

Doyon, Ltd.: Historic and Cemetery Sites

PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 4
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Variations TuzniDaxDe<sup>n</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 157°55'4"W/64°26'05"N T12S/R3E  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

This village site was observed by F. deLaguna (1947:58) during her 1935 archeological reconnaissance. It consisted of 2 house pits and a log fort similar to the one at Kateel (see KOY 1). This site was reported to have been a refuge for Nulato Indians from the Koyukuk Indians following the 1851 massacre at Nulato. In the nearby lake, a giant loon is said to have torn up the Indians' bark canoes and drowned them, hence the name of the site translates as "forced into the water" (deLaguna 1947:58). A single coffin was also observed at the site. Further investigation of the site would contribute in establishing its significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 8
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Yukon Willow Creek \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Variations yuga<sup>n</sup>qilox (deLaguna) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°28'10"N/157°00'33"W T12S/R5E \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-I \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

The Yukon Willow Creek site was reported by deLaguna (1947:59) to contain 6 house pits and the pit of a kashim. A brief exploration of the site revealed items which were almost all of native manufacture, however, wood chips indicated use of a steel axe. The site would probably yield important information on the life style of Indians in a flats environment after contact with whites. It has not been established whether all houses were occupied during the same time period, hence it is possible that some may predate white contact.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 18
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site 18 Mile \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Variations Tatsenibanten (Jetté), ?Alikoff's Barrabora (Dall) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°32'33"N/158°24'57"W T11S/R2E \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Within 11(a)(1); Not selected \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Father Julius Jette, Jesuit missionary at Nulato in the early 1900's, reported a village at this site (deLaguna 1947:54). It is also possible that this is Alikoff's Barrabora which Dall observed in 1867. Although deLaguna did not explore the site, an archeological survey of the site could provide the extent and significance of this site.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 6
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Cottonwood Creek  
c. Variations ?Taralnuakak (Jetté), DaratinuqaGat (deLaguna)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 61°27'21"N/157°52'16"W T125/RSE  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

This site is on the Yukon side of the Khotol just above the mouth of Bonanza Creek. In 1935 F. deLaguna (1947:59) observed graves on the bank opposite the site. No description of the site was given. This may be the village which J. Jette calls Taralnuakak or the "main camp of the Kayar" (Loyens 1966) and deserves more intensive archeological investigation to determine its size and significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 12
2. Name of Site White Fish Lake  
Variations Tasezron (Jetté)
3. Map Reference NHTATO 264° 28' 30" N / 158° 02' 39" W T12S/R4E
4. Land Status Federal D-1

COMMENTS

According to F. deLaguna (1947:61), J. Jetté mentioned a camp at this location. Archeological survey is necessary to determine its location and significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 10
2. Name of Site - FALL CAMP  
Variations Rokotikayar (Jetté)
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°26'05"N/157°57'15"W R5E/T12S
4. Land Status Federal D-1

COMMENTS

According to one of F. deLaguna's (1947:60) informants, a fall camp was located opposite the mouth of Mink Creek (see NTO 9). No settlement was found at the location, although deLaguna (1947:61) thinks it may be on the portage to "Cold House Lake." Archeological survey of the portage could determine its location and significance.

## PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - KAL 2 \*
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Old Fish Camp  
c. Variations bokekayar (Jette), Klenkakaiyuh (Hrdlicka),  
TioGaqaiyax (deLaguna)
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°11'20"N/158°30'55"W T15S/R2E (and the north  
bank of the river within this township)
4. Land Status Within 11(a)(1)  
Not selected

## COMMENTS

In 1935, during an archeological reconnaissance of the middle Yukon River, F. deLaguna (1947) located 40 house pits including a kashim at the site of Old Fish Camp. Although frozen ground limited her excavations to the partial excavation of 3 house pits, 2 were completely excavated during the summer of 1973 under the direction of E. J. Dixon. It remains uncertain whether these houses were all occupied simultaneously and continuously. A brief detailed account of deLaguna's findings can be found in her 1947 report. Oral tradition reveals this as a site of the massacre of the Old Fish Camp inhabitants by the Koyukuk River Indians. Stories of this massacre still persist. Archeologically this site is immeasurably significant and with a problem-oriented research design for several seasons, partial excavation could answer many questions about the precontact Indian life style in the Kaiyuh. The archeological potential of this site, in my opinion unmatched at this time in interior Alaska.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 17
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Ninemile  
c. Variations Rosalentlenten (Jette), Choqolthlinde (Holmberg)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO T10S/R3E NW1  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Village Overselection; Not selected (settlement on island)  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

In earlier times this site was composed of 2 villages one on the west bank of the Yukon and one on the island opposite according to Lt. Schwatka's (1883) map. The village on the west bank was recently cited by local informants. Because of the swift water at this point, it was mentioned as an excellent fishing location which gives further credence to its importance as a traditional settlement. Delaguna (1947:53-54) reports that Indians used to obtain clay for pots near here and the cut bank there exhibited a thick clay layer. The site could make a significant contribution archeologically to our knowledge of the past life ways of the Nulato Athapaskans.



