

Papers filed for the 1941 Niukluk navigability case provide much more information on commercial travel on the Fish and Niuluk rivers to Council. The case developed when the defendants mined the riverbed below Melsing Creek. The federal government believed this portion of the river to be navigable and held in trust for the future State of Alaska. A government brief cited much evidence to support a finding of navigability. It noted that William Schroeder began freighting on the river in 1902. That year he operated one of the Big 4 Mining and Trading Company's scows continuously making a round trip every three days between White Mountain and Council. The company's four or five scows were forty to sixty feet long with a seven to eight-foot beam. They drew fourteen to eighteen inches when loaded and had a capacity of five to nine tons. They floated downstream; a horse pulled each upstream using a 250-foot rope. Operators sometimes had to adjust the load to meet shallow water conditions. The brief stated that there were at least a dozen scows on the river in 1902.

Again apparently relying on Schroeder's memory, the government brief summarized Niukluk River traffic in 1903, 1904, and 1905. In 1903 the Wild Goose Mining Company brought in thousands of feet of hydraulic pipe by boat. The steamers Pauline and Arctic Bird towed barges with capacities of forty-five or fifty tons to within six miles of Council. Also, George Bean ran an oil engine passenger boat called the Rough Rider to Council City. It was able to push a freight barge before it. In 1904 Schroeder and Walter Beck ran two scows on the river and hauled four hundred tons of freight. In 1905 Schroeder worked for a while freighting on the river with Joe Sugg and then ran Captain Hunter's five-scow operation. Although Hunter's scows hauled freight only for a few stores and saloons, they carried over one thousand tons that season. Schroeder left the area in 1906, but returned for the period 1911 to 1917. Joe Sugg and Ed Pfaffle moved supplies up the river during this period. Schroeder stated that mail and passengers but little freight came to Council by rail and road because the road was difficult. An August 1940 affidavit by Charles J. Clasby, the U.S. District Attorney noted that the river continued to be the primary means of bringing freight to Council. He stated that over the previous seven years an average of two hundred tons moved up the Niukluk annually. According to information in the federal brief, Clasby's estimate was conservative. The brief asserted that L. E. Ost began river hauling in 1933. That year he brought 150 tons up the river. In the following six years his power-driven scow transported over seventeen hundred tons to Council. Based upon this extensive record of use, U.S. District Judge J. H. Morison ruled on September 9, 1941 that the Niukluk was navigable to a point fifteen hundred feet above its confluence with Melsing Creek. 644/

Libby River

The BLM considered the navigability of Libby River when it processed a State conveyance for T. 5 S., R. 28 W., Kateel River Meridian. On May 1, 1982 the Fairbanks District Office recommended that the river be considered nonnavigable in this township, citing its physical unsusceptibility and the lack of evidence of use. The State Director concurred with this recommendation on May 25, 1982. 645/

In March 1985 Sherman F. Berg of BLM's Navigability Section spoke with Dan Stang to get water transportation information regarding the Niukluk River. Stang who hunted, fished, and camped in the area stated that he had taken an eighteen-foot, flat-bottomed riverboat six miles up Libby River. The boat was made by Lund and was powered by an eighty-five-horsepower jet motor. 646/

American Creek

In 1908 the USGS took a scattering of measurements on the water flow of American Creek, a Niukluk tributary. The USGS made observations at the mouth of Auburn Creek

on July 9, July 18, August 3, and September 17. On the first three days the discharge was no greater than two second-feet. In September it was 7.2. On July 9, July 18, and August 25 the agency found the discharge just below Game Creek to be between 2.6 and 5.9 second-feet. 647/

The BLM determined American Creek nonnavigable in T. 6 S., R. 28 W., Kateel River Meridian in the course of conveying lands in that township to the State. In early May 1982 the Fairbanks District Office cited a lack of information and the creek's physical character to recommend such a finding; later that month the State Director concurred. 648/

Casadepaga River

In 1900 Alfred H. Brooks led an eight-man USGS party up the Fish and Niukluk rivers in three Peterborough canoes. Three of the men in the expedition detached from the main group and traveled up the Casadepaga to its head. Brooks does not explicitly state that they used a canoe to travel on the Casadepaga, but they did have one at their disposal and later used it to return to the mouth of Fish River. 649/

In the fall of 1900, a rather dry year on the Casadepaga, Michael Twoby rowed up the river an unstated distance with supplies. He cached some of his supplies and then took the boat across the river to prospect. Upon his return, he found his boat gone and he could not get to his supplies. Twoby complained before U.S. Commissioner R. N. Stevens in Nome in December. A newspaper account of the court hearing noted that a man brought Twoby's testimony into question, stating that he had easily forded the river at the point Twoby claimed to have been stranded. In any case, Twoby probably was one of many prospectors who boated on the Casadepaga that year. The July 18, 1900 Nome News stated that the "upper Casadepaga [sic] is full of men who have gone up the rivers in boats." 650/

The USGS's Chester W. Purington wrote in 1904 that during June and early July with "favorable conditions of water," horses could pull a flatboat up the Casadepaga with five tons. 651/ Four years later the Survey published a report stating that the Casadepaga "is navigable for small boats and canoes for a distance of about 15 miles." 652/ Also in 1908, a relatively dry year, the USGS measured the river's daily discharge below Moonlight Creek (T. 8 S., R. 29 W., Kateel River Meridian) from July 1 through September 18. The lowest flow was from July 25 to 29th when the discharge was only 20 second-feet. The peak flow was 1,080 second-feet on July 30. The average daily discharges were 92.1, 78.7, and 51.9 second-feet for July, August, and September, respectively. 653/

Bill and Irene Gillette rafted on the river shortly after WWII. They flew into a landing field near Ruby Roadhouse and hiked twenty miles to their cabin to do assessment work. Four miles above their cabin, they found oil drums. From these the Gillette's constructed a raft which they floated to the cabin and then in July loaded up their gear and rode it to Council. Their starting point is uncertain, but they did float past Bonanza Creek. They probably were not far up the Casadepaga because they spent twelve hours their first day on the Niukluk. Irene Gillette later recounted that they "were very busy avoiding riffles where the river bubbled over mighty boulders." This statement apparently referred to travel on the Casadepaga. 654/

On May 25, 1982 BLM's State Director determined the Casadepaga River nonnavigable in T. 7 S., R. 28 W., Kateel River Meridian which includes the river's head. This determination was for State-selected land and followed the recommendations of the Fairbanks District Office, which justified its position on a lack of evidence of use and the river's physical unsusceptibility. 655/

The BLM determined the river nonnavigable in Tps. 7-8 S., R. 28 W., Kateel River Meridian on March 15, 1985. The agency based this decision on interviews the previous month with four men familiar with the river. Fred DeCicco of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game had been up the river an unstated distance in a sixteen-foot riverboat and he told the BLM researcher that others also use the river for recreation in jet boats. But he said he thought only jet boats could travel on the river which he described as very shallow over riffles and gravel bars. Charlie Lean of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game had taken a jet-powered boat a couple miles up the Casadepaga. He stated that the river was only an inch or two deep over several riffles. Herb Brownell, a BLM realty specialist who had flown over the area, also described the river as shallow and rocky and he said he doubted its navigability. Barrow Morgan, who owns a boat motor repair shop in Nome, confirmed the Casadepaga's shallowness. He added that in times of high water it was possible to navigate a jet boat up to his camp five miles upriver from the mouth with great difficulty. He stated that a boat with a propellor outboard would not be able to make it to his camp. 656/

Ophir Creek

At the turn of the century there was some interest in boating up Ophir Creek, a very rich placer stream near Council. Alfred H. Brooks visited the creek on his 1900 expedition up the Fish River. In his report Brooks included a photograph of two men pulling and pushing a canoe with gear on a "tributary of Ophir Creek," and stated that Ophir Creek "is not navigable, though when the water is high small boats can be taken up it for a few miles." Most miners followed a trail "up which pack animals can easily pass." 657/ In 1902 a railway connected Council to the Ophir mines.

Melsing Creek

Alfred H. Brooks of the USGS, who led an expedition up the Niukluk River in the summer of 1900, wrote that Melsing Creek "had a little water in it in the dry season, but was not navigable even for small boats." 658/

Bear River

In 1906 the Alaska Road Commission built a corduroy road from the East Fork Solomon River to Council. Stages drove this route which included fording Bear River at or near the present Nome-Council crossing. 659/ Two years later the ARC put an aerial tram across the river. The Road Commission maintained this tram at least through 1922. 660/

Fox River

Apparently it was possible for boats to travel some distance on the Fox River. In 1908 the USGS, in a report summarizing knowledge its staff had acquired in numerous visits to the Seward Peninsula, stated that in "its lower 10 miles of its course [Fox River] has a very sinuous channel filled with sand and gravel bars, making the water shallow and navigation for small boats difficult." 661/ However, at least in its upper portions, its gravel bed facilitated wagon, rather than boat, traffic. In 1906 the Alaska Road Commission built a corduroy stage road from the East Fork Solomon River to Council. In its 1906 annual report the ARC stated that the Fox River was a "shallow" stream "running on gravel beds, with frequent dry-gravel bars, . . . easily fordable at any place in all ordinary stages of water." 662/ The road followed closely the route of the current Nome-Council highway.

Klokerblok River

The village of White Mountain selected most of the Klokerblok River drainage as part of its ANCSA selection. The BLM's file on this selection contains no indication that anyone ever advanced the possibility that this water body was navigable. The State Director determined the river nonnavigable on October 23, 1979 and the bed of much of the river as far upstream as T. 9 S., R. 26 W., Kateel River Meridian transferred to Native ownership with the issuance of an Interim Conveyance on February 15, 1980. 663/

KACHAUIK RIVER

On March 4, 1985, the BLM determined Kachauik River to be nonnavigable. The agency based its decision on interviews by its staff with Jim Magdance of the Nome Office of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and Catherine Olson of Golovin, who had a fish camp at the river's mouth. Magdance stated that he spent the summer of 1982 camping at the mouth. He took a sixteen-foot Jon boat up the river an unstated distance. However, he told BLM's researcher that one to two miles up the Kachauik there were broad riffles barely passable with a jet motor. Olson described the river as very shallow, even near its mouth. She said that she and her husband had lined a boat up the water body an unstated distance; she said she knew it was not possible to take a boat above Eagle Creek. 664/

CHEENIK CREEK

A colorful, and possibly totally fictional, 1960 reminiscence by Jed Jordan recounted a trip in the Cheenik Creek area in the gold-rush era. Mac Gulliver, a friend of Jordan, and four companions traveled on foot along the shores of Golovnin Bay in 1900. When they came to Cheenik Creek they found it running bank-full providing no chance to wade across. Gulliver spotted a tent and boat on the opposite side. The men yelled requesting the occupant to take them across. The man with the boat shouted back "My God, I've been packing people across here all day. . . . Do you think this is a ferry?" However, after one of Gulliver's threesome sent a couple 30/30 shots through the man's tent, they got their ferry ride and did not bother to pay \$2.50 each for the service. 665/

Cheenik Creek in T. 10 S., R. 22 W., and Sec. 18, T. 10 S., R. 21 W., Kateel River Meridian falls within the ANCSA selection for the village of Golovin. The BLM found no evidence indicating its navigability and on May 16, 1980 determined it nonnavigable. Golovin received Interim Conveyance on October 6, 1980. 666/

KWINIUK RIVER

The State selected T. 10 S., R. 20 W., Kateel River Meridian which included part of Kwiniuk River near its headwaters. On May 13, 1983 the BLM made its determination for this township, declaring that the Kwiniuk was nonnavigable. 667/

TUBUTULIK RIVER

For his 1983 study of culturally significant sites in the Norton Sound region, area Natives told anthropologist William Sheppard that they had a traditional summer fishing spot on the Tubutulik River at the confluence of Lost Creek. Sheppard does not explain how they accessed this place. 668/

In 1900 Walter C. Mendenhall with four others took three Peterborough canoes between sixteen and seventeen feet long up the Tubutulik River to map the area for the U.S. Geological Survey. They began paddling from the mouth on August 1 and left the flat area in its delta on the 4th. On August 7th they passed Chukajak Creek. A week later they reached "the lower end of a narrow canyon, through which the canoes could have been taken only with considerable difficulty." On an accompanying map the campsite for August 14 was shown approximately in Secs. 26 or 27, T. 5 S., R. 18 W., Kateel River Meridian. After doing some mapping of the surrounding hill country, Mendenhall's party began their downriver trip, probably on August 17. They reached the coast on the 19th. 669/

In 1906 another USGS expedition examined a potential overland route from Fairbanks to Council. The trail crossed the Tubutulik near Lost Creek (T. 5 S., R. 17 W., Kateel River Meridian). Here the river was "160 feet wide, from 2 to 5 feet deep, flowing over a gravelly bottom, [with a] current velocity about 3 miles per hour." The expedition's report stated that "the extreme high water rise of this stream is about 5 feet. Five hundred feet above the crossing is a ford with an average depth . . . of from 1 to 2 feet." 670/

In 1950 archaeologist James Louis Giddings sought in vain for archaeological sites along the lower Tubutulik River. Giddings secured the services of Mischa Charles and his boat and motor. Charles took Giddings from Moses Point "several miles" up the river. Along the way they stopped so Giddings could ask the Native families at their regular fish camps if they knew of archaeological sites or flint finds. 671/

KOYUK RIVER

Natives used kayaks and, possibly, umiaks on the Koyuk River before whites arrived on the Seward Peninsula. Dorothy Jean Ray in her study of the area's people quoted the Russian explorer Lavrentiy Zagoskin stating that the Eskimos of the Norton Bay area had contact with those in the vicinity of present-day Kotzebue via "the convenient portage" between the Koyuk and Kiwalik rivers. Zagoskin added that Natives "can take kayaks fairly far upstream, and erect fences on the banks for the deer hunt." 672/

Zagoskin did not know specifically where the portage or caribou fences were. The lowest divide between the Koyuk and Kiwalik is near the headwaters of First Chance Creek, though the pass via Sweepstakes Creek is only a couple hundred feet higher. 673/ William Sheppard, who conducted an ethnographic study of the region, including oral interviews, for a 1983 publication, learned of one possible caribou fence site along the river. It was near the mouth of the largest unnamed left-bank tributary in T. 5. S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian. Sheppard's informants also spoke of a "late winter fishing site" used by Fish River Natives at the mouth of First Chance Creek and a Koyuk River summer fish site near the mouth of Willow Creek. 674/

In 1900 Walter C. Mendenhall led the first USGS expedition up the Koyuk River. He, topographer W. J. Peters, and three others began paddling three Peterborough canoes ranging between sixteen and seventeen feet up the river on August 23. They traveled nearly up to the East Fork in two days assisted by sails. The current was slack in this portion of the river. Mendenhall estimated that the tides affected the Koyuk for more than half of that distance. Mendenhall stated he covered forty miles in the first two days and the tides reached twenty-five miles inland. Above the East Fork the river became more sinuous and the current quickened to three miles per hour. In two days they traveled to within two miles of Willow Creek. On August 27 they continued upriver,

finding the current to be four miles per hour. Above Salmon Creek the river sometimes flowed at as much as five miles per hour. The evening of September 2 they camped about a mile above First Chance Creek. The next day the USGS party canoed up the boulder-strewn river to about a mile beyond Knowles Creek. They apparently remained a day at this camp.

On the 5th they passed the first noticeable rapids without difficulty. On the 6th they came to the foot of a succession of more serious restrictions in the channel. "For a few hundred feet the gradient of the river bed was very high and the channel filled with big blocks. . . . At times it was feared that it would be necessary to portage around these obstacles, but eventually the canoes were worked through with no more serious accident than the thorough wetting of all members of the party." That night heavy rains raised the river making travel still more difficult. On September 7 they cached some of their equipment. The next day they camped near a third set of rapids, apparently those marked on present USGS maps in T. 1 S., R. 21 W., Kateel River Meridian. The current through the three sets of rapids experienced since September 5 reached twelve miles per hour.

Mendenhall later reported that "light boats may be dragged" through these rapids. But on the 9th the USGS group ascended to a canyon "more conspicuous than any we had thus far seen." It was "entirely impracticable to take the canoes further." Therefore, they camped and mapped the surrounding area. This canyon appears to lie just above the unnamed slough connecting Olivine Creek to the Koyuk River in T. 1 S., R. 21 W., Kateel River Meridian.

The stormy weather which hindered their mapping in the next few days raised the river on the 13th so that it reached the men's tents. The next day the river subsided somewhat and the group started downriver. They found canoeing through the rapids exciting; they frequently shipped water. By September 18 they reached a camp five miles above the river's mouth. From there they canoed to Golovnin where they boarded a steamer to take them home from the season's work. 675/ Before leaving the country, though, they stopped at Nome. Here a local newspaper interviewed one of the men who stated that light-draft steamers could travel thirty miles up the Koyuk. 676/

Two months later the same newspaper carried another story of boating on the Koyuk. Charlie Murphy and six partners on a well-equipped prospecting expedition started up the river in September. Although the paper did not state they used a boat, such transportation is probable. They "followed the windings of the Koyuk for a considerable distance till we got right up to the foothills." He added that "the river winds a good deal and has many deceptive sloughs, but there is good timber and the traveling is not bad." They worked three creeks which they named Independence, Gold Run, and First Chance; on today's maps only the last is identified. 677/

In 1906 and 1909 other government parties entered the Koyuk drainage. In 1906 Alaska Road Commission engineer J. L. McPherson described the upper portion of Willow Creek after examining a potential Fairbanks to Council route. He found the creek near the mouth of an unnamed right bank tributary in T. 5 S., R. 14 W., Kateel River Meridian to be "a shallow stream" twenty to fifty feet wide. 678/ Philip S. Smith and Henry M. Eakin later reported that they traveled on foot and horseback in 1909. They observed that there was a strong current because of the tides as far as the Peace River and that the East Fork was "practically at sea level." 679/

Apparently prospectors, such as Murphy and his partners, failed to find rewarding placers on the upper river. But in the second decade of the twentieth century mining developed in the Dime Creek and Peace River drainages, with the settlement of Haycock, about six miles up Dime Creek, as its center. A trail led from Dime Landing on the

Koyuk to Haycock. According to the USGS's George L. Harrington, in 1917 "a number of small gasoline schooners, some of which made an effort to maintain a 6-day round-trip schedule, afford[ed] frequent communication between Nome, Golovnin (Cheenik), and [Dime] Landing." 680/

In 1982 Jack Mosby of the National Park Service led six others representing the Alaska Departments of Fish and Game and of Natural Resources, the village of Koyuk, and the Bureau of Land Management on a float trip down the Koyuk. Their purpose was to study the water body's potential for designation as a Wild and Scenic River. They used two thirteen-foot inflatable rafts. On June 29 they took an overflight of the river's headwaters in a helicopter. Mosby noted in his trip report that Caviar Creek contributed more water to the river than did the main river above Caviar's mouth. Mosby described the Koyuk above Caviar as "barely one to three feet wide and completely overgrown by dense willow and is not floatable." Although the river was "substantially higher" than when he flew over it in June 1981, Mosby decided that numerous rocks and the "relatively shallow water of the river (1'-4')" made it prudent to put in at a gravel bar just below Knowles Creek.

They began their float the next day. About a half mile below Knowles Creek an unnamed tributary from the south in Sec. 28, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian nearly doubled the Koyuk's size. Mosby described the river below this tributary as fifty to seventy feet wide and three to four feet deep with numerous shallows containing rocks three to five inches in diameter. Before stopping for the evening at Big Bar Creek they encountered "numerous riffles and boulder bars that require[d] pulling, lining and lifting the rafts around and through."

It rained hard all day July 1; the downpour propelled them rapidly down the river in the next four days. Mosby recorded that on the 1st they passed the last "rocky riffle" just above First Chance Creek and that the river widened to sixty to one hundred feet. On the 2nd the river at times rose about an inch an hour and the current continued to increase. In a thirty-six hour period Mosby estimated it rose five feet. Signs of human use, such as oil drums and cut logs and stumps, became evident near June Creek. On July 3 they floated to the mouth of Peace River, passing several "obvious fish camp sites." The river that day was one hundred to two hundred feet wide. The next day the group floated to Dime Landing. The July 1 rains still pushed them more quickly than would be normal down the river, though, as the river continued to widen, the current weakened. The group rode a riverboat to Koyuk from Dime Landing. When addressing the question of access, Mosby wrote that "power boat access is possible up to First Chance Creek." 681/

Joan Bee and Muriel Germeau of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game participated in this 1982 float on the Koyuk and submitted reports. Bee wrote that access to the headwaters was only by air and that the group had flown by helicopter to as close to the headwaters as possible and still find floatable water. At their put-in point the river was about thirty feet wide. She believed everyone in the party found the first twenty miles of their trip to have been the most exciting. According to Bee:

No paddling was required except for steering, as the current was swift and the slope of the downhill grade was readily apparent. Whitewater rapids with small standing waves and large, exposed boulders, and shallow rock-strewn riffles kept both raft crews busy. Occasionally a raft would become trapped between or on rocks, but it was possible to free the raft by getting out and shoving it around. In most cases, hip boots were sufficient when getting out to free the raft, but some locations did prove to be deeper than hip boot level.

