

BISHOP ROCK  
DOYON, LIMITED  
BLM #F-22709

CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY

BISHOP ROCK

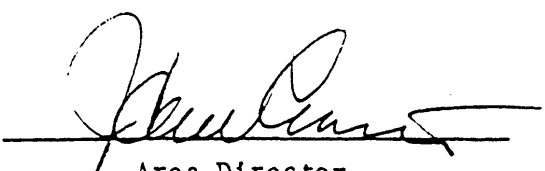
DOYON, LIMITED

BLM #F-22709

I, Jacob Lestenkof, Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, pursuant to the authority vested in me by 43 CFR 2653.5(h), hereby issue a Certificate of Eligibility to Doyon, Limited, for Bishop Rock (BLM #F-22709) as a cemetery site for the following reasons:

1. Extensive field investigation by BIA personnel found evidence supporting the claim of a cemetery site, but not of a historical place.
2. The site has archeological and anthropological research potential that may provide information important to the prehistory and history of the Alaska Native peoples.
3. This site meets the criteria for a Native cemetery site as required by 43 CFR 2653, et seq., but does not qualify as a historical place.

This certificate and accompanying report will be submitted to the Bureau of Land Management which, pursuant to 43 CFR 2653.5(k) and (l), will issue an appealable decision on the application.

  
Area Director

Dated: 4 SEP, 1984

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DOYON, LIMITED

BLM #F-22709

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CLAIMS EXAMINER'S CERTIFICATE

BISHOP ROCK  
DOYON, LIMITED  
BLM #F-22709

I, Larry Eagleman, hereby certify the following to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

That I reviewed this report of the field investigation and data supplied by field investigators, archeologists, their field notes, and research;

That the conclusions contained in the Claims Examiner's report are based on an accurate analysis of my findings;

That my recommendations are valid and consistent with the guidance contained in 43 CFR 2650, et seq.

Certified this End day of July, 1984

Larry Eagleman

Claims Examiner

Reviewed and approved by:

L.P. Cooper, Jr.

Claims Examining Officer

Date: 5 July, 1984

CLAIMS EXAMINER'S REPORT

FOR

BISHOP ROCK

DOYON, LIMITED

BLM #F-22709

I. FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Doyon, Limited, is a Native regional corporation organized in accordance with 43 CFR 2650. (Exhibit 2)
2. The Corporation authorized an individual to file its applications in accordance with 43 CFR 2650.2. (Exhibit 2)
3. The Corporation included a statement of significance in accordance with 43 CFR 2653.5(f). (Exhibit 2)
4. The site is marked on United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, 1:63,360, Nulato (D-3) in accordance with 43 CFR 2653.5(f). (Exhibit 1)
5. The site is in the Northern Innoko Wildlife Refuge. (Exhibit 1)
6. The site is specifically described in Exhibit 1, Appendix C.
7. The site is not within 2 miles of the boundary of any home rule or first class city.
8. BIA field investigators marked the corners of the site in accordance with 43 CFR 2653.5(j). (Exhibit 1)
9. BIA field investigators examined the site in 1982. (Exhibit 1)
10. CPSU archeologists investigated the site in 1982. (Exhibit 1)

11. BIA field investigators took photos of the site. (Exhibit 1)
12. The Corporation, CPSU, and BIA agree on the site location.
13. Based upon field examination, research, and the CPSU report BIA has determined that Bishop Rock is eligible for certification as a cemetery site.

## II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. An eligible Native regional corporation can select lands pursuant to Section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA.
2. A Native regional corporation can authorize an individual to file its applications for Section 14(h)(1) selections.
3. An application for a Section 14(h)(1) selection can be amended.
4. BIA can modify the boundaries of a cemetery site or a historical place.
5. A historical place selection in a national forest can be granted.
6. BIA can consult other Federal agencies on Section 14(h)(1) selections.
7. BIA shall confirm the existence of a cemetery site or a historical place.
8. BIA can issue a certificate of eligibility or ineligibility for a cemetery site or a historical place.

## II. RECOMMENDATION

1. It is recommended that BIA issue a certificate of eligibility for Bishop Rock as a cemetery site for the following reasons:
  - A. Extensive field investigation by BIA personnel found evidence supporting the claim of a cemetery site, but not of a historical place.
  - B. The site has archeological and anthropological research potential that may provide information important to the prehistory and history of the Alaska Native peoples.
  - C. This site meets the criteria for a Native cemetery site as required by 43 CFR 2653, et seq, but does not qualify as a historical place.

APPENDIX A  
CERTIFICATE OF REVIEW  
BISHOP ROCK  
DOYON, LIMITED  
BLM #F-22709

I hereby certify that this Section 14(h)(1) report  
has been reviewed and emended, corrected, and the  
information contained herein verified by a  
Supervisory Realty Specialist of the ANCSA Office.

Stanley J. Casey

Dated: July 2, 1984

APPENDIX B  
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION  
FOR  
BISHOP ROCK  
DOYON, LIMITED  
BLM #F-22709

I. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

The purpose of this report is to set forth investigative findings from the ANCSA Office examination of the Doyon, Limited, application for Bishop Rock/as a historical place.

Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Public Law 92-203, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey fee title to existing cemetery sites and historical places to the appropriate regional corporation.

Departmental Releases 1666, 230 DM 1, and 10 BIAM 3.1 delegate to the Area Director the authority to certify the existence of cemetery sites and historical places under Section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA.

The ANCSA Office is delegated the authority and responsibility to conduct field investigations of the sites selected, to prepare reports of those investigations, and to make recommendations as to certification in accordance with 43 CFR 2653.5.

II. BACKGROUND

Doyon, Limited, applied for Bishop Rock as a historical place on June 28, 1976, in compliance with regulations of Section 14(h)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

A tract of land was claimed including the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 15, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., Kateel River Meridian (KRM), Alaska, (as amended on December 28, 1976). Doyon, Limited, marked the site location on United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, 1:63,360, Nulato (D-3), 1954, (minor revisions 1966).

