big smokehouse. They stayed there in the summer. She had lots of dogs. And from here the mother would pack up into the mountains. Seven or eight dogs would pack grub up into the mountains. They would kill caribou. They would bring the meat back down to \$Ch'aten Kaq' % (Fish Lake outlet).

"That creek they put a fish trap across. That's the way they used to catch fish. They got no net, nothing them days. That old lady was there. There were six of them in her family. \$Ch'anqet'.

The earliest source with detailed information on the Talkeetna River is Learned 1900. When he reached Chunilna Creek with his guide Stephan in 1898 he noted, "This stream marked the beginning of the old Indian trail across the mountains to the upper waters of the Talkeetna" (p. 656).

Ch'aniltnu
'flows out - creek'
Chunilna Creek
In Learned 1900 this creek is called Chinaldna.

G'eygishtnu
'willow creek'
creek into Chunilna Creek from west

%That creek comes out from that \$Ch'ak'ul'ishi% (#XX).

%"Old lady, Pete Alex's mom, used to talk about it. That's my mother's uncle's wife." (KN)

Ch'anil Dzela
'flows out - mountain'
mountain east of upper Chunilna Creek

Batnaghatnigi Betnu
'that which has a body in it - creek'

Larsen Lake outlet

Batnaghainigi

'that which has a body in it'

Larsen Lake

"Towards the mountains there is a big lake. It's on the map." There is a monster in it. Billy's grandmother saw it. Two miles down on the lower end it sticks its head out. On the upper end it sticks its head out. "That's a big animal."

"Batnaghainigi% a guy went out hunting. He kill caribou. Then he kill ptarmigan. They was starving. They cook that ptarmigan, might be half raw. He swallow the bone and it kill him. So they find his body along side the big caribou. His foot sticking out. They find him on end of that lake there. So they call em Batnaghainigi."

"Mom and that old man used to cry for that lake. The one they call Batnaghainigi%. Some guy starved to death there. In the springtime he got lost. They found him. He was eating half a fish. He must have been my step-father relation." (KN)

Dghelishla

'little mountain'

Bald Mountain

"On the upriver end (of Nultani%) is Dghelishla.

Dghelishiatnu

'little mountain creek'

Sheep River

Tatik'nihtuntnu

'game trail goes into water - creek'

Prairie Creek

"Camp site of the 'Midnooskies' was noted by Learned in 1898 (Learned 1900: 659-660) at what I believe to be Prairie Creek, near Daneka or Stephan Lake. At this settlement were 3 men, 7 women, and 20 children, hunting caribou. Wasili's home, which Learned failed to reach, was 20 miles above this village on the Talkeetna. About 1 mile away from the the caribou hunters' village was a winter village, but the Indians had gone to the middle fork of the Susitna" (de Laguna n.d.:41) Learned notes that this village was about 50 miles above the camp at Chunilna Creek. The location of Wasili's cabin has not yet been determined.

Tatik'nihtunt Ahtna: Titi'nihtaande

'where game trail goes in the water'

Stephan Lake village

"That was Ch'anget%'s village."

"This was Sghay Tu%'s village. "He got a big cache. They club him there. They kill him. They bury him there."

"You know Frank Secondchief at Cantwell? That's his granpa's brother used to be chief at Titi'nihtaande, Ts'ec'uditniisen%. His nick name Itaghayaat Ta'%. In 1908 Henry Peters grandpa and grandma tell story about that chief. He had a box full a gold, \$20, \$5, nobody had that much money. A thousand dollars, maybe over. He pack it around. He can't leave it home. Somebody would steal em. That's Stephan Lake." (Jack Tyone)

Jack Tyone notes further that this man, Ts'ec'uditniisen^, was the last native

resident of Stephan Lake. When JT saw him last in 1915 he was about 60 years old. He is said to have been from a lost tribe \$C'ettagi^, or sharp-tailed grouse. He had one brother. They would go to Knik to trade. He is said to have "no power" because he had no relatives. They had previously fought over the country, but they were too small a group to continue the fight. "They just lay down their arms." They could catch salmon at Stephan Lake.

^Johnny Shaginoff of Sutton, whose mother was \$Dghelaay Tahwt'aene%, used Stephan Lake for trapping through the 1930s. He would travel from Chickaloon through the pass to the upper Talkeetna River and north to Stephan Lake.

Tatik'niltun Bena
'game trail goes into water - lake'
Stephan Lake

^Note that Stephan lake is shown as "Tatikniltubena" on the 1839 map by Wrangell. This is a Dena'ina pronunciation.

^On the 1904 map by Moffitt a trail is marked from Stephan Lake north to the Susitna River. This is labelled "Portage (good)".

K'entl'u Bena
'cheek lake'
location uncertain, perhaps general lake area in Prairie Creek area or perhaps Daneka Lake

^Shem Pete (1980) describes how \$Ch'anqet^ and the Mountain People used to hunt caribou here.

% "She used to be champion runner in Alaska. That woman. She run em down the caribou. She run em into the lake. The six boys they kill em with spear."

K'dalkitnu Tl'u
'food is stored - headwaters'
upper Talkeetna River

^Certainly much detail of the ethnogeography of the Talkeetna River and Mountains has been lost. Learned noted the trail system in the area was well used in 1898. On Talkeetna River travel he notes, "They said that in winter time they traveled up and down the river... From the Indian village to Wasili's cabin the Indians sometimes use canoes in going up the river, but generally they make a portage because of swift current" (Learned 1900:662).

^The pass called \$Dzet Ggeyi % (or \$Dzet Ggezi% in Ahtna) leads from the upper Chickaloon River to the upper Talkeetna River. Mathys (1900) followed the visible old trail this way in 1898. Johnny Shaginoff travelled this way when he went from Chickaloon to Stephan Lake to trap.

K'dalkitnu Ei'a
'food is stored - river - glacier'
Talkeetna Glacier

K'dalkitnu Dghelaya
'food is stored - river - mountain'
Sovereign Mountain

Susitna River, DEVIL CANYON TO TYONE RIVER

The upper Susitna and upper Nenana river names are in the Ahtna language. Ahtna place names that have been added to this list since Kari 1983 are marked with *. While there is important information annotating the upper Susitna and upper Nenana Ahtna territory, most of this remains on untranscribed tapes. If places are mentioned on tape, reference is made to the Ahtna tape index number (AT).

Note that some data on the south side of the middle Susitna has been supplied by Johnny Shaginoff of Sutton. His mother was of the Mountain People and he trapped at Stephan Lake in the 1930s. He has not travelled much on the Susitna however. Jake Tansy of Cantwell is the foremost expert on the middle and upper Susitna as well as the upper Nenana River. He knows the streams coming into the middle Susitna from the north, as far down as Tsusena Creek, but not below there. Most of the annotations for the upper Susitna and upper Nenana are from Jake Tansy. The Tyone River, Tyone Lake drainages have been described by Jim Tyone of Gulkana and Jack Tyone of Anchorage. They have also described the Oshetna area. The untranscribed tapes on these areas are also an important source of data.

Sasutna'

'sand river'.

Susitna River

Also called Ts'itu' 'major river' just as the Copper River is called Ts'itu'.

Nataghit'aaden

'where the water falls'

Devil Canyon

Devil Canyon forms a clear boundary between the Ahtna and Dena'ina language areas. This canyon seems to have been avoided by both the Ahtna and the Dena'ina. Note that the mountain Ch'ak'ul'ishi is the upper limit of Shem Pete's knowledge of the Susitna and that probably no Ahtnas have used areas near the canyon in this century.

On the 1904 Moffit map this is marked as "rapids, canon, falls".

Scedae' Na'

'? ck'

Fog Creek ?

This name was reported only by Johnny Shaginoff. Perhaps more information about this area could be obtained.

Scedae' Bene'

? lake

Fog Lakes ?

Nts'ezi Na'

'? ck'

Tsusena Ck

Nts'ezi

?

Tsusena Butte

Note that this name is not translatable in Ahtna but that it recurs in several places in the Western Ahtna place names corpus. In Inland Dena'ina nta'azi is bearberry.

Nta'azi Bene'

'? lake'

Tausena Butte Lake

A lengthy story about this lake by Jake Tansy is on AT40.

Kacaagh Na'

'large-area ck'

Deadman Creek

*Una' Ts'et'axi Na'

'-?- ck'

ck into Deadman Ck W of Deadman Lake

*Hwdaandi Kacaagh Bene'

'downriver - large area - lake'

Deadman Lake

Kacaagh

'large area'

Deadman Mt

*Ben Ts'ark'e Na'

'narrow lake - ck'

ck into Deadman Ck NE of Deadman Lake

*Ben Ts'aek'e

'narrow lake'

"Pass Lake" NE of Deadman Lake

Jake Tansy notes that there is an elaborate trail system through this area, AT24.