Farther downriver the rapids dwindled to a "smooth, steady current." With the rains of July 1, the river rose at least five feet and maintained a flow rate of two to three cubic feet per second.

Bee noted no signs of human use until "after the halfway point." She recorded that Albert Charles, the Koyuk village representative, indicated this land was used during the winter for trapping, hunting, and ice fishing. Dog teams and snowmobiles accessed the area. The first inhabited dwelling they observed was at Dime Landing. The owner, Charlie Swanson, had lived there for about sixty years. Albert Charles mentioned that subsistence fishing for salmon and whitefish occurred in the Peace River to East Fork area.

Germeau gave more consideration to subsistence use of the Koyuk. She wrote that, "because of the boulders and shallowness of the river, scarcity of a large amount of wildlife, waterfowl, fish and berry patches," Natives did not ascend to the Knowles Creek vicinity. Germeau, apparently mistakenly, wrote that on June 30 they floated only to Nutmoyuk Creek (Mosby and Howard Smith, another participant, stated they went to Big Bar Creek). She noted that "we kept getting caught up between boulders or on top of them, and we had trouble with the shallow areas of the river." She stated that the area was trapped by villagers in the winter and added that "Koyuk people usually go through this part of the river to get to the Last Chance Creek area to hunt moose, caribou, fish (different species), and trap during the winter and spring seasons. However, they usually do not hunt or fish along this part of the river because the water is too shallow and rocky here." No Last Chance Creek exists in the Koyuk drainage. Germeau probably referred either to First Chance Creek or to a location along that creek called Last Chance where there was a cabin in the first decade of this century. In any case, both are downriver from Nutmoyuk and Big Bar creeks. Germeau recorded that below Nutmoyuk Creek the Koyuk people "hunt ducks, moose, and fish and gather greens and berries during different times of the year." On the fourth day floating, the swift current carried the party from the confluence of an unnamed stream in Sec. 28, T. 2 S., R. 16 W., Kateel River Meridian to Sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 15 W., Kateel River Meridian in seven and one-half hours. Germeau observed a number of campsites used not only by Koyuk Natives to hunt, fish, and pick berries, but also by people from Kotzebue, Buckland, Elim, and Shaktoolik when the resources of their areas were lacking. She added that use increased near Dime Landing where resources were more abundant. 682/

The BLM's participant on this float trip, Howard Smith, wrote that "above the confluence with Caviar Creek the Koyuk is virtually nonexistent, being little more than a brushy line across the tundra." Of the first day's float to Big Bar Creek, Smith recorded that the river "contained lots of rapids and rocks, particularly in the section traveled this afternoon." He added that at the right water levels this stretch might be "a significant white water experience," but that at lower water lining and portaging would be necessary. They punctured their raft twice and several times got hung up on rocks. On July 1 they passed more rocks just below Big Bar Creek, but otherwise found the river wider, slower, and more gentle than the previous day. Because of heavy rains the river rose almost three feet that night; all the next day the Koyuk was high enough for riverboats to navigate. Although he had checked for potential archaeological sites his first two days on the river, he had not found any. On July 2 they passed some modern campsites. Signs of human activity became more frequent on the 3rd when they traveled from their camp in Sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 15 W., Kateel River Meridian to the Peace River. Smith noted one cabin not cited in the others' reports; about five miles below the Peace River he saw a small cabin which Albert Charles said was that of Harry Napayonak of Koyuk. 683/

The National Park Service in June 1983 drafted a report on the Wild and Scenic potential of this river, based largely on the trip taken the previous year. It stated that from Caviar Creek to an unnamed stream entering the river in Sec. 28, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian, the Koyuk was thirty feet wide and one to two feet deep. After receiving the waters of the unnamed tributary the river was sixty to seventy feet wide and two to four feet deep. As the Koyuk flowed to Dime Landing, its width increased to over 250 feet and its depth ranged between two to well over five feet. The National Park Service's report also described the river's bed. Above Knowles Creek it was "rocky with numerous stretches of exposed rocks (3"-8" diameter) and boulders interspersed with short (100-300 foot) pools." Below Knowles Creek rock-strewn riffles became less frequent, ceasing at First Chance Creek. In the lower third of the river, sand and silt composed the riverbed.

On one page the report indicated that riverboats could provide access up to Big Bar Creek or Nutmoyuk Creek "before rocky ledges usually prevent upstream travel." However, seven pages farther into the NPS study, the Koyuk was said to be "accessible by riverboat to a point just upstream of Big Bar Creek before numerous rocky ledges prevent easy upstream boat traffic." As for its floating potential, the report stated:

The river offers an easy flat-water float from a point just upstream of Big Bar Creek to Koyuk. Upstream of this point the river crosses numerous rocky ledges as the river gradient increases substantially. A four-mile stretch, just upstream of Knowles Creek, drops over 75 feet per mile. Sufficient water for paddling upstream of Knowles Creek, however, is usually present only through the middle of June or temporarily after heavy summer rains. 684/

The BLM has made determinations of navigability for the Koyuk River in conjunction with both Native and State selections. The Native village of Koyuk selected acreage along the river from the west end of T. 4 S., R. 13 W., Kateel River Meridian downstream. Robert Cordell of the BLM obtained information from Koyuk and Dime Landing residents, particularly Dennis Adams and Oscar Swanson, to fill out navigability forms on the river in April 1977. Cordell stated that sandbars were numerous in the selection area above river mile 25. Meandering increased above Dime Landing and the tides extended somewhat above that settlement. He recorded that barges reached Dime Landing in May and June and that fourteen- to twenty-two-foot boats ascended to some point above the landing. That December the Fairbanks District's easement staff urged that the river be determined navigable within the selection area to Dime Landing. However, for reasons the BLM's records do not make clear, a Notice of Proposed Easement Recommendations distributed in November 1979 listed the Koyuk as navigable throughout the selection area as did the final easement memorandum of February 26, 1982. 685/

Three Fairbanks District Office reports for State selections concluded that portions of the upper Koyuk River were nonnavigable. Keith H. Woodworth drafted two of these reports on August 31, 1979 addressing the river between T. 1 S., R. 18 W., and T. 2 S., R. 16 W., Kateel River Meridian, inclusive. His information came primarily from his own field examination on August 29, 1979 and from conversations with David Scott of BLM's Arctic-Kobuk Resource Area. Woodworth described the river as 70 feet wide at Dime Landing, 30 to 40 feet wide where the river passes into T. 3 S., R. 16 W., Kateel River Meridian, and 15 to 20 feet wide at its confluence with First Chance Creek. Depth in the selected townships ranged between six inches and six feet. Sand and gravel bars were common. Woodworth noted that barges traveled to Dime Landing and that "very shallow-draft river boats" could ascend to First Chance Creek. However, "During years of low water, this portion is difficult to travel. Above First Chance Creek, the river is normally impassable due to numerous sand bars and riffles." The State Director

concluded with these navigability recommendations on September 17 and September 18, 1979. In 1982 the District prepared another report pertinent to selections in T. 1 S., Rs. 19-20 W., Kateel River Meridian. In it that office stated that, "Shallow water precludes navigability much above the junction with the Peace River" and that Natives "travel as far as First Chance Creek by riverboat for subsistence hunting and fishing." It went on to conclude, and the State Director later concurred, that the Koyuk was nonnavigable in the two selected townships. 686/

Peace River

Robert Cordell of the BLM collected information concerning the navigability of Peace River in 1977 in connection with the conveyance of land near its mouth to the Natives of Koyuk. Henry and Dennis Adams of Koyuk stated that Natives occasionally used fourteen- to twenty-two-foot riverboats for subsistence, but that the river was quite shallow and difficult to navigate except at "optimum periods of discharge." The BLM gathered no more information supporting the tributary's navigability and on February 26, 1982 the State Director determined the Peace River nonnavigable in T. 4 S., R. 13 W., Kateel River Meridian. The BLM's Fairbanks District Office also recommended the river be considered nonnavigable in State-selected Tps. 1-2 S., R. 12 W., and T. 1 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian, a recommendation in which the State Director concurred on September 17, 1979. 687/

East Fork Koyuk River

The BLM considered the East Fork's navigability in the process of conveying Secs. 19-20, T. 4 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian to the village of Koyuk. In a Notice of Proposed Easement Recommendations dated November 21, 1979 the agency did not consider the stream navigable, but stated that it was tidally influenced to Sec. 20. Nearly two years later Martin Karstetter and other BLM representatives attended a Koyuk village meeting where they learned that the local corporation believed that the East Fork was navigable. Karstetter later recorded that a prospector in the summer of 1981 had taken an eighteen-foot skiff with a twenty-five-horsepower motor up to the confluence of "the North Fork of the East Fork," a stream unnamed on USGS maps which Karstetter stated was upstream of the Candle (A-4) quad map. Karstetter learned that villagers boated up this far for moose hunting. Jim Culbertson of the State was also at the meeting and later noted that the State and the village and regional Native corporations urged BLM's acceptance of the East Fork as a navigable stream. Based upon Karstetter's memorandum, the BLM's Navigability Unit recommended that the agency find the fork navigable through the selection. This the State Director did in an amended final easement statement on March 10, 1982. The BLM issued an Interim Conveyance for the land on December 27, 1982. 688/

The agency also examined the fork's navigability in T. 3 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian in the process of conveying lands in the township to the State. On August 30, 1979 Keith H. Woodworth of the Arctic-Kobuk Resource Area submitted a report stating that the previous day under high-water conditions the East Fork was no more than fifteen feet wide and four inches to two feet deep. The channel was narrow and gravel bars numerous. Downed trees and sweepers blocked its lower portions. Woodworth recommended the water body be considered nonnavigable. The State Director concurred in this recommendation on September 17, 1979. 689/

AKULIK RIVER

The BLM considered the navigability of the Akulik in the course of conveying land to Koyuk under ANCSA. On April 4, 1977 Robert D. Cordell of the agency described the

river. He stated that in its lowest ten miles it tended "to shallow and extend into marsh lands--beyond mile 10 [the] river is surrounded by moderately elevated rolling hills." Its depth ranged between one and ten feet. Henry and Dennis Adams of Koyuk told Cordell that the river was shallow and was used in eighteen- to twenty-two-foot boats only up to its confluence with a slough of the Inglutalik River. Local residents visited the river primarily for duck and goose hunting in the fall. However, the Akulik was not considered navigable in T. 7 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian in either the final easement statement of February 26, 1982 or in the Interim Conveyance of December 27, 1982. 690/

INGLUTALIK RIVER

Natives traditionally traveled on the Inglutalik River. In the course of Western Union's examination of a telegraph route to Europe through Alaska and Siberia, an Eskimo guide told R. D. Cotter that Natives went up the Inglutalik in umiaks for forty miles to fish. The estimated forty miles brought them to a tributary from the northwest which was about a third the size of the mainstream. 691/

William L. Sheppard, an anthropologist, gathered ethnographic data, including oral histories and documented use, for a 1983 study of historic sites in the Norton Sound area. He concluded that traditional caribou hunters paddled kayaks to the mouth of a left bank tributary near the intersection of Secs. 19-20, 29-30, T. 6 S., R. 9 W., Kateel River Meridian to shorten their trip to the head of the Ungalik River. They cached their kayaks on crossed-pole frames near the Inglutalik and hiked inland. This "kayak place" was a good one to cache the boats "because water travel further up the Inglutalik was strenuous and time consuming and because the site was directly west of a low-elevation corridor leading to the Ungalik River." 692/

The USGS in 1909 dispatched Philip Smith and Henry Eakin to lead an overland party to survey the geology of the Norton Bay to Nulato area. They described the Inglutalik as sixty or more miles long, having more water than either the Shaktoolik or Ungalik rivers. They found that in the first half of July the river's first riffle above its mouth was near the mouth of an unnamed stream in Sec. 1, T. 8 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian. This riffle provided a "good crossing in about two feet of water;" below it they could not ford the Inglutalik. Their report also stated that poling boats had gone up to the mouth of Kilusiktok Creek (T. 3 S., R. 5 W., Kateel River Meridian). In late July or early August the USGS party was at the mouth of this creek. The resultant report surmised that "during seasons of normal precipitation [poling boats] could undoubtedly be worked still further upstream." 693/

The BLM considered the Inglutalik's navigability in the process of conveying land to the village of Koyuk. On April 4, 1977 BLM's Robert D. Cordell drafted a report on its navigability based upon information provided by David Scott of the Arctic-Kobuk Resource Area and Henry and Dennis Adams of Koyuk. Subsistence users frequented the lowest nine miles which lie in a marsh area. The informants indicated that "sand bars preclude general use of 18-22 foot river boats. . . much past Sec. 36, T. 7 S., R. 10 E., Kateel River Meridian." This statement corresponded roughly to that of Sankie Charles of Koyuk. At the request of Sherman F. Berg of the BLM's State Office navigability staff, David Scott had contacted Charles in late February 1980. Charles boated on the river up to his Native allotment. He explained that flat-bottomed riverboats could ascend the Inglutalik about fifteen miles. Not many people traveled on the river, but those that did generally confined their activity to "an area of commercial berry picking." In view of this information the BLM found the Inglutalik nonnavigable in T. 7 S., Rs. 10-11 W., Kateel River Meridian. 694/

UNGALIK RIVER

In the summer of 1906 Alaska Road Commission engineer J. L. McPherson led an expedition to survey a land route from Fairbanks to Council. The route McPherson recommended in a 1907 report, followed the Ungalik River for about thirteen miles below an unnamed left bank tributary with its mouth in either T. 5 S., R. 4 or 5 W., Kateel River Meridian. McPherson described the Ungalik as fifty to 150 feet wide, one to four feet deep, with a gravel bottom. The route crossed the river one to two miles below the unnamed tributary. 695/

In 1909 the USGS's Philip S. Smith and Henry M. Eakin led a reconnaissance of the Nulato to Norton Bay region. Traveling with horses from the east, they reached the Ungalik near a left bank tributary with its mouth in Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian in early July. They then traveled north and crossed from the Ungalik to the Inglutalik drainage via an unnamed right bank stream flowing into the Ungalik in T. 9 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian. Smith and Eakin's report stated that the Ungalik was larger than the Shaktoolik. About two miles below the first mentioned unnamed tributary they found they could cross the river in less than two feet of water. The report continued, stating that:

farther upstream it was still shallower except for occasional deep holes. Lower downstream, however, in the coastal plain portion of its course, it becomes deeper and sluggish, and instead of a hard gravelly bottom it has a soft mud bottom that makes crossing difficult without a boat. 696/

The BLM addressed the navigability of the lower Ungalik River while processing ANCSA conveyances for the village of Shaktoolik. The village selected T. 11 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian which includes the lowest seven to eight miles of the river. Placer mining operations have modified the channel in the upper two miles of the river in this township. In an April 1977 report on the river Robert D. Cordell of BLM stated that local Natives rarely used the Ungalik and that the most common boat on the river was fourteen feet long or less and equipped with a jet. But when the Fairbanks District's easement staff met that December, it did not consider the river navigable. Furthermore, it rejected a streamside easement along it noting that the Ungalik received little use and that the "river is considered by locals and those familiar with the area to be unsuitable for normal travel via boat either outboard or jet." Yet, the BLM's Carol Shobe in January 1980 learned that other agency employees had floated the river the previous summer and had encountered no impediments in the river for about its lowest thirty-four miles. The next month the State Director signed the final easement statement naming the Ungalik as a major but nonnavigable waterway. The Decision to Issue Conveyance circulated the next month also considered the river nonnavigable. 697/

The BLM's positions opposing an airfield easement requested by Patrick Bliss, a miner on the Ungalik, and on the river's navigability aroused objections bearing on the stream's navigability. On the last day of February 1980 Bliss met with BLM's staff. He rejected the agency's position that the Ungalik provided an alternate access to public lands. He stated, "that the river was very shallow and that a boat could not travel up the river, except during periods of spring run-off. . . . He said that during periods of high water, boats could travel to a point six or seven miles above the mining claims. However, the normal level of the water was three to six inches deep, except in areas where there were deeper holes. Mr. Bliss said that he could easily walk across the river with normal 8-inch size leather boots, without getting his feet wet." 698/

The State protested the finding that the river was nonnavigable. State Land Management Officer Dennis Daigger based his protest largely on the testimony he gathered from Harold Ivanoff, who at one time lived at Shaktoolik. In 1936 or 1937 Ivanoff agreed to transport Frank Shaw's two-and-one-half-foot dredge up the river from the coast. Using a twenty-foot dory and a twenty-horsepower outboard motor, he was able to take about a ton each load up to a point between Willow and Christmas creeks. Ivanoff fulfilled the contract. He found no obstructions to his travel, though there were several stretches over which he had to drag the boat. The State urged the BLM to reverse its position, a step the agency took on February 18, 1983. 699/

SINEAK RIVER

Under ANCSA, Shaktoolik selected all of Sineak River and the BLM considered its navigability. According to the agency's Robert D. Cordell, who spoke with nearby residents, few people had any need to travel this shallow stream. The Fairbanks District easement staff, when it met in December 1977, did not believe it merited being termed a navigable stream. The agency maintained this stance in its final easement statement of February 4, 1980. 700/

SHAKTOOLIK RIVER

Philip S. Smith and Henry M. Eakin of the USGS led a 1909 reconnaissance of the Nulato to Norton Bay region. Traveling with horses from the east, they crossed from the Gisasa River drainage into that of the Shaktoolik on July 5. They traversed the Brass Pan Creek drainage into that of Kingmetolik Creek. The USGS group followed this stream back to the Shaktoolik and continued down the river to south of Christmas Mountain, from whence they hiked west into the Ungalik drainage.