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) preadjudicated the application and assigned it case file number F-22709. BLM then forwarded the application to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) ANCSA Office for field investigation.

According to Doyon, Limited, Bishop Rock has significance as a historical settlement, an important geographical feature, and as part of the oral history of the Galena and Koyukuk Athabascans. Habitation sites are claimed to have existed near the site of present-day Yistletaw, with a possible camp by the same name occurring on the island opposite, as well as a camp up the slough behind Bishop Rock. Frederica de Laguna concluded the habitation site had washed away when she attempted to locate the site in 1935.

The story of Bishop Rock has been part of the oral literature of the Galena and Koyukuk Indians for as long as can be remembered, and a part of the written literature since the early 1900's. A cross was erected in memory of Archbishop Seagher who was murdered in 1885 on the mountain, and for which the mountain was named. The mountain still serves as an important landmark for travelers on foot and on the river, as it is one of the highest points in the area and is visible for many miles.

Many explorers to the region of the Yukon-Koyukuk Rivers made mention of occupation of the area around Bishop Rock. Dall (p. 78) makes mention of a house and solitary grave on the hillside nearby during his explorations of 1867.

In 1926 Hrdlicka (p. 52) made mention of a tall white cross on the hillside above the rock. The cross was erected in memory of a bishop that was murdered by an Indian in 1885 at the site. Hrdlicka also makes mention of a small settlement "on a flat below the slope..."

Frederica de Laguna (p. 46), in her travels on the Yukon in 1937 was unable to find any sign of the settlement Hrdlicka mentions. She concluded the site has been washed away except for the remains of a "recently abandoned smokehouse." de Laguna says that Hrdlicka reported a village on the island opposite the rock. She found a fish camp there. Natives applied the same name "Isithtox" to the settlement below the rock, the fish camp on the island, and to a spring camp on the slough behind Bishop Rock.

Petroff mentions a population of 100 Athabascans living at Big Mountain (another name for Bishop Rock) during the 1880 census. Allen shows a village in the vicinity of Bishop Rock on a map that appears in the journal of his trip on the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers.

Madeline Solomon, a Native informant from Galena, didn't know anything about an early settlement at the Bishop Rock site. She and her family have been using the flat spot below the rock as a summer fish camp since 1947. Prior to that time, her parents and grandparents had used the area as a fish camp along with many other people.

Madeline said that Andrew Pilot, an important medicine man of the Athabascans in this area, had used the fish camp. His winter home was a large village at the mouth of the Dulby River. She did not have any dates pertaining to the use of the site by Andrew.

Madeline mentioned that even in the time that she has been associated with the site, the river has made deep cuts into the bank and tremendous amounts of shore have washed away.

Madeline told us about a graveyard that is located on the vegetated slopes of Bishop Rock. She said that it is not used any more, with the last use being around 1940-42. Madeline's grandmother is buried on the hillside and she said there are many other graves although she does not know who else is buried there.

### III. INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

Field investigation of Bishop Rock was conducted on August 5 and 6, 1982, by BIA Field Investigators Margie James and Joe Agnese. Cooperative Park Studies Unit (CPSU) Archeologists Theresa Villa, Frank Broderick, and Martha McCollough provided technical assistance. The site was pointed out to CPSU Archeologists Theresa Villa and Jim Jordan on August 3, 1982, by Native informants Edgar Nollner and Bessie Wholecheese. On August 5, 1982, Native informant Madeline Solomon and her daughter Jennie Pelkola more specifically pointed out the graves.

Site boundaries were determined by BIA personnel, with the assistance and agreement of CPSU personnel, following a transected reconnaissance of the site area. The site is located in the NW~~1~~NE~~1~~SW~~1~~, NE~~1~~NW~~1~~SW~~1~~ Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska. The site falls outside the area originally applied for.

Investigation revealed no evidence of an early Athabascan settlement below Bishop Rock. Today there is a summer fish camp located at the spot, which dates to 1947. However, a graveyard was located on the slopes of Bishop Rock.

The graveyard is located on slopes ranging from 24° to 40°. There is much evidence of slumping. The vegetation of this area includes white spruce, cottonwood, paper birch, and willow. Associated

Preseason investigation revealed no apparent conflicts with the site as applied for, which lies within the Northern Innoko Wildlife Refuge. However, the area applied for does not coincide with the actual location of Bishop Rock as seen on the USGS maps. Rather, it coincides with the location of Cone Point at the mouth of Pilot Slough, which is described in Historical Place Application F-22711. The application area for Pilot Slough, on the other hand, coincides with the general area near Bishop Rock.

### III. INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

Field investigation of Bishop Rock was conducted on August 5 and 6, 1982, by BIA Field Investigators Margie James and Joe Agnese. Cooperative Park Studies Unit (CPSU) Archeologists Theresa Villa, Frank Broderick, and Martha McCollough provided technical assistance. The site was pointed out to CPSU Archeologists Theresa Villa and Jim Jordan on August 3, 1982, by Native informants Edgar Nollner and Bessie Wholecheese. On August 5, 1982, Native informant Madeline Solomon and her daughter Jennie Pelkola more specifically pointed out the graves.

Site boundaries were determined by BIA personnel, with the assistance and agreement of CPSU personnel, following a transected reconnaissance of the site area. The site is located in the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska. The site falls outside the area originally applied for.

Investigation revealed no evidence of an early Athabascan settlement below Bishop Rock. Today there is a summer fish camp located at the spot, which dates to 1947. However, a graveyard was located on the slopes of Bishop Rock.

The graveyard is located on slopes ranging from 24° to 40°. There is much evidence of slumping. The vegetation of this area includes white spruce, cottonwood, paper birch, and willow. Associated

species include grass, high-bush cranberry, and rose. The east side of the graveyard is just below the lower memorial cross for Archbishop Seagher which is on a talus slope.

Because of the distance between some of the graves, the site was divided into two parcels. Parcel A is on the west end and consists of five grave sites. One of the graves has the typical grave house over it. There was evidence of cloth on the two boxes under the grave house. Bones were evident at the surface.