Debetse' Na' Watana River

'sheep head river'

Batiditaani

Delusion Creek

'one that trail goes to'

Cetakolyaas Na'

outlet to Big Lake

'where things (meat) are brought down - ck'

The name refers to the transport of caribou meat. In this case, the name implies transport downstream toward the Susitna.

*Hwniindi Kacaagh Bene'

'upriver - large area - lake'

Big Lake

Incorrectly called Cetakolyaas Bene' in Kari 1983.

Nacez'aani

'heart'

mt 4120 E of Watana River

Tastast Na'

ck from E into Watana R

'water drops - ck'

The ethnohydrology of this stream should be researched, as suggested by the place name.

Dabwtse'

at 5408 'Watana'

'sheep head'

Henry Peters notes that the name Watana is derived from this name and that it used to be said Watsana by non-natives, which is somewhat closer to the source.

Sida Vixdlaayi hill 2400 on N bank of Susitna

'peninsulas that are in position'

Travel in this area by Jake Tansy is summarized in AT24.

Ts'anit'ehi Na'

ck into Susitna from N

'one that is bad - ck'

Ts'anit'ehi

at 5046 N of Susitna

'one that is bad'

Ets'ibaay Na'

Watana Lake outlet

'whirlwind ck'

Ets'ibaay Bene'

Watana Lake

'whirlwind lake'

Ets'ibaay

Mt Watana

'whirlwind'

Cets'i Na'

'spearing ck'

Kosina Creek

Cets'i Sletna'

'little spearing ck'

Gilbert Creek

Cets'i Sle Bene'

'little spearing lake'

Clarence Lake

Mau Zdlaade

'where islands are in position'

islands in Susitna, location uncertain

Discussed in AT40 by Jake Tansy.

Mac'elcuut Naliyaa

'food is stored - ridge extends'

ridge 4309 W of Jay Ck

Nac'alcut Na'

'food is stored again - ck'

Jay Creek

Gguus Kulzen Na'

'celery exists - ck'

Goose Creek

The English name based upon the Ahtna name. Discussed by Jack Tyone in AT33.

K'ay' C'ede' Na'

'willow lashing ck'

Busch Creek

Tsiyese'

'head ridge'

at 5603 'Goose'

K'aasi Na'

'cliff river' or 'quiver river'

Oshetna River

Jack Tyone states that this is a Dena'ina place name.

The Oshetna River country is said, by Jim and Jack Tyone, to have been Dastnaey (Dena'ina) territory prior to white contact.

The ancient trail over Chickaloon Pass to the Oshetna River, and on to a lake on the Susitna (Tyone Lake or Lake Louise) is noted on the 1839 Wrangell map.

"The Kena (i.e. Dena'ina) living to the north, along the Knyk and the Sushitna, on the other hand, undertake a much longer journey. They go northeastwards from the northern angle of the straits and travel 7 days' fast march, or 10 days at the usual speed, through the mountain canyons as far as a very high ridge; the women and children and the poorer hunters stay at its foot while the rest travel 7 days farther to the small lake Chtuben which lies on a plateau not far from the source of the Sushitna" (Wrangell 1839: 58).

This trail is also marked on the 1904 map drawn for Moffit by a local Ahtna or Dena'ina.

Taldzaan Na'

'murky water ck'

Black River

Taldzaan Bene'

'murky-water lake'

Black Lake

Nts'ezi

?

Twin Hills

Note that this is the same name as Tsusena Butte.

Nts'ezi Bene'

'? lake'

Crater Lake

Jack Tyone describes caribou hunting in this area on AT33.

K'asai Sletna'

'little cliff river' or 'little quiver river'
Little Oshetna River

Banazdleni Na'

'one that current flows around - ck'
ck into Susitna at bend

Banazdleni

'one that current flows around'
at 4503 'Oshetna'

There was very little travel on the Susitna below Banazdleni in traditional boats. This area is described by Jack Tyone in AT33 and by Jake Tansy in AT40.

Tyone River, Tyone Lake Drainage

Hwtsaay Nene'

'small timber country'

regional designation for the upper Susitna River, the upper Gulkana River (West Fork to perhaps Paxon Lake on the east) and the upper Nenana River.

This term is also used to designate the Hwtsaay Hwt'aene, the Western Ahtna band. The area is described by the Western Ahtna as lacking in birch and large spruce, as lacking salmon, and as having vast stretches of tundra with abundant caribou.

Through the proto-historic and historic periods this band has probably moved westward into the Talkeetna Mountains and northwestward into the Nenana River drainage, as is suggested in Kari 1977. Clearly the Tyone River system is the focal area prior to this later expansion. The Ahtna recognize that the Central Talkeetna Mountains, including the Oshetna drainage, used to be Dena'ina country and that they have also been incursive into the upper Nenana River. Based upon an analysis of the Athabaskan origin place names in the 1839 accounts and map by Wrangell about the Dena'ina, the Ahtna, and the Galtsan (the Tanana and Nenana River Athabaskans) it appears that the upper Nenana River was, as of 1830, mainly Tanana territory.

In summarizing the geography of the Ahtna bands, Reckord notes, "Our knowledge of nineteenth-century settlements indicates that a major variation existed in the western Ahtna subregion. In several cases main fishing sites, permanent winter villages, and hunting camps were all located in close proximity along lakeshores" (1983: 76).

Irving notes, "Vestiges of an elaborate system of trails may still be seen, and even now foot travel for distances of forty or fifty miles is routine" (1957: 39-40). The trails and territory of the area is now well documented (Kari 1983).

The Western Ahtna dialect is not as distinct from the Central and Lower Ahtna dialects as is the Upper dialect of the Mentasta area (Buck and Kari 1975).

Reckord notes, "The Western Ahtna, the Hwtsaay hwt'aene or "little tree people," inhabited an area not dominated by the Copper River. During the 19th century, their location near the upper Susitna and Matanuska rivers encouraged trading at Russian posts on Cook Inlet. As a result a few western ~~groups~~ became middlemen in the trading network" (1983: 30).

Most of the Russian trade items and loan words noted in Buck and Kari 1975 and Kari 1977 can be traced as entering Copper River via Upper Inlet Dena'ina or Western Ahtna travelling the Matanuska trail.

Nilben Na'

'water surges - river'

Tyone River

The ethnohydrology of this river should be researched, as suggested by this place name.

West notes, "A trail ran from Susitna Lake down the Tyone River, to the headwaters of the Chickaloon River, and over Chickaloon Pass to the

Matanuska River and Knik." (1973, p. 38 and #136 on map). This was reported by Jimmy Secondchief.

Nilben Caek'e

'water-surges mouth'

site at mouth of Tyone River

"A site at the confluence of the Tyone and Susitna Rivers is reported to be one of the largest inland Athapascan villages prior to 1500 A.D." (Hickock, 1968: 260).

"In 1908 I see that place, Jimmy Secondchief's daddy and O'y Nickolai's daddy, two families there." (Jack Tyone)

Described in detail by Jake Tansy, AT40.

The 1904 Moffit map has a house marked on the Susitna between the Tyone and McLaren rivers as "2nd chiefs house".

"The Indians who hunt on the Jack River and Yanert Fork also have their cabins on Valdez Creek. Formerly they lived in the vicinity of Tyon River and the big bend of the Susitna" (Moffit 1913:21).

This site is described in Reckord, 1983: 179.

K'ey Tsaay Na'

'dwarf birch ck'

stream into Tyone River

K'ey Tsaaygha

'by the dwarf birch'

gap on W end of Tay'dighi'aa

This is the site of a moose fence. Described by Jack Tyone, AT:33. This is said to be Tom Neeley's grandfather's location.

An important reference to this site is Peters 1977. "The Tyone Lake chief brought guns to them, and fox skins too. The chief of the people, who stayed at K'ey Tsaay, at the mouth of the Tyone River, was really rich, and he brought things for them. He was my mother's grandfather" (p. 17).

"Finally they returned downriver to their home at K'ey Tsaay. Then they thought, 'They will invade us.' They built a (stone) house up on top of the mountain. They cut a gun hole through the wall. They stayed there. How long did this last?" (p. 19).