On their journey, the Smith and Eakin party made rough estimates of river flow. On Kingmetolik Creek near the tributary entering in Sec. 36, T. 10 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian, they found the discharge to be between 150 and two hundred second-feet. Kingmetolik Creek and the Shaktoolik had about equal volumes at their confluence. And even in the "exceptionally dry season" of 1909, they found that about July 10 below a tributary just north of directly east of Christmas Mountain, the amount of water "had increased to such an extent that the stream could be crossed only with difficulty." 701/

The federal Bureau of Education contracted with Natives to build and furnish a schoolhouse on the Shaktoolik in 1912. The builders completed the school near one or more Native homes twenty to twenty-five miles upriver in March 1913. Natives erected more cabins around the school so that there were twelve log structures by the end of 1914. However, that winter the Natives became disgruntled with the site. It was too far from the coast for seal hunters and all the good trees for building were downstream; rafting them upriver was arduous. Therefore, the villagers rafted their homes down to a new site on the north side of the Shaktoolik fifteen river miles from the coast in the late summer and early fall of 1915. They moved the school down to the relocated village the next year. 702/

The Bureau's records also indicate the watercraft in use in the area. In 1916 or 1917 an agency teacher built "a good river boat" to visit reindeer stations and haul supplies up to Shaktoolik. In mid 1918 the local teacher took a census of the village. He noted that the ninety Natives had nine wooden boats, a skin boat, a nineteen-ton sailboat, and a five-ton powerboat with a ten-horsepower motor. 703/

Other sources provide limited and indirect evidence of river travel. Clarence Andrews visited the mouth of the Shaktoolik in the 1920s and noted that a rowboat came down the river while he was there. 704/ This boat may have come down from the village of Shaktoolik, which has relocated more than once this century. In the early 1930s the settlement was three to five miles up the Shaktoolik, though residents were then considering moving to the coast because the river was cutting away at the shore, undermining their homes, and because of the added freighting costs involved with living up the river. 705/ United States Geological Survey maps make it clear that Natives continued to utilize at least the lower stretches of the river. The 1972 revised version of the USGS's 1955 map marked about a dozen structures on the river, referring to at least some of them as "Fishing Camps." The cabin shown farthest upstream on the river was in Sec. 8, T. 13 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian. 706/

The village of Shaktoolik's ANCSA selection included the course of the river by the same name up through Sec. 11, T. 13 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian. In 1977 the BLM's Robert D. Cordell examined the river's navigability, gathering much of his information from villagers. Cordell reported that sandbars were abundant between river miles 3 and 20 and that in August the river was two to ten feet deep. Low water came in mid summer. Tides affected the river about one mile above the abandoned former site of Shaktoolik and Shaktoolik Roadhouse in Sec. 7, T. 13 S., R. 12 W., Kateel River Meridian. Fourteen- to twenty-two-foot skiffs ascended the river; Cordell noted that jet-powered boats appeared most effective, though propeller craft also traveled the river. In late 1979 the Alaska State Office's Branch of Lands and Minerals recommended the agency determine the Shaktoolik navigable in the selection area, citing it as the primary route of summer travel to fish camps and hunting and trapping areas. The State Director made his determination based upon this recommendations on February 4, 1980. 707/

TAGOOMENIK RIVER

The Tagoomenik River up through T. 13 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian lies within Shaktoolik's ANCSA selection. The BLM examined the navigability of the streams in the selection and on February 4, 1980 issued a final easement memorandum which determined the Tagoomenik to be nonnavigable. 708/

EGAVIK CREEK

In May 1900 Dr. Francis H. Gambell, superintendent of a reindeer herd then feeding north of Egavik Creek, required a raft to cross the creek near its mouth on his way to Unalakleet. A Native settlement occupied the left bank at the mouth of this stream from at least the 1860s to the mid-twentieth century. 709/

The BLM addressed the navigability of Egavik Creek up through T. 16 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian in the course of conveying land to the village of Unalakleet pursuant to ANCSA. In August 1975, BLM representatives attended a village meeting where they learned that "small skiffs" could ascend the creek two to five miles. In January 1978 Rhett Wise, a BLM realty specialist, recorded that the creek was as little as six feet wide and its course choked in places with beaver dams and logs. A month later the easement staff met and stated that the creek was tidally influenced to Sec. 32, T. 16 S., R. 11 W., Kateel River Meridian, but nevertheless recommended a streamside easement to this section because the stream's narrowness and vegetation sometimes made shore access necessary to maneuver a boat. A second easement staff meeting on March 14, 1979 dropped this easement, however, because it was at odds with new regulations. In May 1980 BLM employees returned to Unalakleet to meet with villagers, who stated that Egavik Creek was tidally influenced only to the east boundary of Sec. 1, T. 17 S., R. 12 W., Kateel River Meridian. That December when BLM issued its final

easement statement for the Unalakleet selection it stated that the creek was nonnavigable and was silent on the extent of tidal effect. The Interim Conveyance issued March 29, 1982 reflected these decisions. 710/

BLUEBERRY CREEK, POWERS CREEK, TAKET CREEK, SUMMER CREEK, JESSE CREEK, COAL MINE CREEK, CASCADE CREEK, GLACIER CREEK, POINT CREEK, SPRUCE CREEK, POKER CREEK

All the above streams are short and reach Norton Sound within the Unalakleet ANCSA selection area. The first two are north of the Unalakleet. Throughout the conveyance process BLM apparently did not seriously consider designating any of them as navigable. On December 18, 1980 the State Director decided that all of them were nonnavigable. 711/

UNALAKLEET RIVER

Russian Lieutenant Lavrentiy Zagoskin chronicled the earliest documented travels in the Unalakleet River drainage. He first visited the mouth of the river from his base in St. Michael in the fall of 1842 and in the following December he began a dog sled trip to the Yukon River with Natives' assistance. On the 30th he started up the river. He did not record how far he traveled the first day, but covered seven miles on the 31st. That evening Zagoskin stopped near an abandoned summer village. An unstated distance upstream from this place was a winter portage route that, according to Zagoskin, the Russian explorer Glazunov had taken in 1837. According to a map accompanying Zagoskin's report and to the report's American twentieth century editor, Henry N. Michael, this route must have followed up the valley of Old Woman River. However, Zagoskin's report also stated that he traveled nine more miles on January 1 to reach the Indian village of Ulukuk, which the editor indicated to be near the mouth of Old Woman River. At any rate, Ulukuk was both a summer and winter village for Ingalik Indians who occupied and jealously guarded the portage route because of its strategic trading importance. From this village Zagoskin continued sledding across tundra in a northeasterly direction to the Yukon. 712/

In the mid-1860s explorers for Western Union's telegraph project crossed the Kaltag Portage, as the route Zagoskin took came to be called, numerous times. These expeditions were in the winter, but collateral to the winter excursions the Western Union parties also paddled up the Unalakleet in summer. In early October 1865 George R. Adams, Ivan Luken, and an Indian traveled in a three-hole kayak to "the settlements of the Ingalik nation, on the banks of the Ulukak [sic] River." Unfortunately, the location of their Ulukak River is no clearer than Zagoskin's village of Ulukuk. 713/

The following two years William H. Dall traveled along the Unalakleet in the interest of Western Union. He first reached the mouth of the river from St. Michael in November 1866. He learned that:

The mouth of the Unalaklik [sic] River is obstructed by a bar, over which at low tide there is only a few feet of water, except in a narrow and tortuous channel, which is continually changing as the river deposits fresh detritus. Inside of this bar we get two or three fathoms of water for a few miles, but the river has only a few feet in the channel, most of the summer, from the mouth to Ulukuk. The tide-water comes up a mile or two.

Elsewhere in his book on his experiences in Alaska, Dall stated that "in high water not more than four feet can be obtained as far as Ulukuk. During the period of low water in the fall, only skin boats can ascend it." 714/

In 1867 Dall and three others traveled by umiak to Ulukuk, which he indicated was thirty-three miles from Unalakleet traveling in a straight line, but more than double that distance following the twisted river. They left Unalakleet October 3. The current was "very strong and the water low." Their umiak when loaded drew one and one-half feet; they had "occasional difficulty" in crossing the sandbars. On the morning of the 4th Dall and his companions reached the village of Iktigalik, where he found many Ingalik Indians anxious to travel with him to Ulukuk. But ice was beginning to form in the river, so Dall pushed on with all his energy. He reached Ulukuk on the morning of the 6th. Dall was in such a hurry to beat winter back to Unalakleet, that he almost immediately began his return downriver. He reached Iktigalik that evening. The next morning at 9 o'clock Dall and the three others resumed their travels, arriving at Unalakleet at 2 o'clock. Halfway down from Iktigalik they came upon a three-hole kayak which a Nulato Native and two others had "left on the shore when they struck across the summer portage." Dall thought the kayak might prove useful and took it aboard his umiak. 715/

Some of the earliest western missionaries in interior Alaska also used a umiak on the Unalakleet River. In late July 1877 Bishop Charles J. Seghers and another cleric hired four Natives, rented a umiak, and paddled up to Ulukuk. From there they proceeded overland to the Yukon River. 716/

In 1885 Lieutenant Henry Allen traversed a "very little used" summer portage from the Yukon River to the Unalakleet River in his exploration of Alaska. On August 23 he and his companions and an Indian guide set out on the portage from a point three miles up Bear Creek. They traveled in a north-northwesterly direction, reaching the village of Ulukuk about noon August 26. Allen's map of this portage left a good deal of accuracy to be desired. Still, it appears to indicate that Ulukuk was at the mouth of Old Woman River. The settlement lay between "two tributaries about equal in size." Allen described the villagers' summer mode of transportation as "small birch canoes, any two of which would have been insufficient to carry our party, together with dogs." Therefore, they bought two canoes out of which they fashioned a catamaran by lashing them together about a foot and a half apart. They descended the Unalakleet for the next two days, frequently stopping to repair their craft. Allen described the river as having "a current of about 4 miles per hour notwithstanding the very meandering course of the stream. . . . As the coast is approached the river becomes wide and the current sluggish." 717/

William Sheppard, who conducted an ethnographic study, including oral interviews, for a 1983 publication on the region, proposed another location for Ulukuk. He noted that the Ingalik Indians denied the Unalakleet Eskimos access to the upper part of the Unalakleet until the early twentieth century. Subsequently, though, the Eskimos ascended as far as "Uluksraq," an "Athabaskan settlement" in the vicinity of Stove Creek, to fish during the summer. Most of their summer fishing sites were below Chirokey River with an especially large concentration in the river's lowest eight miles. 718/

Near the turn of the century whites boated along the river, many pursuing domestic reindeer herding. In his report for 1900 on the introduction of reindeer into Alaska, Sheldon Jackson wrote that reindeer herd employees spent much of the fall freighting supplies eight miles up the river from the coast to the Eaton station. Later in the report Jackson referred to using rowboats between the station and the mouth of the river to transport eleven Lapp families with their baggage to the coast where they boarded a ship for their home land. 719/ Two years later on July 7, 1901 the reindeer herders started up the river with provisions in the Gladys, a boat not described in Jackson's report. Low water prevented the boat from reaching its destination. While on the river, they noted two miners on their way to the Yukon. The reindeer herders succeeded in taking the

Gladys to their camp, though they had to wait until the rains came. On August 4 a cutter and the station's boat came up to the station and a steam launch came within two miles of the station before running aground. 720/

Adolphus W. Greely's 1909 and 1924 editions of Handbook of Alaska stated that the Unalakleet was navigable by poling boat. Greely did not give his basis for making this assertion. 721/ In 1926 the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey described the mouth of the river. It stated that a shoal extended about one and one-half miles from the mouth and that there was no channel through the shoal for any boats larger than "light-draft craft." 722/

In 1961 Sara Machetanz published The Howl of the Malemute which recounted some of her and her husband Fred's activities at Unalakleet in the 1950s. One October they traveled by powerboat up to the Chirokey River to cut a supply of firewood. Machetanz wrote that the Unalakleet, "always difficult to navigate, was even more so now. As feeder streams froze, the water had become shallow and the channel more narrow." She stated that prior to outboard motors, Natives had lined their boats up the Unalakleet. She estimated the Unalakleet's current to be three miles per hour. On the way up the river they passed two boats crammed with people, dogs, supplies and equipment returning from their fish camp. After cutting their logs they constructed a raft, lined it down the Chirokey, and floated down the Unalakleet, occasionally hanging up on river bars. 723/

In July 1972 Kenneth Alt and Gene Roguski, both fisheries biologists for the ADF&G, vacationed at Henry and Agnes Breedlove's lodge six miles up the Unalakleet River. They spent several days boating in one of the lodge's sixteen-foot motor boats above and below the lodge. They traveled at least five miles above the lodge in the boat. The two observed Native fish camps and noted no obstructions to their travel. 724/

By the mid-1970s government agencies began examining the Unalakleet. The State of Alaska's Division of Planning and Research issued a report in 1974 stating that, "although motorboats can travel nearly 60 miles upstream, most use occurs in the lower 20 to 30 miles of the river." 725/

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation examined the river to discover its Wild and Scenic River potential. David Dapkus of the agency led a group comprised of John Nye and David Scott of the Bureau of Land Management, Tom Young of the Alaska State Highway Department, and Vernon Kutzeg of the Bering Straits Regional Corporation on an inspection of the river in early June 1973. Dapkus hired John Ivanoff of Unalakleet to guide them upriver. On June 5 they started upriver with two eighteen-foot riverboats with propeller motors. The river was fast and high due to lingering winter melt-off. That night they camped on a gravel bar five miles below Old Woman River. The next morning they attached jet units to their motors in place of the props "because of shallow water." They continued to "near Tenmile River [sic]." Dapkus described the Unalakleet above Old Woman River as "shallow, narrow, and extremely winding" with riffles which become more numerous as the water level drops during the summer. He considered all the river class I on the international white water scale. On June 7 the men returned to Unalakleet. Dapkus concluded that the Unalakleet was suitable for canoes and small rafts, though such users should be prepared for log jams across the entire river above Old Woman River and sweepers for nearly its entire length. He wrote that "there is only helicopter access to the upper reaches of the river. The best method of access to the upper river is by hiring a person from Unalakleet to take you by riverboat. It would take 2 days (riverboat) to get to the vicinity of Tenmile River, then 5 days to float back to the village." 726/

The Department of the Interior's Proposed Unalakleet National Wild River Alaska: Final Environmental Statement described the Unalakleet as a "90-mile, clearwater, free-flowing, intermediate sized river." From the upper to the lower limit of the proposed Wild and Scenic portion of the stream (ie. from about the east border of T. 14 S., R. 4 W., Kateel River Meridian to T. 18 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian) the river broadens from 50 to 60 feet to 300 to 400 feet wide. Depths "are moderately shallow ranging from 2-10 feet deep in most places." Peak flow is after breakup in late May or early June, though rain-induced high water may occur in late July or early August. The report stated that "water riffles and shallow places are generally confined to areas above Old Woman River. Upstream boat navigation is sometimes limited depending on seasonal water fluctuations. . . . Below Old Woman River, the Unalakleet is generally placid."

This report made other more direct statements on watercraft use on the Unalakleet. It explained that part of the reason for limited recreational use was that:

upstream access is difficult and costly due to shallow river conditions during certain times in the summer that limit powerboat travel. . . . Floatplane access is limited to a few straight stretches with deep water in the lower river up to Old Woman River during periods of favorable water and weather conditions. Air access above Old Woman River is believed possible only by helicopter.

Nevertheless, the report stated that the Unalakleet was large enough "for extensive powerboat use." With favorable water conditions powerboats could ascend to Old Woman River, though Unalakleet residents used motorboats extensively on only the lower two-thirds of this stretch for subsistence hunting and fishing. The report concluded that, while there was no current use by raft, canoe, and kayak, field inspections showed that there was sufficient water for an enjoyable float through the entire proposed Wild and Scenic River section. 727/

Kenneth Krieger and James Humphreys provided more detailed information about the Unalakleet in a BLM report following their study of the river from June 24 to August 24, 1975. They traveled in a twenty-foot Mon-Ark riverboat powered by a forty-horsepower jet motor or a thirty-three-horsepower Johnson outboard. With this outfit they were able to survey an area up to within two miles of Tenmile Creek. They found the Unalakleet up to the mouth of the North River to be "a continuous slow flowing body of water" 250 to 500 feet wide. Two to 15 feet of water coursed over a predominantly silty bottom. From the North River to the township line common to T. 19 S., Rs. 9-10 W., Kateel River Meridian half- to three-inch gravel covered with silt composed the bottom. The river narrowed to 175 to 250 feet; the average was 225 feet. The depth ranged from 1 to 15 feet, though 8 feet was the average. There were four deep pools and eight riffles. Farther up to the Chirokey River the bottom and depth conditions remained the same, except that the average depth dropped to six feet. The average river width dropped to 175 feet. Krieger and Humphreys estimated the pool and riffle ratio at 95:5.

In T. 18 S., R. 7 W., Kateel River Meridian the Unalakleet is considerably braided. Krieger and Humphreys described the river up to this stretch from Chirokey River as "mostly slow moving deep water with riffles appearing during low water." The depth was 1 to 9 feet, 6 feet being the average. The width varied from 100 to 200 feet. From the braided area up to the North Fork, 2- to 4-inch gravel composed most of the bottom. The river narrowed to an average width of 80 feet. The depth ranged from 6 inches to 10 feet. The average was 5 feet. Krieger and Humphreys counted twenty-eight pools and

about the same number of riffles. Farther upstream to Old Woman River the river widened again to 100 to 200 feet and deepened to an average depth of 6 feet, though in some places the depth dropped to 4 inches. For the lowest third of this stretch the pool to riffle ratio was 80:20. In the middle third it was 50:50 and in the upper third the ratio was 30:70. Above Old Woman River to a point a couple miles below Tenmile Creek they found the river to be 30 to 150 feet wide; 60 feet was the average. The depth was 3 to 10 feet, with 4 being the average. There were three riffles for every pool. 728/

Krieger and Humphreys discussed access and watercraft use on the Unalakleet. A sandbar about a mile below the Chirokey River provided one local pilot access to his cabin. The authors stated that "this is believed to be the farthest upriver a wheeled plane can land." Their report went on to state that "floatplanes have numerous access sites below the braided area [T. 18 S., R. 7 W., Kateel River Meridian] . . . and none above the braided area." 729/

The report indicated that power-boating up to Chirokey River was good since the river was slow with "mostly deep water during most of the year." However, Krieger and Humphreys recommended a jet unit in low water for those unfamiliar with the river. From the Chirokey to the braided section the Unalakleet was deep, slow, and excellent for motorboats. From the braided segment to Tenmile Creek, power boating required a jet unit for those unfamiliar with the river and at any time except high water. The segment from the braided area to the North Fork consisted of several channels and constituted "the most difficult and dangerous area of the main river observed for use with a boat." The report also stated that "a very experienced jet unit operator would be necessary to reach the upper river sections during periods of low summer water. A float trip by raft, passing through the entire wild river corridor, would be possible only with the aid of a helicopter. Even at the very highest water levels, it would probably not be possible to see the entire wild river corridor by means of a riverboat." There were many snags in this part of the river which also exhibited fast flowing riffles and some slow water. Canoeists would find some challenging places there; farther downriver canoeing would be slow and easy. 730/

Krieger's and Humphreys' report also addressed their observations of river use. In their two months on the river they noted twenty-four people, all Unalakleet residents, in eight parties. They estimated that 281 villagers participated in summer or winter fishing on the river; most fishing occurred during the summer. They put the number of hunters at 329. Some of these would boat up and down the river looking for moose on the banks. Krieger and Humphreys estimated that 256 people picked berries along the Unalakleet. They also noted eighteen permanent structures by the river below the projected Wild River Corridor and eleven others in the corridor. The latter included Old Woman Cabin, a deserted cabin on the Iditarod trail near the mouth of the river by the same name; a defunct mink farm two miles below the braided section; and "what appears to be the remains of two pre-1900 Indian villages" two and four miles below the braided segment. 731/

The BLM determined portions of the Unalakleet to be navigable in conjunction with a Native selection and with the Wild River Corridor established to protect its future use. The village of Unalakleet selected lands encompassing the river up through T. 18 S., R. 9 W., Kateel River Meridian. On December 18, 1980 the BLM's State Director determined the river navigable through the selection area, noting that it received significant current boat traffic. 732/

The BLM gathered specific information concerning the river's use when it made navigability determinations for the Wild River Management Plan. Virginia L. Hokkanen,

an Anchorage District Office realty specialist, drafted a report dated January 3, 1983 upon which the BLM based its recommendation. Hokkanen noted that above Tenmile Creek, the Unalakleet's width varied from 50 to 93 feet and its depth was up to 5 feet, though it averaged less than 2 feet. She examined three Native allotment files concerning holdings on the river in Secs. 6-7, T. 18 S., R. 7 W., Kateel River Meridian. The files did not state how the claimants reached the land. They hunted and fished. Two of the three trapped and two had cabins. Their use dated from as early as the 1930s.

Hokkanen also interviewed federal and State employees concerning the river. David Kelley of the Anchorage District Office floated unspecified portions of the river in 1981 and 1982. He believed a sixteen- to eighteen-foot skiff with a twenty-five to fifty-horsepower motor could ascend as far as Old Woman River. A logjam near that point would hinder further travel. Without the logjam, Kelley stated that such a skiff could reach Tenmile Creek. Dave Dapkus recounted his 1973 trip and added that he had floated from a point about five miles above Tenmile Creek in 1982. He believed he could have powered an eighteen-foot semi-V riverboat up this same stretch. Dave Mindell of the ADO told Hokkanen that in 1979 he took an eighteen-foot skiff with a thirty-five-horsepower motor up to Old Woman River. Another ADO employee, hydrologist Ron Huntsinger took a sixteen-foot boat with a forty-horsepower motor up the river to Old Woman River in August 1982. He could not proceed further because of a logjam. Finally, Hokkanen got information from two ADF&G employees. Charles Lean went up to a point halfway between Chirokey and Old Women rivers in 1981 with a twenty-one-foot Boston Whaler powered by twin seventy-horsepower motors and stated he thought a jet boat could ascend to Tenmile Creek. Don Peterson, also of ADF&G and a seven-year resident of Unalakleet, informed Hokkanen that local residents traveled to Tenmile Creek to hunt and pick berries. Peterson said that a sixteen-foot skiff with a twenty-five- to fifty-horsepower motor could reach this tributary at high water.