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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 7
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Variations (a) t̄itsataniloD̄n (deLaguna)  
(b) n̄q̄a>sa (deLaguna)
3. Map Reference NULATO 764°26'28"N/157°49'22"W T125/R5E
4. Land Status Federal D-1

COMMENTS

- a. This site was reported to F. DeLaguna (1947:59) in 1935 located 4 miles up Bonanza Creek \* and is said to be an old site on which there is a more recent cabin. Archeological survey is necessary to determine its location and significance.
- b. Another site is located on the left branch of Bonanza Creek (deLaguna 1947:59).

\* deLaguna's Bonanza Creek is Eddy Creek on U.S.G.S. maps.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 20
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Variations \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference 64°31'21"N/158°24'20"W T11S/R2E  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Within 11(a)(1): Not selected  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

On the upper end of Halfway Island, Lt. Schwatka noted a village in 1883. As no other reports mention this village, an investigation of oral traditions about the site and archeological survey would be necessary to determine its size and significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 11
2. Name of Site Pike Trap Creek  
Variations Kotseteyit (Jetté)
3. Map Reference MULATO 64° 26' 00" N / 157° 53' 56" W T12S/R4E
4. Land Status Federal d-1

COMMENTS

According to F. deLaguna (1947:61), J. Jetté, mentioned a camp at this location. Archeological survey is necessary to determine its location and significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 9
2. Name of Site MINK CREEK  
Variations Takudzadaldatidin (deLaguna), Tarkudzatoledatiten (Jetté)
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°26'05"N/157°57'24"W R4E/T12S
4. Land Status Federal D-1

COMMENTS

This village site was located on both sides of the mouth of Mink Creek according to F. deLaguna (1947:59). Although one of her informants thought it to be a "recent" site in 1935, no investigation was made at the location. Archeological testing of the site could probably determine the time period of occupation and its significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - NTO 5
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Spring Camp  
c. Variations NitlqáDóGáDáDl:ⁿD:ⁿxòtsato'tsiti: (deLaguna)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 157°53'40"W/64°26'42"N T125/R5E  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

This site contained 4 house pits located on a portage to a nearby lake. While F. deLaguna (1947:59) thinks that none of the houses are prehistoric, the items which were recovered from the site were all of native manufacture. Further investigation of the site would contribute in establishing its significance.

### PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

- ## COMMENTS

The three locations opposite present-day Kaltag were occupied prior to 1900. During the winter of 1843 Lt. Zagoskin stayed at this village where he reported a kashim and 40 adult men. In his description of his stay there he recorded the site as being located on the east bank of the Yukon about 1 mile above present-day Kaltag (Michael 1967), however, on his map he placed it at the south end of the island just above Kaltag. Opposite Kaltag is a site reported to me by a Kaltag informant referred to as the "old village" and F. deLaguna's (1947) informants reported the same abandoned site in 1935. Archeological field surveys and more oral documentation would probably reveal the exact locations of all three sites and their place in time.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - KAL 22
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Eddy Creek \*  
c. Variations Tsuqustati:t (deLaguna)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°24'25"N/157°57'25"W T12S/R4E  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

This site was reported by one of F. deLaguna's (1947:58) informants to have been a "big town." No investigation of this site was made by her during her 1935 archeological reconnaissance although it probably dates to the end of the nineteenth century. On the basis of the oral account, this site certainly warrants an archeological survey to determine its significance.