Tay'dighi'aa Na'

'long object that is in the water - ck'

stream into Tyone River

Tay'dighi'aa Bene'

'long object that is in the water - lake'

lake S of Tay'dighi'aa

Tay'dighi'aa

'long object that is in the water'

mt 'Laren'

This area is described by Jim Tyone AT28 and 33.

Tsegeli Na'

'trout ck'

Tyone Creek

In describing the route of the Monahan party in 1903 prior to their strike at Valdez Creek, Moffit notes, "Their first base camp was near the 'stick houses' at the mouth of Tyone Creek" (1912:54).

*Tandzaay Dghilaaye' Na'
 'island mountain creek'
 ck into Tyone Creek from mt 3105

Tandzaay Dghilaaye'
 'island mt'
 ? mt 3105 S of Tyone River

Taghatgga Na'
 'between the water - ck'
 ck into Tyone Ck from E

Taghatgga Bene'
 'between the water - lake'
 lake on Taghatgga Na'

*'Usdii Na'
 'the one ahead - ck'
 creek from 'Usdii in Tyone Creek

'Usdii, 'Usdicde
 'the one ahead'
 Lone Butte

The trail to the Oshetna area passed north of here, AT33. Jim and Jack Tyone note that this is a Dena'ina name and that this ridge formerly was a boundary between Athna and Dena'ina.

Snuu Caek'e
 'brushy mouth'
 site at mouth of Sanona Ck
 Described by Jack Tyone on AT33.
 This is #121 on West's map.

Snuu Na'
 'brushy ck'
 Sanona Creek

Una' Katcaaxi Na'
 'its ck is large - ck'
 Yacko Creek

*Nkaat Caek'e
 'salmonberry mouth'
 outlet stream of Nkaat Bene'

Nkaat Bene'
 'salmonberry lake'
 lake E of Tyone River

Sattigi
 ?
 hill 3537 "Tyone"

This is the major spiritual location for the Tsaay Hwt'aene and an important site and game lookout. Note that the Tyone village chieftainship, now held by Jim Tyone, is referred to a Sattigi Ghaxen, 'person of Sattigi'. This is the westernmost of the inherited Athna chieftainships.

This is Irving's site 9 about which he comments, "Nearby on the Tyone River are salt licks and a caribou crossing. That locality seems to be a concentration point for game of all sorts. The hill top affords an excellent outlook over the nearly flat surrounding country... Most of the material was found on the southern side of the knob, which suggests use of the site during the winter months when this section would be favored by the low sun" (1957: 43).

Cots' Bene'

'feathers lake'

first lake on Tyone River below outlet

Hutsaughe Ben Ce'e

'lower big lake'

Tyone Lake

"The settlement was at the outlet. The chief was old Tyone, for whom the lake is named; he was the son of the chief of Tazlina Lake village, who also lived at Tyone Lake... There was a caribou fence at Tyone Lake" (de Laguna n.d.)

Additional detail in this area on Irving's sites 4, 5, and 7 is presently lacking. West marks these as Nos. 115 and 116.

Ben K'atgqe

'between the lakes'

Tyone Village

"Chiefs house" is noted here on the 1904 Moffit map. Mentioned in de Laguna n.d. p. 38, West 1973, as No. 118 and Reckord 1983: 181.

The early 20th century village as well as Irving's sites 6A, 6B, and 6C are located in this area. "This was a focal point of the now widely dispersed group" (Irving 1957: 40).

This village and the general territory is described by Jim Tyone in AT33 and AT36 and AT 38. Of interest are the varied fishing resources, e.g. the use of several locations in the upper reaches of the Gulkana River for salmon, plus fall and winter whitefish locations. Trails throughout this region are described by Jim Tyone on tape and on hand-drawn maps.

"In a pocket notebook, L.S. Wickersham noted (circa, 1916-1917) fish traps on the West Fork (of the Gulkana) between Keg Creek and the next downstream tributary from the west" (Dessauer and Harvey 1980: 27).

Nac'iltenden

'where animal trail crosses'

2 miles S of Tyone Village

Jack Tyone describes this game trail and hunting area, AT33.

Ben Ce'e

'big lake'

Susitna Lake

Tsa' Kaen' Deyii

'beaver lodge canyon'

stream into N end of Susitna Lake

Described by Jack Tyone as a beaver and muskrat hunting area, AT33.

Tsa' Kaen'

'beaver lodge'

lake N of Susitna Lake

Nidsaggi

large island on Susitna Lake

Hutsuughi Bene'

'by-the-water lake'

E side of Susitna Lake

Hwzaa Nilaeni

'one that has a clearing'

point N of C'edzii Hwt'aeni

C'edzii Hwt'aeni

'one that has hearing'

point NE of Xensdii

Xensdii

'the next one ahead'

at 3350 W of Susitna Lake

This is noted on the 1964 Moffit map as "Kunsdee country" with a circle circumscribing this general area.

This is described as a major hunting area for the Tyone Lake band.

Den Deldziidi

'lake that-is-round'

Bell Lake

Nekey'dghinic'et'den

'where a line stretches across'

isthmus between Lake Louise and Susitna L

The sites 3A, 3B, and 3C in Irving 1957: 41 are located here. This area is described by Jim Tyone in AT33 and AT36. This site is also noted in de Laguna n.d. p. 39.

Sasnua Bene'

'sand-island lake'

Lake Louise

This is termed the head of the Susitna River, i.e. the name Sasutna' is based upon this place name.

The important lake Chtuben or Chluben is very likely one of the Tyone River drainage lakes. However, no corresponding Ahtna or Dena'ina place name has been found, despite several inquiries by de Laguna and Kari on this point. Wrangell, who gathered his information between 1831 and 1836, describes this area as a major caribou hunting lake for both the Ahtna and the Dena'ina and a trading center for the Dena'ina, Ahtna, and the Galtsan of the Nenana River.

"The (Dena'ina) women and children and the poorer hunters stay at its foot while the rest travel 7 days farther to the small lake Chtuben which lies on a plateau not far from the source of the Susitna. Here there are large herd of reindeer which also come to spend the winter in this locality. The hunters drive them in bands out of the woods into the lake, where they stab them from their canoes. The Ahtnas come here too, from Lake Mantylbana 14 days' journey away, as do the Galtsans from the Copper River, 10 days' distance by the fastest march over the mountains. The Kenai travel for 6 days farther to a small lake, in order to meet and trade with the western Galtsans. All these tribes depend on one another in trading their products,

and display expert knowledge in their choice and purchases" (p. 58).

The Ahtnas were coming here from Bendilbene', Tazlina Lake. This statement implies that the Ahtna were not then residents at the lakes at the head of the Susitna. The Galtsans from the Copper River are probably the Upper Ahtna (who are so labelled on the map at the terminus of the trail leading toward Mentasta Pass). The small lake where the Dena'ina meet the "western Galtsan" is identified below as Hwniidi Ben, Butte Lake. De Laguna notes for this general area, "One Chistochina man said that the lan had been Tsisyu but now belong to the Taltsiine because they married so many Tsisyu, a statement that I believe reflects movement into this country from Cook Inlet, the home of the Taltsiine" (n.d. p. 39)

Sasnuu 'sand island'

island at head of Lake Louise

This seems to be West's Sus-nol, No. 111.

Skosi' Na'

'we-gather-birch-sap ck'

outlet of Little Lake Louise

Skosi'den

'where we gather birch sap'

site on outlet of Little Lake Louise

Jim Tyone describes this as a village site.

Tes K'atgge Bena'

'between the hills lake'

Little Lake Louise

West speculates that Irving's site 2 is on Little Lake Louise. Noted in West as No. 112. Note that There is no recorded name for Grayling Lake mentioned by Irving. More research on this area is necessary.

Tes K'atgge Na'

'between the hills ck'

ck from W into Little Lake Louise

From here a trail went south to Old Man Lake and to Tazlina Lake or to the head of the Matanuska River. AT36.

Upper Susitna River, above Tyone River

Kak Teni Na'

'sled trail ck'

ck into Susitna S of McLaren R

Kak Teni

'sled trail'

ridge S of Tay'dighi 'aa

C'idze' Na'

'-?-'

McLaren River

This river is written as "karchana" on the 1904 Moffit map. The McLaren drainage and trails are described by Jim Tyone on NT33, 34, and 36.

de Laguna states that the trail toward Paxon went along McLaren River (n.d. 34).

In the aftermath of the fight a Nay'nadehi, a relation of the Nenana River people is mentioned as staying a little ways down from the McLaren River (Peters, 1977:10). This is interesting as it documents intermarriage between Ahtna and Tanana Athabaskans.