Hokkanen recommended that BLM determined the river navigable from the upper limit of the village selection, for which a determination had already been made, to Tenmile Creek. At the same time Hokkanen recommended the lowest portions of Old Woman and Chirokey rivers and the North Fork navigable. She recommended all other tributaries above the Unalakleet selection to be nonnavigable. The agency adopted these recommendations on February 7, 1983. 733/

Old Woman River

In the summer of 1975 Kenneth Krieger and James Humphreys examined the lowest portion of this river as a part of a BLM study of the proposed Unalakleet Wild River system. They traveled five-sixths of the way up to an unnamed tributary which entered the river in Sec. 27, T. 17 S., R. 6 W., Kateel River Meridian. They used a twenty-foot Mon-Ark riverboat powered by either a thirty-three-horsepower outboard or a forty-horsepower jet unit. The pair described the entire stretch as "generally a wide, shallow river." For the lowest third of this stretch the pool to riffle ratio was 50:50 and in the middle third it was 20:80; they gave no figure for the uppermost part. Krieger and Humphreys also stated that at "moderate to low water levels a jet unit would be inadequate" to ascend the river. They observed no landing sites for float or wheeled planes. 734/

The BLM addressed the navigability of Old Woman River when making its determination for the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor management plan. Virginia Hokkanen of the Anchorage District Office drafted a report after interviewing federal and State officials familiar with the river. David Dapkus of the ADO had floated on the Unalakleet and on the lowest ten miles of Old Woman River in 1973. Nine years later Ron Huntsinger, also

of ADO, took a sixteen-foot boat with a forty-horsepower motor up Unalakleet River and about ten miles of Old Woman River. David Mindell, a BLM biologist, took an eighteen-foot skiff with a thirty-five-horsepower motor up the river "as far as possible" (10 km) in 1982. Two biologists with the ADF&G estimated how far up Old Woman they could boat. Charles Lean told Hokkanen that a jet boat could power a boat to Sec. 33, T. 20 S., R. 6 W., Kateel River Meridian. Don Peterson stated that a sixteen-foot skiff with a twenty-five- to fifty-horsepower motor could ascend to the southern boundary of T. 18 S., R. 6 W., in spring and to Sec. 27, T. 17 S., R. 6 W., in summer. Hokkanen's report does not make it clear what basis Lean had for his opinion. Peterson had been on the river. Nevertheless, based upon this information, Hokkanen recommended that BLM consider the river navigable within the river corridor, that is up a very short distance to the southern boundary of Sec. 10, T. 17 S., R. 6 W., Kateel River Meridian. The agency adopted this recommendation on February 7, 1983. 735/

North Fork Unalakleet River

Kenneth Krieger and James Humphreys examined this river near its mouth in the summer of 1975 as part of a BLM study of the proposed Unalakleet Wild River system. They went about a mile up the river in a twenty-foot Mon-Ark riverboat using either a thirty-three-horsepower outboard or, more likely, a forty-horsepower jet unit. They did not calculate the width or depth "because of the continuous splitting and coming together of several branches of the stream." Krieger and Humphreys wrote that the pool to riffle ratio up to an unnamed tributary entering the North Fork in Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 7 W., Kateel River Meridian was 30:70. The fork in this stretch "was not navigable with a jet unit during low water. The main channels at the lower end of the river did not allow for sufficient flow in any one of the channels for a jet unit." They added that aircraft landing sites did not exist. 736/

The BLM determined the lowest portion of the North Fork or that part in the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor, to be navigable. Virginia Hokkanen, a realty specialist at the Anchorage District Office, conducted a literature search, which produced nothing not already noted above, and a series of interviews. Ron Huntsinger, also of the ADO, told Hokkanen that in 1982 he had ascended the Unalakleet and some of its tributaries. He had not gone up the North Fork, however, because of its severe braiding at its mouth. Two ADF&G biologists estimated how far certain craft could ascend the fork, though it is uncertain upon what they based their estimates, as Hokkanen did not record that either had traveled on the fork. Charles Lean estimated that a jet boat could proceed up to Sec. 3, T. 14 S., R. 5 W., Kateel River Meridian; Don Peterson believed that a sixteen-foot boat with a twenty-five- to fifty-horsepower motor could reach Sec. 17, T. 16 S., R. 6 W., in spring and Sec. 1, T. 17 S., R. 7 W., in summer. (Note: The North Fork does not flow through the last section.) Based upon this information, Hokkanen recommended that the fork be considered navigable through the Wild River Corridor, that is up the short distance to the north boundary of Sec. 26, T. 17 S., R. 7 W., Kateel River Meridian. On February 7, 1983, the BLM adopted this recommendation. 737/

Chiroskey River

Sara Machetanz's 1961 publication, Howl of the Malemute, recounted her and her husband Fred's activities at Unalakleet in the 1950s. Early one October they and some friends took a riverboat up the Unalakleet and then an unstated distance up the Chiroskey to harvest firewood. She described the Chiroskey as "perhaps the width of four skiffs and swift running." They spent at least one night at their campsite. They cut logs and fashioned them into a raft. When completed, they lined the raft to the Unalakleet River within two or three hours, and floated it down to their home. 738/

As part of their study of the proposed Unalakleet Wild River system, Kenneth Krieger and James Humphreys examined the Chiroskey River to or nearly to the unnamed right-bank tributary with its mouth in Sec. 8, T. 19 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian in the summer of 1975. They went five-sixth of the way up to this tributary in a twenty-foot Mon-Ark riverboat, probably using a forty-horsepower jet unit, though they also had a thirty-three-horsepower outboard. The two described the river as between 30 and 100 feet wide (average 60 feet) and 4 inches to 6 feet deep (2.5 feet average). The pool to riffle ratios for the lower, middle, and upper thirds of this stretch of the river were 90:10, 70:30, and 50:50, respectively. Krieger and Humphreys stated that snags were the primary impediment to travel, that there were no aircraft landing sites, and that up to the unnamed tributary the river "was accessible [sic] with a jet unit." 739/

Virginia Hokkanen, a BLM realty specialist at the Anchorage District Office, drafted a report dated January 3, 1983, addressing the navigability of Chiroskey River and other water bodies within the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Her report noted the experience and impressions of several government employees on the river. In 1979 David Mindell of ADO had found the Chiroskey too shallow for his eighteen-foot skiff. Ron Huntsinger also of ADO in 1981 took a sixteen-foot boat with a forty-horsepower motor five to ten miles up the river. Hokkanen did not state that Charles Lean of the ADF&G had ever been on the river, but Lean estimated that a jet unit could power a boat up to the southern boundary of T. 20 S., R. 9 W., Kateel River Meridian. Don Peterson, an ADF&G employee who resided at Unalakleet for seven years, had been on the Chiroskey and told Hokkanen that a sixteen-foot skiff with a twenty-five- to fifty-horsepower motor could reach the southern boundary of T. 19 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian in the spring; the upper limit in summer would be Sec. 9 of the same township. Hokkanen recommended, and on February 7, 1983 the Assistant State Director for Conveyance Management determined, that the Chiroskey be considered navigable up through the river corridor which did not extend above Sec. 19, T. 18 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian. 740/

North River

William Sheppard, who conducted an ethnographic study, including oral interviews, for a 1983 publication on the Norton Sound area, uncovered evidence of kayak travel on the North River. He wrote that Qayivik was a site at which Natives stored their kayaks "when the hunters reached the upper limits of water travel." Sheppard did not know the location of Qayivik, but marked it approximately in either T. 15 or 16 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian. 741/

The BLM considered the North River's navigability in the process of conveying lands encompassing much of its lower half to Unalakleet Natives. In August 1975 Rhett Wise and other BLM representatives attended a Unalakleet village meeting at which Wise learned that under ideal conditions, sixteen-foot boats could travel an unstated distance up North River. The agency's easement staff convened on February 17, 1978. It recommended that the North River be determined navigable to the eastern boundary of Sec. 28, T. 18 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian. Apparently this upper limit was based on the limit of tidal effect because the staff also recommended a streamside easement "from tidal influence" from this section to a site easement in Sec. 2, T. 18 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian. The site easement was to include a twenty-five-foot-wide easement along the bed of the river. Both easements were to assist recreationists use the river. 742/

The Notice of Proposed Easement Recommendations for the village issued on August 2, 1979 reflected the recommendations of the easement staff except to drop the streamside easement. Unalakleet promptly protested the navigable finding for North River stating that even for small boats it was "very difficult to travel . . . due to shallow depth, many rapids and submerged logs, snags and objects making it very hazardous." Villagers reiterated this sentiment in a meeting attended by two BLM employees on May 7, 1980. One of the employees, Bob Baker, later wrote a memo to the files noting that the Natives objected to the North River's designation as a major waterway above "Harold's Slough" in Sec. 15, T. 18 S., R. 9 W., Kateel River Meridian. (This location is incorrect as the river runs through Sec. 15, T. 18 S., R. 10 W., but not through T. 18 S., R. 9 W. However, it is not certain that Harold's Slough is in the former location since the USGS inch-to-mile maps do not indicate any slough in it.) They stated that the river was "shallow and rocky" above the slough. Baker wrote that, "They have difficulty running their jet boats beyond that point. They feel that use above Harold's Slough would jeopardize subsistence [sic] and fish spawning." Similarly they objected to the site easement because "it is impossible to navigate the North River" to it and that to try to go above Harold's Slough "with a jet boat would destroy salmon spawning areas and jeopardize their subsistence." This testimony had an impact on the BLM's final easement statement. It maintained that the North River was navigable to the east boundary of Sec. 28, T. 18 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian because of "travel in trade and commerce," but dropped the site easement noting that the Natives claimed it was impossible to get jet boats much above Harold's Slough. On March 29, 1982 the BLM issued an Interim Conveyance to the village following the navigability and easement findings of the final easement statement. 743/

The agency also gathered information about the river's use in the course of making a navigability determination for the management plan of the Unalakleet Wild River Corridor. Don Peterson, an Alaska Department of Fish and Game employee and seven-year resident of Unalakleet, told the BLM's report writer that a sixteen-foot skiff with a twenty-five- to fifty-horsepower motor could ascend to the northern boundary of T. 15 S., R. 8 W., Kateel River Meridian in spring high water, but only through T. 18 S., R. 10 W., Kateel River Meridian in summer. Peterson had been on the river; Charles Lean, another ADF&G employee who gave the BLM report writer information, may not have visited the North River. Lean estimated that a jet boat could ascend to Sec. 14, T. 13 S., R. 7 W., Kateel River Meridian. However, because the North River was not within the Wild and Scenic Corridor, no navigability decision followed from this investigation. 744/

KLIKITARIK RIVER, QUEKILOK CREEK

The St. Michael ANCSA selection included the lower portions of these two water bodies. The BLM's village file does not indicate that the agency ever gave serious consideration to determining either to be navigable and on December 12, 1980 the State Director decided they were nonnavigable. 745/

NUNAVULNUK RIVER, KUIAK RIVER, KOGOK RIVER

These three water bodies flow through the Stebbins ANCSA selection. When three BLM employees attended a village meeting on August 5, 1975, the Natives told them that they boated on each of the rivers. The villagers stated that they traveled in all the area marked by the Alaska Division of Lands as navigable. The ADL map currently in the BLM's Navigability Section does not show any indication of navigability for the Kogok River. The State's map claimed the Nunavulnuk was navigable to and including an unnamed lake in Secs. 10, 14-15, T. 25 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian. The State's map showed the Kuiak navigable to and including two unnamed lakes near where it

branches. These lakes were in Secs. 28-29 and Secs. 29 and 32, T. 25 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian. On February 17, 1978 the BLM's easement staff met. The staff stated that the Nunavulnuk and Kuiak were navigable to the points indicated by the State and that the Kogok was navigable throughout the selection. The staff added that all were tidally influenced throughout the selection. The selection area included the Nunavulnuk to the east boundary of T. 25 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian, the Kuiak to the east boundary of Sec. 11, T. 26 S., R. 19 W., Kateel River Meridian, and the Kogok to the east boundary of Sec. 34 of the same township. On March 26, 1981 the State Director determined the Nunavulnuk navigable through Sec. 33, T. 25 S., R. 20 W., Kateel River Meridian, the Kuiak through Secs. 28 and 32 of the same township, and the Kogok through Sec. 33, T. 25 S., R. 20 W., Kateel River Meridian. 746/

PIKMIKTALIK RIVER

In 1926 the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey gave the following description of the Pikmiktalik River: "In the mouth of the right-hand stream there is an anchorage for medium-sized steamers. The bar to this stream has only about 2 1/2 feet (0.8 m.) on it at mean low tide." A small Eskimo village existed in Sec. 13, T. 26 S., R. 21 W., Kateel River Meridian near the river's mouth for much of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 747/

NOTES

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4. Alfred Hulse Brooks, "A Reconnaissance of the Cape Nome and Adjacent Gold Fields of Seward Peninsula Alaska in 1900" in Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900 by Alfred H. Brooks et al. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1901), 67-68; George L. Harrington, "The Gold and Platinum Placers of the Kiwalik-Koyuk Region" in Mineral Resources of Alaska: Report on Progress of Investigations in 1917, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 692 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919), 381.
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8. Charles H. Townsend, "Notes on the Natural History and Ethnology of Northern Alaska" in Michael A. Healy Report of the Cruise of the Revenue Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the year 1885 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1887), 86; J. C. Cantwell, "A Narrative Account of the Exploration of the Kowak River, Alaska" in Ibid., 50.
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APPENDIX

This table contains information extracted from Native allotment, Homesite, Headquarter Site, and Trade & Manufacturing site records. Water bodies are ordered as in previous chapters, beginning in the north and with tributaries following the main stream. The table lists parcels on a given stream beginning with the parcel farthest upstream. The table gives the means of access by both the applicant (A) and the field examiner (F); the date on which the applicant first came to the land and the use he or she made of it as indicated in the application (A) and field examination (F); and the applicant's name, home town, file number, date(s) of exam, improvements on the land, and miscellaneous information relevant to access and use.

Common abbreviations are:

bp - berry picking
dog - dogsled; dogteam
fish - fishing
flopl - floatplane
heli - helicopter
hunt - hunting
rndr - reindeer herding
skipl - skiplane
snmb - snowmobile
trap - trapping
vegs - grow or pick vegetables
wg - wood gathering, wood cutting

