

Lutz #4

UKT-024

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 42-R1652

Serial Number

A A11788

INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE

REGIONAL CORPORATION SELECTION APPLICATION
Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601)

1. Name BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION P. O. BOX 1008 NOME, ALASKA 99762	Address (include zip code)
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2. Specify type of selection

Surface and subsurface estate (43 CFR 2652)

Subsurface estate only (Lieu Selections; 43 CFR 2652)

Surface and subsurface estate (Cemetery Sites; 43 CFR 2653)

Surface and subsurface estate (Historical Places; 43 CFR 2653)

3a. Give written legal description of lands requested (attach separate sheet, if necessary)

T18S, R7W, KR Mer
NW 1/4 of Section 8
N 1/2 SW 1/4 of Section 8

b. List U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps used to portray requested lands

Unalaska (D-3)

c. Have you attached a copy of each map? Yes No

4. Indicate land use and occupancy Occupied Unoccupied

Mining Claim Native Use

Entryman Other (specify)

5. Indicate Entitlement (acres) <u>Unknown</u>	Total Entitlement	Previously Filed	This Application
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6. Give numerical preference, if selection application is filed pursuant to Sec. 2652.3(f) of the regulations

7. Authority for signature Attached Previously filed in Serial No.

I CERTIFY That the statements made herein are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

John S. Harrison (Signature) Assistant Manager (Title) April 3 1975 (Date)

Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, makes it a crime for any person knowingly and willfully to make to any department or agency of the United States any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or representations as to any matter within its jurisdiction.

ADPA-1-6

1. Site number(s) a. BSNC application # 312
b. Field note # Lutz #4
2. Eskimo name of site _____
English name of site _____
Variations _____
3. Map reference Unalakleet R7W, T18S
4. Land status D2

Comments:

Surveyed by Bruce Lutz the summer of 1973, this site on the Kaltag Portage along the Unalakleet River could provide valuable information as to the amount and kinds of contact between the Eskimos of the coast and the Indians of the Interior.

The Kaltag Portage runs for 90 miles along the Unalakleet River, across a short divide, down the Kaltag River to the Yukon. The western terminus is at the Eskimo Village of Unalakleet on Norton Sound and the eastern terminus is at the Indian Village of Kaltag on the Yukon River. Proto-historically the trail was used for trade between the coast and the interior, historically it was part of the dog sled mail carriers trail and recently it has been incorporated into the longest North American sled dog race trail, the Iditarod.

The portage provided an avenue of contact and trade between the Eskimos of Norton Sound and the Lower Koyukon Indians. As a consequence of the increase in trade beginning in the early 1800's a number of villages were established along the Unalakleet River occupied by a group of specialized traders. These people were recognized as distinct from either the coastal Eskimos or the Lower Koyukon Indians.

According to D.J. Ray, "from the 1840's on, Indians lived on the upper Unalakleet River in what had been Eskimo Territory." (Ray 1975:105). They were recorded by Lt. Zagoskin in 1844 as Ulukagmyut, after their main village at Ulukuk (Chiroski), associated both by language and custom to the Athabascans. (Zagoskin 1844:136-137). Julis Jette J.S., a priest in Nulato at the turn of the century, mentions these people as T̄amas rotana, "T̄amaas Hot'anna", who were named after T̄amas, a mountain on the portage approximately 60 miles from Kaltag and T̄amas Hena, 25 miles of tundra west of T̄amas mountain. The T̄amas Hot'anna were "a group of people who used to live at this point are said to have raided the Koyukuk settlements between 1840 and 1850." (Jette dictionary TL).

These "Portage Indians" were most probably a mix of both lower Koyukuk Indians and coastal Eskimos. Jette reported that the lower Koyukon Indians considered these people as Eskimo (Jette migrations:5) and the Eskimos apparently considered them Indians. (Ray 1975:105). Their main function as traders was noted by Zagoskin who recorded; "these people never engaged in hunting but spent all their time in trading or travelling." (1844:137). There has been almost no archeological work along the portage which could provide additional information as to the identity and cultural affiliations of these people.

Lutz describes this site as a small village site which consists of six semi-subterranean and eleven cache pits. He also comments :the spatial arrangements of the houses and cache pits, as well as the overall site size differs considerably from Site #3, which is in the same UTM grid. It would be interesting to excavate these two sites in order to determine the reasons for these differences."
(Lutz:p.c.)

Bibliography

Ray, Dorthey Jean

1975 The Eskimo of Bering Strait, 1650-1898, University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington

Zagoskin, Lavrenti A.