Sos Ce'e

'big brown bear'

mt ?, location uncertain

Snast'aani Na'

?

ck into McLaren R from N

Snast'aani

?

mt 'Round' N of McLaren R

Bakaey Tl'aagha Na'

'by the bottom of the canoe ck'

ck into McLaren from S

Bakaey Tl'aagha

'by the bottom of the canoe'

mt 'Horn'

Natazghot' Bene'

'bent water lake'

lake E of McLaren

Hwtsuugh Naknelyaayi

'lower ridge that extends across'

mt 4716 S of Denali Highway

Henggu Naknelyaayi

'upper ridge that extends across'

mt, location uncertain

Na'sdiltsaan Na'

'we see again - river'

West Fork of McLaren River
The trail here led north to the head of the Susitna.

C'aati Na'
'snowshoe-footstrap ck'
Boulder Creek

C'aati
'snowshoe footstrap'
Amphitheater Mountains

C'aati Bene'
'snowshoe-footstrap lake'
Sevenmile Lake

C'iidze' Luu'
?
McLaren Glacier

C'iidze' Dghilaaye'
?
mt at head of McLaren River

Ses Ghaay Na'
possibly 'end ridge - ck'
Coal Creek

Ses Ghaay Bene'
'end ridge - lake'
Coal Creek Lake

Ses Ghaay
'end ridge'
ridge at head of Coal Ck

Shuu Na'
'brushy ck'.
Clearwater Ck
Name refers to lower Clearwater Ck

Muuni Co'
'porcupine tail'
hill 3432 E of Clearwater Ck

Hwnitaet Na'
'wide-place ck'
Little Clearwater Ck

Hwdadaes Na'
?
Osar Creek

Hwdadaes Bene'
?
long lake on Osar Ck

Hwnitaet

'wide place'
ridge at head of Little Clearwater

Kaghas Cii
'point on the end'
mt 5790 W of Clearwater Ck

Una' Tsaas C'ilaen Na'
'its ck has Indian potatoes - ck'
Pass Ck, upper Clearwater Ck
This name refer to the important vegetable, *hedysarum alpinum*, which was
dug in spring and fall in river bottoms.
The trail crossing the McLaren River led up Pass Creek to upper Valdez Creek.

Ngge Nazdleni Na'
'the one that flows upland - ck'
slough on Susitna S of Butte Ck

K'ay' Laaghe Na'
'end of the willows - ck'
ck into slough from W

K'ay' Laaghe
'end of the willows'
mt at head of K'ay' Laaghe Na'

Dzaan Dilaeni
'the one that is murky'
lake on island in Susitna

C'alts'iia Na'
?
Raft Creek

Nay'tsen'staan Tese'
'meat is in position - hill'
hills at mouth of Raft Ck

Nadidliis Bene'
'flows irregularly - lake'
lake W of Raft Ck

Nadidliis Tayene'
'flows irregularly - straight stretch'
plain near Raft Ck

Nadidliis Na'
'flows irregularly - ck'
stream into Raft Ck from W

Nadidliis Dghilaaye'
'flows irregularly - mt'
mt 5927

Ts'anit'ehi Na'
'the one that is bad - ck'
Nowater Creek

Te'anit'ehi
'the one that is bad'
at up Nowater Ck

Tsabaey Tu' Na'
'trout water lake'
Lake Creek

Tsabaey Tu' Bene'
'trout water lake'
lake at Susitna Lodge

Clisi K'ae Na'
'dipnet hole ck'
ck into Lake Ck from W

Clisi K'ae
'dipnet hole'
lake W of Lake Ck
Fishing site mentioned in Peters 1977.

*Il'ogh Dilaeni
'grass exists'
lake below Xanc'eltl'aesde

Xanc'eltl'aesde
'where caribou migrate through'
*site on lake that formerly was on Lake Creek

This important caribou hunting site was incorrectly located at Swampbuggy Lake in Kari 1983 and Reckord 1983. Apparently this lake along Lake Creek has receded.

"The upper Susitna Indians report that this site has probably been used by their ancestors for generations." (Reckord 1983: 177)

Peters describes this as being the caribou hunting site most valued by the Ahtna. The Nenana River people were approaching here when the battle took place at Nay'nadeh (Peters 1977).

This is described by Jake Tansy as his older uncle Peter's camp. It is both a whitefish camp and as a major caribou harvesting area (Tansy, 1982).

Xanc'eltl'aes Bene'
'caribou-migrate-through lake'
lake, formerly on Lake Creek, which has drained away

K'a' K'ae
'arrow place'
mt 'Gate'

Nuuk'e
'on the island'
island opposite Kuyxi C'ilaen Na'

Kuyxi C'ilaen Na'
'whistlers exist ck'
ck S of Butte Ck

*Ku'uzdlen Caek'e

'flows past - mouth'
mouth of Butte Creek

This was incorrectly reported as Hwniidi Caek'e in Kari 1983.

Ku'uzdlen Na'

'flows past - ck'

lower Butte Ck, below confluence of Butte Lake outlet

Misspelled as Cu'uzdlen Na' in Kari 1983.

Kantl'uus Dghilaaye'

'snare is tied - mt'

mt S of lower Butte Ck

Jake Tansy notes that this is the place where the upper Susitna people first saw white people. This is probably the Jack party who ascended the Susitna to its headwaters in 1897 (Dessauer and Harvey: 18).

Hwtneidel Na'

'red area - ck'

Wickersham Ck

Hwtneidel

'red area'

mt at head of Wickersham Ck

Nahwdelc'et' Bene'

?

two lakes S of bend in Butte Ck

Hwniidi Caek'e

'upriver mouth'

*confluence of Butte Lake outlet with Ku'uzdlen Na'

Hwniidi Na'

'upriver ck'

upper Butte Creek

Una' Dahwtneiguugi Na'

'its ck - steep enclosed area - ck'

Gold Ck

*C'ena' Co'e

'big creek'

creek into Butte Creek below Naggets'i Kaen' Na'

*Naggets'i Kaen' Na'

'fox den creek'

creek from mt W of Butte Lake

*Naggets'i Kaen'

'fox den'

mountain W of Butte Lake

*Tsezen Na'

'black rock creek'

ck into Butte Ck from Tsezen

Jennie Peters states that she was born here.

@Teezen

'black rock'
at 5187 Nadiwe

Hwniidi Ben

'upriver lake'
Butte Lake, formerly called Nadiwen Lake

Wrangell makes two references to the lake Knitiben which is on the map north of the upper Susitna River.

"The Galtsan village north of the Kenai is called Titlogat; for the reindeer hunt they travel ten days over the mountains to Lake Knitiben. The Kenai also travel to this lake to trade with the people of Titlogat. They themselves hunt reindeer at Lake Chtuben, six miles south of Lake Knitiben. The distance between Lake Chtuben and the northern corner of Cook's Inlet is 14 days" (1839: 52). "The Kenai travel for 6 days farther to a small lake, in order to meet and trade with the western Galtsans" (op. cit. p. 58).

Titlogat is Titl'u Kaa', the Dena'ina pronunciation of Toklat, the major Tanana village in the Toklat-Kantishna area. The lake Knitiben seems to be Hwniidi Ben, Butte Lake.

The following additional information on Hwniidi Ben was obtained from Jake Tansy in 1983. A rack at the site at the head of the lake was still visible when Jake first came to this lake in about 1910. Jake's mother remarked that the lake used to be a Ghaltsaane (or Nenana River Tanana Athabaskan) camp. Jake heard that the Ghaltsaane carried the poles here on their shoulders from the timber on the upper Nenana River. Jake thinks that the nearest Ghaltsaane village in the trees in this area is the whitefish camp known as Ghaltsaane Ciisi K'ae (see XX). The account in Wrangell from the early 1830s, combined with Jake's information suggests that in the early 19th century the entire Nenana River was Tanana territory and that they were even on this lake in the Susitna River drainage. The Ahtna who were based in the Tyone Lake area were pressed to increase their hunting territories to compensate for the absence of salmon in the upper Susitna River. This created tension over places such as Butte Lake, and the caribou fence down the Nenana River at Hwditsicghi'aaden. The battle at Nay'nadezi, described in Peters 1977, forced the Nenana River people to retreat downriver. The later tensions over the use of Yanert Fork (see comment on Deniigi Bene' near Yanert Fork) resulted from continued Ahtna expansion. The Yanert valley was reached via trails from upper Wells Creek.