Madeline Solomon's grandmother's grave was partially fallen down the hill; only boards were present. On the west end of the parcel were two graves that had crosses near them. One of the crosses had square nails. The fifth grave was also falling down the hill and was in similar condition to Madeline's grandmother's grave.

Parcel B is located on the east end of the site and consists of one grave. This grave site was nearly hidden by vegetation and the wood appeared quite rotten. An old enamel cup was found in association with this grave.

Parcel A consists of 0.5 acre, more or less, and Parcel B consists of 0.4 acre, more or less. A buffer zone of 66 feet was used in both cases. Both parcels appear to be within Native Allotment Application F-031082. A BLM identification tag is located on Madeline Solomon's cabin.

Due to confusion over the Pilot Slough and Bishop Rock applications (see Background), the ANCSA site tag for Pilot Slough (BLM #F-22711) was attached to the POB stake on this site (F-22709).

#### IV. SUMMARY

Field investigation of Bishop Rock on August 5 and 6, 1982, revealed the remains of a cemetery, but there was no sign of a Native

settlement. The survey was divided into two parcels. Parcel A, 0.5 acre, more or less, consists of five graves. Parcel B, 0.4 acre, more or less, consists of one grave.

Doyon, Limited, applied for a historical site within the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 15, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska, but due to local guide information and field investigation it is recommended that the application be amended to include a cemetery site within the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska.

The site as surveyed comprises 0.9 acre, more or less, including the buffer zone provided for in Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. The entire site lies within Native Allotment Application F-031082.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BLM #F-22709

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Dall, William H. Alaska and Its Resources. Boston: Lee and  
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de Laguna, Frederica. The Prehistory of Northern North America As  
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APPENDIX C  
LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
BLM #F-22709  
PARCEL A

A parcel of land located within the NW~~1~~NE~~1~~SW~~1~~, NE~~1~~NW~~1~~SW~~1~~ Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., Kateel River Meridian (KRM), Alaska. The site is more specifically described as follows:

Beginning at the point of beginning (POB), latitude 64°49'22" N., longitude 157°21'54" W., designated as Corner 1 (C-1), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 8 inches above the ground, located 31 feet from the Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) of the Yukon River, referenced to the following:

Reference A: S. 12° E. to Pilot Mountain (VABM), elevation 1029 feet, located in NE~~1~~SW~~1~~ Section 31, T. 8 S., R. 8 E., KRM, Alaska;

Reference B: S. 47° W. to Cone Point at the confluence of Pilot Mountain Slough with the Yukon River, located in NW~~1~~NE~~1~~ Section 15, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska;

Reference C: N. 28° E. to a point on Bishop Rock, located in SE~~1~~NW~~1~~ Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska;

Reference D: S. 88° E., 6 feet to a 4-inch diameter, double-blazed spruce;

Reference E: N. 40° W., 31 feet to a 7-inch diameter, double-blazed spruce;

(Note: The site tag attached to the POB reads F-22711. It should read F-22709).

Thence north, 107 feet to Corner 2 (C-2), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 12 inches above the ground, referenced to a 12-inch double-blazed birch, N. 50° W., 17 feet, and an 8-inch double-blazed birch, N. 74° E., 18 feet;

Thence east, 173 feet to Corner 3 (C-3), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 16 inches above the ground, referenced to an 11-inch, double-blazed spruce, S. 66° E., 3 feet, and a 5-inch, double-blazed cottonwood, N. 83° W., 16 feet;

Thence south, 111 feet to Corner 4 (C-4), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 24 inches above the ground; thence continuing south, 5 feet to the Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) on the meander the Yukon River;

Thence following the meander of the Yukon River in a southwesterly direction downstream, approximately 175 feet, returning to a point near the POB;

Thence north, 31 feet, returning to the POB (C-1).

The site described contains 0.5 acre, more or less.

APPENDIX C  
LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
BLM #F-22709  
PARCEL B

A parcel of land located within the NW~~NE~~SW~~SE~~ Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., Kateel River Meridian (KRM), Alaska. The site is more specifically described as follows:

Beginning at the point of beginning (POB), latitude 64°49'23" N., longitude 157°21'50" W., designated as Corner 1 (C-1), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 15 inches above the ground, located 32 feet from the Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) of the Yukon River, referenced to the following:

Reference A: S. 12° E. to Pilot Mountain (VABM), elevation 1029, located in NE~~SE~~SW~~SE~~ Section 31, T. 8 S., R. 8 E., KRM, Alaska;

Reference B: S. 47° W. to Cone Point at the confluence of Pilot Mountain Slough with the Yukon River, located in NW~~NE~~SW~~SE~~ Section 15, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska;

Reference C: N. 09° E. to a point on Bishop Rock, located in SE~~NW~~SW~~SE~~ Section 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM, Alaska;

Reference D: S. 80° E., 6 feet to a 6-inch diameter double-blazed spruce;

Reference E: N. 26° W., 17 feet to a 13-inch diameter double-blazed spruce;

Reference F: S. 79° W., 228 feet to Corner 4 of Parcel A;

Thence north, 107 feet to Corner 2 (C-2), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 16 inches above the ground, referenced to a 5-inch, double-blazed aspen, N. 26° W., 6 feet, and a 5-inch, double-blazed cottonwood, N. 78° E., 12 feet;

Thence east, 130 feet to Corner 3 (C-3), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 19 inches above the ground;

Thence south, 85 feet to Corner 4 (C-4), marked with a 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rod extending 16 inches above the ground; thence continuing south, 23 feet to the Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) on the meander of the Yukon River;

Thence following the meander of the Yukon River in a southwesterly direction downstream, approximately 130 feet, returning to a point near the POB;

Thence north, 32 feet, returning to the POB (C-1).

The site described contains 0.4 acre, more or less.

APPENDIX D  
SURVEY FORMAT  
BLM #F-22709

This survey was conducted on August 5 and 6, 1982, following a transected reconnaissance of the site. BIA and CPSU personnel determined the site boundaries.