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Qcc</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Akalolik Creek</u> 19, 11S61WU	boat, snmb (A)	50 (F)	hunt, fish (F)	Titus Nashookpuk, Pt. Hope, F16931B, 8/82. Examiner stated "Boats to the area in the summer." Comes 1-2 times per year. Photo shows broad but shallow stream.
<u>Kukpuk River</u> 29, 30, 34N30WK	boat, snmb, 3-whl (A)	64 (A)	hunt, fish, trap (A)	Sayers R. Tuzroyluk, Pt. Hope, F16713, 8/82. Photos show river very wide.
29, 34N30WK	boat, snmb (A)			Tutus Nashookpuk, Pt. Hope, F16931D, 8/82. Ancestors' sod house in ruins; (F) stated "People occasionally boat on this upper stretch of the river."
29, 30, 34N30WK	boat, snmb (A)	53 (A)	trap, hunt, fish (A), hunt, fish, trap, bp (F)	Raymond P. Stone, Pt. Hope, F18596, 8/82.
17, 18, 20, 34N30WK	heli (F)	19 (A)	hunt, fish, trap (A) (F)	Stanley K. Solomon, Fairbanks, F18816A, 7/74.
13, 34N31WK and 18, 34N30WK	boat, 3-whl, snmb (A)	50s (F)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (F)	John N. Long, Sr., Pt. Hope, F16928B, 8/82.
11, 34N31WK	heli (F)	60 (A)	hunt, bp, trap (A) hunt, fish, trap (F)	James Omnik, Pt. Hope, F16702, 7/73, 7/74. 7/73 examiner stated best access was by boat or floatplane in summer, skiplane or snowmobile in winter.
11, 34N31WK and 30, 12S59WU	boat, snmb (A)	40s (F)	fish, hunt, trap, rndr (F)	Margaret K. Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F16738B, 8/82. Sod house depression, stove, fish nets.
30, 12S59WU	heli (F)	50 (A)	fish, hunt (F)	Nick A. Hank, Pt. Hope, F13444A, 7/73. Examiner stated best access by boat or floatplane in summer and skiplane in winter.
19, 30, 12S59WU	heli (F)		subsistence (F)	Seymour Tuzroyluke, Point Hope, F17196B, 7/73. Old cabin. Best access to Parcel is by boat or floatplane. Lands are traditionally used for fishing, hunting, trapping and berry picking along this river.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
19, 30, 12S59WU	boat, snmb, dog (A); heli (F 8/82)	56 (F)	fish, hunt (F)	Doris Attungana, Pt. Hope, F16727B, 7/73, 8/82. Sod house ruins.
19, 12S59WU	boat, flp1, skip1, snmb	16 (A)	fish, hunt (F)	Solomon Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F13557C, 7/73.
18-19, 12S59WU and 24, 12S609WU	boat, snmb, 3-wh1 (A)	51 (A)		Edward Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F16736A, 8/82. Appl. deceased.
15, 12S60WU	boat, flop1, skip1, snmb	16 (A)	fish, hunt (F)	Solomon Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F13557B, 7/73.
15, 16, 12S60WU	boat, dog (A); heli (F)		hunt, fish (F)	Jimmy Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F16737A, 8/82. Deceased. Old sod hut and plywood on parcel. People boat on the Kukpuk River, according to examiner.
9-10, 15-16, 12S60WU	boat, snmb, 3-wh1 (A)	51 (A)		Edward Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F16736B, 8/82. Appl. deceased.
16, 12S60WU	boat, flop1, skip1, snmb (F)	16 (A)	fish, hunt, trap, bp (F)	Solomon Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F13557A, 7/73.
<u>Oqsachak Creek</u> (trib. of Kukpuk River)				
19, 12S59WU	heli (F)		hunt, trap (F 7/73) hunt, rndr (F 8/83)	Jimmy Killigvuk, Pt. Hope, F16737B, 7/73, 8/83. Appl. deceased. Best access to Parcel is by boat, ski-plane or snmb. Supp. report 8/83, hunt and reindeer herding.
<u>Ipewik River</u> (trib. of Kukpuk River)				
10, 11, 11S57WU	boat, dog, snmb (A); heli (F)	60 (A) 60 (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A) trap (F)	Harry Hank, Pt. Hope, F17007, 7/74. Appl. deceased.
2, 3, 11S56WU	heli (F)		hunt (F)	Nicholas Hank Sr., Pt. Hope, F13444D, 2/74, 8/82. 2/74 best access by boat or flop1 in summer or skip1. 8/82 photos show river about 2 chains wide.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Nilik River</u> (trib. of Ipewik River) 1, 10S57WU; 36, 9S57WU	boat, snmb, dog (F)	44 (A) (F)	hunt, trap, fish (F)	Hubert S. Koonuk, Pt. Hope, F13975B, [74].
<u>Asikpak River</u> 10, 29N26WK	heli (F)	41 (F)	hunt, trap (F)	Oscar Swan, Kivalina, F13783-D, 8/75. Photo shows river, in places, 20' wide w/patches of exposed gravel and rock protruding nearly all the way across stream.
<u>Kivalina River</u> 17, 18, 30N24WK	plane (A); plane (F)	47 (A) 71 (F)	hunt, fish, camp (A) fish, hunt, guide (F)	Arthur R. Fields, Jr., Kotzebue, F17548, 6/79. Examiner stated appl accessed by plane. Snmb or very shallow-draft boat (poling or lining involved) were possible; tent frames, small storage bldg., mess area.
5, 29N24WK	boat, snmb (A); heli (F)	56 (A)	fish, trap, camp, bp (A) fish, trap, hunt, bp (F)	Joe E. Swan, Kivalina, F14202, 7/75.
17, 29N24WK	boat, dog, snmb (A); heli (F)	57 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	David E. Swan, Kivalina, F14246B, 8/75. Trails on Parcel 1; trail is a trapline trail.
20, 29N24WK	dog, snmb (A); heli (F)	41 (A)	fish, trap, camp (F)	Patrick K. Sage, Kivalina, F13913B, 8/75. Trail and camp.
20, 29N24WK	heli (F)	59 (F)	fish, hunt, camp (F)	Lowell W. Sage, Sr., Kivalina, F13778B, 8/75. Several fishnets stored on Parcel.
<u>Wulik River</u> 10, 15, 30N21WK	plane (F)	49 (A)	campsite, hunt, fish (A)	Mae Sheldon, Kotzebue, F16417, 1/80, Appl's father said appl had not been on parcel. Examiner stated access to site possible by shallow-draft boat with some lining.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
15, 30N21WK	air (A); heli (F)	73 (A)	guide	John W. Elmore, Nome, F19703, 9/76. Gas cans found with Warren Thompson's name on them. Case closed.
22, 30N21WK	plane (A)	20 (A)	fish, hunt (A)	James Hawley, Sr., Kotzebue, F16460, 6/79. Additional access by shallow-draft boat or traditional winter means.
5, 8, 29N21WK	boat, dogteam, snmb (A); heli (F)	61 (A)	hunt, fish, trap (A) (F)	Chester Bundy, Kivalina, F14194, 7/75.
13, 29N22WK	boat, snmb (A); heli (F)	55 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)(F)	Raymond M. Hawley, Kivalina, F18028, 7/75. Travels to parcel in late summer.
24, 29N22WK	boat, dog (A); heli (F)	40 (A)	fish (A)	Louise L. Hawley, Kivalina, F14206B, 8/75.
23, 26, 29N22WK	boat, dog, snmb (A); heli (F)	40 (F)	fish, camp, wg (F)	Louise L. Hawley, Kivalina, F14206A, 8/75.
26, 29N22WK	boat (A); heli (F)	63 (F)	fish, bp (F)	Emily Knox, Kivalina, F14207A, 7/75. Travels to parcel in late summer and stays 1-4 weeks.
27, 29N22WK	boat, snmb, dog (A); heli (F)	61 (A) 55 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (A)(F)	Fred Swan, Kivalina, F14201, 8/75. Travels in boat to parcel in late summer.
27, 29N22WK	boat, snmb, dog (A); heli (F)	41 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	Oscar Swan, Kivalina, F13783B, 8/75.
27, 28, 34, 29N22WK	boat (A); heli (F)	57 (A)	fish, hunt, bp, trap (A)	Sherril I. Sage, Kivalina, F14166, 8/75. Applicant comes to parcel every fall to fish. It takes 3 days to get to Parcel by boat. Seven fish nests.
33, 29N22W	boat, snmb, dog (A); heli (F)	41 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	Oscar Swan, Kivalina, F13783A, 8/75.
33, 29N22WK	plane (A)	73 (A)	guide, lodge (A)	Philip E. Driver, Anchorage, F19497, T&M, 8/76 (field report acceptance), 5 cabins, lodge building, screened meat house, outhouses, generator house, fuel storage, rubber raft, riverboat, trash pit, garden, gravel bar landing, dirt strip, winter strip, sewer tank, boat tie up, foot paths and guiding gear. Photo of riverboat and inflatable raft.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
32, 33, 29N22WK		64 (A)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	Lewis Wesley, Kivalina, F13438, 8/75. Appl. 30 years old in '75 and had used parcel since childhood.
26, 28N24WK	dog, snmb (A); heli (F)	41 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, camp (A) hunt, fish, trap (F)	Patrick K. Sage, Kivalina, F13913A, 8/75.
27, 28, 28N24WK	heli (F)	55 (F)	fish, hunt, trap (F)	Lowell W. Sage, Sr., Kivalina, F13778A, 8/75.
30, 28N24WK	heli (F)			Emily Knox, Kivalina, F14207B, 7/75. Appl. never on Parcel.
<u>Tutak Creek</u> (trib. of Wulik River)				
22, 28N20WK	heli (F)	62 (A)	hunt, trap, fish (A)	Jimmy Arey, Noatak, F14000-B, 9/74. Creek shown on photo as about 6" deep, 3-4" wide, and heavily rocky.
<u>Ikalukrok Creek</u> (trib. of Wulik River)				
24, 25, 29N22WK	boat, snmb, plane (A)	40s (F)	fish, bp (F)	Esther Sage, Kivalina, F14243A, 6/83. Examiner stated that Wulik was access route and that there were no trails. Photo shows Wulik is braided and probably contributes some water to the lowest portion of Ikalukrok Creek.
<u>New Heart Creek</u>				
35, 26N24WK	dog, snmb, (A); heli (F)	36 (A) 54 (F)	hunt, trap (A) camp (F)	Russell Adams, Kotzebue, F18645, 7/75. Makes camp on top of snow. Usually returns to Kivalina at night.
<u>Otkurak Creek</u> (trib. of Noatak River)				
17, 26N16EK	flop1 (F)	59 (A) (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A) (F)	Myra Walker, Kotzebue, F19203, 8/72. Cabin and fish drying rack.
<u>Feniak Lake</u> (Makpik Creek flows to Noatak River)				
30, 31, 33N3EK	plane (F)	56 (F)	fish, bp, hunt (A)	Donald J. Ferguson, Kotzebue, F18033C, 7/75. Examiner stated that snowmachine access was possible in winter.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
30, 31, 33N3EK		57 (A) 65 (W)	camp, fish, hunt, bp (A)(F)	Sophie A. Ferguson, Kotzebue, F17837A, 7/75. Landing strip.
25, 33N2EK; 30 33N3EK	plane (F)			Hattie A. Gregory, Palmer, F18499A, 7/75. Six sod house pits, landing strip.
<u>Kelly River</u> 4, 29N16WK	riverboat (A) heli (F)	62 (A) 62 (F)	hunt, fish, trap, camp (A) (F)	Victor Onalik, Noatak, F13442, 9/74, Now USS 6704.
9, 29N16WK		51 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (A) (F)	Enoch Sherman, Fairbanks, F476B, 9/74. Sod and wood house, tent, cache, cut cabin, firewood logs.
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (north bank of Noatak River) 20, 21, 28, 29, 29N17WK	dog, snmb (A)	63 (A)	fish, hunt, bp (A) hunt, trap, wg (F)	Rodney Howarth, Noatak, F13441, 6/75.
<u>Pingaluruk Creek</u> 12, 13, 28N18WK; 18, 28N19WK	heli (F)	55 (A)	hunt, bp, trap (A)	Murphy K. Downey, Noatak, F13440, 9/74. Appl. deceased; campsite, cut trees, old tent frame. Now USS 6730 Patented.
<u>Eli River</u> (trib. of Noatak River) 21, 28, 27N14WK	plane (A) heli (F)	50 (A) 50s (F)		Arlene F. Stevens, Kotzebue, F17627, 6/80. Appl. told Robert L. Wilkinson that she flew there with father in 1950s and with her ex-husband in the 1960s. She was born in 1951.
<u>Aliktonanuk Lake</u> (outlet flows to Sevisok Slough of Noatak River) 10, 23N18WK	boat, dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	52 (A) 40s (F)	hunt, fish (A) hunt (F)	James P. Hensley, Kotzebue, F17587, 7/80. Appl. deceased.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
9, 23N18WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	50(A)	fish, bp, trap (A) fish, pick roots, bp, hunt trap, home (F)	Minnie Smith, Kotzebue, F17598, 6/80. Minnie lived on parcel until 1960. Remains of old cabin on parcel.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Noatak River) 32, 33, 26N19WK	foot (A) heli (F)		vegs (F)	Lona Penn, Noatak, F13618B, 9/74. Appl. deceased.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Noatak River) 26, 23N18WK	heli (F)	51 (A)	fish, bp, hunt (A)	Daisy Schaffer, Kotzebue, F16468, 6/80. Appl. deceased. Nina Dahl (older sister) accompanied (F) to tract.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Agashashok River) 22, 24N15WK	snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	50s (F)	hunt (F)	Bert Beltz, Jr., Kotzebue, F16893D, 6/80.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Agashashok River) 19, 22N17WK	heli (F)		hunt, fish, camp (A)	Ester Jessup, Kotzebue, F17301B, 7/74. Examiner stated applicant never on tract. In 1/83 appl. wrote that she began using parcel in 1925 traveling up by boat for hunting and fishing. Went up in boat again in 1980.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Noatak River; local name is Pike's Slough) 12, 20N18WK	boat snmb (A) boat (F)	45 (A) 30s (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A)	Walter Reich, Kotzebue, F13881, 9/78.
28, 20N17WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	65 (A) 65 (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A) (F)	Herman Reich, Kotzebue, F13829, 6/78.
<u>Hugo Creek</u> 14, 20N17WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	47 (A) (F)	hunt, fish, trap, (A) fish, hunt, bp (F)	Charlie E. Henry, Kotzebue, F26395, 7/78. Cabin; creek appears to be approx. 20' wide and fairly deep in photo.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Little Noatak Slough</u> 27, 34, 20N17WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	17 (A) 50 (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A) (F)	William Mendenhall, Kotzebue, F16343A, 3/73. Cabin built in 1950, meat drying rack.
34, 35, 20N17WK; 2, 3, 19N17WK	boat (A) (F)	40 (A) 55 (F)	camp, hunt, bp (A) bp, hunt, fish (F)	Ida Richards, Kotzebue, F15985, 6/78. Cabin built about 1972, fish racks, outhouse, tent pegs, fire pits.
1, 2, 19N17WK	boat (A) (F)	38 (A)		Dolly Sours, Kotzebue, F15998, 7/79. (F) says appl. has only been on tract once. She came by boat. Says originally was husband's site. They went over it once together.
7, 19N16WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) boat (F)	64 (A)	hunt, fish, camp, trap (F)	Carl Nelson, Kotzebue, F13908B, 6/78. Appl. deceased. Cabin site, trails, stove, pits.
29, 30, 19N16WK	boat, snmb (A)	49 (A)	hunt, fish, camp (A) (F)	Nancy Taylor Trusty, Kotzebue, F16003, 7/83.
32, 19N16WK	boat, dog (A) boat (F)	36 (A)	home, fish, hunt, trap (A) fish, hunt, bp (F)	Peter Nelson, Kotzebue, F12121A, 6/78. Photo in field report shows boat and motor, 25 hp; house, shed and fish racks were on parcel.
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Little Noatak Slough) 26, 20N17WK	boat, snmb (A)	62 (A) (F 3/73) 56 (F 7/79)	bp, hunt (A)(F)	Rachel Adams, Kotezbue, F15951, 3/73, 7/79.
22, 23, 26, 27, 20N17WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	60 (F)	hunt, bp (A) (F)	Margaret B. Russell, Kotzebue, F15986A, 7/78.
15, 21, 20N17WK		31 (A)	hunt, bp (A)	Easter Henry, Kotzebue, F16977, 3/73. Examiner stated best access to tract is by boat or plane in summer, snmb or skiplane in winter.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
15, 20N17WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	54 (A)	hunt, fish, trap (A) hunt, fish, bp (F)	Oliver Henry, Kotzebue, F13604, 7/78. Old cabin site.
<u>Shiliak Creek</u> (trib. of Little Noatak Slough) 23, 24, 25, 26, 20N16WK	snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	19 (A) 61 (F)	hunt, trap, fish, bp (A) hunt, wg (F)	Elsie Adams, Kotzebue, F18032A, 7/79. Cabin, trail; creek appears 15' wide in photo.
25, 26, 20N16WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	46 (A) 60s (F)	fish, hunt (A) hunt, camp (F)	Leo. P Ferreira, Kotzebue, F15960, 7/79. Cabin.
25, 26, 20N16WK	heli (F)	50 (A)	bp, hunt (A)	Bonnie Ferreira, Kotzebue, F17579, 7/79. Examiner stated applicant said she had never been to tract.
5, 8, 19N16WK	boat, snmb (A)	65 (A)(F)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)(F)	Karl V. Geffe, Sr., Kotzebue, F15963, 6/79. Tent poles.
8, 17, 19N16WK	boat, snmb (A) outboard motor craft (F)	58 (A)	hunt, fish, camp (A) hunt, fish, bp (F)	Daniel Thomas, Sr., Kotzebue, F17600A, 6/78. Appl. deceased. Old tent and boat launching area.
17, 18, 19N16WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	52 (A)	hunt, fish (A) hunt, fish, bp (F)	Frank Davidovics, Jr., Kotzebue, F16976A, 6/79. Fire pits, snmb, tent poles, traps.
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (leaves Noatak River Sec. 18, T. 19 N., R. 17 W., KRM; local name is Paul's Slough) 7, 19N17WK; 12, 19N18WK	boat (A); heli (F)	60 (A)	camp (A) hunt, bp (F)	Lewis J. Norton, Kotzebue, F17593, 6/80. Cleared camp.
11, 19N18WK	boat (A) (F)	65 (A) 50 (F)	hunt, fish, camp, bp (A) hunt, fish, bp (F)	Sophie R. Evans, Kotzebue, F15010, 6/78.
10, 11, 19N18WK	boat (A) (F)	55 (A) 30 (F)	bp, fish (A) fish, hunt, bp (F)	Minnie Norton, Kotzebue, F13231, 6/78. Fire pit, storage pit, cabin, fish racks, metal cans, cache.
10, 19N18WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) boat (F)	50 (A)	hunt, fish bp (F)	Ester Norton, Kotzebue, F13805, 6/78. Examiner saw two boats on Paul's Slough, 14' (approx.) and 18' (approx.).

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3, 10, 19N18WK	boat, dog (A) boat (F)	13 (A) 20 (F)	bp, fish, hunt (A) (F)	James Norton, Kotzebue, F17562, 6/78. Campsite.
3, 19N18WK	outboard motor boat (F)	50 (A)	bp, fish (A) bp, hunt, fish (F)	Pauline Henry, Kotzebue, F17586, 8/78. Tent stakes. Appl. father on exam. Access at other times of year could be snmb, plane and dog team.
3, 9, 10, 19N18WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	64 (A) 39 (F)	bp, fish (A) camp, bp, fish (F)	Juanita Norton, Kotzebue, F13880, 6/78. Appl. on exam. Parcel used as a home port for hunters.
4, 9, 19N18WK	boat w/outboard, rowboat (A) boat w/outboard (F)	29 (A) 47 (F)	bp, fish (A) (F)	Hannah Gallahorn, Kotzebue, F14656B, 7/78. Tent pegs.
7, 19N18WK	boat w/motor (F)	46 (A) 56 (F)	fish, bp, hunt (A) vegs, hunt, fish (F)	Magdelane Tikik, Kotzebue, F17601, 1/78. Campsite. Appl. on exam. Other access could be snmb, plane, dogsled.
7, 19N18WK	boat (A) (F)	48 (A)	hunt, fish, bp (A) hunt, fish, bp, home (F) bp (W)	Mabel A. Henry, Kotzebue, F13236, 7/78. Appl., nephew, and another party have cabins on tract. Examiner found berries, cabins, cache, and fish racks on tract.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of unnamed slough of Noatak River) 33, 20N19WK	dog, snmb (A); skip1 (F)	60 (F)	hunt, trap (F)	Carrie K. Uhl, Kotzebue, F13101B, 4/71. Cabin. Winter trail from parcel to Sheshalik and Kotzebue. Uhl's moved to Parcel B from summer home at Sheshalik Spit, during Oct. or Nov. depending on snow. In May applicant moved back to Sheshalik. Examiner stated also accessible by foot.
3, 19N19WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	55 (A) 56 (F)	trap, hunt, fish, bp (A) wg, trap, hunt, camp (F)	Charles Green, Kotzebue, F17583, 7/79. Cabin built by appl. and brother, remains of appl. grandparents cabin. Fire pit, caribou skins, antlers, plastic sheet and trail.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1, 2, 19N19WK	dog (A) heli (F)	60 (F)	hunt, camp (F)	James L. Jones, Kotzebue, F17556B, 7/79 Appl. deceased, only winter use due to lack of summer access. Camp site, cut trees, tent space, trails, and stove.
1, 19N19WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) boat (F)	50s (A) (F)	hunt, trap (A) hunt, fish, trap, bp, wg (F)	Roswell L. Schaeffer, Sr., Kotzebue, F17596, 7/79. First used as small child with father. Cabin built 1972, with wood stove, gas stove, bed, wood pile, practice range, caribou skins, trails from boat landing. Exam photo shows Ross fishing in stream in aluminum boat with inboard motor.
6, 19N18WK		63 (A)	hunt, bp (A)	Lydia Harris, Kotzebue, F17677, 4/73. Cabin. Examiner stated tract can be reached by boat, plane or snmb.
5, 6, 19N18WK	boat, snmb (A)	49 (A)	fish, bp, hunt (A)	Fanny Viglione, New York prior to Kotzebue, F17602, 6/83. Applicants personal knowledge not verifiable on exam.
5,8, 19N18WK	boat (F)	67 (F)		Mabel Schaeffer, Kotzebue, F16469B, 7/78. Examiner said access also possible by dogsled, snmb and plane.
5, 19N18WK	boat, snmb, sled (A) boat (F)	57 (F)	hunt, fish, wg (F)	James Coppock, Kotzebue, F16341B, 9/78. Cabin, cut trees, cache, tent frame, fish wheel, boat dock, fish racks.
5, 19N18WK		12 (A)	fish, hunt, bp (F)	Florence N. Harris, Kotzebue, F17676, 4/73. Best access to parcel is by boat of floatplane in summer. Also by skiplane and snmb in winter.
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (leaves Noatak River Sec. 24, T. 19 N., R. 18 W., KRM)				
22, 19N18WK	boat, dog (A) heli (F)	06 (A) (F)	bp, hunt, fish (A) (F)	Esther Jessup, Kotzebue, F17301A, 7/79. Appl. born 10/7/06.
36, 19N17WK	boat (A) (F)		fish, bp (A) (F)	Jennie Sours, Kotzebue, F13317A, 7/79.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
36, 19N17WK; 1, 18N17WK; 31, 19N16WK 6, 18N16WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	46 (A) 65 (F)	hunt, fish (A) camp, hunt, fish (F)	Roy D. Hunnicutt, Kotzebue, F15971, [78]. Racks, bridge, tent frame; photo shows boat (approx. 15') above bridge.
<u>Walker Lake</u> 19, 20N21EK; 24, 20N20EK	plane (A) (F)	54 (A)	tour and h&f lodge (A)	Harmon R. Helmericks, Hughes, F011622, 8/62. Log houses, warehouse, smokehouse, 5'x50' dock for boat and plane mooring, rifle and archery range, garden plot, sanitary facilities. Now USS 3715, Patented.
24, 20N20EK		54 (A)	home	Martha Helmericks, Hughes, F30911, 7/68. Homesite. 2-room log cabin, now lot 2, USS 3715. Patented. Son has rest of island and flew to it.
<u>Mauneluk River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 15, 19N14EK	plane (A) heli (F)	25 (A)	fish, bp (A) (F)	May Bernhardt, Kobuk, F18992D, 8/74.
1, 18N12EK		74 (A)	sport fishing (A)	Lyle Haugsuen, Kotzebue, F21036, No Field Exam. Closed because of prior State selection.
13, 18N12EK	flop1 (F 7/76)	73 (A) (F)	home	Marko Lewis, Kobuk, F19599, 4/76, 7/76, 2/78, Homesite. Log cabin and cache. Examiner stated residents in area had canoes w/lifts for use on Mauneluk and that light airplanes with floats or skis provided most dependable access. Now USS 6384.
35, 36, 18N12EK	"fo1" boat (F)	73 (A)	lodge, trap, photo (A)	Gordon Haber, McKinley Park, F19565, HQ 6/77. Campsite. Statutory life expired; examiner stated that it should be subject of government contest. ("fo1" boat is a cheap klepper-type boat.)