Prior to these territorial shifts, which were instigated by the onset of trade for Russian goods in Cook Inlet, it seems that the boundaries in the middle and upper Susitna area were as follows: the Dena'ina controlled most of the Talkeetna Mountains, including Stephan Lake and the Oshetna River. The Western Ahtna were centered in the Tyone Lakes area and further east, at Charley Lake in the Gulkana drainage, and used the streams and lakes east of the Susitna such as the McLaren River and the hunting site at Xanc'eltl'aesde on a seasonal basis. The Ghaltsaane or Tanana Athabaskans were using adjacent lands to the west on the upper Nenana River, plus Butte Lake and perhaps other streams flowing into the upper Susitna from the west and north.

Ben'sdehtsiini Na' outlet of Snodgrass Lake

'lake that we made - ck'

Ben'adertsiini Snodgrass Lake

'lake that we made'.

Name refers to declaration of place as caribou hunting lake.

Reckord describes the caribou fence and hunting sites that were located at this lake, 1983: 178. Jennie Peters tells how her grandfather, who had been in the battle with the Nenana River people, died here in about 1900. He is buried here (Peters, 1977).

Sakutt'aey Na'

?

Windy Creek

Mentioned in Peters 1977 as another caribou hunting stream.

Benhwdit'aaden

'lake next to river - place'

lake 'Burned Grease Camp'

A fishing and hunting camp were located here (Tansy 1982).

Gaan' Tene

'horse trail'

trail along S slope of Alaska Range

C'ilaan Na'

'abundant game - ck'

Valdez Creek, Valdez Creek village

"Before the discovery of gold on Valdez Creek the upper Susitna natives depended on the country for most of their food and clothing. Valdez

Creek was a favorite hunting ground; in fact, the native name for Valdez Creek (Galena...) signifies a river where game abounds" (Moffit 1915:20).

The modern town at Valdez Creek began in 1903. Prior to this time C'ilaan Na' was an important area for caribou and whitefish. Reckord 1983:171-177 summarizes Valdez Creek history. Dessauer and Harvey 1980 contains a detailed account of Ahtna involvement in the mining history here.

*C'ena' Ggaay

'little creek'

ck into mouth of Valdez Creek from N

*Tes Tuu Yiknighilaade

'where hill extends into water'

bank N of mouth of Valdez Creek

*Bes Nen

'river bank land'

bank opposite Tansy homesite

*Tes Ce'e

'big hill'

hill at Denali airfield

C'enaa Dzele'

'sign mt'

Rusty Hill

Bedlaex Na'

'lake trout run - ck'
Roosevelt Ck

Hutaiindi Bedlaexi Bene'
'lower lake trout run - lake'
lower Roosevelt Lake

Bedlaexi Bene'
'lake trout run - lake'
Roosevelt Lake
This was a major fishing site in the past.

*Tee Gaaay Tanezdlaade
'where little hills are by the water'
hill on Susitna W of Rusty Hill

C'edenaa' Bene'
'mineral lick lake'
lake S of Ben Datgge Na'
A caribou fence and hunting camp were here (Tansy 1982).

C'edaay Tese'
'sitting for game - hill'
hill W of C'edenaa' Bene'
This hill is a game look-out over C'edenaa' Bene' (Tansy 1982)

Ben Datgge Na'
'upper lake - creek'
ck into Susitna below West Fork

May'nadehi Na'
'ducks fly back - ck'
ck from S into Ben Datgge Na'

May'nadehi
'ducks fly back'
ridge 4726 E of Butte Lake
This is the site of the battle with the Nenana River Athabaskans in about 1865 described in Peters 1977. A caribou fence was also located here (Tansy 1982).

Ben Datgge Bene'
'upper lake - lake'
lake on Ben Datgge Na'

Huniindi Ben Datgge Bene'
'upriver - upper lake - lake'
lake N of Ben Datgge Bene'
Secondchief's hunting camp was located at confluence of two streams from the two lakes on the upper portion of this creek (Tansy 1982).

Tabent'aa Na'
'lake flows into water - ck'
West Fork of Susitna River

Tabent'aa Bene'
'lake flows into water - lake'

lake into West Fork

Nikolai, Lily Tansy's father, had a camp near the outlet of this lake (Tansy, 1982).

Tahant'aa Tayene'

'lake flows into water - straight stretch'
bar on West Fork

Kaghilen Na'

'flows up and out - ck'
stream into Susitna N of West Fork

Tahant'aa Luu'

'lake flows into water - glacier'
West Fork Glacier

Kuyxi Dghilaay Na'

'whistler mt ck'
stream from west into West Fork Glacier moraine

Kuyxi Dghilaay Cene

'whistler mountain base'
mts between West Fork Glacier and Nenana River

Tset'aghilen Na'

'flows-beneath-rock river'
East Fork of Susitna River

Ts'ebent'aa Na'

'lake flows out - ck'
stream into East Fork

Ts'ebent'aa

'lake flows out'
lake S of East Fork

Tsila Tl'ic'i Na'

'ochre ck'.
stream into upper East Fork
Name refers to a high grade ochre that looks like lead.

Tsila Tl'ic'i

'ochre'
'Secondchief Mt' S of East Fork

Tset'aghilen Luu'

'flows beneath rock - glacier'
East Fork Glacier

Ts'es Nay'detkayi Caek'e Bene'

'rocks fall down - mouth - lake'
lake N of Boulder Ck mouth

Ts'es Nay'detkayi Na'

'rocks fall-down ck'
Boulder Creek

Niculaa Na'

'-?- ck'

stream into Susitna between Susitna Glacier and East Fork

Niculaa Bone'

'-?- lake'

lake at head of Niculaa Na'

Tl'azii Na'

'-?- river'

Middle Fork of Susitna River

Tl'azii Luu'

'? glacier'

Susitna Glacier

August and September was the time for caribou hunting at the glaciers at the head of the Susitna. This is discussed by Jake Tansy on AT40.

Tl'azii

?

Mt. Hayes or Aurora Peak

14. Upper Nenana River (Ahtna portion)

In contrast to the mutually known Ahtna-Dena'ina names in the Matanuska River drainage, the Ahtna and the Tanana do not seem to share a mutual set of names on the Nenana River. This topic still needs further research.

Ninana', Minaes Na'

'stop while moving nomadically - river'

Nenana River, lower Nenana River, formerly called Cantwell River

This name is not commonly used by the Western Ahtna. See the name below for the upper Nenana River as it starts at Nenana Glacier.

Euyinanest'aani Luu'

'one that extends into glacier - glacier'

Nenana Glacier

Euyinanest'aani

'one that extends into glacier'

ridge S of Nenana Glacier

Euyinanest'aani Na'

'one that extends into glacier - ck'

upper Nenana River

*Saas Nez Na'

'sand -?- ck'

Klunistana Ck

*Saas Nez

'? sand'

mt 4959 Thief

Bas Ce'e Na'

'big bank ck'

Brushkana River

Jake Tansy's hunting cabin is located off the Brushkana River.

K'es Na' ck through Monahan Flat

'crooked ck'

This area is described in some detail by Jake Tansy on AT24.

*Shaltsaane Ciisi K'as

'the Tanana people's dipnet place'

fishing site on K'es Na' near mouth of Cetseni T'ox Na'

This is of significance, because the Ahtna recognize this as being

the former whitefish site of the Tanana people of the Nenana River.

From this location the Tanana people had a trail up to Butte Lake in the Susitna drainage. See Jake Tansy's comments on Butte Lake.

*Cetseni T'ox Na'

'hawk nest creek'

ck into K'es Na' from Cetseni T'ox

Cetseni T'ox

'hawk nest'

hill W of Canyon Ck

Cetakolyaes Cene'

'things (meat) are brought down - flat'
Monahan Flat

Cetakolyaes Na'

'things (meat) are brought down - ck'
Canyon Creek

C'enas Dzele'

'sign mt'
mt 4260 'Long'

*Una' Tayentaani Na'

'its ck - straight stretch extends - ck'
third ck from E into Brushkana R

*Una' Gabiin Z'aani Na'

'its ck - stove is there - ck'
fourth ck from E into Brushkana R

*C'edenaa'

'mineral lick'
lake at upper fork of Brushkana R near upper Deadman Ck

*Bes Ce'e Bene'

'big bank lake'
small lake at head of Brushkana R

Bes Ce'e

'big bank'
*ridge at head of Brushkana R, 5170 ?