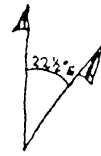
All bearings were obtained with a Silva Ranger 15-T compass declinated  $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. All distances were measured with a 100-foot Lufkin fiberglass tape.

The corners of the site were marked with 5/8-inch aluminum alloy rods driven to the point of resistance with sufficient portion extending above the ground as monuments. Each monument has been cited and described in the legal description.

APPENDIX E  
POB SKETCH - PARCEL A

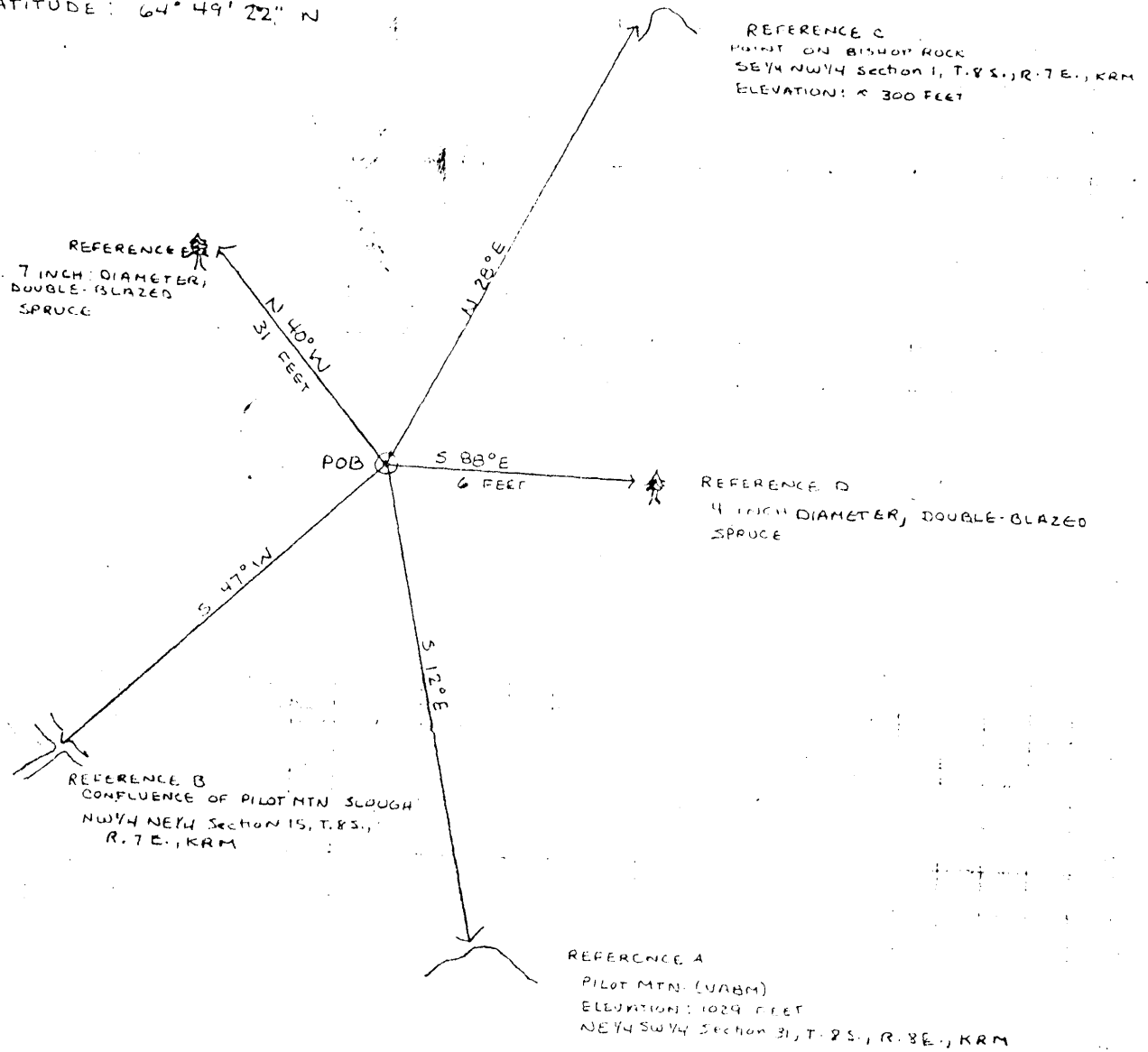
F-22709

Parcel A



LONGITUDE: 157° 21' 54" W

LATITUDE: 64° 49' 22" N



APPENDIX E  
POB SKETCH - PARCEL B

F-22709

Parcel B

TRUE NORTH



LONGITUDE: 157° 21' 50" W

LATITUDE: 64° 49' 23" N

Reference F  
Locus A  
Corner 4

REFERENCE B  
CONFLUENCE OF PILOT MTN SLOUGH  
NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SECTION 15, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM

REFERENCE C  
POINT ON BISHOP ROCK  
ELEVATION: 6300 FEET  
SE 1/4 NW 1/4 SECTION 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM

REFERENCE E  
13 INCH DIAMETER, DOUBLE-BLAZED  
SPRUCE

REFERENCE D  
6 INCH DIAMETER, DOUBLE-BLAZED  
SPRUCE

REFERENCE A  
PILOT MTN (VABM)  
ELEVATION: 1029 FEET  
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 31, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM

# BISHOP ROCK

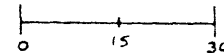
F-22709

Parcel A

TRUE NORTH



SCALE



1 INCH = 30 FEET

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE: 0.51 ACRE.

ALIQUOT PARTS: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4

SECTION 1, T. 8 S., R. 7 E., KRM.

