

Doyon, Ltd.: Historic and Cemetery Sites

PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number -	KAL 7
2. Name of Site	Stink Creek
Variations	X'abashdakatuk, ?Tannahotkatak (Petroff), ?Knochaiax (Arilicha), Xahatukatuk (Zagoskin), Xikagothakat (Zagoskin), Xakegobatuk (Zagoskin)
3. Map Reference	OPHIR 63° 59'11"N/158° 56'19"W T17S/R24 or T17S/R1W
4. Land Status	Federal D-1 or Regional Deficiency

COMMENTS

The village at Stink Creek was inhabited by several Indian families prior to 1900. It is reported that a prominent medicine man resided there. This shaman was so renowned that people came from as far as the Innoko River to receive treatment and even recently this place was referred to as a "hospital for Indians." Descendants of this man now reside in Kaltag. During the latter part of the 1800's it was reported by native informants that many people were dying and then the people moved to 22 Mile (see KAL 9). The archeological potential seems promising and could document an unknown period in native culture as well as reflect the effects of white contact on the native life style.

A cemetery is also located near the site.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number -	KAL 10
2. Name of Site	Taguta
Variations	Tagutakaka (Raymond)
3. Map Reference	OPHIR 63° 53'47"N/159° 00'00"W T18S/R2W
4. Land Status	Federal D-1

COMMENTS

One informant recalled several families living at this location during the early 1900's, although an account by Raymond (1871) reported people living there during his 1869 travels.

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PRELIMINARY INVENTORY

1. Site Number -	GRY 15
2. a. Indian Name of Site	Dementi
b. English Name of Site	Dimenti
c. Variations	Dimintif's (Chapman), Diminti (Maddren), Dementi (Maddren), Tallity (Zagoskin), Ttality (Zagoskin), Ttalitui (Zagosin), Totaskholedin (Zagoskin)
3. Map Reference	OPHIR 63° 01'37"N/158° 45'44"W T28S/R1W
4. Land Status	Federal D-2

COMMENTS

When Lt. Zagoskin visited this village in 1843, it consisted of 3 winter houses and a kashim and had a population of 45. In 1910, Rev. Chapman reported a population of 13. There is little recollection of this settlement today as people resettled at Holikachuk and Shageluk early in the century. However, this site could provide significant data on the culture of the now extinct upper Innoko people.