Tabats'iigi Na'

?
Stickwan Ck

Tabats'iigi

?
Stickwan Lake

C'eyaas Na'

'cub bear ck'
Seattle Creek

C'eyaas Dghilaaye'

'cub bear mt'
mt 5464 'Seattle'

Bes Ggezi Na'

'forked bank ck'
lower Wells Creek

Bes Ggezi

'forked bank'
Pyramid Peak

Saas Nelbaay Na'
 'grey sand ck'
 upper Wells Ck

Saas Nelbaay
 'grey sand'
 mt 4357 N of Wells Ck

Dasdenta Nezdlaayi
 'ridge that stands by itself'
 low ridge at head of Wells Ck

Dghatani Na'
 'stumbling trail - ck'
 ck from NW into Wells Ck
 The trails from the upper Nenana over to the Yanert Fork started from this creek. This area was used at least until the 1930s by Valdez Creek people for sheep and caribou hunting. Jim Tyone and Jake Tansy discuss this in AT34 and AT24.

Dghatani
 'stumbling trail'
 W trail to Yanert Fork

Xangguxu Dghatani
 'upland stumbling trail'
 E trail to Yanert Fork

Dghatani Dghilaay
 'stumbling trail - mt'
 Nenana Mountain

Hwditsicghi'aaden
 'where caribou fence extends down'
 ck into Nenana W of Wells Ck *and also ck on opposite side from S
 This caribou hunting area is identified by Henry Peters (1977) and others as the boundary that was in dispute in the battle with the Tanana people over 100 years ago. "People traveled from there (Nenana). Then they would meet across Hwditsicghi'aaden Creek. If they had turned back there the war would not have happened. The war was there across from Xanc'eltl'aesde" (p. 13).

T'ate'inilen Na'
 'flows out from enclosure - ck'
 Bruskasna Ck

C'ezk'aan Na'
 'burned ck'
 Schist Creek

*Hwniindi Yaadi T'ox
 'upriver golden eagle nest'
 east Reindeer Hill

*Yaadi T'ox Na'
 'golden eagle nest - ck'

ck from middle Reindeer Hill

*Yaadi T'ox

'golden eagle nest'
middle Reindeer Hill

Vidatani

'that which is frozen inside'
West Reindeer Hill

Vidatani Na'

'that which is frozen inside - ck'

Jack River, Cantwell village

Eldridge reached the Jack River in August of 1898 and marked a house here on his Map No. 3. He notes, "On both the Sushitna and Cantwell (Nenana) rivers, however, in the heart of the mountains, cabins were seen--the homes of the Indian hunters in winter. On the Cantwell River these were particularly numerous and were said to be occupied by the Tananas--reputed great hunters--who came up from their valley when travel over the snow and frozen streams is rendered easy" (1900:27). This is the latest reference to Tanana Athabaskans using this portion of the Nenana River. Of Cantwell village de Laguna states, "The settlement was started only about 1916, by Indians (mostly half-blood) from Valdez Creek when the mine there closed. They were originally from Copper River, and still maintain connections with relatives there" (n.d. p. 40).

Vidatani Dyii

'that which is frozen inside - canyon'
canyon at Windy

Kantistaan Na'

'trails ascend ck'
Windy Creek

One or more trails here go to upper Riley Ck. This used to be used for sheep and caribou hunting. De Laguna notes for this creek, "This is where Copper River people, Taltsiine and Naltsiine clans, started a war with the Nenana people. McKinley Park boundary was the dividing line between their territories" (n.d. p. 40). This statement (informant not noted) should be compared with that of Peters, 1977.

Hwnic'ilaexde

'end of fish run'
Summit, Broad Pass

Note the lack of Ahtna place names in the Summit-Broad Pass area, in sharp contrast to the detailed system east and north of Cantwell. The Cantwell people have used the middle Nenana R much more than the Summit-Broad Pass area.

Nanikaen Dyii

'rocks fall across - canyon'
on Nenana R at Slime Ck

Stl'uuli Na'

'tied, tangled ck'
Carlo Creek

Deniigi Bene'

'moose lake'

Lake S of McKinley Lodge

When Jake Tansy's mother was 5 to 10 years old a Nenana River Athabaskan was killed by a bear here. This was thought by the downriver people to be another outbreak of hostility triggered by an Ahtna medicine man. The next fall some Nenana men tried to ambush Ahtna while they were sheep hunting on the upper Yanert Fork. Ahtna men saw the Nenana man, named Sen Kae, ahead of time and avoided the fight. Thus tensions over territory remained years after the battle further upriver at Nay'nadeiti.

Tl'ahwdicaaxi Na'

'valuable headwaters - ck'

Yanert Fork

Yanert descended the Nenana River to this point in 1898 and then turned back south, having been deserted by his guide named Bate who was a "Skitig" Indian (possibly from Shk'ituk' village at Kenai). Yanert notes, "As concerns the Indian's refusal to remain in service as a guide, I feel certain that his unwillingness to do so was prompted by fear of the Tanana Indians who he frequently assured me were numerous and bad" (1900: 679).

"The Indians of the upper Susitna spend a large part of the year hunting on the Jack River and on the Yanert Fork of the Nenana River. These two localities are considered the choice hunting grounds of the regions, and the Yanert Fork is the better of the two" (Moffit 1915:20).

Bguus Kulaen Na'

'celery exists ck'

Revine Ck

Nts'ezi Na'

?

Moose Creek

Nts'ezi

?

Pyramid Mountain

Eina'udghidlende

'where streams join'

Louise Creek

This stream was on the two trails over the range from upper Wells Creek.

Tsenesdghaas Na'

'rough-rock ck'

Riley Creek

Ts'entadaas Na'

'water-raises ck'

Healy River

Cantwell people do not seem to recognize the names in this area used by Nenana R people.

Taghatiili

?

Nenana village

Peters (1977) states that the band of Indians in the Skirmish at Red Bank were from here.

15. Lower Tanana Dialects and Band Territories

Information on the dialects of the Tanana or Lower Tanana Athabaskans was collected by Krauss in 1961. The main source on these languages is Krauss 1973. The dialect and band territories are noted in McKennan 1981:564. Krauss notes (personal communication) that there is no detected phonological difference between the language recorded at Minto, and the survey material from Wood River and from Nenana-Toklat. This kind of homogeneity reflects fluid travel and intermarriage within these three band territories in former times. The extinct Chena dialect to the east was slightly different, distinguished mainly by a merger of the *tc* series with the *ts* series. While the data on the Minto dialect and ethnogeography is good, the corresponding data on Wood River and Nenana-Toklat, as well as Chena, is very fragmentary at present. There is no detailed information on the Wood River or Nenana-Toklat territories. In reviewing the sources on these two bands (Gudgel-Holmes 1979, McKennan 1981, and Shinkwin and Case 1984) a lack of information on the southern boundaries of these band has been noted. In particular, the issue of the use of the upper Nenana River and even the upper Susitna River by Tanana Athabaskans is not documented. However, in preparing this report, we have found evidence from the 1839 Wrangell report and map and from ethnohistoric accounts by upper Susitna Ahtnas that the entire Nenana drainage was, in former times, thought of as Tanana territory. Thus an important research goal for this region is to document the use of the upper Nenana River by Lower Tanana speakers.

There are several significant historical changes in territory in the Tanana Valley as well as in Ahtna territory. Note that while the Koyukon are incursive to the Minchumina-Bearpaw area in the early 19th century, the Ahtna south of the Range are expanding in a northwesterly into the upper Nenana River. Their claim to this area resulted in a skirmish in about 1865 which seems to have driven the Tanana back north of the Alaska Range. Further east, in the Isabel Pass-Delta River area, relations between the Ahtna and the Salcha-Goodpaster people were good. Interestingly, there is more documentation of Ahtna use of the upper Delta River than there is of Salcha-Goodpaster band use of this area. Thus it seems the Ahtna were expanding northward into the Delta drainage too. We believe that both of these movements reflect a mid-19th century Ahtna strategy to control the only accessible passes into southcentral Alaska.

16. TANANA RIVER, CHENA RIVER TO NENANA (exclusive of the Chena River drainage)

Many of the names between Chena and Nenana have been supplied by Howard Luke, Matthew Titus and Robert Titus. Note especially tapes TN18 and TN20.

Tena Dona'

'upriver trail'

Tanana Valley

This name refers to the ancient trail to central North America. The place name Tanana may be derived from this name.

Tth'eetoo'

'straight water', 'major river'

Tanana River

Ch'eno'

'river of something'

Chena River

The prefix ch'e- probably refers to game such as caribou.

This is the last place up the Tanana listed in Jette's survey (1910).

"What little data there are for the Chena Indians indicate that their caribou hunting was largely confined to the drainage of the Chena River" (McKenna 1951:569).

See also Chena River place names in Kari 1985.