## LEGEND

- 5/8 INCH ALUMINUM ALLOY ROD
- C CORNER
- F FEATURE
- + CPSU DATUM
- GRAVE
- ⊕ CROSS

## CPSU FEATURES

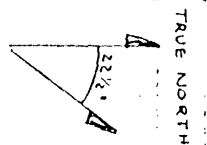
- F.A - GRAVE WITH HOUSE
- F.C - GRAVE OF MADELINE SOLOMON'S GRANDMOTHER
- F.F - GRAVE
- F.I - GRAVE
- F.J - GRAVE

MAP DRAWN BY:  
MARGIE JAMES  
7 AUGUST 1982

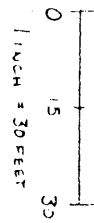
SITE P - PARCEL A

APPENDIX F  
SITE MAP PARCEL B

BISHOP ROCK  
F-22709  
Parcel 13



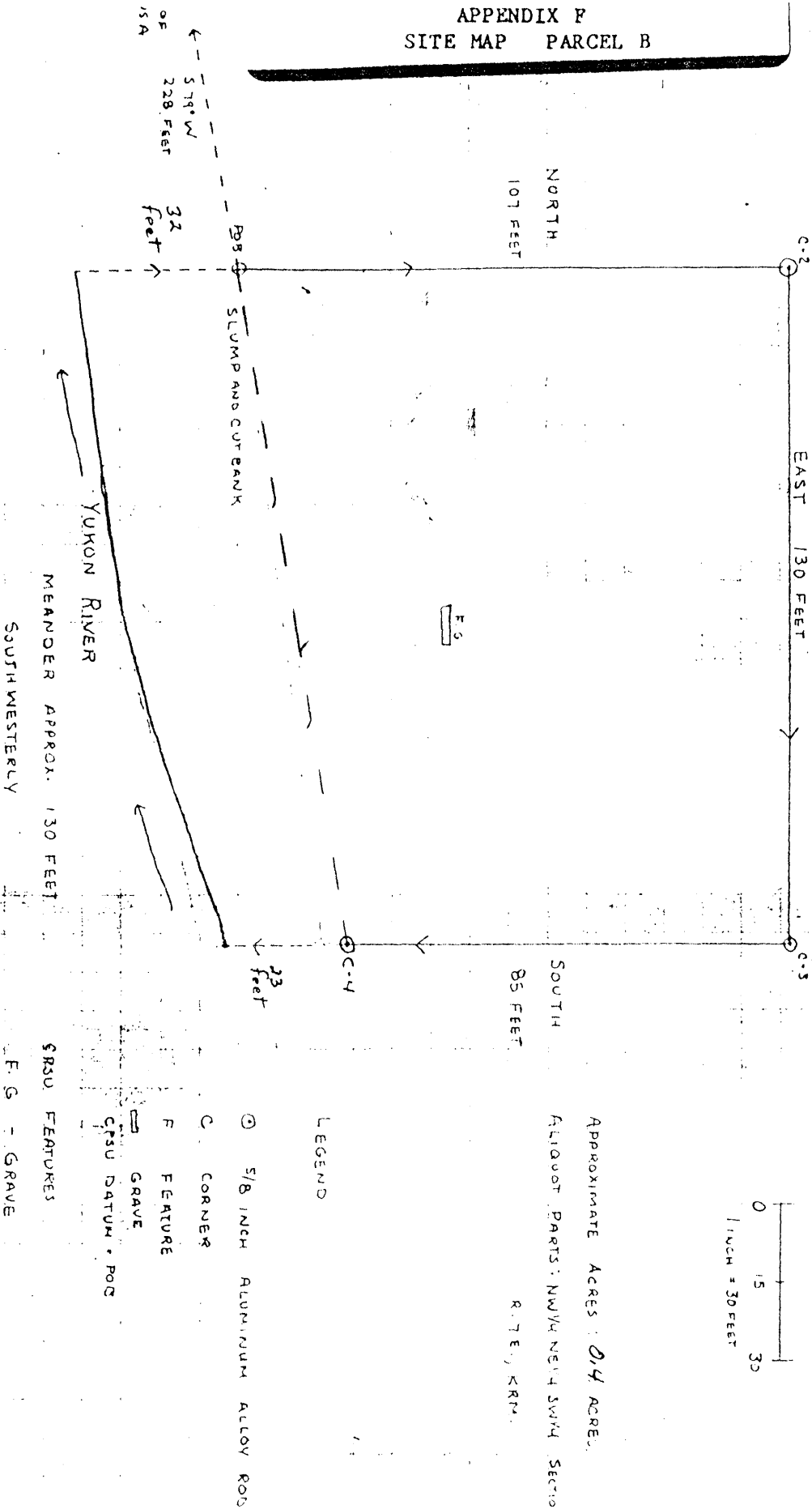
SCALE



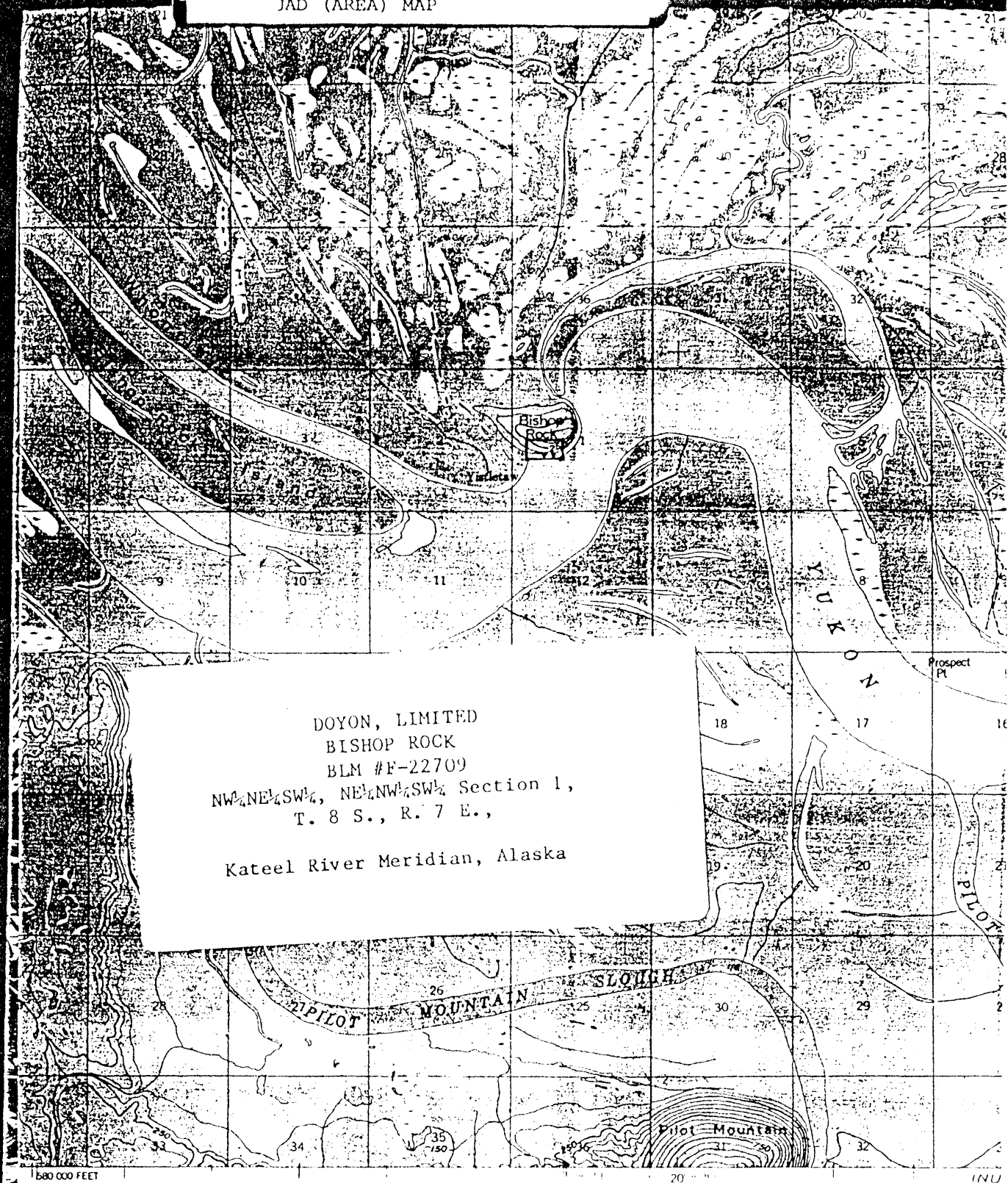
APPROXIMATE ACRES: 0.4 ACRES.

ALLOUOT PARTS: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SECTION 1, T. 8 S.,

R. 7 E., KRM.



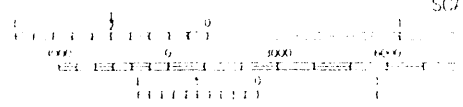
APPENDIX G  
JAD (AREA) MAP



ed, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
by USCE  
graphy by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
1952, field annotated 1954. Map not field checked  
al Transverse Mercator projection, 1922 North American datum  
3-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 6  
meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks  
shown in blue  