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3, 17N12EK	"fo1" boat, flopl (F)	73 (A)	treks (A)	Gordon Haber, McKinley Park, F19564, HQ, 7/79. Cabin, cache, outhouse. Letters in case file indicate site can be accessed by canoe of unspecified size. Now USS 6789, Patented.
35, 17N12EK	plane, snmb (A) plane, "fo1" boat (F)	73 (A)	photo, cabin rental (A)	Gary N. Brown, McKinley Park, F19596, 9/78. HQ site. Log cabin, cache. Examiner stated access could be had by shallow-draft boats. Tract now USS 6790. Patented.
8, 17N12EK	plane (F)	73 (A) 75 (F)	treks (A)	Gordon Haber, McKinley Park, F19563, T&M site, 6/77. Log cabin, cache, pit toilet. Examiner stated access can be had by canoe. Doubted business had been conducted at site. Now USS 7149; Patented.
<u>Kogoluktuk River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 6, 20N6EK	heli, foot, plane (F)	74 (A)	camp, trap (A)	David R. Schmitz, College, F21045, 7/76. T&M site. Examiner stated easiest access was by snmb and heli. No use or improvements on tract. Examiner recommended gov't contest.
19, 20, 18N10EK	snmb (A) heli (F)	49 (A)	hunt, camp (A) hunt (F)	Edward Lee, Shungnak, F16370C, 8/74. Examiner noted campsites in area.
17, 20, 18N10EK	boat (A)(F)(W)		hunt (F) hunt, fish, bp (W)	Glenn Douglas, Shungnak, F16218B, 8/74.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Kogoluktuk River) 5, 20N12EK	heli, foot, plane (F)	74 (A)	home	David Schmitz, College, F21044 (report in case file F021045) 7/76. Homesite. Examiner found no improvements, recommended gov't contest.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Unnamed Stream and Lake</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 29, 18N9EK	boat, walk (A) heli (F)	16 (A)	bp, hunt, fish (A) camp, baskets, bp (F)	Eva Horner, Kobuk, F15664A, 7/74. App1. traveled by boat from village of Kobuk, downriver 2 miles to landing used by Bornite Co., and walked up road to parcel 3/4 mile from river.
34, 18N9EK	foot (A)		camp, wg, bp (A)	Eva Horner, Kobuk, F15664C, 7/74. Graves.
<u>Kuikcherk River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 29, 17N9EK	riverboat (A) heli (F)	46 (A)	hunt, fish (A) bp, fish (F)	Vera Douglas, Shungnak, F13801B, 6/74. Easy chair, propane stove, fire pit. Now USS 5487.
<u>Wesley Creek</u> (trib. to Shungnak River) 25, 26, 18N8EK	heli (F)	69 (A)		Lena Coffee, Shungnak, F15871C, 7/74. On exam applicant not familiar with tract.
26, 18N8EK	heli (F)	61 (A)	hunt, trap, bp, wg (A)(W)	Edward Commack, Shungnak, F15873, 7/74. Examiner stated applicant probably did not use land himself; on Shungnak-Kobuk trail.
34, 18N8EK	heli (F)	69 (A)		Lena Coffee, Shungnak, F15871B, 7/74. Examiner stated applicant unfamiliar with tract.
35, 18N8EK	heli (F)	69 (A)		Lena Coffee, Shungnak, F15871A, 7/74. Examiner stated applicant was not familiar with tract.
<u>Tekeaksakrak Lake</u> (outlet flows to Kobuk River) 1, 16N7EK	heli (F)	60 (A) 56 (F)	hunt (A) (F)	Ernest Berry, Shungnak, F15866B&C, 7/79. Camp site and blind. Examiner stated access can be had by snmb, foot or plane.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1, 2, 16N7EK	dog (A) heli (F)	58 (A)		Hilda Woods, Shungnak, F15799A, 7/79. Appl's brother told examiner she may have used the site as a child for bp and gathering willow and pitch bark.
25, 26, 35, 36, 17N7EK	riverboat (A) heli (F)	64 (A) 61 (F)	fish, hunt, bp (A)(F)	Elizabeth Jackson, Shungnak, F15886B, 8/74. Net setting areas. Now USS 5758, lot 3. Patented.
25, 36, 17N7EK	riverboat, snmb (A) heli (F)	49 (A)	hunt, trap, fish (A) hunt (F)	Stanley Custer, Shungnak, F15881, 8/74. 2 campsites, 2 fire pits, tent pegs. Independent use began 1958. Now USS 5758, lot 2. Certificate issued.
36, 17N7EK	riverboat, foot (F)	53 (A) 74 (F)	bp, hunt, (A) bp, hunt, camp (F)	Billy Custer, Shungnak, F15878, 7/79. Camp site, blind. Last mile access to lake on exam was by foot.
<u>Unnamed Lakes</u> (outlet flows to Kobuk River)				
22, 27, 17N7EK	riverboat, canoe (A) heli (F)	68 (A)	fish, bp (A) hunt, bp (F)	Magdalene Lee, Shungnak, F18999, 7/74. Tent frame.
<u>Cosmos Creek</u> (trib. of Kobuk River)				
4, 18N8EK	snmb (A) heli (F)	52 (A) 62 (W)	bp (A) hunt, trap, bp, wg (W)	Esther Commack, Shungnak, F15874, 6/74. Appl. told examiner she may have been on the tract once or twice.
18, 19, 18N8EK	snmb (A) heli (F)	68 (A)	hunt (A)	Donald Sun, Shungnak, F15893, 8/74. Examiner stated this was a caribou hunting area, trapping camp, wood gathering site. Now USS 5766. Certificate issued.
<u>Shungnak River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River)				
12, 22N10EK	ski, plane (A) heli (F)	74 (A) 79 (F)	guiding, ski, river trips (A)	Robert Waldrop, Jr., College, F21153, HQ, 7/79. Cache, tent frame, cabin site, decked logs and poles. Now USS 7177.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
23, 22N10EK	ski, plane (A) heli (F)	74 (A) 77 (F)	guiding, hiking, ski, river trips (A)	Robert Waldrop, Jr., College, F21152, T&M site, 7/79. Cabin, cache, 3-tent frames, structures used in connection with applicant's business. Now USS 7178.
34, 22N10EK		73 (A)		Nancy Dawson, McKinley Park, F19588. Homesite. Relinquished 6/77.
1, 21N10EK	snmb, heli, foot (F)	73 (A)		Stephen Trussel, Fairbanks, F19589, 8/77. Homesite. Statutory life expired 9/10/78.
<u>Melinda Creek</u> (trib. of Shungnak River) 2, 21N10EK		73 (A)		Roy Corral, Fairbanks, F19591, Homesite. Updated interim field report says cabin and sheds on land. Statutory life expired 9/10/78. Case Closed.
<u>Black River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 24, 25, 17N6EK	riverboat, snmb (A) heli (F)	49 (A)	hunt (A) hunt, fish (F)	Beulah Commack, Shungnak, F15872, 8/74. Tent pegs, net setting site, ice cellar, trail.
<u>Kugachevik Creek</u> (adjoining lake and outlet) 22, 18N5EK	boat (A)	65 (A) 60 (F)	trap, hunt, bp (F)	Tony Foster, Ambler, F18002, 8/74. Camp site on NE corner of Lake.
<u>Ambler River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 4, 22N9EK	shallow-draft boat, plane, snmb (F)	73 (A)		Ageo Frizzera, College, F19691, homesite, 7/77. Gov't contest recommended.
4, 22N9EK	shallow-draft boat, plane, snmb (F)	73 (A)		Arturo Frizzera, College, F19692, homesite, 7/77. Gov't contest recommended.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
21, 22N9EK	plane (F)	73 (A) (F)	home (A)	Richard A. Moe, McKinley Park, F19585, Homesite, 7/77. Examiner stated access possible by shallow-draft watercraft, snmb, foot. Cabin, outhouse, cache, trail system. Now lot 3, USS 6420. Patented.
22, 22N9EK	plane, heli (A) plane (F 8/76)	73 (A) (F)	home (A)	Mary Hebert Robinson, McKinley Park, F19583, Homesite, 5/76, 8/76, 7/77. Cabin, cache. Can be accessed by shallow-draft boats or canoes. Now USS 6420, lot 1, Patented.
22, 27, 22N9EK	plane (F 8/76) plane, shallow-draft boat (F 7/77)	74 (A)		Ford Reeves, McKinley Park, F21110, Homesite, 8/76, 7/77. No improvements. Access also possible by skipl and snmb.
21, 22N9EK	plane (F)	73 (A) (F)	home	Richard A. Moe, McKinley park, F19585, Homesite, 7/77. Examiner states access possible by shallow-draft watercraft, snmb, foot. Cabin, outhouse, cache, trail system. Now lot 3, USS 6420. Patented.
22, 22N9EK	plane, heli (A) plane (F 8/76)	73 (A) (F)	home	Mary Hebert Robinson, McKinley Park, F19583, Homesite, 5/76, 8/76, 7/77. Cabin, cache. Can be accessed by shallow-draft boats or canoes. Now USS 6420, lot 1, Patented.
22, 27, 22N9EK	plane (F 8/76) plane, shallow-draft boat (F 7/77)	74 (A)		Ford Reeves, McKinley Park, F21110, Homesite 8/76, 7/77. No improvements. Access also possible by skipl and snmb.
33, 22N9EK	heli, plane, shallow-draft boat, snmb (A) plane (F 8/76, 8/78)	73 (A)	home	David Maranville, Scappose, Or., F19601 Homesite. Cabin, shed, cache, gravel bar airstrip. Now USS 6463, Patented.
29, 32, 21N8EK	heli (F)		fish, bp, hunt (F)	Edna Griest, Ambler, F18141B, 6/74.
5, 6, 20N7EK	heli (F)	62 (A) 62 (F)	hunt, trap (A)(F)	Robert Cleveland, Ambler, F18000, 7/74.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
4, 22N9EK	plane (A) (F)	73 (A) (F)	home	Wilbur Mills, Fairbanks, F19615, 8/78. Cache, cabin, cold storage pit, boat motor rack. Examiner stated shallow-draft boats had or could be used for access. 7/80 note in file from Hinckley, FDO, says surveyors used boat (size unspecified) on river.
4, 22N9EK	shallow-draft boat, plane, snmb (F)	73 (A)		Suzanne Munchoff Kowalsky, Fairbanks, F19685, Homesite, 7/77. Gov't contest recommended.
29, 21N8EK	heli (F)	64 (A)	fish, hunt, bp, vegs (A)	Stanley Johnson, Ambler, F964, 6/74. Tent frame, camp, fish racks washed out by erosion.
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Ambler River) 22, 22N9EK	plane (F)	73 (A) (F)	home	Michael Schieber, McKinley Park, F19584, Homesite, 7/77. Cabin, cache. Examiner stated access to area near tract possible by shallow-draft boat or canoe up Ambler River. Now USS 6420, lot 2. Patented.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Ambler River) 3, 22N9EK	foot (F)	73(A)	cabin rental (A)	Donald Kruse, College, F19690, Homesite amended to HQ, interim 8/76. Cabin, cache. Case closed 10/78.
<u>Miluet Creek</u> (trib. of Ambler River) 4, 5, 20N5EK; 32, 21N5EK	boat (A) heli (F)	60 (F 2/75)	camp, bp (F 2/75) hunt, fish, bp (W)	Dora Johnson, Ambler, F17805, 7/74, 2/75. Trail and fire pits.
<u>Kopshesut Creek</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 35, 20N4EK	heli (F)	65 (F)	bp (F)	Dorothy Cleveland, Ambler, F16793A, 6/74.
35, 36, 20N4EK	foot (A) plane (F)	60 (A) (F)	bp, camp (A) bp, baskets (F)	Bessie Douglas, Ambler, F16795, 6/74.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Hunt River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 36, 22N1EK; 31, 22N2EK	boat, snmb (A)	56 (A)	hunt, bp (F)	Raymond Stoney, Kiana, F18107A, 7/79. Examiner stated campsite washed out annually.
36, 22N1EK; 31, 22N2EK; 1, 21N1EK; 6, 21N2EK	boat (A) heli (F)	65 (A)	hunt, bp, camp (A)	Ralph Stoney, Kiana, F17899, 7/79. Examiner stated access could be had by shallow-draft boat during high-water periods.
<u>Akillik River</u> (trib. of Hunt River) 9, 16, 21N2EK	heli (F)	69 (A)	hunt, camp, bp (A)	Margaret Hess Sheldon, Ambler, F16797A, 7/79. Examiner stated access possible by shallow-draft boat.
<u>Napautokik Creek</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 33, 34, 19N7W; 3, 4, 18N7WK	heli (F)	65 (A) (F)	hunt, trap, bp (A) hunt, trap, wg (F)	Delbert Wells, Jr., Kiana, F18108, 8/74. Appl. deceased. Examiner stated "parcel does not lie on a navigable waterway." Parcel straddles creek.
<u>Squirrel River</u> (trib. of Kobuk River) 17, 18, 21N11WK			hunt, fish, trap, bp (F)	Henry Jackson, Sr., Kiana, F17462B, 4/73. Access is available via river boat in early spring and late fall during high water and skiplane in winter.
2, 20N11WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	57 (F)	fish, camp (F)	Fred Jackson, Noorvik, F14408A, 9/76. Fish cache, cutting table.
1, 2, 20N11WK; 36, 21N11WK; 31, 21N10WK	boat (A) heli (F)	24 (A)(F)	fish, hunt, bp (A)(F)	Mary Brown, Noorvik, F18768, 9/76. Claimed use and occ. same as applicant's birth date.
24, 20N11WK	plane (F)		hunt, fish, bp, trap (F)	Percy Jackson, Sr., Kiana, F16576C, 4/73 and summer 1973.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
24, 20N11WK		44 (A)	hunt, trap, bp, fish (F)	Percy Jackson, Sr., Kiana, F16576B, 11/72. Access to the parcel is available in summer high water and snmb or skiplane in winter.
29, 20N10WK	boat (A)	71 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (A)	Henry Jackson, Sr., Kiana, F17462A, 7/73. Applicant stated he began use when he was 16 years old. There's no DOB. Camped in spring when water was high to get up the river in a boat.
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Squirrel River) 2, 3, 21N11WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	51 (A)	hunt, trap (F)	Clifton Jackson, Noorvik, F14214C, 9/76. Camp site, trash, stove, tent poles, dog area on parcel.
<u>Portage Creek</u> 12, 17N8WK	foot, snmb (A) heli (F)		hunt, bp (A)	Malaria Nash, Lower Kalskag, F18703C 7/79. Traps, shotgun shells, clearing.
<u>Singauruk River</u> (flows to Selawik Lake) 22, 16N8WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	56 (A)	hunt, trap (A)	Tony S. Jones, Selawik, F18238A, [80] Cabin in disrepair.
22, 16N8WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	66 (A)	hunt, trap (F)	Lila A. Jones, Selawik, F18237D, 7/80. Cabin in disrepair.
33, 34, 15N9WK	boat, dog (A) heli (F)	53 (F)	fish (F)	William Sheldon, Jr., Selawik, F18906A 7/79. Barrel stove.
<u>Selawik River</u> 33, 13N7EK	walk, heli (A) skip1 (F)	74 (F)	home (F)	James A. Schwarber, F21094, 2/78; 3/79. Homesite. Cabin, log cache, canoe on river.
36, 13N6EK; 31, 13N7EK	boat, snmb, kayak, dog (A) heli (F)	47 (F)	hunt, fish, camp, log (A) hunt, trap, fish, raft meat (F)	Glenn N. Russell, Selawik, F18244A, 7/80. Makes wooden rafts and transports meat to Selawik.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
36, 13N6EK	motor boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	Mid 50s (F)	camp, trap, hunt (F)	Roy A. Smith, Selawik, F19017C, 7/80. Primarily a base camp from which moose and caribou hunts originated until late 1960s.
25, 36, 13N6EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	47 (F)	trap, hunt, fish (F)	Jimmie Russell, Selawik, F17636A, 7/80. Constructs rafts to transport meat and pelts to Selawik.
28, 13N6EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	40 (F)	hunt (F)	Andrew N. Skin, Selawik, F18245B, 7/80.
28, 29, 13N6EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	51 (F)	hunt, trap, fish (F)	Jessie Skin, Selawik, F19015, 7/80.
36, 13N3EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	50s (F)	hunt, camp, fish, trap (F)	Jonas Ballot, Selawik, F18941D, 8/79.
30, 13N3EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	38 (A) 79 (F 83)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)(F)	David Greist, Selawik, F19005B, 8/79, 7/83. (F 79) Applicant seems never to have been here; (F 83) Campsite found, "doubted he had used land prior to 1971."
30, 13N3EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	50 (A) 71 (F)		Ella Greist (Ticket), Selawik, F18954B 8/79, 7/83. Site used primarily by her father for hunt, fish, and trap. She has made some use of the land since 1971.
27, 28, 13N2EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)		hunt, camp (F)	Andrew N. Skin, Sr., Selawik, F18245C, 7/80.
14, 12N1WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	48 (A)	hunt, trap, bp, camp (A)	Delbert A. Harrison, Selawik, F18232, 7/80. Fire pit, barrel stove.
5, 8, 12N1WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	47 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A) hunt, fish, bp (F)	Nettie Foxglove, Selawik, F18948, 7/77. Appl. father and grandfather used to camped here. Examiner noted that few Selawik people hunt this area.
1, 2, 11, 12, 12N2WK	boat (A)	44 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp	Lora N. Davis, Selawik, F19004, 8/79. Appl. parents used to camp here. Examiner found campsite.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
11, 13N2WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)		hunt, trap, fish (F)	Glen N. Russell, F18244C. Appl. base camp for hunting moose and caribou, and trapping mink, muskrat, and beaver. Remnants of old fish rack, kayak frames, sleds, trash and artifacts. Slough crossed parcel.
35, 14N2WK; 2, 13N2WK			bp, trap, fish, hunt (F)	Lloyd S. Davis, Sr., Selawik, F18948A, 7/79.
36, 14N2WK	boat (A)(F)	47 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)	Nettie Foxglove, Selawik, F18949A, 7/77. Examiner found 3 sod houses dating back to 1940. Described river as "very shallow, narrow, meandering" and said that boat travel should be done in early spring or during rainy season. William Foster of Selawik was examiner's boatman.
34, 35, 14N2WK	boat, snmb (A); heli (F)	56 (A)(F)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)(F)	James Riley, Sr., Selawik, F18928, 7/80.
<u>Tagagawik River (trib. of Selawik River)</u>				
36, 3N2WK	boat, dog, snmb (A)		fish, trap (A)(F)	Jonas Ballot, Selawik, F18941C, 7/83.
24, 5N2WK	snmb (A)	50s (A)	trap (F)	Ralph Ramoth, Sr., Selawik, F18925D, 7/83. Trap, cut stumps, trail.
3, 6N2WK	snmb (A)	50s (A)	trap (F)	Ralph Ramoth, Sr., Selawik, F18925C, 7/83. Tent camp, stove, fuel can, snow machine trail.
2, 3, 6N2WK	snmb (A)		trap (F)	Bert A. Jones, Selawik, F18235, 7/83. Bones, barrel stove and fuel cans.
26, 9N2WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	40 (A)	trap (F)	Charlie K. Mitchell, Selawik, F19010B 7/80. Game trail.
35, 11N2WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	63 (A) 55 (F)	fish, camp, bp, trap (F)	Mary F. Mitchell, Selawik, F19011, 7/80 Use spring, summer and winter. Kayak shell, camping debris, trails, cut wood and cleared site for tent.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
26, 27, 34, 35, 12N2WK	boat, dog, snmb (A) boat (F)	37 (A)(F)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (F)	Ernest K. Loon, Selawik, F19009, 8/79. Appl. deceased. Examiner stated river very shallow. Photo shows small boat with motor. Found cabin and sod house remains. William Foster, boatman, said he used to travel by sled and trap near Loon's camp.
11, 14, 12N2WK	boat, dog, snmb (A) boat (F)	54 (A)	hunt, trap (F)(W)	Harry A. Foster, Selawik, F18967A, 7/79. Barrel stoves, snmb parts, snowshoes. Parcel straddles river.
14, 12N2WK	boat, snmb (A) boat (F)	54 (A) 49 (F)	hunt, trap (F)(W)	Harry A. Foster, Selawik, F18967B, 7/79. Examiner found camp site, trash and 55-gallon drums.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Tagagawik River)				
21, 28, 10N2WK	boat, snmb, plane (A) heli (F)	45 (A) 60 (F)	hunt, bp (F)	Leon L. Kiana, Kotzebue, F18839, 7/80. Hunt winter and summer. Raised as a child here. Campsite evidence. Appl. born 1945.
21, 10N2WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	48 (A)	fish, hunt, trap, bp (A) hunt, trap, bp (F)	Fred W. Norton, Kotzebue, F18844, 7/80. Stream appears 30' wide in photo.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Tagagawik River)				
16, 11N2WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)		hunt, trap, bp (F)	Harry O. Mitchell, Selawik, F18988B, 7/80. Parcel used as summer and winter camp.
<u>Unnamed Interconnecting Lakes</u> (outlet flows to Tagagawik River)				
7, 8, 17, 18, 11N2WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	50 (F)	camp, trap (F)	Charlie K. Mitchell, Selawik, F19010A, 7/80. Winter use, tent frame and drying racks on parcel.
<u>Kugarak River</u> (trib. of Selawik River)				
25, 36, 17N3EK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	65 (F)	camp, hunt, trap (F)	Oscar A. Greist, Ambler, F18004B, 12/74.
12, 15N2EK	boat (A)	30s (F)		Stephen T. Greist, Selawik, F19006B, 7/83. Examiner stated cabin built 1955.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
10, 15, 15N2EK	boat, dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	47 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	Andrew N. Skin, Sr., Selawik, F18245A, 7/80.
7, 15N2EK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	47 (F 7/80) 39 (F 7/83)	hunt, trap (F)	Andrew N. Skin, Selawik, F18245D, 7/80, 7/83.
7, 15N2EK	boat, dog, snmb (A) boat (F)	49 (F)	trap, hunt, fish, bp (F)	James Gorham, Selawik, F18958B, 8/79, 7/83. 7/83 examiner noted trail.
12, 15N1EK	snmb (A)		hunt (F)	Larry L. Larkin, Selawik, F18960C, 7/83.
7, 15N2EK; 12, 15N1EK	boat, dogs, snmb (A) heli (F)		hunt, fish, trap, bp (F)	Daniel S. Foster, Selawik, F18833B, 7/79. Sod house, cache, and trail from camp to river.
4, 15N1EK	boat, snmb, dog, rowboat (A) heli (F)		hunt, trap (F)	Arthur E. Skin, Selawik, F18246C, 8/80.
11, 14, 15, 15N1WK	boat, dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	59 (F)	hunt, trap, fish, bp (F)	Warren Ramoth, Selawik, F18926B, 8/79.
36, 14N2WK	boat (F)		camp, fish, bp (F)	May O. Skin, Selawik, F18995C, 7/83.
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Kugarak River) 24, 16N2EK	dog, foot (A) heli (F)	49 (A)		Dooley Fish, Selawik, F18843D, 7/79. Appl. said he had been on tract one time. Was not certain of location from air. No improvements.
<u>Ikaqoak River</u> (trib. of Selawik River) 1, 12, 15N55WK	boat (A)	48 (A)	hunt, bp (A)	Lloyd S. Davis, Sr., Selawik, F18948B, 7/79. Camp site, trails, steps cut in bank from boat landing area and fire ring.
14, 15N5WK	boat (A) (F)	30(F)	hunt, bp, trap (F)	Marjorie T. Ticket, Selawik, F18849C, 6/77.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Fish River</u> (trib. of Selawik River) 15, 17N5WK	boat, snmb, rowboat, kayak, dog (A) heli (F)		hunt, trap (F)	Paul E. Ballot, Selawik, F18933C, 8/80 Examiner stated access in past was by rowboat, dogsled, and kayaks.
22, 27, 17N5WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)		hunt, trap (F)	Paul E. Ballot, Selawik, F18933B, 8/80.
22, 27, 17N5WK	snmb (A) heli (F)			Delbert K. Mitchell, Sr., Selawik, F18962A, 7/79.
34, 35, 17N5WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	65 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp, camp (A)	Doris A. Skin, Selawik, F18845, 7/80. Examiner stated appl. never independently used tract.
9, 10, 16N5WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	60 (A)(F)	fish, camp (A) fish, hunt, camp, wg, trap (F)	Grant Ballot, Selawik, F18972, 7/79.
9, 16N5WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	44 (A)	hunt, trap (F)	Ralph Ballot, Selawik, F18942A&B, 8/80
19, 16N5WK	boat (A) heli (F)	60 (A)	fish, hunt (A)	Johnnie E. Ticket, Selawik, F18848, 9/79.
30, 16N5WK	boat, dog (A) heli (F)	13 (A)	fish, trap, hunt (F)	Billy Kolhok, Selawik, F18840, 7/80. Drum stove, camp area, winter trail goes through parcel.
30, 16N5WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	65 (A)(F)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	Johnson M. Norton, Selawik, F18924A&B 8/80.
36, 16N6WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	50 (A)	hunt, fish, wg, bp (A)(F)	Jackie Commack, Selawik, F18921B, 8/79.
6, 15N5WK; 31, 16N5WK; 36, 16N6WK	boat, dog (A) heli (F)	30 (A)(F)	fish, hunt, trap (F)	Minnie Kolhok, Selawik, F18842, 7/80. Campsite, fish storage pits.
1, 2, 11, 12, 15N6WK	boat (F 6/77)	57 (F 6/77)	fish (F 6/77)	Delbert K. Mitchell, Sr., Selawik, F18962B, 6/77, 7/83. Examiner (6/77) stated access also possible by heli and snmb.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Fish River) 20, 16N6WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	15 (F)	wg (F)	Johnnie K. Foster, F18966A, 7/79.
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (between Fish River and large unnamed lake; local name Green River) 24, 15N6WK	boat (F)	56 (A)	hunt, trap, fish (F)	Fred Davis, Selawik, F18947B, 6/77. Father said his son went to parcel with family and sometimes with hunting companions. Photo shows boat (20' long ?) used by examiner and narrow slough (60' ?).
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Selawik River) 8, 17, 16N6WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	24 (A) 40 (F)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)	Paul E. Ballot, Selawik, F18933A, 7/79. Appl. claims parcel as winter hunting and trapping camp annually from 1940 to 1974 and sporadically since 1974. Also used as summer camp in 1940s.
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (trib. to Selawik River) 24, 14N6WK	boat (A)(F)		bp (F)	May O. (Skin) Walton, Selawik, F18995B, 7/77. Examiner stated appl. unfamiliar with location. She said had used it since she was small child. Access also possible by heli, flopl, and snmb.
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Selawik River) 24, 14N6WK	boat (F)	62 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (F)	May O. Skin, Selawik, F18995A, 7/83. Examiner stated access could be by heli, snmb, or flopl. Outlet was only 3-4 feet deep according to examiner but appl. assured her correctly that it was deep enough to get to parcel.
<u>Oblaron Creek</u> 33, 16N7WK	dog, snmb (A)		hunt, wg (A)	Roy Foxglove, Sr., Selawik, F18963A, 7/79.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
29, 15N7WK	boat (A) (F)	66 (A) (F)	bp, fish, hunt (A)(F)	James H. Davis, Selawik, F18229A, 7/79. Trail to bp area.
<u>Unnamed Creek</u> (trib. of Kuchiak Creek)				
31, 16N7WK	boat, snmb, foot (A) heli (F)	47 (A) 40 (F)	bp, wg (F)	Andy E. Cleveland, Selawik, F18936A, 8/79.
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (empties to Selawik River in Sec. 6, T. 14 N., R. 7 W., KRM)				
32, 15N7WK	boat, dog, snmb (A)	19 (A)	rndr, trap, bp (F)	Charlie N. Smith, Selawik, F19016A, 7/77. Appl. deceased.
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Inland lake)				
4, 5, 12N4WK; 32, 13N4WK	boat (F)	55 (A) 58 (F)	hunt, trap, fish (F)	Eileen C. Fox, Selawik, F18835C, 6/77. Access could also be obtained by heli, flopl and snmb.
<u>Mangoak River</u>				
24, 11N7WK	snmb, dogs, foot, boat (A)	49 (F)	camp, rndr, hunt, fish, bp (F)	Lawrence A. Gray, Selawik, F18854D, 7/79. Tent frame, meat rack, corral, cabin.
33, 12N7WK	boat, snmb, dogs (A) boat (F)	63 (A)	hunt, fish, bp, camp (F)	Edward S. Loon, Selawik, F18182A, 7/79. Examiner stated appl. did not know where parcel was.
32, 12N7WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	64 (A)	hunt, bp (A)	Jane G. Jones, Selawik, F19007A, 8/79. Portable cabin.
<u>Buckland River</u>				
19, 4N6WK	heli (F)			Willie P. Thomas, Buckland, F15838B, 7/75. Appl. told examiner that he couldn't remember ever being on the parcel. Father picked parcel for him and father used to hunt and trap. Additional access would be snmb, shallow-draft boat and fixed wing aircraft.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