Ch'eno' Khudochaget

'river of something river mouth'

Rust Creek, old mouth of the Chena River

Ch'eno' Khudochaget Khodot

'down from river of something river mouth'

side downriver from the mouth of the Chena

Ch'eno' Khudochaget Ddhela'

'river river mouth mountain'

Chena Ridge

Neech'eelakh No'

'salmon run terminates - river'

Salchaket Slough

This slough was a major canoe trail between Salcha and Old Chena. The name Salchaket Slough is derived from the name for the mouth of the Salcha River, which was mistakenly applied to this slough on the south side of the Tanana.

Tobo Bena'

'swan lake'

small lake 2 miles up Salchaket Slough south of Howard Luke's

Eee'ttan No'

'dead dog creek'

creek flowing from Clear Ck Buttes toward Howard Luke's

Nodh'oye No'

'bucket creek'

next creek south of Eee'ttan No'

Ben Yooza'

'brushy lake'

lake 4 miles south of Salchaket Slough west of Clear Creek Butte at head of "Lost Creek"

Ch'etthee' Denalnadhee

'head that is tall'

point of land by lake 7 miles south of Howard Luke's camp

The preceding four places are on the Bonnifield Trail, an aboriginal trail that extends from the mouth of the Chena south past the Wood River to the Alaska Range. This trail there met the east-west trail on the north slope of the Alaska Range. Informants state that this was an aboriginal trail to upland hunting areas.

Too Netkun' No'

'clear water creek'

Clear Creek

Ch'ayona' Tlukh
'golden eagle nest'
Clear Creek Buttes

K'uth Tsoola'
'neck tongue' or 'cloud tongue' ?
bluff on north bank of the Tanana opposite Howard Luke's, Old Chena

This is one of the best known of the names on this list because the historic Chena village site on the south bank was also called by this name. The name is said to refer to a type of willow that grows at the base of this bluff. Mentioned in Jette 1910 as being 2 miles below Chena. Chena Village is noted in Andrews 1977:402 as site NNA 3.

Nets'et'ense Dhadighanden
'where the woods man was killed'
point on Tanana River at the south end of Chena Ridge
A story refers to a 'wild man' or 'woods man' being killed here long before historic contact. Matthew Titus on TN18.

Ses Yona'
'ram, male sheep'
first bluff upriver from the mouth of Rosie Creek

Too Netkun' No'
'clear water creek'
Rosie Creek

Bugh Ts'etseghee, Beghu Ts'etsekhden
'one that we cry for at'
bluff just downstream of the mouth of Rosie Creek
Jette said this was the site of an abandoned village and wrote, "Allusion to some great mourning feast celebrated here in olden times" (Jette 1910).

Ses Yeddha'
(name refers to old sheep)
hill where Old Norman used to stay on south bank of Tanana 5 to 6 miles below
Bugh Ts'etseghee

Yutitsetl'a Dazra'
'? shallows'
Sam Charley Slough

Too Tthukh No'
'yellow water river'
Hot Slough

Nogeddha Dodetth'eede
'where fox ?'
fox farm at the mouth of Hot Slough

Bachots'eedheet
?
Old Silas' camp on north bank of Tanana above Wood River

"This site was one of the main camps of the Wood River band of Athapaskan Indians. It is known to have been occupied during the late 19th and early 20th centuries" (Andrews 1977:401).

Doot Toteth

'fuel portage'

site at mouth of Wood River

"The village is often associated with the well-known chief and medicine man of this area, Chief Thomas" (Andrews 1977:401). "The Wood River band maintained a permanent camp near the mouth of the Wood River in the 1920s and 1930s. It was made up of four households" (Shinkwin and Case 1984:28). A whitefish location on a slough of the Tanana is noted (op. cit. p. 34). The Wood River-Nenana trail is said to be quite old (op. cit. p. 64).

Doot Toteth No'

'fuel portage river'

Wood River

The name recorded by Jette Korodzaihdotno, "a tributary of the Tanana river from the south, 174 or 203 miles above its mouth. Locally known to whites as Bonanza Creek or Wood River" has not yet been elicited. Jette also states here that "a telegraph station termed 'New Nenana' has been erected 9 miles below this place during the summer of 1907" (1910). Perhaps this stream is below Wood River.

Tl'at Neek'a

'fire drill river'

location uncertain, off Wood River

Ts'at'aneek'iddhe ?

?

location uncertain, off of Wood River

(no recorded name)

Wood River Buttes

Noted in Andrews 1977:404.

Use of Wood River is noted in Gudgel-Holmes 1979:85-87. The map notes six cabins in this area used by Nenana people.

Khedegaye Neega

'new born river'

location uncertain

Once mentioned by Bessie Barnabus to be near upper Wood River

Bosotl'odee, Khosotl'odee

'the one with the sun in back of it'

mountain in the Alaska Range in the vicinity of Mt. Hayes

This mountain was used as a weather indicator. Also, this place is said to be the mountain in the Central Tanana Valley that has special religious significance for both the Wood River and Salcha bands (Titus, TN18).

Notoozrakh

'water forks'

mountain in the Alaska Range, possibly Mts Deborah and Hess

See also names in Dry Creek area at the base of the Range in Kar1 1985. These are hunting areas used by the Salcha band.

Degheloy Odhela'
 'mountain range mountains'
 Alaska Range

Sek'otl To' Dazra'
 'father of Sek'otl (personal name) - bar'
 bar on N bank, below Wood River mouth

Totth'oneek'a
 '? river'
 Tatlanika River
 Cited in Jette 1910. A native cabin site at Tatlanika Canyon is noted in
 Andrews 1977:403.

Tootadlenseek'a
 'water ? river'
 Totatlanika River
 Three native trapping cabins in this area are noted in Andrews 1977:402-
 404. Use of the area is noted in Gudgell-Holmes 1979:83.
 Of note here is Jette's Tarkelanika "(Totatlanika of the whites): tar,
 in the water; kela, medicine, i.e. amulets, i.e. flint pebbles--nika,
 creek--because pebbles of translucent quartz are found in it (Paul
 Williams)" (1910). Jette's spelling corresponds more closely to a
 Koyukon pronunciation of the Teklanika River.

Ena' Notokhtadh'on
 'upriver slough'
 Lost Slough, N of Lloyd's

Nobethdenadh'o No'
 'river bank extends - river'
 on N bank above Chahtsedza Khoolande

Chahtsedza Khoolande
 'where there are swallows'
 site on N bank
 Mentioned in Jette 1910 as being 22 miles below Chena, locally called
 "Monument Rock", but placed farther downriver by Matthew and Robert Titus.

Beth Tr'edeltledee
 'river bank - that which we slide'
 Six Mile Slough

Bezreya' Toteth
 'otter portage'
 lake on N bank

Lloyd's

Doyelakh Beto' Dazra'
 'father of Doyelakh (personal name) - bar'
 end of Poker Slough

Veettot'et No' ?
 '?'
 location uncertain, 2nd ck past Nodh'oya'

- Foker Slough

Kl'oonanochin-'etl-'ode

- on S bank above Nodh'oyee

Nodh'oyee Tr'aneet'ode

'where a bucket sticks out'

ck from S into Tanana

"That is where the dry ground hits the river. That is where the trail is where people used to go out to the hills on dry ground" (George, 1983)

The north-south trail on the divide between the Nenana and Totatlanika is a major trail of some antiquity. This trail is marked as "Indian Trail" on Prindle's map (Brooks 1911:170).

- Ch'etontthukh No'

'yellow water ck'

Merrill Slough

- Tr'atoodenadetsukhde

'where yellow water comes out'

ck from S into Tanana, east of Nenana townsite

Cf. preceding, possibly same place

- Tsogho Bena'

'? lake'

Lake 6 mi from Nenana, Jimmy Sizemore Lake

- Toghoteelee

?

Nenana Ridge, old Nenana River mouth village, Nenana townsite
Jette, writing in 1907, states here, "Torodiliten, locality and village, on the left or south bank of the Tanana River... The place is known to the whites as Nenana, it is the 'Old Nenana' telegraph station of the Signal Corps... The natives disagree in the explanation of this word: some maintain that it implies no allusion to a mountain, but only to the current, other insist that it does refer to a mountain" (1910).
The history of the community of Nenana is summarized in Shinkwin and Case 1984. Toghoteelee is a pre-contact village and fishing site. Since the formation of the Nenana mission (1907) and the construction of the Alaska Railroad, there has been a consolidation of three former bands at Nenana. These are called the Wood River, Nenana-Toklat, and Mouth of Toklat bands in Shinkwin and Case 1984:22-24. The latter is the Minchumina-Bearpaw band of Koyukon which were incursive into these areas during the early 19th century, expanding south from the Tanana village area. Contemporary subsistence at the village of Nenana is discussed in Shinkwin and Case 1984. Of interest is the fact that the introduction of the fishwheel in the early 20th century moved salmon fishing from the clearwater sidestreams down to the Tanana River (op. cit. p.92).