Cnes represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations  
omitted by the Bureau of Land Management  
11, Kateel River Meridian  
s, as portrayed, indicate the better part  
of low relief, as interpreted from aerial photography

- POB  
- Aliquot

APPROXIMATE SCALE  
1:250,000



CONTOUR  
INTERVAL

FOR SALE BY U  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701, DENVER, CO  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC

APPENDIX H  
BLM #F-22709  
PHOTOGRAPHY RECORD FORM

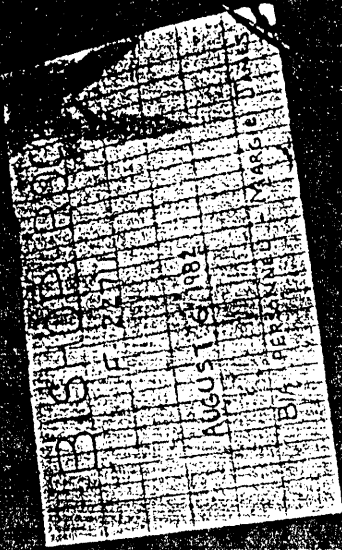
PHOTOGRAPHER(S): Margie James

ROLL(S) #: D/82/#22

DATE(S): August 6, 1982

PHOTO #	VIEW	INFORMATION
1		Site Identification (Number should read F-22709)
2	E	POB - Parcel A with local reference D (blazed spruce)
3	SE	Reference A: Pilot Mountain (from Parcel A)
4	S	Feature A: Grave with house
5	E	Feature B: Remains of Madeline Solomon's grandmother's grave
6	SE	Cross
7	NE	Feature I: Grave remains
8	E	POB - Parcel B with local reference D (blazed spruce) in background
9	S	Reference A: Pilot Mountain (from Parcel B)
10	NE	Feature G: grave site at Parcel B
11	W	Aerial view
12	SE	Aerial view
13	S	Aerial view
14	N	Aerial view