23, 5N8WK	heli (F)	54 (F)	hunt, trap (F)	Marvin Thomas, Buckland, F16835A&D, 7/75. Examiner stated access also possible by shallow-draft riverboat, plane, and snmb.
<u>South Fork Buckland River</u> 1, 3N6WK	heli (F)	72 (F)		Marvin Thomas, Buckland, F16835B, 7/75. Examiner stated access also possible by riverboat, snmb, and plane.
33, 4N6WK	heli (F)	54 (F)	hunt (F)	Marvin Thomas, Buckland, F16835C, 7/75. Examiner stated access also possible by riverboat, snmb or plane. In 1966 timber was rafted down from about 3 bends below parcel.
<u>West Fork Buckland River</u> 29, 30, 2N10WK	heli (F)	30 (A) 20s (F)	rndr, camp, hunt, trap (A)	Tommy Carter, Buckland, F15628, 7/75. Examiner stated additional access available by snmb and plane. Photo shows fork over 20' wide.
8, 2N10WK	heli (F)	55 (A) 58 (F)	trap, hunt (A) (F)	Warren S. Thomas, Buckland, F15699 7/75. Examiner stated applicant once ran out of gas taking riverboat to parcel.
7, 3N9WK	heli (F)	64 (A) 62 (F)	fish, wg, hunt (A) hunt, wg (F)	Evans M. Ballot, Buckland, F15620 7/75. Examiner stated also accessible by "shallow draft riverboat", snmb, and plane. Reindeer corral in ruins.
7, 3N9WK	heli (F)	60s (A)	hunt, camp, wg (F)	Willie P. Thomas, Buckland, F15838A, 7/75. Other access by riverboat and snowmachine.
29, 5N9WK	plane (F)	70 (F)	hunt (F)	D. Barbara Trigg, Nome, F18767B, 6/75. Old log church built and used during occupancy of the village of new site on parcel.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
29, 5N9WK	boat (A) plane (F)	63 (F)	hunt, bp, wg (F)	Grace Washington, Buckland, F15702A, 6/75. Old BIA school, old boat; photo shows boat about 21/2' high at bow, appl. stated it probably was used to bring supplies to school; access also possible by snmb.
29, 5N9WK	boat, plane (A) plane (F 6/75 & 7/83) heli (F 7/75)	66 (A) (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A)	Dorothy B. Isabell, Teller, F16811, 6/75, 7/75, 7/83. Applicant has pram on parcel; photo shows boat about 6' wide and about 14'-15' long.
29, 30, 5N9WK	plane (F 6/75)	62 (A)	hunt (F)	Rita Sage, Buckland, F15692, 6/75, 7/83. Examiner of 7/83 stated boat access by applicant "likely"; examiner of 6/75 stated access possible by "shallow draft water craft" and snmb; ruined cabin.
<u>Kugruk River</u>				
25, 36 6N19WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	31 (A) 45 (F)	hunt, fish (F)	James C. Moto, Jr., Deering, F18071, 7/75. Access mainly by snmb; boats and dog team have also been used.
4, 6N19W 33, 7N19WK	boat (F)	30 (A) 49 (F)	hunt, fish (A) camp, fish, bp, hunt (F)	Ageline Moto, Deering, F17660, 7/75. Stated in field exam that this parcel marks the limit of river travel during low water periods on the Kugruk. Formerly cabin on site but has washed away. Applicant leaves boat at site year around.
27, 7N19WK	boat, dog (A) heli (F)	47 (F)	hunt, fish, bp (F)	Paul Jones, Deering, F18612B, 8/75. Applicant deceased (since 1972)
<u>Inmachuk River</u>				
16, 17, 7N20WK		65 (A)	bp, fish, picnic (F)	Bertha Olanna, Deering, F17474A, 8/75.
30, 31, 6N21WK	heli (F)	65 (A) (F)	fish, bp, rndr (A)(F)	Alfred K. Karmun, Deering, F13794, 8/75. Tent frames, two cabins, cache, meathouse, outhouse, snowmachine; examiner said that access was possible by road and snowmachine.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Goodhope River</u> 29, 32, 8N24WK	heli (F)	40 (A)	trap, hunt, fish (A) hunt, bp, camp, vegs (F)	Daniel Iyatunguk, Deering, F18610, 8/75. Additional access is available by fixed wing aircraft, shallow draft water craft, and snowmachine.
<u>Devil Mountain Lakes</u> 33, 12N27WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	55 (A)	hunt, fish, camp (F)	Delbert P. Obruk, Shishmaref, F18545A 8/75.
5, 11N27WK		51 (A)	hunt, trap, fish (A)	Zaccheus Wm. Barr, Shishmaref, F65983. Fanny Barr.
<u>White Fish Lake</u> 11, 12, 11N29WK	heli (F)	48 (A)	fish, camp (F)	Frieda Ningeulook, Shishmaref, F18666C, 8/75.
1, 2, 11N29WK	heli (F)		fish, camp (F)	Ardit M. Weyiouana, Shishmaref, F18527C, 8/75.
31, 12N28WK		51 (A)	hunt, trap, fish (A)	Zaccheus Wm. Barr, Shishmaref, F65983A.
<u>Unnamed Stream (flows to Shismaref Inlet)</u> 24, 11N33WK	heli (F)		hunt, trap (F)	Delbart Eningowuk, Shishmaref, F18535A, 9/75.
23, 11N33WK	heli (F)		fish, bp (A) fish, hunt, bp, trap (F)	Frieda Ningeulook, Shishmaref, F18666B, 9/75. Applicant's husband, David Ningeulook, accompanied field examiner to parcel.
<u>Serpentine River</u> 5, 8N31WK	boat (F)	13 (A) 20s (F)	fish, hunt, trap, bp (A)(F)	Charles A. Weyauanna, Shishmaref, F18672B, 8/76. Appl. died in 1971, appl's daughter Susie W. Kokeok, provided information to field examiner.
5, 8N31WK	heli (F)		fish, hunt, bp (F)	Susan Nayokpuk, Anchorage, F189543C, 9/75. Appl. was 27 in 1975 and had used the parcel since she was a child. Parents used land before her.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
5, 6, 8N31WK	boat (A) heli (F)		fish, bp (F)	Frieda Ningeulook, Shishmaref, F18666D, 9/75.
6, 8N31W; 33, 9N31WK	boat, dog (A) heli (F)		hunt, fish, trap (F)	Bert W. Kuzuguk, Shishmaref, F18662B, 9/75.
34, 9N32WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	early 60s (F)	fish (F)	Ralph Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18556C, 8/75. Appl. died in 1971, information provided to field examiner by appl's brother.
34, 9N31WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	00 (A)	fish (F)	Benjamin Kokeok, Shishmaref, F18537A, 9/75. Cabin built by government for reindeer herders; applicant does not appear old enough in photographs to have used parcel in 1900, date possibly refers to use by his family.
33, 34, 9N31WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	65 (F)	fish (F)	Benjamin Kokeok, Shishmaref, F18537B, 9/75.
12, 8N32WK	boat (F)	13 (A) 39 (F)	fish, hunt, trap, bp (A)(F)	Charles A. Weyauvanna, Shishmaref, F18762A, 8/76. Appl. died 1971, daughter Susie W. Kokeok, provided information to field examiner.
34, 35, 9N32WK	boat (A) heli (F)	early 60s (F)	fish, bp (F)	Ralph Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18556D, 8/75. Appl. died in 1971.
<u>Grayling Creek</u> (trib. of Serpentine River) 13, 7N31WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	65 (F)	hunt, fish (F)	Tommy Obruk, Shishmaref F18547D, n.d. Applicant said he hunts moose and fished for grayling. He goes there every winter to fish. Examiner noted that creek may be navigable for shallow-draft river boats at high water.
12, 7N31WK	dog (A) heli (F)	65 (F)	hunt, fish (F)	John Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18670B, 9/76. Applicant mainly used parcel to fish grayling and hunt moose. Examiner said parcel accessible by riverboat and snmb.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
2, 11, 7N31WK	boat, dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	65 (F)	fish (F) hunt, fish (W)	James A. Sinnok, F18554B & C, 9/76. Examiner said parcel accessible by riverboat or snmb. Witness statement by appl.
<u>North Fork Serpentine River</u>				
27, 34, 8N29WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	25 (A)	trap, hunt (F)	Sergie Obruk, Shishmaref, F18519A 8/75. Shishmaref-Deering winter trail goes through middle of parcel. Applicant comes to parcel several times in the winter.
9, 8N31WK	boat (A) heli (F)		fish, hunt, bp (A)(F)	Ida R. Nayokpuk, Shishmaref, F18663B, 8/75. Campsite with firepit, rocks, tent pegs, and racks. Examiner state applicant had been coming to parcel at least 20 years.
5, 8N31WK	heli (F)	30s (F)	fish (F)	Philip K. Eningowuk, Shishmaref, F18510B, 8/75. Examiner stated that access was also possible by shallow-draft watercraft and snowmachine.
<u>South Fork Serpentine River</u>				
17, 8N31WK	boat (A) heli (F)	13 (A) 30 (F)	fish, hunt, bp (F)	Charles A. Weyauvanna, Shishmaref F18672C, 9/76. Appl. deceased, information provided to field examiner by appl's daughter, brother, and wife. Examiner stated: "this parcel lies on a small creek that is perhaps navigable by a small 12 to 16 foot riverboat during high water."
17, 18, 8N31WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	39 (F)	hunt, fish, trap (F)	Vincent Tocktoo, Shishmaref, F16934C, 8/75. Cabin on parcel has fallen into disrepair.
<u>Unnamed Slough (trib. of Serpentine River)</u>				
20, 29, 9N31WK	heli (F)	60 (F)	fish, bp (F)	Frieda Ningeulook, Shishmaref, F18666A, 8/75. Tent frame.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Unnamed Slough</u> (distributary of Serpentine River) 20, 9N31WK	boat (A) heli (F)		hunt, fish, bp (F)	Susan Nayokpuk, Shishmaref, F18543B, 8/75. Lawrence Nayokpuk, appl's father, provided information to field examiner; used since she was a young girl.
<u>Arctic River</u> 7, 8, 7N33WK	boat (A) heli (F)	50 (A) 65 (F)	hunt (F)	John Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18670C, 8/75.
19, 20, 29, 30, 8N33WK	boat (A)(F)	45 (A) 68 (F)	hunt, fish, bp (A)	Henry Ahgupuk, Shishmaref, F18507C, 8/76.
19, 30, 8N33WK	boat (A) heli (F)	55 (F)	fish, hunt (A)(F)	Clifford Weyiouanna, Shishmaref, F18741B, 8/75.
5, 6, 7N33WK	dog, ATV, boat (A) heli (F)	55 (A) 65 (F)	bp, rndr (A) hunt, fish, rndr (F)	Shirley Weyiouanna, Shishmaref F18561, 8/75. Corral, tent pegs, and fire pits. Reindeer corral built 1955.
18, 19 8N33WK	heli (F)		fish, hunt (F)	Loretta Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18523A, 9/75. Tent, fish racks. Examiner states applicant fishes from a boat.
19, 8N33WK	boat (A) heli (F)	29 (F)	hunt, fish, bp (F)	Alex N. Weyiouana, Shishmaref, F18560A, 8/75.
18, 8N33WK	dog (A) heli (F)	59 (A)	hunt, fish (F)	Ralph Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18556B, 9/75. Applicant deceased. Relative said applicant hunted ducks and fished here from September to freez-up. Examiner found fish rack.
<u>Unnamed Distributary</u> (of Arctic River) 23, 24, 8N34WK	boat (A) heli (F)	41 (A)(F)	hunt, bp, fish (F) hunt, bp, egg gath. (F)	Elsie A. Weyiouanna, Shishmaref, F18742A, 8/75.
24, 8N34WK	boat (A) heli (F)	29 (F)	hunt, bp, egg gath. (F)	Alex N. Weyiouanna, Shishmaref, F18560B, 8/75.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Unnamed Lake</u> (outlet flows to Arctic Lagoon) 8, 9, 16, 17, 8N36WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	61 (F)	trap (F)	Ralph Sinnok, Shishmaref, F18556A 8/75. Appl. died in 1971 at the age of 27. Appl's brother accompanied field examiner.
<u>Tuttle Creek</u> (trib. of Kugrupaga River) 27, 28, 6N37WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	60 (F)	hunt (F)	Delbert P. Obruk, Shishmaref, F18545B, 9/75.
<u>Nuluk River</u> 31, 6N38WK	dog, snmb (A) neli (F)	55 (A)(F)	hunt, fish, trap (A)(F)	Harold Olanna, Shishmaref, F18817, 8/75. Tent frame.
34, 35, 6N39WK	heli (F)	67 (F)	fish, hunt (F)	Albert Olanna, Shishmaref, F18549C, 8/75. Examiner noted that parcel could also be accessed by shallow-draft watercraft, fixed-winged aircraft and snowmachines.
<u>Pinguk River</u> 8, 4N40WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	67 (F)	fish, hunt, trap (F)	Albert Olanna, Shishmaref, F18549A&B, 8/75. Sod house built by applicant's great-grandfather.
<u>Agiapuk River</u> 2, 1S35WK	boat (A) heli (F)	45 (F)	hunt, fish, trap, home (F)	Josephine R. Cannon, Nome, F18297, 8/79. Large cabin, mining equipment, four large abandoned barges. Applicant's son thought barges had been used for freighting supplies from Teller; photo shows one barge to be at least 35' long.
7, 18, 3S34W; 12, 3S35WK	boat (A) (F 8/76) heli (F 7/84)	64 (F 8/76)	hunt, fish (F)	Robert Rock, Brevig Mission, F15771D, 8/76, 7/84. Examiner in 7/84, commented "allotment is as far up the Agiapuk River as a boat normally can get". Examiner in 8/76, stated they ascended river as far as they could in a boat and then walked further up to stake parcel, then placed in 12, 3S3WK. Photo of river at parcel in 8/76 showed sand bar along middle of river.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
17, 18, 19, 20, 3S34WK	boat (A) heli (F)	67 (F)	fish (A)(F)	Kenneth Kakoona, Brevig Mission, F029976C, 8/79. Applicant uses brother's fish camp across Agiapuk River.
20, 3S34WK	boat (F)	56 (F)	fish, hunt, bp (F)	James John Otoyuk, Teller, F12583C, 6/76. Fish racks.
20, 21, 3S34WK	boat (F)	56 (F)	fish, hunt, bp (F)	Isaac Ollasik, Teller, F12584B, 6/76. Tent frame, fish racks, boat landing area. Examiner photo shows applicant's riverboat 14'-20' long with outboard.
<u>Duck Creek</u> 15, 3S34WK	boat (F)		fish, hunt, trap, bp (F)	Isaac Ollasik, Teller, F12584C, 6/76. Cabin and fish trap. Parcel is not on creek. Appl. and examiner must have walked a 100 yds. from creek. Appl. stated he'd used since he was 15; in photo taken in '76 he looks in his 50s.
<u>Salmon Lake</u> 6, 7S31WK		57 (A)	fish (A)	Lillian E. Howard, Nome, F031657. Applicant claimed use between July and September; claimed fish racks and tent floor, 1963.
8, 9, 7S31WK	railroad (A) heli (F)	55 (A)	fish, hunt, bp (A)(F) trap(F)	Agnes W. Page1, Nome, F16354, 8/79. Applicant fished in the lake using a small boat. When Seward Peninsula RR ceased operation in mid 1950s applicant could no longer conveniently reach parcel.
<u>Tisuk River</u> 8, 17, 6S37WK			rndr (F)	Wilfred J. Kakaruk, Teller, F13053, 8/72. Examiner located parcel on west side of Nome-Teller Road not on river. Cabin on site.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
17, 6S37WK		28 (A)	rndr (F)	Ruth A. Kakaruk, Teller, F13052B, 8/72. Examiner located parcel on west side on Nome-Teller Road tracking river.
<u>Feather River</u>				
27, 7S38WK	boat (A) heli (F)	60 (A)(F)	hunt, stopover (A)(F) BP (F)	Gabriel J. Payenna, Nome, F15738, 8/79. Applicant claimed use during May and June for hunting and a stopover when traveling from King Island to Nome by boat.
27, 7S38WK	boat (A) heli (F)	38 (A)	hunt (A)(F) fish (F)	Gabriel L. Muktoyuk, Nome, F15731, 8/79. Applicant used to take small boat from community camp up river to parcel. He tried to take a longer boat but the waves in Woolley Lagoon were "too big" and he could not enter the river. Tract crossed by river.
34, 7S38WK	heli (F)	60 (A)	hunt	Sylvester A. Ayek, Anchorage, F15713, 8/79. Examiner said applicant normally reached land by boat, car, walking and snowmachine; she found no evidence of use.
<u>Sinuk River</u>				
4, 5, 8, 9, 9S36WK	truck, snmb (A) truck (F)	62 (A)	hunt, fish (A)(F)	Earl K. Scott, Nome, F16726, 8/77. Applicant told examiner he first came to parcel in 1957 when Nome-Teller Road built. Narrow trail discernable along river bank.
<u>Nome River</u>				
11, 11S13WK	car (A)	61 (A) 50 (A)	hunt, fish, bp (A)	Lucie A. Richardson, Nome, F13431A 9/71, 6/77. Applicant reaches land via Old Osborne Road and new road to Dexter. No improvements. 6/77 examiner said allotment was not on navigable body.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Flambeau River</u> 18, 11S31WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) boat (F)	50 (A)	bp (A) hunt, fish, trap (F)	Ralph Olanna, Nome, F13772B, 8/77. Applicant hunted ducks and trapped fox. Allotment primarily used for fishing. Examiner found house (built in 1956), fish racks, cold storage holes.
<u>Eldorado River</u> (trib. of the Flambeau River) 5, 6, 7 11S31WK	boat (A) truck, boat (F)	50 (A) 62 (A)	hunt, fish, trap (A) fish (F)	Ralph Olanna, Nome, F13772A, 8/77. Applicant usually fished for salmon, trout, and whitefish. Examiner found tent frame and fish racks. Photo shows sandy beach.
<u>Fish River</u> 6, 7, 5S21WK	boat, snmb (A) heli. (F)	59 (F)		Steve Pederson, Nome, F17955A, 8/79.
20, 29, 5S21WK	boat (A) heli (F)		hunt, fish (F)	Jacob Ahwinona, Nome, F14397A, 8/79. Applicant born 4/10/23, used parcel since childhood, used on more regular basis since 1949.
25, 5S22WK	boat, aircraft (A) heli(F)	59 (F)	fish, hunt (F)	Martin Olson, Sr., Golovin, F17487A, 8/79. Cabin built in 1976.
27, 5S22WK	boat, walk (A) heli (F)	30s (F)	bp (F)	Martha Apok, White Mountain, F14399A, 8/79. Normal access is by boat up Fish River and then on foot to land amid lakes.
27, 5S22WK	boat, walk (A) heli (F)	54 (A)	hunt, fish, bp (A)	Eloise Ahwinona, Nome, F14396B, 8/79. Relatives picked berries here. Applicant appeared unfamiliar with land. No physical use evidence. Parcel does not abut river.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3, 10, 6S22WK	boat (A) heli (F)		fish (F)	Jack Ahwinona, Nome, F14397B, 8/79. Parcel straddles Fish River at and below mouth of Pargon River; also straddles Rathlatulik River. It is about 24 miles from Council by boat. Applicant claimed his parents used land in late 1920. Even after moving to Nome, applicant regularly takes boat he has docked at Council up to his brother's Cache Creek Camp.
10, 6S22WK	boat (A) boat, heli (F)	54 (A)	fish (F)	Eloise Ahwinona, Nome, F14396A, 8/79. Examiner found a few tree stumps. Tents, houses, caches, fish racks on Fish River 1/2 mile south of parcel. Photo shows placid river.
10, 6S22WK	boat (A)(F) heli (F)	54 (F)	fish (F)	Eloise Ahwinona, Nome, F14396A, 8/79. Husband has parcel just south of Elosie's; they drive to Council and boat to Cache Creek where they have a tent in summer.
10, 11, 14, 15, 6S22WK	boat (F)	59 (A)	fish (A)	Joseph Kowchee, Sr., White Mountain, F024227, 7/77. Examiner accessed parcel by shallow-draft aluminum boat from bush airstrip 7 miles south of parcel. Site can also be reached by snowmobile or helicopter.
15, 16, 6S22WK	boat, snmb, dog (A) heli (F)	60 (A)	fish (A) (F) hunt, bp, camp (F)	Martha Agloinga, White Mountain, F16502, 8/79.
15, 6S22WK	boat (F)	34 (A)	hunt, fish (A)	Carl M. Ahwinoa, Sr., Nome, F14395, n.d. Examiner accessed parcel by "shallow draft aluminum boat from a bush airstrip", about 7 miles south of parcel; can also be reached in winter by snowmobile, but, because of remoteness, helicopter is preferable. Photo shows wooden boat (pointed bow) at least 16' long.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
15, 6S22WK		30 (F)	fish, trap (F)	Martha Apok, White Mountain, F14399B, 7/77. Applicant's husband said appl. fished there every year for 30 years; hasn't been there since 1974 when they lost boat in a flood. Used primarily as a fish camp; husband also trapped in winter. Fish River navigable at this location, stated examiner.
<u>Lava Creek</u> (trib. of Fish River) 24, 3S21WK	skip1 (A) heli (F)	62 or 63 (F)	hunt, camp (F)	Martin Olson, Sr., Golovin, F17487D, 8/79; applicant used parcel in winter.
<u>Boston Creek</u> (trib. of Fish River) 23, 24, 25, 26, 5S22WK	boat (A) heli (F)	53 (F)	fish (A)(F)	Jack Titus, Nome, F031355, 8/79, appl. deceased; wife, Dora Titus, present during field exam., sod house and cache.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of Fish River) 27, 5S22WK	boat, walk (A) heli (F)	54 (F)	hunt, bp (F)	Eloise Ahwinana Nome, F14396B, 8/79. Parcel located on a right-bank tributary of Fish River. It straddles creek and encompasses 2 ponds. Applicant's great-grandparents use to hunt fowl in fall and berry pick.
<u>Niukluk River</u> 33, 6S25WK	plane, snmb, truck (A) truck (F)	58 (F)	fish, bp, hunt, mining, home, vogs (F)	Steve Pederson, Council, F17955B, 7/74. Applicant has purchased patented mining claims adjacent to parcel. Examiner located house, equipment, fish rack, tin storage shed and fish net. "The Niukluk river is navigable by river boat." Photos show dredge in river.
<u>Clear Creek</u> (trib. of Tubuktulik River) 27, 7S18W	skip1 (A) heli (F)	62 (F)	hunt, soak in hot springs (F)	Martin Olson, Sr., Golovin, F17487B, 8/79.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Koyuk River</u> 15, 16, 21, 22, 4S13WK	boat, snmb (A) heli (F)	66 (A)	fish, hunt, bp (F)	Vera Napayonak, Koyuk, F17913A, 6/75. Stove, shovel and cut trees on campsite.
28, 5S11WK	boat (A) heli (F)	54 (A)	fish, hunt, trap, bp (A)(F)	Clarence W. Douglas, Koyuk, F17841A, 7/75. Examiner said parcel on navigable body. He found old cabin which applicant said belonged to grandfather Big Sam, as well as gill net sites, old fuel drums, and trash.
<u>First Chance Creek</u> (trib. of Koyuk River) 16, 17, 20, 21, 1516WK	dog (A) heli (F)	30 (A) 21 (F)	hunt, fish (A) hunt, trap (F)	Nora Ahwinona, Nome, F14398, 8/79. Husband's parents lived here. Parents built cabins in 1899, 1930, and 1940. Husband used land from 1921 to 1941 to trap. Examiner found no cabins.
<u>Peace River</u> (trib. of Koyuk River) 14, 23, 3S13WK	tractor, plane (A) tractor (F)	45 (F)	fish, bp, vegs (F)	Sophie Swanson, Nome, F16355, 8/77. Riverboat converted to a summer cabin. Cat trail, tent frame, fish rack.
23, 3S13WK	cat drawn sled (F)	46 (A)	fish, wg (F)	E. Daphne C. Rylander Gustofson, Fairbanks, F8526C, 8/77. Access also possible by walking or heli. Access up Peace River from Koyuk River by boat is not practical due to shallow water.
22, 23, 3S13WK	tractor (F)	46 (A)	fish (A)	Allen Ray Rylander, California, F16171, 8177. Fish rack, outhouse, skid pond. Parcel can also be accessed by heli, snmb and foot from Haycock.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>East Fork Koyuk River</u> 9, 3S10WK	snmb (A) heli (F)	64 (F)	fish, hunt (F)	Abraham Anasogak, Koyuk, F18039A. Field exam was the first time applicant came to parcel in summer.
9, 3S10WK	dog, snmb (A) heli (F)	64 (F)	fish, hunt, camp (F)	Oscar D. Anasugak, Koyuk, F18040A, 7/75. Goes to parcel in winter yearly since 1964.
<u>Inglutalik River</u> 5, 6, 6S9WK	boat, snmb (A)		fish, hunt, bp, trap (F)	Ella D. Kimoktoak, Koyuk, F18651B, 7/75. Trap, old stove and pipe. Began use at least by 1966.
5, 6, 6S9WK	snmb (A) heli (F)		fish, hunt, trap (F)	Edward Kimoktoak, Koyuk, F18114A, 7/75. Applicant lived on parcel as a child and has been coming back here all his life. Trail clearly marked from river mouth to a clearing in the woods where the ruins of his father's cabin were located.
5, 6, 6S9WK		74 (A)	hunt and fish lodge (A)	John W. Elmore, Nome, F2056, T&M. Relinquished.
36, 7S10WK; 1, 8S10WK	heli (F)		hunt, fish, bp (F)	Helga Adams, Koyuk, F18380B, 7/75. Examiner stated it is navigable river.
32, 7S10WK	snmb (A); heli (F)	54 (A)	fish, hunt, trap, bp (F)	Clarence W. Douglas, Koyuk, F17841B, 7/75. Examiner said parcel was on navigable body. Examiner found cabin, which was built c.1940 and owned by grandfather Big Sam. He also found gill net site, duck blinds, etc. Applicant traps for fox, wolf, wolverine, and mink.
3, 8S10WK	boat (A) heli (F)	48 (A) 45 (F)	fish, hunt, bp (A)	Dina Evan, Koyuk, F17914, 7/75. Appli. said parents also camped here. She used summers 1945-59. Examiner said allotment was not on navigable body.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
4, 8S10WK		56 (F)	fish, hunt, trap (F)	Henry Adams, Koyuk, F17941A, 7/75. "Years ago, the applicant said that he had changed the course of the river near its branch in front of his tract by building a small trench." Water no longer flows north; he did this to improve fishing. Photo and sketch map shows area partially dried up. River quite wide.
<u>Ungalik River</u> 8, 9, 11S11WK	heli (F)	60 (F)	fish, bp (F)	Edith Sagoonik, Koyuk, F14570A, 7/75. Applicant raised in Koyuk and moved to Nome in 1960. Returns to allotment each summer with relatives named Okitkon. Examiner found collapsed cache and site of fish rack. Examiner said allotment not on navigable body.
3, 9, 10, 11S11WK	heli (F)	48 (A)	hunt, fish (A) fish, bp (F)	Nick Evan, Nome, F19341, 7/75. Tent frame, fish racks, fire pit, wood pile, and a barrel for smoking fish.
<u>Shaktoolik River</u> 9, 13S11WK	heli (F)	60 (A)	fish (A)(F) bp (F)	Gustoff Sagoonick, Shaktoolik, F19200, 7/75. 2 gill net sites, fish rack, tent poles, firepits. Applicant travels to parcel in summer months.
4, 5, 8, 9, 13S11WK		25 (F)	fish, bp (F)	Simon Bekoalok, Shaktoolik, F11980B, 7/75. Fish rack, ice cellar, smokehouse, and gill net site. "The parcel lies on a navigable waterway."
9, 16, 13S12WK			hunt, trap (F)	Simon Bekoalok, Shaktoolik, F11980A, 6/83. Cabin, tent frame, and cache.
9, 10, 13S12WK	heli (F)	39 (A) 40 (F)	fish, bp, veg (A) fish (W) camping, fish, bp, hunt (F)	Baayin Asicksik, Shaktoolik, F18050, 9/75. Fish rack, old stove.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
9, 10, 15, 16, 13S12WK	heli (F)	58 (A)(F)	wood, fish, bp (A) hunt, trap, fish (F)	Gertrude Sagoonick, Shaktoolik, F18410, 7/75. 2 caches, 2 smokehouses, fishnet, stove, 2 cabins, outhouse, old boats.
18, 13S12WK	boat (A) heli (F)	60 (F)	fish (F)	Edith Sagoonik, Koyuk, F14570B, 7/80. Applicant said she used the summer fish camp only once in 1960. Examiner found cabin, cache, tent frame, fish wheel, boat dock, etc. Winter trail runs through her allotment.
<u>Unalakleet River</u> 18, 18S7WK	boat, snmb (A)	63 (A)	fish, trap (A)	Stanton Oswald Katchatag, Unalakleet, F033683, 9/72. U.S. Survey 5454 7/80, river was meandered. Examiner located fish racks, tent frame, boat, fish net on site. River is both boat and snowmobile access route.
18, 18S7WK	boat, snmb (A)	40 (A)	fish (A)	Emil L. Anagick, Unalakleet, F13483, 8/72. River is both boat and snowmobile access route.
17, 18, 18S8WK		65 (A)	fish, bp (A)	Ruth Koutchak, Unalakleet, F13489, 8/72. Examiner found clearing but not the claimed fish racks or trout site; he noted boat and snowmobile machine access possible.
7, 17, 18, 18S7WK	boat, snmb (A)	61 (A)	fish, hunt (A)	Sheldar I. Kalchatag, Unalakleet, F15046, 9/72. No improvements located. River is both boat and snowmobile access route.
5, 6, 7, 8, 18S7WK			fish (A)	Nick Riley, Unalakleet, F032172, 12/62, statutory life expired with no further action.
6, 7, 18S7WK	boat, snmb (A)	30 (A)	fish, trap (A)	Jack B. Koutchak, Unalakleet, F13488, 9/72. Examiner found fish racks, tent site on parcel. River is both boat and snowmobile access route.