- Odhavlave

?

Nenana Ridge, location uncertain

- teenay No', Neena No'

'stopping place - river'

Nenana River

Jette notes "The natives constantly refuse to admit the form Nenakakat as a designation for its mouth" (1910).

17. NENANA RIVER, FROM MOUTH SOUTH TO HEALY AND THE ALASKA RANGE

Neenay No', Neena No'

'stopping place - river'

Nenana River, formerly Cantwell River

North and west of the Tanana River from Nenana numerous native place names and sites have been noted, especially in the Nunavak Slough (West Middle River) and Totchaket areas. North and east of the Tanana use of Little Goldstream is reported. See Gudgel-Holmes 1979:80-86.

Note that going in this direction, Nenana place names overlap with those reported by Peter John of Minto in Andrews, Thompson and John 1980.

Toch'edha Neek'a

'? river'

Teklanika River, locally "Middle River"

The Nenana-Kantishna trail leads up the Teklanika River, southwest from Nenana and intersects the trail leading west from Rex. Ten place names have been recorded on or near the Teklanika, before the trails join (George, 1983, also map in Gudgel-Holmes 1979:84).

Toteth Teegheetonde

'where trail goes over a portage'
on trail just S of Nenana

Toteth Tr'anotee'eedetonde

'where trail comes back from portage'
on trail, before Julius Creek

Toch'otande

'?'

Julius Creek

Contemporary use for whitefish and grayling cited in Gudgel-Holmes 1979:79-80.

(no recorded name)

Fish Creek

(no recorded name)

Clear Creek

Salmon and grayling reported in Gudgel-Holmes 1979:77.

Meno' Ghenaaitenaayee No'

'its ck - moving nomadically - ck'

Windy Creek

Trail going east from Rex crosses upper Windy Creek. See several places on this trail listed after Rex.

Tegheelende

'where current flows ?'

Seventeen Mile Slough and campsite

"That is a regular camp. All the guys from way back when they go hunting they had a camp there. If you go there you will find initials carved in the trees. Today the carvings are still there in the trees with their names and dates" (George, 1983).

Dadalanee

'green spruce'

near Nenana River, 21 mi from Nenana

Nanotee'eedetonde

'where the trail crosses'

Rex, locally called Kobi

The trail going west from here crosses the Teklanika River and goes on to Toklat and Bearpaw. Over twenty places on or near this trail have been noted, locations uncertain for some (Titus, 1982). This is the northern trail to Toklat.

Tootl'ot No'

Toklat River

'back water river'

Tootl'ot Khudochaget

'back water mouth'

Toklat village site

The 1839 Wrangell map shows this village as Titlokat, which is in the Tanaina (Dena'ina) language, Titl'u Kaq'. Wrangell refers to these people as the Western Galtzan. Both the Ahtna and the Dena'ina refer to the Athabaskans of the Tanana River, the Kuskokwim River, (and the Yukon River) as Gheltsaane or Gheltsana. The trail on the Wrangell map leads from Titlokat to the lake Knitiben, which we recently identified as Hwniidi Ben, Butte Lake. The important passage in Wrangell is "The Galtzan village north of the Kenai is called Titlogat; for the reindeer they travel ten days over the mountains to lake Knitiben. The Kenai also travel to this lake to trade with the people of Titlogat" (1839:52). This demonstrates that the Athabaskans north of the Range had territory at the head of the Nenana River south of the Range, and even used some streams in the upper Susitna drainage.

Jette notes, "Formerly the Koskakut Indians, who still have their hunting grounds on this river, used to liver there for a great part of the year and were known as the To-tlo-rotana" (1910).

A useful source on the recent history of Toklat and areas farther to the west is Schneider, Gudgel-Holmes and Dalle-Molle, to appear.

The following five places are on the trail east from Rex, which goes on to the upper Wood River.

Totthaghee'ode, Totthanegheet'ode

'where rock extends into water'

NW end of Rex Dome, 7 mi from railroad, (exact location uncertain)

Tl'ukh Datlton

'sedge - lake is in position'

lake, location uncertain, "below Windy Ck"

upper Windy Creek (see above)

Ch'etsan' Neelan Bena'

'grass exists - lake'

lake at base of hills, E of Windy Ck

Meno' Tr'atr'endugee No'

'its ck - we drag it - ck'
 ck flowing N from Rex Dome, past Windy Ck
 Name refers to dragging out moose meat.

Seth Chukh No'
 'big ridge ck'
 ck off Rex Dome

Seth Chukh Bena'
 'big ridge lake'
 lake near Rex Dome

Seth Chukh Ddhela'
 'big ridge mountain'
 Rex Dome

Notthlaghee Neelekh No'
 'end of silver salmon run - ck'
 Bear Creek (possibly this is a sidestream of the Teklanika, location of
 "Bear Creek" is ambiguous)
 This is said to be an important fall fishing site.

Noch'enanee'ode
 'where bridge extends across'
 Ferry
 "Helen Simkin's family moved to Ferry from Knight's Roadhouse on the Toklat
 River in about 1930" (Gudgel-Holmes 1979:81). The Simkin's trapped west of
 Ferry and hunted caribou at Slate Creek and Walker Dome. Salmon were caught
 at Panquinque Creek.

The southern trail west to Toklat and Bearpaw hits the Nenana River just below
 Dry Creek. Several places between the Nenana and the Teklanika Rivers
 have been noted (Titus, 1982). This trail is also described by Helen Simkin
 in Gudgel-Holmes (1979:90).

Khutagheedhon No'
 'water dries - river'
 Dry Creek

Men Degudee
 'stabbing lake'
 Otto lake

Sen' Tron' No'
 'star excrement river'
 Suntrana, possibly also Healy River

(no recorded name)
 Healy Village and Cemetery

Noted in Andrews 1977:406 as site NNA 13. The site of a moose fence near
 Healy is mentioned in Shinkwin and Case 1984:35.

(no recorded name)
 Nenana Gorge
 The site here discussed in Plaskett 1977 suggests that there is good
 potential for ethnohistoric material on the middle Nenana River.

Plaskett states that Brooks provides the first record of travel through Nenana Gorge in 1902. Brooks notes at a deep canyon on the Cantwell (Nenana) River, "The numerous old camps and caches showed us that this route had long been used by the Indians, but we were the first to essay it with horses" (1903:465).

Eldridge reached the Jack River in August of 1898 and marked a house here on his Map No. 3. He notes, "On both the Sushitna and Cantwell (Nenana) rivers, however, in the heart of the mountains, cabins were seen--the homes of the Indian hunters in winter. On the Cantwell River these were particularly numerous and were said to be occupied by the Tananas--reputed great hunters--who came up from their valley when travel over the snow and frozen streams is rendered easy" (1900:27).

Ts'ontadaas Na' (Ahtna, no recorded Tanana name)
'water drops - river'
Yanert Fork

Also traveling in the summer of 1898, Yanert descended the Nenana River to Yanert Fork. His guide deserted him here and he turned back south. Yanert notes on trails here, "A well worn path leads over the divide which the guide assured me was made and used by Indians going to and from the Tanana. He also pointed out the frames of two Indian houses north of the divide, stating that these were used by the Tanana Indians in hunting season" (1900:678). These two preceding references seem to be the latest accounts of Tanana Athabaskans using this portion of the Nenana River.

In 1902 Brooks ascended the Yanert Fork for several days then turned north along a sidestream and entered the Healy River valley. Here he noted, "Our route through these mountains was one much used by natives, as indicated by their many camps" (1911:19).

Brooks made the following remarks about travel to Cook Inlet by the Tanana Indians, "They also have more or less intercourse with the Indians of the Sushitna, the traveling between the two basins being done chiefly in winter. In former years the visits to Cook Inlet must have been infrequent, for Ivan Petroff makes special note of the arrival of two Tanana Indians on Cook Inlet in 1865. Petroff states that the oldest man of the coast Indians remembered only two previous visits by the interior Indians to the Inlet" (1900:491).

The Tanana knowledge of the upper Nenana River has not been researched. Matthew Titus discusses travel through Broad Pass on TN19.

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