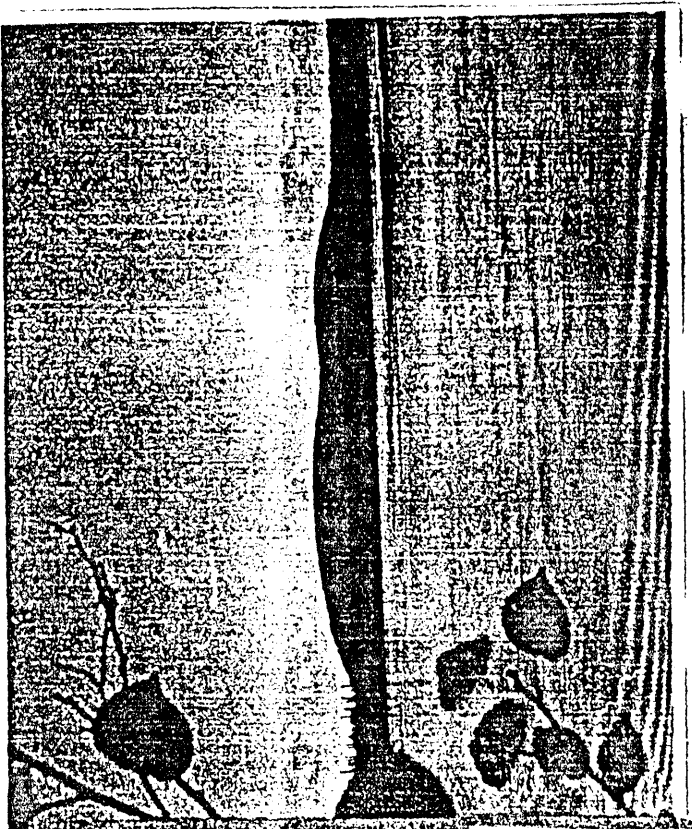
APPENDIX I  
PHOTOGRAPHS



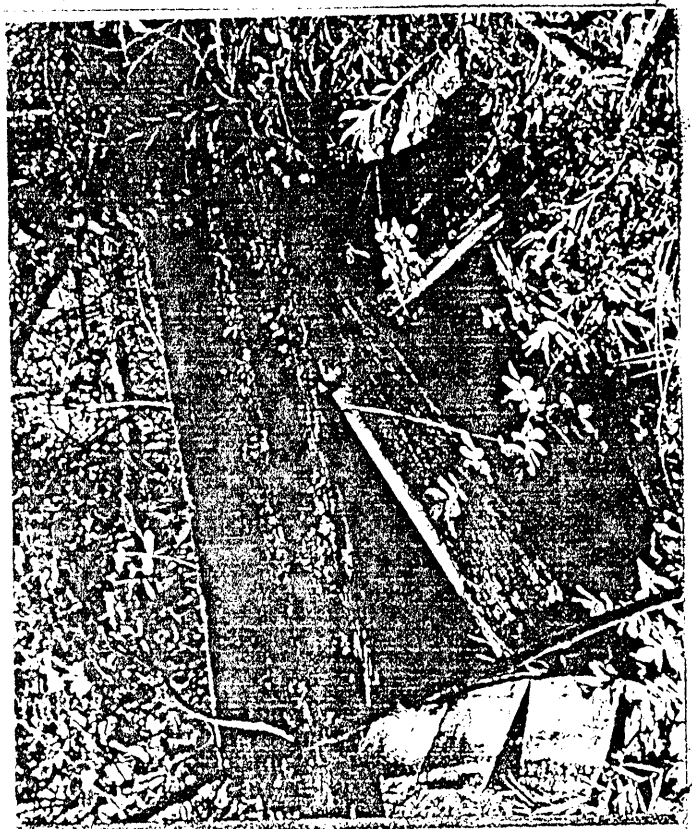
Site Identification (Number should read F-22709)



POB - Parcel A with local reference  
D (blazed spruce)



Reference A: Pilot Mountain  
(from Parcel A)



Feature A: Grave with house



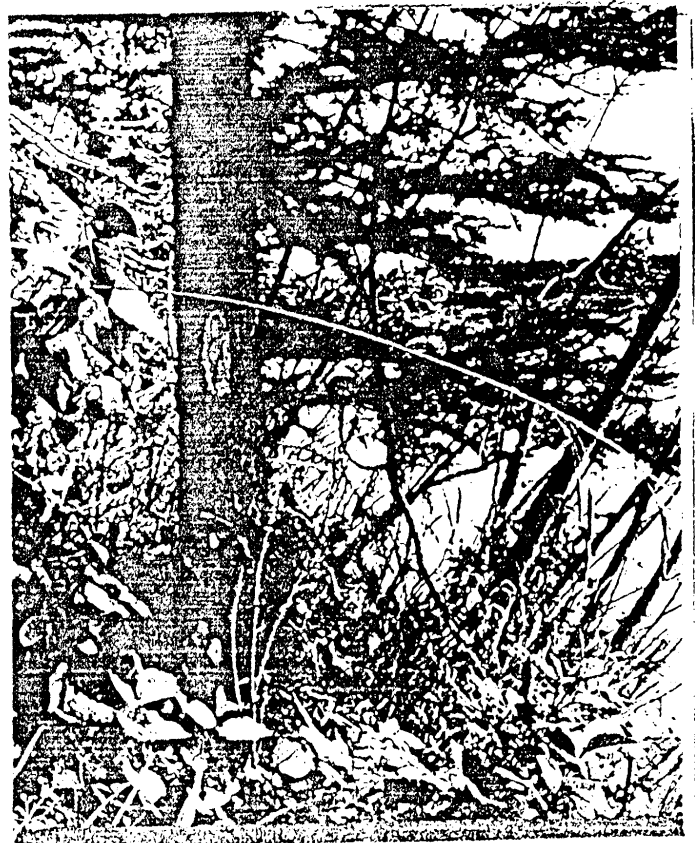
Feature B: Remains of Madeline  
Solomon's grandmother's grave



Cross



Feature 1: Grave



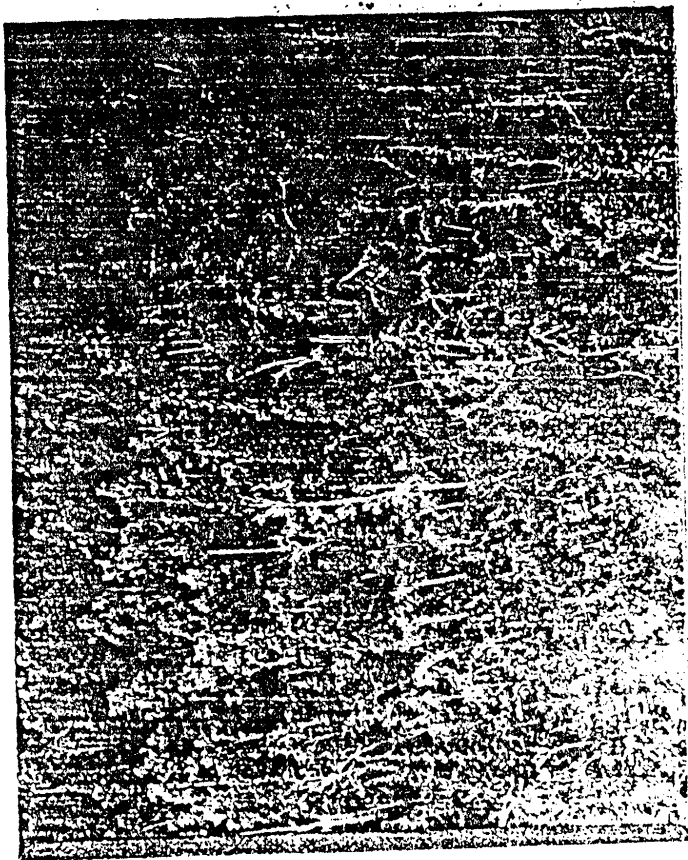
POB - Parcel B with local reference  
D (blazed spruce) in background