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<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
13, 18S, 8WK; 18, 18S7WK		40 (A)	fish (A)	Emil Anagick, Unalakleet, F13483, 8/72. Examiner stated "River is a boat or snowmachine access route only." Now lot 3, U.S.S. 5453, patented.
13, 18S8WK	boat (F)	60 (A)	fish, hunt (A)	John Grant, Unalakleet, F14457A&B, 9/72. Fish racks, tent frame, smokehouse, partially built cabin. Examiner stated sites are accessible by boat or snmb only. Now lots 1 and 2, USS 5372. 2 boats (one aluminum at least 15' long) with outboards shown on exam photos.
15, 18S8WK				Herbert Panipichuk, Unalakleet, F022361, no field exam.
15, 18S8WK		58 (A)	fish (A)	Edwin Katchatag, Unalakleet, F022360, no field exam.
15, 18S8WK		58 (A)	hunt, fish (A)	Irvin Bahr, Unalakleet, F15044, 9/72. "River is a boat or snowmachine access route only." Now USS 5370, patented.
10, 15, 18S8WK				Eva P. Ryan, Unalakleet, F143718, 8/72. "The river is a boat or snowmachine access route only." Now lot 3, USS 5369.
35, 36, 18S10WK; 1, 2, 19S10WK		64 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)	Henrietta Wilson, King Salmon, F13998A, 8/72. Site can be reached by road. Now lot 4, USS 5318.
35, 18S10WK; 2, 19S10WK		64 (A)	hunt, fish, trap, bp (A)	Henrietta Wilson, King Salmon, F13998B, 8/72. Now lot 2, USS 5318, patented.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>North River</u> 15, 16, 18S10WK	snmb (A)	63 (A)	hunt, fish, vegs (A)	Frances Charles, Unalakleet, F14155. Applicant wrote 5/74 that he hauled in material for 16'x20' house by snowmobile in 1971. Applicant mentioned seeing two BLM men in a boat on the North River in 1974.
15, 22, 18S10WK		53 (A)	hunt, fish, bp (A)	Alice V. Anagick, Unalakleet, F17637, 9/72. In a 1974 letter applicant said fish rack was built yearly because water carries it away each spring and fall.
27, 18S10WK		58 (A)	hunt, trap, fish, bp (A)	Martin D. Nanouk, Unalakleet, F15045, 9/72. Applicant did not accompany field examiner; no improvements found.
<u>Unnamed Stream</u> (trib. of North River) 4, 18S10WK		00 (A)		Sophie Nashalook, Nome, F09174. Appl. deceased.
<u>Golsovia River</u> 22, 23, 27, 26S14WK	heli (F)	44 (A)	hunt, trap (A)	Fred Oyoumick, St. Michael, F18302, 6/73. Photo shows bars and minor riffles near confluence of two forks in river. It is gentle hill country and what looks to be the main river may only be 30- to 40-feet wide.
19, 25S13WK	heli (F)	38 (F)	hunt (F)	James M. Lockwood, St. Michael, F18301B, 6/73. Guide, not appl., on field exam and claimed summer and winter hunting.
4, 25S13WK			hunt, camp (A) (F)	Ambrose Otten Sr., St. Michael, F18431A, 6/73. Aerial photo shows river 40 feet wide or more. In a 1974 affidavit, applicant claims to have used the parcel for over 30 years without missing a winter to hunt and camp for a week or two at a time.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Nunavulnuk River</u> 9, 10, 25S19WK	heli (F)	24 (A) (F) 35 (W)	hunt, wg, fish (W)	Olga A. Aluska, Stebbins, F16219A, 7/73. Examiner identified need for a 25' river bank easement for future public access and possible boat landing.
10, 25S19WK	heli (F)			Leonard Raymond, Stebbins, F16042A, 7/73. Old barabaras, no sign of recent use or occupancy, abandoned tent frames, now lot 1, USS 6487, patented.
<u>Kuiak River</u> 19, 25S19WK	heli (F)	60 (A)	hunt, fish (A)	Joseph O. Washington, Stebbins F16407A, 7/73. Examiner found no physical use evidence; he noted possible boat use of river.
19, 20, 25S19WK	heli (F)	20 (A)	hunt (A)(W) fish (W)	Oswald J. Washington, Stebbins, F16409A, 7/73. Examiner found 3 reindeer herders' cabins; he noted possible boat use of river. Witness said this was old village site.
<u>Kogok River</u> 29, 26S19WK	heli (F)	46 (A)	fish, hunt (A)	Emily B. Hunt, Stebbins, F16376, 7/73. Examiner located camp stove. Photos show river about 20 to 30 feet wide between banks several feet high.
<u>Pikmiktalik River</u> 33, 27S20WK				Alice C. Steve, Stebbins, F16403C, 7/73.
20, 26S20WK	boat (A) heli (F)		hunt, fish (F)	Phillip L. Foxie, Kotlik, F18752B, 6/83. Loghouse, smokehouse, and fish drying racks; examiner stated applicant used this land 30 years previous.

Native Allotments of Northwest Alaska

<u>Location</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Occ</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
12, 26S21WK	heli (F)	20 (A)	hunt (A) (W) bp, wg, fish (W)	Oswald J. Washington, Stebbins, F16409B, 6/73. Examiner found no physical use evidence. Witnesses refer to allotment being near "Nun River". Appl. filled out witness statement.
<u>Charley Green Creek</u> 18, 28S21WK		30 (F)		Charlie Steve, Stebbins, F16404A, 6/73. Applicant was not at field exam. Examiner found no evidence of use. A photo shows unbraided creek which appears to be 10 to 20 feet wide at most.

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