1967 Lieutenant Zagoskin's Travels in Russian America, 1842-1844, edited by Henry N. Michael, University of Toronto Press, Canada

Jette, Julis

n.d. M.s. Ethnological dictionary of the Ten's language. Oregon Province Archives, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington

n.d. M.s. On the geographical names of the Ten's. Oregon Province Archives, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington

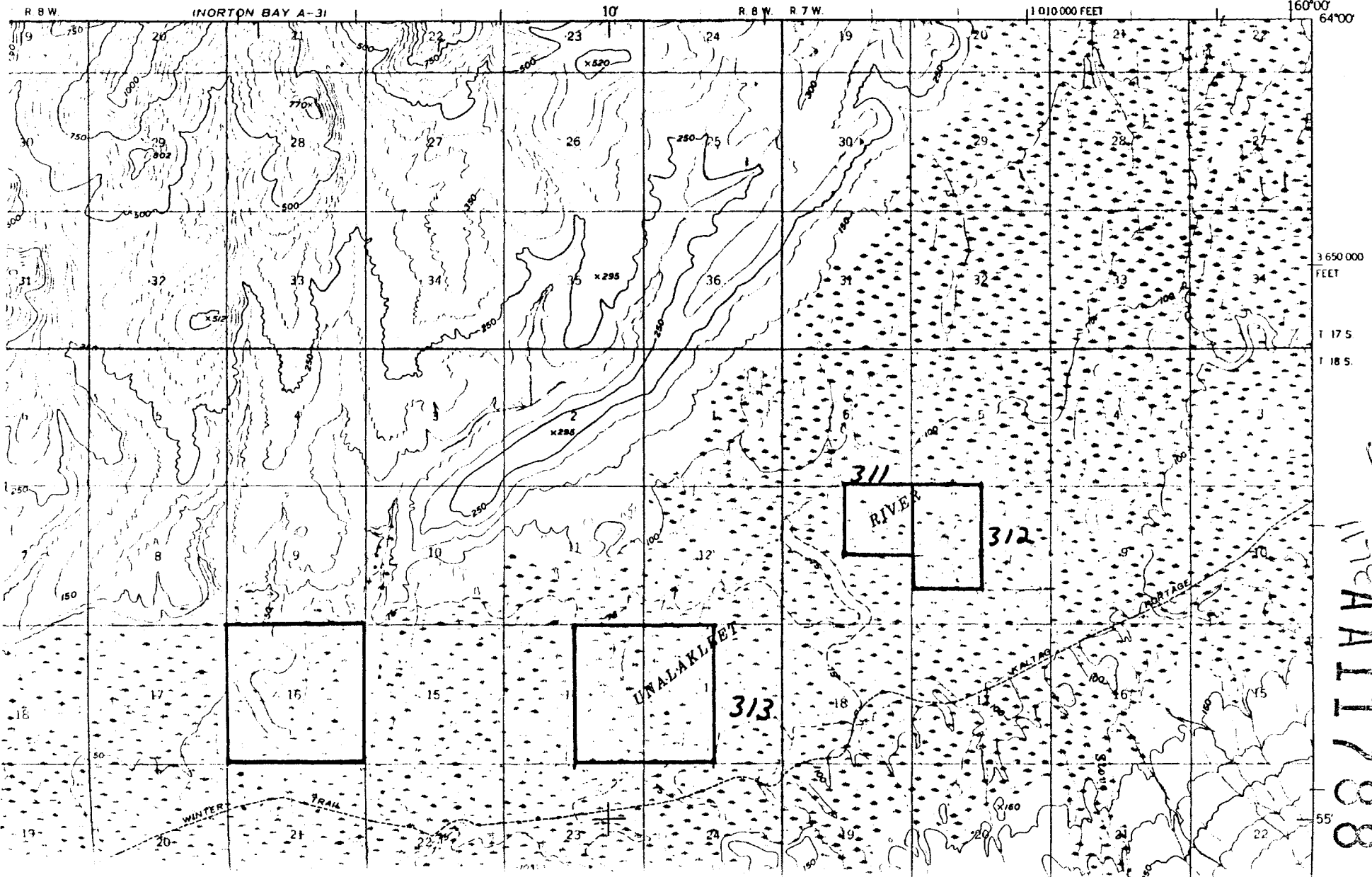
Bruce Lutz: personal communication

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

UNALAKLEET (D-3) QUADRANGLE
ALASKA

1:63 360 SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(NORTON BAY A-2)



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