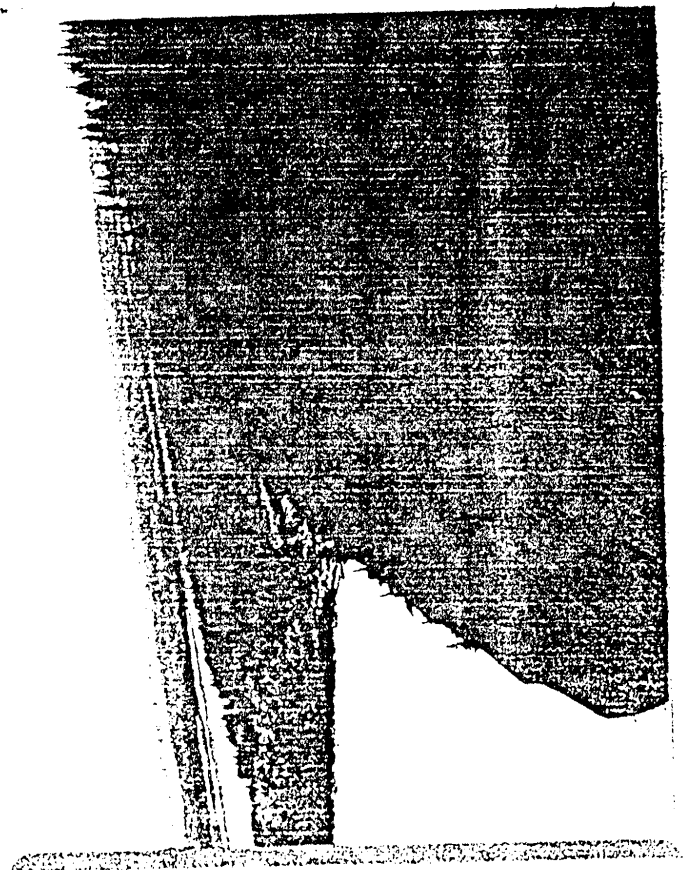
Reference A: Pilot Mountain  
(from Parcel B)



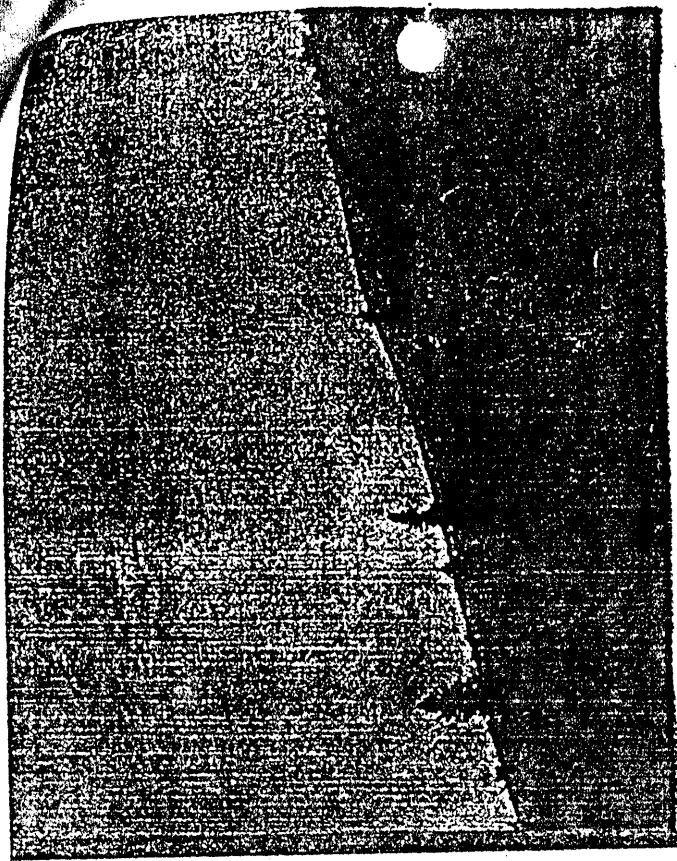
Feature G: gravesite at Parcel B



Aerial view



Aerial view



Aerial view



Aerial view



# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Alaska State Office  
701 C Street, Box 13  
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

IN REPLY REFER TO

F-22709 (2653)  
F-22714 (2653)  
(961)

T. 8 S., R. 7 E., K. P. M.

MAR 17 1986

### Memorandum

To: Deputy State Director for Cadastral Survey (920)

From: Chief, Doyon Section (961)

Subject: Request for Exclusion Surveys (FY'87)

For those ANCSA conveyances and selections identified in T. 8 S., R. 7 E., and T. 9 S., R. 13 E., Kateel River Meridian, window No. 113, in the Galena, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Nulato area, we have determined that the following described lands require survey:

Case type: 2653(b), 14(h)(1)  
Authority: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act  
Applicant: Doyon, Limited  
Description: See land descriptions in the attached BIA field reports for F-22709 and F-22714.

*Helene Burleson*

### Enclosures:

Cys of BIA 14(h)(1) field  
reports for F-22709 and F-22714