\*This is not the same creek that is indicated as Eddy Creek on current U.S.G.S. maps.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - KAL 1
2. Name of Site Khotol
- Variations Khotolkakat, Rotolkakat (Jetté), Khutulkakat (Petroff,  
Hutulkakat (Raymond) Zagoskin, Hrdlicka
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°02'34"N/159°43'30"W T17S/R1E
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
?Native allotment

COMMENTS

The village at the mouth of the Khotol River was occupied prior to 1900 as well as during the 1900's according to oral tradition. As early as 1843, Lt. Zagorskin observed a village near the mouth in a "poplar grove" (Michael 1967:188). Oral documentation by local informants points to a time when Kaiyuh Slough never existed and all the fish from the Kaiyuh Flats had to descend into the Yukon at the mouth of the Khotol. Also, it is reported that at that time when there were innumerable people living in the Kaiyuh Flats the only way of coming out to the Yukon was via the Khotol to its mouth. Although there is some question about the exact locations of Khotol mentioned by early writers (Zagorskin, Petroff, Hrdlicka), an intensive archeological survey within township T17S/R1E should produce the location.



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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - KAL 9
2. Name of Site 22 Mile
- Variations Khatuotudze (Hrdlicka), Khatnotoutze (Petroff)  
Karuihdokakat (Jetté), Tekentit (Jetté), ?Madzatetsihten  
?Kahatuk-Kamak (Zagoskin) (Jetté)
3. Map Reference NULATO between 64°04'44"N and 64°00'49"N  
158°44'00"W and 159°50'00"W  
T17S/R1W and T16S/R1E
4. Land Status Regional deficiency, Federal D-1, ?Native allotment

COMMENTS.

Within the broader area indicated above, local informants noted 3 locations of historic occupation, between 20 and 25 miles below Kaltag. Both I. Petroff (1884) and A. Hrdlicka (in the late 1920's) record a site in this area, the former indicating a population of 115. It is possible that one of the places J. Jette called Suakayar or "Place of Games" which was located 21 miles below Kaltag refers to a village in this vicinity. An archeological survey would be worthwhile to locate the site exactly.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - KAL 24
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Canoe Portage Creek  
c. Variations nitlqJaDlaD<sup>u</sup> (deLaguna)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 764°23'22"N/157°53'26"W T13S/R5E  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

A habitation site was reported to F. deLaguna (1947:58) during her 1935 archeological reconnaissance located about 5 miles up Canoe Portage Creek and was marked by a more recent trapping cabin. On the basis of the oral account, this site warrants an archeological survey to determine its significance.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - KAL 23
2. a. Indian Name of Site \_\_\_\_\_  
b. English Name of Site Canoe Portage Creek  
c. Variations atlofit (deLaguna)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°24'15"N/157°55'14"W T12S/RSE  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Land Status Federal D-1  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

A village was reported to P. deLaguna (1947:58) during her 1935 archeological reconnaissance located about 3 miles up Canoe Portage Creek where the late Paul Esmailka also had a more recent cabin. On the basis of the oral account, this site warrants an archeological survey to determine its significance.

# Doyon, Ltd.: Historic and Cemetery Sites

## PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - GAL 7 (the settlement as distinguished from the geographical feature)
2. Name of Site Bishop Rock  
 Variations Bishop Mountain, Yistletaw (USGS) Yestla (Jetté)  
Yisitla (deLaguna), Big Mountain (Petroff), Isitlya (Zagoskin)
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°49'35"N/157°22'07"W T8S/R7E
4. Land Status Within 11(a)(1)  
Not selected  
? Native allotment

## COMMENTS

In the vicinity of the present-day settlement of Yistletaw were former habitation sites. During an archeological reconnaissance of the Yukon in the summer of 1935, F. deLaguna (1947) attempted to locate the former sites and concluded that the village at the base of Bishop Rock had been washed away. In 1867, W.H. Dall (1870) reported a house and a grave at the location. After the turn of the century, it has been noted by deLaguna (1947) that the same name for Yistletaw was applied to a camp on the island opposite there as well as a spring camp on the slough above Bishop Rock. While deLaguna (1947) suspects the locations to be "modern" (i.e., post-1900), I would suggest a more intensive field survey to determine the archeological potential of the Yistletaw environs.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number - GAL 6
2. Name of Site Pilot Slough  
Variations Chief Paul's Village, Tashoshgon (Zagoskin)
3. Map Reference NULATO 64°47'50"N/157°25'36"W T8S/R7E
4. Land Status Within 11(a)(1)  
Not selected, ? Native allotment

COMMENTS

At the mouth of Pilot Slough is the former village of Chief Andrew. As early as 1843 it was observed by Lieutenant Zagoskin and consisted of 2 winter houses with a population of 30. Archeological documentation could contribute significantly to the early contact history of the Indians of this area.